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Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to the identity of the inventor (Rule 4.17(i))
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(54) Title: STEROIDS AND ANTIBODY-CONJUGATES THEREOF

Linker Payload Contribution in GR activation of steroid-ADC as tested in HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells

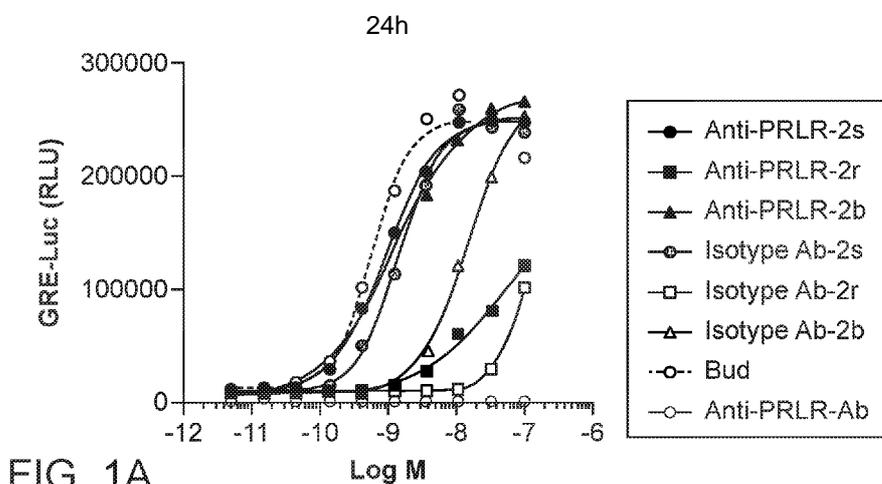


FIG. 1A

(57) Abstract: Described herein protein steroid conjugates that are useful, for example, for the target-specific delivery of glucocorticoids (GCs) to cells.

WO 2019/136487 A2

STEROIDS AND ANTIBODY-CONJUGATES THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to, and the benefit of, US Provisional Patent Application No. 62/614,905, entitled Steroids and Antibody Conjugates Thereof, which was filed January 8, 2018. The content of this provisional patent application is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0002] The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been submitted in ASCII format via EFS-Web and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said ASCII copy, created on January 3, 2019, is named 114581_00228_ST25.txt and is 11,186 bytes in size.

FIELD

[0003] Provided herein are steroids, protein (*e.g.* antibody) conjugates thereof, and methods for treating diseases, disorders, and conditions comprising administering the steroids and conjugates.

BACKGROUND

[0004] Antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) are antibodies that are covalently linked to biologically active small molecule drugs, thus combining the targeting specificity of antibodies with the mode-of-action and potency of small molecule drugs. The therapeutic utility of ADC(s) has been validated in cancer treatment and is a major ongoing focus of study. ADCETRIS[®] (brentuximab vedotin) and KADCYLA[®] (ado-trastuzumab emtansine) are ADCs approved for the treatment of certain cancer types, and several other ADCs are currently in clinical development.

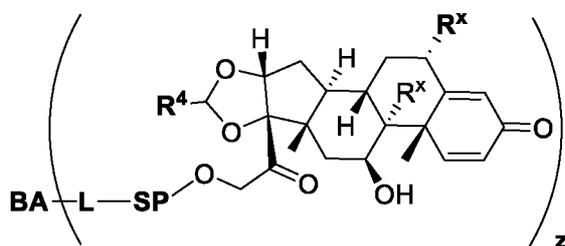
[0005] Glucocorticoids (GCs) are small molecule steroids that bind to glucocorticoid receptors (GRs) and are utilized in anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive therapies. However, due to the ubiquitous expression of glucocorticoid receptors in many cell types, glucocorticoid treatments are compromised by toxicities to most organ systems. Thus, there is need for both novel glucocorticoids as well as novel therapies that minimize the side effects arising from glucocorticoid administration, particularly those arising from activating

glucocorticoid receptors in non-target cells. The instant disclosure provides solutions to the aforementioned needs as well as other unmet needs in the field to which the instant disclosure pertains. Included in the instant disclosure are antibody-drug conjugates comprising glucocorticoid payloads.

SUMMARY

[0006] Provided herein are compounds and methods useful for the treatment of various diseases, disorders, or conditions.

[0007] A first aspect is directed to a Compound of Formula (III):

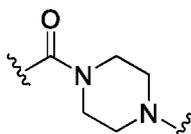


(III);

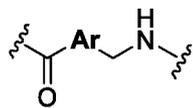
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof, wherein:

R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

both **R^x** are hydrogen; and **SP** is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹** is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where

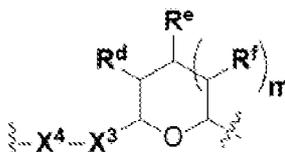


S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to **L** in Formula (III), -CH₂-NH- where the N is attached to **L**



in Formula (III), where the N is attached to **L** in Formula (III) and where **Ar** is optionally substituted arylene or optionally substituted heteroarylene, -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N **R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N**R^{50a}**- where N**R^{50a}** is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N **R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N **R^{50a}**- where N**R^{50a}** is attached to **L** in Formula (III) and where each C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X²**- where

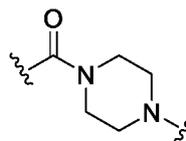
X^2 is attached to **L** in Formula (III), or in Formula (III); or



where X^4 is attached to **L**

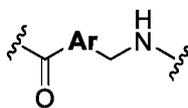
both R^x are fluoro; and **SP** is -C(O)-C1-C10-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C1-6alkyl)-C1-C10-alkylene- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-N(H)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-

X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to **L** in Formula (III),



where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to **L** in Formula (III), -CH₂-NH- where the

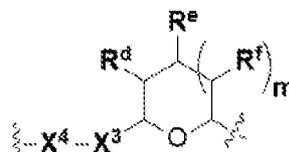
N is attached to **L** in Formula (III),



where the N is attached to **L** in Formula

(III) and where **Ar** is optionally substituted arylene or optionally substituted heteroarylene, -(C1-C10-alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)$ -(C1-C10-alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)$ -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (III) and where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(O)-N(R^5)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-C(O)NH-

X^2 - where X^2 is attached to **L** in Formula (III), or attached to **L** in Formula (III); and



where X^4 is

X^1 is -N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-;

X^{1b} is -S-, -NH-, or -N(C1-6alkyl)-;

X^2 is -NH-;

X^3 is -CH₂-, X^3 is -CH₂-O-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to X^4 , or X^3 is -C(O)-;

X^4 is -O-;

R^5 is H, -OH, -OCH₃, or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R^{50} and R^{50a} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl; R^d , R^e , and R^f are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each R^g is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl); and

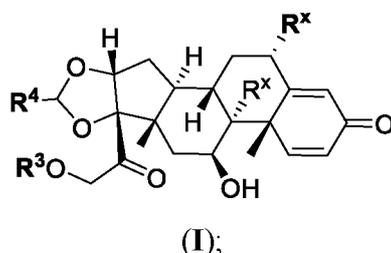
m is 0 or 1;

z is an integer selected from 1-30, inclusive;

L is a linker; and

BA is a binding agent.

[0008] A second aspect is directed to a Compound according to Formula (I):

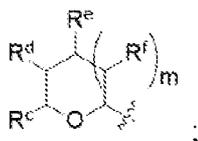


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof, wherein:

R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

a) both **R^x** are hydrogen; and

R³ is $-C(O)R^Z$; $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$; $-CH_2NH_2$; or

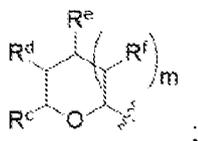


R^Z is $-C_4-10\text{-alkylene}-C(O)OH$; $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$ where each $C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene}$ is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy; $\xi-Ar-CH_2NH_2$ where **Ar** is optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl; or $NR^{15}R^{15a}$;

R¹⁵ is H or $C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl}$ and **R^{15a}** is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-SH$ or $-(C_{1-6}\text{-alkylene})-C(O)NHNH_2$;

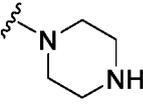
b) both **R^x** are fluoro; and

R³ is $-C(O)R^Z$; $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$; $-CH_2NH_2$; or



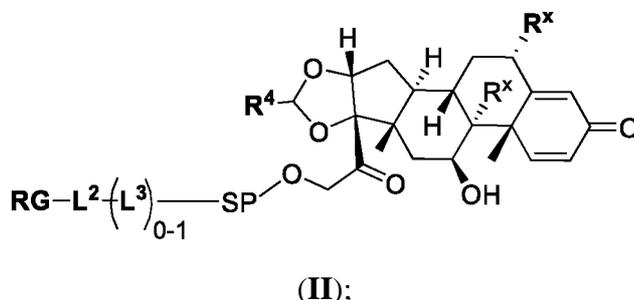
R^Z is $-C_4-10\text{-alkylene}-C(O)OH$; $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$ where each $C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene}$ is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy; $\xi-Ar-CH_2NH_2$ where **Ar** is optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl; or $NR^{16}R^{16a}$;

R^{16} is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-SH}$, $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NH}_2$, $-(C_1-$

$C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NH}(C_{1-6}\text{alkyl})$, , or $-(C_{1-6}\text{-alkylene})\text{-C(O)NHNH}_2$; and each R^{50} , R^{50a} , and R^{50b} are independently hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl; one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^g$ and the others are independently $-\text{H}$, $-\text{OH}$, hydroxyalkyl, $-\text{C(O)OH}$, or $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^g$, where each R^g is independently $-(C_{1-6}\text{-alkylene})\text{-C(O)OH}$ or $-(C_{1-6}\text{-alkylene})\text{-C(O)O(alkyl)}$; or one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are $-\text{H}$; and

m is 0 or 1.

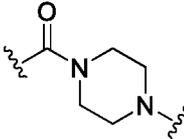
[0009] A third aspect is directed to a Compound of Formula (II):

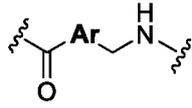


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof, wherein:

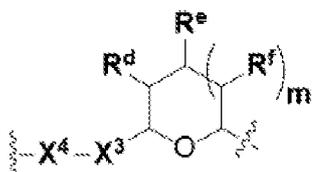
R^4 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

both R^x are hydrogen; SP is $-\text{C(O)-C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene-C(O)-}$, $-\text{C(O)-N}(C_{1-6}\text{alkyl})\text{-C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene-X}^1$ - where X^1 is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{C(O)-N(H)-(C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene)-S-}$ where S is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{C(O)-N}(C_{1-6}\text{alkyl})\text{-(C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene)-S-}$ where S is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II),

 where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{CH}_2\text{-NH-}$

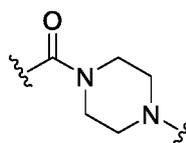
where the N is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II),  where the N is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II) and where Ar is optionally substituted arylene or optionally substituted heteroarylene, $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C(O)-(C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene)-NR}^{50a}$ - where NR^{50a} is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{C(O)-(C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene)-NR}^{50}\text{C(O)-(C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene)-NR}^{50a}$ - where NR^{50a} is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II) and where each C_1 - C_{10} -

alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^5)-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene- $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-\text{X}^2$ - where X^2 is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), or

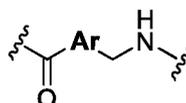


where X^4 is attached to L^3 in Formula (II); or

both R^x are fluoro; SP is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene- $\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl)- C_1-C_{10} -alkylene- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{H})-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene)- X^{1b} -

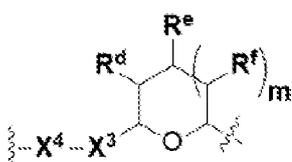


where X^{1b} is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-$ where



the N is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), where the N is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II) and where Ar is optionally substituted arylene or optionally substituted heteroarylene, $-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene)- $\text{NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is

attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene)- $\text{NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II) and where each C_1-C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^5)-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene)- $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-\text{X}^2$ - where X^2 is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), or



where X^4 is attached to $(\text{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II); and

X^1 is $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl)-;

X^{1b} is $-\text{S}-$, $-\text{NH}-$, or $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl)-;

X^2 is $-\text{NH}-$;

X^3 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, X^3 is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ -alkylene)- $\text{C}(\text{O})-$ where the $\text{C}(\text{O})$ is attached to X^4 , or X^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;

X^4 is $-\text{O}-$;

R^5 is H, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{OCH}_3$, or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{50} and R^{50a} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_6 -alkyl;

R^d , R^e , and R^f are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each R^g is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl); and m is 0 or 1;

RG is a reactive group;

L^2 is connecting linker; and

L^3 , when present, is a self-immolative linker.

[00010] Another aspect is directed to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the Compound of Formula (I), Formula I-P, Formula I-P-1, Formula (III-P), Formula III-P-1, Formula (3000), or Formula (III) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, and/or excipient.

[00011] Another aspect is directed to methods useful for the treatment of various diseases, disorders, or conditions comprising administering a Compound of Formula I, Formula I-P, Formula I-P-1, Formula (III-P), Formula III-P-1, Formula (3000), or Formula (III) or administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising a Compound of Formula I, Formula I-P, Formula I-P-1, Formula (III-P), Formula III-P-1, Formula (3000), or Formula (III) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, and/or excipient.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1C, and 2 show GR activation of steroid-ADCs as tested in Example 7.

[0011] FIG. 3 shows Scheme 1. Synthesis of Spacer-Budesonide 1c-1e, 1g-1i, and 1j-1l.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. DEFINITIONS

[0012] As used herein, “alkyl” refers to a monovalent and saturated hydrocarbon radical moiety. Unless specified otherwise, Alkyl is unsubstituted and can be linear, branched, or cyclic, *i.e.*, cycloalkyl. Alkyl includes, but is not limited to, those having 1–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{1–20} alkyl; 1–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{1–12} alkyl; 1–8 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{1–8} alkyl; 1–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{1–6} alkyl; and 1–3 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{1–3} alkyl. Cycloalkyl, which is a subset of alkyl includes, but is not limited to, groups having 3–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{3–20} alkyl; 3–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{3–12} alkyl; 3–10 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C_{3–10} alkyl; 3–8 carbon

atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₈ alkyl; and 3–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₆ alkyl. Examples of alkyl moieties include, but are not limited to methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *s*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *i*-butyl, a pentyl moiety, a hexyl moiety, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl.

[0013] “Alkylene” is divalent alkyl, as defined herein.

[0014] “Aminoalkyl,” as used herein, means an alkyl group substituted with one or two -NH₂ groups.

[0015] As used herein, “alkenyl” refers to a monovalent hydrocarbon radical moiety containing at least two carbon atoms and one or more non-aromatic carbon-carbon double bonds. Alkenyl is unsubstituted, unless specified otherwise, and can be linear, branched, or cyclic. Alkenyl includes, but is not limited to, those having 2–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₂₀ alkenyl; 2–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl; 2–8 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₈ alkenyl; 2–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₆ alkenyl; and 2–4 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₄ alkenyl. Cycloalkenyl, which is a subset of alkenyl includes, but is not limited to, groups having 3–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₂₀ alkenyl; 3–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₁₂ alkenyl; 3–10 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₁₀ alkenyl; 3–8 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₈ alkenyl; and 3–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₆ alkenyl. Examples of alkenyl moieties include, but are not limited to vinyl, propenyl, butenyl, and cyclohexenyl.

[0016] “Alkenylene” is divalent alkenyl, as defined herein.

[0017] As used herein, “alkynyl” refers to a monovalent hydrocarbon radical moiety containing at least two carbon atoms and one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds. Alkynyl is unsubstituted, unless specified otherwise, and can be linear, branched, or cyclic. Alkynyl includes, but is not limited to, those having 2–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₂₀ alkynyl; 2–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₁₂ alkynyl; 2–8 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₈ alkynyl; 2–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₆ alkynyl; and 2–4 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₂₋₄ alkynyl. Cycloalkynyl, which is a subset of alkynyl includes, but is not limited to, groups having 3–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₂₀ alkynyl; 3–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₁₂ alkynyl; 3–10 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₁₀ alkynyl; 3–8 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₈ alkynyl; and 3–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₆ alkynyl. Examples of alkynyl moieties include, but are not limited to ethynyl, propynyl, and butynyl.

[0018] “Alkynylene” is divalent alkynyl, as defined herein.

[0019] As used herein, “alkoxy” refers to a monovalent and saturated hydrocarbon radical moiety wherein the hydrocarbon includes a single bond to an oxygen atom and wherein the radical is localized on the oxygen atom, *e.g.*, CH₃CH₂-O· for ethoxy. Alkoxy substituents bond to the compound which they substitute through this oxygen atom of the alkoxy

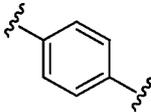
substituent. Alkoxy is unsubstituted, unless specified otherwise, and can be linear, branched, or cyclic, *i.e.*, cycloalkoxy. Alkoxy includes, but is not limited to, those having 1–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy; 1–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₁₋₁₂ alkoxy; 1–8 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₁₋₈ alkoxy; 1–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₁₋₆ alkoxy; and 1–3 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₁₋₃ alkoxy.

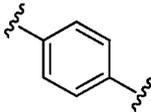
Cycloalkoxy, which is a subset of alkoxy includes, but is not limited to, groups having 3–20 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₂₀ alkoxy; 3–12 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₁₂ alkoxy; 3–10 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₁₀ alkoxy; 3–8 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₈ alkoxy; and 3–6 carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₃₋₆ alkoxy.

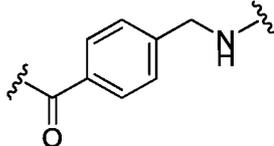
Examples of alkoxy moieties include, but are not limited to methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, *i*-propoxy, *n*-butoxy, *s*-butoxy, *t*-butoxy, *i*-butoxy, a pentyloxy moiety, a hexyloxy moiety, cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, and cyclohexyloxy.

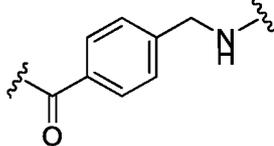
[0020] As used herein, “aryl” refers to a monovalent moiety that is a radical of a monocyclic or polycyclic ring system comprising at least one aromatic ring wherein the ring atoms are carbon atoms. Aryl is optionally substituted. When aryl is monocyclic, aryl is phenyl. When aryl is polycyclic, *e.g.*, bicyclic or tricyclic, at least one of the rings is aromatic and the other rings may be aromatic or partially unsaturated. Examples of aryl moieties include, but are not limited to those having 6 to 20 ring carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₆₋₂₀ aryl; 6 to 15 ring carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₆₋₁₅ aryl, and 6 to 10 ring carbon atoms, *i.e.*, C₆₋₁₀ aryl. Examples of aryl moieties include, but are limited to phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, fluorenyl, azulenyl, anthryl, phenanthryl, and pyrenyl.

[0021] As used herein, “arylene” refers to a divalent aryl group, as defined herein. In some embodiments the arylene is optionally substituted on one of the carbons which does not provide a point of attachment to the rest of the molecule. In some embodiments, the arylene is not optionally substituted. In some embodiments, the arylene is phenylene. In some

embodiments, the arylene is  which is optionally substituted. In some

embodiments, the arylene is  which is not optionally substituted. In some

embodiments, the phenylene in  is optionally substituted. In some

embodiments, the phenylene in  is not optionally substituted.

[0022] As used herein, “arylalkyl” refers to an monovalent moiety that is a radical of an alkyl compound, wherein the alkyl compound is substituted with an aryl substituent, *i.e.*, the aromatic compound includes a single bond to an alkyl group and wherein the radical is localized on the alkyl group. An arylalkyl group bonds to the illustrated chemical structure via the alkyl group. In some embodiments, arylalkyl includes benzyl, phenyleth-1-yl, and phenyleth-2-yl, and the like. Unless otherwise, arylalkyl is unsubstituted. However, when substituted, arylalkyl, *i.e.*, the aryl group and/or the alkyl group, is substituted as disclosed herein. Examples of arylalkyl include, but are not limited to, benzyl.

[0023] As used herein, “haloalkyl” refers to alkyl, as defined herein, wherein the alkyl includes at least one substituent selected from a halogen, *e.g.*, F, Cl, Br, or I. In some embodiments, the alkyl is substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 halo atoms which are independently selected.

[0024] As used herein, “haloalkoxy” refers to alkoxy, as defined above, wherein the alkoxy includes at least one substituent selected from a halogen, *e.g.*, F, Cl, Br, or I.

[0025] As used herein, “heteroalkyl” refers to an alkyl in which one or more carbon atoms are replaced by heteroatoms. As used herein, “heteroalkenyl” refers to an alkenyl in which one or more carbon atoms are replaced by heteroatoms. As used herein, “heteroalkynyl” refers to an alkynyl in which one or more carbon atoms are replaced by heteroatoms. Suitable heteroatoms include, but are not limited to, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur atoms, which are independently selected. Heteroalkyl is unsubstituted, unless otherwise specified. Examples of heteroalkyl moieties include, but are not limited to, aminoalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, sulfinylalkyl. Examples of heteroalkyl moieties also include, but are not limited to, methylamino, methylsulfonyl, and methylsulfinyl.

[0026] As used herein, “heteroaryl” refers to a monovalent moiety that is a radical of an aromatic compound wherein the ring atoms contain carbon atoms and at least one oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, or phosphorus atom. Heteroaryl includes monocyclic, fused bicyclic, or fused

tricyclic radicals, wherein the ring comprising a monocyclic radical is aromatic and wherein at least one of the fused rings comprising a bicyclic or tricyclic radical is aromatic. Fused bicyclic radical includes bridged ring systems. Examples of heteroaryl moieties include, but are not limited to those having 5 to 20 ring atoms; 5 to 15 ring atoms; and 5 to 10 ring atoms.

Heteroaryl is optionally substituted. In some embodiments, the heteroaryl ring comprises 1, 2, 3, or 4 (in some embodiments, 1, 2, or 3; in some embodiments 1 or 2; in some embodiments 1) oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, and/or phosphorus atoms, which are independently selected. In some embodiments, heteroaryl is 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,3,5-triazolyl, phthalimidyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, thienyl, furanyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indolyl (including, for example, 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-2-yl or 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-5-yl, and the like), isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzodioxol-4-yl, benzofuranyl, cinnolinyl, indoliziny, naphthyridin-3-yl, phthalazin-3-yl, phthalazin-4-yl, pteridinyl, purinyl, quinazoliny, quinoxaliny, tetrazoyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, oxazolyl, isooxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl (including, for example, tetrahydroisoquinolin-4-yl or tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-yl, and the like), pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridinyl (including, for example, pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridin-2-yl or pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridin-7-yl, and the like), benzopyranyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzothienyl

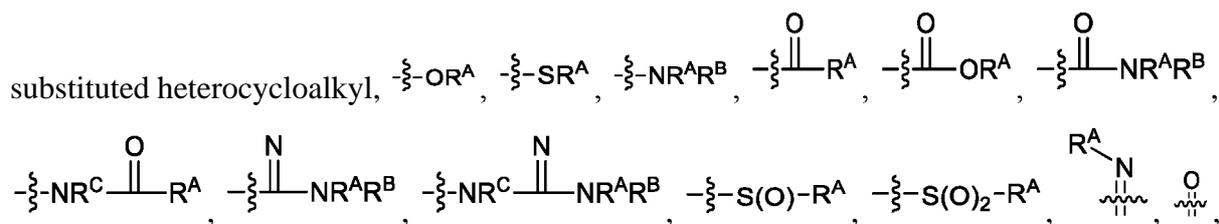
[0027] As used herein, “heteroarylene” refers to a divalent heteroaryl, as defined herein. In some embodiments the heteroarylene is optionally substituted on one of the carbons or substitutable nitrogens which does not provide a point of attachment to the rest of the molecule. In some embodiments, the heteroarylene is not optionally substituted. In some embodiments, the heteroarylene is pyridin-diyl.

[0028] As used herein, “heterocycloalkyl” refers to a cycloalkyl, as defined above in “alkyl,” in which one or more carbon atoms are replaced by heteroatoms, which are independently selected,. Suitable heteroatoms include, but are not limited to, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur atoms. Unless specified otherwise heterocycloalkyl is unsubstituted. Examples of heterocycloalkyl moieties include, but are not limited to, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, oxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, dioxolanyl, dithiolanyl, oxanyl, or thianyl.

[0029] As used herein, “hydroxyalkylene” refers to alkylene, as defined herein, wherein the alkylene includes at least one hydroxy. In some embodiments, the alkylene is substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 hydroxy atoms.

[0030] As used herein, “N-containing heterocycloalkyl,” refers to a cycloalkyl, as defined above in “alkyl,” in which one or more carbon atoms are replaced by heteroatoms and wherein at least one heteroatom is a nitrogen atom. Suitable heteroatoms, which are independently selected, in addition to nitrogen, include, but are not limited to oxygen and sulfur atoms. N-containing heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted. Examples of N-containing heterocycloalkyl moieties include, but are not limited to, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, oxazolidinyl, or thiazolidinyl.

[0031] As used herein, “optionally substituted,” when used to describe a radical moiety (*e.g.*, optionally substituted arylene, optionally substituted heteroarylene, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted alkyl, and optionally substituted arylalkyl) means that such moiety is optionally bonded to one or more substituents on any substitutable atom in the moiety. Examples of such substituents include, but are not limited to halo, cyano, nitro, haloalkyl, azido, epoxy, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally



or $\overset{S}{\underset{||}{N}}$, wherein R^A , R^B , and R^C are, independently at each occurrence, a hydrogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl, or R^A and R^B , together with the atoms to which they are bonded, form a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring (*i.e.* heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl), wherein the ring is optionally substituted and wherein, in addition to the nitrogen ring atom, one or more ring atoms is optionally a heteroatom independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, and phosphorous. In certain embodiments, when a radical moiety is optionally substituted with an optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, or optionally substituted saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring (*i.e.* heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl), the substituents on the optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl, or optionally substituted saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring (*i.e.* heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl), if they are substituted, are not substituted with substituents which are further optionally substituted with additional substituents. In some embodiments, when a group described herein is optionally substituted, the substituent bonded to the group is unsubstituted unless otherwise

specified, *i.e.* optionally substituted arylene as a substituent is not further substituted with a substituted arylene.

[0032] As used herein, “binding agent” refers to any protein-based or peptide-based molecule capable of binding with specificity to a given binding partner. In some embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the binding agent is not albumin.

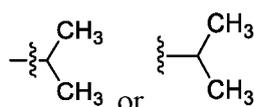
[0033] As used herein, “amide synthesis conditions” refers to reaction conditions suitable facilitate the formation of an amide, *e.g.*, by the reaction of a carboxylic acid, activated carboxylic acid, or acyl halide with an amine. In some embodiments, “amide synthesis conditions” refers to reaction conditions suitable to facilitate the formation of an amide bond between a carboxylic acid and an amine. In some of these embodiments, the carboxylic acid is first converted to an activated carboxylic acid before the activated carboxylic acid reacts with an amine to form an amide. Suitable conditions to effect the formation of an amide include, but are not limited to, those utilizing reagents to effect the reaction between a carboxylic acid an amine, including, but not limited to, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC), (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP), (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBOP), (7-azabenzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyAOP), bromotripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBrOP), O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU), O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU), 1-[Bis(dimethylamino)methylene]1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridinium 3-oxid hexafluorophosphate (HATU), 2-Ethoxy-1-ethoxycarbonyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline (EEDQ), 1-Ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (EDC), 2-Chloro-1,3-dimethylimidazolidinium hexafluorophosphate (CIP), 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine (CDMT), and carbonyldiimidazole (CDI). In some embodiments, a carboxylic acid is first converted to an activated carboxylic ester before reacting with an amine to form an amide bond. In certain embodiments, the carboxylic acid is reacted with a reagent. The reagent activates the carboxylic acid by deprotonating the carboxylic acid and then forming a product complex with the deprotonated carboxylic acid as a result of nucleophilic attack by the deprotonated carboxylic acid onto the protonated reagent. For certain carboxylic acids, this activated ester is more susceptible subsequently to nucleophilic attack by an amine than the

carboxylic acid is before it is converted. This results in amide bond formation. As such, the carboxylic acid is described as activated. Exemplary reagents include DCC and DIC.

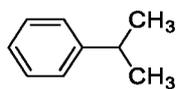
[0034] As used herein, “therapeutically effective amount” refers to an amount (of a compound) that is sufficient to provide a therapeutic benefit to a patient in the treatment or management of a disease or disorder, or to delay or minimize one or more symptoms associated with the disease or disorder.

[0035] As used herein, “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” refers to any salt suitable for administration to a patient. Suitable salts include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in Berge *et al.*, "Pharmaceutical Salts", *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1977, 66:1, incorporated herein by reference. Examples of salts include, but are not limited to, acid-derived, base-derived, organic, inorganic, amine, and alkali or alkaline earth metal salts, including but not limited to calcium salts, magnesium salts, potassium salts, sodium salts, salts of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, and salicylic acid, and the like.

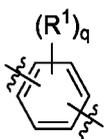
[0036] Certain groups, moieties, substituents, and atoms are depicted with a wavy line that intersects or caps a bond or bonds to indicate the atom through which the groups, moieties, substituents, atoms are bonded. For example, a phenyl group that is substituted with a propyl group depicted as:

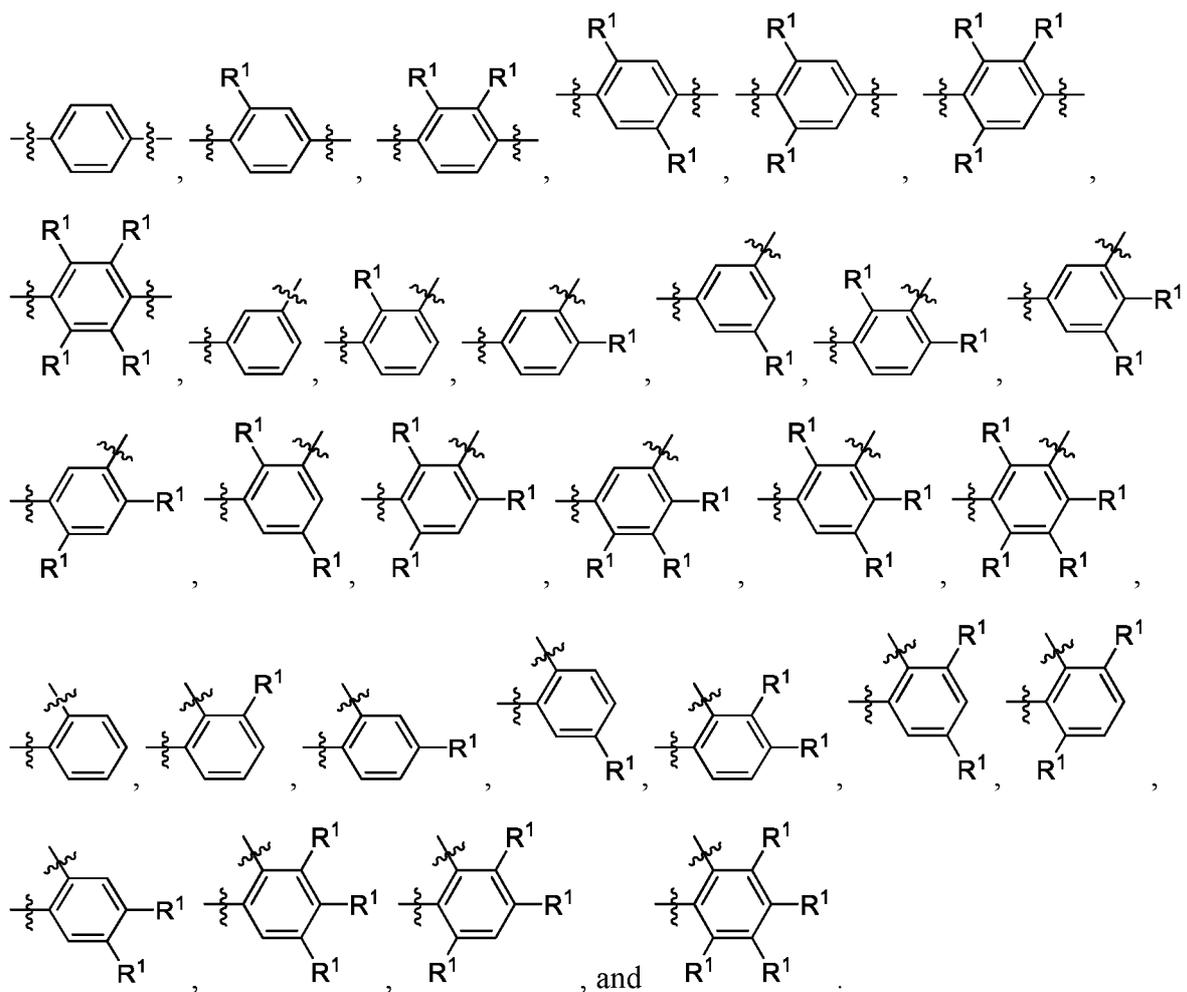


has the following structure:



As used herein, illustrations showing substituents bonded to a cyclic group (*e.g.*, aromatic, heteroaromatic, fused ring, and saturated or unsaturated cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl) through a bond between ring atoms are meant to indicate, unless specified otherwise, that the cyclic group may be substituted with that substituent at any ring position in the cyclic group or on any ring in the fused ring group, according to techniques set forth herein or which are known in the field to which the instant disclosure pertains. For example, the

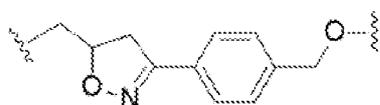
group, , wherein subscript q is an integer selected from 0 to 4, inclusive and in which the positions of substituent R¹ are described generically, *i.e.*, not directly attached to any vertex of the bond line structure, *i.e.*, specific ring carbon atom, includes the following, non-limiting examples of, groups in which the substituent R¹ is bonded to a specific ring carbon atom:



[0037] Where the compound name and structure conflict or are inconsistent, the structure controls, except where the context, *e.g.* as provided by NMR characterization data, may dictate otherwise.

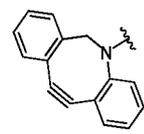
[0038] As used herein, the phrase “reactive group” (“RG”), refers to a functional group or moiety that reacts with a reactive portion of an antibody, modified antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the “reactive group” is a functional group or moiety (*e.g.*, maleimide or NHS ester) that reacts with a cysteine or lysine residue of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the “reactive group” is

a functional group or moiety that is capable of undergoing a click chemistry reaction. In some embodiments of said click chemistry reaction, the reactive group comprises an alkyne that is capable of undergoing a 1,3 cycloaddition reaction with an azide. Such suitable reactive groups include, but are not limited to, strained alkynes, *e.g.*, those suitable for strain-promoted alkyne-azide cycloadditions (SPAAC), cycloalkynes, *e.g.*, cyclooctynes, benzannulated alkynes, and alkynes capable of undergoing 1,3 cycloaddition reactions with azides in the absence of copper catalysts. Suitable alkynes also include, but are not limited to, DIBAC (where the $-C(O)CH_2CH_2C(O)-$ portion of DIBAC moiety is covered by L^2), DIBO (where the $-O-$ portion of DIBO moiety is covered by L^2), BARAC (where the

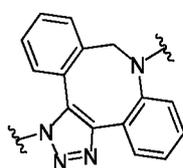


portion of BARAC moiety is covered by L^2), DIFO (where the $-O-$ portion is covered by L^2), substituted alkynes, *e.g.*, fluorinated alkynes, aza-cycloalkynes, BCN, and derivatives thereof. Linker-payloads comprising such reactive groups are useful for conjugating antibodies that have been functionalized with azido groups. Such functionalized antibodies include antibodies functionalized with azido-polyethylene glycol groups. In certain embodiments, such functionalized antibody is derived by reacting an antibody comprising at least one glutamine residue, *e.g.*, heavy chain Q295 (EU numbering), with a compound according to the formula $H_2N-LL-N_3$, wherein LL is a divalent polyethylene glycol group, in the presence of the enzyme transglutaminase.

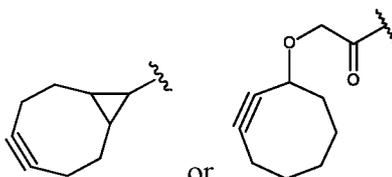
[0039] In some embodiments, the reactive group (RG) is an alkyne, *e.g.*,



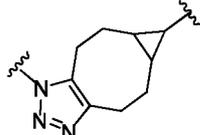
which can react via click chemistry with an azide, *e.g.*, $N=N=N$, to form a click chemistry

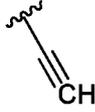
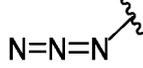
product, *e.g.*, , its regioisomer, or mixture thereof. In some embodiments, the

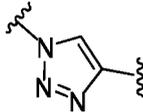
reactive group is an alkyne, *e.g.*,

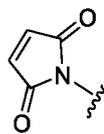


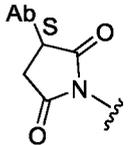
(where L^2 encompasses $-OCH_2C(O)-$), which can react via click chemistry with an azide, *e.g.*, $N=N=N$ to form a

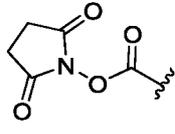
click chemistry product, *e.g.*, . In some embodiments, the reactive group is an

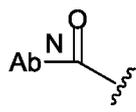
alkyne, *e.g.*, , which can react via click chemistry with an azide, *e.g.*, $\text{N}=\text{N}=\text{N}$ , to

form a click chemistry product, *e.g.*, , its regioisomer, or mixture thereof. In some

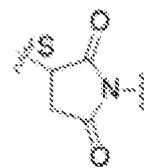
embodiments, the reactive group is a functional group, *e.g.*, , which reacts with a cysteine residue on an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, to form a bond thereto,

e.g., , wherein Ab refers to an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof and S refers to the S atom on a cysteine residue through which the functional group bonds to the Ab.

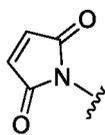
In some embodiments, the reactive group is a functional group, *e.g.*, , which reacts with a lysine residue on an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, to form a

bond thereto, *e.g.*, , wherein Ab refers to an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof and N refers to the N atom on a lysine residue through which the functional group bonds to the Ab.

[0040] As used herein, the phrase “reactive group residue” (-L¹-) refers to a product of the reaction of a functional group in the linker moiety with the reactive portion of a binding agent (BA), including the product of click chemistry. The reactive group residue is formed by the reaction of a reactive group on an amino acid of the binding agent, and is attached to the binding agent (e.g. antibody) and to the connecting linker. In some embodiments, the reactive group residue is a group which comprises 1,2,3-tetrazole, *i.e.* is formed by the reaction of an



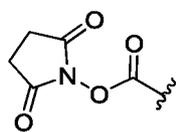
alkyne with an azide. In some embodiments, the reactive group residue is (a) wherein S refers to the S atom on a cysteine residue through which (a) bonds to the Ab, and



which is formed by the reaction of with a cysteine residue on an antibody or antigen-

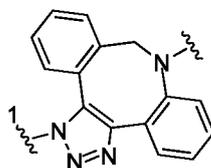


binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the reactive group residue is wherein N refers to the N atom on a lysine residue, and which is formed by the reaction of a functional



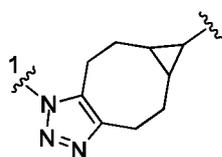
group, *e.g.*, , with a lysine residue on an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

[0041] In some embodiments, the linker -L- comprises and L¹ is the reactive group

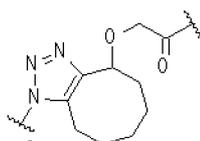


residue according to the following moiety: , its regioisomer, or mixture

thereof, wherein is the bond to the binding agent. In some embodiments, the linker -L- comprises and L¹ is the reactive group residue according to the following moiety:

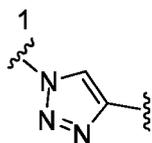


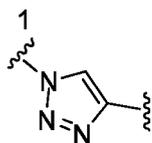
, its regioisomer, or mixture thereof, wherein is the bond to the binding agent. In some embodiments, the linker -L- comprises and L¹ is the reactive group residue

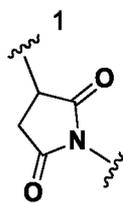


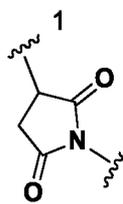
according to the following moiety: where -OCH₂C(O)- is encompassed by L²,

its regioisomer, or mixture thereof, wherein is the bond to the binding agent. In some embodiments, the linker -L- comprises and L¹ is the reactive group residue according to the

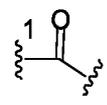


following moiety: , its regioisomer, or mixture thereof, wherein  is the bond to the binding agent. In some embodiments, the linker -L- comprises and L^1 is the reactive group



residue according to the following moiety: , wherein  is the bond to the cysteine of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the linker -L-

comprises and L^1 is the reactive group residue according to the following moiety:



wherein  is the bond to the lysine of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In these examples, the bond to the binding agent is direct or via a linker. In particular embodiments, the binding agent is modified with an azide to facilitate linkage to linker -L- or L^1 to form the reactive group residue.

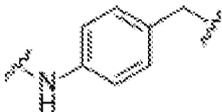
[0042] As used herein, “connecting linker” (L^2) refers to divalent groups which are cleavable or non-cleavable. Cleavable linkers are linkers that are cleaved by intracellular metabolism following internalization, *e.g.*, cleavage via hydrolysis, reduction, or enzymatic reaction. Non-cleavable linkers are linkers that release an attached payload via lysosomal degradation of the antibody following internalization. Suitable connecting linkers include, but are not limited to, acid-labile linkers, hydrolysis-labile linkers, enzymatically cleavable linkers, reduction labile linkers, and non-cleavable linkers. Suitable linkers also include, but are not limited to, those that are or comprise glucuronides, succinimide-thioethers, polyethylene glycol (PEG) units, hydrazones, mal-caproyl units, disulfide units (*e.g.*, -S-S-, -S-C(R^{1b}R^{2b})-, wherein R^{1b} and R^{2b} are independently hydrogen or hydrocarbyl), carbamate units, para-amino-benzyl units (PAB), phosphate units, *e.g.*, mono-, bis-, or tris- phosphate units, and peptide units, *e.g.*, peptide units containing two, three four, five, six, seven, eight, or more amino acid residues, including but not limited to valine-citrulline residue units. As used herein, “caproyl” means a -(CH₂)₅-C(O)- group. In some embodiments, L^2 comprises

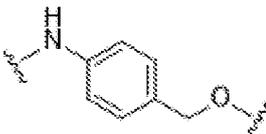
cyclodextrin (**CD**). In some embodiments, L^2 comprises $-C(O)CH_2CH_2C(O)-$,

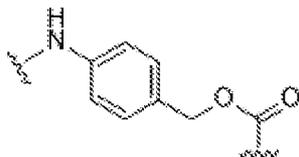
$-C(O)CH_2CH_2CH_2C(O)-$, $-OCH_2C(O)-$, $-O-$, or



[0043] As used herein, “self-immolative linker” in (L^3) refers to any such group known to those of skill in the art. In particular embodiments, the self-immolative group is

p-aminobenzyl (PAB), *i.e.* , or a derivative thereof. Useful derivatives

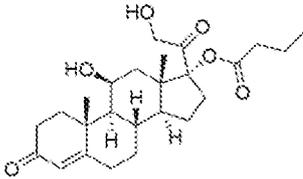
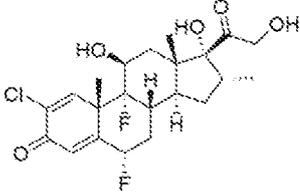
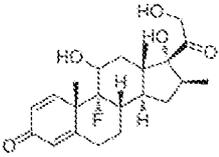
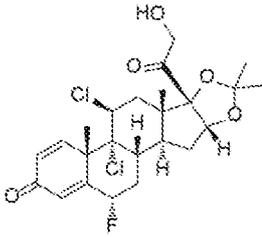
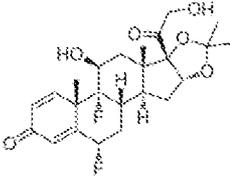
include *p*-aminobenzyloxy, *i.e.* , and *p*-aminobenzyloxycarbonyl

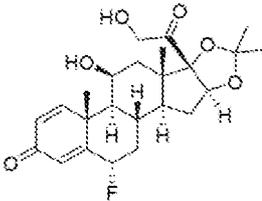
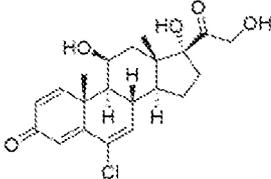
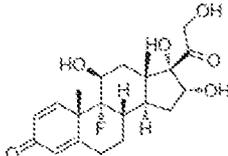
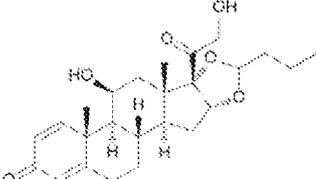
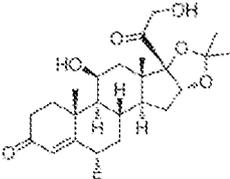
(PABC), *i.e.* . Those of skill will recognize that a self-immolative group is capable of carrying out a chemical reaction which releases the remaining atoms of a linker from a payload.

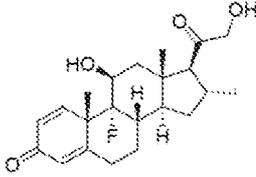
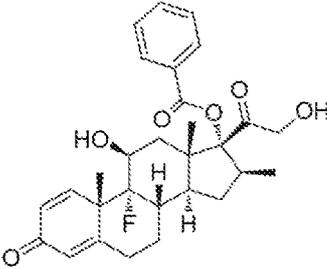
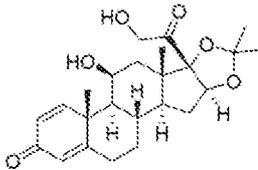
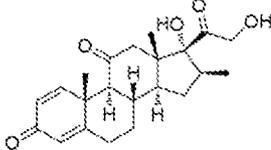
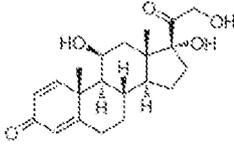
B. STEROID PAYLOADS

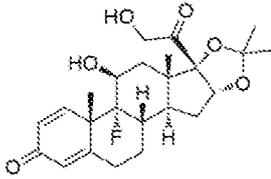
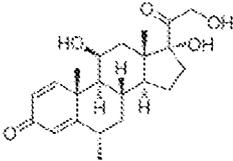
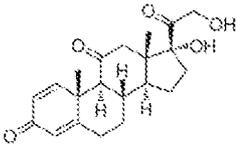
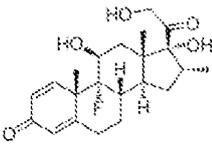
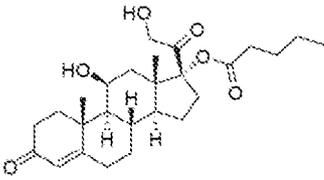
[0044] Steroids suitable for the conjugates described herein include budesonide and prodrugs thereof, budesonide analogs or derivatives (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives) and prodrugs thereof, and steroids listed in Table A and prodrugs thereof. In some embodiments, the antibody-drug conjugates release budesonide, a prodrug of budesonide, a budesonide analog or derivative (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives), a prodrug of a budesonide analog or derivative (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives), a steroid in Table A, or a prodrug of a steroid in Table A, after binding the antibody's target antigen. In Table A, the following compounds are linked to **BA** of the Compound of Formula (**III**), Formula (**III-P**), Formula III-P-1, or (**3000**) through the hydroxy of the $-C(O)CH_2OH$ group, *i.e.* by $-C(O)CH_2-O-SP-L-$, or through the hydroxy of Mapracorat, *i.e.* by $-O-SP-L-$; or are linked to **RG** of the Compound of Formula (**II**), Formula (**II-P**), Formula II-P-1, or (**2000**) through the hydroxy of the $-C(O)CH_2OH$ group, *i.e.* by $-C(O)CH_2-O-SP-(L^3)_{0-1}-L^2-$, or through the hydroxy of Mapracorat, *i.e.* by $-O-SP-(L^3)_{0-1}-L^2-$.

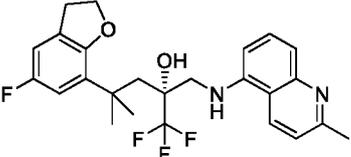
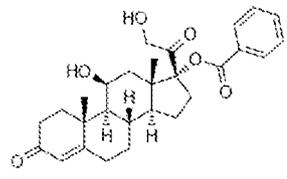
Table A.

Trade name	Structure
Hydrocortisone butyrate Locoid®	 <p>The structure shows a steroid nucleus with a ketone at C-20, a double bond at C-4, and hydroxyl groups at C-11 and C-17. At C-3, there is a butyrate ester group.</p>
Halometasone Sicorten®/ (C-48401-Ba)	 <p>The structure shows a steroid nucleus with a ketone at C-20, a double bond at C-4, and hydroxyl groups at C-11 and C-17. It features a chlorine atom at C-6, a fluorine atom at C-9, and a hydroxymethyl group at C-3.</p>
Betamethasone Celestone®/Rinderon®/Diprosone® (NSC-39470; Sch-4831)	 <p>The structure shows a steroid nucleus with a ketone at C-20, a double bond at C-4, and hydroxyl groups at C-11 and C-17. It has a hydroxymethyl group at C-3 and a methyl group at C-10.</p>
Fluclorolone Acetonide Cutanit®/Topicon® (RS-2252)	 <p>The structure shows a steroid nucleus with a ketone at C-20, a double bond at C-4, and hydroxyl groups at C-11 and C-17. It has a chlorine atom at C-6, a chlorine atom at C-9, and an acetonide group at C-3.</p>
Fluocinolone Acetonide Flucort®/Fluonid®/Iluvien®/Retisert®/Synalar®/Synalar-HP®/Synemol® (NSC-92339; DF-277)	 <p>The structure shows a steroid nucleus with a ketone at C-20, a double bond at C-4, and hydroxyl groups at C-11 and C-17. It has a chlorine atom at C-6, a chlorine atom at C-9, and an acetonide group at C-3.</p>

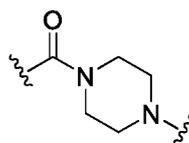
<p>Flunisolide (RS-3999; RS-1320)</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Flunisolide is a corticosteroid with a fluorine atom at C-2, a methylidene group at C-1, and a 17β-(2-tert-butyl-1-hydroxyethyl) side chain.</p>
<p>Cloprednol (RS-4691)</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Cloprednol is a corticosteroid with a chlorine atom at C-6, a methylidene group at C-1, and a 17β-(2-hydroxyethyl) side chain.</p>
<p>Triamcinolone Aristocort®/Kenacort®</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Triamcinolone is a corticosteroid with a methylidene group at C-1 and a 17β-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl) side chain.</p>
<p>Budesonide</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Budesonide is a corticosteroid with a methylidene group at C-1, a hydroxyl group at C-2, and a 17β-(6-oxoheptan-2-yl) side chain.</p>
<p>Flurandrenolide Cordran®</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Flurandrenolide is a corticosteroid with a fluorine atom at C-2, a methylidene group at C-1, and a 17β-(2-tert-butyl-1-hydroxyethyl) side chain.</p>

<p>Desoximetasone Topicort® (DSXS)</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Desoximetasone is a corticosteroid with a ketone group at C3, a hydroxyl group at C11, and a dihydroxyethyl side chain at C17. It lacks the acetonide group at C13 and the fluorine atom at C6 found in other corticosteroids.</p>
<p>Betamethasone benzoate Uticort® (W-5975)</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Betamethasone benzoate features a corticosteroid core with a ketone at C3, a fluorine atom at C6, a hydroxyl group at C11, and a dihydroxyethyl side chain at C17. The C13 position is protected by a benzoate acetonide group.</p>
<p>Desonide Desonate® (D-2083)</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Desonide is a corticosteroid with a ketone at C3, a hydroxyl group at C11, and a dihydroxyethyl side chain at C17. It has a tert-butyl acetonide group at C13 and a fluorine atom at C6.</p>
<p>Meprednisone (NSC-527579; Sch-4358)</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Meprednisone is a corticosteroid with a ketone at C3, a hydroxyl group at C11, and a dihydroxyethyl side chain at C17. It has a methyl group at C13 and a fluorine atom at C6.</p>
<p>Prednisolone Delta-Cortef® (NCS-9120)</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of Prednisolone is a corticosteroid with a ketone at C3, a hydroxyl group at C11, and a dihydroxyethyl side chain at C17. It has a hydroxyl group at C13 and a fluorine atom at C6.</p>

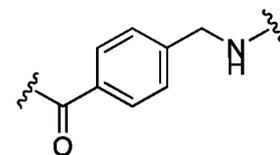
<p>Triamcinolone Acetonide</p>	
<p>Methylprednisolone Depo-Medrol; Medrol; Urbason® (NSC-19987)</p>	
<p>Prednisone Decortin®/Deltasone®/Lodotra®/Meticorten®/Rayos® (NSC-10023)</p>	
<p>Dexamethasone Decadron® (FT-4145; ENV-1105; IBI-10090; ISV-305; OTO-104)</p>	
<p>Hydrocortisone valerate Westcort®</p>	

<p>Mapracorat (BOL-242X; BOL-303242-X; ZK-245186; BAY-865319; BOL-303242-X)</p>	
<p>Benzodrocortisone</p>	

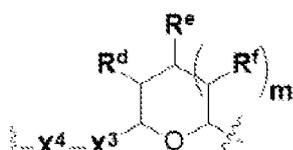
[0045] In some or any embodiments, the Compound of Formula (3000) or Formula (2000) comprises a prodrug of a steroid in Table A, where SP is -C(0)-Ci-Cio-alkylene-C(0)-, -C(0)-N(Ci-alkyl)-Ci-Cio-alkylene-X^{1b}- where X^{1b} is attached to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000), -C(0)-N(H)-(Ci-Cio-alkylene)-X^{1b}- where X^{1b} is attached to L in



Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000), where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000), -CH₂-NH-

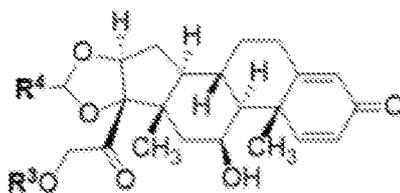


where N is attached to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000), where N is attached to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000), -(Ci-Cio-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(0)-(Ci-Cio-alkylene)-NR^{50a}- where NR^{50a} is attached to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000), -C(0)-(Ci-Cio-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(0)-(Ci-Cio-alkylene)-NR^{50a}- where NR^{50a} is attached to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000) and where each Ci-Cio-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(0)-N(R⁵)-(Ci-Cio-alkylene)-C(0)NH-X²- where X² is attached to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula



(2000), or where X⁴ is attached to L in Formula (3000) or (L³)_{0-i} in Formula (2000).

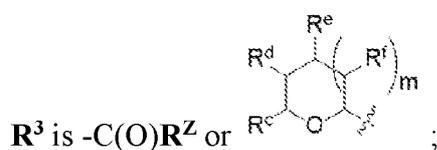
[0046] In some embodiments, a Compound according to Formula (I-P):



(I-P);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof,
wherein:

R^4 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;



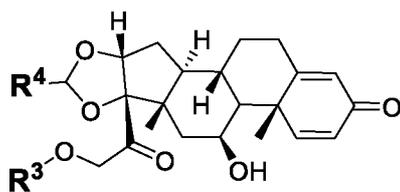
R^Z is $-C_{4-10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)OH$ or $NR^{15}R^{15a}$;

R^{15} is H or alkyl and R^{15a} is $-(C_{1-6}$ -alkylene)- $C(O)NHNH_2$;

one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is $-CH_2OR^g$ and the others are independently $-H$, $-OH$, hydroxyalkyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-(C_{1-6}$ -alkylene)- $C(O)OH$ or $-(C_{1-6}$ -alkylene)- $C(O)O$ (alkyl); or one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are $-H$;
and

m is 0 or 1.

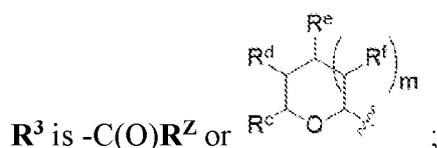
[0047] In some embodiments, a Compound according to Formula (I-P-1):



(I-P-1);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof,
wherein:

R^4 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;



R^Z is $-C_{4-10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)OH$ or NR^5R^{5a} ;

R^{15} is H or alkyl and R^{15a} is $-(C_{1-6}$ -alkylene)- $C(O)NHNH_2$;

one of \mathbf{R}^c , \mathbf{R}^d , \mathbf{R}^e , and \mathbf{R}^f is $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^g$ and the others are independently $-\text{H}$, $-\text{OH}$, hydroxyalkyl, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$, or $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^g$, where each \mathbf{R}^g is independently $-(\text{C}1-6\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ or $-(\text{C}1-6\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}(\text{alkyl})$; or one of \mathbf{R}^c , \mathbf{R}^d , \mathbf{R}^e , and \mathbf{R}^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are $-\text{H}$; and

m is 0 or 1.

[0048] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (I), Formula (I-P), or Formula (I-P-1), where \mathbf{R}^4 is alkyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is not cycloalkyl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is linear or branched alkyl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is aryl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is arylalkyl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is N-containing heterocycloalkyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is alkyl such as, but not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, or nonyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is methyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is ethyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is n-propyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is i-propyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is n-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is i-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is t-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is sec-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is pentyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is hexyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is heptyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is octyl, or nonyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is aryl such as but not limited to phenyl, phenol, or naphthyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is phenyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is naphthyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is heteroaryl – such as but not limited to thienyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is arylalkyl – such as but not limited to benzyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is N-containing heterocycloalkyl such as but not limited to piperidinyl. In some embodiments of Formula (I), both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen. In some embodiments of Formula (I), both \mathbf{R}^x are fluoro.

[0049] In some or any embodiments, set forth is a Compound of Formula (I), where both \mathbf{R}^x are fluoro and \mathbf{R}^3 is $-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{N} \mathbf{R}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{N} \mathbf{R}^{50a} \mathbf{R}^{50b}$ or $-\text{C}(\text{O}) \mathbf{R}^Z$ and \mathbf{R}^Z is $\text{NR}^{16} \mathbf{R}^{16a}$ or $-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{N} \mathbf{R}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{N} \mathbf{R}^{50a} \mathbf{R}^{50b}$ where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy.

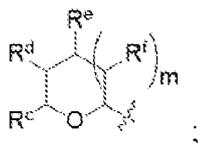
[0050] In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen and \mathbf{R}^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O}) \mathbf{R}^Z$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), \mathbf{R}^Z is $-\text{C}_{4-10}\text{-alkylene}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), \mathbf{R}^Z is $-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylene}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), \mathbf{R}^Z is $-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylene}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), \mathbf{R}^Z is $-\text{C}_5\text{-alkylene}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), \mathbf{R}^Z is $-\text{C}_6\text{-alkylene}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), \mathbf{R}^Z is

$\text{NR}^{15}\text{R}^{15a}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^{15} is H or C_{1-3} -alkyl and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}1-3\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^{15} is H or methyl and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}1-3\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^{15} is H and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}_{1-3}\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^{15} is methyl and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}1-3\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^{15} is H and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}1\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^{15} is methyl and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}_1\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{15} is H or $\text{C}1\text{-C}6$ alkyl and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-SH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{15} is H or $\text{C}1\text{-C}3$ alkyl and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-SH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{15} is H or CH_3 and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-SH}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\text{R}^{50b}$ where each $\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene}$ is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-(\text{branched } \text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-hydroxy-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\text{R}^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-(\text{branched } \text{C}1\text{-C}6\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}1\text{-C}6\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\text{R}^{50b}$.

[0051] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (I), where

a) both R^x are hydrogen; and

R^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^Z$; $-(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\text{R}^{50b}$; or



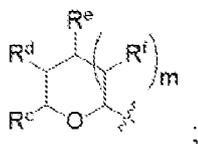
R^Z is $-\text{C}4\text{-}10\text{-alkylene-C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$; $-(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\text{R}^{50b}$ where each $\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene}$ is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy; or $\text{NR}^{15}\text{R}^{15a}$;

R^{15} is H or $\text{C}1\text{-C}6$ alkyl and R^{15a} is $-(\text{C}1\text{-C}10\text{-alkylene})\text{-SH}$ or $-(\text{C}1\text{-}6\text{-alkylene})\text{-C}(\text{O})\text{NHNH}_2$;

or

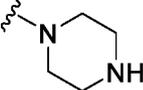
b) both R^x are fluoro; and

R^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^Z$; $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\text{R}^{50b}$; or



R^Z is $-C_{4-10}$ -alkylene-C(O)OH; $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-N R^{50} C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N R^{50a} R^{50b} where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy; or $NR^{16}R^{16a}$;

R^{16} is H or C₁-C₆alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-SH, $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-NH₂, $-(C_1-$

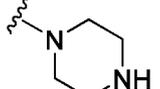
C_{10} -alkylene)-NH(C₁₋₆alkyl), , or $-(C_{1-6}$ -alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂; and

each R^{50} , R^{50a} , and R^{50b} are independently hydrogen or C1-C6-alkyl;

one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is $-CH_2OR^g$ and the others are independently $-H$, $-OH$, hydroxyalkyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-(C_{1-6}$ -alkylene)-C(O)OH or $-(C_{1-6}$ -alkylene)-C(O)O(alkyl); or one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are $-H$; and

m is 0 or 1.

[0052] In some embodiments of Formula (I), both R^x are fluoro and R^3 is $-C(O)R^Z$. In

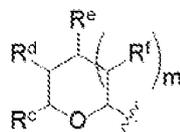
some or any embodiments, R^z is . In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-C_{4-10}$ -alkylene-C(O)OH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-C_{4-6}$ -alkylene-C(O)OH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-C_4$ -alkylene-C(O)OH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-C_5$ -alkylene-C(O)OH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-C_6$ -alkylene-C(O)OH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $NR^{16}R^{16a}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or C1-3-alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_{1-3}$ -alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or methyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_{1-3}$ -alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H and R^{16a} is $-(C_{1-3}$ -alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is methyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_{1-3}$ -alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H and R^{16a} is $-(C_1$ -alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is methyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1$ -alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or C1-C6alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-SH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or C1-C3alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-SH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or CH₃ and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-SH. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or C1-C6alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-NH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or C1-C₃alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-NH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or CH₃ and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-NH₂. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I),

R^{16} is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NH}(C_{1-6}\text{ alkyl})$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or C_1 - C_3 alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NH}(C_1\text{-}6\text{alkyl})$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^{16} is H or CH_3 and R^{16a} is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NH}(C_{1-6}\text{ alkyl})$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$ where each C_1 - C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-(\text{branched } C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-hydroxy-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^Z is $-(\text{branched } C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$.

[0053] In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), both R^x are hydrogen and R^3 is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^3 is $-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^3 is $-(C_1-C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), R^3 is $-(\text{linear } C_1\text{-}C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50}C(O)\text{-}(\text{linear } C_1\text{-}C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}R^{50b}$.

[0054] In some embodiments of Formula (I), both R^x are fluoro and R^3 is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^3 is $-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^3 is $-(C_1-C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), R^3 is $-(\text{linear } C_1\text{-}C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50}C(O)\text{-}(\text{linear } C_1\text{-}C_3\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}R^{50b}$.

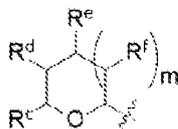
[0055] In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), both R^x are hydrogen



and R^3 is $-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50}C(O)\text{-}(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-N}R^{50a}R^{50b}$. In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 0. In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 1. In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 1 and R^f is $-H$ or $-OH$. In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 1. In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 1 and one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is $-CH_2OR^g$ and the others are independently $-H$, $-OH$, hydroxyalkyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-(C_1\text{-}6\text{-alkylene})\text{-C(O)OH}$ or $-(C_1\text{-}6\text{-alkylene})\text{-C(O)O(alkyl)}$. In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 1 and R^c is $-CH_2OR^g$ and the others are independently $-H$, $-OH$, or hydroxyalkyl. In some embodiments

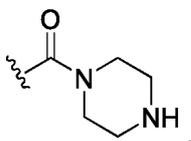
of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 1 and one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are -H. In some embodiments of Formula (I), (I-P), or (I-P-1), m is 1 and R^c is hydroxyalkyl, and R^d , R^e , and R^f are -H.

[0056] In some embodiments of Formula (I), both R^x are fluoro and R^3 is

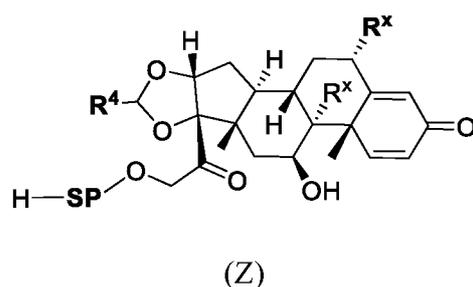


. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 0. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 1. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 1 and R^f is -H or -OH. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 1. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 1 and one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is $-CH_2OR^g$ and the others are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-(C1-6-alkylene)-C(O)OH$ or $-(C1-6-alkylene)-C(O)O(alkyl)$. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 1 and R^c is $-CH_2OR^g$ and the others are independently -H, -OH, or hydroxyalkyl. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 1 and one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are -H. In some embodiments of Formula (I), m is 1 and R^c is hydroxyalkyl, and R^d , R^e , and R^f are -H.

[0057] In some embodiments of Formula (I), both R^x are fluoro and R^3 is



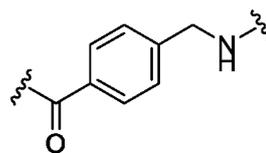
[0058] In some or any embodiments, the Compound according to Formula (Z):



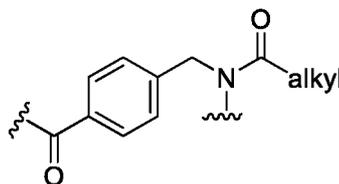
where

R^4 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

both R^x are hydrogen or both R^x are fluoro; and

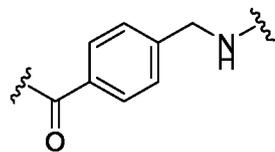


SP is -CH₂NH- where the NH is connected to H, or **SP** is where the NH

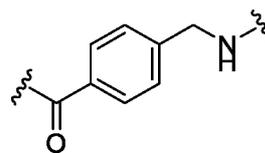


of **SP** is connected to H in Formula (Z), or **SP** is where the N of **SP**

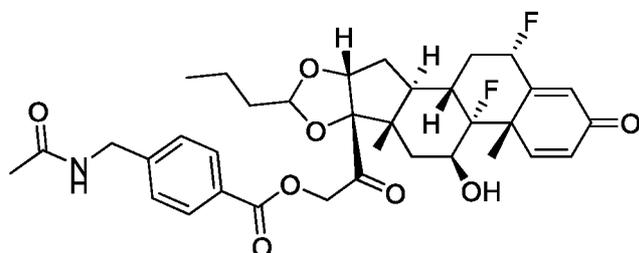
is connected to H in Formula (Z). In some or any embodiments, both **R^x** are hydrogen. In some or any embodiments, both **R^x** are fluoro. In some or any embodiments, **R⁴** is alkyl. In some of these embodiments, **R⁴** is linear alkyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is alkyl such as, but not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, or nonyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is methyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is ethyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is n-propyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is i-propyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is n-butyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is i-butyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is t-butyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is sec-butyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is pentyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is hexyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is heptyl. In some embodiments, **R⁴** is octyl, or nonyl. In some or any embodiments, **SP** is -CH₂NH- where the NH is connected to H. In some or any embodiments,



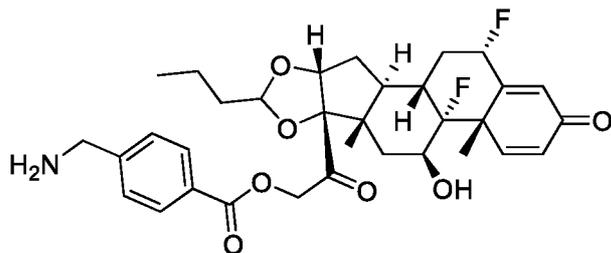
SP is where NH is connected to H in Formula (Z). In some or any



embodiments, **R⁴** is alkyl, both **R^x** are fluoro, and **SP** is where NH is connected to H in Formula (Z). In some embodiments, the Compound of Formula (Z) is

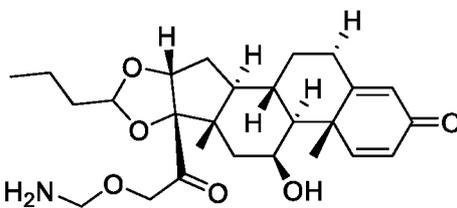


. In some embodiments, the Compound of



Formula (Z) is

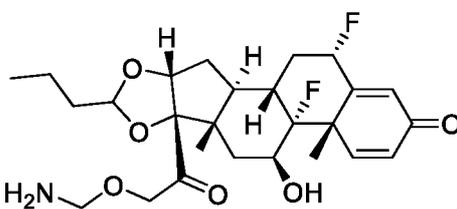
. In some embodiments, the



Compound of Formula (Z) is



. In some embodiments, the



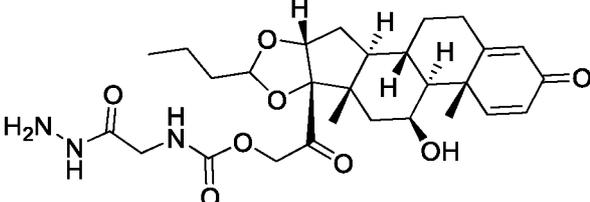
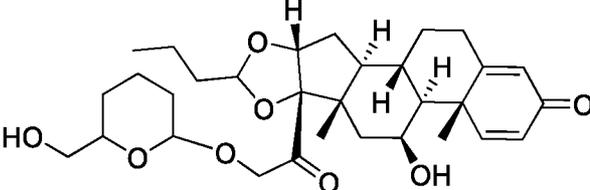
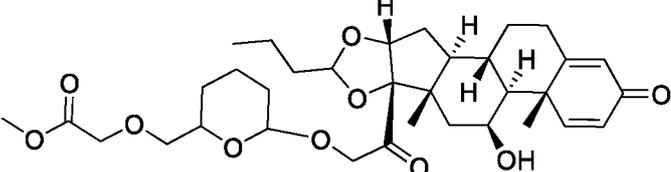
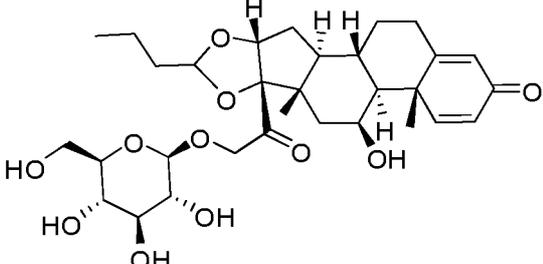
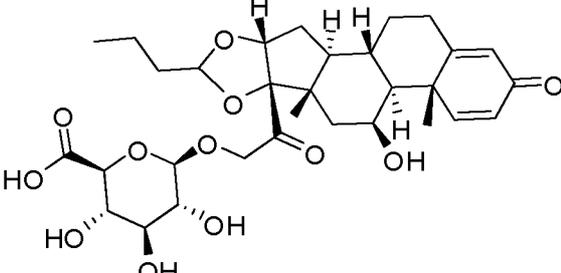
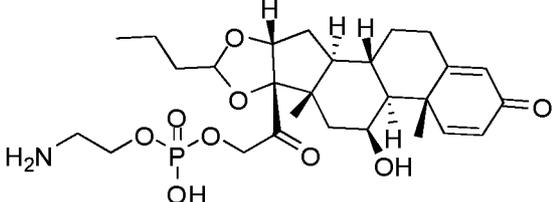
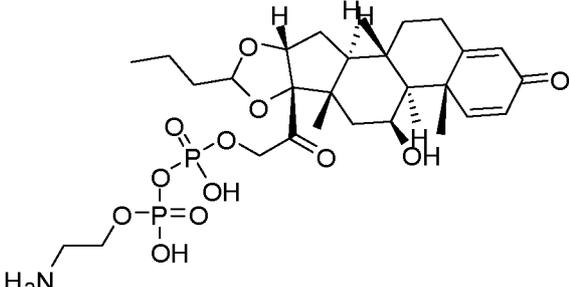
Compound of Formula (Z) is

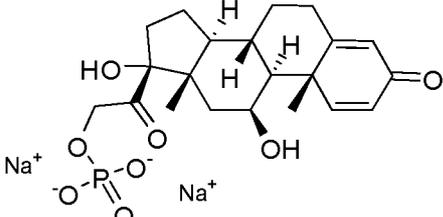
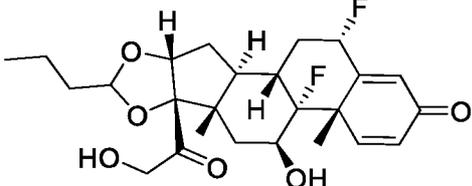
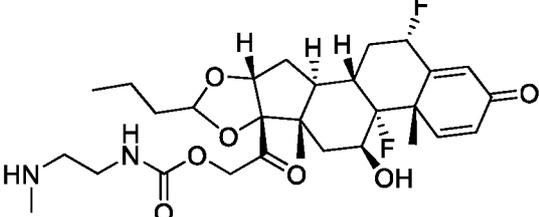
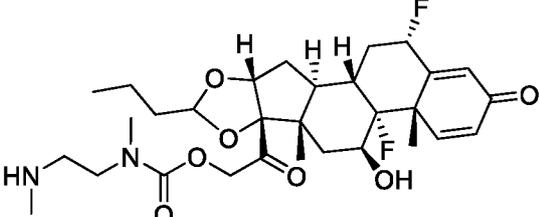
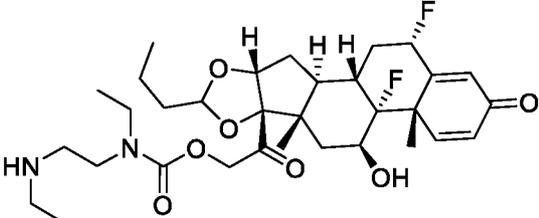
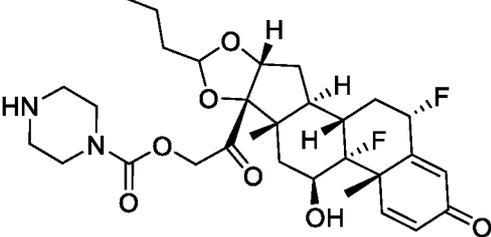
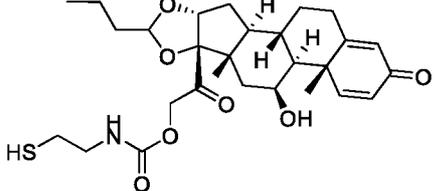


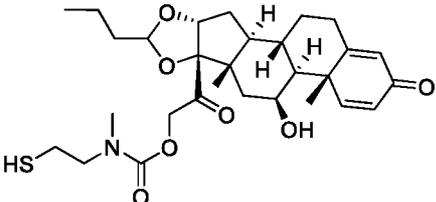
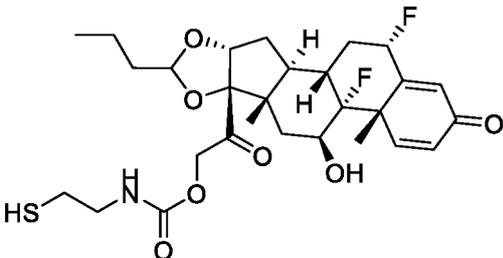
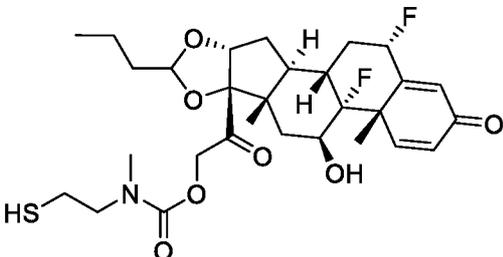
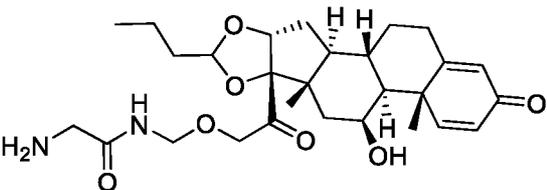
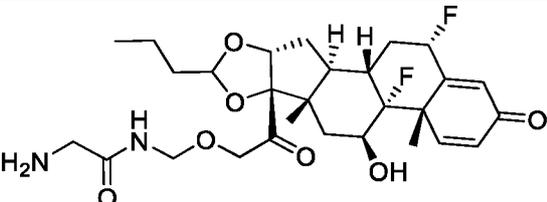
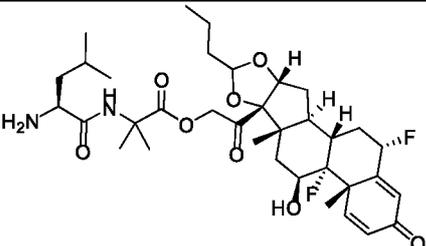
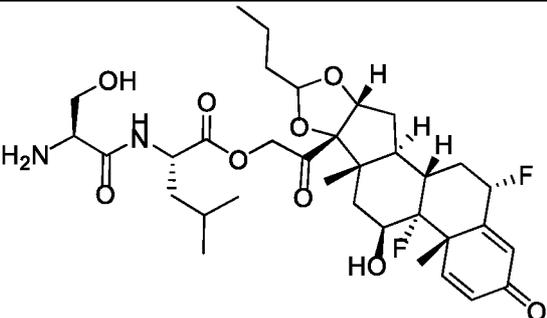
[0059] Suitable steroids for the conjugates described herein include those in the following table.

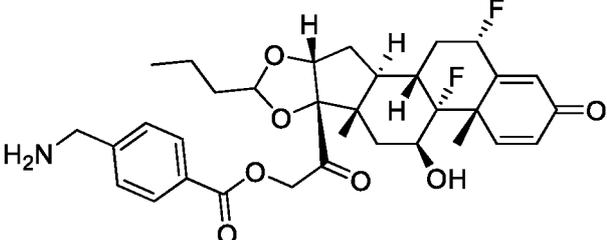
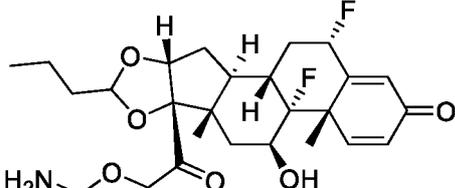
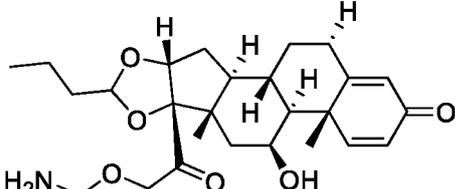
Table 1. Budesonide-spacer (Budesonide-SP)

Compound No.	Structure
<p>1a (Budesonide)</p>	
<p>1c</p>	
<p>1d</p>	

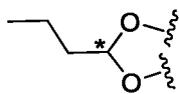
Compound No.	Structure
1e	
1g	
1h	
1i	
1j	
1k	
1l	

Compound No.	Structure
1m	
100	
101a	
101b	
101c	
101d	
102c	

Compound No.	Structure
102d	
102e	
102f	
103a	
103b	
104a	
104b	

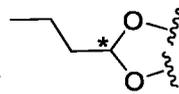
Compound No.	Structure
105a	
106a	
107a	

or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof; and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof. In some instances, the n-propyl of



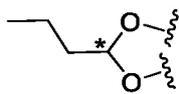
in each of the above structures is in the R-configuration, i.e. at the carbon

indicated by the asterisk. In some instances, the n-propyl of

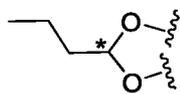


in each of the above structures is in the S-configuration, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk. In some

instances, the n-propyl of



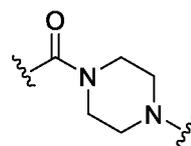
in each of the above structures is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk. In some instances, the n-propyl of



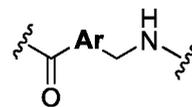
in each of the above structures is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk, wherein the R:S mixture is about 1:1, about 2:1, about 3:1, about 4:1, about 5:1, about 6:1, about 7:1, about 8:1, about 9:1, or about 10:1.

[0060] In some embodiments of Formula (I), provided is a compound of formula **1d**, **1e**, **1g**, **1h**, **101a**, **101b**, **101c**, **101d**, **102c**, **102d**, **102e**, **102f**, **103a**, **103b**, **104a**, or **104b**, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof. In some embodiments of Formula (I), provided is a compound of formula **1d**, **1e**, **1g**, or **1h**, or a pharmaceutically

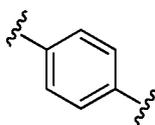
alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-



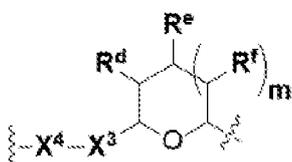
alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to **L** in Formula (3000), -CH₂-



NH- where the N is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), where the N is attached to **L** in Formula (3000) and where **Ar** is optionally substituted arylene (in

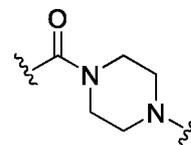


some embodiments) or optionally substituted heteroarylene, -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}}C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}}- where N^{R^{50a}} is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N^{R⁵⁰}C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}}- where N^{R^{50a}} is attached to **L** in Formula (3000) and where each C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH -**X²**- where **X²** is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), or

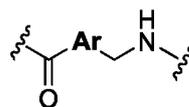


where **X⁴** is attached to **L** in Formula (3000); or

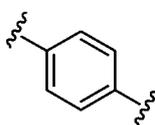
where both **R^x** in formula (a) are fluoro; **R⁴** is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl; and **SP** is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-



alkylene)-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to **L** in Formula (3000), -CH₂-

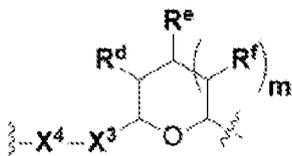


NH- where N is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), where the N is attached to **L** in Formula (3000) and where **Ar** is optionally substituted arylene (in



some embodiments) or optionally substituted heteroarylene, -(C₁-C₁₀-

alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (3000) and where each C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(O)-N(R⁵)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)NH -X² - where X² is attached to **L** in Formula (3000), or



where X⁴ is attached to **L** in Formula (3000); and

- b) the compounds in Table A above, where the compounds in Table A are linked to **BA** of the Compound of Formula (3000) through the hydroxy of the -C(O)CH₂OH group, *i.e.* by -C(O)CH₂-O-**SP-L**-, or through the hydroxy of Mapracorat, *i.e.* by -O-**SP-L**-:

X¹ is -N(C₁-6alkyl)-;

X^{1b} is -S-, -NH-, or -N(C₁-6alkyl)-;

X² is -NH-;

X³ is -CH₂-, X³ is -CH₂-O-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to X⁴, or X³ is -C(O)-;

X⁴ is -O-;

R⁵ is H, -OH, -OCH₃, or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁵⁰ and R^{50a} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl;

R^d, R^e, and R^f are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each R^g is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl); and

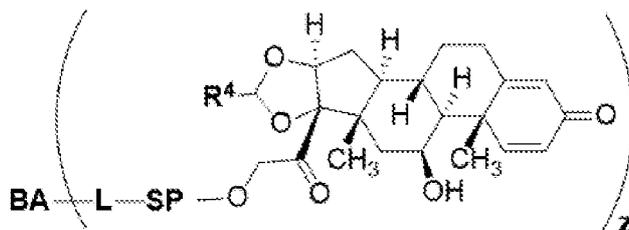
m is 0 or 1;

z is an integer selected from 1-30, inclusive;

L is a linker; and

BA is a binding agent.

[0064] In some or any embodiments, set forth is a Compound of Formula (III-P):

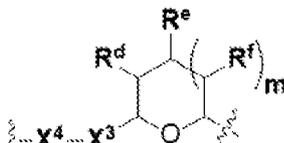


(III-P);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof,
wherein:

R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

SP is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹** is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X²**- where **X²** is



attached to **L** in Formula (III), or
Formula (III);

X¹ is -N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-;

X² is -NH-;

X³ is -CH₂-, **X³** is -CH₂-O-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to **X⁴**, or **X³** is -C(O)-;

X⁴ is -O-;

R⁵ is H, -OH, -OCH₃, or alkyl;

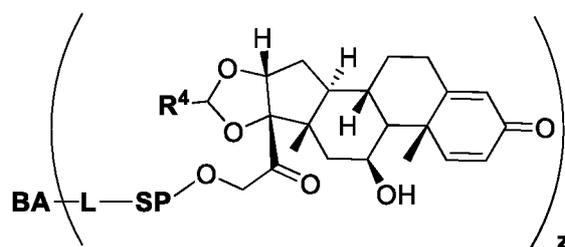
R^d, **R^e**, and **R^f** are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each **R^g** is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl); and **m** is 0 or 1;

z is an integer selected from 1-30, inclusive;

L is a linker; and

BA is a binding agent.

[0065] In some or any embodiments, set forth is a Compound of Formula (III-P-1):

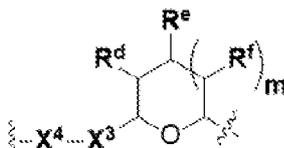


(III-P-1);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof,
wherein:

R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

SP is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹** is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X²**- where **X²** is



attached to **L** in Formula (III), or
Formula (III);

where **X**⁴ is attached to **L** in

X¹ is -N(C1-3alkyl)-;

X² is -NH-;

X³ is -CH₂-, **X**³ is -CH₂-O-(C1-C10-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to **X**⁴, or **X**³ is -C(O)-;

X⁴ is -O-;

R⁵ is H, -OH, -OCH₃, or alkyl;

R^d, **R**^e, and **R**^f are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each **R**^g is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl); and **m** is 0 or 1;

z is an integer selected from 1-30, inclusive;

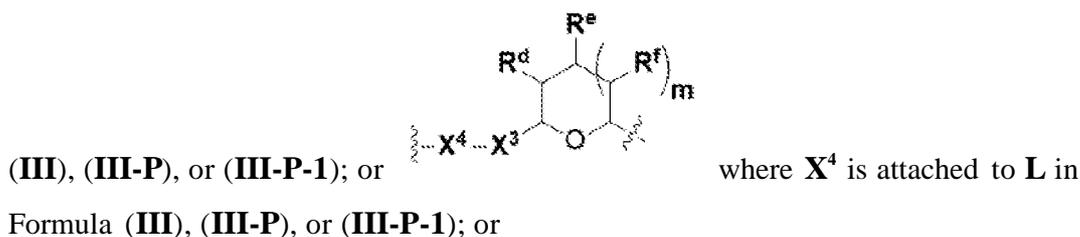
L is a linker; and

BA is a binding agent.

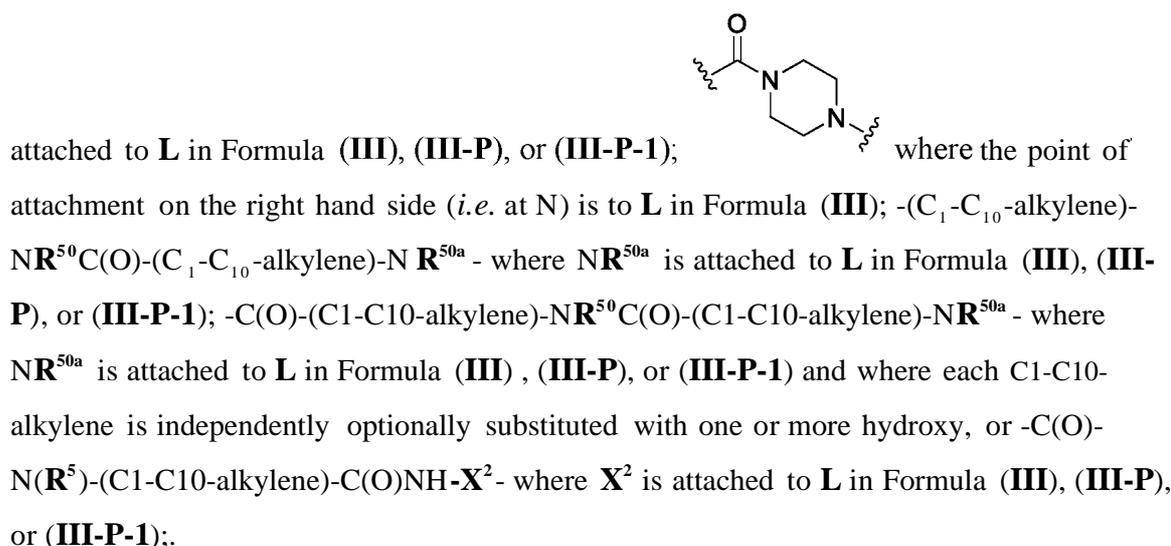
[0066] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **R**⁴ is alkyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is not cycloalkyl. In some of these embodiments, **R**⁴ is linear or branched alkyl. In some of these embodiments, **R**⁴ is aryl. In some of these embodiments, **R**⁴ is arylalkyl. In some of these embodiments, **R**⁴ is N-containing heterocycloalkyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is alkyl such as, but not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, or nonyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is methyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is ethyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is n-propyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is i-propyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is n-butyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is i-butyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is t-butyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is sec-butyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is pentyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is hexyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is heptyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is octyl, or nonyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is aryl such as but not limited to phenyl, phenol, or naphthyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is phenyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is naphthyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is heteroaryl – such as but not limited to thienyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is arylalkyl – such as but not limited to benzyl. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is N-containing heterocycloalkyl such as but not limited to piperidinyl. In some or any embodiments, both **R**^x are hydrogen. In some or any embodiments, both **R**^x are fluoro. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is in the R-configuration. In some embodiments, **R**⁴ is in the

S-configuration. In some embodiments, R^4 is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations. In some embodiments, R^4 is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations, wherein the R:S mixture is about 1:1, about 2:1, about 3:1, about 4:1, about 5:1, about 6:1, about 7:1, about 8:1, about 9:1, or about 10:1.

[0067] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), where both R^x are hydrogen; and SP is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(C_1-6alkyl)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- X^1 - where X^1 is attached to L in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1); $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- S - where S is attached to L in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1); $-C(O)-N(C_1-6alkyl)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- S - where S is attached to L in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1); $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to L in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1); $-C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to L in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), and where each C_1-C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy; $-C(O)-N(R^5)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)NH-X^2$ - where X^2 is attached to L in Formula



both R^x are fluoro; and SP is $-C(O)-N(C_1-6alkyl)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to L in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1); $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is



[0068] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$. In some

embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is -C(O)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-C(O)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is -C(O)-CH₂CH₂-C(O)-.

[0069] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-C(O)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where **SP** is -C(O)-CH₂CH₂-C(O)-.

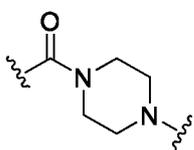
[0070] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where both **R^x** are hydrogen and **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁-6alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁-3alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **X¹** is -N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁-3alkyl)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-**X¹**-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-CH₂CH₂-**X¹**-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(CH₃)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-N(CH₃)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(CH₃)-CH₂CH₂-N(CH₃)-.

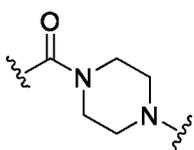
[0071] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁-6alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III) or -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-C₁-C₆-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-C₁-C₃-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-CH₂CH₂-**X^{1b}**-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-N(CH₃)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-C₂-C₅-

alkylene-N(CH₂CH₃)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-CH₂CH₂-N(CH₃)-.

[0072] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-C₁-C₆-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-C₁-C₃-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **X^{1b}** is -N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-**X^{1b}**-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-CH₂CH₂-**X^{1b}**-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(CH₃)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-N(CH₃)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(CH₂CH₃)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-N(CH₂CH₃)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(CH₃)-CH₂CH₂-N(CH₃)-.

[0073] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where



both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is  where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to **L** in Formula (III).

[0074] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are hydrogen and **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), or -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₆-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), or -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-(C₁-C₆-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₆-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula

(III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-(C₁₋₆-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III).

[0075] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), or -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), or -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(H)-(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆alkyl)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III).

[0076] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are hydrogen and **SP** is -(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), **SP** is -(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (III), **SP** is -(C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (III), **SP** is -(linear C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(linear C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -.

[0077] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is -(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (III). In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), **SP** is -(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C_{1-C₆}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (III), **SP** is -(C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (III), **SP** is -(linear C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(linear C_{1-C₃}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -.

[0078] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are hydrogen and **SP** is -C(O)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} - is attached to **L** in Formula (III) and where each C_{1-C₁₀}-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy. In some or any embodiments

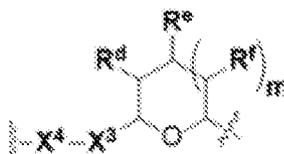
of Formula (III), **SP** is -(branched C₁-C₆-alkylene)-N^{R⁵⁰}C(O)-(C₁-C₆-hydroxy-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}}-. In some or any embodiments of Formula (III), **SP** is -(branched C1-C6-alkylene)-N^{R⁵⁰}C(O)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}} -.

[0079] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N^{R⁵⁰}C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}} - where N^{R^{50a}} - is attached to **L** in Formula (III) and where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy. In some or any embodiments of Formula (III), **SP** is -(branched C₁-C₆-alkylene)-N^{R⁵⁰}C(O)-(C₁-C₆-hydroxy-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (III), **SP** is -(branched C1-C6-alkylene)-N^{R⁵⁰}C(O)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-N^{R^{50a}} -.

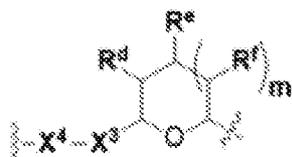
[0080] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are hydrogen and **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C1-C10-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X²**- where **X²** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₅-alkylene-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-CH₂-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **R⁵** is H or alkyl. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **R⁵** is H or CH₃.

[0081] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C1-C10-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X²**- where **X²** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₅-alkylene-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-CH₂-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **R⁵** is H or alkyl. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), where **R⁵** is H or CH₃.

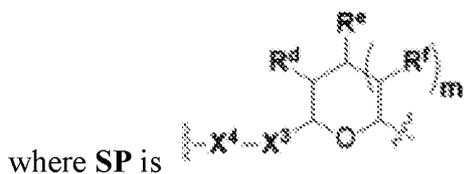
[0082] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P),



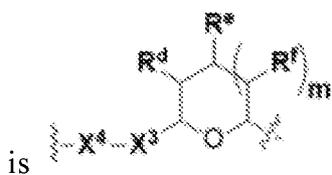
or (III-P-1), where both **R^x** are hydrogen and **SP** is attached to **L³** in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where both **R^x** are fluoro and **SP** is



where X^4 is attached to L^3 in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1),

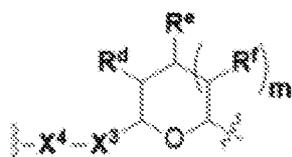


a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP** is and X^3 is $-CH_2-O-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-C(O)-$ where the $C(O)$ is attached to X^4 . In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **SP**

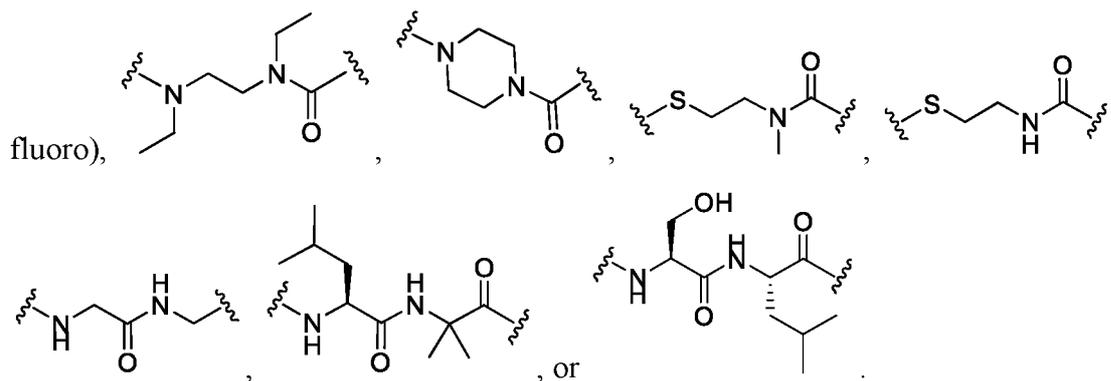


compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where R^d , R^e , and R^f are independently $-H$, $-OH$, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-CH_2C(O)OH$ or $-CH_2C(O)O(\text{alkyl})$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where R^d and R^e are independently $-H$ or $-OH$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where m is 0. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where m is 1. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where m is 1 and R^f is $-H$ or $-OH$.

[0083] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where both R^x are hydrogen and **SP** is $-C(O)-N(C_1-3\text{alkyl})-C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene}-X^1-$ where X^1 is attached to L^3 in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1); **SP** is



where X^3 is $-CH_2-$, m is 1, and R^d , R^e , and R^f are $-H$; or **SP** is

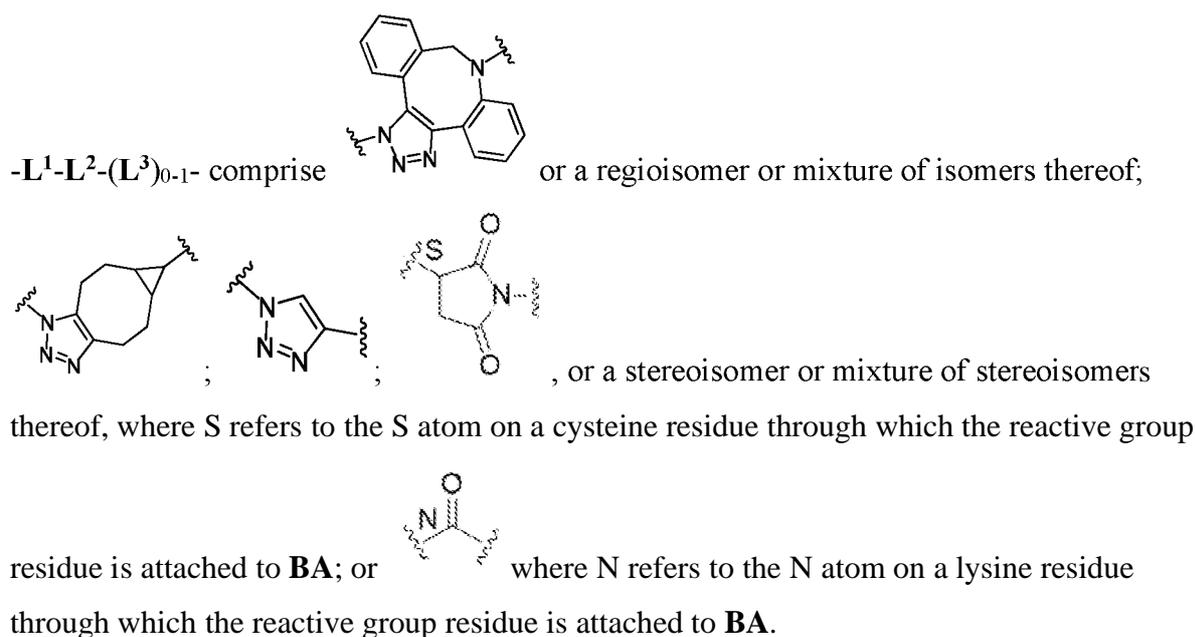


[0085] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **z** is 1. In certain embodiments, **z** is 2. In some other embodiments, **z** is 3. In certain embodiments, **z** is 4. In some embodiments, **z** is 5. In some other embodiments, **z** is 6. In certain embodiments, **z** is 7. In some other embodiments, **z** is 8. In certain embodiments, **z** is 9. In some embodiments, **z** is 10. In some other embodiments, **z** is 11. In some other embodiments, **z** is 12. In some other embodiments, **z** is 13. In some other embodiments, **z** is 14. In some other embodiments, **z** is 15. In some other embodiments, **z** is 15. In some other embodiments, **z** is 16. In some other embodiments, **z** is 17. In some other embodiments, **z** is 18. In certain embodiments, **z** is 19. In some other embodiments, **z** is 20. In some other embodiments, **z** is 21. In some other embodiments, **z** is 22. In some other embodiments, **z** is 23. In some other embodiments, **z** is 24. In some other embodiments, **z** is 25. In some other embodiments, **z** is 26. In some other embodiments, **z** is 27. In some other embodiments, **z** is 28. In some other embodiments, **z** is 29. In some other embodiments, **z** is 30. In some embodiments, **z** is an integer selected from 1–15, inclusive. In certain embodiments, **z** is selected from 1-10. In certain embodiments, **z** is selected from 1-5. In certain embodiments, **z** is selected from 2-5. In certain embodiments, **z** is selected from 2-4.

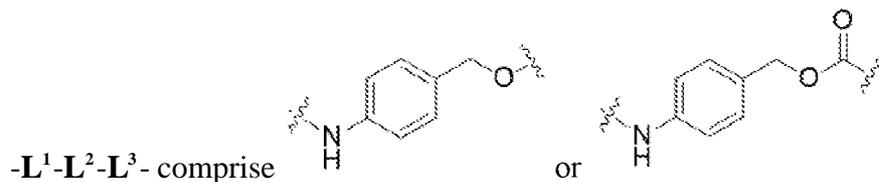
[0086] In some embodiments, **-L-** or **-L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁-** in Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), refers to any divalent group or moiety that links, connects, or bonds a binding agent (*e.g.*, an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof) with a payload compound set forth herein (*e.g.*, steroid). Generally, suitable **-L-** and **-L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁-** for the antibody conjugates described herein are those that are sufficiently stable to exploit the circulating half-life of the antibody and, at the same time, capable of releasing its payload after antigen-mediated internalization of the conjugate. Linkers can be cleavable or non-cleavable. Cleavable linkers are linkers that are cleaved by intracellular metabolism following internalization, *e.g.*, cleavage via hydrolysis, reduction, or enzymatic reaction. Non-cleavable linkers are linkers that release an attached payload via lysosomal degradation of the antibody following internalization. Suitable linkers

include, but are not limited to, acid-labile linkers, hydrolysis-labile linkers, enzymatically cleavable linkers, reduction labile linkers, self-immolative linkers, and non-cleavable linkers. Suitable linkers also include, but are not limited to, those that are or comprise glucuronides, succinimide-thioethers, polyethylene glycol (PEG) units, carbamates, hydrazones, mal-caproyl units, disulfide units (*e.g.*, -S-S-, -S-S-C(R^{1b})(R^{2b})-, wherein R^{1b} and R^{2b} are independently hydrogen or hydrocarbyl), para-amino-benzyl (PAB) units, phosphate units, *e.g.*, mono-, bis-, and tris- phosphate units, peptides, *e.g.*, peptide units containing two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or more amino acid units, including but not limited to valine-citrulline units, valine-alanine units, valine-arginine units, valine-lysine units, -lysine-valine-citrulline units, and -lysine-valine-alanine units. In some embodiments, -L- and -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁ - are derived from the reaction of a “reactive group” (RG) of Formula (II) (and embodiments thereof) with a reactive portion of an antibody. The linking group is any divalent moiety that bridges BA to the payload. The linking group may also be any trivalent moiety that bridges BA, the payload, and a cyclodextrin moiety. In some embodiments, -L- and -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁ - are trivalent and includes a cyclodextrin moiety bonded to a trivalent group (*e.g.*, a lysine residue) in the linking group. -L- and -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁ - contain a reactive group residue, which is a functional group or moiety that reacts with a reactive portion of an antibody, modified antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof.

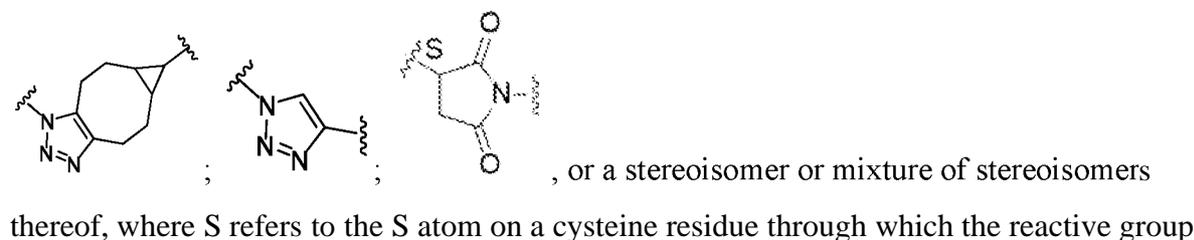
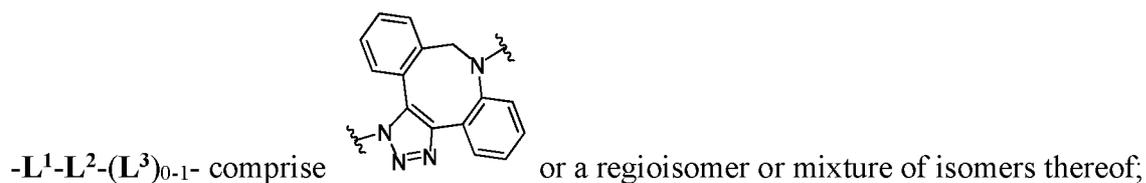
[0087] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L and

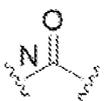


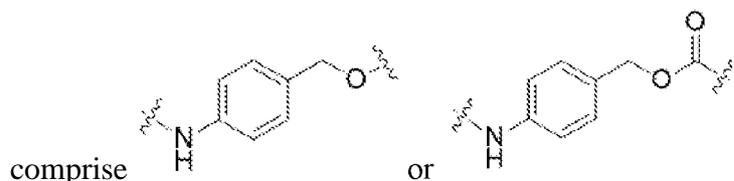
[0088] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **L** and



[0089] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **L** and



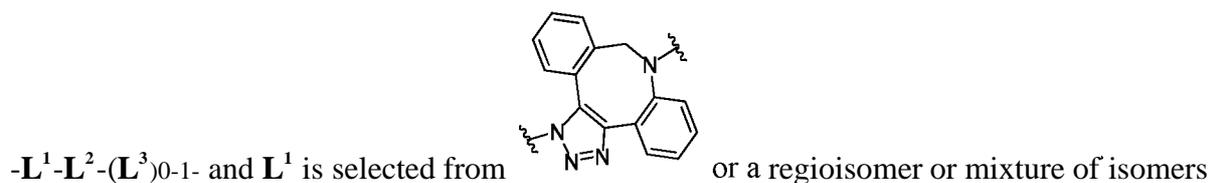
residue is attached to **BA**; or  where N refers to the N atom on a lysine residue through which the reactive group residue is attached to **BA**; and **L** and -**L**¹-**L**²-(**L**³)₀₋₁-

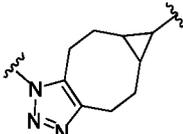
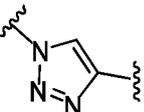
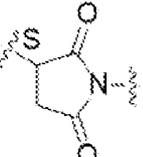


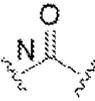
[0090] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **L** is

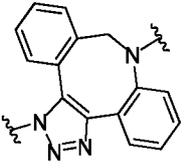
-**L**¹-**L**²-(**L**³)₀₋₁-. In some embodiments, **L**³ is present. In some embodiments, **L**³ is not present.

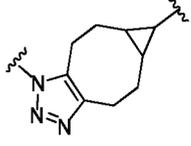
[0091] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where **L** is

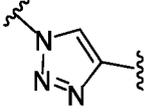


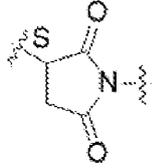
thereof;  ;  ;  , or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof, where S refers to the S atom on a cysteine residue through which the

reactive group residue is attached to **BA**; and  where N refers to the N atom on a lysine residue through which the reactive group residue is attached to **BA**. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is

 -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L¹ is . In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of

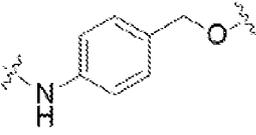
Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is  . In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is

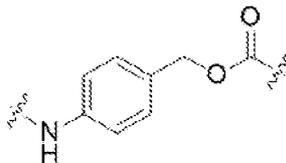
 -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L¹ is . In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is

 -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L¹ is . In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of

Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is  -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L¹ is .

[0092] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is

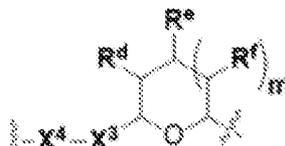
 -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L³ is where the NH group is attached to L², when SP



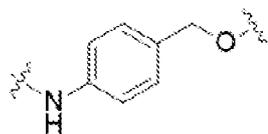
is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-; or L³ is attached to L², when SP is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-X¹- or -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₁₀-

where the NH group is

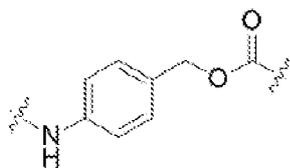
alkylene-C(O)NH -X²-; or L³ is not present when SP is . In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is -L¹-



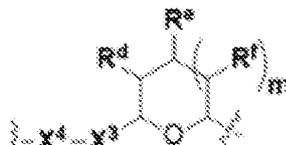
L²-(L³)- and L³ is where the NH group is attached to L², when SP is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is



-L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L³ is where the NH group is attached to L², when SP is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene- X¹- or -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH -X²-. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where

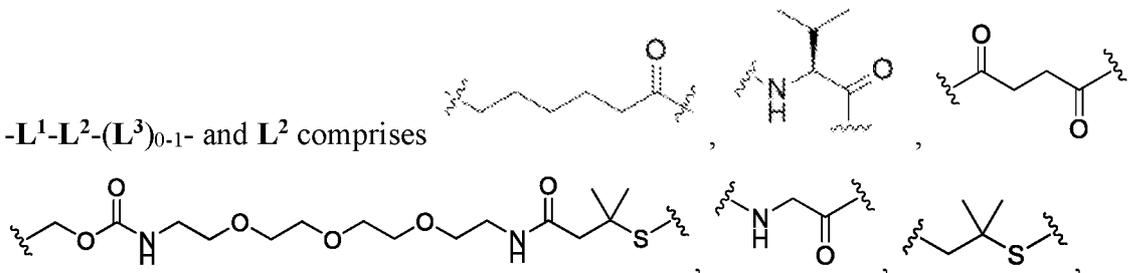


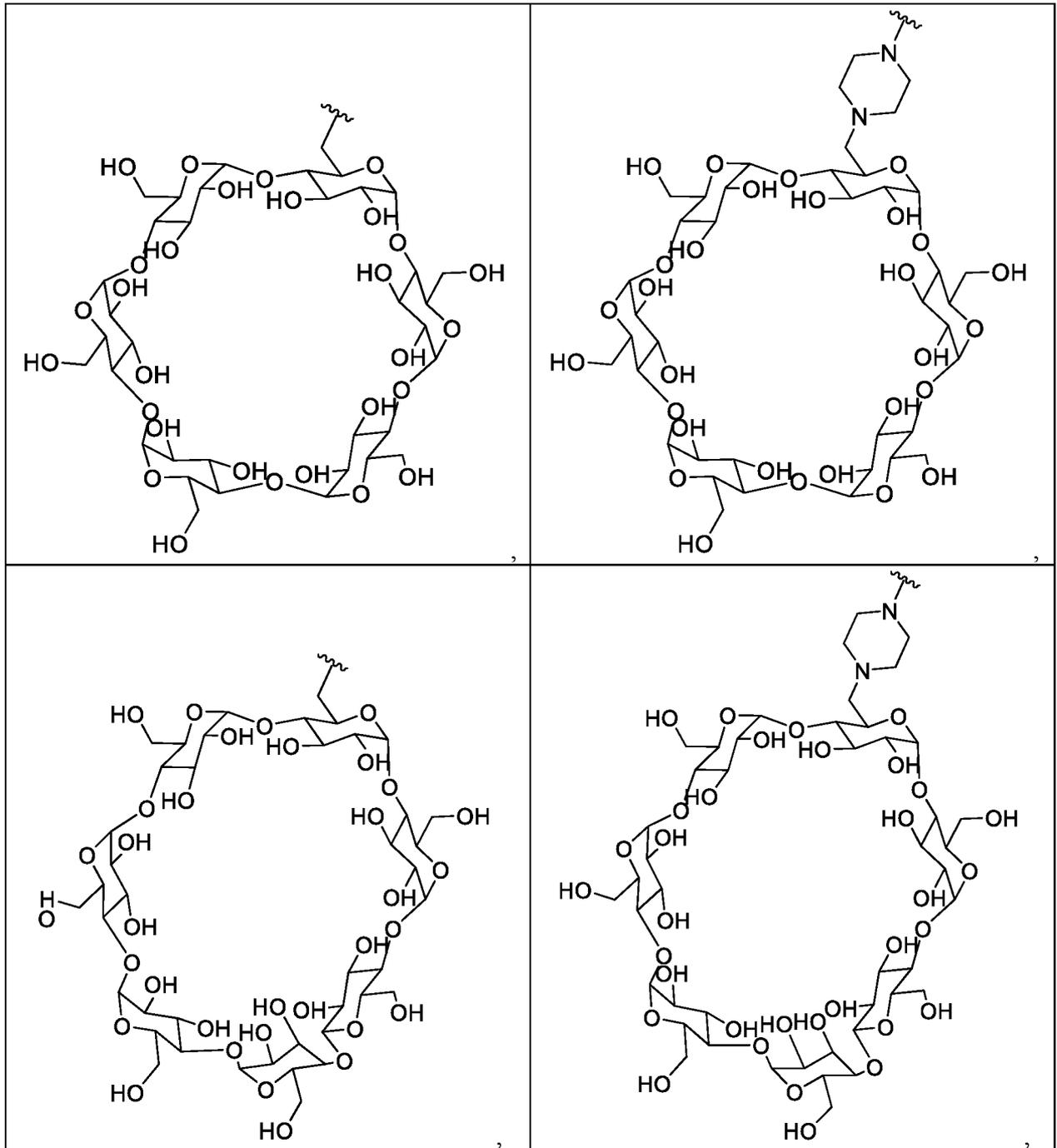
L is -L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L³ is not present when SP is .

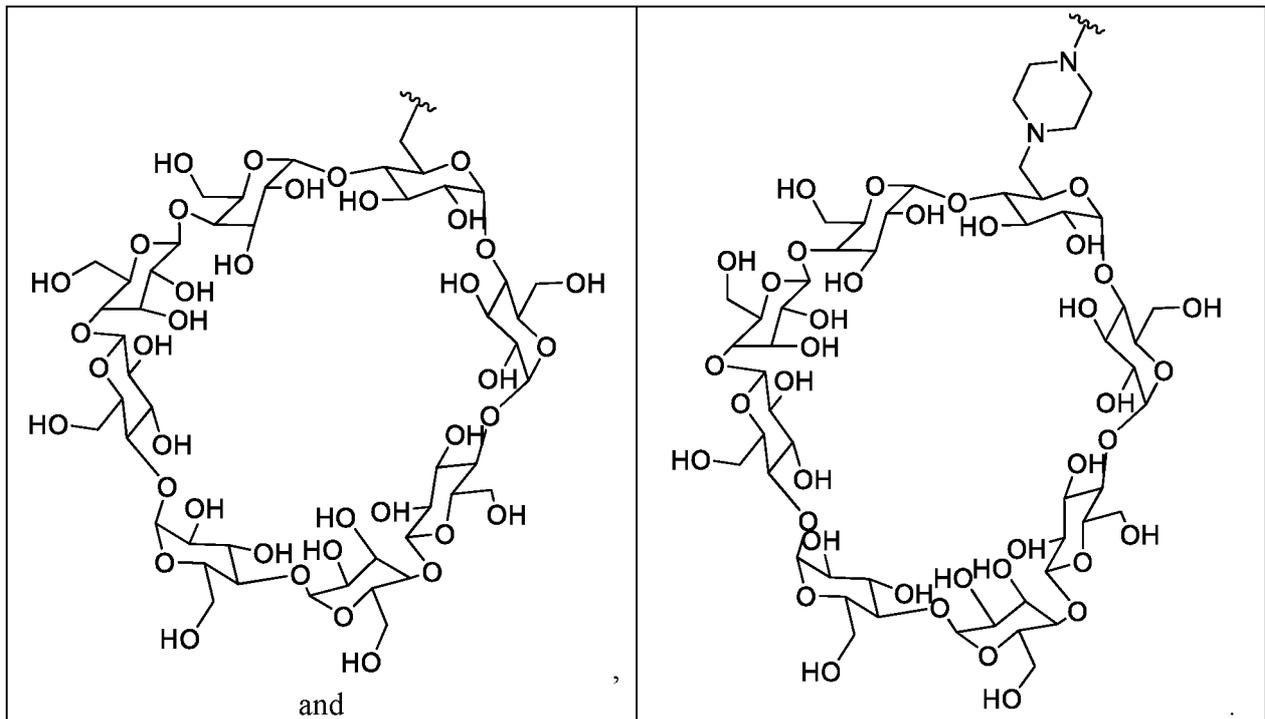


[0093] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is

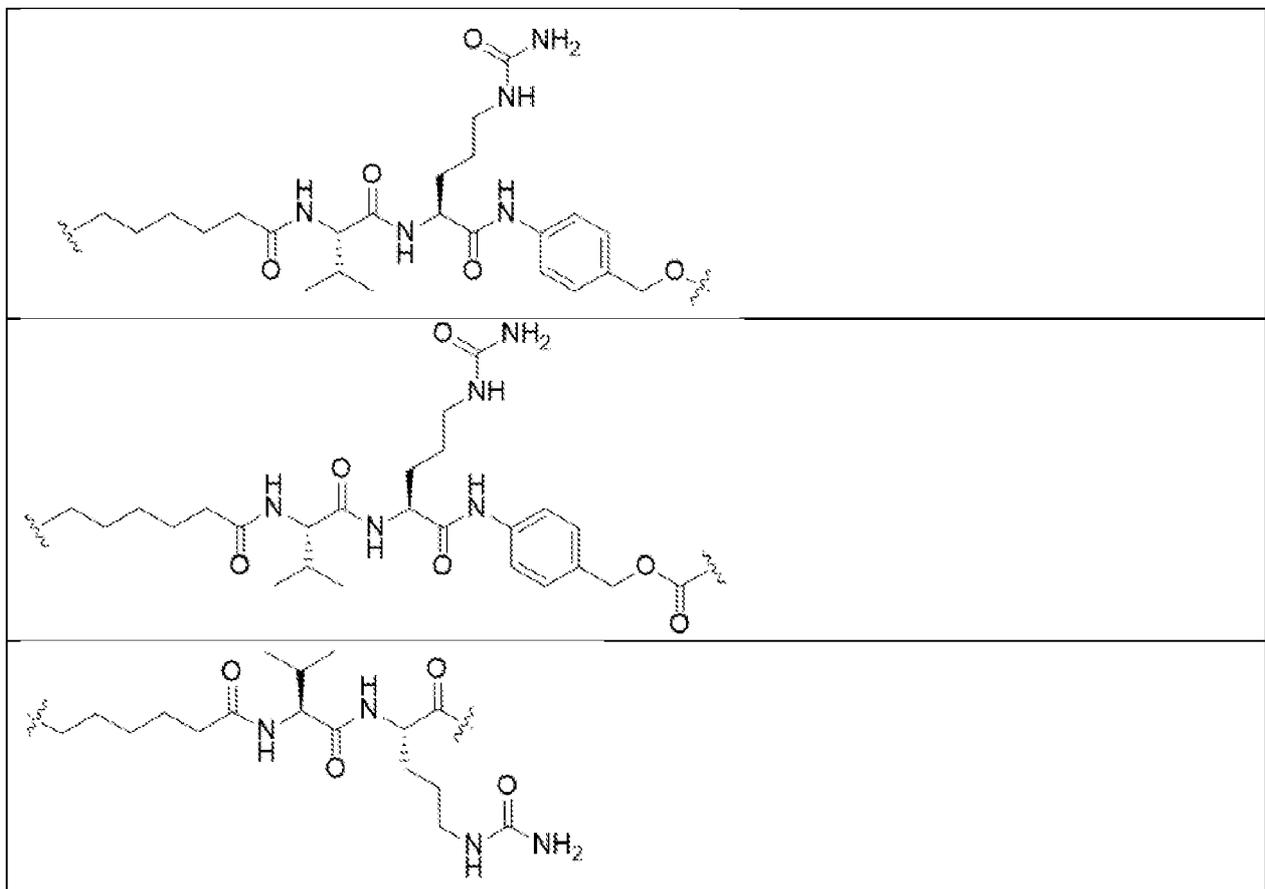
-L¹-L²-(L³)₀₋₁- and L² comprises

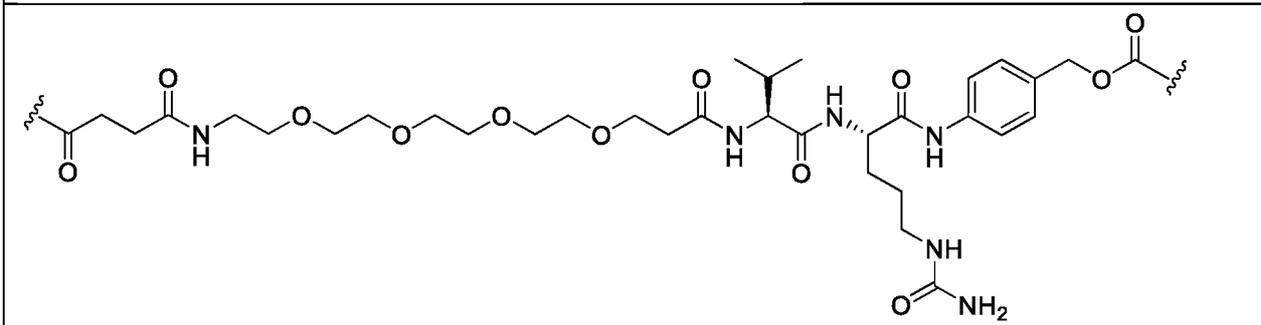
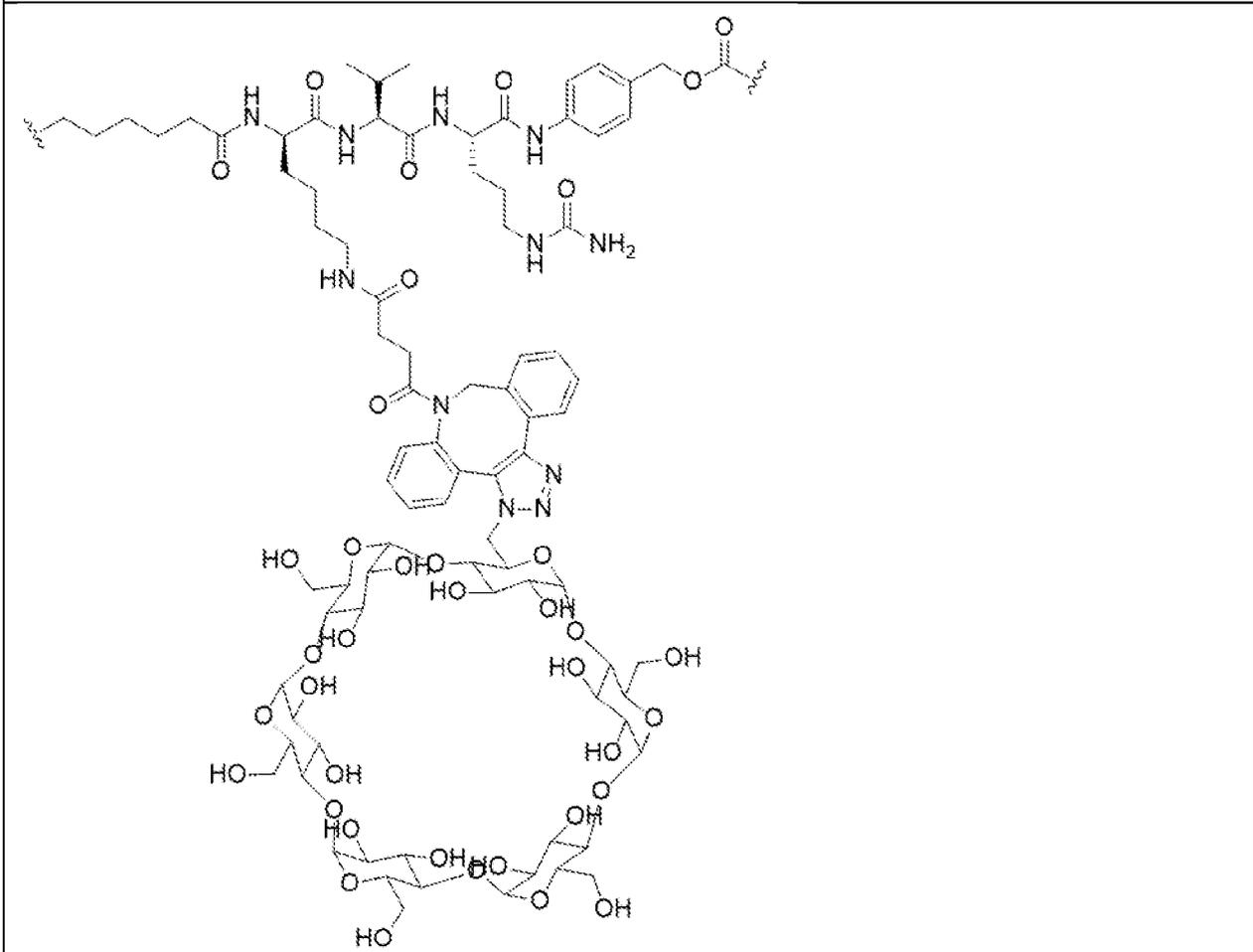
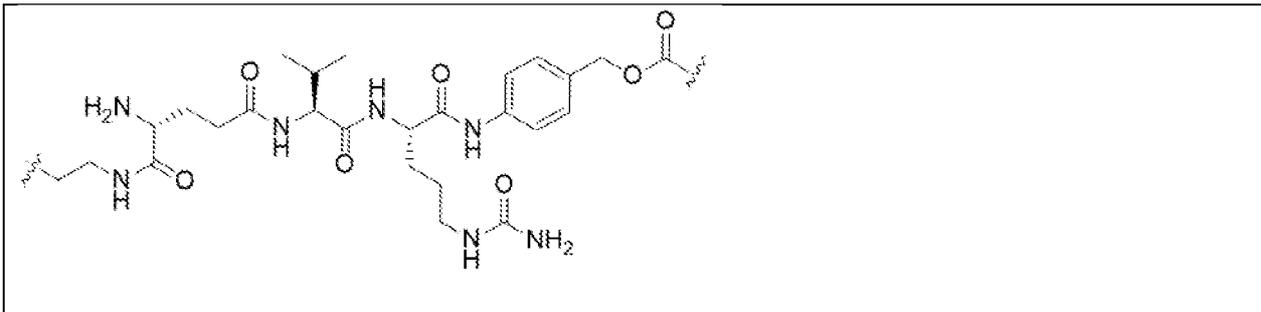


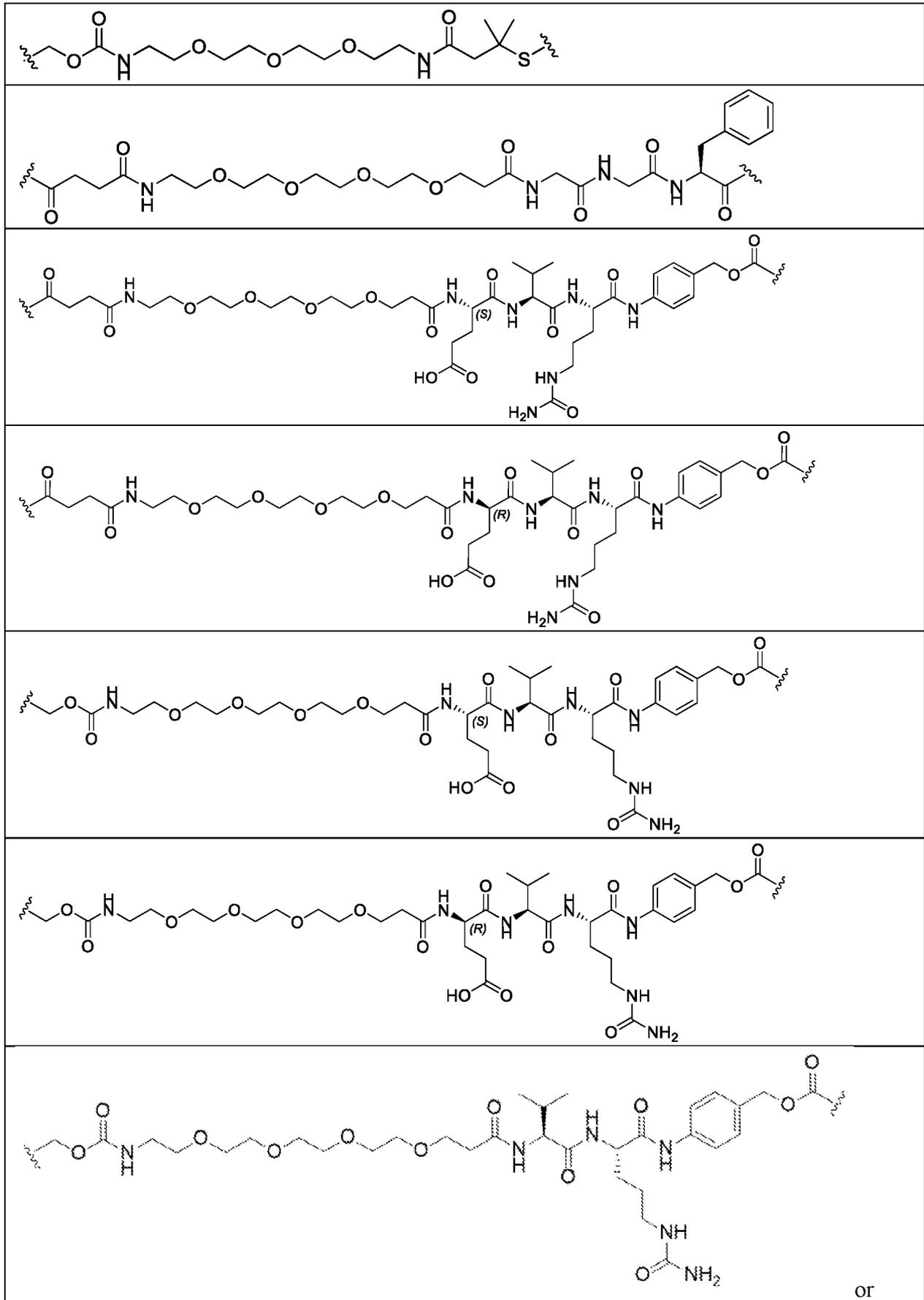


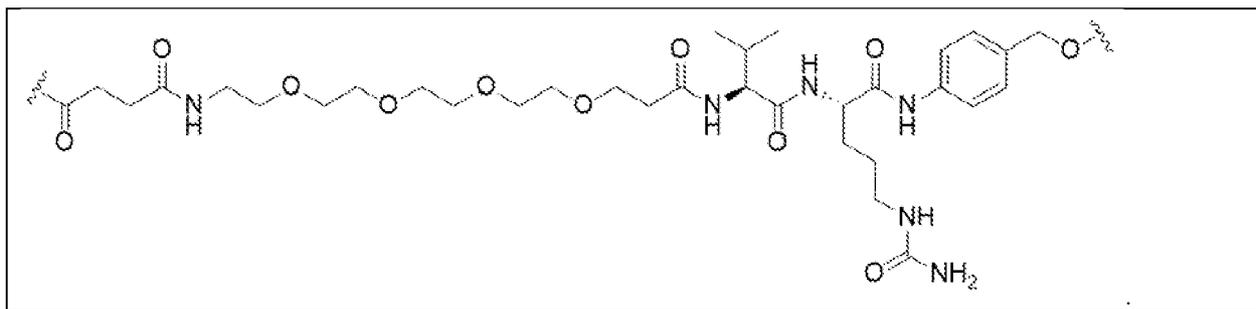


[0094] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L is $-L^1-L^2-(L^3)_{0-1}$ - and $-L^2-(L^3)_{0-1}$ - comprise

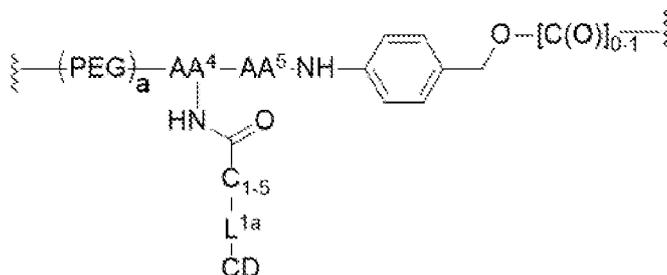








[0095] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (III), (III-P), or (III-P-1), where L^2 comprises



L^{1a} is a reactive group residue;

CD is a cyclodextrin;

AA⁴ is trivalent linker;

AA⁵ is a peptide residue;

PEG is polyethylene glycol;

a is an integer selected from 0 to 5, inclusive.

In some embodiments, **AA⁴** is an amino acid residue; **AA⁵** is a di-peptide residue, a tri-peptide residue, tetra-peptide residue, or penta-peptide residue; **PEG** is a polyethylene glycol residue;

wherein the  indicates the atom through which the indicated chemical group is bonded to the adjacent groups in the formula, **CD** is, independently in each instance, absent or a cyclodextrin residue, wherein at least one **CD** is present, subscript **a** is an integer selected from 0 to 5, inclusive; in these examples, subscript **a** is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In some embodiments, subscript **a** is 0. In some embodiments, subscript **a** is 1. In some embodiments, subscript **a** is 2. In some embodiments, subscript **a** is 3. In some embodiments, subscript **a** is 4. In some embodiments, subscript **a** is 5. In some embodiments, any one of **AA⁴** or **AA⁵** comprises, independently in each instance, an amino acid selected from alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, or

citrulline, a derivative thereof, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, AA^4 is an amino acid selected from alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, proline, glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, or citrulline, a derivative thereof, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, AA^4 is lysine or a derivative of lysine. In certain embodiments, AA^4 is lysine. In certain embodiments, AA^4 is D-lysine. In certain embodiments, AA^4 is L-lysine. In certain embodiments, the AA^5 is a di-peptide residue. In certain embodiments, the AA^5 is valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is citrulline-valine. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is valine-alanine. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is alanine-valine. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is valine-glycine. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is glycine-valine. In certain embodiments, the AA^5 is a tri-peptide residue. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is glutamate-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is glutamine-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is lysine-valine-alanine. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is lysine-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is glutamate-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is a tetra-peptide residue. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-glycine. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is a tetra-peptide residue. In some embodiments, the AA^5 is glycine-glycine-glycine-glycine-glycine.

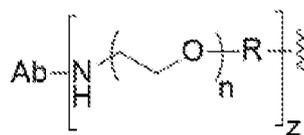
[0096] In certain embodiments, reactive group residue is derived from the reaction of **RG** with a cysteine or lysine residue of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, reactive group residue is derived from a click chemistry reaction. In some embodiments of said click chemistry reaction, L^1 is derived from a 1,3 cycloaddition reaction between an alkyne and an azide. Non-limiting examples of such reactive group residues include those derived from strained alkynes, *e.g.*, those suitable for strain-promoted alkyne-azide cycloadditions (SPAAC), cycloalkynes, *e.g.*, cyclooctynes, benzannulated alkynes, and alkynes capable of undergoing 1,3 cycloaddition reactions with azides in the absence of copper catalysts. Suitable L^1 s also include, but are not limited to moieties derived from DIBAC (where the $-C(O)CH_2CH_2C(O)-$ portion of DIBAC moiety is covered by L^2), DIBO (where the $-O-$ portion of DIBO moiety is covered by L^2), BARAC (where the



portion of BARAC moiety is covered by L^2), substituted alkynes, *e.g.*, fluorinated alkynes, aza-cycloalkynes, BCN, and derivatives thereof. Conjugates containing such reactive group residues can be derived from antibodies that have been

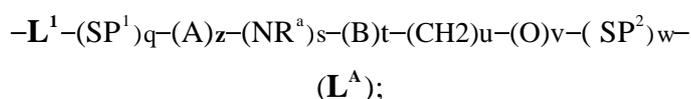
functionalized with azido groups. Such functionalized antibodies include antibodies functionalized with azido-polyethylene glycol groups. In certain embodiments, such functionalized antibody is derived by reacting an antibody comprising at least one glutamine residue with a compound according to the formula $H_2N-LL-N_3$, wherein LL is a divalent polyethylene glycol group, in the presence of the enzyme transglutaminase, e.g., microbial transglutaminase. Suitable glutamine residues of an antibody include Q295, or those derived by insertion or mutation, e.g., N297Q mutation.

[0097] In some embodiments, **BA** of the conjugates described herein is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the conjugates described herein are derived from azido-functionalized antibodies. In certain embodiments, **BA** of the conjugates described herein is:



wherein Ab is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, n is an integer selected from 1 to 10, inclusive, **z** is the number of linker payload moieties, and --- is a bond to **L**, or $-L^1-L^2-(L^3)_{0,1}-$, e.g., bond to a moiety derived from a 1,3-cycloaddition reaction between an alkyne and azide. In certain embodiments, **z** is 3. In certain embodiments, **z** is 2 or 4, i.e., the conjugate comprises 2 or 4 linker payload moieties.

[0098] In some embodiments, $-L-$ and $-L^1-L^2-L^3-$ are a divalent moiety of Formula (**L^A**);



wherein **L¹** is as defined herein;

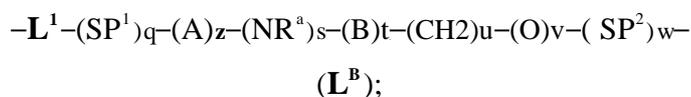
A is an amino acid or a peptide;

R^a is H or alkyl;

B is aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with alkyl, $-OH$, or $-NR^aR^b$;

SP¹ and SP² are, independently, a spacer groups; and q, **z**, s, t, u, v, and w are, independently in each instance, 0 or 1.

[0099] In some other embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0,1}-$ are a trivalent moiety of Formula (\mathbf{L}^B);



wherein \mathbf{L}^1 is as defined herein;

A is a tripeptide or a tetrapeptide,, wherein at least one of the amino acids in the tripeptide or tetrapeptide is bonded directly or indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety;

\mathbf{R}^a is H or alkyl;

B is aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with alkyl, $-\text{OH}$, or $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$;

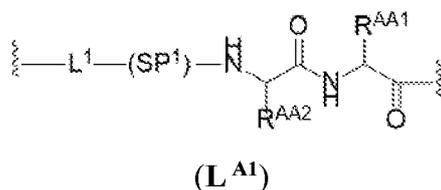
\mathbf{SP}^1 and \mathbf{SP}^2 are, independently, a spacer groups; and q, z, s, t, u, v, and w are, independently in each instance, 0 or 1.

[00100] In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin (**CD**) is bonded directly to an amino acid residue, such as a lysine amino acid residue. This means that the **CD** is one bond position away from the lysine amino acid covalent linker. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded directly to a payload moiety. This means that the covalent linker is one bond position away from a payload such as, but not limited to a steroid payload set forth herein. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded directly to a **CD** moiety. This means that the covalent linker is one bond position away from a **CD**, such as the **CD(s)** set forth herein. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is a lysine amino acid or a derivative thereof.

[00101] In some embodiments, the **CD** is bonded indirectly to a covalent linker in a linking group (*e.g.*, \mathbf{L} , $-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0,1}-$, and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0,1}-$). This means that the **CD** is more than one bond position away from the covalent linker. This also means that the **CD** is bonded through another moiety to the covalent linker. For example, the **CD** may be bonded to a maleimide group which is bonded to a polyethylene glycol group which is bonded to the covalent linker. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded indirectly to a payload moiety. This means that the covalent linker is more than one bond position away from a payload such as, but not limited to a steroid payload set forth herein. This also means that the covalent linker is bonded through another moiety to the payload. For example, the covalent linker may be bonded to a dipeptide, such as but not limited to Val-Ala or Val-Cit, which may be bonded to para-amino benzoyl which may be bonded to the payload. In some of

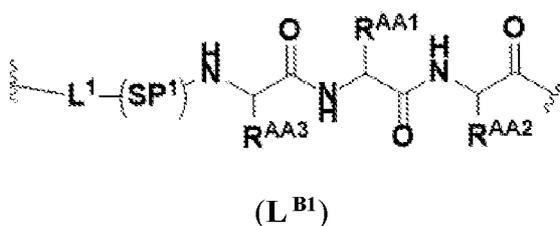
these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety. This means that the covalent linker is more than one bond position away from a cyclodextrin, such as the cyclodextrins set forth herein. This also means that the covalent linker is bonded through another moiety to the cyclodextrin. For example, the covalent linker may be bonded to a polyethylene glycol group which may be bonded to reactive group which may be bonded to the cyclodextrin. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is a lysine amino acid or a derivative thereof.

[00102] In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ are $-\mathbf{L}^1-(\mathbf{SP}^1)_q-(\mathbf{A})_z-$. In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ are $-\mathbf{L}^1-(\mathbf{SP}^1)_q-(\mathbf{A})_2-$. In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ are a moiety of Formula ($\mathbf{L}^{\mathbf{A}1}$)



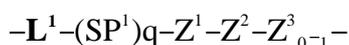
wherein $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}1}$ and $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}2}$ are each, independently, amino acid side chains. In some embodiments of Formula $\mathbf{L}^{\mathbf{A}1}$, \mathbf{SP}^1 is a divalent polyethylene glycol group and \mathbf{L}^1 is a 1,3-cycloaddition reaction product of the reaction between an alkyne and an azide.

[00103] In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ are $-\mathbf{L}^1-(\mathbf{SP}^1)_q-(\mathbf{A})_z-$. In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ are $-\mathbf{L}^1-(\mathbf{SP}^1)_q-(\mathbf{A})_2-$. In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ are a moiety of Formula ($\mathbf{L}^{\mathbf{B}1}$)



wherein $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}1}$ and $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}2}$ are each, independently, amino acid side chains. $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}3}$ is an amino acid side chain that is bonded directly or indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety. In some embodiments of Formula $\mathbf{L}^{\mathbf{B}1}$, \mathbf{SP}^1 is a divalent polyethylene glycol group and \mathbf{L}^1 is a 1,3-cycloaddition reaction product of the reaction between an alkyne and an azide.

[00104] In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}-$ or $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-\mathbf{L}^3-$ has the following structure:



wherein:

L^1 , SP^1 , are as defined herein;

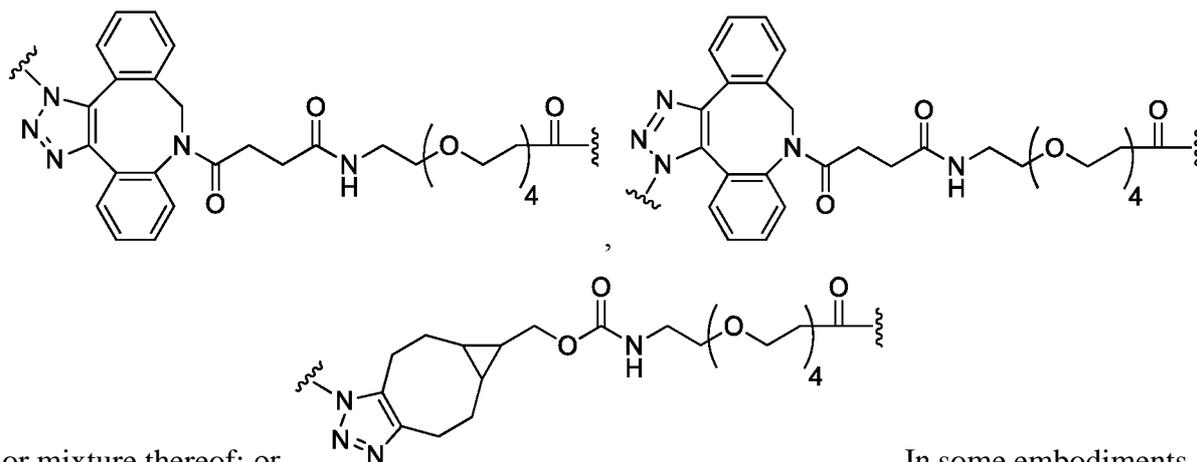
q is 0 or 1;

Z^1 is a polyethylene glycol or caproyl group;

Z^2 is a dipeptide, tripeptide, or tetrapeptide,; and

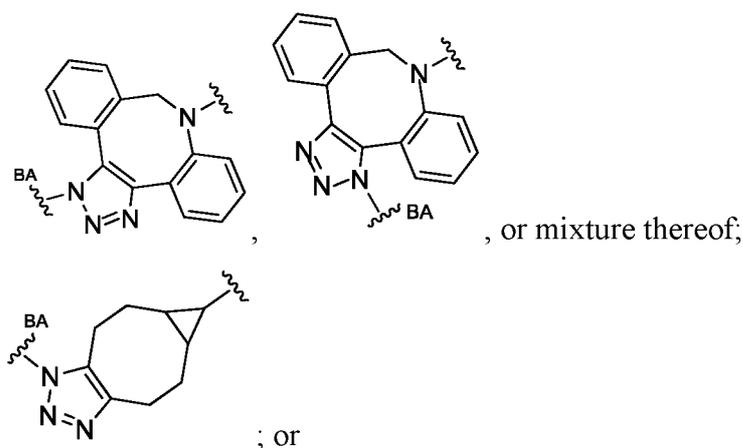
Z^3 is a PAB group.

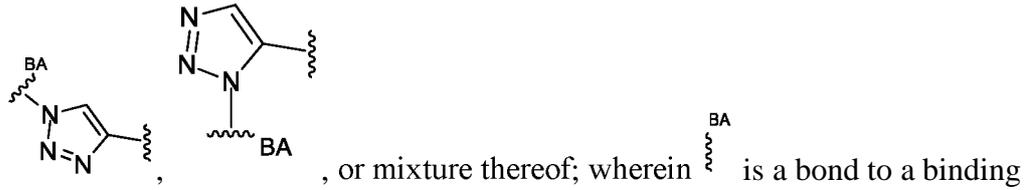
In certain embodiments, L^1 is derived from a click-chemistry reactive group and Z^1 is a polyethylene glycol group. In certain embodiments, $L^1-(SP^1)_q-Z^1$ - is:



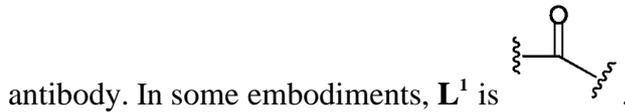
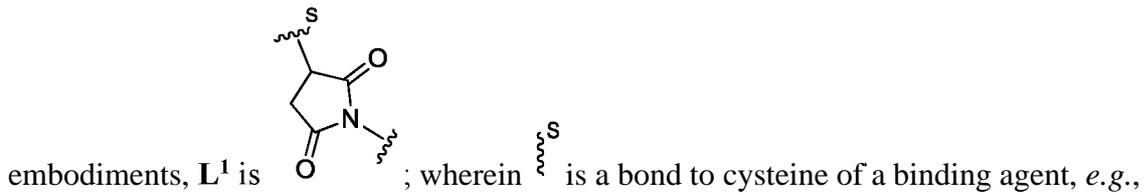
or mixture thereof; or . In some embodiments, the dipeptide is valine-citrulline or valine alanine. In some embodiments, the tripeptide is glutamate-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the tetrapeptide is glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-glycine.

[00105] In some embodiments, herein L^1 is derived from a click-chemistry reactive group. In some embodiments, L^1 is:

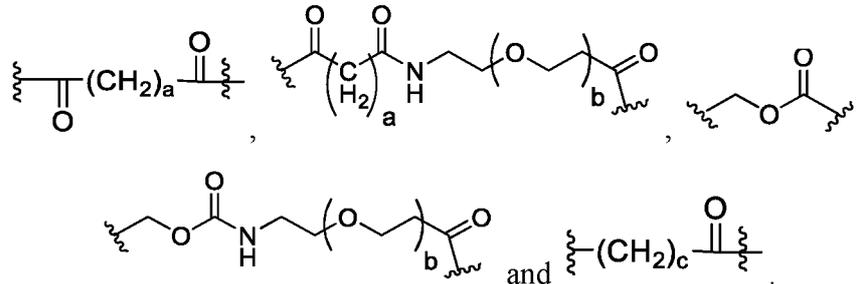




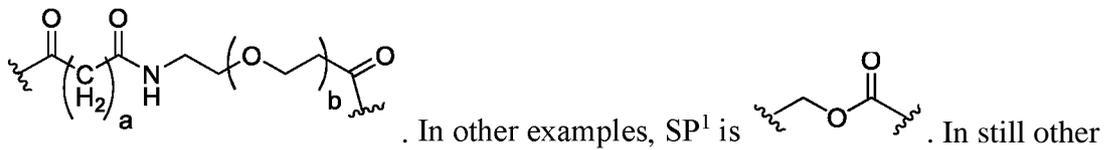
[00106] In some other examples, herein L^1 is selected from a group which reacts with a cysteine or lysine residue on an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some



[00107] In some embodiments, SP^1 is selected from:

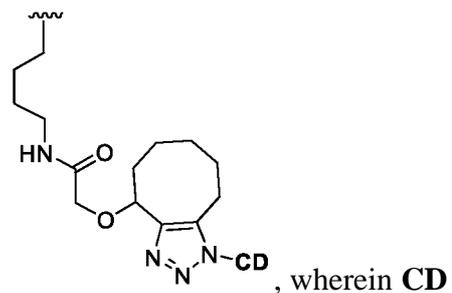


In some embodiments, SP^1 is . In some other examples, SP^1 is

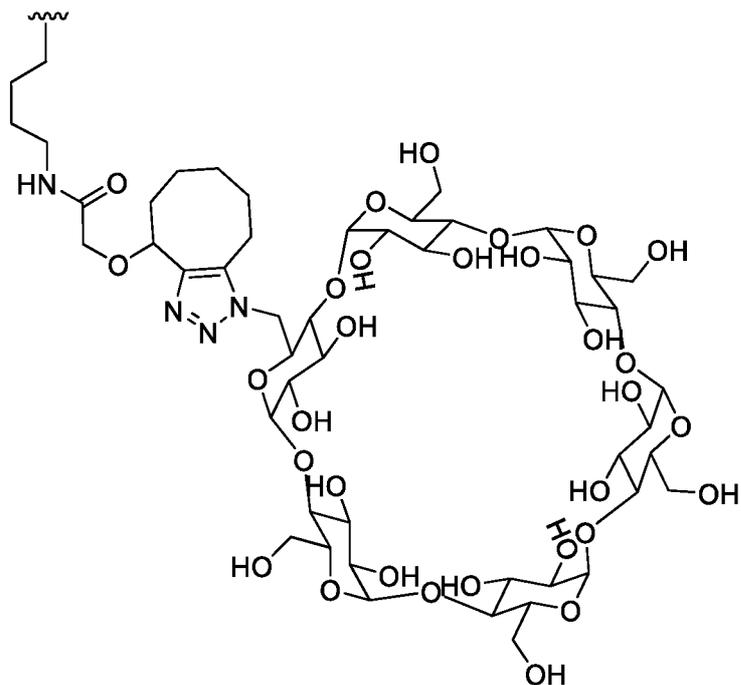


examples, SP^1 is . In some other examples, SP^1 is

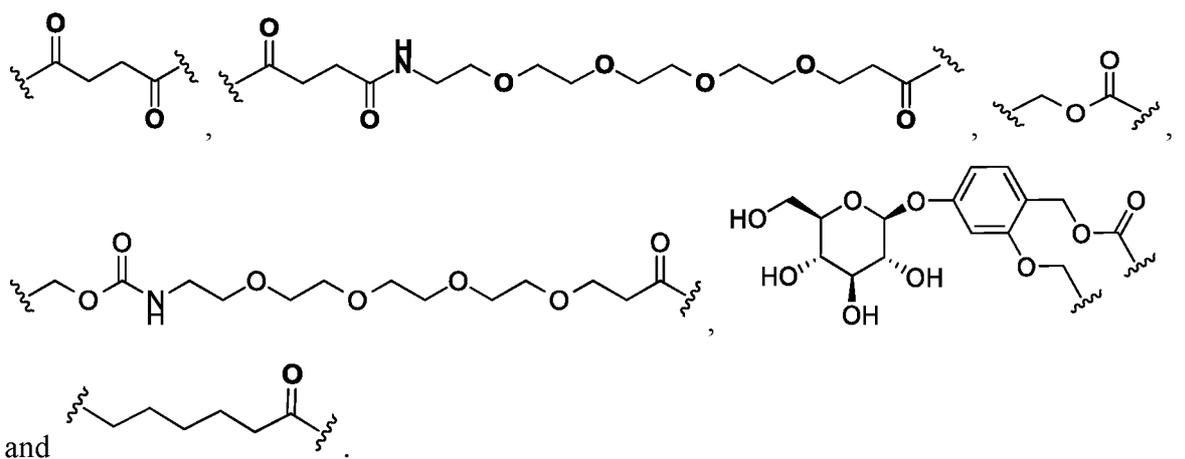
. In any of the above examples, subscripts a, b, and c are independently, in each instance, an integer selected from 1 to 20, inclusive.

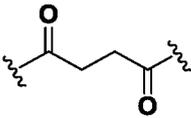


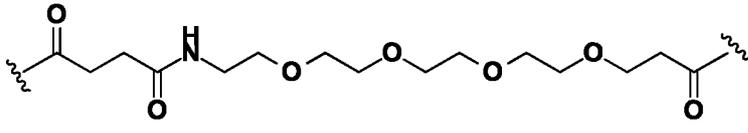
[00108] In some embodiments, R^{AA3} is selected from
 is a cyclodextrin moiety. In some embodiments, R^{AA3} is selected from

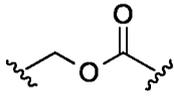


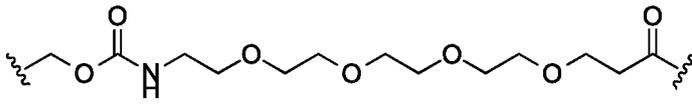
[00109] In some embodiments, SP¹ is selected from:

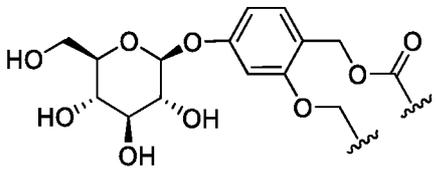
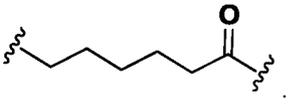


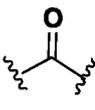
[00110] In some embodiments, SP¹ is . In some embodiments, SP¹ is

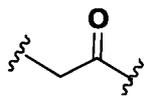
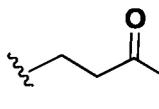
. In some embodiments, SP¹ is

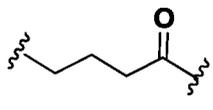
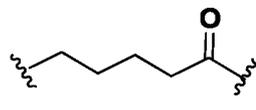
. In some embodiments, SP¹ is

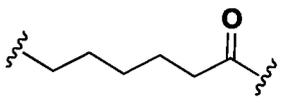
. In some embodiments, SP¹ is

. In some embodiments, SP¹ is 

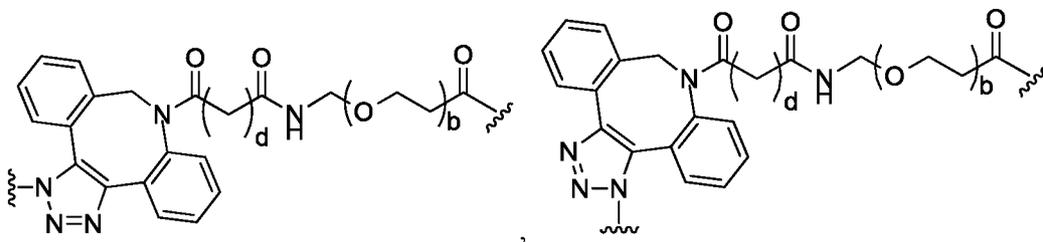
[00111] In some embodiments, SP¹ is . In some embodiments, SP¹ is

. In some embodiments, SP¹ is . In some embodiments, SP¹ is

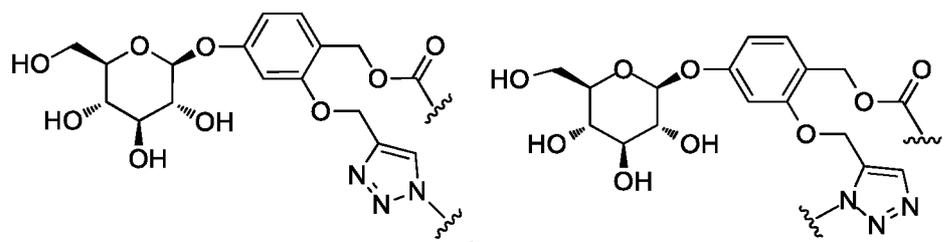
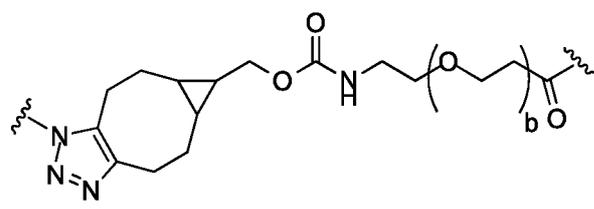
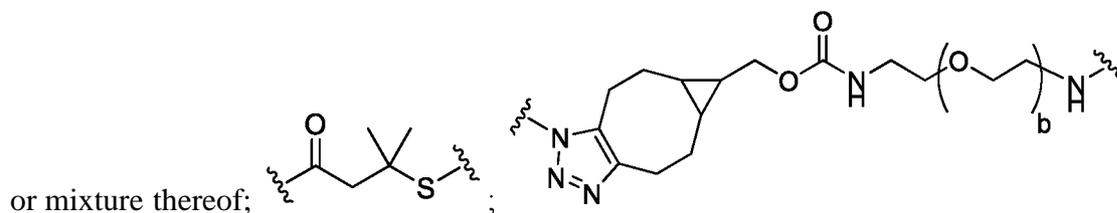
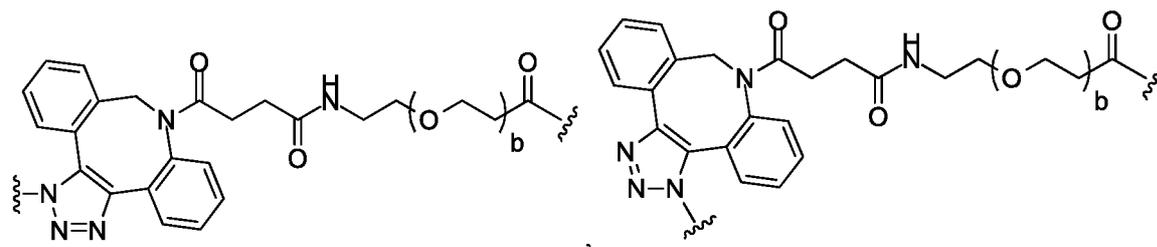
. In some embodiments, SP¹ is . In some embodiments,

SP¹ is 

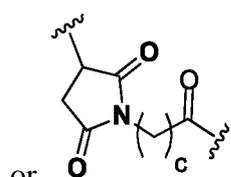
[00112] In some embodiments, -L¹-L²- comprise:



or mixture thereof;

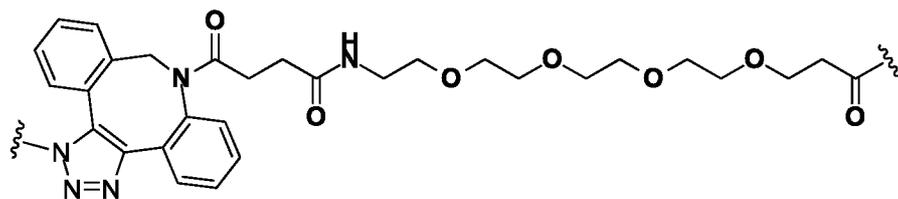


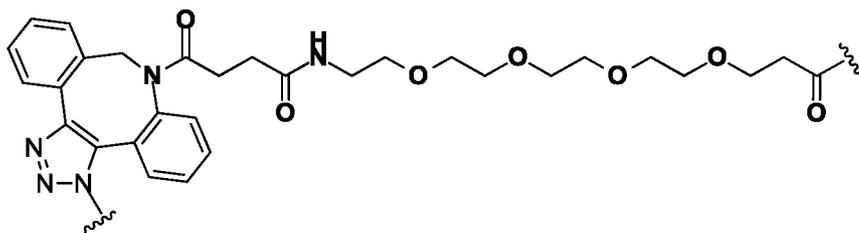
or mixture thereof;



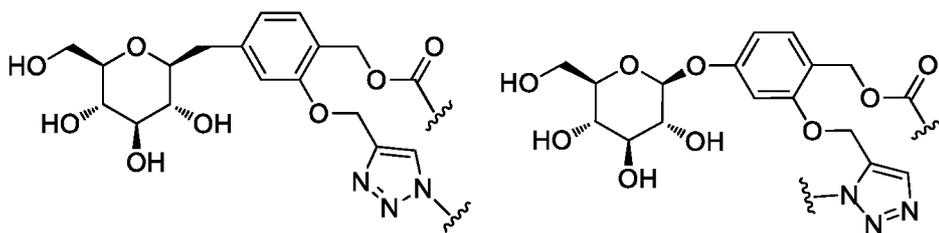
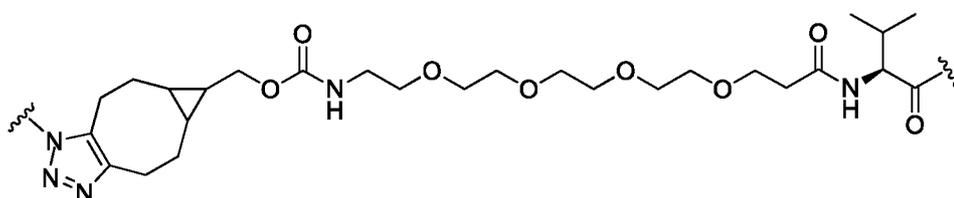
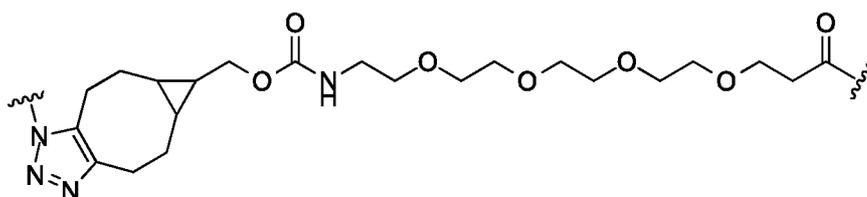
or where b, c, and d are independently, in each instance, an integer selected from 1 to 20, inclusive. In some of these embodiments, subscripts b, c, and d are independently, in each instance, an integer selected from 1 to 6, inclusive.

[00113] In some embodiments, -SP¹ is selected from:

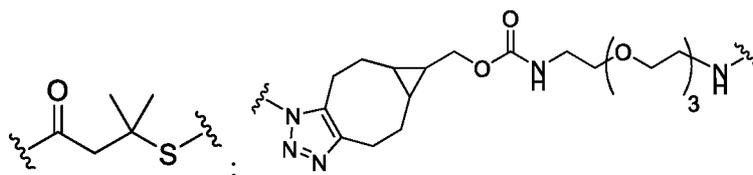




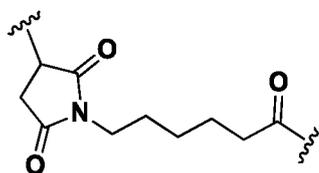
or mixture thereof;



or mixture thereof;



; or



[00114] In some embodiments, A is a peptide selected from valine–citrulline, citrulline–valine, lysine–phenylalanine, phenylalanine–lysine, valine–asparagine, asparagine–valine, threonine–asparagine, asparagine–threonine, serine–asparagine, asparagine–serine, phenylalanine–asparagine, asparagine–phenylalanine, leucine–asparagine, asparagine–leucine, isoleucine–asparagine, asparagine–isoleucine, glycine–asparagine, asparagine–glycine,

glutamic acid–asparagine, asparagine–glutamic acid, citrulline–asparagine, asparagine–citrulline, alanine–asparagine, or asparagine–alanine.

[00115] In some embodiments, A is valine–citrulline or citrulline–valine.

[00116] In some embodiments, A is valine–alanine or alanine–valine.

[00117] In some embodiments, A is lysine–valine–alanine or alanine–valine–lysine.

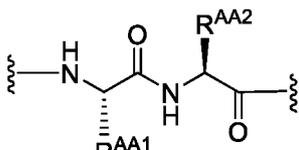
[00118] In some embodiments, A is lysine–valine–citrulline or citrulline–valine–lysine.

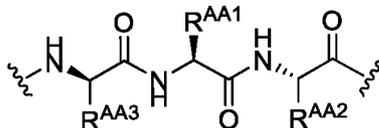
[00119] In some embodiments, A is glutamate–valine–citrulline or citrulline–valine–glutamate.

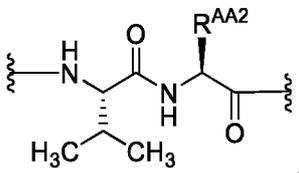
[00120] In some embodiments, A is valine.

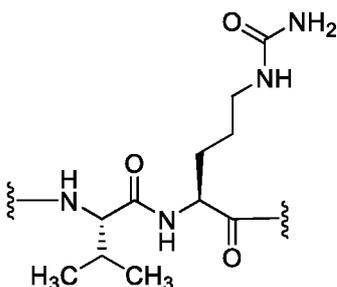
[00121] In some embodiments, A is alanine.

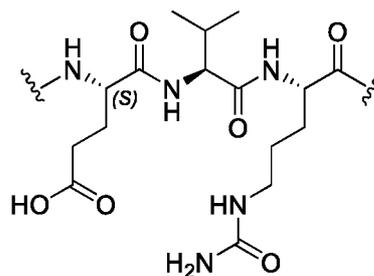
[00122] In some embodiments, A is citrulline.

[00123] In some embodiments, A is . In some of these embodiments, R^{AA1} is an amino acid side chain, and wherein R^{AA2} is an amino acid side chain.

[00124] In some embodiments, A is . In some of these embodiments, R^{AA1} is an amino acid side chain, R^{AA2} is an amino acid side chain, and R^{AA3} is an amino acid side chain that is bonded directly or indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety.

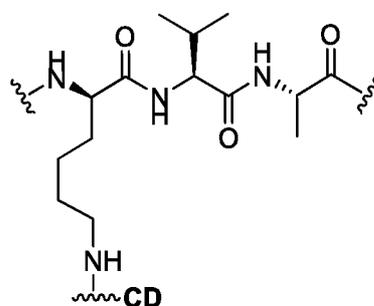
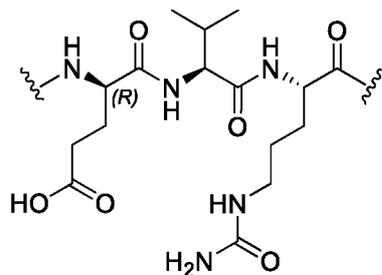
[00125] In some embodiments, A is .

[00126] In some embodiments, A is .



[00127] In some embodiments, A is

or



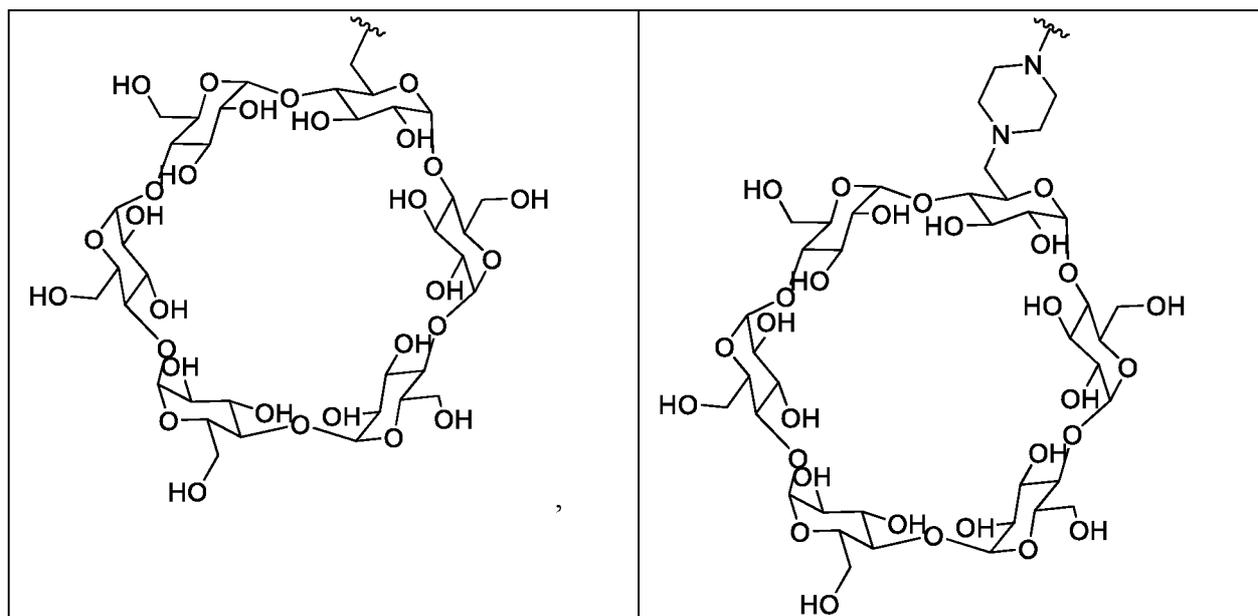
[00128] In some embodiments, A is

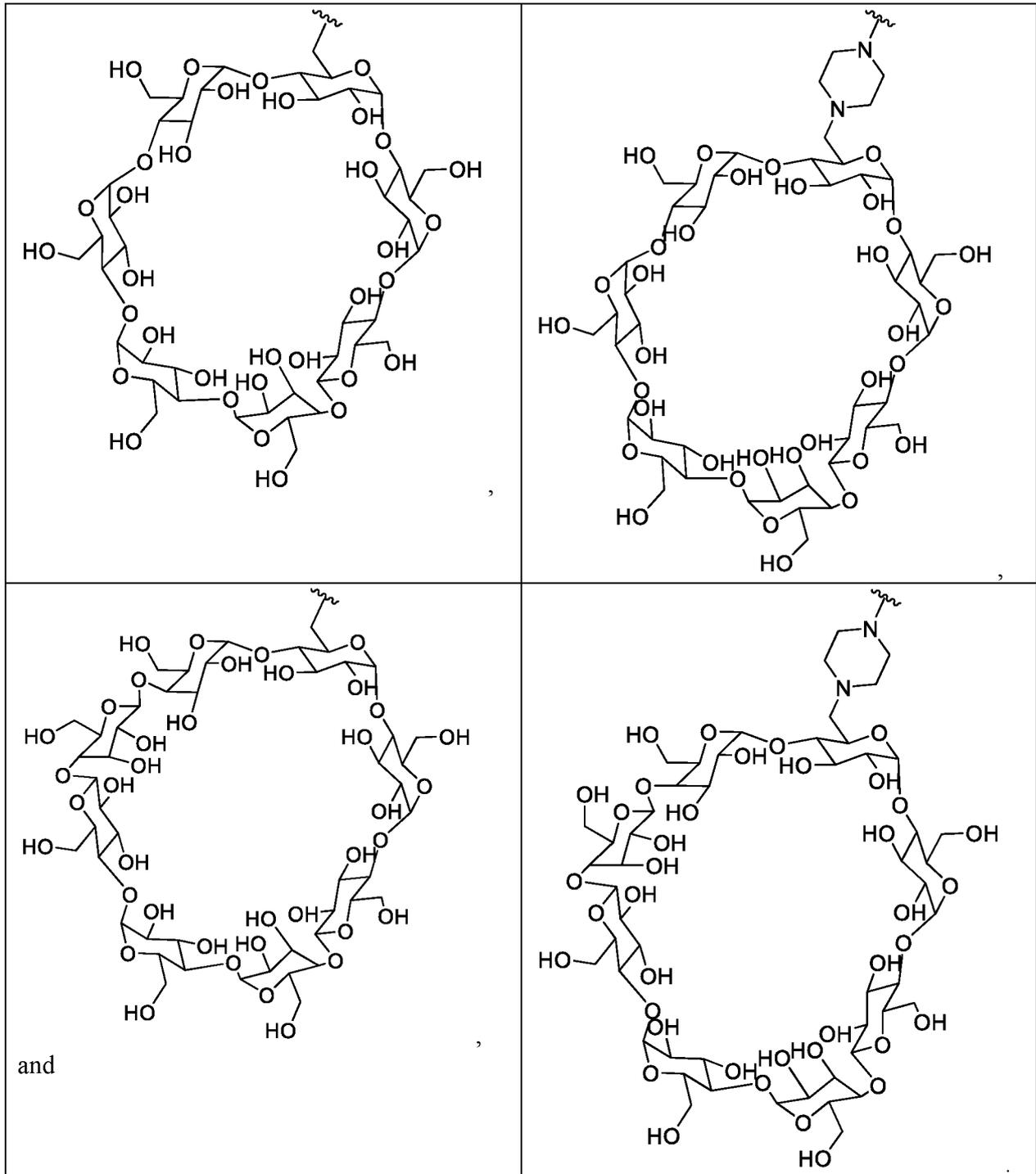


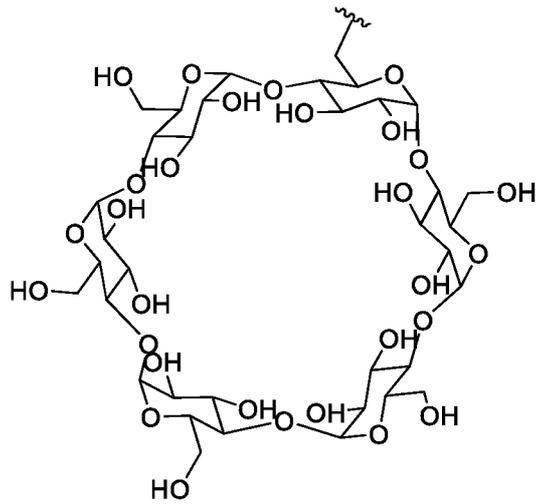
, wherein $\sim\sim\sim\text{CD}$

represents a direct or indirect bond to a cyclodextrin moiety.

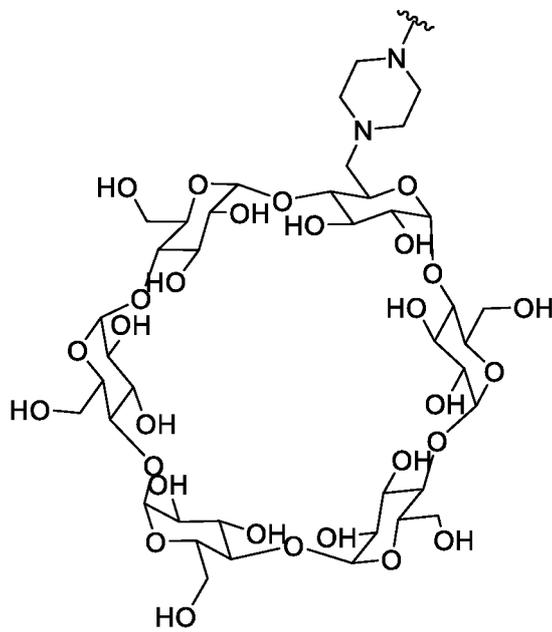
[00129] In some embodiments, including any of the foregoing, **CD** is, independently in each instance, selected from



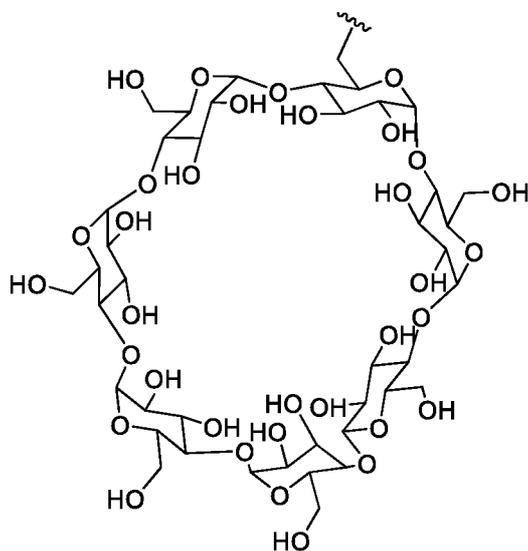




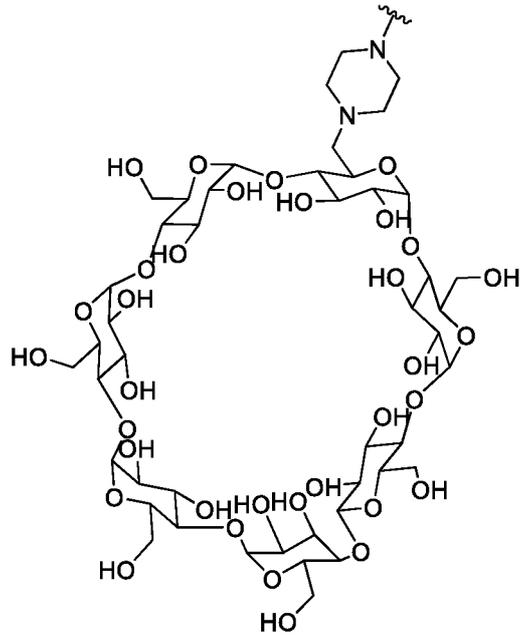
In some embodiments, the **CD** is



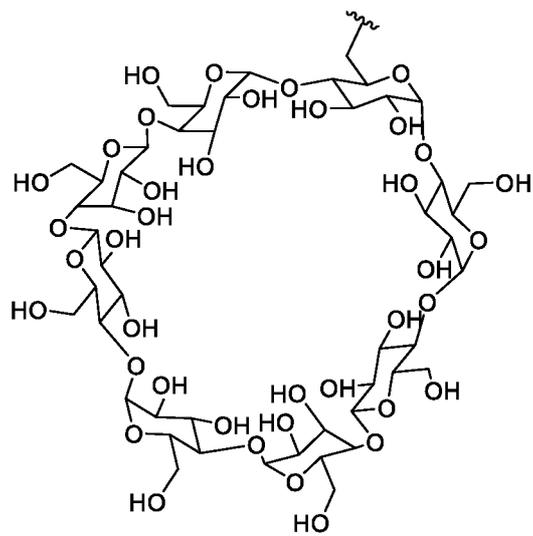
In some embodiments, the **CD** is



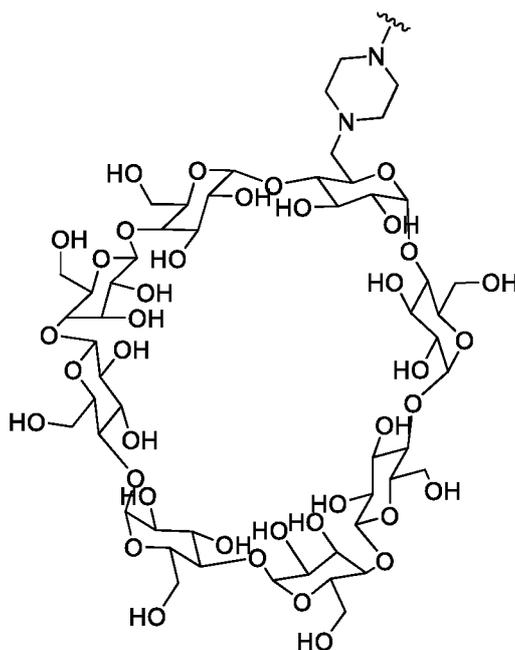
In some embodiments, the **CD** is



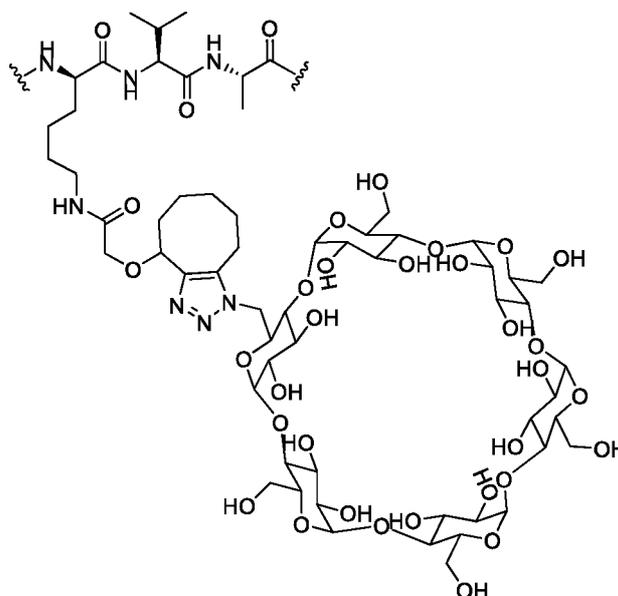
In some embodiments, the **CD** is



In some embodiments, the **CD** is



In some embodiments, the **CD** is



[00130] In some embodiments, A is
an isomer thereof.

or

[00131] In some embodiments, R^a is H

[00132] In some embodiments, R^a is alkyl

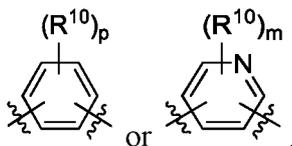
[00133] In some embodiments, R^a is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, i-butyl, or pentyl.

[00134] In some embodiments, B is aryl.

[00135] In some embodiments, B is phenyl.

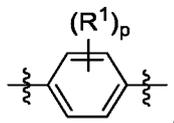
[00136] In some embodiments, B is phenyl or pyridinyl.

[00137] In some embodiments herein, B is:



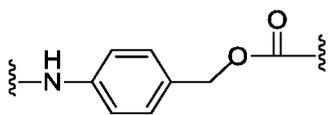
In these examples, R^{10} is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxyl, cyano, nitro, $-\xi-OR^A$, $-\xi-SO_2R^A$, $-\xi-C(=O)R^A$, NR^aR^b , or azido. In these examples, subscripts p and m are independently, in each instance, selected from an integer selected from 0 to 4, inclusive.

[00138] In some embodiments herein, B is:



In these examples, p is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4. In some of these embodiments, R^1 is, independently at each occurrence, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, or halo. In some embodiments, R^1 is alkyl. In some embodiments, R^1 is alkoxy. In some embodiments, R^1 is haloalkyl. In some embodiments, R^1 is halo.

[00139] In some embodiments of Formula (L^A), the $-(NR^a)_s-(B)t-(CH_2)_u-(O)_v-(SP^2)_w$ is:



[00140] In any of the embodiments of L or $L^1-L^2-(L^3)_{0,1}$ described herein, one or more enhancement groups can be linked to the side chain of any amino acid in L or $L^1-L^2-(L^3)_{0,1}$. Useful amino acids for linking enhancement groups include lysine, asparagine, aspartate, glutamine, glutamate, and citrulline. The link to the enhancement group can be a direct bond to the amino acid side chain, or the link can be indirect via a spacer and/or reactive group. Useful spacers and reactive groups include any described herein. The enhancement group can be any group deemed useful by those of skill in the art. For example, the enhancement group can be any group that imparts a beneficial effect to the compound, payload, linker payload, or antibody conjugate including, but not limited to, biological, biochemical, synthetic, solubilizing, imaging, detecting, and reactivity effects, and the like. In certain embodiments, the enhancement group is a hydrophilic group. In certain embodiments, the enhancement group

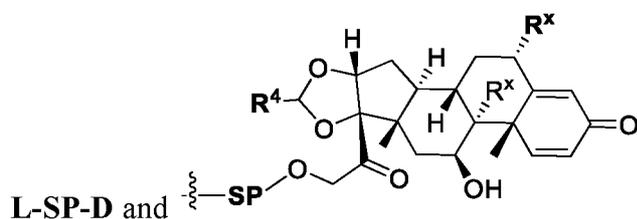
is a cyclodextrin. In certain embodiments, the enhancement group is an alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid, heteroalkylenyl taurine, heteroalkylenyl phosphoric acid or phosphate, heteroalkylenyl amine (e.g., quaternary amine), or heteroalkylenyl sugar. In certain embodiments, sugars include, without limitation, monosaccharides, disaccharides, and polysaccharides. Exemplary monosaccharides include glucose, ribose, deoxyribose, xylose, arabinose, mannose, galactose, fructose, and the like. In certain embodiments, sugars include sugar acids such as glucuronic acid, further including conjugated forms such as glucuronides (i.e., via glucuronidation). Exemplary disaccharides include maltose, sucrose, lactose, lactulose, trehalose, and the like. Exemplary polysaccharides include amylose, amylopectin, glycogen, inulin, cellulose, and the like. The cyclodextrin can be any cyclodextrin known to those of skill. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is alpha cyclodextrin, beta cyclodextrin, or gamma cyclodextrin, or mixtures thereof. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is alpha cyclodextrin. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is beta cyclodextrin. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is gamma cyclodextrin. In certain embodiments, the enhancement group is capable of improving solubility of the remainder of the conjugate.

[00141] In certain embodiments, the enhancement group is an alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid, heteroalkylenyl taurine, heteroalkylenyl phosphoric acid or phosphate, heteroalkylenyl amine (e.g., quaternary amine), or heteroalkylenyl sugar. In certain embodiments, sugars include, without limitation, monosaccharides, disaccharides, and polysaccharides. Exemplary monosaccharides include glucose, ribose, deoxyribose, xylose, arabinose, mannose, galactose, fructose, and the like. In certain embodiments, sugars include sugar acids such as glucuronic acid, further including conjugated forms such as glucuronides (i.e., via glucuronidation). Exemplary disaccharides include maltose, sucrose, lactose, lactulose, trehalose, and the like. Exemplary polysaccharides include amylose, amylopectin, glycogen, inulin, cellulose, and the like. The cyclodextrin can be any cyclodextrin known to those of skill. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is alpha cyclodextrin, beta cyclodextrin, or gamma cyclodextrin, or mixtures thereof. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is alpha cyclodextrin. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is beta cyclodextrin. In certain embodiments, the cyclodextrin is gamma cyclodextrin. In certain embodiments, the enhancement group is capable of improving solubility of the remainder of the conjugate. In certain embodiments, the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is substituted or non-substituted. In certain embodiments, the alkyl, heteroalkyl,

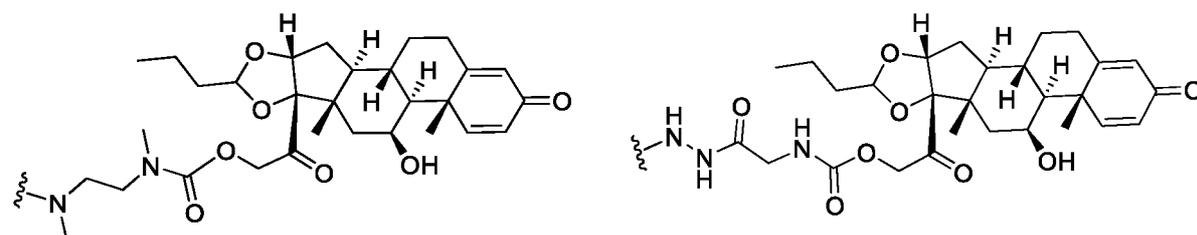
alkylenyl, or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$,
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-NH-(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-C(O)NH-(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$,
 $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{-C(O)NH-(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-N}((\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C(O)NH(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$,
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-C(O)N}((\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C(O)NH(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$, or
 $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{-C(O)N}((\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C(O)NH(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$, wherein **n** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and **m** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In one embodiment, the alkyl or alkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$. In another embodiment, the heteroalkyl or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-NH-(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, wherein **n** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In another embodiment, the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-C(O)NH-(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, wherein **n** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In another embodiment, the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{-C(O)NH-(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, wherein **m** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In another embodiment, the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-N}((\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C(O)NH(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$, wherein **n** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In another embodiment, the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-C(O)N}((\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C(O)NH(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$, wherein **n** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In another embodiment, the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylenyl, or heteroalkylenyl sulfonic acid is $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{-C(O)N}((\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C(O)NH(CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$, wherein **m** is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

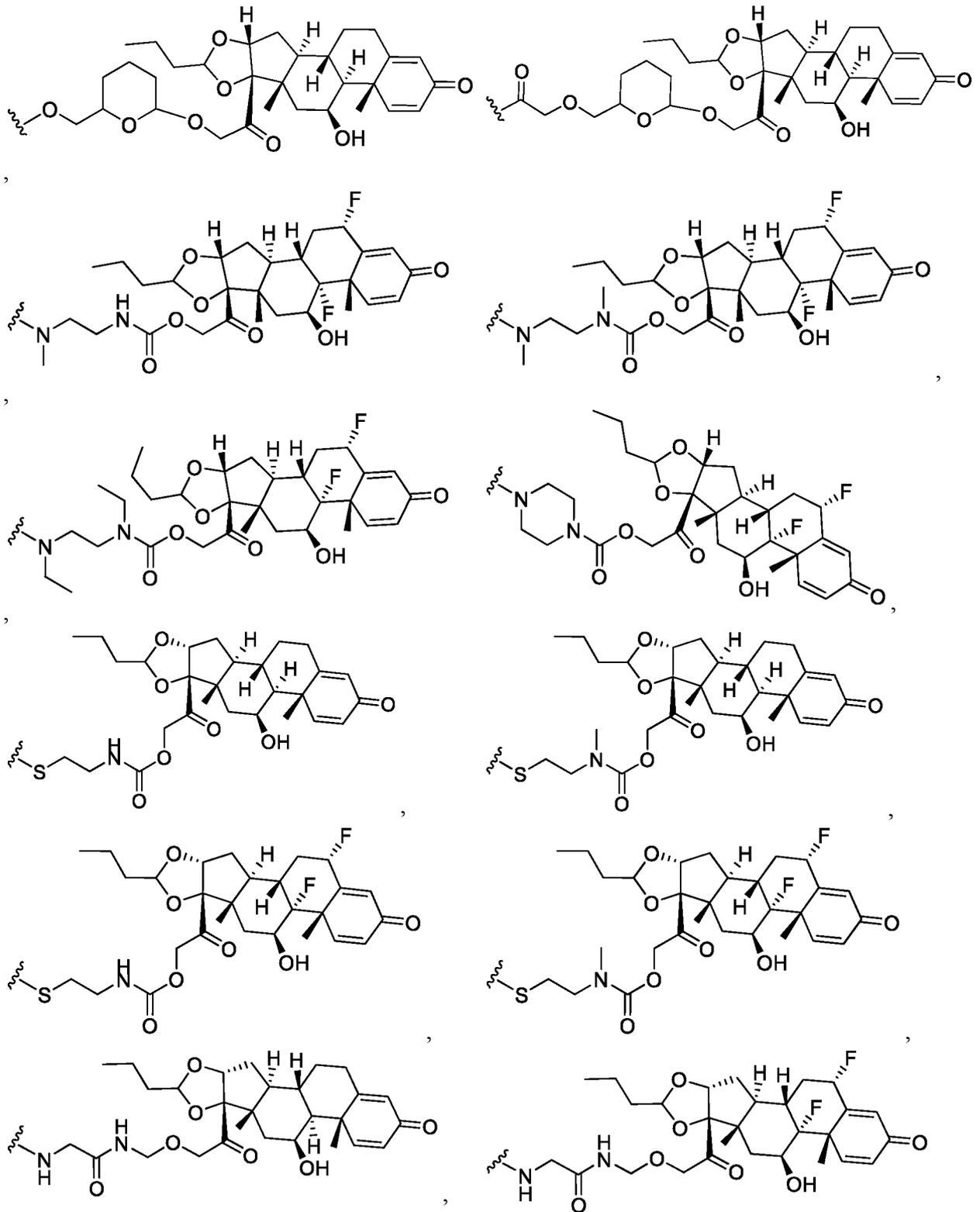
[00142] Provided herein are antibody-drug conjugates comprising an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof conjugated to a compound selected from Table 1. In some embodiments, the compound is according to formula 1d, 1e, 1g, or 1h.

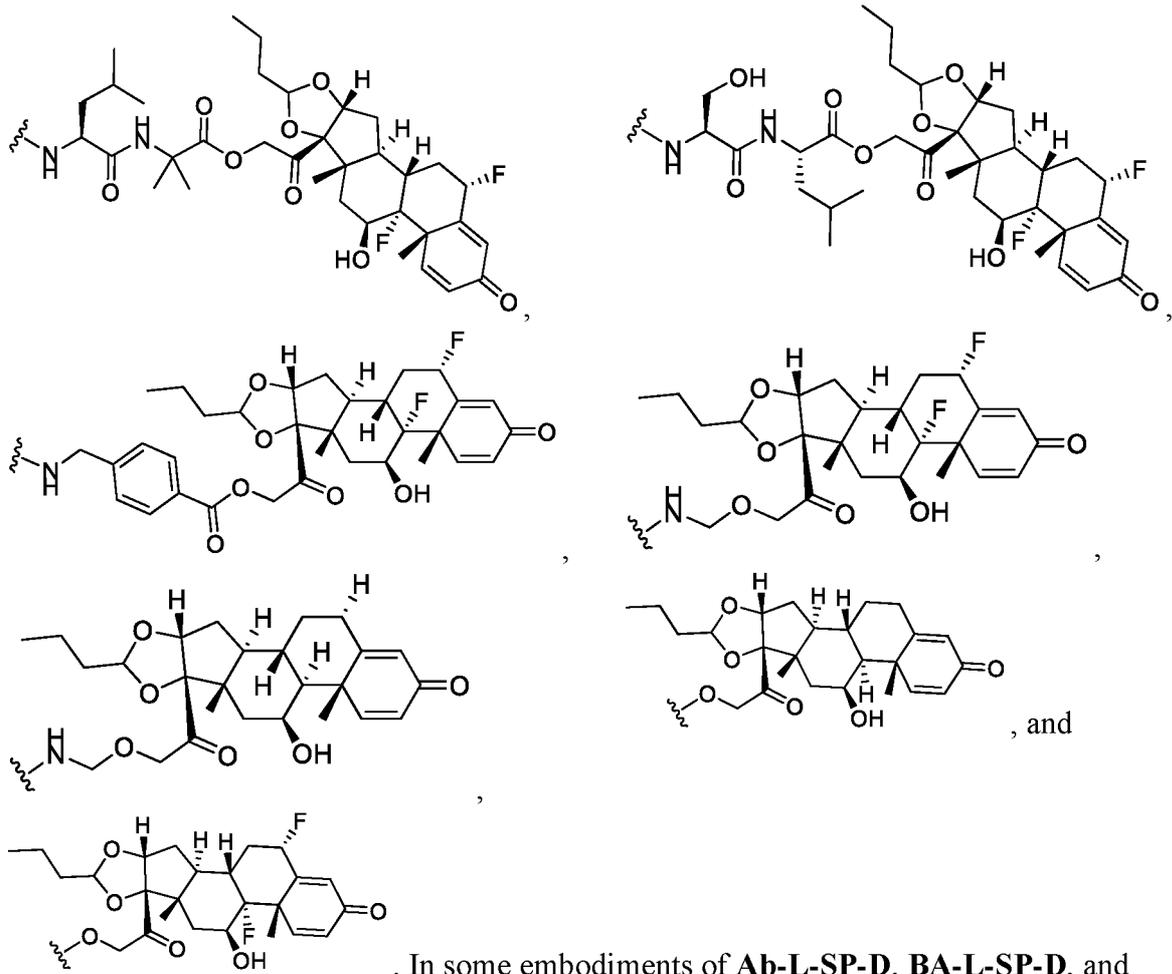
[00143] Provided herein are also antibody-drug conjugates of formula **Ab-L-SP-D** or **BA-L-SP-D**, where **D** is a budesonide prodrug or a prodrug of a budesonide analog or derivative (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives), and where **Ab**, **BA**, **L**, and **SP** are as defined in any embodiment described herein. In some embodiments, **D** of **Ab-L-SP-D** and **BA-**



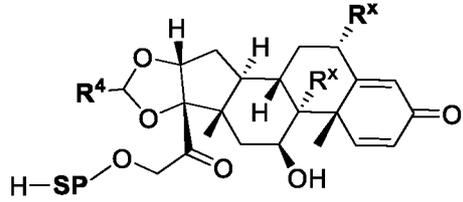
of Formula **(II)** and **(III)** is selected from:

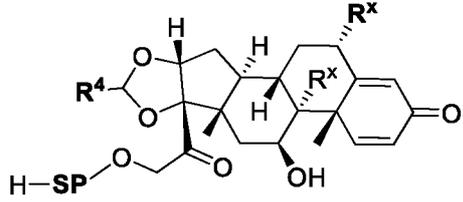


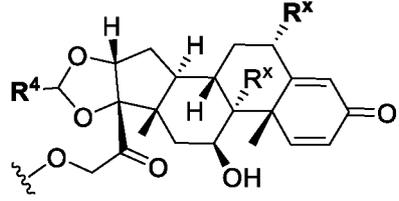


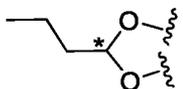


. In some embodiments of **Ab-L-SP-D**, **BA-L-SP-D**, and

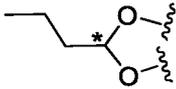
Formula (III), **SP** is a moiety capable of releasing **D** or H-SP . In some embodiments, under physiological conditions the bond between **L** and **SP** is cleaved to

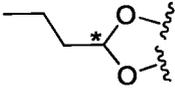
release a steroid prodrug, *i.e.* H-SP-D or H-SP , and the bond

between **SP** and **D** or between **SP** and  is subsequently cleaved

to release a biologically active steroid. In some embodiments, the n-propyl of  in

each of the above structures is in the R-configuration, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the

asterisk. In some embodiments, the n-propyl of  in each of the above structures is in the S-configuration, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk. In some embodiments, the n-

propyl of  in each of the above structures is a mixture of the R- and S-

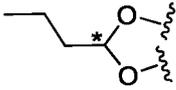
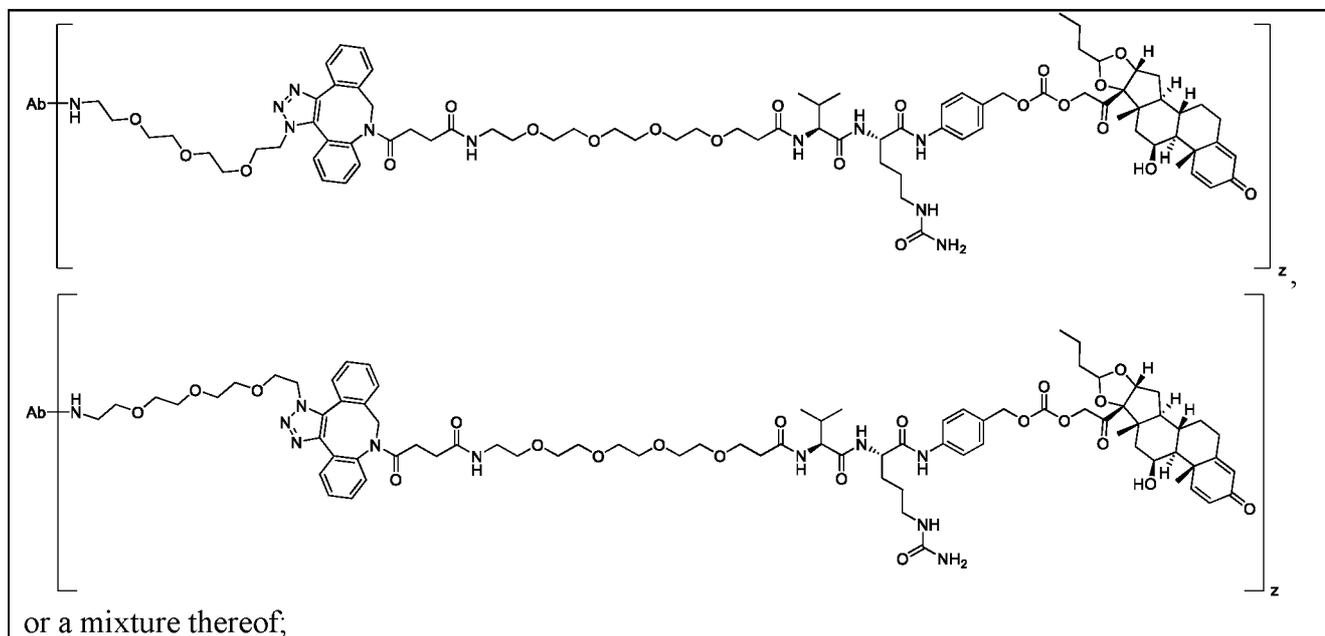
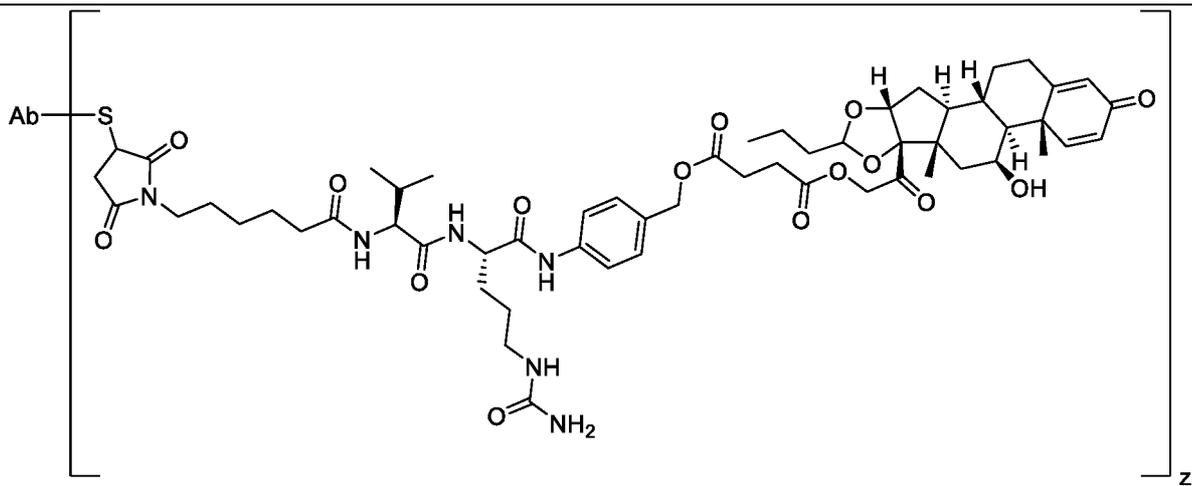
configurations, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk. In some embodiments, the n-propyl of  in each of the above structures is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk, wherein the R:S mixture is about 1:1, about 2:1, about 3:1, about 4:1, about 5:1, about 6:1, about 7:1, about 8:1, about 9:1, or about 10:1.

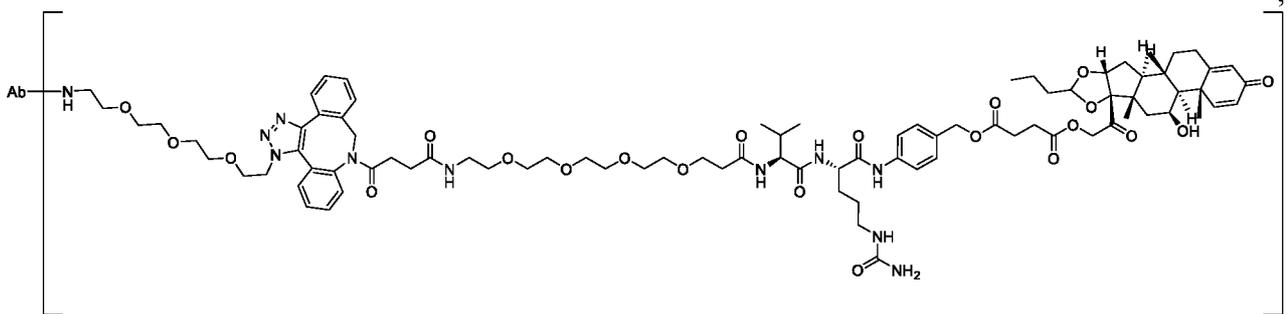
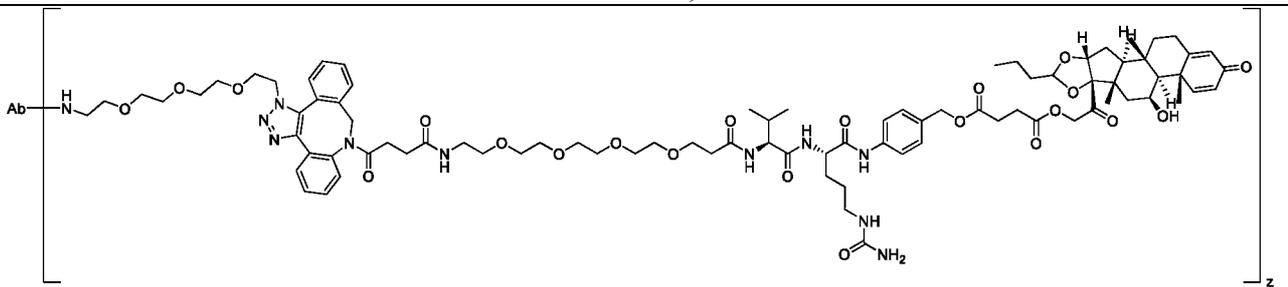
Table 3. Antibody-Drug Conjugates

[00144] Set forth herein are also antibody-steroid conjugates having the following formulas:

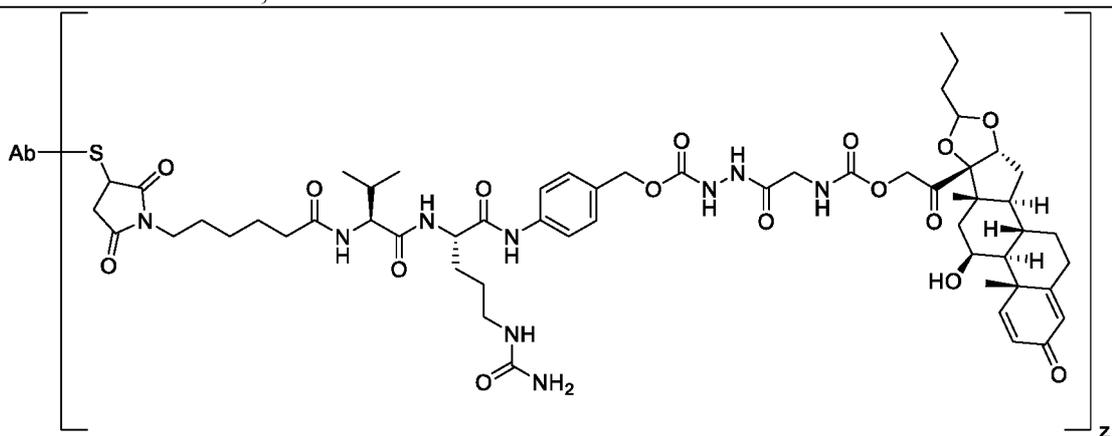




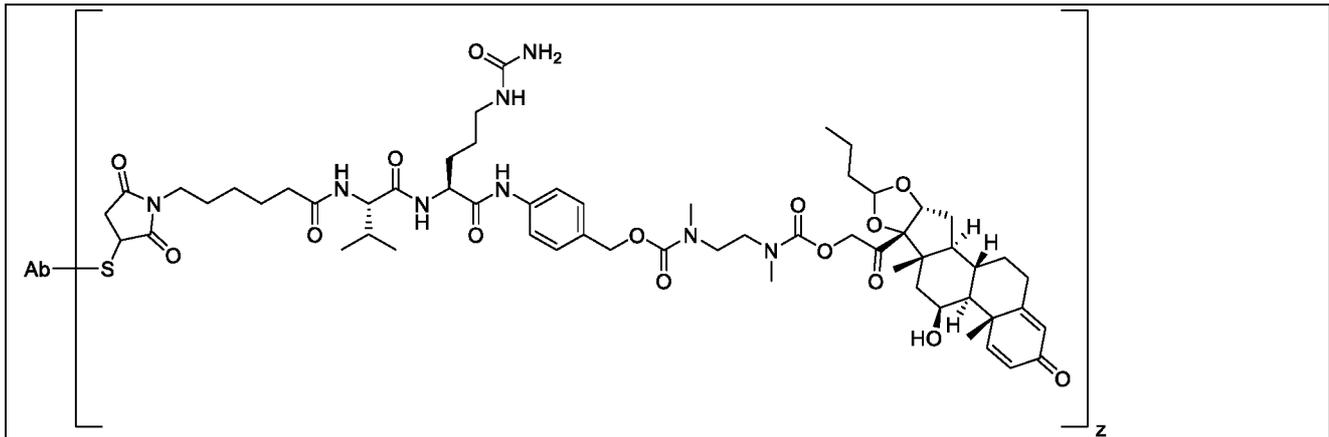
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof;



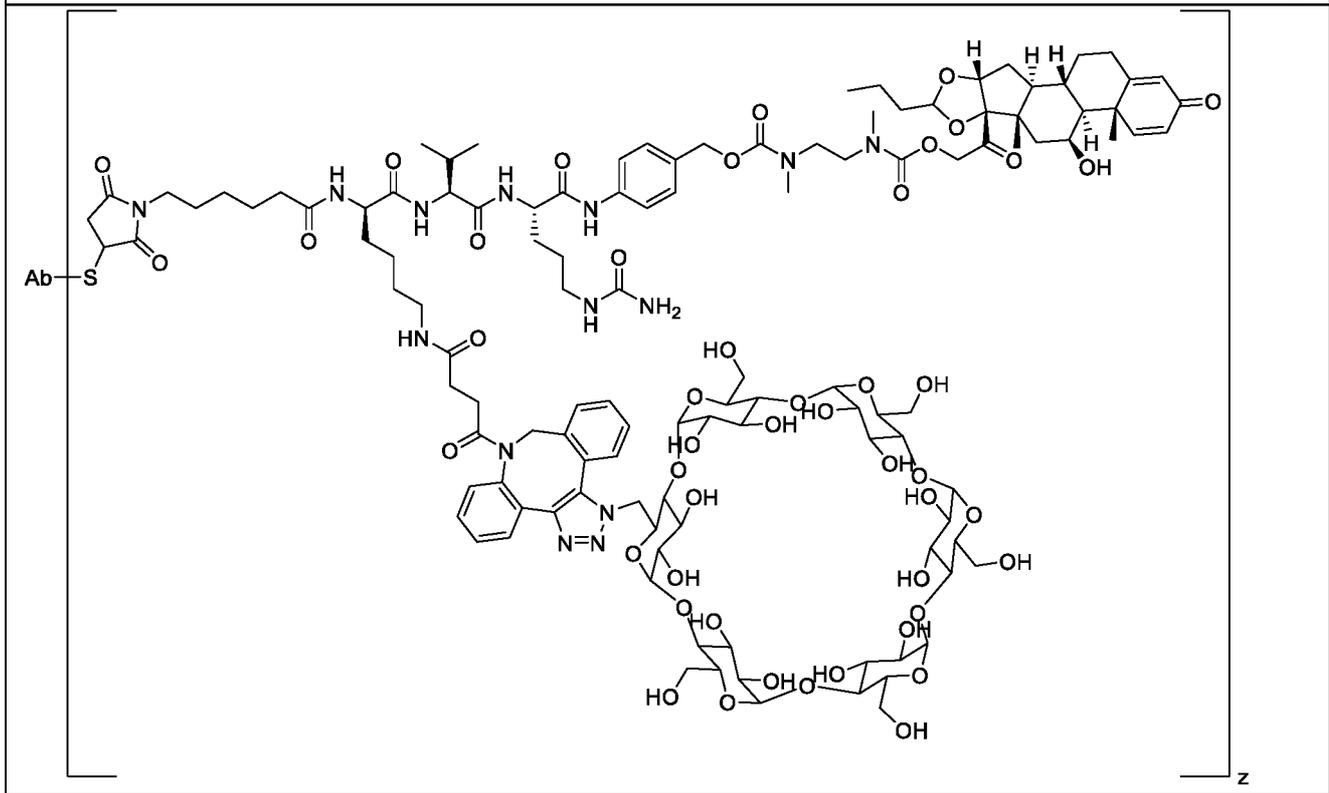
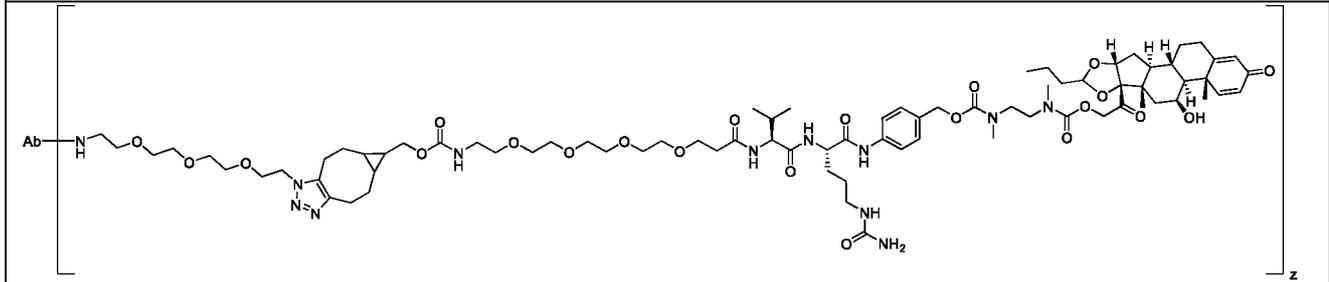
or a mixture thereof;

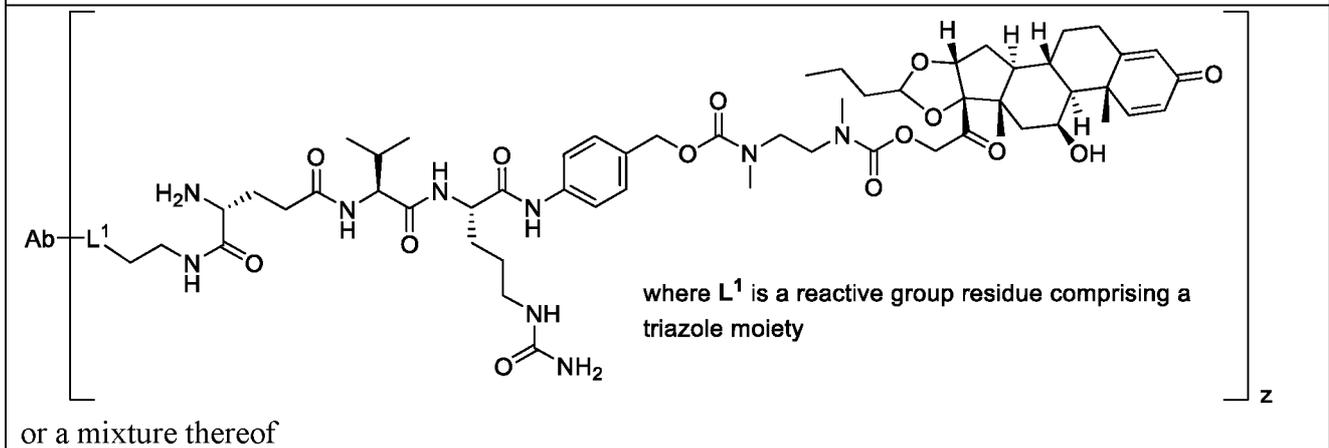
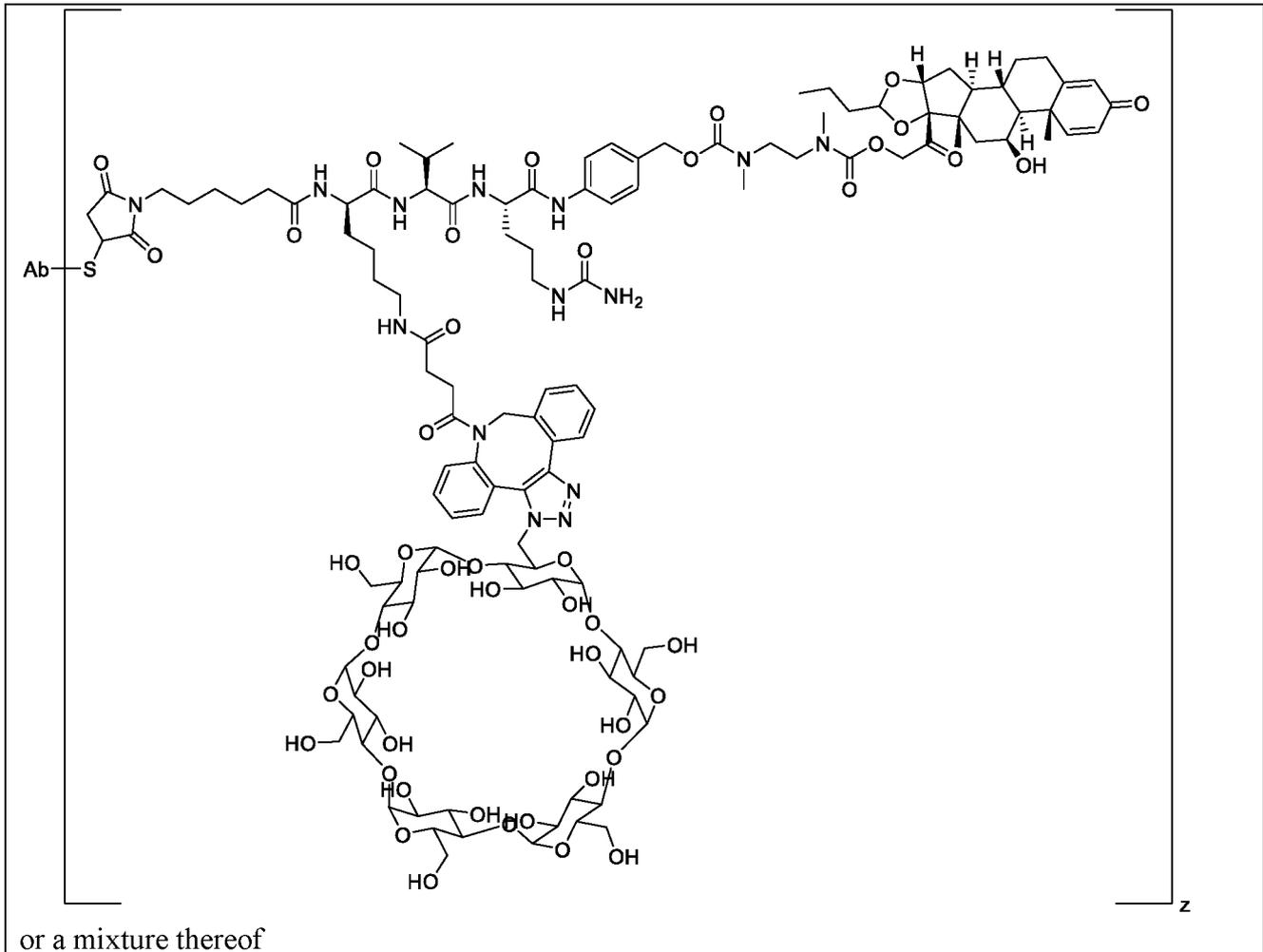


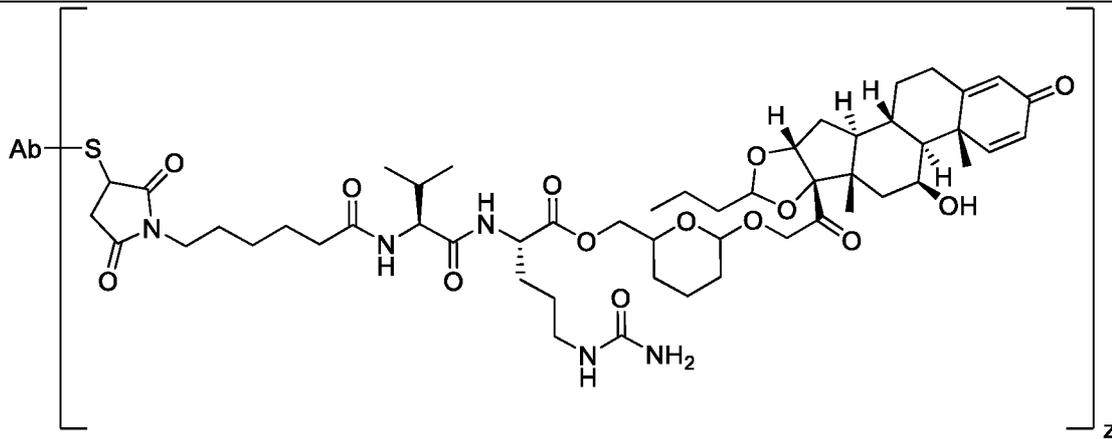
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof;



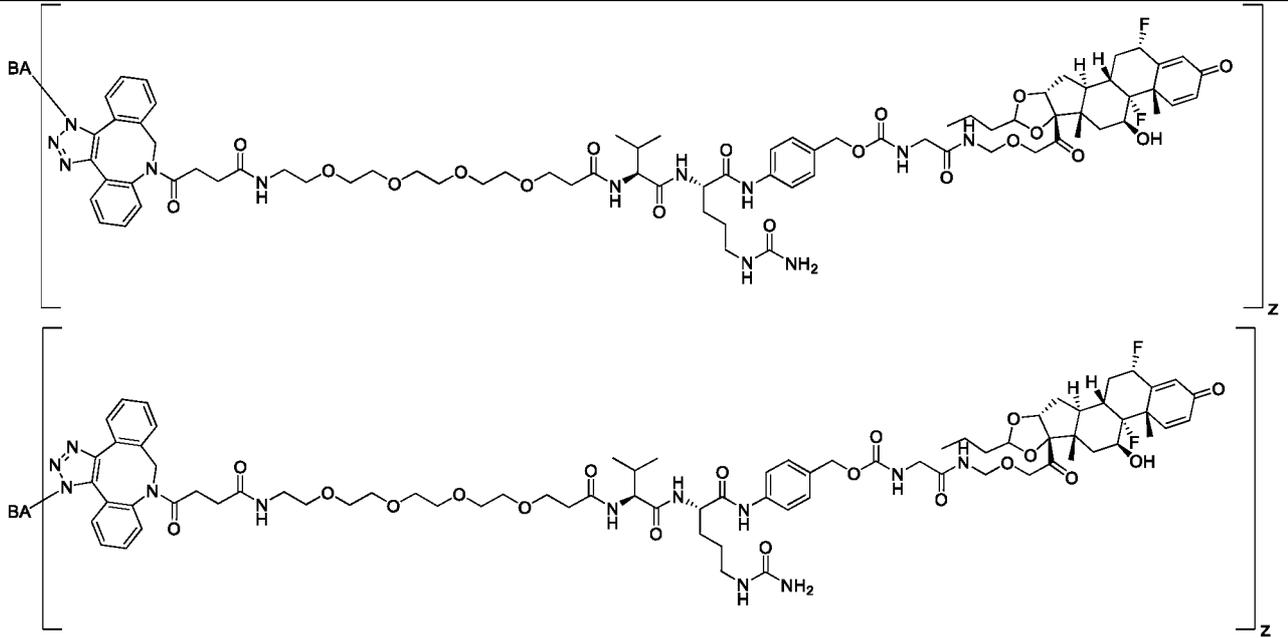
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof;



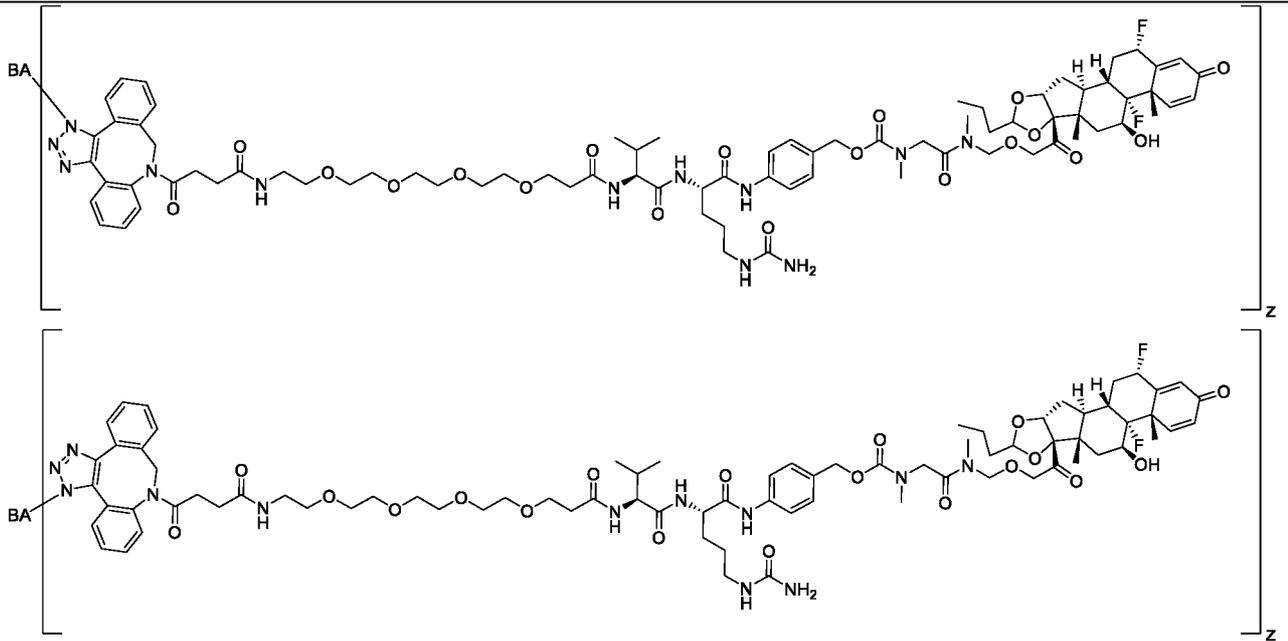




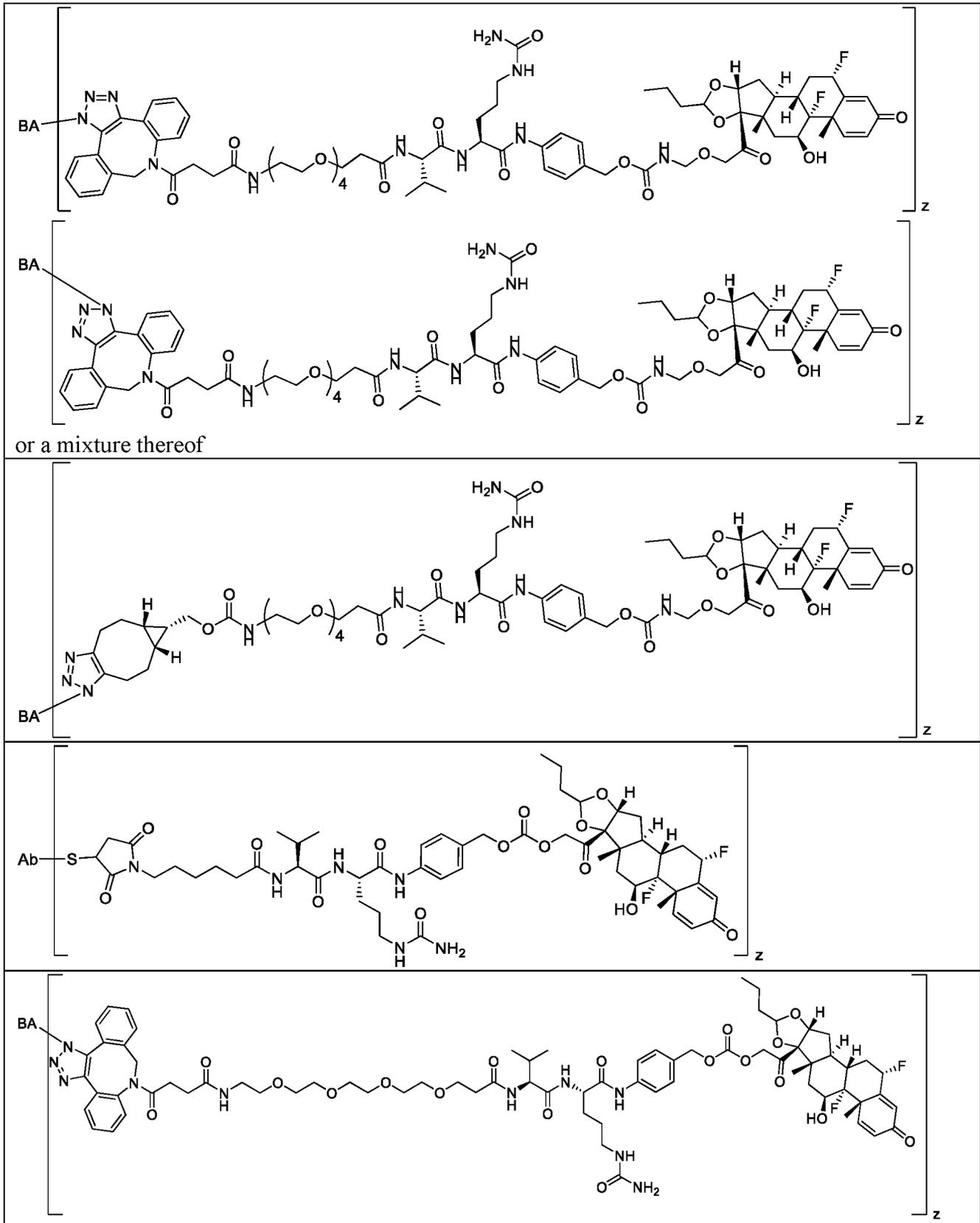
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof

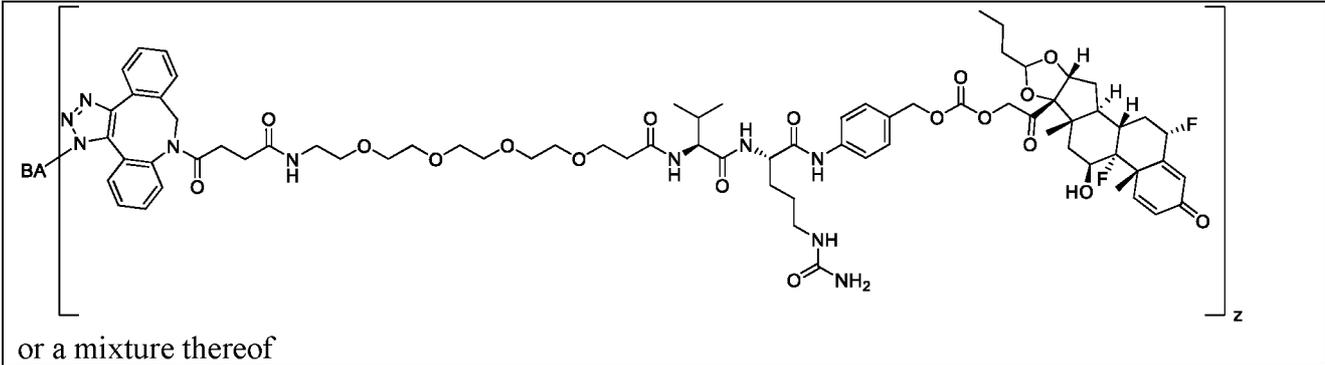


or a mixture thereof

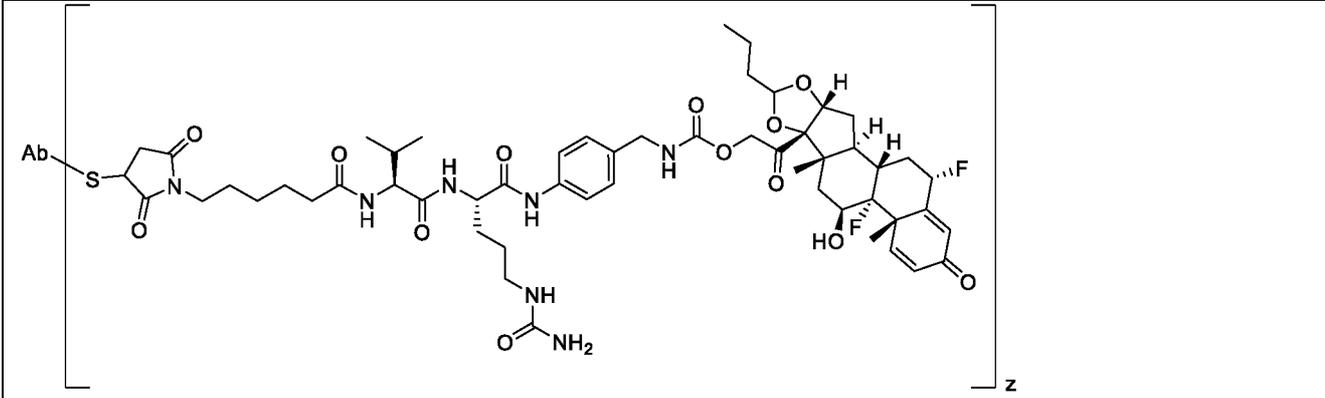
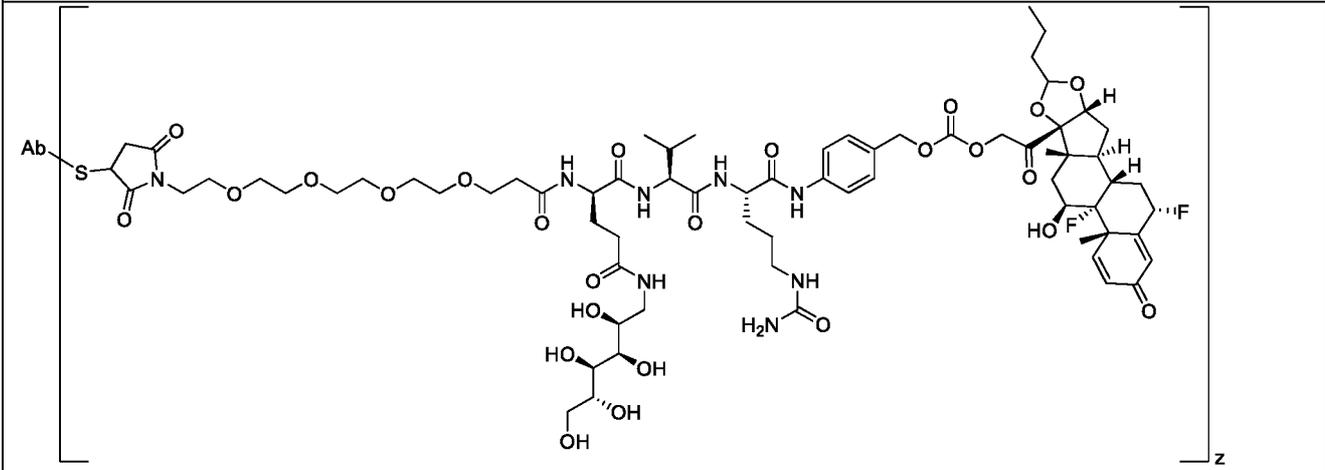
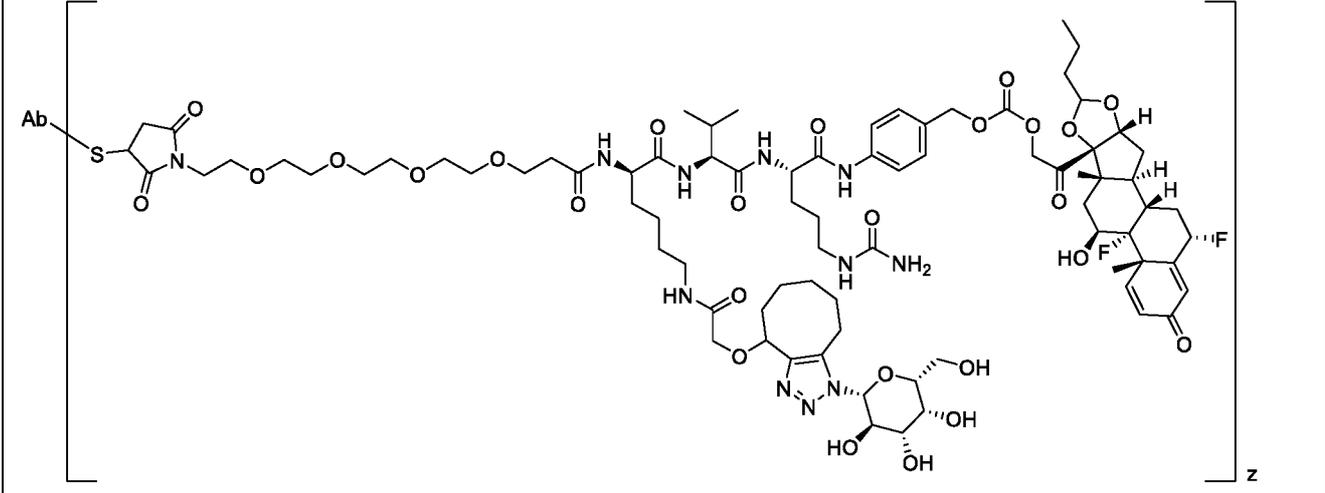


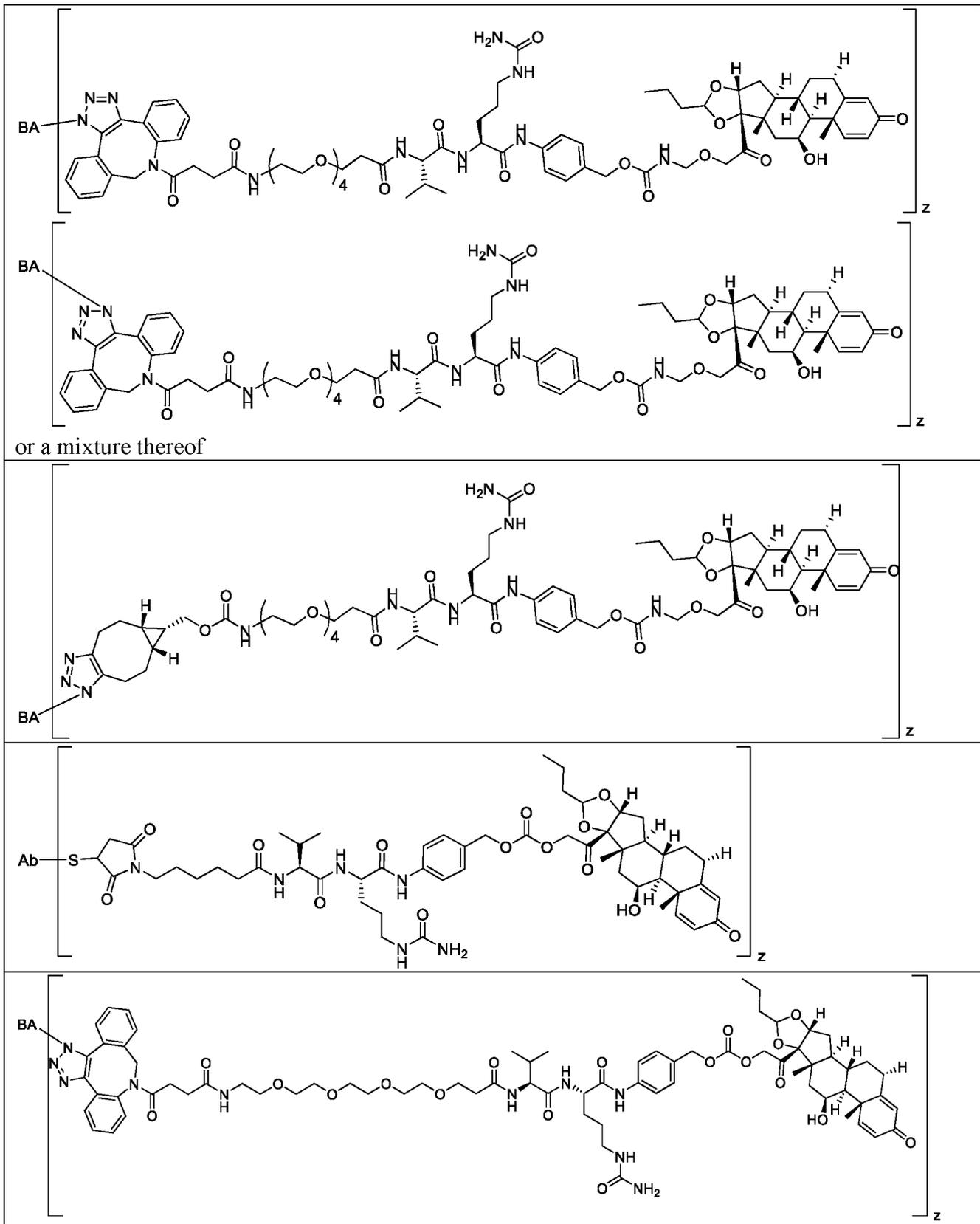
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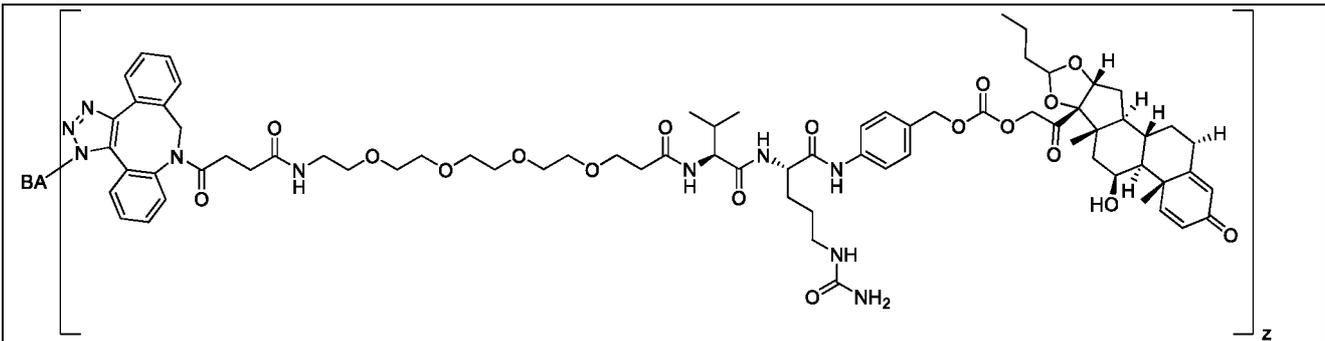




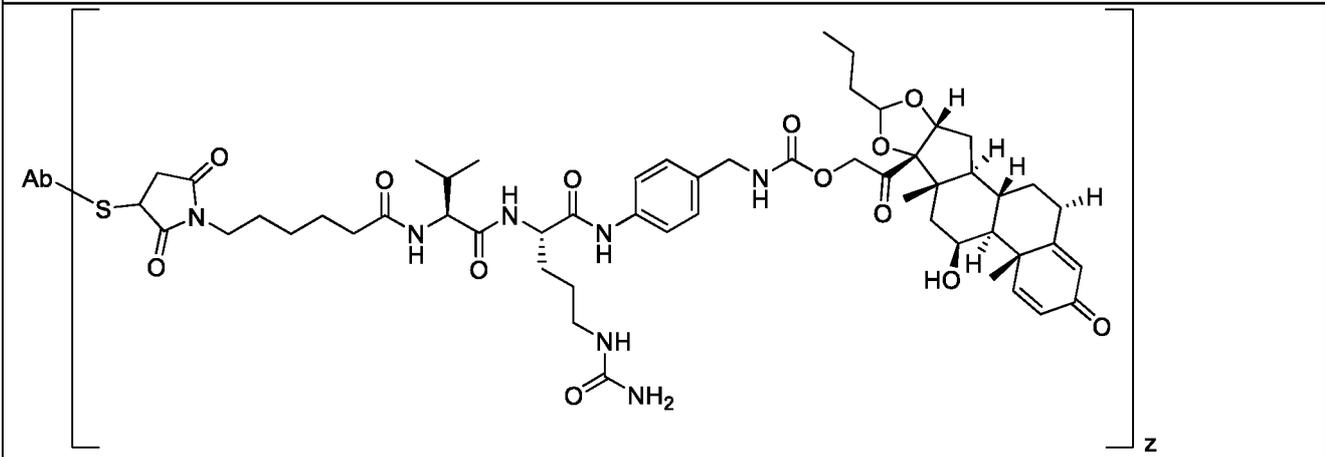
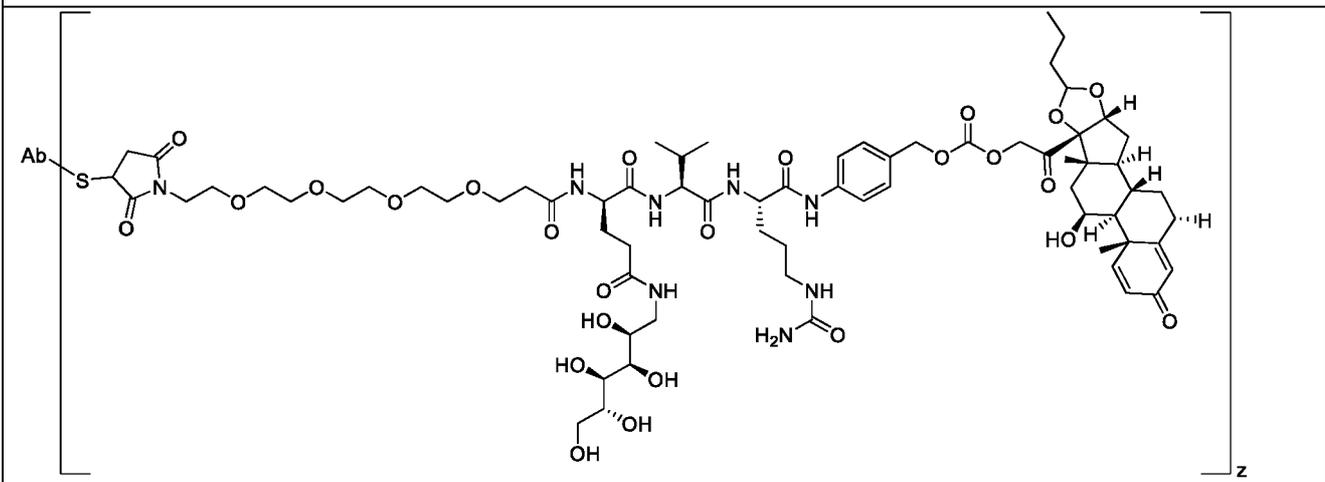
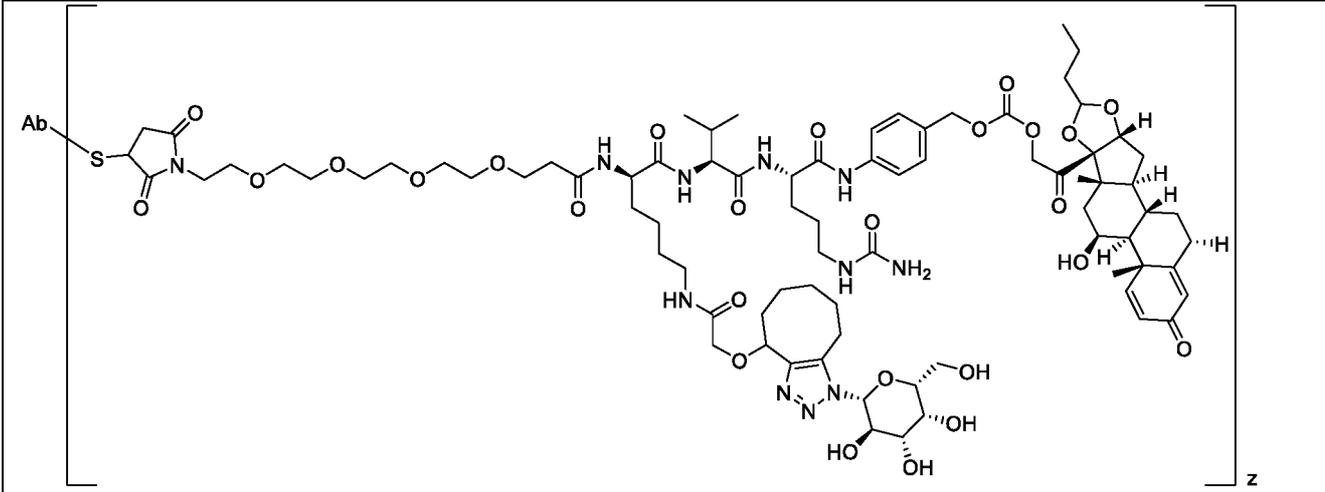
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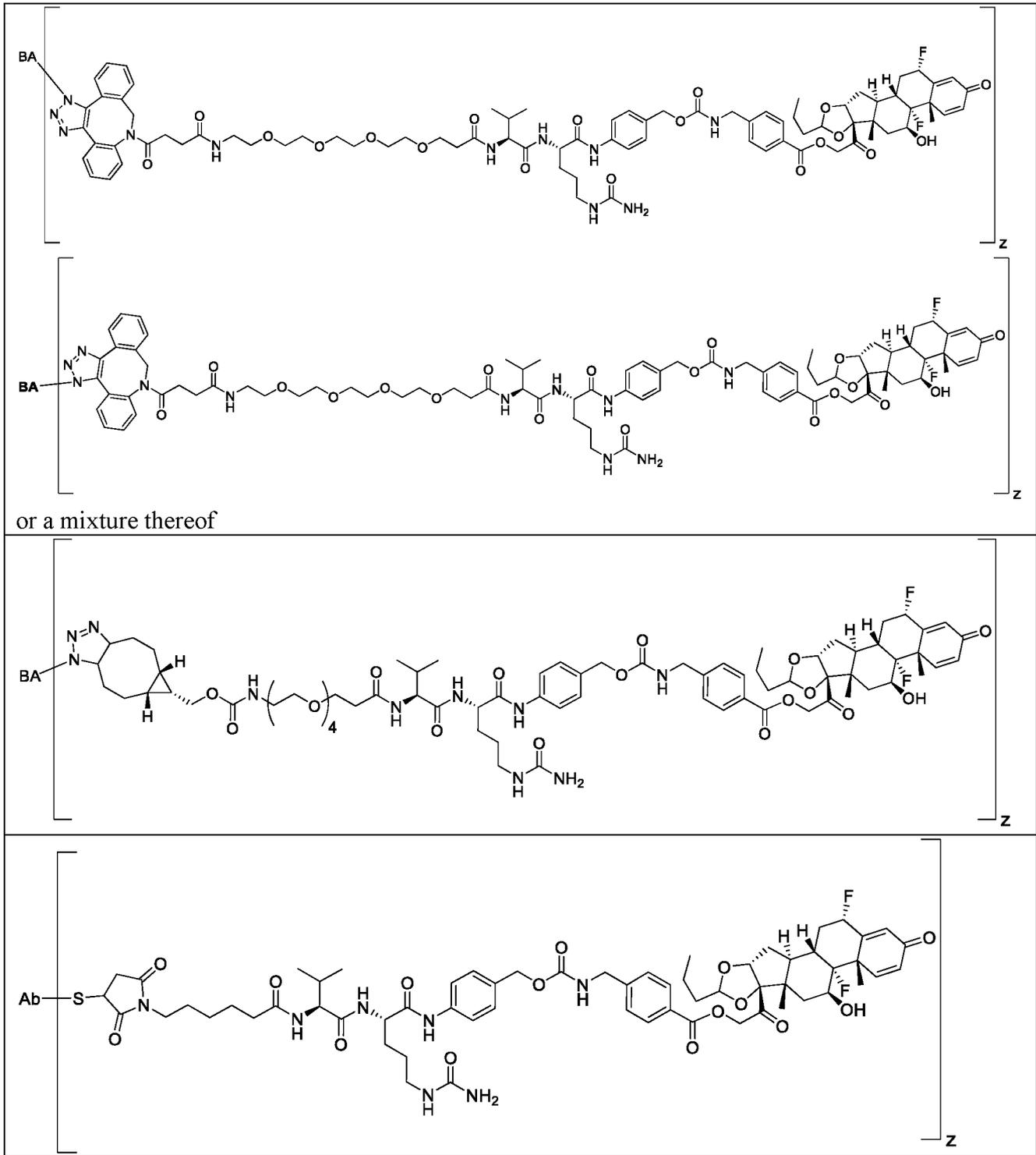




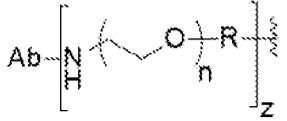


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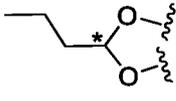


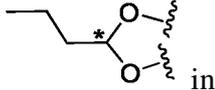


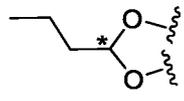
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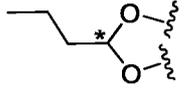


where **BA** comprises an antibody having the following structure
Ab is a monoclonal antibody, polyclonal antibody, antibody fragment, or bispecific antibody;
R is C₂₋₄-alkylene; and **n** is an integer selected from 2 to 4, inclusive. In some embodiments,

the n-propyl of  in each of the above structures is in the R-configuration, i.e. at

the carbon indicated by the asterisk. In some embodiments, the n-propyl of  in each of the above structures is in the S-configuration, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the

asterisk. In some embodiments, the n-propyl of  in each of the above structures is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk. In some

embodiments, the n-propyl of  in each of the above structures is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations, i.e. at the carbon indicated by the asterisk, wherein the R:S mixture is about 1:1, about 2:1, about 3:1, about 4:1, about 5:1, about 6:1, about 7:1, about 8:1, about 9:1, or about 10:1.

[00145] In particular embodiments, **BA** is an antibody and **z** is an integer selected from 1-30, inclusive. In some embodiments, **z** is an integer selected from 1 to 4, inclusive. In some embodiments, **z** is 4. In some embodiments, **z** is 2.

[00146] Provided herein are also binding agent conjugates of budesonide, a prodrug of budesonide, a budesonide analog or derivative (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives), or a prodrug of a budesonide analog or derivative (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives).

[00147] Suitable binding agents for any of the conjugates provided in the instant disclosure include, but are not limited to, antibodies, lymphokines, hormones, growth factors, viral receptors, interleukins, or any other cell binding or peptide binding molecules or substances.

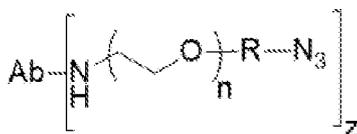
[00148] In some embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody. The term “antibody,” as used herein, means any antigen-binding molecule or molecular complex comprising at least one complementarity determining region (CDR) that specifically binds to or interacts with a particular antigen. The term “antibody” includes immunoglobulin molecules comprising four polypeptide chains, two heavy (H) chains and two light (L) chains inter-connected by disulfide bonds, as well as multimers thereof (*e.g.*, IgM). Each heavy chain comprises a heavy chain variable region (abbreviated herein as HCVR or V_H) and a heavy chain constant region. The heavy chain constant region comprises three domains, CH1, CH2 and CH3. Each light chain comprises a light chain variable region (abbreviated herein as LCVR or V_L) and a light chain constant region. The light chain constant region comprises one domain (C_L1). The V_H and V_L

regions can be further subdivided into regions of hypervariability, termed complementarity determining regions (CDRs), interspersed with regions that are more conserved, termed framework regions (FR). Each VH and VL is composed of three CDRs and four FRs, arranged from amino-terminus to carboxy-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, FR4. In some embodiments, the FRs of the antibody (or antigen-binding portion thereof) may be identical to the human germline sequences, or may be naturally or artificially modified. An amino acid consensus sequence may be defined based on a side-by-side analysis of two or more CDRs.

[00149] The term “antibody,” as used herein, also includes antigen-binding fragments of full antibody molecules. The terms “antigen-binding portion” of an antibody, “antigen-binding fragment” of an antibody, and the like, as used herein, include any naturally occurring, enzymatically obtainable, synthetic, or genetically engineered polypeptide or glycoprotein that specifically binds an antigen to form a complex. Antigen-binding fragments of an antibody may be derived, *e.g.*, from full antibody molecules using any suitable standard techniques such as proteolytic digestion or recombinant genetic engineering techniques involving the manipulation and expression of DNA encoding antibody variable and optionally constant domains. Such DNA is known and/or is readily available from, *e.g.*, commercial sources, DNA libraries (including, *e.g.*, phage-antibody libraries), or can be synthesized. The DNA may be sequenced and manipulated chemically or by using molecular biology techniques, for example, to arrange one or more variable and/or constant domains into a suitable configuration, or to introduce codons, create cysteine residues, modify, add or delete amino acids, etc.

[00150] The amino acid sequence of an antibody can be numbered using any known numbering schemes, including those described by Kabat et al., (“Kabat” numbering scheme); Al-Lazikani et al., 1997, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 273:927-948 (“Chothia” numbering scheme); MacCallum et al., 1996, *J. Mol. Biol.* 262:732-745 (“Contact” numbering scheme); Lefranc et al., *Dev. Comp. Immunol.*, 2003, 27:55-77 (“IMGT” numbering scheme); and Honegge and Plückthun, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 2001, 309:657-70 (“AHO” numbering scheme). Unless otherwise specified, the numbering scheme used herein is the Kabat numbering scheme. The “EU numbering scheme” is generally used when referring to a residue in an antibody heavy chain constant region (*e.g.*, as reported in Kabat et al., *supra*). However, selection of a numbering scheme is not intended to imply differences in sequences where they do not exist, and one of skill in the art can readily confirm a sequence position by examining the amino acid sequence of one or more antibodies.

[00151] In some embodiments, the **BA** antibody is a functionalized antibody having the following structure:



In some embodiments, R is alkylene, alkenylene, or alkynylene. In some embodiments, R is alkylene. In some embodiments, R is C2-4-alkylene. In certain embodiments, R is ethylene. In certain embodiments, n is 3. In certain embodiments, z is 2 or 4.

[00152] In some embodiments, the **BA** antibody is not an anti-PSMA antibody or an anti-CD70 antibody.

[00153] Non-limiting examples of **BA** antigen-binding fragments include: (i) Fab fragments; (ii) F(ab')₂ fragments; (iii) Fd fragments; (iv) Fv fragments; (v) single-chain Fv (scFv) molecules; (vi) dAb fragments; and (vii) minimal recognition units consisting of the amino acid residues that mimic the hypervariable region of an antibody (*e.g.*, an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR) such as a CDR3 peptide), or a constrained FR3-CDR3-FR4 peptide. Other engineered molecules, such as domain-specific antibodies, single domain antibodies, camelid antibodies (V_HH fragments), domain-deleted antibodies, chimeric antibodies, CDR-grafted antibodies, diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies, minibodies, nanobodies (*e.g.* monovalent nanobodies, bivalent nanobodies, etc.), small modular immunopharmaceuticals (SMIPs), and shark variable IgNAR domains, are also encompassed within the expression “antigen-binding fragment,” as used herein.

[00154] An antigen-binding fragment of an antibody will typically comprise at least one variable domain. The variable domain may be of any size or amino acid composition and will generally comprise at least one CDR which is adjacent to or in frame with one or more framework sequences. In antigen-binding fragments having a V_H domain associated with a V_L domain, the V_H and V_L domains may be situated relative to one another in any suitable arrangement. For example, the variable region may be dimeric and contain V_H-V_H, V_H-V_L or V_L-V_L dimers. Alternatively, the antigen-binding fragment of an antibody may contain a monomeric V_H or V_L domain.

[00155] In certain embodiments, an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody may contain at least one variable domain covalently linked to at least one constant domain. Non-limiting, exemplary configurations of variable and constant domains that may be found within

an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody of the present disclosure include: (i) V_H-C_H1 ; (ii) $VH-CH2$; (iii) $VH-CH3$; (iv) $VH-CH1-CH2$; (v) $VH-CH1-CH2-CH3$; (vi) $VH-CH2-CH3$; (vii) $VH-CL$; (viii) $VL-CH1$; (ix) $VL-CH2$; (x) $VL-CH3$; (xi) $VL-CH1-CH2$; (xii) $VL-CH1-CH2-CH3$; (xiii) $VL-C_H2-C_H3$; and (xiv) V_L-C_L . In any configuration of variable and constant domains, including any of the exemplary configurations listed above, the variable and constant domains may be either directly linked to one another or may be linked by a full or partial hinge or linker region. A hinge region may consist of at least 2 (*e.g.*, 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60 or more) amino acids which result in a flexible or semi-flexible linkage between adjacent variable and/or constant domains in a single polypeptide molecule. Moreover, an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody of the present disclosure may comprise a homo-dimer or hetero-dimer (or other multimer) of any of the variable and constant domain configurations listed above in non-covalent association with one another and/or with one or more monomeric VH or VL domain (*e.g.*, by disulfide bond(s)).

[00156] As with full antibody molecules, antigen-binding fragments may be monospecific or multispecific (*e.g.*, bispecific). A multispecific antigen-binding fragment of an antibody will typically comprise at least two different variable domains, wherein each variable domain is capable of specifically binding to a separate antigen or to a different epitope on the same antigen. Any multispecific antibody format, including the exemplary bispecific antibody formats disclosed herein, may be adapted for use in the context of an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody of the present disclosure using routine techniques available in the art.

[00157] The antibodies of the present disclosure may function through complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) or antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC). "Complement-dependent cytotoxicity" (CDC) refers to lysis of antigen-expressing cells by an **antibody of the instant disclosure in the presence of complement**. "Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity" (ADCC) refers to a cell-mediated reaction in which nonspecific cytotoxic cells that express Fc receptors (FcRs) (*e.g.*, Natural Killer (NK) cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) recognize bound antibody on a target cell and thereby lead to lysis of the target cell. CDC and ADCC can be measured using assays that are well known and available in the art. (*See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos 5,500,362 and 5,821,337, and Clynes *et al.* (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) 95:652-656). The constant region of an antibody is important in the ability of an antibody to fix complement and mediate cell-dependent cytotoxicity. Thus, the isotype of an antibody may be selected on the basis of whether it is desirable for the antibody to mediate cytotoxicity.

[00158] The antibodies useful for the compounds herein include human antibodies. The term “human antibody,” as used herein, is intended to include antibodies having variable and constant regions derived from human germline immunoglobulin sequences. The human antibodies can include amino acid residues not encoded by human germline immunoglobulin sequences (*e.g.*, mutations introduced by random or site-specific mutagenesis *in vitro* or by somatic mutation *in vivo*), for example in the CDRs and in particular CDR3. However, the term “human antibody,” as used herein, is not intended to include antibodies in which CDR sequences derived from the germline of another mammalian species, such as a mouse, have been grafted onto human framework sequences. The term “human antibody” does not include naturally occurring molecules that normally exist without modification or human intervention/manipulation, in a naturally occurring, unmodified living organism.

[00159] The antibodies can, in some embodiments, be recombinant human antibodies. The term “recombinant human antibody,” as used herein, is intended to include all human antibodies that are prepared, expressed, created or isolated by recombinant means, such as antibodies expressed using a recombinant expression vector transfected into a host cell (described further below), antibodies isolated from a recombinant, combinatorial human antibody library (described further below), antibodies isolated from an animal (*e.g.*, a mouse) that is transgenic for human immunoglobulin genes (see *e.g.*, Taylor *et al.* (1992) Nucl. Acids Res. 20:6287-6295) or antibodies prepared, expressed, created or isolated by any other means that involves splicing of human immunoglobulin gene sequences to other DNA sequences. Such recombinant human antibodies have variable and constant regions derived from human germline immunoglobulin sequences. In certain embodiments, however, such recombinant human antibodies are subjected to *in vitro* mutagenesis (or, when an animal transgenic for human Ig sequences is used, *in vivo* somatic mutagenesis) and thus the amino acid sequences of the V_H and V_L regions of the recombinant antibodies are sequences that, while derived from and related to human germline V_H and V_L sequences, may not naturally exist within the human antibody germline repertoire *in vivo*.

[00160] Human antibodies can exist in two forms that are associated with hinge heterogeneity. In one form, an immunoglobulin molecule comprises a stable four chain construct of approximately 150-160 kDa in which the dimers are held together by an interchain heavy chain disulfide bond. In a second form, the dimers are not linked via inter-chain disulfide bonds and a molecule of about 75-80 kDa is formed composed of a covalently

coupled light and heavy chain (half-antibody). These forms have been extremely difficult to separate, even after affinity purification.

[00161] The frequency of appearance of the second form in various intact IgG isotypes is due to, but not limited to, structural differences associated with the hinge region isotype of the antibody. A single amino acid substitution in the hinge region of the human IgG4 hinge can significantly reduce the appearance of the second form (Angal *et al.* (1993) *Molecular Immunology* 30:105) to levels typically observed using a human IgG1 hinge. The instant disclosure encompasses antibodies having one or more mutations in the hinge, C_H2 or C_H3 region which may be desirable, for example, in production, to improve the yield of the desired antibody form.

[00162] The antibodies useful for the compounds herein can be isolated antibodies. An **“isolated antibody,” as used herein, means an antibody that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from at least one component of its natural environment.** For example, an antibody that has been separated or removed from at least one component of an organism, or from a tissue or cell in which the antibody naturally exists or is naturally produced, is an **“isolated antibody” for purposes of the instant disclosure.** An isolated antibody also includes an antibody *in situ* within a recombinant cell. Isolated antibodies are antibodies that have been subjected to at least one purification or isolation step. According to certain embodiments, an isolated antibody may be substantially free of other cellular material and/or chemicals.

[00163] The antibodies useful for the compounds disclosed herein may comprise one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions and/or deletions in the framework and/or CDR regions of the heavy and light chain variable domains as compared to the corresponding germline sequences from which the antibodies were derived. Such mutations can be readily ascertained by comparing the amino acid sequences disclosed herein to germline sequences available from, for example, public antibody sequence databases. The present disclosure includes antibodies, and antigen-binding fragments thereof, which are derived from any of the amino acid sequences disclosed herein, wherein one or more amino acids within one or more framework and/or CDR regions are mutated to the corresponding residue(s) of the germline sequence from which the antibody was derived, or to the corresponding residue(s) of another human germline sequence, or to a conservative amino acid substitution of the corresponding germline residue(s) (such sequence changes are referred to herein collectively as **“germline mutations”**). A person of ordinary skill in the art, starting with the heavy and light chain variable region sequences disclosed herein, can easily produce numerous antibodies and

antigen-binding fragments which comprise one or more individual germline mutations or combinations thereof. In certain embodiments, all of the framework and/or CDR residues within the VH and/or VL domains are mutated back to the residues found in the original germline sequence from which the antibody was derived. In other embodiments, only certain residues are mutated back to the original germline sequence, *e.g.*, only the mutated residues found within the first 8 amino acids of FR1 or within the last 8 amino acids of FR4, or only the mutated residues found within CDR1, CDR2 or CDR3. In other embodiments, one or more of the framework and/or CDR residue(s) are mutated to the corresponding residue(s) of a different germline sequence (*i.e.*, a germline sequence that is different from the germline sequence from which the antibody was originally derived). Furthermore, the antibodies of the present disclosure may contain any combination of two or more germline mutations within the framework and/or CDR regions, *e.g.*, wherein certain individual residues are mutated to the corresponding residue of a particular germline sequence while certain other residues that differ from the original germline sequence are maintained or are mutated to the corresponding residue of a different germline sequence. Once obtained, antibodies and antigen-binding fragments that contain one or more germline mutations can be easily tested for one or more desired property such as, improved binding specificity, increased binding affinity, improved or enhanced antagonistic or agonistic biological properties (as the case may be), reduced immunogenicity, etc.

[00164] In some embodiments, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, polyclonal antibody, antibody fragment (Fab, Fab', and F(ab)₂, minibody, diabody, tribody, and the like), or bispecific antibody. Antibodies herein can be humanized using methods described in US Patent No. 6,596,541 and US Publication No. 2012/0096572, each incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[00165] Where the binding agent is an antibody, it binds to an antigen binding partner that is a polypeptide and may be a transmembrane molecule (*e.g.*, receptor) or a growth factor that might be glycosylated or phosphorylated.

[00166] Suitable targets to which the binding agent binds include any target/antigen to which selective delivery of a steroid is desirable. In some embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, modified antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof that binds a target selected from: AXL, BAFFR, BCMA, BCR-list components, BDCA2, BDCA4, BTLA, BTNL2, BTNL3, BTNL8, BTNL9, C10orf54, CCR1, CCR3, CCR4, CCR5, CCR6, CCR7, CCR9, CCR10, CD11c, CD137, CD138, CD14, CD168, CD177, CD19, CD20, CD209, CD209L,

CD22, CD226, CD248, CD25, CD27, CD274, CD276, CD28, CD30, CD300A, CD33, CD37, CD38, CD4, CD40, CD44, CD45, CD46, CD47, CD48, CD5, CD52, CD55, CD56, CD59, CD62E, CD68, CD69, CD70, CD74, CD79a, CD79b, CD8, CD80, CD86, CD90.2, CD96, CLEC12A, CLEC12B, CLEC7A, CLEC9A, CR1, CR3, CRTAM, CSF1R, CTLA4, CXCR1/2, CXCR4, CXCR5, DDR1, DDR2, DEC-205, DLL4, DR6, FAP, FCamR, FCMR, FcR's, Fire, GITR, HER2, HHLA2, HLA class II, HVEM, ICOSLG, IFNLR1, IL10R1, IL10R2, IL12R, IL13RA1, IL13RA2, IL15R, IL17RA, IL17RB, IL17RC, IL17RE, IL20R1, IL20R2, IL21R, IL22R1, IL22RA, IL23R, IL27R, IL29R, IL2Rg, IL31R, IL36R, IL3RA, IL4R, IL6R, IL5R, IL7R, IL9R, Integrins, LAG3, LIFR, MAG/Siglec-4, MMR, MSR1, NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NKp30, NKp46, PDCD1, PRLR, PROKR1, PVR, PVRIG, PVRL2, PVRL3, RELT, SIGIRR, Siglec-1, Siglec-10, Siglec-5, Siglec-6, Siglec-7, Siglec-8, Siglec-9, SIRPA, SLAMF7, TACI, TCR-list components/assoc, PTCRA, TCRb, CD3z, CD3, TEK, TGFBR1, TGFBR2, TGFBR3, TIGIT, TLR2, TLR4, TNF- α , TROY, TSLPR, TYRO, VLDLR, VSIG4, and VTCN1. In some embodiments, the binding agent is adalimumab or infliximab. In some embodiments, the binding agent is alemtuzumab, muromonab, rituximab, tosituzumab, or agonistic antibodies (where immune stimulation might be part of the intended mechanism of action).

[00167] The expression prolactin receptor, "PRLR," and the like, as used herein, refers to the human prolactin receptor, comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:404 of WO2015026907, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The expression "PRLR" includes both monomeric and multimeric PRLR molecules. As used herein, the expression "monomeric human PRLR" means a PRLR protein or portion thereof that does not contain or possess any multimerizing domains and that exists under normal conditions as a single PRLR molecule without a direct physical connection to another PRLR molecule. An exemplary monomeric PRLR molecule is the molecule referred to herein as "hPRLR.mmh" comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:401 of WO2015026907 (see, e.g., Example 3 of WO2015026907). As used herein, the expression "dimeric human PRLR" means a construct comprising two PRLR molecules connected to one another through a linker, covalent bond, non-covalent bond, or through a multimerizing domain such as an antibody Fc domain. An exemplary dimeric PRLR molecule is the molecule referred to herein as "hPRLR.mFc" comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:402 of WO2015026907 (see, e.g., Example 3 of WO2015026907).

[00168] Exemplary anti-PRLR antibodies are listed in Table 1 of WO2015026907 sets forth the amino acid sequence identifiers - or a substantially similar sequence thereof having at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% sequence identity thereto - of the heavy chain variable regions (HCVRs), light chain variable regions (LCVRs), heavy chain complementarity determining regions (HCDR1, HCDR2 and HCDR3), and light chain complementarity determining regions (LCDR1, LCDR2 and LCDR3) of the exemplary anti-PRLR antibodies. Table 2 of WO2015026907 sets forth the nucleic acid sequence identifiers - or a substantially similar sequence thereof having at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% sequence identity thereto - of the HCVRs, LCVRs, HCDR1, HCDR2 HCDR3, LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3 of the exemplary anti-PRLR antibodies.

[00169] In some embodiments, the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, conjugated to the linker-payload or payload can be an antibody that targets human prolactin receptor (PRLR). Exemplary anti-PRLR antibodies can be found, for example, in WO 2015/026907. In some embodiments, an anti-PRLR antibody comprises a heavy chain complementarity determining region (HCDR)-1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 17; an HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 19; an HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 20; a light chain complementarity determining region (LCDR)-1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 22; an LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 23; and an LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 24. In some embodiments, an anti-PRLR antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region (HCVR) comprising SEQ ID NO: 17 and a light chain variable region (LCVR) comprising SEQ ID NO: 21. In any of the foregoing embodiments, the anti-PRLR antibody can be prepared by site-directed mutagenesis to insert a glutamine residue at a site without resulting in disabled antibody function or binding. For example, in any of the foregoing embodiments, the anti-PRLR antibody can comprise an Asn297Gln (N297Q) mutation. Such antibodies having an N297Q mutation can also contain one or more additional naturally occurring glutamine residues in their variable regions, which can be accessible to transglutaminase and therefore capable of conjugation to a payload or a linker-payload (Table B).

Table B. Sequences of Exemplary Antibody H1H6958N (anti-PRLR)

SEQ ID NO:	Molecule / Antibody	Region	Sequence
17	H1H6958N	HCVR	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCGASGFTFRNYGMQWVRQGP GKGLEWVTLISFDGNDKYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLFLQM NSLRTEDTAVYYCARGGDFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
18	H1H6958N	HCDR1	GFTFRNYG

SEQ ID NO:	Molecule / Antibody	Region	Sequence
19	H1H6958N	HCDR2	ISFDGNDK
20	H1H6958N	HCDR3	ARGGDFDY
21	H1H6958N	LCVR	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQDIRKDLGWYQQKPGK APKRLIYAASSLHSGVPSRFSGSGSGTEFTLTISSLQPEDFATY YCLQHNSYPMYTFGQGTKLEIK
22	H1H6958N	LCDR1	QDIRKD
23	H1H6958N	LCDR2	AAS
24	H1H6958N	LCDR3	LQHNSYPMYT
25	hPRLR ecto- MMH		MHRPRRRGTRPPPLALLAALLLAARGADAQLPPGKPEIFKCR SPNKETFTCWWRPGTDGGLPTNYSPTYHREGETLMHECPDYI TGGPNSCHFQKQYTSMWRTYIMMVNATNQMGSSFSDELYV DVTYIVQDPPELAVEVKQPEDRKPYLWIKWSPPTLIDLKTG WFTLLYEIRLKPEKAAEWEIHFAGQQTEFKILSLHPGQKYL VQ VRCKPDHGYWSAWSPATFIQIPSDFTMNDEQKLISEEDLGGE QKLISEEDLHHHHHH

[00170] In any of the compound or conjugate embodiments provided, BA is an antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof, that binds PRLR. In any of the compound or conjugate embodiments provided, BA is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, and conjugation is through at least one Q295 residue. In any of the compound or conjugate embodiments provided, BA is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, and conjugation is through two Q295 residues. In any of the compound or conjugate embodiments provided, BA is a N297Q antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In any of the compound or conjugate embodiments provided, BA is a N297Q antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, and conjugation is through at least one Q295 and at least one Q297 residue. In any of the compound or conjugate embodiments provided, BA is a N297Q antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, and conjugation is through two Q295 residues and two Q297 residues. In particular embodiments, numbering is according to the EU numbering system.

[00171] In any of the embodiments above, BA is an anti-MSR1 antibody. In certain embodiments, BA is the anti-MSR1 antibody H1H21234N. In certain embodiments, BA is the anti-MSR1 antibody H1H21234N N297Q. In certain embodiments, BA is an anti-MSR1 antibody comprising an HCVR according to SEQ ID NO:2 and an LCVR according to SEQ ID NO:10. In certain embodiments, BA is an anti-MSR1 antibody comprising one, two, three, four, five, or six of HCDR1, HCDR2, HCDR3, LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3 according to SEQ ID NOS:4, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 16, respectively. In certain embodiments, the HCVR is

encoded by SEQ ID NO:1. In certain embodiments, the LCVR is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 9. In certain embodiments, one, two, three, four, five, or six of HCDR1, HCDR2, HCDR3, LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3 are encoded by the polynucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOS: 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, and 15, respectively. N297Q indicates that one or more residues 297 are mutated from asparagine (N) to glutamine (Q). Preferably, each residue 297 is mutated to Q. In preferred embodiments, numbering is according to the EU numbering system. In certain embodiments of this paragraph, z is from 1 to 4. In certain embodiments, z is 1, 2, 3, or 4. In certain embodiments, z is 2. In certain embodiments, z is 4.

<u>SEQ ID NO:</u>	<u>Molecule / Antibody</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Sequence</u>
1			cagggtgcagc tgcaggagtc gggcccagga ctggtgaagc ctccggagac cctgtccctc acctgcactg tctctggtgg ctccatcagt aggaactact ggagttgat ccggcagccc ccaggggaagg gactggaatg gattggatat atctattaca gtgggagtat cgactacaat cctccctca agagtcgagt caccatatca gtagacacgt ccaagaacca gttctccctg aagctgagtt ctatgaccgc tgcggacacg gccgtatact actgtgagag agatcggtgg aactggaaat acggtatgga cgtctggggc caagggacca cggatcatcg ctcgtca
2			Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Thr Gly Gly Ser Ile Ser Arg Asn Tyr Trp Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile Asp Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Met Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Arg Trp Asn Trp Lys Tyr Gly Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Ile Val Ser Ser
3			ggtggctcca tcagtaggaa ctac
4			Gly Gly Ser Ile Ser Arg Asn Tyr
5			atctattaca gtgggagtat c
6			Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile
7			gcgagagatc ggtggaactg gaaatacggg atggacgtc
8			Ala Arg Asp Arg Trp Asn Trp Lys Tyr Gly Met Asp Val
9			gaaattgtgt tgacgcagtc tccaggcacc ctgtctttgt ctccagggga aagagccacc ctctcctgca gggccagtca gactgttaga aacaactact tagcctggtg ccaccagaaa cctggccagg ctcccaggct cctcatctat ggtgcatcca gcagggccac tggcatcca gacaggttca gtggcagtgg gtctgggaca gacttcactc tcaccatcag cagactggag cctgaagatt ttacagtga ttactgtcac cagtatggtg actcaccttg gacgttcggc caagggacca aaatggaaat caaacga
10			Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr His Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu

SEQ ID NO:	Molecule / Antibody	Region	Sequence
			Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Thr Val Tyr Tyr Cys His Gln Tyr Gly Asn Ser Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Met Glu Ile Lys Arg
11			cagactgta gaaacaacta c
12			Gln Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Tyr
13			ggtgcatcc
14			Gly Ala Ser
15			caccagtatg gtaactcacc ttggacg
16			His Gln Tyr Gly Asn Ser Pro Trp Thr

[00172] The binding agent, *e.g.*, antibody or antigen-binding molecule, can comprise a linker bonded to the binding agent through an attachment at a particular amino acid within the antibody or antigen-binding molecule. Exemplary amino acid attachments that can be used in the context of this aspect of the disclosure include, *e.g.*, lysine (*see, e.g.*, US 5,208,020; US 2010/0129314; Hollander *et al.*, *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 2008, 19:358–361; WO 2005/089808; US 5,714,586; US 2013/0101546; and US 2012/0585592), cysteine (*see, e.g.*, US 2007/0258987; WO 2013/055993; WO 2013/055990; WO 2013/053873; WO 2013/053872; WO 2011/130598; US 2013/0101546; and US 7,750,116), selenocysteine (*see, e.g.*, WO 2008/122039; and Hofer *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 2008, 105:12451–12456), formyl glycine (*see, e.g.*, Carrico *et al.*, *Nat. Chem. Biol.*, 2007, 3:321–322; Agarwal *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 2013, 110:46–51, and Rabuka *et al.*, *Nat. Protocols*, 2012, 10:1052–1067), non-natural amino acids (*see, e.g.*, WO 2013/068874, and WO 2012/166559), and acidic amino acids (*see, e.g.*, WO 2012/05982). Linkers can be conjugated via glutamine via transglutaminase-based chemo-enzymatic conjugation (*see, e.g.*, Dennler *et al.*, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 2014, 25, 569–578). Linkers can also be conjugated to an antigen-binding protein via attachment to carbohydrates (*see, e.g.*, US 2008/0305497, WO 2014/065661, and Ryan *et al.*, *Food & Agriculture Immunol.*, 2001, 13:127–130) and disulfide linkers (*see, e.g.*, WO 2013/085925, WO 2010/010324, WO 2011/018611, WO 2014/197854, and Shaunak *et al.*, *Nat. Chem. Biol.*, 2006, 2:312–313). In some embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, and the antibody is bonded to the linker through a lysine residue. In some embodiments, the antibody is bonded to the linker through a cysteine residue.

[00173] In any of the embodiments above, **BA** is an anti-PRLR antibody. In certain embodiments, **BA** is the anti-PRLR antibody H1H6958N. In certain embodiments, **BA** is the anti-PRLR antibody H1H6958N N297Q. In certain embodiments, **BA** is an anti-PRLR antibody comprising an HCVR according to SEQ ID NO:17 and an LCVR according to SEQ

ID NO:21. In certain embodiments, **BA** is an anti-PRLR antibody comprising one, two, three, four, five, or six of HCDR1, HCDR2, HCDR3, LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3 according to SEQ ID NOS:18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 24, respectively. N297Q indicates that one or more residues 297 are mutated from asparagine (N) to glutamine (Q). Preferably, each residue 297 is mutated to Q. In preferred embodiments, numbering is according to the EU numbering system. In certain embodiments of this paragraph, k is from 1 to 4. In certain embodiments, k is 1, 2, 3, or 4. In certain embodiments, k is 4.

D. METHODS OF PREPARING COMPOUNDS

[00174] The conjugates described herein can be synthesized by coupling the linker-payloads described herein with a binding agent, *e.g.*, antibody under standard conjugation conditions (see, *e.g.*, *Drug Deliv.* 2016 Jun;23(5):1662-6; *AAPS Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 2, March 2015; and *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2016, 17, 561, the entireties of which are incorporated herein by reference). Linker-payloads are synthetic intermediates comprising the payload of interest and linking moiety that ultimately serves as the moiety (or portion thereof) that connects the binding agent with the payload. Linker-payloads comprise a reactive group that reacts with the binding agent to form the conjugates described herein. When the binding agent is an antibody, the antibody can be coupled to a linker-payload via one or more cysteine, lysine, or other residue of the antibody. Linker payloads can be coupled to cysteine residues, for example, by subjecting the antibody to a reducing agent, *e.g.*, dithiothreitol, to cleave the disulfide bonds of the antibody, optionally purifying the reduced antibody, *e.g.*, by gel filtration, and subsequently reacting the antibody with a linker-payload containing a reactive moiety, *e.g.*, a maleimido group. Suitable solvents include, but are not limited to water, DMA, DMF, and DMSO. Linker-payloads containing a reactive group, *e.g.*, activated ester or acid halide group, can be coupled to lysine residues. Suitable solvents include, but are not limited to water, DMA, DMF, and DMSO. Conjugates can be purified using known protein techniques, including, for example, size exclusion chromatography, dialysis, and ultrafiltration/diafiltration.

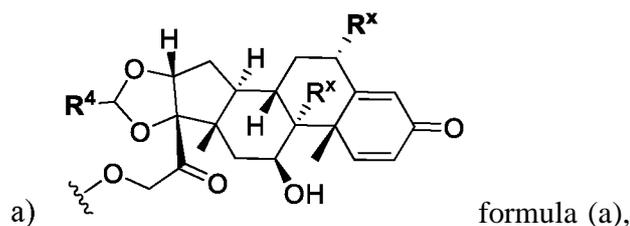
LINKER-STEROID INTERMEDIATES

[00175] Provided herein are linker-steroids according to Formula (2000),



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof, which are useful in the preparation of antibody-drug conjugates, wherein

D is selected from



where both R^x in formula (a) are hydrogen; R^4 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl; and **SP** is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)- C_1-C_{10} -alkylene- X^1- where X^1 is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000), $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $S-$ where S is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000), $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)- $(C_1-$

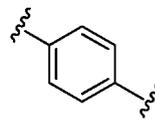
C_{10} -alkylene)- $S-$ where S is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000),

where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula

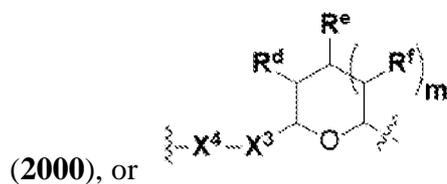
(2000), $-CH_2-NH-$ where N is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000),

where the N is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000) and where **Ar** is optionally

substituted arylene (in some embodiments,



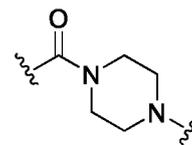
) or optionally substituted heteroarylene, $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000), $-C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000) and where each C_1-C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, $-C(O)-N(R^5)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)NH-X^2-$ where X^2 is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula



where X^4 is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000);

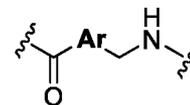
or

where both R^x in formula (a) are fluoro; R^4 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl; and **SP** is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)- C_1-C_{10} -alkylene- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to $(L^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000), $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -



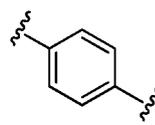
alkylene)- \mathbf{X}^{1b} - where \mathbf{X}^{1b} is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000),

where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula



(2000), -CH₂-NH- where N is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000),

where the N is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000) and where Ar is optionally



substituted arylene (in some embodiments,

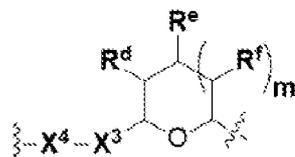
heteroarylene, -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is

attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-

alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000) and where each

C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -

C(O)-N(R⁵)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)NH- \mathbf{X}^2 - where \mathbf{X}^2 is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula



(2000), or

where \mathbf{X}^4 is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (2000);

and

- b) the compounds in Table A above, where the compounds in Table A are linked to **RG** of the Compound of Formula (2000) through the hydroxy of the -C(O)CH₂OH group, *i.e.* by -C(O)CH₂-O-**SP**-(\mathbf{L}^3)₀₋₁-, or through the hydroxy of Mapracorat, *i.e.* by -O-**SP**-(\mathbf{L}^3)₀₋₁-:

\mathbf{X}^1 is -N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-;

\mathbf{X}^{1b} is -S-, -NH-, or -N(C₁₋₆alkyl)-;

\mathbf{X}^2 is -NH-;

\mathbf{X}^3 is -CH₂-, \mathbf{X}^3 is -CH₂-O-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to \mathbf{X}^4 , or \mathbf{X}^3 is -C(O)-;

\mathbf{X}^4 is -O-;

\mathbf{R}^5 is H, -OH, -OCH₃, or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

\mathbf{R}^{50} and \mathbf{R}^{50a} are independently hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl;

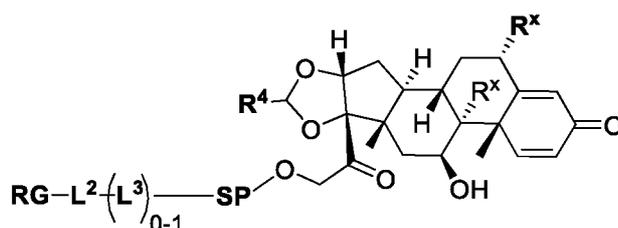
R^d , R^e , and R^f are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each R^g is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl); and m is 0 or 1;

RG is a reactive group;

L^2 is connecting linker; and

L^3 , when present, is a self-immolative linker.

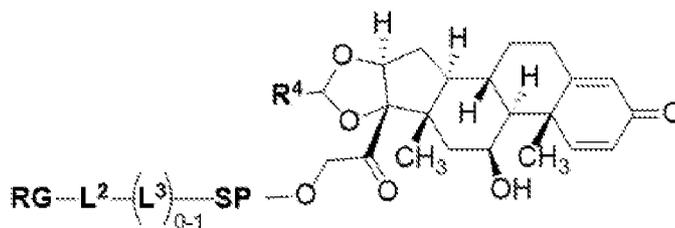
[00176] Provided herein are linker-steroids according to Formula (II),



(II);

which are useful in the preparation of antibody-drug conjugates; wherein RG , L^2 , L^3 , SP , R^4 , and R^x are as defined herein.

[00177] In some or any embodiments, the compound of Formula (II-P) is set forth below:

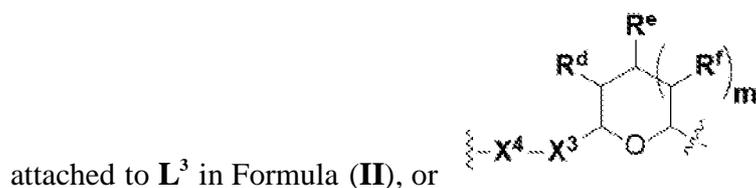


(II-P);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof, wherein:

R^4 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

SP is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁-3alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene- X^1 - where X^1 is attached to L^3 in Formula (II), -C(O)-N(R^5)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH- X^2 - where X^2 is



attached to L^3 in Formula (II), or

where X^4 is attached to L^3 in

Formula (II);

X^1 is $-N(C_{1,3} \text{ alkyl})-$;

X^2 is $-NH-$;

X^3 is $-CH_2-$, X^3 is $-CH_2-O-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-C(O)-$ where the $C(O)$ is attached to X^4 , or X^3 is $-C(O)-$;

X^4 is $-O-$;

R^5 is H, $-OH$, $-OCH_3$, or alkyl;

R^d , R^e , and R^f are independently $-H$, $-OH$, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-CH_2C(O)OH$ or $-CH_2C(O)O(\text{alkyl})$; and

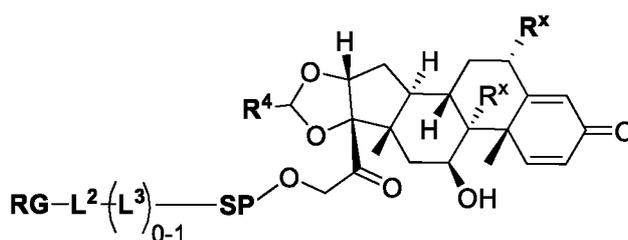
m is 0 or 1;

RG is a reactive group;

L^2 is connecting linker; and

L^3 , when present, is a self-immolative linker.

[00178] In some or any embodiments, the compound of Formula (II-P-1) is set forth below:



\mathbf{X}^4 is -O-;

\mathbf{R}^5 is H, -OH, -OCH₃, or alkyl;

\mathbf{R}^d , \mathbf{R}^e , and \mathbf{R}^f are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each \mathbf{R}^g is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl); and

\mathbf{m} is 0 or 1;

\mathbf{RG} is a reactive group;

\mathbf{L}^2 is connecting linker; and

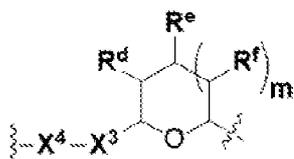
\mathbf{L}^3 , when present, is a self-immolative linker.

[00179] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen. In some or any embodiments, both \mathbf{R}^x are fluoro.

[00180] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), and (II-P-1), where \mathbf{R}^4 is alkyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is not cycloalkyl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is linear or branched alkyl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is aryl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is arylalkyl. In some of these embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is N-containing heterocycloalkyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is alkyl such as, but not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, or nonyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is methyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is ethyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is n-propyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is i-propyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is n-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is i-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is t-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is sec-butyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is pentyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is hexyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is heptyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is octyl, or nonyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is aryl such as but not limited to phenyl, phenol, or naphthyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is phenyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is naphthyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is heteroaryl – such as but not limited to thienyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is arylalkyl – such as but not limited to benzyl. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is N-containing heterocycloalkyl such as but not limited to piperidinyl. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen. In some or any embodiments, both \mathbf{R}^x are fluoro. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is in the R-configuration. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is in the S-configuration. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations. In some embodiments, \mathbf{R}^4 is a mixture of the R- and S-configurations, wherein the R:S mixture is about 1:1, about 2:1, about 3:1, about 4:1, about 5:1, about 6:1, about 7:1, about 8:1, about 9:1, or about 10:1.

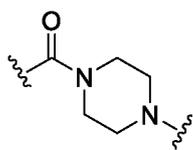
[00181] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II) where

both R^x are hydrogen; and SP is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)- C_1-C_{10} -alkylene- X^1- where X^1 is attached to L in Formula (II), $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $S-$ where S is attached to L in Formula (II), $-C(O)-N(C_1-6$ alkyl)- $(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $S-$ where S is attached to L in Formula (II), $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50a}$ - where $N R^{50a}$ is attached to L in Formula (II), $-C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50a}$ - where $N R^{50a}$ is attached to L in Formula (II) and where each C_1-C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, $-C(O)-N(R^5)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)NH -X^2-$ where X^2 is attached to L in Formula (II), or



where X^4 is attached to L in Formula (II); or

both R^x are fluoro; and SP is $-C(O)-N(C_1-6$ alkyl)- C_1-C_{10} -alkylene- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to L in Formula (II), $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to L in



Formula (II), $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50a}$ - where $N R^{50a}$ is attached to L in Formula (II), $-C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $N R^{50a}$ - where $N R^{50a}$ is attached to L in Formula (III) and where each C_1-C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, or $-C(O)-N(R^5)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $C(O)NH -X^2-$ where X^2 is attached to L in Formula (II).

[00182] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-C_2-C_5$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-CH_2CH_2-C(O)-$.

[00183] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-C_2-C_5$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-CH_2CH_2-C(O)-$.

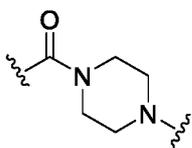
[0100] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}alkyl)-C_1-C_{10}-alkylene-X^1-$ where X^1 is attached to L^3 in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3}alkyl)-C_1-C_{10}-alkylene-X^1-$ where X^1 is attached to L^3 in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where X^1 is $-N(C_{1-3}alkyl)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3}alkyl)-C_2-C_5-alkylene-X^1-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3}alkyl)-CH_2CH_2-X^1-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-N(CH_3)-C_2-C_5-alkylene-N(CH_3)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is $-C(O)-N(CH_3)-CH_2CH_2-N(CH_3)-$.

[00184] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}alkyl)-C_1-C_{10}-alkylene-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II) or $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}-alkylene)-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II) in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-C_1-C_{10}-alkylene-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-C_1-C_6-alkylene-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-C_1-C_3-alkylene-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-CH_2CH_2-X^{1b}-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-C_2-C_5-alkylene-N(CH_3)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-C_2-C_5-alkylene-N(CH_2CH_3)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-CH_2CH_2-N(CH_3)-$.

[00185] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}alkyl)-C_1-C_{10}-alkylene-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3}alkyl)-C_1-C_6-alkylene-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3}alkyl)-C_1-C_3-alkylene-X^{1b}-$ where X^{1b} is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some

embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where X^{1b} is $-N(C_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})-C_2-C_5\text{-alkylene-}X^{1b}$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})-CH_2CH_2-X^{1b}$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(CH_3)-C_2-C_5\text{-alkylene-}N(CH_3)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(CH_2CH_3)-C_2-C_5\text{-alkylene-}N(CH_2CH_3)-$. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(CH_3)-CH_2CH_2-N(CH_3)-$.

[00186] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where



both R^x are fluoro and SP is where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to L in Formula (II).

[00187] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II) in Formula (II), or $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}\text{alkyl})-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II), or $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}\text{alkyl})-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3}\text{alkyl})-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II).

[00188] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II), or $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II) in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II), or $-C(O)-N(C_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-S-$ where S is attached to L^3 in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-$

C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to L³ in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is -C(O)-N(H)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to L³ in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to L³ in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where SP is -C(O)-N(C1-3alkyl)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to L³ in Formula (II).

[00189] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to L³ in Formula (II). In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), SP is -(C1-C6-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(C₁-C₃-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₃-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(linear C1-C3-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(linear C1-C3-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -.

[00190] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to L³ in Formula (II). In some or any embodiments of Formula (I), SP is -(C1-C6-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(C₁-C₃-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₃-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(linear C1-C3-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(linear C1-C3-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -.

[00191] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is -C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} - is attached to L³ in Formula (II) and where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(branched C₁-C₆-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₆-hydroxy-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(branched C1-C6-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -.

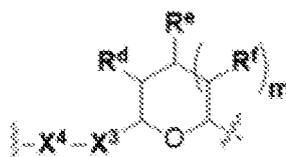
[00192] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is -C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} - is attached to L³ in Formula (II) and where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(branched C1-C6-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C1-C6-hydroxy-alkylene)-

NR^{50a} -. In some or any embodiments of Formula (II), SP is -(branched C₁-C₆-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C1-C6-alkylene)-NR^{50a} -.

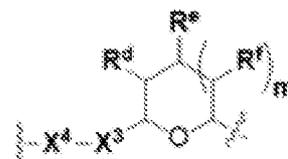
[0100] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-X²- where X² is attached to L³ in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₅-alkylene-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is -C(O)-N(R⁵)-CH₂-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where R⁵ is H or alkyl. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where R⁵ is H or CH₃.

[00193] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-X²- where X² is attached to L³ in Formula (II). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₅-alkylene-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is -C(O)-N(R⁵)-CH₂-C(O)NH-NH-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where R⁵ is H or alkyl. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where R⁵ is H or CH₃.

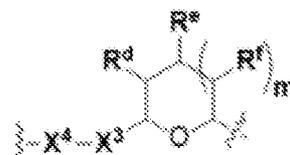
[00194] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or



(II-P-1), where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is where X⁴ is attached to L³ in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound

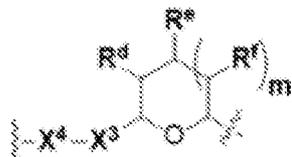


of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is where X⁴ is attached to L³ in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1). In some embodiments, set forth

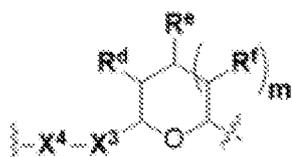


herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **SP** is and **X³** is

-CH₂-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-

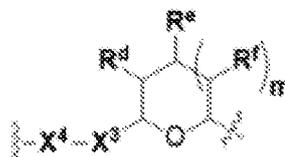


1), where **SP** is and **X³** is -CH₂-O-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to **X⁴**. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II),

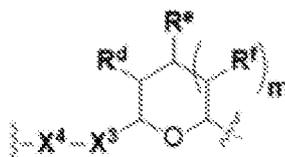


(II-P), or (II-P-1), where **SP** is and **X³** is -C(O)-. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **R^d**, **R^e**, and **R^f** are independently -H, -OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, -C(O)OH, or -CH₂OR^g, where each **R^g** is independently -CH₂C(O)OH or -CH₂C(O)O(alkyl). In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **R^d** and **R^e** are independently -H or -OH. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **m** is 0. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **m** is 1. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **m** is 1 and **R^f** is -H or -OH.

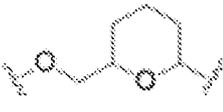
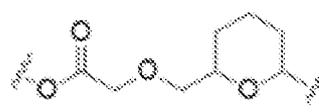
[00195] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both **R^x** are hydrogen and **SP** is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹**

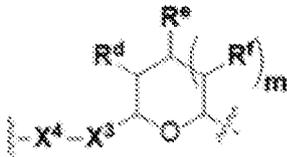


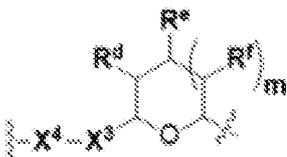
is attached to **L³** in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1); **SP** is where **X³** is

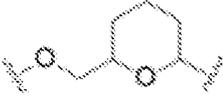
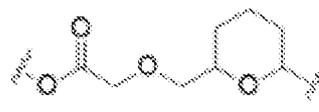


-CH₂-, **m** is 1, and **R^d**, **R^e**, and **R^f** are -H; or **SP** is where **X³** is -CH₂-O-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to **X⁴**, **m** is 1, and **R^d**, **R^e**, and **R^f** are -H. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **SP** is

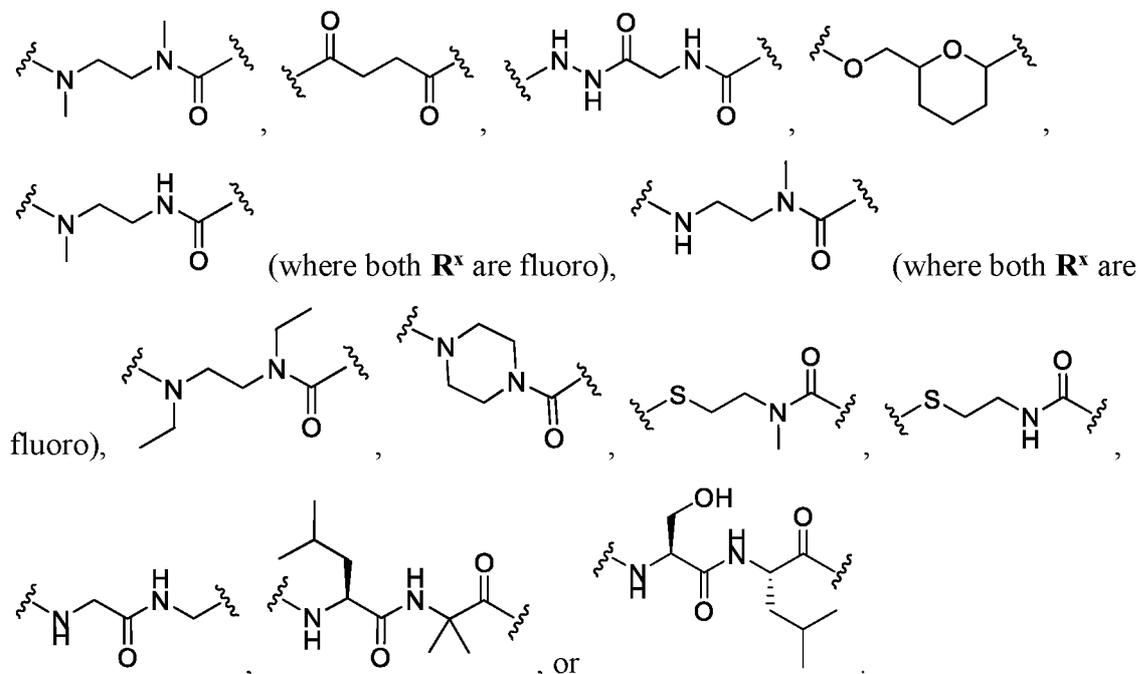
-C(O)-N(CH₃)-CH₂CH₂-N(CH₃)-, , or . In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where both R^x are fluoro and SP is -C(O)-N(C1-3alkyl)-C1-C10-alkylene-X¹- where X¹ is attached to L³ in

Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1); SP is  where X³ is -CH₂-, m is 1, and

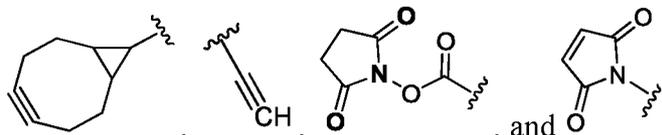
R^d, R^e, and R^f are -H; or SP is  where X³ is -CH₂-O-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)- where the C(O) is attached to X⁴, m is 1, and R^d, R^e, and R^f are -H. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where SP is

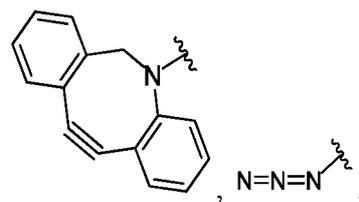
-C(O)-N(CH₃)-CH₂CH₂-N(CH₃)-, , or .

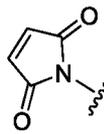
[00196] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), where both R^x are fluoro or both R^x are hydrogen, or R^x is as specified in this paragraph; SP is

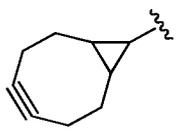


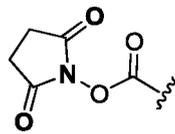
[00197] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or

(II-P-1), where **RG** is a reactive group selected from . In some embodiments, set forth herein is a

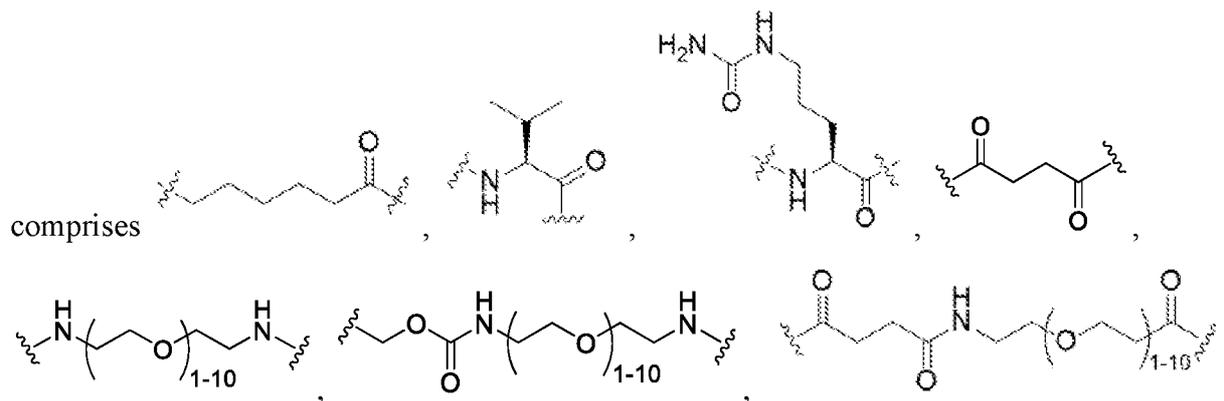
compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **RG** is . In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **RG** is

. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **RG** is

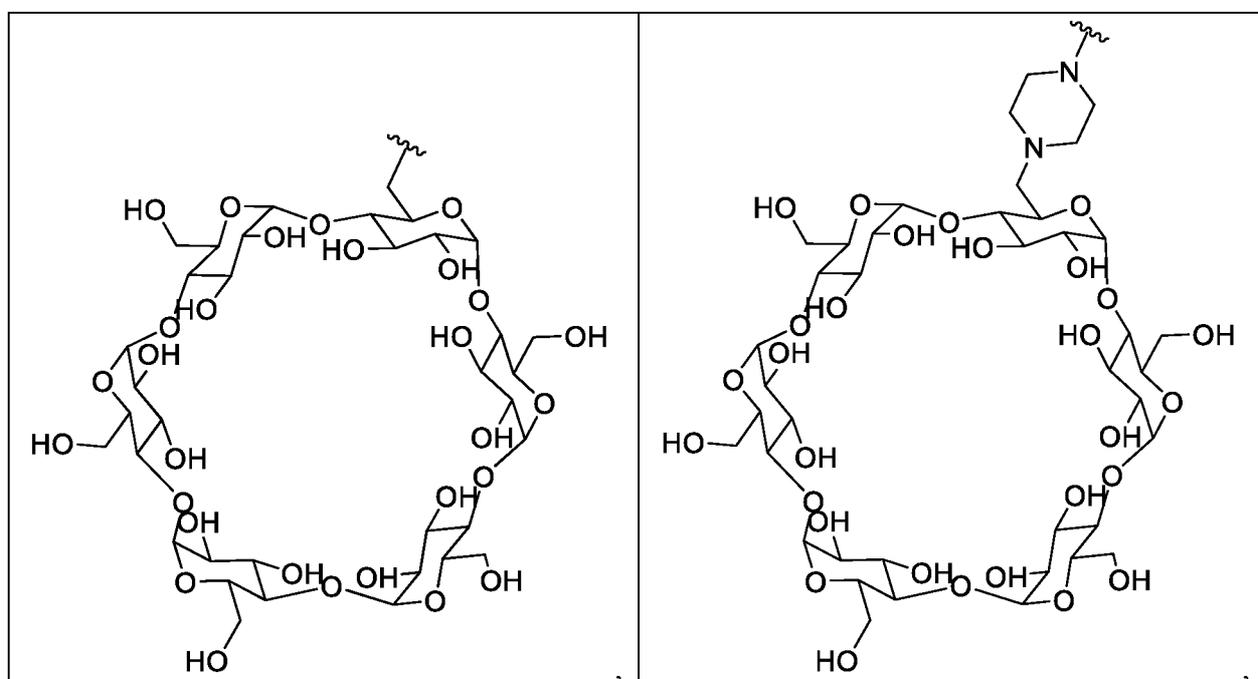
P-1), where **RG** is . In some embodiments, set forth herein is a compound of

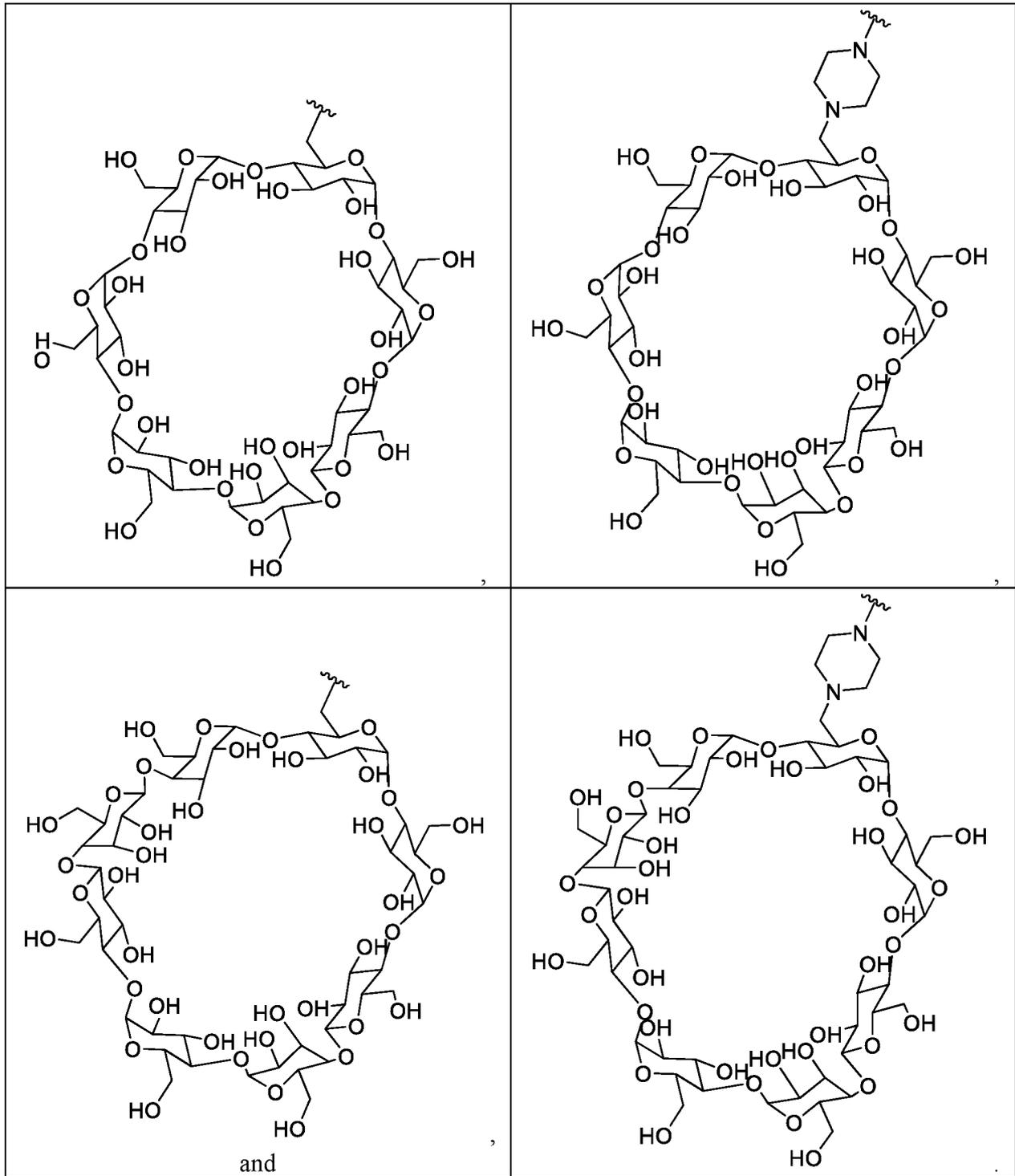
Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where **RG** is .

[00198] In some embodiments, $-L^2-(L^3)_{0-1}-$ in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1) refers to any divalent group or moiety that links, connects, or bonds a reactive group (**RG** in Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1)) with a payload compound set forth herein (*e.g.*, steroid). Generally, suitable $-L^2-(L^3)_{0-1}-$ are those that are sufficiently stable to exploit the circulating half-life of the antibody and, at the same time, capable of releasing its payload after antigen-mediated internalization of the conjugate. $-L^2-(L^3)_{0-1}-$ can be cleavable or non-cleavable linkers. Cleavable linkers are linkers that are cleaved by intracellular metabolism following internalization, *e.g.*, cleavage via hydrolysis, reduction, or enzymatic reaction. Non-cleavable linkers are linkers that release an attached payload via lysosomal degradation of the antibody following internalization. Suitable linkers include, but are not limited to, acid-labile linkers, hydrolysis-labile linkers, enzymatically cleavable linkers, reduction labile linkers, self-immolative linkers, and non-cleavable linkers. Suitable linkers also include, but are not limited

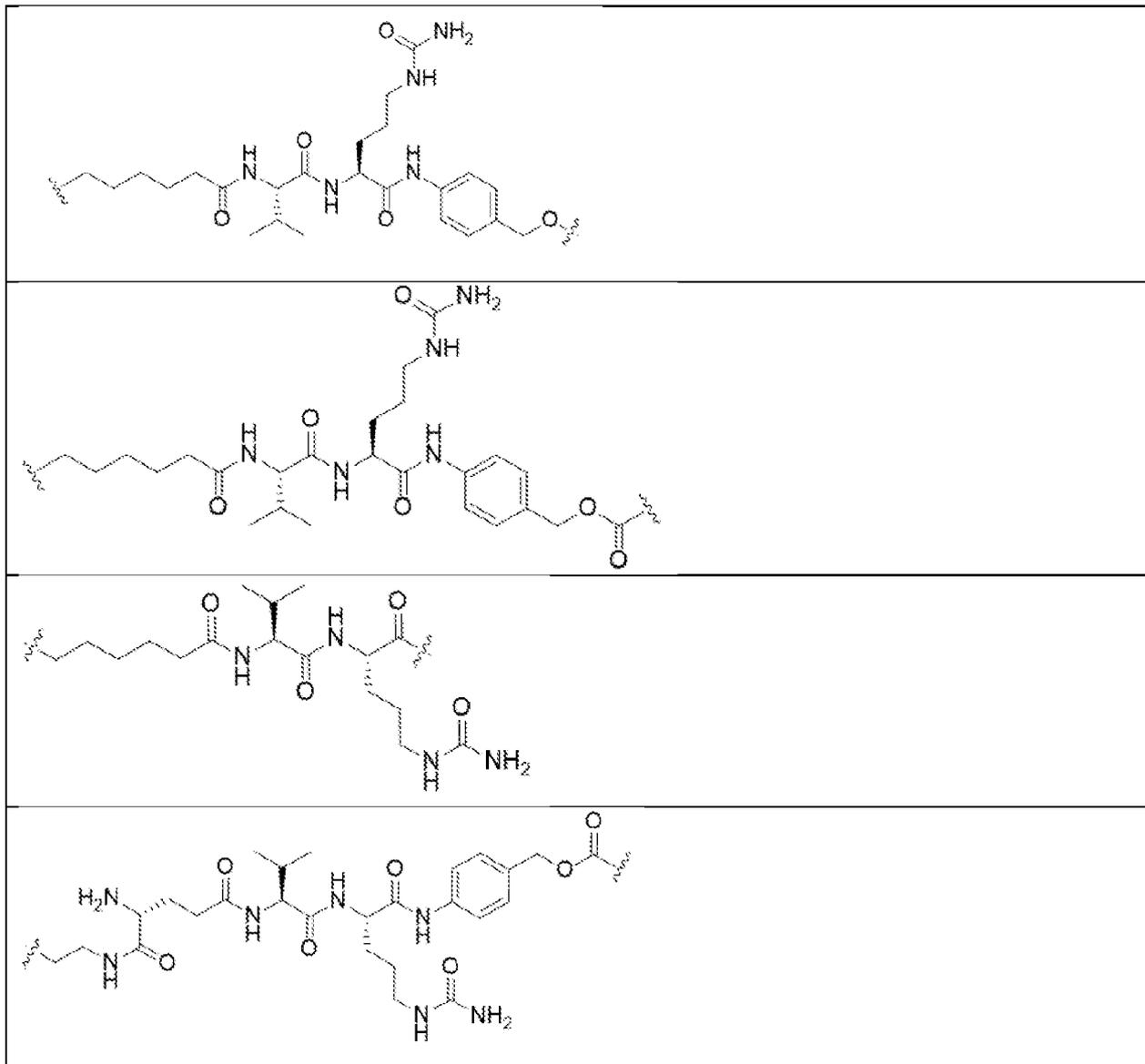


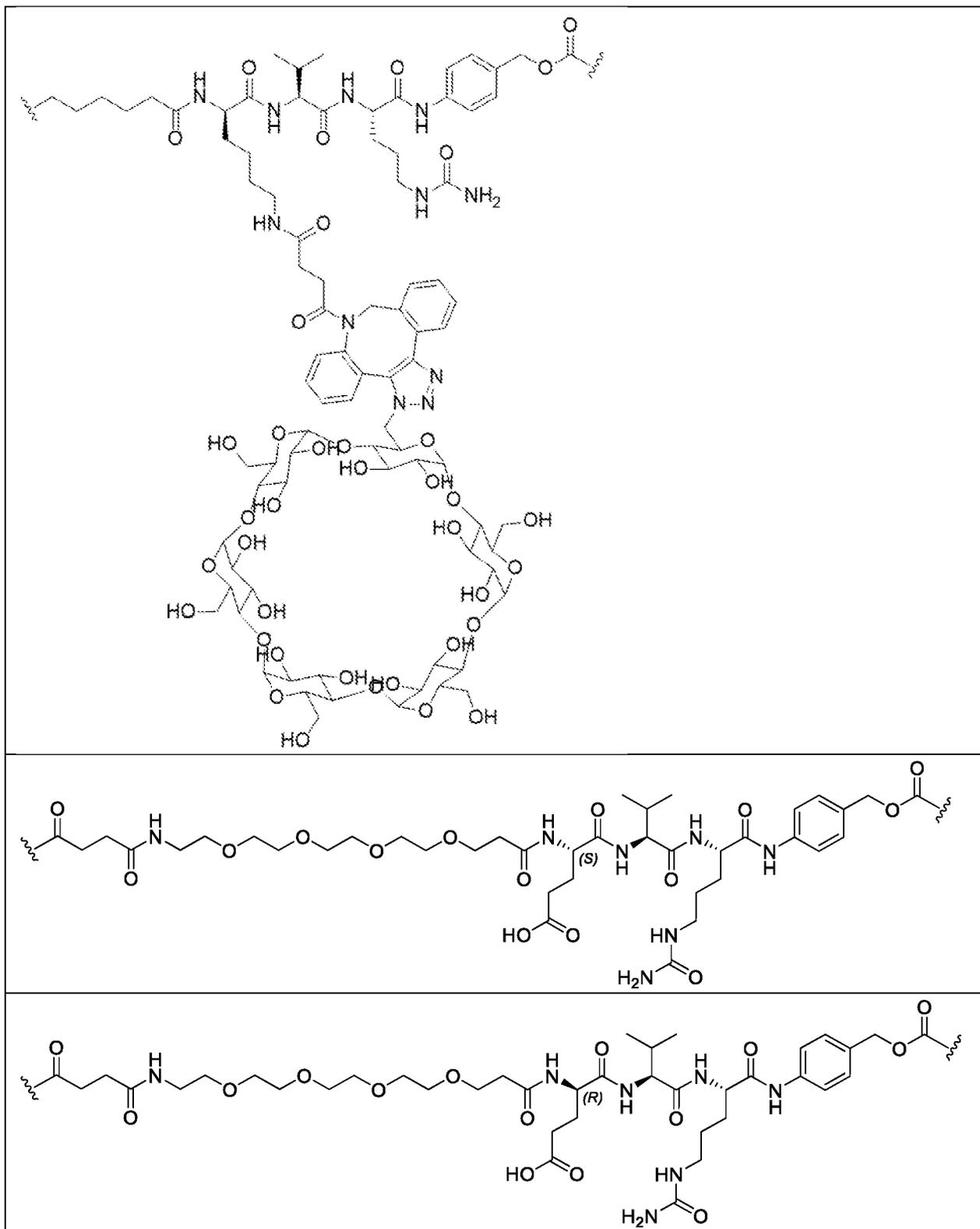
or **CD**, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula **(II)**, **(II-P)**, or **(II-P-1)**, where L^2 comprises **CD** wherein **CD** is selected from the group consisting of

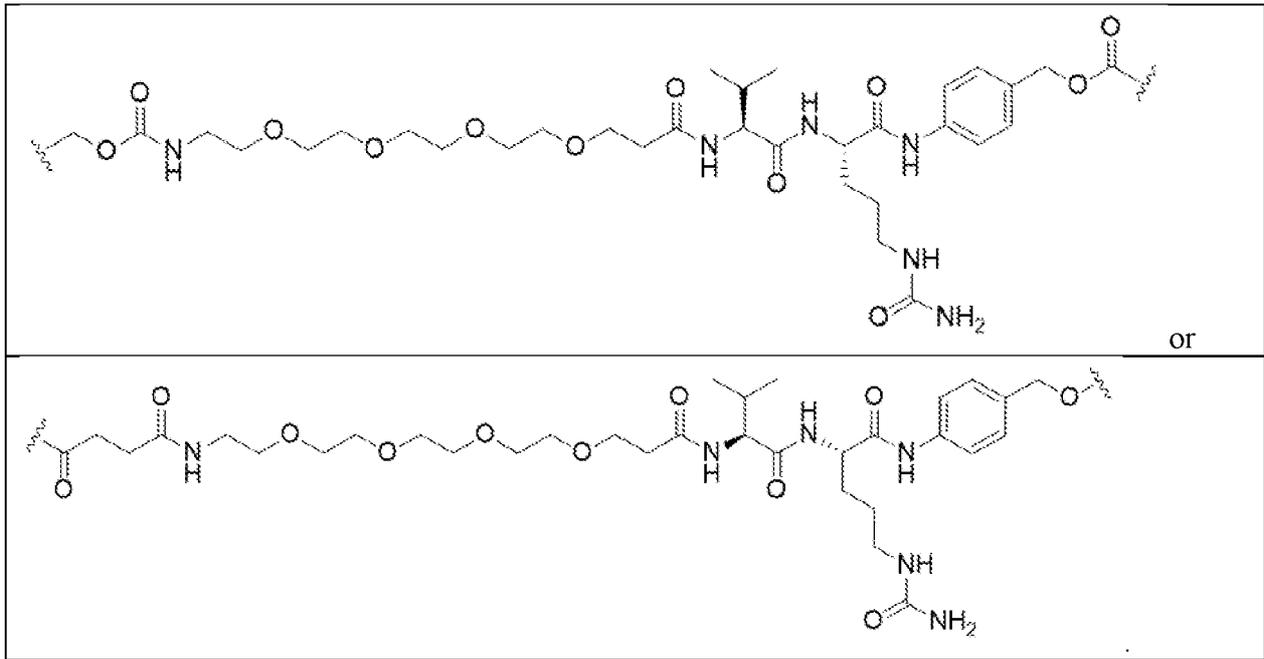




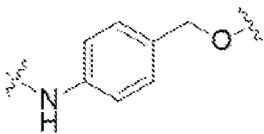
[00200] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where -L²-(L³)₀₋₁ comprise

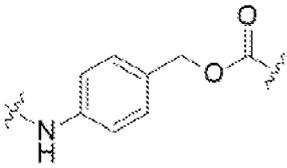


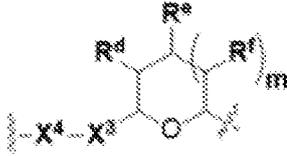


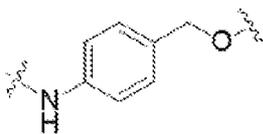


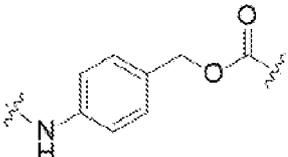
[00201] In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-

P-1), where L³ is  where the NH group is attached to L², when SP is

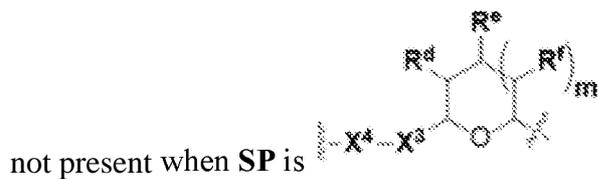
-C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-; or L³ is  where the NH group is attached to L², when SP is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-X¹- or -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-

C(O)NH-X²-; or L³ is not present when SP is  . In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where L³ is

 where the NH group is attached to L², when SP is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-

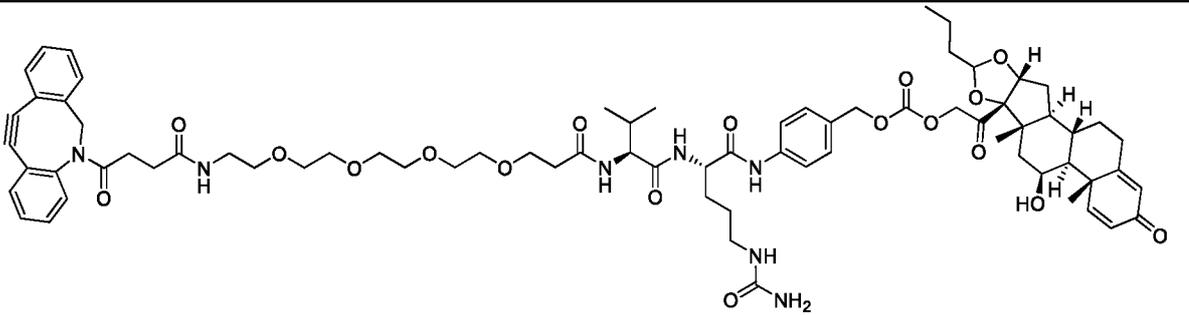
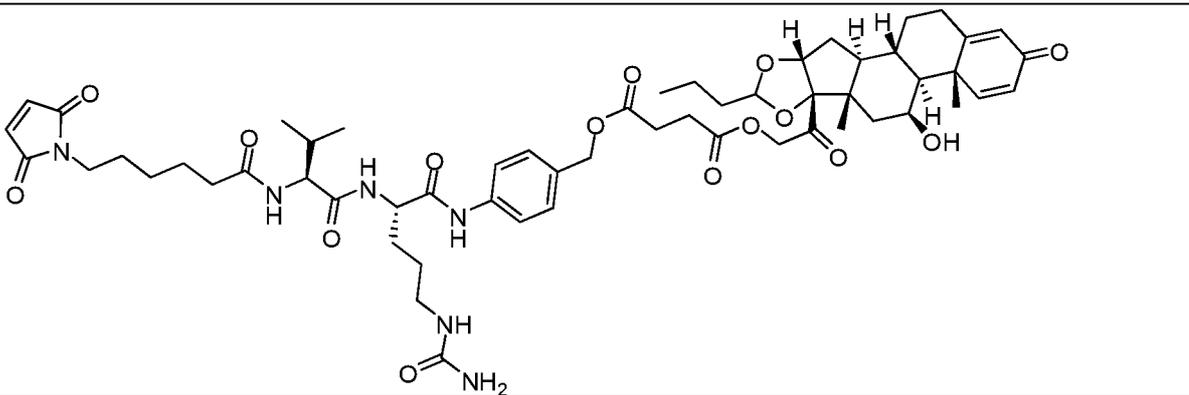
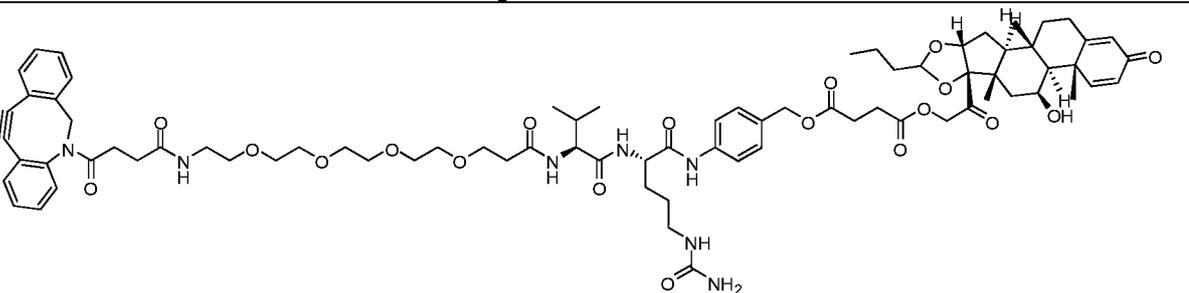
P-1), where L³ is  where the NH group is attached to L², when SP is

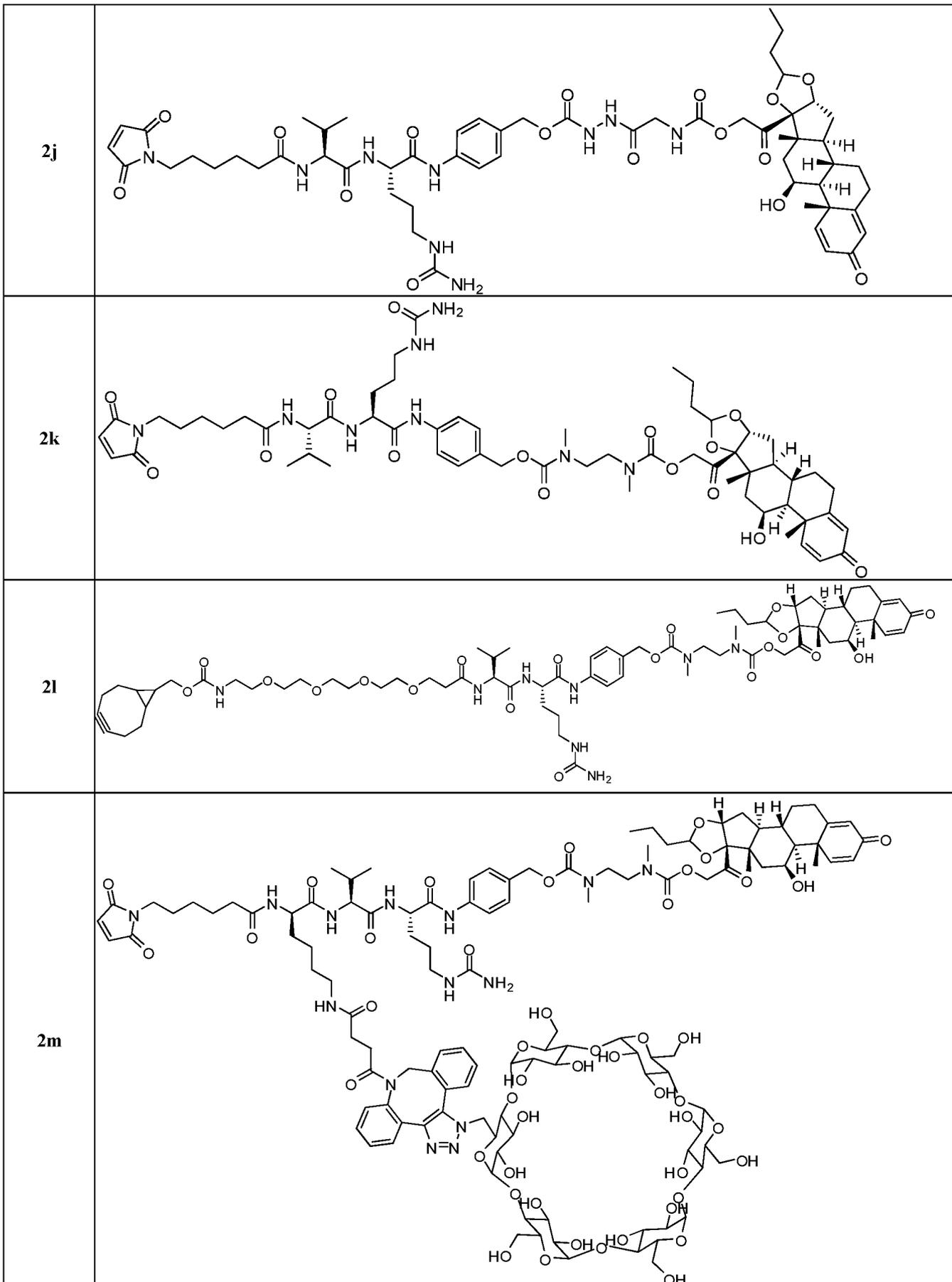
-C(O)-N(C₁₋₃ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-X¹ - or -C(O)-N(R⁵)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-X²-. In some embodiments, provided is a Compound of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), where L³ is

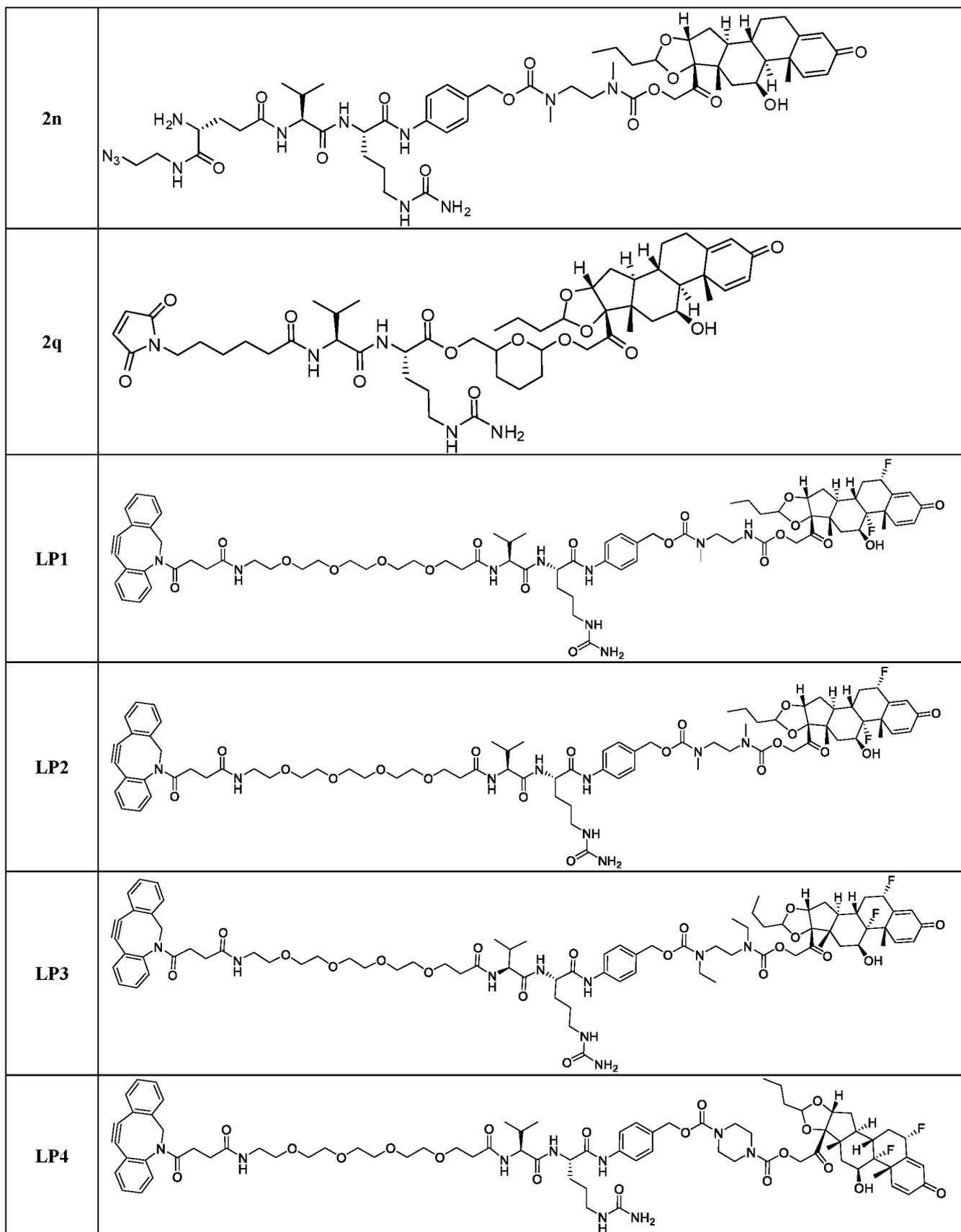


[00202] Set forth herein are also compounds having the following structures:

Table 2. Budesonide-spacer-linker-reactive group

2b	
2f	
2g	



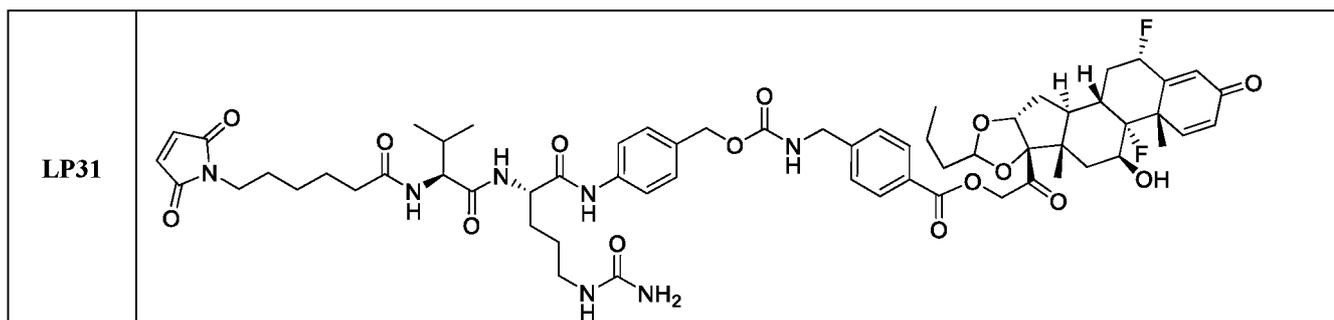


<p>LP5</p>	
<p>LP6</p>	
<p>LP7</p>	
<p>LP8</p>	
<p>LP9</p>	
<p>LP10</p>	

<p>LP11</p>	
<p>LP12</p>	
<p>LP13</p>	
<p>LP18</p>	
<p>LP19</p>	
<p>LP20</p>	

<p>LP21</p>	
<p>LP22</p>	
<p>LP23</p>	
<p>LP24</p>	
<p>LP25</p>	

<p>LP26</p>	
<p>LP27</p>	
<p>LP28</p>	
<p>LP29</p>	
<p>LP30</p>	



[00203] Binding agents, *e.g.*, antibodies, can also be conjugated via click chemistry reaction. In some embodiments of said click chemistry reaction, the linker–payload comprises a reactive group, *e.g.*, alkyne that is capable of undergoing a 1,3 cycloaddition reaction with an azide. Such suitable reactive groups include, but are not limited to, strained alkynes, *e.g.*, those suitable for strain–promoted alkyne–azide cycloadditions (SPAAC), cycloalkynes, *e.g.*, cyclooctynes, benzannulated alkynes, and alkynes capable of undergoing 1,3 cycloaddition reactions with azides in the absence of copper catalysts. Suitable alkynes also include, but are not limited to, DIBAC, DIBO, BARAC, DIFO, substituted alkynes, *e.g.*, fluorinated alkynes, aza–cycloalkynes, BCN, and derivatives thereof. Linker–payloads comprising such reactive groups are useful for conjugating antibodies that have been functionalized with azido groups. Such functionalized antibodies include antibodies functionalized with azido–polyethylene glycol groups. In certain embodiments, such functionalized antibody is derived by reacting an antibody comprising at least one glutamine residue, *e.g.*, heavy chain Q295, with a compound according to the formula $H_2N-LL-N_3$, wherein LL is a divalent polyethylene glycol group, in the presence of the enzyme transglutaminase. For convenience, in certain Formulas herein, the antibody Ab is a modified antibody with one or more covalently linked $-LL-N_3$ groups, or residues thereof. Preferably, each $-LL-N_3$ is covalently bonded to an amino acid side chain of a glutamine residue of the antibody. Also preferably, the $-LL-N_3$ is or can be reacted with a reactive group RG to form a covalent bond to a linker-payload. Again for convenience, in certain Formulas herein, the $-LL-N_3$ groups are expressly drawn.

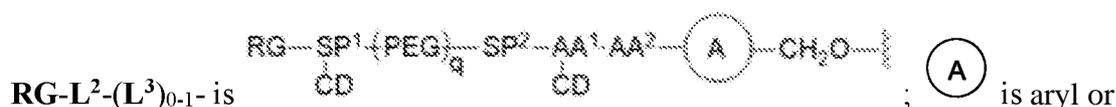
[00204] Set forth here are methods of synthesizing the conjugates described herein comprising contacting a binding agent, *e.g.*, antibody, with a linker-payload described herein. In certain embodiments, the linker-payload includes a cyclodextrin moiety.

[00205] Compounds of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1) are linker–payloads that are useful as synthetic intermediates in the synthesis of the conjugates described herein. These

linker-payloads comprise a reactive group that can react with an antibody to form the conjugates described herein.

[00206] In some embodiments of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), R⁴ is alkyl. In some embodiments of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), R⁴ is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *s*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *i*-butyl, a pentyl moiety, a hexyl moiety, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl. In some embodiments of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), R⁴ is alkyl. In some embodiments of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), R⁴ is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *s*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *i*-butyl, a pentyl moiety, or a hexyl moiety. In some embodiments of Formula (II), (II-P), or (II-P-1), R⁴ is *n*-propyl.

[00207] In certain embodiments,

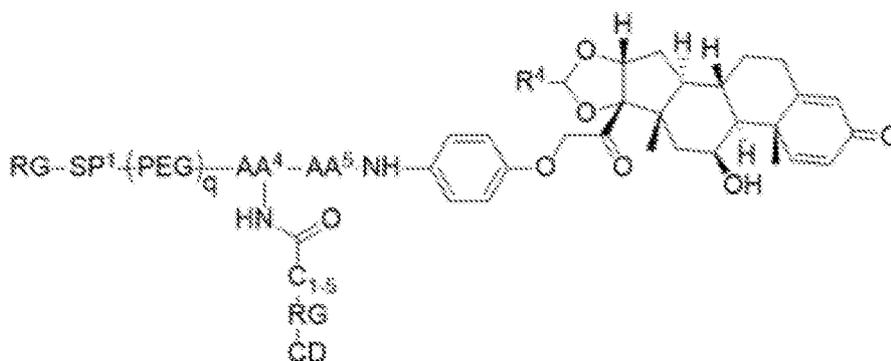


heteroaryl; **RG** is a reactive group, defined below; **SP¹** and **SP²** are each, independently in each instance, absent or a spacer group residue, and wherein **SP¹** comprises a trivalent linker; **AA¹** is a trivalent linker comprising an amino acid residue; **AA²** is a peptide residue; **PEG** is a

polyethylene glycol residue; wherein the  indicates the atom through which the indicated chemical group is bonded to the adjacent groups in the formula, **CD** is, independently in each instance, absent or a cyclodextrin residue, wherein at least one **CD** is present, subscript **q** is an integer selected from 0 to 5, inclusive. In these examples, subscript **q** is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In some embodiments, subscript **q** is 0. In some embodiments, subscript **q** is 1. In some embodiments, subscript **q** is 2. In some embodiments, subscript **q** is 3. In some embodiments, subscript **q** is 4. In some embodiments, subscript **q** is 5. In some embodiments, any one of **AA¹** or **AA²** comprises, independently in each instance, an amino acid selected from alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, or citrulline, a derivative thereof, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, **AA¹** is an amino acid selected from alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, proline, glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, or citrulline, a derivative thereof, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, **AA¹** is lysine or a derivative of lysine. In certain embodiments, **AA¹** is lysine. In certain embodiments, **AA¹** is D-lysine. In certain embodiments, **AA¹** is L-lysine. In certain embodiments, **AA²** is a di-peptide residue, a tri-

peptide residue, tetra-peptide residue, or penta-peptide residue. In certain embodiments, the AA^2 is a di-peptide residue. In certain embodiments, the AA^2 is valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is citrulline-valine. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is valine-alanine. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is alanine-valine. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is valine-glycine. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is glycine-valine. In certain embodiments, the AA^2 is a tri-peptide residue. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is glutamate-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is glutamine-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is lysine-valine-alanine. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is lysine-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is glutamate-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is a tetra-peptide residue. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-glycine. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is a penta-peptide residue. In some embodiments, the AA^2 is glycine-glycine-glycine-glycine-glycine. In some embodiments, SP^1 is independently in each instance, selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkylene, -NH-, -C(O)-, (-CH₂-CH₂-O)_e, -NH-CH₂-CH₂-(-O-CH₂-CH₂)_e-C(O)-, -C(O)-(CH₂)_u-C(O)-, -C(O)-NH-(CH₂)_v-, and combinations thereof, wherein subscript **e** is an integer selected from 0 to 4, inclusive, subscript **u** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive, and subscript **v** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive. In some embodiments, SP^2 is independently in each instance, selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkylene, -NH-, -C(O)-, (-CH₂-CH₂-O)_e, -NH-CH₂-CH₂-(-O-CH₂-CH₂)_e-C(O)-, -C(O)-(CH₂)_u-C(O)-, -C(O)-NH-(CH₂)_v-, and combinations thereof, wherein subscript **e** is an integer selected from 0 to 4, inclusive, subscript **u** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive, and subscript **v** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive.

[00208] In certain embodiments, set forth herein is a compound having the structure of Formula (IIIc-R):



Formula (IIIc-R)

RG is a reactive group;

CD is a cyclodextrin;

SP¹ is a spacer group;

AA⁴ is an amino acid residue;

AA⁵ is a dipeptide residue;

PEG is polyethylene glycol;

q is an integer selected from 0 to 5, inclusive;

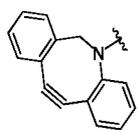
x is an integer selected from 0 to 30, inclusive;

R⁴ is as defined herein;

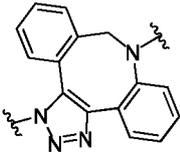
SP¹ and SP² are each, independently in each instance, absent or a spacer group residue, and wherein SP¹ comprises a trivalent linker; AA⁴ is a trivalent linker comprising an amino acid

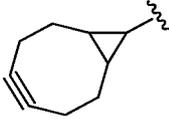
residue; AA⁵ is a di-peptide residue; PEG is a polyethylene glycol residue; wherein the  indicates the atom through which the indicated chemical group is bonded to the adjacent groups in the formula, CD is, independently in each instance, absent or a cyclodextrin residue, wherein at least one CD is present, subscript q is an integer selected from 0 to 5, inclusive; In these examples, subscript q is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In some embodiments, subscript q is 0. In some embodiments, subscript q is 1. In some embodiments, subscript q is 2. In some embodiments, subscript q is 3. In some embodiments, subscript q is 4. In some embodiments, subscript q is 5. In some embodiments, any one of AA⁴ or AA⁵ comprises, independently in each instance, an amino acid selected from alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, or citrulline, a derivative thereof, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, AA⁴ is an amino acid selected from alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, proline, glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine, or citrulline, a derivative thereof, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, AA⁴ is lysine. In certain embodiments, AA⁴ is lysine or a derivative of lysine. In certain embodiments, the AA⁵ is valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is citrulline-valine. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is valine-alanine. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is alanine-valine. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is valine-glycine. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is glycine-valine. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is glutamate-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is glutamine-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is lysine-valine-alanine. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is lysine-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, the AA⁵ is glutamate-valine-citrulline. In some embodiments, SP¹ is independently in each instance, selected from the group consisting of C1-6 alkylene, -NH-, -

C(O)-, $(-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_e$, $-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-(\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2)_e-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{CH}_2)_u-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_v-$, and combinations thereof, wherein subscript **e** is an integer selected from 0 to 4, inclusive, subscript **u** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive, and subscript **v** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive. In some embodiments, **SP²** is independently in each instance, selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkylene, $-\text{NH}-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $(-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_e$, $-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-(\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2)_e-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{CH}_2)_u-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_v-$, and combinations thereof, wherein subscript **e** is an integer selected from 0 to 4, inclusive, subscript **u** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive, and subscript **v** is an integer selected from 1 to 8, inclusive. The reactive group (**RG**) is a functional group or moiety that reacts with a reactive portion of an antibody, modified antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the “reactive group” is a functional group or moiety (*e.g.*, maleimide or NHS ester) that reacts with a cysteine or lysine residue of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the “reactive group” is a functional group or moiety that is capable of undergoing a click chemistry reaction. In some embodiments of said click chemistry reaction, the reactive group is an alkyne that is capable of undergoing a 1,3 cycloaddition reaction with an azide. Such suitable reactive groups include, but are not limited to, strained alkynes, *e.g.*, those suitable for strain-promoted alkyne-azide cycloadditions (SPAAC), cycloalkynes, *e.g.*, cyclooctynes, benzannulated alkynes, and alkynes capable of undergoing 1,3 cycloaddition reactions with alkynes in the absence of copper catalysts. Suitable alkynes also include, but are not limited to, DIBAC, DIBO, BARAC, substituted alkynes, *e.g.*, fluorinated alkynes, aza-cycloalkynes, BCN, and derivatives thereof. Linker-payloads comprising such reactive groups are useful for conjugating antibodies that have been functionalized with azido groups. Such functionalized antibodies include antibodies functionalized with azido-polyethylene glycol groups. In certain embodiments, such functionalized antibody is derived by reacting an antibody comprising at least one glutamine residue, *e.g.*, heavy chain Q295, with a compound according to the formula $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{LL}-\text{N}_3$, wherein LL is, for example, a divalent polyethylene glycol group, or wherein LL is a trivalent group which includes polyethylene glycol and a cyclodextrin moiety, in the presence of the enzyme transglutaminase. In some embodiments, the reactive group is an alkyne, *e.g.*,

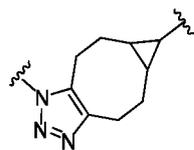


, which can react via click chemistry with an azide, *e.g.*, $\text{N}=\text{N}=\text{N}$, to form a click

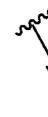
chemistry product, *e.g.*, , its regioisomer, or a mixture thereof. In some

embodiments, the reactive group is an alkyne, *e.g.*, , which can react via click

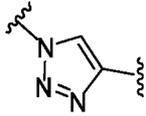
chemistry with an azide, *e.g.*, $\text{N}=\text{N}=\text{N}$ to form a click chemistry product, *e.g.*,

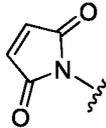


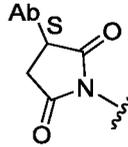
. In some embodiments, the reactive group is an alkyne, *e.g.*,

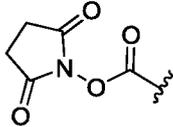


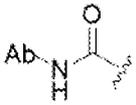
which can react via click chemistry with an azide, *e.g.*, $\text{N}=\text{N}=\text{N}$, to form a click chemistry

product, *e.g.*, , its regioisomer, or a mixture thereof. In some embodiments, the

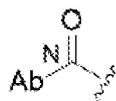
reactive group is a functional group, *e.g.*, , which reacts with a cysteine residue on an

antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, to form a bond thereto, *e.g.*, , wherein Ab refers to an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof and S refers to the S atom on a cysteine residue through which the functional group bonds to the Ab. In some embodiments,

the reactive group is a functional group, *e.g.*, , which reacts with a lysine residue

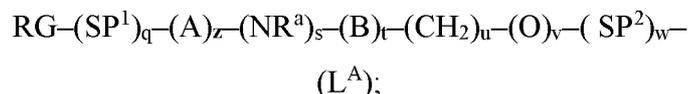
on an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, to form a bond thereto, *e.g.*, , wherein Ab refers to an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof and -NH- refers to the end of the lysine residue through which the functional group bonds to the Ab. In some

embodiments, this N atom on a lysine residue through which the functional group bonds is



indicated herein as the letter N above a bond, *e.g.*,

[00209] In some embodiments, $\text{RG-L}^2\text{-(L}^3\text{)}_{0-1}$ - is a monovalent moiety of Formula (L^A);



wherein RG is a reactive group;

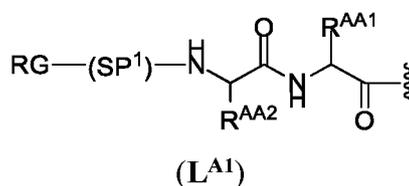
A is an amino acid or a peptide;

R^a is H or alkyl;

B is aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with alkyl, -OH, or -N- R^aR^b ;

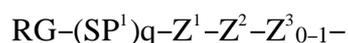
SP^1 and SP^2 are, independently, a spacer groups; and q, z, s, t, u, v, and w are, independently in each instance, 0 or 1.

[00210] In some embodiments, $\text{RG-L}^2\text{-(L}^3\text{)}_{0-1}$ - is $\text{RG}-(\text{SP}^1)_q\text{-(A)}_z\text{-}$. In some embodiments, $\text{RG-L}^2\text{-(L}^3\text{)}_{0-1}$ - is $\text{RG}-(\text{SP}^1)_q\text{-(A)}_2\text{-}$. In some embodiments, $\text{RG-L}^2\text{-(L}^3\text{)}_{0-1}$ - is a moiety of Formula (L^A)



wherein $\text{R}^{\text{AA}1}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{AA}2}$ are each, independently, amino acid side chains. In some embodiments of Formula L^A , SP^1 is a divalent polyethylene glycol group and RG is a group comprising an alkyne that is capable of undergoing a 1,3-cycloaddition reaction with an azide.

[00211] In some embodiments, $\text{RG-L}^2\text{-(L}^3\text{)}_{0-1}$ - has the following structure:



wherein:

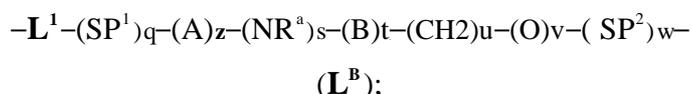
RG, SP^1 , and q are as defined herein;

Z^1 is a polyethylene glycol or caproyl group;

Z^2 is a dipeptide; and

Z^3 is a PAB group.

[00212] In some other embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ is a trivalent moiety of Formula (\mathbf{L}^B);



wherein \mathbf{L}^1 is as defined herein;

A is tripeptide or tetrapeptide, wherein at least one of the amino acids in the tripeptide or tetrapeptide is bonded directly or indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety;

\mathbf{R}^a is H or alkyl;

B is aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl, wherein aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with alkyl, $-\text{OH}$, or $-\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$;

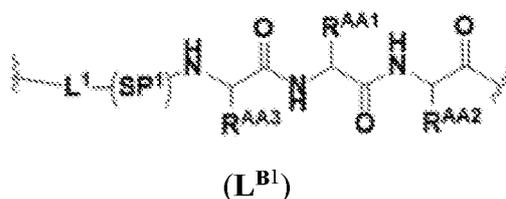
\mathbf{SP}^1 and \mathbf{SP}^2 are, independently, a spacer groups; and in formula \mathbf{L}^B , q, z, s, t, u, v, and w are, independently in each instance, 0 or 1.

[00213] In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin (**CD**) is bonded directly to an amino acid residue, such as a lysine amino acid residue. This means that the **CD** is one bond position away from the lysine amino acid covalent linker. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded directly to a payload moiety. This means that the covalent linker is one bond position away from a payload such as, but not limited to a steroid payload set forth herein. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded directly to a **CD** moiety. This means that the covalent linker is one bond position away from a **CD**, such as the **CD(s)** set forth herein. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is a lysine amino acid or a derivative thereof.

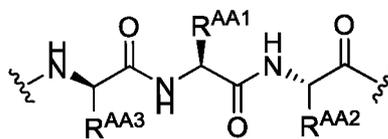
[00214] In some embodiments, the **CD** is bonded indirectly to a covalent linker in a linking group (*e.g.*, \mathbf{L} , $-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$, and $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$). This means that the **CD** is more than one bond position away from the covalent linker. This also means that the **CD** is bonded through another moiety to the covalent linker. For example, the **CD** may be bonded to a maleimide group which is bonded to a polyethylene glycol group which is bonded to the covalent linker. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded indirectly to a payload moiety. This means that the covalent linker is more than one bond position away from a payload such as, but not limited to a steroid payload set forth herein. This also means that the covalent linker is bonded through another moiety to the payload. For example, the covalent linker may be bonded to a dipeptide, such as but not limited to Val-Ala or Val-Cit, which may be bonded to para-amino benzoyl which may be bonded to the payload. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is also bonded indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety. This

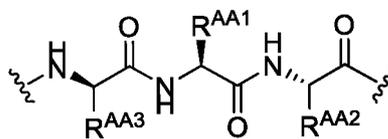
means that the covalent linker is more than one bond position away from a cyclodextrin, such as the cyclodextrins set forth herein. This also means that the covalent linker is bonded through another moiety to the cyclodextrin. For example, the covalent linker may be bonded to a polyethylene glycol group which may be bonded to reactive group which may be bonded to the cyclodextrin. In some of these embodiments, the covalent linker is a lysine amino acid or a derivative thereof.

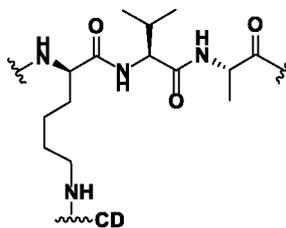
[00215] In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ is $-\mathbf{L}^1-(\mathbf{SP}^1)_q-(\mathbf{A})_z-$. In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ is $-\mathbf{L}^1-(\mathbf{SP}^1)_q-(\mathbf{A})_2-$. In some embodiments, $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}-$ is a moiety of Formula ($\mathbf{L}^{\mathbf{B}1}$)

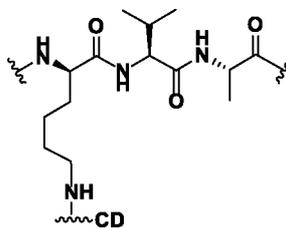


wherein $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}1}$ and $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}2}$ are each, independently, amino acid side chains. $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}3}$ is an amino acid side chain that is bonded directly or indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety. In some embodiments of Formula $\mathbf{L}^{\mathbf{B}1}$, \mathbf{SP}^1 is a divalent polyethylene glycol group and \mathbf{L}^1 is a 1,3-cycloaddition reaction product of the reaction between an alkyne and an azide.

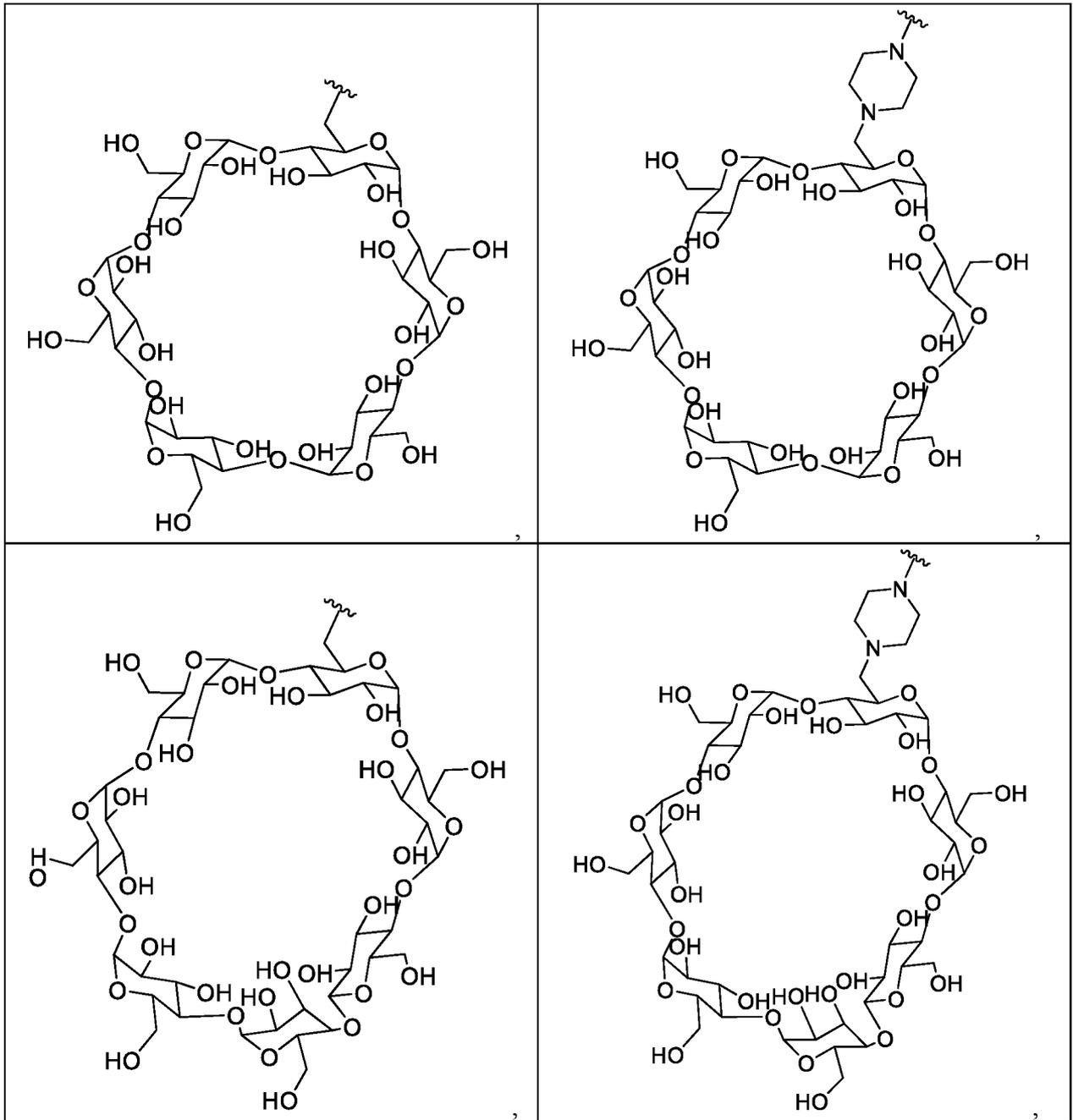


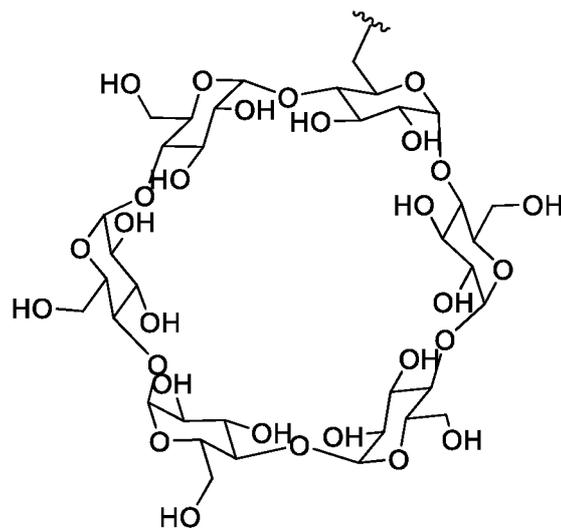
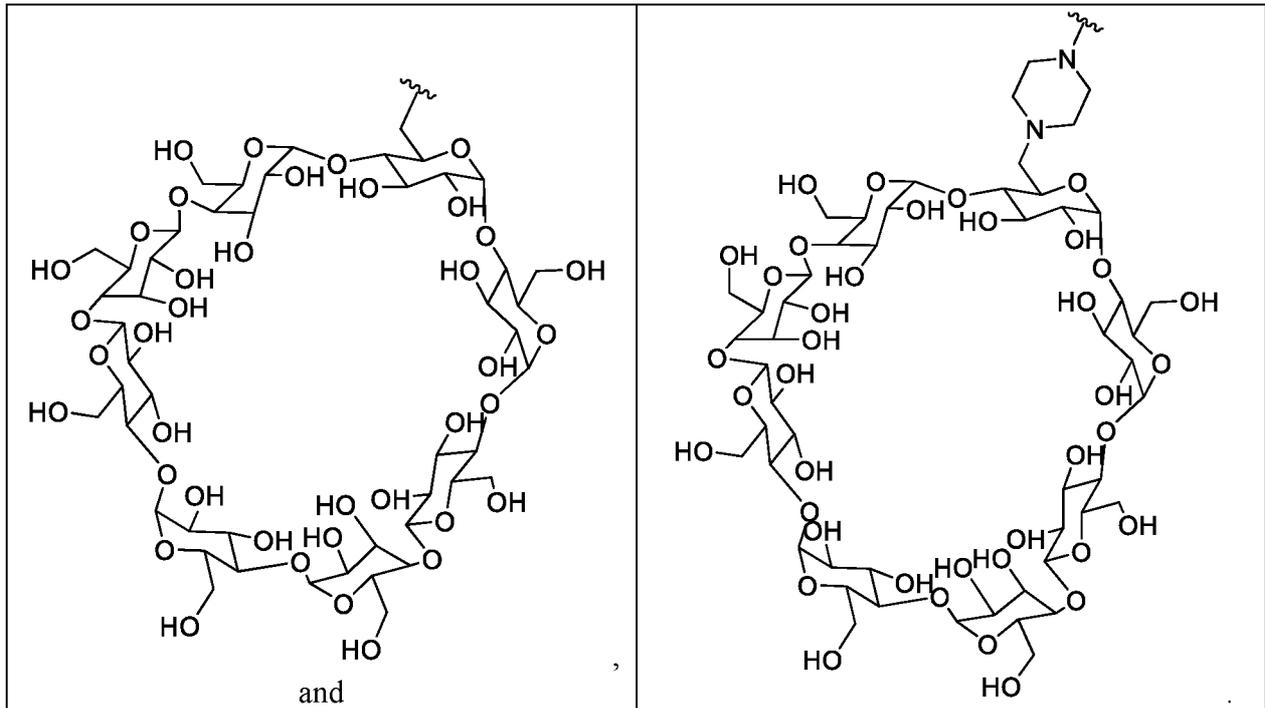
[00216] In some embodiments, A is . In some of these embodiments, $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}1}$ is an amino acid side chain, $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}2}$ is an amino acid side chain, and $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{AA}3}$ is an amino acid side chain that is bonded directly or indirectly to a cyclodextrin moiety.



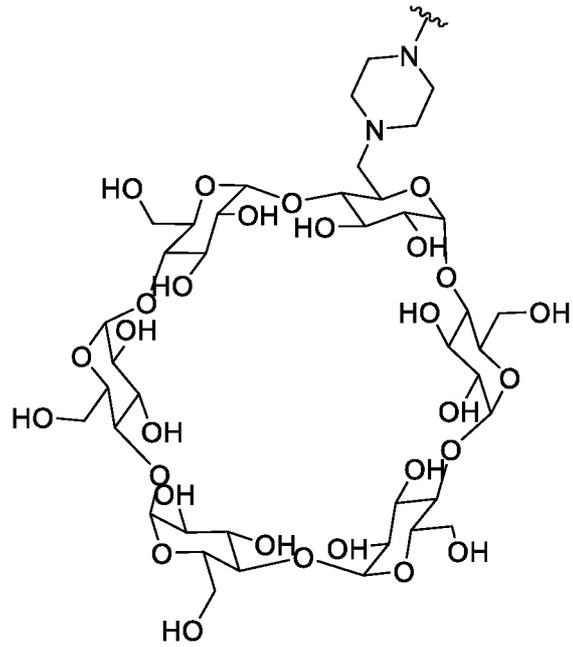
[00217] In some embodiments, A is , wherein $\text{wavy line} \cdot \mathbf{CD}$ represents a direct or indirect bond to a cyclodextrin moiety.

[00218] In some embodiments, including any of the foregoing, \mathbf{CD} is, independently in each instance, selected from

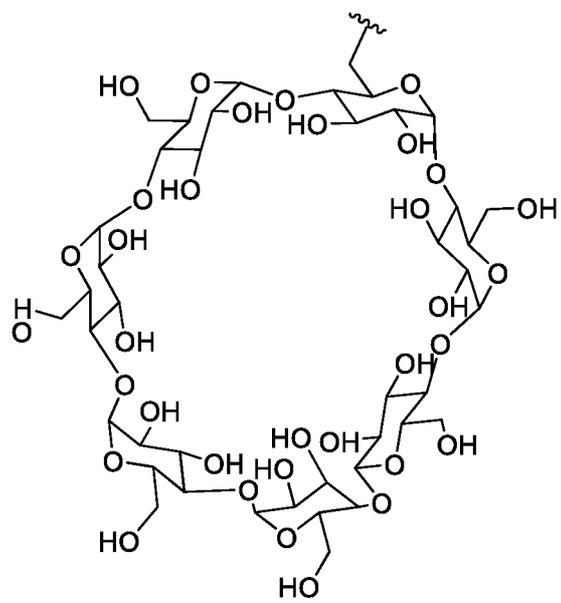




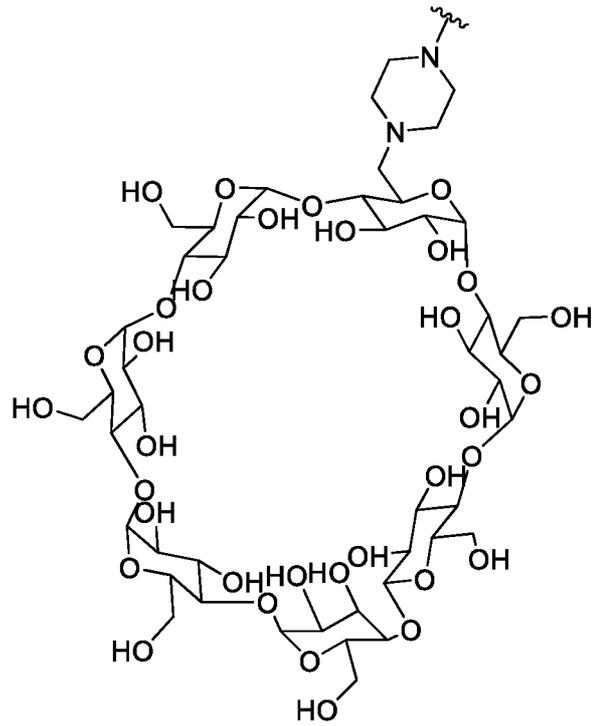
In some embodiments, the CD is



In some embodiments, the **CD** is

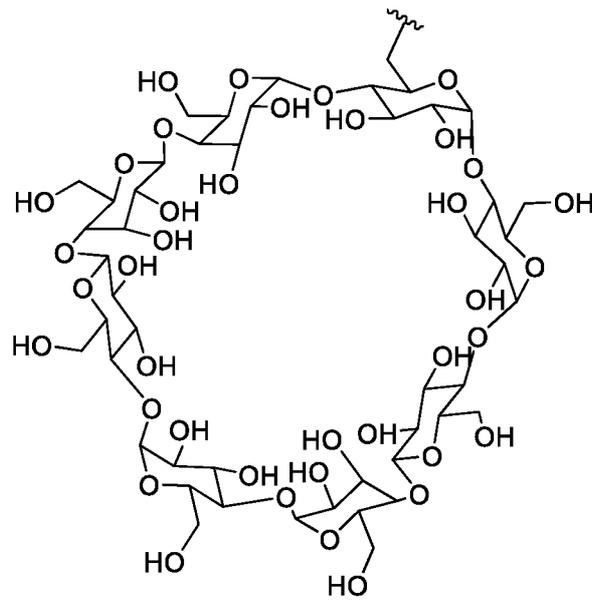


In some embodiments, the **CD** is



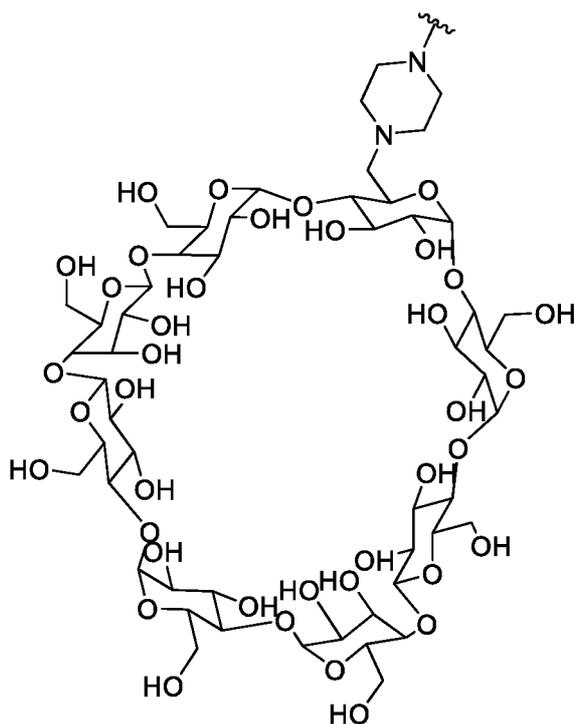
In some embodiments, the **CD** is

.In some



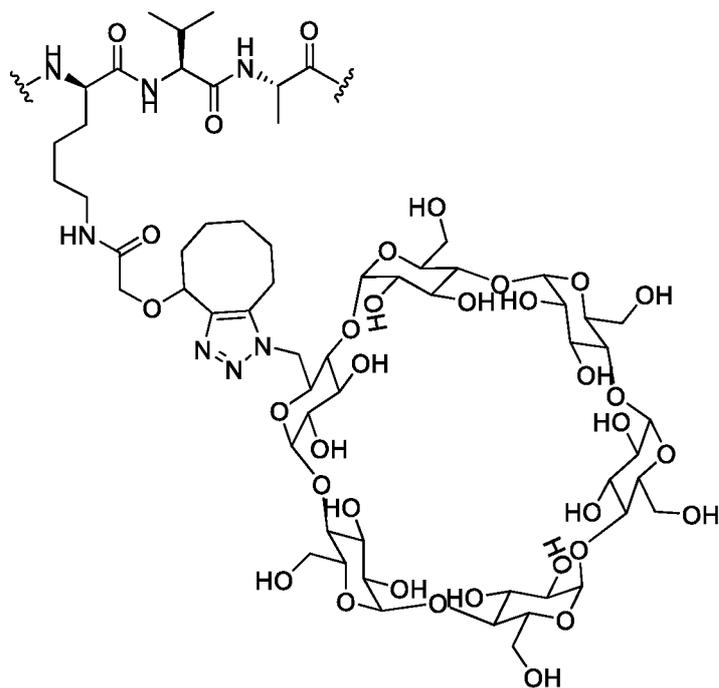
embodiments, the **CD** is

. In some embodiments,



the CD is

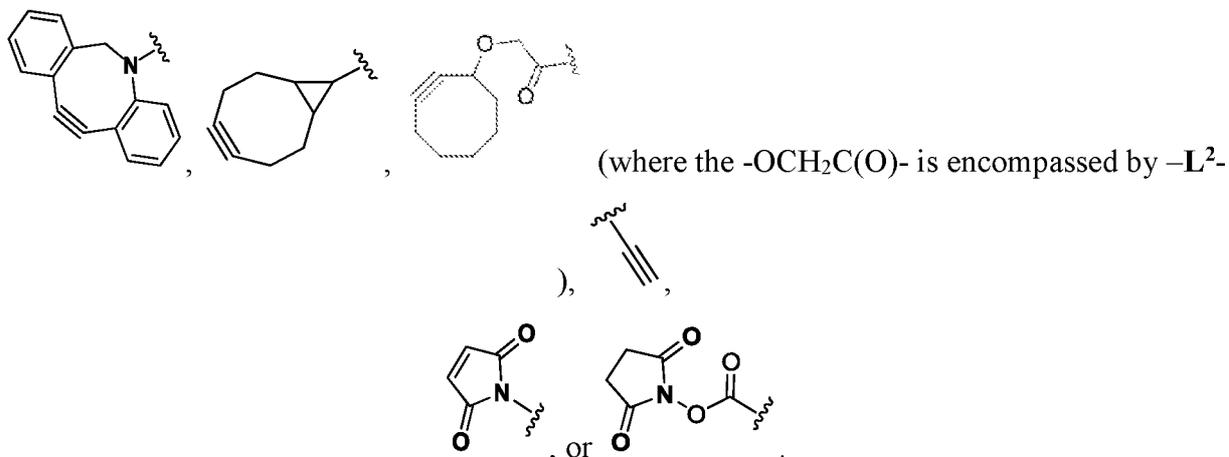
[00219] In some embodiments, A is



[00220] In some embodiments, herein RG is selected from a click-chemistry reactive group.

[00221] In some other examples, herein RG is selected from a group which reacts with a cysteine or lysine residue on an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

[00222] In some embodiments, **RG** is

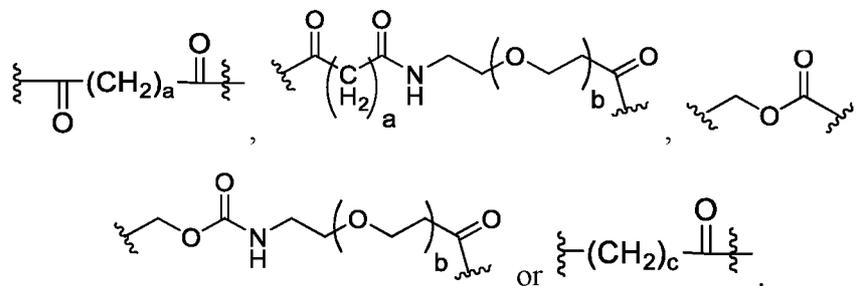


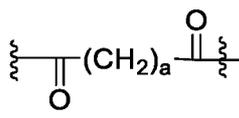
In some embodiments, **RG** is . In other examples, **RG** is . In

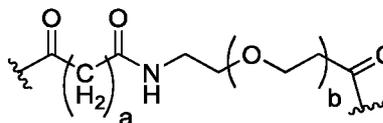
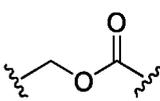
some other examples, **RG** is . In some embodiments, **RG** is . In other examples,

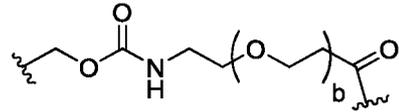
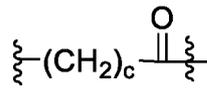
RG is . In other examples, **RG** is where the $-OCH_2C(O)-$ is encompassed by $-L^2-$.

[00223] In some embodiments, SP^1 is encompassed by $-L^2-$. In some embodiments, SP^1 may be selected from:



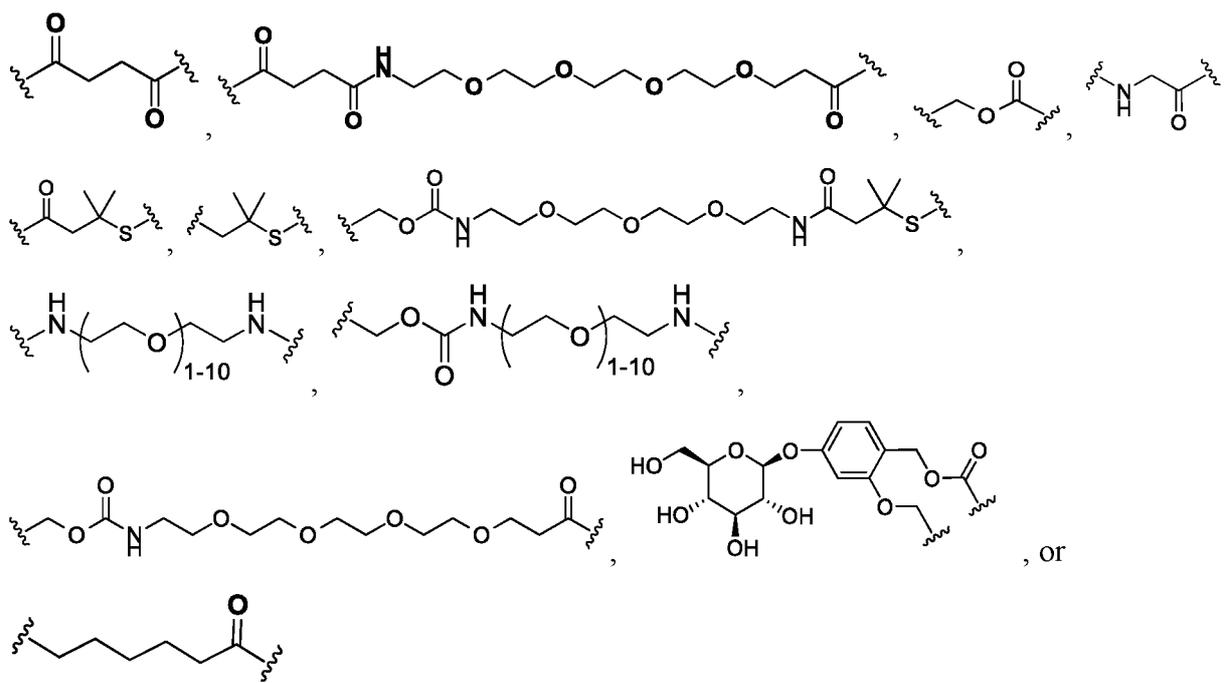
In some embodiments, SP¹ is . In some other examples, SP¹ is

. In other examples, SP¹ is . In still other examples,

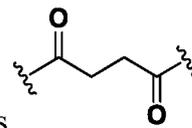
SP¹ is . In some other examples, SP¹ is .

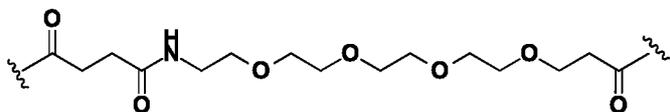
[00224] In any of the above examples, subscripts a, b, and c are independently, in each instance, an integer selected from 1 to 20, inclusive.

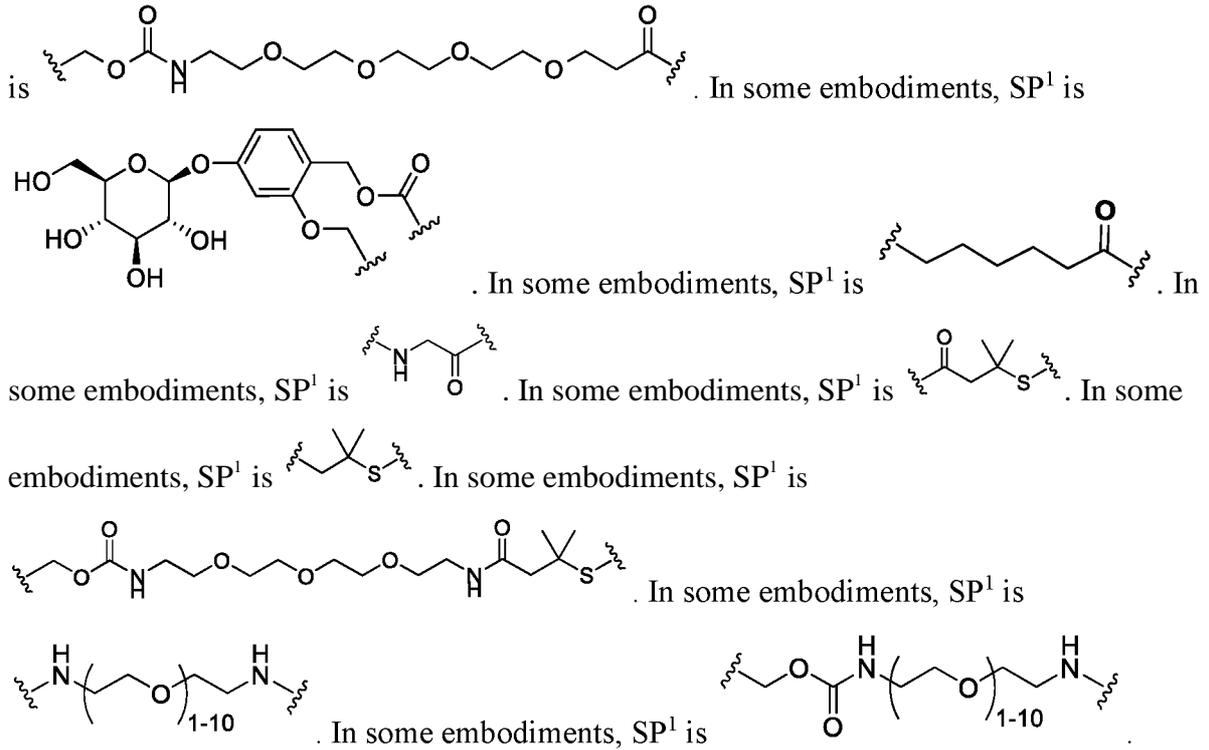
[00225] In some embodiments, SP¹ is encompassed by -L²-. In any of the compounds, SP¹ is:



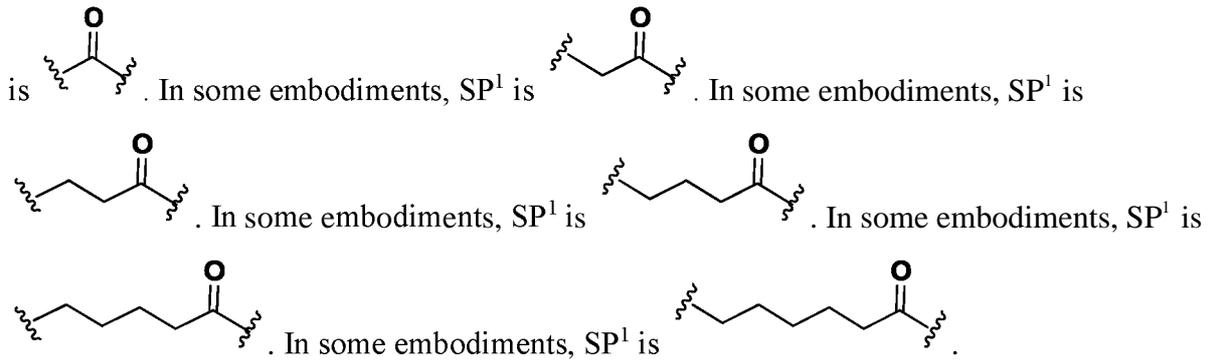
[00226] In some embodiments, SP¹ is encompassed by -L²-. In some embodiments, SP¹

is . In some embodiments, SP¹ is

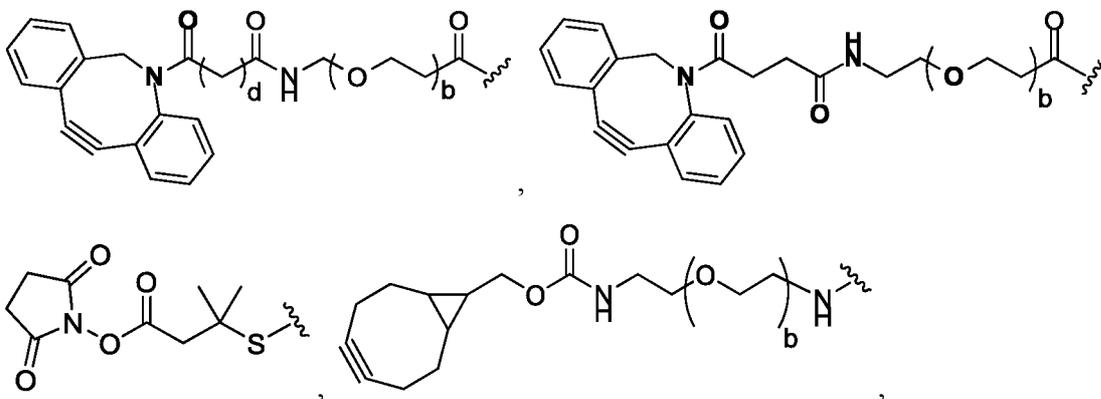
. In some embodiments, SP¹

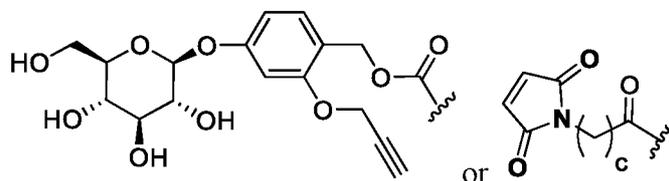
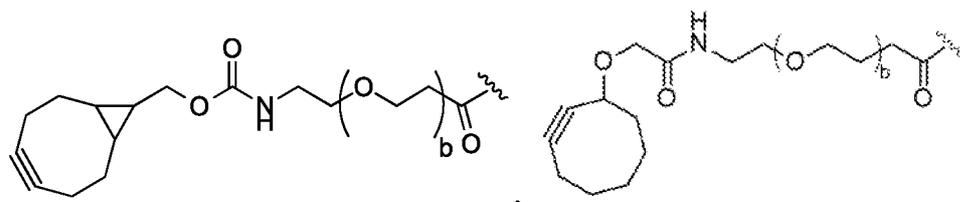


[00227] In some embodiments, SP¹ is encompassed by -L²- . In some embodiments, SP¹



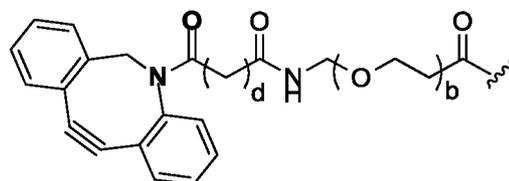
[00228] In some embodiments, RG-SP¹ (where SP¹ is encompassed by -L²-) may be selected from the group consisting of:



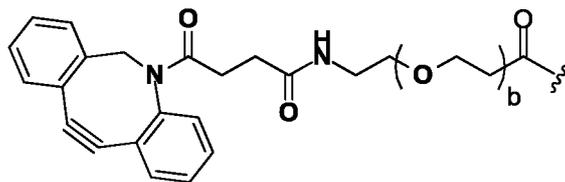


where b, c, and d are independently, in

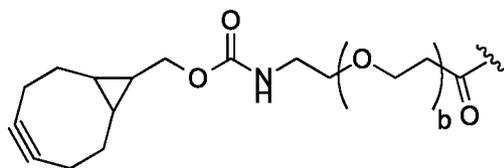
each instance, an integer selected from 1 to 20, inclusive. In some of these embodiments, subscripts b, c, and d are independently, in each instance, an integer selected from 1 to 6, inclusive.



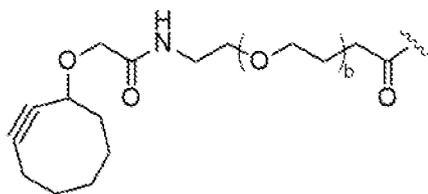
[00229] In some embodiments RG-SP¹ is . In



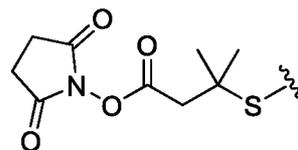
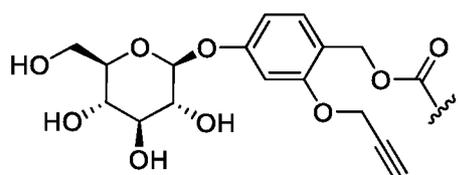
some embodiments RG-SP¹ is . In some



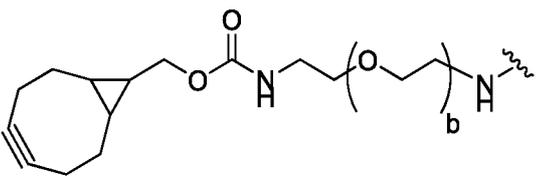
embodiments RG-SP¹ is . In some embodiments RG-

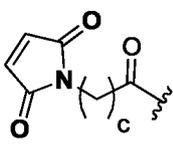


SP¹ is . In some embodiments RG-SP¹ is

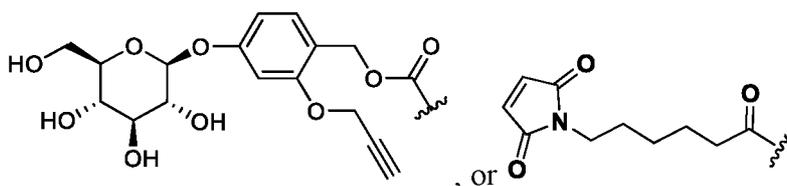
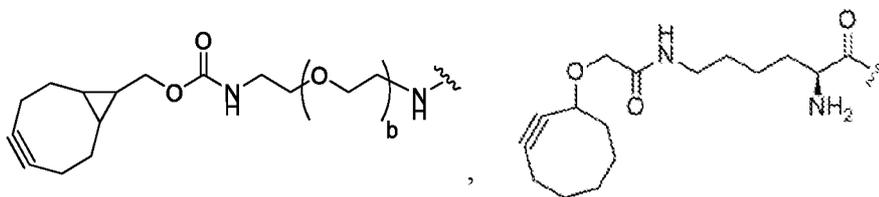
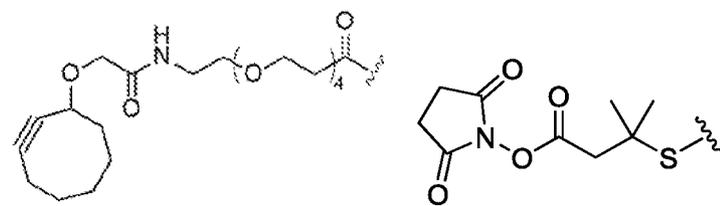
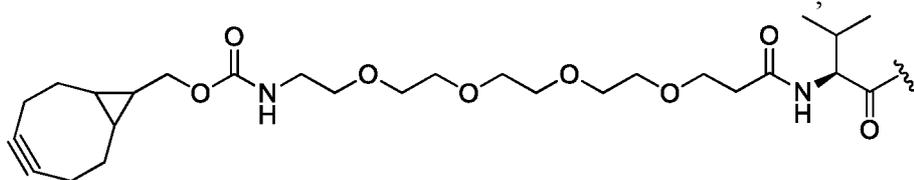
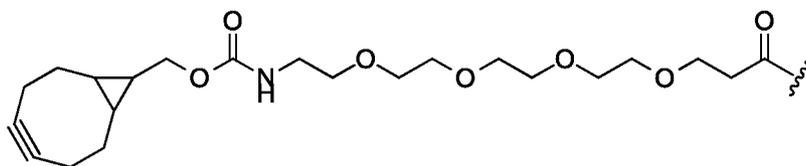
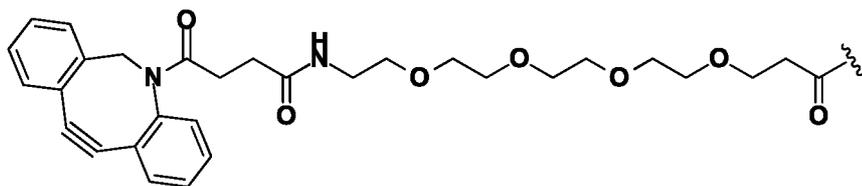


. In some embodiments RG-SP¹ is .

In some embodiments RG-SP¹ is , In some

embodiments RG-SP¹ is .

[00230] In any of the compounds, RG-SP¹ is:



[00231] In some embodiments, A is a peptide selected from valine–citrulline, citrulline–valine, lysine–phenylalanine, phenylalanine–lysine, valine–asparagine, asparagine–valine, threonine–asparagine, asparagine–threonine, serine–asparagine, asparagine–serine, phenylalanine–asparagine, asparagine–phenylalanine, leucine–asparagine, asparagine–leucine, isoleucine–asparagine, asparagine–isoleucine, glycine–asparagine, asparagine–glycine, glutamic acid–asparagine, asparagine–glutamic acid, citrulline–asparagine, asparagine–citrulline, alanine–asparagine, or asparagine–alanine.

[00232] In some embodiments, A is valine–citrulline or citrulline–valine.

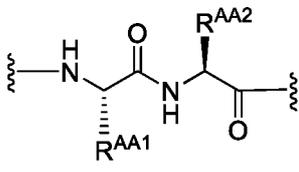
[00233] In some embodiments, A is valine–alanine or alanine–valine.

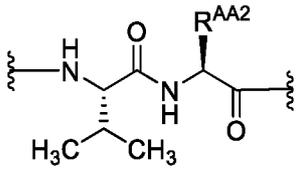
[00234] In some embodiments, A is glutamate–valine–citrulline or citrulline–valine–glutamate.

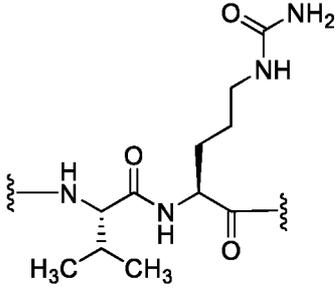
[00235] In some embodiments, A is valine.

[00236] In some embodiments, A is alanine.

[00237] In some embodiments, A is citrulline.

[00238] In some embodiments, A is . In some of these embodiments, R^{AA1} is an amino acid side chain, and wherein R^{AA2} is an amino acid side chain.

[00239] In some embodiments, A is .

[00240] In some embodiments, A is .

[00241] In some embodiments, R^a is H.

[00242] In some embodiments, R^a is alkyl.

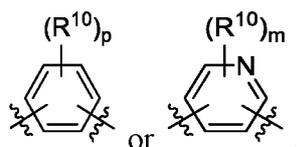
[00243] In some embodiments, R^a is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, i-butyl, or pentyl.

[00244] In some embodiments, B is aryl.

[00245] In some embodiments, B is phenyl.

[00246] In some embodiments, B is phenyl or pyridinyl.

[00247] In some embodiments herein, B is:



[00248] In these examples, R¹⁰ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxyl, cyano, nitro,

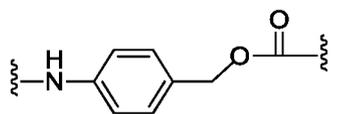
$-\xi-OR^A$, $-\xi-SO_2R^A$, $-\xi-\overset{O}{\parallel}R^A$, NR^aR^b, or azido. In these examples, subscripts p and m are independently, in each instance, selected from an integer selected from 0 to 4, inclusive. In

some embodiments herein, B is:

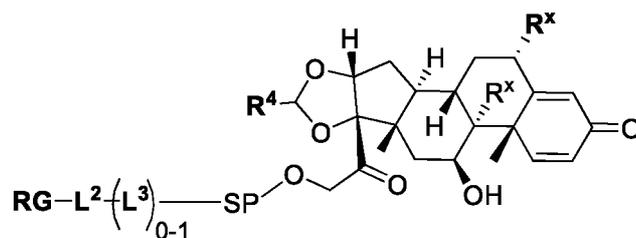
The image shows a benzene ring with a substituent group labeled (R¹)_p at the top position. The ring has wavy lines at the 2 and 6 positions, indicating attachment points.

[00249] In these examples, p is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4. In some of these embodiments, R¹ is, independently at each occurrence, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, or halo. In some embodiments, R¹ is alkyl. In some embodiments, R¹ is alkoxy. In some embodiments, R¹ is haloalkyl. In some embodiments, R¹ is halo.

[00250] In some embodiments of Formula (L^A), the $-(NR^a)_s-(B)_t-(CH_2)_u-(O)_v-(SP^2)_w$ is:



[00251] Provided herein are also linker-payloads of budesonide, a prodrug of budesonide, a budesonide analog or derivative (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives), or a prodrug of a budesonide analog or derivative (including fluorinated analogs and derivatives). In some embodiments, provided herein is a linker-payload having the following structure:



wherein **RG**, **R⁴**, **L²**, **L³**, and **SP** are as defined herein.

E. PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT

[00252] The present disclosure includes methods of treating diseases, conditions, or disorders *e.g.*, inflammatory diseases and autoimmune disorders, or managing symptoms thereof, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of one or more of the compounds disclosed herein. Included are any diseases, disorders, or conditions associated with the glucocorticoid receptor, glucocorticoid binding, and/or glucocorticoid receptor signaling. Such methods comprise administering a steroid payload or protein conjugate thereof described herein to a patient. Thus, included in this disclosure are methods of treating a disease, disorder, or condition associated with the glucocorticoid receptor comprising administering a compound of Formula (I), Formula I-P, Formula I-P-1, Formula (III-P), Formula III-P-1, Formula (3000), or (III), to a patient having said disease, disorder, or condition.

[00253] The present disclosure includes methods of preventing certain disorders or conditions comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of one or more of the compounds disclosed herein (*i.e.*, prophylactic uses). Examples include, but are not limited to preventing cytokine release syndrome for CD3 bispecifics, and adoptive cellular therapies such as CAR T cells, systemic IL-2 administration, graft-versus-host disease, and post-operative nausea and vomiting. Examples also include, but are not limited to therapeutic antibodies such as alemtuzumab, muromonab, rituximab, tosituzumab, and agonistic Ab's where immune stimulation might be part of the intended mechanism of action.

[00254] In some embodiments, the disease, disorder, or condition is allergic state, including but not limited to asthma, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, allergic dermatitis, drug hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylactic rhinitis, perennial or seasonal allergic rhinitis, and serum sickness; dermatologic diseases and conditions, including but not limited to skin itching, seborrheic dermatitis, neurodermatitis, eczema, bullous dermatitis herpetiformis, exfoliative erythroderma, mycosis fungoides, pemphigus, and severe erythema multiforme (Stevens-Johnson syndrome); endocrine disorders, including but not limited to primary or secondary

adrenocortical insufficiency, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, hypercalcemia associated with cancer, and nonsuppurative thyroiditis; gastrointestinal diseases; hematologic disorders, including but not limited to acquired (autoimmune) hemolytic anemia, congenital (erythroid) hypoplastic anemia (Diamond-Blackfan anemia), idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in adults, pure red cell aplasia, and secondary thrombocytopenia; trichinosis; tuberculous meningitis with subarachnoid block or impending block; neoplastic diseases, including but not limited to leukemias and lymphomas; nervous system disorders, including but not limited to acute exacerbations of multiple sclerosis, cerebral edema associated with primary or metastatic brain tumor, craniotomy, or head injury; ophthalmic diseases, including but not limited to sympathetic ophthalmia, temporal arteritis, uveitis, xerophthalmia, and ocular inflammatory conditions unresponsive to topical corticosteroids; renal diseases, including but not limited to for inducing a diuresis or remission of proteinuria in idiopathic nephrotic syndrome or that due to lupus erythematosus; respiratory diseases, including but not limited to berylliosis, fulminating or disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis when used concurrently with appropriate antituberculous chemotherapy, idiopathic eosinophilic pneumonias, symptomatic sarcoidosis; and Rheumatic disorders, including but not limited to use as adjunctive therapy for short-term administration (to tide the patient over an acute episode or exacerbation) in acute gouty arthritis, acute rheumatic carditis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriaticarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, including juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, and for use in dermatomyositis, polymyositis, stomatitis, and systemic lupus erythematosus.

[00255] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for treating a disease, disorder, or condition selected from an autoimmune disease, an allergy, arthritis, asthma, a breathing disorder, a blood disorder, a cancer, a collagen disease, a connective tissue disorders, a dermatological disease, an eye disease, an endocrine problem, an immunological disease, an inflammatory disease, an intestinal disorders, a gastrointestinal disease, a neurological disorder, an organ transplant condition, a rheumatoid disorder, a skin disorder, a swelling condition, a wound healing condition, and a combination thereof comprising administering a steroid payload or conjugate thereof described herein.

[00256] In some embodiments, the autoimmune disorder is selected from multiple sclerosis, autoimmune hepatitis, shingles, systemic lupus erythematosus (i.e., lupus), myasthenia gravis, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, and sarcoidosis. In some embodiments, the breathing disorder is selected from asthma, chronic respiratory disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial inflammation, and acute bronchitis. In some embodiments, the

cancer is selected from leukemia, lymphoblastic leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, **chronic lymphoblastic leukemia, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL),** and multiple myeloma. In some embodiments, the collagen disease is systemic lupus erythematosus. In some embodiments, the eye disease is keratitis. In some embodiments, the endocrine problem is selected from Addison's Disease, adrenal insufficiency, adrenal cortical dysfunction, adrenocortical, and congenital adrenal hyperplasia. In some embodiments, the inflammatory disease is selected from inflammation after cataract surgery, joint inflammation, immune inflammation, tendon inflammation, bursitis, epicondylitis, Crohn's disease, inflammatory bowels disease, lipid pneumonitis thyroiditis, urticaria (hives), pericarditis, nephrotic syndrome, and uveitis. In some embodiments, the intestinal disorder is selected from **collagenous colitis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, and inflammatory bowels disease.** In some embodiments, the rheumatoid disorder is selected from rheumatoid arthritis, polymyalgia rheumatic, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, and systemic lupus erythematosus. In some embodiments, the skin disorder is selected from psoriasis, eczema, and poison ivy. In some embodiments, the neurological disorder is chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy.

[00257] In some embodiments, the compounds described herein are administered to a patient to treat an acute inflammatory event, including but not limited to shock, brain edema, and graft-vs-host disease. In some embodiments, the compounds described herein are administered to treat lympholytic effects, including but not limited to those associated with hematological malignancies, e.g., leukemias, lymphomas, and myelomas.

[00258] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for reducing inflammation in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a steroid or conjugate thereof described herein. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for modulating the immune system in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a steroid or conjugate thereof described herein. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for modulating cortisol levels in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a steroid or conjugate thereof described herein. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method of reducing lymphocyte migration in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a steroid or conjugate thereof described herein. In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method of treating hypercalcemia

due to cancer, Meniere's disease, a migraine headache, a cluster headache, a severe aphthous ulcer, laryngitis, severe tuberculosis, a Herxheimer reaction to syphilis, a decompensated heart failure, allergic rhinitis or nasal polyps, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a steroid payload or conjugate thereof described herein. In some embodiments, the compounds disclosed herein can be used for treating inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative colitis. In some embodiments, the disease, disorder, or condition is a chronic inflammatory condition, including but not limited to asthma, skin infections, and ocular infections. In some embodiments, compounds described herein are used for immunosuppression in patients undergoing organ transplantation.

[00259] In some embodiments, the steroid payloads and conjugates thereof described herein are administered to a patient to treat a nervous disorder associated with GR signaling, including but not limited to psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, drug addiction, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and mood disorders, substance abuse, stress, and anxiety.

[00260] In some embodiments, the steroid payloads and conjugates thereof described herein are administered to a patient to treat a visual system disorder, including but not limited to ocular inflammation (e.g., conjunctivitis, keratitis, uveitis), macular edema, and macular degeneration. In some embodiments, the steroid payloads and conjugates thereof described herein are administered to a patient to treat a cardiovascular disorder. In some embodiments, the steroid payloads and conjugates thereof described herein are administered to a patient to treat a glucose and/or liver metabolism disorder. In some embodiments, the steroid payloads and conjugates thereof described herein are administered to a patient to treat a musculoskeletal system disorder. In some embodiments, the steroid payloads and conjugates thereof described herein are administered to a patient to treat a cutaneous inflammatory condition, such as eczema and psoriasis.

[00261] The protein conjugates described herein provide a means for targeted delivery of its steroid payload to particular cells or organ systems, thereby reducing or preventing side effects that result from administration of the free unconjugated steroid payload. Examples of such potential side effects to be reduced or prevented include those listed in the approved drug label for Decadron® (dexamethasone), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In some embodiments, the side effect to be reduced or prevented is selected from elevation of blood pressure; sodium retention; water/fluid retention (edema, angioedema, pulmonary edema); increased excretion of potassium; reversible hypothalamic-pituitary adrenal (HPA) axis suppression; potential corticosteroid insufficiency after withdrawal of

treatment; susceptibility to infections; exacerbation of systemic fungal infections; worsening of severity of chickenpox in pediatric and adult patients; worsening of severity of measles in pediatric and adult patients; posterior subcapsular cataracts; glaucoma with possible damage to the optic nerves; enhancement of the establishment of secondary ocular infections due to **bacteria, fungi, or viruses; increase in new episodes of optic neuritis; Kaposi's sarcoma;** drug-induced secondary adrenocortical insufficiency; increased risk of a perforation when active or latent peptic ulcers, diverticulitis, fresh intestinal anastomoses, and nonspecific ulcerative colitis, are present; peritoneal irritation following gastrointestinal perforation; decreased bone formation; increased bone resorption; inhibition of osteoblast function; inhibition of bone growth in pediatric patients; development of osteoporosis at any age; acute myopathy (possibly involving ocular and respiratory muscles, and potentially resulting in quadriplegia); elevation of creatinine kinase; psychic derangements, ranging from euphoria, insomnia, mood swings, personality changes, and severe depression, to frank psychotic manifestations; aggravation of existing emotional instability or psychotic tendencies; elevated intraocular pressure; bradycardia; cardiac arrest; cardiac arrhythmias; cardiac enlargement; circulatory collapse; congestive heart failure; fat embolism; hypertension; hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in premature infants; myocardial rupture following recent myocardial infarction; syncope; tachycardia; thromboembolism; thrombophlebitis; vasculitis; acne; allergic dermatitis; dry scaly skin; ecchymoses and petechiae; erythema; impaired wound healing; increased sweating; rash; striae; suppression of reactions to skin tests; thin fragile skin; thinning scalp hair; urticarial; decreased carbohydrate and glucose tolerance; development of cushingoid state; hyperglycemia; glycosuria; hirsutism; hypertrichosis; increased requirements for insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents in diabetes (insulin resistance); manifestations of latent diabetes mellitus; menstrual irregularities; secondary adrenocortical and pituitary unresponsiveness (particularly in times of stress; as in trauma; surgery; or illness); suppression of growth in pediatric patients; congestive heart failure in susceptible patients; fluid retention; hypokalemic alkalosis; potassium loss; sodium retention; abdominal distention; elevation in serum liver enzyme levels (usually reversible upon discontinuation); hepatomegaly; increased appetite; nausea; pancreatitis; peptic ulcer with possible perforation and hemorrhage; perforation of the small and large intestine (particularly in patients with inflammatory bowel disease); ulcerative esophagitis; negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism; aseptic necrosis of femoral and humeral heads; loss of muscle mass; muscle weakness; osteoporosis; pathologic fracture of long bones; steroid myopathy; tendon rupture; vertebral compression fractures; convulsions; depression; emotional instability; euphoria; headache; increased intracranial pressure with

papilledema (pseudotumor cerebri) usually following discontinuation of treatment; insomnia; mood swings; neuritis; neuropathy; paresthesia; personality changes; psychic disorders; vertigo; exophthalmos; glaucoma; increased intraocular pressure; posterior subcapsular cataracts; abnormal fat deposits; decreased resistance to infection; hiccups; increased or decreased motility and number of spermatozoa; malaise; moon face; and weight gain; and those side effects associated with drug-drug interactions. In some embodiments, the side effect to be reduced or prevented are those associated with drug-drug interactions. In some embodiments, the side effect to be reduced or prevented is associated with drug-drug interactions from the use of a corticosteroid with aminoglutethimide including diminishment of adrenal suppression by corticosteroids; amphotericin B injection and potassium-depleting agents, including development of hypokalemia, cardiac enlargement, and congestive heart failure; antibiotics including a significant decrease in corticosteroid clearance; anticholinesterases including producing severe weakness in patients with myasthenia gravis; oral anticoagulants including inhibition of response to warfarin; antidiabetics including increased blood glucose concentrations; antitubercular drugs including decreased serum concentrations of isoniazid; cholestyramine including increased clearance of corticosteroids; cyclosporine including increased activity of both cyclosporine and corticosteroids, and incidence of convulsions; dexamethasone suppression test (DST) interference including false-negative results in patients being treated with indomethacin; digitalis glycosides including increased risk of arrhythmias due to hypokalemia; ephedrine including enhancement of the metabolic clearance of corticosteroids, resulting in decreased blood levels and lessened physiologic activity; estrogens, including oral contraceptives, including decreased hepatic metabolism of certain corticosteroids and associated increase in their effect; hepatic enzyme inducers, inhibitors and substrates (drugs which induce cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP 3A4) enzyme activity e.g., barbiturates, phenytoin, carbamazepine, rifampin), including enhancing of metabolism of corticosteroids; drugs which inhibit CYP 3A4 (e.g., ketoconazole, macrolide antibiotics such as erythromycin), including the potential for increased plasma concentrations of corticosteroids; drugs that are metabolized by CYP 3A4 (e.g., indinavir, erythromycin), including increase in their clearance, resulting in decreased plasma concentration; ketoconazole including decreased metabolism of certain corticosteroids by up to 60%, leading to increased risk of corticosteroid side effects, and inhibition of adrenal corticosteroid synthesis potentially causing adrenal insufficiency during corticosteroid withdrawal; nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs), including increased risk of gastrointestinal side effects and increased clearance of salicylates; phenytoin, including increases or decreases in phenytoin

level, altered seizure control; skin tests, including suppression of reactions to skin tests; thalidomide including toxic epidermal necrolysis; and vaccines including a diminished response to toxoids and live or inactivated vaccines due to inhibition of antibody response or potentiation of the replication of some organisms contained in live attenuated vaccines).

[00262] Thus, provided herein are methods for treating a disease, disorder, or condition associated with the glucocorticoid receptor comprising administering a conjugate of Formula (III), to a patient having said disease, disorder, or condition, wherein the side effects associated with administration of the free steroid payload of said conjugate is reduced. Furthermore, provided herein are methods of delivering a compound of Formula (III-P), Formula III-P-1, Formula (3000), or Formula (III) to a cell comprising contacting said cell with a protein conjugate the compound of Formula (III-P), Formula III-P-1, Formula (3000), or Formula (III), wherein the protein conjugate comprises an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that binds a surface antigen of said cell.

[00263] The compounds described herein can be administered alone or together with one or more additional therapeutic agents. The one or more additional therapeutic agents can be administered just prior to, concurrent with, or shortly after the administration of the compounds described herein. The present disclosure also includes pharmaceutical compositions comprising any of the compounds described herein in combination with one or more additional therapeutic agents, and methods of treatment comprising administering such combinations to subjects in need thereof.

[00264] Suitable additional therapeutic agents include, but are not limited to: a second glucocorticoid, an autoimmune therapeutic agent, a hormone, a biologic, or a monoclonal antibody. Suitable therapeutic agents also include, but are not limited to any pharmaceutically acceptable salts, acids or derivatives of a compound set forth herein.

[00265] The compounds described herein can also be administered and/or co-formulated in combination with antivirals, antibiotics, analgesics, corticosteroids, steroids, oxygen, antioxidants, COX inhibitors, cardioprotectants, metal chelators, IFN-gamma, and/or NSAIDs.

[00266] In some embodiments of the methods described herein, multiple doses of a compound described herein (or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a combination of an compound described herein and any of the additional therapeutic agents mentioned herein) may be administered to a subject over a defined time course. The methods according to this

aspect of the disclosure comprise sequentially administering to a subject multiple doses of a compound described herein. As used herein, “sequentially administering” means that each dose of the compound is administered to the subject at a different point in time, e.g., on different days separated by a predetermined interval (e.g., hours, days, weeks or months). The present disclosure includes methods which comprise sequentially administering to the patient a single initial dose of a compound described herein, followed by one or more secondary doses of the compound, and optionally followed by one or more tertiary doses of the compound.

[00267] The terms “initial dose,” “secondary doses,” and “tertiary doses,” refer to the temporal sequence of administration of the compounds described herein. Thus, the “initial dose” is the dose which is administered at the beginning of the treatment regimen (also referred to as the “baseline dose”); the “secondary doses” are the doses which are administered after the initial dose; and the “tertiary doses” are the doses which are administered after the secondary doses. The initial, secondary, and tertiary doses can all contain the same amount the compound described herein, but generally can differ from one another in terms of frequency of administration. In certain embodiments, the amount of the compound contained in the initial, secondary and/or tertiary doses varies from one another (e.g., adjusted up or down as appropriate) during the course of treatment. In certain embodiments, two or more (e.g., 2, 3, 4, or 5) doses are administered at the beginning of the treatment regimen as “loading doses” followed by subsequent doses that are administered on a less frequent basis (e.g., “maintenance doses”).

[00268] In certain exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, each secondary and/or tertiary dose is administered 1 to 26 (e.g., 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 20½, 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 23, 23½, 24, 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 26½, or more) weeks after the immediately preceding dose. The phrase “the immediately preceding dose,” as used herein, means, in a sequence of multiple administrations, the dose the compound which is administered to a patient prior to the administration of the very next dose in the sequence with no intervening doses.

[00269] The methods according to this aspect of the disclosure may comprise administering to a patient any number of secondary and/or tertiary doses of the compound. For example, in certain embodiments, only a single secondary dose is administered to the patient. In other embodiments, two or more (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or more) secondary doses are administered to the patient. Likewise, in certain embodiments, only a single tertiary dose is

administered to the patient. In other embodiments, two or more (*e.g.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or more) tertiary doses are administered to the patient. The administration regimen may be carried out indefinitely over the lifetime of a particular subject, or until such treatment is no longer therapeutically needed or advantageous.

[00270] In embodiments involving multiple secondary doses, each secondary dose may be administered at the same frequency as the other secondary doses. For example, each secondary dose may be administered to the patient 1 to 2 weeks or 1 to 2 months after the immediately preceding dose. Similarly, in embodiments involving multiple tertiary doses, each tertiary dose may be administered at the same frequency as the other tertiary doses. For example, each tertiary dose may be administered to the patient 2 to 12 weeks after the immediately preceding dose. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the frequency at which the secondary and/or tertiary doses are administered to a patient can vary over the course of the treatment regimen. The frequency of administration may also be adjusted during the course of treatment by a physician depending on the needs of the individual patient following clinical examination.

[00271] The present disclosure includes administration regimens in which 2 to 6 loading doses are administered to a patient at a first frequency (*e.g.*, once a week, once every two weeks, once every three weeks, once a month, once every two months, etc.), followed by administration of two or more maintenance doses to the patient on a less frequent basis. For example, according to this aspect of the disclosure, if the loading doses are administered at a frequency of once a month, then the maintenance doses may be administered to the patient once every six weeks, once every two months, once every three months, etc.

[00272] The present disclosure includes pharmaceutical compositions of the compounds and/or conjugates described herein, *e.g.*, the compounds of Formula (I), Formula I-P, Formula I-P-1, Formula (III-P), Formula III-P-1, Formula (3000), and Formula (III), *e.g.*, compositions comprising a compound described herein, a salt, stereoisomer, polymorph thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, and/or excipient. Examples of suitable carriers, diluents and excipients include, but are not limited to: buffers for maintenance of proper composition pH (*e.g.*, citrate buffers, succinate buffers, acetate buffers, phosphate buffers, lactate buffers, oxalate buffers and the like), carrier proteins (*e.g.*, human serum albumin), nanoparticles, saline, polyols (*e.g.*, trehalose, sucrose, xylitol, sorbitol, and the like), surfactants (*e.g.*, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, polyoxolate, and the like), antimicrobials, and antioxidants.

[00277] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for treating a disease, disorder, or condition selected from an immunological disease, an autoimmune disease, an inflammatory disease, a dermatological disease, or a gastrointestinal disease.

[00278] In some embodiments, the disease is Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, Cushing's syndrome, adrenal insufficiency, or congenital adrenal hyperplasia.

[00279] In some embodiments, the disease is inflammation, asthma, or an inflammatory bowel disorder.

[00280] In some embodiments, the disease is an autoimmune diseases selected from multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis, or eczema.

[00281] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for reducing or ameliorating the side effects of chemotherapy, wherein the method includes administering to a patient having said disorder a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or a composition described herein.

[00282] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for reducing or ameliorating the side effects of immunosuppressive therapy, wherein the method includes administering to a patient having said disorder a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or a composition described herein.

[00283] In some embodiments, set forth herein is a method for treating cancer, wherein the method includes administering to a patient having said disorder a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the cancer is selected from acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphoblastic leukemia, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), or multiple myeloma, as well as others.

[00284] **F. EXAMPLES**

[00285] Certain embodiments are illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

[00286] Reagents and solvents were obtained from commercial sources such as Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. (SCRC), Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa, or other vendors, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

[00287] ¹H NMR and other NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVIII 400 or Bruker AVIII 500. The data were processed with Nuts software or MestReNova software,

measuring proton shifts in parts per million (ppm) downfield from an internal standard tetramethyl silane.

[00288] HPLC–MS measurements were run on an Agilent 1200 HPLC/6100 SQ System using the follow conditions:

[00289] Method A for HPLC–MS measurement included, as the Mobile Phase: A: Water (0.01% trifluoroacetic acid TFA) and B: acetonitrile (0.01% TFA). The Gradient Phase was 5% of B that was increased to 95% of B over a time period of 15 minutes (min) and at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. The column used was a SunFire C18, 4.6x50 mm, 3.5 μ m. The column temperature was 50 °C. The detectors included an Analog to Digital Converter ELSD (Evaporative Light–scattering Detector, hereinafter “ADC ELSD”), DAD (Diode array detector, 214 nm and 254 nm), and Electrospray Ionization-Atmospheric Pressure Ionization (ES–API).

[00290] Method B for HPLC–MS measurements included, as the Mobile Phase: A: Water (10mM NH_4HCO_3) and B: acetonitrile. The Gradient Phase was 5% of B that was increased to 95% of B over a time period of 15 min and a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. The column used was a XBridge C18, 4.6x50 mm, 3.5 μ m. The column temperature was 50 °C. The detectors included an ADC ELSD, DAD (214 nm and 254 nm), and a mass-selctive detector (MSD ES–API).

[00291] LC–MS measurement was run on an Agilent 1200 HPLC/6100 SQ System using the follow conditions:

[00292] Method A for LC–MS measurement was performed on a WATERS 2767 instrument. The column was a Shimadzu Shim–Pack, PRC–ODS, 20x250mm, 15 μ m, two connected in series. The Mobile Phase was A: Water (0.01% TFA) and B: acetonitrile (0.01% TFA). The Gradient Phase was 5% of B that was increased to 95% of B over a time period of 3 min and at a flow rate of 1.8 – 2.3 mL/min. The column used was a SunFire C18, 4.6x50 mm, 3.5 μ m. The column temperature was 50 °C. The detectors included an Analog to Digital Converter ELSD (Evaporative–Light Scattering Detector), DAD (Diode Array Detector) (214 nm and 254 nm), and ES–API.

[00293] Method B for LC–MS measurement was performed on a Gilson GX–281 instrument. The column was an Xbridge Prep C18 10 um OBD, 19x250 mm. The Mobile Phase was A: Water (10mM NH_4HCO_3) and B: Acetonitrile. The Gradient Phase was 5% of B that was increased to 95% of B over a time period of 3 min and at a flow rate of 1.8 – 2.3

mL/min. The column used was an XBridge C18, 4.6x50 mm, 3.5 μ m. The column temperature was 50 °C. The detectors included ADC ELSD, DAD (214 nm and 254 nm), and Mass Selective Detector (MSD) (ES-API).

[00294] Preparative high-pressure liquid chromatography (Prep-HPLC) was performed on a Gilson GX-281 instrument. Two solvent systems were used, one acidic and one basic. The acidic solvent system included a Waters SunFire 10 μ m C18 column (100 Å, 250 x 19 mm). Solvent A for prep-HPLC was 0.05% TFA in water and solvent B was acetonitrile. The elution condition was a linear gradient that increased solvent B from 5% to 100% over a time period of 20 minutes and at a flow rate of 30 mL/min. The basic solvent system included a Waters Xbridge 10 μ m C18 column (100 Å, 250 x 19 mm). Solvent A for prep-HPLC was 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate (NH₄HCO₃) in water and solvent B was acetonitrile. The elution condition was a linear gradient that increased solvent B from 5% to 100% over a time period of 20 minutes and at a flow rate of 30 mL/min.

[00295] Flash chromatography was performed on a Biotage instrument, with Agela Flash Column silica-CS. Reversed phase flash chromatography was performed on Biotage instrument, with Boston ODS or Agela C18, unless explicitly indicated otherwise.

[00296] The following abbreviations are used in the Examples and throughout the specification:

Abbreviation	Term
ADC	Antibody-drug conjugate
Aglycosylated antibody	Antibody does not have any glycan
aq	Aqueous
BARAC	Biarylazacyclooctynone
BCN	(1 <i>R</i> ,8 <i>S</i> ,9 <i>S</i>)-Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-yl
Boc	N-tert-butoxycarbonyl
BupH TM	Thermo Scientific Prod# 28372, containing 100 mM sodium phosphate and 150 mM sodium chloride, potassium free, pH was adjusted from 7.2 to 7.6-7.8 MQ, unless otherwise noted.
CD	Cyclodextrin
COT	Cyclooctynol
Da	Dalton
DAR	Drug to antibody ratio.
DCM	Dichloromethane
DIBAC	Dibenz[<i>b,f</i>]azocine, 11,12-didehydro-5,6-dihydro-; dibenzocyclooctyne; or Dibenz[<i>b,f</i>]azocine-5(6 <i>H</i>)-butanoic acid, 11,12-didehydro

Abbreviation	Term
DIBAC-Suc	Dibenz[b,f]azocine-5(6H)-butanoic acid, 11,12-didehydro
DIBACT	3 <i>H</i> -Benzo[<i>c</i>]-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5- <i>e</i>][1]benzazocine, 8,9-dihydro-
DIBO	Dibenzocyclooctyne
DIFO	Difluorinated cyclooctyne
DIPEA	Diisopropylethylamine
DMA	N,N-dimethylacetamide
DMAP	4-Di-methylaminopyridine
DMF	N,N-dimethylformamide
DMSO	Dimethylsulfoxide
ESI	Electrospray ionization
g	Gram
HATU	2-(7-Aza-1 <i>H</i> -benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
HC	Heavy chain of immunoglobulin
HEK	Human embryonic kidney (cells)
HPLC	High performance liquid chromatography
hr or hrs	Hours
LC	Light chain of immunoglobulin
LC	Liquid chromatography
MC	Maleimidocaproyl
mg	milligrams
min	minutes
mL	milliliters
mM	millimolar
MMAE	Monomethyl auristatin E
MS	Mass spectrometry
MsCl	Methanesulfonyl chloride
MSD	Mass-selective detector
MTG	Microbial transglutaminase
MW	Molecular weight
ncADC	Non-Cytotoxic antibody drug conjugate
NHS	N-hydroxy succinimide
nM	nanomolar
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
NOESY	Nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy
PAB	Para-aminobezylxy(carbonyl)
PBS	10 mM sodium phosphate buffer and 150 mM sodium chloride
PBSg	10 mM phosphate, 150 mM sodium chloride, 5% glycerol
PEG	Polyethyleneglycol
PNP	p-Nitrophenol

Abbreviation	Term
ppm	Parts per million (chemical shift)
RP	Reversed phase
RT	Room temperature
SDS-PAGE	Sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
SEC	Size exclusion chromatography
Suc	Succinic acid
TCEP	Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride
TEA	Triethylamine
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
TG	Transglutaminase
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
TOF	Time-of-flight
UPLC	Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography
UV	Ultraviolet
VA	Valine-Aniline
VC	Valine-citrulline
μL	microliters
μM	micromolar

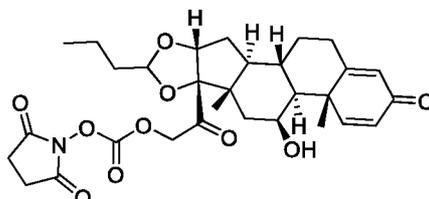
PREPARATION METHODS

EXAMPLE 1

[00297] Scheme 1 in FIG. 3 shows the synthesis of Budesonide-spacers containing the reactive groups, suc-acid (compound **1c**), carbamate analogues (**1d**, **1e**), THP-analogues (**1g** and **1h**), glucose analogues (**1i** and **1j**), phosphate analogues (**1k** and **1l**), and a commercial phosphate analogue (**1m**).

Intermediate 3a

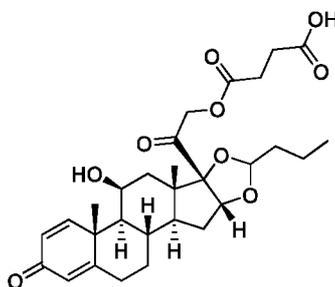
1-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]pyrrolidine-2,5-dione (**3a**)



[00298] To a solution of budesonide **1a** (0.10 g, 0.26 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) were added bis(2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl) carbonate (71 mg, 0.30 mmol), triethylamine (47 mg, 0.52 mmol) and DMAP (3.0 mg, cat.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 15-25 °C for 12 hours until budesonide was consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was then diluted with DCM and washed by water. The organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate. After filtered, the solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue (crude **3a**) was used for the next step directly without purification. (93 mg, yield 71%). ESI *m/z*: 572.2 (M + H)⁺.

Example 1c

4-{2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}-4-oxobutanoic acid (**1c**)



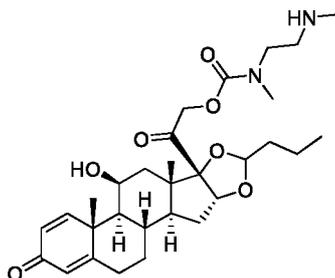
[00299] See WO2015005459; WO2013074988; *Research in Pharmaceutical Science*, **2011**, 6(2), 107-116; and *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, **2009**, 365(1-2), 69-76.

[00300] To a solution of budesonide (**1a**, 0.10 g, 0.26 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) were added succinic anhydride (30 mg, 0.30 mmol), triethylamine (47 mg, 0.52 mmol) and DMAP

(3 mg, catalyst, 0.02 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 12 hours until budesonide was consumed, which was monitored by TLC and LCMS. The reaction mixture was then diluted with DCM and washed with water. The organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate. After filtered, the solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC to give title compound **1c** (22 mg, yield 18%) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 531.3 ($M + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 10$ Hz, 1H), 6.28-6.26 (m, 1H), 6.04-6.02 (m, 1H), 5.23-5.11 (m, 1H), 5.06-4.99 (m, 1H), 4.83-4.68 (m, 1H), 4.45-4.43 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.63 (m, 5H), 2.41-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.12 (m, 2H), 1.99-1.66 (m, 6H), 1.57-1.38 (m, 6H), 1.32 (s, 1H), 1.16-0.94 (m, 8H) ppm.

Example 1d

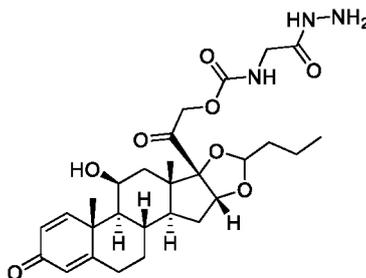
2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-methyl-*N*-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]carbamate (**1d**)



[00301] To a solution of crude intermediate **3a** (63 mg, 0.11 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) were added *N,N*-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine (28 mg, 0.32 mmol) and triethylamine (38 mg, 0.38 mmol) at RT. The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours until most of **3a** was consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give **1d** (4 mg, yield 4.5%) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 545.3 ($M + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32-7.30 (m, 1H), 6.28-6.25 (m, 1H), 6.02-6.01 (m, 1H), 4.42 (br s, 1H), 3.50-3.23 (m, 3H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 3H), 2.82-2.71 (m, 3H), 2.57-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.96-1.79 (m, 12H), 1.60-1.56 (m, 3H), 1.46 (m, 3H), 1.37-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.23-1.04 (m, 4H), 0.92-0.86 (m, 3H) ppm.

Example 1e

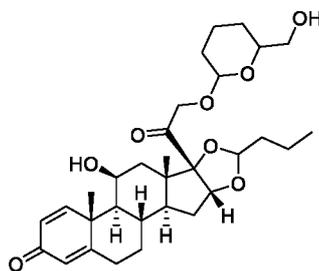
2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-[(hydrazinecarbonyl)methyl]carbamate (**1e**)



[00302] To a mixture of crude **3a** (0.16 g, 0.28 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) were added Boc-2-(2-aminoacetyl)hydrazine (80 mg, 0.42 mmol) and triethylamine (85 mg, 0.84 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 16 hours and intermediate **3a** was consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The mixture was then quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtered, the solution was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (30-50% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to give **Boc-1e** (70 mg) as a white solid (ESI *m/z*: 646 (*M* + *H*)⁺), which was dissolved in DCM (2 mL). To the solution was added dropwise TFA (1 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 hours until **Boc-1e** was consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC to give title compound **1e** (7 mg, yield 12%) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 546 (*M* + *H*)⁺.

Example 1g

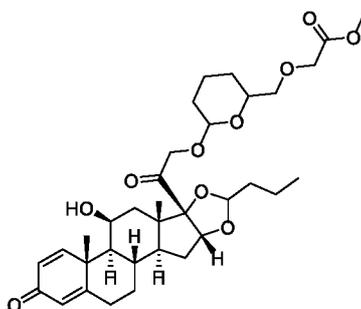
(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-8-(2-[[6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxy]acetyl)-9,13-dimethyl-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-16-one (**1g**)



[00303] To a solution of budesonide (**1a**, 50 mg, 0.12 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (4 mL) were added (3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)methanol (0.11 g, 0.93 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (31 mg, 0.18 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 days, which was monitored by LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was dissolved in DMF and separated by prep-HPLC (method B) to give title compound **1g** (13 mg, yield 20%) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 545 (M + H)⁺.

Example 1h

Methyl 2-[(6-{2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}oxan-2-yl)methoxy]acetate (1h)



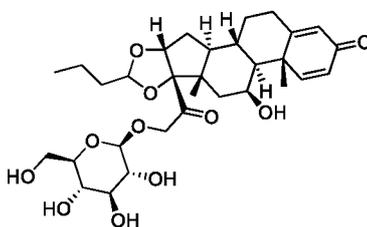
[00304] To a solution of (3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yl)methanol (2.0 g, 18 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 0.88 g, 22 mmol) portion wise at 0 °C under nitrogen protection. The suspension was stirred at 0 °C until the end of hydrogen evolution. To the resulting mixture was then added a solution of ethyl 2-bromoacetate (4.0 g, 26 mmol) in THF (18 mL). The mixture was stirred at RT overnight until the starting material was mostly consumed according to LCMS. After cooled to 0 °C, the reaction was quenched with water under nitrogen protection and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic solution was washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (0-8% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to give ethyl 2-((3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yl)methoxy)acetate (0.70 g, 21% yield) as colorless oil. (¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 6.36 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (m, 1H), 4.16 (s, 2H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.57 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.50-1.99 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 1H) ppm.)

[00305] To a solution of budesonide (**1a**, 0.11 g, 0.25 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (8 mL) were added ethyl 2-((3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yl)methoxy)acetate (0.35 g, 1.9 mmol) obtained

above and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (66 mg, 0.35 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was dissolved in DMF and separated by prep-HPLC (method A) to give title compound **1h** (46 mg, yield 29%) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 617 (M + H)⁺.

Example 1i

(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-6-propyl-8-(2-[(2*R*,3*R*,4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxy)acetyl)-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.00^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-16-one (**1i**, with epimers)



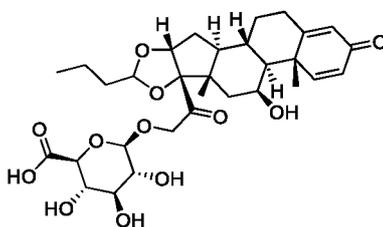
[00306] To a mixture of budesonide (**1a**, 0.22 g, 0.50 mmol) and acetobromo- α -D-Glucose (0.33 g, 0.80 mmol) in DCM (15 mL) was added 4 Å molecular sieves (1.0 g), and the mixture was stirred at RT for half an hour followed by the addition of silver trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.19 g, 0.75 mmol) at 0 °C. The suspension was stirred in dark at RT over weekend (72 hours) under nitrogen protection. The mixture was filtered through Celite and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give **Ac-1i** (25 mg, yield 9.2%) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 761 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz) (with epimers) δ 7.34-7.30 (m, 1H), 6.19-6.14 (m, 1H), 5.91 (s, 1H), 5.29 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.17-5.15 (m, 0.5H), 5.03-5.01 (m, 0.5H), 4.96-4.90 (m, 1H), 4.85-4.74 (m, 3H), 4.70-4.67 (m, 1H), 4.64-4.63 (m, 0.5H), 4.59-4.56 (m, 0.5H), 4.39-4.28 (m, 2H), 4.20-4.16 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.99 (m, 2H), 2.56-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.32-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.13-1.89 (m, 14H), 1.83-1.63 (m, 3H), 1.59-1.48 (m, 3H), 1.44-1.21 (m, 6H), 1.15-0.91 (m, 2H), 0.86-0.81 (m, 6H) ppm.

[00307] To a solution of the compound **Ac-1i** (30 mg, 39 μ mol) obtained above in water (1 mL) and methanol (3 mL) was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (17 mg, 0.40 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirred at 0 °C for an hour, the mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give **1i** (24 mg, 98% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 593 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (MeOD-*d*₄, 400 MHz) (with epimers) δ 7.46 (t, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (dt, *J* = 10.0 and 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.02

(s, 1H), 5.21 and 4.64 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.16 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 0.5H), 4.94-4.80 (m, 2.5H), 4.57-4.47 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.41 (m, 1H), 4.34-4.31 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.24 (m, 4H), 2.70-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.08 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.32 (m, 9H), 1.22-0.90 (m, 8H) ppm.

Example 1j

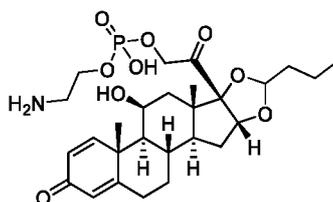
(2*S*,3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Trihydroxy-6-{2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.00^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}oxane-2-carboxylic acid (1j, with epimers)



[00308] Following the similar procedures as **1i** except substituting acetobromo-*i*-*D*-Glucuronic acid methyl ester for acetobromo- α -*D*-Glucose, the compound **1j** (24 mg, 9.2% yield in 2 steps) as a white solid was obtained. ESI m/z : 607 ($M + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (MeOD₄₄, 400 MHz) δ 7.48 (t, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.28-6.24 (m, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 5.22-5.15 (m, 1H), 4.98-4.81 (m, 2.5H), 4.65-4.56 (m, 1.5H), 4.45-4.39 (m, 2H), 3.62-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.52-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.41 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.30-3.28 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.10 (m, 2H), 1.95-1.92 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.54 (m, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.51-1.32 (m, 3H), 1.12-0.90 (m, 8H) ppm.

Example 1k

(2, 2113ethoxy)(2 1H)*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*13oxy)(2 1H), 3.30-3.28 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.36 (m, 1H)^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa)(2 1H), 3.30-3.28 oxoethoxy}}phosphinic acid (1k)



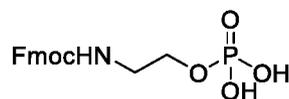
[00309] To a solution of triethylamine (0.67 g, 6.6 mmol) in chloroform (4 mL) was added phosphorus oxychloride (0.51 mg, 3.3 mmol) at 0 °C, followed by the addition of a solution of budesonide (**1a**, 1.3 g, 3.0 mmol) in chloroform (4 mL). After stirred at 20 °C for 2 hours, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and was added a solution of Boc-ethanolamine (0.41 mg, 2.6 mmol) in chloroform (4 mL) and pyridine (3 mL). After stirred at 20 °C for an hour until the reaction was completed according to LCMS, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water (2 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C overnight. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to afford crude **Boc-1k** (330 mg, 17%) as yellow film. ESI m/z: 676 (M + Na)⁺.

[00310] To a solution of **Boc-1k** (0.18 g, 0.28 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 2 hours until Boc was totally removed according to LCMS. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to afford **1k** as a white solid (90 mg, 59% yield). ESI m/z: 554 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD_{d4}) δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.24-5.15 (m, 1H), 4.87-4.62 (m, 3H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.15 (m, 2H), 3.22-3.20 (m, 2H), 2.71-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.40 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.29-1.71 (m, 6H), 1.65-1.32 (m, 9H), 1.22-0.91 (m, 7H) ppm. Anal. HPLC: > 99.9%, Retention time: 3.90 min (method B).

Example 11

(2-[[*(9H)*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy]carbonyl]amino)ethoxy)phosphonic acid

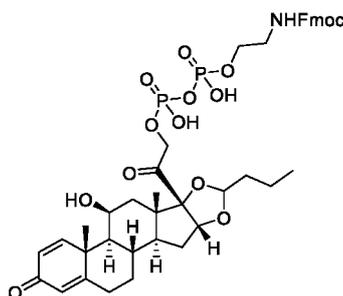
[00311] See J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2016**, 138(4), 1430-1445; WO2015153401; and Phosphorus, Sulfur and Silicon and the Related Elements, **2000**, 165, 83-90.



[00312] To a mixture of Fmoc-ethanolamine (1.1 g, 3.9 mmol) in THF (16 mL) was added diphenyl phosphorochloridate (2.2 g, 8.8 mmol) by syringe at -40 °C. After stirred at -40 °C for an hour until the starting material was totally consumed, which was monitored by LCMS, the reaction mixture was quenched with water (1 mL) at -40 °C, treated with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (200 mL) and kept at 10-20 °C overnight. The resulting mixture was acidified with *conc.* HCl to pH 2 and was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined

organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford the crude title compound (1.6 g, crude) as a white solid, which was used for the next step without purification. ESI m/z: 364 (M + H)⁺.

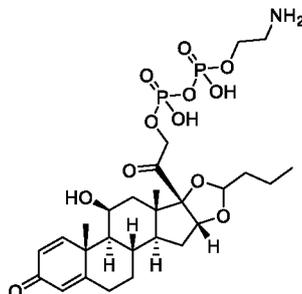
(2-[[**(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl**]amino]ethoxy)({[hydroxy({2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy})phosphoryl]oxy})phosphonic acid (**Fmoc-11**)



[00313] Following the above procedure except substituting budesonide (**1a**, 0.86 g, 20 mmol) for Fmoc-ethanolamine, the phosphonic budesonide intermediate **1a-PO3H2** (1.1 g, crude) as a white solid (ESI m/z: 551 (M + H)⁺) was obtained.

[00314] To a solution of crude (2-[[**(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl**]amino]ethoxy)phosphonic acid (0.29 g, 0.80 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added triethylamine (81 mg, 0.80 mmol) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI, 0.32 g, 2.0 mmol) at 10 °C. The mixture was stirred at 10-20 °C for 30 minutes before the phosphonic budesonide intermediate **1a-PO3H2** obtained above (0.41 g, 0.80 mmol) and zinc chloride (0.87 g, 6.4 mmol) were added into the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at 10-20 °C overnight and starting material was totally consumed according to LCMS. The reaction was then quenched with diluted *aq.* HCl (1 N, 50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to afford **Fmoc-11** (0.32 g, yield 47%) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 856 (M + H)⁺.

(2-Aminoethoxy)([hydroxy({2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy})phosphoryl]oxy})phosphinic acid (**11**)



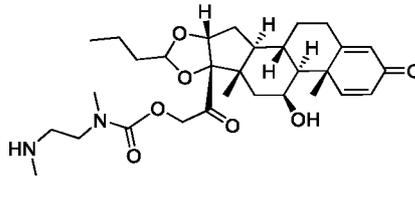
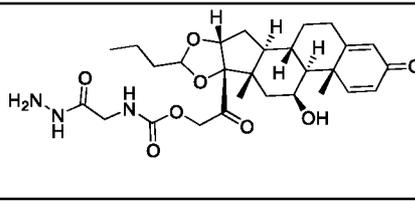
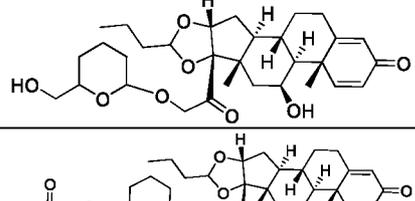
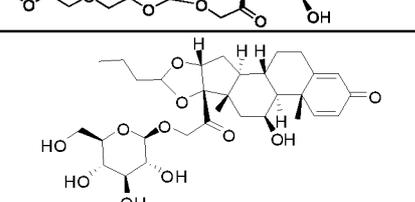
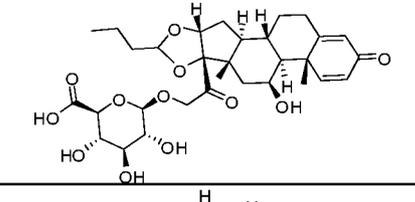
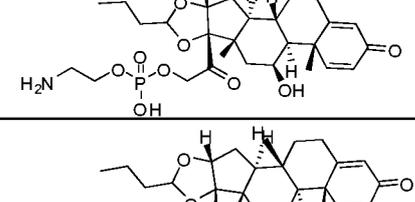
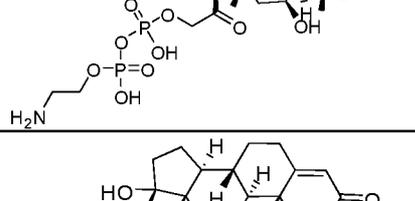
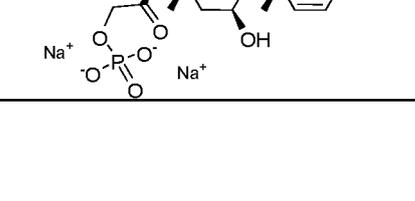
[00315] See WO2015153401.

[00316] To a solution of **Fmoc-11** (0.10 g, 0.12 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) was added piperidine (67 mg, 0.79 mmol) at 10 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 10-20 °C for 16 hours. Compound **Fmoc-11** was totally consumed according to LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to afford **11** (50 mg, yield 68%) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 634 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD_{d4}) δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.23-5.16 (m, 1H), 5.02-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.88-4.67 (m, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (s, 2H), 3.24 (s, 2H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 2.28-1.32 (m, 15H), 1.23-0.92 (m, 8H) ppm. Anal. HPLC: > 99.9%, Retention time: 2.74 min (method B).

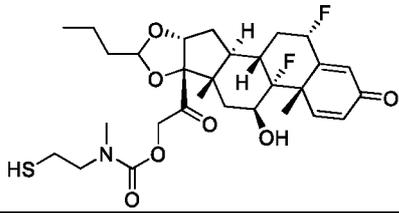
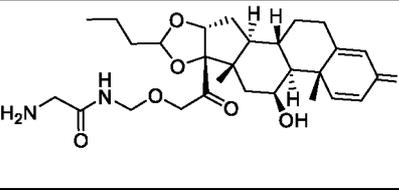
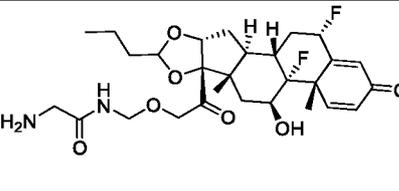
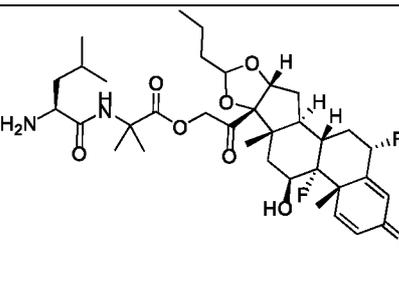
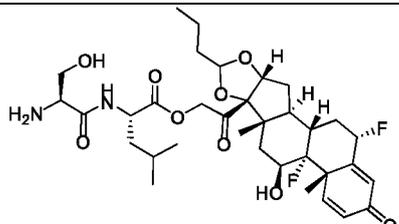
[00317] Table 1a below presents steroids made using the methods described herein.

Table 1a.t Structure and Chemical-Physical Properties of Compounds

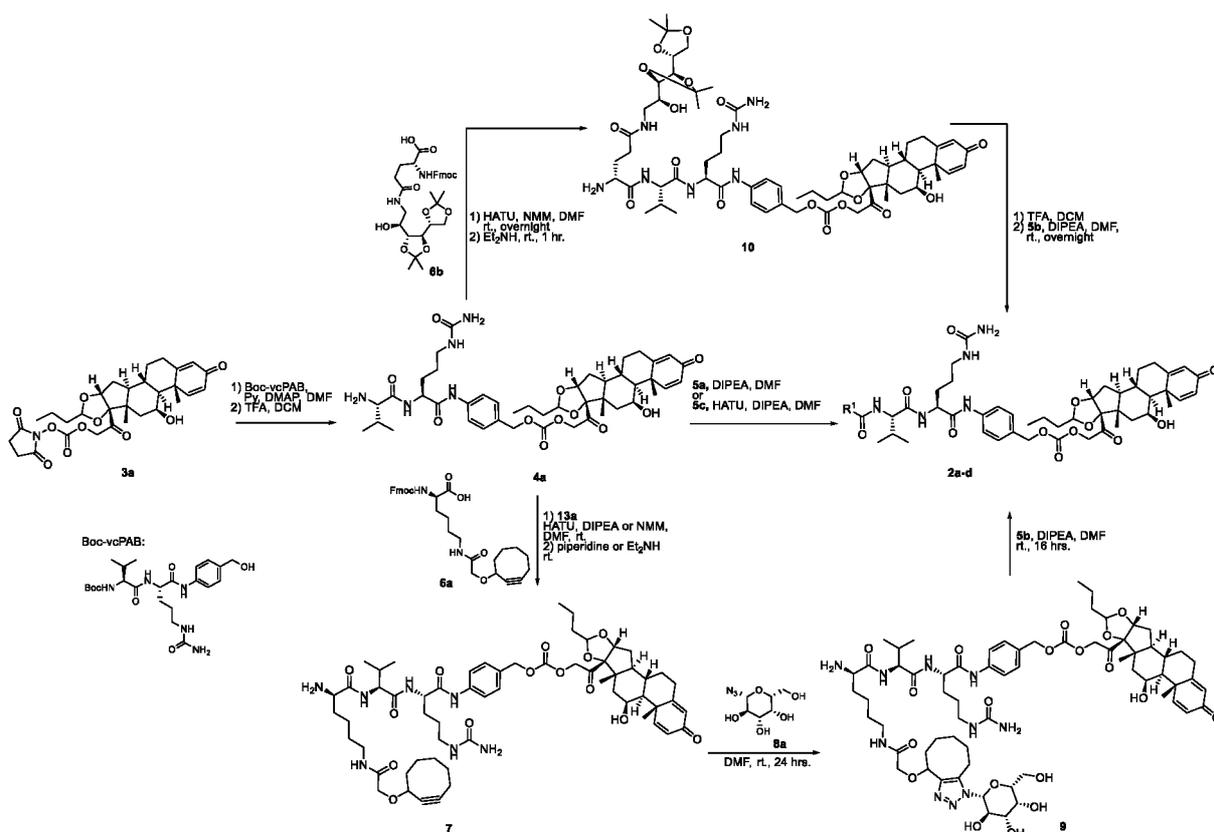
#	Structure	HPLC purity	cLog P	MF	MW (Cal.)	MS (M+H)
1a		95	2.73	C ₂₅ H ₃₄ O ₆	430.55	431.3
1c		98	3.00	C ₂₉ H ₃₈ O ₉	530.25	531.2

#	Structure	HPL C purity	cLog P	MF	MW (Cal.)	MS (M+H)
1d		93	2.92	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ N ₂ O ₇	544.6 9	545.3
1e		100	1.44	C ₂₈ H ₃₉ N ₃ O ₈	545.6 2	546.2
1g		92	3.65	C ₃₁ H ₄₄ O ₈	544.6 8	545.3
1h		98	3.19	C ₃₄ H ₄₈ O ₁₀	616.3 2	616.3 2
1i		100	0.96	C ₃₁ H ₄₄ O ₁₁	592.6 7	593.4
1j		98	1.28	C ₃₁ H ₄₂ O ₁₂	606.6 6	607.3
1k		100	1.18	C ₂₇ H ₄₀ NO ₉ P	553.5 8	554.1
1l		100	0.55	C ₂₇ H ₄₁ NO ₁₂ P ₂	633.5 6	634.0
1m		100	1.15	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ Na ₂ O 8P	484.3 9	590.3

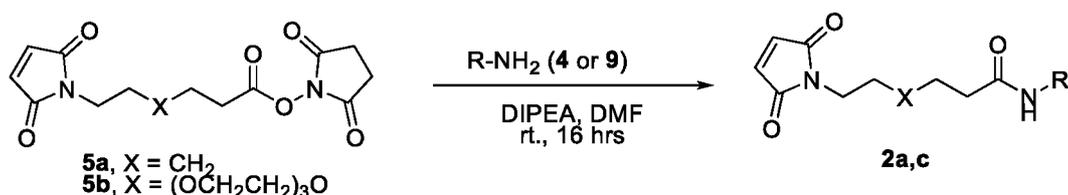
#	Structure	HPL C purit y	cLog P	MF	MW (Cal.)	MS (M+ H)
100		100	2.44	C ₂₅ H ₃₂ F ₂ O ₆	466.5 1	467
101a		>95	2.40	C ₂₉ H ₄₀ F ₂ N ₂ O ₇ .C ₂ HF ₃ O ₂	663.6 6	567
101b		>95	2.63	C ₃₀ H ₄₂ F ₂ N ₂ O ₇ .C ₂ HF ₃ O ₂	678.6 9	581
101c		100	3.34	C ₃₂ H ₄₆ F ₂ N ₂ O ₇ .C ₂ HF ₃ O ₂	722.7 4	609
101d		100	2.46	C ₃₀ H ₄₀ F ₂ N ₂ O ₇	578.6 4	579
102c		>95	3.47	C ₂₈ H ₃₉ NO ₇ S	533.6 8	531
102d		>95	3.69	C ₂₉ H ₄₁ NO ₇ S	547.7 1	548
102e		>95	3.17	C ₂₈ H ₃₇ F ₂ NO 7S	569.6 6	570

#	Structure	HPL C purity	cLog P	MF	MW (Cal.)	MS (M+H)
102f		>95	3.40	C ₂₉ H ₃₉ F ₂ NO ₇ S	583.69	584
103a		98	1.58	C ₂₈ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₇	516.64	517
103b		98	1.29	C ₂₈ H ₃₈ F ₂ N ₂ O ₇	552.62	553
104a		>90	3.67	C ₃₅ H ₅₀ F ₂ N ₂ O ₈	664.79	665
104b		>95	2.19	C ₃₄ H ₄₈ F ₂ N ₂ O ₉	666.76	667

Scheme 2. Synthesis of VC-PAB Spacer-Budesonide



General procedure A for synthesis of MC-Spacer-Budesonide (2a & 2c)

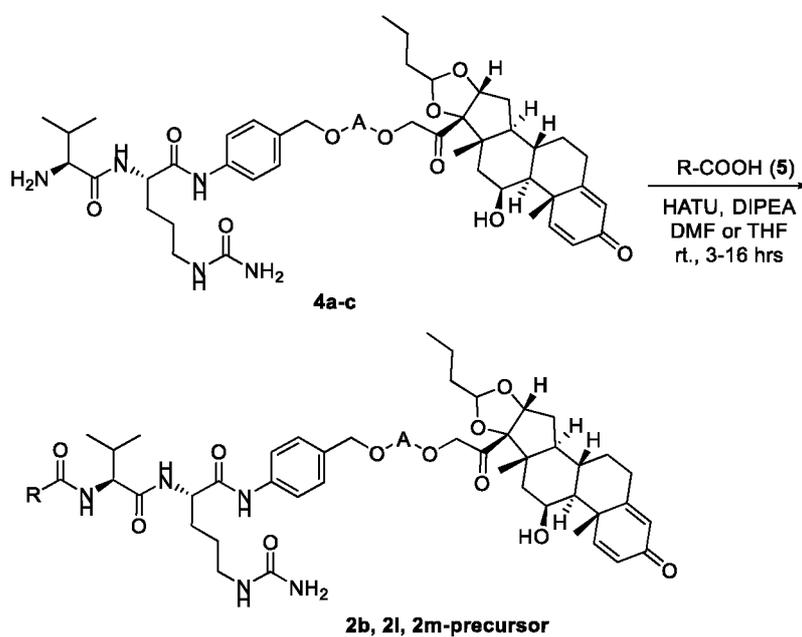


[00318] To a solution of vcPAB-Budesonide (**4a** A = CO, 1.0 equiv.) or amine **9** (1.0 equiv.) in Scheme 2 in DMF (*ca.* 1 mL per 10 mg amine) were added activated NHS ester **5** (1.5-3.0 equiv.) in the table below and DIPEA (2.0 equiv.) at RT. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight when NHS ester and most of amine were consumed according to LCMS spectra. After filtration, the reaction solution was directly purified by prep-HPLC or reversed phase flash chromatography to give the desired amide **2** (*ca.* 17% yield) as a white solid.

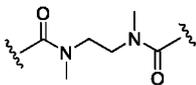
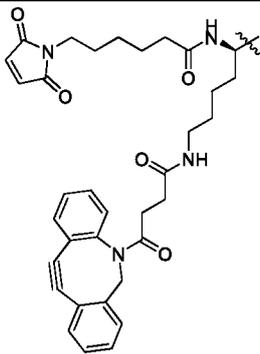
Amines		Activated ester 5		Base/reagents	Solvent	Time (hr)	Purification	Product 2
4a^c	50 mg, 56 μmol	5a	28 mg, 91 μmol	DIPEA (23 mg, 0.18 mmol)	DMF (3 mL)	16	Prep-HPLC (method A)	2a (10 mg, 17%)
rxn solution of 9		5b	8.8 mg, 20 μmol	DIPEA (4.0 mg, 31 μmol)	DMF (1 mL)	16	Prep-HPLC (method A)	2c (3.5 mg, 4%)

c. TFA salt

General procedure B for synthesis of amides **2b**, **2l**, **2m**-precursor from acid



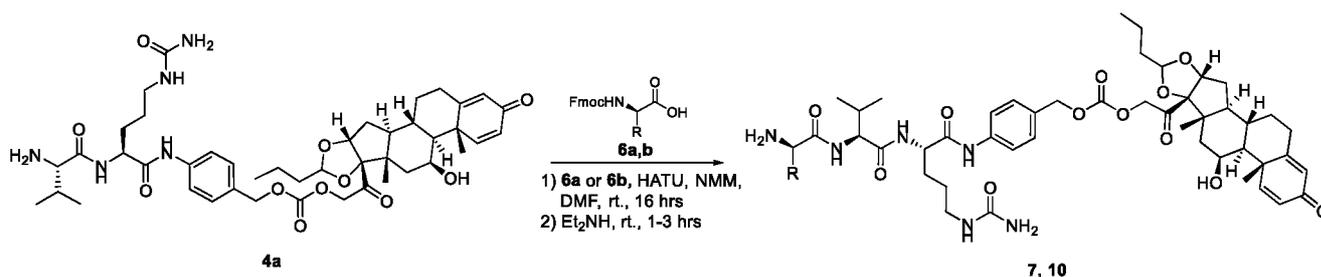
Products	Amines	Acids	A	R
2b	4a	5c		
2l	4c	5d		

Products	Amines	Acids	A	R
2m - precursor	4c	5e		

[00319] To a solution of acid **5** (1.0-1.5 equiv.) in DMF or DCM or THF (1 mL per 5 mg **5**) were added DIPEA (2.0-5.0 equiv.) and HATU (1.4-2.2 equiv.) at RT. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 0.5-1 hour before the vcPAB-Budesonide (**4**, 1.0 equiv.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 3-16 hours until the amine was totally consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was filtered through membrane and the filtration was then separated by prep-HPLC or reversed phase flash chromatography to give the amide **2** (21-54% yield) as a white solid. In the table below are additional details.

Amines		acid		Base/reagents	Solvent	Time (hr)	Purification	Product 2
4b	10 mg, 11 μ mol	5c	10 mg, 18 μ mol	DIPEA (6.2 mg, 48 μ mol) HATU (9.0 mg, 24 μ mol)	DMF (1 mL)	16	Prep-HPLC (method B)	2b (3.0 mg, 21%)
4c	58 mg, 61 μ mol	5c	37 mg, 67 μ mol	DIPEA (15 mg, 0.12 mmol) HATU (34 mg, 89 μ mol)	DMF (5 mL)	3	Prep-HPLC (method B)	2i (21 mg, 24%)
4c	8.9 mg, 9.4 μ mol	5d	6.3 mg, 14 μ mol	DIPEA (3.6 mg, 27 μ mol) HATU (8.0 mg, 20 μ mol)	DMF (1 mL)	16	Prep-HPLC (method B)	2l (7 mg, 54%)
4c	20 mg, 21 μ mol	5e	13 mg, 21 μ mol	DIPEA (8.0 mg, 62 μ mol) HATU (12 mg, 31 μ mol)	THF (5 mL)	16	Prep-HPLC (method A)	2m - precursor (5 mg)

General procedure C for synthesis of intermediate 7 and 10



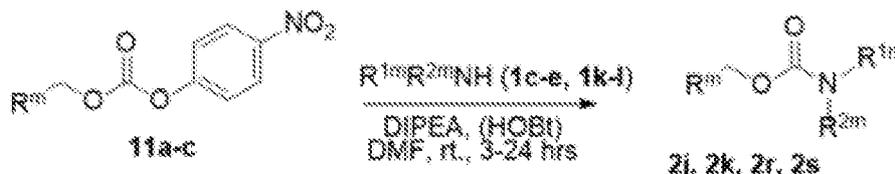
Fmoc-Aminoacid 6	Product	R
6a	7	
6b	10	

[00320] To a solution of intermediate **6** (1.2-1.4 equiv.) in DMF was added HATU (1.5-1.7 equiv.) at RT. The solution obtained was stirred at RT for an hour. To this suspension were added a solution of vcPAB-budesonide (**4a**, 1.0 equiv.) in DMF (0.10 mL per mg of **4a**) and subsequently NMM (2.3-3.0 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours and turned clear. The reaction was monitored by LCMS until compound **4a** was totally consumed. To the reaction mixture was then added diethylamine (excess), and the resulting mixture was then stirred at RT for 1-3 hours until Fmoc was removed according to LCMS. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **7** (18% yield from compound **4a**) or purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **10** (5% yield) as a white solid. In the table below are additional details.

Amines		Intermediate 6		Base/reagents	Solvent	Time	Purification	Product
4a	60 mg, 64 μmol	6a	46 mg, 86 μmol	NMM (15 mg, 0.15 mmol) HATU (41 mg, 0.11 mmol) then Et ₂ NH (0.5 mL)	DMF (3 mL)	16 hrs then 3 hrs	Prep-HPLC (method A)	7 (13 mg, 18%)
4a	0.19 g, 0.20	6b	0.15 g, 0.24 mmol	NMM (61 mg, 0.60 mmol) HATU (0.11 g,	DMF (5 mL)	16 hrs then 1 hr	Prep-HPLC (method B)	10 (13 mg, 5%)

Amines		Intermediate 6		Base/reagents	Solvent	Time	Purification	Product
	mmol			0.29 mmol) then Et ₂ NH (1 mL)				

General procedure D for synthesis of carbamates 2j, 2k, 2r, and 2s



[00321] The mixture was stirred at RT for 3-24 hours until **PNP activated ester** was totally consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was filtered through membrane and the filtrate was separated directly by prep-HPLC to give compound **2** (with or without diastereoisomers, 11-63% yield) as a white solid(s). In the table below are additional details.

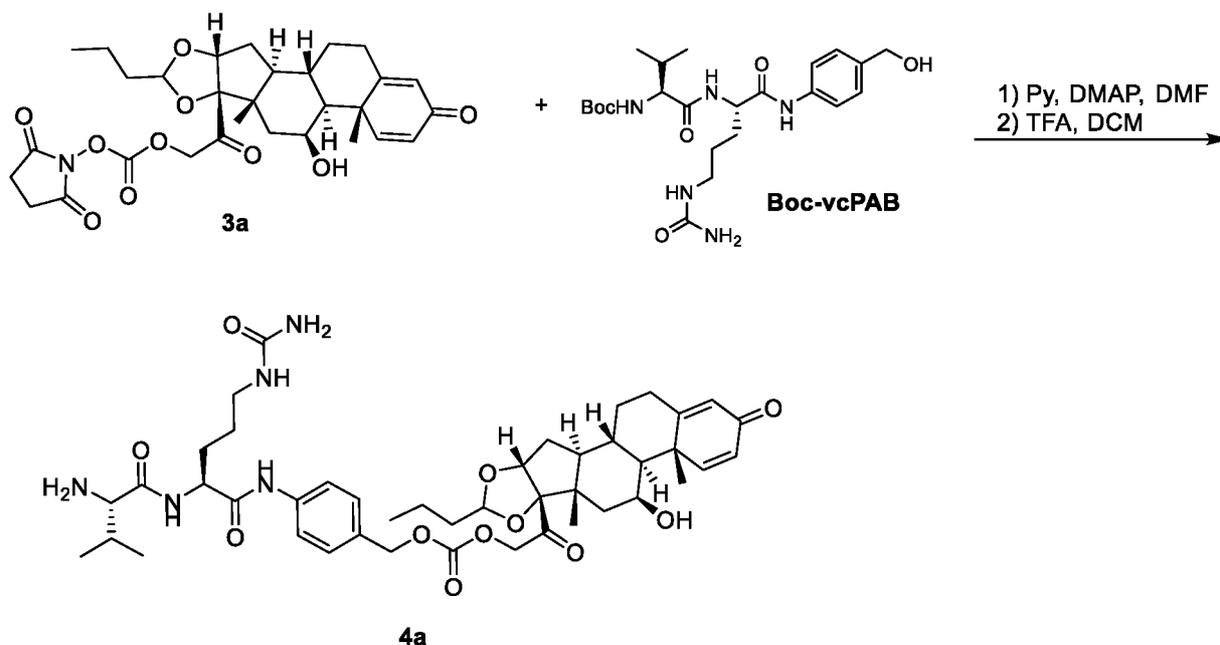
Spacer-budesonide 21		Activated ester 23		Base/reagents	Solvent	Time (hr)	Purification	Product 2
1e	15 mg, 28 μ mol	11a	15 mg, 20 μ mol	DIPEA (12 mg, 93 μ mol) HOBt (4.0 mg, 30 μ mol)	DMF (1 mL)	12	Prep-HPLC (method A)	2j (3.0 mg, 13%)
1d	20 mg, 37 μ mol	11a	22 mg, 30 μ mol	DIPEA (12 mg, 93 μ mol) HOBt (6.0 mg, 44 μ mol)	DMF (1 mL)	12	Prep-HPLC (method A)	2k-A (3.3 mg, 10%) 2k-B (4.1 mg, 12%)
1k	50 mg, 90 μ mol	11c	30 mg, 95 μ mol	DIPEA (50 mg, 0.39 mmol)	DMF (1 mL)	3	Prep-HPLC (method B)	2r (40 mg, yield 61%)

Synthesis of 2a-d

[00322] Budesonide-Linkers **2a-d** were prepared from three approaches according to Scheme 2. The first approach was directly amide coupling reactions from vcPAB-Budesonide (**4a**), which was obtained from the activated ester of budesonide **3a** with linkers **5**. The second approach was via initial amide coupling reactions from vcPAB-Budesonide (**4a**) with intermediate **6a** to generate Budesonide-Linkers **7**, followed by 3+2 cyclization with galactose-

azide (**8a**) to generate intermediates **9**, and finally by secondary amide coupling reactions with **5**. The third approach was via first amide coupling reactions of **4** with intermediate **6b**, followed by amide formation with **5b** and sequentially deprotection of acetone to give **2d**.

Intermediate 4a

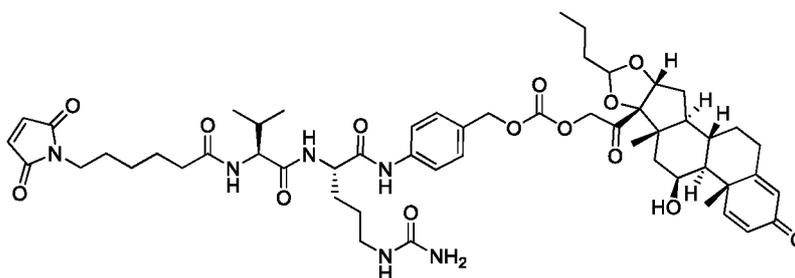


[00323] 1.4 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) were added Boc-vc-PAB (**12a**) [WO2008/34124 A2] (0.59 g, 1.2 mmol), DMAP (0.30 g, 2.4 mmol) and pyridine (0.29 g, 3.7 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours until **3a** was totally consumed according to LCMS. The reaction mixture was directly purified by reversed phase flash chromatography (50-80% acetonitrile in water) to give intermediate **Boc-4a** (0.74 g, yield 38%, ESI m/z : 936 ($M + H$)⁺) as a white solid, which was dissolved in DCM (40 mL). To 5 mL of the DCM solution (containing 94 mg **Boc-4a**) was added TFA (0.5 mL) dropwise at 0 °C. After stirred at RT for 1.5 hours until the **Boc-4a** was consumed, which was monitored by LCMS, the resulting mixture was concentrated in vacuo to give crude title product **4a** (83 mg, yield 34% from budesonide) as its TFA salt as colorless oil, which can be used without purification for next step synthesis. 20 mg of the crude **4a** was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give pure **4a** (8 mg) as free base for plasma stability test. ESI m/z : 836 ($M + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.17 (s, 1H), 8.12 (br s, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 3H), 6.17 (d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.97 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 5.22-5.01 (m, 4H), 4.89-4.62 (m, 3H), 4.53-4.40 (m, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 3.09-2.87 (m, 3H), 2.36-2.22 (m, 1H),

2.14-1.87 (m, 4H), 1.81 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.75 (s, 2H), 1.62-1.52 (m, 4H), 1.51-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.19 (m, 8H), 1.18-0.92 (m, 2H), 0.92-0.82 (m, 9H), 0.78 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H) ppm.

Example 2a

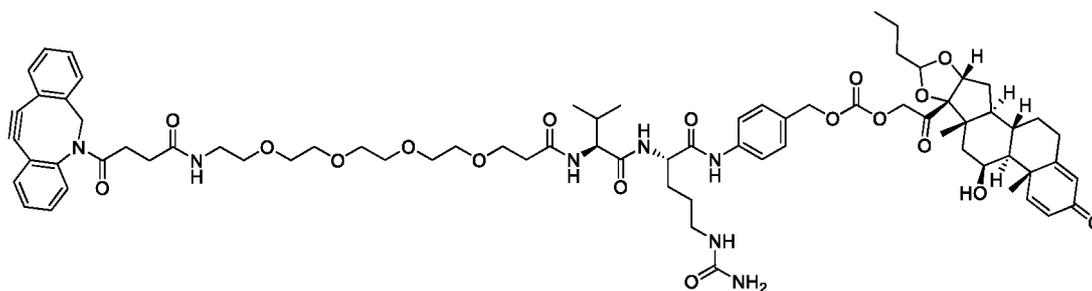
N-(1*S*)-3-(1*S*)-3-(Carbamoylamino)-3-(3-(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-2,9,10,13,18-oxoethoxy)carbonyloxy)methyl]phenyl)hexanamide (2a)



[00324] Following the general procedure A, the title compound **2a** (10 mg, 17% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 1029 ($M + H$)⁺. Anal. HPLC: 92.5%, Retention time: 7.66 min (method A).

Example 2b

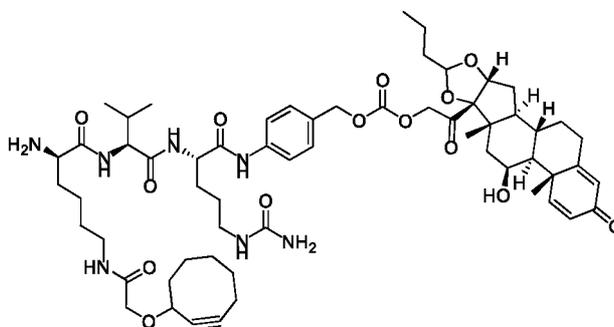
N-(1*S*)-3-(1*S*)-3-(Carbamoylamino)-3-(3-(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-2,9,10,13,18-oxoethoxy)carbonyloxy)methyl]phenyl)hexanamide (2b)



[00325] Following the general procedure B, the title compound **2b** (3.0 mg, 21% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 686 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.05 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.66-7.59 (m, 3H), 7.52-7.27 (m, 9H), 6.17 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.03-5.95 (m, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.79-5.74 (m, 1H), 5.43 (s, 2H), 5.22-4.99 (m, 6H), 4.88-4.84 (m, 1H), 4.84-4.60 (m, 2H), 4.42-4.34 (m, 1H), 4.33-4.26 (m, 1H), 4.26-4.20 (m, 1H), 3.65-3.55 (m, 3H), 3.48-3.44 (m, 12H), 3.32-3.26 (m, 2H), 3.12-2.91 (m, 4H), 2.63-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.19 (m, 3H), 2.03-1.94 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.22 (m, 14H), 1.03-0.82 (m, 15H) ppm. Anal. HPLC: 96.9%, Retention time: 8.10 min (method B).

Example 2c

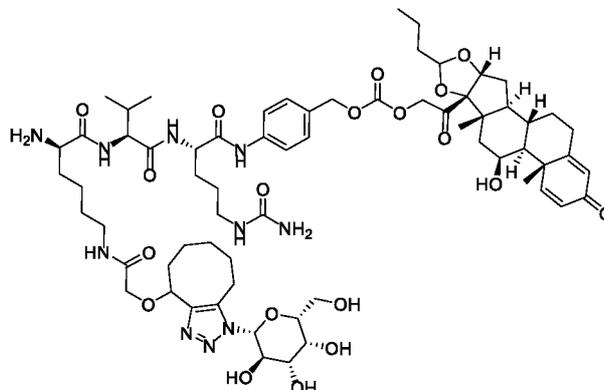
(2R)-2-Amino-N-[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[[[(2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)oxy]methyl]phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]-6-[2-(cyclooct-2-yn-1-yloxy)acetamido]hexanamide (7)



[00326] ESI m/z : 565 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.17-10.00 (m, 1H), 8.47-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.69-7.57 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.26 (m, 3H), 6.17 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 5.23-5.01 (m, 4H), 4.88-4.61 (m, 3.4H), 4.43-4.16 (m, 4.6H), 3.85 (d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.73 (d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.23-3.18 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.90 (m, 4H), 2.33-2.18 (m, 3H), 2.18-2.04 (m, 3H), 2.03-1.66 (m, 10H), 1.64-1.50 (m, 7H), 1.49-1.22 (m, 13H), 1.17-0.90 (m, 4H), 0.90-0.79 (m, 12H) ppm.

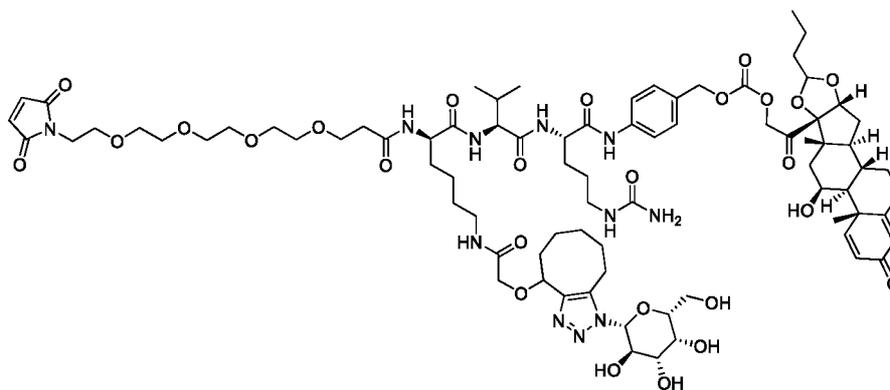
(2R)-2-Amino-N-[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[[[(2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-

oxoethoxy}carbonyl)oxy]methyl]phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]-6-[2-({1-[(2*R*,3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]-1*H*,4*H*,5*H*,6*H*,7*H*,8*H*,9*H*-cycloocta[d][1,2,3]triazol-4-yl)oxy)acetamido]hexanamide (9)



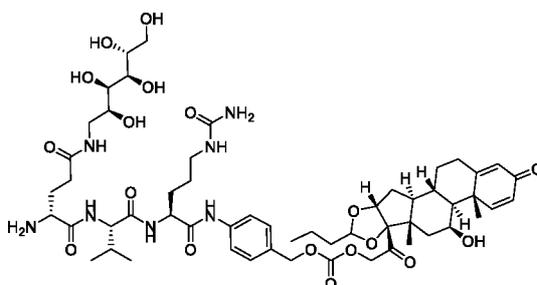
[00327] After filtered, the resulting solution of **9** was directly used directly for the next step. ESI m/z : 667 ($M/2 + H$)⁺

N-[(1*R*)-1-[(1*S*)-1-[(1*S*)-4-(Carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[[2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-5 λ gigfgpc-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)oxy]methyl]phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]-5-[2-({1-[(2*R*,3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]-4*H*,5*H*,6*H*,7*H*,8*H*,9*H*-cycloocta[d][1,2,3]triazol-4-yl)oxy)acetamido]pentyl]-1-(2,5-dioxopyrrol-1-yl)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amide (Mc-PEG4-*N*(sugar-COT)Lys-vc-PAB-Budesonide) (2c)



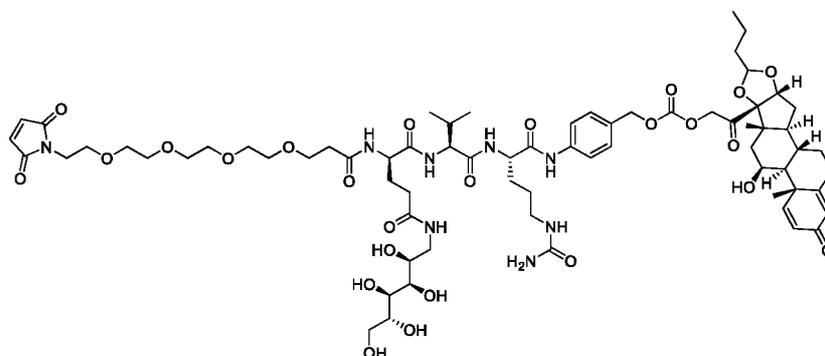
[00328] ESI m/z : 831 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.73 (s, 1H), 8.21-8.07 (m, 3H), 7.94-7.82 (m, 1H), 7.71-7.59 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.26 (m, 4H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 6.17 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.09-5.98 (m, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.56-5.28 (m, 4H), 5.25-5.01 (m, 4H), 4.90-

(2R)-2-Amino-N-[(1S)-1-[(1S)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[(2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl)-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)oxy]methyl}phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]-N'-[(2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl]pentanediamide (10A)



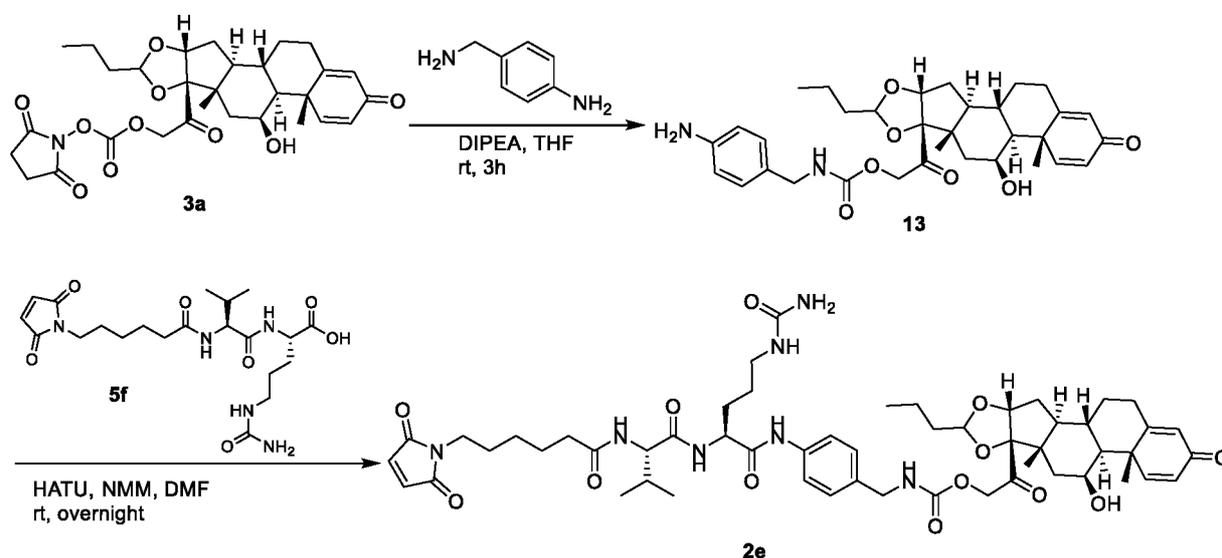
[00330] To a mixture of compound **10** (13 mg, 11 μ mol) in DCM (1 mL) was added TFA (1 mL) dropwise. The mixture was stirred at RT for an hour which was monitored by LCMS. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* to give crude de-protection product **10A** (13 mg) as a light yellow oil, which was used for the next step without further purification. ESI *m/z*: 565 (*M*/2 + H)⁺.

(2R)-N-[(1S)-1-[(1S)-4-(Carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[(2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl)-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)oxy]methyl}phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]-2-[1-(2,5-dioxopyrrol-1-yl)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-N'-[(2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl]pentanediamide (2d)



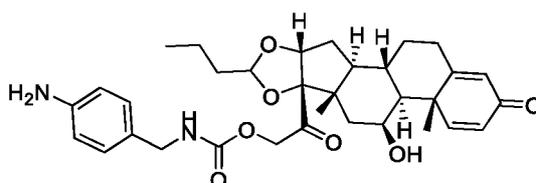
[00331] Following the general procedure A, the title compound **2d** (3.5 mg, 1% total yield from **4a**) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 829.7 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.10 (s, 0.25H), 9.79 (s, 0.75H), 8.22 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.69-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.02 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.17 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.03-5.97 (m, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.46-5.40 (m, 2H), 5.35-5.02 (m, 4H), 4.89-4.61 (m, 4H), 4.50-4.45 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.16 (m, 7H), 3.65-3.37 (m, 21H), 3.07-2.90 (m, 3H), 2.44-2.23 (m, 4H), 2.17-1.93 (m, 6H), 1.90-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.62-1.20 (m, 15H), 1.06-0.76 (m, 15H) ppm. Anal. HPLC: >99%, Retention time: 6.40 min (method A).

Scheme 3. Synthesis of 2e



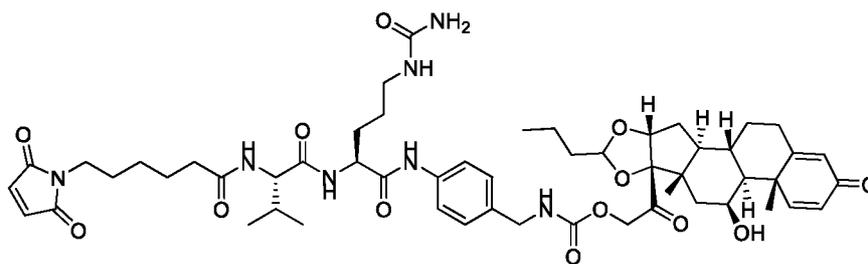
Example 2e

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-[(4-aminophenyl)methyl]carbamate (**13**)



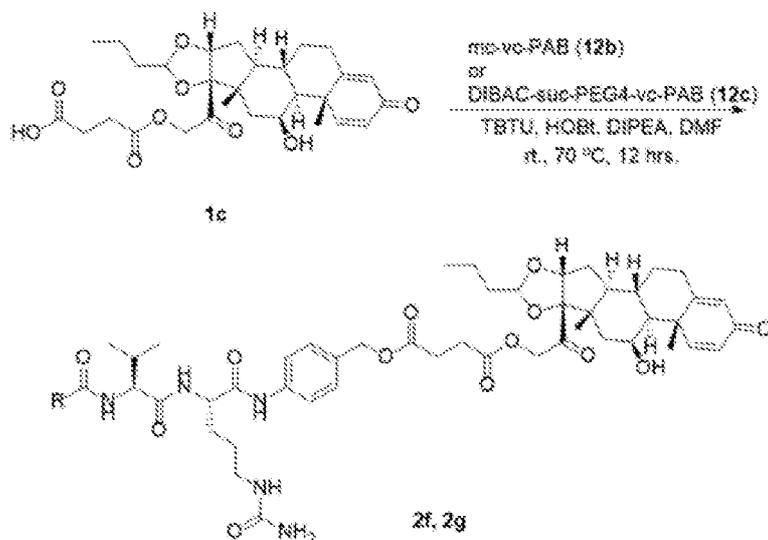
[00332] To a solution of 4-aminobenzylamine (9.7 mg, 79 μmol) and DIPEA (12 mg, 93 μmol) in THF (10 mL) was added a solution of **3a** (24 mg, 44 μmol) in THF (5.0 mL) dropwise at RT. The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hours until **3a** was totally consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and residue was purified via prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **13** (5.6 mg, yield 22%) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 579.2 ($M + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD_{d4}) δ 7.48-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.28 (m, 2H), 6.27-6.24 (m, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 5.22 (m, 1H), 5.12-5.11 (m, 1H), 4.96 (m, 1H), 4.86-4.81 (m, 2H), 4.66 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.35 (m, 3H), 2.66-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.10 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.60 (m, 6H), 1.53-1.36 (m, 6H), 1.09-0.92 (m, 7H) ppm.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-({4-[(2*S*)-5-(carbamoylamino)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl}methyl)carbamate (2e**)**



[00333] To a mixture of MC-VC-OH **5f** (WO2014/191578 A1) (5.7 mg, 12 μmol) in dry DMF (1.5 mL) were added HATU (4.6 mg, 12 μmol) and NMM (4.0 mg, 40 μmol) at RT. The mixture was stirred at RT for 10 minutes before compound **13** (4.7 mg, 8.1 μmol) was added into the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. Compound **13** was totally consumed and desired product was detected as major product according to LCMS. The mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC to give title compound **2e** (2.9 mg, yield 35%) as a white solid. ES m/z : 1029.1 ($M + H$)⁺, 514.7 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. Anal. HPLC: >99%, Retention time: 7.54 min (method A).

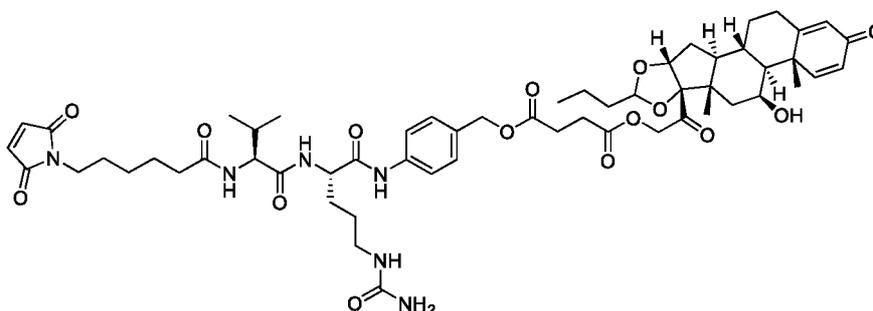
Scheme 4. Synthesis of linker-spacer-budesonide (via ester) 2f & 2g



Compd #	R
2f	MC
2g	DIBAC-suc-PEG4

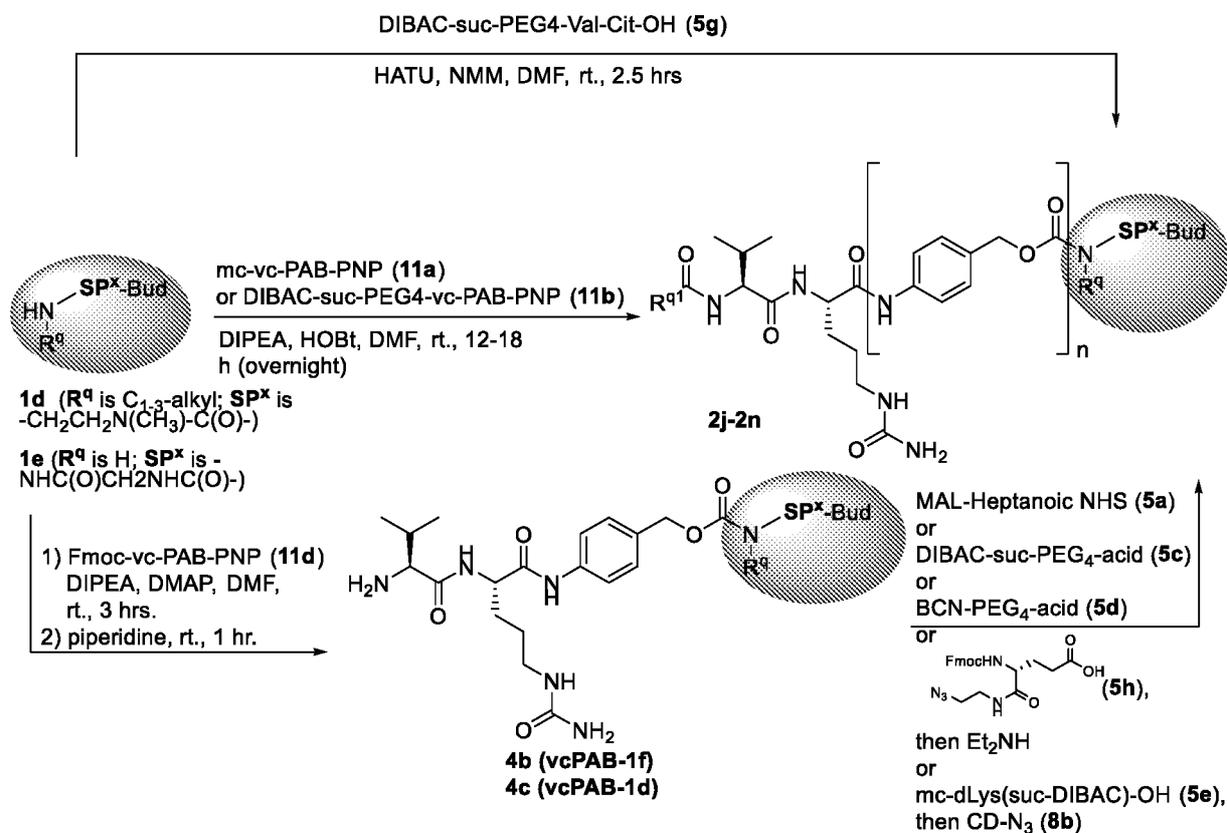
Example 2f

1-{4-[(2S)-5-(Carbamoylamino)-2-[(2S)-2-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl}methyl 4-{2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl} butanedioate (2f)



[00334] To a solution of **1c** (20 mg, 38 μmol) in DMF (2 mL) were added MC-VCPAB (**12b**, 0.11 g, 0.19 mmol), TBTU (63 mg, 0.19 mmol), HOBT (26 mg, 0.19 mmol) and DIPEA (41 mg, 0.19 mmol) at RT. The resulting mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 12 hours. No more product **2f** was formed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was directly

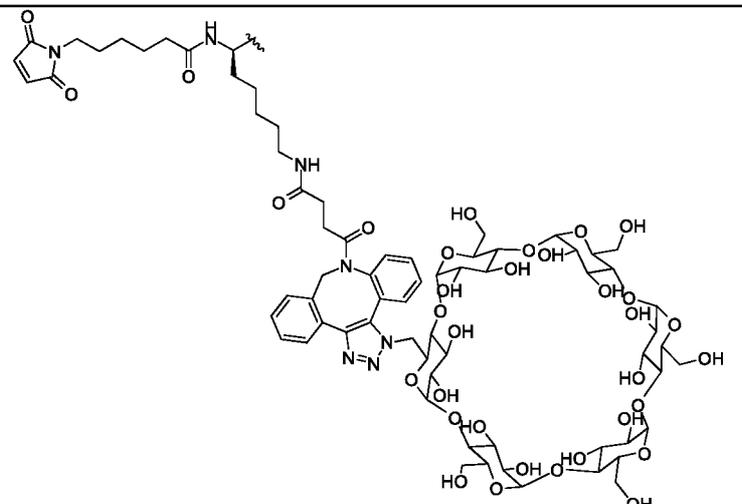
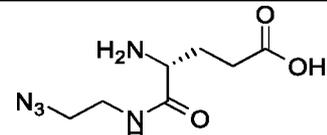
Scheme 5. Synthesis of linker-spacer-budesonide 2j-2n (via amide or carbamate)



[00336] In Scheme 5, Bud refers to budesonide.

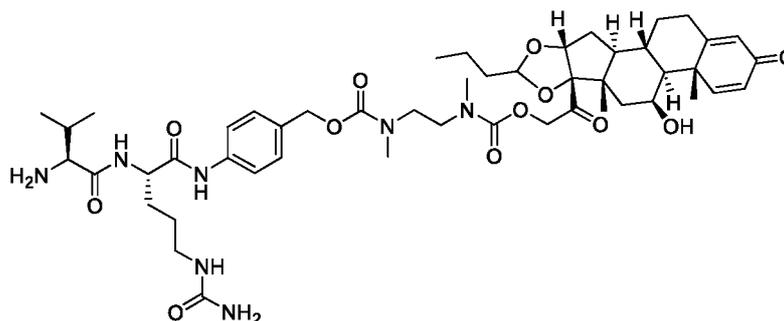
[00337] Most Budesonide-Linkers (**2**) having VC-PAB moiety were synthesized from three approaches via amide or carbamate (Scheme 5). The compounds **1d**, **1e** were separately conjugated with linkers by amide coupling to give amide or carbamate (Scheme 5). In the table below are additional details.

Compd No	R^q in 2j , 2k , 2l , 2m , 2n	n in 2j-n	R^q -NH-Spacer-Budesonide
2j		1	1e
2k		1	1d
2l		1	1d

Compd No	R ^{q1} in 2j, 2k, 2l, 2m, 2n	n in 2j-n	R ^q -NH-Spacer-Budesonide
2m		1	1d
2n		1	1d

Intermediate 4c

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[[{(4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl)methoxy)carbonyl](methylamino)ethyl)-*N*-methylcarbamate (4c)

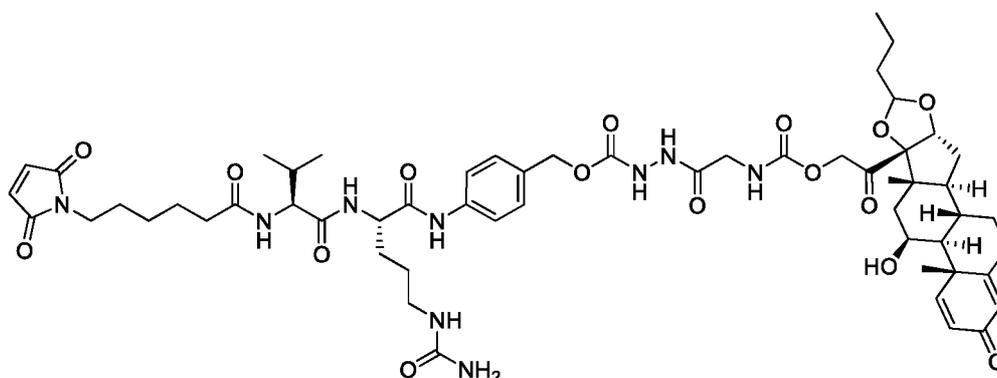


[00338] To a solution of compound **1d** (40 mg, 73 μ mol) in DMF (3 mL) were added Fmoc-vcPAB-PNP (**11d**, 60 mg, 78 μ mol), DMAP (9.0 mg, 74 μ mol) and DIPEA (20 mg, 0.16 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours until most of starting materials were consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. To the reaction mixture was then added piperidine (1 mL). After stirred at room temperature for an hour until

the de-Fmoc reaction was completed, which was monitored by LCMS, the reaction mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **4c** (9.0 mg, yield 13%, the 2nd peak in LC) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 951 ($M + H$)⁺, 973 ($M + Na$)⁺.

Example 2j

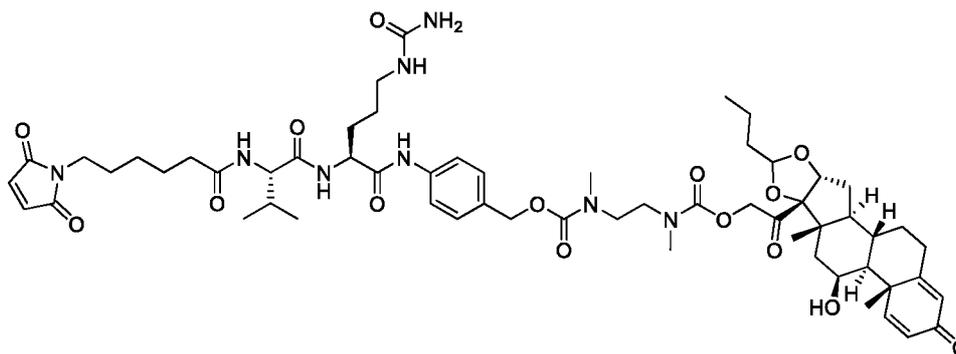
2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-({*N*'-[(4-[(2*S*)-5-(carbamoylamino)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl)methoxy]carbonyl]hydrazinecarbonyl)methyl)c arbamate (2j)



[00339] ESI m/z : 1144.3 ($M + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.02 (s, 1H), 9.77 (s, 1H), 9.18 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.61-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.01 (s, 2H), 6.19-6.16 (m, 1H), 6.00-5.92 (m, 2H), 5.05-5.00 (m, 2H), 4.95-4.85 (m, 2H), 4.71-4.62 (m, 2H), 4.40-4.17 (m, 3H), 3.71-3.58 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.39 (m, 2H), 3.06-2.89 (m, 3H), 2.33-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.07 (m, 3H), 2.02-1.91 (m, 3H), 1.81-1.75 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.44 (m, 11H), 1.42-1.20 (m, 6H), 1.19-1.12 (m, 4H), 1.00-0.92 (m, 2H), 0.88-0.81 (m, 10H) ppm.

Example 2k

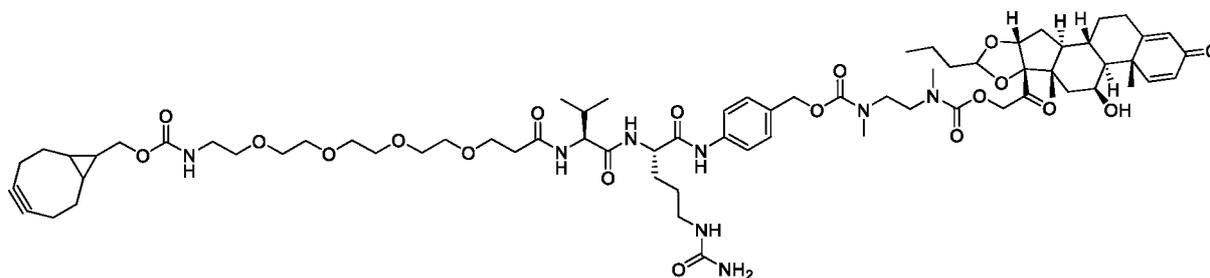
2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[[{(4-[(2*S*)-5-(carbamoylamino)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl)methoxy)carbonyl](methyl)amino)ethyl)-*N*-methylcarbamate (2k-A and 2k-B)



[00340] Following the general procedure D, the title compounds **2k-A** (3.3 mg, yield 10%, the second peak in LC) and **2k-B** (4.1 mg, yield 12%, the first peak in LC) as diastereoisomers were obtained as white solids. **2k-A**: ESI *m/z*: 1143.4 (*M* + *H*)⁺, Retention time: 1.70 min (method A). **2k-B**: ESI *m/z*: 1143.4 (*M* + *H*)⁺, Retention time: 1.65 min (method A).

Example 2l

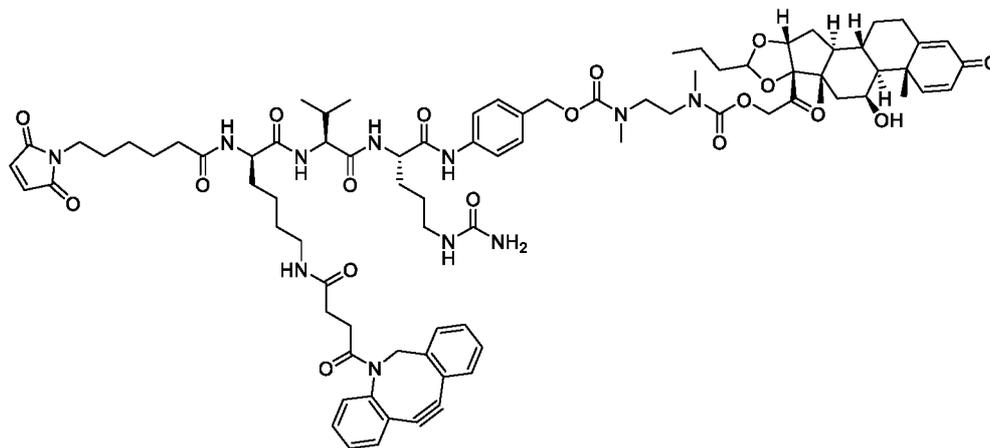
Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl *N*-(14-[[{(1*S*)-1-[[{(1*S*)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[[{(2-[[{(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)carbonyl](methyl)amino)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]-3,6,9,12-tetraoxatetradecan-1-yl)carbamate (2l)



[00341] ESI m/z: 687.5 (M/2 + H)⁺, 1396.8 (M + Na)⁺ (50%), ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD_{d4}) j 7.66 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 5.15-5.05 (m, 2H), 4.87-4.62 (m, 4H), 4.53(s, 1H), 4.46(s, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.83-3.72 (m, 2H), 3.66-3.60 (m, 12H), 3.56-3.52 (m, 3H), 3.49-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 3.25-3.09 (m, 3H), 3.02-2.96 (m, 4H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.72-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.58 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 2.31-2.10 (m, 9H), 2.01-1.91 (m, 3H), 1.81-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.63 (s, 7H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.48-1.30 (m, 4H), 1.11 (s, 1H), 1.02-0.91 (m, 15H) ppm. Anal. HPLC: > 99.9%, Retention time: 9.40 min (method A).

Example 2m

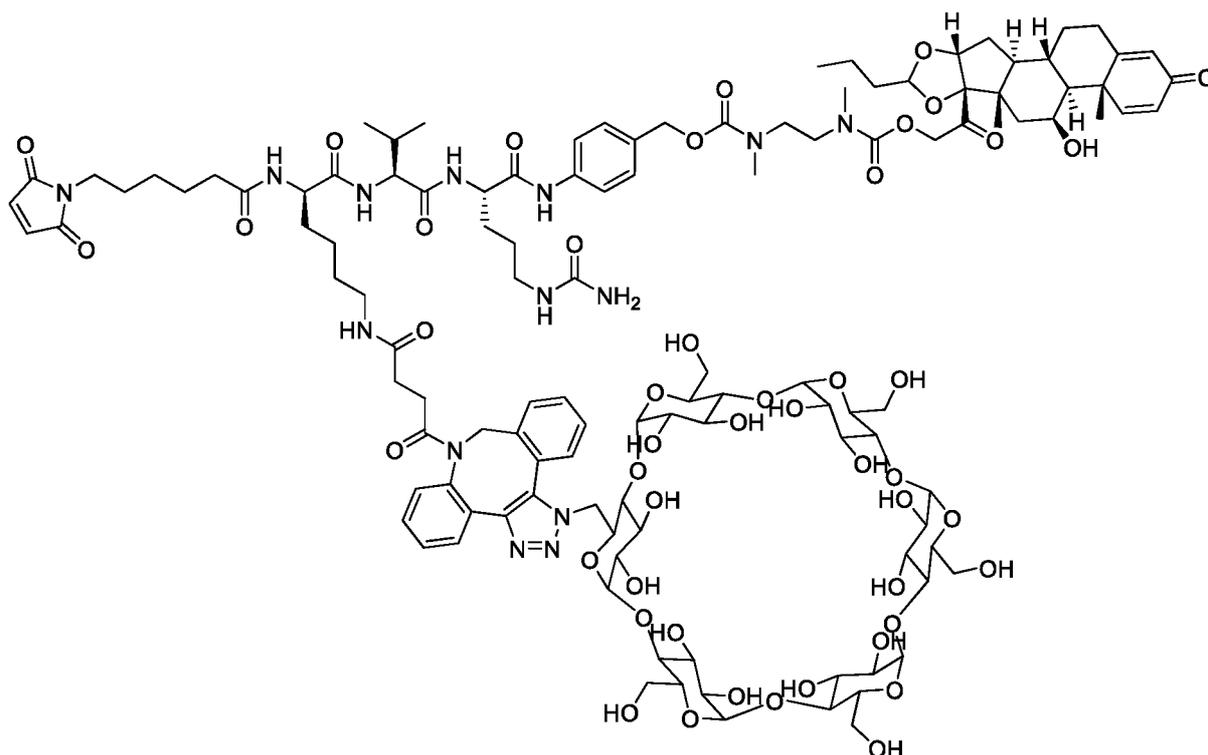
2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[[{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*R*)-6-(4-{2-azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl]-4-oxobutanamido)-2-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido]hexanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl}methoxy)carbonyl](methyl amino)ethyl)-*N*-methylcarbamate (2m-precursor)



[00342] Following the general procedure B, the crude compound **2m-precursor** (the precursor of **2m**) (5 mg) was obtained as light yellow oil, which was used directly for the next step. ESI m/z: 780 (M/2 + H)⁺

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[[{4-[(2*S*)-5-

(carbamoylamino)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*R*)-2-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido]-6-[4-(3-[[31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42-dodecahydroxy-10,15,20,25,30-pentakis(hydroxymethyl)-2,4,7,9,12,14,17,19,22,24,27,29-dodecaoxaheptacyclo[26.2.2.2^{3,6}.2^{8,11}.2^{13,16}.2^{18,21}.2^{23,26}]dotetracontan-5-yl)methyl]-3,4,5,13-tetraazatetracyclo[13.4.0.0^{2,6}.0^{7,12}]nonadeca-1(15),2(6),4,7(12),8,10,16,18-octaen-13-yl)-4-oxobutanamido]hexanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl)methoxy carbonyl(methyl)amino}ethyl)-*N*-methylcarbamate (**2m**)

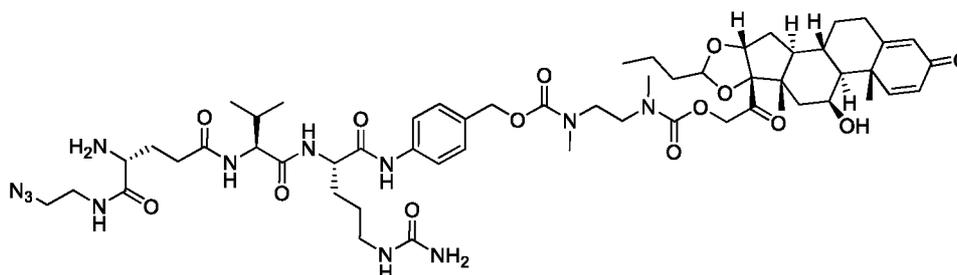


[00343] To a solution of crude **2m** (5 mg) in DMF (1 mL) was added CD-N3 (**8b**, 63 mg, 63 μ mol). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 72 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **2m** (2 mg, 4% yield from **4c**) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 1278.8 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. Anal. HPLC: 97.9%, Retention time: 6.49 min (method A).

Example 2n

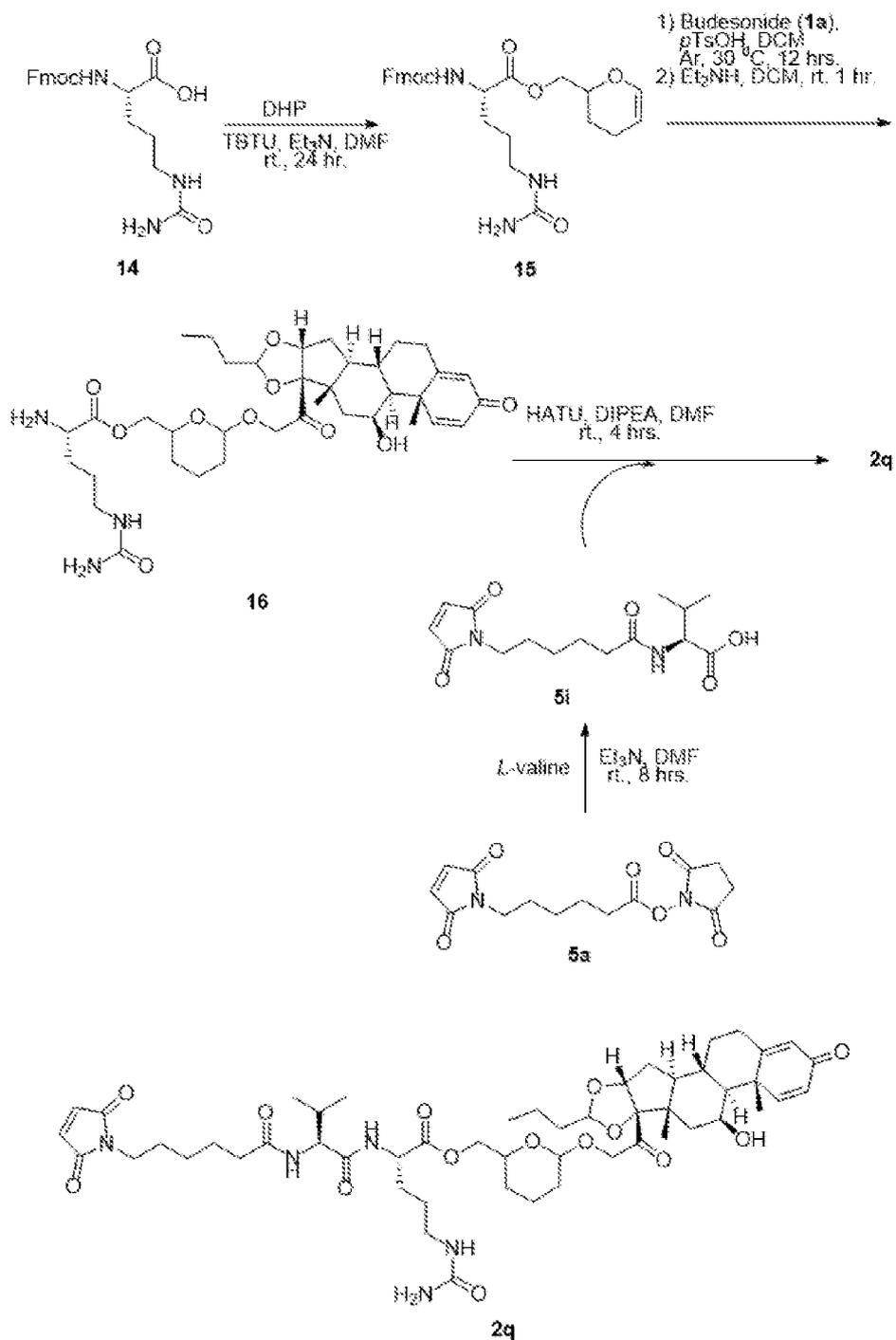
2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-2-[[{(4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[(4*R*)-4-amino-4-[(2-azidoethyl)carbamoyl]butanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-

(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl}methoxy)carbonyl](methylamino)ethyl)-*N*-methylcarbamate (**2n**)



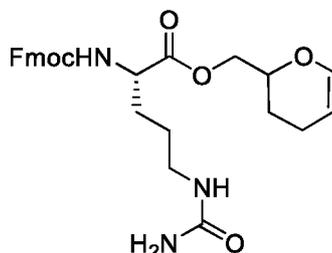
[00344] The reaction mixture was then stirred at RT overnight. Compound **4c** was totally consumed according to LCMS. The mixture was separated by prep-HPLC (method A) and after lyophilization, **Fmoc-2n** was obtained (20 mg), which was dissolved in DMF (2 mL). To the DMF solution was added diethylamine (4 drops, *c.a.* 0.08 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours until de-Fmoc reaction was completed, which was monitored by LCMS. The mixture was filtered through filter membrane and the solution was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give the title compound **2n** (10 mg, yield 8.4%) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 1147 (M + H)⁺. Anal. HPLC: 99.6%, Retention time: 5.67 min (method A); 7.72 min (method B).

Scheme 6. Synthesis of Linker-Budesonide 2q (THP analog)



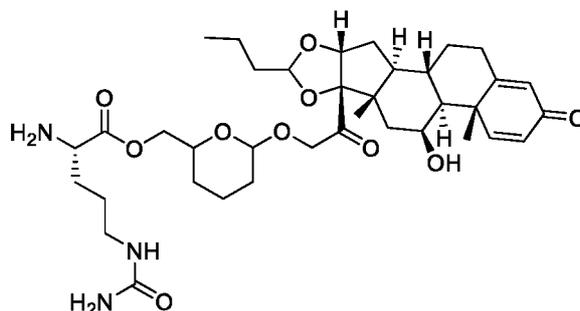
Example 2q

(2S)-(3,4-Dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)methyl 2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonylamino)-5-ureidopentanoate (15)



[00345] To a mixture of Fmoc-Cit-OH (**14**, 0.29 g, 0.73 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added DHP (0.10 mg, 0.88 mmol), TBTU (0.70 g, 2.2 mmol) and triethylamine (0.37 g, 3.7 mmol) at RT. The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 24 hours. 15% of desired mass was detected by LCMS. The reaction was quenched with water (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL x 3). The combined organic solution was washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by reversed phase flash chromatography (0-100% acetonitrile in water) to give title compound **15** (110 mg, yield 30%) as colorless oil. ESI m/z : 494 ($M + H$)⁺.

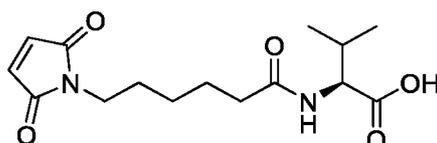
(6-{2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}oxan-2-yl)methyl (2S)-2-amino-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanoate (16)



[00346] To a solution of compound **15** (80 mg, 0.16 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (3 mL) was added a solution of budesonide (**1a**, 70 mg, 0.16 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (42 mg, 0.24 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (2 mL) by syringe under protection of argon balloon at RT. The reaction mixture was stirred at 30 °C under argon balloon for 12 hours. Most of

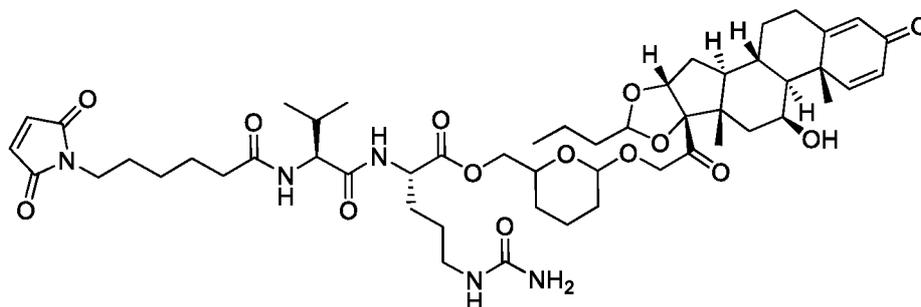
compound **15** was consumed according to LCMS. The reaction mixture was cooled to RT, and to the reaction mixture was added diethylamine (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hours until de-Fmoc reaction was completed, which was monitored by LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give the title compound **16** (17 mg, yield 31%) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 702 (M + H)⁺.

(S)-2-(6-(2,5-Dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido)-3-methylbutanoic acid (5i)



[00347] To a solution of L-valine (0.12 g, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2 mL) were added compound **5a** (0.31 g, 1.0 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 g, 5.0 mmol) at RT. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 8 hours until compound **5a** was totally consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was filtered through filtering membrane and the filtrate was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give the title compound **5i** (0.14 g, yield 46%) as colorless oil. ESI m/z: 311 (M + H)⁺.

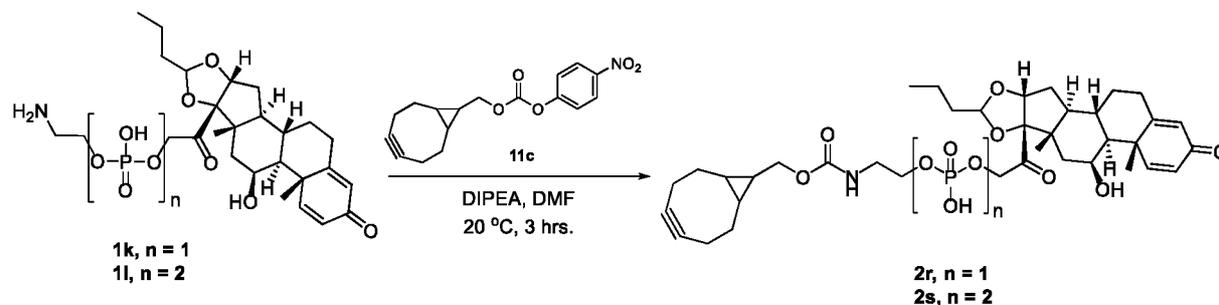
6-{2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-Hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}oxan-2-yl)methyl (2S)-5-(carbamoylamino)-2-[(2S)-2-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanoate (2q)



[00348] To a solution of compound **5i** (5.8 mg, 19 μmol) in DMF (1 mL) were added HATU (10 mg, 26 μmol) and DIPEA (6.6 mg, 51 μmol) at RT. The mixture was stirred at RT for 15 minutes, and to the solution was then added compound **16** (12 mg, 17 μmol) at RT. The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours until compound **5i** was totally consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was then filtered through filtering membrane

and the filtrate was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method A) twice to give the title compound **2q** (2 mg, yield 12%) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 995.3 ($M + H$)⁺. Anal. HPLC: 83.5%, Retention time: 10.36 min (method B).

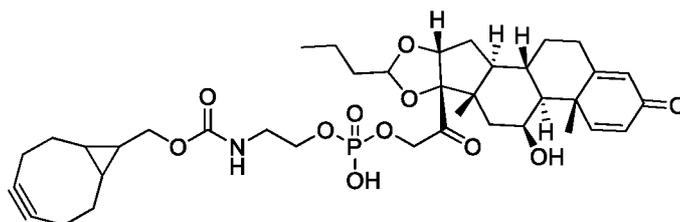
Scheme 7. Synthesis of linker-phosphate-budesonide 2r and 2s



[00349] Phosphate-budesonides were coupled with BCN-PNP (**11c**) to give BCN-phosphate-Budesonides (compound **2r** and **2s**) (scheme 7).

Example 2r

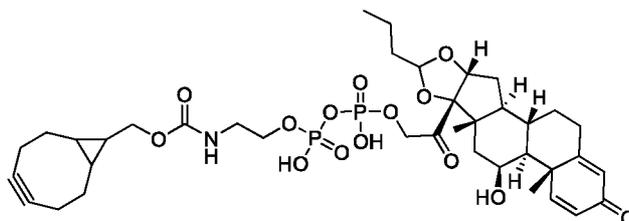
{2-[(Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethoxy}{2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}phosphinic acid (**2r**)



[00350] Following the general procedure D, compound **2r** (40 mg, 61% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 730 ($M + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD_{d4}) δ 7.49 (d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.29-6.26 (m, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.23-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.88-4.64 (m, 3H), 4.45 (dd, $J = 8.0, 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.23-4.13 (m, 2H), 3.97 (dd, $J = 11.9, 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.36 (t, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.67 (td, $J = 13.4, 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.40 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.30-1.34 (m, 23H), 1.21-0.92 (m, 10H) ppm. Anal. HPLC: > 99.9%, Retention time: 5.26 min (method B).

Example 2s

{2-[(Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethoxy}([hydroxy({2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy})phosphoryl]oxy})phosphinic acid (2s)

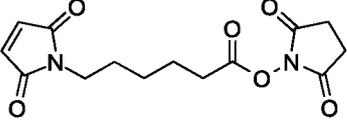
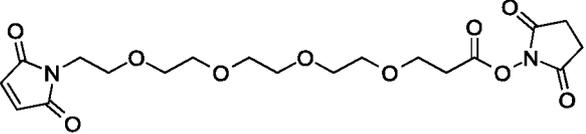
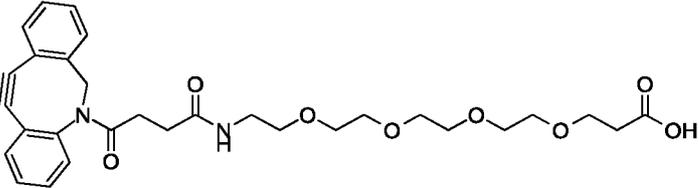
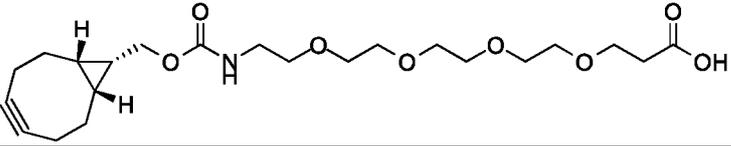
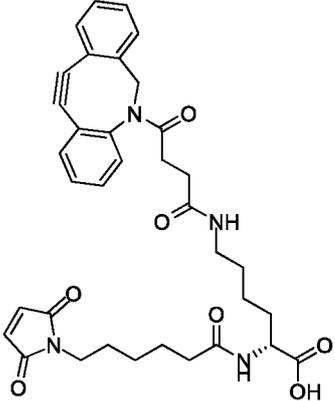
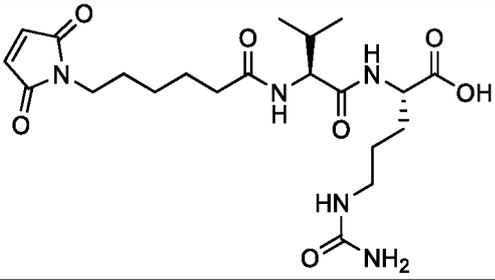
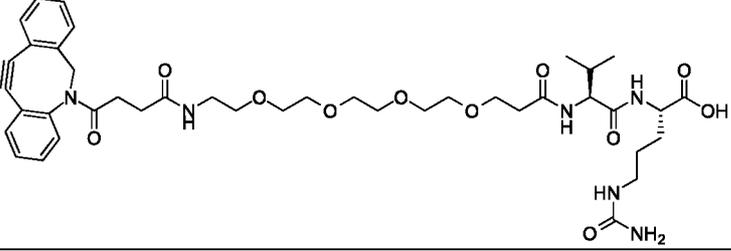
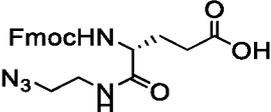


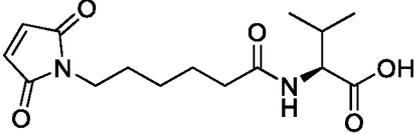
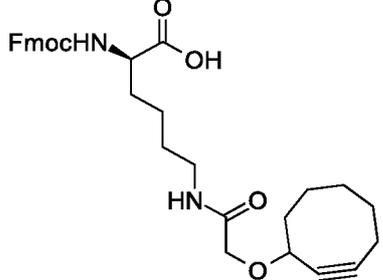
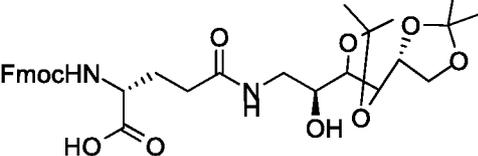
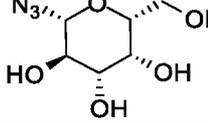
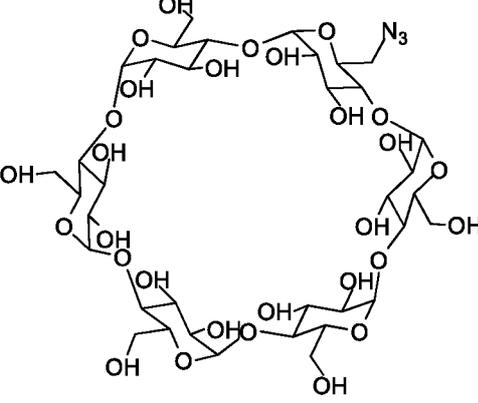
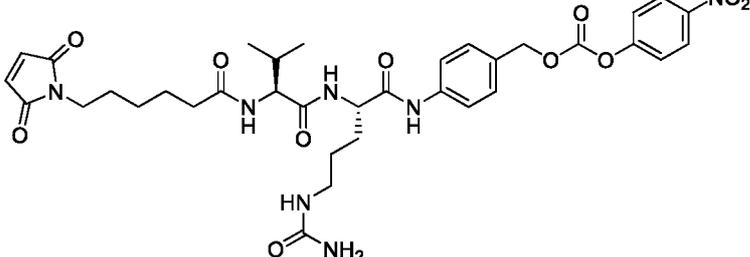
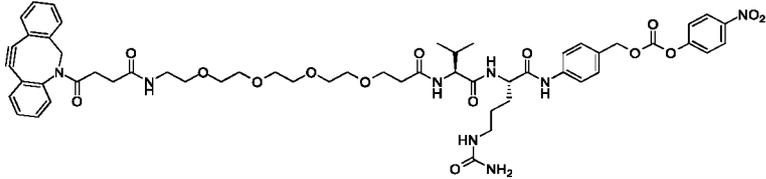
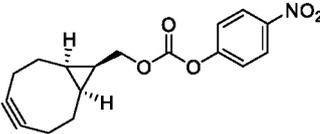
[00351] ESI m/z: 810 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD_{d4}) δ 7.51 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.22-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.98-4.66 (m, 3H), 4.46 (s, 1H), 4.12 (dt, *J* = 45.0, 13.0 Hz, 4H), 3.39 (t, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 2H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.30-1.32 (m, 23H), 1.22-0.92 (m, 10H) ppm. Anal. HPLC: > 99.9%, Retention time: 4.03 min (method B).

Experimental procedures for Intermediates

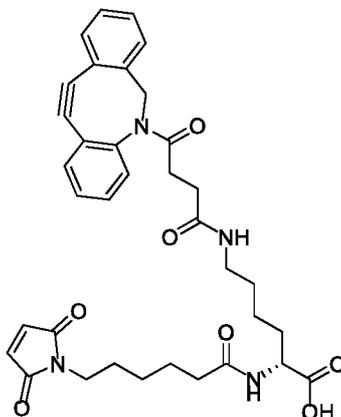
Table 4. Key intermediates and starting materials

Structures	Intermediate No.	References or synthesis
	1a (budesonide)	Commercially available (51333-22-3)
	4a (vcPAB-budesonide)	See scheme 2
	4c (vcPAB-1d)	See scheme 5

Structures	Intermediate No.	References or synthesis
	5a (mc-NHS)	Commercially available (55750-63-5)
	5b (MAL-PEG4-NHS)	Commercially available (1325208-25-0)
	5c (DIBAC-suc-PEG4-acid)	Commercially available (1537170-85-6)
	5d (BCN-PEG4-acid)	Commercially available (1421932-54-8)
	5e	Scheme 8
	5f (mc-Val-Cit-OH)	WO2014/191578 A1
	5g (DIBAC-suc-PEG4-Val-Cit-OH)	Scheme 9
	5h	Scheme 10

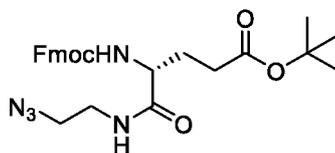
Structures	Intermediate No.	References or synthesis
	5i	See scheme 6
	6a	Scheme 11
	6b	<i>J. Org. Chem.</i> 2010 , 75, 3685-3691
	8a	Commercially available (35899-89-9)
	8b	<i>Synth. Commun.</i> , 2002 , 32(21), 3367-3372 <i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> , 2012 , 134(46), 19108-19117 <i>J. Med. Chem.</i> , 1997 , 40(17), 2755-2761 <i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> , 1993 , 115(12), 5035-5040
	11a (MC-VC-PAB-PNP)	Commercially available (159857-81-5) WO2014/191578 A1
	11b (DIBAC-suc-PEG4-vc-PAB-PNP)	Scheme 12
	11c (BCN-PNP)	WO2013/181697 A1 <i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> , 2010 , 49 (49), 9422-9425

(2*R*)-6-(4-{2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido}hexanoic acid (5e)



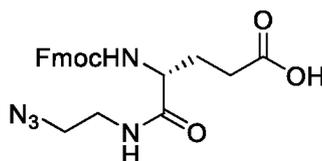
[00352] To a mixture of H-*D*-Lys(Boc)-OH (**17**, 0.25 g, 1.0 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) were added 6-Maleimidocarproic acid-NHS (**5a**, 0.31 g, 1.0 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA, 0.26 g, 2.0 mmol) at RT. After the reaction was stirred at RT overnight, compound **5a** was totally consumed. The mixture was directly separated by reversed phase flash chromatography (0-100% acetonitrile in water (0.05% TFA)) to give intermediate **Boc-18** (ESI *m/z*: 440 (M + H)⁺) as colorless oil, which was dissolved in DCM (5 mL). To the solution was added TFA (0.5 mL) dropwise at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at RT for an hour. The reaction was monitored by LCMS and intermediate **Boc-18** was totally consumed. The volatiles were removed in vacuo to give crude **18** (ESI *m/z*: 340 (M/2 + H)⁺), which was used for the next step without further purification. To the mixture of crude compound **18** (0.21 g, 0.62 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added activated ester **19** (0.20 g, 0.50 mmol) and DIPEA (50 mg, 0.39 mmol) at RT. After the reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight, compound **19** was totally consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was then directly separated by reversed phase flash chromatography (0-100% acetonitrile in water) to give title compound **5e** (0.10 g, 20% yield in 3 steps from **5a**) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 627 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (DMSO *d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 7.89 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.48-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.28 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 5.03 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 4.09-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.60 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.38-3.34 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.87 (m, 2H), 2.61-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.08-1.51 (m, 5H), 1.46-1.15 (m, 12H) ppm.

***tert*-Butyl (4*R*)-4-[(2-azidoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-[[*(9H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]butanoate (**22**)**



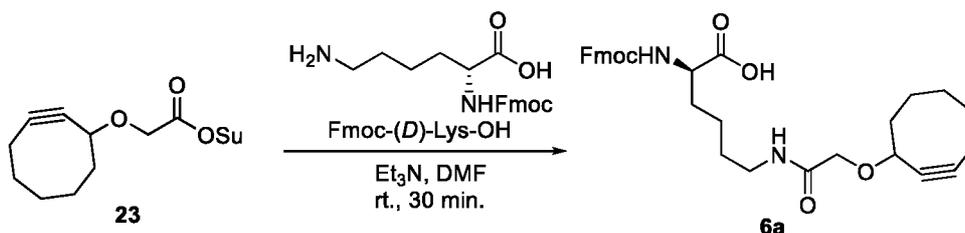
[00354] To a mixture of Fmoc-*D*-Glu(OTBU)-OH (**21**, (104091-08-9), 0.30 g, 0.71 mmol) and 2-azidoethanamine (87156-40-9, 73 mg, 0.85 mmol) in DCM (50 mL) were added HATU (0.41 g, 1.1 mmol) and triethylamine (0.3 mL) at RT. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. Most of compound **21** was then consumed according to TLC and LCMS. After the reaction mixture was quenched with water (50 mL) at RT, the organic solution was washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by prep-TLC (silica gel, eluting with petroleum ether / ethyl acetate (v/v = 1)) to give the title compound **22** (0.30 g, yield 76%) as yellow viscous oil. ESI *m/z*: 494 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.09 (m, 1H), 7.84-7.90 (m, 4H), 7.33-7.44 (m, 4H), 6.28 (s, 2H), 3.35 (m, 6H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.25 (m, 1H), 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.39 (s, 9H) ppm.

(4*R*)-4-[(2-Azidoethyl)carbamoyl]-4-[[*(9H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]butanoic acid (5h**)**

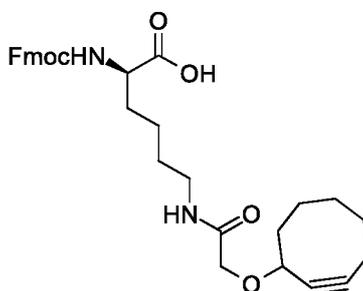


[00355] The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours until compound **22** was totally consumed, which was monitored by TLC and LCMS. The volatiles were removed in vacuo to give crude compound **5h** (17 mg, yield 96%) as yellow oil, which was used for the next step without further purification. ESI *m/z*: 438 (M + H)⁺.

Scheme 11. Synthesis of Intermediates 6a

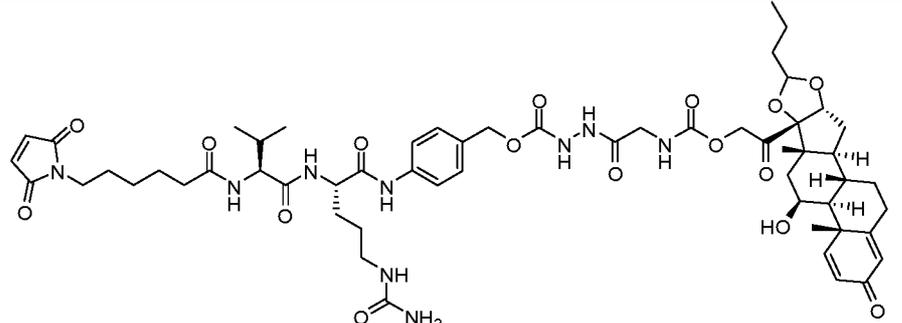
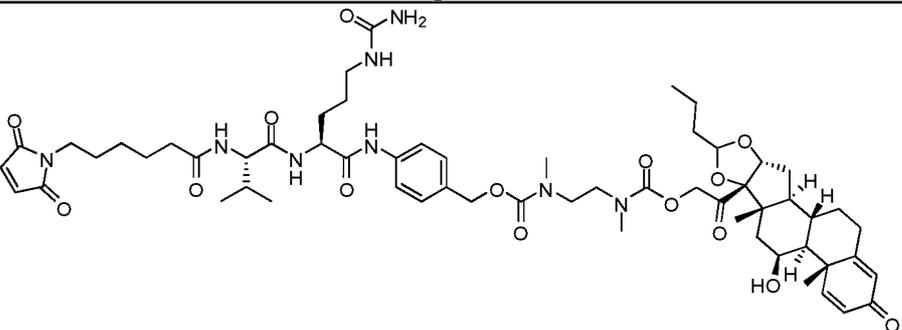
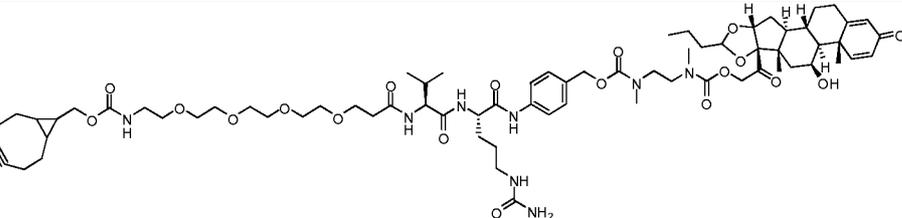
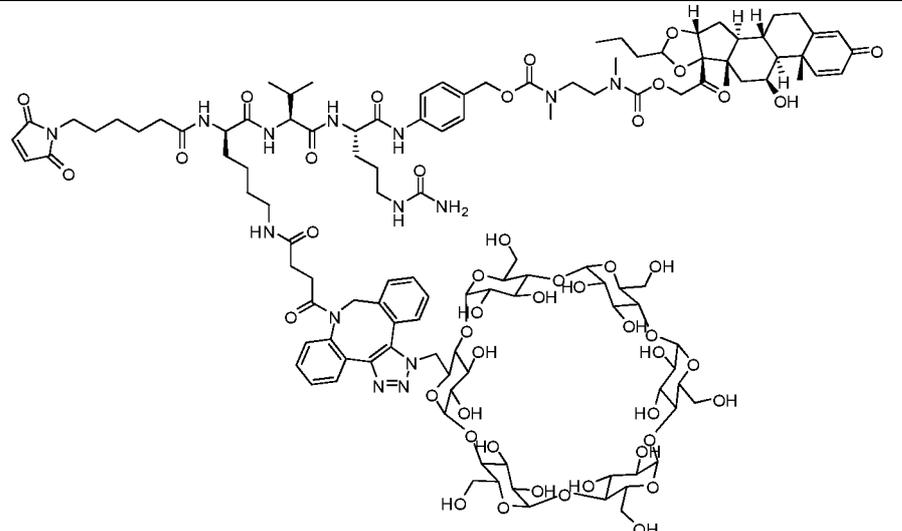
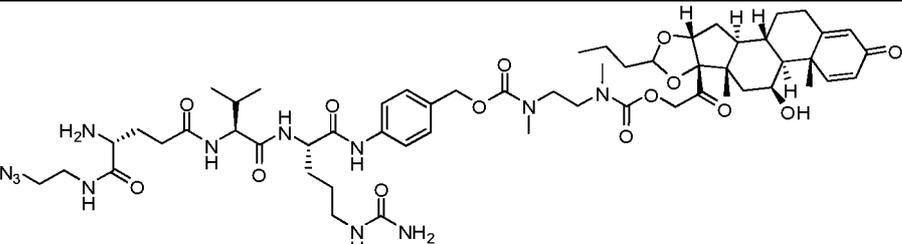


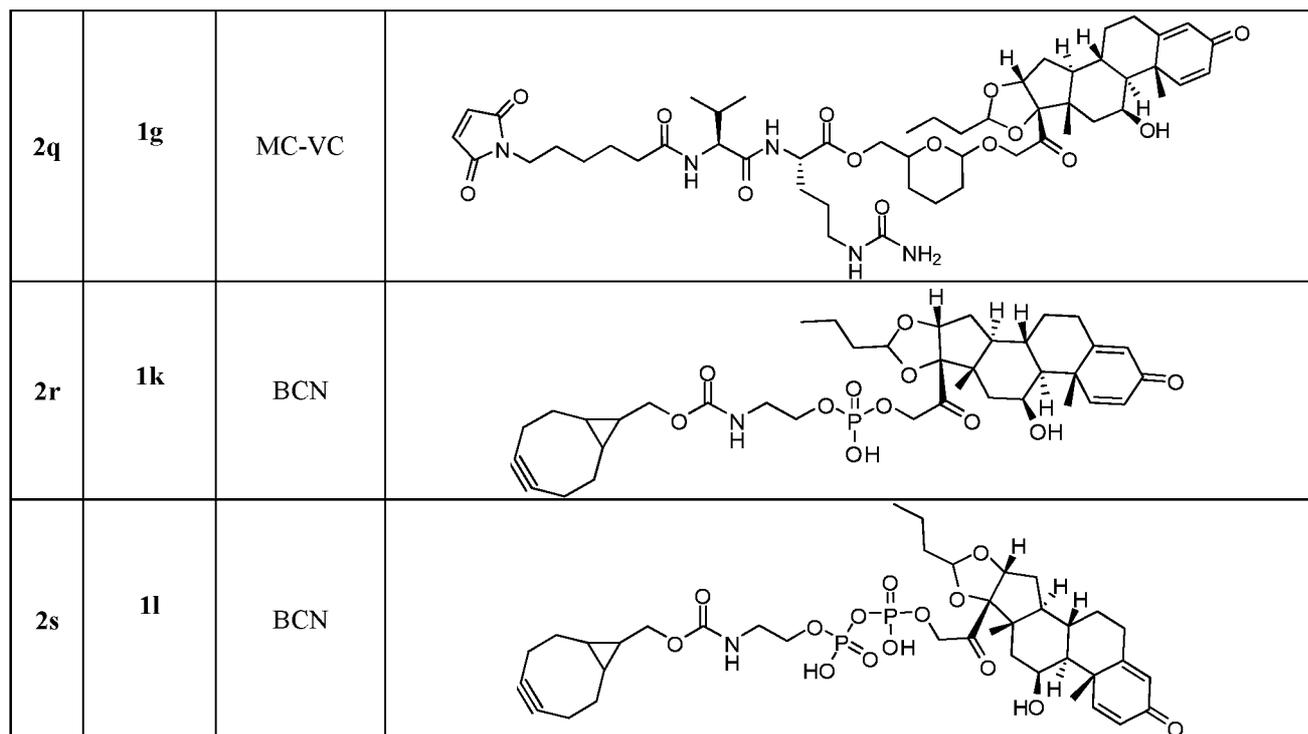
(2*R*)-6-[2-(Cyclooct-2-yn-1-yloxy)acetamido]-2-[(9*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino}hexanoic acid (**6a**)



[00356] To a mixture of commercial compound **23** (65 mg, 0.23 mmol, CAS: 1425803-45-7) in DMF (2 mL) were added Fmoc-*D*-Lys-OH (85 mg, 0.23 mmol) and triethylamine (52 mg, 0.51 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 30 minutes. The mixture was directly separated by reversed phase flash chromatography (0-100% acetonitrile in water (0.05% TFA)) to give intermediate **6a** (85 mg, yield 70%) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 533 (*M* + *H*)⁺. ¹H NMR (MeOD-*d*₄, 500 MHz): δ 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 4.35-4.22 (m, 2H), 4.22-4.09 (m, 2H), 4.09-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.94-3.81 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.15 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.17-1.96 (m, 3H), 1.96-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.66 (m, 4H), 1.66-1.41 (m, 5H), 1.41-1.25 (m, 3H) ppm.

<p>2c</p>	<p>1a</p>	<p>mc-PEG4-(sugar-COT)dLys-vc-PAB</p>	
<p>2d</p>	<p>1a</p>	<p>mc-PEG4-(sugar2)dGlu-vc-PAB</p>	
<p>2e</p>	<p>1a</p>	<p>MC-VC-PABA</p>	
<p>2f</p>	<p>1c</p>	<p>MC-VC-PAB</p>	
<p>2g</p>	<p>1c</p>	<p>DIBAC-suc-vc-PAB</p>	

2j	1e	MC-VC-PAB	
2k	1d	MC-VC-PAB	
2l	1d	BCN-PEG4-vc-PAB	
2m	1d	mc-N5(CD-DIBAC-suc)Lys-vc-PAB	
2n	1d	azidoethyl-Glu-vc-PAB	

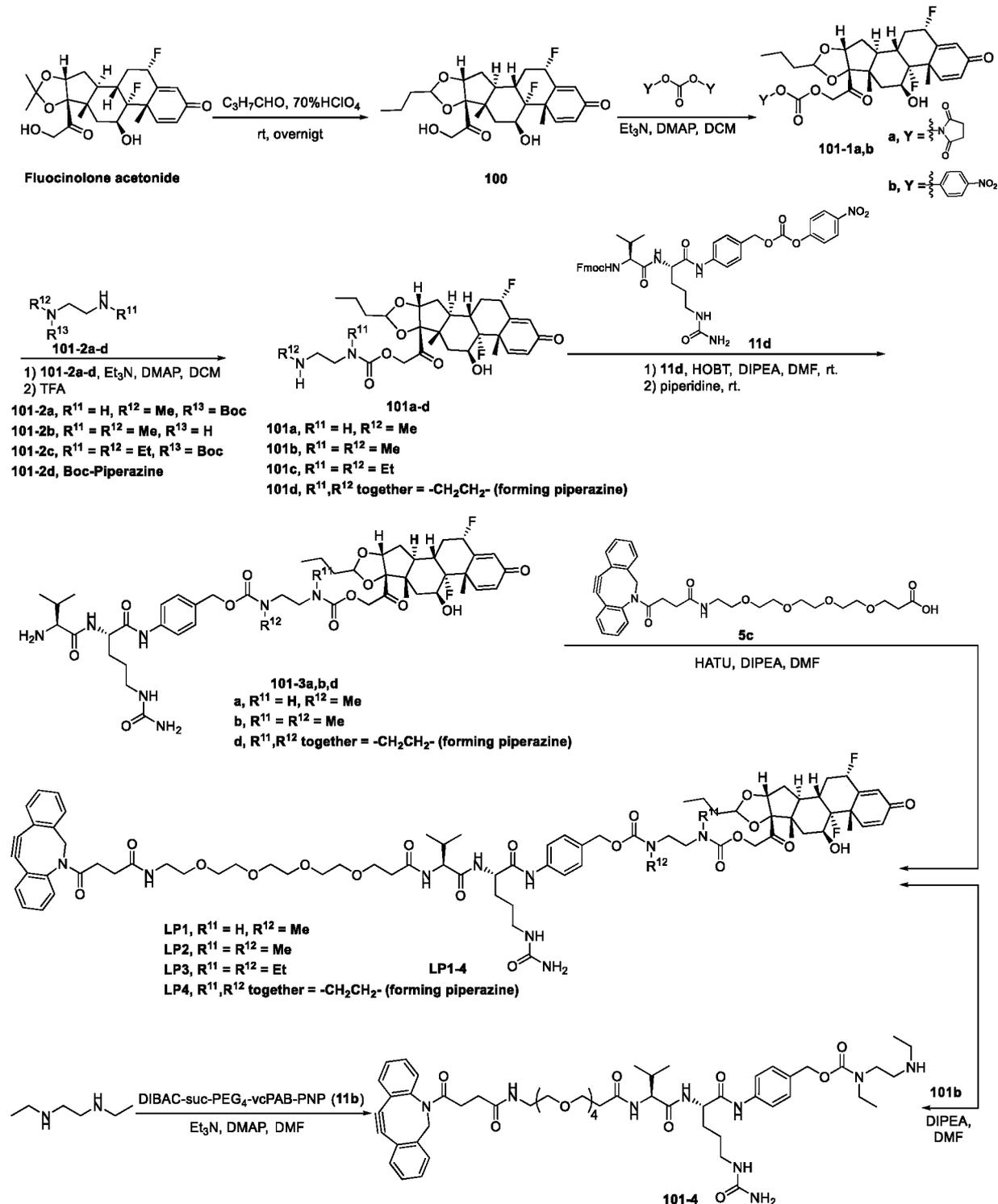
**Table 6.** Characterization Data for Linker-Payloads

LP	cLogP	MF	MW	HPLC purity (%)	HPLC RT (min)	MS (m/z) 100%	Highest m/z peak
2a	4.18	C ₅₄ H ₇₂ N ₆ O ₁₄	1029.2	92	7.6 (A)	1029 (M+H)	1029 (M+H)
2b	5.42	C ₇₄ H ₉₅ N ₇ O ₁₈	1370.6	97	8.1 (B)	685.8 (M/2+H)	685.8 (M/2+H)
2c	1.03	C ₈₁ H ₁₁₇ N ₁₁ O ₂₆	1660.9	97	7.0 (A)	830.8 (M/2+H)	830.8 (M/2+H)
2d	-1.87	C ₇₀ H ₁₀₂ N ₈ O ₂₅	1455.6	100	6.48 (A)	728 (M/2+H)	1456 (M+H) (10%)
2e	3.45	C ₅₄ H ₇₃ N ₇ O ₁₃	1028.2	100	7.54 (A)	1028.3 (M+H)	1028.3 (M+H)
2f	3.54	C ₅₇ H ₇₆ N ₆ O ₁₅	1085.2	98	1.71 (LCMS)	1085.3 (M+H)	1085.3 (M+H)
2g	4.77	C ₇₇ H ₉₉ N ₇ O ₁₉	1426.7	> 99	7.86 (B)	714.0 (M/2+H)	1427 (M+H) (15%)

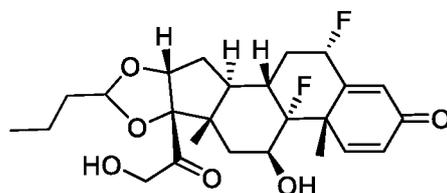
LP	cLogP	MF	MW	HPLC purity (%)	HPLC RT (min)	MS (m/z) 100%	Highest m/z peak
2j	2.16	C ₅₇ H ₇₇ N ₉ O ₁₆	1144.3	98	1.57 (LCMS)	1144.3 (M+H)	1144.3 (M+H)
2k	3.54	C ₅₉ H ₈₂ N ₈ O ₁₅	1143.3	98	1.70 (LCMS)	1143.4 (M+H)	1143.4 (M+H)
2l	4.66	C ₇₁ H ₁₀₄ N ₈ O ₁₉	1373.6	100	9.40 (A)	687.5 (M/2+H)	1396.8 (M+Na) (50%)
2m	-4.89	C ₁₂₀ H ₁₆₆ N ₁₄ O ₄₇	2556.7	100	6.49 (A)	1278.8 (M/2+H)	1278.8 (M/2+H)
2n	1.68	C ₅₆ H ₈₂ N ₁₂ O ₁₄	1147.3	100	7.72 (B)	1147.5 (M+H)	1147.5 (M+H)
2q	3.52	C ₅₂ H ₇₅ N ₅ O ₁₄	994.2	79	10.36 (B)	995.3 (M+H)	995.3 (M+H)
2r	4.88	C ₃₈ H ₅₂ NO ₁₁ P	729.8	100	5.26 (B)	686.2 (weak mass)	1459.1 (2M+H)
2s	0.55	C ₃₈ H ₅₃ NO ₁₄ P ₂	809.8	100	4.03 (B)	766.1 (M-44)	810.1 (M+H) (70%)

Synthesis of Linker-payloads LP1-4

Scheme 101. Synthesis of Payload 100, its spacer-payload 101a-d and linker-payloads LP1-4

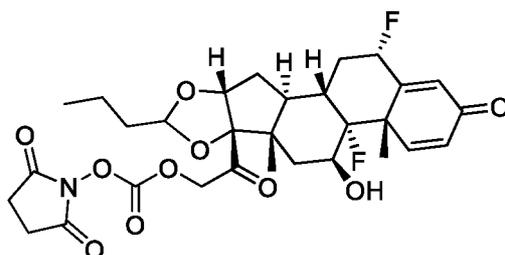


(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-8-(2-hydroxyacetyl)-9,13-dimethyl-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-16-one (**100**)



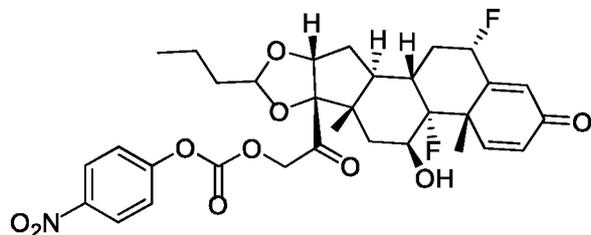
[00360] To a mixture of fluocinolone acetonide (10 g, 22 mmol) and silica gel (100 g) in heptanes (900 mL) was added butyraldehyde (3.0 mL, 33 mmol) below 10 °C and the suspension was stirred at 10-20 °C for 30 minutes. To the mixture was added perchloric acid (70%, 7.6 mL, 91 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at RT overnight. Most of fluocinolone acetonide was consumed according to TLC and LCMS. The reaction mixture was diluted with petroleum ether and quenched with *sat. aq.* sodium carbonate. The suspension was filtered and the solid was washed with DCM/methanol (v/v = 1:1). The combined filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (0-1.5% methanol in DCM) to give compound **100** (8.0 g, yield: 78%) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 467.1 (M + H)⁺.

1-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]pyrrolidine-2,5-dione (**101-1a**)



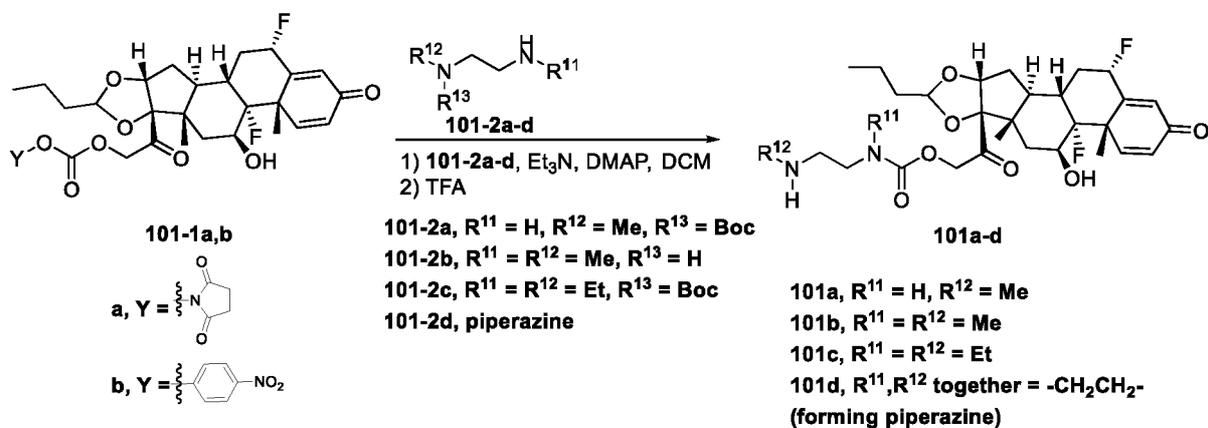
[00361] To a solution of compound **100** (0.47 g, 1.0 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) were added bis(2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl) carbonate (0.28 g, 1.1 mmol), triethylamine (0.40 g, 4.0 mmol) and DMAP (3.0 mg, cat.). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours until compound **100** was consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was then diluted with DCM and washed by water. The organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate. After filtered, the solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue (crude **101-1a**) was used for the next step directly without purification. ESI m/z: 608.2 (M + H)⁺.

(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-8-{2-[(4-nitrophenoxycarbonyl)oxy]acetyl}-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-16-one (101-1b)



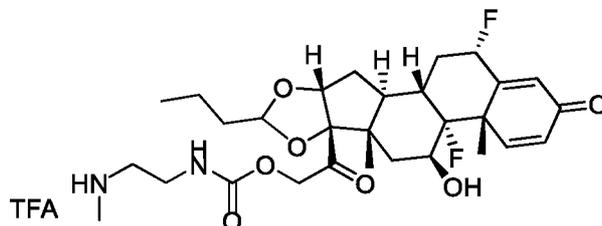
[00362] A mixture of compound **100** (0.80 g, 1.7 mmol), bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (1.6 g, 5.2 mmol) and DIPEA (1.1 g, 8.6 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was stirred at RT for 4 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (50% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to give compound **101-1b** (0.75 g, 69 % yield) as colorless oil. ESI *m/z*: 632 (M + H)⁺.

General_Procedure_for_compound_101



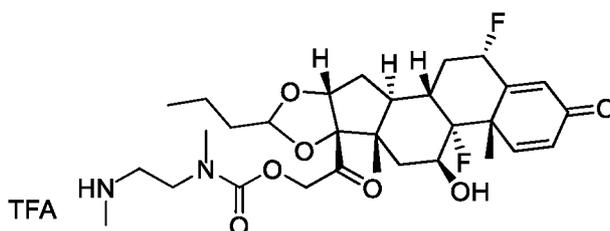
[00363] To a solution of compound **101-1a** or **101-1b** (crude, calculated as 1.0 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) were added diamine **101-2(a, b, c, or d)** (1.1 mmol) and DMAP (0.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours before TFA (1 mL) was added into. The mixture was stirred at RT for half an hour (for R¹³ = Boc, the reaction was stirred until Boc was totally removed, which monitored by LCMS). The resulting mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by reversed phase flash chromatography (50-80% acetonitrile in *aq.* TFA (0.5%)) to give compound **101(a, b, c, or d)** as colorless oil.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]carbamate (**101a**)



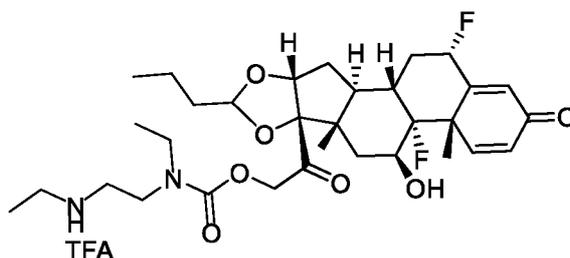
[00364] Following the general procedure and using compound **101-1a** with Boc-diamine **101-2a**, compound **101a** (0.38 g, 57% in 2 steps, TFA salt) was obtained as colorless oil. ESI m/z : 567 ($M + H$)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-methyl-*N*-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]carbamate (**101b**)



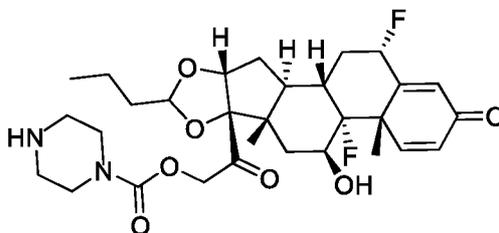
[00365] Following the general procedure and using compound **101-1a** with diamine **101-2b**, compound **101b** (0.45 g, 66% yield in 2 steps, TFA salt) was obtained as colorless oil. ESI m/z : 581 ($M + H$)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-ethyl-*N*-[2-(ethylamino)ethyl]carbamate (**101c**)



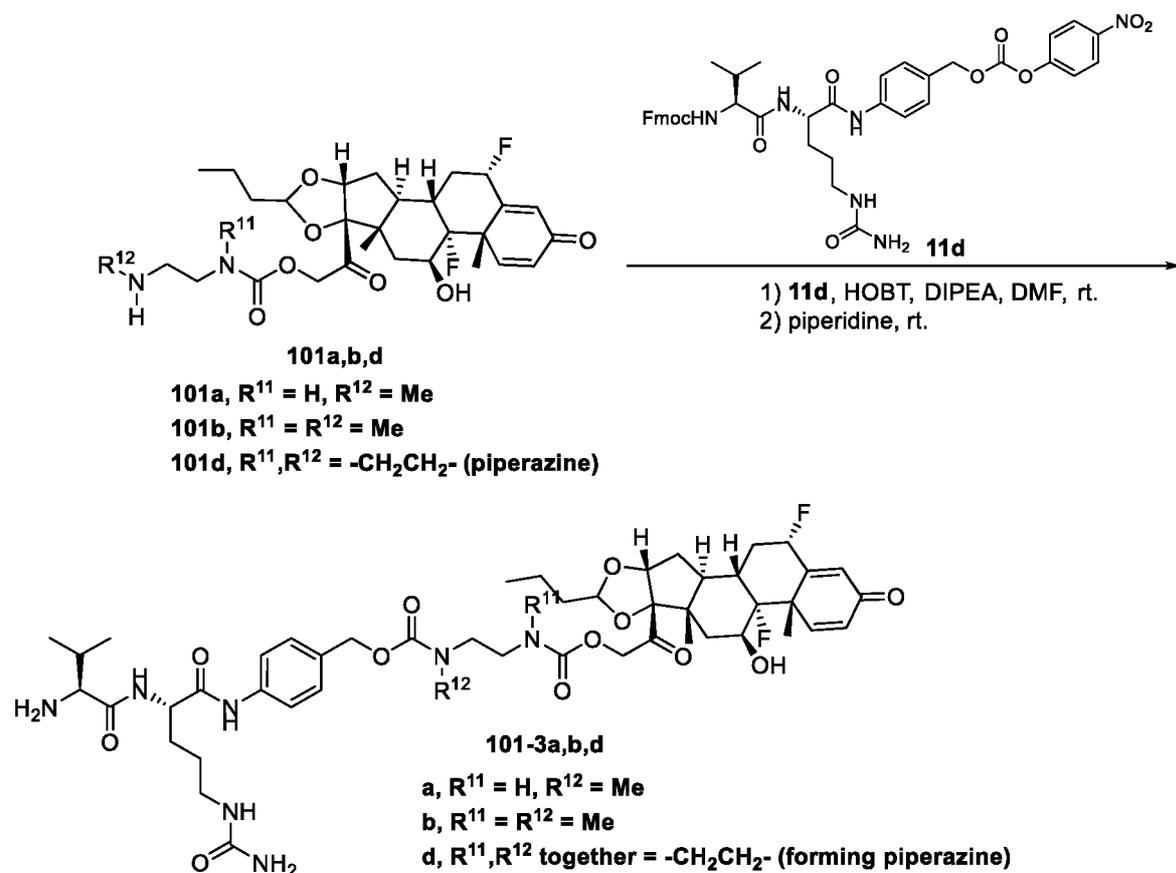
[00366] Following the general procedure and using compound **101-1b** with diamine **101-2c**, compound **101c** (24 mg, 18% yield in 2 steps, TFA salt) was obtained as colorless oil. ESI m/z: 609 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.38 (s, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (dd, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.70-5.54 (m, 2H), 5.10-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.85-4.65 (m, 3H), 4.25-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.40 (m, 2H), 3.33-3.20 (m, 4H), 3.20-2.90 (m, 4H), 2.67-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.10-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.51 (m, 4H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.40-1.30 (m, 2H), 1.20-1.10 (m, 4H), 1.10-1.00 (m, 1H), 0.90-0.80 (m, 6H) ppm.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl piperazine-1-carboxylate (101d)



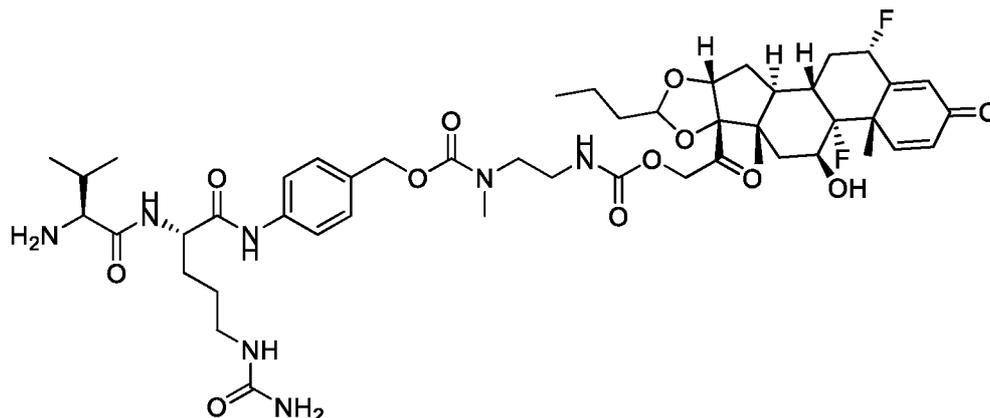
[00367] Following the general procedure and using compound **101-1b** with piperazine (**101-2d**) without treatment with TFA and purified by silica gel column chromatography (0-10% methanol in DCM), compound **101d** (0.21 g, 49% yield in 2 steps, free base) was obtained as colorless oil. ESI m/z: 579 (M + H)⁺.

General_Procedure_for_compound_101-3



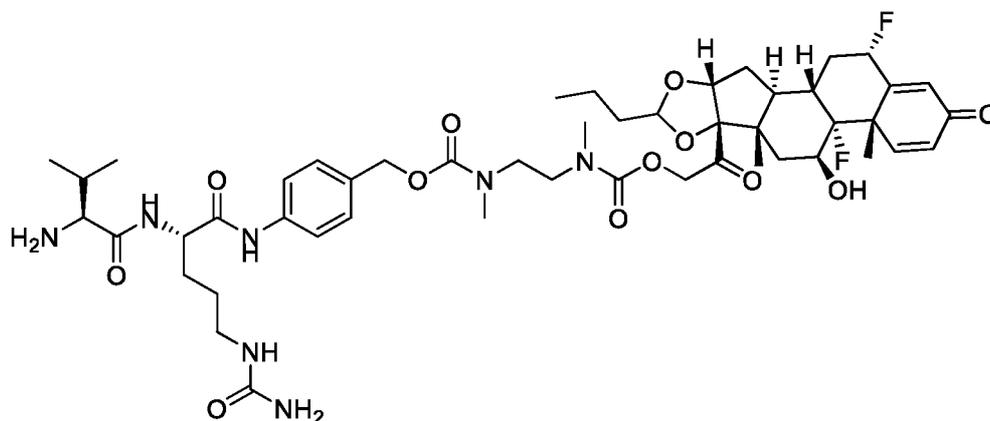
[00368] To a solution of compound **101a, b or d** (0.20 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) were added Fmoc-VC-PAB-PNP **11d** (0.17 g, 0.22 mmol), HOBT (41 mg, 0.30 mmol) and DIPEA (77 mg, 0.60 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. To the mixture was then added piperidine (0.3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for an hour until Fmoc was totally removed according to LCMS. The resulting mixture was directly purified by reversed phase flash chromatography (50-80% acetonitrile in *aq.* NH₄HCO₃ (10 mM)) to give compound **101-3a, b or d** as a white solid.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[(4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl)methoxy]carbonyl)(methylamino)ethyl)carbamate (**101-3a**)



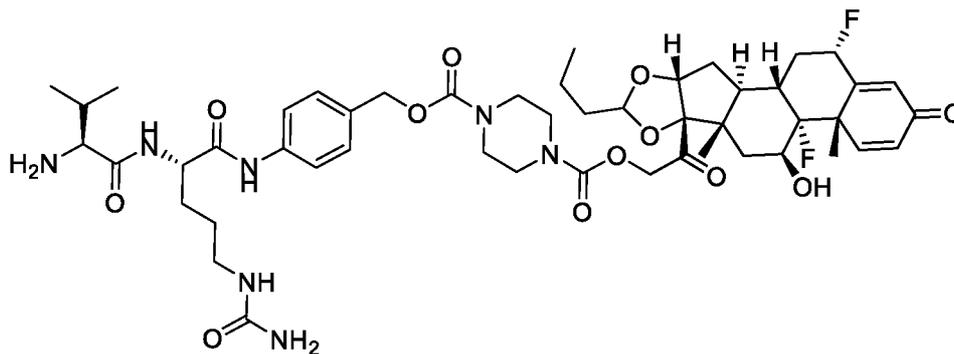
[00369] Following the general procedure and using compound **101a**, compound **101-3a** (0.11 g, 57% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z: 972 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl-N-methyl-N-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]carbamate (101-3b)



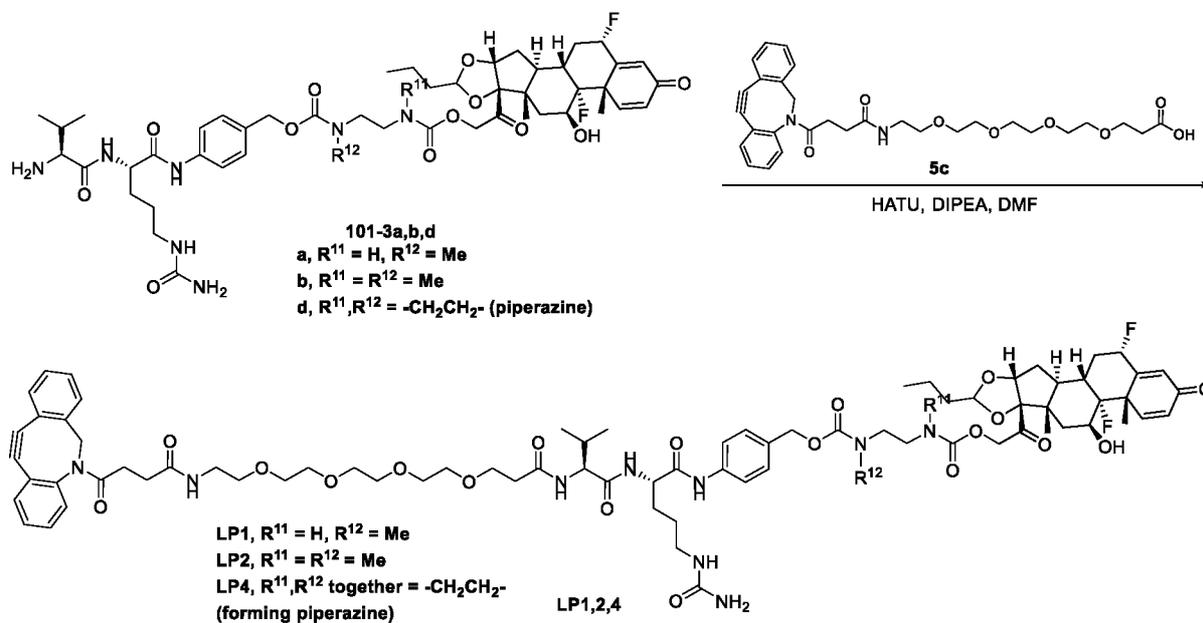
[00370] Following the general procedure and using compound **101b**, compound **101-3b** (0.13 g, 65% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z: 986 (M + H)⁺.

1-{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-Amino-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl}methyl 4-{2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl} piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate (101-3d)



[00371] Following the general procedure and using compound **101d** (58 mg, 0.10 mmol), compound **101-3d** (52 mg, 53% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z: 984 (M + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.0 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (dd, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 6.02-5.88 (m, 1H), 5.70-5.50 (m, 2H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 5.20-4.92 (m, 3H), 4.80-4.62 (m, 3H), 4.50-4.45 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.15 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.35 (m, 8H), 3.05-2.90 (m, 3H), 2.70-2.54 (m, 2H), 2.32-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.50 (m, 10H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.45-1.30 (m, 5H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 0.90-0.80 (m, 9H), 0.77 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H) ppm.

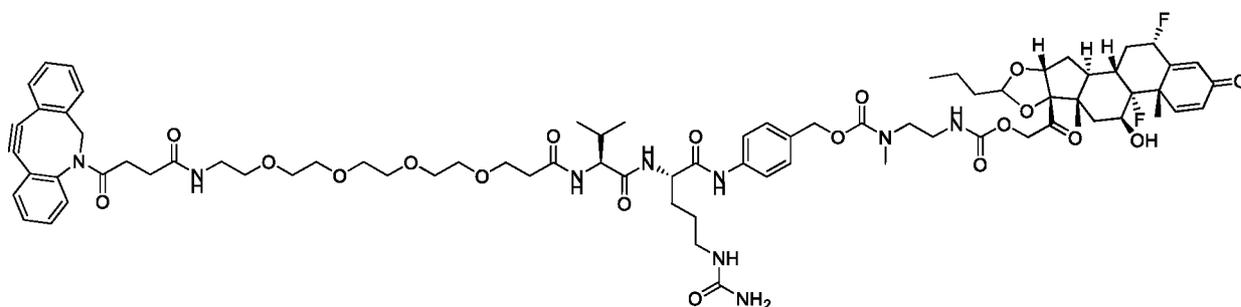
General_Procedure_for_compounds_LP1,_LP2_and_LP4



[00372] To a solution of compound **5c** (34 mg, 60 μmol) in DMF (1 mL) were added HATU (27 mg, 71 μmol) and DIPEA (20 mg, 0.15 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 5 minutes before compound **101-3a, b, or d** (50 μmol) was added into the mixture. The mixture

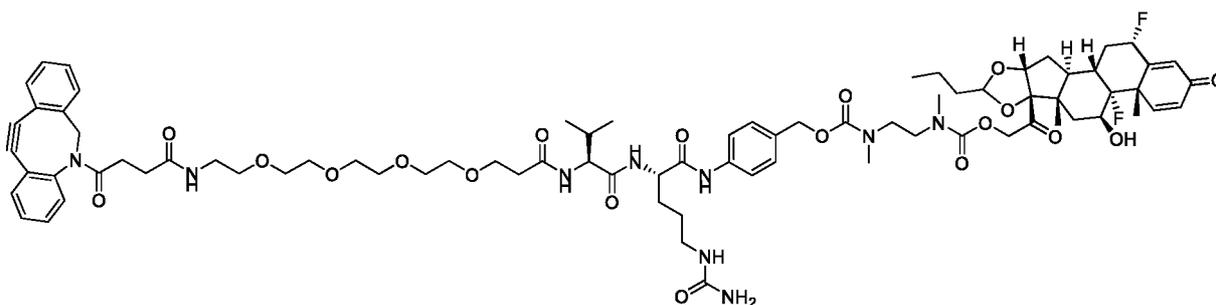
was stirred at RT for 2 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **LP1**, **2** or **4** as a white solid.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[[[4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-(4-{2-azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl]-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl}methoxy)carbonyl](methylamino)ethyl)carbamate (LP1**)**



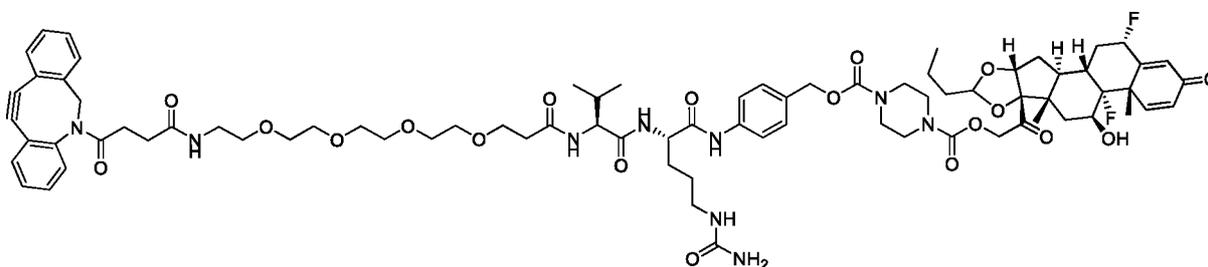
[00373] Following the general procedure and using compound **101-3a**, linker-payload **LP1** (20 mg, 26% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 754 (*M*/2 + *H*)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[[[4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-(4-{2-azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl]-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl}methoxy)carbonyl](methylamino)ethyl)-*N*-methylcarbamate (LP2**)**



[00374] Following the general procedure and using compound **101-3b**, linker-payload **LP2** (20 mg, 26% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 761 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.57 (m, 3H), 7.51-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.25 (m, 4H), 6.33-6.27 (m, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.98 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.70-5.55 (m, 2H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 5.08-4.91 (m, 4H), 4.79-4.66 (m, 2H), 4.41-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.17 (m, 2H), 3.64-3.56 (m, 3H), 3.49-3.41 (m, 15H), 3.30-3.27 (m, 2H), 3.13-3.00 (m, 3H), 2.98-2.75 (m, 8H), 2.65-2.54 (m, 2H), 2.48-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.07-1.94 (m, 4H), 1.81-1.67 (m, 3H), 1.63-1.53 (m, 5H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.45-1.31 (m, 5H), 0.88-0.82 (m, 13H) ppm.

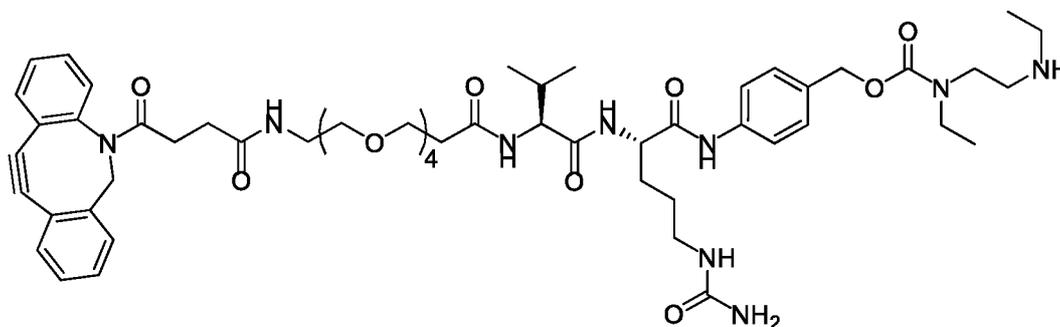
1-{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl}-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl}methyl 4-{2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl}piperazine-1,4-dicarboxylate (LP4)



[00375] Following the general procedure and using compound **101-3d**, linker-payload **LP4** (35 mg, 44% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 760 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.0 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.55 (m, 3H), 7.52-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.27 (m, 6H),

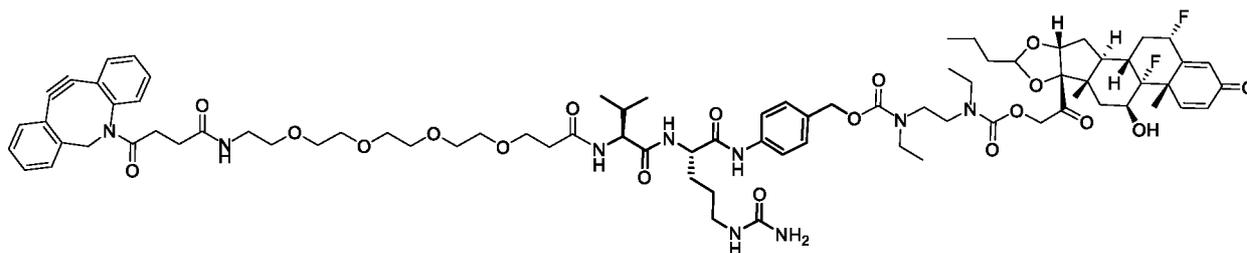
6.30 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 6.02-5.88 (m, 1H), 5.70-5.50 (m, 2H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 5.20-4.92 (m, 4H), 4.80-4.62 (m, 3H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.26-4.20 (m, 2H), 3.64-3.55 (m, 3H), 3.50-3.35 (m, 17H), 3.30-3.25 (m, 3H), 3.15-2.90 (m, 4H), 2.64-2.54 (m, 2H), 2.50-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.32-2.20 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.92 (m, 4H), 1.80-1.68 (m, 3H), 1.62-1.50 (m, 5H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.45-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.30 (m, 3H), 1.22-1.20 (m, 1H), 0.90-0.80 (m, 13H) ppm.

{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl]-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl)methyl *N*-ethyl-*N*-[2-(ethylamino)ethyl]carbamate (101-4)



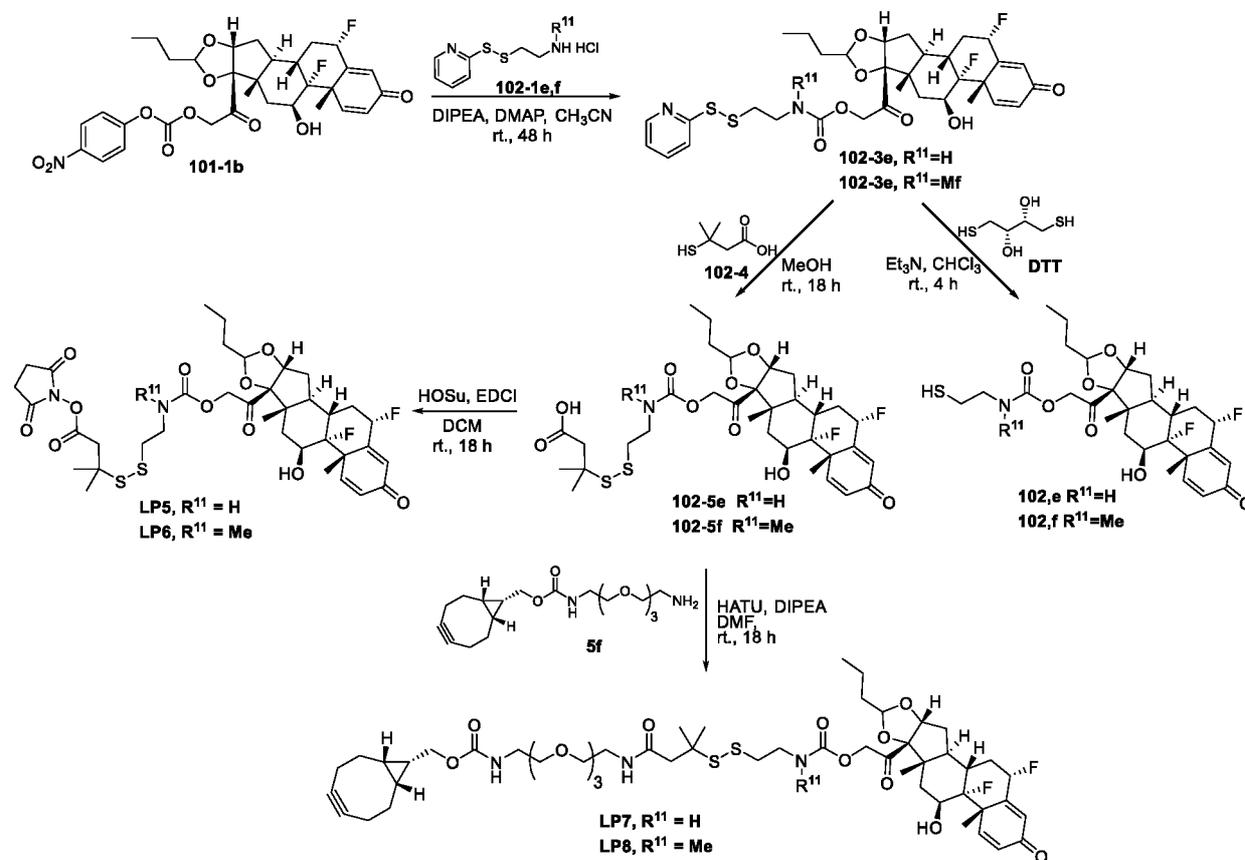
[00376] To a solution of DIBAC-suc-PEG4-vcPAB-PNP**11b** (0.11 g, 0.10 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added *N,N*'-diethylethylenediamine (58 mg, 0.50 mmol) and DMAP (1 mg, 0.01 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **101-4** as colorless oil. ESI m/z : 1056.6 ($M + H$)⁺, 529 ($M/2 + H$)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-[[{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-(4-{2-azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl]-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl)methoxy)carbonyl](ethylamino)ethyl)-*N*-ethylcarbamate (LP3)



[00377] A mixture of compound **101-4** (16 mg, 15 μmol), **101-1b** (11 mg, 17 μmol) and DIPEA (4.0 mg, 31 μmol) in DMF (5 mL) was stirred at RT for 4 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give linker-payload **LP3** (3 mg, 13% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 775 ($M/2 + H$)⁺. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.0 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.55 (m, 3H), 7.52-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.27 (m, 7H), 6.30 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 6.02-5.88 (m, 1H), 5.70-5.50 (m, 2H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 5.20-4.92 (m, 4H), 4.80-4.62 (m, 3H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.26-4.20 (m, 2H), 3.64-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.50-3.35 (m, 18H), 3.12-2.90 (m, 7H), 2.64-2.54 (m, 3H), 2.41-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.32-2.20 (m, 3H), 2.10-1.92 (m, 5H), 1.88-1.68 (m, 3H), 1.62-1.50 (m, 6H), 1.50-1.40 (m, 6H), 1.40-1.30 (m, 4H), 1.22-1.20 (m, 1H), 1.02-0.90 (m, 4H), 0.90-0.78 (m, 6H) ppm.

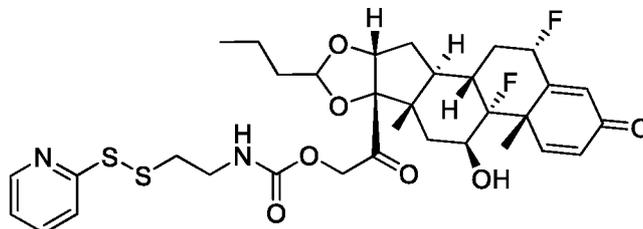
Synthesis of Cysteamine Prodrugs: Linker-payloads LP5, 6, 7 and LP8



[00378] 2-(pyridin-2-yl)disulfanyl)ethanamine hydrochloride (**102-1e**) was commercially available with CAS 83578-21-6. *tert*-butyl (2-mercaptoethyl)(methyl)carbamate (**102-1f**) was synthesized according to *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, **2015**, *95*, 483-491.

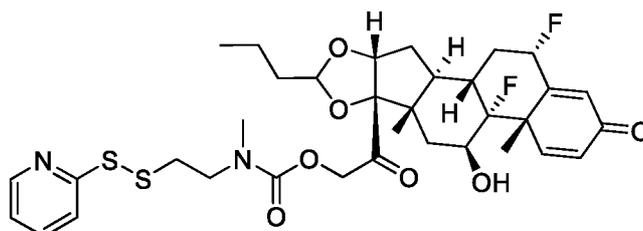
[00379] *endo*-bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl *N*-(2-{2-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethyl)carbamate (**5f**) was synthesized according to WO2016168769.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-[2-(pyridin-2-yl)disulfanyl]ethyl]carbamate (**102-3e**)



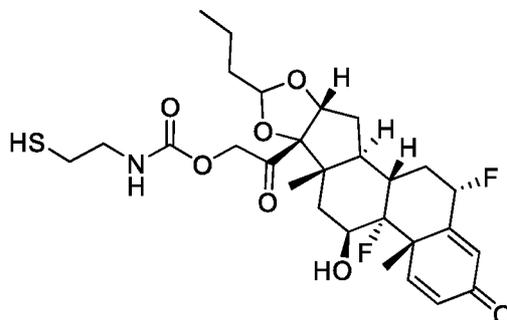
[00380] To a solution of compound **101-1b** (0.54 g, 0.86 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) were added DIPEA (0.22 g, 1.7 mmol), **102-1e** (0.19 g, 0.86 mmol) and DMAP (10 mg, 86 μ mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 48 hours until **101-1b** was totally consumed according to LCMS. The mixture was then filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by silica gel column chromatography (20-50% ethyl acetate in hexane) to give compound **102-3e** (0.47 g, 80% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 679.2 (*M* + *H*)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-methyl-*N*-[2-(pyridin-2-yl)disulfanyl]ethyl]carbamate (**102-3f**)



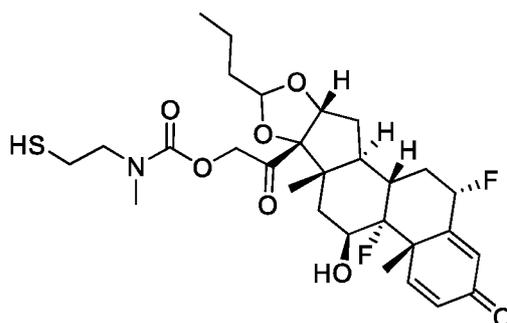
[00381] Following the similar procedure as **102-3e** except substituting **102-1f** for **102-1e**, compound **102-3f** (0.45 g, 75% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 693.2 (*M* + *H*)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-(2-sulfanylethyl)carbamate (**102e**)



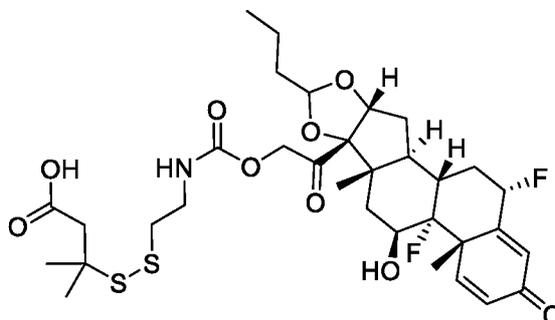
[00382] To a solution of compound **102-3e** (1.4 g, 2.1 mmol) in chloroform (30 mL) were added triethylamine (0.82 mL, 5.9 mmol) and 1,4-dithiothreitol (Cleland's reagent, **DTT**) (1.2 g, 7.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT under nitrogen for 4 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (50-70% ethyl acetate in hexane) to give compound **102e** (0.95 g, 83% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 570.2 (*M* + *H*)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl *N*-methyl-*N*-(2-sulfanylethyl)carbamate (**102f**)



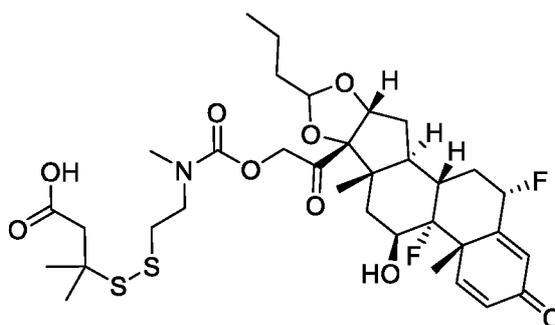
[00383] Following the similar procedure as **102e** except substituting **102-3f** for **102-3e**, compound **102f** (0.97 g, 83% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 584.3 (*M* + *H*)⁺.

3-({2-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)amino]ethyl}disulfanyl)-3-methylbutanoic acid (**102-5e**)



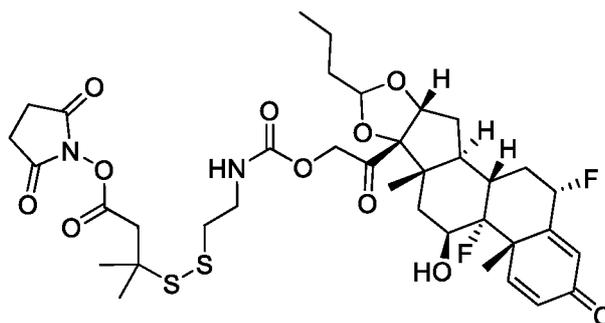
[00384] To a solution of compound **102-3e** (0.68 g, 1.0 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) were added compound **102-4** (0.13 g, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 18 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was then directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **102-5e** (0.39 g, 55% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 702.2 (M + H)⁺.

3-({2-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethyl}disulfanyl)-3-methylbutanoic acid (**102-5f**)



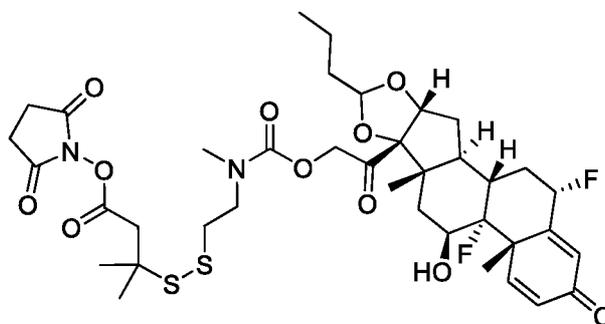
[00385] Following the similar procedure as **102-5e** except substituting **102-3f** for **102-3e**, compound **102-5f** (0.29 g, 40% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 716.3 (M + H)⁺.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-({2-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)amino]ethyl}disulfanyl)-3-methylbutanoate (LP5)



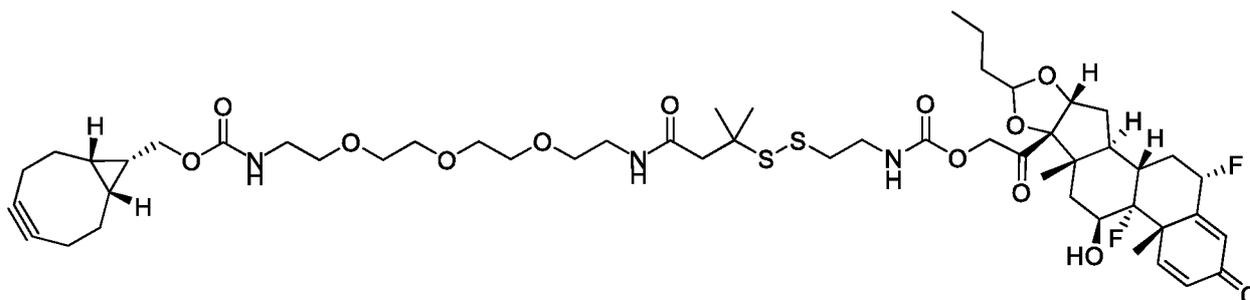
[00386] To a solution of compound **102-5e** (0.20 g, 0.29 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) were added HOSu (73 mg, 0.64 mmol) and EDCI (0.12 g, 0.64 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at RT for 24 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was diluted with DCM (50 mL) and the organic solution was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give **LP5** (85 mg, 37% yield) as colorless oil. ESI m/z: 799.3 (M + H)⁺.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-((2-[(2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12R,13S,19S)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)carbonyl)(methylamino)ethyl]disulfanyl)-3-methylbutanoate (LP6)



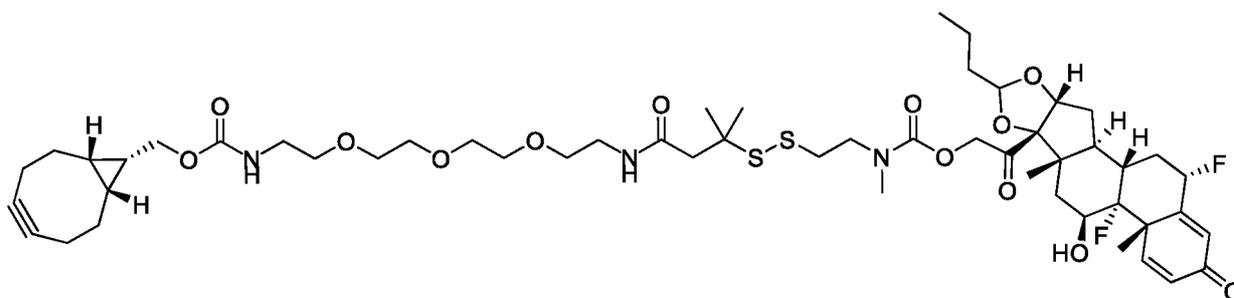
[00387] Following the similar procedure as **LP5** except substituting **102-5f** for **102-5e**, compound **LP6** (86 mg, 36% yield) was obtained as colorless oil. ESI m/z: 813.3 (M + H)⁺.

endo-Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl *N*-{2-[2-(2-{2-[3-({2-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl)-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)amino]ethyl}disulfanyl)-3-methylbutanamido]ethoxy}ethoxy}ethoxy}ethyl}carbamate (LP7)



[00388] To a solution of compound **102-5e** (0.20 g, 0.29 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) were added HATU (0.11 g, 0.29 mmol) and DIPEA (75 mg, 0.58 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 10 minutes before compound **5f** (0.11 g, 0.29 mmol) was added into. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 18 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was then directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **LP7** (0.16 g, 55% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 526.7 (*M*/2 + *H*)⁺.

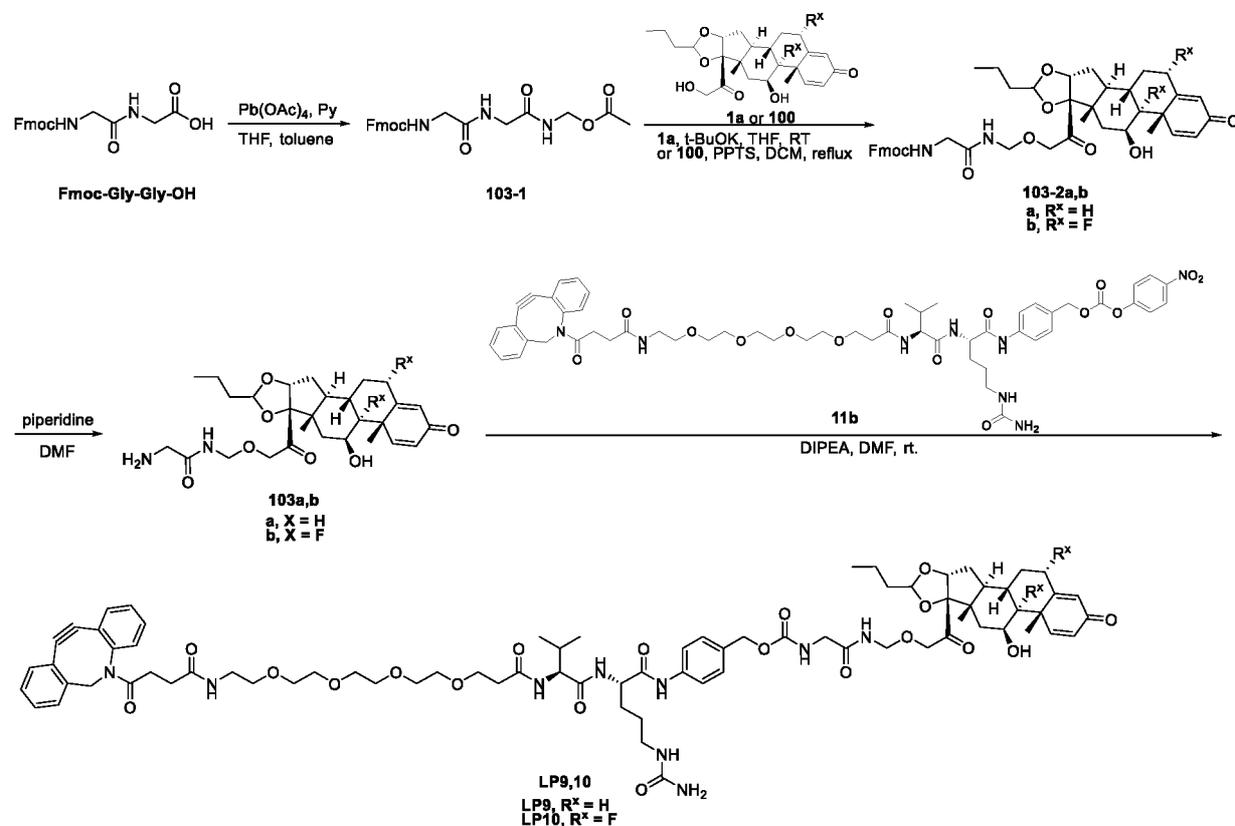
endo-Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl *N*-{2-[2-(2-{2-[3-({2-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl)-2-oxoethoxy}carbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethyl}disulfanyl)-3-methylbutanamido]ethoxy}ethoxy}ethoxy}ethyl}carbamate (LP8)



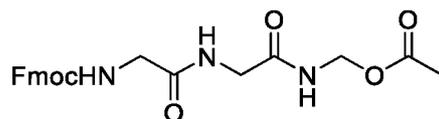
[00389] Following the similar procedure as **LP7** except substituting **102-5f** for **102-5e**, compound **LP8** (0.13 g, 41% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 533.8 (*M*/2 + *H*)⁺.

Synthesis of AMO linker-payloads LP9-11

Scheme 103A. Synthesis of Payloads 103a,b and Linker-payloads LP9-10

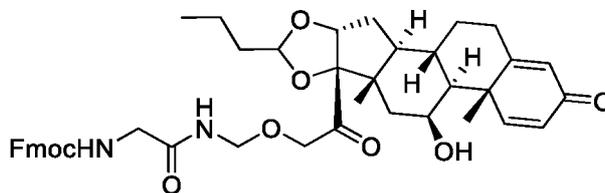


(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonylamino)acetamido)methyl acetate (103-1)



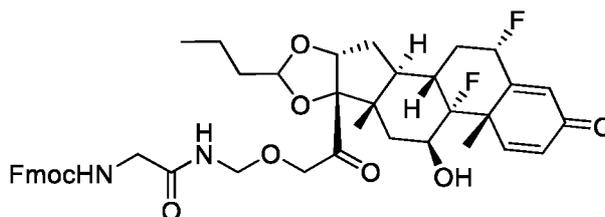
[00390] To a mixture of Fmoc-Gly-Gly-OH (4.3 g, 12 mmol) in THF (0.12 L) and toluene (40 mL) were added pyridine (1.2 mL, 15 mmol) and lead tetraacetate (6.8 g, 15 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 5 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. After cooled to RT, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite to remove the insoluble material, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, and the solution was washed with water and brine. The organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to provide compound **103-1** (3.0 g, 67% yield) as a colorless solid. ESI *m/z*: 391 (*M* + Na)⁺.

9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethyl N-[[({2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12S,13R)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]carbamoyl]methyl]carbamate (103-2a)



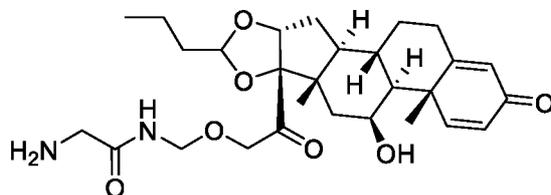
[00391] To a solution of compound **103-1** (0.37 g, 1.0 mmol) and budesonide **1a** (1.3 g, 3.0 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was added potassium *tert*-butoxide (0.22 g, 2.0 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 15 minutes, which was monitored by TLC. The reaction solution was charged with ethyl acetate and water at 0 °C, and extracted with ethyl acetate and chloroform. The combined organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (30-35% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to give compound **103-2a** (0.19 g, 40% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 739 (M + H)⁺.

9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethyl N-[[({2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12R,13S,19S)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]carbamoyl]methyl]carbamate (103-2b)



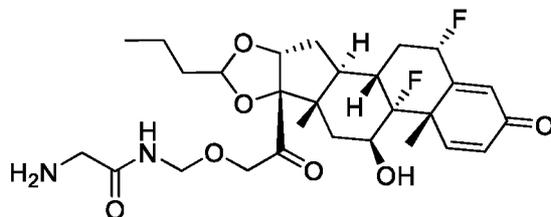
[00392] To a sealed tube were added a solution of compound **103-1** (0.30 g, 0.81 mmol) and compound **100** (0.38 g, 0.81 mmol) in DCM (4 mL) and pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (21 mg, 81 μmol) at RT. The reaction tube was sealed and stirred at 50 °C for 24 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. After cooled, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **103-2b** (0.23 g, 37% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 775 (M + H)⁺.

2-Amino-*N*-(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl)acetamide (103a)

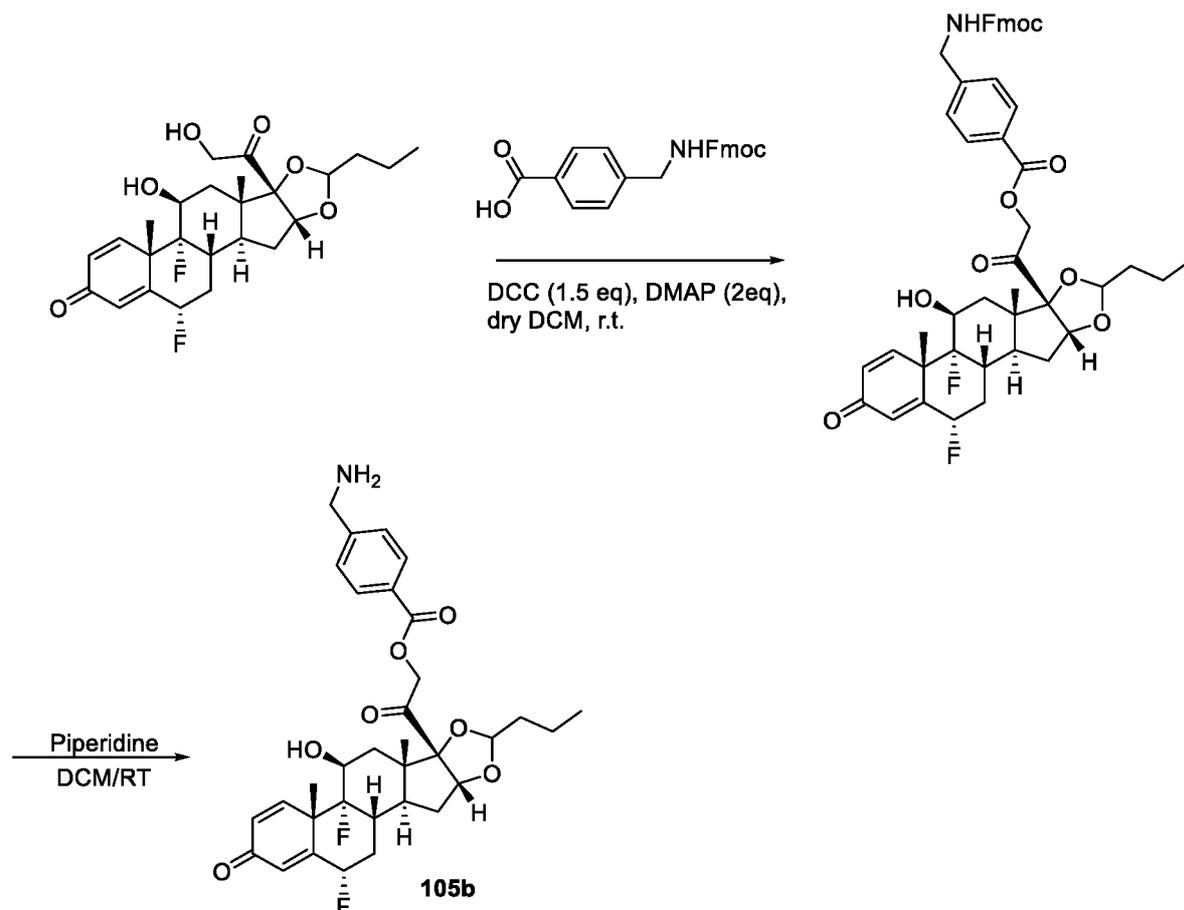


[00393] To a solution of compound **103-2a** (0.10 g, 0.14 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added piperidine (35 mg, 0.41 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours until Fmoc was totally removed, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was directly purified by reversed phase flash chromatography (0-100% acetonitrile in *aq.* TFA (0.05%)) to give compound **103a** (50 mg, 70% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 517.6 (*M* + *H*)⁺.

2-Amino-*N*-(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl)acetamide (103b)

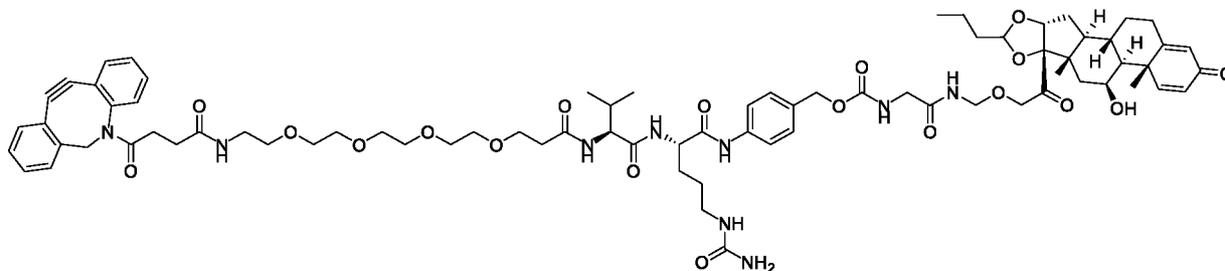


[00394] Following the similar procedure as **103a** except substituting **103-2b** for **103-2a**, compound **103b** (0.26 g, 65% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 553.2 (*M*/2 + *H*)⁺.



[00395] Compound 105(b) was prepared according to the above procedure.

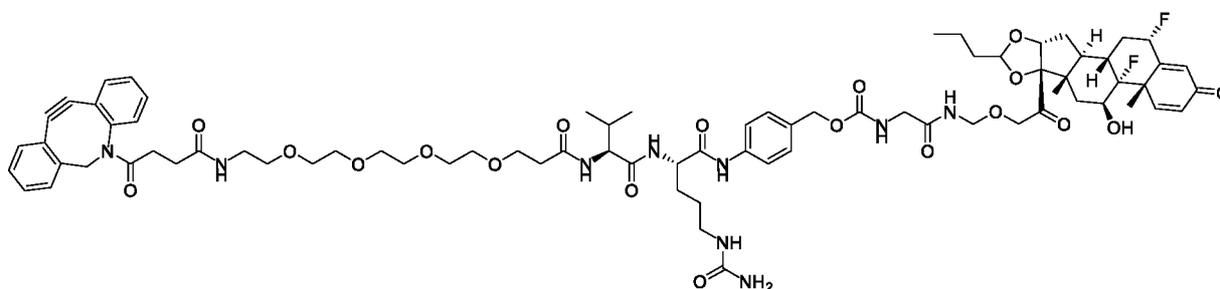
{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl]-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl)methyl *N*-{[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*S*,13*R*)-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]carbamoyl)methyl}carbamate (LP9)



[00396] To a solution of compound **103a** (15 mg, 29 μ mol) in DMF (1.0 mL) were added compound **11b** (30 mg, 28 μ mol), HOBT (2.0 mg, 15 μ mol) and DIPEA (7.7 mg, 60

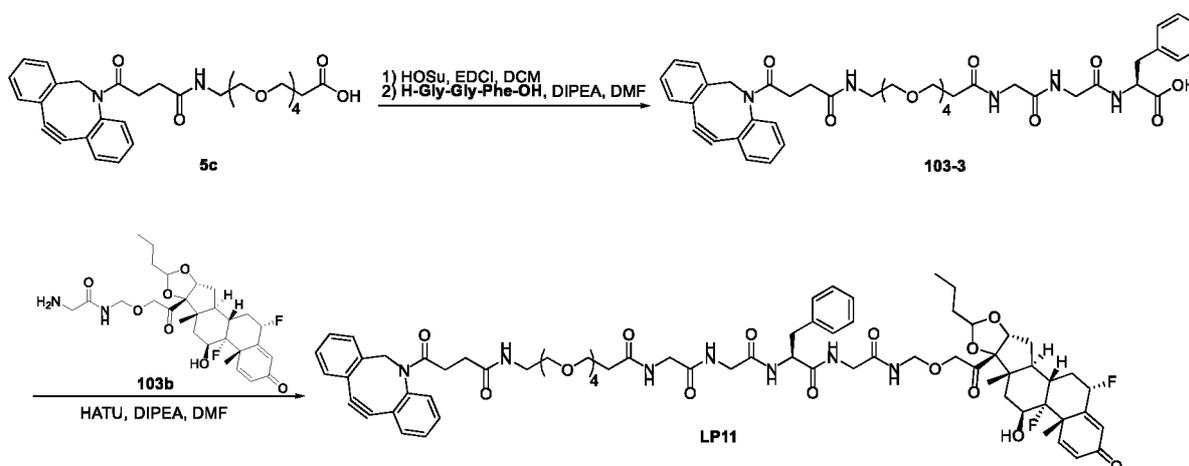
μmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give linker-payload **LP9** (5.0 mg, 11% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 729 ($M/2 + H$)⁺.

{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl]-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl)methyl *N*-[[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jcosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]carbamoyl]methyl]carbamate (LP10)

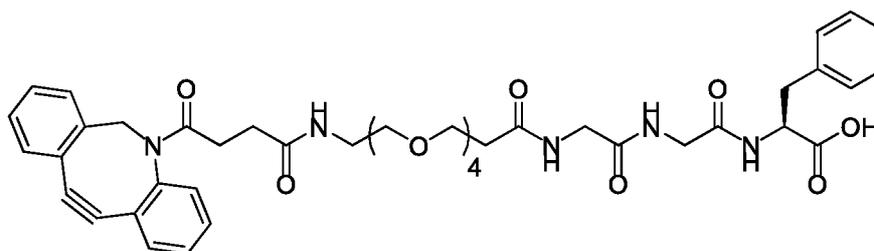


[00397] Following the similar procedure as **LP9** except substituting **103b** for **103a**, linker-payload **LP10** (23 mg, 58% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 747.0 ($M/2 + H$)⁺; 513.8 (fragment cleaved by LCMS, piece cleaved at $\text{NHCH}_2\text{-O}$) ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO_{d_6}) δ 10.02 (s, 1H), 8.80-8.72 (m, 1H), 8.15 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.64-7.58 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.22 (m, 9H), 6.29 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.10 (s, 1H), 6.04-5.96 (m, 1H), 5.78-4.10 (m, 15H), 3.66-3.54 (m, 5H), 3.54-3.42 (m, 13H), 3.32-3.26 (m, 2H), 3.20-2.50 (m, 7H), 2.42-2.20 (m, 4H), 2.05-1.90 (m, 4H), 1.85-1.25 (m, 15H), 0.90-0.80 (m, 13H) ppm.

Scheme 103B. Synthesis of Linker-payload LP11



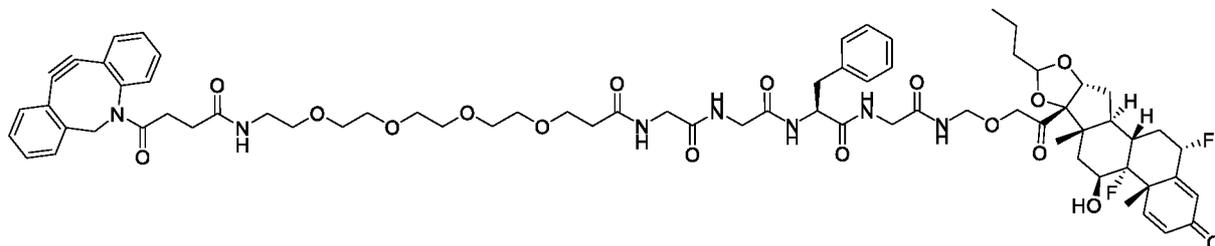
(2*S*)-2-(2-(2-[1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl)-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]acetamido)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (103-3)



[00398] To a solution of compound **5c** (0.16 g, 0.29 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) were added HOSu (73 mg, 0.64 mmol) and EDCI (0.12 g, 0.64 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 24 hours until compound **5c** was totally consumed according to LCMS. The resulting mixture was diluted with DCM (50 mL) and the organic solution was washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the OSu active ester (0.16 g, 84% yield) as colorless oil, which was used for next step directly. To a solution of **H-Gly-Gly-Phe-OH** (10 mg, 36 μ mol) in DMF (0.5 mL) were added the OSu active ester (23 mg, 36 μ mol) obtained above and DIPEA (9.0 mg, 72 μ mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **103-3** (15 mg, 51% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 408.2 (*M*/2 + *H*)⁺.

1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl}-4-oxobutanamido)-*N*-{[({(1*S*)-1-({[({2-[(19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9},0^{4,8},0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-

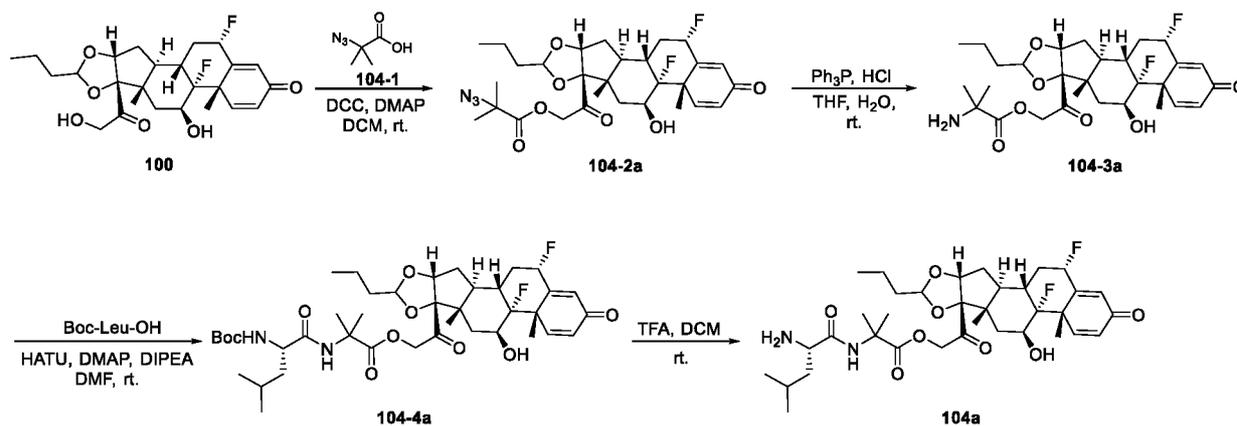
oxoethoxy)methyl)carbamoyl)methyl}carbamoyl)-2-phenylethyl]carbamoyl)methyl)carbamoyl)methyl}-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amide (LP11)



[00399] To a solution of compound **103-3** (15 mg, 18 μmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) were added HATU (14 mg, 36 μmol) and DIPEA (9.3 mg, 72 μmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 10 min before compound **103b** (10 mg, 18 μmol) was added into the mixture. The reaction mixture was then stirred at RT overnight. The resulting mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give linker-payload **LP11** (5.0 mg, 20% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 420.2 (M/3 + H)⁺.

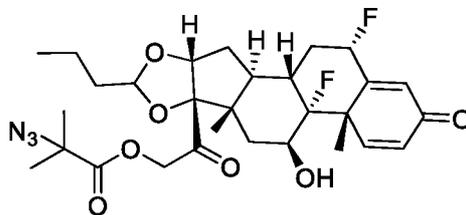
Synthesis of dipeptide prodrug: Linker-payload LP12

Scheme 104A. Synthesis of payload 104a



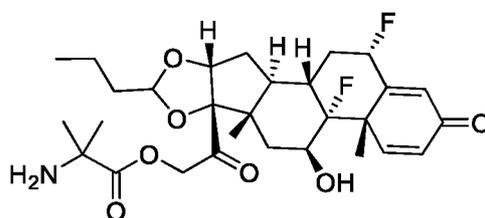
[00400] *Alpha*-Azidoisobutyric acid **104-1** was synthesized according to *Org. Lett.*, **2001**, 3(5), 781-783.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl 2-azido-2-methylpropanoate (**104-2a**)



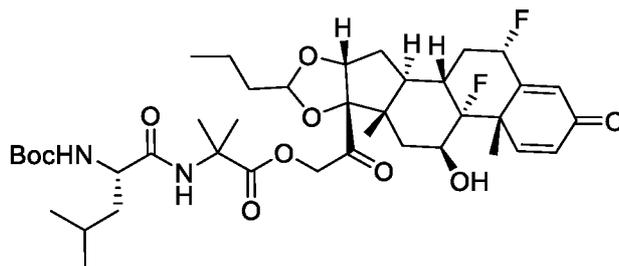
[00401] To a solution of compound **100** (0.10 g, 0.21 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) were added compound **104-1** (52 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCC (90 mg, 0.44 mmol) and DMAP (10 mg) and the mixture was stirred at RT overnight, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104-2a** (80 mg, 70% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 578.3 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl 2-amino-2-methylpropanoate (**104-3a**)



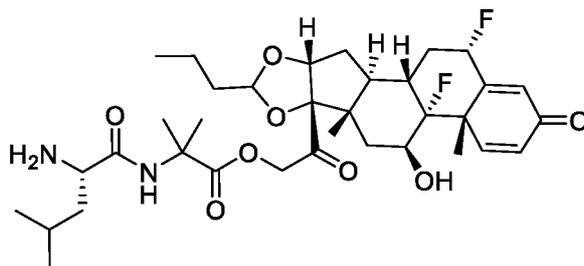
[00402] To a solution of compound **104-2a** (75 mg, 0.15 mmol) in THF (5 mL) were added PPh₃ (0.15 g, 0.57 mmol), water (5 mL) and *conc.* HCl (1 drop), and the reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and diluted with DMF. The precipitated was removed off by filtration. The filtrate was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104-3a** (45 mg, 54% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 552.3 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl 2-[(2*S*)-2-[(*tert*-butoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methylpentanamido]-2-methylpropanoate (**104-4a**)



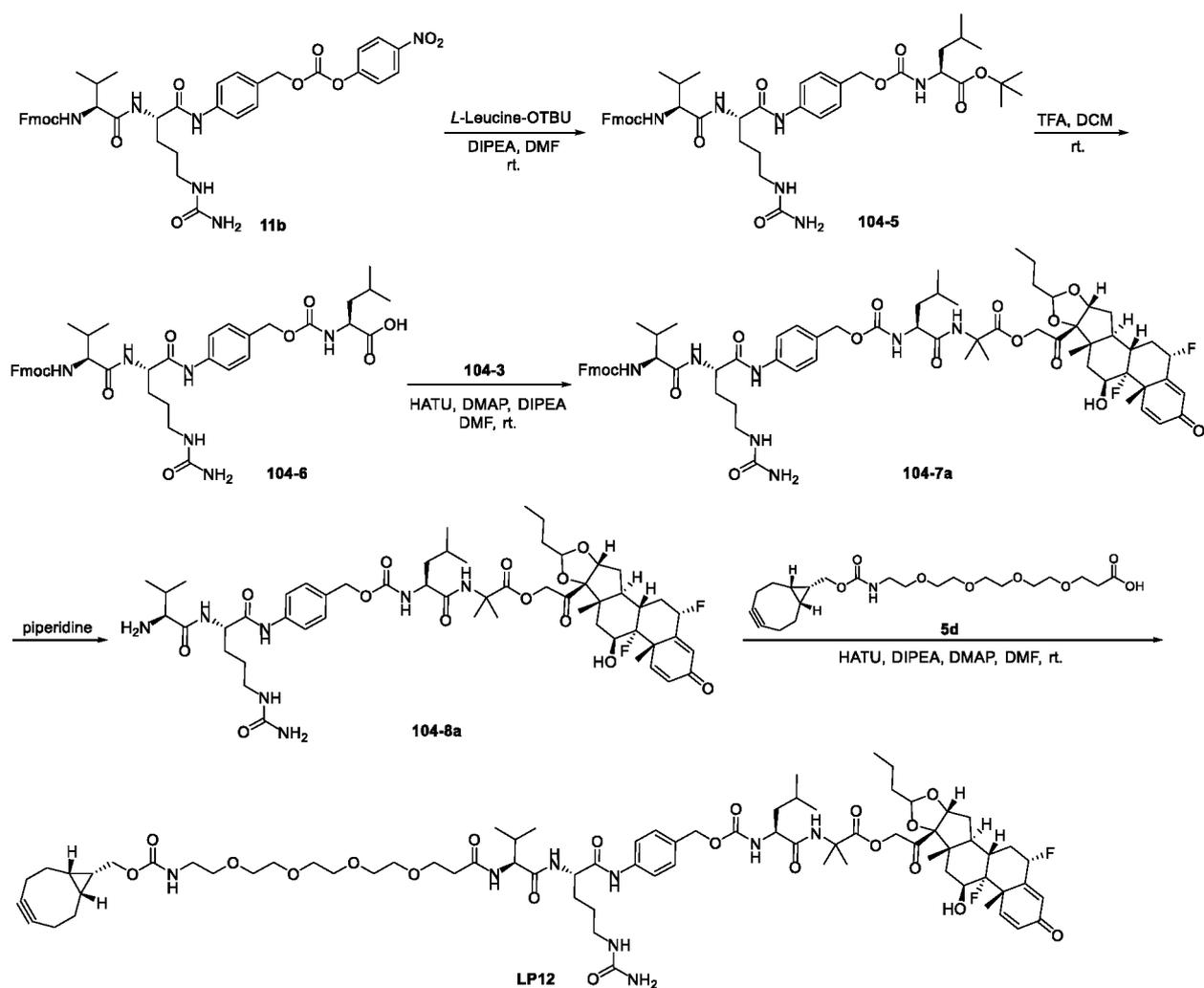
[00403] To a mixture of Boc-Leu-OH (20 mg, 87 μmol) and HATU (50 mg, 0.13 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) were added DIPEA (30 mg, 0.23 mmol), DMAP (2 mg) and compound **104-3a** (30 mg, 54 μmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for an hour, which was monitored by LCMS. The mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104-4a** (25 mg, 55% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 787.4 ($M + \text{Na}$)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl 2-[(2*S*)-2-amino-4-methylpentanamido]-2-methylpropanoate (104a**)**

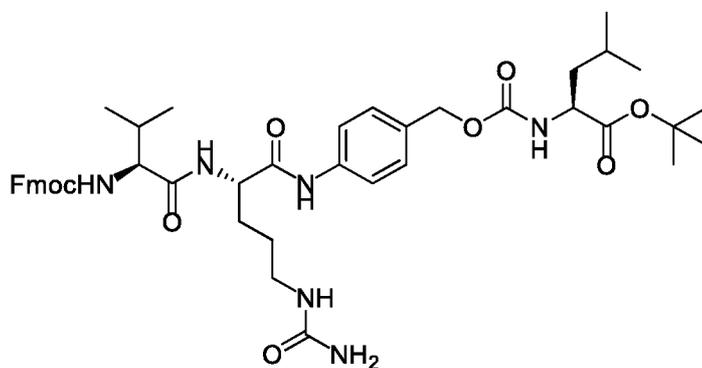


[00404] To a mixture of compound **104-4a** (25 mg, 33 μmol) in DCM (1.5 mL) was added TFA (0.15 mL), and the mixture was stirred at RT for an hour until Boc was totally removed according to LCMS. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104a** (13 mg, 61% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z : 665.4 ($M + \text{H}$)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.27 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.63 (t, $J = 24.2$ Hz, 2H), 5.30-5.05 (m, 1H), 4.96 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.81-4.65 (m, 2H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 2.69-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.53 (m, 3H), 1.52-1.41 (m, 11H), 1.41-1.10 (m, 6H), 0.97-0.76 (m, 12H) ppm.

Scheme 104B. Synthesis of Linker-payload LP12

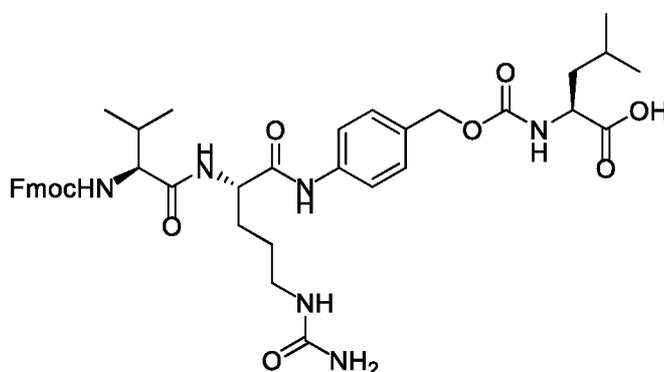


tert-Butyl (2*S*)-2-[[[4-[(2*S*)-5-(carbamoylamino)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[(9*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl]methoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methylpentanoate (104-5)



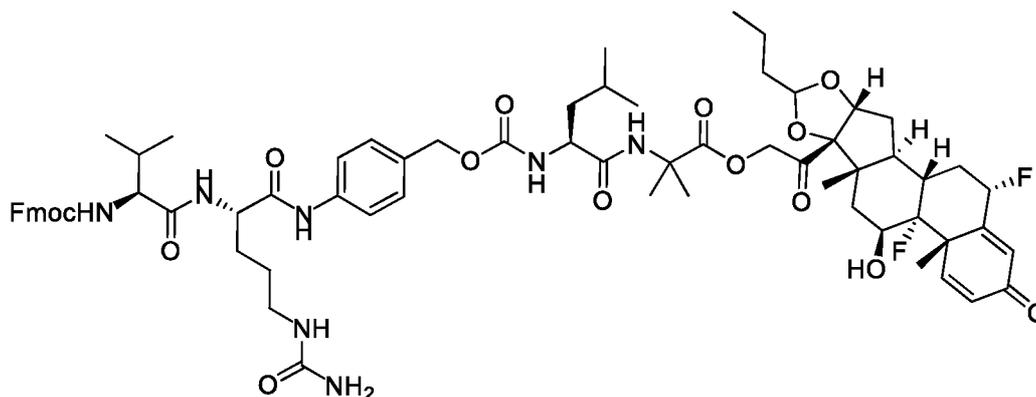
[00405] To a solution of compound **11b** (0.30 g, 0.39 mmol) and H-Leu-OTBU-OH (0.14 g, 0.63 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added DIPEA (0.26 g, 2.0 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours. The resulting mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104-5** (0.11 g, 35% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 815.4 (M + H)⁺.

(2S)-2-[[[4-[(2S)-5-(Carbamoylamino)-2-[(2S)-2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonylamino]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl]methoxy)carbonylamino]-4-methylpentanoic acid (**104-6**)



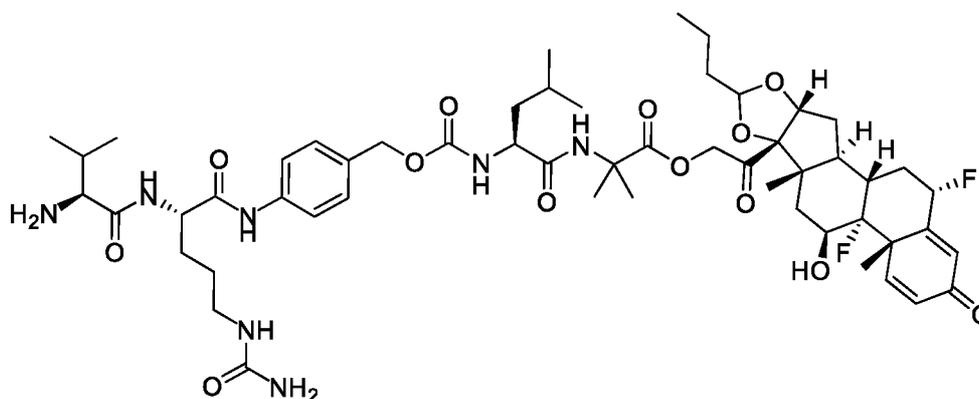
[00406] To a solution of compound **104-5** (25 mg, 31 μ mol) in DCM (4 mL) was added TFA (0.8 mL) and the mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours. The resulting mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104-6** (15 mg, 67% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 759.3 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl 2-[(2*S*)-2-[[[4-[(2*S*)-5-(carbamoylamino)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[(9*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-methylbutanamido]pentanamido]phenyl]methoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methylpentanamido]-2-methylpropanoate (104-7a)



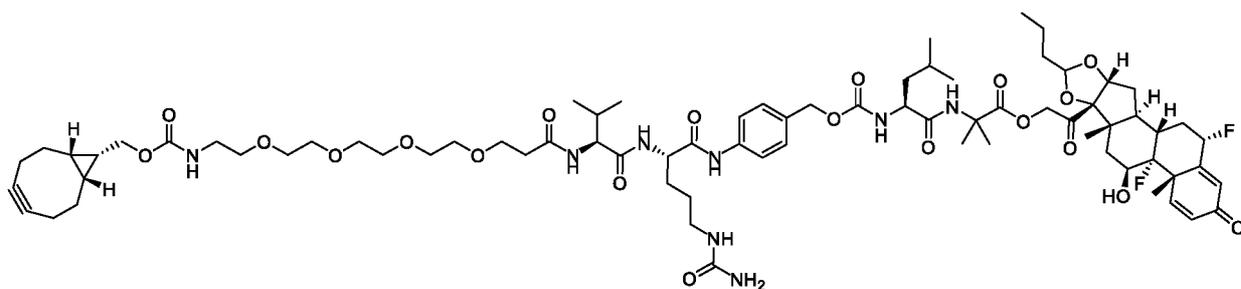
[00407] To a solution of compound **104-5** (20 mg, 26 μ mol) and compound **104-3** (17 mg, 32 μ mol) in DMF (2 mL) were added HATU (20 mg, 52 μ mol), DIPEA (13 mg, 0.10 mmol) and DMAP (1 mg), and the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for an hour, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104-7a** (30 mg, 89% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 1293 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl 2-[(2*S*)-2-[[[4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl]methoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methylpentanamido]-2-methylpropanoate (104-8a)



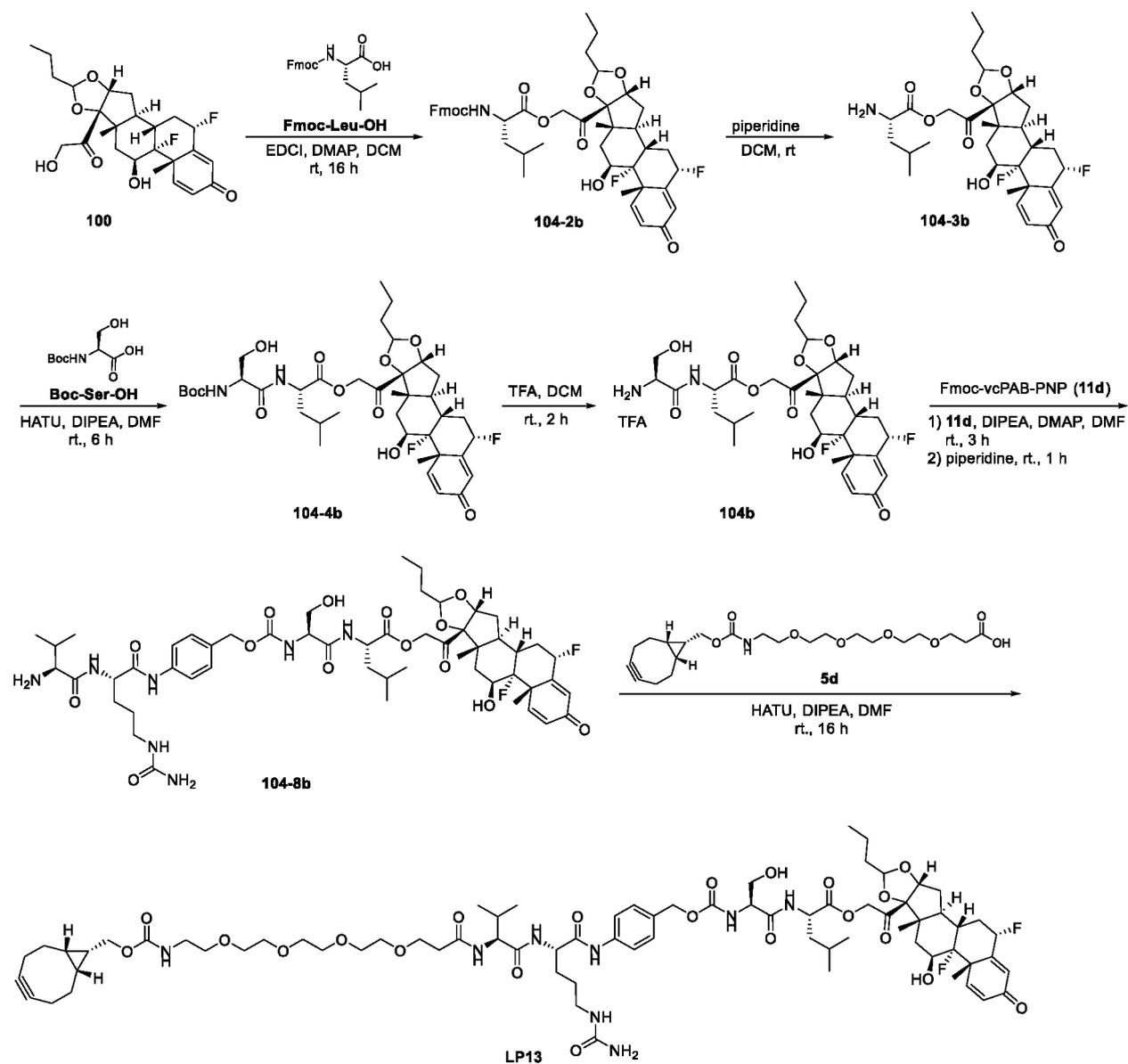
[00408] To a solution of compound **104-7a** (25 mg, 19 μ mol) in DMF (2 mL) was added piperidine (0.2 mL), and the mixture was stirred at RT for half an hour until Fmoc was totally removed according to LCMS. The reaction mixture was immediately purified by reversed phase flash chromatography (0-50% acetonitrile in *aq.* TFA (0.03%)) to give compound **104-8a** (20 mg, 95% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 1070.5 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl 2-[(2*S*)-2-[[4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[1-({*endo*-bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl]methoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-methylpentanamido]-2-methylpropanoate (LP12)

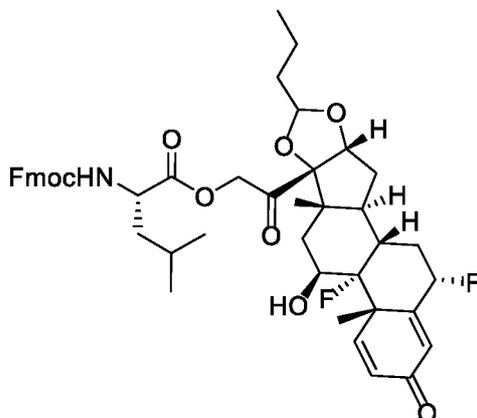


[00409] To a solution of compound **104-8a** (20 mg, 26 μ mol) and compound **5d** (14 mg, 32 μ mol) in DMF (2 mL) were added HATU (22 mg, 58 μ mol), DIPEA (15 mg, 0.12 mmol) and DMAP (1 mg), and the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give linker-payload **LP12** (10 mg, 21% yield) as a white solid. ESI *m/z*: 747.6 (M/2 + H)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.35-8.25 (m, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.18 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.04 (m, 1H), 6.30 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 6.03-5.90 (s, 1H), 5.72-5.50 (m, 2H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 5.34-3.91 (m, 12H), 3.66-3.38 (m, 15H), 3.15-2.88 (m, 4H), 2.73-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.30-1.90 (m, 9H), 1.83-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.17 (m, 27H), 0.92-0.77 (m, 20H) ppm.

Scheme 104C. Synthesis of Payload 104b and its linker-payload LP13

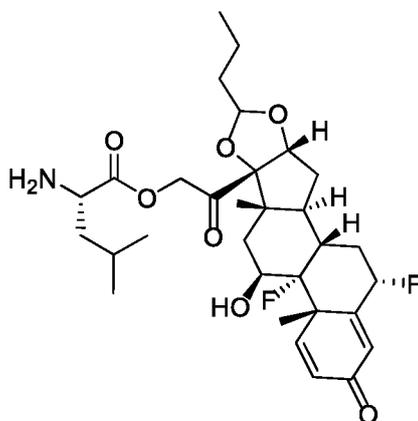


2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl (2*S*)-2-[(9*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino}-4-methylpentanoate (104-2b)



[00410] To a solution of compound **100** (0.47 g, 1.0 mmol) and **Fmoc-Leu-OH** (0.39 g, 1.1 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) were added EDCI (0.23 g, 1.2 mmol) and DMAP (12 mg, 0.10 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 16 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with DCM (50 mL x 2). The combined organic solution was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified silica gel column chromatography (10-50% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to give compound **104-2b** (0.52 g, 65% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 802.4 (M + H)⁺.

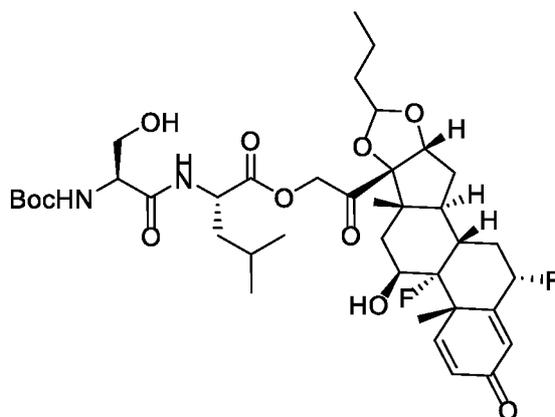
2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl (2*S*)-2-amino-4-methylpentanoate (104-3b)



[00411] To a solution of compound **104-2b** (0.50 g, 0.62 mmol) in DCM (9 mL) was added piperidine (1 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 30 minutes until Fmoc

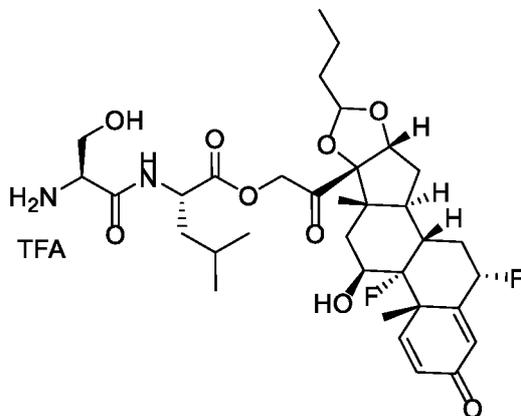
was totally removed according to LCMS. The resulting mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5-10% methanol in DCM) to give compound **104-3b** (0.32 g, 90% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 580.3 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12R,13S,19S)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl (2S)-2-[(2S)-2-[[*tert*-butoxy]carbonyl]amino]-3-hydroxypropanamido]-4-methylpentanoate (104-4b)



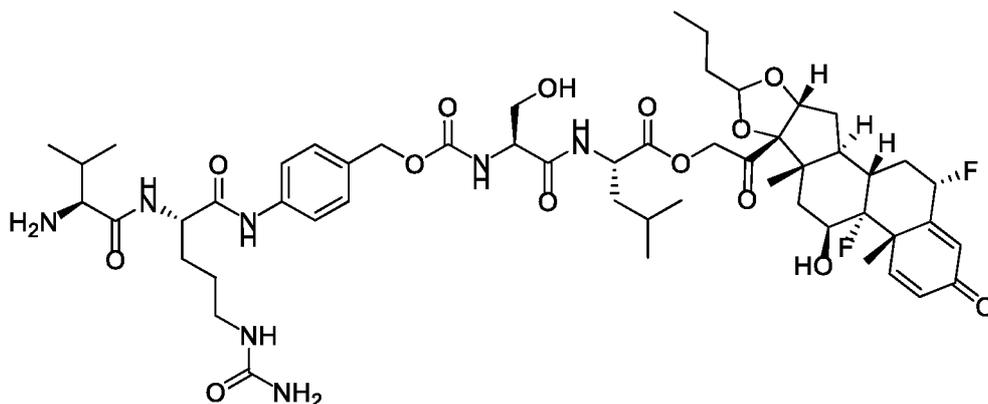
[00412] To a mixture of compound **104-3b** (0.32 g, 0.55 mmol) and **Boc-Ser-OH** (0.14 g, 0.66 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) were added HATU (0.25 g, 0.66 mmol) and DIPEA (0.21 g, 1.6 mmol) at RT. The mixture was stirred at RT for 6 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified silica gel column chromatography (10-50% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to give compound **104-4b** (0.34 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 767.4 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl (2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-amino-3-hydroxypropanamido]-4-methylpentanoate trifluoroacetic acid salt (104b)



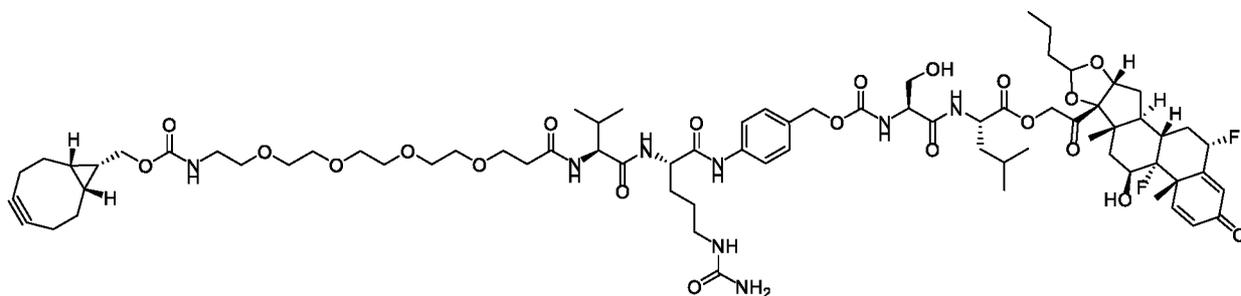
[00413] To a solution of compound **104-4b** (0.34 g, 0.44 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added TFA (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours until Boc was totally removed according to LCMS. The resulting mixture was concentrated and the residue (0.33 g, 95% yield) was pure enough for the next step. 100 mg of crude product was further purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to give compound **104b** (80 mg, 80% yield) as a yellow solid. ESI m/z : 667.3 (M + H)⁺.

2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-Difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl (2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-[[[4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl]methoxy)carbonylamino]-3-hydroxypropanamido]-4-methylpentanoate (104-8b)



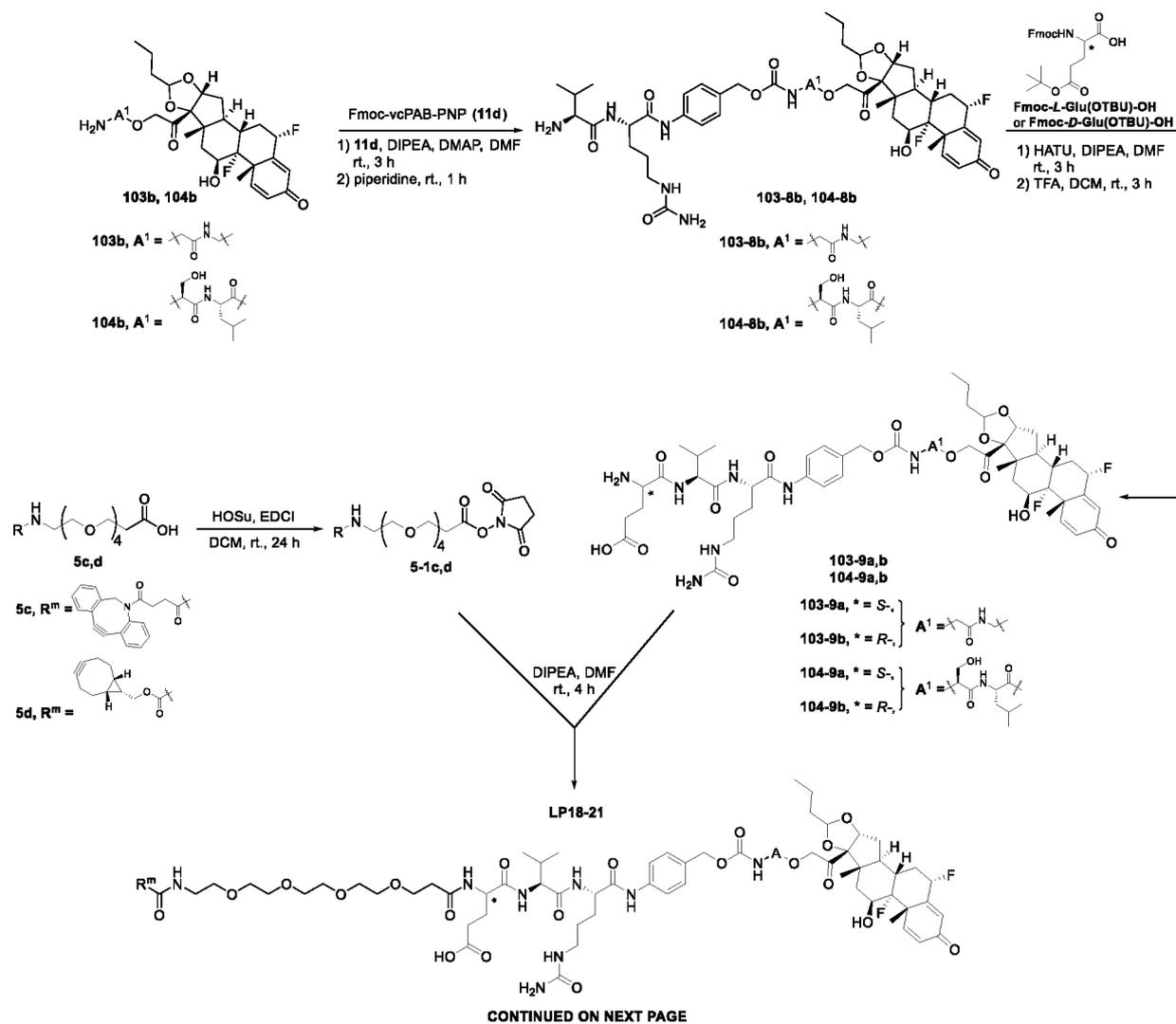
[00414] To a solution of crude compound **104b** (0.10 g, 0.13 mmol) freshly obtained above in DMF (3 mL) were added Fmoc-vcPAB-PNP (**11d**) (0.12 g, 0.16 mmol), DMAP (16 mg, 0.13 mmol) and DIPEA (50 mg, 0.39 mmol) at RT. The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hours until most of starting materials were consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. To the reaction mixture was then added piperidine (1 mL). After stirred at room temperature for an hour until the Fmoc was totally removed according to LCMS. The reaction mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **104-8b** (28 mg, 20% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 536.8 (M/2 + H)⁺.

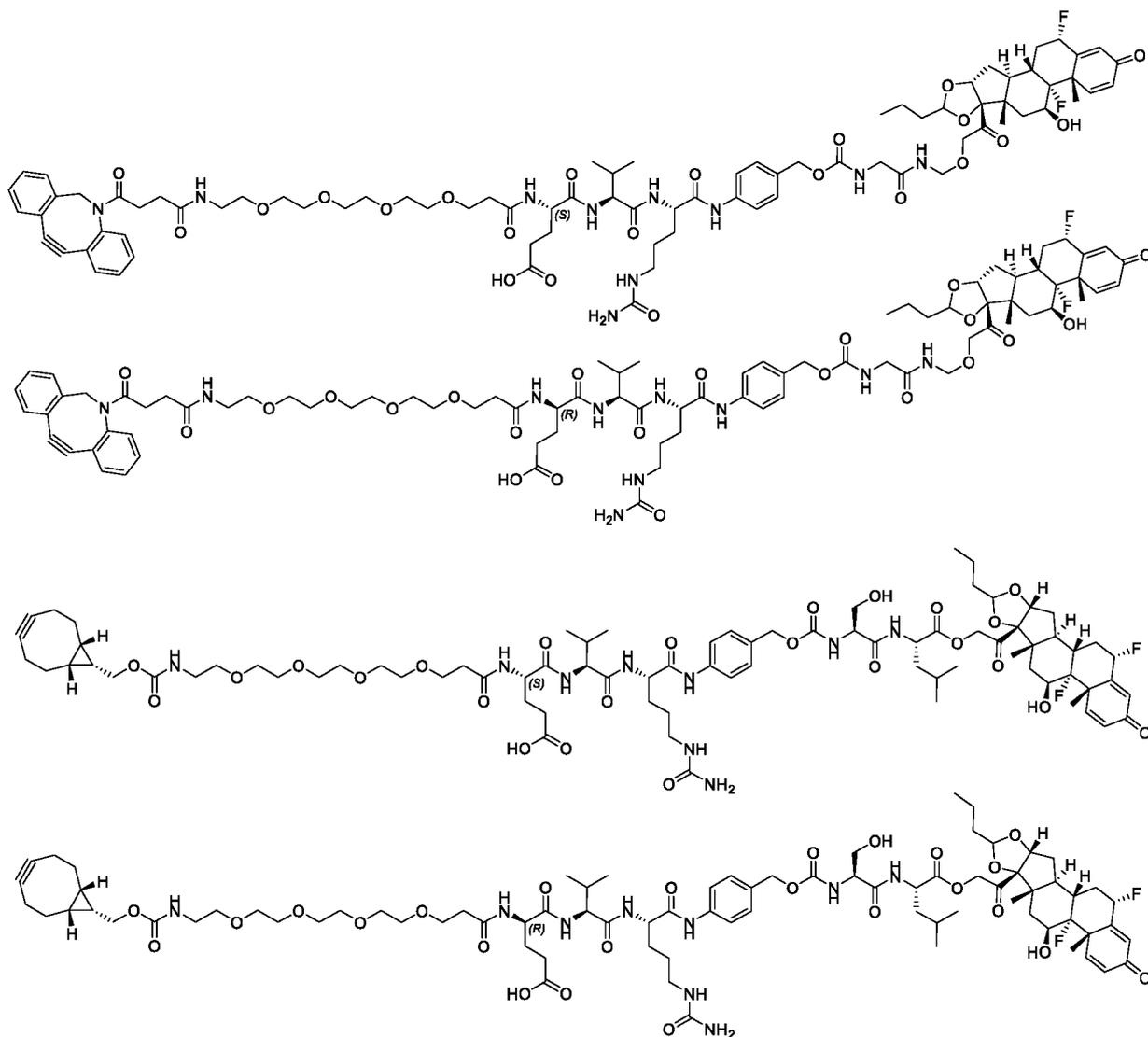
2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12R,13S,19S)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethyl (2S)-2-[(2S)-2-[[[(4-[(2S)-2-[(2S)-2-[1-([endo-bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl]methoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-hydroxypropanamido]-4-methylpentanoate (LP13)



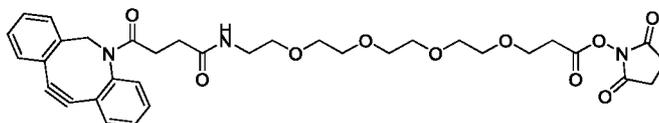
[00415] To a solution of compound **5d** (10 mg, 22 μmol) in DMF (1 mL) were added HATU (9 mg, 22 μmol) and DIPEA (8.0 mg, 62 μmol) successively at RT. The mixture was stirred at RT for half an hour followed by the addition of a solution of compound **104-8b** (20 mg, 19 μmol) in DMF (1 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours until compound **104-8b** was consumed, which was monitored by LCMS. After filtered through membrane, the filtrate was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give linker-payload **LP13** (10 mg, 35% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 748.4 (M/2 + H)⁺.

Scheme 105. Synthesis of LP18-21



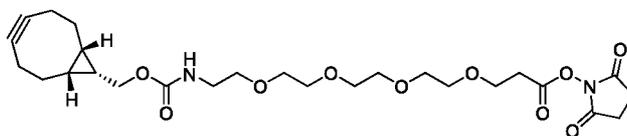


2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(4-{2-azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]}hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl)-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-oate (5-1c)



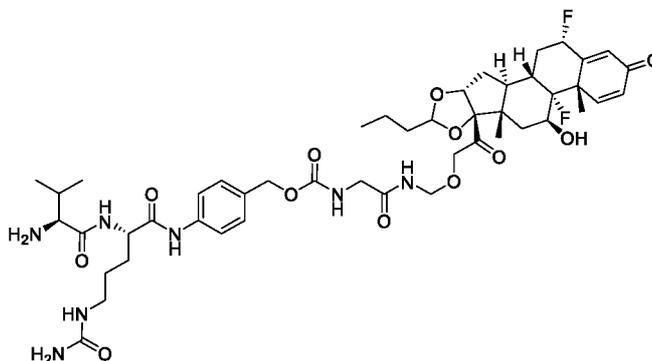
[00416] To a solution of compound **5c** (160 mg, 0.290 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) were added HOSu (73.3 mg, 0.637 mmol) and EDCI (122 mg, 0.637 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at RT for 24 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (50 mL) and the organic layer was washed with water (50mL) and brine, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **5-1c** (159 mg, 84% yield) as colorless oil, which was used for the next step directly. ESI m/z: 650 (M + H)⁺.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-[(*endo*-bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-oate (5-1d)



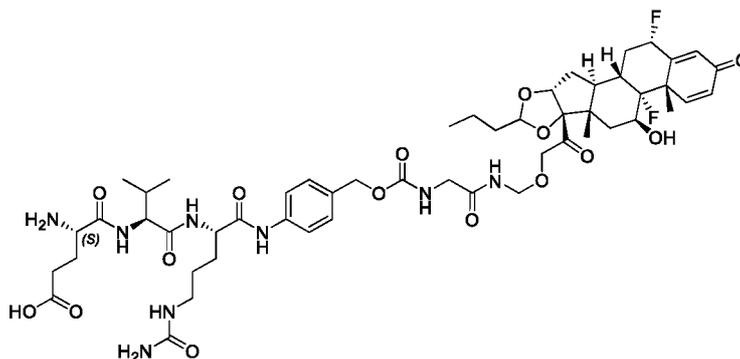
[00417] Following the similar procedure as **5-1c** except substituting **5d** for **5c**, compound **5-1d** (150 mg, 54% yield) was obtained as colorless oil, which was used for the next step directly without further purification. ESI m/z : 539 ($M + H$)⁺.

{4-[(2*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-2-Amino-3-methylbutanamido]-5-(carbamoylamino)pentanamido]phenyl}methyl *N*-{[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl}carbamoyl}methyl}carbamate (103-8b)



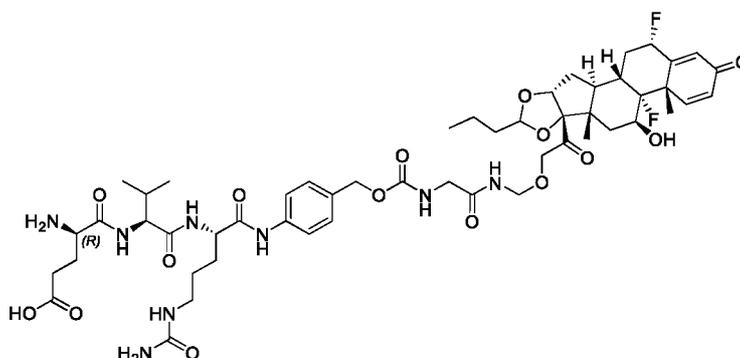
[00418] Following the similar procedure as **104-8b** (see scheme 104C) except substituting **103b** for **104b**, compound **103-8b** (28 mg, 20% yield) was obtained as a white solid. ESI m/z : 480 ($M/2 + H$)⁺.

(4*S*)-4-Amino-4-[(1*S*)-1-[(1*S*)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[(2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl}carbamoyl}methyl}carbamoyl]oxy)methyl}phenyl]carbamoyl]butyl}carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl}carbamoyl}butanoic acid (103-9a)



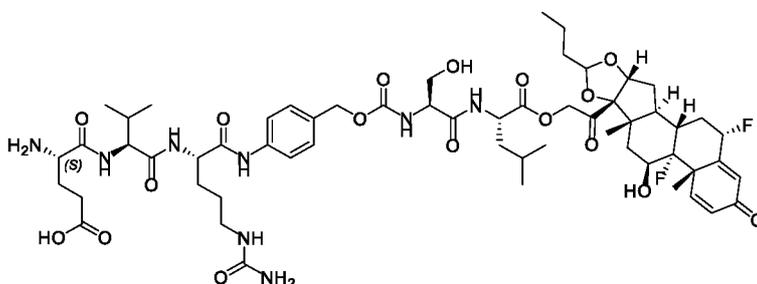
[00419] To a solution of compound **Boc-L-Glu(OTBU)-OH** (0.15 g, 0.50 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added HATU (0.19 g, 0.50 mmol) and DIPEA (0.13 g, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture mixture was stirred at RT for 10 minutes, before compound **103-8b** (0.48 g, 0.50 mmol) was added into the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was then stirred at RT for 3 hours until **103-8b** was totally consumed according to LCMS. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic solution was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved into DCM (10 mL). To the solution was added TFA (2 mL), and the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **103-9a** (0.41 g, 75% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 536.8 (M/2 + H)⁺.

(4R)-4-Amino-4-[[[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[(4-[[[(2-[[[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12R,13S,19S)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]carbamoyl]methyl]carbamoyl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]butanoic acid (103-9b)



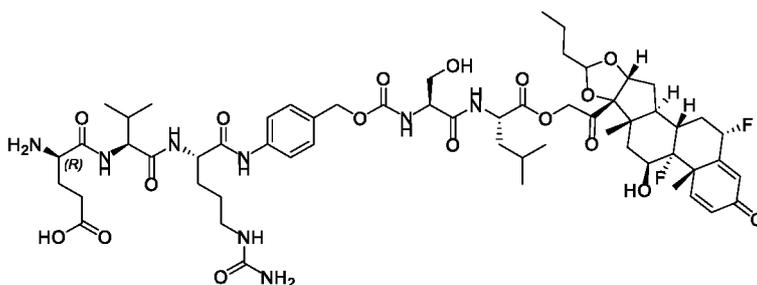
[00420] Following the similar procedure as **103-9a** except substituting **Boc-D-Glu(OTBU)-OH** for **Boc-L-Glu(OTBU)-OH**, compound **103-9b** (0.40 g, 74% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 536.8 (M/2 + H)⁺.

(4S)-4-Amino-4-[[[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[[4-[[[(1S)-1-[[[(2S)-1-{2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12R,13S,19S)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}-4-methyl-1-oxopentan-2-yl]carbamoyl}-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl}-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]butanoic acid (**104-9a**)



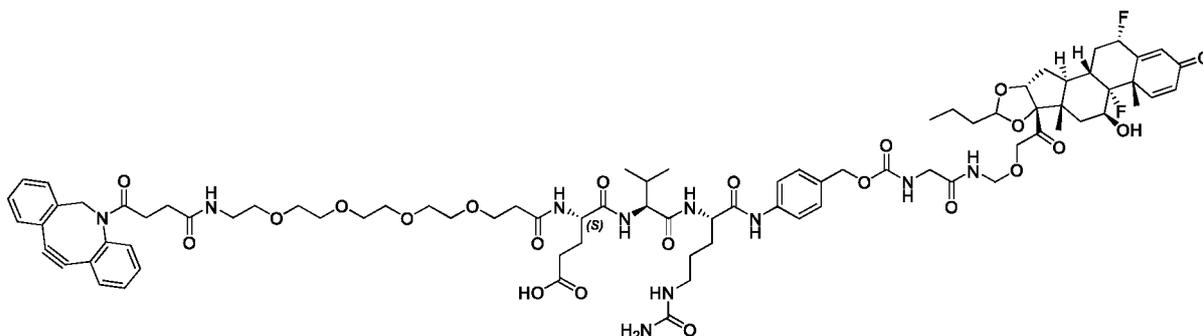
[00421] Following the similar procedure as **103-9a** except substituting **104-8b** for **103-8b**, compound **104-9a** (0.39 g, 65% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 601.3 (M/2 + H)⁺.

(4R)-4-Amino-4-[[[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-[[4-[[[(1S)-1-[[[(2S)-1-{2-[(1S,2S,4R,8S,9S,11S,12R,13S,19S)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}-4-methyl-1-oxopentan-2-yl]carbamoyl}-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl}-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]butanoic acid (**104-9b**)



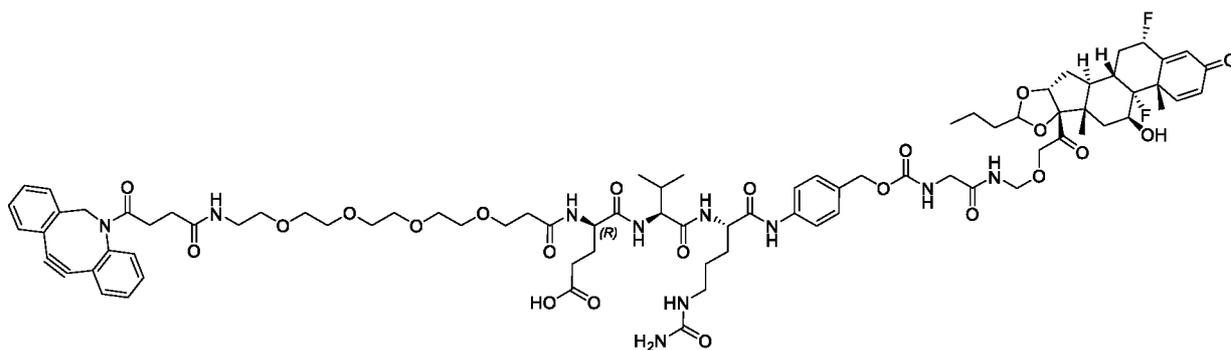
[00422] Following the similar procedure as **103-9a** except substituting **104-8b** for **103-8b**, Boc-*D*-Glu(OTBU)-OH for Boc-*L*-Glu(OTBU)-OH, compound **104-9b** (0.39 g, 65% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 601.3 (M/2 + H)⁺.

(4*S*)-4-[1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl}-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-4-[(1*S*)-1-[(1*S*)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-(4-[[[2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]carbamoyl]methyl]carbamoyl]oxy[methyl]phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]butanoic acid (LP18)



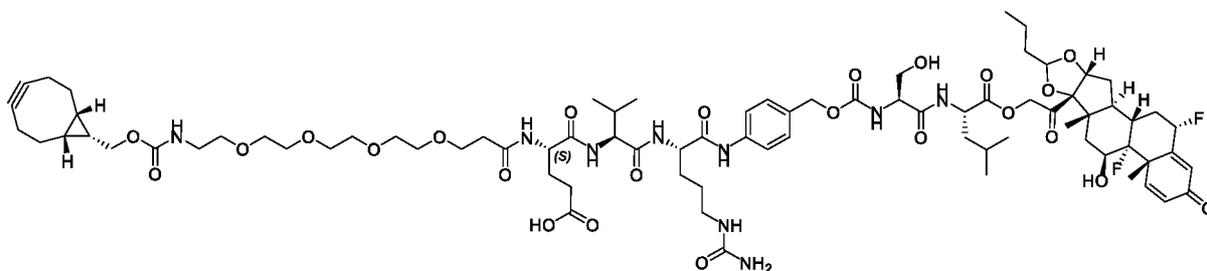
[00423] To a solution of compound **103-9a** (57 mg, 53 μmol) in DMF (1 mL) were added compound **5-1c** (36 mg, 56 μmol) and DIPEA (27 mg, 0.21 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was then directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **LP18** (12 mg, 15% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 811.4 (M/2 + H)⁺.

(4*R*)-4-[1-(4-{2-Azatricyclo[10.4.0.0^{4,9}]hexadeca-1(12),4(9),5,7,13,15-hexaen-10-yn-2-yl}-4-oxobutanamido)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido]-4-[(1*S*)-1-[(1*S*)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-(4-[[[2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]carbamoyl]methyl]carbamoyl]oxy[methyl]phenyl)carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]butanoic acid (LP19)



[00424] Following the similar procedure as **LP18** except substituting **103-9b** for **103-9a**, compound **LP19** (14 mg, 17% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 811.4 (M/2 + H)⁺.

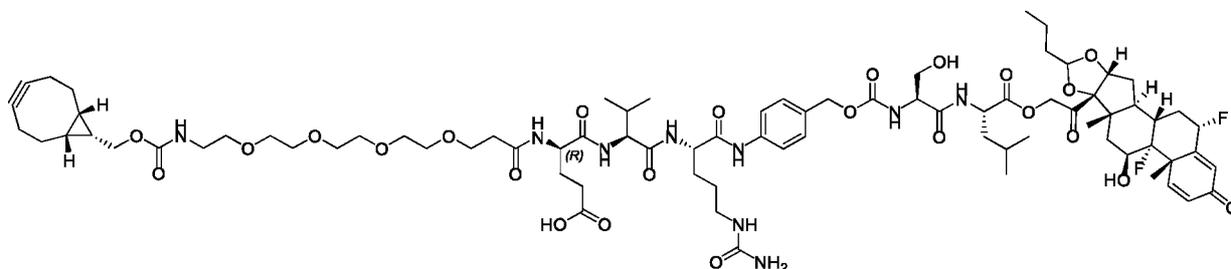
(4*S*)-4-{1-[(*endo*-Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino}-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido}-4-[(1*S*)-1-[(1*S*)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-({4-[(1*S*)-1-[(2*S*)-1-{2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0²,⁹.0⁴,⁸.0¹³,¹⁸]jicosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy)-4-methyl-1-oxopentan-2-yl]carbamoyl}-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]butyl]carbamoyl}-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl]butanoic acid (**LP20**)



[00425] To a solution of compound **104-9a** (64 mg, 53 μmol) in DMF (1 mL) were added compound **5-1d** (30 mg, 56 μmol) and DIPEA (27 mg, 0.21 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours, which was monitored by LCMS. The resulting mixture was then directly purified by prep-HPLC (method B) to give compound **LP20** (17 mg, 20% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 813.0 (M/2 + H)⁺.

(4*R*)-4-{1-[(*endo*-Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino}-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amido}-4-[(1*S*)-1-[(1*S*)-4-(carbamoylamino)-1-({4-[(1*S*)-1-[(2*S*)-1-{2-[(1*S*,2*S*,4*R*,8*S*,9*S*,11*S*,12*R*,13*S*,19*S*)-12,19-difluoro-11-hydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-

16-oxo-6-propyl-5,7-dioxapentacyclo[10.8.0.0^{2,9}.0^{4,8}.0^{13,18}]icosa-14,17-dien-8-yl]-2-oxoethoxy}-4-methyl-1-oxopentan-2-yl]carbamoyl}-2-hydroxyethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}carbamoyl)butyl]carbamoyl}-2-methylpropyl]carbamoyl}butanoic acid (LP21)



[00426] Following the similar procedure as **LP20** except substituting **104-9b** for **104-9a**, compound **LP21** (14 mg, 17% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 813.0 (M/2 + H)⁺.

[00427] Table 5a below presents linker payloads made using the methods described herein.

Table 5a. Examples of Linker–Payloads

LP	Payload	Linker name	Structures
LP1	101a	DIBAC-suc-PEG4-vcPAB-MEDA-100	
LP2	101b	DIBAC-suc-PEG4-vcPAB-DMEDA-100	
LP3	101c	DIBAC-suc-PEG4-vcPAB-DEEDA-100	

<p>LP4</p>	<p>101d</p>	<p>DIBAC- suc-PEG4- vcPAB-Pip- 100</p>	
<p>LP5</p>	<p>102e</p>	<p>NHS- disulfide- SEA-100</p>	
<p>LP6</p>	<p>102f</p>	<p>NHS- disulfide- SEMA-100</p>	
<p>LP7</p>	<p>102e</p>	<p>BCN- PEG3- disulfide- SEA-100</p>	
<p>LP8</p>	<p>102f</p>	<p>BCN- PEG3- disulfide- SEMA-100</p>	
<p>LP9</p>	<p>103a</p>	<p>DIBAC- suc-PEG4- vcPAB- Gly-AMO- Bud</p>	
<p>LP10</p>	<p>103b</p>	<p>DIBAC- suc-PEG4- vcPAB- Gly-AMO- 100</p>	
<p>LP11</p>	<p>103b</p>	<p>DIBAC- suc-PEG4- GGFG- AMO-100</p>	

LP12	104a	BCN-PEG4-vcPAB-Leu-Aib-100	
LP13	104b	BCN-PEG4-vcPAB-Ser-Leu-100	
LP18	103b	DIBAC-suc-PEG4-EVC-PAB-Gly-AMO-100	
LP19	103b	DIBAC-suc-PEG4-dEVC-PAB-Gly-AMO-100	
LP20	104b	BCN-PEG4-EVC-PAB-Ser-Leu-100	
LP21	104b	BCN-PEG4-dEVC-PAB-Ser-Leu-100	

Table 6a. Characterization Data for Linker-Payloads

LP	cLogP	MF	MW	HPLC purity (%)	MS (m/z) 100%	Highest m/z peak
LP1	4.26	C ₇₈ H ₁₀₁ F ₂ N ₉ O ₁₉	1506.71	95	753.9 (m/2+H)	753.9 (m/2+H)
LP2	4.48	C ₇₉ H ₁₀₃ F ₂ N ₉ O ₁₉	1520.71	97	761.0 (m/2+H)	761.0 (m/2+H)

LP	cLogP	MF	MW	HPLC purity (%)	MS (m/z) 100%	Highest m/z peak
LP3	5.20	C ₈₁ H ₁₀₇ F ₂ N ₉ O ₁₉	1548.76	95	775.0 (m/2+H)	775.0 (m/2+H)
LP4	4.31	C ₇₉ H ₁₀₁ F ₂ N ₉ O ₁₉	1518.69	99	760.0 (m/2+H)	760.0 (m/2+H)
LP5	3.40	C ₃₇ H ₄₈ F ₂ N ₂ O ₁₁ S ₂	798.91	99	799.3 (m+H)	799.3 (m+H)
LP6	3.62	C ₃₈ H ₅₀ F ₂ N ₂ O ₁₁ S ₂	812.94	97	813.3 (m+H)	813.3 (m+H)
LP7	5.20	C ₅₂ H ₇₅ F ₂ N ₃ O ₁₃ S ₂	1052.29	97	526.7 (m/2+H)	526.7 (m/2+H)
LP8	5.42	C ₅₃ H ₇₇ F ₂ N ₃ O ₁₃ S ₂	1066.32	98	533.8 (m/2+H)	533.8 (m/2+H)
LP9	3.65	C ₇₇ H ₁₀₁ N ₉ O ₁₉	1456.70	96	729.0 (m/2+H)	729.0 (m/2+H)
LP10	3.35	C ₇₇ H ₉₉ F ₂ N ₉ O ₁₉	1492.68	95	513.8 (fragment)	747.0 (m/2+H)
LP11	1.96	C ₇₁ H ₈₇ F ₂ N ₇ O ₁₇	1348.51	95	450.2 (m/3+H)	675.2 (m/2+H)
LP12	5.61	C ₇₆ H ₁₁₀ F ₂ N ₈ O ₂₀	1493.75	90	747.6 (m/2+H)	747.6 (m/2+H)
LP13	4.13	C ₇₅ H ₁₀₈ F ₂ N ₈ O ₂₁	1495.70	95	748.4 (m/2+H)	748.4 (m/2+H)
LP18	2.46	C ₈₂ H ₁₀₆ F ₂ N ₁₀ O ₂ ₂	1621.77	95	811 (m/2+H)	811 (m/2+H)
LP19	2.46	C ₈₂ H ₁₀₆ F ₂ N ₁₀ O ₂ ₂	1621.77	95	811 (m/2+H)	811 (m/2+H)
LP20	3.25	C ₈₀ H ₁₁₅ F ₂ N ₉ O ₂₄	1624.81	95	813 (m/2+H)	813 (m/2+H)
LP21	3.25	C ₈₀ H ₁₁₅ F ₂ N ₉ O ₂₄	1624.81	95	813 (m/2+H)	813 (m/2+H)

EXAMPLE 2

[00428] This Example demonstrates specific procedures for site-specific conjugation of an alkyne-linker-payload to antibody.

[00429] In this example, the site-specific conjugates is produced in two steps. The first step is MTG-based enzymatic attachment of a small molecule, such as azido-PEG3-amine (supra), to the antibody having a Q-tag (for example, WO2017/147542) (**hereinafter “MTG-based” conjugation**). The antibody having an N297Q mutation or N297D mutation has Q295/Q297 or Q295 that are espoused to be attached to the MTG for the enzymatic based site-specific conjugations, where Q295 and/or Q297 were defined as the Qtag. The second step employs the attachment of a linker-payload to the azido-functionalized antibody via a [2+3] cycloaddition, for example, the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition between the azides and the cyclooctynes (aka copper-free click chemistry). See, *Baskin, J. M.; Prescher, J. A.; Laughlin, S. T.; Agard, N. J.; Chang, P. V.; Miller, I. A.; Lo, A.; Codelli, J. A.; Bertozzi, C. R. PNAS 2007, 104 (43), 16793c7*, the entire contents of which are herein incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes. Where the reactive group (**RG**) is a DIBAC moiety, the conjugation is carried out with an azido-functionalized antibody via a [2+3] cycloaddition. This process provides the site-specific and stoichiometric conjugates.

[00430] ADC conjugation via [2+3] click reaction.

[00431] Step 1: Preparation of an azido-functionalized antibody.

[00432] Aglycosylated human antibody IgG (IgG1, IgG4, etc.) or a human IgG1 isotype with N297Q mutation (EU numbering), in PBS (pH 6.5–8.0) is mixed with ≥ 200 molar equivalents of azido-dPEG3-amine (MW= 218.26 g/mol). The resulting solution is mixed with MTG (EC 2.3.2.13 from Zedira, Darmstadt, Germany, or Modernist Pantry [L# 210115A] - ACTIVA TI contains Maltodextrin from Ajinomoto, Japan) (25 U/mL; 5U MTG per mg of antibody) resulting in a final concentration of the antibody at 0.5–5 mg/mL, and the solution was then incubated at 37 °C for 4–24 h while gently shaking. The reaction is monitored by ESI-MS. Upon reaction completion, the excess amine and MTG are removed by SEC or protein A column chromatography, to generate the azido-functionalized antibody. This product is characterized by SDS-PAGE and ESI-MS. The azido-dPEG3-amine added to two sites of the antibody resulting in a 204 Da increase for the 2DAR antibody-PEG3-azide conjugate.

[00433] **Step 2:** Preparation of site-specific conjugates of a drug to an antibody using click chemistry reactions.

[00434] The site-specific antibody drug conjugates with a human IgG (IgG1, IgG4, etc.) in Table 7 are prepared by a [2+3] click reaction between azido-functionalized antibodies and

an alkyne containing linker–payload. The detailed conjugation procedure follows. A site-specific antibody conjugate with linker–payload (**LP**) is prepared by incubating **mAbt PEG3t N3** (1–3 mg / mL) in an aqueous medium (e.g., PBS, PBS containing 5% glycerol, HBS) with ≥ 6 molar equivalents of an **LP** dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, such as DMSO, DMF or DMA (i.e., the reaction mixture contains 5-20% organic solvent, v/v) at 24 °C to 37 °C for over 6 h. The progress of the reaction is monitored by ESI–MS and the absence of **mAbt PEG3t N3** indicated the completion of the conjugation. The excess amount of the **LP** and organic solvent are removed by SEC via elution with PBS, or via protein A column chromatography via elution with acidic buffer followed by neutralization with Tris (pH8.0).

[00435] The final product is concentrated by ultra centrifugation and characterized by UV, SEC, SDS-PAGE and ESI-MS.

EXAMPLE 3

[00436] This example demonstrates a method for making a non–site–specific conjugation of a drug to an antibody using a thiol–maleimide reaction.

[00437] Conjugation through antibody cysteines is performed in two steps using the methods described similar to those described in *Mol Pharm.* 2015 Jun 1;12(6):1863-71.

[00438] A monoclonal antibody (mAb, 10 mg/ml in 50 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl) at pH 7.5 is reduced with 1 mM dithiothreitol (0.006 mg per mg of antibody) or TCEP (2.5 molar equivalent to antibody) at 37 °C for 30 minutes. The concentration of the antibody was calculated based on the absorbance at 280 nm on Nanodrop (ThermoFisher Scientific) and an extinction coefficient of the antibody. After gel filtration (G–25, pH 4.5 sodium acetate), the **LP** compound in DMSO (10 mg/mL) is added to the reduced antibody, and the mixture was adjusted to pH 7.0 with 1 M HEPES (pH 7.4). The reaction is allowed to react for 3–14 hours. The resulting conjugate was purified by SEC. The DAR (UV) values are determined using the measured absorbances of the ncADC and the extinction coefficients of the antibody and **LP** compound.

EXAMPLE 4

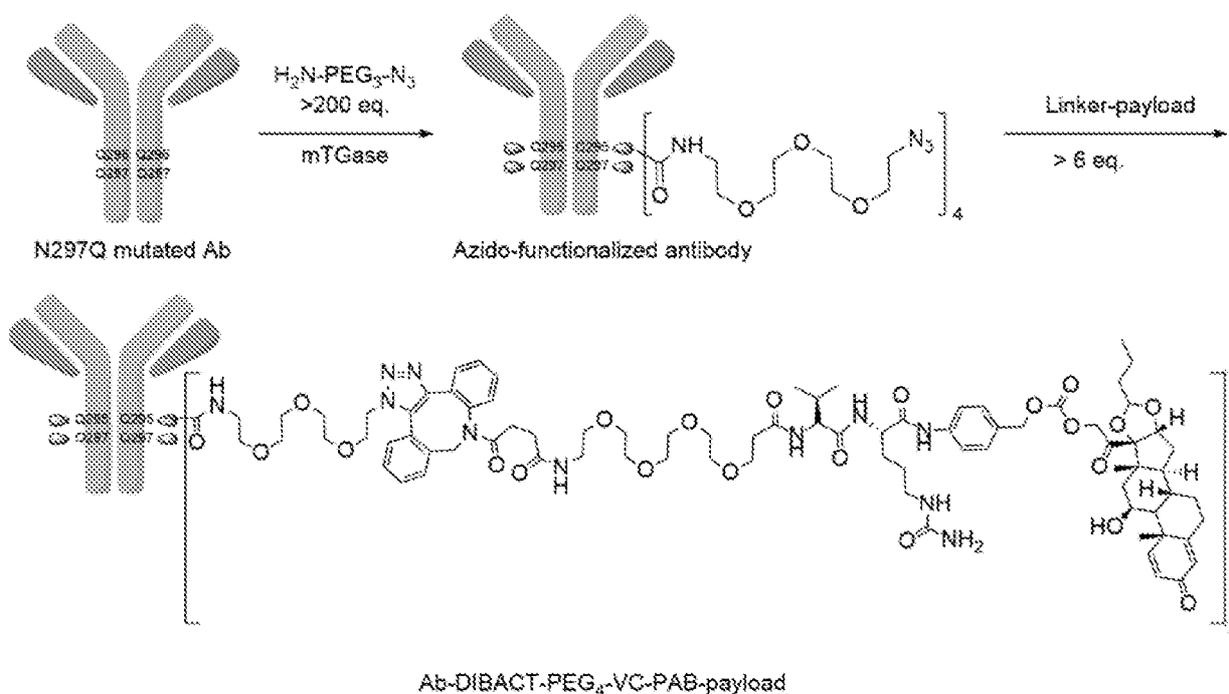
ADC Conjugation

[00439] In one example, site–specific conjugates are produced via Microbial transglutaminase (MTG EC 2.3.2.13, Zedira, Darmstadt, Germany) (herein “MTG–based”) two–step conjugation of an N297Q or N297D mutated antibody. In the first step, the N297Q–

mutated antibody is functionalized with azido-PEG₃-amine via MTG based enzymatic reaction. *See, e.g.*, International PCT Patent Application No. PCT/US17/19537 filed on February 24, 2017, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety for all purposes. In the second step, an alkyne-functionalized linker-payload is attached to the azido-functionalized antibody via [2+3] 1, 3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction conjugated with an azido-functionalized antibody derived via [2+3] cyclization). This process provides site-specific and stoichiometric conjugates.

EXAMPLE 5

[00440] The following example demonstrates a method for making an azido-functionalized antibody drug conjugate listed in Table 7.



[00441] Aglycosylated antibody with a human IgG1 isotype in BupHTM (pH 7.6–7.8) was mixed with ≥ 200 molar equivalents of azido-dPEG₃-amine (MW. 218.26 g/mol). The resulting solution was mixed with transglutaminase (25 U/mL; 5U MTG per mg of antibody) resulting in a final concentration of the antibody at 0.5–3 mg/mL, and the solution was then incubated at 37 °C for 4–24 hours while gently shaking. The reaction was monitored by SDS-PAGE or ESI-MS. Upon the completion, the excess amine and MTG were removed by Size Exclusion Chromatography (SEC) to generate the azido-functionalized antibody. This product was analyzed on SDS-PAGE and ESI-MS. The azido-dPEG₃-amine added to two sites – Q295 and Q297 – of the antibody resulting in an 804 Da increase for the 4DAR aglycosylated antibody-PEG₃-azide conjugate.

[00442] The following example demonstrates a method for making a site-specific conjugations of a drug to an antibody using click chemistry reactions.

[00443] Site-specific aglycosylated antibody drug conjugates with a human IgG1 containing an N297Q mutation were prepared by a [2+3] click reaction between azido-functionalized antibodies with an alkyne containing linker-payload. Specifically, anti PRLR Ab-PEG3-N3 was conjugated to **2b**, **2g**, **2l**, **2r**, or **2s**; and anti HER2 Ab-PEG3-N3 was conjugated to **2b**, **2g**, **2l**, **2r**, or **2s**. These anti-HER2 antibody conjugates were synthesized to serve as isotype controls in the assays described herein. Hereinafter, for convenience, anti-HER2 antibodies are referred to as “isotype” antibodies.

[00444] The detailed conjugation procedure follows. A site-specific antibody conjugate with linker-payload (**LP** or **2**) was prepared by incubating **mAbt PEG3t N3** (1–3 mg / mL) in an aqueous medium (e.g., PBS, PBS containing 5% glycerol, HBS) with ≥ 6 molar equivalents of an **LP** dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, such as DMSO, DMF or DMA (i.e., the reaction mixture contains 5-20% organic solvent, v/v) at 24 °C to 37 °C for over 6 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by ESI-MS and the absence of **mAbt PEG3t N3** indicated the completion of the conjugation. The excess amount of the **LP** and organic solvent were removed by SEC via elution with PBS, or via protein A column chromatography via elution with acidic buffer followed by neutralization with Tris (pH8.0). The purified conjugates were analyzed by SEC, SDS-PAGE, and ESI-MS. Shown in Table 7 is a list of the steroid antibody conjugates from the corresponding LPs, their molecular weights and ESI-DAR values

[00445] In a specific example, the azido-functionalized antibody (1 mg) in 0.800 mL PBSg (PBS, 5% glycerol, pH 7.4) was treated with six molar equivalents of **2b** (conc. 10 mg/mL in DMSO) for 6 -12 hours at RT and the excess linker payload (**LP**) was removed by size exclusion chromatography (SEC, Superdex 200 HR, GE Healthcare). The final product was concentrated by ultra-centrifugation and characterized by UV, SEC, SDS-PAGE and ESI-MS.

EXAMPLE 6

Characterization of ADCs

[00446] SDS-PAGE is used to analyze the integrity and purity of the ADCs.

[00447] In one method, SDS-PAGE running conditions include non-reduced and reduced samples (2–4 μ g) along with BenchMark Pre-Stained Protein Ladder (Invitrogen, cat#

10748–010; L# 1671922.) are loaded per lane in (1.0 mm x 10 well) Novex 4 – 20% Tris–Glycine Gel and is run at 180 V, 300 mA, for 80 minutes. An non-reduced sample is prepared using Novex Tris–Glycine SDS buffer (2X) (Invitrogen, Cat# LC2676) and the reduced sample is prepared with SDS sample buffer (2X) containing 10% 2-mercaptoethanol.

[00448] Molecular weights of the antibodies and ncADCs on SDS–PAGE are determined under non–reducing and reducing conditions. The mass shifts may not be obvious under non–reducing conditions due to relatively small percentages of mass changes. However, the masses of the heavy chains are increased from the naked antibodies to the azido–functionalized antibodies, and further to the ncADC conjugate. Cross–linked material may or may not be detected.

[00449] ADCs are analyzed for purity by Size Exclusion Chromatography (SEC)

[00450] To determine the purity of antibody drug conjugates, size exclusion chromatography is performed. Analytical SEC experiments are run using a Waters 600 instrument, on a Superdex 200 (1.0 x30cm) HR column, at flow rate of 0.80 mL/min using PBS pH 7.4, and monitored at λ 280 nm using a Waters 2998 PDA. An analytic sample is composed of 200 μ L PBS (pH 7.4) with 30–100 μ L of test sample. Preparative SEC purifications are performed using an AKTA instrument from GE Healthcare, on Superdex 200 PG (2.6x60 cm) column, at a flow rate 2 mL/min eluting with PBSg at pH 7.4, and monitored at λ 280nm.

[00451] Antibody and ADC are analyzed by intact mass analysis by LC–ESI–MS, as described further below.

[00452] Measurement of intact mass for the ADC samples by LC–ESI–MS was performed to determine drug-payload distribution profile and to calculate the average DAR. Each testing sample (20–50 ng, 5 μ L) was loaded onto an Acquity UPLC Protein BEH C4 column (10K psi, 300 Å, 1.7 μ m, 75 μ m \times 100 mm; Cat No. 186003810). After 3 min desalting, the protein was eluted and mass spectra were acquired by a Waters Synapt G2–Si mass spectrometer.

[00453] Summarized in Table 7 is a list of the budesonide-spacer-linker antibody conjugates from the corresponding LPs (**2b**, **2g**, **2l**, **2r**, and **2s**), their molecular weights of the naked antibodies, the azido-functionalized antibodies, the LPs, and the steroid ADCs, as well as the ESI-DAR values. In the table, **Ab** refers to an antibody, **Ab–N₃** refers to an azido-functionalized antibody, and **Ab-steroid conjugates** refers to a non–cytotoxic steroid antibody

conjugates with the corresponding LPs. As summarized in Table 7, most site-specific ADCs have - 4DAR.

Table 7.

LP		Ab, Ab-N ₃ , or Ab-Steroid conjugates		
EX	MS m/z	Name	MW (Da)	DAR
		Anti-PRLR Ab	144602	-
PEG ₃ -N ₃	218.3	Anti-PRLR Ab -N ₃	145385	4
2b	1369.7	Anti- PRLR Ab- 2b	150894	4
2g	1426.7	Anti- PRLR Ab- 2g	151097	4
2l	1373.7	Anti- PRLR Ab- 2l	150884	4
2r	729.8	Anti- PRLR Ab- 2r	148330	4
2s	809.8	Anti- PRLR Ab- 2s	148623	4
		Anti-HER2 (Isotype) Ab	145126	-
PEG ₃ -N ₃	218.3	Isotype Ab -N ₃	145930	4
2b	1369.7	Isotype Ab- 2b	151439	3.8
2g	1426.7	Isotype Ab- 2g	151652	4
2l	1373.7	Isotype Ab- 2l	151445	3.9
2r	729.8	Isotype Ab - 2r	148876	4
2s	809.8	Isotype Ab- 2s	149169	4

EXAMPLE 7

[00454] A Glucocorticoid Receptor (GR) co-activator luciferase reporter cell based assay was used to analyze the GR activation by Budesonide and the steroids described herein as a function of time.

[00455] To generate the assay cell line, a HEK293 cell line was engineered to express human full length PRLR. Then such stable cell line was further transfected with pBIND-GR vector (Cat# E1581, Promega) and pGL4.35 [Luc2P/9xGAL4UAS/Hygro] vector (Cat# E1370, Promega) so that luciferase gene is transcribed upon steroid binding to GR. The resulting stable cell line is referred to herein as HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc.

[00456] The activity of steroids in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE -Luc cells was studied at 24, 48, and 72 hours of incubation after addition of the testing reagents. For this assay, 20,000 cells were seeded in 96-well plates in media containing DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and penicillin/streptomycin (complete media) and grown overnight at 37 °C in 5% CO₂. To generate the dose response curves of the free steroids and/or their ncADCs, serially diluted reagents ranging from 100 nM to 5.1 pM were added to the cells and incubated for 24, 48, and 72 hours at 37°C. Luciferase activity was determined by addition of 100 uL of One-Glo™ reagent (Promega, Cat#E6130), incubating at room temperature for 5 minutes and relative light units (RLUs) were measured on a Victor luminometer (Perkin Elmer).

[00457] In a first assay run, anti-PRLR Ab ncADCs (Anti-PRLR Abt **2r**, Anti-PRLR Abt **2s**, and Anti-PRLR Abt **2b**), Isotype Ab ncADCs (Isotype Abt **2r**, Isotype Abt **2s**, and Isotype Abt **2b**) and budesonide free payload were tested in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cell based assay using the protocol described above with either 24, 48 or 72 hour- incubation in one assay run. In a second assay run, anti-PRLR Ab ncADCs (Anti-PRLR Abt **2b**, Anti-PRLR Abt **2l**, and Anti-PRLR Abt **2g**), Isotype Ab ncADCs (Isotype Abt **2b**, Isotype Abt **2l**, and Isotype Abt **2g**), antibodies alone (Anti-PRLR Ab and Isotype Ab), and budesonide free payload were tested in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cell based assay using the protocol described above with 72 hour- incubation. The EC₅₀ values were determined from a four-parameter logistic equation over a 10-point response curve using GraphPad Prism. Delivery of the steroids will result in an activation of the Luc reporter in HEK293/PRLR/GRE -Luc cells.

[00458] Figures 1A-C and Table 8 illustrate the results from the first assay run. As shown in Figures 1A-C, the **anti-PRLR Ab-2b** conjugate induced activation in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells at 24, 48, and 72 hours, with an EC₅₀ value less than ≤ 10 nM at all three time points and showed about >15 fold selectivity over the control Isotype-Ab-**2b**. The anti-PRLR Ab-**2s** conjugate induced activation in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells at 24, 48, and 72 hours, however, it did not demonstrate selectivity over the control isotype-**2s**. The anti-PRLR Ab-**2r** conjugate induced activation in the 293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells with <5 fold selectivity at 24 and 48 hours, but had increased activation only at 72 hours with an EC₅₀ of 13.4 nM.

[00459] In the second assay run as shown in Figure 2 and Table 9, the **anti-PRLR Ab-2b** conjugate induced activation in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells, having an EC₅₀ of 0.48 nM that and showed about 14 fold selectivity over the control **Isotype-Ab-2b**. The **anti-PRLR Ab-2g** conjugate induced activation in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells having an

EC₅₀ of 1.9 nM with about 3.7 fold selectivity over the control **Isotype-Ab-2g**. The **anti-PRLR Ab-2l** conjugate induced activation in the HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells with an EC₅₀ of 8.98 nM, while **Isotype-Ab-2l** did not demonstrate activation in this assay.

Table 8.

Molecule	HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells		
	EC ₅₀ (24 hr)	EC ₅₀ (48 hr)	EC ₅₀ (72 hr)
Anti-PRLR Ab-2s	0.9078	0.4239	0.4823
Anti-PRLR Ab-2r	34.98	18.33	13.35
Anti-PRLR Ab-2b	1.225	0.4674	0.4291
Isotype Ab-2s	1.461	0.6594	0.4904
Isotype Ab-2r	109.2	64.01	310.9
Isotype Ab-2b	15.04	8.201	5.243
1a	0.5732	0.5679	1.043

Table 9.

Steroid ADCs	HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells EC ₅₀ (nM) at 72 hours
Anti-PRLR Ab-2b	0.29
Anti-PRLR Ab-2l	8.98
Anti-PRLR Ab-2i	>90.9
Anti-PRLR Ab-2g	1.90
Isotype Ab-2b	4.16
Isotype Ab-2l	NA
Isotype Ab-2i	NA
Isotype Ab-2g	7.11
Budesonide (1a)	5.42
Anti-PRLR Ab	NA
Isotype Ab	NA

where NA means not active

EXAMPLE 8

[00460] This example describes a mouse model of LPS induced cytokine release.

[00461] The aim of this study is to evaluate the test compounds on inhibition of LPS-induced cytokine release in mice. Test compounds are administered 48 hr, 24 hr and 2 hr before LPS challenge, cytokine levels in blood samples including TNF- α and IL6 were measured at 2 hr and 4 hr time-points after LPS challenge.

[00462] Materials and Reagents

[00463] Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) derived from E. Coli K12 can be purchased from Invivogen (San Diego, California, USA, cat# Tlr1-eklps), Dexamethasone can be purchased from ADAMAS (Emeryville, CA, USA, Cat#50-02-2). Mouse TNF- α ELISA kit can be purchased from ebioscience (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat#88-7324). Mouse IL6 ELISA kit can be purchased from ebioscience (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat#88-7064).

[00464] Experimental methods

[00465] Animal husbandry:

[00466] A total of 18 naive C57BL/6j mice are used in this study. The animals are male, with body weight of 18-20g at the initiation of the study. Animals are purchased from Shanghai Laboratory Animal Center, CAS (SLAC), and housed in ChemPartner's animal vivarium in a SPF environment. After arrival, animals are checked for health conditions including coat, extremities, orifices and abnormal signs in posture or movements, and acclimated to the environment for more than 7 days.

[00467] Animals are housed 3 mice per cage in IVC polycarbonate shoebox cages in SPF environment; the environment controls for the animal room are set to maintain a temperature of 20-26°C, humidity of 40-70%, and a 12-hour light/12-hour dark cycle.

[00468] Standard chow (SLAC-M01, from Shanghai Laboratories Animal Center) and purified water (filtered, municipal water quality) are provided *ad libitum* throughout the study period.

[00469] Experimental procedures

[00470] Grouping: Animals are randomly allocated into 6 groups (A-F) before study initiation. Each group included 3 mice. Group A serve as naive control; Group B receive dexamethasone and served as positive control; Group C is treated with a test compound and Groups D-F are treated with a test compound.

[00471] Experimental Procedure

[00472] All mice receive LPS dissolved in PBS at a dose of 0.5mpk by i.p injection. Mice in group A received PBS, mice in group B received Dex (5mpk) and mice in group C received 4b (5mpk) by ip injection, 2 hr prior to LPS challenge; Mice in group D, E and F received at a dose of 5mpk by ip injection, 2 hr, 24 hr and 48 hr prior to LPS challenge, respectively.

[00473] Blood samples are collected at 2 hr and 4 hr time points post LPS challenge, into heparin containing tubes. Blood samples are centrifuged, and plasma samples are collected and stored at -80 °C before analysis.

[00474] The levels of TNF α in plasma are measured with ELISA kits following the standard procedures recommended by the manufacturer. Various PK parameters are measured (e.g. T_{max}, C_{max}, Terminal t_{1/2}, AUC_{i,ast}, and AUC_{INF}).

[00475] Blood samples are collected at 2 hr and aa post LPS challenge; TNF- α levels in plasma are measured. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM, *p<0.05, **p<0.01 vs Group A, by Oneway ANOVA analysis.

EXAMPLE 9

Mouse Dendritic Cells

[00476] To determine the effect of a test compound on *ex-vivo* LPS-induced inflammatory immune responses, CD11c⁺ dendritic cells (DC) are isolated from the spleens of wildtype C57B1/6 mice (Jackson Labs, Protocol #426.0). Splenic DCs are isolated using a Collagenase D digestion (400U/mL collagenase D (Roche Cat #11088858001), 20Dg/mL DNase I (Roche Cat #10104159001), 2% FCS in HEPES -buffered RPMI-1640) and incubated at 37 °C for 25 minutes. Post incubation, the splenic tissue is washed with RPMI-1640 and filtered through a 70 μ m filter, then red blood cell lysis is performed using ACK lysing buffer (Gibco Cat #A1049201) for 1 minute. The cell suspension is subsequently washed twice using RPMI-1640. Classical DCs are isolated from the mononuclear cell suspension using CD11c magnetic MicroBeads (Milteny Biotec Cat #130108338). In brief, the cell suspension is washed twice with autoMACS running buffer (Milteny Biotec Cat#130091221) prior to a 30-minute incubation at 4 °C with CD11c⁺ MicroBeads, as per Milteny Biotec established protocols. CD11c⁺ cells are isolated by positive selection, washed, suspended in complete - RPMI [RPMI-1640 (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat #15140122) containing 10% of FBS (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat #10082147) and 1% of penicillin-streptomycin (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat #11875093)], and counted prior to culture at 2x10⁵ cells per well. Control complete-RPMI, Compound of Formula (III) treated complete-RMPI (at 10nM and 100nM) or Dexamethasone (Sigma, Cat#D4902-25MG) treated complete-RMPI (at 10nM and 100nM) is added to the cells in a 96 well-culture dish. DC/Control, a test compound or Dexamethasone treated cells were incubated for 24 hours at 37 °C prior to stimulation with 10ng/mL of LPS for 24 hours.

Human Dendritic Cells

[00477] To determine the effect of a test compound on *ex-vivo* LPS-induced inflammatory immune responses in human innate immune cells, CD14⁺ monocytes (Lonza Cat #2W-400C) are isolated and cultured in the presence of complete-RPMI [RPMI-1640 (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat #15140122) containing 10% of FBS (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat #10082147) and 1% of penicillin-streptomycin (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat #11875093)] supplemented with human IL4 (50ng/mL) (Milteny Biotec, Cat #130-093-922) and human GM-CSF (100 ng/mL) (Milteny Biotec, Cat #130093866) for 7 days. The complete-RPMI with IL4 and GM-CSF is changed every three days. Two specific culture conditions are developed: Condition 1: Incubation of CD14⁺ monocytes with control complete-RPMI, a test compound treated complete-RMPI (at 10nM and 100 nM) or Dexamethasone (Sigma) treated complete-RMPI (at 10nM and 100 nM) for the entire 7 day culture or Condition 2: Incubation of CD14⁺ monocytes with control complete-RPMI for 5 days prior to incubation with Control complete-RMPI, a test compound treated complete-RMPI (at 10nM and 100 nM) or Dexamethasone (Sigma, Cat#D4902-25MG) treated complete-RMPI (at 10nM and 100 nM) until day 7. On day 7 the various experimental groups are stimulated with 10 ng/mL of LPS for 24 hours.

Measurement of cytokines in the supernatants 24 hours post-LPS ex vivo challenge

[00478] Supernatants are collected into 96-well round bottom tissue culture plates 24 hours post-LPS challenge and stored at -20 °C until further analysis. Cytokine concentrations in the supernatants are measured using a Pro-inflammatory Panel 1 (mouse) multiplex immunoassay kit (MesoScale Discovery, Cat #K15048D) according to manufacturer's instructions or Pro-inflammatory Panel 1 (human) multiplex immunoassay kit (MesoScale Discovery, Cat #K15049D). In brief, 50DL/well of calibrators and samples (diluted in Diluent 1:2) are added to the plates pre-coated with capture antibodies and incubated at room temperature while shaking at 700 rpm for 2 hours. The plates are then washed 3 times with 1xPBS containing 0.05% (w/v) Tween-20, followed by the addition of 25µL of Detection Antibody Solution diluted in Diluent 45. After 2-hour incubation at room temperature while shaking, the plates are washed 3 times, and 150µL of 2x Read Buffer was added to each well. Electrochemiluminescence is immediately read on a MSD Sceptor[®] instrument. Data analysis is performed using GraphPad Prism[™] software. Statistical significance within the groups is determined by one-way Anova with Turkey's multiple comparison post-test and standard error of mean (SEM±) calculated. Production of IL12p70, IL1β, IL6, KC-GRO and TNF-α by

splenic CD11c⁺ DCs are measured. Expression of IL12p70, IL1&, IL6, and TNF-% by human monocyte-derived DCs are measured.

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Plasma stability of 103a

[00479] Plasma stability can be measured according to the following protocol.

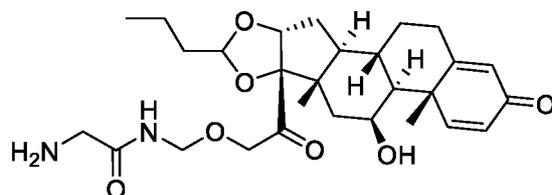
[00480] Preheated 0.05 M sodium phosphate and 0.07 M NaCl buffer, pH 7.4: 14.505 g/L Na₂HPO₄·12H₂O, 1.483 g/L NaH₂PO₄·2H₂O and 4.095 g/L NaCl were dissolved in deionized water. The basic solution was then titrated with the phosphoric acid to pH 7.40 and stored refrigerated for up to 7 days. pH was checked on the day of experiment and adjusted if outside specification of 7.4±0.1.

[00481] Plasma preparation: frozen plasma were thawed by placing at 37 °C. The plasma was centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for 8 minutes to remove clots, pipetted and the supernatant was pooled as the plasma to be used in the experiment. The pH of the plasma was checked and recorded and only used within the range of pH 7.4 to pH 8. If higher than pH 8, the plasma was discarded. The initial pH of the plasma was not adjusted to pH 7.4 with acid or by bubbling with CO₂. By using a 5% CO₂ incubator and PBS buffer, a pH of 7.4 was reached after a 4 hour equilibrium dialysis time. The plasma was put on ice until used.

[00482] Test compounds and reference compounds spiking solution. 0.5 mM test compounds spiking solution A: 10 µL of 10 mM test compounds stock solution was added to 190 µL DMSO. 0.02 mM spiking solution B: 40 µL of spiking solution A were added to 960 µL of 0.05 mM Sodium phosphate buffer with 0.5% BSA.

[00483] The plasma and spiking solution B were pre-warmed at 37 °C for 5 min. 10 µL of pre-warmed spiking solution B was added into the wells designated for all the time points (0, 0.25, 1, 8, 24 h). For 0-min, 400 µL of ACN containing IS was added to the wells of 0-min plate and then 90 µL of plasma was added. 90 µL of pre-warmed plasma was added into the wells designated for the time points (0.25, 1, 8, 24 h), and start timing. At 0.25, 1, 8, 24 h, 400 µL of ACN containing IS was added to the wells of corresponding plates, respectively, to stop the reaction. After quenching, the plates were shaken on a vibrator (IKA, MTS 2/4) for 10 min (600 rpm/min) and then centrifuged at 5594 g for 15 min (Thermo Multifuge × 3R). 50 µL of the supernatant from each well was transferred into a 96-well sample plate containing 50 µL of ultra pure water (Millipore, ZMQS50F01) for LC/MS analysis.

[00484] The human plasma stability data for compound **103a** is shown in the table below.



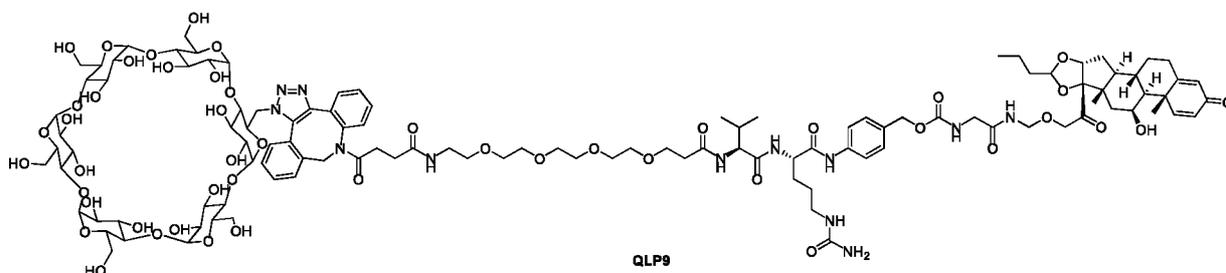
Test Article	Percent Remaining (%)					T _{1/2} (h)
	0h	0.25h	1h	8h	24h	
Procaine	100.00	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	<0.25
103a	100.00	107.04	96.48	78.87	38.03	16.79
	Area ratio					
Budesonide released from 103a	0.054	0.052	0.042	0.047	0.049	

BQL: Below Quantitation Limit

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pH stability of linker-payload

[00485] As the solubility of payload **103a,b** and their linker-payloads **LP9,10** are poor (< 0.02 mg/mL aq. DMSO (20%)), the pH stability of these compounds was not tested. **LP9** was quenched with CD-N₃ to give the following compound **QLP9**, which was water soluble and used for the pH stability test.



[00486] **Synthesis of compound QLP9:** To a solution of **LP9** (5 mg, 3.4 μmol) in DMF (1.0 mL) was added compound CD-N₃ (7.0 mg, 6.8 μmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight, which was monitored by LCMS. The reaction mixture was directly purified by prep-HPLC to give compound **QLP9** (5 mg, 60% yield) as a white solid. ESI m/z: 819.0 (M/3 + H)⁺.

[00487] **pH Stability in buffers:** The stability of **QLP9** in DMSO, pH 5.0, 7.4 and 8.5 PBS buffers (containing 20% DMSO) was tested, and the compound was stable in those solutions after 7 days.

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Cell Based Glucocorticoid Receptor (GR) Luciferase Reporter Assay

[00488] A cell-based GR responsive luciferase reporter assay was used to test the GR agonist activity of compounds described herein. In this assay, the following materials were used.

	Vendor information (where applicable)
HEK293 cells	ATCC, cat# CRL-1573
HEK293/UAS-Luc/pBIND GR	
Growth media: DME High Glucose, 10% FBS, 100 units/mL Penicillin, 100 µg/mL, Streptomycin, 53 µg/mL glutamine, 100 µg/mL hygromycin, 500 µg/mL G418	
DME high glucose, 500 mL	Irvine Scientific #9033
Fetal Bovine Serum	Saradigm # 1500-500
Penicillin-Streptomycin L-glutamine Solution 100X	Gibco # 10378-016
pGL4.35[luc2p/9XGAL 4UAS/Hygro] vector	Promega, cat# E137A
pBIND-GR vector, selection marker is neomycin	Promega, cat# E158A
Hygromycin-B 100 mg/mL	InvivoGen # ant-hg-5
G418 100 mg/mL	GIBCO #11811-098
Nunclon delta 96 well microwell plate, sterile, white, flat bottom	Thermo Scientific # 13610
Assay media: Same as growth media	
DMSO Dimethyl sulfoxide, cell culture tested	ATCC. #4-x.
ONE Glo	Promega, Cat# E6130
Instrument	Envision plate reader, Perkin Elmer
Dilution plates	Axygen Scientific, Cat# P-DW-11-C-S
Trypsin-EDTA	Millipore Cat# SM-2004-C
PBS 1X without calcium and magnesium salts	Irvine Scientific # 9240
Test compound 1a	Sigma/1278201 /RO36WO
Test compound 100	
Test compound 105a	
Test compound 103a	
Test compound 103b	
Test compound Dexamethasone	Sigma/D1756-25MG/BCBV3214

[00489] To generate the assay cell line, HEK293 cells were co-transfected with the pBind-GR (Promega, Cat# E158A) and pGL4.35 [Luc2P/9xGAL4UAS/Hygro] (Promega, Cat# E137A) vectors. The pBind-GR vector expresses a fusion protein consisting of the yeast Gal4DNA-binding domain and the GR ligand binding domain, that can bind to the Gal4 upstream activation sequence (UAS) in the luciferase expression vector and induce luciferase expression following GR agonist binding. The cells were selected for at least 2 weeks in G418 + hygromycin. The resulting cell line is referred to as HEK293/UASLuc/pBIND-GR.

[00490] Cells were seeded into 96 well plates at 20,000 cells/well in assay media (DME high glucose supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 units/mL Penicillin, 100 µg/mL Streptomycin, 53 µg/mL glutamine, 500 µg/mL G418, and 100 µg/mL Hygromycin) one day prior to assay.

Three-fold serial dilutions of test compounds were prepared in 100% DMSO, transferred to fresh assay media, and added to the cells. The final DMSO concentration was held constant at 0.2%, and the test compound final concentrations ranged from 100 nM to 0.015 nM. The last well in the plate served as blank control containing only the assay media and 0.2% DMSO (untreated well) and was plotted as a continuation of the 3-fold serial dilution.

[00491] Forty-eight hours later, luciferase activity was determined after the addition of One-Glo™ reagent (Promega, Cat# E6130). Relative light units (RLUs) were measured on an Envision luminometer (PerkinElmer) and EC₅₀ values were determined using a four-parameter logistic equation over a 10-point dose response curve (GraphPad Prism). The signal to noise (S/N) was determined by taking the ratio of the highest RLU on the dose response curve to the RLU in the untreated wells.

[00492] As shown in the table below, EC₅₀ values ranged from 51.8 pM to 3.24 nM and S/N values ranged from 12.4 to 17.3. Test compound **100** was 5.6-fold more potent than % (budesonide) and 5.9-fold more potent than Dexamethasone. Spacer attachment to % to generate **103a** resulted in EC₅₀ values comparable to %-. Similarly, spacer attachment to **100** to generate **103b** resulted in EC₅₀ values comparable to **100**. Spacer attachment to **100** to generate **105a** resulted in EC₅₀ values that were 2.7-fold less potent than **100**. S/N values were comparable across all test compounds.

GR-Reporter Activity by GR Agonists

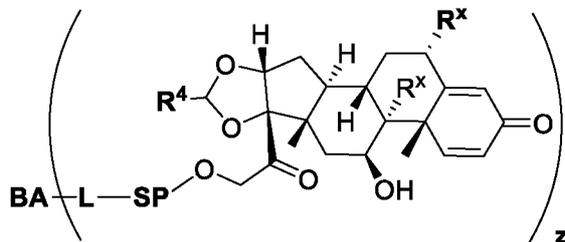
Test Compound	EC ₅₀ (M)	S/N
Dexamethasone	3.24E-09	17.3
1a	3.06E-10	15.3
103a	4.84E-10	14.6
100	5.47E-11	14.5
103b	5.18E-11	16.6
105b	1.49E-10	12.4

[00493] The embodiments and examples described above are intended to be merely illustrative and non-limiting. Those skilled in the art will recognize or will be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, numerous equivalents of specific compounds, materials and procedures. All such equivalents are considered to be within the scope and are encompassed by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A Compound of Formula (III):

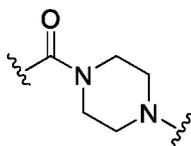


(III);

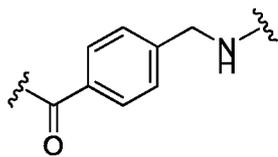
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof, wherein:

R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

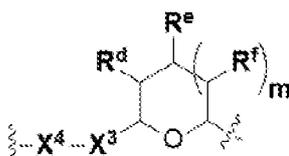
both **R^x** are hydrogen; and **SP** is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁-6alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹** is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where



S is attached to **L** in Formula (III), where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to **L** in Formula (III), -CH₂-NH- where N is attached to **L** in

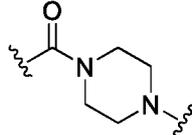


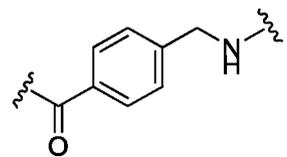
Formula (III), where N is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (III), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR⁵⁰C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to **L** in Formula (III) and where each C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X²**- where

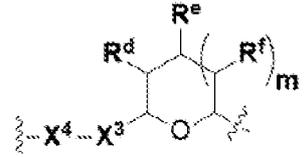


X² is attached to **L** in Formula (III), or in Formula (III); or where **X⁴** is attached to **L**

both R^x are fluoro; and SP is $-C(O)-C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene- $C(O)-$, $-C(O)-N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)- C_1-C_{10} -alkylene- X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to L in Formula (III), $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)-

X^{1b} - where X^{1b} is attached to L in Formula (III),  where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to L in Formula (III), $-CH_2-NH-$ where N is

attached to L in Formula (III),  where N is attached to L in Formula (III), $-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to L in Formula (III), $-C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- NR^{50a} - where NR^{50a} is attached to L in Formula (III) and where each C_1-C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, $-C(O)-N(R^5)-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $C(O)NH-$

X^2 - where X^2 is attached to L in Formula (III), or  where X^4 is attached to L in Formula (III); and

X^1 is $-N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)-;

X^{1b} is $-S-$, $-NH-$, or $-N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)-;

X^2 is $-NH-$;

X^3 is $-CH_2-$, X^3 is $-CH_2-O-(C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylene)- $C(O)-$ where the $C(O)$ is attached to X^4 , or X^3 is $-C(O)-$;

X^4 is $-O-$;

R^5 is H, $-OH$, $-OCH_3$, or C_1-6 alkyl;

R^{50} and R^{50a} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_6 -alkyl;

R^d , R^e , and R^f are independently $-H$, $-OH$, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-CH_2C(O)OH$ or $-CH_2C(O)O(alkyl)$; and

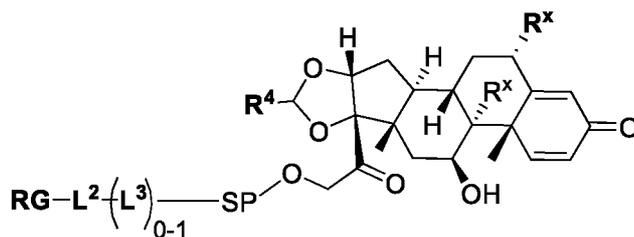
m is 0 or 1;

z is an integer selected from 1-30, inclusive;

L is a linker; and

BA is a binding agent.

2. A Compound of Formula (II):



(II);

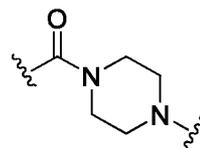
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof,

wherein:

R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

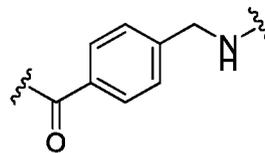
both **R^x** are hydrogen; **SP** is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X¹**- where **X¹** is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II), -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II), -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-

alkylene)-S- where S is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II),



where the point

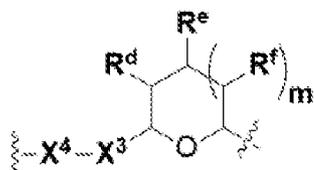
of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II), -CH₂-NH-



where N is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II),

where N is attached to

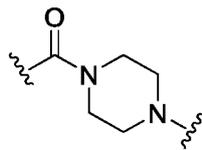
(**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II), -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N**R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N**R^{50a}**- where N**R^{50a}** is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N**R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N**R^{50a}**- where N**R^{50a}** is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II) and where each C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(O)-N(**R⁵**)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X²**- where **X²** is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II), or



where **X⁴** is attached to **L³** in Formula (II); or

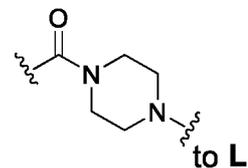
both **R^x** are fluoro; **SP** is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-**X^{1b}**- where **X^{1b}** is attached to (**L³**)₀₋₁ in Formula (II), -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-**X^{1b}**-

where \mathbf{X}^{1b} is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II),

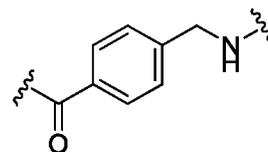


where the point of

attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II),



, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-$ where N is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II),



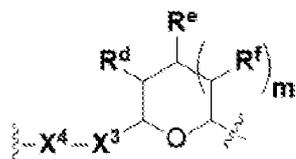
where N is

attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{NR}^{50a}-$

where NR^{50a} is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), $-\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{NR}^{50a}-$ where NR^{50a} is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II) and where each $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene}$ is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$

$\text{N}(\mathbf{R}^5)-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-\mathbf{X}^2-$ where \mathbf{X}^2 is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), or

$-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\mathbf{R}^5)-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-\mathbf{X}^2-$ where \mathbf{X}^2 is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), or



where \mathbf{X}^4 is attached to $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II); and

\mathbf{X}^1 is $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6}\text{ alkyl})-$;

\mathbf{X}^{1b} is $-\text{S}-$, $-\text{NH}-$, or $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6}\text{ alkyl})-$;

\mathbf{X}^2 is $-\text{NH}-$;

\mathbf{X}^3 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, \mathbf{X}^3 is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ where the $\text{C}(\text{O})$ is attached to \mathbf{X}^4 , or \mathbf{X}^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$;

\mathbf{X}^4 is $-\text{O}-$;

\mathbf{R}^5 is H, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{OCH}_3$, or $\text{C}_1\text{-6alkyl}$;

\mathbf{R}^{50} and \mathbf{R}^{50a} are independently hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$;

\mathbf{R}^d , \mathbf{R}^e , and \mathbf{R}^f are independently $-\text{H}$, $-\text{OH}$, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$,

or $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^g$, where each \mathbf{R}^g is independently $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}(\text{alkyl})$; and

m is 0 or 1;

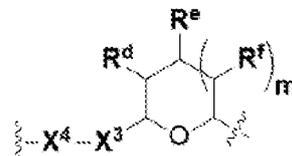
\mathbf{RG} is a reactive group;

\mathbf{L}^2 is connecting linker; and

\mathbf{L}^3 , when present, is a self-immolative linker.

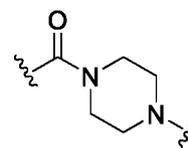
3. The Compound of Claim 1 or 2, where \mathbf{R}^4 is linear or branched alkyl.
4. The Compound of Claim 1 or 2, where \mathbf{R}^4 is aryl.
5. The Compound of Claim 1 or 2, where \mathbf{R}^4 is arylalkyl.
6. The Compound of Claim 1 or 2, where \mathbf{R}^4 is N-containing heterocycloalkyl.
7. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-6, where \mathbf{R}^4 is in the R-configuration.
8. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-7, where

both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen; and \mathbf{SP} is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(C₁-6alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene- \mathbf{X}^1 - where \mathbf{X}^1 is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), -C(O)-N(C₁-6alkyl)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-S- where S is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50} C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50a} - where N \mathbf{R}^{50a} is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50} C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50a} - where N \mathbf{R}^{50a} is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II) and where each C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, -C(O)-N(\mathbf{R}^5)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH- \mathbf{X}^2 - where



\mathbf{X}^2 is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), or where \mathbf{X}^4 is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II); or

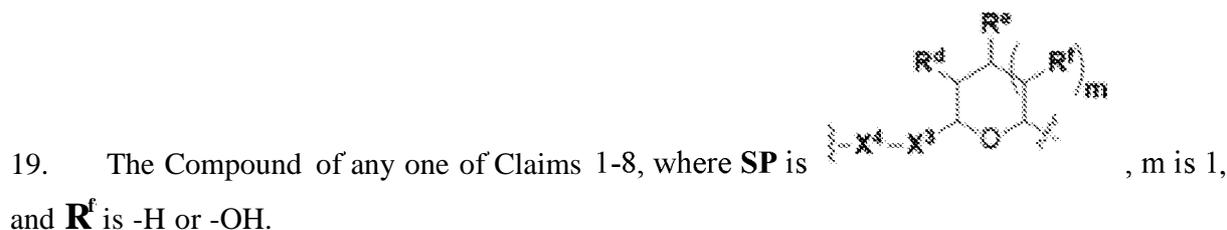
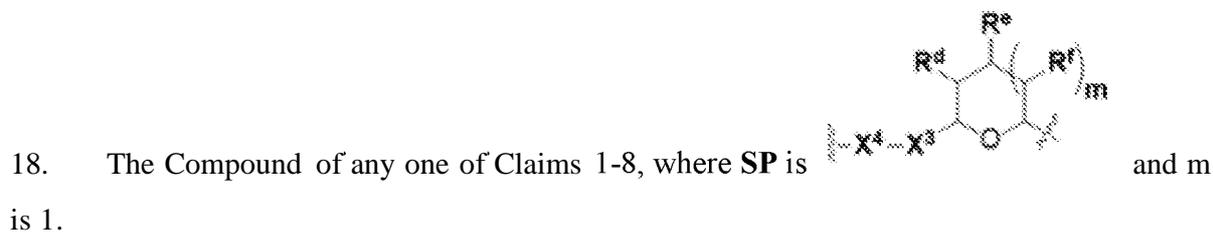
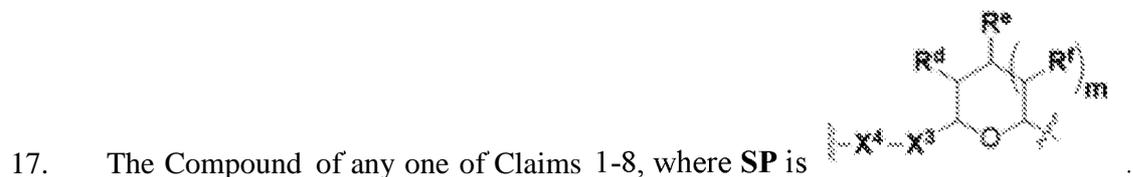
both \mathbf{R}^x are fluoro; and \mathbf{SP} is -C(O)-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene- \mathbf{X}^{1b} - where \mathbf{X}^{1b} is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)- \mathbf{X}^{1b} - where



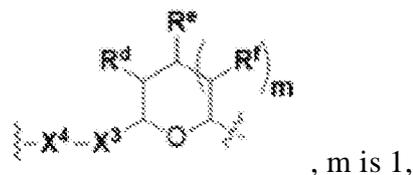
\mathbf{X}^{1b} is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), where the point of attachment on the right hand side (*i.e.* at N) is to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50} C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50a} - where N \mathbf{R}^{50a} is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II), -C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50} C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N \mathbf{R}^{50a} - where N \mathbf{R}^{50a} is attached to \mathbf{L} in Formula (III) or $(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0-1}$ in Formula (II) and where each C₁-C₁₀-alkylene is independently optionally

substituted with one or more hydroxy, or -C(O)-N(**R**⁵)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-C(O)NH -**X**²- where **X**² is attached to **L** in Formula (III) or (**L**³)₀₋₁ in Formula (II).

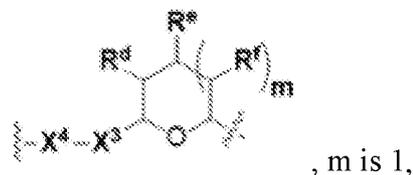
9. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where **SP** is -C(O)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)-.
10. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-9, where **SP** is -C(O)-C₂-C₅-alkylene-C(O)-.
11. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-10, where **SP** is -C(O)-CH₂CH₂-C(O)-.
12. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R**⁵)-C₁-C₁₀-alkylene-C(O)NH-**X**²-.
13. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 12, where **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R**⁵)-C₁-C₅-alkylene-C(O)NH -NH-.
14. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, 12, and 13, where **SP** is -C(O)-N(**R**⁵)-CH₂-C(O)NH-NH-.
15. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 12-14, where **R**⁵ is H or C₁-6alkyl.
16. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 12-15, where **R**⁵ is H or -CH₃.



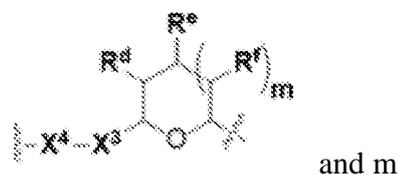
20. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where **SP** is



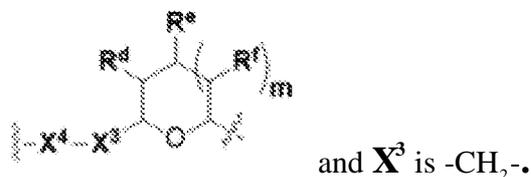
21. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where **SP** is



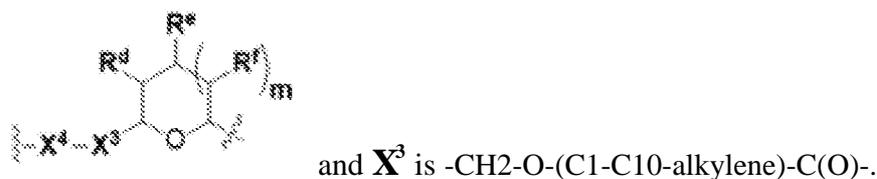
22. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where **SP** is



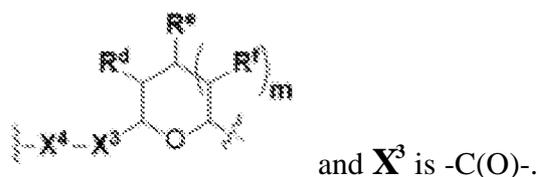
23. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 17-22, where **SP** is



24. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 17-22, where **SP** is



25. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 17-22, where **SP** is

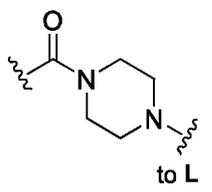


26. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 17-25, where **R^d** and **R^e** are independently -H or -OH.

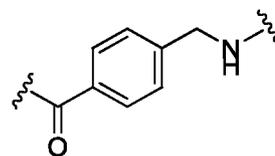
27. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 17-25, where **R^d** and **R^e** are -H.

28. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 17-25, where \mathbf{R}^d and \mathbf{R}^e are -OH.
29. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where \mathbf{SP} is -(C1-C10-alkylene)- $\mathbf{NR}^{50}\text{C(O)}$ -(C1-C10-alkylene)- \mathbf{NR}^{50a} -.
30. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where \mathbf{SP} is -(linear C_1 - C_3 -alkylene)- $\mathbf{NR}^{50}\text{C(O)}$ -(linear C_1 - C_3 -alkylene)- \mathbf{NR}^{50a} -.
31. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where \mathbf{SP} is - C(O) -(C1-C10-alkylene)- $\mathbf{NR}^{50}\text{C(O)}$ -(C1-C10-alkylene)- \mathbf{NR}^{50a} - and where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy.
32. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where \mathbf{SP} is -(branched C1-C6-alkylene)- $\mathbf{NR}^{50}\text{C(O)}$ -(C1-C6-hydroxy-alkylene)- \mathbf{NR}^{50a} -.
33. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 29-32, where \mathbf{R}^{50} and \mathbf{R}^{50a} are independently hydrogen or methyl.
34. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 29-32, where \mathbf{R}^{50} and \mathbf{R}^{50a} are each hydrogen.
35. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 29-32, where \mathbf{R}^{50} and \mathbf{R}^{50a} are each methyl.
36. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-35, where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen.
37. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen and \mathbf{SP} is - C(O) -N(H)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-S- or - C(O) -N(C1-6alkyl)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-S-.
38. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen and \mathbf{SP} is - C(O) -N($\text{C}_{1,3}$ alkyl)- C_1 - C_{10} -alkylene- \mathbf{X}^1 -.
39. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 38, where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen and \mathbf{SP} is - C(O) -N(C1-3alkyl)- C_2 - C_5 -alkylene- \mathbf{X}^1 -.
40. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, 38, and 39, where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen and \mathbf{SP} is - C(O) -N($\text{C}_{1,3}$ alkyl)- CH_2CH_2 - \mathbf{X}^1 -.

41. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, 38, and 39, where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is $-C(O)-N(CH_3)-C_2-C_5\text{-alkylene}-N(CH_3)-$.
42. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8 and 38-41 where both R^x are hydrogen and SP is $-C(O)-N(CH_3)-CH_2CH_2-N(CH_3)-$.
43. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-35, where both R^x are fluoro.
44. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where both R^x are fluoro and SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-X^{1b}$ - or $-C(O)-N(C_1-6\text{alkyl})-(C_1-C_{10}\text{-alkylene})-X^{1b}$ -.
45. The Compound of any one of Claim 44, where SP is $-C(O)-N(H)-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-X^{1b}$ - or $-C(O)-N(C_1-6\text{alkyl})-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylene})-X^{1b}$ -.
46. The Compound of Claim 44 or 45, where X^{1b} is S.
47. The Compound of Claim 44 or 45, where X^{1b} is NH or $N(C_{1-6}\text{ alkyl})$.
48. The Compound of Claim 44 or 45, where X^{1b} is NH or $N(CH_3)$.
49. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-8, where both R^x are fluoro and SP is

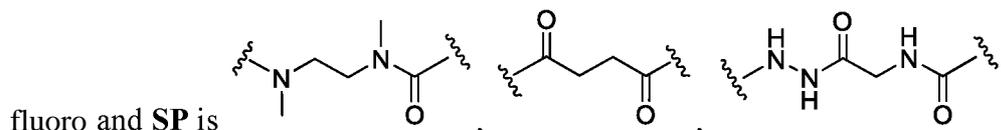


50. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-7, where SP is $-CH_2-NH-$.



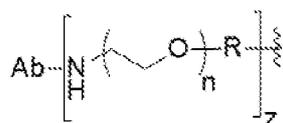
51. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-7, where SP is

52. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-7, where both R^x are hydrogen or both R^x are



fluoro and SP is

59. The Compound of Formula (III) of any one of Claims 1 and 3-59, where **BA** comprises



an antibody having the following structure

where Ab is a monoclonal

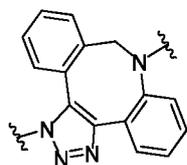
antibody, polyclonal antibody, antibody fragment, or bispecific antibody; R is C2-4-alkylene; and n is an integer selected from 2 to 4, inclusive.

60. The Compound of Formula (III) of any one of Claims 1 and 3-59, where **BA** comprises MSR1.

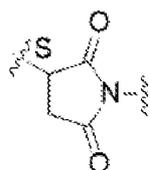
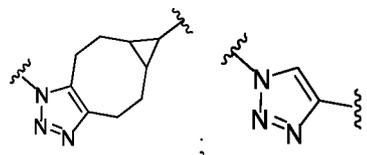
61. The Compound of Formula (III) of any one of Claims 1 and 3-60, where **L** is $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)_{0,1}-$, where \mathbf{L}^1 is attached to **BA** and \mathbf{L}^3 is attached to **SP**; and where \mathbf{L}^1 is a reactive group residue; \mathbf{L}^2 is connecting linker; and \mathbf{L}^3 , when present, is a self-immolative linker.

62. The Compound of Formula (III) of any one of Claims 1 and 3-61, where **L** is $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-\mathbf{L}^3-$.

63. The Compound of Formula (III) of Claim 61 or 62 where \mathbf{L}^1 is selected from

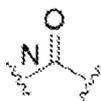


or a regioisomer or mixture of isomers thereof;



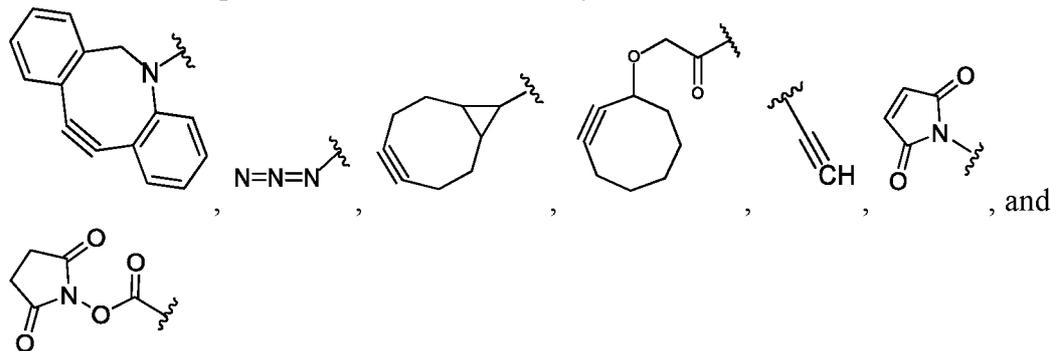
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof, where S refers to the S atom

on a cysteine residue through which the reactive group residue is attached to **BA**; and

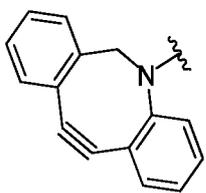


where N refers to the N atom on a lysine residue through which the reactive group residue is attached to **BA**.

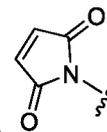
64. The Compound of Formula (II) of any one of Claims 2-52, where **RG** is selected from



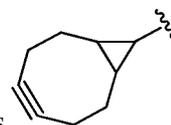
65. The Compound of Formula (II) of any one of Claims 2-52, where **RG** is



66. The Compound of Formula (II) of any one of Claims 2-52, where **RG** is

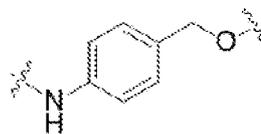


67. The Compound of Formula (II) of any one of Claims 2-52, where **RG** is



68. The Compound of any one of claims 1-67, where for the Compound of Formula (III) **L** is $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-\mathbf{L}^3$;_{0,1} -; and where

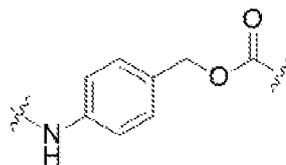
L³ in the Compound of Formula (II) or (III) is



where the NH group is

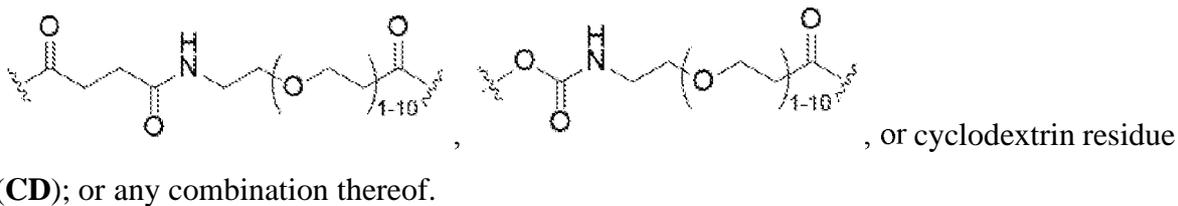
attached to **L**², when **SP** is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}-\text{alkylene}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$; or

L³ in the Compound of Formula (II) or (III) is

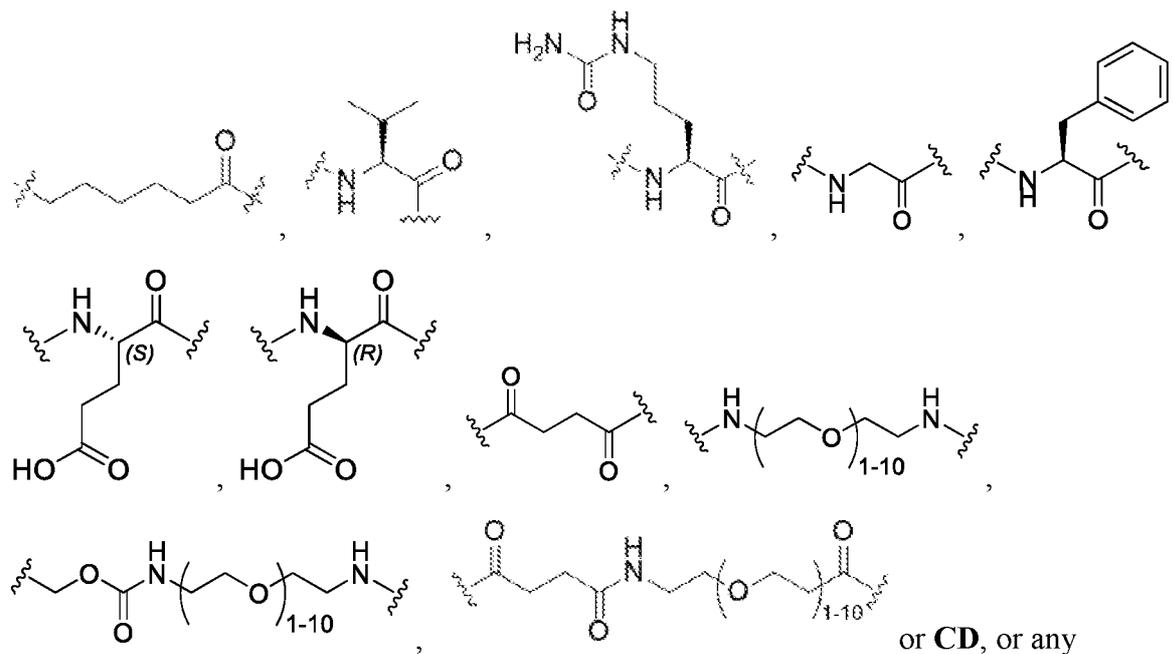


where the NH group is

attached to **L**², when **SP** is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-3alkyl})-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}-\text{alkylene}-\mathbf{X}^1-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-3alkyl})-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}-\text{alkylene}-\mathbf{X}^{1b}$ - where **X**^{1b} is $-\text{NH}-$ or $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{alkyl})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{H})-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}-\text{alkylene})-\mathbf{X}^{1b}$ -

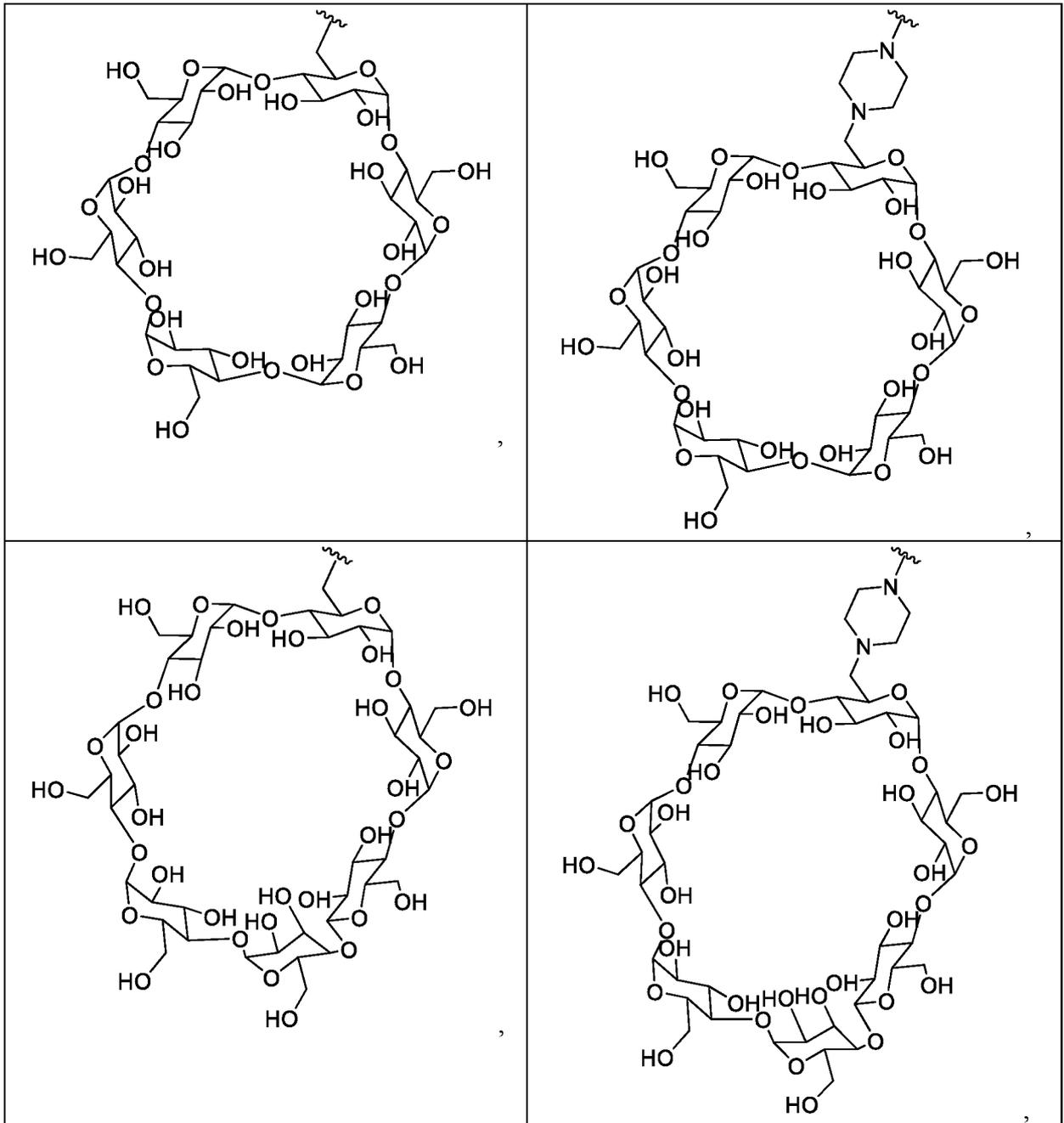


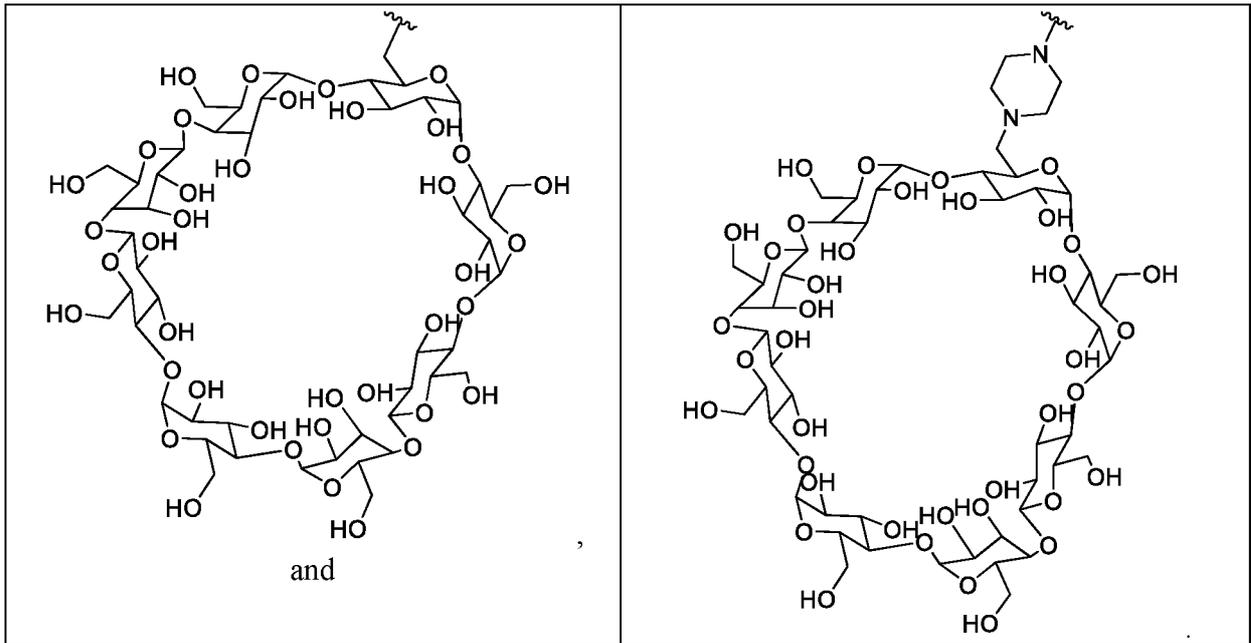
71. The Compound of any one of claims 1-68, where for the Compound of Formula (III) L is $-L^1-L^2-L^3$ ₀₋₁-; and where L^2 in the Compound of Formula (II) or (III) comprises



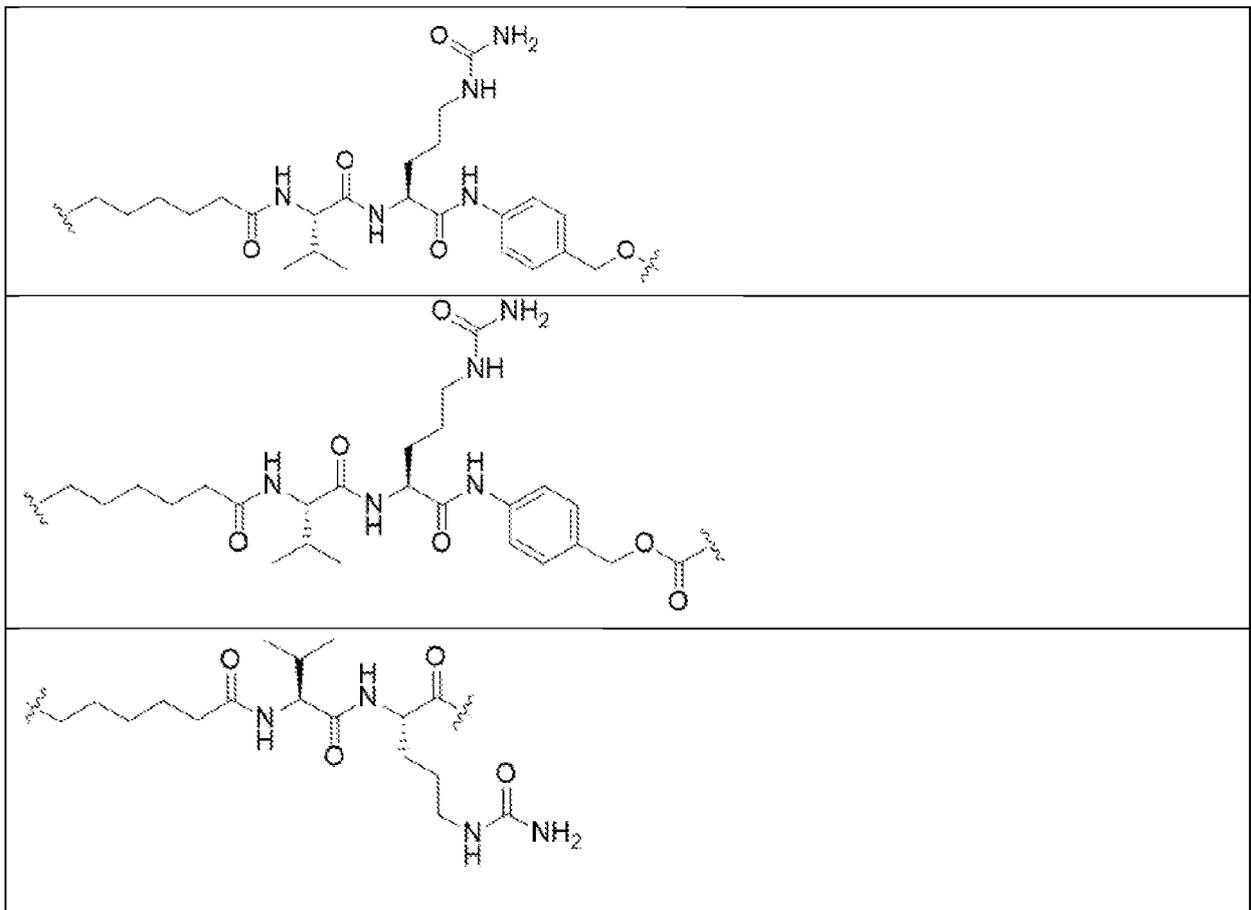
combination thereof.

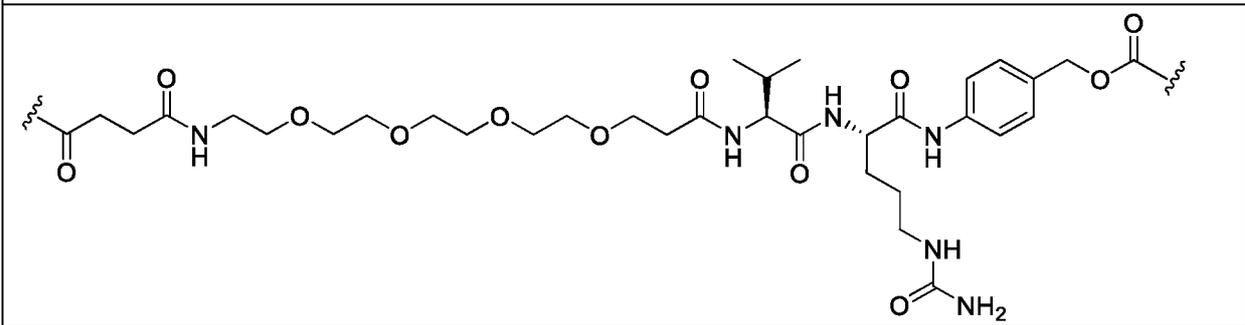
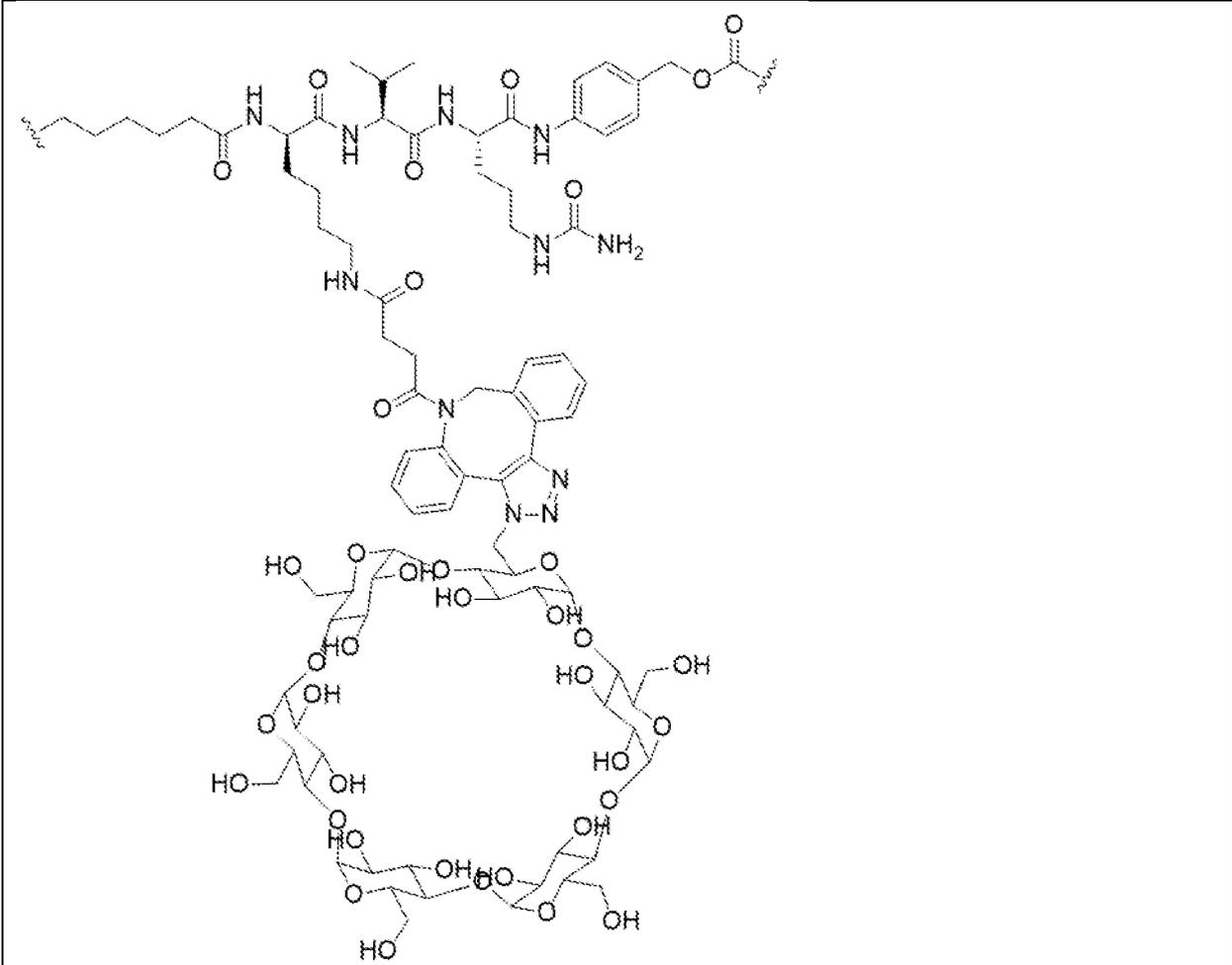
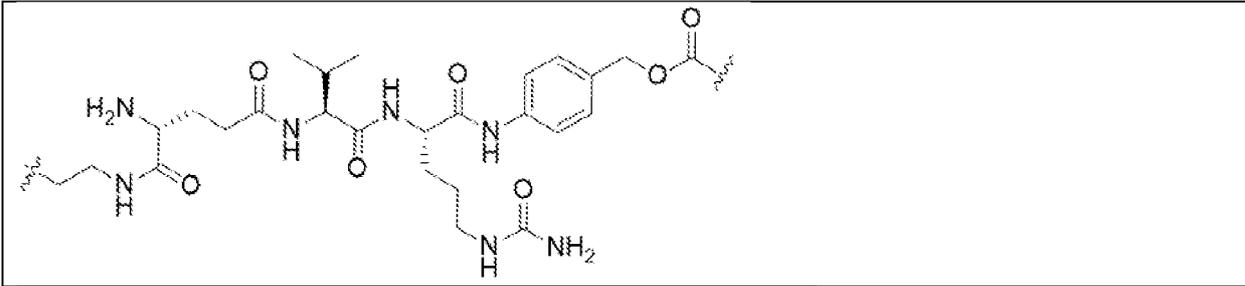
72. The compound of any one of claims 69-71, wherein CD is selected from the group consisting of

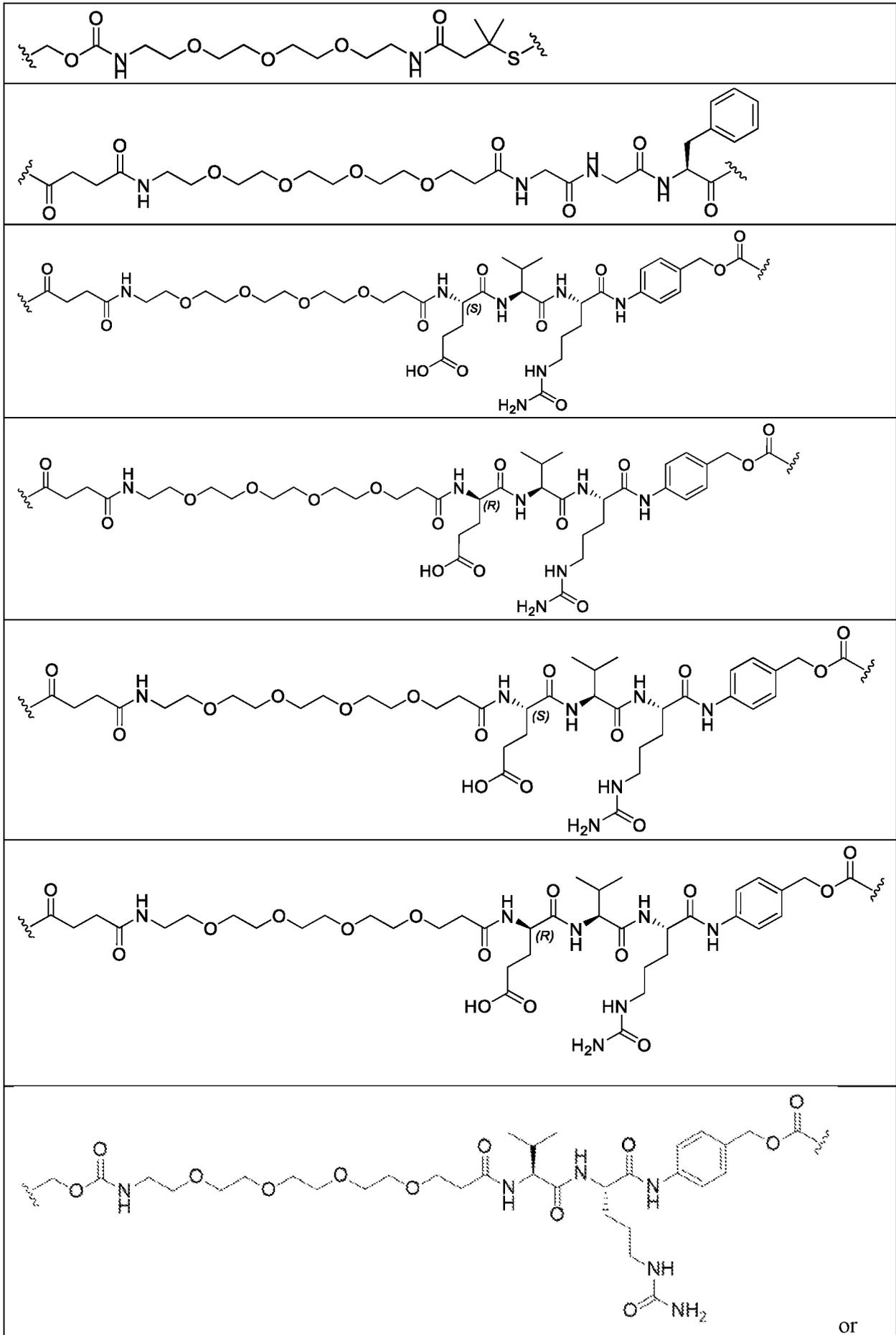




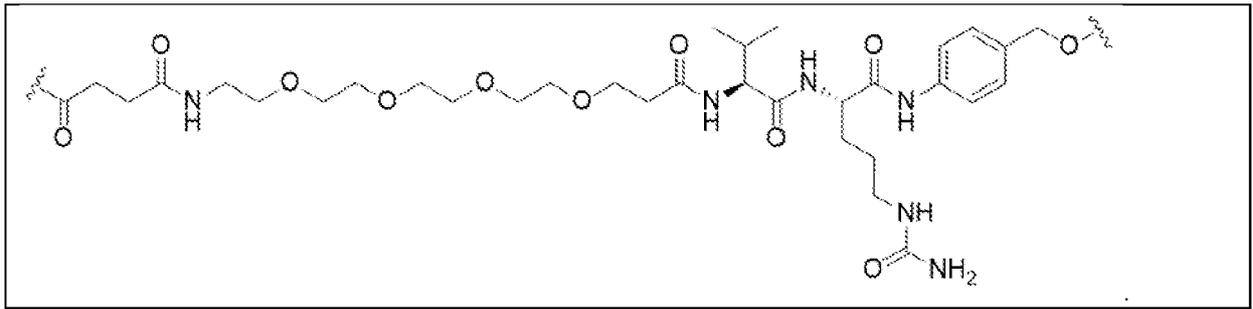
73. The Compound of any one of Claims 1-67, where for the Compound of Formula (III) L is $-\mathbf{L}^1-\mathbf{L}^2-\mathbf{L}^3$ _{0,1}; and where $-\mathbf{L}^2-(\mathbf{L}^3)$ _{0,1} in the Compound of Formula (II) or (III) comprise



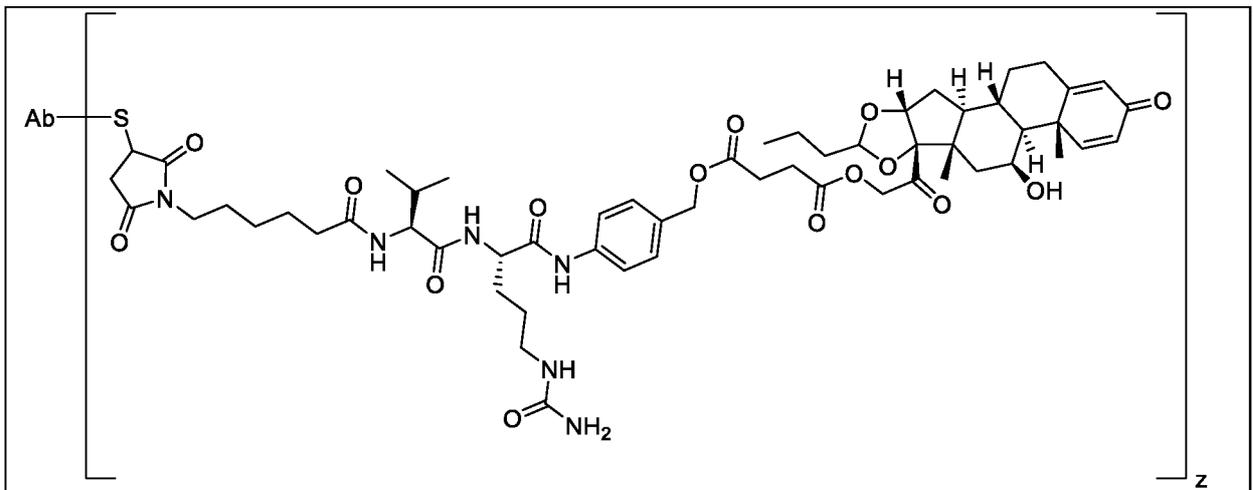




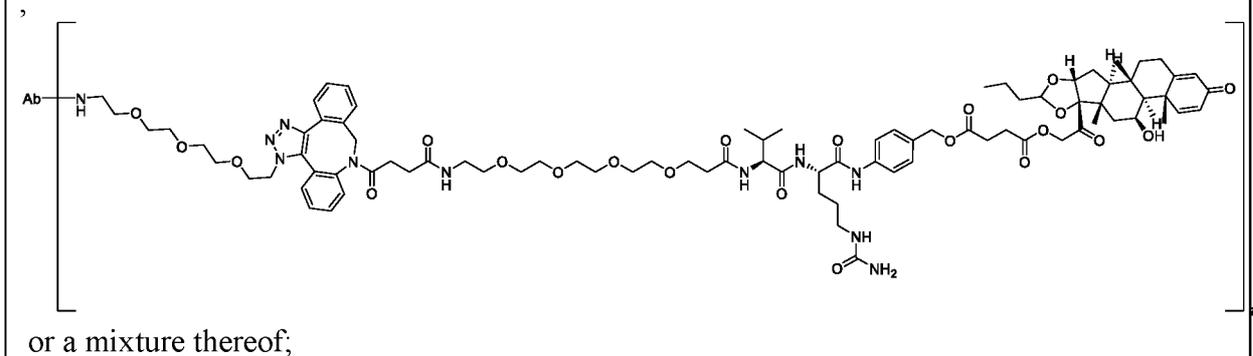
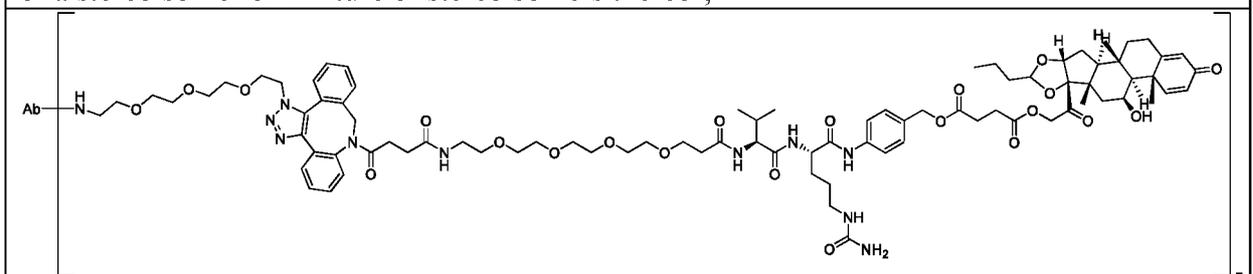
or



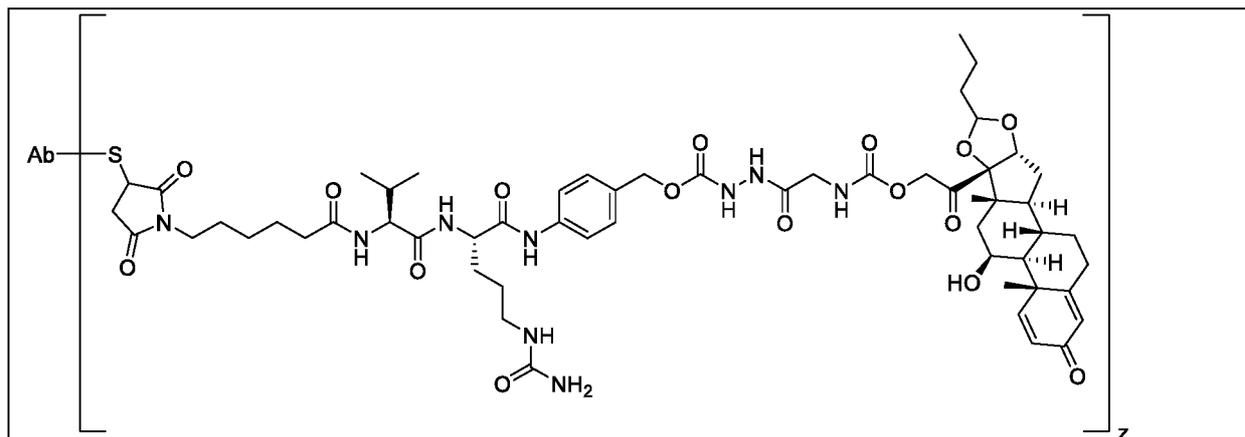
74. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is:



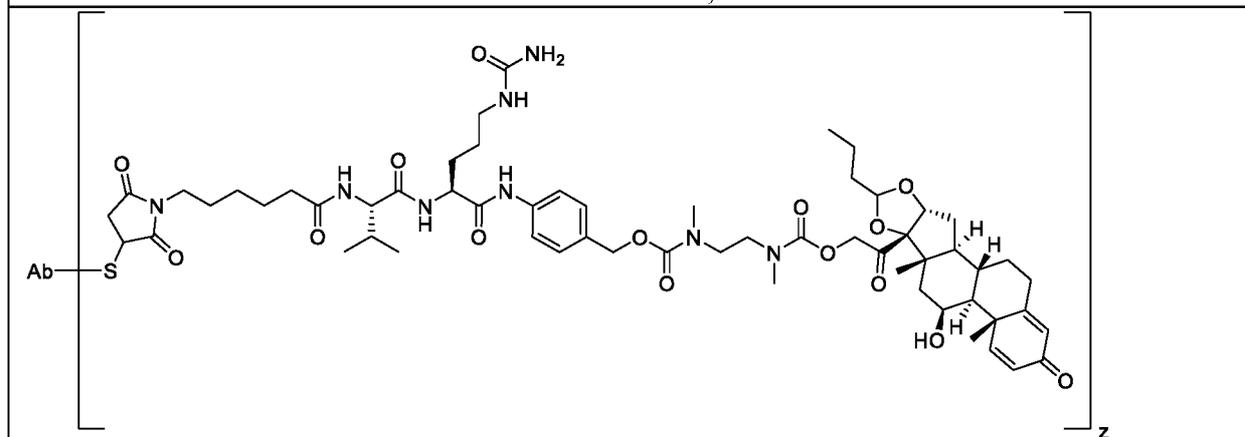
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof;



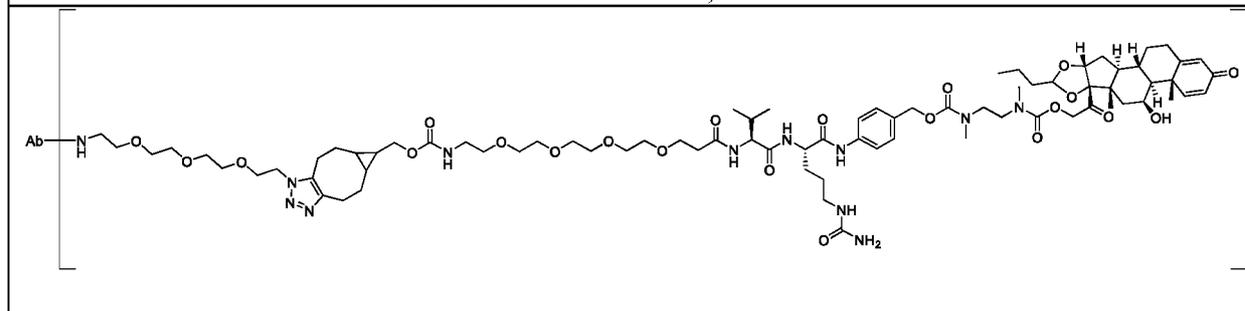
or a mixture thereof;

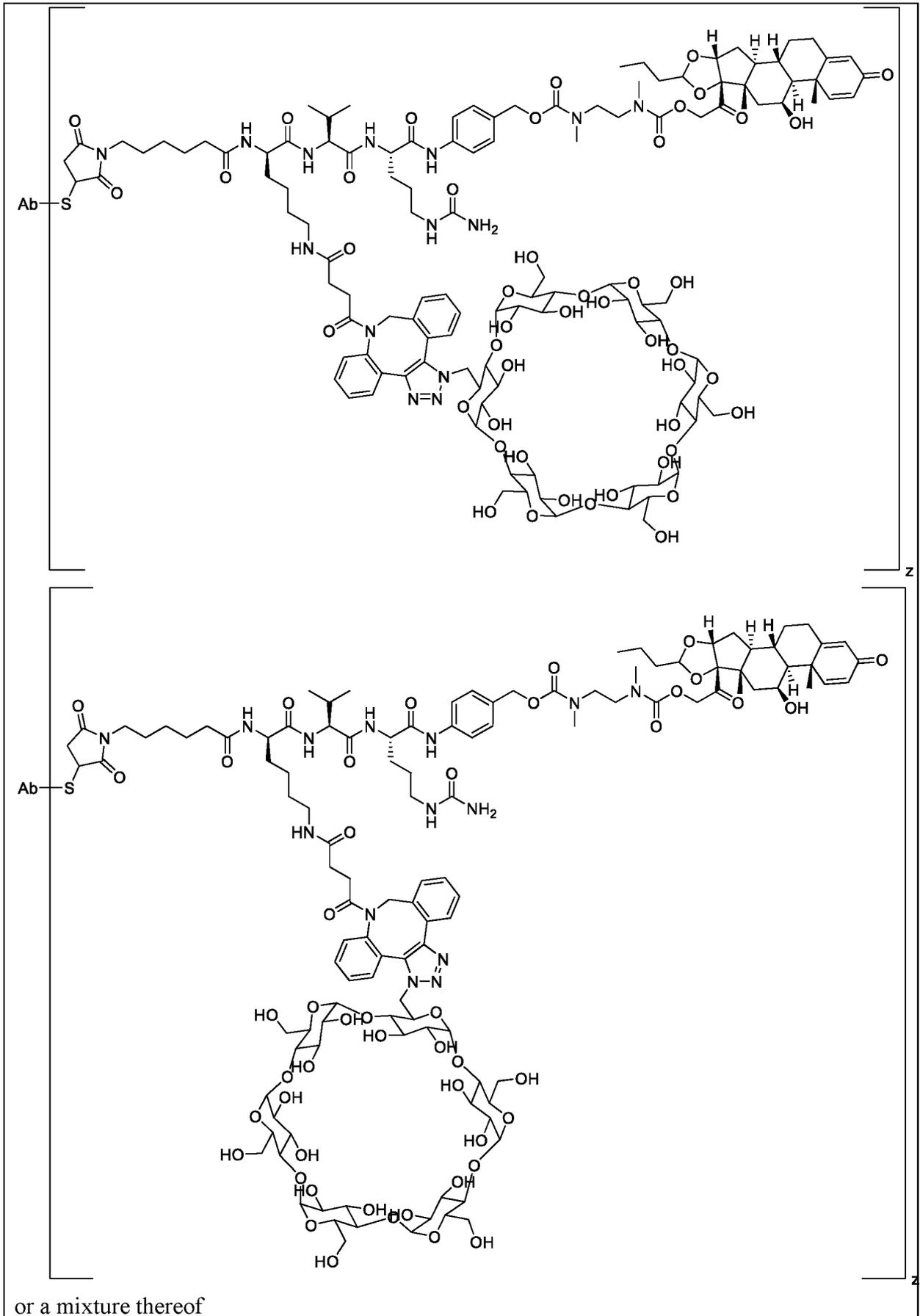


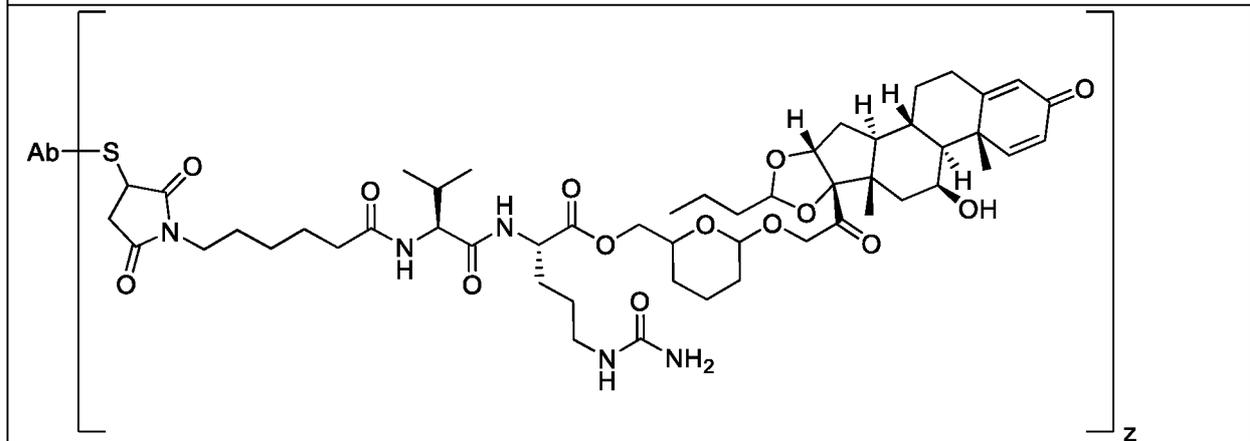
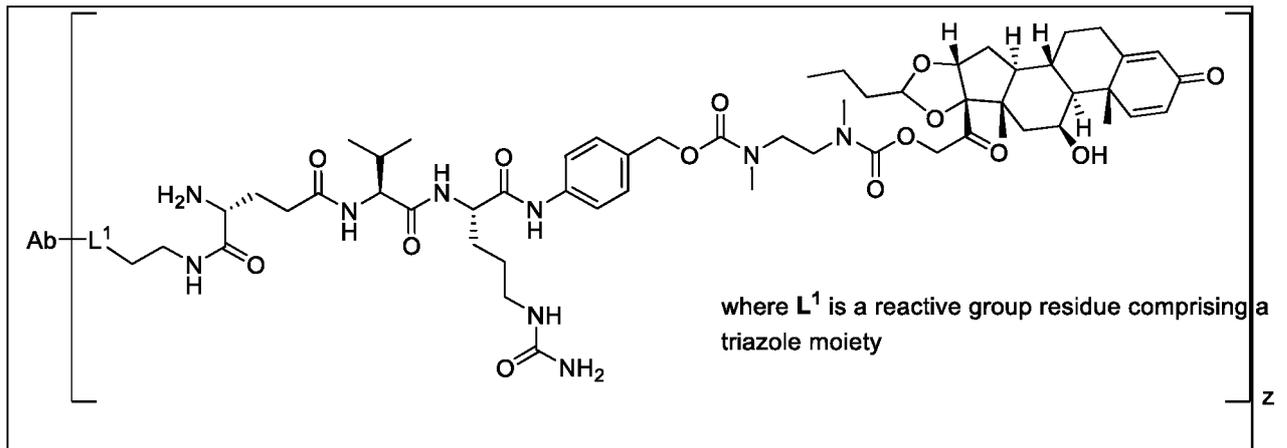
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof;



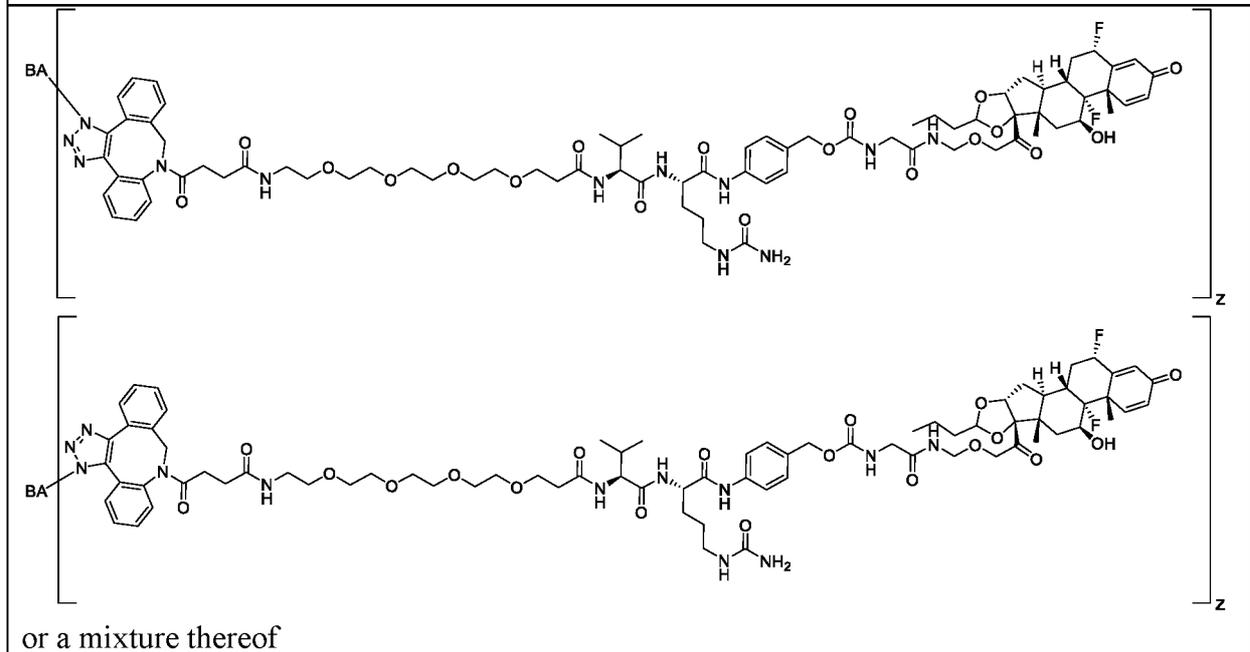
or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof;

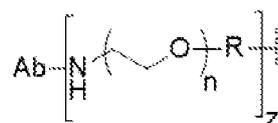
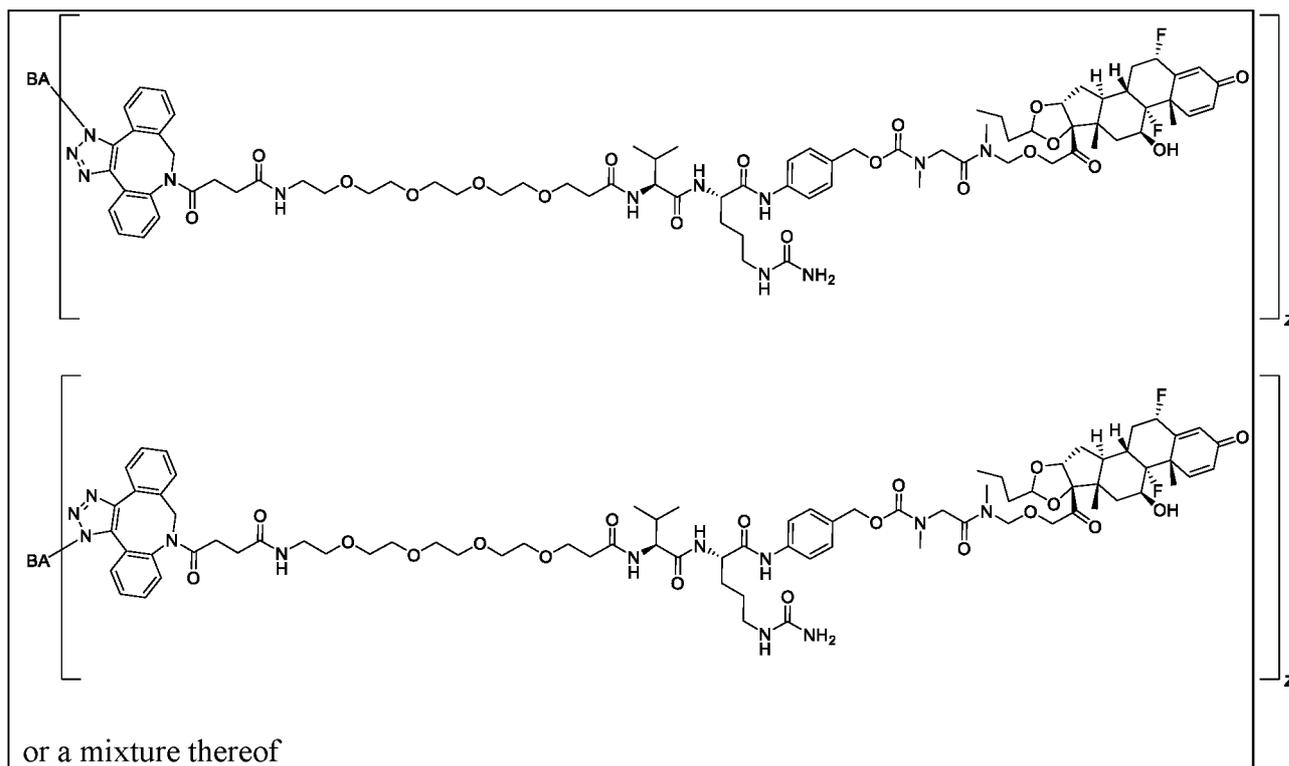






or a stereoisomer or mixture of stereoisomers thereof

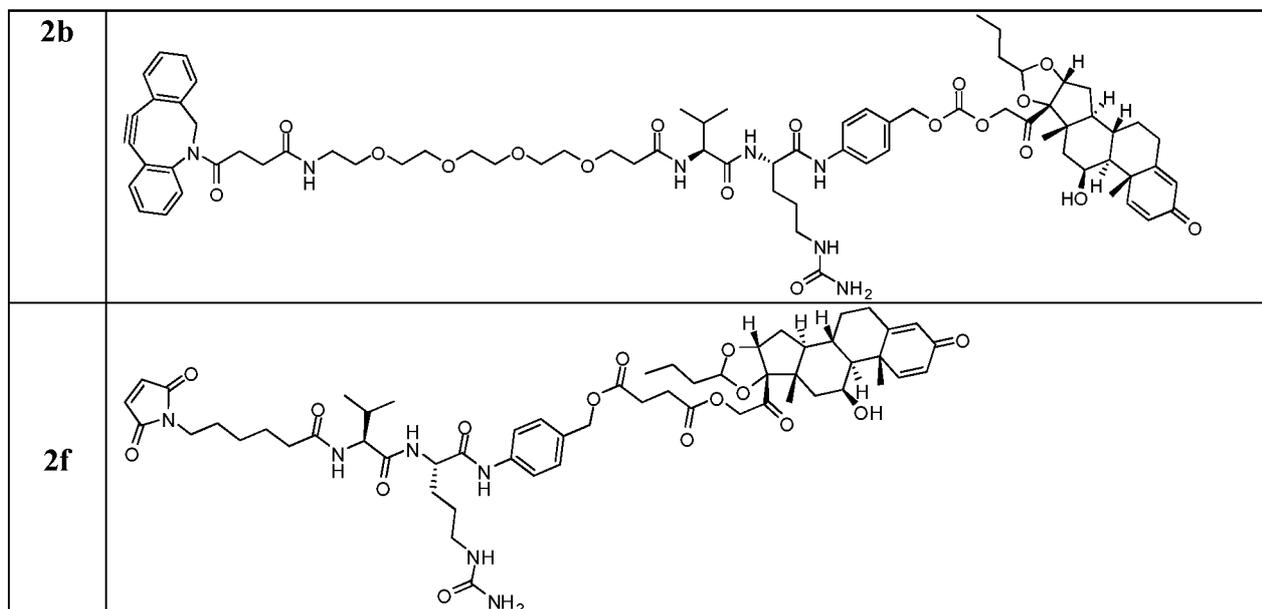




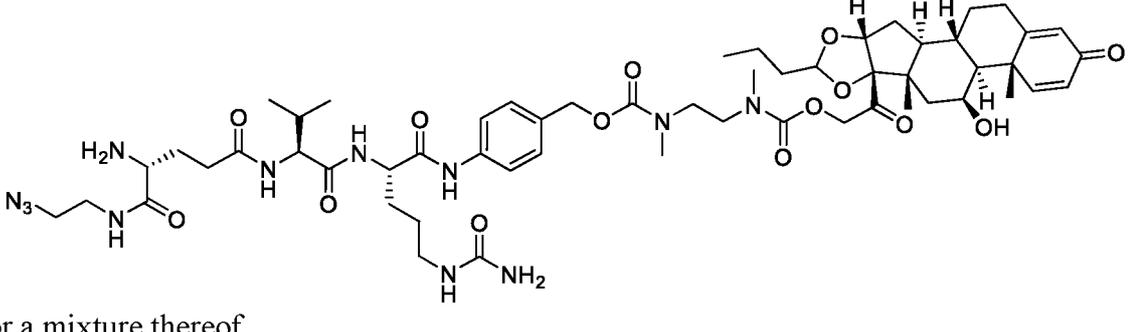
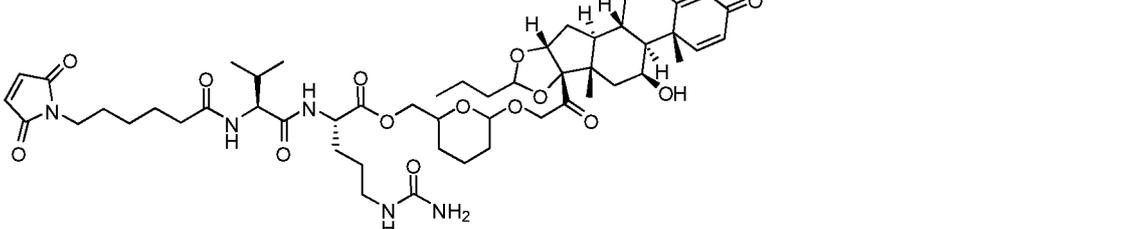
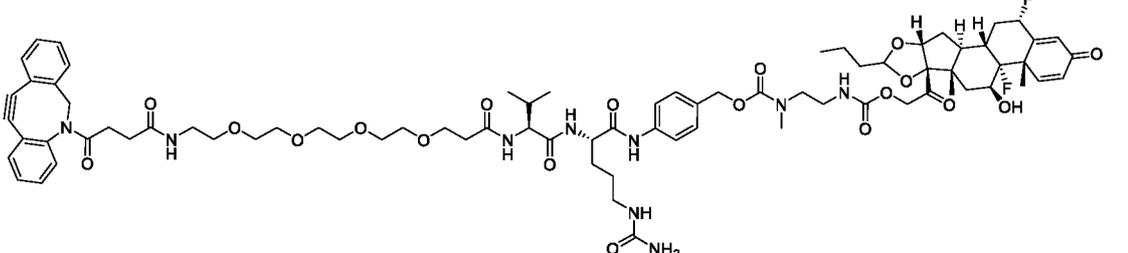
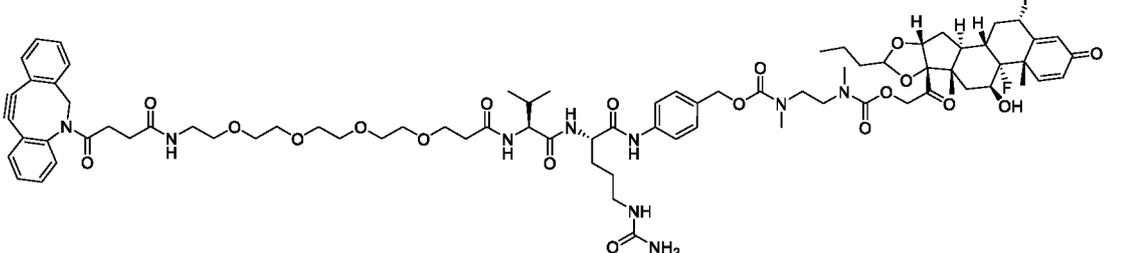
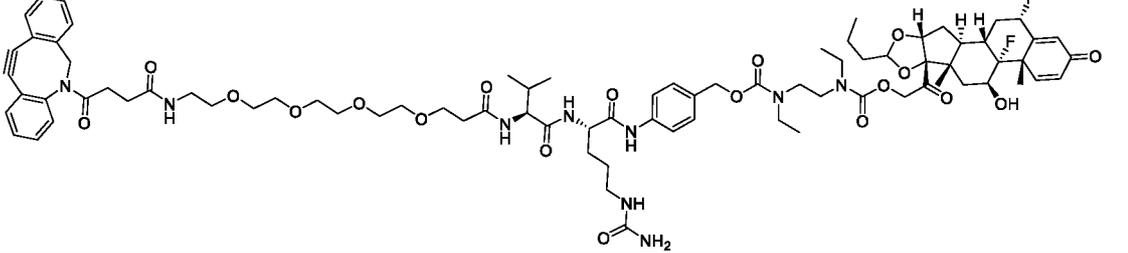
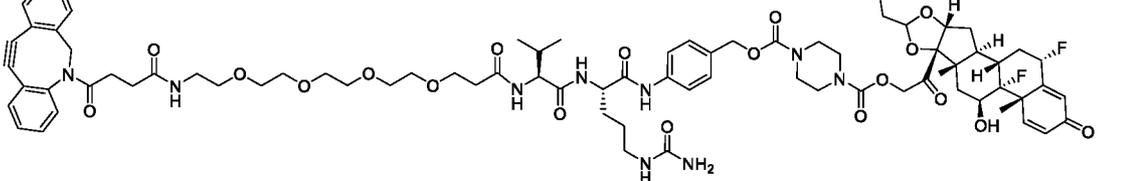
where **BA** comprises an antibody having the following structure
 Ab is a monoclonal antibody, polyclonal antibody, antibody fragment, or bispecific antibody;
 R is C₂₋₄-alkylene; and n is an integer selected from 2 to 4, inclusive.

75. The compound of claim 74, wherein Ab is MSR1.

76. A compound selected from:



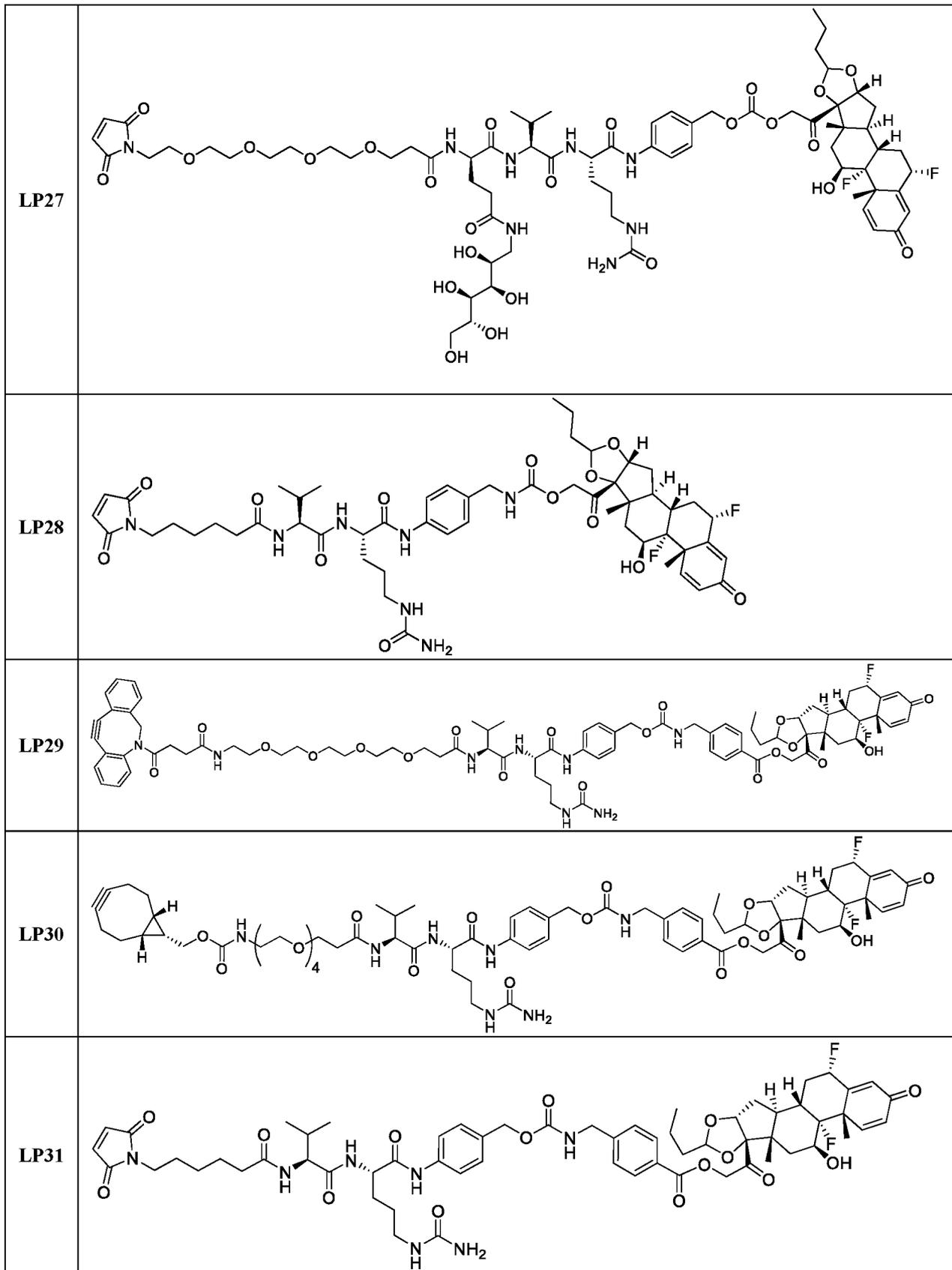
<p>2g</p>	
<p>2j</p>	
<p>2k</p>	
<p>2l</p>	
<p>2m</p>	

<p>2n</p>	
<p>or a mixture thereof</p>	
<p>2q</p>	
<p>LP1</p>	
<p>LP2</p>	
<p>LP3</p>	
<p>LP4</p>	

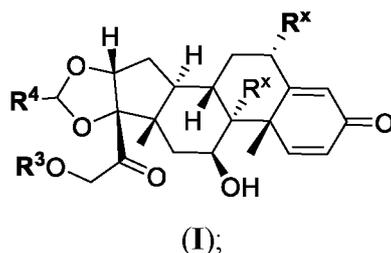
<p>LP5</p>	
<p>LP6</p>	
<p>LP7</p>	
<p>LP8</p>	
<p>LP9</p>	
<p>LP10</p>	

<p>LP11</p>	
<p>LP12</p>	
<p>LP13</p>	
<p>LP18</p>	
<p>LP19</p>	
<p>LP20</p>	
<p>LP21</p>	

<p>LP22</p>	
<p>LP23</p>	
<p>LP24</p>	
<p>LP25</p>	
<p>LP26</p>	



77. A Compound according to Formula (I):

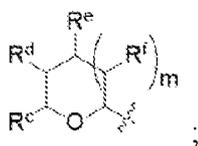


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, stereoisomer, or derivative thereof,
wherein:

R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or an N-containing heterocycloalkyl;

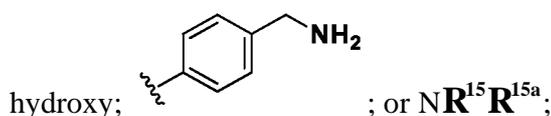
a) both **R^x** are hydrogen; and

R³ is -C(O)**R^Z**; -(C1-C10-alkylene)-N**R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-N**R^{50a}****R^{50b}**; -CH₂NH₂; or



R^Z is -C₄₋₁₀-alkylene-C(O)OH; -(C1-C10-alkylene)-N**R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-N**R^{50a}****R^{50b}**

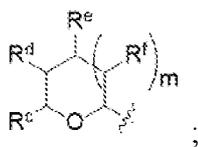
where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more



R¹⁵ is H or C₁-C₆alkyl and **R^{15a}** is -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-SH or -(C₁₋₆-alkylene)-C(O)NHNH₂;

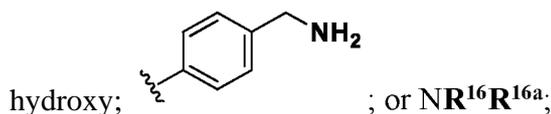
b) both **R^x** are fluoro; and

R³ is -C(O)**R^Z**; -(C1-C10-alkylene)-N**R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-N**R^{50a}****R^{50b}**; -CH₂NH₂; or

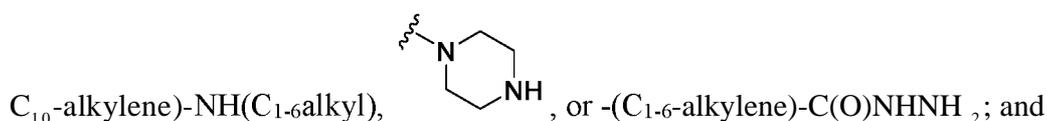


R^Z is -C₄₋₁₀-alkylene-C(O)OH; -(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N**R⁵⁰**C(O)-(C₁-C₁₀-alkylene)-N**R^{50a}****R^{50b}**

where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more



R¹⁶ is H or C1-C6alkyl and **R^{16a}** is -(C1-C10-alkylene)-SH, -(C1-C10-alkylene)-NH₂, -(C1-



each **R⁵⁰**, **R^{50a}**, and **R^{50b}** are independently hydrogen or C1-C6-alkyl;

one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is $-CH_2OR^g$ and the others are independently $-H$, $-OH$, hydroxyalkyl, $-C(O)OH$, or $-CH_2OR^g$, where each R^g is independently $-(C1-6-alkylene)-C(O)OH$ or $-(C1-6-alkylene)-C(O)O(alkyl)$; or one of R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are $-H$; and

m is 0 or 1.

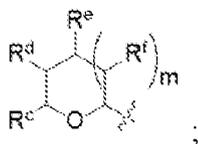
78. The Compound of Claim 77, where R^4 is alkyl.

79. The Compound of Claim 77 or 78, where R^4 is in the R-configuration.

80. The Compound of any one of claims 77-79, where

a) both R^x are hydrogen; and

R^3 is $-C(O)R^Z$; $-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50}C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$; or



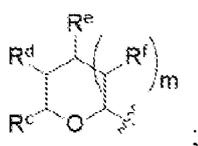
R^Z is $-C4-10-alkylene-C(O)OH$; $-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50}C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$

where each C1-C10-alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy; or $NR^{15}R^{15a}$;

R^{15} is H or C1-C6alkyl and R^{15a} is $-(C1-C10-alkylene)-SH$ or $-(C1-6-alkylene)-C(O)NHNH_2$;

b) both R^x are fluoro; and

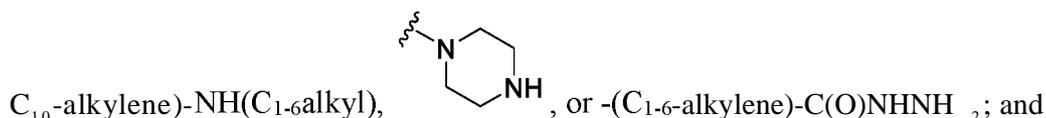
R^3 is $-C(O)R^Z$; $-(C_1-C_{10}-alkylene)-NR^{50}C(O)-(C_1-C_{10}-alkylene)-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$; or



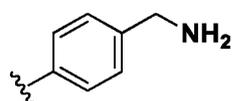
R^Z is $-C4-10-alkylene-C(O)OH$; $-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50}C(O)-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NR^{50a}R^{50b}$

where each C_1-C_{10} -alkylene is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy; or $NR^{16}R^{16a}$;

R^{16} is H or C1-C6alkyl and R^{16a} is $-(C1-C10-alkylene)-SH$, $-(C1-C10-alkylene)-NH_2$, $-(C1-$

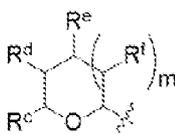


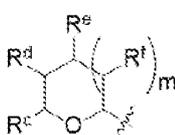
81. The Compound of any one of Claims 77-79, where R^3 is $-C(O)R^Z$ and R^Z is

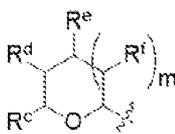


or $-CH_2NH_2$.

82. The Compound of any one of Claims 77-80, where \mathbf{R}^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})\mathbf{R}^Z$.
83. The Compound of Claim 82, wherein \mathbf{R}^Z is $-\text{C}_4\text{-10-alkylene-C}(\text{O})\text{OH}$.
84. The Compound of Claim 82, wherein \mathbf{R}^Z is $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\mathbf{R}^{50b}$ where each $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene}$ is independently optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy.

85. The Compound of any one of Claims 77-80, where \mathbf{R}^3 is  where m is 1.

86. The Compound of any one of Claims 77-80, where \mathbf{R}^3 is , m is 1, and one of \mathbf{R}^c , \mathbf{R}^d , \mathbf{R}^e , and \mathbf{R}^f is $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^g$ and the others are independently $-\text{H}$, $-\text{OH}$, or hydroxyalkyl.

87. The Compound of any one of Claims 77-80, where \mathbf{R}^3 is , m is 1, and one of \mathbf{R}^c , \mathbf{R}^d , \mathbf{R}^e , and \mathbf{R}^f is hydroxyalkyl and the others are $-\text{H}$.

88. The Compound of any one of Claims 77-80, where \mathbf{R}^3 is $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50}\text{C}(\text{O})\text{-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{-alkylene})\text{-NR}^{50a}\mathbf{R}^{50b}$.

89. The compound of any one of Claims 77-88, where both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen.

90. The compound of any one of Claims 77-88, where both \mathbf{R}^x are fluoro.

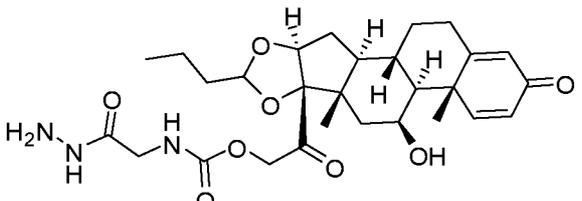
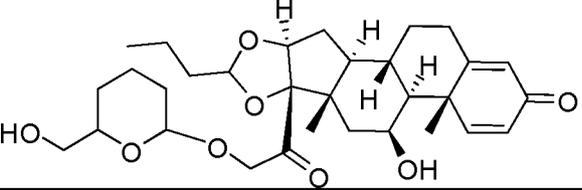
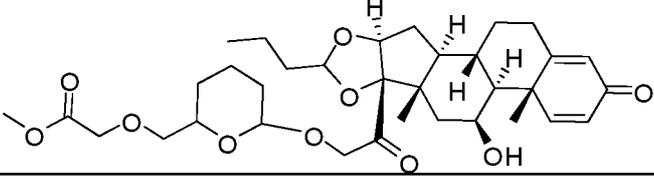
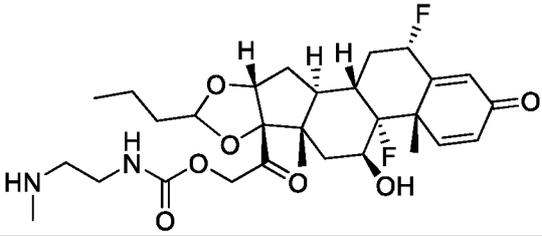
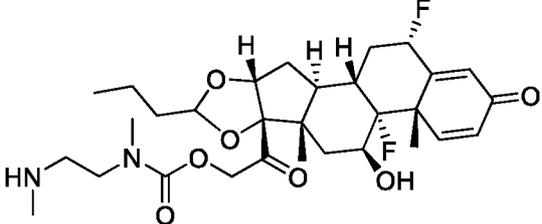
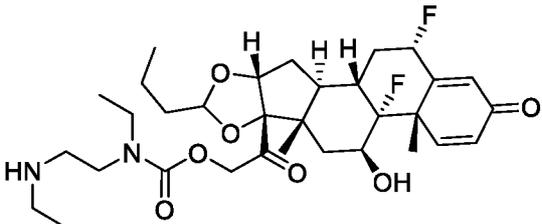
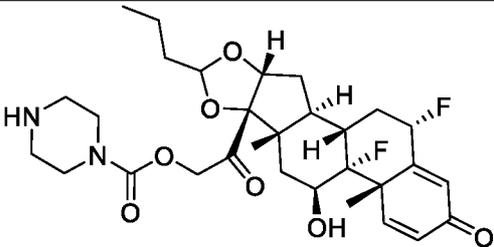
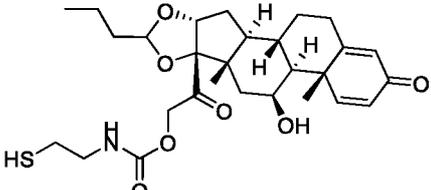
91. The Compound of any one of Claims 77-80, wherein both \mathbf{R}^x are hydrogen, \mathbf{R}^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})\mathbf{R}^Z$ and \mathbf{R}^Z is $\text{NR}^{15}\mathbf{R}^{15a}$.

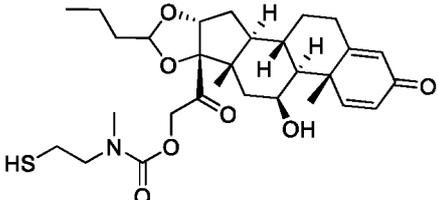
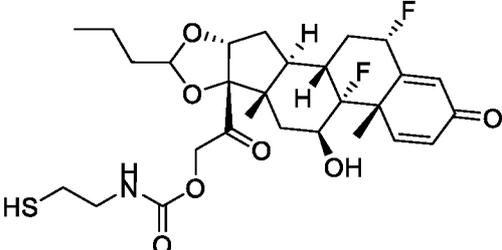
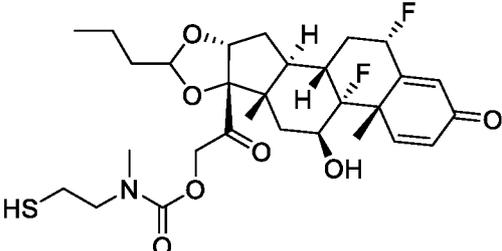
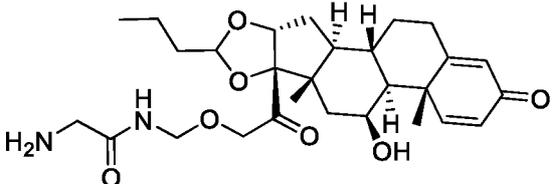
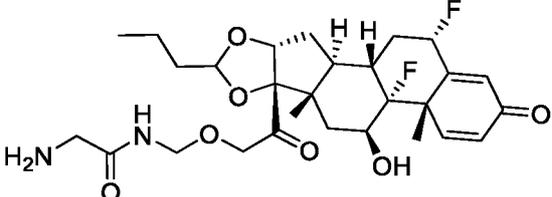
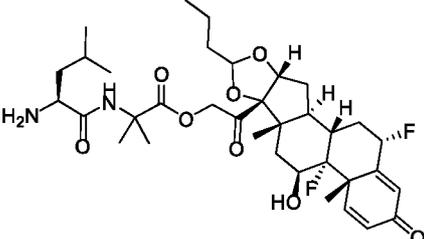
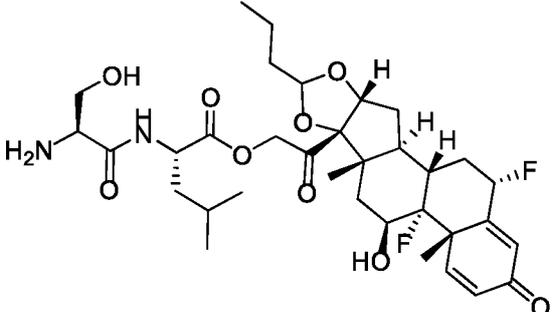
92. The Compound of Claim 91, where \mathbf{R}^{15} is H.

93. The Compound of Claims 77-80, where both \mathbf{R}^x are fluoro, \mathbf{R}^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})\mathbf{R}^Z$ and \mathbf{R}^Z is $\text{NR}^{16}\mathbf{R}^{16a}$.

94. The Compound of Claim 93, where \mathbf{R}^{16} is H.

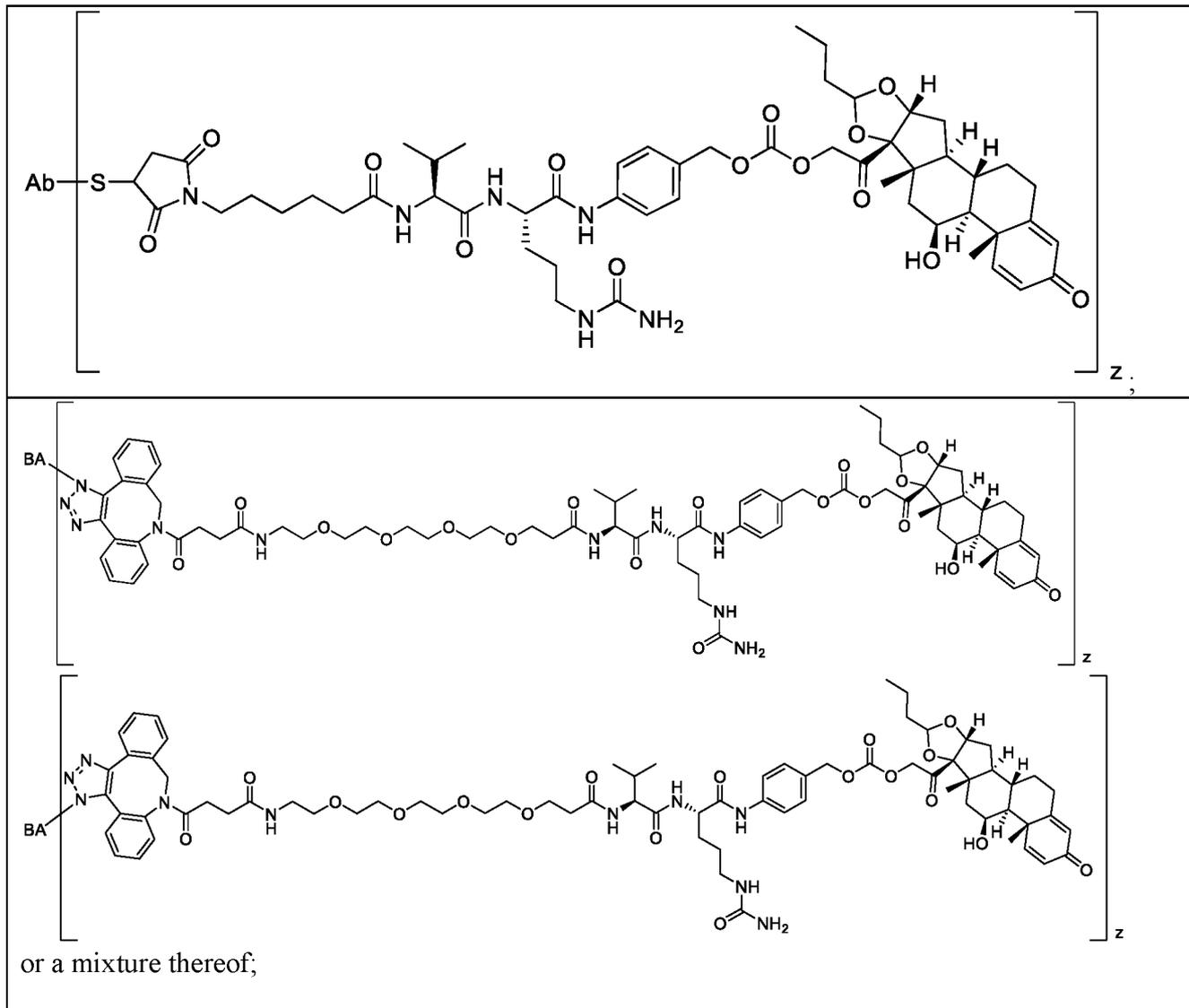
95. A compound selected from:

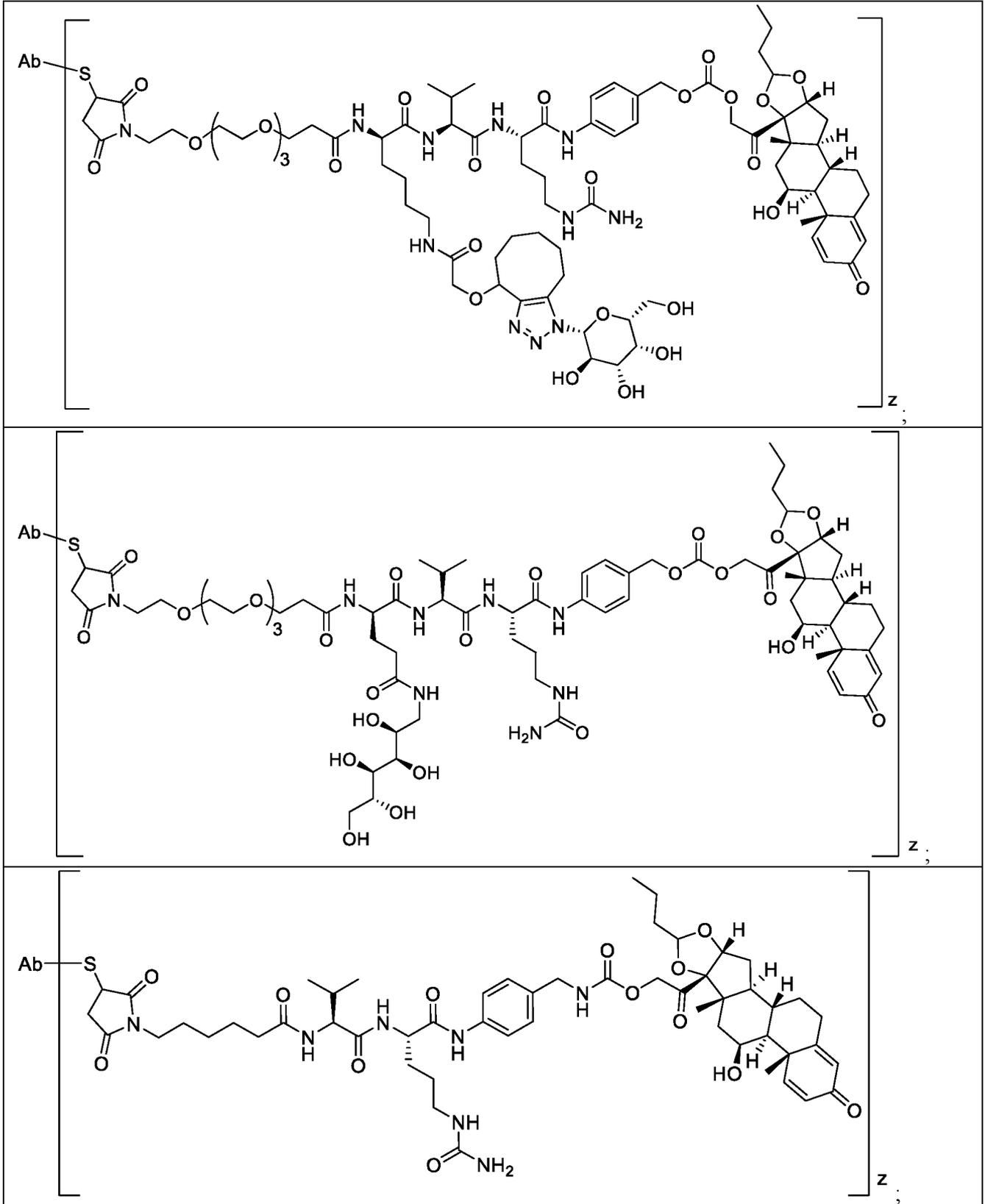
1e	
1g	
1h	
101a	
101b	
101c	
101d	
102c	

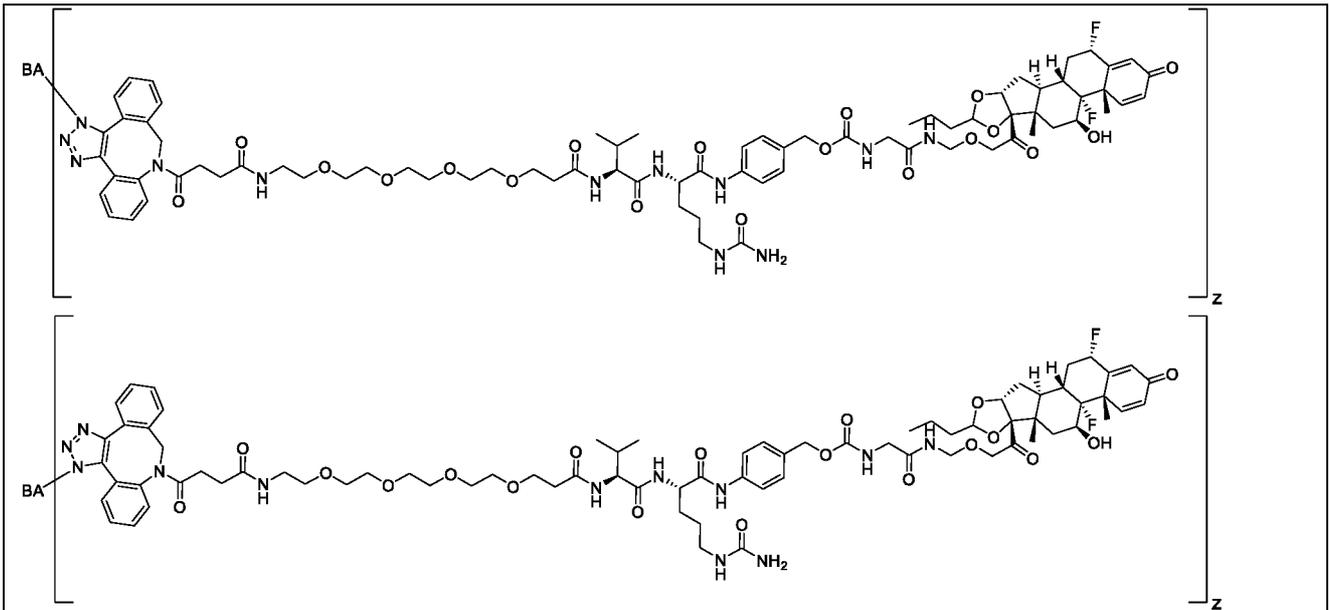
102d	
102e	
102f	
103a	
103b	
104a	
104b	

where Ab is a monoclonal antibody, polyclonal antibody, antibody fragment, or bispecific antibody; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof.

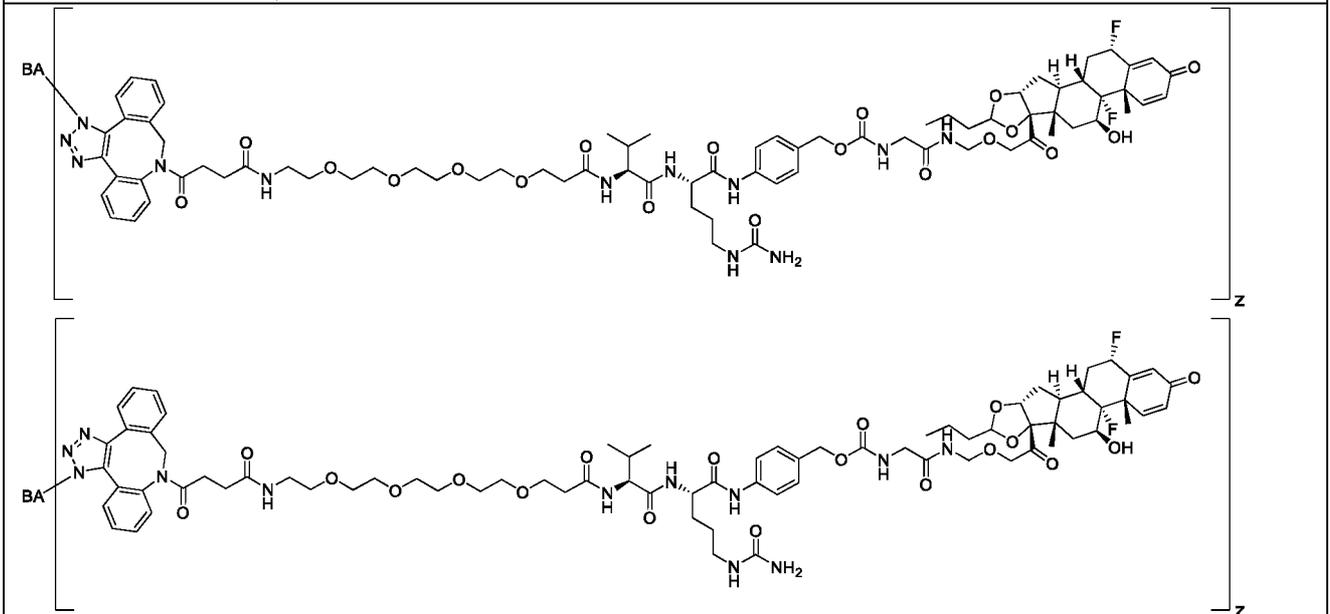
97. A Compound according to one of the following formula:



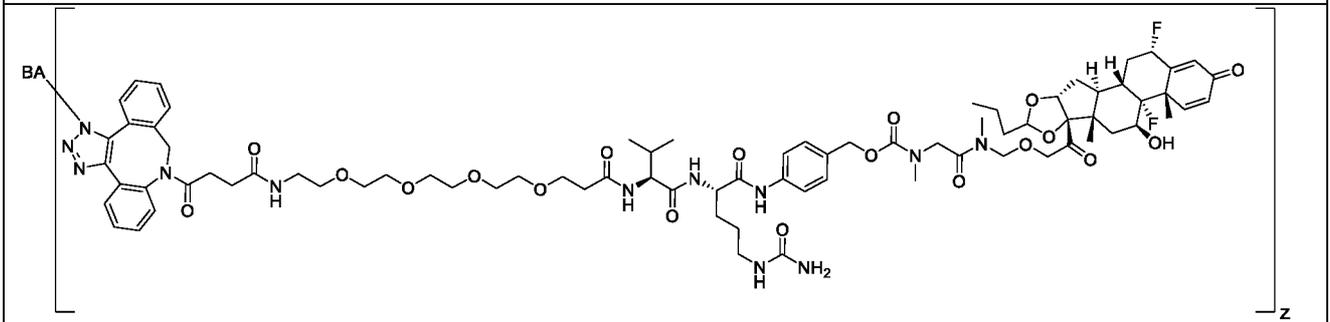


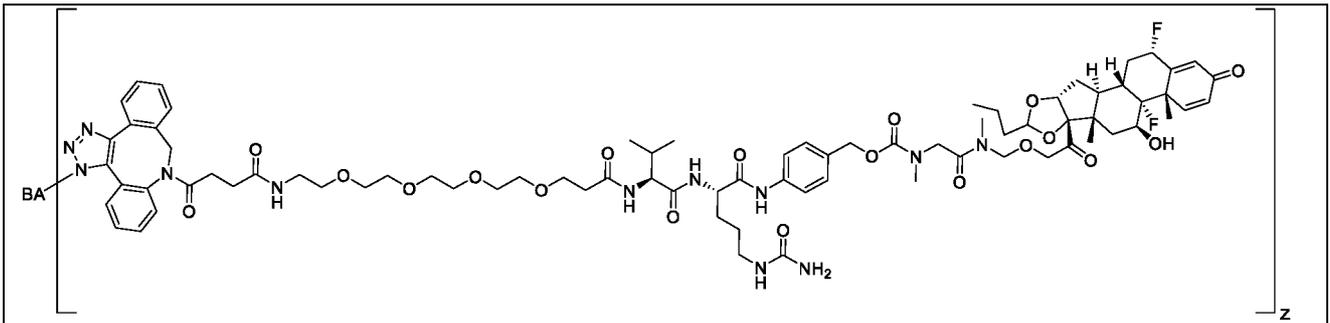


or a mixture thereof;

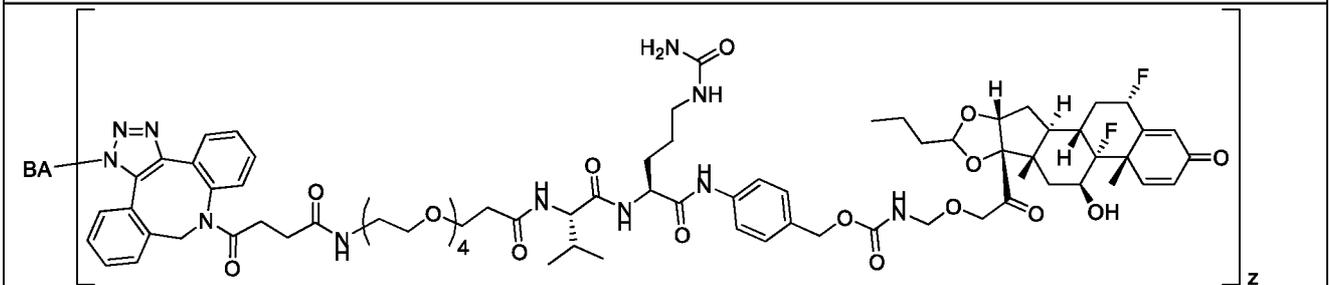


or a mixture thereof

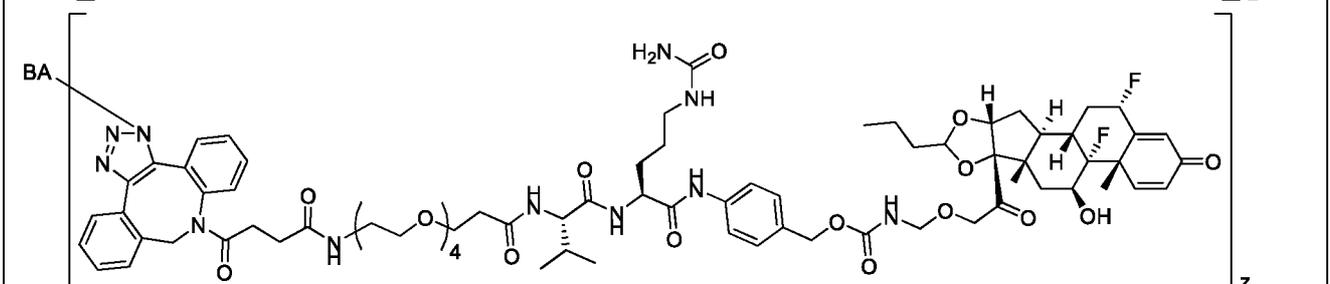




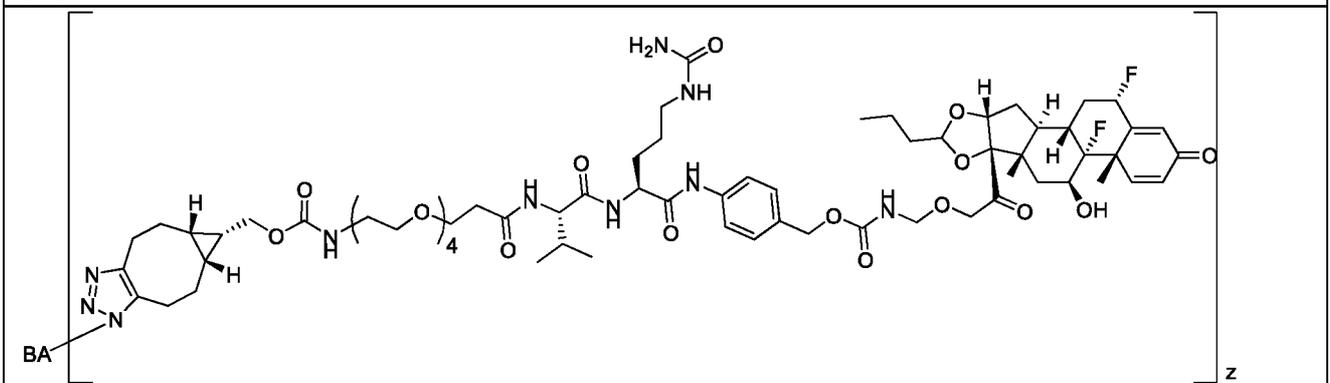
or a mixture thereof



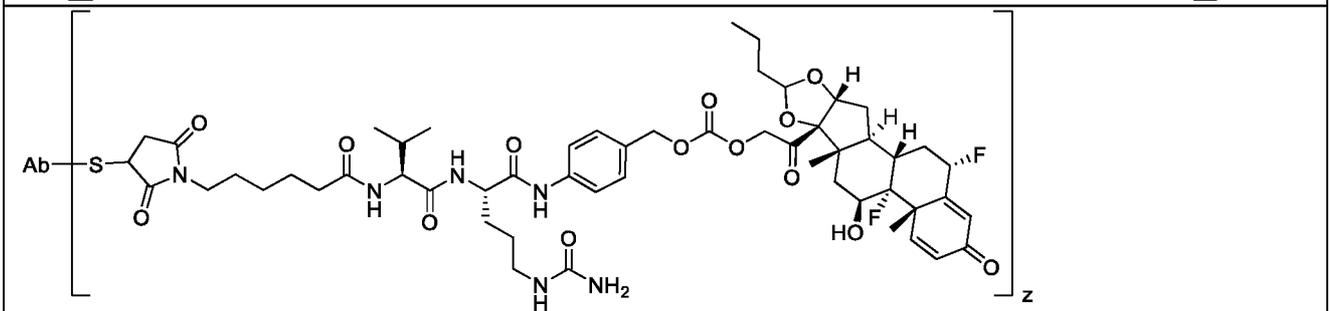
or a mixture thereof

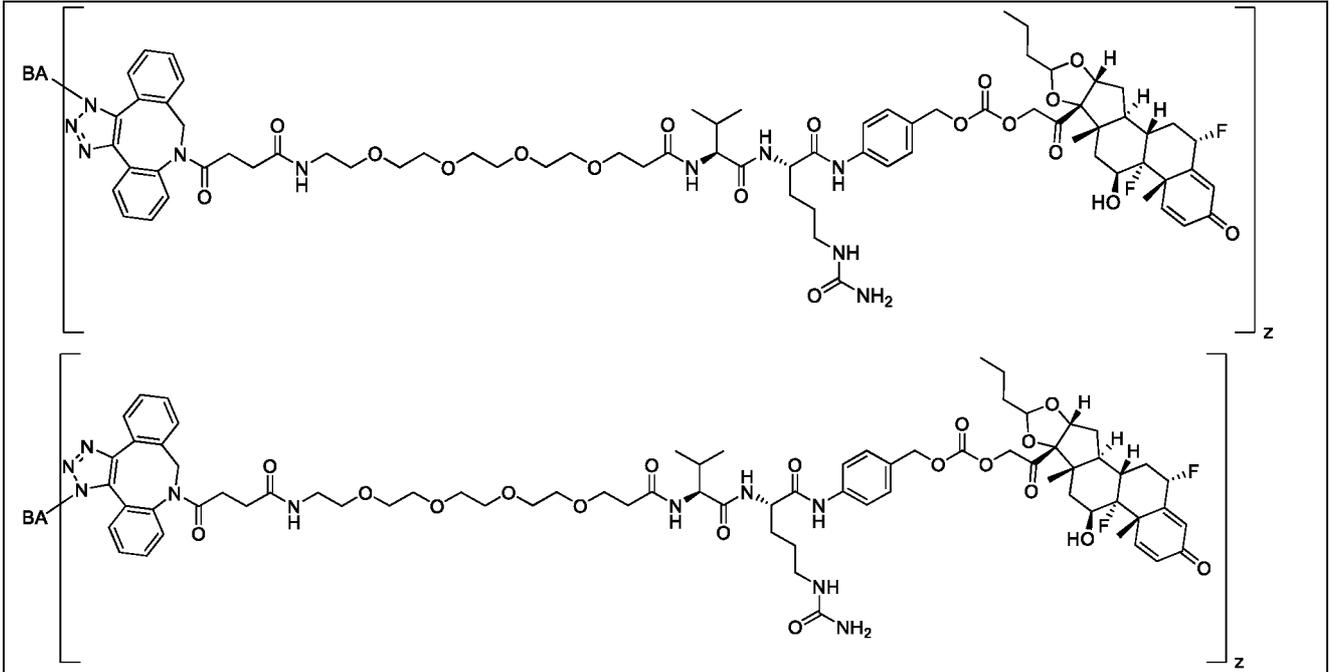


or a mixture thereof

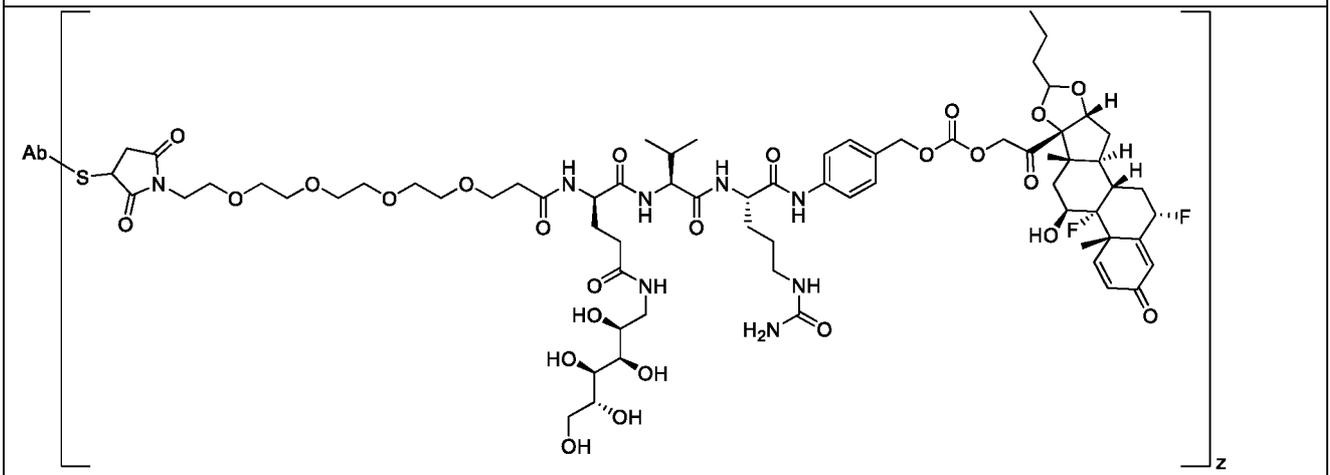
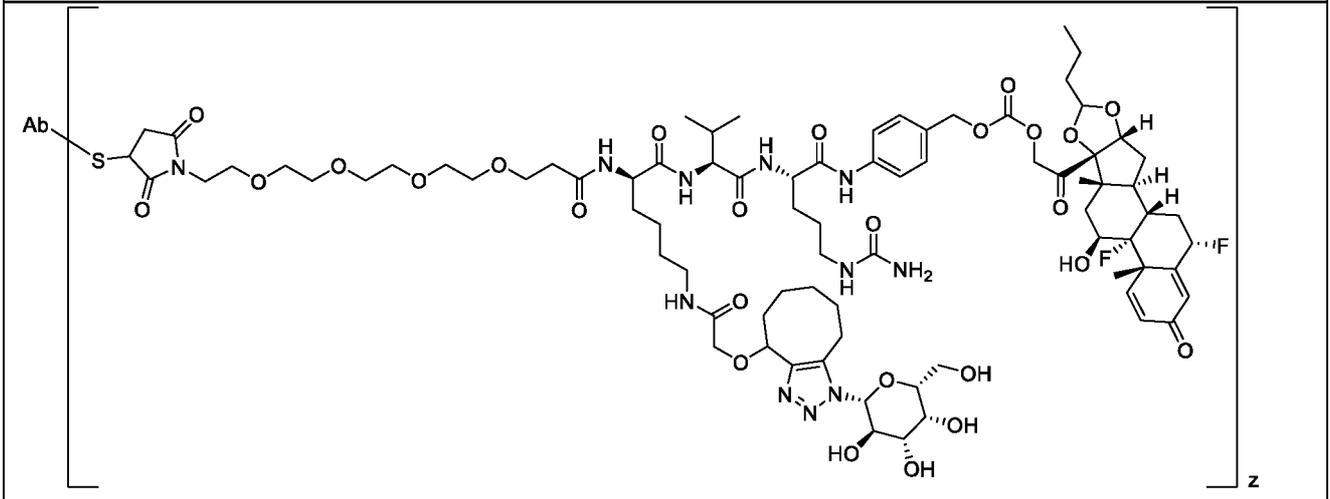


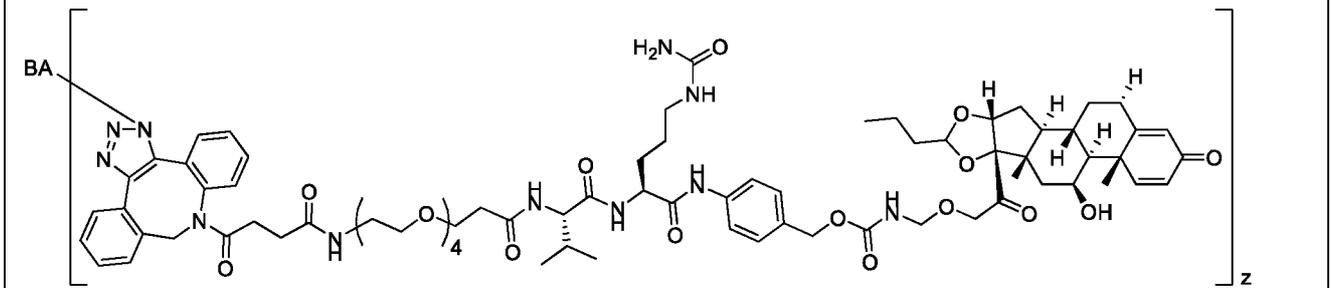
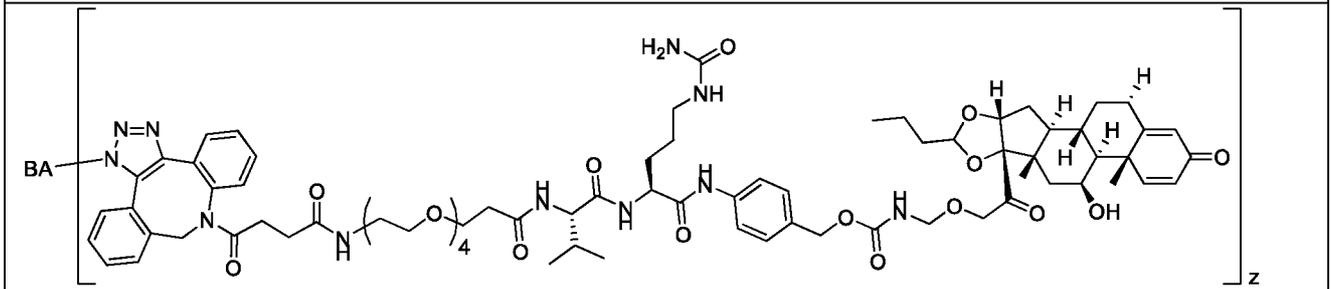
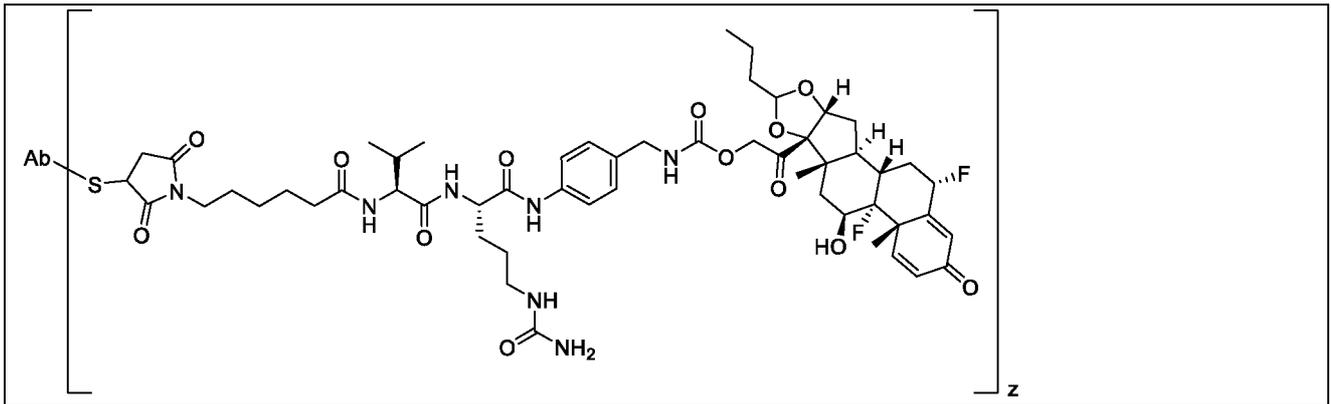
or a mixture thereof



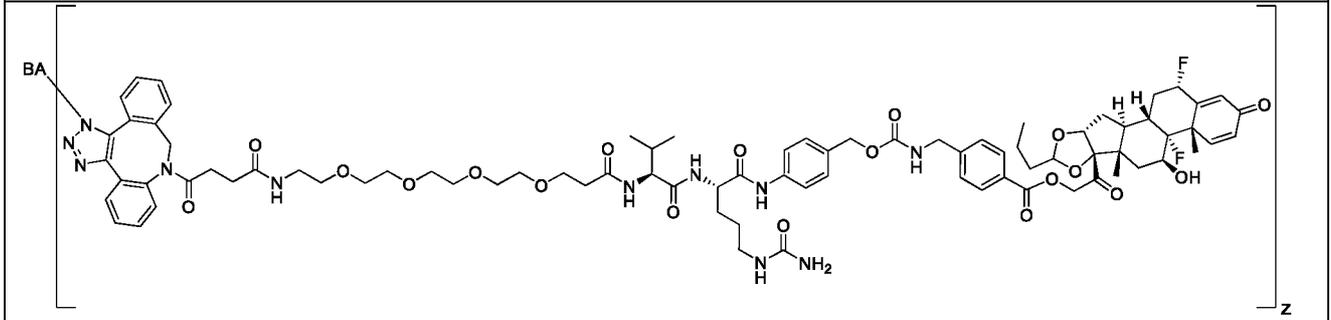
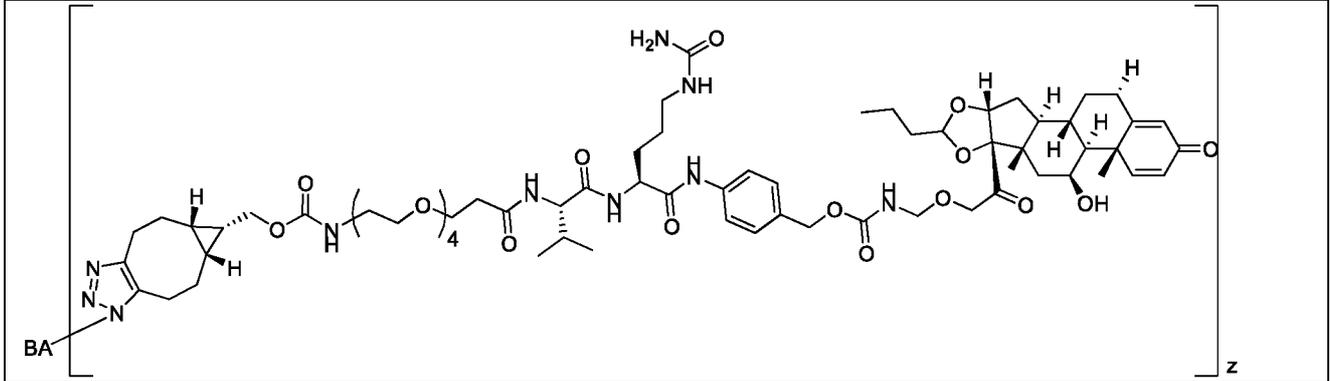


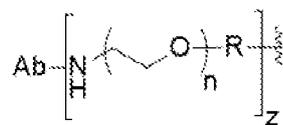
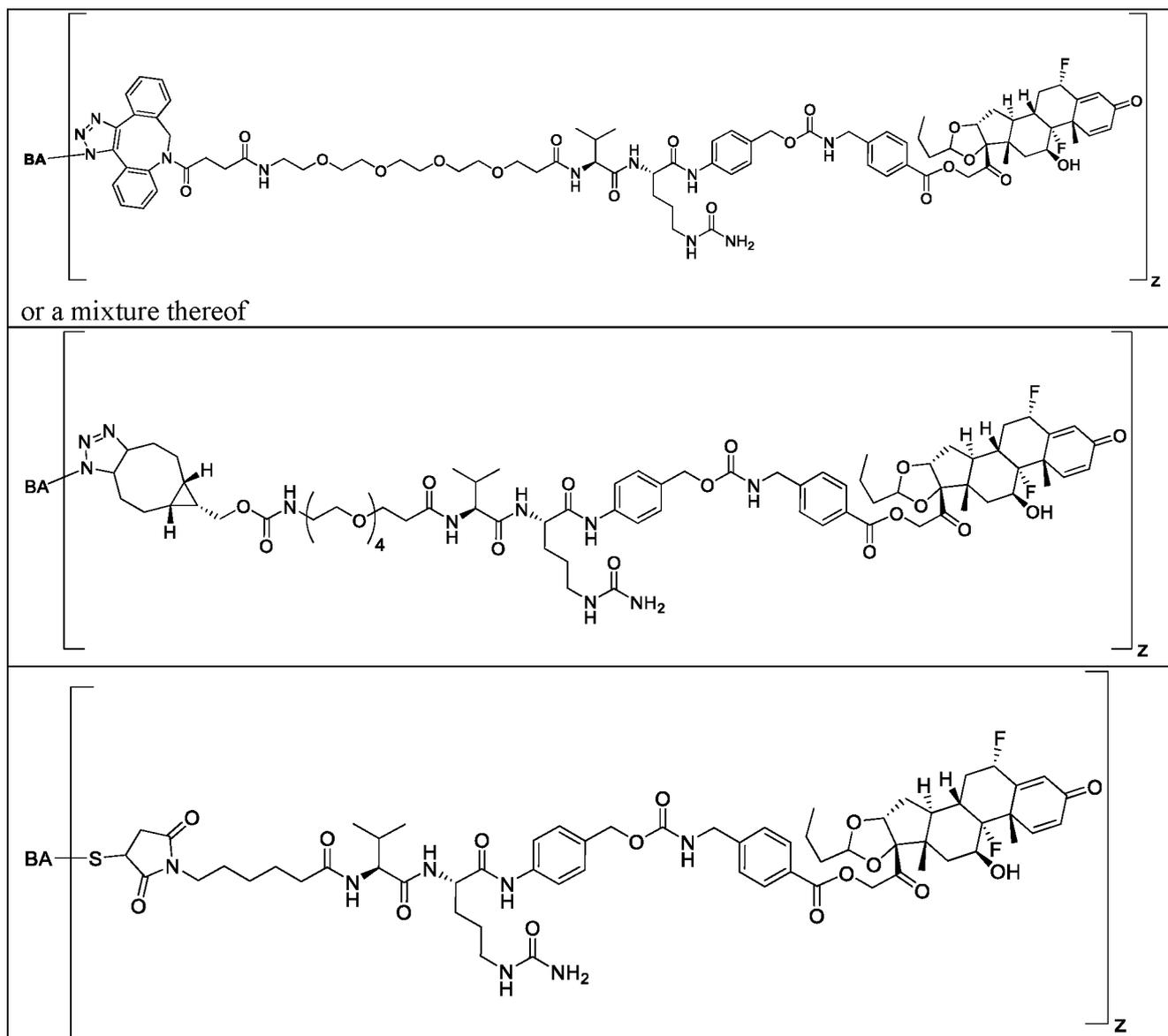
or a mixture thereof





or a mixture thereof





where **BA** comprises an antibody having the following structure
 Ab is a monoclonal antibody, polyclonal antibody, antibody fragment, or bispecific antibody;
 R is C2-4-alkylene; and n is an integer selected from 2 to 4, inclusive.

98. The compound of claim 94 or 95, wherein Ab is MSR1.

99. A method for treating a disease, disorder, or condition associated with glucocorticoid receptor signaling comprising administering to a patient having said disease, disorder, or condition a therapeutically effective amount of a Compound of Formula (III) of any of claims 1, 63, and 68-75, or the compound of any one of claims 96-98.

100. The method of claim 99, wherein the disease, disorder, or condition, is an inflammatory disease, disorder, or condition.

101. The method of claim 99 or 100, wherein side effects associated with administration of the unconjugated steroid payload of said compound are reduced.

Linker Payload Contribution in GR activation of steroid-ADC as tested in HEK2993/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells

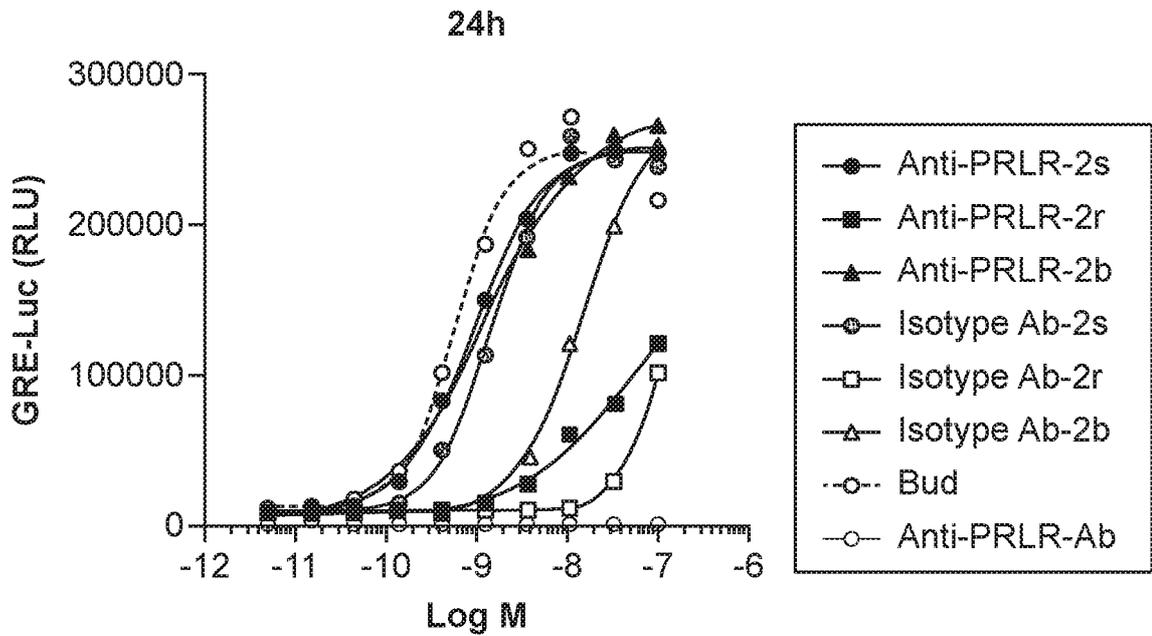


FIG. 1A

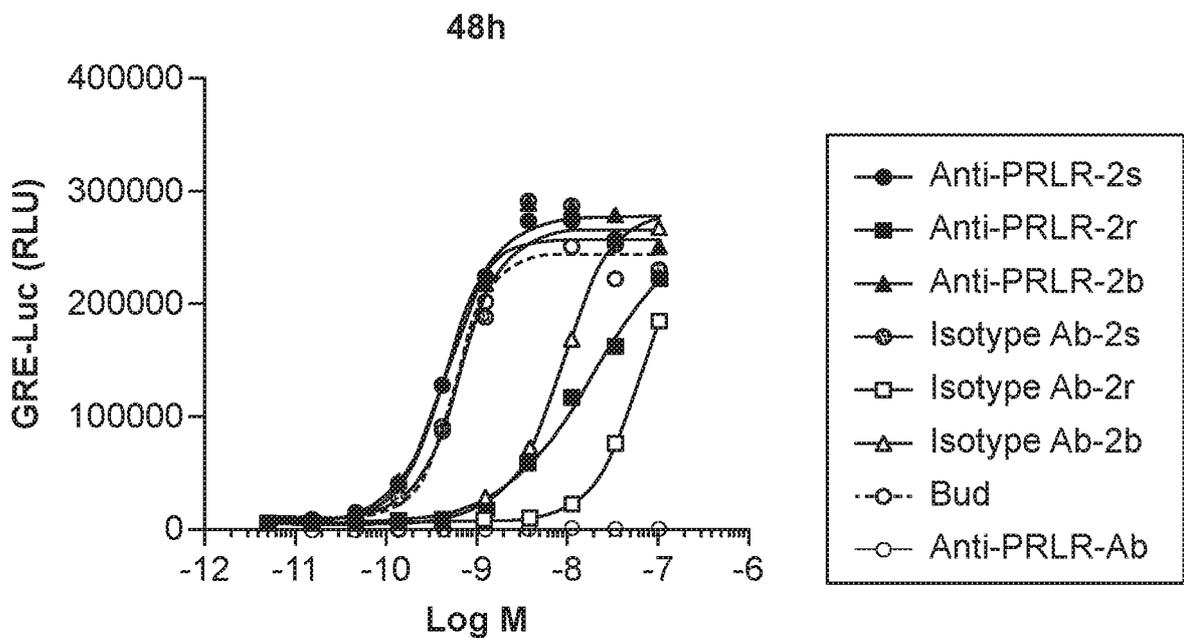


FIG. 1B

Linker Payload Contribution in GR activation of steroid-ADC as tested in HEK 293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells

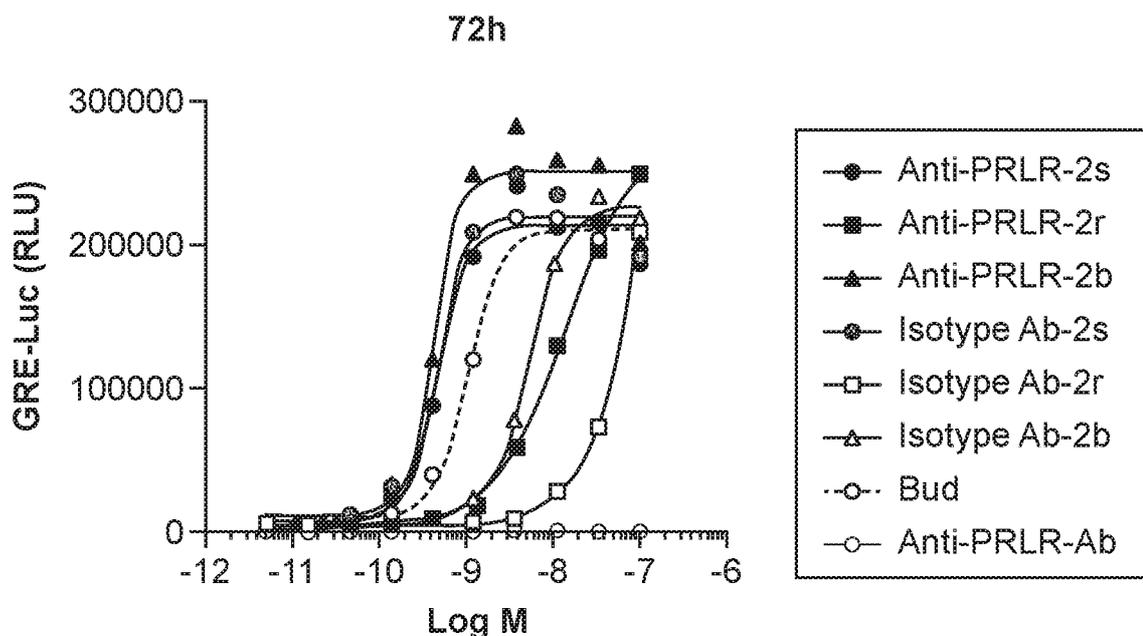


Table 8

Molecule	HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells		
	EC ₅₀ (24 hr)	EC ₅₀ (48 hr)	EC ₅₀ (72 hr)
Anti-PRLR Ab-2s	0.9078	0.4239	0.4823
Anti-PRLR Ab-2r	34.98	18.33	13.35
Anti-PRLR Ab-2b	1.225	0.4674	0.4291
Isotype Ab-2s	1.461	0.6594	0.4904
Isotype Ab-2r	109.2	64.01	310.9
Isotype Ab-2b	15.04	8.201	5.243
1a	0.5732	0.5679	1.043

FIG. 1C

Linker Payload Contribution in GR activation of steroid-ADC as tested in HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells

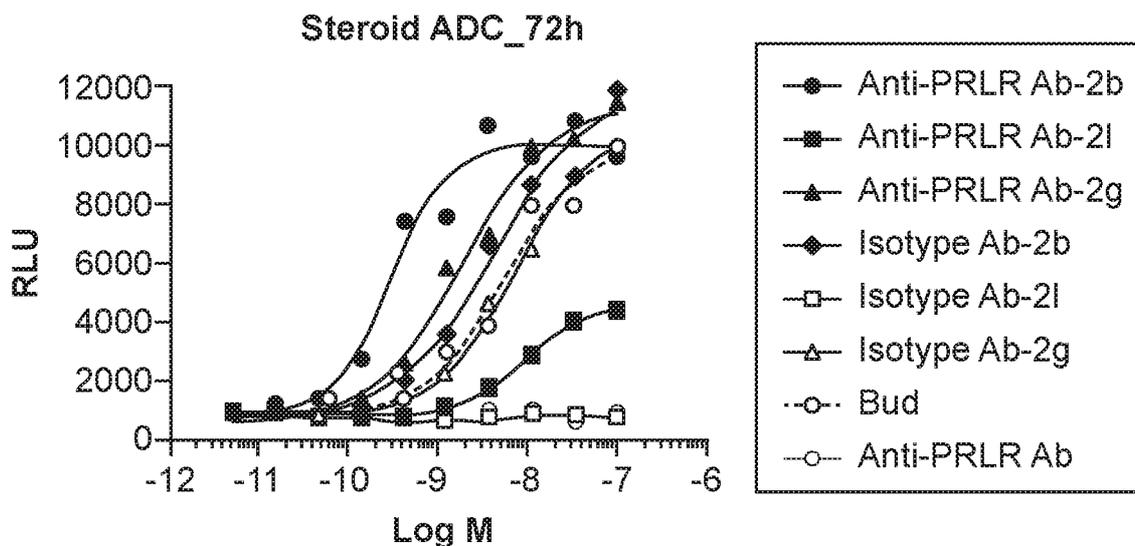


Table 9

Steroid ADCs	HEK293/PRLR/GRE-Luc cells EC ₅₀ (nM) at 72 hours
Anti-PRLR Ab-2b	0.29
Anti-PRLR Ab-2I	8.98
Anti-PRLR Ab-2g	1.90
Isotype Ab-2b	4.16
Isotype Ab-2I	NA
Isotype Ab-2g	7.11
Budesonide (1a)	5.42
Anti-PRLR Ab	NA
Isotype Ab	NA

where NA, means not active

FIG. 2

Scheme 1. Synthesis of Spacer-Budesonide 1c-1e, 1g-1i, and 1j-1l

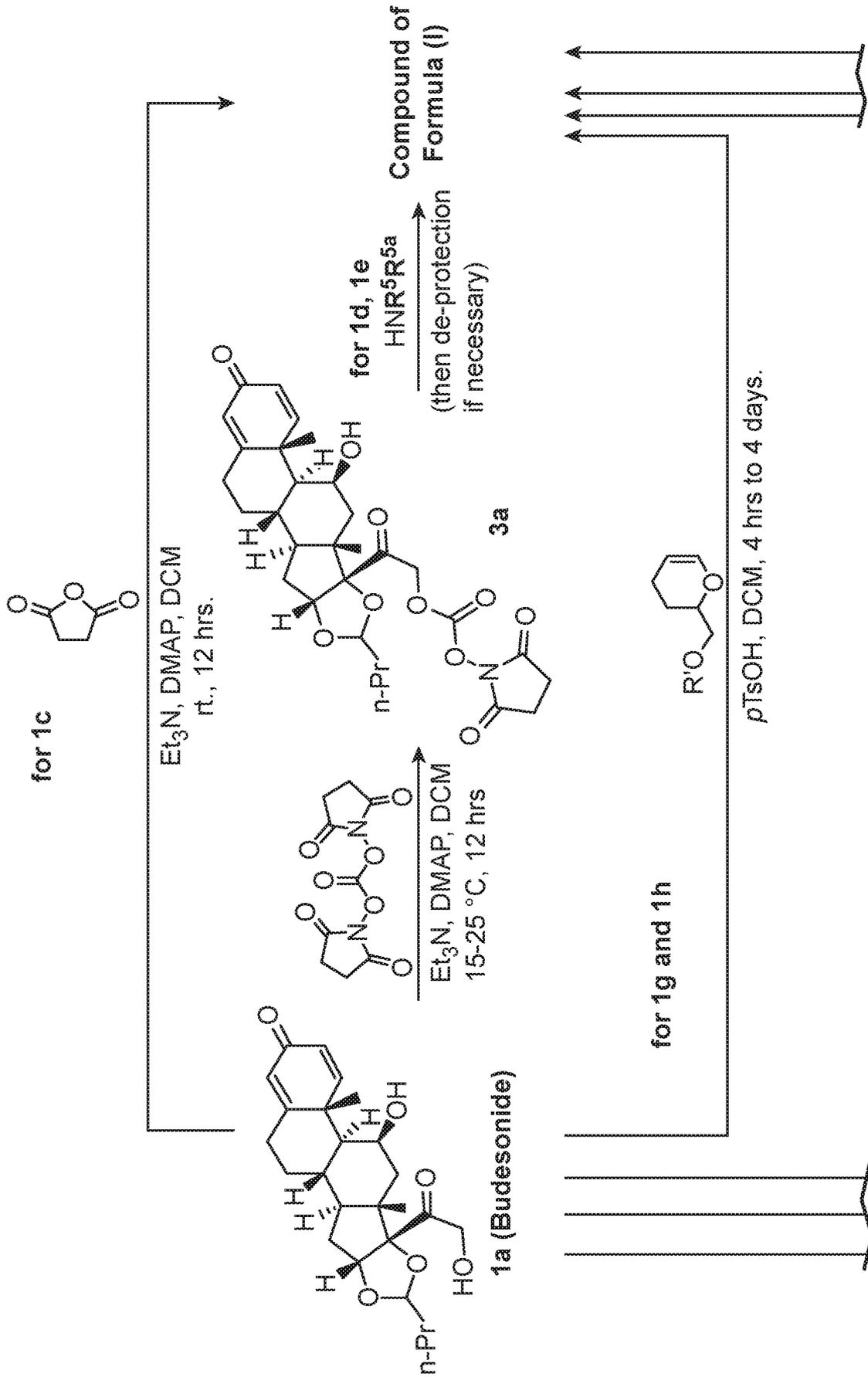
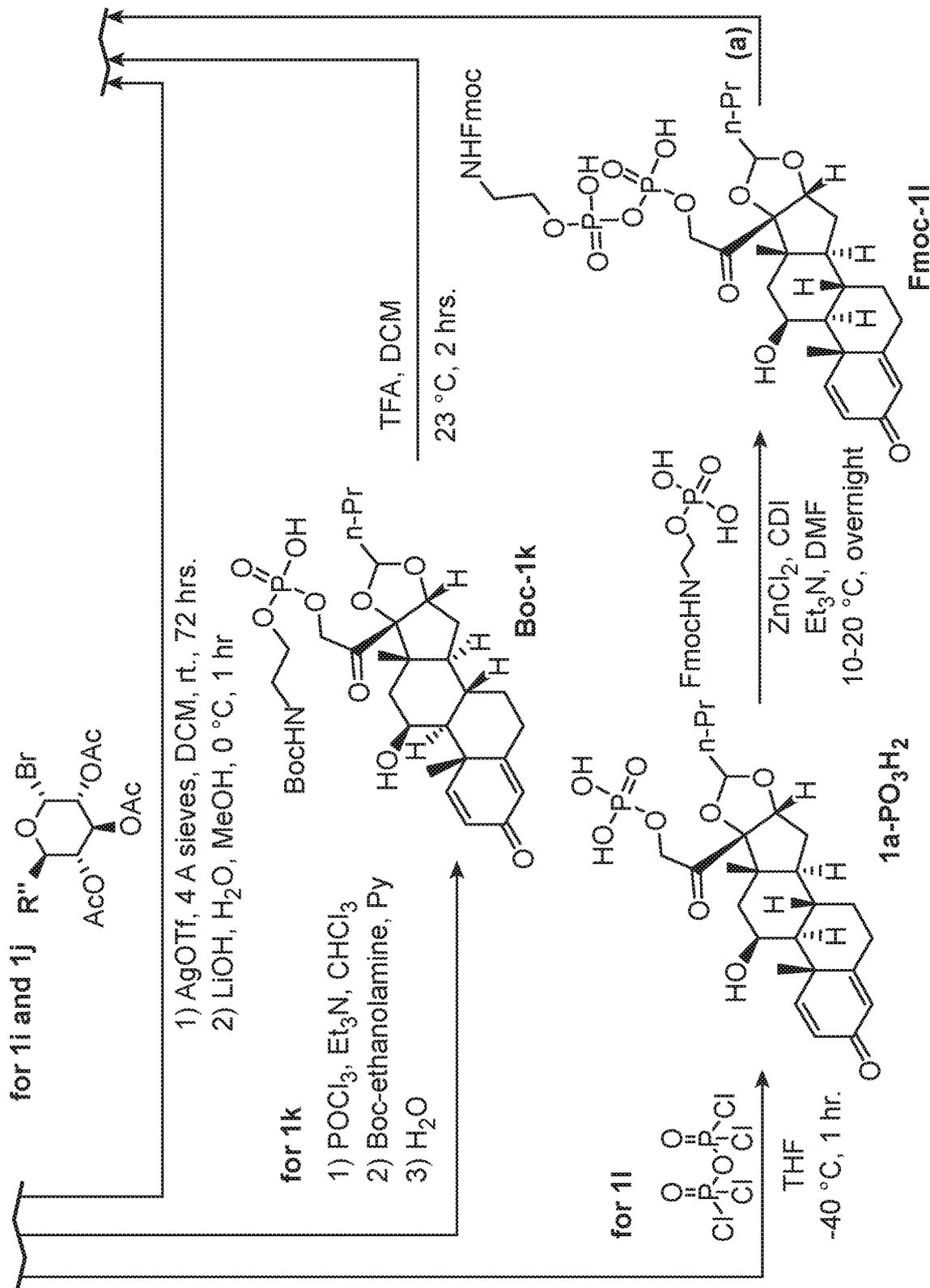


FIG. 3



(a) pyridine, DCM, 10-20 °C, 16 hrs.

Where the Compound of Formula I is 1c, 1d, 1e, 1g, 1h, 1i, 1j, 1k, 1l

FIG. 3 (Cont.)