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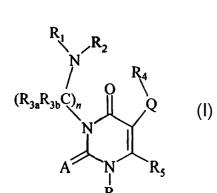
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(54) Title: GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS AND METHODS RELATING THERETO





(57) Abstract: GnRH receptor antagonists are disclosed which have utility in the treatment of a variety of sex-hormone related conditions in both men and women. The compounds of this invention have the structure of formula (I) wherein A, Q, R_1 , R_2 , R_{3a} , R_{3b} , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and n are as defined herein, including stereoisomers, prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Also disclosed are compositions containing a compound of this invention in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, as well as methods relating to the use thereof for antagonizing gonadotropin-releasing hormone in a subject in need thereof.

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GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS AND METHODS RELATING THERETO

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST

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TECHNICAL FIELD

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This invention relates generally to gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonists, and to methods of treating disorders by administration of such antagonists to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH), also known as luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH), is a decapeptide (pGlu-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly-NH₂) that plays an important role in human reproduction. GnRH is released from the hypothalamus and acts on the pituitary gland to stimulate the biosynthesis and release of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). LH released from the pituitary gland is responsible for the regulation of gonadal steroid production in both males and females, while FSH regulates spermatogenesis in males and follicular development in females.

Due to its biological importance, synthetic antagonists and agonists to GnRH have been the focus of considerable attention, particularly in the context of prostate cancer, breast cancer, endometriosis, uterine leiomyoma, and precocious puberty. For example, peptidic GnRH agonists, such as leuprorelin (pGlu-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-D-Leu-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt), have been used to treat such conditions. Such agonists appear to function by binding to the GnRH receptor in the pituitary gonadotropins, thereby inducing the synthesis and release of gonadotropins. Chronic administration of GnRH agonists depletes gonadotropins and subsequently down-regulates the receptor,

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resulting in suppression of steroidal hormones after some period of time (e.g., on the order of 2-3 weeks following initiation of chronic administration).

In contrast, GnRH antagonists are believed to suppress gonadotropins from the onset, and thus have received the most attention over the past two decades. To date, some of the primary obstacles to the clinical use of such antagonists have been their relatively low bioavailability and adverse side effects caused by histamine release. However, several peptidic antagonists with low histamine release properties have been reported, although they still must be delivered via sustained delivery routes (such as subcutaneous injection or intranasal spray) due to limited bioavailability.

In view of the limitations associated with peptidic GnRH antagonists, a number of nonpeptidic compounds have been proposed. For example, Cho et al. (*J. Med. Chem. 41*:4190-4195, 1998) discloses thieno[2,3-*b*]pyridin-4-ones for use as GnRH receptor antagonists; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,780,437 and 5,849,764 teach substituted indoles as GnRH receptor antagonists (as do published PCTs WO 97/21704, 98/55479, 98/55470, 98/55116, 98/55119, 97/21707, 97/21703 and 97/21435); published PCT WO 96/38438 discloses tricyclic diazepines as GnRH receptor antagonists; published PCTs WO97/14682, 97/14697 and 99/09033 disclose quinoline and thienopyridine derivatives as GnRH antagonists; published PCTs WO 97/44037, 97/44041, 97/44321 and 97/44339 teach substituted quinolin-2-ones as GnRH receptor antagonists; and published PCT WO 99/33831 discloses certain phenyl-substituted fused nitrogencontaining bicyclic compounds as GnRH receptor antagonists.

While significant strides have been made in this field, there remains a need in the art for effective small molecule GnRH receptor antagonists. There is also a need for pharmaceutical compositions containing such GnRH receptor antagonists, as well as methods relating to the use thereof to treat, for example, sex-hormone related conditions. The present invention fulfills these needs, and provides other related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In brief, this invention is generally directed to gonadotropin-releasing

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hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonists, as well as to methods for their preparation and use, and to pharmaceutical compositions containing the same. More specifically, the GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention are compounds having the following general structure (I):

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$$R_1$$
 R_2
 R_3
 R_4
 R_5
 R_6
 R_6

including stereoisomers, prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein A, Q, R_1 , R_2 , R_{3a} , R_{3b} , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , and n are as defined below.

The GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention have utility over a wide range of therapeutic applications, and may be used to treat a variety of sex-hormone related conditions in both men and women, as well as a mammal in general (also referred to herein as a "subject"). For example, such conditions include endometriosis, uterine fibroids, polycystic ovarian disease, hirsutism, precocious puberty, gonadal steroid-dependent neoplasia such as cancers of the prostate, breast and ovary, gonadotrophe pituitary adenomas, sleep apnea, irritable bowel syndrome, premenstrual syndrome, benign prostatic hypertrophy, contraception and infertility (e.g., assisted reproductive therapy such as *in vitro* fertilization). The compounds of this invention are also useful as an adjunct to treatment of growth hormone deficiency and short stature, and for the treatment of systemic lupus erythematosis. The compounds are also useful in combination with androgens, estrogens, progesterones, and antiestrogens and antiprogestogens for the treatment of endometriosis, fibroids, and in contraception, as well as in combination with an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, an angiotensin II-receptor antagonist, or a renin inhibitor for the treatment of uterine fibroids. In

addition, the compounds may be used in combination with bisphosphonates and other agents for the treatment and/or prevention of disturbances of calcium, phosphate and bone metabolism, and in combination with estrogens, progesterones and/or androgens for the prevention or treatment of bone loss or hypogonadal symptoms such as hot flashes during therapy with a GnRH antagonist.

The methods of this invention include administering an effective amount of a GnRH receptor antagonist, preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition, to a mammal in need thereof. Thus, in still a further embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions are disclosed containing one or more GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent.

These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. To this end, various references are set forth herein which describe in more detail certain background information, procedures, compounds and/or compositions, and are each hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As mentioned above, the present invention is directed generally to compounds useful as gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonists. The compounds of this invention have the following structure (I):

$$R_1$$
 R_2
 R_3a
 R_3b
 R_4
 R_5
 R_6
 R_6

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including stereoisomers, prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein:

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Q is a direct bond or - $(CR_{8a}R_{8b})_r$ -Z- $(CR_{10a}R_{10b})_s$ -;

A is O, S, or NR_7 ;

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r and s are the same or different and independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6; n is 2, 3 or 4;

Z is a direct bond or -O-, -S-, -NR₉-, -SO-, -SO₂-, -SO₂-, -SO₂O-, -SO₂NR₉-, -NR₉SO₂-, -CO-, -COO-, -CONR₉-, -NR₉CO-, -NR₉CONR₉a, -OCONR₉- or -NR₉COO-;

 R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, heterocyclealkyl, substituted heterocyclealkyl, $-C(R_{1a})(=NR_{1b})$ or $-C(NR_{1a}R_{1c})(=NR_{1b})$;

or R₁ and R₂ taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocycle ring or a substituted heterocycle ring;

R_{3a} and R_{3b} are the same or different and, at each occurrence, independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, heterocyclealkyl, substituted heterocyclealkyl, -COOR₁₄ or -CONR₁₄R₁₅;

or R_{3a} and R_{3b} taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a homocyclic ring, substituted homocyclic ring, heterocyclic ring or substituted heterocyclic ring;

or R_{3a} and R_{3b} taken together form = NR_{3c} ;

or R_{3a} and the carbon to which it is attached taken together with R_1 and the nitrogen to which it is attached form a heterocyclic ring or substituted heterocyclic ring;

R₄ is higher alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, $-COR_{11}$, $-COOR_{11}$, $-CONR_{12}R_{13}$, $-OR_{11}$, $-OCOR_{11}$, $-OSO_2R_{11}$, $-SO_2R_{11}$, $-SO_2R_{11}$, $-NR_{12}R_{13}$, $-NR_{11}COR_{12}$, $-NR_{11}CONR_{12}R_{13}$, $-NR_{11}SO_2R_{12}$ or $-NR_{11}SO_2NR_{12}R_{13}$;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, cyano or

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nitro;

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R₆ is higher alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or substituted heteroarylalkyl;

 R_7 is hydrogen, $-SO_2R_{11}$, cyano, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or substituted heteroarylalkyl; and

R_{1a}, R_{1b}, R_{1c}, R_{3c}, R_{8a}, R_{8b}, R₉, R_{9a}, R_{10a}, R_{10b}, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ and R₁₅ are the same or different and, at each occurrence, independently hydrogen, acyl, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, heterocyclealkyl or substituted heterocyclealkyl;

or R_{1a} and R_{1b}, R_{8a} and R_{8b}, R_{10a} and R_{10b}, R₁₂ and R₁₃, or R₁₄ and R₁₅ taken together with the atom or atoms to which they are attached form a homocyclic ring, substituted homocyclic ring, heterocyclic ring or substituted heterocyclic ring.

As used herein, the above terms have the following meaning:

"Alkyl" means a straight chain or branched, noncyclic or cyclic, unsaturated or saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon containing from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, while the term "lower alkyl" has the same meaning as alkyl but contains from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The term "higher alkyl" has the same meaning as alkyl but contains from 2 to 10 carbon atoms. Representative saturated straight chain alkyls include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, and the like; while saturated branched alkyls include isopropyl, *sec*-butyl, isobutyl, *tert*-butyl, isopentyl, and the like. Representative saturated cyclic alkyls include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and the like; while unsaturated cyclic alkyls include cyclopentenyl and cyclohexenyl, and the like. Cyclic alkyls are also referred to herein as a "homocycles" or "homocyclic rings." Unsaturated alkyls contain at least one double or triple bond between adjacent carbon atoms (referred to as an "alkenyl" or "alkynyl", respectively). Representative straight chain and branched alkenyls include ethylenyl, propylenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, isobutylenyl, 1-pentenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-methyl-1-butenyl, 2-methyl-2-butenyl, 2,3-dimethyl-2-butenyl, and the like; while representative straight chain and branched

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alkynyls include acetylenyl, propynyl, 1-butynyl, 2-butynyl, 1-pentynyl, 2-pentynyl, 3-methyl-1-butynyl, and the like.

"Aryl" means an aromatic carbocyclic moiety such as phenyl or naphthyl.

"Arylalkyl" means an alkyl having at least one alkyl hydrogen atoms replaced with an aryl moiety, such as benzyl, -(CH₂)₂phenyl, -(CH₂)₃phenyl, -CH(phenyl)₂, and the like.

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"Heteroaryl" means an aromatic heterocycle ring of 5- to 10 members and having at least one heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and containing at least 1 carbon atom, including both mono- and bicyclic ring systems. Representative heteroaryls are furyl, benzofuranyl, thiophenyl, benzothiophenyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, azaindolyl, pyridyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, oxazolyl, isooxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, and quinazolinyl.

"Heteroarylalkyl" means an alkyl having at least one alkyl hydrogen atom replaced with a heteroaryl moiety, such as -CH₂pyridinyl, -CH₂pyrimidinyl, and the like.

"Heterocycle" (also referred to herein as a "heterocyclic ring") means a 4- to 7-membered monocyclic, or 7- to 10-membered bicyclic, heterocyclic ring which is either saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic, and which contains from 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and wherein the nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms may be optionally oxidized, and the nitrogen heteroatom may be optionally quaternized, including bicyclic rings in which any of the above heterocycles are fused to a benzene ring. The heterocycle may be attached via any heteroatom or carbon atom. Heterocycles include heteroaryls as defined above. Thus, in addition to the heteroaryls listed above, heterocycles also include morpholinyl, pyrrolidinonyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, hydantoinyl, valerolactamyl, oxiranyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, tetrahydroprimidinyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, tetrahydropyrimidinyl,

tetrahydrothiophenyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, and the like.

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"Heterocyclealkyl" means an alkyl having at least one alkyl hydrogen atom replaced with a heterocycle, such as -CH₂morpholinyl, and the like.

"Homocycle" (also referred to herein as "homocyclic ring") means a saturated or unsaturated (but not aromatic) carbocyclic ring containing from 3-7 carbon atoms, such as cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, cyclohexane, cyclohexene, and the like.

The term "substituted" as used herein means any of the above groups (i.e., alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, homocycle, heterocycle and/or heterocyclealkyl) wherein at least one hydrogen atom is replaced with a substituent. In the case of a keto substituent ("-C(=O)-") two hydrogen atoms are replaced. When substituted one or more of the above groups are substituted, "substituents" within the context of this invention include halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, haloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycle and heterocyclealkyl, as well as -NR_aR_b, -NR_aC(=O)R_b - $-NR_aC(=O)OR_b$ -NR_aSO₂R_b, $-C(=O)R_a$ $NR_aC(=O)NR_aNR_b$ $-C(=O)OR_a$ $-C(=O)NR_aR_b$, $-OC(=O)NR_aR_b$, $-OR_a$, $-SR_a$, $-SOR_a$, $-S(=O)_2R_a$, $-OS(=O)_2R_a$ and -S(=O)₂OR_a. In addition, the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more of the above substituents, such that the substituent substituted alky, substituted aryl, substituted arylalkyl, substituted heterocycle or substituted heterocyclealkyl. Ra and R_b in this context may be the same or different and independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, heterocyclealkyl or substituted heterocyclealkyl.

"Halogen" means fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

"Haloalkyl" means an alkyl having at least one hydrogen atom replaced with halogen, such as trifluoromethyl and the like.

"Alkoxy" means an alkyl moiety attached through an oxygen bridge (*i.e.*, -O-alkyl) such as methoxy, ethoxy, and the like.

"Alkylthio" means an alkyl moiety attached through a sulfur bridge (*i.e.*, 30 -S-alkyl) such as methylthio, ethylthio, and the like.

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"Alkylsulfonyl" means an alkyl moiety attached through a sulfonyl bridge (i.e., -SO₂-alkyl) such as methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, and the like.

"Alkylamino" and "dialkylamino" mean one or two alkyl moiety attached through a nitrogen bridge (*i.e.*, -N-alkyl) such as methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, and the like.

In one embodiment of this invention, A is O and representative GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention include compounds having the following structure (II):

$$(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n} \qquad Q$$

$$(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n} \qquad Q$$

$$R_{4}$$

$$Q$$

$$R_{5}$$

$$R_{6}$$

$$(II)$$

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In another embodiment, Q is -(CR_{8a}R_{8b})_r-Z-(CR_{10a}R_{10b})_s-, r and s are both zero, and representative GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention include compounds having the following structure (III):

$$R_1$$
 R_2
 R_3a
 R_3b
 R_5
 R_6
 R_6
(III)

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In another embodiment, A is S, as represented by the following structure

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(IV):

$$(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n}$$

$$(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n}$$

$$R_{4}$$

$$Q$$

$$R_{4}$$

$$Q$$

$$R_{5}$$

$$R_{6}$$

$$(IV)$$

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Similarly, in another embodiment, A is NR_7 , as represented by the following structure (V):

$$R_1$$
 R_2
 $R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_n$
 R_7
 R_7
 R_6
 R_6
 R_7

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In further embodiments of this invention, R_6 is substituted or unsubstituted benzyl as represented by the following structure (VI) (wherein Y represents one or more optional substituents as defined above):

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In a more specific embodiment of structure (VI), A is O, n is 2, and each occurrence of R_{3a} and R_{3b} is H, as represented by the following structure (VII):

With regard to the " $R_1R_2N(CR_{3a}R_{3b})_n$ " moiety of structure (I), n may be 2, 3 or 4. Accordingly, this moiety may be represented by the following structure (i) when n is 2, structure (ii) when n is 3, and structure (iii) when n is 3:

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$$R_{1}$$
, R_{2}
 R_{3a}
 R_{3a}
 R_{3a}
 R_{3b}
 R_{3a}
 R_{3b}
 R_{3a}
 R_{3b}
 R_{3b}
 R_{3a}
 R_{3b}
 R_{3b}

wherein each occurrence of R_{3a} and R_{3b} above may be the same or different, and are as defined above. For example, when each occurrence of R_{3a} and R_{3b} in structures (i), (ii) and (iii) is hydrogen, the " $R_1R_2N(CR_{3a}R_{3b})_n$ -" moiety has the structure $R_1R_2N(CH_2)_2$ -, $R_1R_2N(CH_2)_3$ - and $R_1R_2N(CH_2)_4$ -, respectively.

The compounds of the present invention may be prepared by known organic synthesis techniques, including the methods described in more detail in the Examples. However in general, the compounds of structure (I) above may be made by the following Reaction Schemes. Specifically, compounds of structure (I) wherein A is oxygen may be made by Reaction Schemes A to E. Reaction Schemes F to K are appropriate for compounds of structure (I) wherein A is sulfur or NR₇, as well as where A is oxygen. Reaction Scheme L shows conditions for the conversion of thiouracils (where A is sulfur) to embodiments wherein A is NR₇. All substituents in the following Reaction Schemes are as defined above unless indicated otherwise.

Reaction Scheme A

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13 Br [O] iv vi R₄B(OH)₂ R₁R₂NH R_6

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 R_6

viii

Allylurea (i) and substituted acetoacetate (ii) are condensed under acidic conditions in a solvent such as ethanol or DMF at 25 to 100°C and then cyclized under strongly basic conditions to give the substituted 3-allyl-2,4- pyrimidinedione (iii). Compound (iii) can then be modified by alkylation with an appropriate alkyl halide (where X is halogen) in a solvent such as DMF or ethanol for 1 hour to 2 days in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or tetrabutylammonium fluoride to yield (iv). Oxidation of the allyl functionality, using osmium tetroxide and/or sodium periodate in solvent such as THF and/or water for 1-24 hours, gives aldehyde (v). Bromination of (v) using bromine or n-bromosuccinimide in a solvent such as acetic acid or chloroform for 1-24 hours resulted in brominated compound (vi). Reductive amination of (vi) with an appropriate amine using a reducing agent such as sodium triacetoxyborohydride in a solvent such as dichloroethane at 0 to 100°C for 1-24 hours gives (vii) which when coupled with an appropriate boronic acid in a solvent such as ethanol or toluene at 25 to 150°C for 1-24 hours in the presence of a Pd(0) catalyst gives (viii).

The final two steps of the above synthesis may also be reversed, the 20 Suzuki coupling in that instance being the penultimate step and the reductive amination the final step. Alternatively, compound (iii) may be synthesized by the procedure in Example 2.

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Reaction Scheme B

$$+ \underset{ix}{\bigvee_{NCO}} + \underset{x}{\bigvee_{NH_2}} \underset{iii}{\bigodot_{NH_2}}$$

Compound (iii) from Reaction Scheme Al may also be synthesized by condensing and cyclizing allyl isocyanate (viii) and appropriate aminoalkene ester (ix) such as ethyl 3-aminocrotonate in a solvent such as toluene or DMF at 25 to 100°C for 1-24 hours.

Reaction Scheme C

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$$R_{1}R_{2}N(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n}Br$$

$$R_{2}R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n}R_{3a}R_{3b}C$$

$$R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n}R_{3a}R_{3b}C$$

Cyclization of (xi) and (xii) in a solvent such as ethanol or DMF at 25 to 150°C for 1 to 24 hours gives oxazime (xiii). Amination of (xiii) in a solvent such as DMF or ethanol at 25 to 150°C for 1-24 hours yielded uracil derivative (xiv). Alkylation of (xiv) by an appropriate alkyl bromide in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or sodium hydroxide in a solvent such as THF or DMF at 0 to 100°C for 1-24 hours gives substituted uracil (xvi). The order of the reaction scheme may be

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changed allowing oxazine (xiii) to first be alkylated under conditions above to (xv) followed by amination to the product (xvi).

Reaction Scheme D

$$R_1$$
 R_2
 R_1
 R_2
 R_3
 R_4
 R_5
 R_5
 R_1
 R_2
 R_1
 R_2
 R_1
 R_2
 R_1
 R_2
 R_3
 R_4
 R_5
 R_5
 R_5
 R_5
 R_6
 R_5
 R_6
 R_7
 R_7
 R_7
 R_7
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_9
 R_9

R₅ xviii

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Compound (xvii) or (xviii) react with an appropriately substituted isocyanate in a solvent such as toluene or chloroform at room temperature to 100°C for 1-24 hours as an alternative synthesis to intermediate oxazine (xv). Amination with a substituted amine in a solvent such as DMF or ethanol at a temperature of 25 to 100°C for a period of 1-24 hours results in product uracil (xvi).

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$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 R_{3b} C)_n \\ R_6 \\ R_7 \\ R_8 \\ R_8 \\ R_8 \\ R_9 \\$$

Intermediate (*xvi*) may be brominated using a brominating agent such as N-bromosuccinimide or bromine in a solvent such as acetic acid or chloroform at 0 to 100°C for a period of 1-24 hours to yield bromo compound (*ixx*). The bromo compound can undergo various palladium catalyzed cross coupling reactions. Compound (*ixx*) taken in solvent such as ethanol or THF under nitrogen atmosphere using an appropriate Pd(0) catalyst such as tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)Pd(0), may be reacted for 1-24 hours at 25 to 150°C with either an aryl boronic acid (ArB(OH)₂ where Ar is substituted aryl or heteroaryl) to yield product (*xx*) or with a substituted vinyl boronic acid to give compound (*xxi*). Compound (*ixx*) taken in solvent such as ethanol or THF using an appropriate Pd(0) catalyst in the presence of carbon monoxide and boronic acid yields (*xxiv*) after 1-24 hours at 0 to 150°C. Again using Pd(0) chemistry, compound (*xxiii*) is synthesized in a solvent such as THF or dioxane from the alkylation of (*ixx*) with an appropriate metal halide reagent for 1-24 hours at 0 to 150°C.

Compound (ixx) in the presence of a substituted acetylene, Pd(0) catalyst, metal halide such as CuI, and base such as triethylamine in an appropriate solvent such as acetonitrile or DMF at 25 to 150°C for 1-24 hours gives alkyne (xxii). Alkynyl uracil (xxii) may be selectively reduced to the alkene using a catalyst such as palladium/BaSO₄ under hydrogen atmosphere in solvent such as ethyl acetate or methanol to give (xxi).

Reaction Scheme F

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$$R_1R_2N(CR_{3a}R_{3b})_nN_H$$
 NH_2
 $R_1R_2N(CR_{3a}R_{3b})_nN_H$
 R_2
 $R_3R_{3b}C)_n$
 R_4
 R_5
 R_5
 R_5
 R_7
 R_8
 R_8

Vinyl ester (xxvi) and (xxv) can be cyclized in a solvent such as DMF or EtOH at 25 to 150°C for 1-24 hours to give (xxvii). Alkylation of (xxvii) with an appropriate alkyl or aryl halide in a solvent such as DMF or THF in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or sodium hydroxide for 1-24 hours at 0 to 150°C gives (xxviii).

Reaction Scheme G

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{4} \\ R_{5} \\ T \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{6} \\ R_{5} \\ T \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{1} \\ R_{2} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ Xxxix \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{1} \\ R_{2} \\ R_{3a} \\ R_{3b} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ Xxxiix \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{1} \\ R_{2} \\ R_{3a} \\ R_{3b} \\ R_{3b} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ Xxxiiii \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{1} \\ R_{2} \\ R_{3a} \\ R_{3b} \\ R_{3b} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ R_{5} \\ R_{6} \\ R_{7} \\ R_{7} \\ R_{8} \\ R_{7} \\ R_{8} \\ R$$

Vinyl ester (xxvi) can be condensed with a substituted amine in a solvent such as DMF or ethanol at 25 to 150°C for 1-24 hours to give (xxix). Cyclization of (xxix) with an isocyanate, isothiocyanate, or other appropriate compound in a solvent such as DMF, THF or dioxane, with or without a base such as sodium ethoxide or sodium hydride at 0 to 100°C for 1-24 hours gives product (xxviii).

Reaction Scheme H

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Compound (xxx) may be alkylated by an appropriate alkyl halide in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or sodium hydroxide in a solvent such as THF or DMF at 0 to 50°C for 1 –24 hours to give (xxxi), which under further alkylation by a second alkyl halide gives product (xxviii).

Reaction Scheme I

Compound (*xxxi*) may be alkylated by an appropriate alkyl halide in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or sodium hydroxide in a solvent such as THF or DMF at 0 to 100°C for 1–24 hours to give (*xxxii*). The terminal double bond is oxidized using an appropriate oxidizing reagent such as osmium tetroxide or sodium periodate in solvent such as THF and/or water for 1-24 hours at 0 to 100°C to give aldehyde (*xxxiii*). Reductive amination of (*xxxiii*) with an appropriate amine using a reducing agent such as sodium cyanoborohydride in a solvent such as dichloroethane or acetonitrile at 0 to 100°C for 1-24 hours gives (*xxviii*).

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Reaction Scheme J

$$(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n} \xrightarrow{O} (R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n} \xrightarrow{Q} R_{4} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{Q} R_{4} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{R_{2}} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{R_{2}} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{R_{2}R_{3b}C} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{R_{2}R_{3b}C} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{R_{2}R_{3b}C} \xrightarrow{R_{3a}R_{3b}C} \xrightarrow{R_{1}R_{2}N} \xrightarrow{R_{2}R_{3b}C} \xrightarrow{R_{3a}R_{3b}C} \xrightarrow{R_{3a}R_{3a}C} \xrightarrow{R_{3a$$

Compound (xxxii) can be oxidized to the alcohol (xxxiv) first by hydroboration with a borane complex in a solvent such as THF followed by oxidation with ozone or hydrogen peroxide in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol and/or water at -25 to 100°C for a period of 0.5-24 hours. Treatment of (xxxiv) with mesyl or tosyl chloride in methylene chloride with a base such as triethylamine or pyridine at 0 to 100°C for 1-24 hours followed by reaction with an amine in a solvent such as DMF or toluene for 0.5-12 hours at 25 to 100°C gives (xxviii).

Reaction Scheme K

Compound (xxxi) can be alkylated with an appropriate ester in a solvent such as DMF or ethanol in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or sodium ethoxide at a temperature of 25 to 150°C for a period of 1-24 hours to give (xxxv). Ester (xxxv) in a solvent such as chloroform or benzene with substituted amine and Lewis acid such as triethylaluminum gives amide (xxxvi) after 1-24 hours at 0 to 100°C. Reduction of (xxxvi) with lithium aluminum hydride or borane complex in a solvent such as THF or ether at 0 to 100°C for 1-12 hours gives product (xxviii).

Reaction Scheme L

Thiouracil compound (*xxxvii*) in the presence of a substituted sulfonylisocyanate in a solvent such as benzene or toluene for 1-48 hours at 25 to 125°C gives sulfonamide (*xxxviii*). Thiouracil (*xxxvii*) chlorinated by thionyl chloride or phosphorous oxychloride at -25 to 100°C for 1-24 hours followed by amination with an appropriate amine in a solvent such as benzene or toluene at 25 to 150°C for 1-24 hours gives compound (*xxxix*).

Reaction Scheme M

Substituted amine in the presence of urea or thiourea is heated at a temperature of 50 –125 °C for 0.5 to 12 hours to give (xl). Cyclization of (xl) with diketene at 50 – 150 °C in acidic media such as acetic or formic acid for 5 minutes to 4 hours gives a mixture of isomers (xli) and (xlii). Halogenation of (xlii) using a halogenating reagent such as N-halosuccinimide in chloroform or bromine in acetic acid for 5 minutes to 24 hours gives halogenated product (xliii).

10 Reaction Scheme N

Uracil compound (xliii) and an appropriately substituted alcohol are condensed under Mitsonobu conditions such as diethyl or dibutyl axodicarboxylate and triphenylphosphine in a solvent such as THF at 0 - 100 °C for 0.5 to 10 hours to give compound (xliv). A Suzuki coupling of (xliv) and a boronic acid or boronic acid ester in a solvent such as ethanol or toluene at 25 to 150°C for 1-24 hours in the presence of a Pd(0) catalyst gives (xlv). Deprotection of the protected amine gives (xlvi). Reductive amination of (xlvi) with an appropriate aldehyde in a solvent such as methylene chloride or acetonitrile using a reducing agent such as sodium triacetoxyborohydride or sodium borohydride at 0 to 100 °C for 1-24 hours gives (xlvii).

10 Reaction Scheme O

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$$R_{4} \longrightarrow 0 \qquad R_{5} \qquad CISO_{2}NCO \qquad N \qquad OH \qquad PPh_{3}/DEAD/THF$$

$$xlviii \qquad xlix \qquad NR_{1}R_{2} \qquad (CR_{3a}R_{3b})_{n} \qquad OH \qquad PPh_{3}/DEAD/THF$$

$$(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_{n} \cap R_{4} \cap R_{5} \cap R_{6}NH_{2} \cap R_{5} \cap R_{6}NH_{2} \cap R_{6}NH_{2$$

Keto or aldehyde *xlviii* in the presence of chlorosulfonylisocyanate or chlorocarbonylisocyanate yields oxaz-2,4-dione *xlix* after stirring for 1-24 hours at 0 °C to 75 °C in a solvent such as THF or ether. Mitsonobu condensation with an appropriate alcohol gives *l* which when in the presence of amine R₆NH₂ at room temperature to 125 °C, with or without solvent such as DMF or catalyst such as acetic or hydrochloric acid, for ½ to 24 hours gives *xlvii*.

The compounds of the present invention may generally be utilized as the 20 free acid or free base. Alternatively, the compounds of this invention may be used in

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the form of acid or base addition salts. Acid addition salts of the free amino compounds of the present invention may be prepared by methods well known in the art, and may be formed from organic and inorganic acids. Suitable organic acids include maleic, fumaric, benzoic, ascorbic, succinic, methanesulfonic, acetic, trifluoroacetic, oxalic, propionic, tartaric, salicylic, citric, gluconic, lactic, mandelic, cinnamic, aspartic, stearic, palmitic, glycolic, glutamic, and benzenesulfonic acids. Suitable inorganic acids include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, phosphoric, and nitric acids. Base addition salts included those salts that form with the carboxylate anion and include salts formed with organic and inorganic cations such as those chosen from the alkali and alkaline earth metals (for example, lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, barium and calcium), as well as the ammonium ion and substituted derivatives thereof (for example, dibenzylammonium, benzylammonium, 2-hydroxyethylammonium, and the like). Thus, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" of structure (I) is intended to encompass any and all acceptable salt forms.

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In addition, prodrugs are also included within the context of this invention. Prodrugs are any covalently bonded carriers that release a compound of structure (I) *in vivo* when such prodrug is administered to a patient. Prodrugs are generally prepared by modifying functional groups in a way such that the modification is cleaved, either by routine manipulation or *in vivo*, yielding the parent compound. Prodrugs include, for example, compounds of this invention wherein hydroxy, amine or sulfhydryl groups are bonded to any group that, when administered to a patient, cleaves to form the hydroxy, amine or sulfhydryl groups. Thus, representative examples of prodrugs include (but are not limited to) acetate, formate and benzoate derivatives of alcohol and amine functional groups of the compounds of structure (I). Further, in the case of a carboxylic acid (-COOH), esters may be employed, such as methyl esters, ethyl esters, and the like.

With regard to stereoisomers, the compounds of structure (I) may have chiral centers and may occur as racemates, racemic mixtures and as individual enantiomers or diastereomers. All such isomeric forms are included within the present invention, including mixtures thereof. Compounds of structure (I) may also possess

axial chirality which may result in atropisomers. Furthermore, some of the crystalline forms of the compounds of structure (I) may exist as polymorphs, which are included in the present invention. In addition, some of the compounds of structure (I) may also form solvates with water or other organic solvents. Such solvates are similarly included within the scope of this invention.

The effectiveness of a compound as a GnRH receptor antagonist may be determined by various assay methods. Suitable GnRH antagonists of this invention are capable of inhibiting the specific binding of GnRH to its receptor and antagonizing activities associated with GnRH. For example, inhibition of GnRH stimulated LH release in immature rats may be measured according to the method of Vilchez-Martinez (Endocrinology 96:1130-1134, 1975). Briefly, twenty-five day old male Spraque-Dawley rats are administered an GnRH antagonist in saline or other suitable formulation by oral gavage, sub-cutaneous injection, or intravenous injection. This is followed by sub-cutaneous injection of 200 ng GnRH in 0.2 ml saline. Thirty minutes after the last injection, the animals are decapitated and trunk blood collected. After centrifugation, the separated plasma is stored at -20 °C until determination of the LH and FSH by radioimmunoassay. Other techniques for determining the activity of GnRH receptor antagonists are well known in the field, such as the use of cultured pituitary cells for measuring GnRH activity (Vale et al., Endocrinology 91:562-572, 1972), and a technique for measuring radioligand binding to rat pituitary membranes (Perrin et al., Mol. Pharmacol. 23:44-51, 1983).

For example, effectiveness of a compound as a GnRH receptor antagonist may be determined by one or more of the following assays.

Rat Anterior Pituitary Cell Culture Assay of GnRH Antagonists

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25 Anterior pituitary glands are collected from 7-week-old female Sprague-Dawley rats and the harvested glands digested with collagenase in a dispersion flask for 1.5 hr at 37°C. After collagenase digestion, the glands are further digested with neuraminidase for 9 min at 37°C. The digested tissue is then washed with 0.1% BSA/McCoy's 5A medium, and the washed cells suspended in 3% FBS/0.1

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BSA/McCoy's 5A medium and plated into 96-well tissue culture plates at a cell density of 40,000 cells per well in 200 μl medium. The cells are then incubated at 37°C for 3 days. One pituitary gland normally yields one 96-well plate of cells, which can be used for assaying three compounds. For assay of an GnRH antagonist, the incubated cells are first washed with 0.1% BSA/McCoy's 5A medium once, followed by addition of the test sample plus 1nM GnRH in 200 μl 0.1% BSA/McCoy's 5A medium in triplicate wells. Each sample is assayed at 5-dose levels to generate a dose-response curve for determination of its potency on the inhibition of GnRH stimulated LH and/or FSH release. After 4-hr incubation at 37°C, the medium is harvested and the level of LH and/or FSH secreted into the medium determined by RIA.

RIA of LH and FSH

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For determination of the LH levels, each sample medium is assayed in duplicates and all dilutions are done with RIA buffer (0.01M sodium phosphate buffer/0.15M NaCl/1% BSA/0.01% NaN3, pH 7.5) and the assay kit is obtained from the Nation Hormone and Pituitary Program supported by NIDDK. To a 12x75 mm polyethylene test tube is added 100 μ l of sample medium diluted 1:5 or rLH standard in RIA buffer and 100 μ l of [1251]-labeled rLH (~30,000 cpm) plus 100 μ l of rabbit antirLH antibody diluted 1:187,500 and 100 μ l RIA buffer. The mixture is incubated at room temperature over-night. In the next day, 100 μ l of goat anti-rabbit IgG diluted 1:20 and 100 μ l of normal rabbit serum diluted 1:1000 are added and the mixture incubated for another 3 hr at room temperature. The incubated tubes are then centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for 30 min and the supernatant removed by suction. The remaining pellet in the tubes is counted in a gamma-counter. RIA of FSH is done in a similar fashion as the assay for LH with substitution of the LH antibody by the FSH antibody diluted 1:30,000 and the labeled rLH by the labeled rFSH.

Radio-iodination of GnRH peptide

The GnRH analog is labeled by the chloramine-T method. To 10 μ g of peptide in 20 μ l of 0.5M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.6, is added 1 mCi of Na125I,

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followed by 22.5 µg chloramine-T and the mixture vortexed for 20 sec. The reaction is stopped by the addition of 60 µg sodium metabisulfite and the free iodine is removed by passing the iodinated mixture through a C-8 Sep-Pak cartridge (Millipore Corp., Milford, MA). The peptide is eluted with a small volume of 80% acetonitrile/water. The recovered labeled peptide is further purified by reverse phase HPLC on a Vydac C-18 analytical column (The Separations Group, Hesperia, CA) on a Beckman 334 gradient HPLC system using a gradient of acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA. The purified radioactive peptide is stored in 0.1% BSA/20% acetonitrile/0.1% TFA at -80°C and can be used for up to 4 weeks.

10 GnRH receptor membrane binding assay

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Cells stably, or transiently, transfected with GnRH receptor expression vectors are harvested, resuspended in 5% sucrose and homogenized using a polytron homogenizer (2x15 sec). Nucleii are removed by centrifugation (3000 x g for 5 min.), and the supernatant centrifuged (20,000 x g for 30 min, 4 °C) to collect the membrane fraction. The final membrane preparation is resuspended in binding buffer (10mM Hepes (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, and 0.1% BSA) and stored at ~70 °C. Binding reactions are performed in a Millipore MultiScreen 96-well filtration plate assembly with polyethylenimine coated GF/C membranes. The reaction is initiated by adding membranes (40 ug protein in 130 ul binding buffer) to 50ul of [125]-labeled GnRH peptide (~100,000 cpm), and 20ul of competitor at varying concentrations. The reaction is terminated after 90 minutes by application of vacuum and washing (2X) with phosphate buffered saline. Bound radioactivity is measured using 96-well scintillation counting (Packard Topcount) or by removing the filters from the plate and direct gamma counting. K_i values are calculated from competition binding data using non-linear least squares regression using the Prism software package (GraphPad Software).

Activity of GnRH receptor antagonists are typically calculated from the IC₅₀ as the concentration of a compound necessary to displace 50% of the radiolabeled ligand from the GnRH receptor, and is reported as a "K_i" value calculated by the following equation:

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$$K_i = \frac{IC_{50}}{1 + L / K_D}$$

where L = radioligand and K_D = affinity of radioligand for receptor (Cheng and Prusoff, *Biochem. Pharmacol. 22*:3099, 1973). GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention have a K_i of 100 μM or less. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the GnRH receptor antagonists have a K_i of less than 10 μM, and more preferably less than 1μM, and even more preferably less than 0.1 μM (*i.e.*, 100 nM). To this end, representative GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention which have a K_i of less than 100 nMwhen using the GnRH receptor membrane binding assay as described above include the following Compound Nos.

Table No. Compound No. 1 3, 10, 11, 12, 13 3 1,4 6 1, 2, 3, 8 7 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 8 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19-21, 23, 25, 27-29, 31-36, 38-39, 42, 44, 51, 58, 59, 61, 63-66, 68, 70, 75, 77-97, 100, 106, 107, 109-113, 115-117, 124-135, 137-140 9 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 14-16, 19, 24, 26, 32, 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 46-49, 51-53, 55, 56, 58, 61, 63, 64, 66-68, 70, 72-78, 80-82, 85, 86, 89-93, 95, 96, 98-102, 107, 109, 110, 112, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145, 146, 149, 151-155, 157-162, 164, 166-168, 170-176, 178-188, 191, 194-197, 199, 200, 202-207, 210-212, 214, 215, 219, 224, 225, 227, 229, 232-234, 237, 240, 242, 244, 245, 247, 249, 251-256, 258-261, 263, 265-267, 270, 275, 277-279, 281, 286, 287, 295-301, 304, 305, 307-309, 312, 318, 320, 321, 325-329, 331-336, 338-346, 348-355, 357-359, 361, 362, 364-385, 387-397, 399, 402, 406, 409, 410, 413, 415, 417, 419-424, 427-434, 437-439, 441, 443, 446, 448, 454, 455, 470, 473, 477, 480-487, 490-493, 495, 502, 503, 509, 512, 514, 517, 519-524, 547-552, 554-560, 565-568, 570, 581-584, 589, 595, 596, 602, 606-609, 612, 613, 618, 621, 622, 624-627, 634, 636, 642-648, 652, 653, 655-658, 660-662, 664, 665, 668-672, 677, 678, 680, 681, 688, 694, 696, 698-702, 704, 706-708, 711, 712, 714, 718-726, 729-741, 745, 747-750, 755-756, 759-763, 774 10 1, 10, 14, 21-23, 25, 52, 54-56, 60, 61, 64, 65 12 1, 4, 5, 10, 20-22, 24, 27, 32 13 2.4

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As mentioned above, the GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention have utility over a wide range of therapeutic applications, and may be used to treat a variety of sex-hormone related conditions in both men and women, as well as mammals in general. For example, such conditions include endometriosis, uterine fibroids, polycystic ovarian disease, hirsutism, precocious puberty, gonadal steroid-dependent neoplasia such as cancers of the prostate, breast and ovary, gonadotrophe pituitary adenomas, sleep apnea, irritable bowel syndrome, premenstrual syndrome, benign prostatic hypertrophy, contraception and infertility (e.g., assisted reproductive therapy such as *in vitro* fertilization).

The compounds of this invention are also useful as an adjunct to treatment of growth hormone deficiency and short stature, and for the treatment of systemic lupus erythematosis.

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In addition, the compounds are useful in combination with androgens, estrogens, progesterones, and antiestrogens and antiprogestogens for the treatment of endometriosis, fibroids, and in contraception, as well as in combination with an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, an angiotensin II-receptor antagonist, or a renin inhibitor for the treatment of uterine fibroids. The compounds may also be used in combination with bisphosphonates and other agents for the treatment and/or prevention of disturbances of calcium, phosphate and bone metabolism, and in combination with estrogens, progesterones and/or androgens for the prevention or treatment of bone loss or hypogonadal symptoms such as hot flashes during therapy with a GnRH antagonist.

In another embodiment of the invention, pharmaceutical compositions containing one or more GnRH receptor antagonists are disclosed. For the purposes of administration, the compounds of the present invention may be formulated as pharmaceutical compositions. Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a GnRH receptor antagonist of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent. The GnRH receptor antagonist is present in the

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composition in an amount which is effective to treat a particular disorder--that is, in an amount sufficient to achieve GnRH receptor antagonist activity, and preferably with acceptable toxicity to the patient. Typically, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may include a GnRH receptor antagonist in an amount from 0.1 mg to 250 mg per dosage depending upon the route of administration, and more typically from 1 mg to 60 mg. Appropriate concentrations and dosages can be readily determined by one skilled in the art.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluents are familiar to those skilled in the art. For compositions formulated as liquid solutions, acceptable carriers and/or diluents include saline and sterile water, and may optionally include antioxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and other common additives. The compositions can also be formulated as pills, capsules, granules, or tablets which contain, in addition to a GnRH receptor antagonist, diluents, dispersing and surface active agents, binders, and lubricants. One skilled in this art may further formulate the GnRH receptor antagonist in an appropriate manner, and in accordance with accepted practices, such as those disclosed in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Gennaro, Ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA 1990.

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In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method for treating sex-hormone related conditions as discussed above. Such methods include administering of a compound of the present invention to a warm-blooded animal in an amount sufficient to treat the condition. In this context, "treat" includes prophylactic administration. Such methods include systemic administration of a GnRH receptor antagonist of this invention, preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition as discussed above. As used herein, systemic administration includes oral and parenteral methods of administration. For oral administration, suitable pharmaceutical compositions of GnRH receptor antagonists include powders, granules, pills, tablets, and capsules as well as liquids, syrups, suspensions, and emulsions. These compositions may also include flavorants, preservatives, suspending, thickening and emulsifying agents, and other pharmaceutically acceptable additives. For parental administration, the compounds of the present invention can be prepared in aqueous

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injection solutions which may contain, in addition to the GnRH receptor antagonist, buffers, antioxidants, bacteriostats, and other additives commonly employed in such solutions.

The following example is provided for purposes of illustration, not limitation. In summary, the GnRH receptor antagonists of this invention may be assayed by the general methods disclosed above, while the following Examples disclose the synthesis of representative compounds of this invention.

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EXAMPLE 1

SYNTHESIS OF 1-(2,6-DIFLUOROBENZYL)-5-(3-METHOXYPHENYL)-6-METHYL-3-[N-METHYL-N-(2-PYRIDYLETHYL)AMINOETHYL]URACIL

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Step 1A 3-Allyl-6-methyluracil

To allylurea (25 g, .25 mol) in ethanol (10 mL) was added ethyl acetoacetate (31.86 mL, .25 mol) and 10 drops conc. HCl. After 12 days at room temperature, concentration gave an oil which was dissolved in MeOH. KOH (22.5 g, 0.34 mol) was added and the solution refluxed for 1 hour. After neutralization, the

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resulting solid *I* was collected. Yield 2.7 g (7%). NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.16 (3H, s), 4.52 (2H, d), 5.18 (1H, d), 5.23 (1H, d), 5.60 (1H, s), 5.82-5.93 (1H, m), 10.3 (1H, s).

Step 1B 3-Allyl-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyluracil

To 1 (2.6 g, 15.7 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added tetrabutylammoniumfluoride (25 mmol) and 2,6-difluorobenzyl bromide (4.14 g, 20 mmol). After 2 days stirring at room temperature, column chromatography using ethyl acetate/ hexane gave 2.7 g (59% yield) of 2. MS 293 (MH)⁺.

Step 1C 3-Acetaldehyde-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyluracil

To a solution of 2 (1.46 g, 5 mmol) in THF (20 mL) and H₂O (10 mL) was added osmium tetroxide (200 mg) and NaIO₄ (3.2 g, 15 mmol). After 2 hr, another 1 g of NaIO₄ was added. Ethyl acetate and H₂O were added and the layers separated. Evaporation of the organic layer gave 3 as a crude solid (1.0 g, 68%). MS 295 (MH)⁺.

Step 1D 3-Acetaldehyde-5-bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyluracil

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3 (294 mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid and bromine (1.2 eq) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr, evaporated and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with 1N KOH solution and concentrated to give 4 as a crude oil (295 mg, 79%). MS 373/375 (MH)⁺. NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.55 (3H, s), 4.87 (2H, d), 5.33 (2H, s), 7.26-7.33 (3H, 2m), 9.59 (1h, d).

Step 1E <u>5-Bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyl-3-[N-methyl-N-(2-pyridylethyl)aminoethyl]uracil</u>

To **4** (295 mg, 0.8 mmol) in dichloroethane was added 2-(methylaminoethyl)pyridine (200 mg, 1.5 mmol) and NaBH(OAc)₃ (636 mg, 3mmol). After overnight stirring, the reaction mixture was concentrated, dissolved in EtOAc, washed with H₂O, and purified by prep TLC to give 190 mg of **5** (48%).

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Step 1F <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl)-5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyl-3-[N-methyl-N-(2-pyridylethyl)aminoethyl]uracil ("Cpd. No. 1")</u>

5 (150 mg, 0.3 mmol), 3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (92 mg, 0.6 mmol), K₂CO₃ (100 mg, 0.72 mmol), and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (20 mg) in H₂O (5 mL) and toluene (10 mL) was heated in a sealed tube at 100 °C for 12 hr. Purification by HPLC gave 40 mg of 6 ("Cpd. No. 1") as the TFA salt (21% yield). MS 521 (MH)⁺ NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.14 (3H, s), 3.02 (3H, s), 3.50 (2H, m), 3.63 (2H, m), 3.71 (2H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.37 (2H, m), 5.25 (2H, s), 6.81-6.83 (2H, m), 6.88-6.95 (3H, m), 7.28-7.34 (2H, m), 7.63 (1H, m), 7.89 (1H, d), 8.13 (1H, t), 8.62 (1H, br s).

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EXAMPLE 2

REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Following the procedures as set forth in Example 1 above, the compounds of the following Table 1 were prepared.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \underline{\text{Table 1}} \\
 & \underline{\text{N}} \\
 &$$

Cpd. No.	R_1	R ₂	MS (MH) ⁺
1-1	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Н	507
1-2	2-PyCH ₂	Н	493
1-3	2-PyCH ₂	Me	507
1-4	Bz	Me	506
1-5	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	520
1-6	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Pr	549
1-7	PhCHCH ₃	Me	520
1-8	PhCHCH ₃	Me	520
1-9	Bz	$(CH_3)_2N(CH_2)_2$	563
1-10	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Et	535
1-11	2-(6-Cl-Py)CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	416, 555
1-12	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	CyclopropylCH ₂	561
1-13	1-Et-3-pyrrolidinyl	Et	527
1-14		Н	557
1-15	Cr~~	Н	541
1-16	(CH ₃) ₂ CHOCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Н	502
1-17	Et ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	515

1-18	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Н	513
	CH COH CH CH		
1-19	CH ₃ OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Н	474
1-20	(EtO) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂	Н	532
1-21	CH₃OCH₂CH₂	Me	474
1-22	ang.	Me	575
1-23	Q ₁	Me	575
1-24	CT ₀ ,	Н	550
1-25	CH ₃ OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	488
1-26	(EtO) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	546
1-27		Me	564
1-28	~oln>,	Me	571
1-29	C,~~;	Me	555
1-30	(CH ₃) ₂ CHOCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	516
1-31	⟨\n\~\\	Me	527
1-32	```	Me	513
1-33	€°→	Me	502
1-34	Et ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	487
1-35	Me ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	501
1-36	Et ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	529
1-37	-N,	Me	499
1-38	EtOCH ₂	Me	474
1-39	SL,	Me	516
1-40		Me	550
1-41		Н	513
1-42		Н	496
1-43	60 N	Н	529
1-44	Me ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Н	487
1-45	Et ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Н	515

1-46		Н	510
1-47		Н	541
1-48	Me ₂ CHCH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Н	516
1-49	\(\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\)	Н	502
1-50	NQ.	Н	471
1-51	rO _{ry}	Н	471
1-52	0~~	Н	536
1-53	\$	Н	516
1-54	PyCH ₂ CH ₂	HOCH ₂ CH ₂	551
1-55	ĆĹ,	Me	527
1-56		Me	510
1-57	0 N	Me	543
1-58	Me ₂ CHN(Me)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	529
1-59	N= N	Me	524
1-60	○ N N	Me	555
1-61	Me ₂ CHCH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	530
1-62	BuOCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Me	530
1-63	-N,	Me	499
1-64	-nQ _{-y}	Me	499
1-65	0~~	Me	550
1-66	\$	Me	530
1-67	PhCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Н	506
1-68		Me	535

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EXAMPLES 3

FURTHER REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

By reversing Step 1E and Step 1F in Example 1, where the boronic acid coupling is performed followed by the reductive amination, the compounds of the following Tables 2-7 were also prepared.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \underline{Table\ 2} \\ R_1 & N \\ \hline \\ O & N \\ \hline \\ F \end{array}$$

Cpd. No.	R_1	R ₂	MS (MH) ⁺
2-1	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	519
2-2	Bz	Me	504
2-3	2-PyCH ₂	Н	491
2-4	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Н	505
2-5	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	518

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & Table 3 \\
R_1 & O & O \\
O & N & F \\
\hline
F & F & O \\
O & N & F & O \\
\hline
 & F & O &$$

Cpd. No.	R_1	R ₂	MS (MH) ⁺
3-1	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	535

3-2	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	534
3-3	4-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	535
3-4	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Et	549

Table 4

Cpd. No.	R ₁	R ₂	MS (MH) ⁺
4-1	PhCH ₂	Me	474
4-2	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	489
4-3	CLA	F	518
4-4		F	520
4-5		F	491
4-6			547

41

Cpd. No.	R ₁	R_2	MS (MH) ⁺
5-1	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	488
5-2	2-PyCH ₂ CH ₂	Me	503
5-3			545
5-4			559

Cpd. No.	R ₄	MS (MH) ⁺
6-1	F	509
6-2		583

6-3	VCO)	549
6-4		481
6-5	, CO _O	551
6-6	No	495
6-7	T)	519
6-8	NYO	606
6-9	/~ /^	497
6-10	CI	525
6-11	CI	559/561
6-12	CI	525
6-13		519
6-14		505
6-15	-O	551
6-16	, O _N	548

6-17		490
6-18		504
6-19		516
6-20	O CF ₃	575
6-21	F	543
6-22		535
6-23		581
6-24		541
6-25	O-CF ₃	575
6-26	ОН	521
6-27		519
6-28		531
6-29		533

6-30		567
6-31	,Co	519
6-32	SCH ₃	537
6-33	OMe	521
6-34	OMe OMe OMe	581
6-35	↓ C F	509
6-36	F	509
6-37	NO ₂	536
6-38	, Is	497
6-39	OEt	535
6-40		519
6-41		567
6-42	Ço	481

6-43	, Ls	497
6-44	ОН	507
6-45	NAc	548
6-46	N N	573
6-47	O N-S O	584
6-48	N-S-O	645
6-49	, O _N	534
6-50	OMe	535
6-51	↓ N	506
6-52	N	562
6-53		533
6-54	CN	516
6-55		505

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \underline{\text{Table 7}} \\
 & R_1 & O \\
 &$$

Cpd. No.	NR ₁ R ₂	MS (MH) ⁺
7-1	ОН	486
7-2		539
7-3	F ₃ C N N	567
7-4	+01, N,	571
7-5		590
7-6	N O	527

7-7	OH N	486
7-8	O-	514
7-9	Om N	530
7-10	° Th	484
7-11	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	513
7-12	N, N	546
7-13	N,	553
7-14	N N	485
7-15	N N	485

7-16	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	499
7-17	N N	499
7-18	-N O	513
7-19	HO	472
7-20	N,	546

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EXAMPLE 4

SYNTHESIS OF 5-BROMO-1-(2,6-DIFLUOROBENZYL)-6-METHYL-URACIL

5 Step A 2,6-Difluorobenzyl urea

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2,6-Difluorobenzylamine (25.0 g, 0.175 mol) was added dropwise to a stirring solution of urea (41.92 g, 0.699 mol) in water (70 mL) and concentrated HCl (20.3 mL). The resulting mixture was refluxed for 2.5 hours, after which time it was cooled to room temperature. The solids that formed were filtered under vacuum, and were washed thoroughly with water. After drying under vacuum, the solids were recrystallized from EtOAc to yield the product 1 as light white needles (24.0 g, 0.129 mol, 74%).

Step B 1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl)-6-methyl-uracil

Diketene (9.33 mL, 0.121 mol) was added in one portion to a refluxing solution of 2,6-difluorobenzyl urea 1 (20.46 g, 0.110 mol) and glacial acetic acid (110 mL). After 40 minutes at reflux, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured onto water (600 mL). The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water and dried under vacuum to yield a 1:3 mixture of isomers 2 and 3, respectively (19.07 g, 0.076 mol, 69 %). The mixture was recrystallized from acetonitrile (~ 600

10

mL) to give the pure title compound 3 as white prisms (1^{st} crop – 7.85 g, 0.031 mol, 28 %).

Step C <u>5-Bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyl-uracil</u>

1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl)-6-methyl-uracil **3** (7.56 g, 30 mmol) was suspended in glacial acetic acid (100 mL) and to that mixture, bromine (1.93 mL, 37.5 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting orange solution turned into a suspension in about 5 minutes. After stirring for 1 hour at room temperature, the precipitate was filtered under vacuum and washed with water. The solids were triturated with diethyl ether and dried under vacuum to give **4** (8.6 g, 0.026 mmol, 87%).

EXAMPLE 5

FURTHER REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

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Step A-1 3-(1-[2-BOC-(S)-amino-3-phenylpropyl)-5-bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyl-uracil

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2-BOC-(S)-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol (2.51 g, 10 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (3.14 g, 12 mmol) were added to a solution of 5-bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyl-uracil 1 (3.31 g, 10 mmol) in THF (50 mL). Di-*tert*-butyl azodicarboxylate (2.76 g, 12 mmol) was added in several portions over 5 minutes. After 5 minutes the reaction mixture was clear. After 1 hour the reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica cartridge column (hexane/EtOAc as elutant). Concentration of like fractions gave 6.8 g of an oily material which was precipitated from hexane to yield product 2 (4.95 g, 88%).

Step B-1 3-(1-[2-BOC-(S)-amino-3-phenylpropyl)-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-5-(2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyl-uracil

Compound 2 (4.95 g, 8.78 mmol) and sodium carbonate (2.12g, 20 mmol) were suspended in toluene (50 mL) and dimethoxyethane (10 mL). Water (20 mL) was added and N₂ was bubbled through the reaction mixture. After 5 minutes, both layers were clear and Pd(OAc)₂ (394 mg, 0.2 eq) and triphenylphosphine ((921 mg, 0.4 eq) were added. The boronic acid (1.7 g, 10 mmol) was added and the reaction vessel was sealed and heated overnight at 100°C. The organic layer was separated, evaporated and purified by silica chromatography. Product containing fractions were combined and evaporated to give 3 as a brown oil (1.5 g, 28% yield).

Step C-1 3-(1-[2-(S)-Amino-3-phenylpropyl)-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-5-(2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyl-uracil

Compound **3** (1.5 g, 2.5 mmol) in trifluoroacetic acid/dichloromethane (1:1, 50 mL) was heated for 4 hours. Evaporation gave a red oil which was purified by reverse phase prep HPLC using water/CH₃CN with 0.05% trifluoroacetic acid as elutant. The product containing fractions were concentrated and lyophilized to give product **4** (0.56 g, 44%, MH⁺ = 510).

Step A-2 <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-</u> phenyl]ethyl-6-methyl-5-(4-[tetrahydropyran-2-yloxy]phenyl)uracil

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1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-6-methyl-5-bromouracil 1 (2.58 g, 4.7 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) (550 mg, 0.47 mmmol), 4-hydroxyphenyl boronic acid tetrahydropyran ether (1.25 g, 5.7 mmol) and barium hydroxide (38 mL of 0.14M solution, 5.2 mmol) in a benzene/ethanol/dimethoxyethane solution (10/1/11, 90 mL) was heated at 90°C in a pressure vessel under N₂ atmosphere overnight. The organic layer was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate as elutant) to give 3.0 g of 2 as an off white foam.

Step B-2 <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-6-methyl-5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)uracil</u>

A mixture of **2** (3.0 g, 4.6 mmol) and pyridinium-p-toluenesulfonate (231 mg, 0.92 mmol) in ethanol (92 mL) was stirred at 45°C for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved in methylene chloride and H₂O. The organic layer was concentrated and the residue purified by silica gel

chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate as elutant to give 2.1 g of compound 3 as a yellow foam.

Step C-2 <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-amino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(4-[4-tolyloxy]phenyl)uracil</u>

Substituted uracil **3** (50 mg, 0.089 mmol), p-tolylboronic acid (18 mg, 0.133 mmol), copper (II) acetate (16 mg, 0.089 mmol) and triethylamine (0.06 mL, 0.445 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) were stirred for 3 days at room temperature. The reaction mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography using 1% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to give 30 mg of protected product. This material was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) with 5 drops of trifluoroacetic acid. Purification by reverse phase HPLC/MS gave 5.0 mg of product **4** *m/z* (CI) 554 (MH⁺)..

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Step A-3 (S)-3-(1-N-tert-Butoxycarbonylamino-1-carboxylic acid ethyl)-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyluracil

To a stirred solution of **1** (306 mg, 0.55 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) at room temperature, was added aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (15 mL of a 1 M solution, 15 mmol). After 2 h, most of the tetrahydrofuran was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting solution was acidified to pH 4 (with 10% aqueous citric acid solution). The resultant precipitate was extracted into ethyl acetate (2 × 15 mL) and the combined organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried (MgSO₄). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give **2** (283 mg, 94%) as a yellow oil which was not purified further, d_H (300 MHz; CDCl₃) 7.26-7.34 (2 H, m, Ar), 6.73-6.95 (5 H, m, Ar), 5.74 (1 H, brd, *J* 6, NH), 5.37 (1 H, d, *J* 16, CH*H*Ar), 5.22 (1 H, d, *J* 16, CH*H*Ar), 4.62 (1 H, brs, CHN), 4.32-4.49 (2 H, m, CH₂N), 3.80 (3 H, s, OCH₃), 2.17 (3 H, s, CH₃) and 1.42 (9 H, s, 3 × CH₃), *m/z* (CI) 446 (MH⁺-Boc, 100%).

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Step B-3 (S)-3-(1-Amino-1-NH-benzylcarboxamide ethyl)-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyluracil trifluoroacetic acid salt

To a stirred solution of **2** (20 mg, 0.037 mmol), benzylamine (15 μL, 0.14 mmol), 1-(hydroxy)benzotriazole hydrate (9 mg, 0.066 mmol) and triethylamine (10 μL, 0.074 mmol) in anhydrous *N*, *N*-dimethylformamide (1 mL) at room temperature, was added 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (11 mg, 0.056 mmol). After 10 h, the reaction mixture was poured into water (*ca.* 5 mL) and the resulting precipitate was extracted into ethyl acetate (*ca.* 5 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine and dried (MgSO₄). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil, which was redissolved in a mixture of dichloromethane (1 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL, 6.5 mmol) and stirred at room temperature. After 1 h, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil, which was purified by reverse phase HPLC/MS to give **3** (6 mg, 30%) as a colorless solid, *m/z* (CI) 535.2 (MH⁺, 100%).

By the above procedure, the compounds of the following Table 8 were also prepared.

WO 01/55119

Table 8

$$(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$
 $(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)$

Cpd. No.	$R_1R_2N(CR_{3a}R_{3b})_n$ -	-Q-R ₄	MS (calc)	MS Ion
8-1	NH ₂		491.5	492
8-2	NH ₂	F	509.5	510
8-3	NH ₂	F	509.5	510
8-4	NH ₂	Н	385.4	386
8-5	H ₂ N	, O -	415.4	416
8-6	H ₂ N	F	433.4	434
8-7	NH ₂	Н	385.4	386
8-8	H ₂ N	, O -	415.4	416

8-9	H ₂ N _m ,	, O o -	415.4	416
8-10	H ₂ N	F	433.4	434
8-11	NH ₂	F	515.6	516
8-12	NH ₂	Н	391.5	392
8-13	NH ₂	F	495.5	496
8-14	NH ₂	F	495.5	496
8-15	O NH ₂	F	539.6	540
8-16	NH ₂	, O -	477.5	478
8-17	NH ₂	F	479.5	480
8-18	O NH ₂	F	539.6	540
8-19	NH ₂		505.5	506
8-20	H ₂ N	F	501.5	502.2

8-21	H ₂ N,	F	501.5	502.2
8-22	HO NH ₂	F	465.5	450
8-23	NH ₂	F	475.5	476.2
8-24	H ₂ N	F	461.5	462.2
8-25	H ₂ N	F	461.5	462.2
8-26	H ₂ N	F	487.5	488.2
8-27	H ₂ N	FO	487.5	488.2
8-28	F NH ₂	F	527.5	528
8-29	NH ₂	F	523.6	524
8-30	NH ₂	F	523.6	524
8-31	NH ₂	F	495.5	496
8-32	NH ₂	F	475.5	476.2

0.00			101.5	100
8-33	NH ₂		491.5	492
8-34	NH ₂	,O°O	539.6	540
8-35	NH ₂	CI	481.9	482
8-36	NH ₂	, C) s ·	493.6	494
8-37	NH ₂	0,50	525.6	526
8-38	NH ₂	F	489.5	490.2
8-39	NH ₂	F	475.5	476.2
8-40	HO NH ₂	F	449.4	450
8-41	HO NH ₂		445.4	446
8-42	NH ₂	s	467.5	469
8-43	NH ₂	$\binom{N}{N}$	449.5	450
8-44	NH ₂	F	479.5	480

8-45	O NH ₂	Q _o	459.4	460.2
8-46	HO NH ₂	,Co	445.4	446.1
8-47	O H NH ₂	Q _o	534.6	535.2
8-48	O NH ₂	D _o -	514.5	515.2
8-49	O N N NH ₂	D _o	521.5	522.2
8-50	O N NH ₂	D _o	548.6	549.2
8-51	N NH ₂	D _o	520.3	521.2
8-52	O H NH ₂	D _o	512.6	513.2
8-53	N NH ₂	D _o	527.6	528.2
8-54	$O \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow NH_2$, Co-	502.5	503.2
8-55	O N NH ₂	, O	528.6	529.3
8-56	NH ₂	Н	371.4	372.1

8-57	NH ₂	NMe ₂	490.6	491.2
8-58	NH ₂	, N	478.5	479.1
8-59	NH ₂		491.5	492.2
8-60	NH ₂	0-N	515.5	516.2
8-61	NH ₂	, Cls	493.6	494.1
8-62	NH ₂	O°O.	553.6	554.2
8-63	NH ₂	C°D	553.6	554.2
8-64	NH ₂	COC	553.6	554.2
8-65	NH ₂	COC F	557.6	558.2
8-66	NH ₂	COCF	557.6	558.2
8-67	NH ₂	COO O	569.6	570.2

8-68	NH ₂	TOOO.	569.6	570.2
8-69	NH ₂	CI CI	574.0	574.2
8-70	NH ₂	COCCI	574	574.2
8-71	NH ₂	,O°C	581.7	582.3
8-72	NH ₂		595.7	596.3
8-73	NH ₂	OCF ₃	607.6	608.2
8-74	NH ₂	CI	608.5	608.1
8-75	NH ₂	S CI	488	488.1
8-76	NH ₂		489.5	490.2
8-77	NH ₂		447.5	488.2
8-78	F NH ₂		465.5	466.1

8-79	F NH ₂	F	513.5	514.1
8-80	F NH ₂	, Q ₀ -	495.5	496.2
8-81	F NH ₂		509.5	510.1
8-82	F NH_2		465.5	466.2
8-83	F NH ₂	, Co-	495.5	496.2
8-84	F NH ₂	F	513.5	514.2
8-85	F NH ₂	√Co° o	509.5	510.2
8-86	NH ₂		461.5	462
8-87	NH ₂		477.5	478
8-88	NH ₂	CI	481.9	482
8-89	NH ₂		461.5	462

8-90	NH ₂	CF ₃	515.5	516
8-91	NH ₂		489.6	490
8-92	NH ₂	CF ₃	531.5	532
8-93	NH ₂		523.6	524
8-94	NH ₂	F	465.5	466
8-95	NH ₂	CI	481.9	482
8-96	NH ₂		461.5	462
8-97	NH ₂		475.5	476
8-98	NH ₂		503.6	504
8-99	NH ₂		523.6	524
8-100	NH ₂		477.5	478

8-101	NH ₂	CF3	531.5	532
8-102	NH ₂	, CO°	491.5	482
8-103	NH ₂		497.5	498
8-104	NH ₂	CI	516.4	516
8-105	NH ₂		475.5	476
8-106	NH ₂	S	467.5	468
8-107	NH ₂	S	453.5	454
8-108	NH ₂		476.5	474
8-109	NH ₂		489.6	490
8-110	F NH ₂		465.5	466.1
8-111	F NH ₂		495.5	496.2

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8-112	F NH ₂	F	513.5	514.2
8-113	F NH ₂		509.5	510.1
8-114	N NH ₂	Q ₀ -	498.6	498
8-115	F ₃ C NH ₂	Q ₀ -	545.5	546.2
8-116	F ₃ C NH ₂	F	563.5	564.2
8-117	F ₃ C NH ₂		559.5	560.2
8-118	F ₃ C'ONH ₂		561.5	562.2
8-119	F ₃ C'ONH ₂	F	579.5	580.2
8-120	F ₃ C'ONH ₂		575.5	576.2
8-121	CI		481.9	482.1
8-122	CI NH ₂		525.9	526.1
8-123	CI NH ₂		512	512.1

8-124	CI NH ₂	F o	529.9	530.1
8-125	F NH ₂		483.5	484.1
8-126	F NH ₂	, D ₀ -	513.5	496.2
8-127	F NH ₂	F	531.5	532.1
8-128	NH ₂		491.5	492.2
8-129	F NH ₂	, Co-	513.5	514.2
8-130	F NH ₂		527.5	528.1
8-131	F NH ₂	F	531.5	532.2
8-132	F NH ₂		483.5	484.1
8-133	F NH ₂		513.5	514.2
8-134	F NH ₂		527.5	528.2

67

8-135	F NH ₂	F	531.5	532.2
8-136	F NH ₂		483.5	484.1
8-137	F F NH ₂	, Co-	513.5	514.1
8-138	F F NH ₂	(CT°)	527.5	528.2
8-139	$F \longrightarrow F$ NH_2	F	531.5	532.2
8-140	$F \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow NH_2$		483.5	484.1

EXAMPLE 6
SYNTHESIS OF BORONIC ACIDS

Step A 2-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenylboronic acid

10

n-Butyl lithium (20 mL, 2.5M) was added to a solution of tetramethylpiperidine (8.44 mL, 50 mmol) in THF (125 mL) at -78°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1.5 hours. 2-Fluoroanisole (6.31 g, 50 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 8 hours at -78°C. Trimethyl borate (6.17 mL, 55 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature overnight. The mixture was poured into 1N HCl (250 mL). Extraction with EtOAc followed by evaporation gave a sticky solid which was triturated with hexanes to give product (2.19 g, 26% yield).

68

EXAMPLE 7

SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

5 Step A BOC-(S)-1-amino-2-propanol

10

Di-t-butyl dicarbonate (6.76 g, 31 mmol) was added portionwise to a stirred solution of (S)-1-amino-2-propanol and triethylamine (4.4 mL, 31.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (75 mL) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 0°C and for 30 minutes at room temperature. Evaporation gave product 1 which was used without further purification.

Step B 3-(2-BOC-(R)-1-aminopropyl)-5-bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyl-uracil

5-Bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyluracil (3.31 g, 10 mmol) was suspended in THF (200 mL). Compound 1 (1.84 g, 10.5 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (3.93 g, 15 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred. DEAD (2.36 mL, 15 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture became a solution. After stirring overnight, the volatiles were removed and the residue was chromatographed on silica using EtOAc/hexanes as elutant to give white solid 2 (4.57 g, 94% yield).

69

EXAMPLE 8 SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

5 Step A

10

A solution of N-(t-butyloxycarbonyl)-D-α-alaninol (1.75g, 10 mmol) in anhydrous THF (15 mL) was treated with 5-bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyluracil (3.31 g, 10 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (3.15 g, 12 mmol) at ambient temperature, then di-*tert*-butylazodicarboxylate (2.76 g, 12 mmol) was introduced. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours and volatiles were

70

evaporated. The residue was partitioned between saturated NaHCO₃/H₂O and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 1:2 EtOAc/hexanes) to give compound 1 (4.69 g, 96.1 %), MS (CI) *m/z* 388.0, 390.0 (MH⁺-Boc).

5 Step B

10

To compound 1 (1.0 g, 2.05 mmol) in benzene/EtOH/ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (20/2/22 mL) was added 2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (435 mg, 2.56 mmol) and saturated Ba(OH)₂/water (~ 0.5 M, 15 mL). The reaction mixture was deoxygenated with N₂ for 10 min, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) (242 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 80°C overnight under the protection of N₂. The reaction mixture was partitioned between brine and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, purified by flash chromatography (silica, 40% EtOAc/hexanes) to give compound 2 (450 mg, 41.2%), MS (CI) *m/z* 434.2 (MH⁺-Boc).

15 Step C

20

TFA (2 mL) was added to a solution of **2** (267 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour. Volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between saturated NaHCO₃/water and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by reverse phase HPLC (C-18 column, 15-75% acetonitrile/water) to give compound **3**, MS (CI) *m/z* 434.2 (MH⁺).

Step D

2-Pyridinecarboxyaldehyde (80 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to a solution of **3** (267 mg, 0.5 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 10 hours. NaBH₄ (56 mg, 1.5 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was kept at ambient temperature for 10 minutes. Volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between saturated NaHCO₃/water and

71

dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by reverse phase HPLC (C-18 column, 15-75% acetonitrile/water) to give compound 4, MS (CI) *m/z* 525.20 (MH⁺).

Step E

15

To a solution of 4 (20 mg, 0.04 mmol) in dichloroethane (2 mL) was added 1 drop of formaldehyde (37% solution in water) and NaBH(OAc)₃ (16 mg, 0.08 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours, volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by reverse phase HPLC (C-18 column, 15-75% acetonitrile/water) to give compound 5, MS (CI) *m/z* 539.20 (MH⁺).

EXAMPLE 9 SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

72

Step A

A solution of N^{α} -(t-butyloxycarbonyl)-L- α -cyclohexylglycine (2.0 g, 7.77 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was cooled down to 0°C. Borane solution (1 M in THF, 15.5 mL, 15.5 mmol) was added slowly and then warmed to ambient temperature, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with MeOH (5 mL), volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between water and EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃/water and brine, and then was dried (sodium sulfate) and evaporated to give compound 1 (1.26g, 66.7%), MS (CI) m/z 144.20 (MH⁺-Boc).

10 Step B

15

A solution of 1 (638 mg, 2.62 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was treated with 5-bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyluracil (869 mg, 2.62 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (1.03g, 3.93 mmol) at ambient temperature, then di-*tert*-butylazodicarboxylate (906 mg, 3.93 mmol) was introduced. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 h and volatiles were evaporated. The residue was partitioned between saturated NaHCO₃/H₂O and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 25% EtOAc/hexanes) to give compound 2 (1.39 g, 95.4%), MS (CI) *m/z* 456.10, 458.10 (MH⁺-Boc).

20 Step C

25

Compound 2 (1.0 g, 1.79 mmol) in benzene/EtOH/ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (20/2/22 mL) was added 2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (382 mg, 2.24 mmol) and saturated Ba(OH)₂/water (~ 0.5 M, 15 mL). The reaction mixture was deoxygenated with N₂ for 10 min, tetrakis(triphenylphosine) palladium (0) (208 mg, 0.18 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 80°C overnight under the protection of N₂. The reaction mixture was partitioned between brine and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by flash

chromatography (silica, 30% EtOAc/hexanes) to give compound 3 (348 mg, 32.3%), MS (CI) m/z 502.20 (MH⁺-Boc).

Step D

A solution of **3** (300 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was added TFA (2 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. Volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between saturated NaHCO₃/water and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by reverse phase HPLC (C-18 column, 15-75% ACN/water) to give compound **4**, MS (CI) *m/z* 502.20 (MH⁺).

By the above procedure, the compounds of the following Table 9 were also prepared.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \underline{\text{Table 9}} \\
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Cpd.	R ₅	R ₆	NR ₁ R ₂ -	-Q-R ₄	MW	
No.			$(CR_{3a}CR_{3b})_{n}$ -		(calc.)	(obs.)
9-1	Me	F	N OH	OMe	485.5	486
9-2	Me	F	O.J.	OMe	589.6	590
9-3	Me	F	NH O	OMe	526.6	527

9-4	Me		OH OH	OMc	485.5	486
9-5	Me	F	Cha c	ОМС	513.5	514
9-6	Me	F	HO	OMe	529.5	530
9-7	Me) N	OMe	512.5	513
9-8	Me	F		X	518.6	519
9-9	Me	F		ОМе	532.6	533
9-10	Me	F		OMe	427	428
9-11	Me	F		OMe	505.6	506
9-12	Me	F		OMe	519.6	520
9-13	Me	F		OMe	520.6	521
9-14	Me	F		ОМе	534.6	535
9-15	Me	F		OMe	532.6	533
9-16	Me			OMe	560.6	561
9-17	Me				534.6	535
9-18	Me	F	, i	\(\tau_{\tau} \)	534.6	535

0.10	14	l F	\ H		520.6	520
9-19	Me			OMc	529.6	530
9-20	Me	F	HO H	OMe	549.6	550
9-21	Me		N-V	OMe	554.6	555
9-22	Me	F		OMe	554.6	555
9-23	Me	F	N N N	OMe	575.6	576
9-24	Me			OMe	538.6	539
9-25	Me	F		OMc	537.6	538
9-26	Me			ОМС	441.5	442
9-27	Me	F		OMe	546.6	547
9-28	Me	F		OMe	538.6	539
9-29	Me				579.6	447
9-30	Me	F			567.6	447
9-31	Me	F	HN		533.6	534
9-32	Me	F	F ₃ C H N	O°O	689.6	690
9-33	Me	F	HN HN	0,0	590.7	591
9-34	Me	F		\O`O	517.6	518

9-35	Me	F			666.7	667
9-36	Me	F	-L'n	,O°O	561.6	562
9-37	Me	F	H ₂ N ₂ O	O°O.	574.6	575
9-38	Me	F	~~~	O°O	559.6	560
9-39	Me		5~		643.7	644
9-40	Me		CI NON		643.1	643
9-41	Me	F	~n~~		561.7	562
9-42	Me		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		628.6	629
9-43	Me	F	O N N N	O°O,	666.7	667
9-44	Me	F			469.5	373
9-45	Me	F		√ F	505.5	373
9-46	Me	4			493.5	373
9-47	Me			F	459.5	373
9-48	Me	F	CF ₃	F	615.5	616
9-49	Me	F			516.6	517
9-50	Me	F	Ċn,		443.5	373

9-51	Me	F		F	592.6	593
9-52	Me	F	L'N.		487.5	373
9-53	Me	F	H,N ,	√ F	500.5	501
9-54	Me	F	~~~;	√, F	485.5	373
9-55	Me			F	569.6	372
9-56	Me	F	CI NON	F	569.0	569
9-57	Me	F	~~~		487.6	373
9-58	Me	F			592.6	593
9-59	Me	F			495.5	399
9-60	Me	F			531.6	532
9-61	Me	F			519.5	399
9-62	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		485.5	399
9-63	Me	F	CF ₃		641.5	642
9-64	Me	F			542.6	543
9-65	Me	F	○n		469.5	470
9-66	Me	F			618.6	619

9-67	Me	F	L'Ny,	513.5	514
9-68	Me	F	H ₂ N 0	526.5	527
9-69	Me	-	~~~;	511.6	512
9-70	Me	F	ci N	595.0	595
9-71	Me	F	~~~	513.6	399
9-72	Me	F	O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	618.6	619
9-73	Me	F		493.6	397
9-74	Me	F		529.6	397
9-75	Me	F		517.6	397
9-76	Me			483.6	397
9-77	Me	F	F ₃ C	639.6	640
9-78	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	540.7	541
9-79	Me	F	⟨N _N ⟩	467.6	468
9-80	Me	F -		616.7	617
9-81	Me	F	L'N.	511.6	512
9-82	Me	F	H ₂ N ₂ O	524.6	525

0.02	Ma	F		1	500.6	510
9-83	Me		~~~;		509.6	510
9-84	Me				593.7	594
9-85	Me	F	ci Ci		593.1	593
9-86	Me	F	~~~		511.7	512
9-87	Me		F ₃ C N		578.6	579
9-88	Me	F	C N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		616.7	617
9-89	Me	F			509.5	413
9-90	Me	F			545.6	413
9-91	Me	F		, Co	533.6	413
9-92	Me	F	HN ,		499.6	500
9-93	Me	F		, Co	556.6	557
9-94	Me	F	○ _N	, Co	483.5	484
9-95	Me	F -		, Co	632.7	633
9-96	Me	F -	Ž,		527.6	528
9-97	Me	F	H,N O	, Co	540.6	541
9-98	Me	F -	~~~;		525.6	526

9-99	Me	F	~~~		527.6	528
9-100	Me	F	O'olno		632.7	633
9-101	Me		F,C N		554.5	555
9-102	Me	F			455.45	456
9-103	Me	F		OMe	581.66	
9-104	Me	F		(T ₀)	545.58	546
9-105	Me	F		ОМС	588.65	
9-106	Me	F	J. N.	ОМе	568.66	
9-107	Me	F	CN N	OMe	572.62	
9-108	Me	F	~o~~\\	OMe	543.65	544.3
9-109	Me	F		OMe	506.55	507.2
9-110	Me	F		OMe	520.57	521.2
9-111	Me	F		OMe	552.61	553.3
9-112	Me	F	° N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	OMe	554.63	555.3
9-113	Me		N O	OMe	570.63	571.3

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9-114	Me			ОМС	581.66	582.2
9-115	Me		CI CI	OMe	525.98	526.2
9-116	Me	F	CI	ОМС	540.00	540.2
9-117	Me	F	CI THE	OMe	525.98	526.2
9-118	Me	F	F CI	OMe	543.97	544.2
9-119	Me	F	C H	OMe	560.42	561.1
9-120	Me	F	CI H	OMe	540.00	540.2
9-121	Me	F	CI H	OMe	574.45	574.0
9-122	Me	F		OMe	563.64	564.2
9-123	Me	F -	~~~~	ОМе	497.58	498.2
9-124	Me	F	<u></u>	OMe	483.55	484.2
9-125	Me	F		OMe	469.52	470
9-126	Me	F		OMc	519.58	520.2
9-127	Me	F	N N	OMe	520.57	521.2
9-128	Me	F		OMe	583.63	584.2
9-129	Me	F	011	OMe	535.58	536.2

9-130	Me	F		OMe	583.63	584.2
9-131	Me	F	~~~	ОМе	501.57	502.2
9-132	Me	F	но	ОМе	529.62	528
9-133	Me	F	0 N N	ОМе	556.60	557
9-134	Me		N O	ОМе	578.61	578
9-135	Me	F		ОМе	540.60	541
9-136	Me	F	——————————————————————————————————————		559.65	560.4
9-137	Me	-	£~>		547.64	548.5
9-138	Me	-	F ₅ C \	0°0	545.50	546.4
9-139	Me	F	F N		585.62	586.4
9-140	Me	F			657.75	658.4
9-141	Me	F		\O^*\C)	561.66	562.6
9-142	Me	F	o. N	,O°O	598.60	599.3
9-143	Me	F	0, 1	0.0	598.60	599.3
9-144	Me	F	-o	,O°O	549.57	550.4
9-145	Me	F	F CF ₃		639.59	640.4

9-146 608.68 609.4 Me 9-147 607.65 608.2 Me 9-148 549.61 550.4 Me 9-149 485.54 486.4 Me 473.53 474 9-150 Me 9-151 471.39 472.2 Me 511.51 9-152 Me 512.4 9-153 583.65 Me 584.2 9-154 487.56 488.2 Me 9-155 524.49 525.4 Me 9-156 524.49 Me 525.4 9-157 527.62 528.4 Me 475.46 476.3 9-158 Me 9-159 565.48 566.4 Me 9-160 534.57 535.4 Me 9-161 533.55 534.5 Me

9-162	Me		`o_N_>		475.50	476.3
9-163	Me	F	H->>		499.55	500.4
9-164	Me	F	F,C N		497.41	498.3
9-165	Me	F	r Chy		537.53	538.4
9-166	Me	-			609.67	610.3
9-167	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		513.58	514.6
9-168	Me	F	o_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N_N		550.51	551.3
9-169	Me	F	ozN H		550.51	551.2
9-170	Me		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		553.64	554.3
9-171	Me	-	o to		501.48	502.3
9-172	Me	F	F CF ₃		591.50	592.4
9-173	Me				560.59	561.3
9-174	Me		N N		559.57	560.4
9-175	Me	F	`0 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\(\sqrt_0\)	501.52	502.3
9-176	Me	F	——————————————————————————————————————		509.63	510.6
9-177	Me				497.62	498.5

9-178	Me		F ₃ C N		495.48	496.5
9-179	Me	F	F 22 2		535.60	536.6
9-180	Me	F			607.74	608.4
9-181	Me	F	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		511.65	512.5
9-182	Me	F	0. ^N .		548.58	549.4
9-183	Me		O O EN		551.71	552.4
9-184	Me		, o , t		499.55	500.4
9-185	Me	F	F CF3		589.57	590.5
9-186	Me				558.66	559.3
9-187	Me	F	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		557.64	558.3
9-188	Me	F	,0 N		499.59	500.4
9-189	Me	F	——————————————————————————————————————		525.59	526.4
9-190	Me	F			513.58	514.2
9-191	Me		F ₃ C N	, CO	511.44	512.5
9-192	Me		F N		551.56	552.3

9-193	Me	F			623.69	624.4
9-194	Me	F	0. N. H.		564.54	565.4
9-195	Me	F	ozN H	0	564.54	565.4
9-196	Me	F		0	567.67	568.5
9-197	Me	F		0	515.51	516.3
9-198	Me	F	F CF,		605.53	606.4
9-199	Me	F			574.6	575.4
9-200	Me	F	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		573.6	574.3
9-201	Me		`0\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	, (°)	515.6	516.3
9-202	Me	F			543.56	544.2
9-203	Me	F			609.07	609.2
9-204	Me	F	F ₃ C		593.54	595.2
9-205	Me			ОМС	498.62	499.3
9-206	Me		N N	OMe	484.59	485.2
9-207	Me	F		(T ₀)	595.64	596.4
9-208	Me	F		OMe	532.58	533.2

9-209	Me			ОМС	532.58	533.2
9-210	Me	F			574.62	575
9-211	Me	-	₹ 0 ₩ N	Br	564.42	466/4 64
9-212	Me	F .	√ 0 N 0	Br	564.42	464/4 66
9-213	Me				575.69	576.3
9-214	Me	F			597.65	535.3
9-215	Me				597.65	598.2
9-216	Me	F			627.68	628.3
9-217	Me	F			517.57	518.2
9-218	Me	F	F ZH		585.62	586.2
9-219	Me	F	HN	J°O	617.69	618.2
9-220	Me	F	Ċ _N		545.62	546.2
9-221	Me	F			576.68	577.3
9-222	Me	F		,O°O	533.61	534.2
9-223	Me	F	,h~>>	,O°O	491.53	492.2
9-224	Me		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		519.58	520.2

9-225	Me				622.71	623.3
9-226	Me	F	~>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		501.59	502.3
9-227	Me	F			460.49	461.2
9-228	Me	F		↓ P	523.55	524.2
9-229	Me	F			553.57	554.2
9-230	Me	F			443.46	444.2
9-231	Me	F			511.51	512.2
9-232	Me	F	HN	· · ·	543.58	544.2
9-233	Me	F	Å,√,	·	429.44	430.1
9-234	Me	F	Ç, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		471.52	472.2
9-235	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		502.57	503.3
9-236	Me	F	, j		459.50	460.2
9-237	Me	F	<i>></i>		417.42	418.1
9-238	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	F	445.48	446.1
9-239	Me	F	On	√ F	548.60	549.2
9-240	Me	F			500.56	501.2

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9-241	Me				527.60	528.3
9-242	Me	F	H Y	(T)	486.51	487.2
9-243	Me	F			549.57	550.2
9-244	Me	F	o H		579.59	580.2
9-245	Me		D_H~>>		469.48	470.2
9-246	Me		F H		537.53	538.2
9-247	Me	F	HN		569.60	570.2
9-248	Me				497.53	498.2
9-249	Me	F			528.59	529.2
9-250	Me	F			485.52	486.2
9-251	Me	F)v->>	(T ₀)	443.44	444.1
9-252	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		471.50	472.2
9-253	Me	F			574.62	575.2
9-254	Me	F	~ C N C N C N C N C N C N C N C N C N C		526.58	527.2
9-255	Me	F			525.68	526.3
9-256	Me	F	, H		484.58	485.2

		F				7.40.0
9-257	Me				547.64	548.3
9-258	Me		° 1		577.66	578.3
9-259	Me	F			467.55	468.2
9-260	Me	F	F		535.60	536.2
9-261	Me	F	HN.		567.67	568.3
9-262	Me	F	Ċ _N ->>		495.61	496.2
9-263	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		526.66	527.3
9-264	Me	F	, ji~>		483.59	484.2 5
9-265	Me	F	,N~~,		441.51	442.2
9-266	Me	F	~~~		469.57	470.3
9-267	Me	F			572.69	573.3
9-268	Me	F	_u_\n_\		524.65	525.3
9-269	Me				541.63	542.3
9-270	Me		H ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		500.54	501.2
9-271	Me	F		0	563.59	564.2
9-272	Me				593.62	594.2

9-273	Me	F		, CO	483.51	484.2
9-274	Me	F		, (°)	551.56	552.2
9-275	Me	F	HN		583.63	584.2
9-276	Me	F			511.56	512.2
9-277	Me	F	7	, Co	542.62	543.3
9-278	Me	F		O O	499.55	500.3
9-279	Me	F)n->-,		457.47	458.2
9-280	Me	F			485.52	486.2
9-281	Me	F		, (°)	588.65	589.3
9-282	Me	F	CI—N	OMe	560.42	560
9-283	Me	F	\$ h	OMe	539.66	540
9-284	Me	F	Q~>>	OMc	509.59	510
9-285	Me	F		\s\\\\\\\\\\\\\ \\ \\	510.60	511.5
9-286	Me	F	CN N	ONIc	538.56	539.5
9-287	Me	F			516.58	517.4
9-288	Me	F		OMe	547.64	547

9-289	Me	F	Y-0~ Y-0	OMe	519.56	534
9-290	Me			OMe	523.55	524.2
9-291	Me	F	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	OMe	615.65	616.3
9-292	Me	F		√ F	507.55	508.2
9-293	Me	F			522.56	523.6
9-294	Me	F		A.	508.54	509.5
9-295	Me	F		OMe	537.57	538.7
9-296	Me			OMe	552.59	553.2
9-297	Me	F		OMe	538.56	539.5
9-298	Me			OMe	469.58	470.3
9-299	Me			ОМе	484.59	485.3
9-300	Me			OMe	470.57	471.3
9-301	Me	F			546.65	547
9-302	Me	F	Cherry	OMe	513.53	514
9-303	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	495.56	496
9-304	Me	F	HN Y	OMe	523.55	524

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9-305	Me			OMe	537.57	538
9-306	Me	F	JNY	OMe	572.62	573
9-307	Me	F		OMe	537.57	538.3
9-308	Me	F		Br	505.36	505/5 07
9-309	Me	F			522.56	523
9-310	Me	F	O _{HN} J.,	OMe	505.56	506
9-311	Me	-		OMe	469.52	470
9-312	Me	-	HN	OMe	505.56	506
9-313	Me			OMe	469.52	470
9-314	Me	F		OMe	519.58	520
9-315	Me	F	D_N_J_/	OMe	483.55	484
9-316	Me	-		OMe	519.58	520
9-317	Me	F	D_N-√	OMe	483.55	484
9-318	Me	F		OMe	534.60	535.3
9-319	Me			OMe	534.60	535.3
9-320	Me	F			511.56	512.5

9-321	Me	F		OMe	578.63	598
9-322	Me	F	rQ,	OMe	427.44	428.1
9-323	Me		0,0	OMe	517.57	518.2
9-324	Me	F		OMc	518.56	519.2
9-325	Me	F	0 0 0 0 1		648.70	649.5
9-326	Me) HN	,O°O	561.66	562.5
9-327	Me	F	HN	, O°O	602.07	447.3
9-328	Me	F	\#\\\	JO°O	491.53	447.4
9-329	Me	F		,O°O	503.54	447.3
9-330	Me	F	<u> </u>	, O°O	519.58	447.2
9-331	Me	F	F ₃ C N N N	,O°O	676.68	677.5
9-332	Me	F	~o^n_n	,O°O	604.65	605.3
9-333	Me	F		,O°O	595.68	596.4
9-334	Me	F		O°O	632.70	633.4
9-335	Me		8000		698.81	699.5
9-336	Me	F	0 N		574.62	575.4

9-337	Me	i F			636.73	637.5
9-338	Me	F	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	√ F	574.59	575.4
9-339	Me	F	5,~1,~		558.60	559.3
9-340	Me	F	HN.	√ F	487.56	488.3
9-341	Me	F	CI		527.97	373.3
9-342	Me	F	\n\.	√ F	417.42	373.1
9-343	Me	F		√ F	429.44	373.3
9-344	Me	F	↓ ,	√ P	445.48	373.2
9-345	Me	F	F,C NNN		602.57	603.5
9-346	Me	F	~oln	P	530.54	531.3
9-347	Me	F		√ F	521.58	373.1
9-348	Me	F			558.60	559.3
9-349	Me	F	\$10mm		624.70	625.3
9-350	Me	F	N= N		442.43	373.3
9-351	Me	F	0 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	× F	500.51	501.4
9-352	Me	F			562.63	563.4

		F				
9-353	Me				600.61	601.3
9-354	Me	F	S		584.62	585.2
9-355	Me	F	CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-CI-C		616.06	201.3
9-356	Me		HN	(T ₀)	513.58	399.2
9-357	Me	F	CI		553.99	399.2
9-358	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		443.44	399.3
9-359	Me	F	₩		455.45	399.2
9-360	Me	F			471.50	399.3
9-361	Me	F	F _S C N N		628.59	629.6
9-362	Me	F	~olv ~		556.56	557.3
9-363	Me	F			547.59	548.5
9-364	Me	F		(C)	584.62	585.2
9-365	Me	F	800	, (°)	650.72	651.2
9-366	Me	F	N=\N	, (°)	468.45	399.1
9-367	Me	F	J. C.	√Co ^o	526.53	527.3
9-368	Me	F			588.65	589.5

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9-369	Me		-0 N		598.68	599.4
0.270	16.	F	H-\(\frac{1}{2}\)	* ~	592.60	502.4
9-370	Me				582.69	583.4
9-371	Me	F	HN.		511.65	512.5
9-372	Me	F	CI	S	552.06	397
9-373	Me	F	₩		441.51	397.1
9-374	Me	F		↓ O \	453.53	397
9-375	Me	F	∠ ,		469.57	397.1
9-376	Me	F	F,C NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN		626.66	627.6
9-377	Me	F	~olv~~		554.63	555.5
9-378	Me	F			545.67	546.4
9-379	Me	F			582.69	583.3
9-380	Me	F		, C)	648.79	649.6
9-381	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		524.60	525.5
9-382	Me	F			586.72	587.5
9-383	Me	F		, Co	614.64	615.5
9-384	Me	F	5,0,100	0	598.64	599.4

9-385	Me	F	Z X		527.60	528.2
9-386	Me	F	CI		568.01	568.5
9-387	Me	F	₩		457.47	458
9-388	Me	F			485.52	486.3
9-389	Me	F	F ₃ C N N	(C)	642.62	643.7
9-390	Me	F	~o_l_v		570.59	571
9-391	Me	F			561.62	562.5
9-392	Me	F			598.64	599.4
9-393	Me	F	\$-0~		664.74	665.5
9-394	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		540.56	541.6
9-395	Me	F			602.67	603.6
9-396	Me	F	N=\N	\Box	442.43	373.3
9-397	Me	F	C"	OMe	520.57	521.3
9-398	Me	F		OMe	520.57	521.2
9-399	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	503.56	504.2
9-400	Me	F		Оме	532.58	533.2

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9-401	Me		HN	OMe	506.55	507
9-402	Me	F F	HN	OMe	506.55	507
9-403	Me	F	- Joy H	OMe	515.55	416
9-404	Me	F		OMe	531.6	532
9-405	Me	F		OMe	549.5	550
9-406	Me	F		OMe	550.57	550
9-407	Me	F		ОМС	534.60	535
9-408	Me	F		OMe	534.60	535
9-409	Me	F -		OMe	538.56	539
9-410	Me	F		OMe	524.54	525
9-411	Me	F		OMe	554.63	555
9-412	Me	F		Н	335.35	336
9-413	Me	F		Br	533.41	533/5 35
9-414	Me	F		OMe	459.46	460
9-415	Me	F		Н	454.51	455
9-416	Me	F			534.60	535.5

0.417	14-	F			520.57	521.5
9-417	Me	F		ОМс	520.57	521.5
9-418	Me	F	cı H	OMe	557.99	558
9-419	Me	F	но	OMe	539.55	540
9-420	Me	F	HZ HZ	OMe	553.57	554
9-421	Me	F		OMe	537.57	538
9-422	Me		но	OMe	539.55	540
9-423	Me	F		OMe	553.57	554
9-424	Me	F	F Z	OMe	541.54	542
9-425	Me	F	F HZ	OMe	541.54	542
9-426	Me	F	J _N ,	OMc	568.66	569
9-427	Me		CI H		664.14	664.2
9-428	Me	F	ci H		614.13	614.2
9-429	Me	F			590.04	590.2
9-430	Me	F	ci H		630.08	630.2
9-431	Me	F		, Co	469.48	470.2
9-432	Me	F	N=\N		482.48	483.1

9-433	Me		N=\N\		466.52	467.2
9-434	Me	F	N=\N	,J°O	516.54	517.2
9-435	Me	F		ОМС	595.68	596.3
9-436	Me	F		OMe	595.68	596.3
9-437	Me	F	ſ _N → H →	OMe	538.56	539.2
9-438	Me	F	N N	OMe	552.59	553.3
9-439	Me	F	N H	OMe	506.55	507.2
9-440	Me	F	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	OMe	506.55	507.2
9-441	Me	F	_N_N	OMe	520.57	521.2
9-442	Me	F		OMe	520.57	521.2
9-443	Me	F		OMe	537.57	538
9-444	Me	F	но-Ф	OMe	521.56	522.2
9-445	Me	F	HO NH	OMe	521.56	522.2
9-446	Me	F		OMe	523.55	524.2
9-447	Me	F	F—	OMe	523.55	524.2
9-448	Me	F	₽	OMe	523.55	524.2

9-449	Me	F	CN N	OMc	530.57	531.2
9-450	Me	F	NC NA	OMe	530.57	531.2
9-451	Me		N=\(\)	ОМС	530.57	531.2
9-452	Me			OMc	533.61	534.3
9-453	Me			OMc	533.61	534.3
9-454	Me			OMe	533.61	534.2
9-455	Me	-		OMe	535.58	536.2
9-456	Me	-		OMe	547.64	548.3
9-457	Me	-)-(OMe	548.63	549.3
9-458	Me	F		OMe	549.57	550.2
9-459	Me	F	0-	OMe	535.58	536.2
9-460	Me	F		OMc	547.59	548.3
9-461	Me	F	CI BH	OMc	556.00	556.2
9-462	Me	F	HO N	OMe	556.00	556.2
9-463	Me	F	но-	OMe	556.00	556.2
9-464	Me	F	F-\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	557.99	558.2

9-465	Me	F	F-CI	OMe	557.99	558.2
9-466	Me		F,C-	OMc	573.55	574.2
9-467	Me	F		OMe	544.59	545.2
9-468	Me	F		OMe	558.62	559.2
9-469	Me	F		ОМе	495.52	496.2
9-470	Me	F	N N	OMe	538.56	539
9-471	Me	F		OMe	495.52	496.2
9-472	Me			OMe	519.58	520.2
9-473	Me	-		OMc	519.58	520.2
9-474	Me	F		OMe	519.58	520.2
9-475	Me	F-	OH N	OMe	521.56	535.2
9-476	Me	F		OMe	533.61	534.2
9-477	Me		-0 H	OMe	535.58	536.2
9-478	Me	F	ò-À-	OMe	549.61	550.2
9-479	Me	F	's————————————————————————————————————	OMe	551.65	552.2
9-480	Me	-		OMe	555.62	556.3

9-481	Me	F	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	OMe	552.59	553
9-482	Me	F		OMe	537.57	538.2
9-483	Me	F	HO N	OMe	539.55	540.2
9-484	Me	F	но-	OMe	539.55	540.2
9-485	Me	F		OMe	541.54	542.2
9-486	Me	F	F-C	OMe	541.54	542.2
9-487	Me	F	F ZH	OMe	541.54	542.2
9-488	Me	F	NC NC	OMe	548.56	549.2
9-489	Me	F	N=\\\	OMe	548.56	549.3
9-490	Me	F		OMe	551.60	552.3
9-491	Me	F		OMe	551.60	552.2
9-492	Me	F		OMe	553.57	554.2
9-493	Me	F -		OMe	553.57	554.2
9-494	Me	F	~o-<>>	OMe	553.57	554.2
9-495	Me	F		OMe	565.58	566.2
9-496	Me	F		OMe	565.63	566.3

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9-497	Me			OMe	565.63	566.3
9-498	Me	F	>-<>	OMe	566.62	566.2
9-499	Me	F	° h	OMe	567.56	567.3
9-500	Me	F		OMe	567.60	568.2
9-501	Me		_s	OMe	569.64	568.2
9-502	Me	F		OMe	573.61	570.2
9-503	Me	F	CI H	OMe	573.99	574.2
9-504	Me	F	HO-CI H	OMe	573.99	574.2
9-505	Me	F	HO-CI H	OMe	573.99	574.2
9-506	Me		F-CI	OMe	575.98	574.2
9-507	Me	F	F—CI N	OMe	575.98	576.2
9-508	Me	F	F ₃ C-	OMe	591.54	592.2
9-509	Me	F		OMe	562.58	563.2
9-510	Me	F		OMe	513.51	514.2
9-511	Me	F	N H	OMe	513.51	514.2
9-512	Me	F		OMe	524.54	525.2

9-513	Me	F		ОМе	547.64	548.3
9-514	Me	F	F CI H	ОМе	557.99	558.2
9-515	Me	F .		OMe	525.63	526.3
9-516	Me	F-	HN	OMe	511.60	512.3
9-517	Me	F	H	OMe	523.55	524
9-518	Me		NH NH	OMe	521.53	522
9-519	Me			OMe	555.63	556
9-520	Me	F	40-6×	Н	499.55	400 (MH- BOC)
9-521	Me	F	O T	Н	399.43	400
9-522	Me	-	NH	Н	397.42	398
9-523	Me	F	HN.	Br	478.33	478/4 80
9-524	Me	F	NH	Br	476.31	476/4 78
9-525	Me	F-		OMe	505.56	506.3
9-526	Me	F		OMe	519.58	520.3
9-527	Me	F		ОМе	505.56	506.2
9-528	Me	F	On.,	OMe	519.58	520.2

9-529	Me	F	\#\ \	OMe	471.54	472.2
9-530	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	485.57	486.3
9-531	Me	F	J. H. J.	ОМе	499.59	500.3
9-532	Me	F		ОМе	521.60	522.2
9-533	Me			ОМС	527.65	528.3
9-534	Me	-		OMe	539.66	540.3
9-535	Me	F	+	ОМе	583.75	584.4
9-536	Me	F		ОМС	523.62	524.3
9-537	Me	F		OMc	555.70	556.3
9-538	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	483.55	484.2
9-539	Me	F		OMe	483.55	484.2
9-540	Me			OMe	497.58	498.3
9-541	Me		\ I.\	OMe	485.57	486.3
9-542	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	499.59	500.3
9-543	Me	F	NC NC	OMe	510.58	511.2
9-544	Me	F	~>#\	OMe	513.62	514.3

9-545	Me	F		ОМе	525.63	526.3
9-546	Me	F		OMe	501.54	502.2
9-547	Me	F		OMe	559.58	560.2
9-548	Me	F		OMe	515.57	516.2
9-549	Me	F	но	OMe	519.56	520.2
9-550	Me	F	CI HN	OMe	557.99	558.2
9-551	Me	F	NC HN	OMe	548.56	549.2
9-552	Me	F	F HN	OMe	541.54	542.2
9-553	Me		N IEN	OMe	513.51	514.2
9-554	Me	F	S HN	OMe	543.60	544.2
9-555	Me		T-S IIIN	ОМе	543.60	544.2
9-556	Me	F	S HN	OMe	529.58	530.1
9-557	Me	F	T K	OMe	489.53	490.2
9-558	Me			OMe	557.65	558.2
9-559	Me	F	Ţ,	OMe	503.56	504.2
9-560	Me	F	HN H	OMe	545.64	546.2

9-561	Me	F	s	OMe	521.60	522.2
9-562	Me	F	HX.	OMe	537.57	538.2
9-563	Me	F	, H	OMe	517.58	518.2
9-564	Me		///	OMe	559.66	560.2
9-565	Me	F	CN	OMe	548.56	549.2
9-566	Me	F -		OMe	515.57	516.2
9-567	Me	F	\bigcirc H \rightarrow	OMe	501.54	502.2
9-568	Me	F .	○ _n √>	OMe	515.57	516.2
9-569	Me	F		OMe	513.51	514.2
9-570	Me	F	\$ TH	OMe	529.58	530.2
9-571	Me	F	HO	OMe	539.55	540.2
9-572	Me	F		OMe	557.65	558.3
9-573	Me	F	~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	545.64	546.3
9-574	Me	F	_\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	503.56	504.3
9-575	Me	F			546.65	547.3
9-576	Me	F F	>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	559.66	560.3

9-577	Me	F		OMe	565.63	566.3
9-578	Me	F	CN	OMe	548.56	549.2
9-579	Me	F		OMe	607.71	608.4
9-580	Me	F) N	OMe	505.53	506.2
9-581	Me	F		OMe	524.54	525.2
9-582	Me	F		OMe	538.56	539.2
9-583	Me	F	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	OMe	523.55	524.2
9-584	Me	F		OMe	523.55	524.2
9-585	Me	F	ZZ	OMe	519.58	520.2
9-586	Me	F		OMe	535.58	536.2
9-587	Me	F	HN HN	OMe	523.55	524.2
9-588	Me		OH H	OMc	521.56	522.2
9-589	Me	F	S ^N -n,	OMe	529.6	530.2
9-590	Me	F	7 Han	OMe	531.61	532.3
9-591	Me	F	To H	OMe	541.56	542.3
9-592	Me		N. N	OMe	513.51	514.2

9-593	Me		H _m	OMe	527.54	528.2
9-594	Me		+	OMe	601.74	602.4
9-595	Me	F	Fo Y	OMe	541.56	542.2
9-596	Me	F	CN,	OMe	543.62	542.2
9-597	Me	F	E T	ОМе	483.55	484.2
9-598	Me	F) H	OMe	471.54	472.1
9-599	Me	-) Time	OMe	485.57	486.3
9-600	Me	F	→	OMe	499.59	500.3
9-601	Me	F	+\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	601.74	602.4
9-602	Me	F	N H	OMe	527.54	528.2
9-603	Me	F	× × ×	OMe	513.51	514.2
9-604	Me	F		, , S	546.63	547
9-605	Me	F -		CI	524.99	525
9-606	Me	F	A H	OMe	501.54	502.2
9-607	Me	F	ci-Cl	OMe	557.99	558.2
9-608	Me	F	F	OMe	541.54	542.2

9-609	Me	F			539.55	540.3
			но	OMe		
9-610	Me	F		OMe	601.74	602.4
9-611	Me	F -	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	573.69	574.3
9-612	Me	F	~~~	OMe	545.64	546.3
9-613	Me		HN /	OMe	503.56	504.2
9-614	Me	F	₹"\\\	OMe	541.61	542.3
9-615	Me	F	HN	OMe	475.50	476.2
9-616	Me	F	HIN	OMe	489.53	490.3
9-617	Me	F	HO HN	OMe	505.53	506.3
9-618	Me	F	N Han	OMe	526.55	527.2
9-619	Me	F	Colon Hanc	OMe	539.55	540.2
9-620	Me	F		OMe	539.55	540.2
9-621	Me		SI Ham	OMe	529.58	530.2
9-622	Me		Br H	OMe	608.47	608.1
9-623	Me	F	N H	OMe	524.54	525.2
9-624	Me		F Hm.	OMe	559.53	560.2

9-625	Me	F	o J. Han	OMe	513.51	514.2
9-626	Me	F	S. H. Han	OMe	530.56	531.2
9-627	Me	F	SN H	OMe	530.56	531.2
9-628	Me	F-	Br-O Ham	OMe	592.40	594.1
9-629	Me	-	NH	OMe	519.58	520.2
9-630	Me		NH		521.58	522.2
9-631	Me		HN		507.55	508.3
9-632	Me		J.		525.54	526.2
9-633	Me		C HN J		541.99	542.2
9-634	Me	-	C HN J	F	537.57	538.3
9-635	Me		O J OH	4	581.58	582.2
9-636	Me		John J.	F	551.60	552.3
9-637	Me	F	OH HN	4	523.55	524.2
9-638	Me	F -	CF ₃	√ F	575.55	576.2
9-639	Me	F	C IIN		521.58	522.2
9-640	Me		HN HN		573.55	574.2

9-641	Me	F	O CF ₃		591.54	592.2
9-642	Me	F	O NH	OMe	629.67	630
9-643	Me	F -	O NH	ОМе	607.66	608
9-644	Me	F	O NH	ОМе	643.70	644
9-645	Me	F	NH NH	OMe	649.73	650
9-646	Me	F .	P NH	OMe	647.66	648
9-647	Me	F	O CI NH	OMe	664.12	664
9-648	Me	F	NH NH	OMe	671.71	672
9-649	Me		HO TN.	OMe	543.53	544.2
9-650	Me			OMe	524.54	525.2
9-651	Me	F .	HO	OMe	505.53	506.2
9-652	Me	-	OTNÇ.	OMe	513.51	514.2
9-653	Me	F -		OMe	537.57	538.3
9-654	Me			OMe	513.51	514.2
9-655	Me	F	~,	ОМе	475.50	476.2
9-656	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	503.56	504.3

9-657	Me	F	7,	OMe	487.51	488.3
9-658	Me	F	├	OMe	501.54	502.2
9-659	Me		~_~~	OMe	524.54	525.2
9-660	Me	F	HOOTN	OMe	- 543.53	544.2
9-661	Me	F	7,	OMe	489.53	490.3
9-662	Me	F	A IN.	OMe	541.56	542.3
9-663	Me		0-C) N	OMe	557.99	558.2
9-664	Me	F	WT N	OMe	526.55	527.2
9-665	Me	F		OMe	541.56	542.3
9-666	Me	F -	F	OMe	559.53	560.2
9-667	Me	F		OMe	524.54	525.2
9-668	Me	F	O N	OMe	513.51	514.2
9-669	Me	F -	N.,	OMe	517.58	518.2
9-670	Me	F		OMe	524.54	525.2
9-671	Me			ONIE	501.54	502
9-672	Me		NII O NII O	OMe	639.66	540

9-673	Me		NH NH	OMe	679.73	680
		r.\\		F		
9-674	Me	F	NH NH	OMe	659.70	660
9-675	Me	F	○ \	OMe	543.62	544.3
9-676	Me	F .	_\\.\\.\\	OMe	543.62	544.3
9-677	Me	F.	CI	OMe	564.02	564.2
9-678	Me	F	~\\n	OMe	531.61	532.3
9-679	Me		○¬ _N -Ç	OMe	529.6	530.2
9-680	Me		HO	OMe	539.55	540.2
9-681	Me		\sim N \leftarrow	OMe	517.58	518.3
9-682	Me			OMe	537.57	538.2
9-683	Me		<i>></i> ,	OMe	545.64	544.3
9-684	Me	-	C)H N	OMe	539.55	540.2
9-685	Me	F	⟨> N Ç	OMe	487.51	488.2
9-686	Me	F	S S N	OMe	609.77	610.3
9-687	Me	F	's CYN.	OMe	569.64	570.2
9-688	Me	F	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	531.61	532.3

9-689	Me		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OMe	601.74	602.4
9-690	Me	-	CI CI H	OMe	557.99	558.2
9-691	Me	F -		OMe	549.59	550.2
9-692	Me	F	> _\'\',\'\	OMe	517.58	518.2
9-693	Me	F	7",5	OMe	503.56	504.3
9-694	Me	F -	75	OMe	503.56	504.3
9-695	Me	F	НО	OMe	503.51	504
9-696	Me	-	HN NH ₂	OMe	537.53	538.2
9-697	Me			OMe	551.60	552.3
9-698	Me	7	-N.,	OMe	529.6	530.2
9-699	Me	*	>-11	OMe	543.62	544.3
9-700	Me	F	-N	OMe	529.6	530.2
9-701	Me		> #	OMe	543.62	544.3
9-702	Me			OMe	523.55	524.2
9-703	Me	F -	но № 0	OMe	549.54	450
9-704	Me	F		OMe	503.56	504.3

9-705	Me	F	Br H	OMe	608.47	610.1
9-706	Me	F	S	OMe	529.58	530.2
9-707	Me	F	NH	ONIe	517.58	518.2
9-708	Me	F	NH	OMe	503.56	504.3
9-709	Me	F	S _{NH}	OMe	535.56	536.2
9-710	Me	F		OMe	489.53	490.2
9-711	Me	F		OMe	489.53	490.2
9-712	Me	F	HN	OMe	503.56	504.2
9-713	Me	F	HN	OMe	503.56	504.2
9-714	Me	F	HN	OMe	489.53	490.2
9-715	Me	F	HN	OMe	489.53	490.2
9-716	Me	F		OMe	523.55	524.2
9-717	Me	F	HN NH ₂	OMe	517.54	518.2
9-718	Me	F	HN NH ₂	OMe	523.55	524
9-719	Me		NH	ONie	517.58	518.3
9-720	Me	F	NH F	OMe	535.57	536.3

9-721	Me	F	ŇH	OMe	531.61	532.3
9-722	Me	F	NH NH	OMe	503.56	504.3
9-723	Me	F	HO	OMe	517.54	518
9-724	Me	F	(\$	OMe	543.60	544
9-725	Me	F	C _N , I	OMe	530.56	531
9-726	Me	F		OMe	553.57	554
9-727	Me	F		ОМе	523.55	524.2
9-728	Me	F		OMe	509.52	510.2
9-729	Me	F	, N.	OMe	515.57	516.3
9-730	Me	-	7	OMe	529.6	530.3
9-731	Me	F	HO~NH	OMe	519.56	520.2
9-732	Me	F	O.L.	OMe	487.519	488
9-733	Me	F)	OMe	503.562	504
9-734	Me		NH	ОМС	517.6	518.2
9-735	Me	F-	NH	OMe	485.6	486.2
9-736	Me	F	70,14	OMe	541.6	542

9-737	Me	F	ŇH	OMc F	509.5	510.2
9-738	Me	-	NH NH	ОМС	491.5	492.2
9-739	Me	F		OMe	543.6	544.3
9-740	Me	F		OMc	515.6	516.3
9-741	Me	F	O HO	OMc	513.5	514
9-742	Me	F	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		637.8	638
9-743	Me	F	S HO		637.7	638
9-744	Me		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		625.7	626
9-745	Me	-	N. HO		553.6	554
9-746	Me	F	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		661.6	662
9-747	Me	F	NH		505.5	506.2
9-748	Me	F	NH NH		519.5	520.2
9-749	Me	F	HO	OMe	517.5	518
9-750	Me	F	NH	OMe	489.5	490.2
9-751	Me	F	HO S		541.6	542
9-752	Me	F	N HO		536.5	537

		I -			r	
9-753	Me		НО		529.5	530
9-754	Me	F	-N HO		542.6	543
9-755	Me	F	NH NH	OMc	471.5	472.2
9-756	Me	F	, NH		485.5	486.2
9-757	Me		→° \ NH	OMe	559.6	460.2
9-758	Me		NH NH	OMe	527.6	428.2
9-759	Me	F	NH	OMc	483.6	484.2
9-760	Me	F	NH NH		511.6	512.2
9-761	Me	F	NH		49.6	500.2
9-762	Me	F	, N	OMe	497.6	498.2
9-763	Me	F	N.		525.6	526.2
9-764	Me	F	NH O		533.5	534.2
9-765	Me		IIN	OMc	455.5	456.2
9-766	Me	F	112/	OMc	455.5	456.2
9-767	Me	F		OMc	459.5	460.1
9-768	Me	F	s \	OMe	459.5	459

9-769	Me	F		ОМс	489.5	489
9-770	Me		Ç.	ОМС	487.5	488
9-771	Me	F	Sh->>	Br	442.3	442
9-772	Me	F	Ç Y	Н	363.4	364
9-773	Me	F	Yo ^L o	ОМс	587.6	588
9-774	Me	F	H,X	OMc	491.5	491

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EXAMPLE 10

SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Step A 6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-oxaz-2,4-dione

5

10

To a stirred solution of 2'-fluorophenylacetone 1 (7.6 g, 50 mmol) in ether (50 mL) was added dropwise chlorosulfonylisocyanate (CSI, 16.2 g, 115 mmol) at room temperature. The yellow solution was stirred overnight, poured into ice (100 g) and basified with sodium carbonate. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x200 mL) and the extract was washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow residue (9.5 g, proton NMR, about 70% product). The crude product was crystallized from ether-hexanes to give compound 2 as a yellow solid (3.6 g, 33% yield); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.14 (s, 3H), 7.16 (t, J = 9.0Hz, 1H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.41 (m, 1H), 9.20 (brs, 1H).

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Step B <u>6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenylethyl]oxaz-2,4-dione</u>

DEAD (348 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added into a solution of oxazine **2** (221 mg, 1.0 mmol), triphenylphosphine (314 mg, 1.2 mmol) and N-Boc-(R)-phenylglysinol (249 mg, 1.05 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, concentrated, and purified by chromatography on silica gel with 1:3 ethyl acetate/hexanes to give the product **3** (380 mg, 87%) as a white solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.39 (s, 9H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 4.28 (m, 1H), 5.21 (brs, 1H), 5.30 (m, 1H), 7.38 (m, 9H); MS (341, MH⁺-BuOCO).

10 Step C <u>6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-amino-2-phenylethyl]oxaz-2,4-</u> dione trifluoroacetic acid salt

15

6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenylethyl]oxaz-2,4-dione **3** (30 mg) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) at room temperature for 30 minutes. Concentration in vacuo gave the title compound **4** as a colorless oil in quantitative yield; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.05 & 2.08 (s, 3H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 4.45 (m, 1H), 4.62 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.40 (m, 6H), 8.20 (brs, 3H); MS: 341 (MH⁺).

Step D 6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-methoxybenzyl)uracil

20 A mixture of 6-methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tertbutoxycarbonylamino-2-phenylethyl]oxaz-2,4-dione 3 (29)and 2mg) methoxybenzylamine (0.15 mL) was heated in a sealed reacti-vial at 100°C for 1 hour. Chromatography on silica gel with 1:2 ethyl acetate-hexanes gave compound 5 as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 4.18 (m, 1H), 25 4.44 (m, 1H), 5.22 (m, 2H), 5.65 (brs, 1H), 5.78 (m, 1H), 6.85-7.42 (m, 13H); MS: 460 (MH⁺-BuOCO).

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The following protected intermediates were made using the same procedure but substituting different amines for 2-methoxybenzylamine. Acetic acid may be used to catalyze the reaction.

6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-

5 phenylethyl]-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)uracil

20

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.39 (s, 9H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 4.38 (m, 1H), 4.90-5.80 (m, 4H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.42 (m, 10H); MS: 466 (MH⁺-BuOCO).

6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-chlorobenzyl)uracil

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 4.50 (m, 1H), 5.35 (m, 3H), 5.62 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 13H); MS: 464 (MH⁺-BuOCO).

 $\label{eq:continuous} 6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-methylbenzyl)uracil$

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 4.42 (m, 1H), 5.72 (m, 1H), 6.80-7.42 (m, 13H); MS: 444 (MH⁺-BuOCO).

Step E 6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-amino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-methoxybenzyl)uracil trifluoroacetic acid salt

6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-methoxybenzyl)uracil **5** (20 mg) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) at room temperature for 30 minutes. Concentration in vacuo gave the product **6** as a colorless oil in quantitative yield; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.04 (s, 3H), 3.82 & 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.62 (m, 2H), 5.10 (m, 2H), 6.82-7.40 (m, 13H), 8.05 (brs, 3H); MS: 460 (MH⁺).

The following products were also prepared using the same procedure.

25 6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-amino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-chlorobenzyl)uracil trifluoroacetic acid salt

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.01 (s, 3H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.70 (m, 2H), 5.25 (m, 2H), 6.90-7.45 (m, 13H), 8.20 (brs, 3H); MS: 464 (MH⁺).

6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-amino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-methylbenzyl)uracil trifluoroacetic acid salt

¹H NMR (CDCl₃):2.00 (s, 3H), 2.27 & 2.34 (s, 3H), 4.15 (m, 4H), 4.62 (m, 2H), 5.15 (m, 2H), 6.80-7.40 (m, 13H); MS: 444 (MH⁺).

5 6-Methyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-[2(R)-amino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)uracil trifluoroacetic acid salt

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.14 (s, 3H), 4.18 (m, 1H), 4.62 (m, 2H), 5.20 (m, 2H), 5.62 (brs, 3H), 6.85-7.40 (m, 13H); MS: 466 (MH⁺).

By the above procedure, the compounds of the following Table 10 were also prepared.

Table 10

O

Cpd.	R ₆	-Q-R ₄	M	W
No.			(calc.)	(obs.)
10-1	F	****	465.5	466
10-2	\mapsto	*	393.5	394.2
10-3	\vdash		379.4	363
10-4			407.5	323.3
10-5	$\vdash \hookrightarrow$		421.5	405.4
10-6		F	435.5	436.2
10-7	₽	F	450.6	451.3
10-8	\(\)	F	433.5	417.3

10-9	- C	F	423.5	407.2
10-10	⊢\s _{\$}	F	435.5	419.2
10-11	NH	F	451.5	452.3
10-12	NH	F	436.5	323.3
10-13	├ ~n\;	F	466.6	450.3
10-14		F	430.5	414.4
10-15	H, N)	F	444.5	428.4
10-16		F	430.5	414.4
10-17	⊢ C×	F	430.5	414.4
10-18		,	512.6	513.3
10-19	⊢NH.,		410.5	323.3
10-20	\forall	F	381.4	382.2
10-21			429.5	413.2
10-22		,,,,,	447.5	431.4
10-23	F		447.5	431.3
10-24	CI	ř,	498.4	481.4
10-25	10°	***	459.5	443.3
10-26	1	, (C)	443.5	427.2
10-27	⊢Q _a	F	463.9	447.1
10-28	FQ	F	443.5	427.2
10-29	⊢ √он		397.4	398.2
10-30	 		395.5	379.2

10-31	├		409.5	393.3
10-32	├ ~\	F. (C)	396.5	380.3
10-33	-\n'	F	410.5	394.1
10-34	├ ~°	F	397.4	381.2
10-35	ОН	, L	383.4	367.1
10-36	⊢.O	F	443.5	427.2
10-37	H>	F	379.4	363.3
10-38	├	, X	409.5	393.3
10-39	₩NH,		382.4	366.2
10-40	-	\supset	381.4	365.2
10-41	├		424.5	408.5
10-42	├ ~~он	F	397.4	381.2
10-43	├── _{NII} ,	, C	396.5	380.3
10-44	├ ~~	ř,	409.5	393.3
10-45	F F	F	465.5	449.4
10-46	⊢C _{CF} ,	F	497.5	481.4
10-47	├	F	395.5	379.3
10-48	├ ~~	,	450.6	451.3
10-49	├ ~₀′	F	411.5	395.2
10-50		F	393.5	377.3
10-51			444.5	428.4
10-52	CI		463.9	447.1

10-53		, L	457.5	441.3
10-54	CI	F S	481.9	465.4
10-55	G		498.4	481.2
10-56	ОН		413.4	397.1
10-57	CI	F	498.4	481.2
10-58	⊢ NH	F	408.5	409.2
10-59	├ ~~	F	425.5	409.2
10-60	H,Ö	F	444.5	428.4
10-61		F	422.5	323.4
10-62	H°D	F	487.5	471.3
10-63	HU;	, (i)	473.5	474.2
10-64	CI CI	D	498.4	498.1
10-65	FQ _F	F	447.5	448.2
10-66	HQ.	F	459.5	460.2
10-67		F	443.5	434.2
10-68	Ho		443.5	444.2
10-69	\	F	451.6	452.3
10-70	4	F	409.5	410.2
10-71	1		409.5	410.2
10-72	$\vdash \bigcirc$	OMe	427.5	428.2

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EXAMPLE 11

SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Step A <u>1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-</u> (1-ethoxyvinyl)-6-methyluracil

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A solution of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tert-butylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-bromo-6-methyluracil **1** (500 mg, 0.91 mmol), tributyl(ethoxyvinyl)tin (0.39 mL) and (Ph₃P)₄Pd(0) (105 mg) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 100°C under nitrogen for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the crude product **2** was used for next step. MS: 442 (MH+-Boc).

Step B <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutyloxycarbonylamino-2-</u> phenyl]ethyl-5-acetyl-6-methyluracil

A solution of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(1-ethoxyvinyl)-6-methyluracil **2** (490 mg) in THF (10 mL) was treated with 2.5M aqueous HCl (3 mL) and stirred at r.t. for one hour. The reaction mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ and concentrated in vacuo to remove THF. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a brown solid. Chromatography on silica gel with 1:2 to 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes gave compound **3** as a white solid (227)

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mg, 50% yield); 1H NMR:1.37 (s, 9H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 4.12 (dd, J = 4.2, 10.0Hz, 1H), 4.65 (dd, J = 6.5, 10.0Hz, 1H), 5.20 (m, 1H), 5.40 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 5.49 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 5.58 (d, J = 6.0Hz, 1H), 6.92 (t, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 7.38 (m, 6H); MS: 414 (MH+- Boc).

5 Step C <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutoxycarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(3-dimethylamino-1-oxopropenyl)-6-methyluracil</u>

1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-acetyl-6-methyluracil **3** (44 mg) was suspended in DMFDMA (1.0 mL) and heated at 50°C for 1 hour. The product was purified on silica gel with 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes to give compound **4** as a yellow oil; 1H NMR: 1.39 (s, 9H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.84 (s, 6H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.66 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 5.03 (m, 1H), 5.20 (d, J = 12Hz, 1H), 5.46 (d, J = 12Hz, 1H), 5.84 (d, J = 7Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 6H); MS: 596 (MH+).

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Step D 1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-amino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(isoxazol-5-yl)-6-methyluracil

A mixture of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutoxycarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(3-dimethylamino-1-oxopropenyl)-6-methyluracil **4** (95 mg), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (150 mg), sodium carbonate (18 mg) in methanol (5 mL) was acidified with acetic acid to pH~4. The mixture was then heated at 120°C for 1.5 hours, cooled down to r.t., filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the protected product. MS: 539 (MH+). The protected product was dissolved in dichloromethane (2 mL), treated with TFA (1 mL), and stirred at r.t. for 1 hour. Concentration *in vacuo* followed by purification on silica gel eluting with 1% aq. NH₄OH in ethyl acetate gave product **5**; MS: 439 (MH+); 1H NMR (CD₃OD): 3.05 (s, 3H), 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.55 (m, 2H), 5.48 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 7.00 (t, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 7.30-7.65 (m, 7H), 8.50 (d, J = 6.0Hz, 1H).

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EXAMPLE 12

SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Step A <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-</u> bromoacetyl-6-methyluracil

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A solution of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(1-ethoxyvinyl)-6-methyluracil **1** (3.68g, 6.8 mmol) in THF (120 mL) and water (120 mL) was treated with N-bromosuccinimide (2.3 g) at r.t. and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours. THF was removed *in vacuo* and the product which precipitated on standing was collected by filtration and was washed with ether to give white solid **2** (1.6g, 40%);1H NMR: 1.39 (s, 9H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 4.04 (dd, J = 2.0, 7.0Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 7.0Hz, 1H), 4.10 (d, J = 5.5Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 5.5Hz, 1H), 55.50 (m, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 5.40 (brs, 1H), 5.50 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 6.94 (t, J = 8.0Hz, 1H), 7.36 (m, 6H); MS: 492 (MH+).

15 Step B <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-amino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(5-methylthiazol-4-yl)-6-methyluracil</u>

A solution of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-bromoacetyl-6-methyluracil (100 mg, 0.17 mmol) and thioacetamide (30

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mg, 0.4 mmol) in ethanol (2 mL) was heated at 80°C in a sealed reaction vessel for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo* to give an oil and LCMS indicated protected product; MS: 569 (MH+). The protected product was dissolved in dichloromethane (2 mL) and treated with TFA (1 mL) at r.t. for 1 hour, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified on silica gel eluting with 5% aq. NH₄OH in ethyl acetate to give yellow solid 3; 1H NMR: 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 4.15-4.70 (m, 3H), 5.66 (s, 2H), 7.00 (t, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 7.30 (m, 7H); MS: 469 (MH+).

Step C <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-amino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(5-benzylaminolthiazol-4-yl)-6-methyluracil</u>

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A solution of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-bromoacetyl-6-methyluracil **2** (35 mg) and ammonium thioisocyanate (10 mg) in ethanol (1 mL) was heated at 80°C in a sealed reaction vessel for 1 hour. Benzylamine (0.2 mL) was added and the mixture was heated at 80°C overnight. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo*, and the protected product was dissolved in dichloromethane (1 mL) and treated with TFA (1 mL) at r.t. for 1 hour. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified on silica gel with 5% aq. NH₄OH in ethyl acetate to give product **4** as a yellow solid; ¹H NMR: 2.25 (s, 3H), 4.05 (dd, J = 3.0, 7.5Hz, 1H), 4.28 (dd, J = 6.5, 7.5Hz, 1H), 4.42 (m, 1H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 5.32 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 5.36 (d, J = 12.0Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.92 (t, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.50 (m, 11H); MS: 560 (MH⁺).

Step D <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-amino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(imidazolo[1,2-a]pyrid-2-yl)-6-methyluracil</u>

A mixture of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-bromoacetyl-6-methyluracil **2** (35 mg) and 2-aminopyridine (7 mg) in ethanol was heated at 80°C overnight. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo*, and the protected product was dissolved in dichloromethane (1 mL) and treated with TFA (1 mL) at r.t. for 1 hour. After concentration *in vacuo*, the product **5** was purified on preparative HPLC; 1H NMR: 2.32 (s, 3H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 4.67 (m, 2H), 5.17

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(d, J = 16.2Hz, 1H), 5.41 (d, J = 16.2Hz, 1H), 6.92 (t, J = 8.1Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.40 (m, 7H), 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.80 (m, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 8.30 (brs, 3H), 8.44 (d, J = 5.5Hz, 1H); MS: 488 (MH+).

Cpd.	-Q-R ₄	M	W
No.		(calc.)	(obs.)
12-1		468.5	469.1
12-2	NH,	469.5	470.1
12-3		497.6	498.2
12-4	I,	530.6	531.1
12-5		544.6	545.2
12-6		526.6	527.2
12-7		488.5	489.2
12-8		507.6	508.2
12-9		508.6	509.1
12-10	IN O	575.6	576.2
12-11		545.6	546.2
12-12	IN INO	563.6	564.2

12-13	rs.ll.	590.6	591.1
	NO,		
12-14		559.6	560.2
12-15		487.5	488.2
12-16	√ N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	539.6	540.2
12-17		559.6	560.2
12-18		573.7	574.2
12-19		509.5	510
12-20	S CF,	598.6	599.2
12-21	, s	565.0	565.2
12-22	, L's — cı	565.0	565.1
12-23	S CI	583.0	583.1
12-24	, The state of the	548.6	549.2
12-25		559.6	560.2
12-26		575.6	576.2
12-27		605.7	606.3
12-28		573.7	574.2
12-29	T) I	573.7	574.2
12-30		573.7	574.2
12-31	1210	573.7	574.2
12-32		559.6	560.2

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EXAMPLE 13 SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Step A. 5-Bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)uracil

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A suspension of 5-bromouracil (18.45 g, 96.6 mmol) in 300 mL of dichloroethane was treated with N,O-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (48 mL, 39.5 g, 194 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80°C for 3 hr under the nitrogen. The solution was cooled down to ambient temperature, 2,6-difluorobenzyl bromide (25 g, 120 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 80°C overnight under the protection of nitrogen. The reaction was cooled down, quenched with MeOH (15 mL), and partitioned between dichloromethane (500 mL) and water (250 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (sodium sulfate), and evaporated to give a solid. The crude product was triturated with ether, filtered, and washed with ether three times to give compound 1 (15.2 g, 50%) as a white solid; MS (CI) *m/z* 316.90, 318.90 (MH⁺).

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Step B <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-</u> bromouracil

A solution of (*R*)-*N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2-phenylglycinol (14.97 g, 63.1 mmol) in anhydrous THF (300 mL) was treated with 5-bromo-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)uracil **1** (20 g, 63.1 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (20.68 g, 78.8 mmol) at ambient temperature, then diisopropylazodicarboxylate (15.52 mL, 15.94 g, 78.8 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was introduced via a dropping funnel. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 h and volatiles were evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica, 25% EtOAc/hexanes) to give compound **2** (31.15 g, 92.1 %) as a white solid, MS (Cl) *m/z* 436.0, 438.0 (MH⁺–Boc).

Step C 1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)uracil

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To compound 2 (134 mg, 0.25 mmol) in toluene/H₂O/EtOH (6/3.75/0.75 mL) was added 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl boronic acid ester (87 mg, 1.5 eq), K₂CO₃ (86 mg, 2.5 eq), and saturated Ba(OH)₂/water (0.1 mL). The reaction mixture was deoxygenated with N₂ for 10 min, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) (29 mg, 0.1 eq) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 100°C overnight under the protection of N₂. The reaction mixture was partitioned between brine and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, purified by flash chromatography (silica, 25% EtOAc/hexanes) to give compound 3 (130 mg) as a pale yellow oil.

Step D <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-amino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)uracil</u>

TFA (3 mL) was added to a solution of **3** (130 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. Volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between saturated NaHCO₃/water and EtOAc. The organic layer was dried (sodium sulfate), evaporated, and purified by prep TLC eluting with 5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to give compound **4**, MS (CI) *m/z* 476.2 (MH⁺).

WO 01/55119

Cpd.	NR ₁ R ₂ -	-Q-R ₄	MW	
No.	$(CR_{3a}CR_{3b})_{n}$		(calc.)	(obs.)
13-1	H ₂ N	T	475.5	476.2
13-2	H,N	OMe	481.5	482
13-3		OMe	528.6	529
13-4),ÑH	OMe	475.5	476.2

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EXAMPLE 14

SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Step A <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl)-5-carbethoxyuracil</u>

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5-Carbethoxyuracil (5 g, 27.15 mmol) and N,O-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (13.4 mL, 2 eq) in dichloroethane(35 mL) were heated at 80°C for 2 hours. Difluorobenzyl bromide (8.4 g, 1.5 eq) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 80°C for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with methanol and partitioned between methylene chloride and sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was triturated with ether to give compound 1 as a white solid (3.26 g).

Step B <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-carbethoxyuracil</u>

A solution of (*R*)-*N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2-phenylglycinol (316 mg, 1.33 mmol) in anhydrous THF (30 mL) was treated with 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-5-carbethoxyuracil 1 (413 mg, 1.33 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (525 mg, 2 mmol) at ambient temperature, then diisopropylazodicarboxylate (460 mg, 2 mmol) in THF (5

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mL) was introduced via a dropping funnel. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 5 h and volatiles were evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica, 35% EtOAc/hexanes) to give compound 2 (427 mg) as a white foam.

5 Step C <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-n-butylamidouracil</u>

A solution of triethylaluminum (1.9 M in toluene, 0.26 mL, 0.5 mmol) was added to n-butylamine (0.1 mL, 1 mmol) in dichloroethane and the reaction mixture was sealed under nitrogen and stirred for ½ hour. 1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tertbutylcarbonylamino-2-phenyl]ethyl-5-carbethoxyuracil 2 was added and the mixture was stirred at 70-80°C for 12 hours to give 3. Trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between methylene chloride and sodium carbonate solution. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated to give a residue which was purified by prep HPLC to give compound 4 (56 mg, MH⁺ 457).

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \underline{\text{Table 14}} \\ R_1 & R_2 \\ N & O & R_4 \\ Q & Q & Q \\ \hline O & N & F \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Cpd.	NR ₁ R ₂ -	-Q-R₄	MW	
No.	$(CR_{3a}CR_{3b})_n$ -		(calc.)	(obs.)
14-1	ÑH ₂	, N	456.5	457.2
14-2	NH ₂	, The state of the	456.5	457.2

14-3	NH ₂	Å _k ,	456.5	457.2
14-4	NH ₂		413.4	414.1
14-5	You No.	, L.	523.6	424.2
14-6	NH	, , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	423.5	424.2

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EXAMPLE 15

SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Step A <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-</u>

phenyl]ethyl-5-bromo-6-ethyluracil

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1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl-3-[(2R)-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-2-

phenyl]ethyl-5-bromo-6-methyluracil 1 (550 mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 mL) and the solution was cooled to 0°C. Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1.0 M in THF, 1.3 mL, 1.3 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred for 40 minutes at 0°C. Iodomethane (0.093 mL, 1.5 mmol) was added dropwise and after 30 minutes, water was added and the mixture extracted with ethyl acetate. Concentration *in vacuo* gave compound 2 as a yellow foam.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \underline{Table\ 15} \\ R \\ R \\ N \\ R_2 \\ \\ (R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_n \\ O \\ N \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} R_4 \\ Q \\ \\ \end{array}$$

Cpd.	NR ₁ R ₂ -	-Q-R ₄	MW	
No.	$(CR_{3a}CR_{3b})_{n}$		(calc.)	(obs.)
15-1	NH ₂	OMe	509.5	510.2
15-2	NH ₂	ОМе	491.5	492
15-3		OMe	534.6	535
15-4		Н	428.5	429
15-5			504.6	505
15-6			546.65	
15-7	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		548.58	549.2
15-8	NH	OMe	503.6	504.3
15-9	ÑH	OMe	523.6	524

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EXAMPLE 16

SYNTHESIS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS

Step A <u>1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl)-3-(4-methyl-2R-guanidopentyl)-5-(2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyluracil</u>

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A solution of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-3-(4-methyl-2R-aminopentyl)-5-(2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyluracil **1** (75 mg), (1H)-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (23 mg) diisopropylethylamine (21 mg) in anhydrous DMF was heated at 40-50 °C overnight (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was treated with water and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified on silica gel (Et₃N/MeOH/CHCl₃ (2:5:93) as elutant) to give white solid **2**. MS: 518 (MH⁺).

It will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

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CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A compound having the following structure:

or a stereoisomer, prodrug or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein:

Q is a direct bond or $-(CR_{8a}R_{8b})_r$ -Z- $(CR_{10a}R_{10b})_s$ -;

A is O, S, or NR_7 ;

r and s are the same or different and independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

n is 2, 3 or 4;

Z is a direct bond or -O-, -S-, -NR₉-, -SO-, -SO₂-, -SO₂-, -SO₂O-, -SO₂NR₉-, -NR₉SO₂-, -CO-, -COO-, -CONR₉-, -NR₉CO-, -NR₉CONR_{9a}, -OCONR₉- or -NR₉COO-;

 R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, heterocyclealkyl, substituted heterocyclealkyl, - $C(R_{1a})$ (= NR_{1b}), or - $C(NR_{1a}R_{1c})$ (= NR_{1b});

or R₁ and R₂ taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocyclic ring or a substituted heterocyclic ring;

R_{3a} and R_{3b} are the same or different and, at each occurrence, independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocyclealkyl, substituted heterocyclealkyl, -COOR₁₄ or -CONR₁₄R₁₅;

or R_{3a} and R_{3b} taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a homocyclic ring, substituted homocyclic ring, heterocyclic ring or substituted heterocyclic ring;

or R_{3a} and R_{3b} taken together form = NR_{3c} ;

or R_{3a} and the carbon to which it is attached taken together with R_1 and the nitrogen to which it is attached form a heterocyclic ring or substituted heterocyclic ring;

 R_4 is higher alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, -COR₁₁, -COOR₁₁, -CONR₁₂R₁₃, -OR₁₁, -OCOR₁₁, -OSO₂R₁₁, -SR₁₁, -SO₂R₁₁, -NR₁₂R₁₃, -NR₁₁COR₁₂, -NR₁₁CONR₁₂R₁₃, -NR₁₁SO₂R₁₂ or -NR₁₁SO₂NR₁₂R₁₃;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, aryl, substituted arylalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, cyano or nitro;

R₆ is higher alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or substituted heteroarylalkyl;

 R_7 is hydrogen, $-SO_2R_{11}$, cyano, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroarylalkyl; and

R_{1a}, R_{1b}, R_{1c}, R_{3c}, R_{8a}, R_{8b}, R₉, R_{9a}, R_{10a}, R_{10b}, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄ and R₁₅ are the same or different and, at each occurrence, independently hydrogen, acyl, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, heterocyclealkyl or substituted heterocyclealkyl;

or R_{1a} and R_{1b}, R_{8a} and R_{8b}, R_{10a} and R_{10b}, R₁₂ and R₁₃, or R₁₄ and R₁₅ taken together with the atom or atoms to which they are attached form a homocyclic ring, substituted homocyclic ring, heterocyclic ring or substituted heterocyclic ring.

- 2. The compound of claim 1 wherein A is O.
- 3. The compound of claim 1 wherein A is S.
- 4. The compound of claim 1 wherein A is NR₇.

- 5. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₁ is aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, heterocyclealkyl or substituted heterocyclealkyl.
- 6. The compound of claim 5 wherein heterocycle is heteroaryl, substituted heterocycle is substituted heteroaryl, heterocyclealkyl is heteroarylalkyl, and substituted heterocyclealkyl is substituted heteroarylalkyl.
- 7. The compound of claim 7 wherein R_1 is heteroarylalkyl or substituted heteroarylalkyl.
- 8. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is phenylalkyl or substituted phenylalkyl.
 - 9. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is benzyl.
 - 10. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl.
- 11. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl or substituted alkyl.
 - 12. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_2 is hydrogen or methyl.
 - 13. The compound of claim 1 wherein Q is a direct bond.
 - 14. The compound of claim 1 wherein Q is $-(CR_{8a}R_{8b})_r$ -Z- $-(CR_{10a}R_{10b})_s$ -.
- 15. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_{3a} and R_{3b} are, at each occurrence, hydrogen.

- 16. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_{3a} is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl.
- 17. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_{3a} is hydrogen, methyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl or benzyl.
- 18. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_{3b} is, at each occurrence, hydrogen.
 - 19. The compound of claim 1 wherein n is 1.
 - 20. The comound of claim 1 wherein n is 2.
- 21. The compound of claim 20 wherein $-(R_{3a}R_{3b}C)_n$ has the structure $-C(R_{3a})(R_{3b})CH_2$ -.
 - 22. The compound of claim 21 wherein R_{3a} is benzyl.
 - 23. The compound of claim 21 wherein R_{3a} is alkyl.
 - 24. The comound of claim 23 wherein R_{3a} is isobutyl or cyclohexyl.
 - 25. The compound of claim 21 wherein R_{3b} is hydrogen or methyl.
- 26. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₄ is substituted aryl or substituted heterocycle.
 - 27. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_4 is substituted phenyl.

- 28. The compound of claim 27 wherein R₄ is phenyl substituted with halogen, alkoxy, or both halogen and alkoxy.
- 29. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₅ is H, lower alkyl or substituted lower alkyl.
 - 30. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_5 is hydrogen or methyl.
- 31. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₆ is aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or substituted heteroarylalkyl.
- 32. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₆ is arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl or substituted heteroarylalkyl.
 - 33. The compounds of claim 1 wherein R_6 is benzyl or substituted benzyl.
- 34. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₆ is benzyl substituted with two halogens.
- 35. The compound of claim 1 wherein Q is a bond and R₄ is substituted aryl or heterocycle.
- 36. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is $-CH_2$ (heteroaryl) or $-CH_2CH_2$ (heteroaryl).
- 37. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₁ and R₂ taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocyclic ring or substituted heterocyclic ring.

- 38. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 39. A method for antagonizing gonadotropin-releasing hormone in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutical composition of claim 38.
- 40. A method for treating an sex-hormone related condition of a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutical composition of claim 38.
- 41. The method of claim 40 wherein the sex-hormone related condition is cancer, benign prostatic hypertrophy or myoma of the uterus.
- 42. The method of claim 41 wherein the cancer is prostatic cancer, uterine cancer, breast cancer or pituitary gonadotroph adenomas.
- 43. The method of claim 41 wherein the sex-hormone related condition is endometriosis, polycystic ovarian disease, uterine fibroids or precocious puberty.
- 44. A method for preventing pregnancy of a subject in need thereof, comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutical composition of claim 38.
- 45. A method for treating lupus erythematosis, irritable bowel syndrome, premenstrual syndrome, hirsutism, short stature or sleep disorders of a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutical composition of claim 38.