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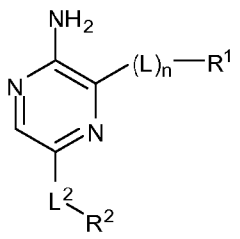
(54) **Title**: PYRAZINES USEFUL AS INHIBITORS OF ATR KINASE



II

(57) **Abstract**: The present invention relates to pyrazine compounds useful as inhibitors of ATR protein kinase. The invention also relates to pharmaceutically acceptable compositions comprising the compounds of this invention; methods of treating various diseases, disorders, and conditions using the compounds of this invention; processes for preparing the compounds of this invention; intermediates for the preparation of the compounds of this invention; and methods of using the compounds in *in vitro* applications, such as the study of kinases in biological and pathological phenomena; the study of intracellular signal transduction pathways mediated by such kinases; and the comparative evaluation of new kinase inhibitors. The compounds of this invention have formula II; (Formula (II) wherein the variables are as defined herein.

PYRAZINES USEFUL AS INHIBITORS OF ATR KINASE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] ATR ("ATM and Rad3 related") kinase is a protein kinase involved in cellular responses to DNA damage. ATR kinase acts with ATM ("ataxia telangiectasia mutated") kinase and many other proteins to regulate a cell's response to DNA damage, commonly referred to as the DNA Damage Response ("DDR"). The DDR stimulates DNA repair, promotes survival and stalls cell cycle progression by activating cell cycle checkpoints, which provide time for repair. Without the DDR, cells are much more sensitive to DNA damage and readily die from DNA lesions induced by endogenous cellular processes such as DNA replication or exogenous DNA damaging agents commonly used in cancer therapy.

[0002] Healthy cells can rely on a host of different proteins for DNA repair including the DDR kinase ATR. In some cases these proteins can compensate for one another by activating functionally redundant DNA repair processes. On the contrary, many cancer cells harbour defects in some of their DNA repair processes, such as ATM signaling, and therefore display a greater reliance on their remaining intact DNA repair proteins which include ATR.

[0003] In addition, many cancer cells express activated oncogenes or lack key tumour suppressors, and this can make these cancer cells prone to dysregulated phases of DNA replication which in turn cause DNA damage. ATR has been implicated as a critical component of the DDR in response to disrupted DNA replication. As a result, these cancer cells are more dependent on ATR activity for survival than healthy cells. Accordingly, ATR inhibitors may be useful for cancer treatment, either used alone or in combination with DNA damaging agents, because they shut down a DNA repair mechanism that is more important for cellular survival in many cancer cells than in healthy normal cells.

[0004] In fact, disruption of ATR function (e.g. by gene deletion) has been shown to promote cancer cell death both in the absence and presence of DNA damaging agents. This suggests that ATR inhibitors may be effective both as single agents and as potent sensitizers to radiotherapy or genotoxic chemotherapy.

[0005] ATR peptide can be expressed and isolated using a variety of methods known in the literature (see e.g., Ünsal-Kaçmaz et al, *PNAS* 99: 10, pp6673-6678, May 14, 2002; see also Kumagai et al. Cell 124, pp943-955, March 10, 2006; Unsal-Kacmaz et al. Molecular and Cellular Biology, Feb 2004, p1292-1300; and Hall-Jackson et al. Oncogene 1999, 18, 6707-6713).

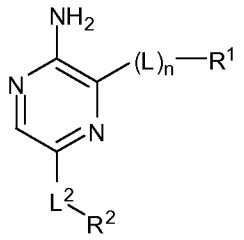
[0006] For all of these reasons, there is a need for the development of potent and selective ATR inhibitors for the treatment of cancer, either as single agents or as combination therapies with radiotherapy or genotoxic chemotherapy.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention relates to pyrazine compounds useful as inhibitors of ATR protein kinase. The invention also relates to pharmaceutically acceptable compositions comprising the compounds of this invention; methods of treating various diseases, disorders, and conditions using the compounds of this invention; processes for preparing the compounds of this invention; intermediates for the preparation of the compounds of this invention; and methods of using the compounds in *in vitro* applications, such as the study of kinases in biological and pathological phenomena; the study of intracellular signal transduction pathways mediated by such kinases; and the comparative evaluation of new kinase inhibitors. These compounds have an unexpected ability to treat cancer as single agents. These compounds also show surprising synergy with other cancer agents, such as cisplatin, in combination therapies.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0008] One aspect of this invention provides a compound of Formula II:



II

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

L_2 is -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, -CR'=C(R')-, -C≡C-, COO, CONR', NR'CO, or -CO-;

each R' is independently H or C_{1-4}alkyl;

L is –C(O)NH– or –C(O)N(C_{1-6}alkyl)–;

n is 0 or 1;

R^1 is a 5-6 membered monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; wherein said monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring is optionally fused to another ring to form a 8-10 membered bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; wherein said monocyclic or bicyclic ring of R^1 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^1 groups;

R^2 is H, CN, a C_{1-10}aliphatic where up to 2 methylene units of said C_{1-10}aliphatic are optionally replaced with -O- or -N(R'); a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each R^2 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^2;

each J^1 and J^2 is independently halo, –CN, $–NO_2$, V–R, or $–(V^2)_m–Q^3$;

V is a C_{1-10}aliphatic chain wherein 0-3 methylene units are optionally and independently replaced with oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$; V is optionally substituted with 1-6 occurrences of J^V;

V^2 is a C_{1-10}aliphatic chain wherein 0-3 methylene units are optionally and independently replaced with oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$; V^2 is optionally substituted with 1-6 occurrences of J^{V2};

m is 0 or 1;

each J^V and J^{V2} is independently halogen, CN, NH_2, NO_2, C_{1-4}aliphatic, $NH(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, OH, $O(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), CO_2H, $CO(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), $CO_2(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $NHCO(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)CO(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), $SO_2(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), $NHSO_2(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), or $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)SO_2(C_{1-4}$aliphatic), wherein said C_{1-4}aliphatic is optionally substituted with halo;

Q^3 is a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each Q^3 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^{Q3};

J^{Q3} is independently halo, oxo, CN, NO_2, X-R, or $–(X)_p-Q^4$,

p is 0 or 1;

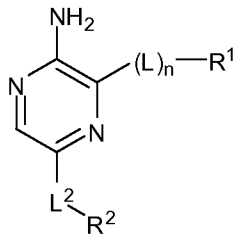
X is C_{1-10}aliphatic; wherein 1-3 methylene units of said C_{1-6}aliphatic are optionally replaced with -NR, -O-, -S-, C(O), $S(O)_2$, or S(O); wherein X is optionally and independently substituted with 1-4 occurrences of NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, halogen, C_{1-4}aliphatic, OH, $O(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, NO_2, CN, $CO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $SO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)C(O)(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $NHSO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, or $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, wherein said C_{1-4}aliphatic is optionally substituted with 1-3 occurrences of halo;

Q^4 is a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each Q^4 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^{Q4};

J^{Q4} is halo, CN, or C_{1-4}alkyl wherein up to 2 methylene units are optionally replaced with O, NR', S, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$;

each R is H or C_{1-4}alkyl wherein said C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1-4 halo.

[0009] Another aspect of this invention provides a compound of Formula II':



II'

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

L_2 is -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, -CR'=C(R')-, -C≡C-, COO, CONR', NR'CO, or -CO-;

each R' is independently H or C_{1-4}alkyl;

L is –C(O)NH– or $–C(O)N(C_{1-6}alkyl)–$;

n is 0 or 1;

R^1 is a 5-6 membered monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; wherein said monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring is optionally fused to another ring to form a 8-10 membered bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; wherein said monocyclic or bicyclic ring of R^1 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^1 groups;

R^2 is H, CN, a C_{1-10}aliphatic where up to 2 methylene units of said chain are optionally replaced with -O- or -N(R'); a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each R^2 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^2;

each J^1 and J^2 is independently halo, –CN, $–NO_2$, V–R, or $–(V^2)_m–Q^3$;

V is a C_{1-10}aliphatic chain wherein 0-3 methylene units are optionally and independently replaced with oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$; V is optionally substituted with 1-6 occurrences of J^V;

V^2 is a C_{1-10}aliphatic chain wherein 0-3 methylene units are optionally and independently replaced with oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$; V^2 is optionally substituted with 1-6 occurrences of J^{V2};

m is 0 or 1;

Q^3 is a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each Q^3 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^{Q3};

J^{Q3} is independently halo, oxo, CN, NO_2, X-R, or $–(X)_p-Q^4$,

p is 0 or 1;

X is C_{1-10}aliphatic; wherein 1-3 methylene units of said C_{1-6}aliphatic are optionally replaced with -NR, -O-, -S-, C(O), $S(O)_2$, or S(O); wherein X is optionally and independently substituted with 1-4 occurrences of NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, halogen, C_{1-4}aliphatic, OH, $O(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, NO_2, CN, $CO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $SO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)C(O)(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $NHSO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, or $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, wherein said C_{1-4}aliphatic is optionally substituted with 1-3 occurrences of halo;

Q^4 is a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each Q^4 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^{Q4};

J^{Q4} is halo, CN, or C_{1-4}alkyl wherein up to 2 methylene units are optionally replaced with O, NR', S, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$;

each R is H or C_{1-4}alkyl wherein said C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1-4 halo.

[0010] In some embodiments n is 0.

[0011] In some embodiments, R^1 is isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, or benzothiazolyl. In other embodiments, R^1 is benzimidazolyl, oxadiazolyl, or isoxazolyl. In yet other enbodiments, R^1 is benzimidazolyl or oxadiazolyl.

[0012] In some embodiments, L^2 i is -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, or -CO-. In other embodiments, L^2 is alkynyl. In some embodiments, R^2 is a C_{1-10}aliphatic wherein up to 2 methylene units of said C_{1-10}aliphatic are optionally replaced with -O- or -N(R'). In other embodiments, R^2 is H, a C_{1-6}aliphatic wherein 0-2 methylene units are optionally replaced with O, N(C_{1-3}alkyl), or NH; wherein J^2 is CN or V–R; wherein V is CO, CONH, or SO_2 and R is C_{1-4}alkyl. In other embodiments, J^2 is halo, C_{1-4}alkyl, -CO(C_{1-4}alkyl), -$CONH_2$, -CON(C_{1-4})alkyl, -SO_2(C_{1-4}alkyl), or CN. In some embodments, R^2, together with J^2, is H, CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH(CH_3)_2$, $CH_2CH{=}CH_2$, $CH_2C{\equiv}CH$, CH_2OH, CH_2CH_2OH, $CH_2CH(CH_3)OH$, $C(CH_3)_2OH$, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $CH_2N(CH_3)_2$, CH_2CN, CH_2CH_2CN, $CH_2C(O)C(CH_3)_3$, $CH_2C(O)OCH_3$, CH_2CONH_2, $CH_2C(O)N(CH_3)_2$, $CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CH_3$, $CH_2NHSO_2CH_3$, $CH_2NHCOCH_3$, or $CH_2NHCONH_2$.

[0013] In another embodiment, J^2 is a monocyclic ring. In some embodiments, J^2 is a 3-6 membered cycloalkyl ring; phenyl; a 5-6 membered aromatic ring containing 0-3 heteroatoms; or a 3-6 membered nonaromatic ring containing 0-2 heteroatoms. In other embodiments, J^2 is a 4-6 membered heterocyclyl having 1-2 heteratoms selected from O, NH, N(C_{1-3}alkyl), or S. In yet other embodiments, J^2 is cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, furanyl, or pyridyl. In some embodiments, R^2, together with J^2, is -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(C_{3-6}cycloalkyl); -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(3-6 membered heterocyclyl having 1-2 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S); -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-phenyl, or -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(5-6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S). In other embodiments, R^2, together with J^2, is -CH_2(cyclopropyl), -CH_2(cyclopentyl), -CH_2(cyclohexyl), -CH_2(phenyl), -$CH(CH_3)$-(phenyl), -CH_2(thiomorpholinyl), CH_2CH_2(piperidinyl), CH_2(tetrahydrofuranyl), CH_2(furanyl), CH_2(pyridinyl), CH_2CH_2pyrrolidinyl, or CH_2CH_2(phenyl), wherein said phenyl is optionally substituted with halo, methoxy, and said thiomorpholinyl is optionally substituted with =O.

[0014] In another embodiment, R^2 is a monocyclic ring. In some embodiments, R^2 is a 5-6 membered aromatic ring containing 0-3 heteroatoms or a 3-6 membered nonaromatic ring containing 0-2 heteroatoms. In other embodiments, R^2 is phenyl, pyridinyl, furanyl, 3-6 membered cycloalkyl ring, pyrrolidinyl, azetidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl,

thiomorpholinyl, or tetrahydrofuranyl. In yet other embodiments, R^2 is H, C_{1-6}aliphatic, or CN.

[0015] Another embodiment provides compounds wherein n is 1. In some embodiments, R^1 is phenyl. In other embodiments, J^1 is $-(V^2)_m-Q^3$. In some embodiments, m is 1. In other embodiments, V^2 is -O-, -NH-, or S. In some embodiments, Q^3 is phenyl or pyridinyl. In yet other embodiments, J^{Q3} is 4-methylpiperazinyl, halo, or C_{1-4}alkyl.

[0016] In some embodiments, J^1 is V-R. In some embodiments, J^2-is $-C{\equiv}CC(CH_3)_2OH$.

[0017] Another embodiments provides compounds wherein

n is 0;

R^1 is benzimidazolyl, isoxazolyl, or oxadiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, or triazolyl

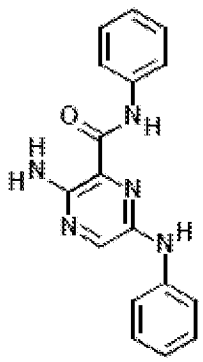
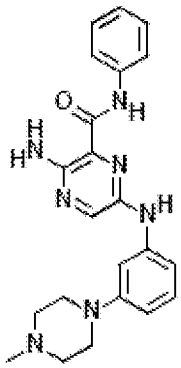
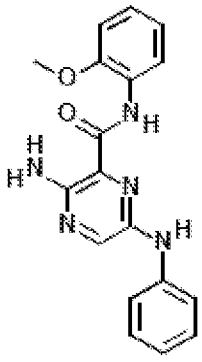
L_2 is -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, -CR'=C(R')-, $-C{\equiv}C-$, COO, CONR', NR'CO, or -CO-;

R^2 is H, a C_{1-6}aliphatic wherein 0-2 methylene units are optionally replaced with O, N(C_{1-3}alkyl) or NH, $-(C_{1-4}$alkyl)-(C_{3-6}cycloalkyl); $-(C_{1-4}$alkyl)-(3-6 membered heterocyclyl having 1-2 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S); $-(C_{1-4}$alkyl)-Phenyl, -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(5-6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S).

[0018] Another embodiment provides compounds wherein n is 1; R^1 is phenyl; L is -C(O)NH–; and J^1 is $-(V^2)_m-Q^3$. According to another embodiment, m is 1; V^2 is -O-, -NH-, or S; and Q^3 is phenyl or pyridinyl.

[0019] Another embodiment provides a compound from the following Table:

Table II: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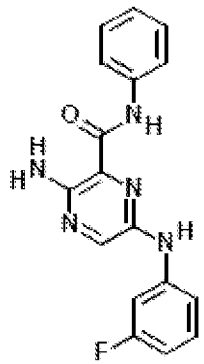	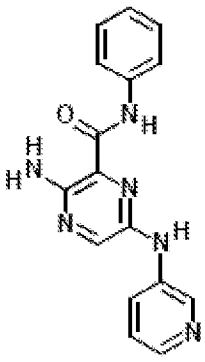	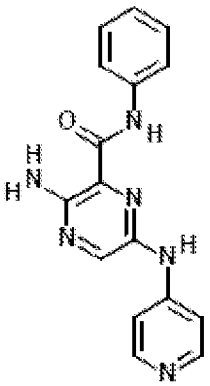
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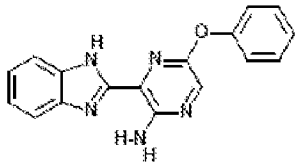	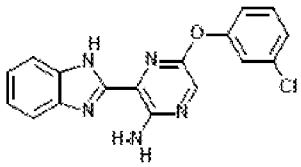	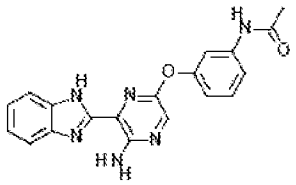
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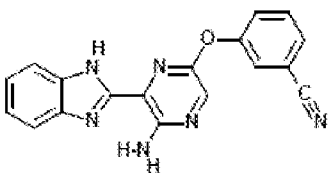	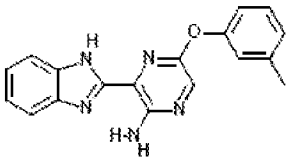	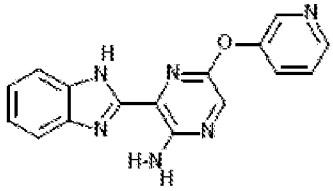
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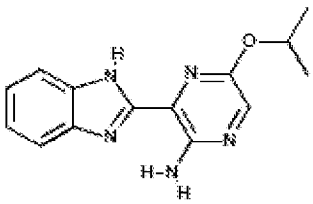	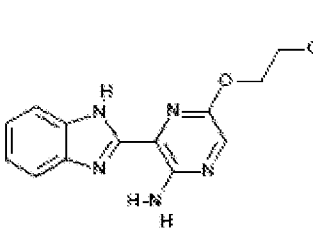	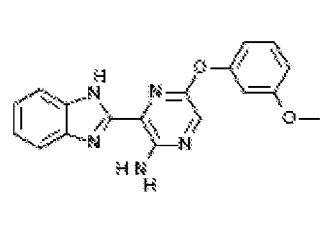
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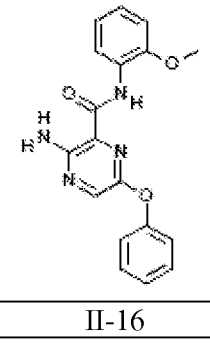	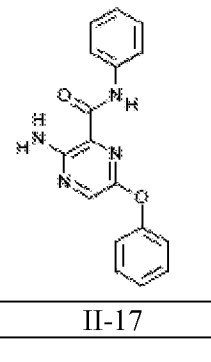	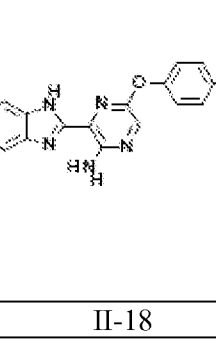
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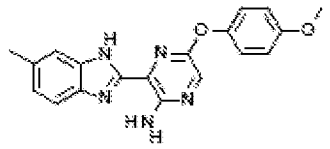	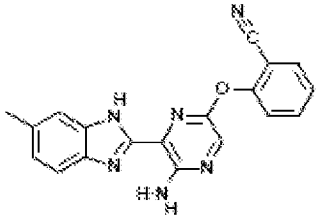	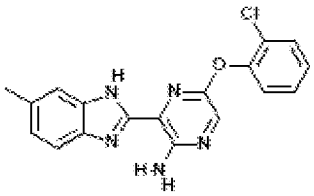
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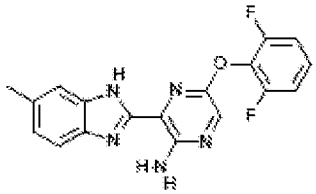	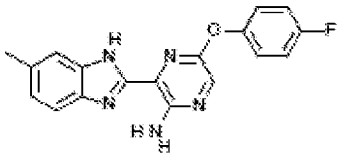	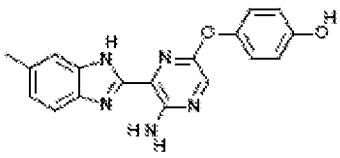
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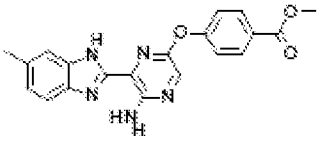	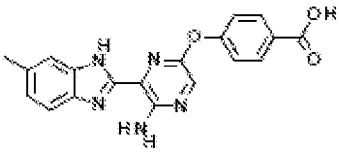	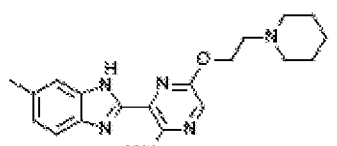
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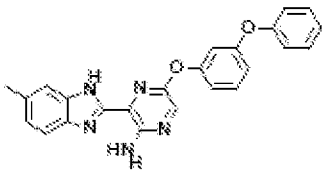	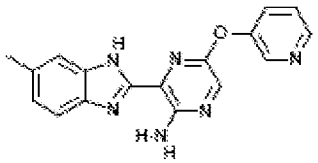	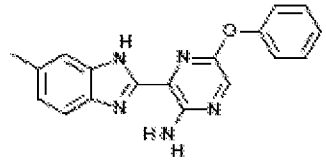
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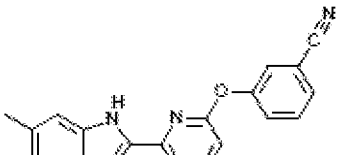	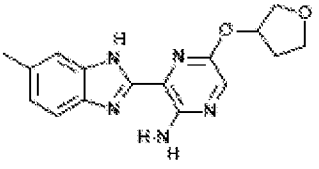	
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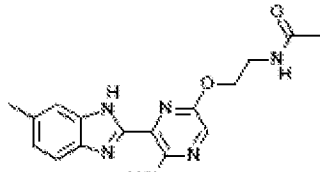	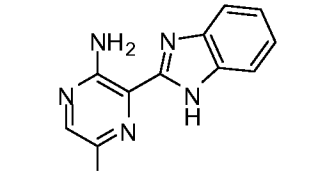	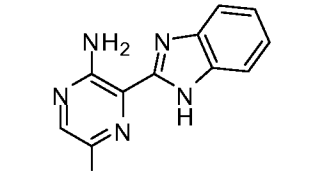
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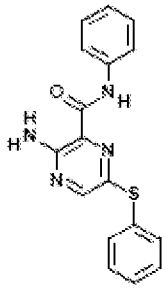	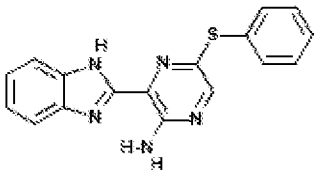	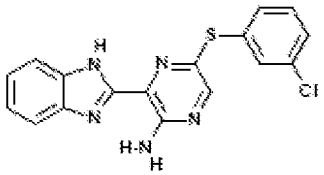
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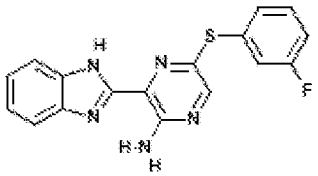	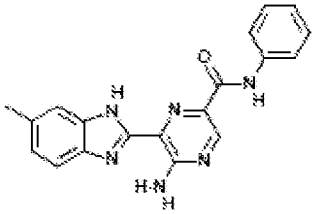	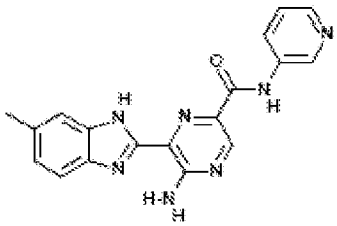
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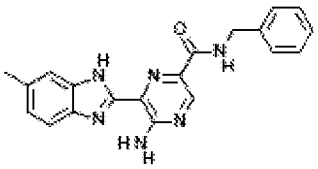	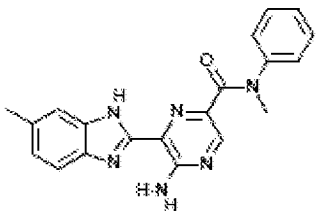	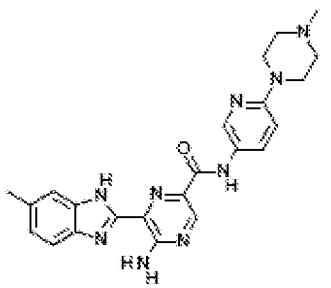
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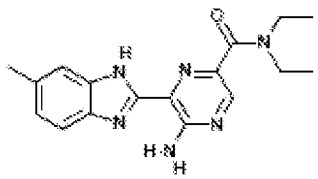	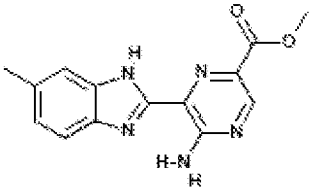	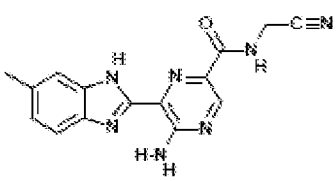
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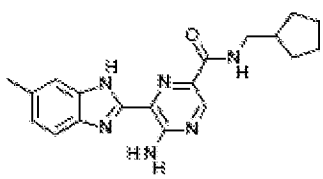	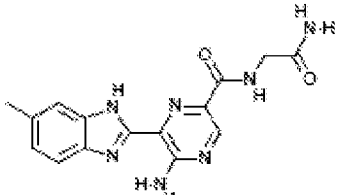	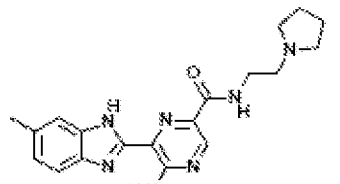
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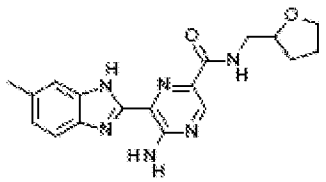	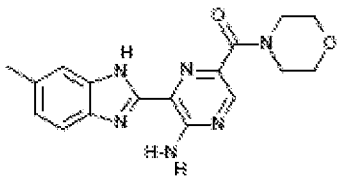	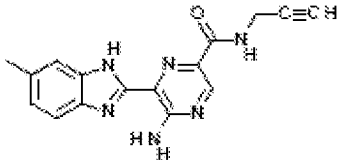
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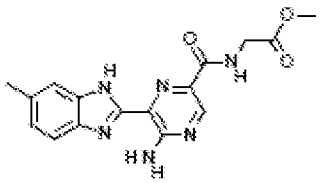	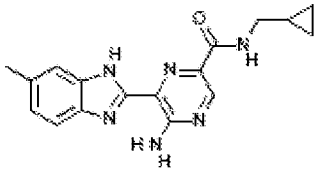	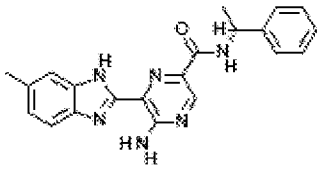
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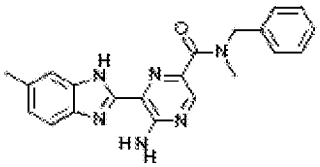	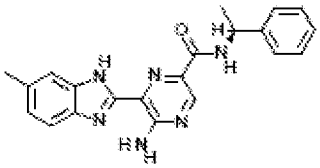	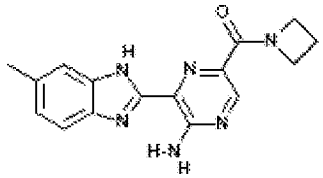
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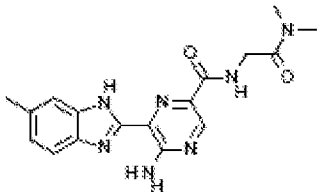	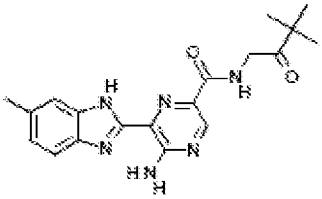	
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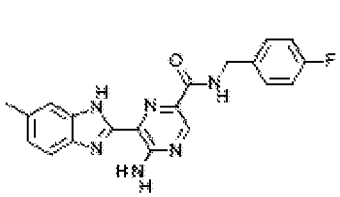	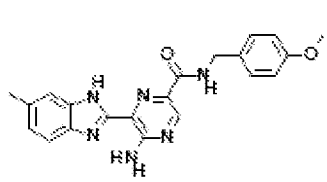	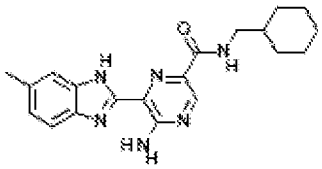
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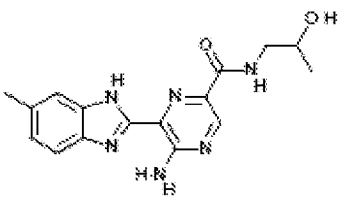	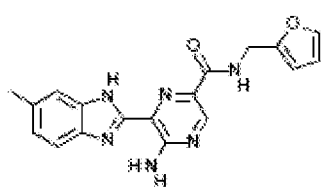	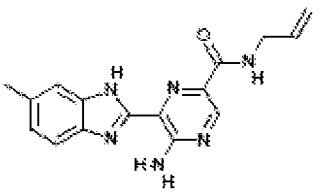
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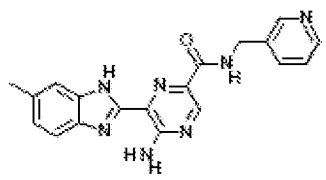	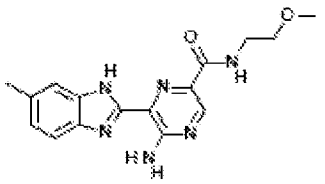	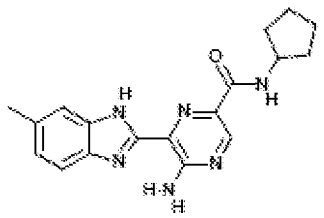
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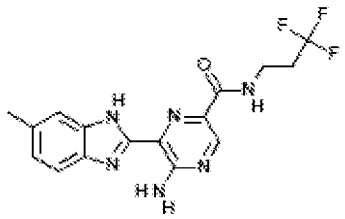	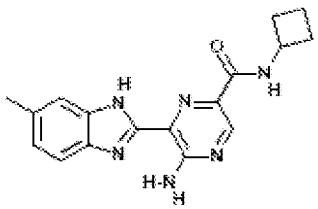	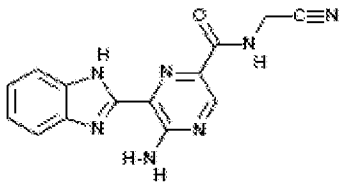
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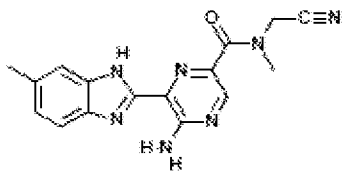	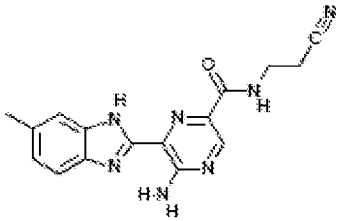	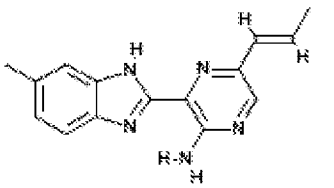
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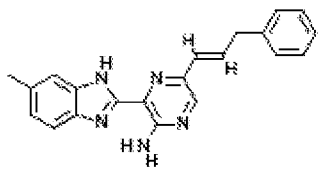	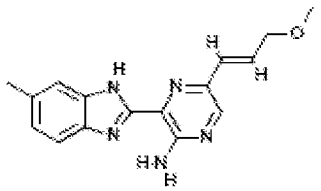	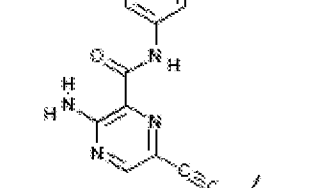
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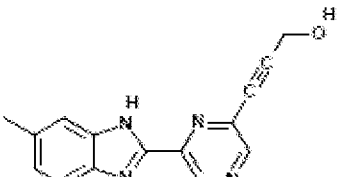	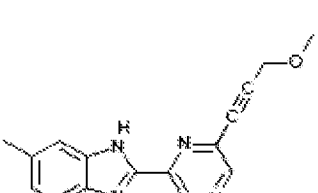	
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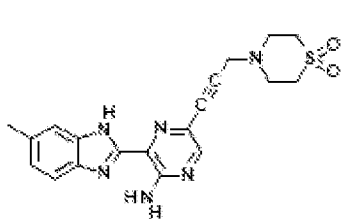	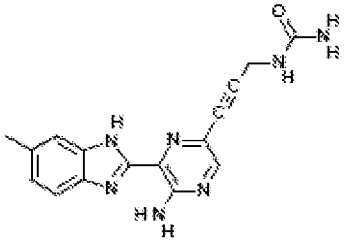	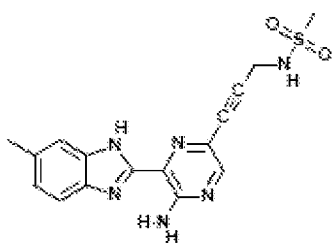
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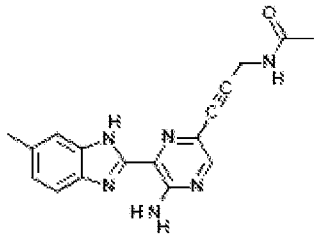	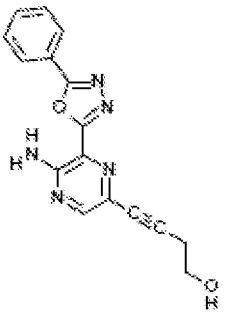	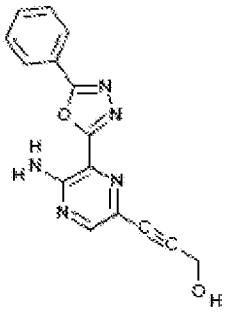
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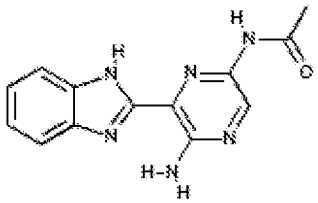
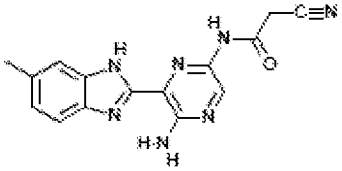
		
II-91	II-92	

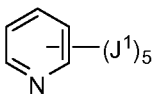
[0020] In some embodiments, the variables are as depicted in the compounds of the disclosure including compounds in the tables above.

[0021] Compounds of this invention include those described generally herein, and are further illustrated by the classes, subclasses, and species disclosed herein. As used herein, the following definitions shall apply unless otherwise indicated. For purposes of this invention, the chemical elements are identified in accordance with the Periodic Table of the Elements, CAS version, Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 75th Ed. Additionally, general principles of organic chemistry are described in "Organic Chemistry", Thomas Sorrell, University Science Books, Sausalito: 1999, and "March's Advanced Organic Chemistry", 5th Ed., Ed.: Smith, M.B. and March, J., John Wiley & Sons, New York: 2001, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0022] As described herein, a specified number range of atoms includes any integer therein. For example, a group having from 1-4 atoms could have 1, 2, 3, or 4 atoms.

[0023] As described herein, compounds of the invention may optionally be substituted with one or more substituents, such as are illustrated generally herein, or as exemplified by particular classes, subclasses, and species of the invention. It will be appreciated that the phrase "optionally substituted" is used interchangeably with the phrase "substituted or unsubstituted." In general, the term "substituted", whether preceded by the term "optionally" or not, refers to the replacement of hydrogen radicals in a given structure with the radical of a specified substituent. Unless otherwise indicated, an optionally substituted group may have a substituent at each substitutable position of the group, and when more than one position in any given structure may be substituted with more than one substituent selected from a specified group, the substituent may be either the same or different at every position. Combinations of substituents envisioned by this invention are preferably those that result in the formation of stable or chemically feasible compounds.

[0024] Unless otherwise indicated, a substituent connected by a bond drawn from the center of a ring means that the substituent can be bonded to any position in the ring. In example **i** below, for instance, J^1 can be bonded to any position on the pyridyl ring. For bicyclic rings, a bond drawn through both rings indicates that the substituent can be bonded from any position of the bicyclic ring. In example **ii** below, for instance, J^1 can be bonded to the 5-membered ring (on the nitrogen atom, for instance), and to the 6-membered ring.



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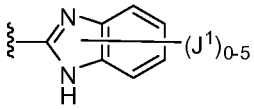


ii

[0025] The term "stable", as used herein, refers to compounds that are not substantially altered when subjected to conditions to allow for their production, detection, recovery, purification, and use for one or more of the purposes disclosed herein. In some embodiments, a stable compound or chemically feasible compound is one that is not substantially altered when kept at a temperature of 40°C or less, in the absence of moisture or other chemically reactive conditions, for at least a week.

[0026] The term "aliphatic" or "aliphatic group", as used herein, means a straight-chain (i.e., unbranched), branched, or cyclic, substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon chain that is completely saturated or that contains one or more units of unsaturation that has a single point of attachment to the rest of the molecule.

[0027] Unless otherwise specified, aliphatic groups contain 1-20 aliphatic carbon atoms. In some embodiments, aliphatic groups contain 1-10 aliphatic carbon atoms. In other

embodiments, aliphatic groups contain 1-8 aliphatic carbon atoms. In still other embodiments, aliphatic groups contain 1-6 aliphatic carbon atoms, and in yet other embodiments aliphatic groups contain 1-4 aliphatic carbon atoms. Aliphatic groups may be linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl groups. Specific examples include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, n-propyl, sec-butyl, vinyl, n-butenyl, ethynyl, and tert-butyl. Aliphatic groups may also be cyclic, or have a combination of linear or branched and cyclic groups. Examples of such types of aliphatic groups include, but are not limited to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, -CH_2-cyclopropyl, $CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)$-cyclohexyl.

[0028] The term "cycloaliphatic" (or "carbocycle" or "carbocyclyl") refers to a monocyclic C_3-C_8 hydrocarbon or bicyclic C_8-C_{12} hydrocarbon that is completely saturated or that contains one or more units of unsaturation, but which is not aromatic, that has a single point of attachment to the rest of the molecule wherein any individual ring in said bicyclic ring system has 3-7 members. Examples of cycloaliphatic groups include, but are not limited to, cycloalkyl and cycloalkenyl groups. Specific examples include, but are not limited to, cyclohexyl, cyclopropenyl, and cyclobutyl.

[0029] The term "heterocycle", "heterocyclyl", or "heterocyclic" as used herein means non-aromatic, monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic ring systems in which one or more ring members are an independently selected heteroatom. In some embodiments, the "heterocycle", "heterocyclyl", or "heterocyclic" group has three to fourteen ring members in which one or more ring members is a heteroatom independently selected from oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, or phosphorus, and each ring in the system contains 3 to 7 ring members.

[0030] Examples of heterocycles include, but are not limited to, 3-1H-benzimidazol-2-one, 3-(1-alkyl)-benzimidazol-2-one, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl, 3-tetrahydrofuranyl, 2-tetrahydrothiophenyl, 3-tetrahydrothiophenyl, 2-morpholino, 3-morpholino, 4-morpholino, 2-thiomorpholino, 3-thiomorpholino, 4-thiomorpholino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 2-pyrrolidinyl, 3-pyrrolidinyl, 1-tetrahydropiperazinyl, 2-tetrahydropiperazinyl, 3-tetrahydropiperazinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 2-piperidinyl, 3-piperidinyl, 1-pyrazolinyl, 3-pyrazolinyl, 4-pyrazolinyl, 5-pyrazolinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 2-piperidinyl, 3-piperidinyl, 4-piperidinyl, 2-thiazolidinyl, 3-thiazolidinyl, 4-thiazolidinyl, 1-imidazolidinyl, 2-imidazolidinyl, 4-imidazolidinyl, 5-imidazolidinyl, indolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, benzothiolane, benzodithiane, and 1,3-dihydro-imidazol-2-one.

[0031] Cyclic groups, (e.g. cycloaliphatic and heterocycles), can be linearly fused, bridged, or spirocyclic.

[0032] The term "heteroatom" means one or more of oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, or silicon (including, any oxidized form of nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, or silicon; the quaternized form of any basic nitrogen or; a substitutable nitrogen of a heterocyclic ring, for example N (as in 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrrolyl), NH (as in pyrrolidinyl) or NR^+ (as in N-substituted pyrrolidinyl)).

[0033] The term "unsaturated", as used herein, means that a moiety has one or more units of unsaturation. As would be known by one of skill in the art, unsaturated groups can be partially unsaturated or fully unsaturated. Examples of partially unsaturated groups include, but are not limited to, butene, cyclohexene, and tetrahydropyridine. Fully unsaturated groups can be aromatic, anti-aromatic, or non-aromatic. Examples of fully unsaturated groups include, but are not limited to, phenyl, cyclooctatetraene, pyridyl, thienyl, and 1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one.

[0034] The term "alkoxy", or "thioalkyl", as used herein, refers to an alkyl group, as previously defined, attached through an oxygen ("alkoxy") or sulfur ("thioalkyl") atom.

[0035] The terms "haloalkyl", "haloalkenyl", "haloaliphatic", and "haloalkoxy" mean alkyl, alkenyl or alkoxy, as the case may be, substituted with one or more halogen atoms. This term includes perfluorinated alkyl groups, such as $-CF_3$ and $-CF_2CF_3$.

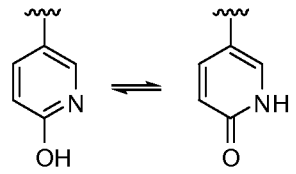
[0036] The terms "halogen", "halo", and "hal" mean F, Cl, Br, or I.

[0037] The term "aryl" used alone or as part of a larger moiety as in "aralkyl", "aralkoxy", or "aryloxyalkyl", refers to monocyclic, bicyclic, and tricyclic ring systems having a total of five to fourteen ring members, wherein at least one ring in the system is aromatic and wherein each ring in the system contains 3 to 7 ring members. The term "aryl" may be used interchangeably with the term "aryl ring".

[0038] The term "heteroaryl", used alone or as part of a larger moiety as in "heteroaralkyl" or "heteroarylalkoxy", refers to monocyclic, bicyclic, and tricyclic ring systems having a total of five to fourteen ring members, wherein at least one ring in the system is aromatic, at least one ring in the system contains one or more heteroatoms, and wherein each ring in the system contains 3 to 7 ring members. The term "heteroaryl" may be used interchangeably with the term "heteroaryl ring" or the term "heteroaromatic". Examples of heteroaryl rings include, but are not limited to, 2-furanyl, 3-furanyl, N-imidazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 5-imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, N-pyrrolyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl (e.g., 3-pyridazinyl), 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, tetrazolyl (e.g., 5-tetrazolyl), triazolyl (e.g.,

2-triazolyl and 5-triazolyl), 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, benzofuryl, benzothiophenyl, indolyl (e.g., 2-indolyl), pyrazolyl (e.g., 2-pyrazolyl), isothiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, purinyl, pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, quinolinyl (e.g., 2-quinolinyl, 3-quinolinyl, 4-quinolinyl), and isoquinolinyl (e.g., 1-isoquinolinyl, 3-isoquinolinyl, or 4-isoquinolinyl).

[0039] It shall be understood that the term "heteroaryl" includes certain types of heteroaryl rings that exist in equilibrium between two different forms. More specifically, for example, species such hydropyridine and pyridinone (and likewise hydroxypyrimidine and pyrimidinone) are meant to be encompassed within the definition of "heteroaryl."



[0040] The term "protecting group" and "protective group" as used herein, are interchangeable and refer to an agent used to temporarily block one or more desired functional groups in a compound with multiple reactive sites. In certain embodiments, a protecting group has one or more, or preferably all, of the following characteristics: a) is added selectively to a functional group in good yield to give a protected substrate that is b) stable to reactions occurring at one or more of the other reactive sites; and c) is selectively removable in good yield by reagents that do not attack the regenerated, deprotected functional group. As would be understood by one skilled in the art, in some cases, the reagents do not attack other reactive groups in the compound. In other cases, the reagents may also react with other reactive groups in the compound. Examples of protecting groups are detailed in Greene, T.W., Wuts, P. G in "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York: 1999 (and other editions of the book), the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. The term "nitrogen protecting group", as used herein, refers to an agent used to temporarily block one or more desired nitrogen reactive sites in a multifunctional compound. Preferred nitrogen protecting groups also possess the characteristics exemplified for a protecting group above, and certain exemplary nitrogen protecting groups are also detailed in Chapter 7 in Greene, T.W., Wuts, P. G in "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York: 1999, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0041] In some embodiments, a methylene unit of an alkyl or aliphatic chain is optionally replaced with another atom or group. Examples of such atoms or groups include, but are not

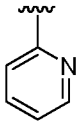
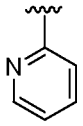
limited to, nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, -C(O)-, -C(=N-CN)-, -C(=NR)-, -C(=NOR)-, -SO-, and $-SO_2-$. These atoms or groups can be combined to form larger groups. Examples of such larger groups include, but are not limited to, -OC(O)-, -C(O)CO-, $-CO_2-$, -C(O)NR-, -C(=N-CN), -NRCO-, -NRC(O)O-, $-SO_2NR-$, $-NRSO_2-$, -NRC(O)NR-, -OC(O)NR-, and $-NRSO_2NR-$, wherein R is, for example, H or C_{1-6}aliphatic. It should be understood that these groups can be bonded to the methylene units of the aliphatic chain via single, double, or triple bonds. An example of an optional replacement (nitrogen atom in this case) that is bonded to the aliphatic chain via a double bond would be $–CH_2CH=N-CH_3$. In some cases, especially on the terminal end, an optional replacement can be bonded to the aliphatic group via a triple bond. One example of this would be $CH_2CH_2CH_2C\equiv N$. It should be understood that in this situation, the terminal nitrogen is not bonded to another atom.

[0042] It should also be understood that, the term "methylene unit" can also refer to branched or substituted methylene units. For example, in an isopropyl moiety $[-CH(CH_3)_2]$, a nitrogen atom (e.g. NR) replacing the first recited "methylene unit" would result in dimethylamine $[-N(CH_3)_2]$. In instances such as these, one of skill in the art would understand that the nitrogen atom will not have any additional atoms bonded to it, and the "R" from "NR" would be absent in this case.

[0043] Unless otherwise indicated, the optional replacements form a chemically stable compound. Optional replacements can occur both within the chain and/or at either end of the chain; i.e. both at the point of attachment and/or also at the terminal end. Two optional replacements can also be adjacent to each other within a chain so long as it results in a chemically stable compound. For example, a C_3 aliphatic can be optionally replaced by 2 nitrogen atoms to form $–C–N\equiv N$. The optional replacements can also completely replace all of the carbon atoms in a chain. For example, a C_3 aliphatic can be optionally replaced by -NR-, -C(O)-, and -NR- to form -NRC(O)NR- (a urea).

[0044] Unless otherwise indicated, if the replacement occurs at the terminal end, the replacement atom is bound to a hydrogen atom on the terminal end. For example, if a methylene unit of $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$ were optionally replaced with -O-, the resulting compound could be $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, or $-CH_2CH_2OH$. It should be understood that if the terminal atom does not contain any free valence electrons, then a hydrogen atom is not required at the terminal end (e.g., $-CH_2CH_2CH=O$ or $-CH_2CH_2C\equiv N$).

[0045] Unless otherwise indicated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include all isomeric (e.g., enantiomeric, diastereomeric, geometric, conformational, and rotational) forms of the structure. For example, the R and S configurations for each asymmetric center,

(Z) and (E) double bond isomers, and (Z) and (E) conformational isomers are included in this invention. As would be understood to one skilled in the art, a substituent can freely rotate around any rotatable bonds. For example, a substituent drawn as  also represents  .

[0046] Therefore, single stereochemical isomers as well as enantiomeric, diastereomeric, geometric, conformational, and rotational mixtures of the present compounds are within the scope of the invention.

[0047] Unless otherwise indicated, all tautomeric forms of the compounds of the invention are within the scope of the invention.

[0048] Additionally, unless otherwise indicated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include compounds that differ only in the presence of one or more isotopically enriched atoms. For example, compounds having the present structures except for the replacement of hydrogen by deuterium or tritium, or the replacement of a carbon by a ^{13}C- or ^{14}C-enriched carbon are within the scope of this invention. Such compounds are useful, for example, as analytical tools or probes in biological assays.

Pharmaceutically Acceptable Salts

[0049] The compounds of this invention can exist in free form for treatment, or where appropriate, as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

[0050] A "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" means any non-toxic salt of a compound of this invention that, upon administration to a recipient, is capable of providing, either directly or indirectly, a compound of this invention or an inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof. As used herein, the term "inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof" means that a metabolite or residue thereof is also an inhibitor of the ATR protein kinase.

[0051] Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known in the art. For example, S. M. Berge *et al.,* describe pharmaceutically acceptable salts in detail in *J. Pharmaceutical Sciences*, **1977**, *66*, 1-19, incorporated herein by reference. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include those derived from suitable inorganic and organic acids and bases. These salts can be prepared *in situ* during the final isolation and purification of the compounds. Acid addition salts can be prepared by 1) reacting the purified compound

in its free-based form with a suitable organic or inorganic acid and 2) isolating the salt thus formed.

[0052] Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable, nontoxic acid addition salts are salts of an amino group formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid and perchloric acid or with organic acids such as acetic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid or malonic acid or by using other methods used in the art such as ion exchange. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts include adipate, alginate, ascorbate, aspartate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bisulfate, borate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, formate, fumarate, glucoheptonate, glycerophosphate, glycolate, gluconate, glycolate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethanesulfonate, lactobionate, lactate, laurate, lauryl sulfate, malate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oleate, oxalate, palmitate, palmoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, salicylate, stearate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, thiocyanate, p-toluenesulfonate, undecanoate, valerate salts, and the like.

[0053] Base addition salts can be prepared by 1) reacting the purified compound in its acid form with a suitable organic or inorganic base and 2) isolating the salt thus formed. Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal (e.g., sodium, lithium, and potassium), alkaline earth metal (e.g., magnesium and calcium), ammonium and $N^+(C_{1-4}alkyl)_4$ salts. This invention also envisions the quaternization of any basic nitrogen-containing groups of the compounds disclosed herein. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products may be obtained by such quaternization.

[0054] Further pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, when appropriate, nontoxic ammonium, quaternary ammonium, and amine cations formed using counterions such as halide, hydroxide, carboxylate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, loweralkyl sulfonate and aryl sulfonate. Other acids and bases, while not in themselves pharmaceutically acceptable, may be employed in the preparation of salts useful as intermediates in obtaining the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts.

Abbreviations

[0055] The following abbreviations are used:

DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
^{1}HNMR	proton nuclear magnetic resonance

HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
LCMS	liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry
TLC	thin layer chromatography
Rt	retention time

Compound Uses

[0056] One aspect of this invention provides compounds that are inhibitors of ATR kinase, and thus are useful for treating or lessening the severity of a disease, condition, or disorder where ATR is implicated in the disease, condition, or disorder.

[0057] Another aspect of this invention provides compounds that are useful for the treatment of diseases, disorders, and conditions characterized by excessive or abnormal cell proliferation. Such diseases include, a proliferative or hyperproliferative disease. Examples of proliferative and hyperproliferative diseases include, without limitation, cancer and myeloproliferative disorders.

[0058] In some embodiments, said compounds are selected from the group consisting of a compound of formula II. Te term "cancer" includes, but is not limited to the following cancers. Oral: buccal cavity, lip, tongue, mouth, pharynx; Cardiac: sarcoma (angiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, liposarcoma), myxoma, rhabdomyoma, fibroma, lipoma and teratoma; Lung: bronchogenic carcinoma (squamous cell or epidermoid, undifferentiated small cell, undifferentiated large cell, adenocarcinoma), alveolar (bronchiolar) carcinoma, bronchial adenoma, sarcoma, lymphoma, chondromatous hamartoma, mesothelioma; Gastrointestinal: esophagus (squamous cell carcinoma, larynx, adenocarcinoma, leiomyosarcoma, lymphoma), stomach (carcinoma, lymphoma, leiomyosarcoma), pancreas (ductal adenocarcinoma, insulinoma, glucagonoma, gastrinoma, carcinoid tumors, vipoma), small bowel or small intestines (adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, carcinoid tumors, Karposi's sarcoma, leiomyoma, hemangioma, lipoma, neurofibroma, fibroma), large bowel or large intestines (adenocarcinoma, tubular adenoma, villous adenoma, hamartoma, leiomyoma), colon, colon-rectum, colorectal; rectum, Genitourinary tract: kidney (adenocarcinoma, Wilm's tumor [nephroblastoma], lymphoma, leukemia), bladder and urethra (squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma), prostate (adenocarcinoma, sarcoma), testis (seminoma, teratoma, embryonal carcinoma, teratocarcinoma, choriocarcinoma, sarcoma, interstitial cell carcinoma, fibroma, fibroadenoma, adenomatoid tumors, lipoma); Liver: hepatoma (hepatocellular carcinoma), cholangiocarcinoma, hepatoblastoma, angiosarcoma, hepatocellular adenoma, hemangioma, biliary passages; Bone: osteogenic sarcoma (osteosarcoma), fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma,

chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, malignant lymphoma (reticulum cell sarcoma), multiple myeloma, malignant giant cell tumor chordoma, osteochronfroma (osteocartilaginous exostoses), benign chondroma, chondroblastoma, chondromyxofibroma, osteoid osteoma and giant cell tumors; Nervous system: skull (osteoma, hemangioma, granuloma, xanthoma, osteitis deformans), meninges (meningioma, meningiosarcoma, gliomatosis), brain (astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, glioma, ependymoma, germinoma [pinealoma], glioblastoma multiform, oligodendroglioma, schwannoma, retinoblastoma, congenital tumors), spinal cord neurofibroma, meningioma, glioma, sarcoma); Gynecological: uterus (endometrial carcinoma), cervix (cervical carcinoma, pre-tumor cervical dysplasia), ovaries (ovarian carcinoma [serous cystadenocarcinoma, mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, unclassified carcinoma], granulosa-thecal cell tumors, Sertoli-Leydig cell tumors, dysgerminoma, malignant teratoma), vulva (squamous cell carcinoma, intraepithelial carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, fibrosarcoma, melanoma), vagina (clear cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, botryoid sarcoma (embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma), fallopian tubes (carcinoma), breast; Hematologic: blood (myeloid leukemia [acute and chronic], acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, myeloproliferative diseases, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndrome), Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma [malignant lymphoma] hairy cell; lymphoid disorders; Skin: malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, Karposi's sarcoma, keratoacanthoma, moles dysplastic nevi, lipoma, angioma, dermatofibroma, keloids, psoriasis, Thyroid gland: papillary thyroid carcinoma, follicular thyroid carcinoma, undifferentiated thyroid cancer; medullary thyroid carcinoma, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2A, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2B, familial medullary thyroid cancer, pheochromocytoma, paraganglioma; and Adrenal glands: neuroblastoma.

[0059] Thus, the term "cancerous cell" as provided herein, includes a cell afflicted by any one of the above-identified conditions. In some embodiments, the cancer is selected from colorectal, thyroid, or breast cancer.

[0060] The term “myeloproliferative disorders”, includes disorders such as polycythemia vera, thrombocythemia, myeloid metaplasia with myelofibrosis, hypereosinophilic syndrome, juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia, systemic mast cell disease, and hematopoietic disorders, in particular, acute-myelogenous leukemia (AML), chronic-myelogenous leukemia (CML), acute-promyelocytic leukemia (APL), and acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL).

Pharmaceutically Acceptable Derivatives or Prodrugs

[0061] In addition to the compounds of this invention, pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives or prodrugs of the compounds of this invention may also be employed in compositions to treat or prevent the herein identified disorders.

[0062] The compounds of this invention can also exist as pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives.

[0063] A "pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" is an adduct or derivative which, upon administration to a patient in need, is capable of providing, directly or indirectly, a compound as otherwise described herein, or a metabolite or residue thereof. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives include, but are not limited to, esters and salts of such esters.

[0064] A "pharmaceutically acceptable derivative or prodrug" means any pharmaceutically acceptable ester, salt of an ester or other derivative or salt thereof of a compound, of this invention which, upon administration to a recipient, is capable of providing, either directly or indirectly, a compound of this invention or an inhibitorily active metabolite or residue thereof. Particularly favoured derivatives or prodrugs are those that increase the bioavailability of the compounds of this invention when such compounds are administered to a patient (e.g., by allowing an orally administered compound to be more readily absorbed into the blood) or which enhance delivery of the parent compound to a biological compartment (e.g., the brain or lymphatic system) relative to the parent species.

[0065] Pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of the compounds of this invention include, without limitation, esters, amino acid esters, phosphate esters, metal salts and sulfonate esters.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

[0066] The present invention also provides compounds and compositions that are useful as inhibitors of ATR kinase.

[0067] One aspect of this invention provides pharmaceutically acceptable compositions that comprise any of the compounds as described herein, and optionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle.

[0068] The pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant, or vehicle, as used herein, includes any and all solvents, diluents, or other liquid vehicle, dispersion or suspension aids, surface active agents, isotonic agents, thickening or emulsifying agents, preservatives, solid binders, lubricants and the like, as suited to the particular dosage form desired. Remington's

Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sixteenth Edition, E. W. Martin (Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1980) discloses various carriers used in formulating pharmaceutically acceptable compositions and known techniques for the preparation thereof. Except insofar as any conventional carrier medium is incompatible with the compounds of the invention, such as by producing any undesirable biological effect or otherwise interacting in a deleterious manner with any other component(s) of the pharmaceutically acceptable composition, its use is contemplated to be within the scope of this invention.

[0069] Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, or potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, wool fat, sugars such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil; safflower oil; sesame oil; olive oil; corn oil and soybean oil; glycols; such a propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol; esters such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol, and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other non-toxic compatible lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator.

Combination Therapies

[0070] Another aspect of this invention is directed towards a method of treating cancer in a subject in need thereof, comprising administration of a compound of this invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an additional therapeutic agent. In some embodiments, said method comprises the sequential or co-administration of the compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the additional therapeutic agent.

[0071] In some embodiments, said additional therapeutic agent is an anti-cancer agent. In other embodiments, said additional therapeutic agent is a DNA-damaging agent. In yet other embodiments, said additional therapeutic agent is selected from radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or other agents typically used in combination with radiation therapy or chemotherapy, such as radiosensitizers and chemosensitizers.

[0072] As would be known by one of skill in the art, radiosensitizers are agents that can be used in combination with radiation therapy. Radiosensitizers work in various different ways, including, but not limited to, making cancer cells more sensitive to radiation therapy, working in synergy with radiation therapy to provide an improved synergistic effect, acting additively with radiation therapy, or protecting surrounding healthy cells from damage caused by radiation therapy. Likewise chemosensitizers are agents that can be used in combination with chemotherapy. Similarly, chemosensitizers work in various different ways, including, but not limited to, making cancer cells more sensitive to chemotherapy, working in synergy with chemotherapy to provide an improved synergistic effect, acting additively to chemotherapy, or protecting surrounding healthy cells from damage caused by chemotherapy.

[0073] Examples of DNA-damaging agents that may be used in combination with compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to Platinating agents, such as Carboplatin, Nedaplatin, Satraplatin and other derivatives; Topo I inhibitors, such as Topotecan, irinotecan/SN38, rubitecan and other derivatives; Antimetabolites, such as Folic family (Methotrexate, Pemetrexed and relatives); Purine antagonists and Pyrimidine antagonists (Thioguanine, Fludarabine, Cladribine, Cytarabine, Gemcitabine, 6-Mercaptopurine, 5-Fluorouracil (5FU) and relatives); Alkylating agents, such as Nitrogen mustards (Cyclophosphamide, Melphalan, Chlorambucil, mechlorethamine, Ifosfamide and relatives); nitrosoureas (eg Carmustine); Triazenes (Dacarbazine, temozolomide); Alkyl sulphonates (eg Busulfan); Procarbazine and Aziridines; Antibiotics, such as Hydroxyurea, Anthracyclines (doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin and other derivatives); Anthracenediones (Mitoxantrone and relatives); Streptomyces family (Bleomycin, Mitomycin C, actinomycin); and Ultraviolet light.

[0074] Other therapies or anticancer agents that may be used in combination with the inventive agents of the present invention include surgery, radiotherapy (in but a few examples, gamma-radiation, neutron beam radiotherapy, electron beam radiotherapy, proton therapy, brachytherapy, and systemic radioactive isotopes, to name a few), endocrine therapy, biologic response modifiers (interferons, interleukins, and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) to name a few), hyperthermia and cryotherapy, agents to attenuate any adverse effects (e.g.,

antiemetics), and other approved chemotherapeutic drugs, including, but not limited to, the DNA damaging agents listed herein, spindle poisons (Vinblastine, Vincristine, Vinorelbine, Paclitaxel), podophyllotoxins (Etoposide, Irinotecan, Topotecan), nitrosoureas (Carmustine, Lomustine), inorganic ions (Cisplatin, Carboplatin), enzymes (Asparaginase), and hormones (Tamoxifen, Leuprolide, Flutamide, and Megestrol), Gleevec™, adriamycin, dexamethasone, and cyclophosphamide.

[0075] A compound of the instant invention may also be useful for treating cancer in combination with any of the following therapeutic agents: abarelix (Plenaxis depot®); aldesleukin (Prokine®); Aldesleukin (Proleukin®); Alemtuzumabb (Campath®); alitretinoin (Panretin®); allopurinol (Zyloprim®); altretamine (Hexalen®); amifostine (Ethyol®); anastrozole (Arimidex®); arsenic trioxide (Trisenox®); asparaginase (Elspar®); azacitidine (Vidaza®); bevacuzimab (Avastin®); bexarotene capsules (Targretin®); bexarotene gel (Targretin®); bleomycin (Blenoxane®); bortezomib (Velcade®); busulfan intravenous (Busulfex®); busulfan oral (Myleran®); calusterone (Methosarb®); capecitabine (Xeloda®); carboplatin (Paraplatin®); carmustine (BCNU®, BiCNU®); carmustine (Gliadel®); carmustine with Polifeprosan 20 Implant (Gliadel Wafer®); celecoxib (Celebrex®); cetuximab (Erbitux®); chlorambucil (Leukeran®); cisplatin (Platinol®); cladribine (Leustatin®, 2-CdA®); clofarabine (Clolar®); cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan®, Neosar®); cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan Injection®); cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan Tablet®); cytarabine (Cytosar-U®); cytarabine liposomal (DepoCyt®); dacarbazine (DTIC-Dome®); dactinomycin, actinomycin D (Cosmegen®); Darbepoetin alfa (Aranesp®); daunorubicin liposomal (DanuoXome®); daunorubicin, daunomycin (Daunorubicin®); daunorubicin, daunomycin (Cerubidine®); Denileukin diftitox (Ontak®); dexrazoxane (Zinecard®); docetaxel (Taxotere®); doxorubicin (Adriamycin PFS®); doxorubicin (Adriamycin®, Rubex®); doxorubicin (Adriamycin PFS Injection®); doxorubicin liposomal (Doxil®); dromostanolone propionate (dromostanolone®); dromostanolone propionate (masterone injection®); Elliott's B Solution (Elliott's B Solution®); epirubicin (Ellence®); Epoetin alfa (epogen®); erlotinib (Tarceva®); estramustine (Emcyt®); etoposide phosphate (Etopophos®); etoposide, VP-16 (Vepesid®); exemestane (Aromasin®); Filgrastim (Neupogen®); floxuridine (intraarterial) (FUDR®); fludarabine (Fludara®); fluorouracil, 5-FU (Adrucil®); fulvestrant (Faslodex®); gefitinib (Iressa®); gemcitabine (Gemzar®);

gemtuzumab ozogamicin (Mylotarg®); goserelin acetate (Zoladex Implant®); goserelin acetate (Zoladex®); histrelin acetate (Histrelin implant®); hydroxyurea (Hydrea®); Ibritumomab Tiuxetan (Zevalin®); idarubicin (Idamycin®); ifosfamide (IFEX®); imatinib mesylate (Gleevec®); interferon alfa 2a (Roferon A®); Interferon alfa-2b (Intron A®); irinotecan (Camptosar®); lenalidomide (Revlimid®); letrozole (Femara®); leucovorin (Wellcovorin®, Leucovorin®); Leuprolide Acetate (Eligard®); levamisole (Ergamisol®); lomustine, CCNU (CeeBU®); meclorethamine, nitrogen mustard (Mustargen®); megestrol acetate (Megace®); melphalan, L-PAM (Alkeran®); mercaptopurine, 6-MP (Purinethol®); mesna (Mesnex®); mesna (Mesnex tabs®); methotrexate (Methotrexate®); methoxsalen (Uvadex®); mitomycin C (Mutamycin®); mitotane (Lysodren®); mitoxantrone (Novantrone®); nandrolone phenpropionate (Durabolin-50®); nelarabine (Arranon®); Nofetumomab (Verluma®); Oprelvekin (Neumega®); oxaliplatin (Eloxatin®); paclitaxel (Paxene®); paclitaxel (Taxol®); paclitaxel protein-bound particles (Abraxane®); palifermin (Kepivance®); pamidronate (Aredia®); pegademase (Adagen (Pegademase Bovine)®); pegaspargase (Oncaspar®); Pegfilgrastim (Neulasta®); pemetrexed disodium (Alimta®); pentostatin (Nipent®); pipobroman (Vercyte®); plicamycin, mithramycin (Mithracin®); porfimer sodium (Photofrin®); procarbazine (Matulane®); quinacrine (Atabrine®); Rasburicase (Elitek®); Rituximab (Rituxan®); sargramostim (Leukine®); Sargramostim (Prokine®); sorafenib (Nexavar®); streptozocin (Zanosar®); sunitinib maleate (Sutent®); talc (Sclerosol®); tamoxifen (Nolvadex®); temozolomide (Temodar®); teniposide, VM-26 (Vumon®); testolactone (Teslac®); thioguanine, 6-TG (Thioguanine®); thiotepa (Thioplex®); topotecan (Hycamtin®); toremifene (Fareston®); Tositumomab (Bexxar®); Tositumomab/I-131 tositumomab (Bexxar®); Trastuzumab (Herceptin®); tretinoin, ATRA (Vesanoid®); Uracil Mustard (Uracil Mustard Capsules®); valrubicin (Valstar®); vinblastine (Velban®); vincristine (Oncovin®); vinorelbine (Navelbine®); zoledronate (Zometa®) and vorinostat (Zolinza®).

[0076] For a comprehensive discussion of updated cancer therapies see, http://www.nci.nih.gov/, a list of the FDA approved oncology drugs at http://www.fda.gov/cder/cancer/druglistframe.htm, and The Merck Manual, Seventeenth Ed. 1999, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Compositions for Administration into a Subject

[0077] The ATR kinase inhibitors or pharmaceutical salts thereof may be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions for administration to animals or humans. These pharmaceutical compositions, which comprise an amount of the ATR inhibitor effective to treat or prevent the diseases or conditions described herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, are another embodiment of the present invention.

[0078] The exact amount of compound required for treatment will vary from subject to subject, depending on the species, age, and general condition of the subject, the severity of the infection, the particular agent, its mode of administration, and the like. The compounds of the invention are preferably formulated in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. The expression "dosage unit form" as used herein refers to a physically discrete unit of agent appropriate for the patient to be treated. It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compounds and compositions of the present invention will be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgment. The specific effective dose level for any particular patient or organism will depend upon a variety of factors including the disorder being treated and the severity of the disorder; the activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed, and like factors well known in the medical arts. The term “patient”, as used herein, means an animal, preferably a mammal, and most preferably a human.

[0079] In some embodiments, these compositions optionally further comprise one or more additional therapeutic agents. For example, chemotherapeutic agents or other anti-proliferative agents may be combined with the compounds of this invention to treat proliferative diseases and cancer. Examples of known agents with which these compositions can be combined are listed above under the “Combination Therapies” section and also throughout the specification. Some embodiments provide a simultaneous, separate or sequential use of a combined preparation.

Modes of Administration and Dosage Forms

[0080] The pharmaceutically acceptable compositions of this invention can be administered to humans and other animals orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, or drops), bucally, as an

oral or nasal spray, or the like, depending on the severity of the infection being treated. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the invention may be administered orally or parenterally at dosage levels of about 0.01 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg and preferably from about 1 mg/kg to about 25 mg/kg, of subject body weight per day, one or more times a day, to obtain the desired therapeutic effect.

[0081] Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, the oral compositions can also include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

[0082] Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution, suspension or emulsion in a nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, U.S.P. and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid are used in the preparation of injectables.

[0083] The injectable formulations can be sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium prior to use.

[0084] In order to prolong the effect of a compound of the present invention, it is often desirable to slow the absorption of the compound from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This may be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the compound then

depends upon its rate of dissolution that, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered compound form is accomplished by dissolving or suspending the compound in an oil vehicle. Injectable depot forms are made by forming microencapsule matrices of the compound in biodegradable polymers such as polylactide-polyglycolide. Depending upon the ratio of compound to polymer and the nature of the particular polymer employed, the rate of compound release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include poly(orthoesters) and poly(anhydrides). Depot injectable formulations are also prepared by entrapping the compound in liposomes or microemulsions that are compatible with body tissues.

[0085] Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of this invention with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol or a suppository wax which are solid at ambient temperature but liquid at body temperature and therefore melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active compound.

[0086] Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is mixed with at least one inert, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or a) fillers or extenders such as starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid, b) binders such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidinone, sucrose, and acacia, c) humectants such as glycerol, d) disintegrating agents such as agar--agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and sodium carbonate, e) solution retarding agents such as paraffin, f) absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds, g) wetting agents such as, for example, cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate, h) absorbents such as kaolin and bentonite clay, and i) lubricants such as talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

[0087] Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally,

in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions that can be used include polymeric substances and waxes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polethylene glycols and the like.

[0088] The active compounds can also be in microencapsulated form with one or more excipients as noted above. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings, release controlling coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. In such solid dosage forms the active compound may be admixed with at least one inert diluent such as sucrose, lactose or starch. Such dosage forms may also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than inert diluents, e.g., tableting lubricants and other tableting aids such a magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions that can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.

[0089] Dosage forms for topical or transdermal administration of a compound of this invention include ointments, pastes, creams, lotions, gels, powders, solutions, sprays, inhalants or patches. The active component is admixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives or buffers as may be required. Ophthalmic formulation, eardrops, and eye drops are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention. Additionally, the present invention contemplates the use of transdermal patches, which have the added advantage of providing controlled delivery of a compound to the body. Such dosage forms can be made by dissolving or dispensing the compound in the proper medium. Absorption enhancers can also be used to increase the flux of the compound across the skin. The rate can be controlled by either providing a rate controlling membrane or by dispersing the compound in a polymer matrix or gel.

[0090] The compositions of the present invention may be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir. The term "parenteral" as used herein includes, but is not limited to, subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-articular, intra-synovial, intrasternal, intrathecal, intrahepatic, intralesional and intracranial injection or infusion techniques. Preferably, the compositions are administered orally, intraperitoneally or intravenously.

[0091] Sterile injectable forms of the compositions of this invention may be aqueous or oleaginous suspension. These suspensions may be formulated according to techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose, any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or di-glycerides. Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and its glyceride derivatives are useful in the preparation of injectables, as are natural pharmaceutically-acceptable oils, such as olive oil or castor oil, especially in their polyoxyethylated versions. These oil solutions or suspensions may also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or dispersant, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or similar dispersing agents which are commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceutically acceptable dosage forms including emulsions and suspensions. Other commonly used surfactants, such as Tweens, Spans and other emulsifying agents or bioavailability enhancers which are commonly used in the manufacture of pharmaceutically acceptable solid, liquid, or other dosage forms may also be used for the purposes of formulation.

[0092] The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be orally administered in any orally acceptable dosage form including, but not limited to, capsules, tablets, aqueous suspensions or solutions. In the case of tablets for oral use, carriers commonly used include, but are not limited to, lactose and corn starch. Lubricating agents, such as magnesium stearate, are also typically added. For oral administration in a capsule form, useful diluents include lactose and dried cornstarch. When aqueous suspensions are required for oral use, the active ingredient is combined with emulsifying and suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening, flavoring or coloring agents may also be added.

[0093] Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration. These can be prepared by mixing the agent with a suitable non-irritating excipient that is solid at room temperature but liquid at rectal temperature and therefore will melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials include, but are not limited to, cocoa butter, beeswax and polyethylene glycols.

[0094] The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered topically, especially when the target of treatment includes areas or organs readily accessible

by topical application, including diseases of the eye, the skin, or the lower intestinal tract. Suitable topical formulations are readily prepared for each of these areas or organs.

[0095] Topical application for the lower intestinal tract can be effected in a rectal suppository formulation (see above) or in a suitable enema formulation. Topically-transdermal patches may also be used.

[0096] For topical applications, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in a suitable ointment containing the active component suspended or dissolved in one or more carriers. Carriers for topical administration of the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated in a suitable lotion or cream containing the active components suspended or dissolved in one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Suitable carriers include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

[0097] For ophthalmic use, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated as micronized suspensions in isotonic, pH adjusted sterile saline, or, preferably, as solutions in isotonic, pH adjusted sterile saline, either with or without a preservative such as benzylalkonium chloride. Alternatively, for ophthalmic uses, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in an ointment such as petrolatum.

[0098] The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered by nasal aerosol or inhalation. Such compositions are prepared according to techniques well-known in the art of pharmaceutical formulation and may be prepared as solutions in saline, employing benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives, absorption promoters to enhance bioavailability, fluorocarbons, and/or other conventional solubilizing or dispersing agents.

[0099] The amount of protein kinase inhibitor that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated, the particular mode of administration. Preferably, the compositions should be formulated so that a dosage of between 0.01 - 100 mg/kg body weight/day of the inhibitor can be administered to a patient receiving these compositions.

[00100] It should also be understood that a specific dosage and treatment regimen for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, and the judgment of the treating physician and the

severity of the particular disease being treated. The amount of inhibitor will also depend upon the particular compound in the composition.

Administering with another Agent

[00101] Depending upon the particular protein kinase-mediated conditions to be treated or prevented, additional drugs, which are normally administered to treat or prevent that condition, may be administered together with the compounds of this invention.

[00102] Those additional agents may be administered separately, as part of a multiple dosage regimen, from the protein kinase inhibitor-containing compound or composition. Alternatively, those agents may be part of a single dosage form, mixed together with the protein kinase inhibitor in a single composition.

[00103] Another aspect of this invention is directed towards a method of treating cancer in a subject in need thereof, comprising the sequential or co-administration of a compound of this invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an anti-cancer agent. In some embodiments, said anti-cancer agent is selected from Platinating agents, such as Cisplatin, Oxaliplatin, Carboplatin, Nedaplatin, or Satraplatin and other derivatives; Topo I inhibitors, such as Camptothecin, Topotecan, irinotecan/SN38, rubitecan and other derivatives; Antimetabolites, such as Folic family (Methotrexate, Pemetrexed and relatives); Purine family (Thioguanine, Fludarabine, Cladribine, 6-Mercaptopurine and relatives); Pyrimidine family (Cytarabine, Gemcitabine, 5-Fluorouracil and relatives); Alkylating agents, such as Nitrogen mustards (Cyclophosphamide, Melphalan, Chlorambucil, mechlorethamine, Ifosfamide, and relatives); nitrosoureas (e.g. Carmustine); Triazenes (Dacarbazine, temozolomide); Alkyl sulphonates (e.g. Busulfan); Procarbazine and Aziridines; Antibiotics, such as Hydroxyurea; Anthracyclines (doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin and other derivatives); Anthracenediones (Mitoxantrone and relatives); Streptomyces family (Bleomycin, Mitomycin C, actinomycin) and Ultraviolet light.

Biological Samples

[00104] As inhibitors of ATR kinase, the compounds and compositions of this invention are also useful in biological samples. One aspect of the invention relates to inhibiting ATR kinase activity in a biological sample, which method comprises contacting said biological sample with a compound described herein or a composition comprising said compound. The term "biological sample", as used herein, means an in vitro or an ex vivo sample, including, without limitation, cell cultures or extracts thereof; biopsied material obtained from a mammal or extracts thereof; and blood, saliva, urine, feces, semen, tears, or other body fluids

or extracts thereof. The term "compounds described herein" includes compounds of Formula II.

[00105] Inhibition of ATR kinase activity in a biological sample is useful for a variety of purposes that are known to one of skill in the art. Examples of such purposes include, but are not limited to, blood transfusion, organ-transplantation, and biological specimen storage.

Study of Protein Kinases

[00106] Another aspect of this invention relates to the study of protein kinases in biological and pathological phenomena; the study of intracellular signal transduction pathways mediated by such protein kinases; and the comparative evaluation of new protein kinase inhibitors. Examples of such uses include, but are not limited to, biological assays such as enzyme assays and cell-based assays.

[00107] The activity of the compounds as protein kinase inhibitors may be assayed *in vitro, in vivo* or in a cell line. *In vitro* assays include assays that determine inhibition of either the kinase activity or ATPase activity of the activated kinase. Alternate *in vitro* assays quantitate the ability of the inhibitor to bind to the protein kinase and may be measured either by radiolabelling the inhibitor prior to binding, isolating the inhibitor/kinase complex and determining the amount of radiolabel bound, or by running a competition experiment where new inhibitors are incubated with the kinase bound to known radioligands. Detailed conditions for assaying a compound utilized in this invention as an inhibitor of ATR is set forth in the Examples below.

[00108] Another aspect of the invention provides a method for modulating enzyme activity by contacting a compound described herein with ATR kinase.

Methods of Treatment

[00109] In one aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating or lessening the severity of a disease, condition, or disorder where ATR kinase is implicated in the disease state. In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating or lessening the severity of an ATR kinase disease, condition, or disorder where inhibition of enzymatic activity is implicated in the treatment of the disease. In another aspect, this invention provides a method for treating or lessening the severity of a disease, condition, or disorder with compounds that inhibit enzymatic activity by binding to the ATR kinase. Another aspect provides a method for treating or lessening the severity of a kinase disease, condition, or disorder by inhibiting enzymatic activity of ATR kinase with an ATR kinase inhibitor.

[00110] One aspect of the invention relates to a method of inhibiting ATR kinase activity in a patient, which method comprises administering to the patient a compound described herein, or a composition comprising said compound. In some embodiments, said method is used to treat or prevent a condition selected from proliferative and hyperproliferative diseases, such as cancer.

[00111] Another aspect of this invention provides a method for treating, preventing, or lessening the severity of proliferative or hyperproliferative diseases comprising administering an effective amount of a compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising a compound, to a subject in need thereof. In some embodiments, said subject is a patient. The term "patient", as used herein, means an animal, preferably a human.

[00112] In some embodiments, said method is used to treat or prevent cancer. In some embodiments, said method is used to treat or prevent a type of cancer with solid tumors. In yet another embodiment, said cancer is selected from the following cancers: Oral: buccal cavity, lip, tongue, mouth, pharynx; Cardiac: sarcoma (angiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, liposarcoma), myxoma, rhabdomyoma, fibroma, lipoma and teratoma; Lung: bronchogenic carcinoma (squamous cell or epidermoid, undifferentiated small cell, undifferentiated large cell, adenocarcinoma), alveolar (bronchiolar) carcinoma, bronchial adenoma, sarcoma, lymphoma, chondromatous hamartoma, mesothelioma; Gastrointestinal: esophagus (squamous cell carcinoma, larynx, adenocarcinoma, leiomyosarcoma, lymphoma), stomach (carcinoma, lymphoma, leiomyosarcoma), pancreas (ductal adenocarcinoma, insulinoma, glucagonoma, gastrinoma, carcinoid tumors, vipoma), small bowel or small intestines (adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, carcinoid tumors, Karposi's sarcoma, leiomyoma, hemangioma, lipoma, neurofibroma, fibroma), large bowel or large intestines (adenocarcinoma, tubular adenoma, villous adenoma, hamartoma, leiomyoma), colon, colon-rectum, colorectal; rectum, Genitourinary tract: kidney (adenocarcinoma, Wilm's tumor [nephroblastoma], lymphoma), bladder and urethra (squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma), prostate (adenocarcinoma, sarcoma), testis (seminoma, teratoma, embryonal carcinoma, teratocarcinoma, choriocarcinoma, sarcoma, interstitial cell carcinoma, fibroma, fibroadenoma, adenomatoid tumors, lipoma); Liver: hepatoma (hepatocellular carcinoma), cholangiocarcinoma, hepatoblastoma, angiosarcoma, hepatocellular adenoma, hemangioma, biliary passages; Bone: osteogenic sarcoma (osteosarcoma), fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, malignant lymphoma (reticulum cell sarcoma), multiple myeloma, malignant giant cell tumor chordoma, osteochronfroma (osteocartilaginous exostoses), benign chondroma,

chondroblastoma, chondromyxofibroma, osteoid osteoma and giant cell tumors; Nervous system: skull (osteoma, hemangioma, granuloma, xanthoma, osteitis deformans), meninges (meningioma, meningiosarcoma, gliomatosis), brain (astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, glioma, ependymoma, germinoma [pinealoma], glioblastoma multiform, oligodendroglioma, schwannoma, retinoblastoma, congenital tumors), spinal cord neurofibroma, meningioma, glioma, sarcoma); Gynecological: uterus (endometrial carcinoma), cervix (cervical carcinoma, pre-tumor cervical dysplasia), ovaries (ovarian carcinoma [serous cystadenocarcinoma, mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, unclassified carcinoma], granulosa-thecal cell tumors, Sertoli-Leydig cell tumors, dysgerminoma, malignant teratoma), vulva (squamous cell carcinoma, intraepithelial carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, fibrosarcoma, melanoma), vagina (clear cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, botryoid sarcoma (embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma), fallopian tubes (carcinoma), breast; Skin: malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, Karposi's sarcoma, keratoacanthoma, moles dysplastic nevi, lipoma, angioma, dermatofibroma, keloids, psoriasis, Thyroid gland: papillary thyroid carcinoma, follicular thyroid carcinoma, undifferentiated thyroid cancer, medullary thyroid carcinoma, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2A, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2B, familial medullary thyroid cancer, pheochromocytoma, paraganglioma; and Adrenal glands: neuroblastoma.

[00113] In some embodiments, the cancer is selected from the cancers described herein. In some embodiments, said cancer is lung cancer, head and neck cancer, pancreatic cancer, gastric cancer, or brain cancer.

[00114] In certain embodiments, an "effective amount" of the compound or pharmaceutically acceptable composition is that amount effective in order to treat said disease. The compounds and compositions, according to the method of the present invention, may be administered using any amount and any route of administration effective for treating or lessening the severity of said disease.

[00115] One aspect provides a method for inhibiting ATR in a patient comprising administering a compound described herein as described herein. Another embodiment provides a method of treating cancer comprising administering to a patient a compound described herein, wherein the variables are as defined herein.

[00116] Some embodiments comprising administering to said patient an additional therapeutic agent selected from a DNA-damaging agent; wherein said additional therapeutic agent is appropriate for the disease being treated; and said additional therapeutic agent is

administered together with said compound as a single dosage form or separately from said compound as part of a multiple dosage form.

[00117] In some embodiments, said DNA-damaging agent is selected from ionizing radiation, radiomimetic neocarzinostatin, a platinating agent, a Topo I inhibitor, a Topo II inhibitor, an antimetabolite, an alkylating agent, an alkyl sulphonates, an antimetabolite, or an antibiotic. In other embodiments, said DNA-damaging agent is selected from ionizing radiation, a platinating agent, a Topo I inhibitor, a Topo II inhibitor, or an antibiotic.

[00118] Examples of Platinating agents include Cisplatin, Oxaliplatin, Carboplatin, Nedaplatin, Satraplatin and other derivatives. Other platinating agents include Lobaplatin, and Triplatin. Other platinating agents include Tetranitrate, Picoplatin, Satraplatin, ProLindac and Aroplatin.

[00119] Examples of Topo I inhibitor include Camptothecin, Topotecan, irinotecan/SN38, rubitecan and other derivatives. Other Topo I inhibitors include Belotecan.

[00120] Examples of Topo II inhibitors include Etoposide, Daunorubicin, Doxorubicin, Aclarubicin, Epirubicin, Idarubicin, Amrubicin, Pirarubicin, Valrubicin, Zorubicin and Teniposide.

[00121] Examples of Antimetabolites include members of the Folic family, Purine family (purine antagonists), or Pyrimidine family (pyrimidine antagonists). Examples of the Folic family include methotrexate, pemetrexed and relatives; examples of the Purine family include Thioguanine, Fludarabine, Cladribine, 6-Mercaptopurine, and relatives; examples of the Pyrimidine family include Cytarabine, gemcitabine, 5-Fluorouracil (5FU) and relatives.

[00122] Some other specific examples of antimetabolites include Aminopterin, Methotrexate, Pemetrexed, Raltitrexed, Pentostatin, Cladribine, Clofarabine, Fludarabine, Thioguanine, Mercaptopurine, Fluorouracil, Capecitabine, Tegafur, Carmofur, Floxuridine, Cytarabine, Gemcitabine, Azacitidine and Hydroxyurea.

[00123] Examples of alkylating agents include Nitrogen mustards, Triazenes, alkyl sulphonates, Procarbazine and Aziridines. Examples of Nitrogen mustards include Cyclophosphamide, Melphalan, Chlorambucil and relatives; examples of nitrosoureas include Carmustine; examples of triazenes include Dacarbazine and temozolomide; examples of alkyl sulphonates include Busulfan.

[00124] Other specific examples of alkylating agents include Mechlorethamine, Cyclophosphamide, Ifosfamide, Trofosfamide, Chlorambucil, Melphalan, Prednimustine, Bendamustine, Uramustine, Estramustine, Carmustine, Lomustine, Semustine, Fotemustine, Nimustine, Ranimustine, Streptozocin, Busulfan, Mannosulfan, Treosulfan, Carboquone,

ThioTEPA, Triaziquone, Triethylenemelamine, Procarbazine, Dacarbazine, Temozolomide, Altretamine, Mitobronitol, Actinomycin, Bleomycin, Mitomycin and Plicamycin.

[00125] Examples of antibiotics include Mitomycin, Hydroxyurea; Anthracyclines, Anthracenediones, Streptomyces family. Examples of Anthracyclines include doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin and other derivatives; examples of Anthracenediones include Mitoxantrone and relatives; examples of Streptomyces family inclue Bleomycin, Mitomycin C, and actinomycin.

[00126] In certain embodiments, said platinating agent is Cisplatin or Oxaliplatin; said Topo I inhibitor is Camptothecin; said Topo II inhibitor is Etoposide; and said antibiotic is Mitomycin. In other embodiments, said platinating agent is selected from Cisplatin, Oxaliplatin, Carboplatin, Nedaplatin, or Satraplatin; said Topo I inhibitor is selected from Camptothecin, Topotecan, irinotecan/SN38, rubitecan; said Topo II inhibitor is selected from Etoposide; said antimetabolite is selected from a member of the Folic Family, the Purine Family, or the Pyrimidine Family; said alkylating agent is selected from nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, triazenes, alkyl sulfonates, Procarbazine, or aziridines; and said antibiotic is selected from Hydroxyurea, Anthracyclines, Anthracenediones, or Streptomyces family.

[00127] Another embodiment provides a method of promoting cell death in cancer cells comprising administering to a patient a compound described herein, or a composition comprising said compound.

[00128] Yet another embodiment provides a method of preventing cell repair of DNA damage in cancer cells comprising administering to a patient a compound described herein, or a composition comprising said compound. Yet another embodiment provides a method of preventing cell repair caused by of DNA damage in cancer cells comprising administering to a patient a compound of formula II, or composition comprising said compound.

[00129] Another embodiment provides a method of sensitizing cells to DNA damaging agents comprising administering to a patient a compound described herein, or a composition comprising said compound.

[00130] In some embodiments, the method is used on a cancer cell having defects in the ATM signaling cascade. In some embodiments, said defect is altered expression or activity of one or more of the following: ATM, p53, CHK2, MRE11, RAD50, NBS1, 53BP1, MDC1 or H2AX. In another embodiment, the cell is a cancer cell expressing DNA damaging oncogenes. In some embodiments, said cancer cell has altered expression or activity of one or more of the following: K-Ras, N-Ras, H-Ras, Raf, Myc, Mos, E2F, Cdc25A, CDC4, CDK2, Cyclin E, Cyclin A and Rb.

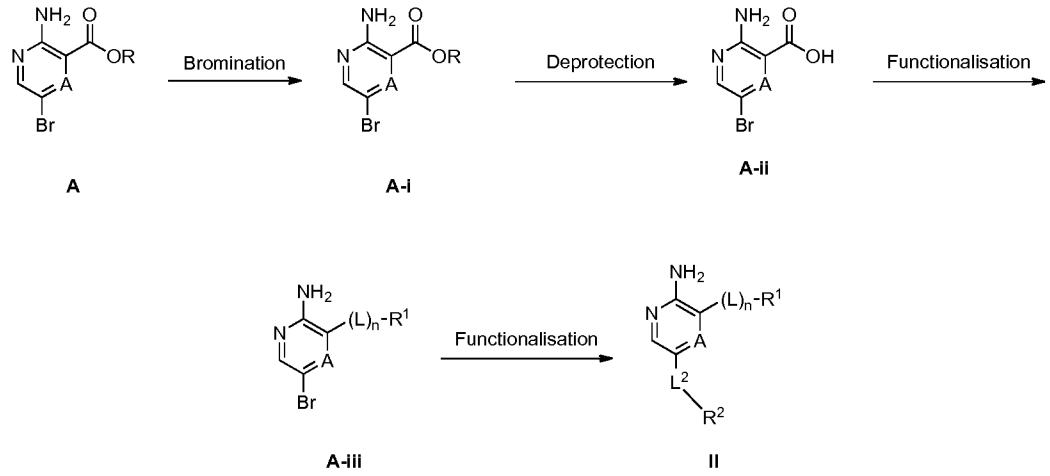
[00131] Yet another embodiment provides use of a compound described herein as a radio-sensitizer or a chemo-sensitizer.

[00132] Yet other embodiment provides use of a compound of formula II as a single agent (monotherapy) for treating cancer. In some embodiments, the compounds of formula II are used for treating patients having cancer with a DNA-damage response (DDR) defect. In other embodiments, said defect is a mutation or loss of ATM, p53, CHK2, MRE11, RAD50, NBS1, 53BP1, MDC1, or H2AX.

SCHEMES

[00133] The compounds of the disclosure may be prepared in light of the specification using steps generally known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Those compounds may be analyzed by known methods, including but not limited to LCMS (liquid chromatography mass spectrometry) and NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance). Below are a set of generic schemes that illustrate generally how to prepare the compounds of the present disclosure.

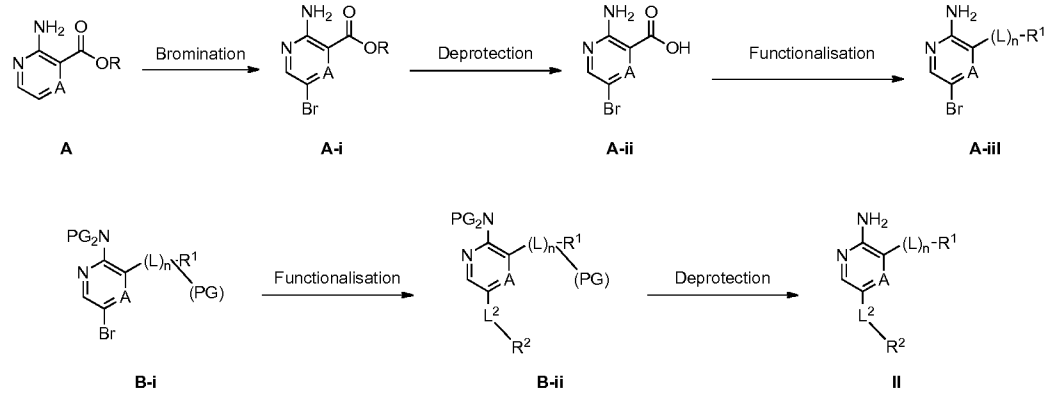
Scheme A



[00134] Scheme A depicts a general method for making compounds of Formula **II**. Compound **A** is brominated under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, treatment with *N*-bromosuccinimide to give compounds of the Formula **A-i**. These compounds are then deprotected under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, basic hydrolysis to give compounds of Formula **A-ii**. The carboxylic acid of the compounds of Formula **A-ii** is transformed into either an amide or a functional group deriving from the carboxylic acid, using conditions known in the art to give

compounds of Formula **A-iii**. J^1 substituents on R^1 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, bromination reactions and nucleophilic displacement reactions. These compounds are functionalised *via* a range of known metal mediated reactions such as, but not limited to Stille couplings, Sonagashira reactions, Heck reactions, Buchwald-Hartwig reactions and carbonylation reactions to give compounds of Formula **II**. J^Q or J^{Q1} substituents on R^2 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, acylation reactions sulfonylation reactions and amide bond formation reactions.

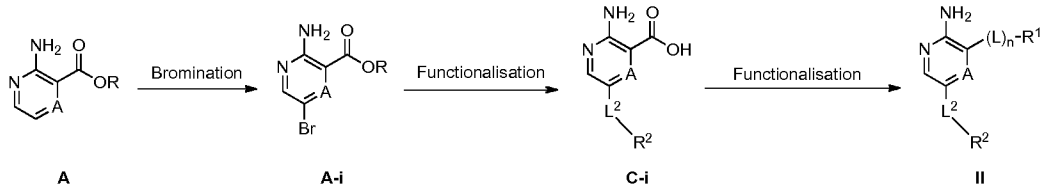
Scheme B



[00135] Scheme B depicts a general method for making compounds of Formula **II**. Compound **A** is brominated under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, treatment with *N*-bromosuccinimide to give compounds of the Formula **A-i**. These compounds are then deprotected under standard conditions under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, basic hydrolysis to give compounds of Formula **A-ii**. The carboxylic acid of the compounds of Formula **A-ii** is transformed into either an amide or a functional group deriving from the carboxylic acid, using conditions known in the art to give compounds of Formula **A-iii**. J^1 substituents on R^1 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions such as, but not limited to, bromination reactions and nucleophilic displacement reactions. Compounds of Formula **A-iii** are then protected with a suitable amine protecting group PG such as, but not limited to BOC (^{t}Butyl Carbamate), to give compounds of Formula **B-i**. Concurrent protection of any suitable functional group contained within $(L)_nR^1$ will also occur. These compounds are functionalised *via* a range of known metal mediated reactions such as, but not limited to Stille couplings, Sonagashira reactions, Heck reactions, Buchwald-Hartwig reactions and

carbonylation reactions to give compounds of Formula **B-ii**. J^Q or J^{Q1} substituents on R^2 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, acylation reactions, sulfonylation reactions and amide bond formation reactions. Compounds of Formula **B-ii** are deprotected standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, treatment with HCl or TFA to give compounds of Formula **II**. If required J^1 substituents on R^1 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, bromination reactions and nucleophilic displacement reactions and J^Q or J^{Q1} substituents on R^2 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, acylation reactions, sulfonylation reactions and amide bond formation reactions.

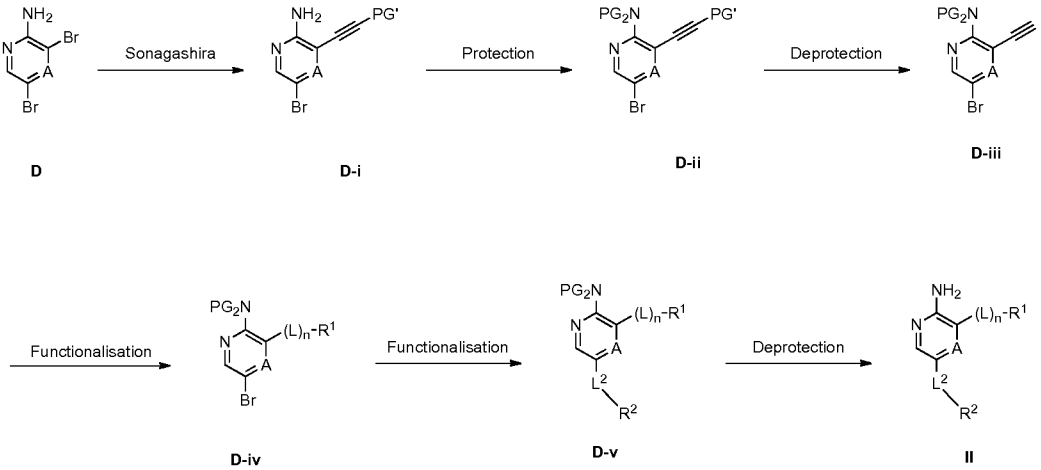
Scheme C



A A-i C-i II

[00136] Scheme C depicts a general method for making compounds of Formula **II**. Compound **A** is brominated under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, treatment with *N*-bromosuccinimide to give compounds of the Formula **A-i**. These compounds are functionalised *via* a range of known metal mediated reactions such as, but not limited to Stille couplings, Sonagashira reactions, Heck reactions, Buchwald-Hartwig reactions and carbonylation reactions to give compounds of Formula **C-i**. J^Q or J^{Q1} substituents on R^2 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, acylation reactions, sulfonylation reactions and amide bond formation reactions. The carboxylic acid of the compounds of Formula **C-i** is transformed into either an amide or a functional group deriving from the carboxylic acid, using conditions known in the art to give compounds of Formula **II**. If required J^1 substituents on R^1 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, bromination reactions and nucleophilic displacement reactions and J^Q or J^{Q1} substituents on R^2 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, acylation reactions, sulfonylation reactions and amide bond formation reactions.

Scheme D



[00137] Scheme D depicts a general method for making compounds of Formula **II** where $(L)_nR^1$ can derrive from an alkyne functional group. Compound **D** is reacted with a suitably protected alkyne under Sonagashira conditions and gives rise to compounds of the Formula **D-i**. Suitable alkyne protecting groups PG' include, but are not limited to, TMS, TES or TIPS. Compounds of Formula **D-i** are then protected with a suitable amine protecting group PG such as, but not limited to BOC (^{t}Butyl Carbamate), to give compounds of Formula **D-ii**. Compounds of this example are then selectively deprotected under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, treatment with aqueous base to remove the alkyne protecting group PG' yielding compounds of Formula **D-iii**. These compounds are further elaborated under reaction conditions known in the art to give compounds of Formula **D-iv**. J^1 substituents on R^1 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions such as, but not limited to, bromination reactions and nucleophilic displacement reactions. These compounds are functionalised *via* a range of known metal mediated reactions such as, but not limited to Stille couplings, Sonagashira reactions, Heck reactions, Buchwald-Hartwig reactions and carbonylation reactions to give compounds of Formula **D-v**. J^Q or J^{Q1} substituents on R^2 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, acylation reactions sulfonylation reactions and amide bond formation reactions. Removal of the nitrogen protecting group PG' from compounds of Formula **D-v** under standard conditions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, treatment with HCl or TFA gives rise to compounds of Formula **II**. In

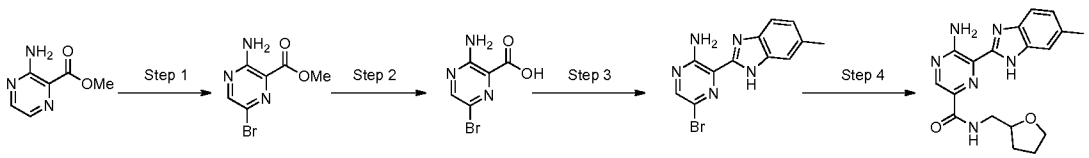
addition, J^Q or J^{Q1} substituents on R^2 or J^1 substituents on R^1 can undergo further functionalisation by reactions known to those skilled in the art such as, but not limited to, bromination reactions, nucleophilic displacement reactions acylation reactions and amide bond formation reactions at this stage.

EXAMPLES

[00138] In order that this invention be more fully understood, the following preparative and testing examples are set forth. These examples are for the purpose of illustration only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any way. ^{1}H-NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz using a Bruker DPX 400 instrument. Mass spec. samples were analyzed on a MicroMass Quattro Micro mass spectrometer operated in single MS mode with electrospray ionization.

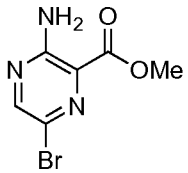
Example 1 : 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(tetrahydrofuran-2-ylmethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide (Compound II-52)

SCHEME I



METHOD A:

Step 1: Methyl 3-amino-6-bromopyrazine-2-carboxylate



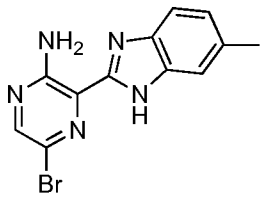
[00139] A mixture of methyl 3-aminopyrazine-2-carboxylate (8.35 g, 54.53 mmol) and N-bromo-succinimide (9.705 g, 54.53 mmol) was stirred in MeCN (100 mL) at ambient temperature overnight. The resultant precipitate was filtered, washed with MeCN and dried to give the desired product as a yellow solid (11.68 g, 92% Yield)

^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 3.85 (s, 3H), 7.55 (br s, 2H) and 8.42 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 233.0.

Step 2: 3-Amino-6-bromopyrazine-2-carboxylic acid

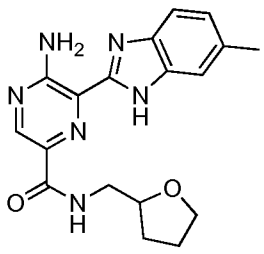
[00140] A mixture of methyl 3-amino-6-bromo-pyrazine-2-carboxylate (5.11 g, 22.02 mmol) and lithium hydroxide (2.637 g, 110.1 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) and H_2O (20 mL) was heated to 90 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and neutralized with HCl and the resultant precipitate collected by filtration. The sub-title product was taken on to the next step without further purification (4.80g, 99% Yield).

Step 3: 5-Bromo-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine



[00141] A mixture of 3-amino-6-bromo-pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (5.52g, 25.32 mmol), 4-methylbenzene-1,2-diamine (3.09g, 25.32 mmol), diethoxyphosphorylformonitrile (4.54, 27.85 mmol) and triethylamine (7.06 mL, 50.64 mmol) in DME (30 mL) was heated in the microwave at 170°C for 60 minutes. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water followed by aqueous $NaHCO_3$ then brine. After drying over $MgSO_4$, the mixture was decolourised with charcoal and filtered through silica gel. After concentration, the mixture was filtered to give gold coloured crystals (4.005g, 52% Yield). MS (ES^+) 305.0.

Step 4: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(tetrahydrofuran-2-ylmethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



[00142] 5-Bromo-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine (100 mg, 0.33 mmol), tetrahydrofuran-2-ylmethanamie (166.3 mg, 1.64 mmol), (5-diphenylphosphanyl-9,9-dimethyl-xanthen-4-yl)-diphenyl-phosphane (9.5mg, 0.016mmol), palladium(+2) cation diacetate (3.7mg, 0.016mmol) and disodium carbonate (70mg, 0.65mmol) were added to toluene (2 mL) and heated to 60 °C under an atmosphere of CO for 3 hours. The residual solids were removed by filtration and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo*. The material was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected, passed through a sodium bicarbonate cartridge and freeze-dried to give the title compound as a yellow solid (39.5 mg, 34% Yield). MS (ES^+) 353.1.

[00143] The following compounds were also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method A:

Compound II-41: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.4 (3H, s), 7.1-7.2 (2H, m), 7.4-7.5 (3H, m), 7.5-7.7 (2H, m), 7.9 (2H, d), 8.8 (1H, s), 12.0 (1H, s), 13.3 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 345.1.

Compound II-42: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(3-pyridyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.4 (3H, s), 7.2-7.25 (2H, m), 7.6-7.7 (1H, m), 7.7-7.8 (1H, m), 7.85-7.9 (1H, m), 8.5 (1H, br s), 8.6 (1H, d), 8.8-8.85 (1H, m), 8.9 (1H, s), 9.3 (1H, br s), 9.45 (1H, s), 11.05 (1H, s), 13.5 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 346.1.

Compound II-43: 5-Amino-N-benzyl-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 359.1.

Compound II-44: 5-Amino-N-methyl-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 359.0.

Compound II-45: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-[6-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-3-pyridyl]pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 444.1.

Compound II-46: 5-Amino-N,N-diethyl-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.6 (6H, t), 2.45 (3H, s), 3.45-3.5 (4H, m), 7.07 (1H, d), 7.2-7.6 (2H, m), 8.4 (1H, s), 10.1 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 325.0.

Compound II-48: 5-Amino-N-(cyanomethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 307.9.

Compound II-49: 5-Amino-N-(cyclopentylmethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.3-1.35 (2H, m), 1.5-1.8 (6H, m), 2.2-2.3 (1H, m), 2.5 (3H, s), 3.3-3.35 (2H, m), 7.1-7.2 (1H ,m), 7.55 (0.5H, s), 7.68 (0.5H, d), 7.7 (0.5H, s), 7.75 (0.5H, d), 8.15 (1H, br s), 8.65 (1H, s), 8.8-8.87 (1H, m), 8.95 (1H, br s), 31.1-13.2 (1H, m) ppm; MS (ES^+) 351.1.

Compound II-50: 5-Amino-N-(2-amino-2-oxo-ethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 326.0.

Compound II-51: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(2-pyrrolidin-1-ylethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.65-1.72 (4H, m), 2.52 (3H, s), 2.5-2.6 (4H, m), 2.6-2.67 (2H, m), 3.48-3.53 (2H, m), 7.1-7.25 (1H, m), 7.5-7.6 (1H, m), 7.7 (0.5H, d), 8.15 (1H, br s), 8.65 (1H, s), 8.8-8.87 (1H, m), 8.95 (1H, br s), 31.1-13.2 (1H, m) ppm; MS (ES^+) 366.0.

Compound II-53: [5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]-morpholino-methanone. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.45 (3H, s), 2.5-2.55 (4H, m), 3.7-3.75 (4H, m), 4.8 (2H, vbr s), 7.1 (1H, d), 7.45 (1H, br s), 7.55-7.6 (1H, m), 8.35 (1H, s), 12.5 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 339.1.

Compound II-54: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-prop-2-ynyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 307.0.

Compound II-55: Methyl 2-[[5-amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carbonyl]amino]acetate. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.27 (3H, s), 3.5 (3H, s), 3.97 (2H,

d), 6.9-7.0 (1H , s), 7.3-7.5 (2H, m), 8.0 (1H, s), 8.45 (1H, s), 8.7 (1H, s), 9.1 (1H, t), 12.9 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 341.1.

Compound II-56: 5-Amino-N-(cyclopropylmethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 323.0.

Compound II-57: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-[(1R)1-phenylethyl]pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 373.0.

Compound II-58: 5-Amino-N-benzyl-N-methyl-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 373.05.

Compound II-59: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-[(1S)-1-phenylethyl]pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.8 (3H, d), 2.5 (3H, s), 5.3-5.4 (1H, m), 7.2 (1H, d), 7.25 -7.3 (1H, m), 7.32-7.4 (2H, m), 7.4-7.45 (2H, m), 7.55 (1H, s), 7.65 (1H, d), 8.7 (1H, s), 8.8 (1H, d), 13.1 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 373.0.

Compound II-60: [5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]-(azetidin-1-yl)methanone. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.28-2.38 (2H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 4.1 (2H, t), 4.8 (2H, t), 7.1 (1H, d), 7.5 (1H, br s), 7.45-7.52 (1H, m), 8.0 (1H,vbr s), 8.6 (1H, s), 9.1 (1H, vbr s), 13.15 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 309.0.

Compound II-61: 5-Amino-N-[2-(dimethylamino)-2-oxo-ethyl]-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 354.0.

Compound II-62: 5-Amino-N-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxo-butyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 367.0.

Compound II-63: 5-Amino-N-(cyclohexylmethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 365.0.

Compound II-64: 5-Amino-N-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.45 (3H, s), 4.65 (2H, d), 7.1-

7.23 (3H, m), 7.4-7.45 (2H, m), 7.5-7.52 (1H, m), 7.6-7.63 (1H, m), 8.2 (1H, vbr s), 8.7 (1H, s), 9.0 (1H, vbr s), 8.4 (1H, t), 13.15 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 377.3.

Compound II-65: 5-Amino-N-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 389.4.

Compound II-66: N-Allyl-5-amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 308.9.

Compound II-67: 5-Amino-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.1-1.2 (3H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 3.2-3.4 (2H, m), 3.8-3.9 (1H, m), 7.15 (1H, d), 7.5 (1H, br s), 7.65 (1H, d), 8.15 (1H, vbr s), 8.18 (1H, s), 8.85-8.9 (1H, m), 13.15 (1H,m) ppm; MS (ES^+) 327.0.

Compound II-68: 5-Amino-N-(2-furylmethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 349.

Compound II-69: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-phenethyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 373.0.

Compound II-70: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.45 (3H, s), 4.75 (2H, d), 7.18 (1H, d), 7.5 (1H, br s), 7.6-7.65 (1H, m), 7.75-7.78 (1H, m), 8.2 (1H, d), 8.67-8.7 (2H, m), 8.8 (1H, s), 9.0 (1H, vbr s), 9.53 (1H, t), 13 15 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 360.0.

Compound II-71: 5-Amino-N-(2-methoxyethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 327.1.

Compound II-72: 5-Amino-N-cyclopentyl-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 337.0.

Compound II-73: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 365.0.

Compound II-74: 5-Amino-N-cyclobutyl-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.7-1.8 (1H, m), 2.2-2.4 (2H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 4.56 (1H, q), 7.1-7.2 (1H, m), 7.5 (1H, br s), 7.65-7.68 (1H, m), 8.15 (1H, br s), 8.62 (1H, s), 8.67 (1H, d), 9.05 (1H, br s), 13.15 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 323.0.

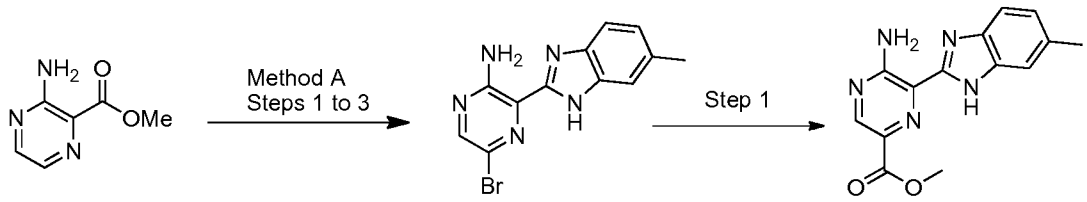
Compound II-75: 5-Amino-6-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 294.0.

Compound II-76: 5-Amino-N-(cyanomethyl)-N-methyl-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 322.0.

Compound II-77: 5-Amino-N-(2-cyanoethyl)-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 322.0.

Example 2 : Methyl 5-amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxylate (Compound II-47)

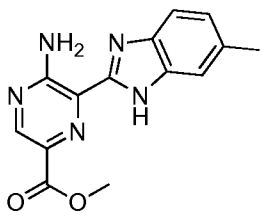
SCHEME II



Compound II-47

METHOD B

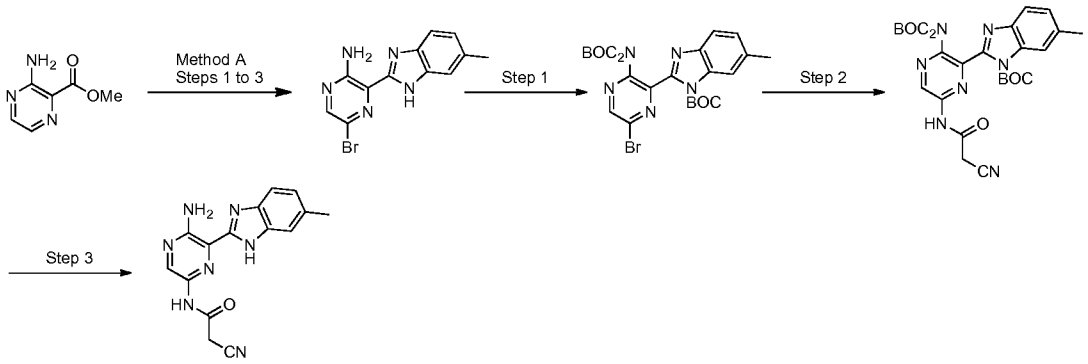
[00144] Step 1: 5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-N-(tetrahydrofuran-2-ylmethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



5-Bromo-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine (70 mg, 0.23 mmol), palladium(+2) cation diacetate (2.6 mg, 0.01 mmol) and sodium carbonate (48.8 mg, 0.46 mmol) were added to toluene (3 mL) and methanol (0.2 mL) and heated to 60 °C under an atmosphere of CO for 1 hour. The residual solids were removed by filtration and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo*. The material was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as a yellow solid (29 mg, 40% Yield). MS (ES^+) 284.0.

Example 3 : *N*-(5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl)-2-cyanoethanamide (Compound II-92)

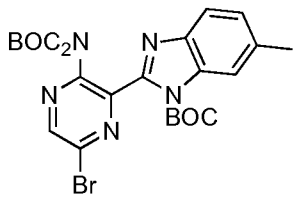
SCHEME III



Compound II-92

METHOD C

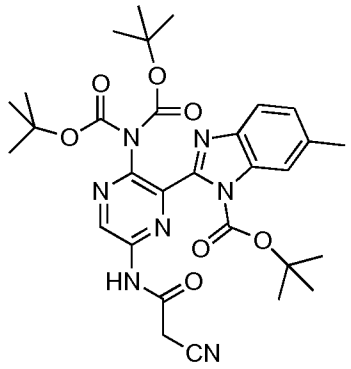
Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 2-(3-(bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-6-bromopyrazin-2-yl)-6-methyl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole-1-carboxylate



[00145] A mixture of 5-bromo-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine (2.0 g, 6.58 mmol) , di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (6.46 g, 29.59 mmol) , and DMAP (80.34 mg, 0.658

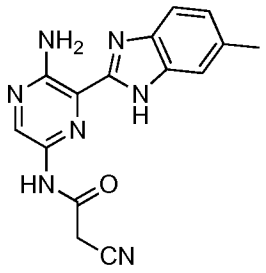
mmol) in acetonitrile (25 mL) and THF (25 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue purified by column chromatography eluting with 20% EtOAc/petroleum ether to give the sub-title product at a colourless foam (10.44 g, 80% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.37 (18 H, s), 1.51-1.52 (9H, 2 x s), 2.52-2.54 (3H, 2 x s), 7.20-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.66 (1H, m), 7.87-7.91 (1H, m), 8.67-8.68 (1H, 2 x s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 606.0.

Step 2: *tert*-Butyl 2-(3-(bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-6-(2-cyanoethanamido)pyrazin-2-yl)-6-methyl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole-1-carboxylate



[00146] *tert*-Butyl 2-[3-(bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-6-bromo-pyrazin-2-yl]-6-methyl-benzimidazole-1-carboxylate (150 mg, 0.2481 mmol), 2-cyanoacetamide (31.28 mg, 0.3722 mmol), (5-diphenylphosphanyl-9,9-dimethyl-xanthen-4-yl)-diphenyl-phosphane (8.616 mg, 0.01489 mmol) and 1,5-diphenylpenta-1,4-dien-3-one; palladium (4.544 mg, 0.004962 mmol) heated with dicesium carbonate (161.7 mg, 0.4962 mmol) in dioxane for 4 hours at 60 °C. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography eluting with 20% EtOAc/petroleum ether to give the sub-title product as pale yellow solid which was used directly in the next step.

Step 3: *N*-(5-amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl)-2-cyanoethanamide



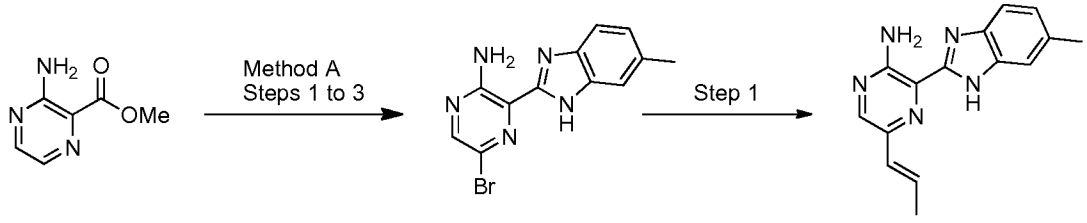
[00147] *tert*-Butyl 2-(3-(bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-6-(2-cyanoethanamido)pyrazin-2-yl)-6-methyl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole-1-carboxylate (isolated from **Step 2**) was dissolved in DCM (5 mL) and TFA (28.29 mg, 19.11 μL, 0.2481 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as a yellow solid (8 mg, 10.5% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.4 (3H, s), 3.95 (2H, s), 7.15 (1H, d), 7.42-7.49 (1H, m), 7.52-7.58 (1H, m), 8.0 (1H, br s), 8.62 (1H, s), 10.55 (1H, s), 12.8 (1H, vbr s); MS (ES^+) 308.0.

[00148] The following compound was also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method C:

Compound I-91: N-[5-Amino-6-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]acetamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, D4-MeOH) δ 1.5 (3H, s), 6.5-6.55 (2H, m), 6.88-6.92 (2H, m), 8.0 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 369.0.

Example 4 : 3-(6-Methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-[(*E*)-prop-1-enyl]pyrazin-2-amine (Compound II-78)

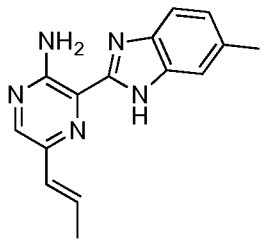
SCHEME IV



Compound II-78

METHOD D

Step 1: 3-(6-Methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-[(E)-prop-1-enyl]pyrazin-2-amine



[00149] A mixture of 5-bromo-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine (50 mg, 0.1644 mmol), prop-1-enylboronic acid (15.53 mg, 0.1808 mmol), dichloropalladium; triethylphosphane (6.800 mg, 0.01644 mmol) and disodium carbonate (164.4 μL of 2 M, 0.3288 mmol) was dissolved in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (2 mL) and heated at 120 °C under microwave conditions 30 minutes. The residual solids were removed by filtration and the filtrate purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an orange solid (13.7 mg, 31% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.95 (3H, d), 2.45 (3H, s), 6.45-6.55 (1H, m), 6.8-6.9 (1H, m), 6.95 (0.5H, m), 7.05-7.15 (2H, m), 7.22 (0.5H, s), 7.45 (1H, br s), 7.55-7.6 (1H, m), 8.1 (1H, s), 13.15 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 266.0.

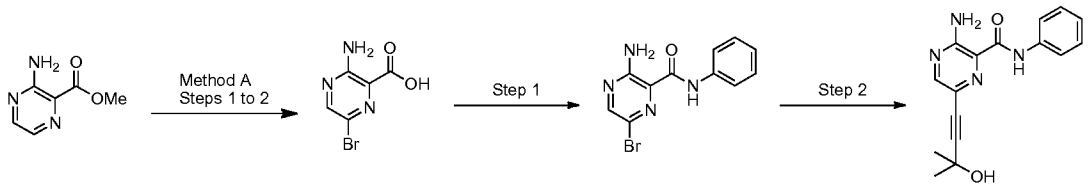
[00150] The following compounds were also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method D:

Compound II-79: 1-[5-Amino-6-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]pyrrolidin-2-one. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.45 (3H, s), 3.6 (2H, d), 6.45-6.55 (1H, m), 6.9-7.0 (1H, m), 7.1-7.15 (1H, m), 7.23-7.27 (1H, m), 7.25-7.4 (4H, m), 7.5 (1H, br s), 7.6 (1H, br s), 8.18 (1H, br s), 13.0 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 342.0.

Compound II-80: 5-[(*E*)-3-Methoxyprop-1-enyl]-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, D4-MeOH) δ 2.55 (3H, s), 3.5 (3H, s), 4.07 (2H, s), 6.5-6.6 (1H, m), 6.7-6.8 (1H, m), 6.5 (1H, br s), 6.6 (1H, br s), 6.9 (1H, s), ppm; MS (ES^+) 296.0.

Example 5 : 3-Amino-6-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-but-1-ynyl)-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide (Compound II-81)

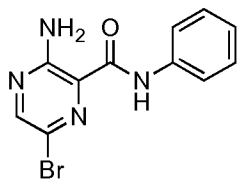
SCHEME V



Compound II-81

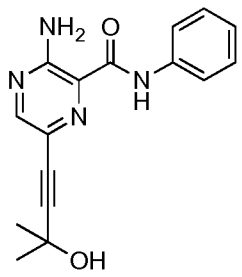
METHOD E:

Step 1: 3-Amino-6-bromo-N-phenylpyrazine-2-carboxamide



[00151] A mixture of 3-amino-6-bromo-pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (3.5 g, 16.05 mmol), 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (5.205 g, 32.10 mmol), DIPEA (2.282 g, 3.075 mL, 17.66 mmol) and DMAP (98.04 mg, 0.8025 mmol) were combined in DMSO (131 mL) and stirred for 30 min. Aniline (1.495 g, 1.463 mL, 16.05 mmol) was then added and the resulting solution stirred at ambient tempaerture for 18 hours. After this time water was added and the product collected by filtration to give a brown powder (3.5 g, 74% Yield).
1H NMR (400.0MHz, DMSO) δ 7.04 (1H, m), 7.29 (2H, m), 7.72 (4H, m), 8.36 (1H, s), 10.22 (NH_2) ppm; MS (ES^+) 295.

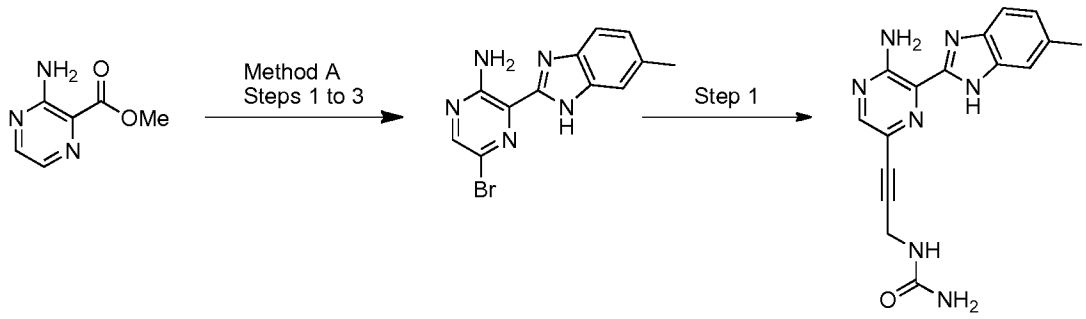
Step 2: 3-Amino-6-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-but-1-ynyl)-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide



[00152] A solution of 3-amino-6-bromo-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide (100 mg, 0.3412 mmol), 2-methylbut-3-yn-2-ol (28.70 mg, 33.06 µL, 0.3412 mmol), Zn (4.464 mg, 0.06824 mmol), NaI (10.23 mg, 0.06824 mmol), DBU (73.76 mg, 72.46 µL, 0.4845 mmol) and Et_3N (50.06 mg, 68.95 µL, 0.4947 mmol) in DMSO (1000 µL) was degassed for 10 minutes and then $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (4.337 mg, 0.003753 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C in a sealed tube for 54 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and diluted with water. The resultant precipitate was isolated by filtration and further purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an yellow solid (22.3 mg, 21% Yield). ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.47 (s, 6H), 5.55 (br s, 1H), 7.09 - 7.13 (m, 1H), 7.32 - 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (br s, 2H), 8.30 (s, 1H) and 10.28 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 297.0.

Example 6 : 3-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-ynylurea (Compound II-86)

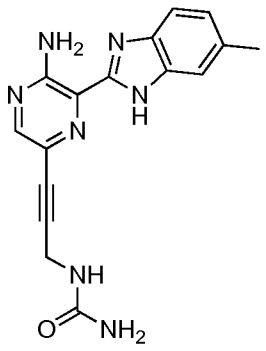
SCHEME VI



Compound II-86

METHOD F:

Step 1: 3-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-ynylurea



[00153] 5-Bromo-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine (50 mg, 0.1644 mmol), Et_3N (166.4 mg, 229.2 μL, 1.644 mmol), iodocopper (31.3 mg, 0.1644 mmol), $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (9.5 mg, 0.0082 mmol) and the relevant prop-2-ynylurea (24.2 mg, 0.2466 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) were heated at 100 °C for 30 minutes under microwave conditions. The reaction mixture was purified directly by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an yellow solid (43.3 mg, 82% Yield). ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.45 (3H, s), 4.7 (2H, s), 6.1 (1H, s), 7.1-7.15 (1H, m), 7.4 (1H, vbr s), 7.6 (1H, vbr s), 7.85 (2H, s), 8.65 (1H, s), 9.5-9.7 (2H, m), 10.6 (1H, br s); MS (ES^+) 332.

[00154] The following compounds were also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method F:

Compound II-82: 3-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-yn-1-ol. MS (ES^+) 280.

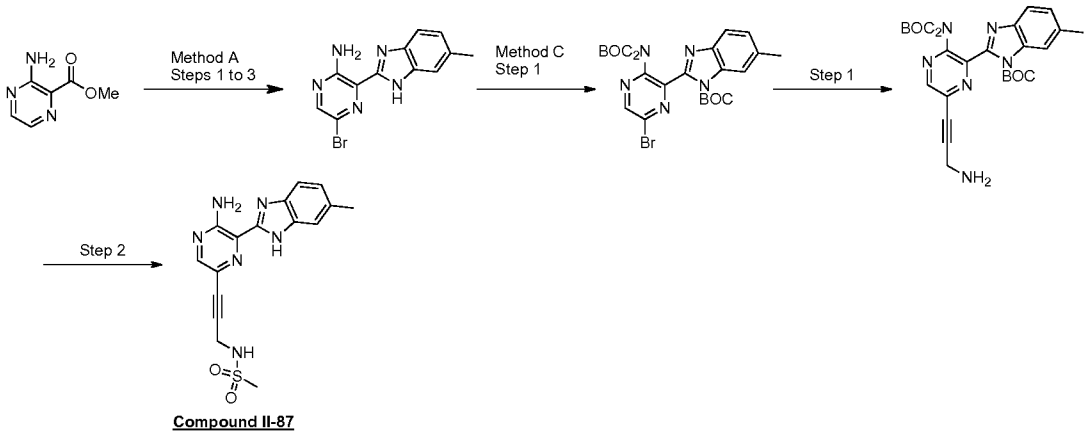
Compound II-83: 5-(3-Methoxyprop-1-ynyl)-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. MS (ES^+) 294.

Compound II-84: 5-[3-(Dimethylamino)prop-1-ynyl]-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.45 (3H, s). 2.9 (6H, s), 4.4 (2H, s), 7.1-7.15 (1H, m), 7.5 (1H, br s), 7.6 (1H, br s), 8.05 (1H, br s), 8.4 (1H, s), 9.2 (1H, br s), 10.4 (1H, br s), 13.1 (1H, br s); MS (ES^+) 307.04.

Compound II-85: 5-[3-(1,1-Dioxo-1,4-thiazinan-4-yl)prop-1-ynyl]-3-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. MS (ES^+) 397.

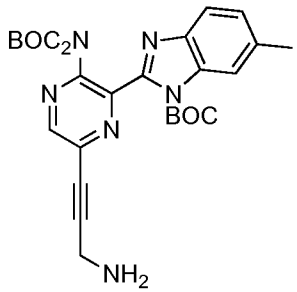
Example 7 : N-[3-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-ynyl]methanesulfonamide (Compound II-87)

SCHEME VII



METHOD G:

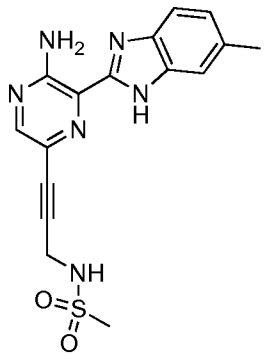
Step 1: *tert*-Butyl 2-[6-(3-aminoprop-1-ynyl)-3-(bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl]-6-methyl-benzimidazole-1-carboxylate



[00155] *tert*-Butyl 2-[3-[bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-6-bromo-pyrazin-2-yl]-6-methyl-benzimidazole-1-carboxylate (1000 mg, 1.654 mmol) , iodocopper (31.50 mg, 0.1654 mmol) , $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (191.1 mg, 0.1654 mmol) , triethylamine (836.8 mg, 1.153 mL, 8.270 mmol) and prop-2-yn-1-amine (182.2 mg, 3.308 mmol) were stirred in DMF (5 mL) at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate the organic layer washed with water, brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography eluting with 25/75 ethyl acetate/petroleum ether to give

the sub-title compound as an off-white solid which was used directly in the next step with out further purification.

Step 2: N-[3-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-ynyl]methanesulfonamide



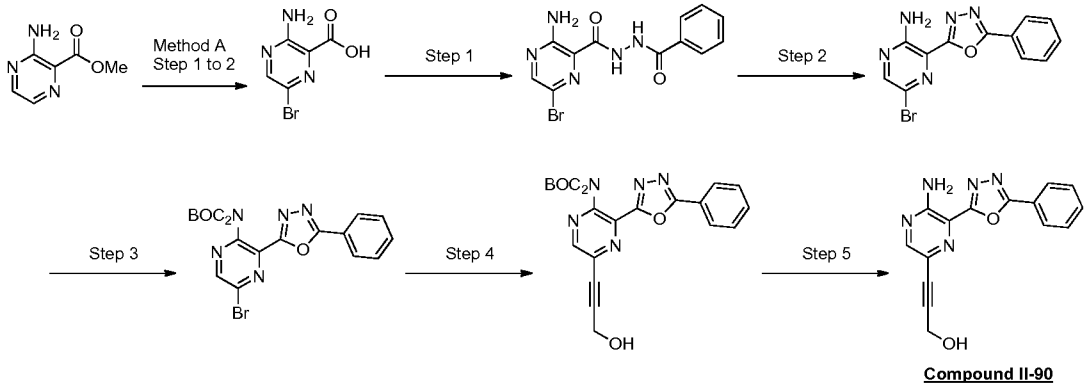
[00156] *tert*-Butyl 2-[6-(3-aminoprop-1-ynyl)-3-(bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl]-6-methyl-benzimidazole-1-carboxylate (90 mg, 0.1555 mmol) and Et_3N (23.60 mg, 32.51 µL, 0.2332 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C in and ice bath. Mesyl chloride (21.38 mg, 14.45 µL, 0.1866 mmol) as a solution in DCM (1 mL) was added dropwise and the reaction stirred at 0 °C for 20 minutes. The reaction mixture was washed with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (x 1) and brine (x 1), dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was redissolved in DCM (10 mL) and TFA (177.3 mg, 119.8 µL, 1.555 mmol) added. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an yellow solid (2 mg, 4% Yield). ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, D4-MeOH) δ 1.6 (3H, s), 2.25 (3H, s), 3.25 (2H, s), 6.25 (1H, d), 6.55 (1H, s), 6.7 (1H, d), 7.3 (1H, s); MS (ES^+) 357.

[00157] The following compound was also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method G:

Compound II-88: N-[3-[5-amino-6-(6-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-ynyl]acetamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, D4-MeOH) δ 2.7 (3H, s), 3.1 (3H, s), 4.8 (2H, s), 7.75 (1H, d), 8.05 (1H, s), 8.2 (1H, d), 8.8 (1H, s); MS (ES^+) 321.

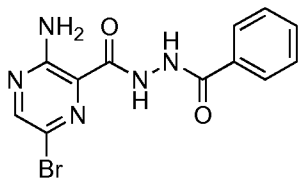
Example 8 : 3-[5-amino-6-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-yn-1-ol (Compound II-90)

SCHEME VIII



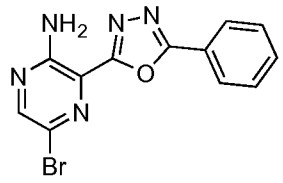
METHOD H:

Step 1: 3-Amino-6-bromo-*N*'-(phenylcarbonyl)pyrazine-2-carbohydrazide



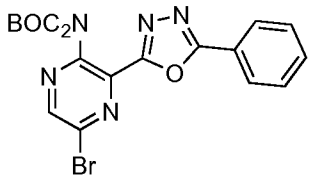
[00158] TBTU (22.09 g, 68.80 mmol) and triethylamine (4.642 g, 6.394 mL, 45.87 mmol) were added to a suspension of 3-amino-6-bromo-pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (10 g, 45.87 mmol) and benzohydrazide (7.494 g, 55.04 mmol) in DMF (100.0 mL) and the resulting solution stirred at ambient temperature for 48 hours and then poured into water (400mL) with vigorous stirring. This was allowed to stir for 30 minutes, filtered and washed with water. The moist solid was dissolved in hot EtOAc, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated in vacuo and the resultant solid dried under vacuum to give the desired product (11.34g, 73% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.51 (2H, m), 7.61 (1H, m), 7.69 (2H, br s), 7.92 (2H, m), 8.44 (1H, s), 10.48 (1H, br s), 10.54 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 338.01.

Step 2 : 5-Bromo-3-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine



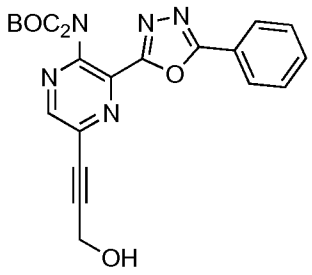
[00159] Polyphosphoric acid (314 g) was heated to 100°C and treated portionwise with 3-amino-N'-benzoyl-6-bromopyrazine-2-carbohydrazide (22.5 g, 66.94 mmol) over a period of 20 minutes. The reaction was allowed to stir at 110-120 °C for 6 hours and then allowed to cool and treated with ice/water and stirred. The resultant solid was filtered and washed with water. It was taken into EtOAc, washed with water and adjusted to pH 11 (NaOH solution) and then washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated in vacuo to give the desired product (13.25g, 62% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.69 (3H, m), 7.86 (2H, br s), 8.16 (2H, m), 8.50 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 319.89.

Step 3: di-*tert*-Butyl 5-bromo-3-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yliminodicarbonate



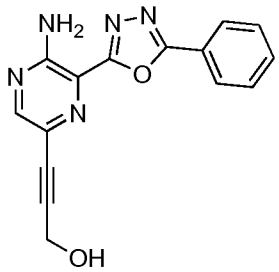
[00160] 5-Bromo-3-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine (4 g, 12.57 mmol) was suspended in DCM (59.76 mL) and THF (59.76 mL) and DMAP (153.6 mg, 1.257 mmol) was added,. Di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (8.230 g, 8.663 mL, 37.71 mmol) was addded in portions and the reaction allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting 10-20%EtOAc/petroleum ether to give the sub-titlle product as a cream coloured solid (5.72g, 88% yield); ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.29 (s, 18H), 7.69 (d, 3H), 8.13 (d, 2H) and 9.17 (s, 1H) ppm.

Step 4: *tert*-Butyl (5-(3-hydroxyprop-1-yn-1-yl)-3-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl)(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)carbamate



[00161] To di-*tert*-butyl 5-bromo-3-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yliminodicarbonate (250 mg, 0.4824 mmol) in degassed DMF (1 mL) was added prop-2-yn-1-ol (54.1 mg, 56.2 μL, 0.9648 mmol), Et_3N (244.1 mg, 336.2 μL, 2.412 mmol), CuI (9.2 mg, 0.04824 mmol), and $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (55.7 mg, 0.04824 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 20 hours and the residue purified directly by column chromatography (ISCO Companion™, 40 g column, 0-100% EtOAc/Petroleum ether) to give the sub-title product as an off-white solid (231 mg, 97% Yield). ^1H NMR (400.0MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.37 (18H, s), 4.61 (2H, d), 7.53-7.60 (m, 3H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, 2H) ppm.

Step 5: 3-[5-Amino-6-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]prop-2-yn-1-ol



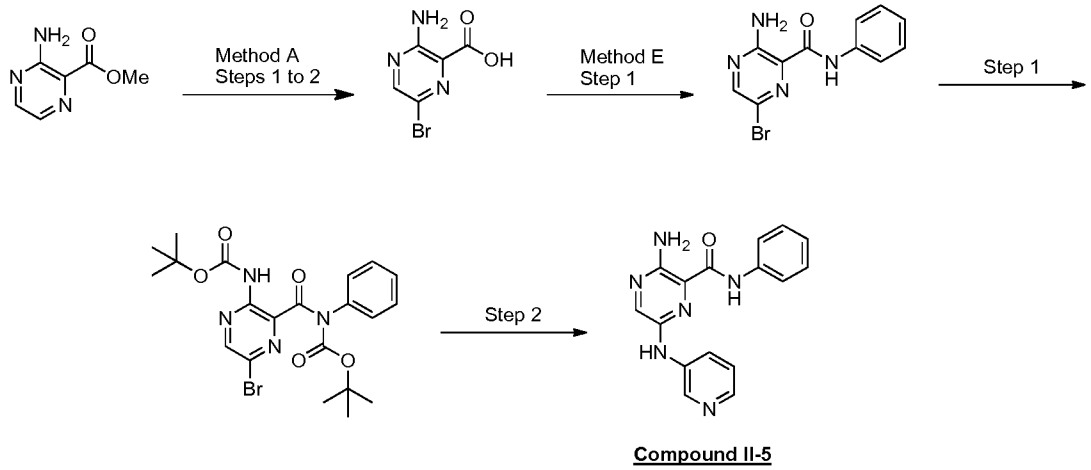
[00162] 4M HCl in dioxane (101.3 μL, 0.405 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of tert-butyl (5-(3-hydroxyprop-1-yn-1-yl)-3-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl)(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)carbamate (40 mg, 0.08105 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) and the reaction allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 20 hours then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an yellow solid (22.4 mg, 94% Yield). MS (ES^+) 294.2.

[00163] The following compound was also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method H:

Compound II-89: 4-[5-amino-6-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]but-3-yn-1-ol. MS (ES^+) 308.2.

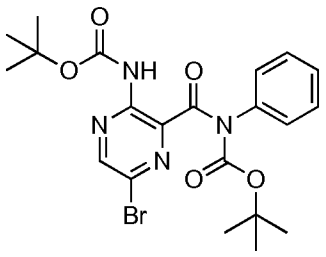
Example 9 : **3-Amino-N-phenyl-6-(3-pyridylamino)pyrazine-2-carboxamide (Compound II-5)**

SCHEME IX



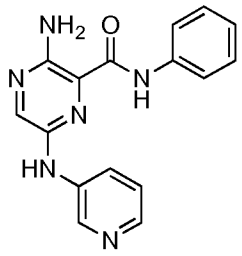
METHOD I:

Step 1: *tert*-Butyl N-[5-bromo-3-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl(phenyl)carbamoyl)pyrazin-2-yl]carbamate



[00164] 3-Amino-6-bromo-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide (1.3 g, 4.435 mmol) , 1M BOC_2O in THF (13.30 mL, 13.30 mmol) and DMAP (27.10 mg, 0.2218 mmol) were stirred at ambient temperature overnight.. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the product dry loaded on to silica and purified by flash chromatography to give the sub-title compound as a white solid (1.3 g, 59.4% Yield). MS (ES^+) 495.1.

Step 2: 3-Amino-N-phenyl-6-(3-pyridylamino)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



[00165] *tert*-Butyl N-[5-bromo-3-[*tert*-butoxycarbonyl(phenyl)carbamoyl]pyrazin-2-yl]carbamate (60 mg, 0.1216 mmol), dicesium carbonate (118.9 mg, 0.3648 mmol), pyridin-3-amine (17.17 mg, 0.1824 mmol), 2-(2-dicyclohexylphosphanylphenyl)-N,N-dimethyl-aniline (14.36 mg, 0.03648 mmol), 1,5-diphenylpenta-1,4-dien-3-one; palladium (11.14 mg, 0.01216 mmol) in toluene (06. mL) heated under microwave conditions at 130 °C for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate diluted with DCM (2 mL) and TFA (0.5 mL) was added. The resulting solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 30 minutes then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an yellow solid (7 mg, 19% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 9.86 (s, 1H), 9.12 (s, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (dd, J = 7.7, 16.7 Hz, 3H), 7.41 - 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.22 (s, 1H) and 7.14 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 307.

[00166] The following compounds were also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method IX:

Compound II-1: 3-Amino-6-anilino-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 6.96 (s, 2H), 6.91 - 6.96 (m, 1H), 7.11 - 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.34 (t, 2H), 7.40 (t, 2H), 7.53 (dd, 2H), 7.70 (dd, 2H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 9.11 (s, 1H) and 9.87 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 306.

Compound II-2: 3-amino-6-[3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)anilino]-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. MS (ES^+) 404.

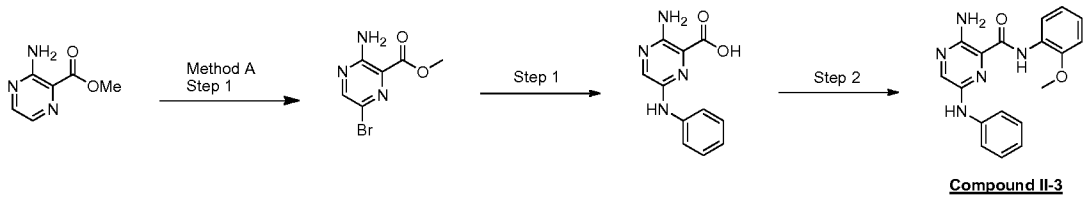
Compound II-4: 3-Amino-6-(3-fluoroanilino)-N-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 9.44 (s, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.6 Hz,

2H), 7.63 (dt, J = 12.4, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (td, J = 15.3, 7.8 Hz, 3H), 7.26 (dd, J = 1.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (s, 2H) and 6.77 (td, J = 8.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 324.

Compound II-6: 3-Amino-N-phenyl-6-(4-pyridylamino)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 13.87 (s, 1H), 10.98 (s, 1H), 10.06 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.78 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 2H), 7.40 - 7.36 (m, 2H) and 7.15 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 306.

Example 10 : **3-Amino-6-anilino-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide (Compound II-3)**

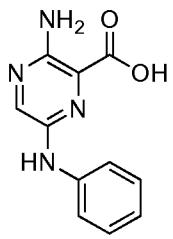
SCHEME X



Compound II-3

METHOD J:

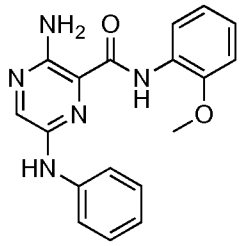
Step 1: 3-Amino-6-anilino-pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid



[00167] Methyl 3-amino-6-bromo-pyrazine-2-carboxylate (1 g, 4.310 mmol) , aniline (401.4 mg, 392.8 µL, 4.310 mmol), sodium t-butoxide (952.7 mg, 9.913 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (197.3 mg, 0.2155 mmol) and DavePhos (84.81 mg, 0.2155 mmol) were taken into toluene (10 mL) and heated at reflux under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and partitioned between EtOAc/saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$. The resultant precipitate was isolated by filtration and the aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (x 3). The aqueous layer was acidified with 1M HCl and the resultant precipitate was

isolated by filtration and combined with the previous precipitate to give the sub-title product as a beige solid (337 mg, 34% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 6.83 (t, 1H), 7.21-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, 2H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 9.07 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 231.0.

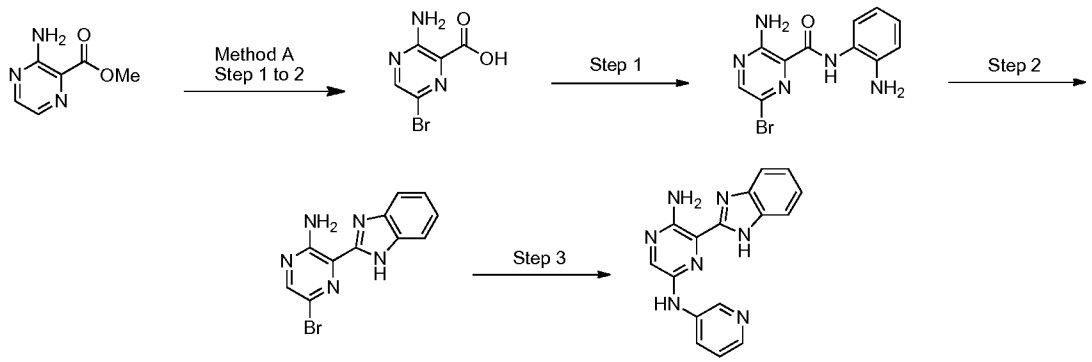
Step 2: 3-Amino-6-anilino-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



[00168] CDI (92.98 mg, 0.5734 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-amino-6-anilino-pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (110 mg, 0.4778 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) and the reaction stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour. 2-Methoxyaniline (88.26 mg, 0.7167 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture left to stir at ambient temperature for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was purified directly by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected, passed through a sodium bicarbonate cartridge and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an orange solid (14 mg, 9% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 3.84 (s, 3H), 6.90 - 7.10 (m, 6H), 7.29 - 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.53 - 7.55 (m, 2H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.41 - 8.43 (m, 1H), 9.18 (s, 1H) and 10.15 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 336.07.

Example 11 : 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-pyridyloxy)pyrazin-2-amine (Compound II-12)

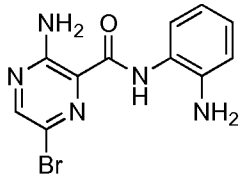
SCHEME XI



Compound II-12

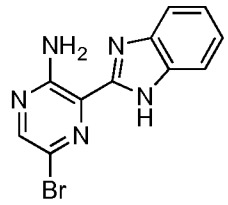
METHOD K:

Step 1: 3-Amino-*N*-(2-aminophenyl)-6-bromopyrazine-2-carboxamide



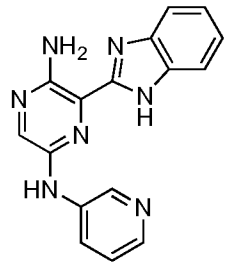
[00169] To a solution of 3-amino-6-bromopyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (140 g, 0.64 mol), *o*-phenylenediamine (70 g, 0.65 mol) and TBTU (247 g, 0.77 mol) in DMF (1.5 L) at 0 °C was added drop wise DIPEA (166 g, 1.29 mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into water and the resultant precipitate isolated by filtration and washed with water. The precipitate was dried at 50°C to give the sub-title compound as a brown solid that wasused in the next step without further purification product (140 g, 70 % Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 4.95 (br s, 2H), 6.59 (m, 1H), 6.79 (d, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.70 (bs, 2H), 8.40 (s, 1H) and 9.65 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES$^+$) 307.8.

Step 2: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-bromo-pyrazin-2-amine



[00170] A solution of 3-amino-*N*-(2-aminophenyl)-6-bromopyrazine-2-carboxamide (83 g, 0.27 mol) in AcOH (1 L) was heated to 100 °C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and the resultant precipitate isolated by filtration and washed with AcOH and EtOAc. The residue was dried *in vacuo* to give the sub-title compound as a yellow solid (37 g, 47% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO): δ 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H) and 13.10 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES$^+$) 289.8.

Step 3: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-pyridyloxy)pyrazin-2-amine



[00171] 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-bromo-pyrazin-2-amine (100 mg, 0.3447 mmol), dicesium carbonate (366mg, 1.034 mmol), copper (2.2 mg, 0.034447 mmol) and pyridin-3-ol (327.8 mg, 3.447 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) were heated at 130 °C under microwave conditions for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of silica eluting with 90 to 100 % EtOAc/Petroleum Ether and the relevant fractions concentrated *in vacuo*. The resiude was redissolved in EtOAc and washed with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (x 2) and brine (x 1), dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as a yellow solid (12 mg, 11% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.33-7.38 (2H, m), 7.77-7.8 (2H, m), 7.82-7.88 (1H, m), 8.05-8.1 (1H, m), 8.15 (1H, s), 8.8-8.55 (1H, m) and 10.2 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 305.

[00172] The following compounds were also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method XI:

Compound II-7: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-phenoxy-pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.1-7.2 (3H, m), 7.28-7.34 (2H, m), 7.4-7.47 (2H, m), 7.6 (1H, vbr s), 7.8 (1H, vbr s), 8.1 (1H, s), 8.08 (1H, vbr s) and 12.95 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 304.1.

Compound II-8: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-chlorophenoxy)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 6.98-7.03 (1H, m), 7.12-7.15 (1H, m), 7.17-7.22 (1H, m), 7.3-7.4 (3H, m), 7.7 (2H, br s), 8.05 (1H ,s) and 10.0 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 338.

Compound II-9: *N*-[3-[5-Amino-6-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxyphenyl]acetamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.33 (3H, s), 6.85-6.9 (1H, m), 6.98-7.02 (1H, m), 7.3-7.4 (3H, m), 7.7 (2H, br s), 7.42 (1H, br s), 7.7-7.74 (2H, m), 8.02 (1H, s) and 8.38-8.42 (1H, m) ppm; MS (ES^+) 361.1.

Compound II-10: 3-[5-Amino-6-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxybenzonitrile. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.3-7.4 (4H, m), 7.42-7.44 (1H, m), 7.5-7.56 (3H, m), 7.65 (2H, b rs) and 8.08 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 329.1.

Compound II-11: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-methylphenoxy)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.4 (3H, s), 6.9-6.95 (3H, m), 7.0-7.05 (2H, m), 7.3-7.35 (3H, m), 7.5 (1h, br s), 7.8 (1H, br s), 8.0 (1H, s) and 10.2 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 318.

Compound II-13: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-isopropoxy-pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 1.65 (6H, d), 5.48-5.52 (1H, m), 7.2-7.27 (3H, m), 7.65-7.7 (3H, m), 7.95 (1H, s) and 13.0 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 270.

Compound II-14: 2-[5-Amino-6-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxyethanol. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.97-4.0 (2H, m), 4.4-4.43 (2H ,m), 7.25-7.28 (3H, m), 7.6-7.63 (2H, m) and 7.85 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 272.

Compound II-15: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-methoxyphenoxy)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.75 (3H, s), 6.57-6.62 (2H, m), 6.68-6.72 (1H, m), 7.2-7.3 (3H, m), 7.55-7.6 (2H, m) and 7.7 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 334.1.

Compound II-18: N-[4-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxyphenyl]acetamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$ and D4-MeOH) δ 2.2 (3H ,s), 2.5 (3H, s), 7.1-7.15 (3H, m), 3.5-3.6 (2H, m) and 7.95 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 375.1.

Compound II-19: 5-(4-Methoxyphenoxy)-3-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.5 (3H, s), 3.7 (3H, s), 6.9-6.95 (1.5H, m), 7.05-7.1 (2H, m), 7.4 (1H, vbr s), 7.6 (1H, vbr s), 7.93 (1H, s) and 12.8 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 348.1.

Compound II-20: 2-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxybenzonitrile. MS (ES^+) 343.1.

Compound II-21: 5-(2-Chlorophenoxy)-3-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.5 (3H, s), 7.15-7.2 (1.5H, m), 7.3-7.4 (1.5H, m), 7.45 (1H, s), 7.55-7.62 (2H, m) and 7.85 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 352.

Compound II-22: 5-(2,6-Difluorophenoxy)-3-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.5 (3H, s), 7.03-7.06 (1.5H, m), 7.25-7.45 (4H, m), 7.5-7.55 (1H, m), 7.9 (1H, vbr s), 8.15 (1H, s) 12.35 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 354.

Compound II-23: 5-(4-Fluorophenoxy)-3-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.35 (3H, s), 5.8 (1H, s), 7.03-7.06 (1H, m), 7.1-7.3 (3H, m), 7.4 (1H, vbr s), 7.6 (1H, vbr s), 8.05 (1H, s) and 12.65 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 336.

Compound II-24: 4-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxyphenol. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.5 (3H, s), 6.75-6.8 (2H, m), 6.95-7.0 (2H, m), 7.03-7.07 (1H, m), 7.4 (1H, vbr s), 7.6 (1H, vbr s), 7.9 (1H ,s) 9.35 (1H, br s) and 12.35 (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 334.

Compound II-25: Methyl 4-[5-amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxybenzoate. MS (ES^+) 376.03.

Compound II-26: 4-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxybenzoic acid. MS (ES^+) 362.1.

Compound II-27: 3-(6-Methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-[2-(1-piperidyl)ethoxy]pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.38-1.42 (1H, m), 1.8-1.9 (3H, m), 1.95-2.02 (2H, m), 2.4 (3H, s), 2.63-2.68 (2H, m), 3.37-3.40 (2H, m), 3.6-3.7 (2H, m), 4.95 (2H, t), 7.15-7.19 (1H, m), 7.5-7.53 (1H, m), 7.58-7.62 (1H, m), 7.75 (1H, s) and 11.8 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 353.1.

Compound II-28: 3-(6-Methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-phenoxyphenoxy)pyrazin-2-amine. MS (ES^+) 410.1.

Compound II-29: 3-(6-Methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-pyridyloxy)pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 2.3-2.5 (3H, m), 7.05-7.1 (1H, m), 7.4-7.45 (1H, m), 7.5-7.6 (2H, m), 7.65-7.7 (1H, m), 8.17 (1H, s), 8.4 (1H, d), 8.55-8.58 (1H, m), 13.1 and (1H, vbr s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 319.1.

Compound II-30: 3-(6-Methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-phenoxy-pyrazin-2-amine. MS (ES^+) 318.

Compound II-31: 3-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxybenzonitrile. MS (ES^+) 343.

Compound II-32: 3-(6-Methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-tetrahydrofuran-3-yloxy-pyrazin-2-amine. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.07-2.10 (1H, m), 2.13-2.16 (1H, m), 2.2 (3H, s), 3.9-4.1 (4H, m), 7.05 (1H, d), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.5 (1H, d) and 7.75 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 312.

Compound II-33 3-(6-Methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-[(1-methyl-3-piperidyl)oxy]pyrazin-2-amine. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.58-1.64 (1H, m), 2.0-2.3 (2H, m), 2.3-2.36 (1H, m), 2.4 (3H, s), 2.6-2.7 (2H, m), 2.8 (3H, s), 3.43-3.48 (1H, m), 4.24-4.28 (1H, m), 5.4-5.5 (1H, m), 7.05 (1H, d), 7.48 (1H, s), 7.58 (1H, d) and 7.75 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 339.

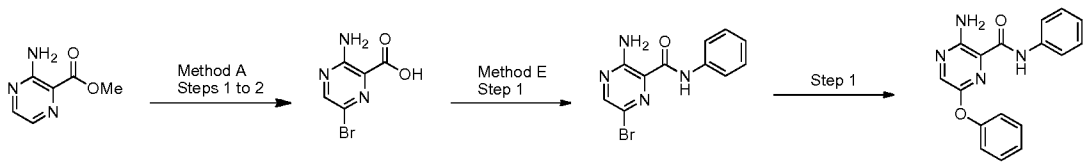
Compound II-34 *N*-[2-[5-Amino-6-(6-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl]oxyethyl]acetamide. ^1H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.5 (3H, s), 3.75 (2H, q), 4.5 (2H, t), 5.95-6.0 (1H, m), 7.15 (1H, d), 7.55 (1H, s), 7.7 (1H, d) and 7.82 (1H, s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 327.

Compound II-35: *cis*-3-((5-Amino-6-(1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl)oxy)cyclopentanol. MS (ES^+) 312.

Compound II-36: *trans*-3-((5-Amino-6-(1*H*-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)pyrazin-2-yl)oxy)cyclopentanol. MS (ES^+) 312.

Example 12 : 3-Amino-6-phenoxy-*N*-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide (Compound II-17)

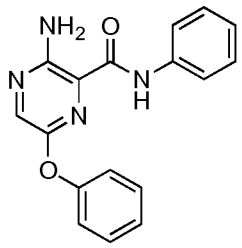
SCHEME XI



Compound II-17

METHOD L:

Step 1: 3-Amino-6-phenoxy-*N*-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide



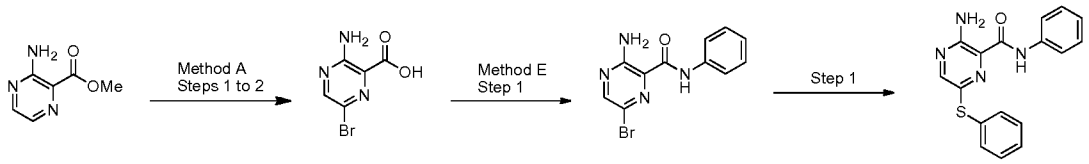
[00173] Phenol (62.60 mg, 59.06 µL, 0.6652 mmol) was added slowly to a suspension of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) (15.96 mg, 17.73 µL, 0.6652 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (1.3 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred until the evolution of H_2 ceased. 3-Amino-6-bromo-*N*-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide (130 mg, 0.4435 mmol) was added followed by Cu_2O (15.87 mg, 0.1109 mmol) and reaction mixture heated to 100 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and quenched with crushed ice. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (x3) and the combined organic extracts washed with ammonium hydroxide (x 1), dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected, passed through a sodium bicarbonate cartridge and freeze-dried to give the title compound as a yellow solid (16 mg, 12% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.15 - 7.17 (m, 4H), 7.34 - 7.47 (m, 6H), 7.66 - 7.68 (m, 2H), 8.24 (s, 1H) and 9.92 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 306.99.

[00174] The following compound was also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method XII:

Compound II-16: 3-Amino-*N*-(2-methoxyphenyl)-6-phenoxy-pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 3.56 (s, 1H), 6.93-7.05 (m, 3H), 7.23-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.43-7.50 (m, 4H), 8.32-8.36 (m, 2H) and 9.73 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 337.06.

Example 13 : 3-Amino-*N*-phenyl-6-phenylsulfanyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide (Compound II-37)

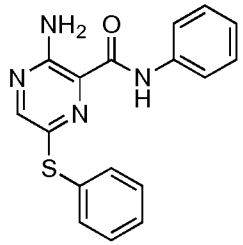
SCHEME XII



Compound II-37

METHOD M:

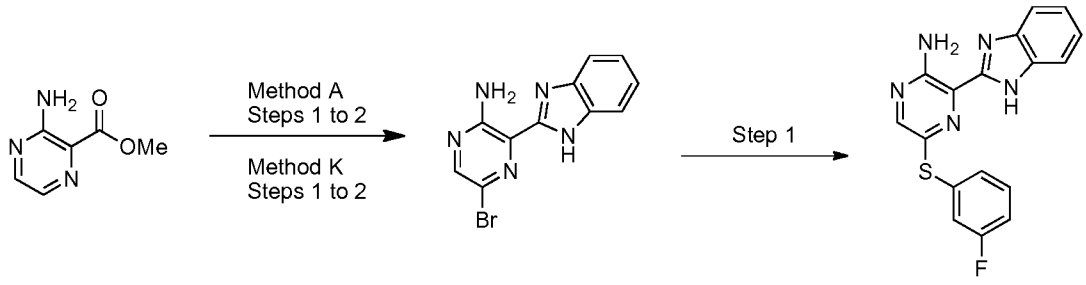
Step 1: 3-Amino-*N*-phenyl-6-phenylsulfanyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide



[00175] Benzenethiol (73.29 mg, 68.30 µL, 0.6652 mmol) was added slowly to a suspension of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) (19.16 mg, 21.29 µL, 0.7983 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (1.300 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred until the evolution of H_2 ceased. 3-Amino-6-bromo-*N*-phenyl-pyrazine-2-carboxamide (130 mg, 0.4435 mmol) was added followed by Cu_2O (15.87 mg, 0.1109 mmol) and reaction mixture heated to 100 °C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and quenched with crushed ice. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (x3) and the combined organic extracts washed with ammonium hydroxide (x 1), dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected, passed through a sodium bicarbonate cartridge and freeze-dried to give the title compound as a yellow solid (52 mg, 31% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.19-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.54 (m, 7H), 7.77-7.80 (m, 4H), 8.37 (s, 1H) and 10.15 (s, 1H) ppm; MS (ES^+) 322.99.

<u>Example 14</u> : 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-fluorophenyl)sulfanyl-pyrazin-2-amine (Compound II-40)

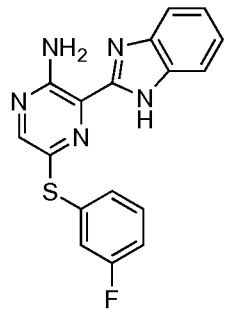
SCHEME XIV



<u>Compound II-40</u>

METHOD N:

Step 1: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-fluorophenyl)sulfanyl-pyrazin-2-amine



[00176] 3-Fluorobenzenethiol (70.49 mg, 46.47 μL, 0.55 mmol) was added to HMPA (1 mL) followed by the addition of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) (24 mg, 0.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 10 minutes then 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-bromo-pyrazin-2-amine (80mg, 0.27mmol) was added and reaction heated at 110 °C under microwave conditions for 45 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water (x 2), saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (x 1) and brine. (x 1), dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC [Waters Sunfire C18, 10mM, 100 Å column, gradient 10% - 95% B (solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water; solvent B: CH_3CN) over 16 minutes at 25 mL/min]. The fractions were collected and freeze-dried to give the title compound as a yellow solid (10 mg, 11% Yield). ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7 6.95-7.0 (1H, m), 7.03-7.06 (1H, m), 7.1-7.13 (1H, m), 7.3-7.4 (2H, m), 7.50-7.55 (1H, m), 7.8-7.85 (1H, m), 8.22 (1H, s) and 10.2 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 338.1.

[00177] The following compounds were also prepared using a sequence similar to that outlined in Method XIV:

Compound II-38: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-phenylsulfanyl-pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.2-7.32 (5H, m), 7.35-7.38 (2H, m), 7.4-7.45 (1H, m), 7.7-7.75 (1H, m), 8.05 (1H, s) and 10.2 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 320.

Compound II-39: 3-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)-5-(3-chlorophenyl)sulfanyl-pyrazin-2-amine. ^{1}H NMR (400.0 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.23-7.27 (2H, m), 7.3-7.4 (3H, m), 7.5 (1H, br s), 7.9 (1H, br s), 8.2 (1H, s), 10.2 (1H, br s) ppm; MS (ES^+) 354.

Analytical Data

Cmpd No	Exact Mass (ES+)	LCMS Retention Time (min)	HNMR
II-1	306	9.37	1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) d 6.96 (s, 2H), 6.91 - 6.96 (m, 1H), 7.11 - 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.34 (t, 2H), 7.40 (t, 2H), 7.53 (dd, 2H), 7.70 (dd, 2H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 9.11 (s, 1H) and 9.87 (s, 1H) ppm
II-2	404	8.98	-----
II-3	336.07	3.82	1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) d 3.84 (s, 3H), 6.90 - 7.10 (m, 6H), 7.29 - 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.53 - 7.55 (m, 2H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.41 - 8.43 (m, 1H), 9.18 (s, 1H) and 10.15 (s, 1H) ppm
II-4	324	3.81	1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) d 9.97 (s, 1H), 9.44 (s, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (dt, J = 12.4, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (td, J = 15.3, 7.8 Hz, 3H), 7.26 (dd, J = 1.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (s, 2H) and 6.77 (td, J = 8.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H) ppm
II-5	307	3.34	1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) d 9.99 (s, 1H), 9.86 (s, 1H), 9.12 (s, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (dd, J = 7.7, 16.7 Hz, 3H), 7.41 - 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.22 (s, 1H) and 7.14 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm
II-6	306	2.31	1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) d 13.87 (s, 1H), 10.98 (s, 1H), 10.06 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.78 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 2H), 7.40 - 7.36 (m, 2H) and 7.15 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H)
II-7	304.1	3.72	DMSO 7.1-7.2 (3H,m), 7.28-7.34 (2H,m), 7.4-7.47 (2H,m), 7.6 (1H,vbrs), 7.8 (1H,vbrs), 8.1 (1H,s), 8.08 (1H,vbrs), 12.95 (1H,brs)
II-8	338	3.92	CDCL3 6.98-7.03 (1H,m), 7.12-7.15 (1H,m), 7.17-7.22 (1H,m), 7.3-7.4 (3H,m), 7.7 (2H,brs), 8.05 (1H,s), 10.0 (1H,brs)
II-9	361.1	3.5	CDCL3 2.33 (3H,s), 6.85-6.9 (1H,m), 6.98-7.02 (1H,m), 7.3-7.4 (3H,m), 7.7 (2H,brs), 7.42 (1H,brs), 7.7-7.74 (2H,m), 8.02 (1H,s), 8.38-8.42 (1H,m),
II-10	329.1	3.65	CDCL3 7.3-7.4 (4H,m), 7.42-7.44 (1H,m), 7.5-7.56 (3H,m), 7.65 (2H,brs), 8.08 (1H,s),
II-11	318	3.85	CDCl3 2.4 (3H,s), 6.9-6.95 (3H,m), 7.0-7.05 (2H,m), 7.3-7.35 (3H,m), 7.5 (1h,brs), 7.8 (1H,brs), 8.0 (1H,s), 10.2 (1H,s)
II-12	305	3.34	CDCl3 7.33-7.38 (2H,m), 7.77-7.8 (2H,m), 7.82-7.88 (1H,m), 8.05-8.1 (1H,m), 8.15 (1H,s), 8.8-8.55 (1H,m), 10.2 (1H,s)
II-13	270	3.67	DMSO 1.65 (6H,d), 5.48-5.52 (1H,m), 7.2-7.27 (3H,m), 7.65-7.7 (3H,m), 7.95 (1H,s), 13.0 (1H,vbrs)
II-14	272	2.98	CDCl3 3.97-4.0 (2H,m), 4.4-4.43 (2H,m), 7.25-7.28 (3H,m), 7.6-7.63 (2H,m), 7.85 (1H,s),

II-15	334.1	3.73	CDCL3 3.75 (3H,s), 6.57-6.62 (2H,m), 6.68-6.72 (1H,m), 7.2-7.3 (3H,m), 7.55-7.6 (2H,m), 7.7 (1H,s)
II-16	337.06	3.93	(DMSO) 3.56 (s, 1H), 6.93 - 7.049 (m, 3H), 7.23 - 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.43 - 7.50 (m, 4H), 8.32 - 8.36 (m, 2H), 9.73 (s, 1H)
II-17	306.99	3.84	(DMSO) - 7.15 - 7.17 (m, 4H), 7.34 - 7.47 (m, 6H), 7.66 - 7.68 (m, 2H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H)
II-18	375.1	3.52	CDCl3 (some CD3OD added) 2.2 (3H,s), 2.5 (3H,s), 7.1-7.15 (3H,m), 3.5-3.6 (2H,m), 7.95 (1H,s)
II-19	348.1	3.84	DMSO 2.5 (3H,s), 3.7 (3H,s), 6.9-6.95 (1.5H,m), 7.05-7.1 (2H,m), 7.4 (1H,vbrs), 7.6 (1H,vbrs), 7.93 (1H,s), 12.8 (1H,brs)
II-20	343.1	3.7	-----
II-21	352	3.93	CDCl3 2.5 (3H,s), 7.15-7.2 (1.5H,m), , 7.3-7.4 (1.5H,m), 7.45 (1H,s), 7.55-7.62 (2H,m), 7.85 (1H,s),
II-22	354	3.9	DMSO 2.5 (3H,s), 7.03-7.06 (1.5H,m), 7.25-7.45 (4H,m), 7.5-7.55 (1H,m), 7.9 (1H,vbrs), 8.15 (1H,s) 12.35 (1H,vbrs)
II-23	336	3.88	DMSO 2.35 (3H,s), 5.8 (1H,s), 7.03-7.06 (1H,m), 7.1-7.3 (3H,m), 7.4 (1H,vbrs), 7.6 (1H,vbrs), 8.05 (1H,s) 12.65 (1H,vbrs)
II-24	334	3.31	DMSO 2.5 (3H,s), 6.75-6.8 (2H,m), 6.95-7.0 (2H,m), 7.03-7.07 (1H,m), 7.4 (1H,vbrs), 7.6 (1H,vbrs), 7.9 (1H,s) 9.35 (1H,brs), 12.35 (1H,vbrs)
II-25	376.03	3.87	-----
II-26	362.1	3.1	-----
II-27	353.1	3.34	CDCl3 1.38-1.42 (1H,m), 1.8-1.9 (3H,m), 1.95-2.02 (2H,m), 2.4 (3H,s), 2.63-2.68 (2H,m), 3.37-3.40 (2H,m), 3.6-3.7 (2H,m), 4.95 (2H,t), 7.15-7.19 (1H,m), 7.5-7.53 (1H,m), 7.58-7.62 (1H,m), 7.75 (1H,s), 11.8 (1H,brs)
II-28	410.1	4.24	-----
II-29	319.1	2.63	DMSO 2.3-2.5 (3H,m), 7.05-7.1 (1H,m), 7.4-7.45 (1H,m), 7.5-7.6 (2H,m), 7.65-7.7 (1H,m), 8.17 (1H,s), 8.4 (1H,d), 8.55-8.58 (1H,m), 13.1 (1H,vbrs)
II-30	318	3.8	-----
II-31	343	3.73	-----
II-32	312	3.52	CDCl3 2.07-2.10 (1H,m), 2.13-2.16 (1H,m), 2.2 (3H,s), 3.9-4.1 (4H,m), 7.05 (1H,d), 7.35 (1H,s), 7.5 (1H,d), 7.75 (1H,s)
II-33	339	3.4	CDCl3 1.58-1.64 (1H,m), 2.0-2.3 (2H,m), 2.3-2.36 (1H,m), 2.4 (3H,s), 2.6-2.7 (2H,m), 2.8 (3H,s), 3.43-3.48 (1H,m), 4.24-4.28 (1H,m), 5.4-5.5 (1H,m), 7.05 (1H,d), 7.48 (1H,s), 7.58 (1H,d), 7.75 (1H,s)
II-34	327	3.25	CDCl3 2.5 (3H,s), 3.75 (2H,q), 4.5 (2H,t), 5.95-6.0 (1H,m), 7.15 (1H,d), 7.55 (1H,s), 7.7 (1H,d), 7.82 (1H,s)
II-35	312	3.22	-----
II-36	312	3.34	-----

II-37	322.99	3.93	1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) d 7.19 - 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.43 - 7.54 (m, 7H), 7.77 - 7.80 (m, 4H), 8.37 (s, 1H) and 10.15 (s, 1H) ppm
II-38	320	3.85	CDCl3 7.2-7.32 (5H,m), 7.35-7.38 (2H,m), 7.4-7.45 (1H,m), 7.7-7.75 (1H,m), 8.05 (1H,s), 10.2 (1H,brs)
II-39	354	4.02	CDCl3 7.23-7.27 (2H,m), 7.3-7.4 (3H,m), 7.5 (1H,brs), 7.9 (1H,brs), 8.2 (1H,s), 10.2 (1H,brs)
II-40	338.1	3.9	CDCl3 6.95-7.0 (1H,m), 7.03-7.06 (1H,m), 7.1-7.13 (1H,m), 7.3-7.4 (2H,m), 7.50-7.55 (1H,m), 7.8-7.85 (1H,m), 8.22 (1H,s), 10.2 (1H,brs)
II-41	345.1	3.75	DMSO 2.4 (3H,s), 7.1-7.2 (2H,m), 7.4-7.5 (3H,m), 7.5-7.7 (2H,m), 7.9 (2H,d), 8.8 (1H,s), 12.0 (1H,s), 13.3 (1H,vbrs)
II-42	346.1	3.48	DMSO 2.4 (3H,s), 7.2-7.25 (2H,m), 7.6-7.7 (1H,m), 7.7-7.8 (1H,m), 7.85-7.9 (1H,m), 8.5 (1H,brs), 8.6 (1H,d), 8.8-8.85 (1H,m), 8.9 (1H,s), 9.3 (1H,brs), 9.45 (1H,s), 11.05 (1H,s), 13.5 (1H,vbrs)
II-43	359.1	3.73	-----
II-44	359	3.7	-----
II-45	444.1	3.5	-----
II-46	325	3.55	CDCl3 1.6 (6H,t), 2.45 (3H,s), 3.45-3.5 (4H,m), 7.07 (1H,d), 7.2-7.6 (2H,m), 8.4 (1H,s), 10.1 (1H,vbrs)
II-47	284	3.52	-----
II-48	307.9	3.3	-----
II-49	351.1	3.87	DMSO 1.3-1.35 (2H,m), 1.5-1.8 (6H,m), 2.2-2.3 (1H,m), 2.5 (3H,s), 3.3-3.35 (2H,m), 7.1-7.2 (1H,m), 7.55 (0.5H,s), 7.68 (0.5H,d), 7.7 (0.5H,s), 7.75 (0.5H,d), 8.15 (1H,brs), 8.65 (1H,s), 8.8-8.87 (1H,m), 8.95 (1H,brs), 31.1-13.2 (1H,m)
II-50	326	3.05	-----
II-51	366	2.47	DMSO 1.65-1.72 (4H,m), 2.52 (3H,s), 2.5-2.6 (4H,m), 2.6-2.67 (2H,m), 3.48-3.53 (2H,m), 7.1-7.25 (1H,m), 7.5-7.6 (1H,m), 7.7 (0.5H,d), 8.15 (1H,brs), 8.65 (1H,s), 8.8-8.87 (1H,m), 8.95 (1H,brs), 31.1-13.2 (1H,m)
II-52	353.1	3.55	-----
II-53	339.1	3.25	DMSO 2.45 (3H,s), 2.5-2.55 (4H,m), 3.7-3.75 (4H,m), 4.8 (2H,vbrs), 7.1 (1H,d), 7.45 (1H,brs), 7.55-7.6 (1H,m), , 8.35 (1H,s), 12.5 (1H,vbrs)
II-54	307	3.4	-----
II-55	341.1	3.29	DMSO 2.27 (3H,s), 3.5 (3H,s), 3.97 (2H,d), 6.9-7.0 (1H,s), 7.3-7.5 (2H,m), 8.0 (1H,s), 8.45 (1H,s), 8.7 (1H,s), 9.1 (1H,t), 12.9 (1H,brs)
II-56	323	3.57	-----
II-57	373	3.85	-----
II-58	373.05	3.84	-----
II-59	373	3.84	DMSO 1.8 (3H,d), 2.5 (3H,s), 5.3-5.4 (1H,m), 7.2 (1H,d), 7.25 -7.3 (1H,m), 7.32-7.4 (2H,m), 7.4-7.45 (2H,m), 7.55 (1H,s), 7.65 (1H,d), 8.7 (1H,s), 8.8 (1H,d), 13.1 (1H,vbrs)

II-60	309	3.45	DMSO 2.28-2.38 (2H,m), 2.45 (3H,s), 4.1 (2H,t), 4.8 (2H,t), 7.1 (1H,d), 7.5 (1H,brs), 7.45-7.52 (1H,m), 8.0 (1H,v brs), 8.6 (1H,s), 9.1 (1H,vbrs), 13.15 (1H,brs)
II-61	354	3.4	-----
II-62	367	3.67	-----
II-63	365	4.05	-----
II-64	377.3	3.79	DMSO 2.45 (3H,s), 4.65 (2H,d), 7.1-7.23 (3H,m), 7.4-7.45 (2H,m), 7.5-7.52 (1H,m), 7.6-7.63 (1H,m), 8.2 (1H,vbrs), 8.7 (1H,s), 9.0 (1H,vbrs), 8.4 (1H,t), 13.15 (1H,vbrs)
II-65	389.4	3.78	-----
II-66	308.9	3.57	-----
II-67	327	3.29	DMSO 1.1-1.2 (3H,m), 2.45 (3H,s), 3.2-3.4 (2H,m), 3.8-3.9 (1H,m), 7.15 (1H,d), 7.5 (1H,brs), 7.65 (1H,d), 8.15 (1H,vbrs), 8.18 (1H,s), 8.85-8.9 (1H,m), 13.15 (1H,m),
II-68	349	3.63	-----
II-69	373	3.83	-----
II-70	360	3.42	DMSO 2.45 (3H,s), 4.75 (2H,d), 7.18 (1H,d), 7.5 (1H,brs), 7.6-7.65 (1H,m), 7.75-7.78 (1H,m), 8.2 (1H,d), 8.67-8.7 (2H,m), 8.8 (1H,s), 9.0 (1H,vbrs), 9.53 (1H,t), 13 15 (1H,vbrs)
II-71	327.1	3.43	-----
II-72	337	3.8	-----
II-73	365	3.68	-----
II-74	323	3.67	DMSO 1.7-1.8 (1H,m), 2.2-2.4 (2H,m), 2.45 (3H,s), 4.56 (1H,q), 7.1-7.2 (1H,m), 7.5 (1H,brs), 7.65-7.68 (1H,m), 8.15 (1H,brs), 8.62 (1H,s), 8.67 (1H,d), 9.05 (1H,brs), 13.15 (1H,vbrs)
II-75	294	3.13	-----
II-76	322	3.42	-----
II-77	322	3.34	-----
II-78	266	3.8	DMSO 1.95 (3h,d0, 2.45 (3H,s), 6.45-6.55 (1H,m), 6.8-6.9 (1H,m), 6.95 (0.5H,m), 7.05-7.15 (2H,m), 7.22 (0.5H,s)7.45 (1H,brs), 7.55 7.6 (1H,m), 8.1 (1H,s), 13.15 (1H,vbrs)
II-79	342	4.1	DMSO 2.45 (3H,s), 3.6 (2H,d), 6.45-6.55 (1H,m), 6.9-7.0 (1H,m), 7.1-7.15 (1H,m), 7.23-7.27 (1H,m), 7.25-7.4 (4H,m), 7.5 (1H,brs), 7.6 (1H,brs), 8.18 (1H,brs), 13.0 (1H,vbrs)
II-80	296	3.67	MeOH 2.55 (3H,s), 3.5 (3H,s), 4.07 (2H,s), 6.5-6.6 (1H,m), 6.7-6.8 (1H,m), 6.5 (1H,brs), 6.6 (1H,brs), 6.9 (1H,s),
II-81	297	3.35	1H NMR (400.0 MHz, DMSO) d 1.47 (s, 6H), 5.55 (br s, 1H), 7.09 - 7.13 (m, 1H), 7.32 - 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (br s, 2H), 8.30 (s, 1H) and 10.28 (s, 1H) ppm
II-82	280	278	-----
II-83	294	3.68	-----

II-84	307.04	305	DMSO 2.45 (3H,s). 2.9 (6H,s), 4.4 (2H,s), 7.1-7.15 (1H,m), 7.5 (1H,brs), 7.6 (1H,brs), 8.05 (1H,brs), 8.4 (1H,s), 9.2 (1H,brs), 10.4 (1H,brs), 13.1 (1H,brs)
II-85	397	3.45	-----
II-86	322	3.4	DMSO 2.45 (3H,s), 4.7 (2H,s), 6.1 (1H,s), 7.1-7.15(1H,m), 7.4 (1H,vbrs), 7.6 (1H,vbrs), 7.85 (0.HM,s), 8.65 (1H,s), 9.5-9.7 (2M,m), 10.6 (1H,brs)
II-87	357	3.5	MeOH 1.6 (3H,s), 2.25 (3H,s), 3.25 (2H,s), 6.25 (1H,d), 6.55 (1H,s), 6.7 (1H,d), 7.3 (1H,s)
II-88	321	3.4	MeOH 2.7 (3H,s), 3.1 (3H,s), 4.8 (2H,s), 7.75 (1H,d), 8.05 (1H,s), 8.2 (1H,d), 8.8 (1H,s)
II-89	308.2	0.69	-----
II-90	294.2	0.54	-----
II-91	269	2.95	MeOH 1.5 (3H,s), 6.5-6.55 (2H,m), 6.88-6.92 (2H,m), 8.0 (1H,s)
II-92	308	3.27	DMSO2.4 (3H,s), 3.95 (2H,s), 7.15 (1H,d), 7.42-7.49 (1H,m), 7.52-7.58 (1H,m), 8.0 (1H,brs), 8.62 (1H,s), 10.55 (1H,s), 12.8 (1H,vbrs)

Examples 15: Cellular ATR Inhibition Assay:

[00178] Compounds can be screened for their ability to inhibit intracellular ATR using an immunofluorescence microscopy assay to detect phosphorylation of the ATR substrate histone H2AX in hydroxyurea treated cells. HT29 cells are plated at 14,000 cells per well in 96-well black imaging plates (BD 353219) in McCoy's 5A media (Sigma M8403) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum (JRH Biosciences 12003), Penicillin/Streptomycin solution diluted 1:100 (Sigma P7539), and 2mM L-glumtamine (Sigma G7513), and allowed to adhere overnight at 37°C in 5% CO_2. Compounds are then added to the cell media from a final concentration of 25μM in 3-fold serial dilutions and the cells are incubated at 37°C in 5% CO_2. After 15min, hydroxyurea (Sigma H8627) is added to a final concentration of 2mM.

[00179] After 45min of treatment with hydroxyurea, the cells are washed in PBS, fixed for 10min in 4% formaldehyde diluted in PBS (Polysciences Inc 18814), washed in 0.2% Tween-20 in PBS (wash buffer), and permeabilised for 10min in 0.5% Triton X-100 in PBS, all at room temperature. The cells are then washed once in wash buffer and blocked for 30min at room temperature in 10% goat serum (Sigma G9023) diluted in wash buffer (block buffer). To detect H2AX phosphorylation levels, the cells are then incubated for 1h at room temperature in primary antibody (mouse monoclonal anti-phosphorylated histone H2AX Ser139 antibody; Upstate 05-636) diluted 1:250 in block buffer. The cells are then washed five times in wash buffer before incubation for 1h at room temperature in the dark in a

mixture of secondary antibody (goat anti-mouse Alexa Fluor 488 conjugated antibody; Invitrogen A11029) and Hoechst stain (Invitrogen H3570); diluted 1:500 and 1:5000, respectively, in wash buffer. The cells are then washed five times in wash buffer and finally 100ul PBS is added to each well before imaging.

[00180] Cells are imaged for Alexa Fluor 488 and Hoechst intensity using the BD Pathway 855 Bioimager and Attovision software (BD Biosciences, Version 1.6/855) to quantify phosphorylated H2AX Ser139 and DNA staining, respectively. The percentage of phosphorylated H2AX-positive nuclei in a montage of 9 images at 20x magnification is then calculated for each well using BD Image Data Explorer software (BD Biosciences Version 2.2.15). Phosphorylated H2AX-positive nuclei are defined as Hoechst-positive regions of interest containing Alexa Fluor 488 intensity at 1.75-fold the average Alexa Fluor 488 intensity in cells not treated with hydroxyurea. The percentage of H2AX positive nuclei is finally plotted against concentration for each compound and IC50s for intracellular ATR inhibition are determined using Prism software(GraphPad Prism version 3.0cx for Macintosh, GraphPad Software, San Diego California, USA).

[00181] The compounds described herein can also be tested according to other methods known in the art (see Sarkaria et al, "Inhibition of ATM and ATR Kinase Activities by the Radiosensitizing Agent, Caffeine: *Cancer Research* 59: 4375-5382 (1999); Hickson et al, "Identification and Characterization of a Novel and Specific Inhibitor of the Ataxia-Telangiectasia Mutated Kinase ATM" *Cancer Research* 64: 9152-9159 (2004); Kim et al, "Substrate Specificities and Identification of Putative Substrates of ATM Kinase Family Members" *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 274(53): 37538-37543 (1999); and Chiang et al, "Determination of the catalytic activities of mTOR and other members of the phosphoinositide-3-kinase-related kinase family" *Methods Mol. Biol.* 281:125-41 (2004)).

Example 16: ATR Inhibition Assay:

[00182] Compounds were screened for their ability to inhibit ATR kinase using a radioactive-phosphate incorporation assay. Assays were carried out in a mixture of 50mM Tris/HCl (pH 7.5), 10mM $MgCl_2$ and 1mM DTT. Final substrate concentrations were 10μM [γ-33P]ATP (3mCi 33P ATP/mmol ATP, Perkin Elmer) and 800 μM target peptide (ASELPASQPQPFSAKKK).

[00183] Assays were carried out at 25°C in the presence of 5 nM full-length ATR. An assay stock buffer solution was prepared containing all of the reagents listed above, with the

exception of ATP and the test compound of interest. 13.5 μL of the stock solution was placed in a 96 well plate followed by addition of 2 μL of DMSO stock containing serial dilutions of the test compound (typically starting from a final concentration of 15 μM with 3-fold serial dilutions) in duplicate (final DMSO concentration 7%). The plate was pre-incubated for 10 minutes at 25°C and the reaction initiated by addition of 15 μL [γ-33P]ATP (final concentration 10 μM).

[00184] The reaction was stopped after 24 hours by the addition of 30μL 0.1M phosphoric acid containing 2mM ATP. A multiscreen phosphocellulose filter 96-well plate (Millipore, Cat no. MAPHN0B50) was pretreated with 100μL 0.2M phosphoric acid prior to the addition of 45μL of the stopped assay mixture. The plate was washed with 5 x 200μL 0.2M phosphoric acid. After drying, 100 μL Optiphase 'SuperMix' liquid scintillation cocktail (Perkin Elmer) was added to the well prior to scintillation counting (1450 Microbeta Liquid Scintillation Counter, Wallac).

[00185] After removing mean background values for all of the data points, Ki(app) data were calculated from non-linear regression analysis of the initial rate data using the Prism software package (GraphPad Prism version 3.0cx for Macintosh, GraphPad Software, San Diego California, USA).

Below is a chart showing the ATR Inhibition Ki values of compounds of the disclosure. Compounds with a Ki value of $\leq$ 0.5 uM are marked with "+++." Compounds with a Ki value > 0.5 uM but $\leq$ 1 uM are marked with "++." Compounds with a Ki value > 1 uM but $\leq$ 8 uM are marked with "+." Compounds with % inhibition values reported instead are marked with *.

Cmpd No.	Ki Value
II-1	+++
II-2	*
II-3	+++
II-4	+++
II-5	+++
II-6	+++
II-7	++
II-8	++
II-9	+
II-10	+++
II-11	*
II-12	+
II-13	+
II-14	+
II-15	++
II-16	+++
II-17	++
II-18	+
II-19	*
II-20	++
II-21	*
II-22	+
II-23	+
II-24	+
II-25	*
II-26	+++
II-27	*
II-28	*
II-29	++
II-30	+
II-31	*

Cmpd No.	Ki Value
II-32	++
II-33	+
II-34	+
II-35	+
II-36	++
II-37	+
II-38	*
II-39	+
II-40	*
II-41	*
II-42	++
II-43	+++
II-44	++
II-45	+
II-46	+
II-47	+++
II-48	+++
II-49	+++
II-50	+
II-51	++
II-52	+++
II-53	+
II-54	+++
II-55	+++
II-56	+++
II-57	+
II-58	++
II-59	++
II-60	+++
II-61	+
II-62	+

Cmpd No.	Ki Value
II-63	*
II-64	+++
II-65	+++
II-66	+
II-67	+
II-68	++
II-69	++
II-70	++
II-71	+
II-72	*
II-73	++
II-74	+
II-75	+++
II-76	+
II-77	+++
II-78	++
II-79	+
II-80	+
II-81	++
II-82	++
II-83	++
II-84	+
II-85	+++
II-86	+
II-87	++
II-88	+++
II-89	+
II-90	+
II-91	+++
II-92	++

% Inhibition Data

[00186] Alternatively, a compound's percent inhibition at a single concentration can also be reported. The following compounds had a percent inhibition of 15-24% against ATR at 15uM: II-11, II-31, II-38, and II-72. The following compounds had a percent inhibition of 25%-45% against ATR inhibition at 15 uM: II-19, II-27, II-41, and II-63. Compounds II-21 and II-40 had a percent inhibition of 40% to 50% against ATR at 30uM. Compound II-25 had 10% inhibition against ATR at 15 uM. Compound II-28 had 10% inhibition of ATR at 60 uM.

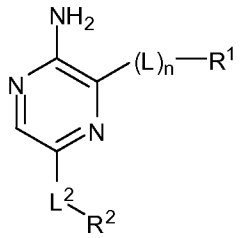
Example 17: Cisplatin Sensitization Assay

[00187] Compounds can be screened for their ability to sensitize HCT116 colorectal cancer cells to Cisplatin using a 96h cell viability (MTS) assay. HCT116 cells, which possess a defect in ATM signaling to Cisplatin (see, Kim et al.; *Oncogene* 21:3864 (2002); see also, Takemura et al.; *JBC* 281:30814 (2006)) are plated at 470 cells per well in 96-well polystyrene plates (Costar 3596) in 150µl of McCoy's 5A media (Sigma M8403) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum (JRH Biosciences 12003), Penicillin/Streptomycin solution diluted 1:100 (Sigma P7539), and 2mM L-glumtamine (Sigma G7513), and allowed to adhere overnight at 37°C in 5% CO_2. Compounds and Cisplatin are then both added simultaneously to the cell media in 2-fold serial dilutions from a top final concentration of 10µM as a full matrix of concentrations in a final cell volume of 200µl, and the cells are then incubated at 37°C in 5% CO_2. After 96h, 40µl of MTS reagent (Promega G358a) is added to each well and the cells are incubated for 1h at 37°C in 5% CO_2. Finally, absorbance is measured at 490nm using a SpectraMax Plus 384 reader (Molecular Devices) and the concentration of compound required to reduce the IC50 of Cisplatin alone by at least 3-fold (to 1 decimal place) can be reported (CP3 shift).

[00188] While we have described a number of embodiments of this invention, it is apparent that our basic examples may be altered to provide other embodiments that utilize the compounds, methods, and processes of this invention. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the scope of this invention is to be defined by the appended claims rather than by the specific embodiments that have been represented by way of example herein.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula II:



II

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

L_2 is -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, -CR'=C(R')-, -C≡C-, COO, CONR', NR'CO, or -CO-;

each R' is independently H or C_{1-4}alkyl;

L is –C(O)NH– or –C(O)N(C_{1-6}alkyl)–;

n is 0 or 1;

R^1 is a 5-6 membered monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; wherein said monocyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring is optionally fused to another ring to form a 8-10 membered bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; wherein said monocyclic or bicyclic ring of R^1 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^1 groups;

R^2 is H, CN, a C_{1-10}aliphatic where up to 2 methylene units of said C_{1-10}aliphatic are optionally replaced with -O- or -N(R'); a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each R^2 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^2;

each J^1 and J^2 is independently halo, –CN, $–NO_2$, V–R, or $–(V^2)_m–Q^3$;

V is a C_{1-10}aliphatic chain wherein 0-3 methylene units are optionally and independently replaced with oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$; V is optionally substituted with 1-6 occurrences of J^V;

V^2 is a C_{1-10}aliphatic chain wherein 0-3 methylene units are optionally and independently replaced with oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$; V^2 is optionally substituted with 1-6 occurrences of J^{V2};

m is 0 or 1;

each J^V and J^{V2} is independently halogen, CN, NH_2, NO_2, C_{1-4}aliphatic, $NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, OH, $O(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, CO_2H, $CO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $CO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $NHCO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)CO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $NHSO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, or $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, wherein said C_{1-4}aliphatic is optionally substituted with halo;

Q^3 is a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each Q^3 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^{Q3};

J^{Q3} is independently halo, oxo, CN, NO_2, X-R, or $-(X)_p-Q^4$,

p is 0 or 1;

X is C_{1-10}aliphatic; wherein 1-3 methylene units of said C_{1-6}aliphatic are optionally replaced with -NR, -O-, -S-, C(O), $S(O)_2$, or S(O); wherein X is optionally and independently substituted with 1-4 occurrences of NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, halogen, C_{1-4}aliphatic, OH, $O(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, NO_2, CN, $CO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $C(O)N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $SO(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2NH(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $SO_2N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)_2$, $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)C(O)(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, $NHSO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, or $N(C_{1-4}aliphatic)SO_2(C_{1-4}aliphatic)$, wherein said C_{1-4}aliphatic is optionally substituted with 1-3 occurrences of halo;

Q^4 is a 3-8 membered saturated or unsaturated monocyclic ring having 0-4 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, or a 8-10 membered saturated or unsaturated bicyclic ring having 0-6 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur; each Q^4 is optionally substituted with 1-5 J^{Q4};

J^{Q4} is halo, CN, or C_{1-4}alkyl wherein up to 2 methylene units are optionally replaced with O, NR', S, C(O), S(O), or $S(O)_2$;

each R is H or C_{1-4}alkyl wherein said C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1-4 halo.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein n is 0.
3. The compound of claim 2, wherein R^1 is isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, or benzothiazolyl.
4. The compound of claim 3, wherein R^1 is benzimidazolyl, oxadiazolyl, or isoxazolyl.

5. The compound of claim 4, wherein L^2 is -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, or -CO-.
6. The compound of claim 4, wherein L^2 is alkynyl.
7. The compound of claim 5 or claim 6, wherein R^2 is a C_{1-10}aliphatic wherein up to 2 methylene units of said C_{1-10}aliphatic are optionally replaced with -O- or -N(R').
8. The compound of claim 7, wherein R^2 is H, a C_{1-6}aliphatic wherein 0-2 methylene units are optionally replaced with O, N(C_{1-3}alkyl), or NH, wherein J^2 is CN or V–R,wherein V is CO, CONH, or SO_2, and R is C_{1-4}alkyl.
9. The compound of claim 8, wherein J^2 is halo, C_{1-4}alkyl, -CO(C_{1-4}alkyl), -$CONH_2$, -CON(C_{1-4})alkyl, -SO_2(C_{1-4}alkyl), or CN.
10. The compound of claim 9, wherein R^2, together with J^2, is H, CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH(CH_3)_2$, $CH_2CH{=}CH_2$, $CH_2C{\equiv}CH$, CH_2OH, CH_2CH_2OH, $CH_2CH(CH_3)OH$, $C(CH_3)_2OH$, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $CH_2N(CH_3)_2$, CH_2CN, CH_2CH_2CN, $CH_2C(O)C(CH_3)_3$, $CH_2C(O)OCH_3$, CH_2CONH_2, $CH_2C(O)N(CH_3)_2$, $CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CH_3$, $CH_2NHSO_2CH_3$, $CH_2NHCOCH_3$, or $CH_2NHCONH_2$.
11. The compound of claim 8, wherein J^2 is a monocyclic ring.
12. The compound of claim 11, wherein J^2 is a 3-6 membered cycloalkyl ring; phenyl; a 5-6 membered aromatic ring containing 0-3 heteroatoms; or a 3-6 membered nonaromatic ring containing 0-2 heteroatoms.
13. The compound of claim 12, wherein J^2 is a 4-6 membered heterocyclyl having 1-2 heteratoms selected from O, NH, N(C_{1-3}alkyl), or S.
14. The compound of claim 11, wherein J^2 is cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, furanyl, or pyridyl.
15. The compound of claim 12, wherein R^2, together with J^2, is -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(C_{3-6}cycloalkyl); -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(3-6 membered heterocyclyl having 1-2 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S); -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-phenyl, or -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(5-6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S).
16. The compound of claim 15, wherein R^2, together with J^2, is -CH_2(cyclopropyl), -CH_2(cyclopentyl), -CH_2(cyclohexyl), -CH_2(phenyl), -$CH(CH_3)$-(phenyl), -CH_2(thiomorpholinyl), CH_2CH_2(piperidinyl), CH_2(tetrahydrofuranyl), CH_2(furanyl), CH_2(pyridinyl), CH_2CH_2pyrrolidinyl, or CH_2CH_2(phenyl), wherein said phenyl is optionally substituted with halo, methoxy, and said thiomorpholinyl is optionally substituted with =O.
17. The compound of claim 5 or claim 6, wherein R^2 is a monocyclic ring.

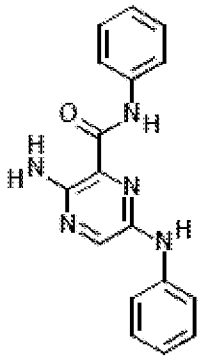
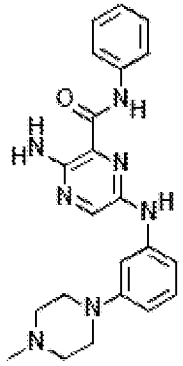
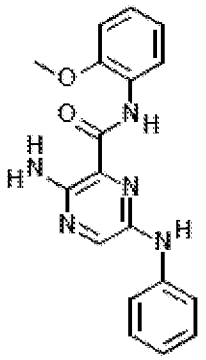
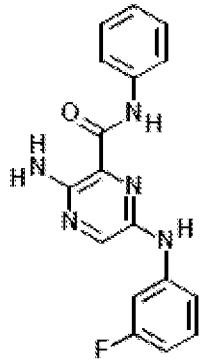
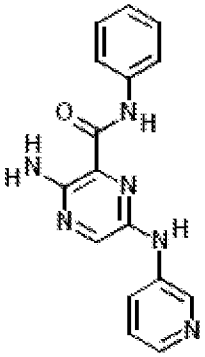
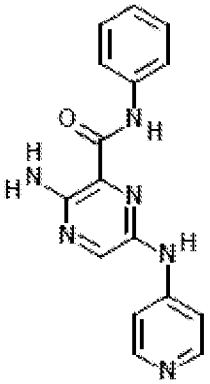
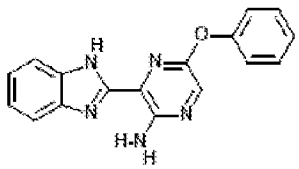
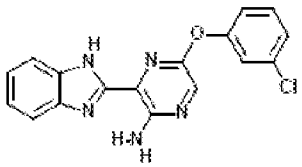
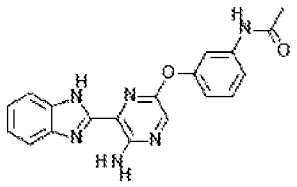
18. The compound of claim 17, wherein R^2 is a 5-6 membered aromatic ring containing 0-3 heteroatoms or a 3-6 membered nonaromatic ring containing 0-2 heteroatoms.
19. The compound of claim 17, wherein R^2 is phenyl, pyridinyl, furanyl, 3-6 membered cycloalkyl ring, pyrrolidinyl, azetidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, or tetrahydrofuranyl.
20. The compound of any one of claims 1-7, wherein R^2 is H, C_{1-6}aliphatic, or CN.
21. The compound of claim 1, wherein n is 1.
22. The compound of claim 21, wherein R^1 is phenyl.
23. The compound of claim 22, wherein J^1 is $-(V^2)_m-Q^3$.
24. The compound of claim 23, wherein m is 1.
25. The compound of claim 24, wherein V^2 is -O-, -NH-, or S.
26. The compound of claim 25, wherein Q^3 is phenyl or pyridinyl.
27. The compound of claim 26, wherein J^{Q3} is 4-methylpiperazinyl, halo, or C_{1-4}alkyl.
28. The compound of claim 22, wherein J^1 is V-R.
29. The compound of claim 28, wherein J^2 is $-C\equiv CC(CH_3)_2OH$.
30. The compound of claim 1, wherein

    n is 0;

    R^1 is benzimidazolyl, isoxazolyl, or oxadiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, or triazolyl

    L_2 is -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, -CR'=C(R')-, $-C\equiv C-$, COO, CONR', NR'CO, or -CO-;

    R^2 is H, a C_{1-6}aliphatic wherein 0-2 methylene units of said C_{1-10}aliphatic are optionally replaced with O, N(C_{1-3}alkyl) or NH, $-(C_{1-4}$alkyl)-(C_{3-6}cycloalkyl); -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(3-6 membered heterocyclyl having 1-2 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S); $-(C_{1-4}$alkyl)-Phenyl, -(C_{1-4}alkyl)-(5-6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S).
31. The compound of claim 1, wherein n is 1; R^1 is phenyl; L is –C(O)NH–; and J^1 is $-(V^2)_m-Q^3$.
32. The compound of claim 31, wherein m is 1; V^2 is -O-, -NH-, or S; and Q^3 is phenyl or pyridinyl.
33. The compound of claim 1 selected from the following:

		
II-1	II-2	II-3
		
II-4	II-5	II-6
		
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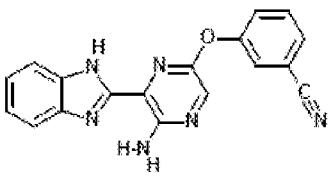	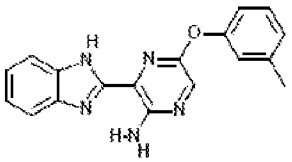	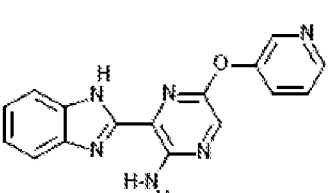
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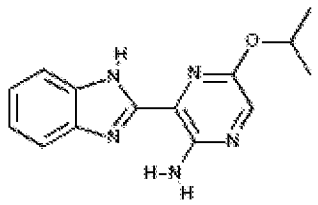	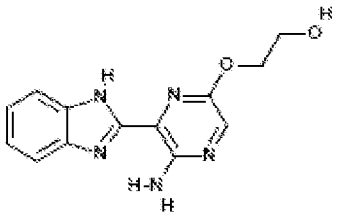	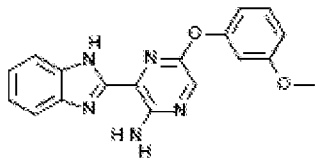
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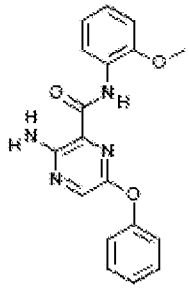	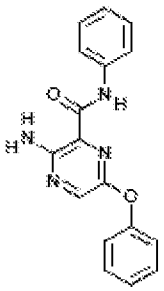	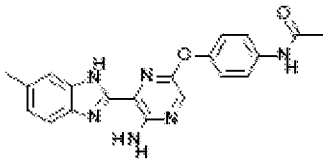
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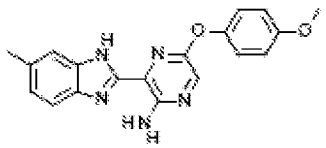	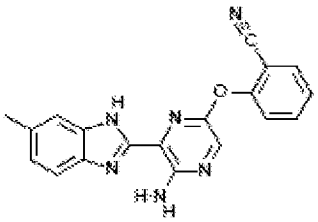	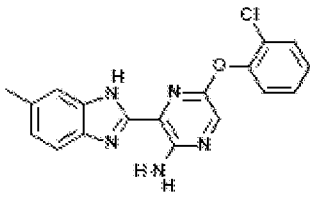
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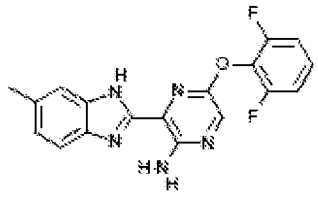	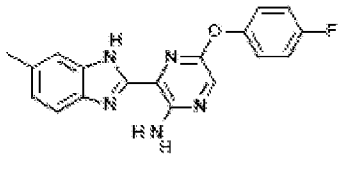	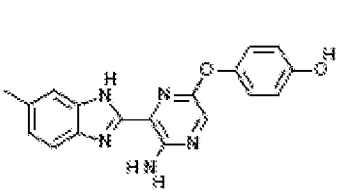
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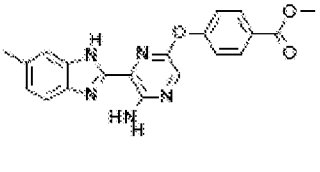	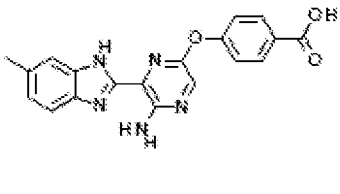	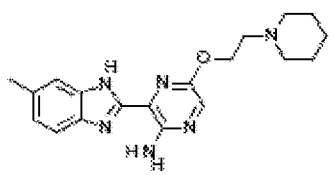
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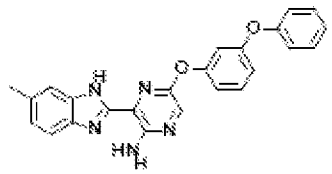	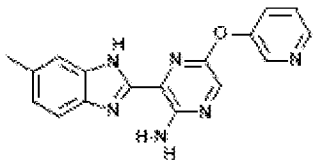	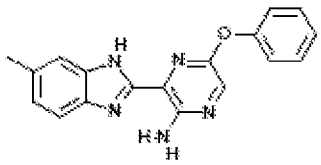
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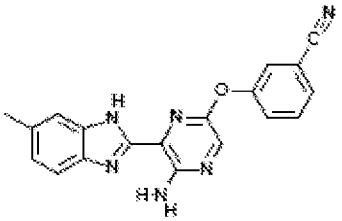	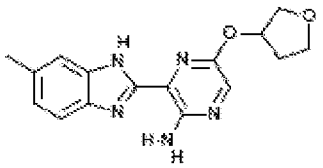	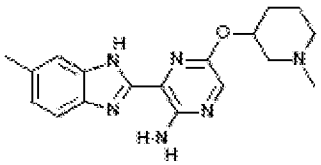
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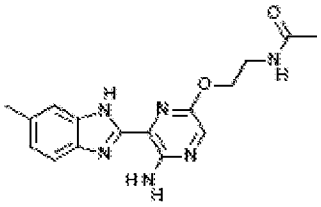	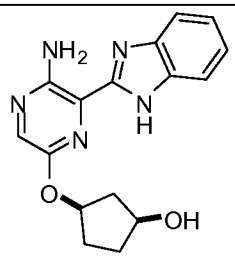	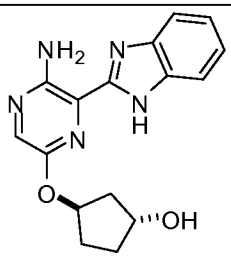
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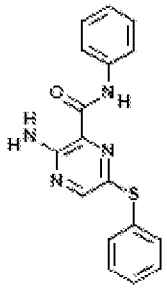	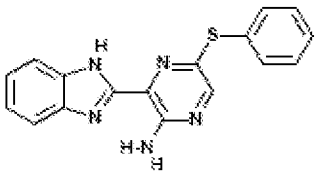	
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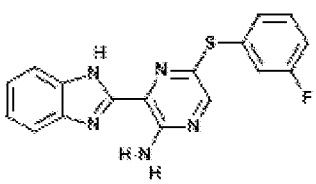	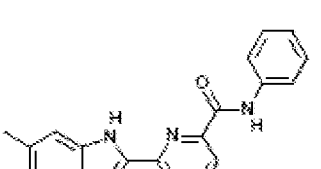	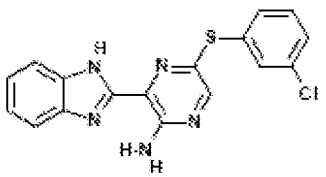
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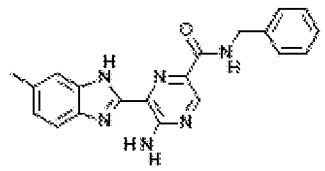	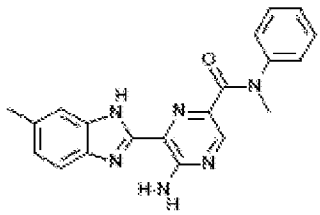	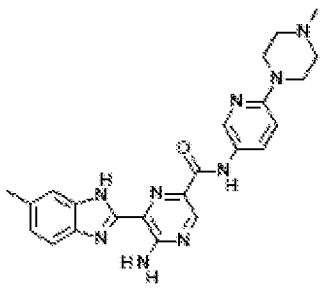
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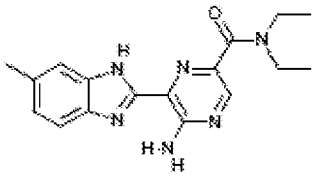	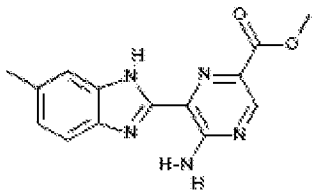	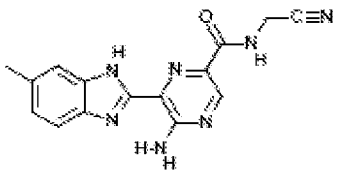
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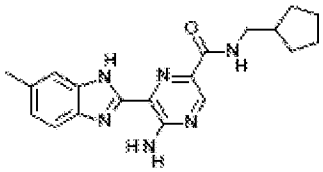	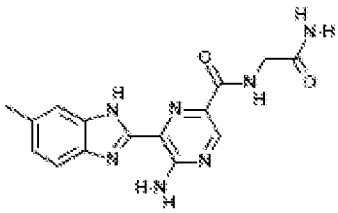	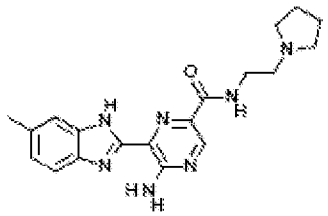
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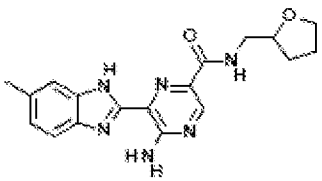	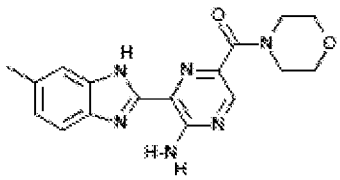	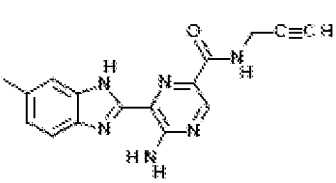
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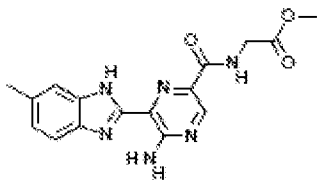	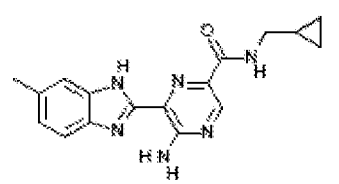	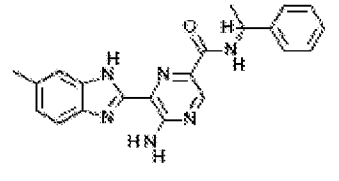
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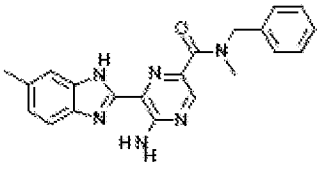	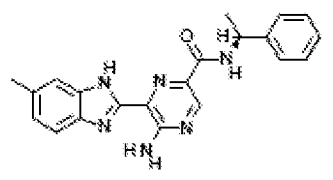	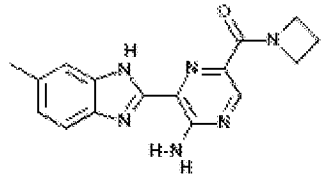
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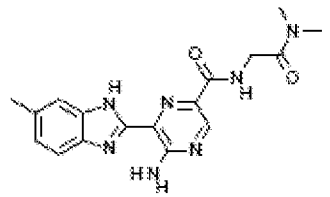	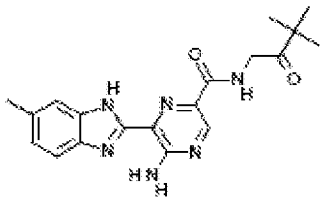	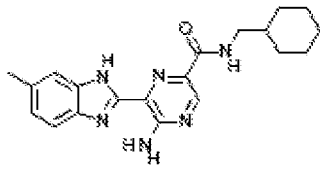
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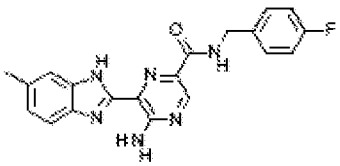	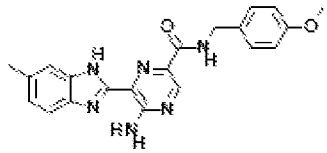	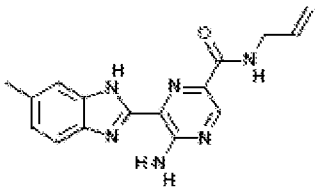
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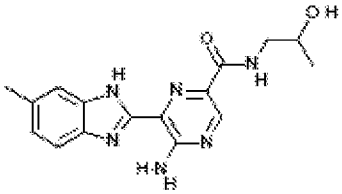	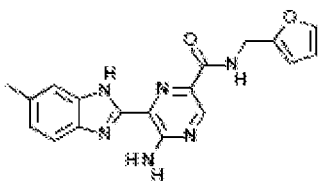	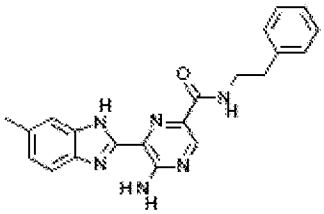
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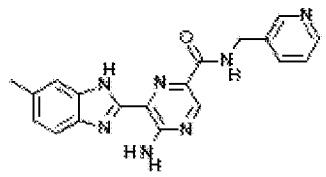	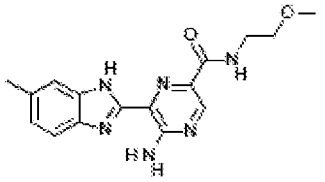	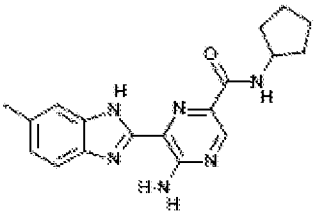
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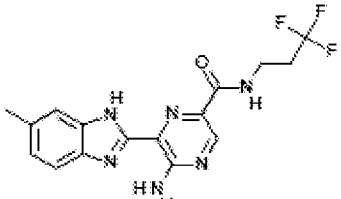	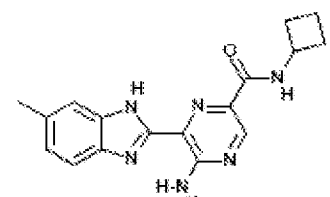	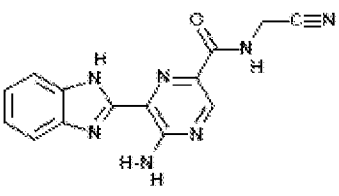
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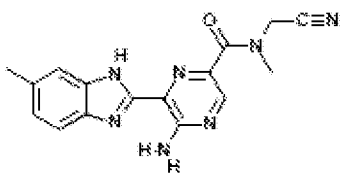	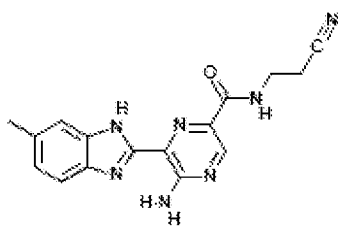	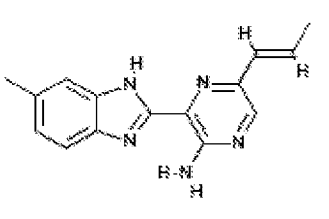
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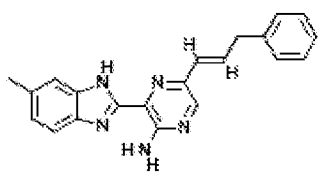	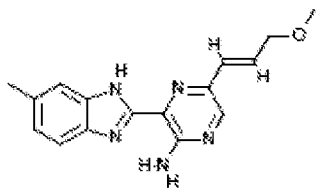	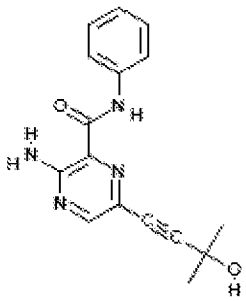
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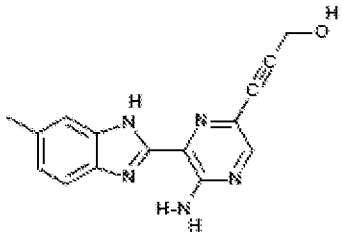	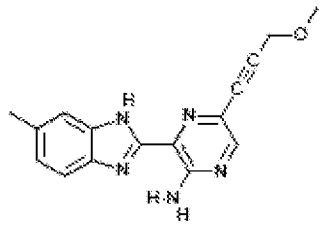	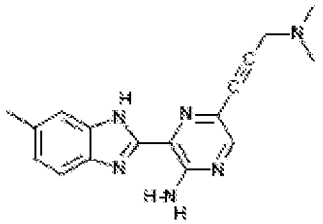
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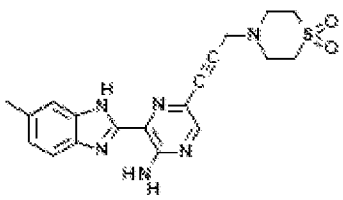	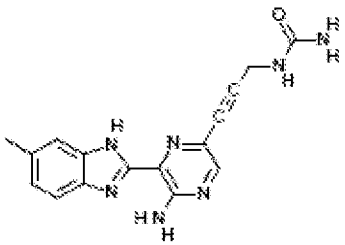	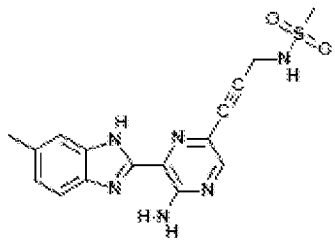
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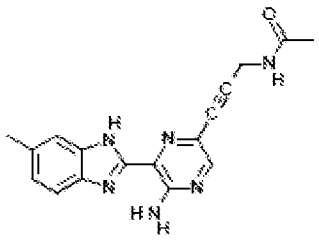	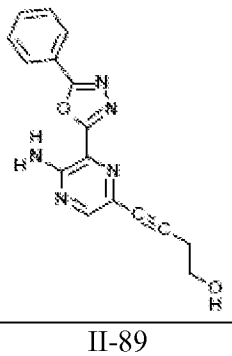	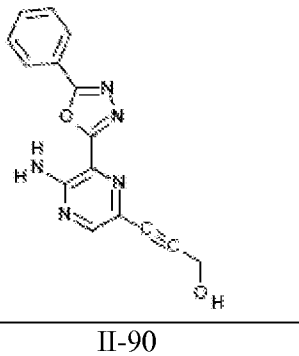
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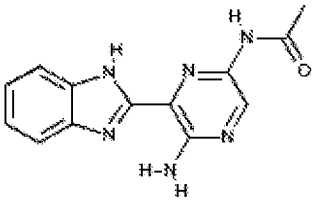	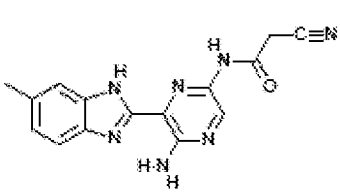	
II-91	II-92	

34. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any one of claims 1-33 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35. A method for treating cancer in a patient comprising administering a compound of any one of claims 1-33 or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

36. The method of claim 35, further comprising administering to said patient an additional therapeutic agent selected from a DNA-damaging agent; wherein said additional therapeutic agent is appropriate for the disease being treated; and said additional therapeutic agent is administered together with said compound as a single dosage form or separately from said compound as part of a multiple dosage form.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein said DNA-damaging agent is selected chemotherapy or radiation treatment.

38. The method of claim 36, wherein said DNA-damaging agent is selected from ionizing radiation, radiomimetic neocarzinostatin, a platinating agent, a Topo I inhibitor, a Topo II inhibitor, an antimetabolite, an alkylating agent, an alkyl sulphonates, an antimetabolite, or an antibiotic.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein said DNA-damaging agent is selected from ionizing radiation, a platinating agent, a Topo I inhibitor, a Topo II inhibitor, or an antibiotic.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein said platinating agent is selected from Cisplatin, Oxaliplatin, Carboplatin, Nedaplatin, Lobaplatin, Triplatin Tetranitrate, Picoplatin, Satraplatin, ProLindac and Aroplatin; said Topo I inhibitor is selected from Camptothecin, Topotecan, Irinotecan/SN38, Rubitecan and Belotecan; said Topo II inhibitor is selected from Etoposide, Daunorubicin, Doxorubicin, Aclarubicin, Epirubicin, Idarubicin, Amrubicin, Pirarubicin, Valrubicin, Zorubicin and Teniposide; said antimetabolite is selected from Aminopterin, Methotrexate, Pemetrexed, Raltitrexed, Pentostatin, Cladribine, Clofarabine, Fludarabine, Thioguanine, Mercaptopurine, Fluorouracil, Capecitabine, Tegafur, Carmofur, Floxuridine, Cytarabine, Gemcitabine, Azacitidine and Hydroxyurea; said alkylating agent is selected from Mechlorethamine, Cyclophosphamide, Ifosfamide, Trofosfamide, Chlorambucil, Melphalan, Prednimustine,

Bendamustine, Uramustine, Estramustine, Carmustine, Lomustine, Semustine, Fotemustine, Nimustine, Ranimustine, Streptozocin, Busulfan, Mannosulfan, Treosulfan, Carboquone, ThioTEPA, Triaziquone, Triethylenemelamine, Procarbazine, Dacarbazine, Temozolomide, Altretamine, Mitobronitol, Actinomycin, Bleomycin, Mitomycin and Plicamycin.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein said platinating agent is selected from Cisplatin, Oxaliplatin, Carboplatin, Nedaplatin, or Satraplatin; said Topo I inhibitor is selected from Camptothecin, Topotecan, irinotecan/SN38, rubitecan; said Topo II inhibitor is selected from Etoposide; said antimetabolite is selected from methotrexate, pemetrexed, Thioguanine, Fludarabine, Cladribine, Cytarabine, gemcitabine, 6-Mercaptopurine, or 5-Fluorouracil; said alkylating agent is selected from nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, triazenes, alkyl sulfonates, Procarbazine, or aziridines; and said antibiotic is selected from Hydroxyurea, Anthracyclines, Anthracenediones, or Streptomyces family.

42. The method of claim 39 wherein said DNA-damaging agent is a platinating agent or ionizing radiation.

43. The method of any one of claims 35-42, wherein said cancer is a solid tumor selected from the following cancers: Oral: buccal cavity, lip, tongue, mouth, pharynx; Cardiac: sarcoma (angiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, liposarcoma), myxoma, rhabdomyoma, fibroma, lipoma and teratoma; Lung: bronchogenic carcinoma (squamous cell or epidermoid, undifferentiated small cell, undifferentiated large cell, adenocarcinoma), alveolar (bronchiolar) carcinoma, bronchial adenoma, sarcoma, lymphoma, chondromatous hamartoma, mesothelioma; Gastrointestinal: esophagus (squamous cell carcinoma, larynx, adenocarcinoma, leiomyosarcoma, lymphoma), stomach (carcinoma, lymphoma, leiomyosarcoma), pancreas (ductal adenocarcinoma, insulinoma, glucagonoma, gastrinoma, carcinoid tumors, vipoma), small bowel or small intestines (adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, carcinoid tumors, Karposi's sarcoma, leiomyoma, hemangioma, lipoma, neurofibroma, fibroma), large bowel or large intestines (adenocarcinoma, tubular adenoma, villous adenoma, hamartoma, leiomyoma), colon, colon-rectum, colorectal; rectum, Genitourinary tract: kidney (adenocarcinoma, Wilm's tumor [nephroblastoma], lymphoma), bladder and urethra (squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma), prostate (adenocarcinoma, sarcoma), testis

(seminoma, teratoma, embryonal carcinoma, teratocarcinoma, choriocarcinoma, sarcoma, interstitial cell carcinoma, fibroma, fibroadenoma, adenomatoid tumors, lipoma); Liver: hepatoma (hepatocellular carcinoma), cholangiocarcinoma, hepatoblastoma, angiosarcoma, hepatocellular adenoma, hemangioma, biliary passages; Bone: osteogenic sarcoma (osteosarcoma), fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, malignant lymphoma (reticulum cell sarcoma), multiple myeloma, malignant giant cell tumor chordoma, osteochronfroma (osteocartilaginous exostoses), benign chondroma, chondroblastoma, chondromyxofibroma, osteoid osteoma and giant cell tumors; Nervous system: skull (osteoma, hemangioma, granuloma, xanthoma, osteitis deformans), meninges (meningioma, meningiosarcoma, gliomatosis), brain (astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, glioma, ependymoma, germinoma [pinealoma], glioblastoma multiform, oligodendroglioma, schwannoma, retinoblastoma, congenital tumors), spinal cord neurofibroma, meningioma, glioma, sarcoma); Gynecological: uterus (endometrial carcinoma), cervix (cervical carcinoma, pre-tumor cervical dysplasia), ovaries (ovarian carcinoma [serous cystadenocarcinoma, mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, unclassified carcinoma], granulosa-thecal cell tumors, Sertoli-Leydig cell tumors, dysgerminoma, malignant teratoma), vulva (squamous cell carcinoma, intraepithelial carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, fibrosarcoma, melanoma), vagina (clear cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, botryoid sarcoma (embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma), fallopian tubes (carcinoma), breast; Skin: malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, Karposi's sarcoma, keratoacanthoma, moles dysplastic nevi, lipoma, angioma, dermatofibroma, keloids, psoriasis, Thyroid gland: papillary thyroid carcinoma, , undifferentiated thyroid cancer, thyroid carcinoma; medullary thyroid carcinoma, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2A, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2B, familial medullary thyroid cancer, pheochromocytoma, paraganglioma; and Adrenal glands: neuroblastoma.

44. The method of claim 43, wherein said cancer is selected from lung cancer, head and neck cancer, pancreatic cancer, gastric cancer, and brain cancer.

45. A method of promoting cell death in cancer cells comprising administering to a patient a compound of any one of claims 1-33.

46. A method of preventing cell repair from DNA damage comprising administering to a patient a compound of any one of claims 1-33.

47. A method of inhibiting ATR in a biological sample comprising the step of contacting a compound of any one of claims 1-33 with said biological sample.

48. The method of claim 47, wherein said biological sample is a cell.

49. A method of sensitizing cells to DNA damaging agents comprising administering to a patient a compound of any one of claims 1-33.

50. The method of any one of claims 35-49, wherein said cell is a cancer cell having defects in the ATM signaling cascade.

51. The method of claim 50, wherein said defect is altered expression or activity of one or more of the following: ATM, p53, CHK2, MRE11, RAD50, NBS1, 53BP1, MDC1 or H2AX.

52. The method of any one of claims 35-49, wherein said cell is a cancer cell expressing DNA damaging oncogenes.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein said cancer cell has altered expression or activity of one or more of the following: K-Ras, N-Ras, H-Ras, Raf, Myc, Mos, E2F, Cdc25A, CDC4, CDK2, Cyclin E, Cyclin A and Rb.

54. Use of a compound of any one of claims 1-33 as a radio-sensitizer or a chemo-sensitizer.

55. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-33 as a single agent (monotherapy) for treating cancer.

56. Use of according to any one of claims 1-33 for treating patients having cancer with a DNA-damage response (DDR) defect.

57. The use according to claim 56, wherein said defect is a mutation or loss of ATM, p53, CHK2, MRE11, RAD50, NBS1, 53BP1, MDC1, or H2AX.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2011/036239

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07D241/24 C07D403/04 C07D403/12 C07D417/04 A61P35/00
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07D A61K A61P

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	CHARRIER ET AL.: "Discovery of Potent and Selective Inhibitors of Ataxia Telangiectasia Mutated and Rad3 Related (ATR) Protein Kinase as Potential Anticancer Agents", J. MED. CHEM., vol. 54, no. 7, 14 April 2011 (2011-04-14), pages 2320-2330, XP55008447, ISSN: 0022-2623, DOI: 10.1021/jm101488z the whole document	1-57
X,P	WO 2010/054398 A1 (VERTEX PHARMA [US]; CHARRIER JEAN-DAMIEN [GB]; DURRANT STEVEN [GB]; KA) 14 May 2010 (2010-05-14) Abstract; claims; examples; page 204-205: 3-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-5-vinylpyrazine-2-amine.	1-4,20

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

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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

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

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

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

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

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
30 September 2011	12/10/2011

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Weisbrod, Thomas

1

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2011/036239

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2009/037247 A1 (NEUROSEARCH AS [DK]; ERIKSEN BIRGITTE L [DK]; SOERENSEN ULRIK SVANE [D) 26 March 2009 (2009-03-26) AbstracT, claims; page 47, example 27.	1,2,34
X	EP 2 157 090 A1 (TAISHO PHARMA CO LTD [JP]; NISSAN CHEMICAL IND LTD [JP]) 24 February 2010 (2010-02-24) Abstract; claims; page 25, example 12.	1,21,34
X	WO 2008/040651 A1 (HOFFMANN LA ROCHE [CH]; ANDJELKOVIC MIRJANA [CH]; BENARDEAU AGNES [FR]) 10 April 2008 (2008-04-10) Page 79, intermediate product of example 39 step (a); page 114, intermediate product of example 146 step (b).	1,2
X	WO 2005/079802 A1 (MERCK & CO INC [US]; BONNEFOUS CELINE [US]; KAMENECKA THEODORE M [US];) 1 September 2005 (2005-09-01) Abstract; claims; page 42, example 26.	1,21,34
X	WO 01/44206 A1 (CHIRON CORP [US]; NUSS JOHN M [US]; RAMURTHY SAVITHRI [US]) 21 June 2001 (2001-06-21) Abstract; claims; page 35, example 13.	1,2,34, 35, 43-45, 55-57
A	WO 2008/037477 A1 (NOVARTIS AG [CH]; IMBACH PATRICIA [CH]; STAUFFER FREDERIC [FR]; FURET) 3 April 2008 (2008-04-03) Abstract; claims; examples.	1-57
A	WO 2009/053737 A2 (ASTRAZENECA AB [SE]; ASTRAZENECA UK LTD [GB]; BARLAAM BERNARD CHRISTOP) 30 April 2009 (2009-04-30) Abstract; page 5, lines 22-27; claims; examples.	1-57

1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/US2011/036239

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2010054398 A1	14-05-2010	CA 2743134 A1	14-05-2010
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