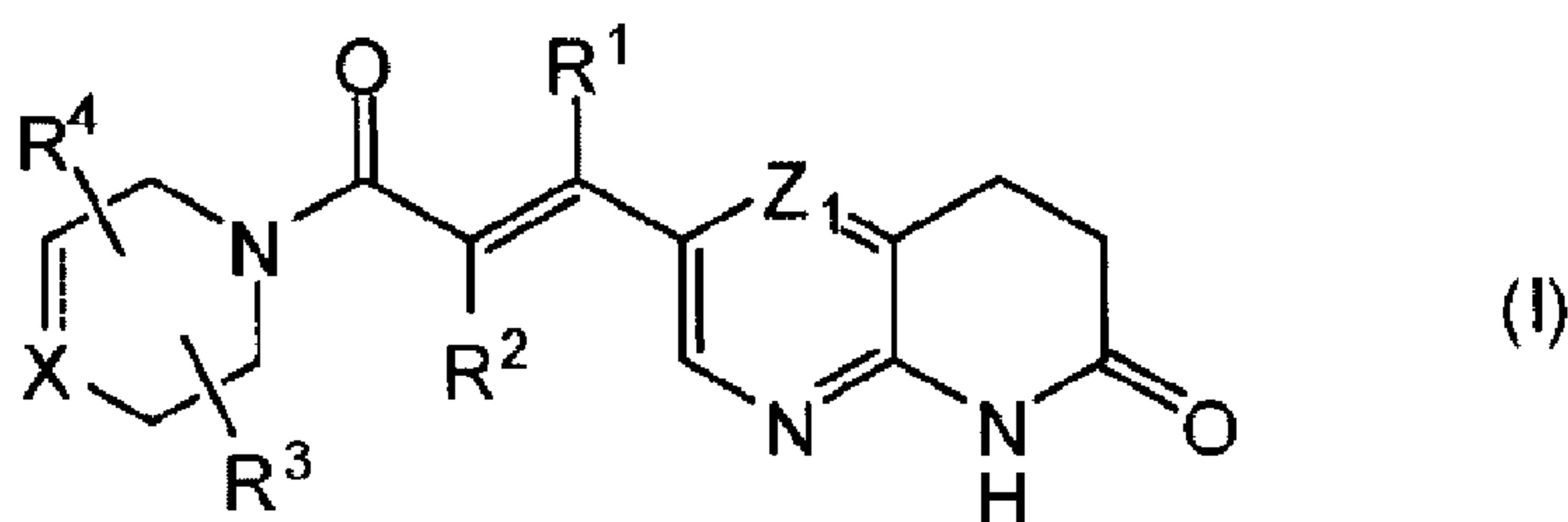




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2012/08/10
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2013/02/14
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2019/07/16
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2014/01/21
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2012/065730
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2013/021052
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2011/08/10 (EP11177116.8)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C07D 471/04* (2006.01),
A61K 31/4375 (2006.01), *A61P 31/04* (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : 3,4-DIHYDRO-1H-[1,8]NAPHTYRIDINONES SUBSTITUEES PAR PIPERIDINYLE ANTIBACTERIENNES
(54) Title: ANTIBACTERIAL PIPERIDINYL SUBSTITUTED 3,4-DIHYDRO-1H-[1,8]NAPHTHYRIDINONES



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention is related to novel compounds of formula (I) that inhibit the activity of the Fab1 enzyme which are therefore useful in the treatment of bacterial infections. It further relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds, and chemical processes for preparing these compounds.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
14 February 2013 (14.02.2013)

WIPO | PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2013/021052 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

C07D 471/04 (2006.01) **A61P 31/04** (2006.01)
A61K 31/4375 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2012/065730

(22) International Filing Date:

10 August 2012 (10.08.2012)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

11177116.8 10 August 2011 (10.08.2011) EP

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(81) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

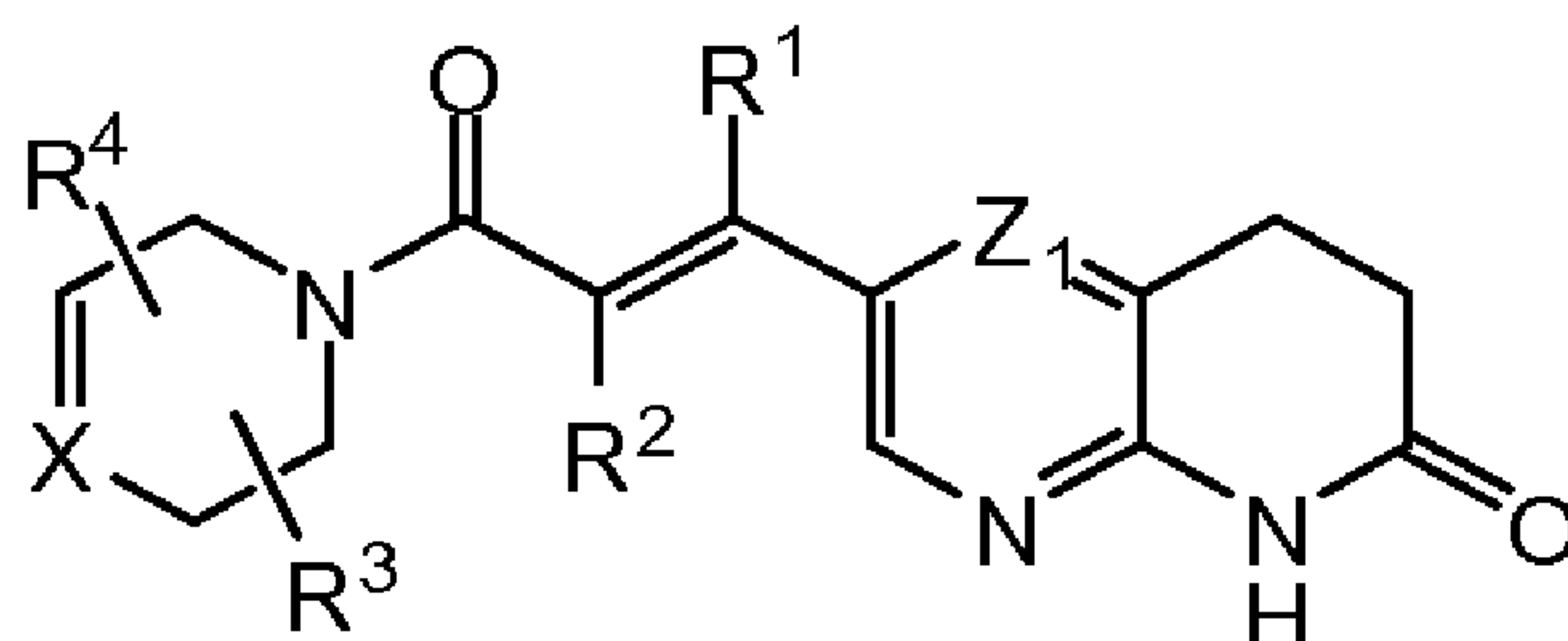
Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) **Title:** ANTIBACTERIAL PIPERIDINYL SUBSTITUTED 3,4-DIHYDRO-1H-[1,8]NAPHTHYRIDINONES



(I)

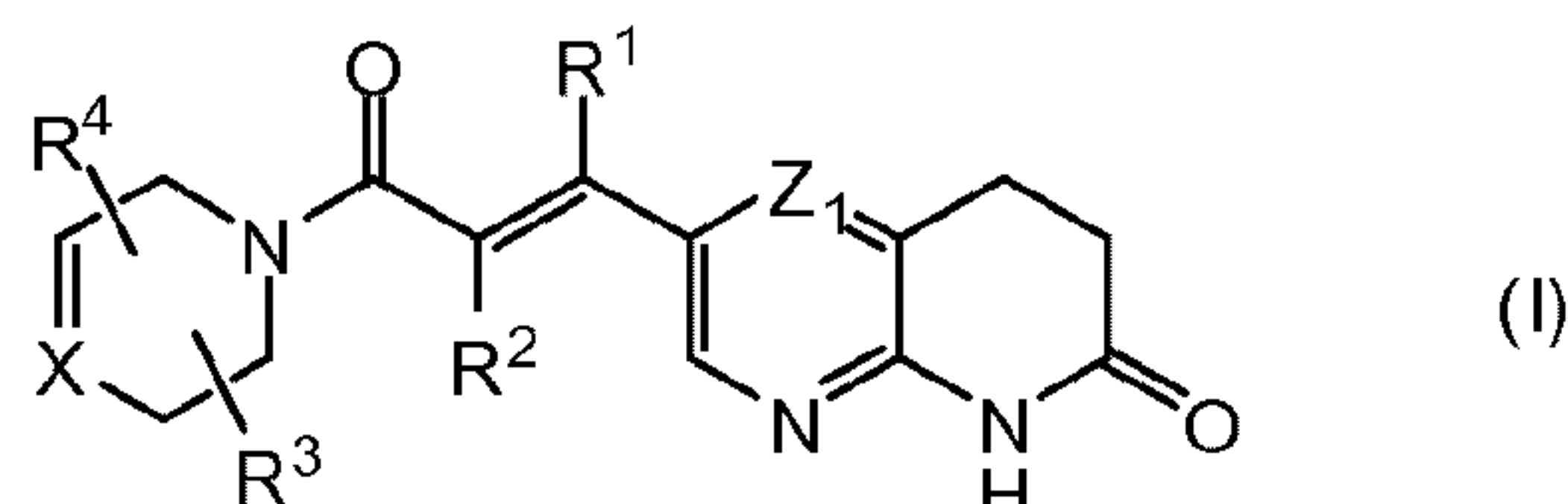
(57) **Abstract:** The present invention is related to novel compounds of formula (I) that inhibit the activity of the FabI enzyme which are therefore useful in the treatment of bacterial infections. It further relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds, and chemical processes for preparing these compounds.

ANTIBACTERIAL PIPERIDINYL SUBSTITUTED
3,4-DIHYDRO-1H-[1,8]NAPHTHYRIDINONES

- 5 The present invention is related to novel compounds of formula (I) that inhibit the activity of the FabI enzyme which are therefore useful in the treatment of bacterial infections. It further relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds, and chemical processes for preparing these compounds.
- 10 The compounds of the present invention are antibacterial compounds that inhibit the FabI protein, a NADH-dependent enoyl-acyl carrier protein (ACP) reductase enzyme in the fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. Fatty acid synthase (FAS) is involved in the overall biosynthetic pathway of saturated fatty acids in all organisms, but the structural organization of FAS varies considerably among them. The distinctive characteristics of
- 15 FAS of vertebrates and yeasts are that all enzymatic activities are encoded on one or two polypeptide chains, and that the acyl carrier protein (ACP) exists in the form of a complex. In contrast, in bacterial FAS, each of synthetic steps is catalyzed by a distinct, mono-functional enzyme and the ACP is a discrete protein. Therefore, it is possible to selectively inhibit bacterial FAS by blocking one of the synthetic steps
- 20 using an inhibitory agent. NADH-dependent enoyl-ACP reductase (Fab I) is involved in the last step of the four reaction steps involved in each cycle of bacterial fatty acid biosynthesis. Thus, the FabI enzyme is the biosynthetic enzyme in the overall synthetic pathway of bacterial fatty acid biosynthesis.
- 25 The FabI enzyme has been shown to constitute an essential target in major pathogens such as *E. Coli* (Heath *et al. J. Biol. Chem.* **1995**, 270, 26538; Bergler *et al. Eur. J. Biochem.* **2000**, 275, 4654). Hence, compounds that inhibit FabI may be useful as antibacterials.
- 30 Compounds having FabI enzyme inhibitory activity have been disclosed in WO-01/26652, WO-01/26654, and WO-01/27103. Substituted naphthyridinone compounds having FabI inhibitory activity have been disclosed in WO-03/088897, WO-2007/043835 and WO-2008/098374. International patent application WO 2007/053131 also discloses various naphthyridone compounds for potential use as
- 35 FabI inhibitors. However, none of these documents discloses a compound in which there is a cyclic amino group directly attached to a carbonyl moiety that is α to an alkene. International patent application WO 2011/061214 also discloses various

compounds for potential use as FabI inhibitors. However, this document does not disclose *inter alia* compounds in which there is a nitrogen-containing cyclic group containing a double bond or an additional nitrogen heteroatom.

5 The present invention relates to a compound of formula (I)



wherein

the ----- bond represents a single bond or a double bond;

10 X represents carbon or nitrogen, and when X represents nitrogen then the ----- bond represents a single bond;

Z_1 represents CH or N;

R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or halo;

R^2 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or halo;

15 R^3 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy or halo;

R^4 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, halo, aryl, aryloxy, arylcarbonyl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with aryl or aryloxy, or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with heteroaryl;

and when the substituents R^3 and R^4 are located on adjacent positions said R^3 and R^4 may be taken together to form a radical of formula =CH-CH=CH-CH= with the proviso

20 that X represents carbon and the ----- bond represents a single bond;

aryl is phenyl; phenyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each individually selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkyloxy, polyhalo C_{1-4} alkyl, polyhalo C_{1-4} alkyloxy, cyano, nitro, and amino;

heteroaryl is furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, 25 thiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, benzo[1,3]dioxolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, or quinolinyl;

30 wherein each heteroaryl may be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from halo, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkyloxy, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, or phenyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

As used in the foregoing definitions :

- halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo;
- C₁₋₄alkyl defines straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, 1-methyl-ethyl, 2-methylpropyl and the like;
- C₁₋₆alkyl is meant to include C₁₋₄alkyl and the higher homologues thereof having 5 or 6 carbon atoms, such as, for example, 2-methylbutyl, pentyl, hexyl and the like;
- polyhaloC₁₋₄alkyl is defined as polyhalo substituted C₁₋₄alkyl (as hereinabove defined) substituted with 2 to 6 halogen atoms such as difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroethyl, and the like.

As used in the description, whenever the term “compound of formula (I)” is used, it is meant to include also the pharmaceutically addition salts the compounds of formula (I) are able to form and the solvates the compounds of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of compounds of formula (I) are able to form.

The definition of “compounds of formula (I)” inherently includes all stereoisomers of the compound of formula (I) either as a pure stereoisomer or as a mixture of two or more stereoisomers. Enantiomers are stereoisomers that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other. A 1:1 mixture of a pair of enantiomers is a racemate or racemic mixture. Diastereomers (or diastereoisomers) are stereoisomers that are not enantiomers, *i.e.* they are not related as mirror images. If a compound contains a disubstituted cycloalkyl group, the substituents may be in the cis or trans configuration. Therefore, the invention includes enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates, cis isomers, trans isomers and mixtures thereof.

The absolute configuration is specified according to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog system. The configuration at an asymmetric atom is specified by either R or S. Resolved compounds whose absolute configuration is not known can be designated by (+) or (-) depending on the direction in which they rotate plane polarized light. When a specific stereoisomer is identified, this means that said stereoisomer is substantially free, *i.e.* associated with less than 50%, preferably less than 20%, more preferably less than 10%, even more preferably less than 5%, in particular less than 2% and most preferably less than 1%, of the other isomers. Thus, when a compound of formula (I) is for instance specified as (R), this means that the compound is substantially free of the (S) isomer; when a compound of formula (I) is for instance specified as E, this means that the compound is substantially free of the Z isomer; when a compound of formula (I) is

for instance specified as *cis*, this means that the compound is substantially free of the *trans* isomer.

5 The terms “stereoisomers” or “stereochemically isomeric forms” hereinbefore or hereinafter are used interchangeably.

10 The absolute stereochemical configuration of the compounds of formula (I) and of the intermediates used in their preparation may easily be determined by those skilled in the art while using well-known methods such as, for example, X-ray diffraction.

Some of the compounds of formula (I) may also exist in their tautomeric form. Such forms although not explicitly indicated in the above formula are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

15 Furthermore, some compounds of formula (I) and some of the intermediates used in their preparation may exhibit polymorphism. It is to be understood that the present invention encompasses any polymorphic forms possessing properties useful in the treatment of the conditions noted hereinabove.

20 The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts as mentioned hereinabove are meant to comprise the therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt forms that the compounds of formula (I) are able to form. These pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts can conveniently be obtained by treating the base form with such appropriate acid. Appropriate acids comprise, for example, inorganic acids such as
25 hydrohalic acids, e.g. hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid, sulfuric, nitric, phosphoric and the like acids; or organic acids such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxyacetic, lactic, pyruvic, oxalic (*i.e.* ethanedioic), malonic, succinic (*i.e.* butanedioic acid), maleic, fumaric, malic, tartaric, citric, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, *p*-toluenesulfonic, cyclamic, salicylic, *p*-aminosalicylic, pamoic and
30 the like acids.

Conversely said salt forms can be converted by treatment with an appropriate base into the free base form.

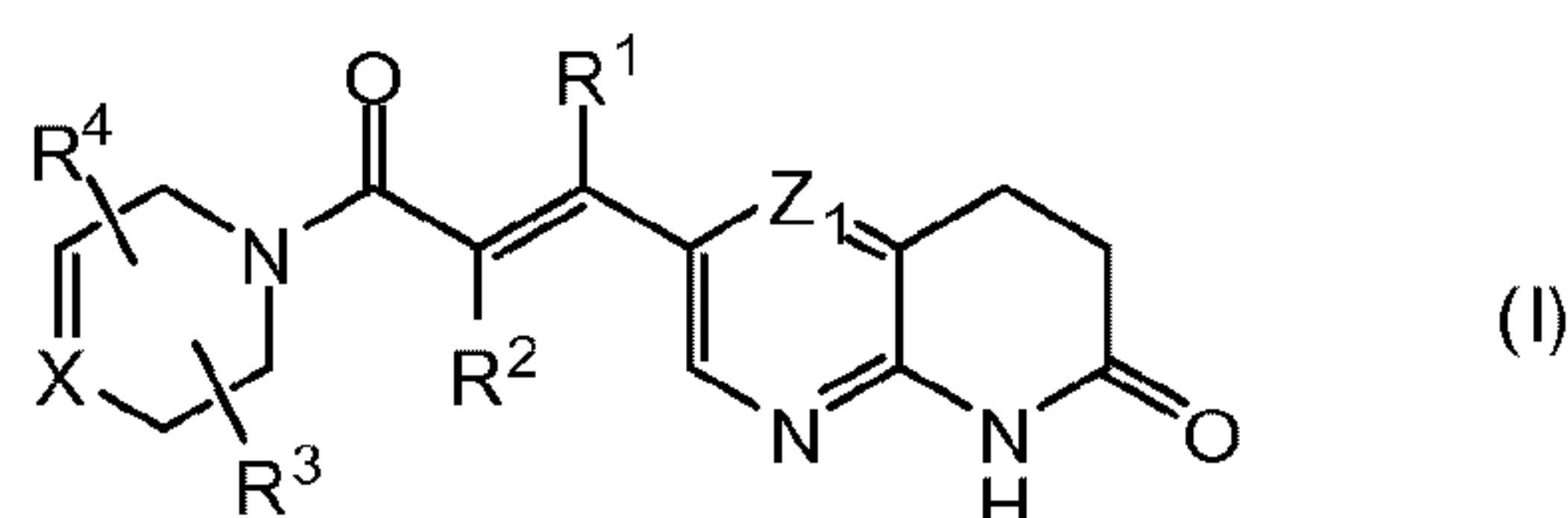
35 The compounds of formula (I) may exist in both unsolvated and solvated forms. The term ‘solvate’ is used herein to describe a molecular association comprising a

compound of the invention and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable solvent molecules, e.g. water or ethanol. The term 'hydrate' is used when said solvent is water.

5 The term "FabI" is art-recognized and refers to the bacterial enzyme believed to function as an enoyl-acyl carrier protein (ACP) reductase in the final step of the four reactions involved in each cycle of bacterial fatty acid biosynthesis. This enzyme is believed to be widely distributed in bacteria.

Compounds of formula (I) that may be mentioned include those in which:

- 10 (i) Z_1 represents CH, and hence the compound of formula I represents the following:



wherein

- 15 (ii) when R^1 or R^2 represent halo, then they are preferably F or Cl;
 (iii) R^1 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; and/or
 (iv) R^2 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl.

20 Interesting compounds of formula (I) are those compounds of formula (I) wherein one or more of the following restrictions apply:

- a) R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen; or
 b) R^3 represents hydrogen; or
 c) R^3 represents hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or halo; or
 d) R^4 represents hydrogen; or
 25 e) R^4 represents aryl; or
 f) R^4 represents aryloxy, or arylcarbonyl; or
 g) R^4 represents C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with aryl or aryloxy; or
 h) R^4 represents heteroaryl; or
 i) R^4 represents C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with heteroaryl; or
 30 j) R^3 and R^4 are located on adjacent positions and taken together to form a radical of formula $=CH-CH=CH-CH=$ with the proviso that X represents carbon and the $\equiv$ bond represents a single bond; or
 k) heteroaryl represents furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl,

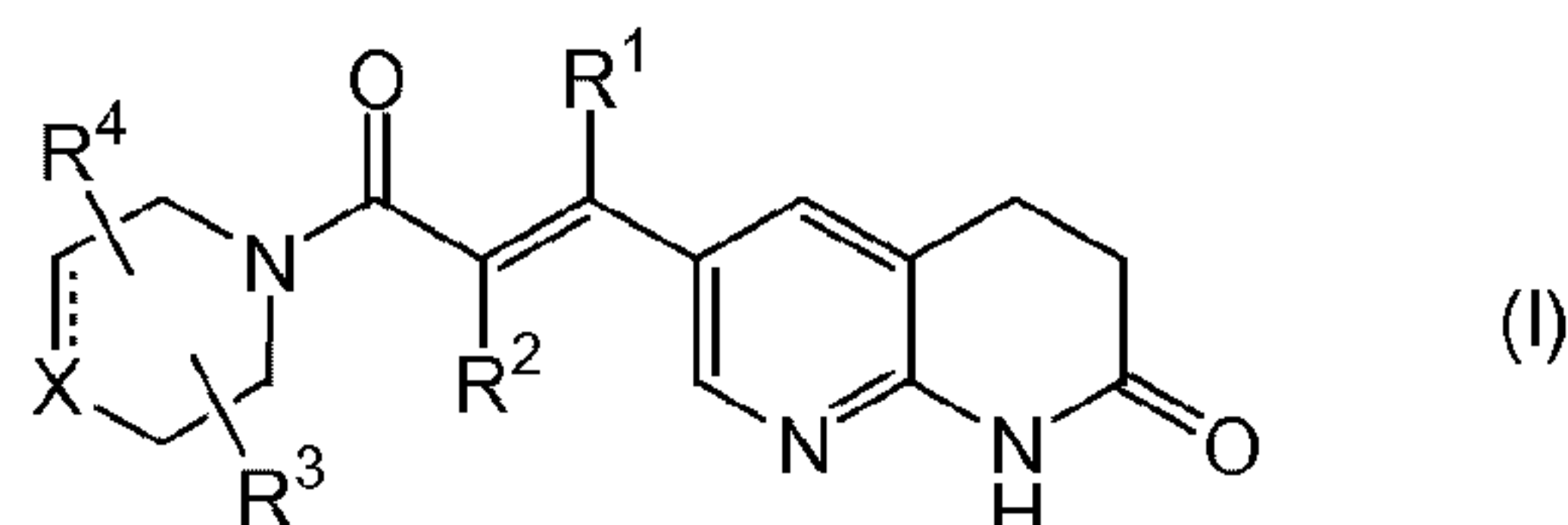
benzo[1,3]dioxolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, or quinolinyl; or

l) X represents carbon; or

m) X represents nitrogen and the ----- bond represents a single bond.

5

A first group of compounds are the compounds of formula (I)



wherein

10 the ----- bond represents a single bond or a double bond ;

X represents carbon or nitrogen, and when X represents nitrogen then the ----- bond represents a single bond;

R¹ is hydrogen;

R² is hydrogen;

15 R³ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, or hydroxy;

R⁴ is hydrogen, aryl, aryloxy, arylcarbonyl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with aryl or aryloxy, or C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with heteroaryl;

and when the substituents R³ and R⁴ are located on adjacent positions said R³ and R⁴ may be taken together to form a radical of formula =CH-CH=CH-CH= with the proviso

20 that X represents carbon and the ----- bond represents a single bond;

aryl is phenyl; phenyl substituted with one substituent selected from halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy, or polyhaloC₁₋₄alkyl;

heteroaryl is furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl, benzo[1,3]dioxolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, or quinolinyl;

25

wherein each heteroaryl may be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkyloxy, or phenyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

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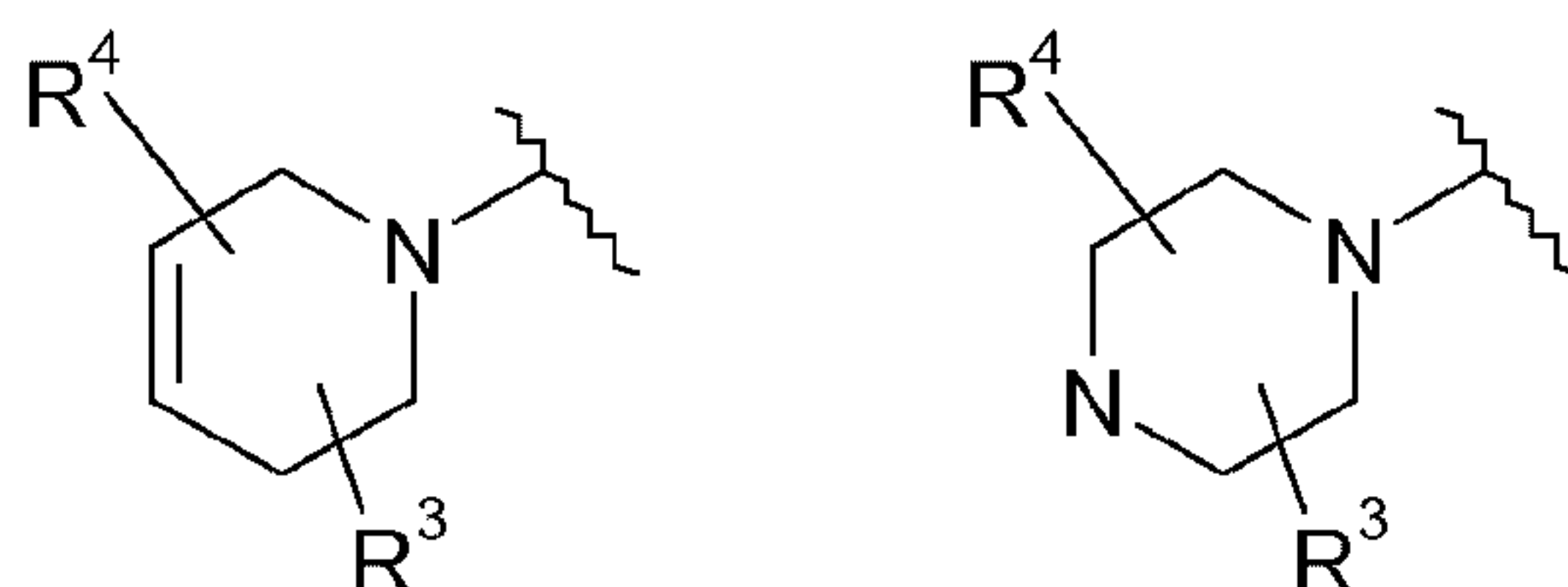
Compounds of formula (I) that may be mentioned include those in which X represents C, the ----- bond represents a single bond and R³ and R⁴ are present and located on adjacent positions, and taken together to form a radical of formula =CH-CH=CH-CH=.

However, compounds of formula (I) that are particularly preferred include those in which:

X represents C and the $\equiv$ bond represents a double bond; or

X represents N (in which case the $\equiv$ bond represents a single bond), and hence the

5 following X-containing rings are particularly preferred:

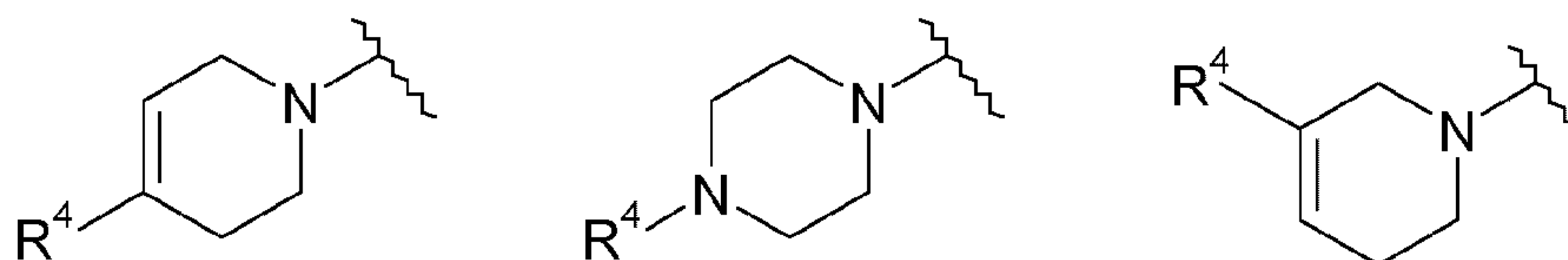


In this instance it is preferred that adjacent R^3 and R^4 groups are not taken together to form a radical.

10 In compounds of formula (I), it is preferred that:

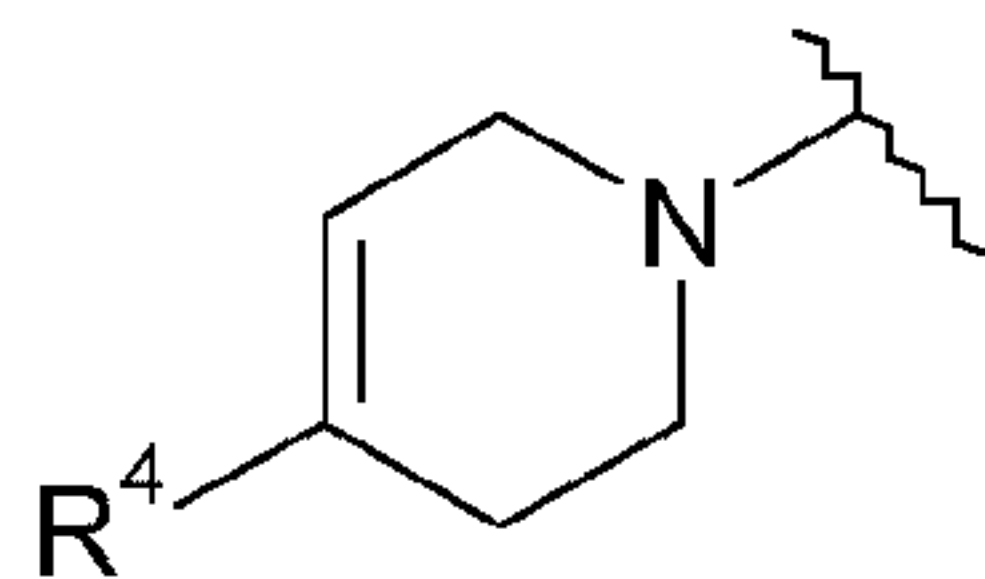
- (i) There is at least one R^3 or R^4 substituent present that does not represent hydrogen;
- (ii) One of R^3 and R^4 (e.g. R^3) represent hydrogen, C_{1-3} alkyl or hydroxy and the other one of R^3 and R^4 (e.g. R^4) represents a substituent other than hydrogen;
- 15 (iii) R^3 represents hydrogen, hydroxy or halo (e.g. fluoro) and most preferably represents hydrogen (i.e. R^3 is essentially not present);
- (iv) R^4 represents a substituent other than hydrogen (i.e. there is an R^4 substituent that is present, and does not represent hydrogen);
- (v) R^4 represents a substituent other than hydrogen, which is attached to X,

20 in which any of the above can be taken together or in combination. For instance, (iii), (iv) and/or (v) may be taken in combination to provide the particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) below:



25

in which R^4 represents a substituent other than hydrogen. The most preferred X-containing ring in the compounds of formula (I) is:



in which R^4 represents a substituent other than hydrogen. Particularly preferred substituents that R^4 (here and elsewhere) may represent include:

- 5 (i) optionally substituted aryl;
- (ii) optionally substituted heteroaryl
- (iii) C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by aryl, aryloxy or heteroaryl (which latter three aryl and heteroaryl moieties are themselves optionally substituted as defined herein);
- 10 (iv) aryloxy (in which the aryl moiety is optionally substituted as defined herein);
- (v) arylcarbonyl;

It is particularly preferred that the R^4 group contains an aromatic moiety, and hence (i),
 15 (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) above are particularly preferred).

In the case when R^4 represents (i) above, then the aryl group is preferably phenyl, which group may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or two (e.g. one) substituent selected from halo (e.g. chloro), C_{1-4} alkyl, polyhalo C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. $-CF_3$), C_{1-4} alkyloxy
 20 (e.g. $-OCH_3$).

In the case when R^4 represents (ii) above, then the heteroaryl group is preferably a monocyclic 5- or 6-membered ring containing one to four heteroatoms or a bicyclic 9- or 10-membered ring containing one to four heteroatoms (e.g. in the latter case, it may
 25 be a benzene ring fused to a 5- or 6-membered aromatic or non-aromatic ring), so forming e.g. a benzo[1,3]dioxolyl group, furanyl (e.g. 2- or 3-furanyl), pyridyl (e.g. 3-pyridyl), benzofuranyl (e.g. 2-benzofuranyl), which heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted by one or more (e.g. one) substituent(s) selected from C_{1-4} alkyloxy (e.g. $-OCH_3$).

30 In the case where R^4 represents (iii) above, then preferably the C_{1-6} alkyl group is methyl or ethyl, i.e. $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2CH_3$, which alkyl moiety is substituted with aryl (e.g. phenyl, such as unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl substituted with C_{1-4} alkyloxy, such as $-OCH_3$), aryloxy (e.g. in which aryl is phenyl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or

more (e.g. one) substituent selected from halo, such as fluoro) or heteroaryl (e.g. a 5- or 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl group containing one or two (e.g. one) heteroatom(s) or a 9- or 10-membered bicyclic heteroaryl group containing one or two heteroatoms, so forming e.g. a benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, pyridinyl, thienyl, triazolyl, indolyl, quinolinyl, pyrrolyl and oxadiazolyl (which heteroaryl groups are unsubstituted or substituted with one or two substituents selected from halo (e.g. fluoro), C₁₋₄ alkyl (e.g. methyl) and unsubstituted phenyl).

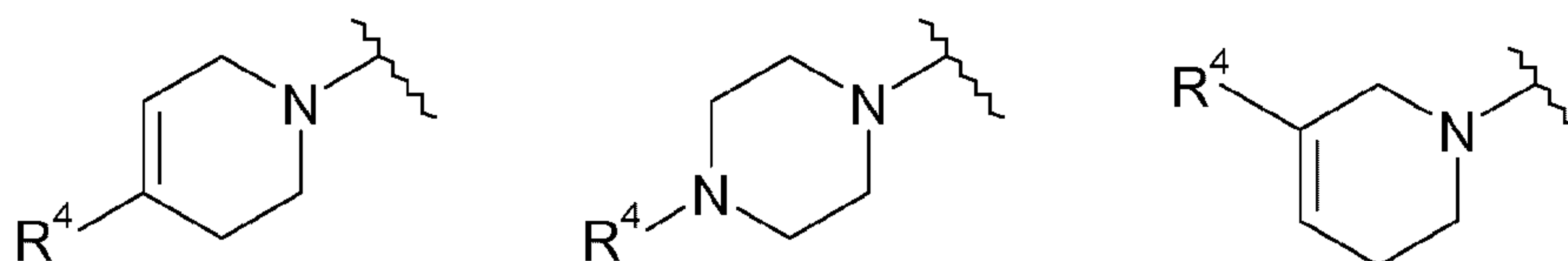
In the case when R⁴ represents (iv) above, then the aryl group is preferably phenyl, which group is preferably unsubstituted.

In the case when R⁴ represents (v) above, then the aryl group is preferably phenyl, which group is preferably unsubstituted.

Most preferably, the R⁴ group represents (i), (ii) or (iii) above and even more preferably, R⁴ represents (i) or (ii) above, i.e. aryl or heteroaryl. Even more preferably the R⁴ group represents (i) above, especially unsubstituted phenyl.

In compounds of formula (I) it is preferred that there is no R³ substituent present (or one R³ substituent that represents hydrogen) or there is one R³ substituent present (e.g. on X, when X is a carbon atom) that represents a substituent other than hydrogen (e.g. that represents C₁₋₃ alkyl or preferably hydroxy). It is especially preferred that there is no R³ substituent present. In compounds of formula (I) it is also preferred that there is one or two (e.g. one) R⁴ substituent(s) present, in which R⁴ is as hereinbefore defined. It is especially preferred that there is one R⁴ substituent present that is located on the X moiety (e.g. on the C or N atom that X may represent), in which R⁴ does not represent hydrogen, but represent another substituent as defined herein.

It is stated hereinbefore that the following X-containing rings are particularly preferred:



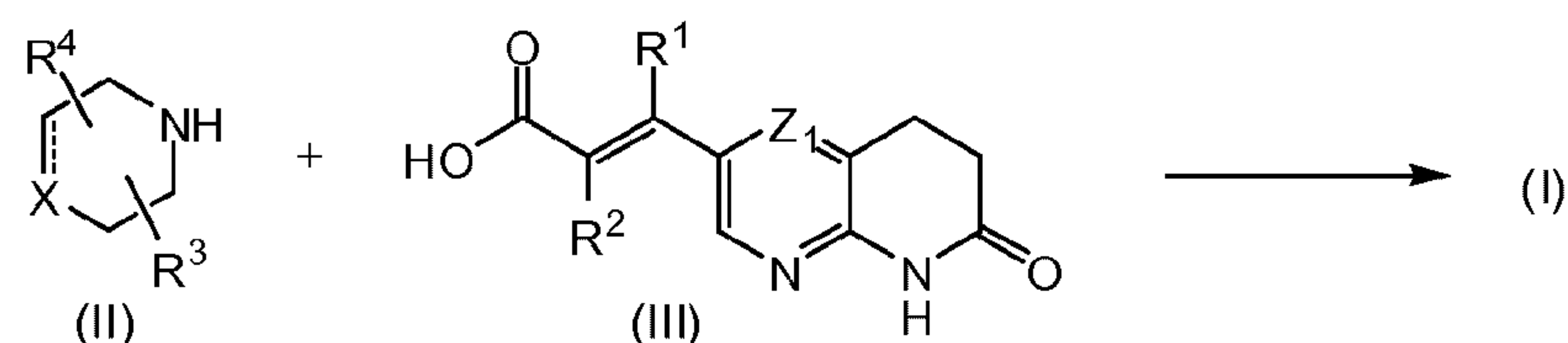
and particularly those in which R⁴ is as defined above. Such compounds which contain either a N(R⁴) moiety or a C(R⁴) moiety adjacent a double bond may be beneficial. This is because the shape of the nitrogen atom (e.g. being more planar in nature, as

compared to a CR⁴ moiety that is not adjacent a double bond) or the presence of the double bond in the X-containing ring may help to orient the R⁴ group (if present) such that the compound overall (e.g. in view of the R⁴ substituent's orientation) displays better/improved binding properties to the FabI bacterial enzyme. Hence, these compounds of the invention may be advantageous in the sense that the presence of the double bond may lead to improved binding to/inhibition of the FabI enzyme. Consequently the compounds of the invention may be advantageous compounds (e.g. compared to known compounds) by virtue of these properties which may consequentially lead to better potency, efficacy, etc.

10

Compounds of formula (I) can generally be prepared by reacting an intermediate of formula (II) with an intermediate of formula (III), in at least one reaction-inert solvent and optionally in the presence of at least one suitable coupling reagent and/or a suitable base, the said process further optionally comprising converting a compound of formula (I) into an addition salt thereof, and/or preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

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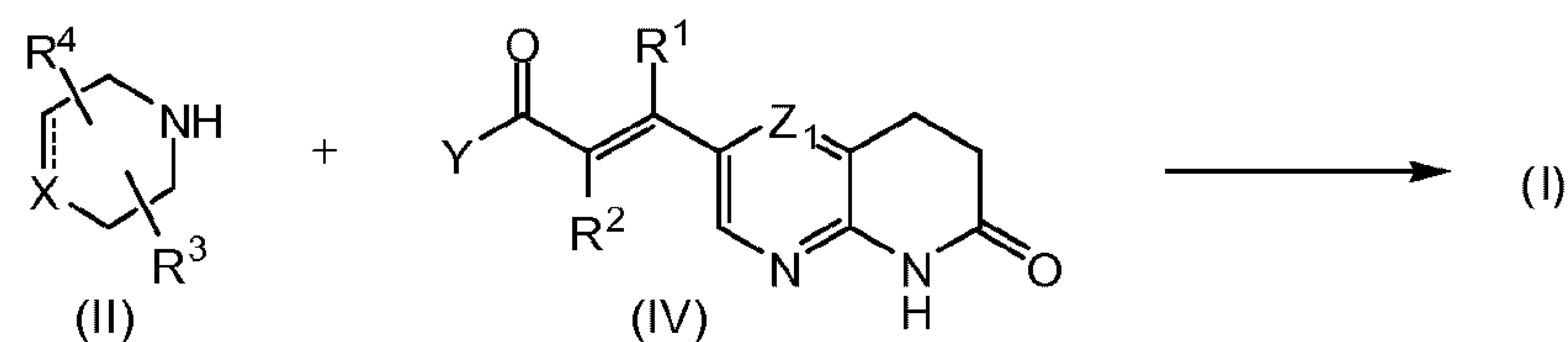


It may be convenient to activate the carboxylic acid of formula (III) by adding an effective amount of a reaction promoter. Non-limiting examples of such reaction promoters include carbonyldiimidazole, *N,N'*-dicyclohexyl-carbodiimide or 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide, hydroxybenzotriazole, benzotriazolyl-oxytris (dimethylamino)-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate, tetrapyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate, bromotripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate, or a functional derivative thereof.

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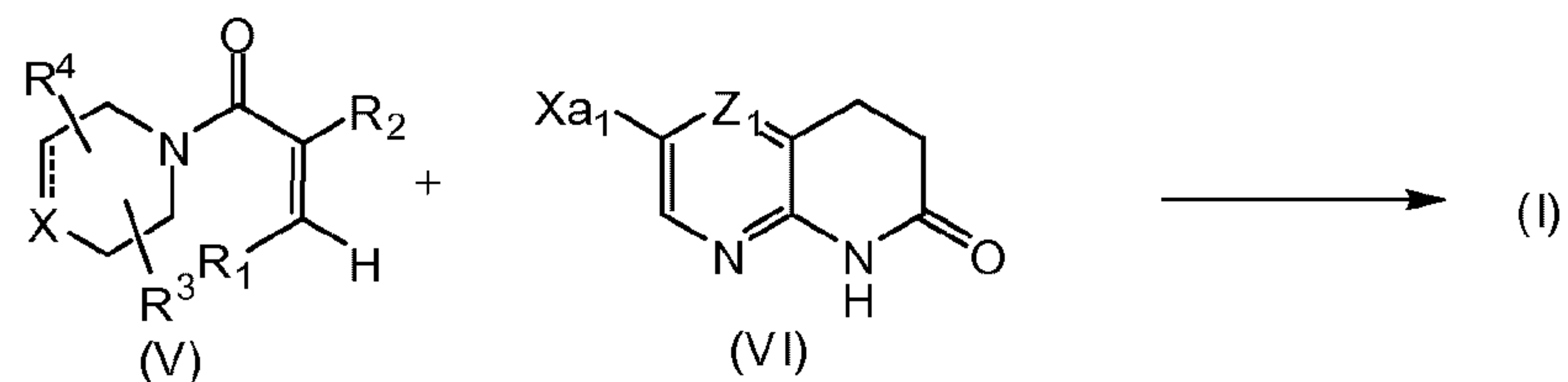
Compounds of formula (I) can also be prepared by reacting an intermediate of formula (II) with an intermediate of formula (IV), wherein Y represents hydroxy or halo. The reaction can be performed in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, dichloromethane or dimethylformamide and optionally in the presence of a suitable base such as, for example, diisopropylethyl-amine (DIPEA).

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Compounds of formula (I) can also be prepared by reacting an intermediate of formula (V) with an intermediate of formula (VI),

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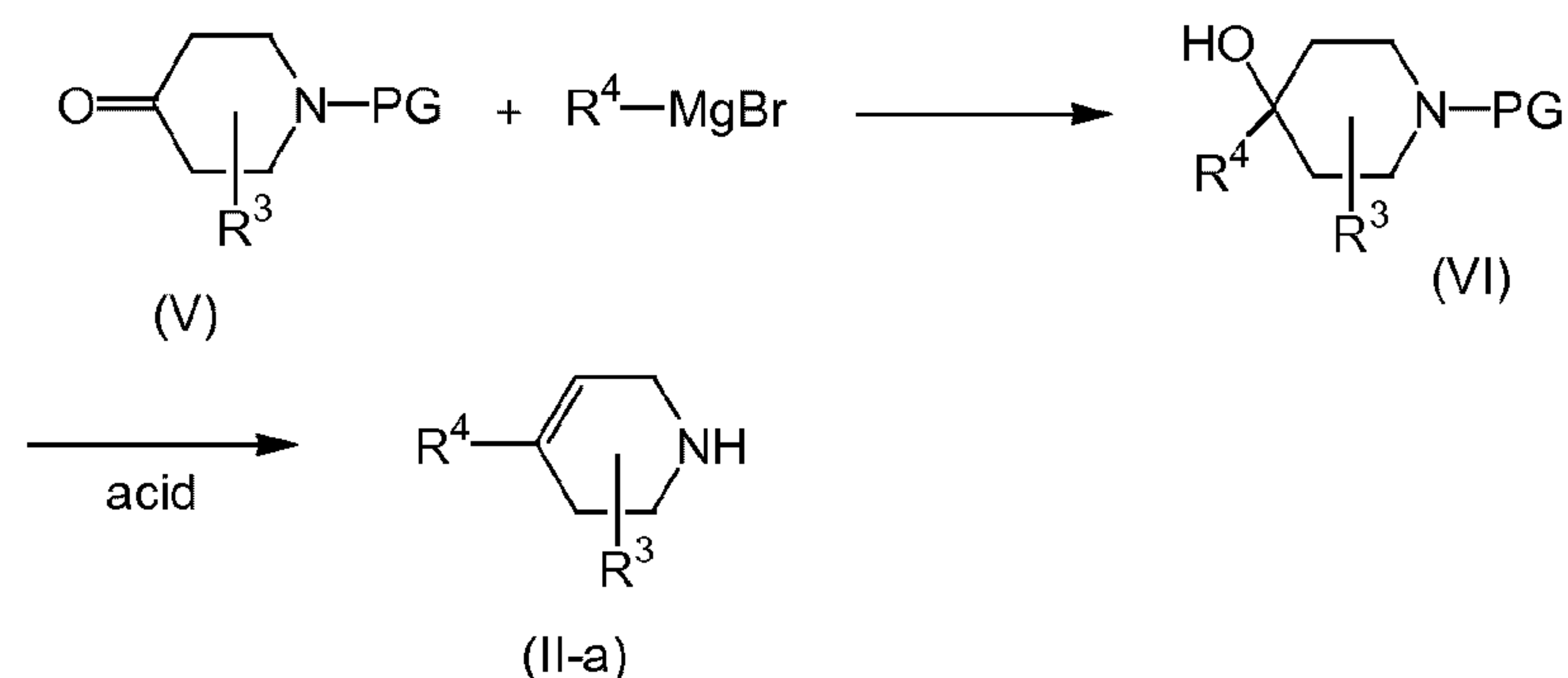
wherein X_{a1} represents a suitable leaving group such as a suitable halo group (e.g. chloro, iodo and, especially, bromo) and the other integers are as hereinbefore defined, under reaction suitable reaction conditions, for example under metal catalyst coupling reaction conditions (e.g. precious metal coupling reaction conditions, wherein the precious metal is e.g. palladium-based), in particular under Heck reaction conditions using preferably a palladium-based catalyst such as palladium acetate, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride, [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) dichloride or the like (preferably, the catalyst is palladium acetate), for instance optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent (e.g. acetonitrile or the like), base (e.g. an amine base such as *N,N*-diisopropylamine or the like), and a ligand (e.g. triphenylphosphine, tri-*O*-tolylphosphine or the like). The reaction may be performed in a sealed tube and/or in a microwave.

20

The starting materials and some of the intermediates are known compounds and are commercially available or may be prepared according to conventional reaction procedures generally known in the art.

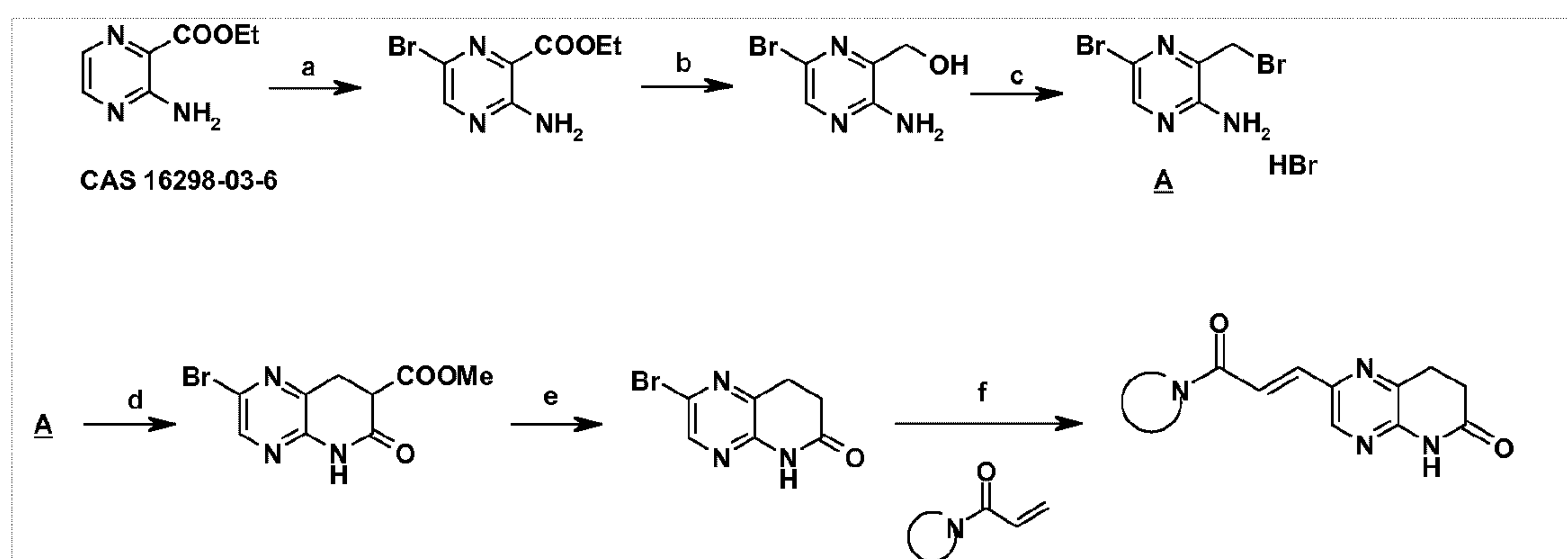
25

Intermediates of formula (II-a), defined as intermediates of formula (II) wherein X represents carbon and R^4 is located at the 4-position of the piperidinyl ring, can be prepared according to the following general reaction scheme.



In the above reaction scheme, radical PG in intermediates (V) and (VI) is a nitrogen protecting group such as e.g. tert-butyloxycarbonyl that can easily be removed under acidic conditions. The organomagnesium reagent R⁴-MgBr can be obtained using art known organometallic reactions such as the Grignard reaction.

For the compounds in which Z₁ represents CH, intermediates (IV) and (VI) may be prepared as described herein, or according to conventional reaction procedures generally known in the art. For the corresponding intermediates in which Z₁ represents N, this may also be the case. However, such compounds may also be prepared in accordance with the following scheme:



Conditions :

a) NBS, ACN, reflux, 3 h, 70% ; b) LiAlH₄ 1M in THF, THF, 5°C to RT, o.n., 20%; c) PBr₃, DCM, RT, o.n., 90%; f) dimethyl malonate, NaOMe in MeOH, MeOH, RT, o.n., 25% ; g) NaOH, MeOH, reflux, 4h, HCl, reflux, o.n. ; h) DIEA, Pd(OAc)₂, tri-O-tolylphosphine, ACN, DMF, μ w, 180°C, 25 min.

The compounds of formula (I) as prepared in the hereinabove described processes may be synthesized in the form of racemic mixtures of enantiomers which can be separated from one another following art-known resolution procedures. Those compounds of

formula (I) that are obtained in racemic form may be converted into the corresponding diastereomeric salt forms by reaction with a suitable chiral acid. Said diastereomeric salt forms are subsequently separated, for example, by selective or fractional crystallization and the enantiomers are liberated therefrom by alkali. An alternative
5 manner of separating the enantiomeric forms of the compounds of formula (I) involves liquid chromatography using a chiral stationary phase. Said pure stereochemically isomeric forms may also be derived from the corresponding pure stereochemically isomeric forms of the appropriate starting materials, provided that the reaction occurs stereospecifically. Preferably if a specific stereoisomer is desired, said compound will
10 be synthesized by stereospecific methods of preparation. These methods will advantageously employ enantiomerically pure starting materials.

The compounds described herein are inhibitors of the FabI enzyme, as demonstrated in Pharmacological Example 1. In view of these FabI enzyme inhibiting properties the
15 compounds described herein are useful for treating bacterial infections. For instance, these compounds are useful for the treatment of bacterial infections, such as, for example, infections of upper respiratory tract (e.g. otitis media, bacterial tracheitis, acute epiglottitis, thyroiditis), lower respiratory (e.g. empyema, lung abscess), cardiac (e.g. infective endocarditis), gastrointestinal (e.g. secretory diarrhoea, splenic abscess, retroperitoneal abscess), CNS (e.g. cerebral abscess), eye (e.g. blepharitis,
20 conjunctivitis, keratitis, endophthalmitis, preseptal and orbital cellulitis, dacryocystitis), kidney and urinary tract (e.g. epididymitis, intrarenal and perinephric abscess, toxic shock syndrome), skin (e.g. impetigo, folliculitis, cutaneous abscesses, cellulitis, wound infection, bacterial myositis), and bone and joint (e.g. septic arthritis, osteomyelitis). Additionally, the compounds may be useful in combination with known
25 antibiotics.

Therefore the present invention also relates to compounds of formula (I) for use as a medicine especially for use in treating bacterial infections, in particular bacterial
30 infections caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme. Subsequently the present compounds may be used for the manufacture of a medicine for treatment of bacterial infections, in particular bacterial infections caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.

35 Further, the present invention provides a method of treating bacterial infections which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof a FabI enzyme inhibiting compound of formula (I).

A subject in need of treatment has a bacterial infection or has been exposed to an infectious bacterium, the symptoms of which may be alleviated by administering a therapeutically effective amount of the compounds of the present invention. For
5 example, a subject in need of treatment can have an infection for which the compounds of formula (I) can be administered as a treatment. In another example, a subject in need of treatment can have an open wound or burn injury, for which the compounds of formula (I) can be administered as a prophylactic. Typically a subject will be treated for an existing bacterial infection.

10

A subject can have a bacterial infection caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, *Citrobacter* sp., *Escherichia coli*, *Francisella tularensis*, *Haemophilus influenza*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Salmonella* sp., *Serratia* sp., *Shigella* sp.,
15 *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, or *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. Preferably, the subject is treated (prophylactically or therapeutically) for a bacterial infection caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.

The term "treating" and "treatment", as used herein, refers to curative, palliative and
20 prophylactic treatment, including reversing, alleviating, inhibiting the progress of, or preventing the disease, disorder or condition to which such term applies, or one or more symptoms of such disease, disorder or condition.

A "therapeutically effective amount" of a compound of the present invention is the
25 quantity which, when administered to a subject in need of treatment, improves the prognosis of the subject, e.g. delays the onset of and/or reduces the severity of one or more of the subject's symptoms associated with a bacterial infection. The amount of the disclosed compound to be administered to a subject will depend on the particular disease, the mode of administration, and the characteristics of the subject, such as
30 general health, other diseases, age, sex, genotype, body weight and tolerance to drugs. The skilled person will be able to determine appropriate dosages depending on these and other factors.

The compounds may be tested in one of several biological assays to determine the
35 concentration of compound which is required to have a given pharmacological effect.

Additionally the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of

a compound of formula (I).

5 In order to prepare the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, an effective amount of the particular compound, in base or acid addition salt form, as the active ingredient is combined in intimate admixture with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration. These pharmaceutical compositions are desirably in unitary dosage form suitable, preferably, for oral administration, rectal administration, percutaneous administration or parenteral injection.

10

For example in preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual liquid pharmaceutical carriers may be employed, such as for instance water, glycols, oils, alcohols and the like in the case of oral liquid preparations such as suspensions, syrups, elixirs and solutions; or solid pharmaceutical carriers such as starches, sugars, kaolin, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like in the case of powders, pills, capsules and tablets. Because of their easy administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. For parenteral injection compositions, the pharmaceutical carrier will mainly comprise sterile water, although other ingredients may be included in order to improve solubility of the active ingredient. Injectable solutions may be prepared for instance by using a pharmaceutical carrier comprising a saline solution, a glucose solution or a mixture of both. Injectable suspensions may also be prepared by using appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like. In compositions suitable for percutaneous administration, the pharmaceutical carrier may optionally comprise a penetration enhancing agent and/or a suitable wetting agent, optionally combined with minor proportions of suitable additives which do not cause a significant deleterious effect to the skin. Said additives may be selected in order to facilitate administration of the active ingredient to the skin and/or be helpful for preparing the desired compositions. These topical compositions may be administered in various ways, e.g., as a transdermal patch, a spot-on or an ointment. Addition salts of the compounds of formula (I), due to their increased water solubility over the corresponding base form, are obviously more suitable in the preparation of aqueous compositions.

35 It is especially advantageous to formulate the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. "Dosage unit form" as used herein refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary

dosages, each unit containing a predetermined amount of active ingredient calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. Examples of such dosage unit forms are tablets (including scored or coated tablets), capsules, pills, powder packets, wafers, injectable solutions or suspensions, 5 teaspoonfuls, tablespoonfuls and the like, and segregated multiples thereof.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may take the form of solid dose forms, for example, tablets (both swallowable and chewable forms), capsules or gelcaps, prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically 10 acceptable excipients and carriers such as binding agents (e.g. pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and the like), fillers (e.g. lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, calcium phosphate and the like), lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc, silica and the like), disintegrating agents (e.g. potato starch, sodium starch glycollate and the like), wetting agents (e.g. sodium laurylsulphate) and 15 the like. Such tablets may also be coated by methods well known in the art.

Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of e.g. solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be formulated as a dry product for admixture with water and/or another suitable liquid carrier before use. Such liquid preparations may be 20 prepared by conventional means, optionally with other pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g. sorbitol syrup, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose or hydrogenated edible fats), emulsifying agents (e.g. lecithin or acacia), non-aqueous carriers (e.g. almond oil, oily esters or ethyl alcohol), sweeteners, flavours, masking agents and preservatives (e.g. methyl or propyl 25 p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid).

Pharmaceutically acceptable sweeteners useful in the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention comprise preferably at least one intense sweetener such as aspartame, acesulfame potassium, sodium cyclamate, alitame, a dihydrochalcone sweetener, 30 monellin, stevioside sucralose (4,1',6'-trichloro-4,1',6'-trideoxygalactosucrose) or, preferably, saccharin, sodium or calcium saccharin, and optionally at least one bulk sweetener such as sorbitol, mannitol, fructose, sucrose, maltose, isomalt, glucose, hydrogenated glucose syrup, xylitol, caramel or honey. Intense sweeteners are conveniently used in low concentrations. For example, in the case of sodium saccharin, 35 the said concentration may range from about 0.04% to 0.1% (weight/volume) of the final formulation. The bulk sweetener can effectively be used in larger concentrations ranging from about 10% to about 35%, preferably from about 10% to 15%

(weight/volume).

The pharmaceutically acceptable flavours which can mask the bitter tasting ingredients in the low-dosage formulations are preferably fruit flavours such as cherry, raspberry,
5 black currant or strawberry flavour. A combination of two flavours may yield very good results. In the high-dosage formulations, stronger pharmaceutically acceptable flavours may be required such as Caramel Chocolate, Mint Cool, Fantasy and the like. Each flavour may be present in the final composition in a concentration ranging from about 0.05% to 1% (weight/volume). Combinations of said strong flavours are
10 advantageously used. Preferably a flavour is used that does not undergo any change or loss of taste and/or color under the circumstances of the formulation.

The compounds of formula (I) may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, conveniently intravenous, intra-muscular or subcutaneous injection, for
15 example by bolus injection or continuous intravenous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g. in ampoules or multi-dose containers, including an added preservative. They may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulating agents such as isotoning, suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the
20 active ingredient may be present in powder form for mixing with a suitable vehicle, e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

The compounds of formula (I) may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g. containing conventional suppository bases such
25 as cocoa butter and/or other glycerides.

Those of skill in the treatment of antibacterial diseases linked to the inhibition of the FabI enzyme will easily determine the therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) from the test results presented hereinafter. In general it is contemplated
30 that a therapeutically effective dose will be from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg of body weight, more preferably from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of body weight of the patient to be treated. It may be appropriate to administer the therapeutically effective dose in the form of two or more sub-doses at appropriate intervals throughout the day. Said sub-doses may be formulated as unit dosage forms,
35 for example each containing from about 0.1 mg to about 1000 mg, more particularly from about 1 to about 500 mg, of the active ingredient per unit dosage form.

The exact dosage and frequency of administration depends on the particular compound of formula (I) used, the particular condition being treated, the severity of the condition being treated, the age, weight and general physical condition of the particular patient as well as the other medication, the patient may be taking, as is well known to those skilled in the art. Furthermore, said "therapeutically effective amount" may be lowered or increased depending on the response of the treated patient and/or depending on the evaluation of the physician prescribing the compounds of the instant invention. The effective daily amount ranges mentioned hereinabove are therefore only guidelines.

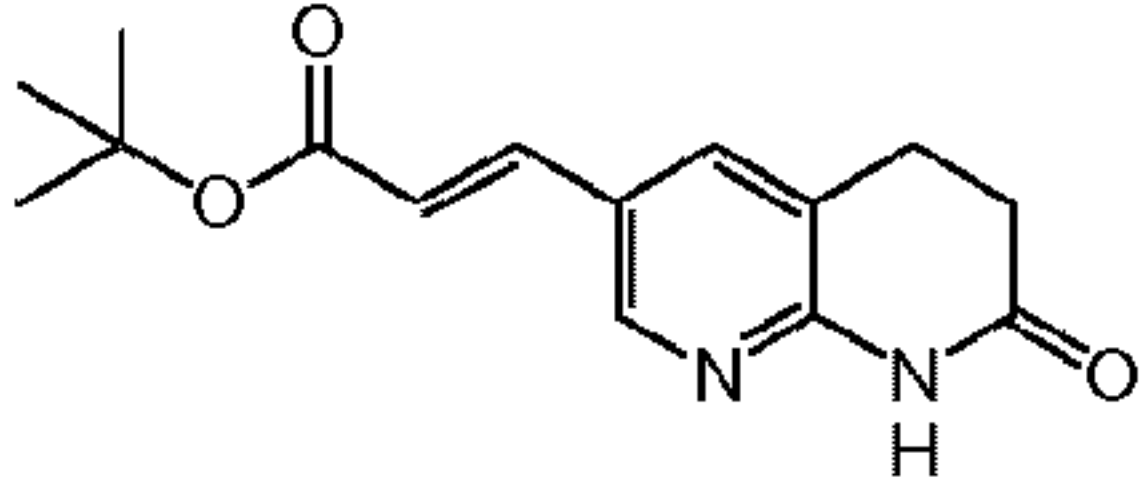
Compounds of formula (I) may have the advantage that they may be more efficacious than, be less toxic than, be longer acting than, be more potent than, produce fewer side effects than, be more easily absorbed than, and/or have a better pharmacokinetic profile (e.g. higher oral bioavailability and/or lower clearance) than, and/or have other useful pharmacological, physical, or chemical properties over, compounds known in the prior art, whether for use in the above-stated indications or otherwise. Particular compounds of formula (I) may exhibit such advantages, for instance the compounds in which the X-containing ring contains NR^4 and in particular those in which it contains a CR^4 moiety (e.g. in which X is CR^4), which is adjacent to a double bond. Any of these advantageous properties may be attributed to the presence of the moieties NR^4 or CR^4 adjacent to a double bond.

For instance, compounds of formula (I) may have the advantage that they have a good or an improved thermodynamic solubility (e.g. compared to compounds known in the prior art; and for instance as determined by a known method and/or a method described herein). Compounds of formula (I) may also have the advantage that they have a broad spectrum of activity against antibacterials (e.g. a broader spectrum of antibacterial activity compared to compounds known in the prior art; and for instance as determined by known tests and/or tests described herein). Compounds of formula (I) may also have the advantage that they have good or improved *in vivo* pharmacokinetics and oral bioavailability. They may also have the advantage that they have good or improved *in vivo* efficacy. For instance, the compounds of the invention may be adaptable for intravenous formulation/dosing and hence may exhibit an improved *in vivo* efficacy when administered intravenously. Particular compounds of formula (I) may exhibit such advantages, for instance the compounds in which the X-containing ring contains NR^4 and in particular those in which it contains a CR^4 moiety (e.g. in which X is CR^4), which is adjacent to a double bond. Any of these advantageous properties may be attributed to the presence of the moieties NR^4 or CR^4 adjacent to a double bond.

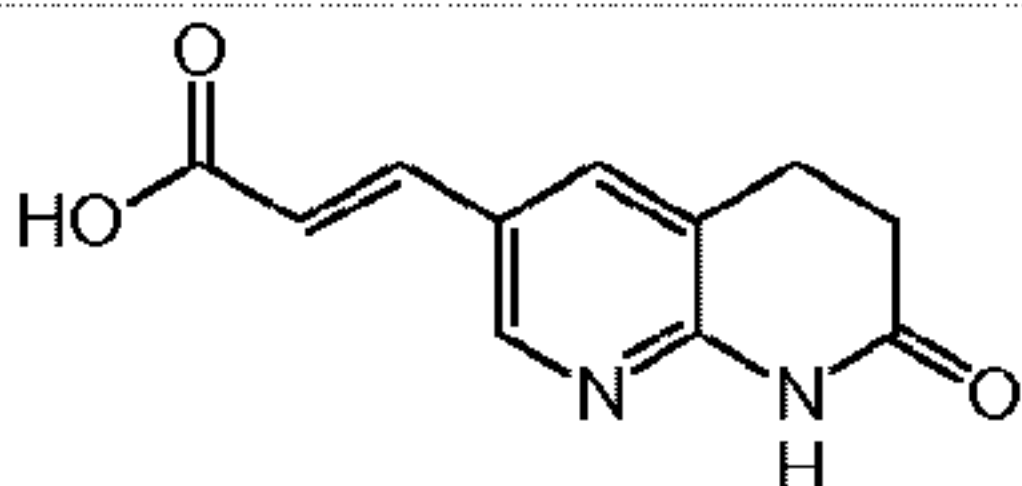
Experimental part

“DMF” is defined as *N,N*-dimethylformamide, “DCM” or “CH₂Cl₂” is defined as dichloromethane, “MeOH” is defined as methanol, “EtOH” is defined as ethanol,
 5 “MgSO₄” is defined as magnesium sulfate, and “THF” is defined as tetrahydrofuran, “HATU” is defined as 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-
 b]pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluorophosphate, “AcOEt” or “EtOAc” is defined as ethyl acetate, “DIPEA” is defined as diisopropylethylamine, “mp” is defined as melting
 point, “EDCI” is defined as *N*-(ethylcarbonimidoyl)-*N,N*-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine
 10 monohydrochloride, “HOBT” is defined as 1-hydroxy-1*H*-benzotriazole, “DIPA” is defined as diisopropylamine, “K₂CO₃” is defined as potassium carbonate, “TFA” is defined as trifluoroacetic acid, “NH₄OH” is defined as ammonium hydroxide,
 “NaHCO₃” is defined as carbonic acid monosodium salt, “KOH” is defined as potassium hydroxide, “AlCl₃” is defined as aluminum chloride, “NH₄Cl” is defined as
 15 ammonium chloride, “Et₂O” is defined as diethyl ether, “Na₂SO₄” is defined as sulfuric acid disodium salt, “CH₃CN” is defined as acetonitrile, “NaOH” is defined as sodium hydroxide.

A. Synthesis of the intermediates20 Example A.1

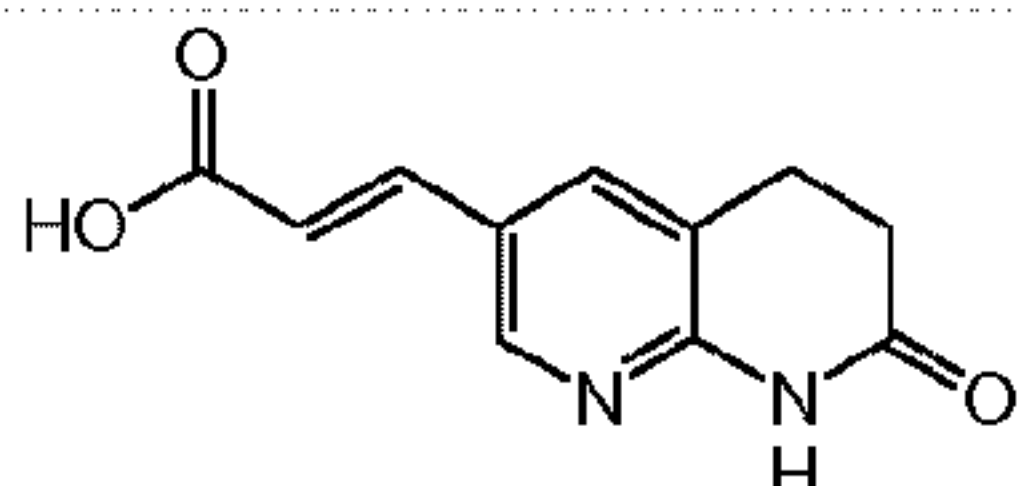
a) Preparation of		intermediate (1)
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A solution of 6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-[1,8]naphthyridin-2-one (1.0 g, 4.4 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (2.56 ml, 17.62 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (1.46 ml, 8.81 mmol) in acetonitrile (20 ml) and DMF (7 ml) was stirred and degassed with nitrogen gas for 10 minutes. Tri-*o*-tolylphosphine (0.27 g, 0.88 mmol) and palladium (II)
 25 acetate (47% on Pd) (0.099 g, 0.44 mol) were added and the resulting mixture was microwaved (1600 W, 180°C, 35 minutes). The reaction mixture was evaporated till dryness, taken up in a mixture of DCM/methanol (8/2) (50 ml), filtered through a short pad of celite and washed with DCM. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken up in cold
 30 ethanol (10 ml) and stirred at 5°C for 5 minutes, the precipitate was filtered off, washed with cold ethanol (3 ml) and dried under vacuum to yield 950 mg intermediate (1).

b) Preparation of		intermediate (2)
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Intermediate (1) (4.1 g, 14.95 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of trifluoroacetic acid (23.2 ml) in DCM (41 ml). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was triturated with diethyl ether, filtered off and dried under vacuum to yield

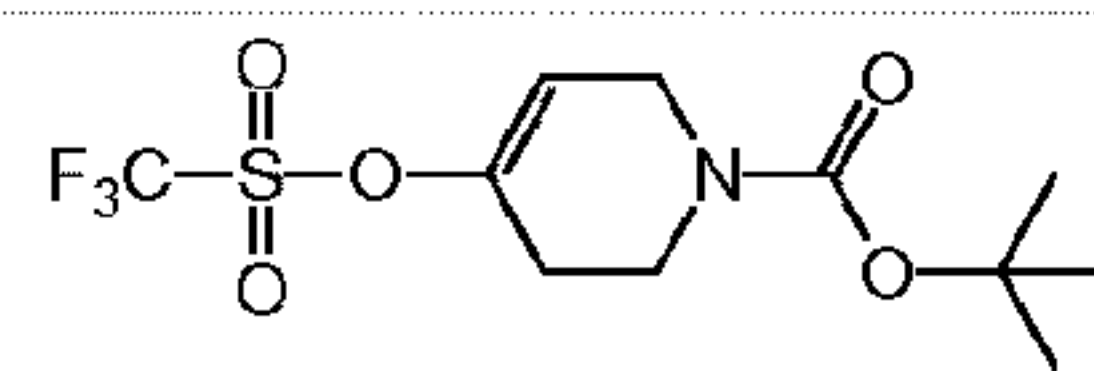
5 3.97 g of intermediate (2).

c) Preparation of		intermediate (3)
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Intermediate (2) was triturated overnight in a mixture of HCl in dioxane (4 M, 48 ml), the solid was filtered off, washed with diethyl ether and dried under vacuum to give 3.7 g of intermediate (3).

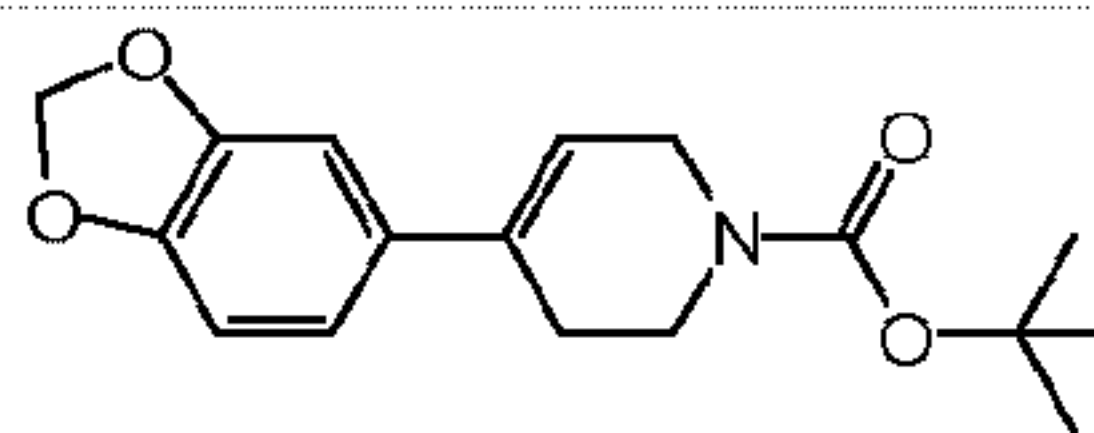
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Example A.2

a) Preparation of		intermediate (4)
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Reaction under N₂. BuLi (1.6 M in hexane) (8.28 ml, 13.2 mmol) was added dropwise at -20°C to a solution of DIPA (1.86 ml, 13.2 mmol) in THF (20 ml) then the mixture was stirred at -20°C for 20 minutes. A solution of 1-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone (2.2 g, 11.0 mmol) in THF (20ml) was then added at -78°C and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at -78°C. A solution of 2-[*N,N*-bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-amino]-5-chloropyridine (4.97 g, 12.1 mmol) in THF (10ml) was added at -78°C then the mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and was stirred overnight. The mixture was concentrated and the purification of the residue was carried out by flash chromatography over silica gel (silicagel 30µm, 80g, heptane/EtOAc 75/25. The desired product was collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 2.9 g of intermediate (4).

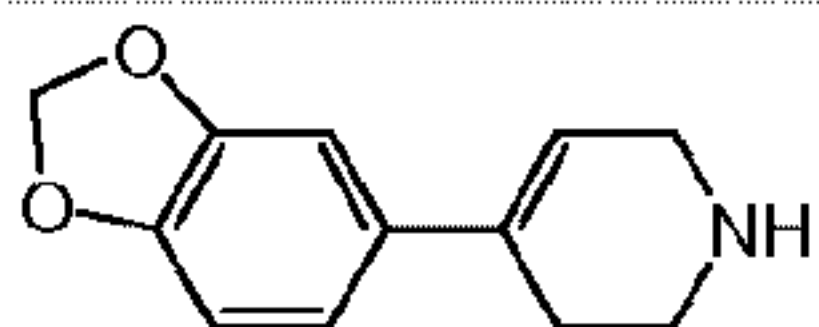
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b) Preparation of		intermediate (5)
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Reaction under N₂. Microwave conditions : Biotage initiator 60, 80°C, 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (4) (0.3 g, 0.905 mmol) and 3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenyl boronic acid (0.18 g, 1.09 mmol) in K₂CO₃ (2 M, 0.905 ml) and ethylene glycol

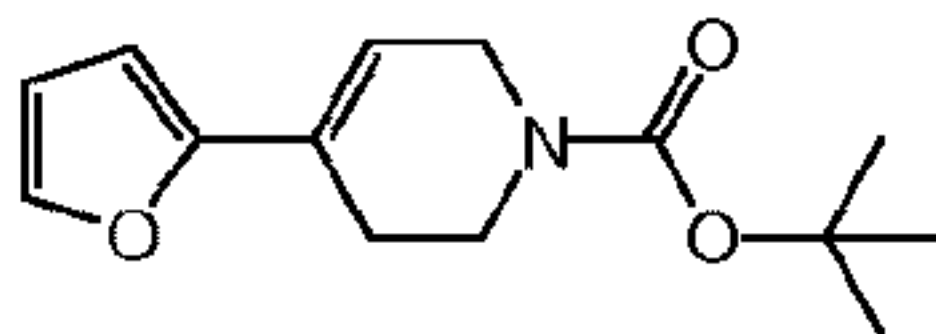
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- dimethyl ether (3ml) was purged with N₂ for 10 minutes then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.105 g, 0.0905 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness. Purification of the residue was carried out by flash chromatography over silica gel (silicagel 10g, 15-40μm, heptane 100 to heptane/EtOAc 90/10) The pure fractions were collected and evaporated to dryness, yielding 0.17 g of intermediate (5).

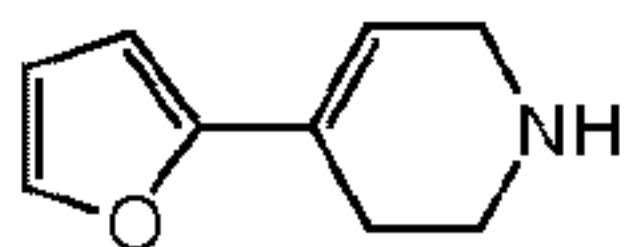
c) Preparation of		intermediate (6)
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- A solution of intermediate (5) (0.17 g, 0.56 mmol) in TFA (0.5 ml) and DCM (3 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, K₂CO₃ (10% aqueous solution) and DCM were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.11 g of intermediate (6).

15 Example A.3

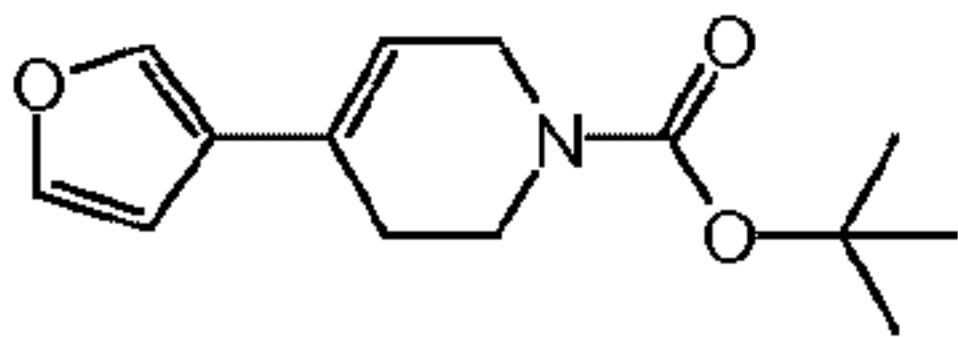
a) Preparation of		intermediate (7)
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- Reaction under N₂. Microwave conditions : 80°C, 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (4) (0.3 g, 0.905 mmol) and furan-2-boronic acid (0.122 g, 1.09 mmol) in K₂CO₃ (0.905 ml) and ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (3 ml) was purged with N₂ for 10 minutes then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.105 g, 0.0905 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the microwave conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness. Purification of the residue was carried out by flash chromatography over silica gel §10g, 15-40μm, heptane 100 to heptane/EtOAc 90/10). The pure fractions were collected and evaporated to dryness, yielding 0.1 g of intermediate (7).

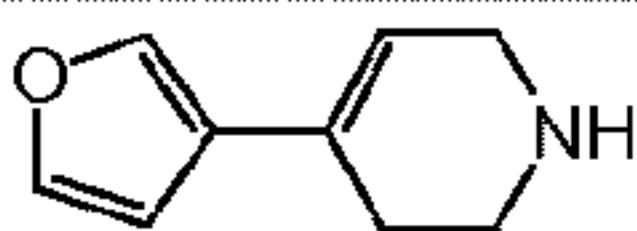
b) Preparation of		intermediate (8)
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- A solution of intermediate (7) (0.1 g, 0.401 mmol) in TFA (0.3 ml) and DCM (2 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, K₂CO₃ (10% aqueous solution) and DCM were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.046 g of intermediate (8).

Example A.4

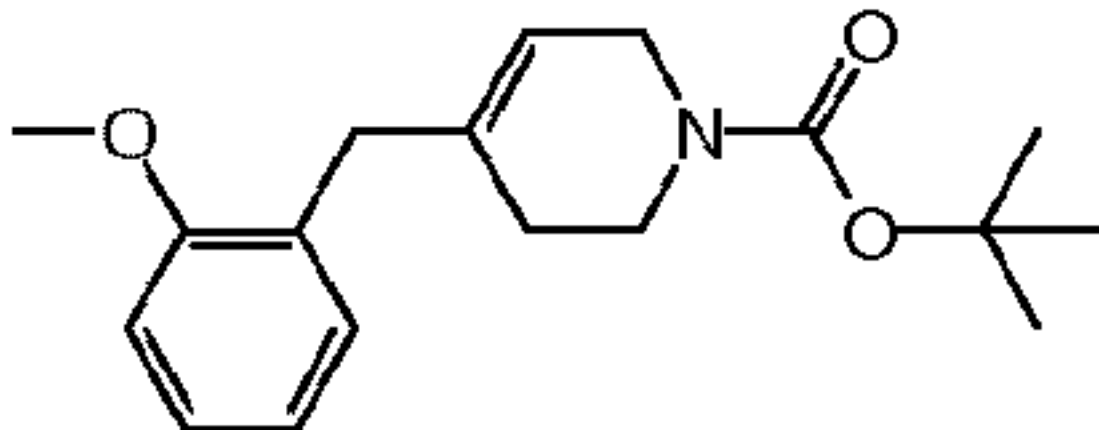
a) Preparation of		intermediate (9)
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Reaction under N₂. Microwave conditions : 80°C, 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (7) (0.28 g, 0.845 mmol) and furan-3-boronic acid (0.104 g, 0.93 mmol) in K₂CO₃ (2 M, 0.845ml) and ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (3 ml) was purged with N₂ for 10 minutes then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.0977 g, 0.0845 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness. Purification of the residue was carried out by flash chromatography over silica gel (10g, 15-40µm, heptane 100 to heptane/EtOAc 90/10). The pure fractions were collected and evaporated to dryness, yielding 0.146 g of intermediate (9).

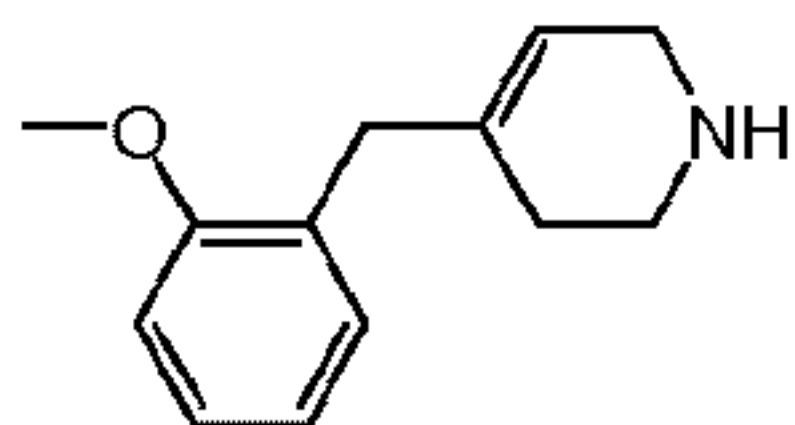
b) Preparation of		intermediate (10)
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A solution of intermediate (9) (0.146 g, 0.586 mmol) in TFA (0.5 ml) and DCM (3 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, K₂CO₃ (10% aqueous solution) and DCM were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.085 g of intermediate (10).

Example A.5

a) Preparation of		intermediate (11)
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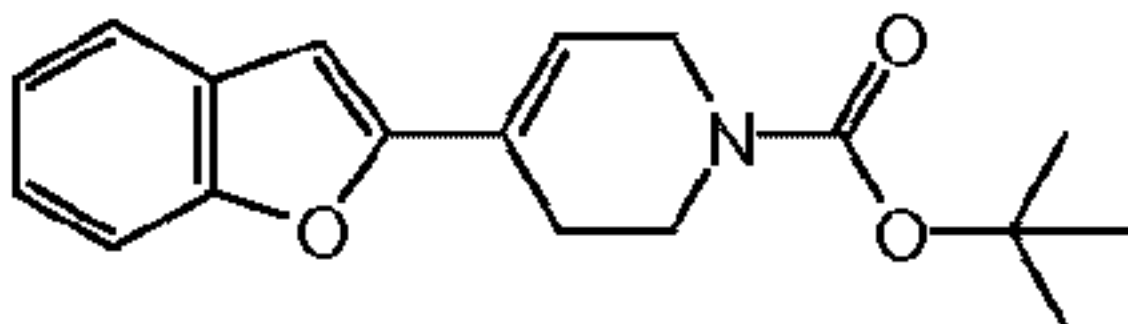
Reaction under N₂. Microwave conditions : 80°C, 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (4) (0.1 g, 0.302 mmol) and 2-methoxybenzylzinc chloride (0.724 ml, 0.93 mmol) in THF (0.5 ml) was degassed by N₂ bubbling for 10 minutes then 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocenedichloropalladium(II) (0.022 g, 0.03 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness, yielding intermediate (11).

b) Preparation of		intermediate (12)
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A solution of intermediate (11) (0.232 g, 0.765 mmol) in TFA (0.6 ml) and DCM (5 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes, K_2CO_3 (10% aqueous solution) and DCM were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.145 g of intermediate (12).

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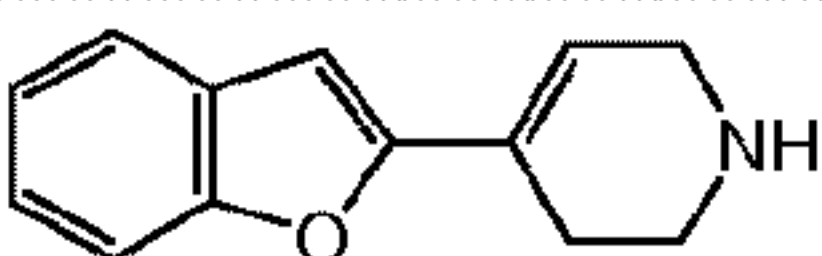
Example A.6

a) Preparation of		intermediate (13)
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Microwave conditions : 80°C, 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (4) (0.3 g, 0.905 mmol) and benzo[b]furan-2-boronic acid (0.176 g, 1.09 mmol) in K_2CO_3 (2 M, 0.905 ml) and ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (3 ml) was purged with N_2 for 10 minutes then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.105 g, 0.0905 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated till dryness. Purification of the residue was carried out by flash chromatography over silica gel (10g, 15-40 μ m, heptane 100 to heptane/EtOAc 90/10). The pure fractions were collected and evaporated to dryness, yielding 0.217 g of intermediate (13).

10

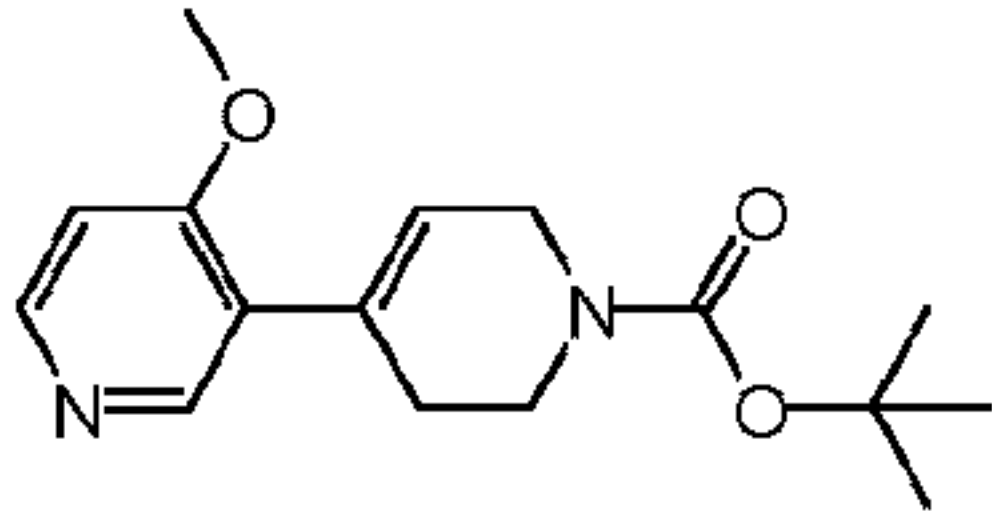
15

b) Preparation of		intermediate (14)
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A solution of intermediate (13) (0.217 g, 0.725 mmol) in TFA (0.6 ml) and DCM (4 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, K_2CO_3 (10% aqueous solution) and DCM were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated till dryness.

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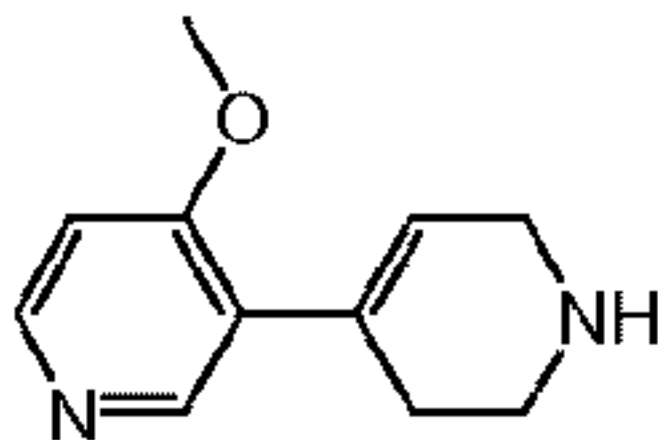
Example A.7

a) Preparation of		intermediate (15)
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Reaction under N_2 . Microwave conditions : 400W, 80°C, 30 minutes. A solution of intermediate (4) (0.752 g, 1.36 mmol) and 4-methoxy-3-pyridinylboronic acid (0.25 g, 1.64 mmol) in K_2CO_3 (2 M, 1.36 ml) and ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (8 ml) was degassed with N_2 for 10 minutes then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.157 g, 0.0136 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the microwave conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were

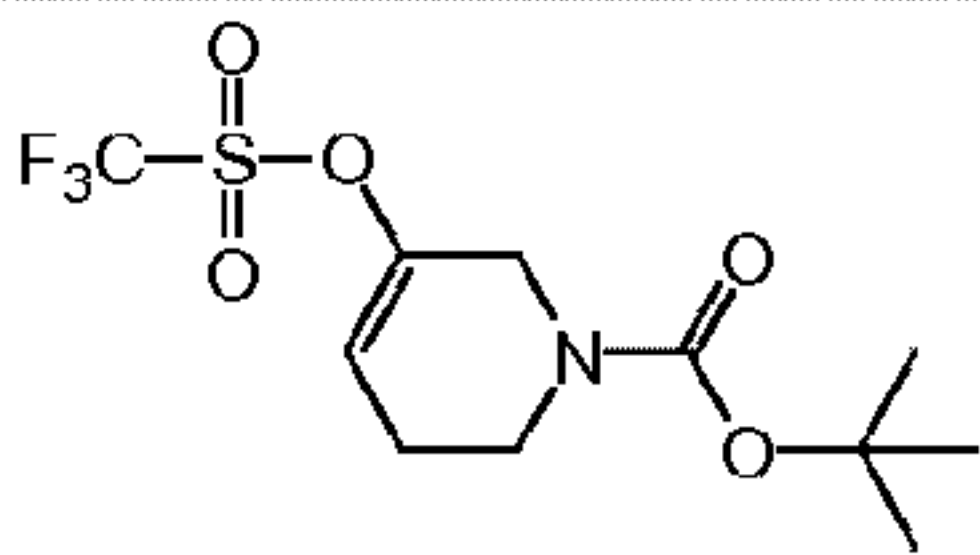
25

added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness. Purification of the residue was carried out by flash chromatography over silica gel (30 g, 15-40μm, gradient elution from CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH: 97/3/0.1) The pure fractions were collected and evaporated to dryness, yielding 0.19 g of intermediate (15).

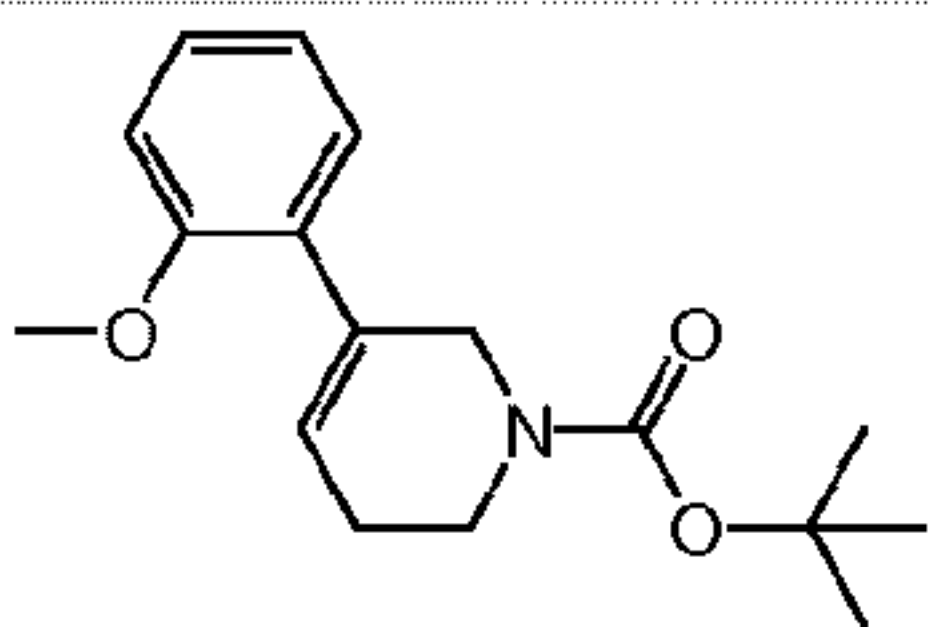
b) Preparation of		intermediate (16)
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A mixture of intermediate (15) (0.2 g, 0.689 mmol) and TFA (0.218 ml) in DCM (2 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes then the reaction mixture was poured out into water and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was separated, washed with NaHCO₃ (10% aqueous solution) and water, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.11 g of intermediate (16).

Example A.8

a) Preparation of		intermediate (17)
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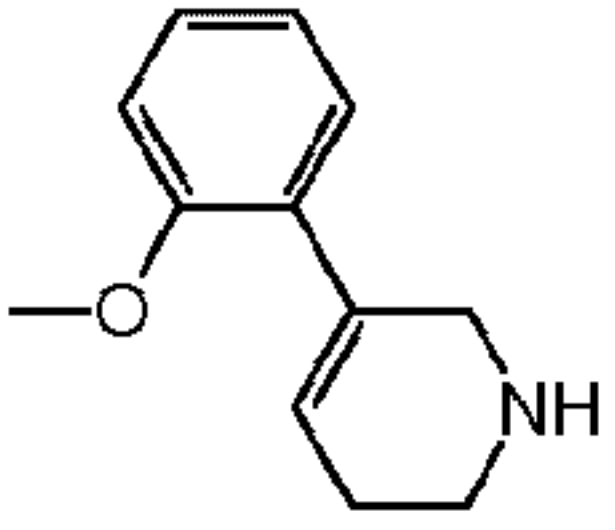
Reaction under N₂. BuLi (1.6M in hexane) (3.76 ml, 6.02 mmol) was added dropwise at -20°C to a solution of DIPA (0.846 ml, 6.02 mmol) in THF (10 ml) then the mixture was stirred at -20°C for 20 minutes. A solution of 1-N-Boc-3-piperidone (1.0 g, 5.02 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was then added at -78°C and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at -78°C. A solution of 2-[N,N-bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-amino]-5-chloropyridine (2.26 g, 5.52 mmol) in THF (5 ml) was added at -78°C then the mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was evaporated till dryness. The obtained residue was purified by normal phase on (silicagel, 450 g, 20-45μm, mobile phase (90% heptane, 10% AcOEt)). The desired fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 0.32 g of intermediate (17).

b) Preparation of		intermediate (18)
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Reaction under N₂. Microwave conditions : 80°C, 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (17) (0.32 g, 0.966 mmol) and 2-methoxyphenylboronic acid (0.176 g,

1.16 mmol) in K_2CO_3 (2 M, 0.97 ml) and ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (3 ml) was purged with N_2 for 10 minutes then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.112 g, 0.097 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the microwave conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated till dryness. Purification of the residue was carried out by flash chromatography over silica gel (10g, 15-40 μ m, heptane 100 to heptane/EtOAc 80/20) The pure fractions were collected and evaporated to dryness, yielding 0.22 g of intermediate (18).

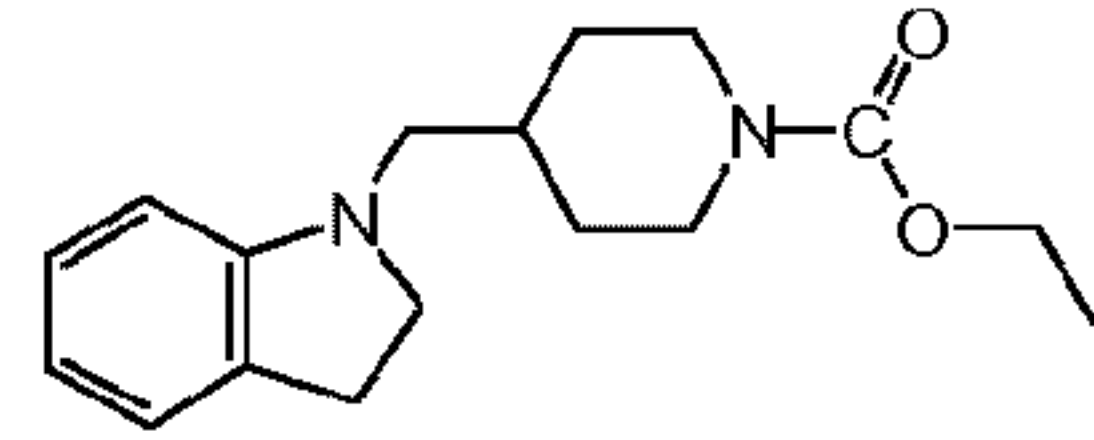
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c) Preparation of		intermediate (19)
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A mixture of intermediate (18) (0.2 g, 0.76 mmol) and TFA (0.6 ml) in DCM (4 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes then the reaction mixture was poured out into water and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was separated, washed with $NaHCO_3$ (10% aqueous solution) and water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.13 g of intermediate (19).

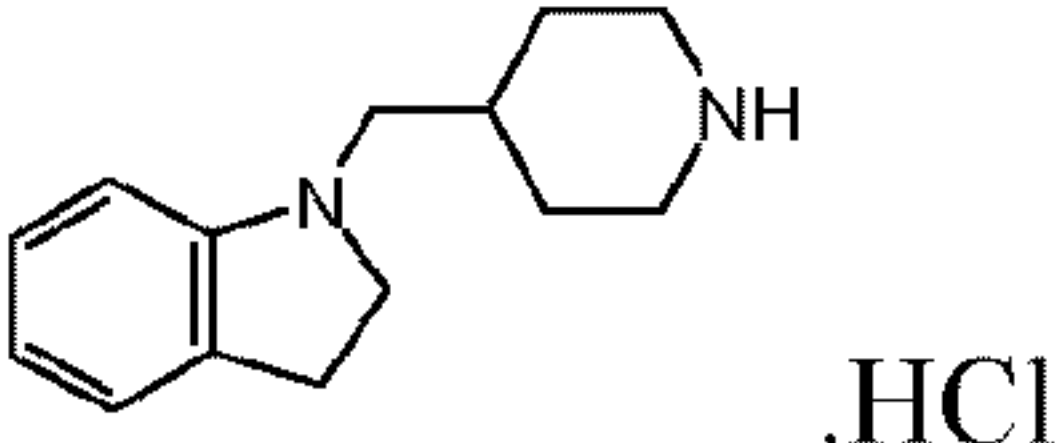
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Example A.9

a) Preparation of		intermediate (20)
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A mixture of ethyl 4-formylpiperidine-1-carboxylate (0.10 mol) and 2,3-dihydro-1H-indole (0.10 mol) in methanol (250 ml) was hydrogenated at 50°C with Pd/C, 10% (3 g) as a catalyst in the presence of thiophene (4% solution, 2 ml). After uptake of hydrogen (1 equivalent), the catalyst was filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated, yielding 28 g of intermediate (20).

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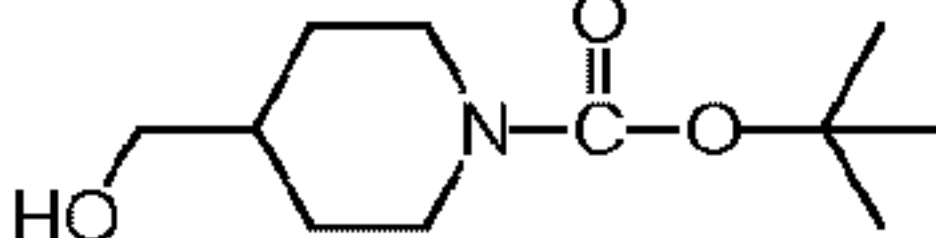
b) Preparation of		intermediate (21)
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A mixture of intermediate (20) (0.050 mol) and KOH (0.35 mol) in 2-propanol (150 ml) and H_2O (5 ml) was stirred and refluxed for 6 hours. The solvent was evaporated. Water was added to the residue and this mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The separated organic layer was dried, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in 2-propanol and converted into the hydrochloric acid salt (1:2) with

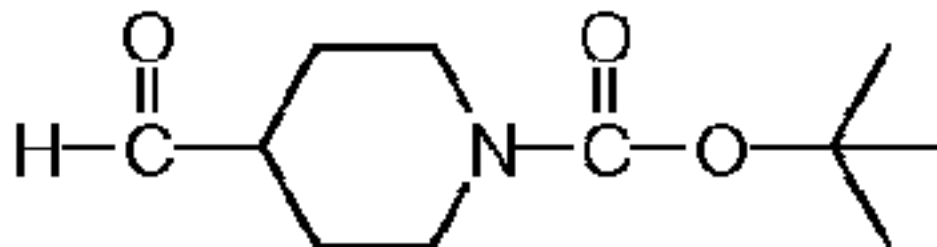
25

HCl/2-propanol. The precipitate was filtered off and dried, yielding 11.7 g of intermediate (21).

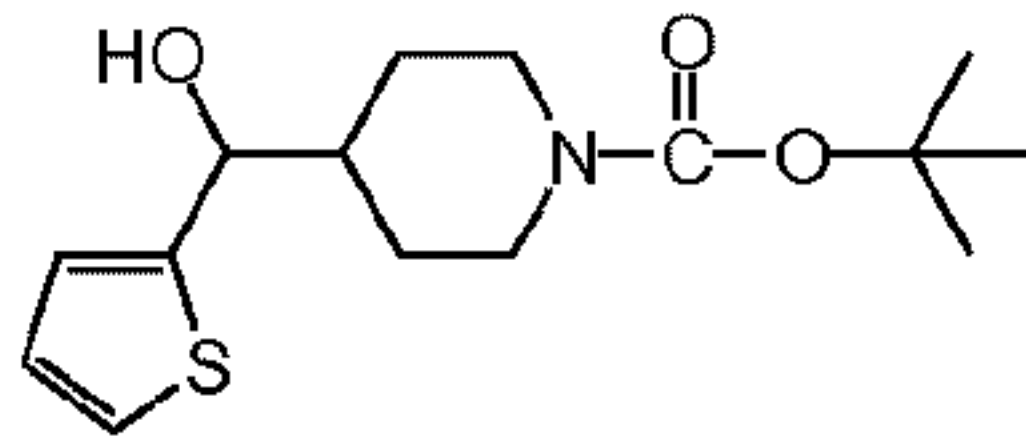
Example A.10

a) Preparation of		intermediate (22)
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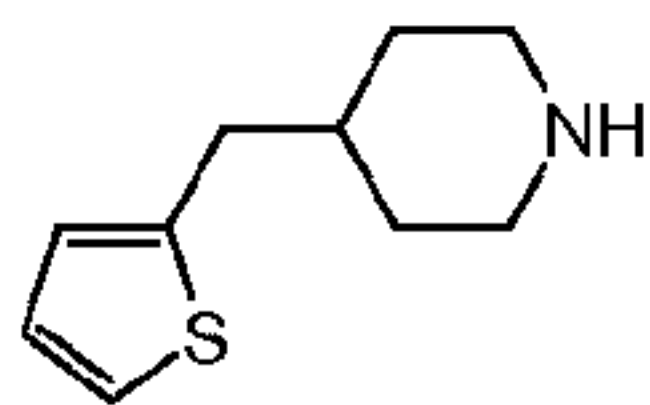
- 5 A solution of 4-piperidinemethanol (43.412 mmol) and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (47.753 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water was added, the combined organic layer were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated to give 10.61 g of intermediate (22).

b) Preparation of		intermediate (23)
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- 10 To methyl sulfoxide (86.766 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (43 ml) was added dropwise a solution of oxalyl chloride in CH₂Cl₂ (130 ml) at -70°C under N₂ then intermediate (22) (43.383 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (43 ml). The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at -70°C. Triethyl-amine (216.914 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at -70°C and allowed to reach room temperature. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic was washed with NaHCO₃, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated to dryness. Purification by chromatography : 90g of silica gel (15-40µm), eluent: CH₂Cl₂ (100%). The pure fractions were evaporated till dryness to give 8.18 g of intermediate (23).

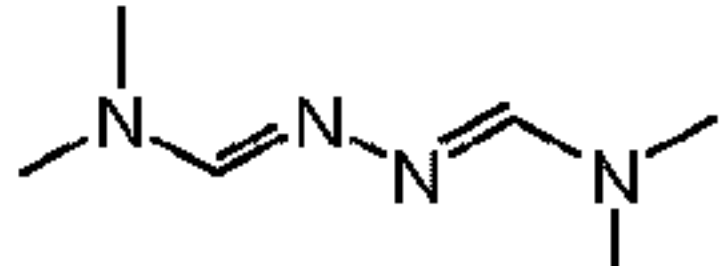
c) Preparation of		intermediate (24)
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- 20 2-Thienylmagnesium bromide in THF (50 mL, 50 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of intermediate (23) (8.89 g, 41.68 mmol) in Et₂O (100 ml) cooled in a ice bath at 0°C and under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred 2 hours at 0°C. An aqueous solution of NH₄Cl was added, the organic layer was extracted with DCM, dried (MgSO₄), filtered off and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel (120 g, 15-40µm, heptane/EtOAc from 80/20 to 60/40). Pure fractions were collected and concentrated to give 3.96 g of intermediate (24).

d) Preparation of		intermediate (25)
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Trifluoroacetic acid (8.81 ml, 114.32 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of intermediate (24) (3.4 g, 11.43 mmol) and triethylsilane (18.21 ml, 114.32 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (35 ml). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and then K₂CO₃ (10% aqueous solution) was added. The organic layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and the solvent was evaporated to give a pale yellow oil. The reaction product was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel (90g, 15-40μm, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH from 100/0/0 to 90/10/0.1). Pure fractions were collected and concentrated to give 1.12 g of intermediate (25).

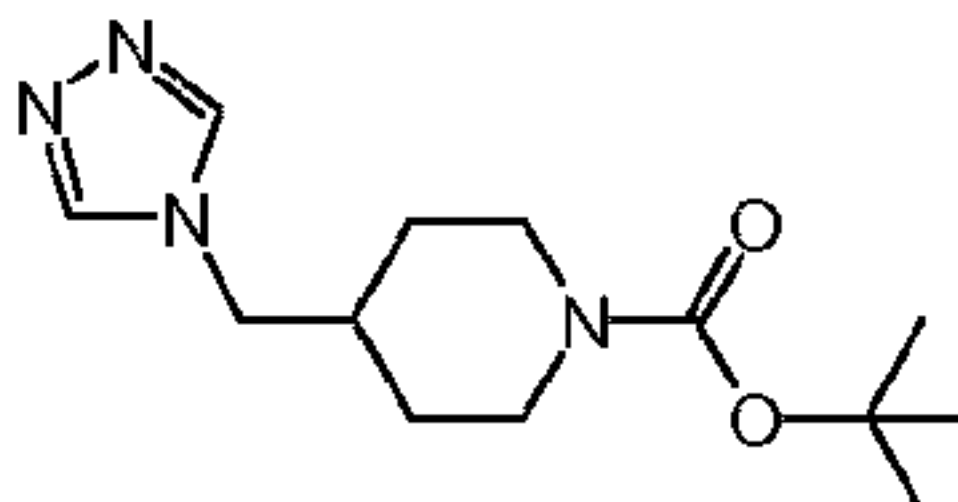
10 Example A.11

Preparation of		intermediate (26)
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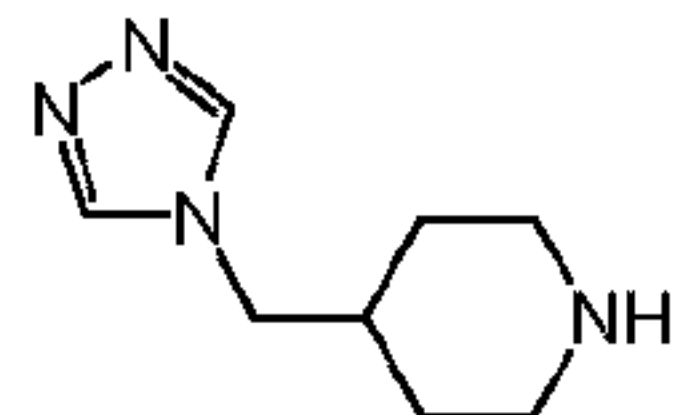
Thionyl chloride (9 ml, 12.5 mmol) was added dropwise to 1,2-hydrazinedicarboxaldehyde (4.4 g, 50 mmol) in DMF (100 ml) at 10 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1.5 days and the precipitate was filtered off and washed with DMF (10 ml) and ether (10 ml). The solid was dried in vacuum, yielding 9.9 g of intermediate (26).

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Example A.12

a) Preparation of		intermediate (27)
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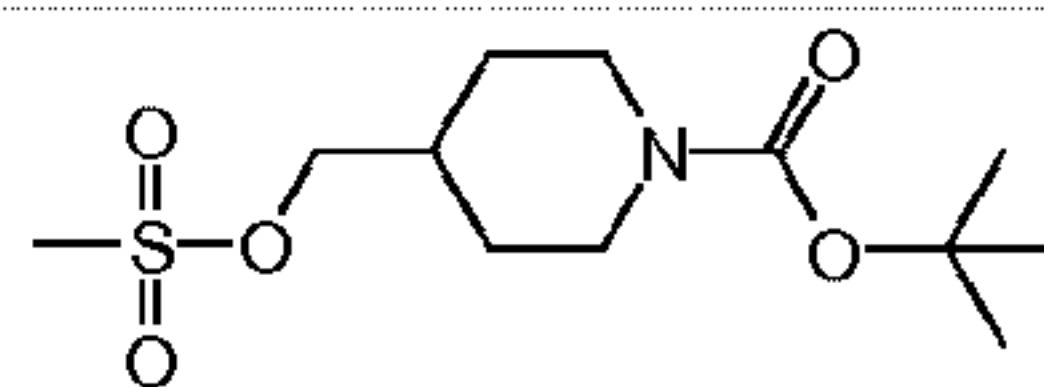
A mixture of 4-aminomethyl-1-*N*-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)piperidine (3.5 mmol), intermediate (26) (4.2 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulphonic acid (catalytic quantity) in toluene (50 ml) was stirred and refluxed for 10 hours. After evaporation, the residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 10/1). The product fraction were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 0.46 g of intermediate (27).

b) Preparation of		intermediate (28)
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A mixture of intermediate (27) (0.3 g, 1.1 mmol) and TFA (1.25 g, 11 mmol) in DCM (20 ml) was stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in water and adjust pH to 10 with Na₂CO₃ (aqueous solution). The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 x 100 ml). The separated organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and the solvent was evaporated to give 0.17 g of intermediate (28).

Example A.13

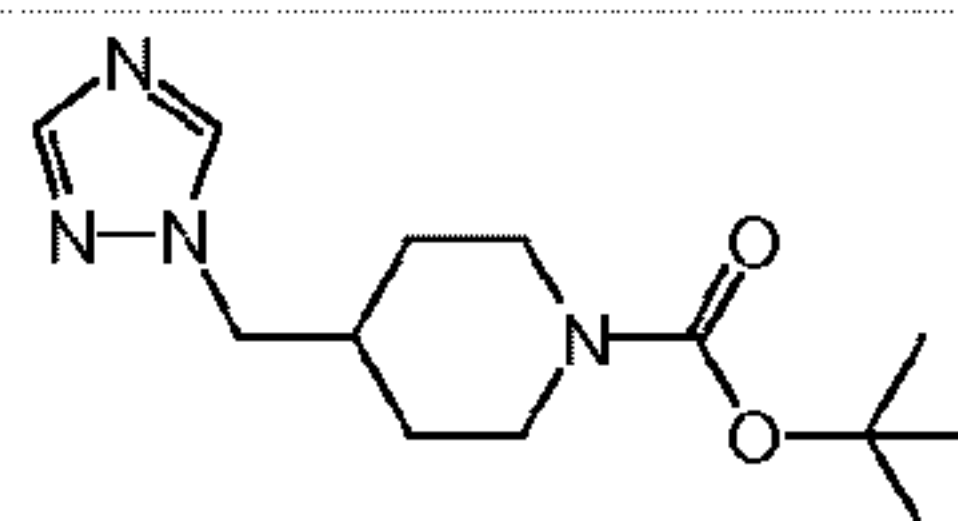
a) Preparation of



intermediate (29)

To a solution of NaH (0.104 g, 2.6 mmol) in DMF (10 ml) was added drop wise a solution of 1*H*-1,2,4-triazole (0.207 g, 3 mmol) in DMF (5 ml) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. Then intermediate (29) (0.587 g, 2 mmol) in DMF (5 ml) was added. The formed mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature then heated at 80 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down at room temperature then treated with water (60 ml) and was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 ml). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtrated and the filtrate's solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: EtOAc). The product fraction were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 0.42 g of intermediate (29).

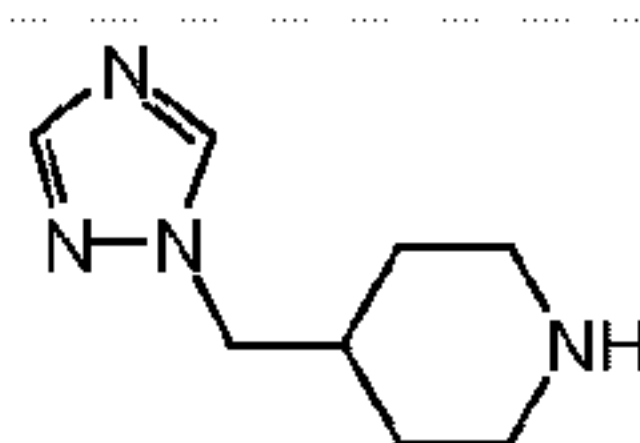
b) Preparation of



intermediate (30)

To a mixture of intermediate (29) (2.15 g, 10 mmol) and triethylamine (1.52 g, 15 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) was added drop wise methanesulfonyl chloride (1.37 g, 12 mmol) in a ice-water bath. After addition, the cooling bath was removed. The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml), then treated with brine (40 ml). The organic layer was separated, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtrated and the filtrate's solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether/EtOAc 1/1). The product fraction were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 2.47 g of intermediate (30).

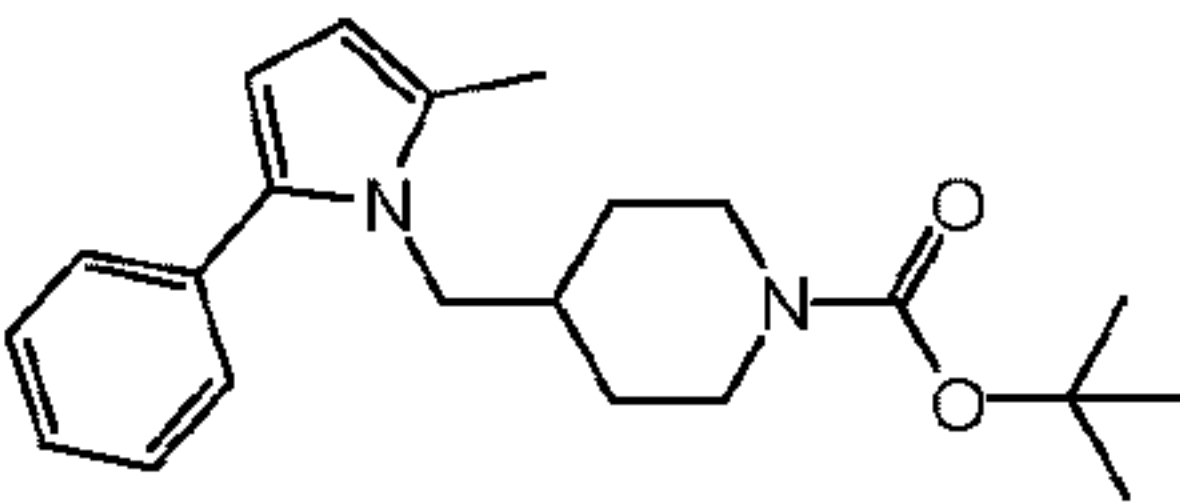
c) Preparation of



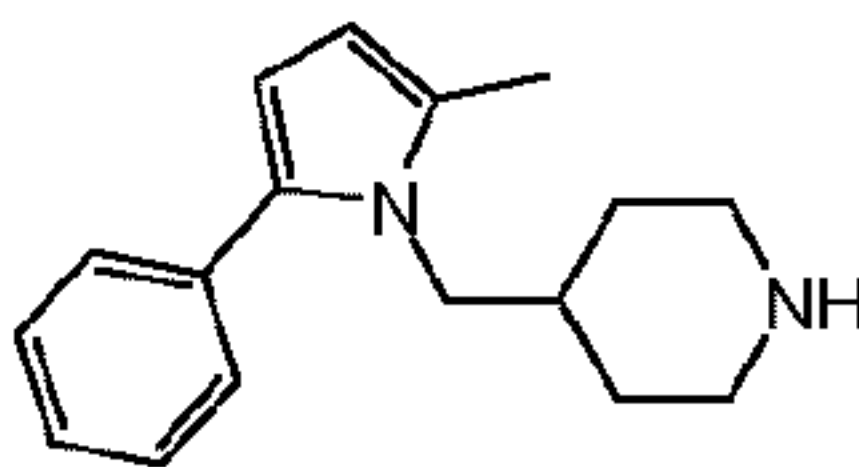
intermediate (31)

The mixture of intermediate (30) (1.5 mmol), TFA (3 ml) and CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed and the pH was adjusted to 8-10 with 2N NaOH and the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50ml), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, then filtrated and concentrated to afford the product, yielding 0.13 g of intermediate (31).

Example A.14

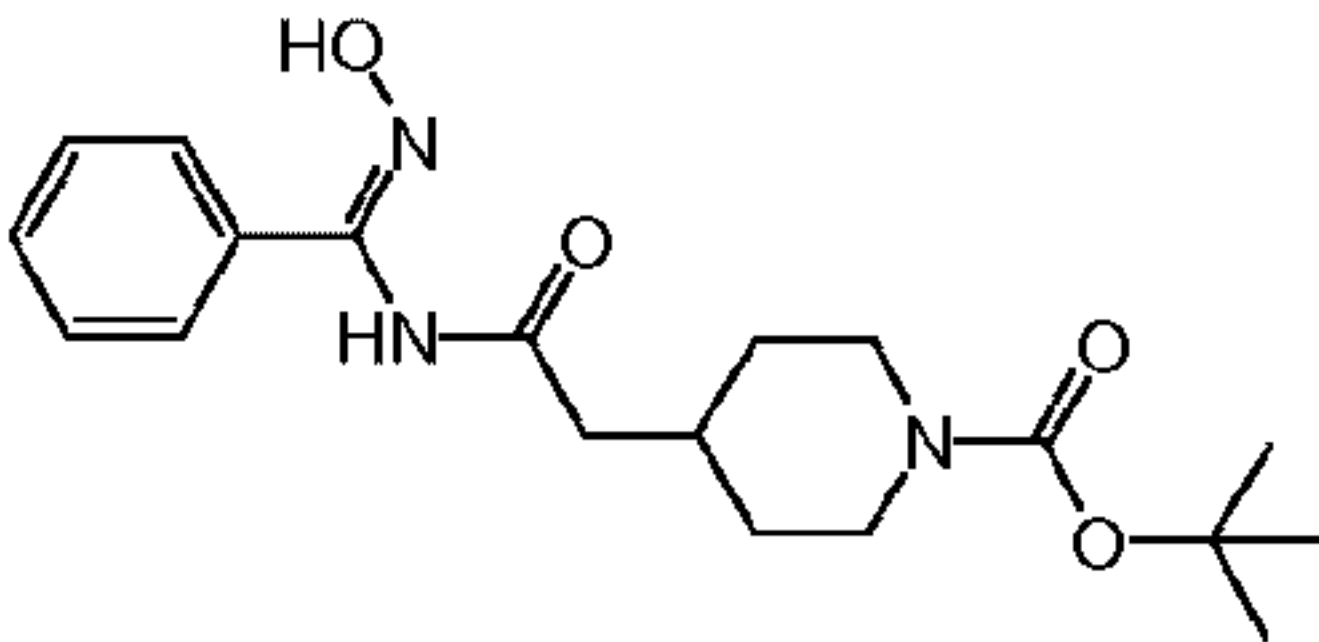
a) Preparation of		intermediate (32)
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To a solution of NaH (0.104 g, 2.6 mmol) in DMF (10 ml) was added drop wise a solution of 2-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrole (0.472 g, 3 mmol) in DMF (5 ml) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. Then intermediate (29) (0.587 g, 2 mmol) in DMF (5 ml) was added. The formed mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature then heated at 80°C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down at room temperature then treated with water (60 ml). The water layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 ml). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtrated and the filtrate's solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether /EtOAc 10/1). The product fraction were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 0.6 g of intermediate (32).

b) Preparation of		intermediate (33)
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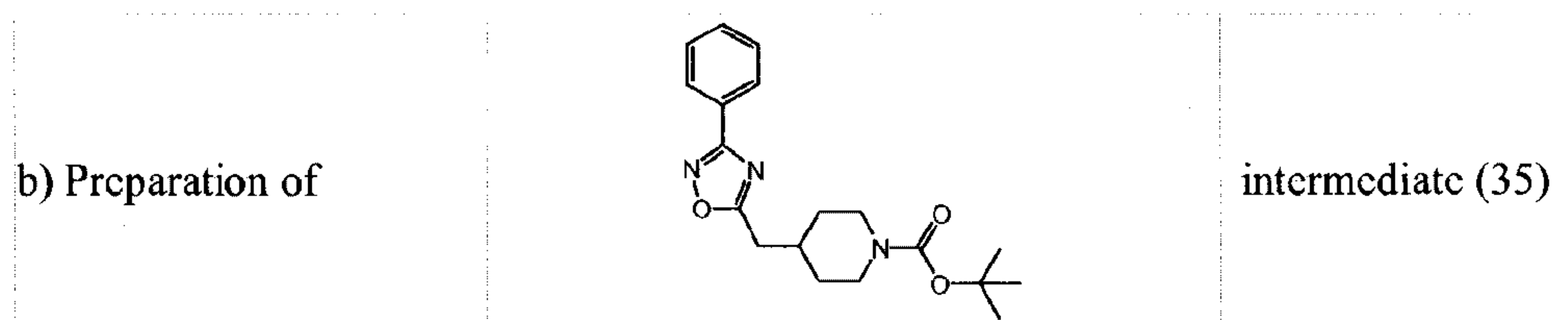
To a solution of intermediate (32) (0.560 g, 1.57 mmol) in CH₃CN (5 ml) was added drop wise HCl (10 ml) at 0°C. After the addition, the mixture was refluxed for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C. Na₂CO₃ (8 g) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic layer were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtrated and the filtrate's solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent : CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 20/1). The pure product fraction were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 0.1 g of intermediate (33).

Example A.15

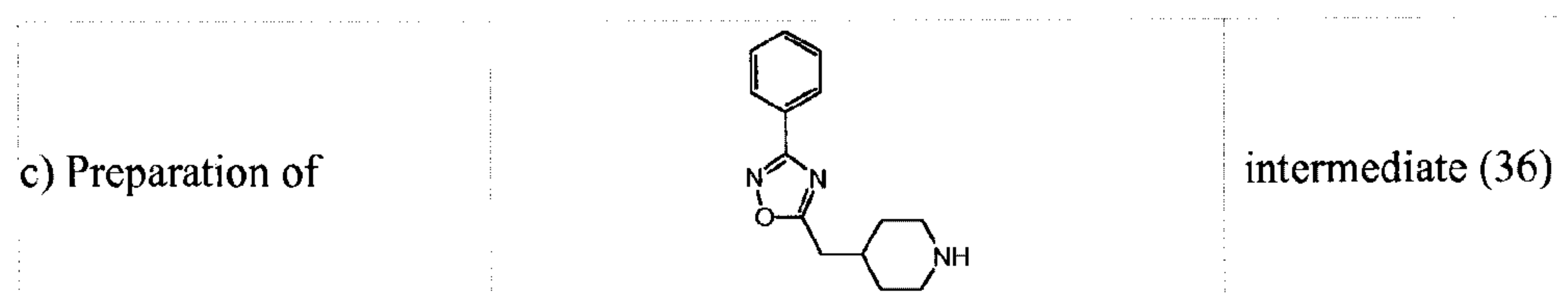
a) Preparation of		intermediate (34)
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A mixture of 1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-piperidineacetic acid (9.87 mmol), *N*-hydroxybenzenecarboximidamide (9.87 mmol), HATU (9.87 mmol) and DIPEA (20 mmol) in DCM (50 ml) was stirred at room temperature over night. NH₄Cl (50 ml) was added, the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 40 mL), the combined

organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO_3 (90 ml) and brine (90 mm), dried over MgSO_4 and filtrated. The solvent was evaporated to give the product, yielding 1.92 g of intermediate.

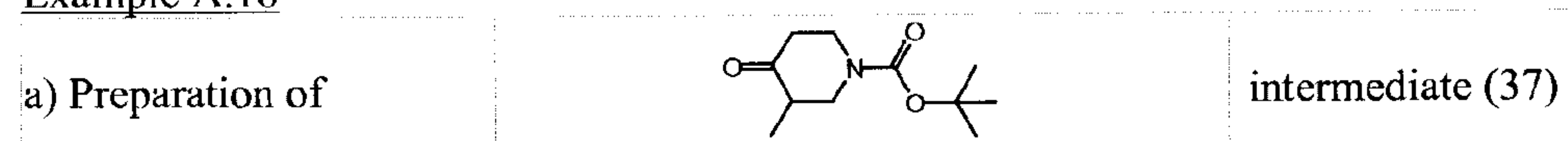


- 5 A mixture of intermediate (34) (1.38 mmol), Burgess reagent (CAS 29684-56-8) (1.38 mmol) in THF (50 ml) under argon was stirred and refluxed overnight. The solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in water and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel
10 (eluent: $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 10/1) to obtain 0.21 g of intermediate (35).



- A mixture of intermediate (35) (0.3 g, 0.87mmol) and TFA (1 g, 8.7 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml) was stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in water and adjusted pH to 10 with Na_2CO_3 . The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2
15 (10 x 100 ml). The separated organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and the solvent was evaporated to give the product, yielding 0.14 g of intermediate (36).

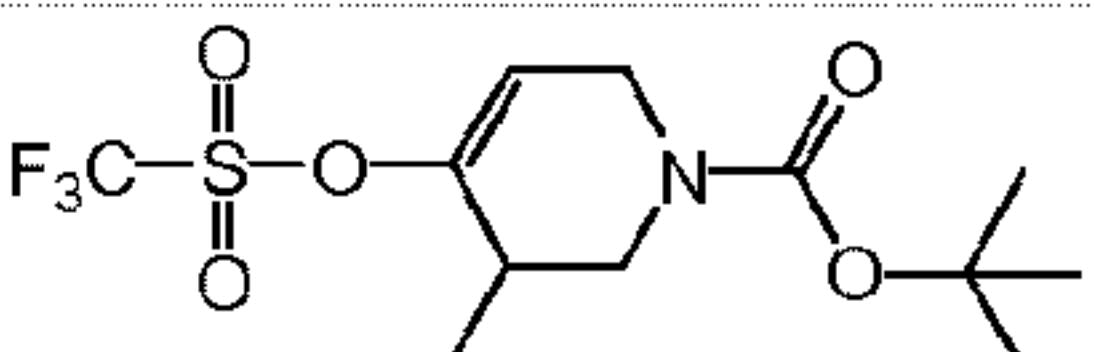
Example A.16



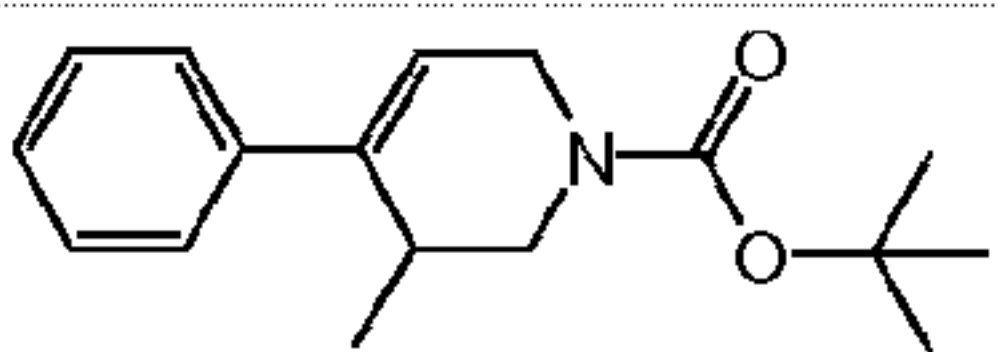
- A mixture of 1-benzyl-3-methyl-4-piperidone (2.0 g, 9.84 mmol), di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (2.36 g, 10.8 mmol) and Pearlman's catalyst (palladium(II)hydroxide) (0.35 g, 2.46 mmol) in EtOAc (50 ml) was hydrogenated (3 bar, room temperature) overnight in a Parr shaker. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of celite*, the cake was washed with EtOAc, the filtrate was washed with water then brine, dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 2.2 g of intermediate (37).
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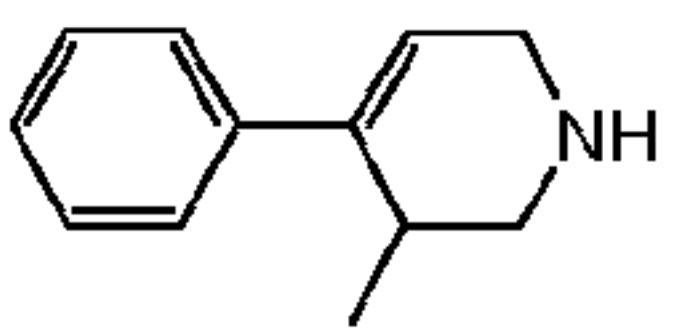
b) Preparation of		intermediate (38)
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Reaction under N₂. BuLi (1.6M in hexane) (3.52 ml, 5.63 mmol) was added dropwise at -20°C to a solution of DIPA (0.791 ml, 5.63 mmol) in THF (8 ml) then the mixture was stirred at -20°C for 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (37) (1.0 g, 4.70 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was then added at -78°C and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at -78°C. A solution of *N*-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide (1.92 g, 5.16 mmol) in THF (6 ml) was added at -78°C then the mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and was stirred overnight. The mixture was concentrated and purified by normal phase on (silicagel, 20-45µm, 450 g, mobile phase (80% heptane, 20% AcOEt)). The desired fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 1.7 g of intermediate (38).

c) Preparation of		intermediate (39)
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Reaction under N₂. Microwave conditions : 80°C, 20 minutes. A solution of intermediate (38) (1.0 g, 1.45 mmol) and phenylboronic acid (0.194g, 1.59 mmol) in K₂CO₃ (1.45 ml) and ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (10 ml) was purged with N₂ for 10 minutes then tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.167 g, 0.145 mmol) was added. The mixture was irradiated following the microwave conditions above, cooled to room temperature, water and EtOAc were added, the organic layer was separated, washed with water then brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.23 g of intermediate (39).

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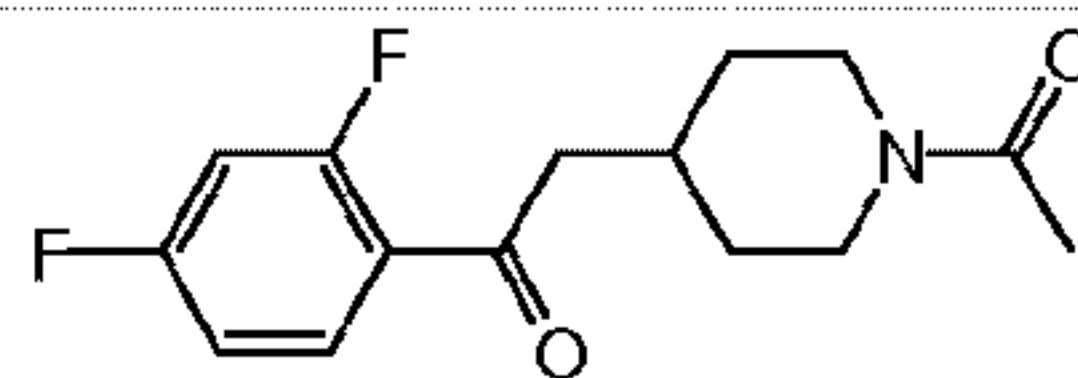
d) Preparation of		intermediate (40)
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A mixture of intermediate (39) (0.23 g, 0.841 mmol) and TFA (0.8 ml) in DCM (5 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes then the reaction mixture was poured out into K₂CO₃ (10% aqueous solution) and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness, yielding 0.143 g of intermediate (40).

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Example A.17

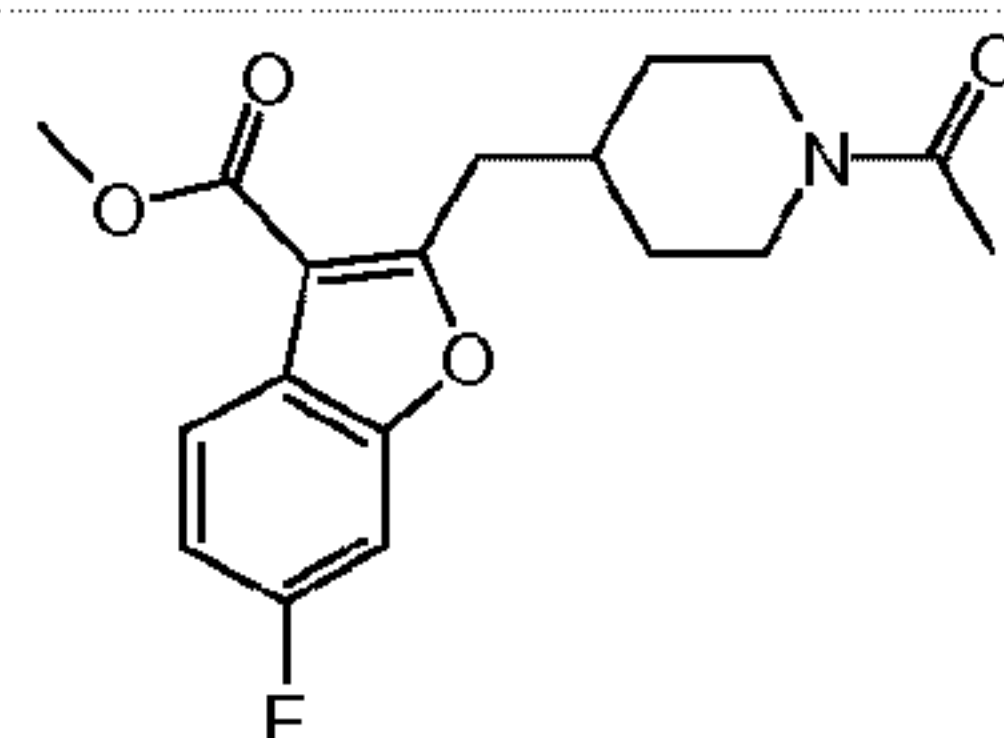
a) Preparation of



intermediate (41)

- 1-Acetyl-4-piperidineacetic acid (1 mol) was stirred in 1,2-dichloroethane (1l) at room temperature, a solution of SOCl_2 (1.07 mol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (350 ml) was added dropwise over 30 minutes, then the reaction mixture was stirred and refluxed for 1.5
- 5 hour. After cooling, 1,3-difluorobenzene (1.2 mol) was added and AlCl_3 (288 g, 2.2 mol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was slowly brought to reflux, then stirred and refluxed for 2 hours. After cooling, the mixture was poured onto ice/ H_2O and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 600 ml). The organic layer was dried (MgSO_4), filtered and the solvent was evaporated.
- 10 The residue was stirred in DIPE at reflux, the DIPE was decanted off (4 x 500 ml) and the DIPE-layers were stirred overnight at room temperature. The precipitate was filtered off and dried in vacuum at 50°C . The obtained residue and the DIPE-filtrate were purified by column chromatography. The desired fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was crystallized from petroleum ether. The
- 15 precipitate was filtered off and dried in vacuum at 50°C , yielding 44.3 g of intermediate (41).

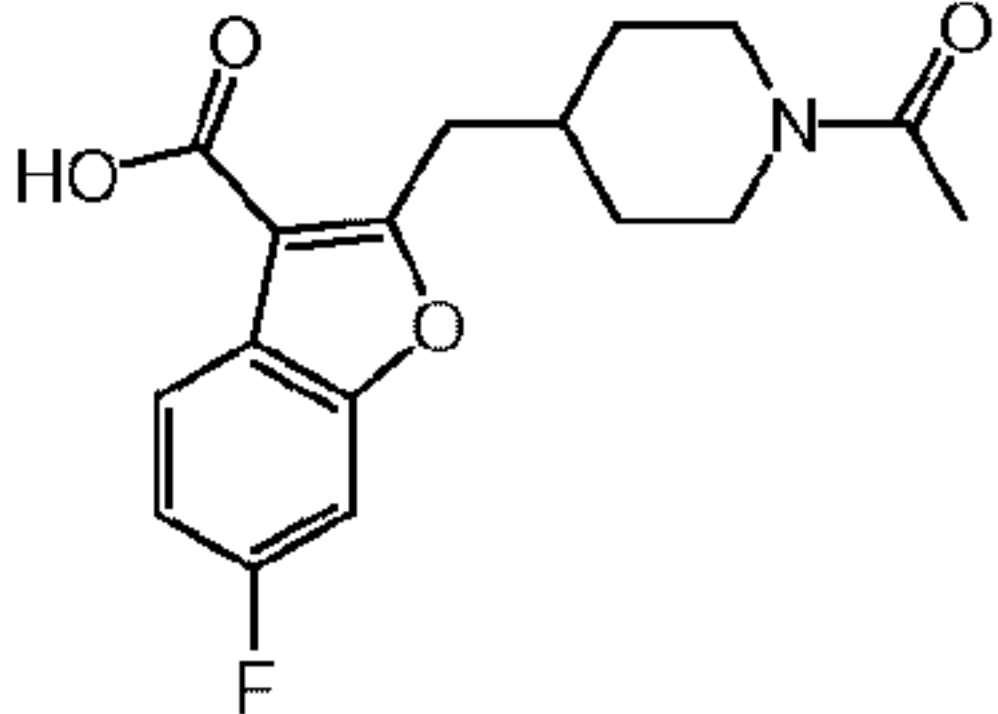
b) Preparation of



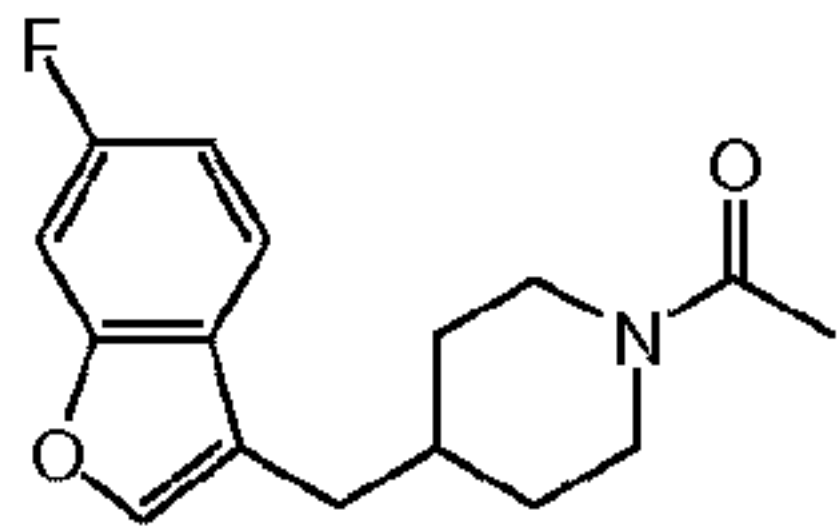
intermediate (42)

- NaH (60%) (0.022 mol) was stirred in petroleum ether and then decanted (2 x). THF (40 ml) was added. A solution of methyl glycolate 98% (0.022 mol) in THF (40 ml)
- 20 was added dropwise (exothermic temperature rise to 26°C). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. A solution of intermediate (41) (0.02 mol) in THF (40 ml) was added dropwise at $20^\circ\text{C}/25^\circ\text{C}$. The reaction mixture was stirred and refluxed for 20 hours, giving reaction mixture (I). NaH (60%) was stirred twice in petroleum ether and decanted twice. THF (40 ml) was added. Methyl glycolate 98% in
- 25 THF (40 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred and refluxed for one hour, giving reaction mixture (II). Reaction mixture (I) was added and the whole was stirred and refluxed for another 24 hours. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was partitioned between water and CH_2Cl_2 . The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was

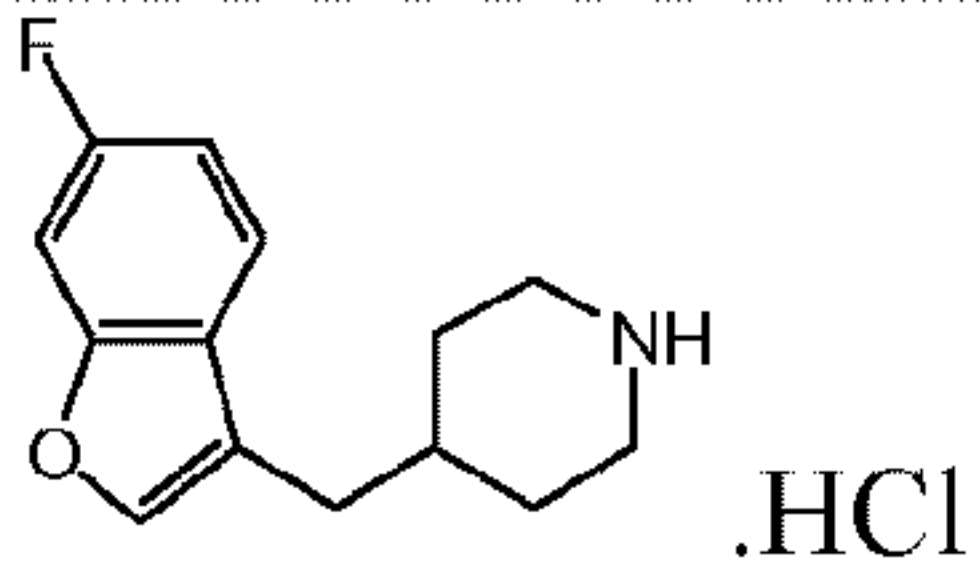
separated, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 6.2 g of intermediate (42).

c) Preparation of		intermediate (43)
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A solution of NaOH (0.038 mol) in H₂O (50 ml) was added to a solution of
 5 intermediate (42) (0.0186 mol) in MeOH (10 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Water (150 ml) was added, resulting in complete dissolution. The mixture was washed with CH₂Cl₂. The aqueous phase was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid, and this mixture was extracted three times with
 10 CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was separated, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 5.1 g of intermediate (43).

d) Preparation of		intermediate (44)
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A mixture of intermediate (43) (0.016 mol) and Cu, powder (0.8 g) in quinoline (50 ml) was stirred for one hour at 210°C/220°C. The reaction mixture was cooled and the precipitate was filtered off. CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) was added to the filtrate. The organic
 15 phase was washed twice with HCl (20%, 200 ml), once with water, once with NaOH (10% aqueous solution), and again with water, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 3.4 g of intermediate (44).

e) Preparation of		intermediate (45)
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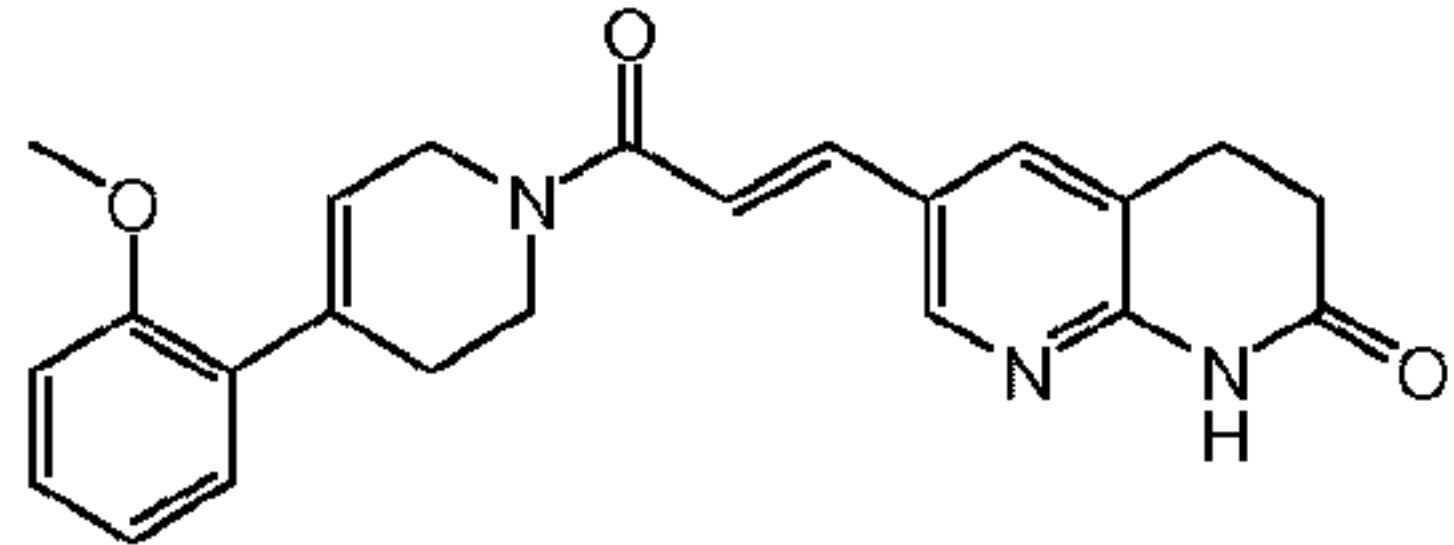
A mixture of intermediate (44) (0.012 mol) in EtOH (20 ml) and HCl conc. (56 ml) was
 20 stirred and refluxed overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in 2-propanone (15 ml), stirred at room temperature and the resulting precipitate was filtered off, stirred in CH₃CN, filtered off, washed with DIPE, then dried (vacuum, 100 °C), yielding: 2.06 g of intermediate (45).

25 Some intermediate compounds used in the preparation of the final compounds are commercially available such as 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-pyridine,

- 3-phenoxy piperidine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, 4-phenylpiperidine,
 3-(4-piperidinyl)-phenol, phenyl-4-piperidinyl-methanone hydrochloride,
 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-phenyl-pyridine, 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-piperidinol,
 4-benzylpiperidine, 4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-piperidine, 2-(4-piperidinylmethyl)-
 5 benzothiazole, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine, 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-
 pyridine, 1',2',3',6'-tetrahydro-3,4'-bipyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-
 phenyl]-pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-
 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-pyridine, 1-(phenylmethyl)-piperazine, 1-phenylpiperazine,
 piperidine, 4-phenoxy-piperidine, 4-(2-phenoxy-ethyl)-piperidine hydrochloride,
 10 4-[2-(4-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]-piperidine hydrochloride, 4-[(4-fluorophenoxy)-methyl]-
 piperidine hydrochloride, 4-(phenyl-methyl)-piperidine, 1-(4-piperidinyl-methyl)-1*H*-
 indole, 2-(4-piperidinylmethyl)-quinoline.

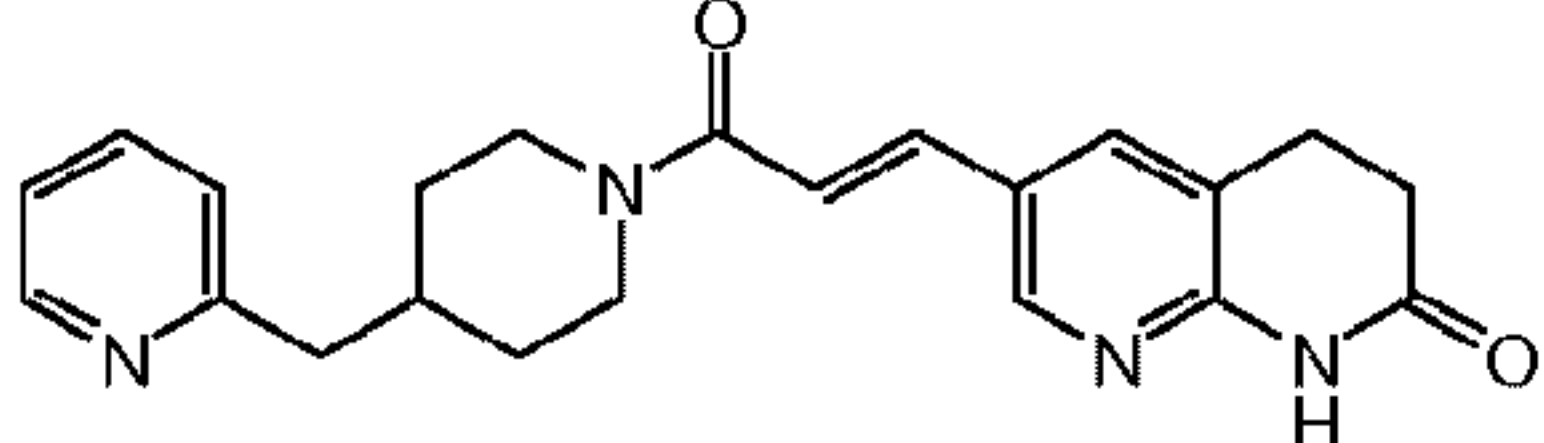
B. Synthesis of the final compounds

15 Example B.1

Preparation of		compound (2)
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- A mixture of intermediate (2) (0.6 g, 1.81 mmol), 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-(2-methoxy-
 phenyl)pyridine (0.0.479 g, 2.53 mmol), HOBt (0.293 g, 2.17 mmol), EDCI (0.415 g,
 2.17 mmol) and Et₃N (0.60 ml, 4.33 mmol) in DCM (12ml) and THF (12ml) was
 stirred for 24 hours at room temperature. water and DCM were added, the organic layer
 20 was separated, washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated till dryness. The
 residue was crystallized from EtOH to give 0.47 g of compound (2).

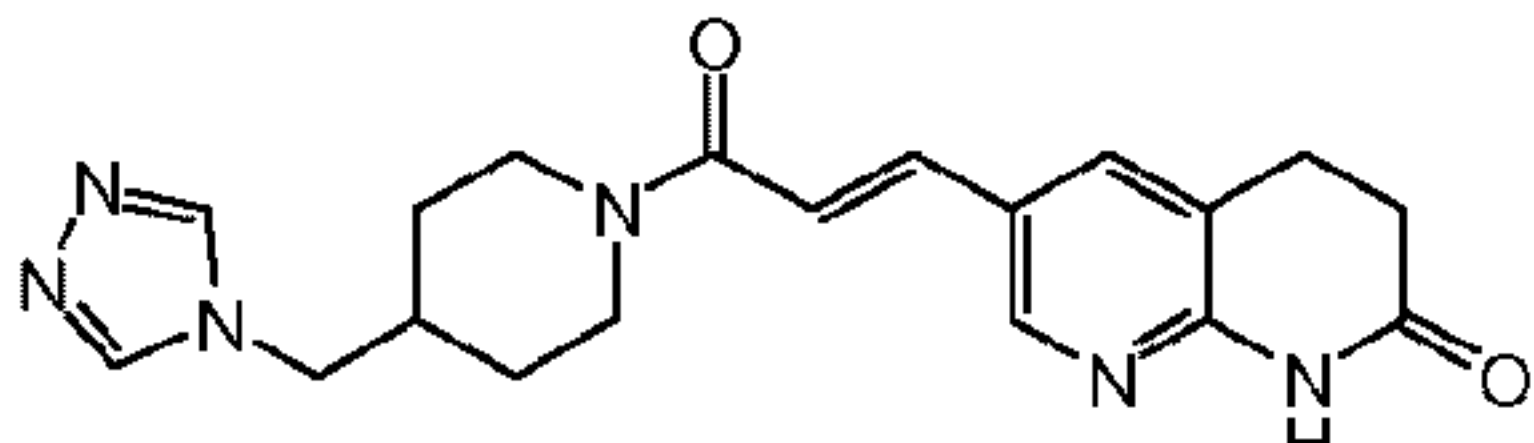
Example B.2

Preparation of		compound (35)
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- 2-(Pyridinylmethyl)piperidine (0.12 g, 0.72 mmol), intermediate (2) (0.17 g,
 25 0.80-mmol), EDCI (0.14 g, 0.72 mmol), HOBt (0.10 g, 10.72 mmol) and DIPEA
 (0.28-g, 2.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) were stirred at room temperature overnight.
 The saturated NH₄Cl (50 ml) was added, the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂
 (2 x 20 ml). The combined organic layers were washed by NaHCO₃ (30 ml) and brine
 (30 ml), dried over MgSO₄, purified by column chromatography (eluent:

CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 20/1). The desired product fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 0.120 g of compound (35).

Example B.3

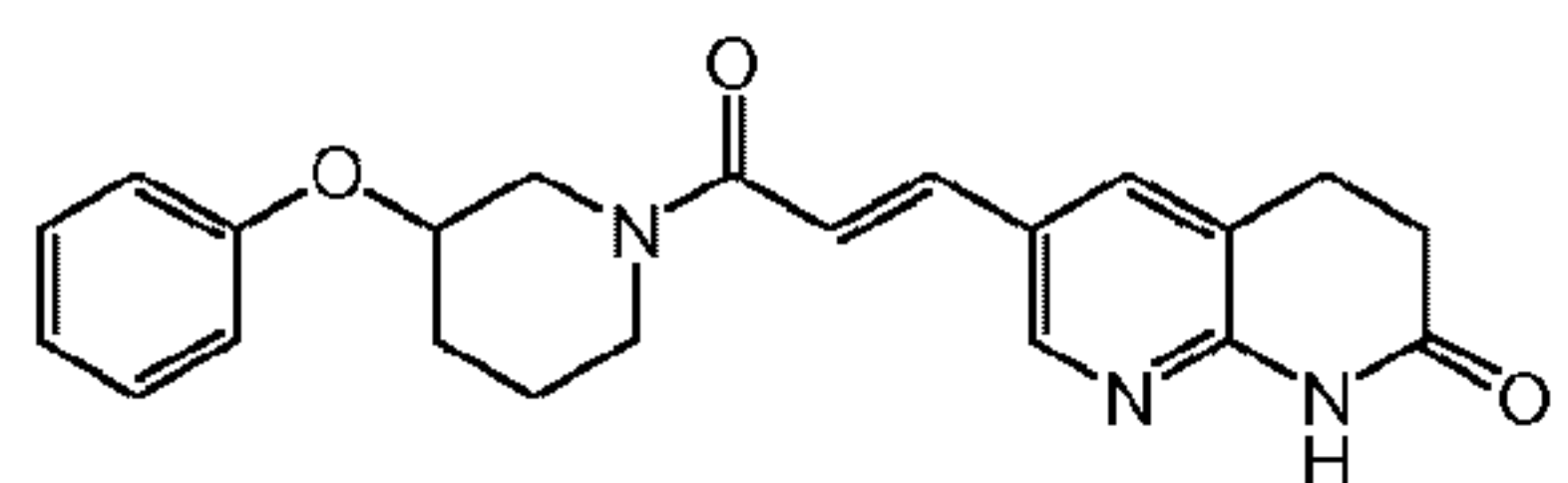
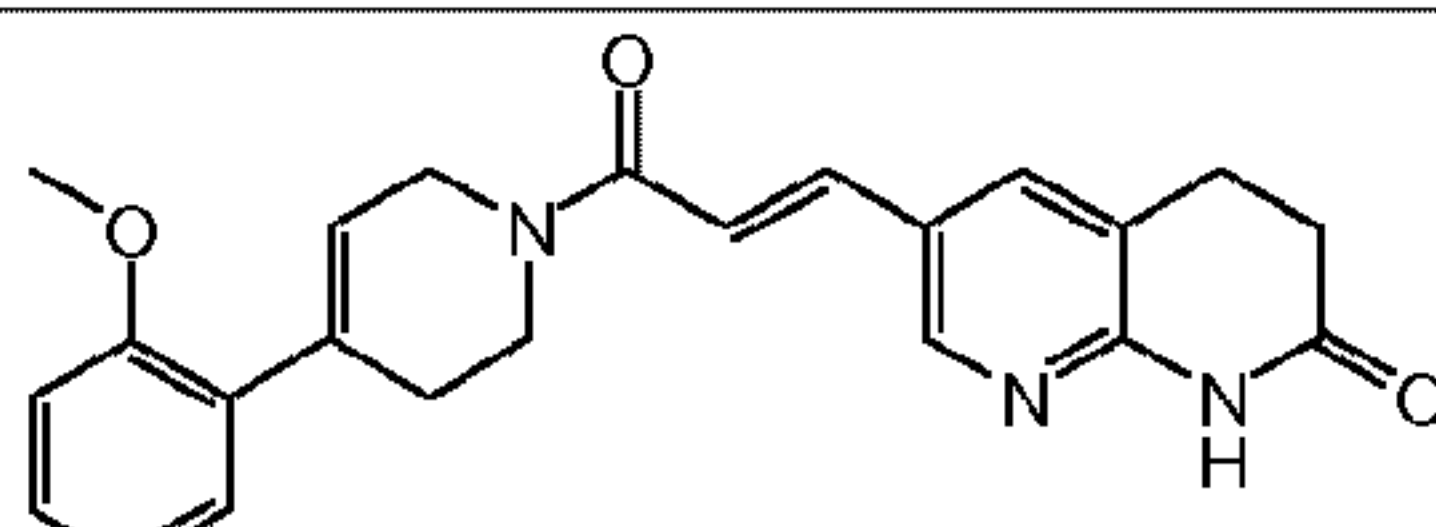
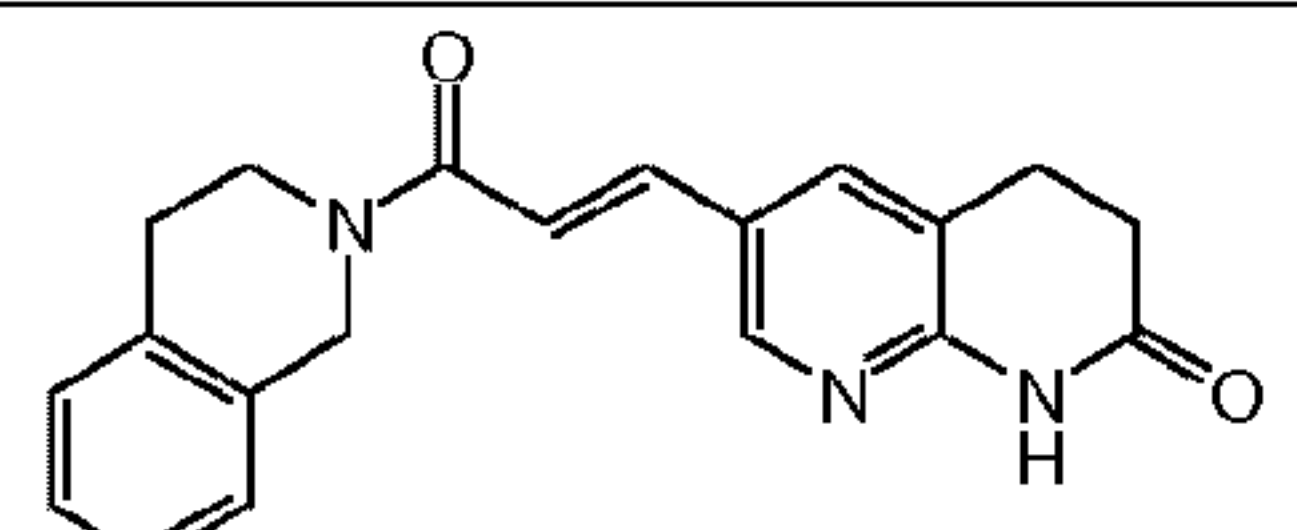
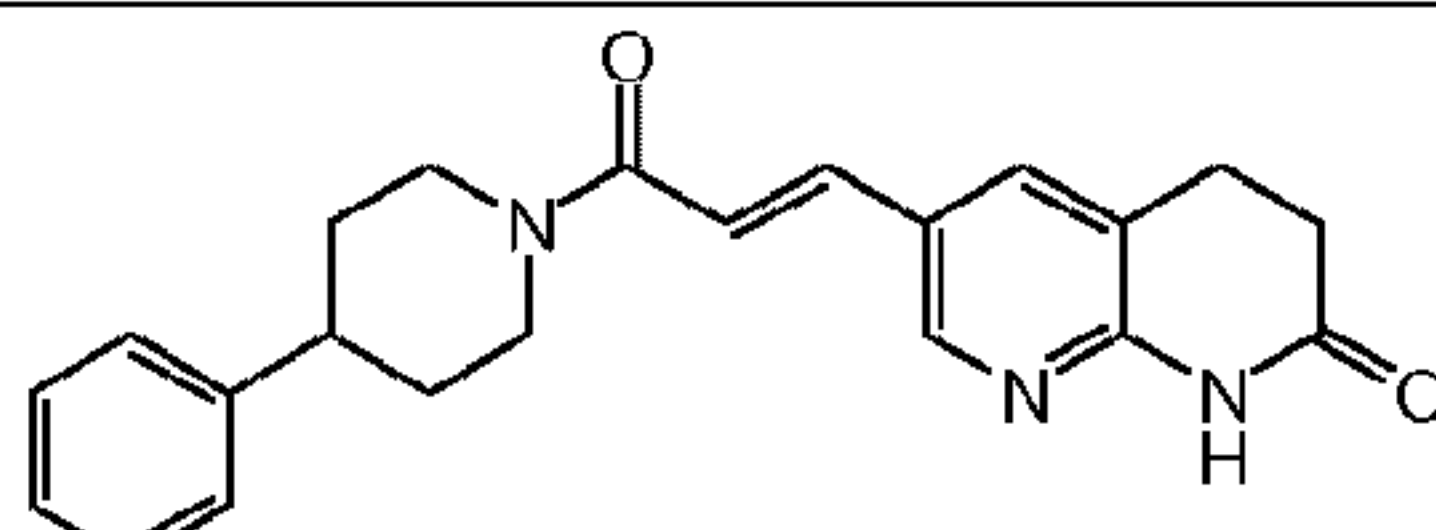
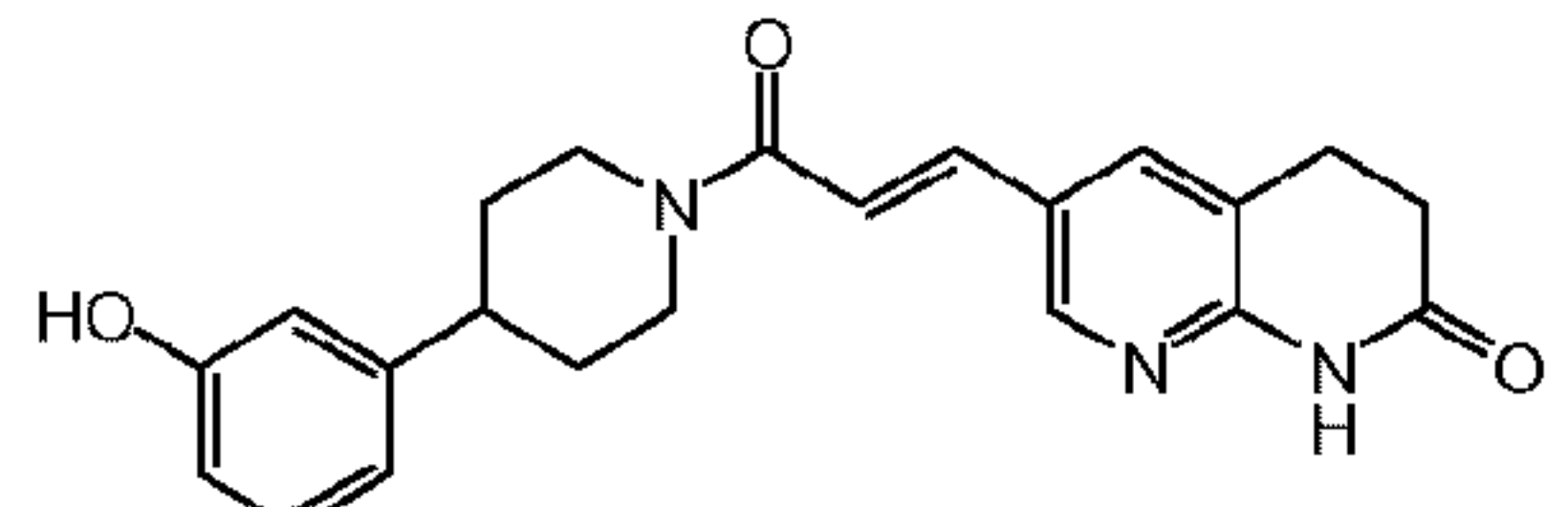
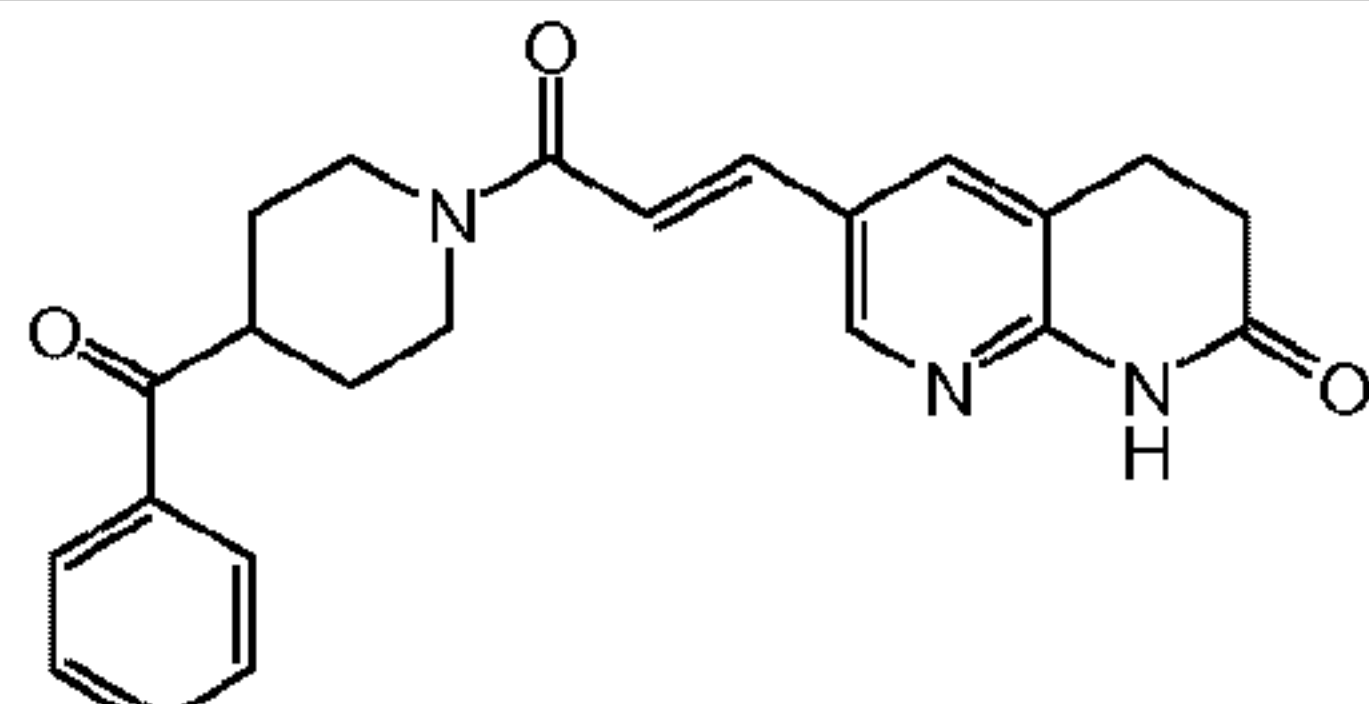
Preparation of		compound (38)
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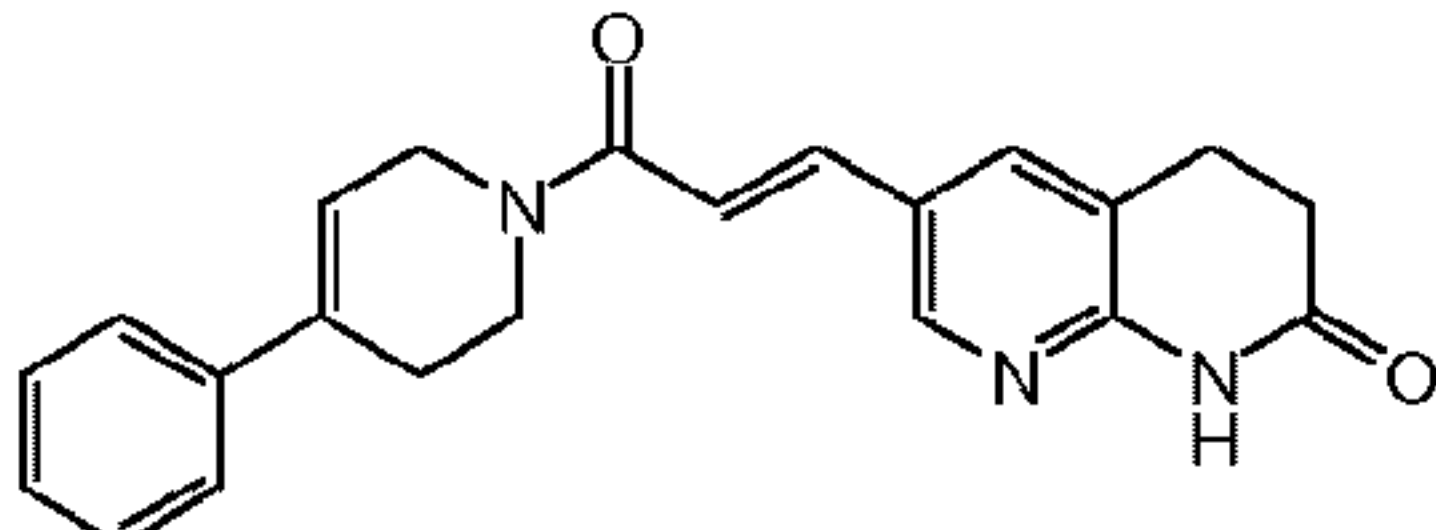
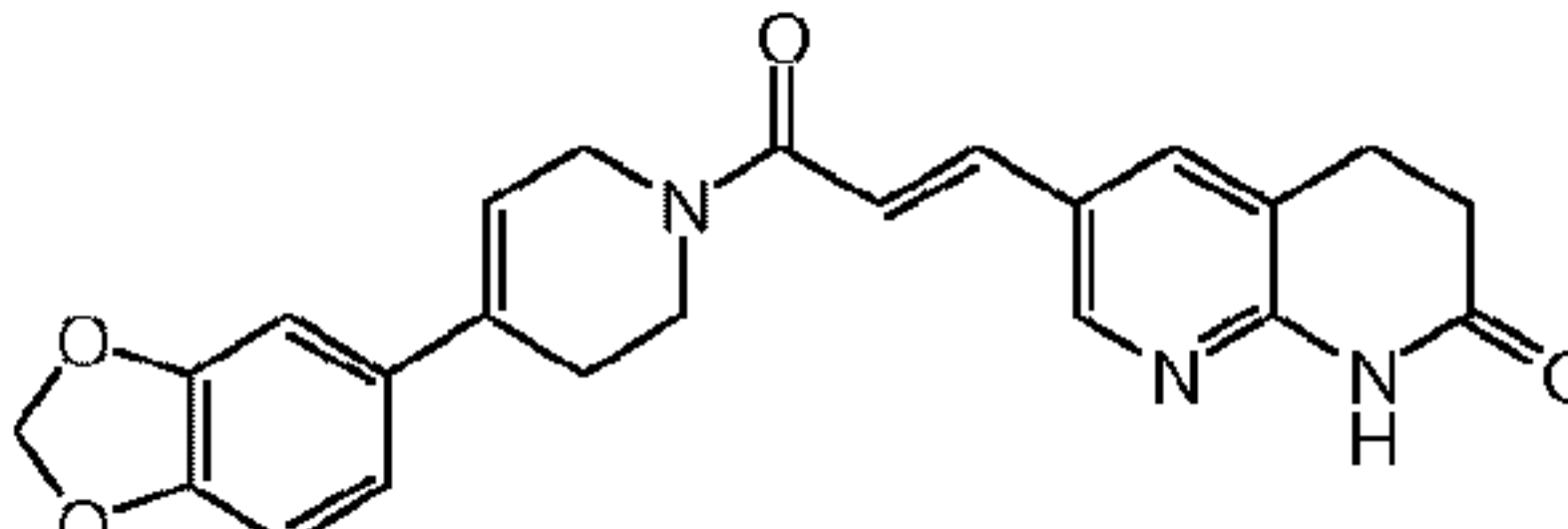
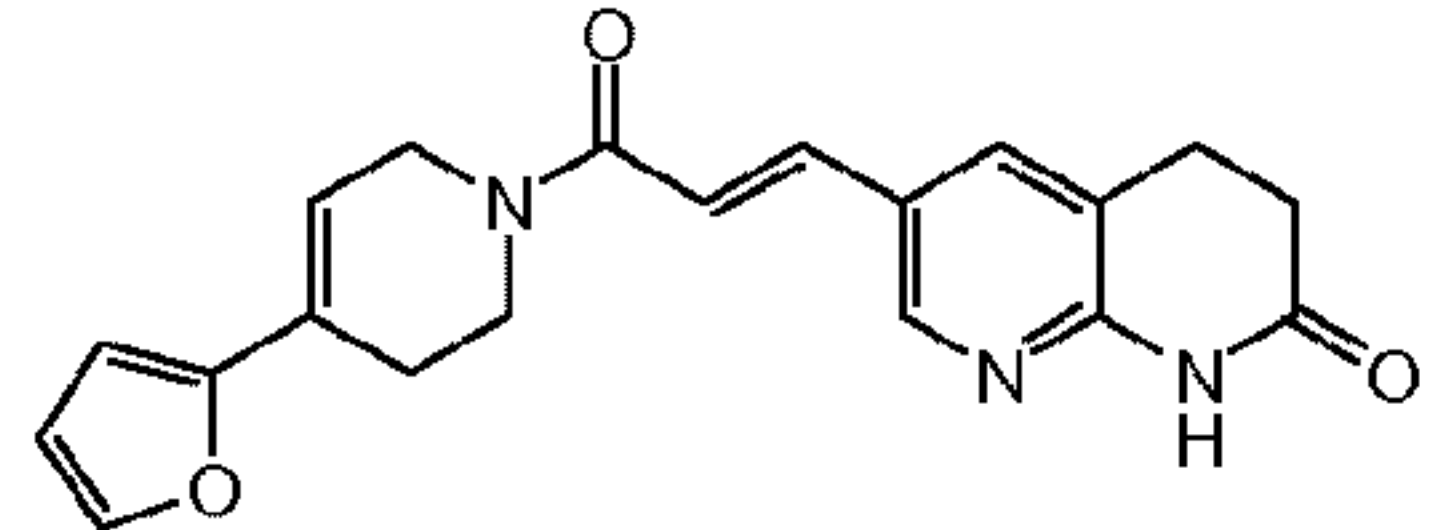
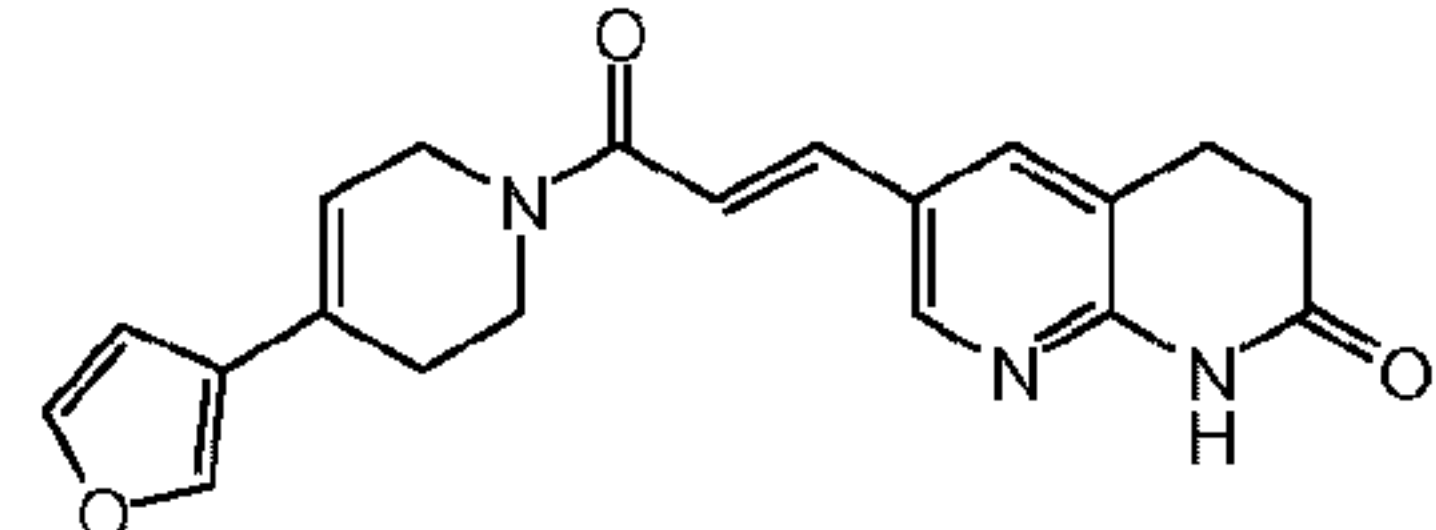
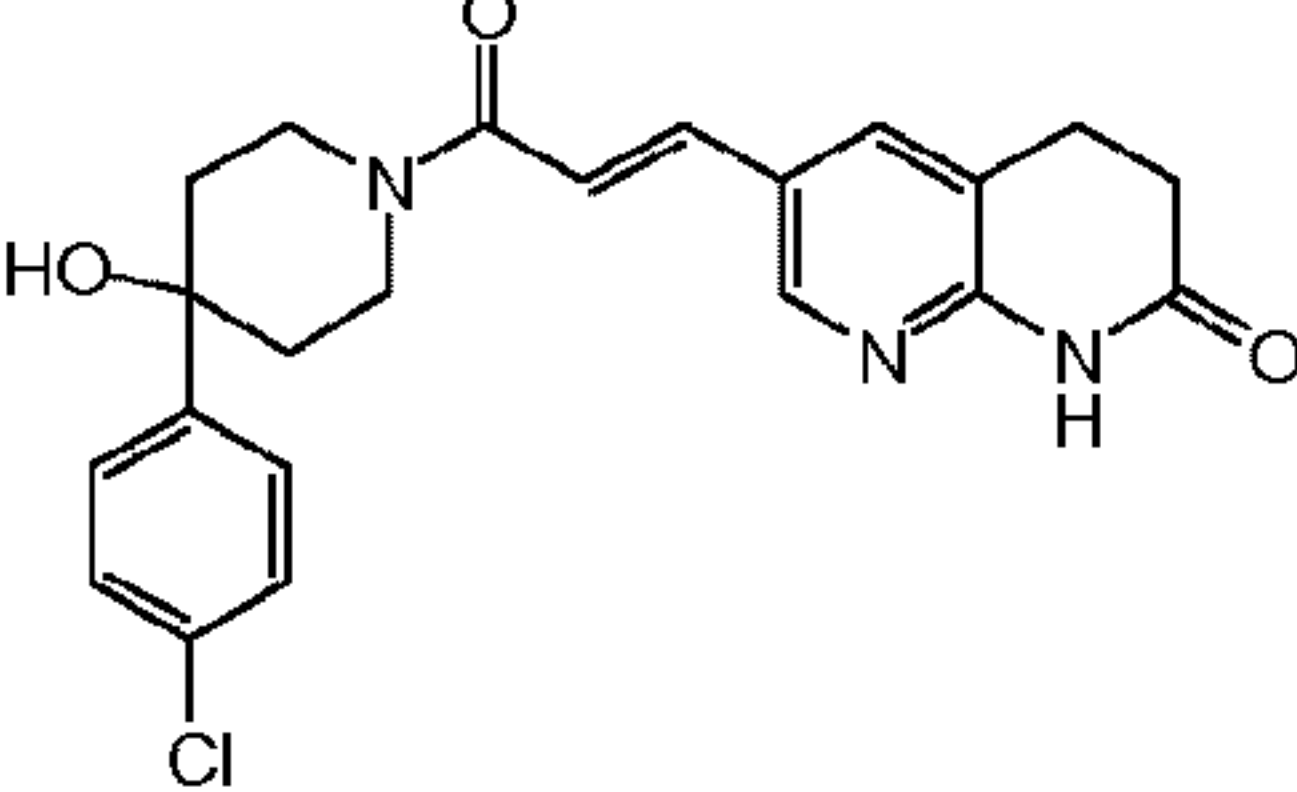
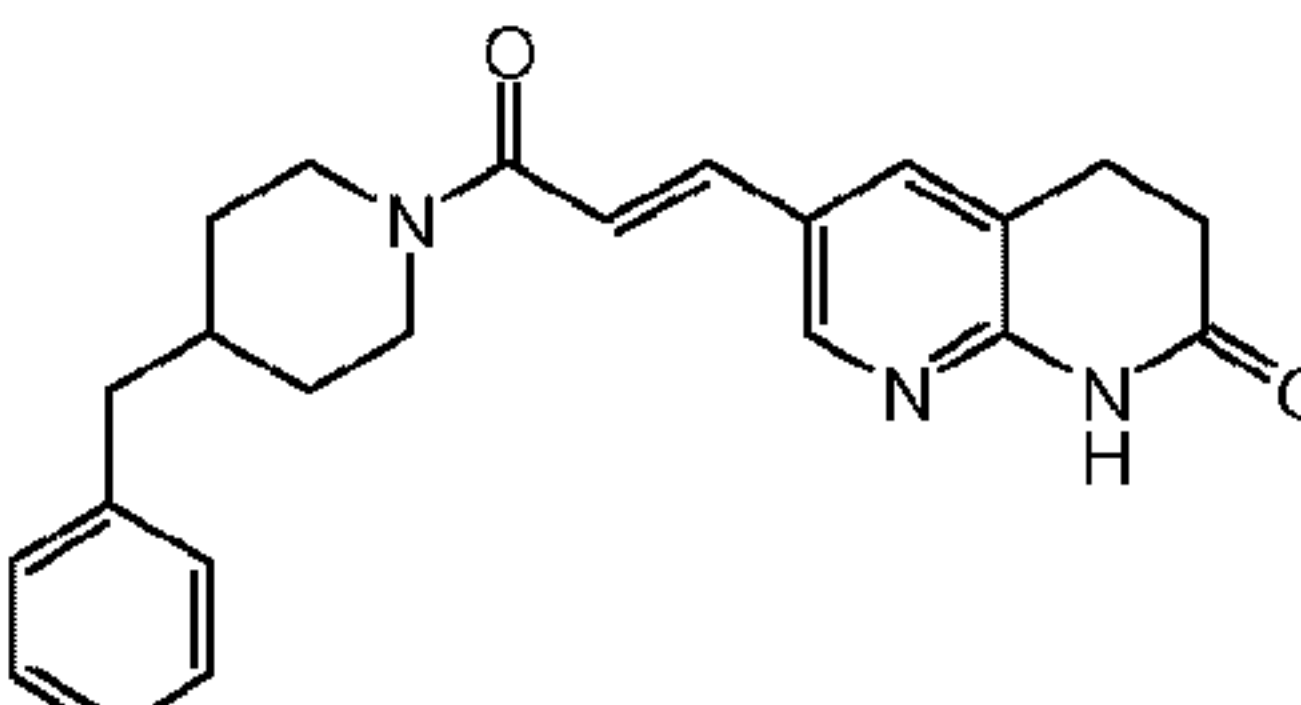
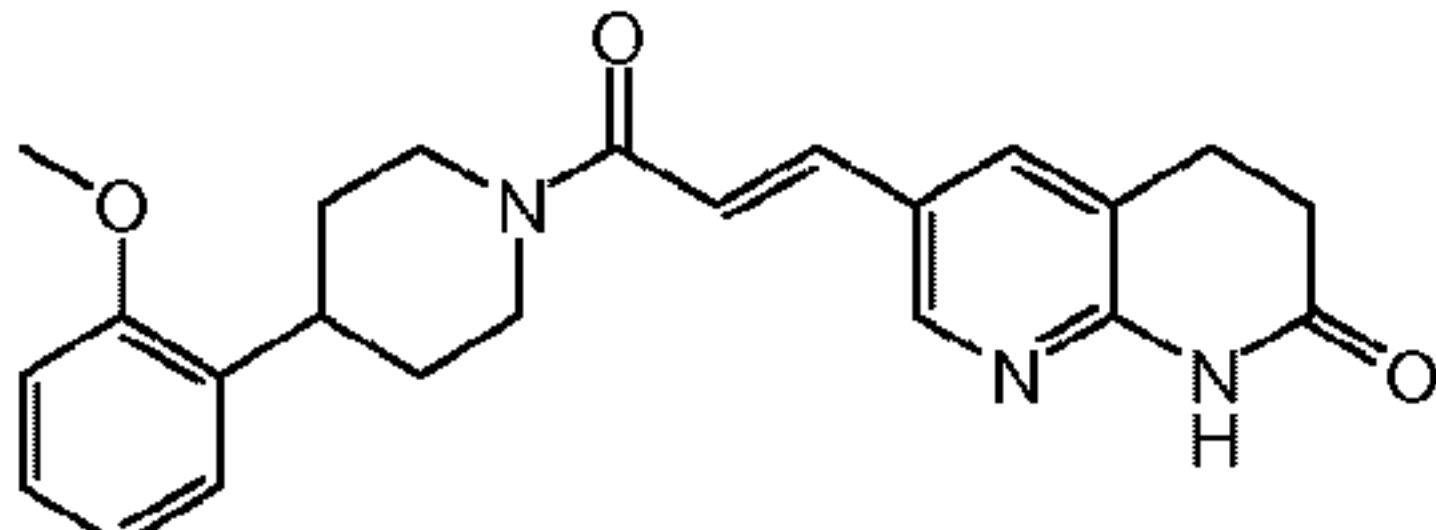
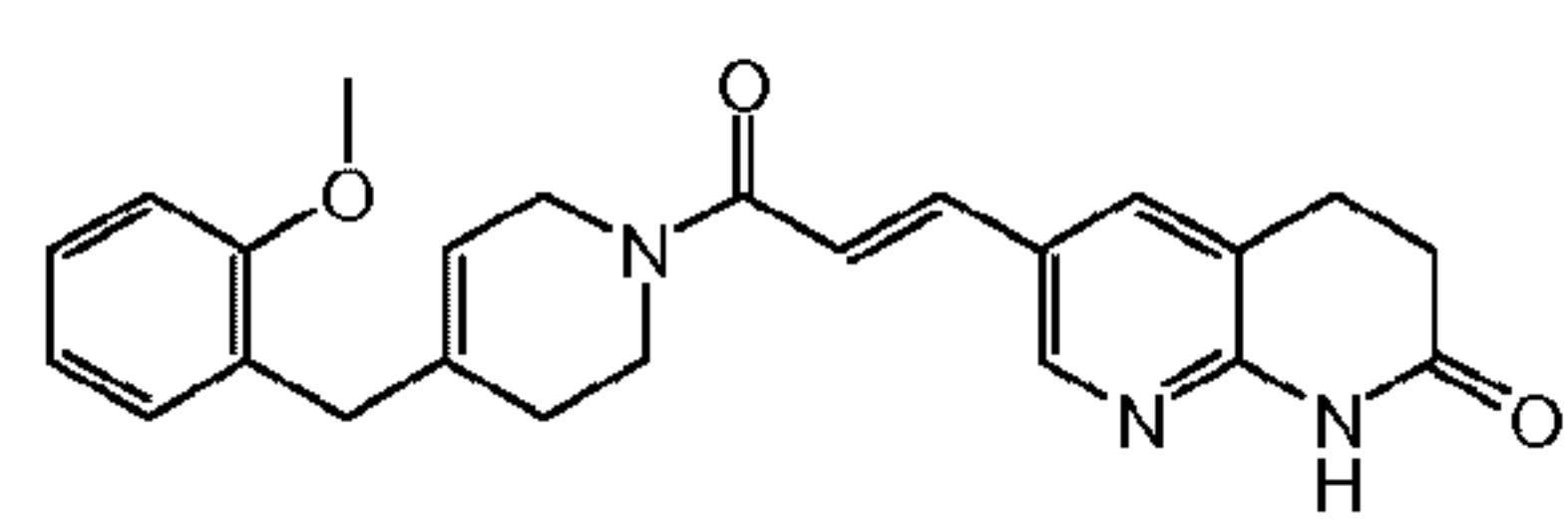
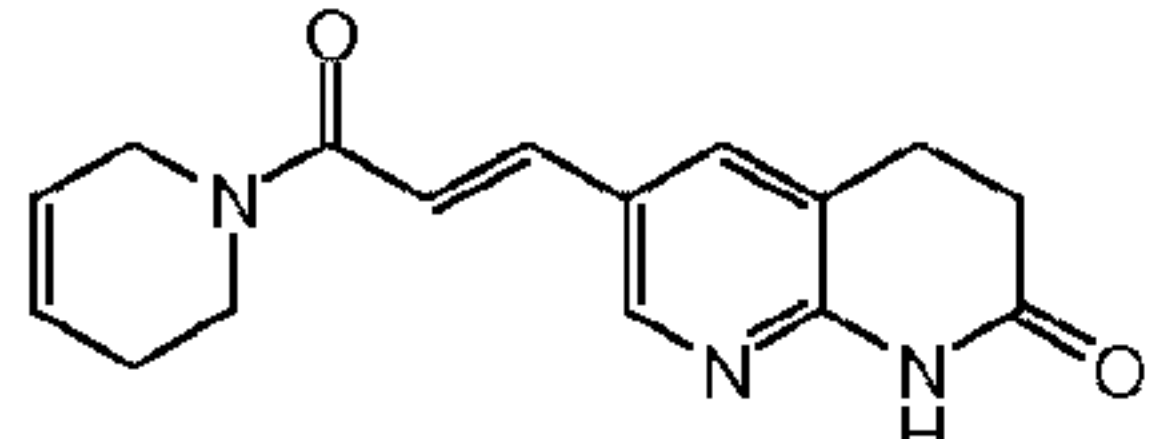
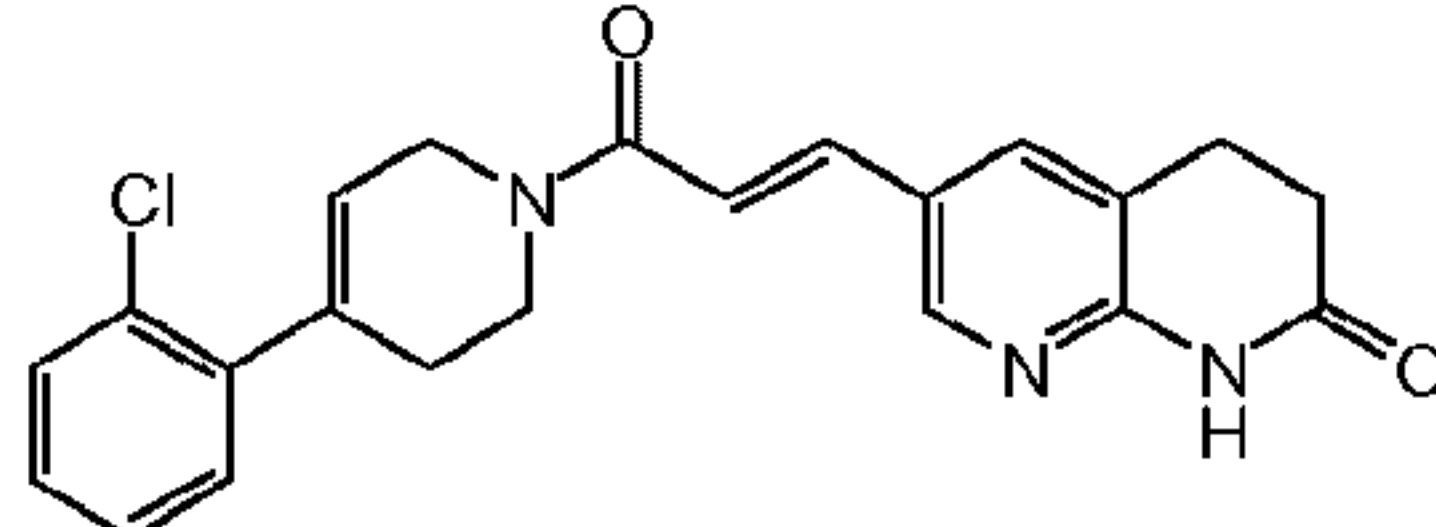
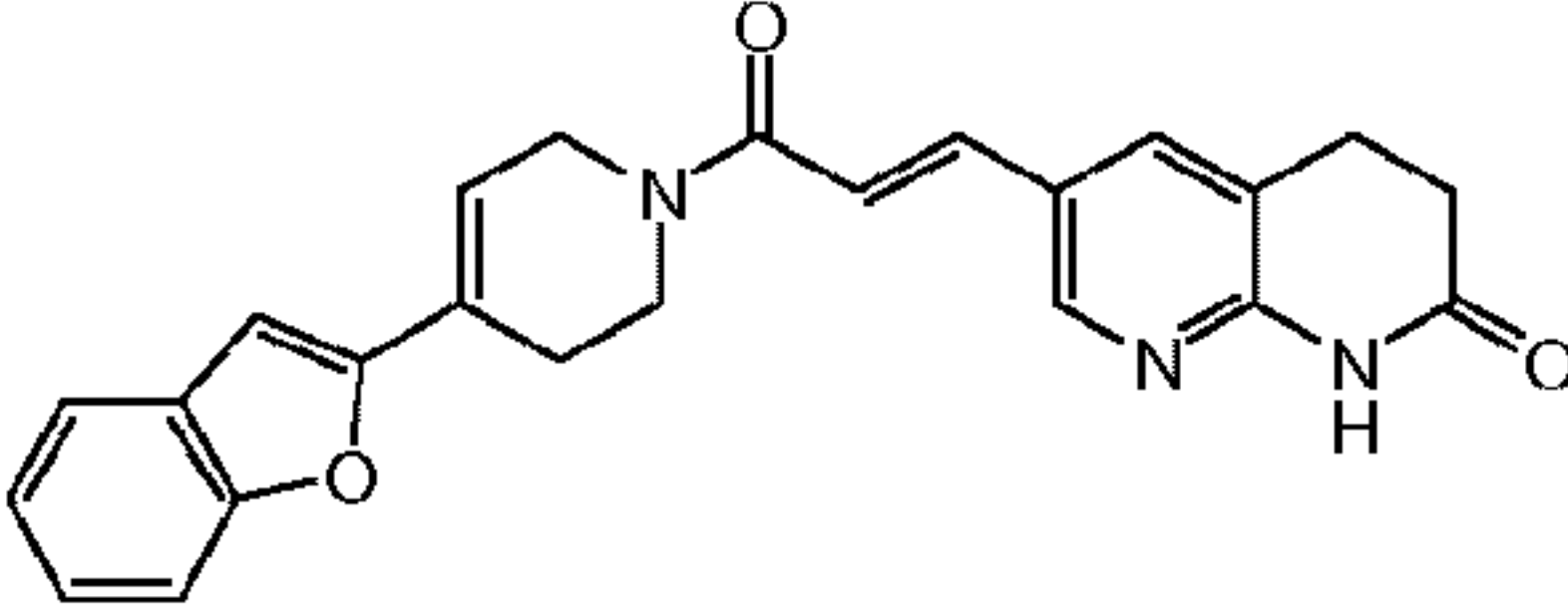
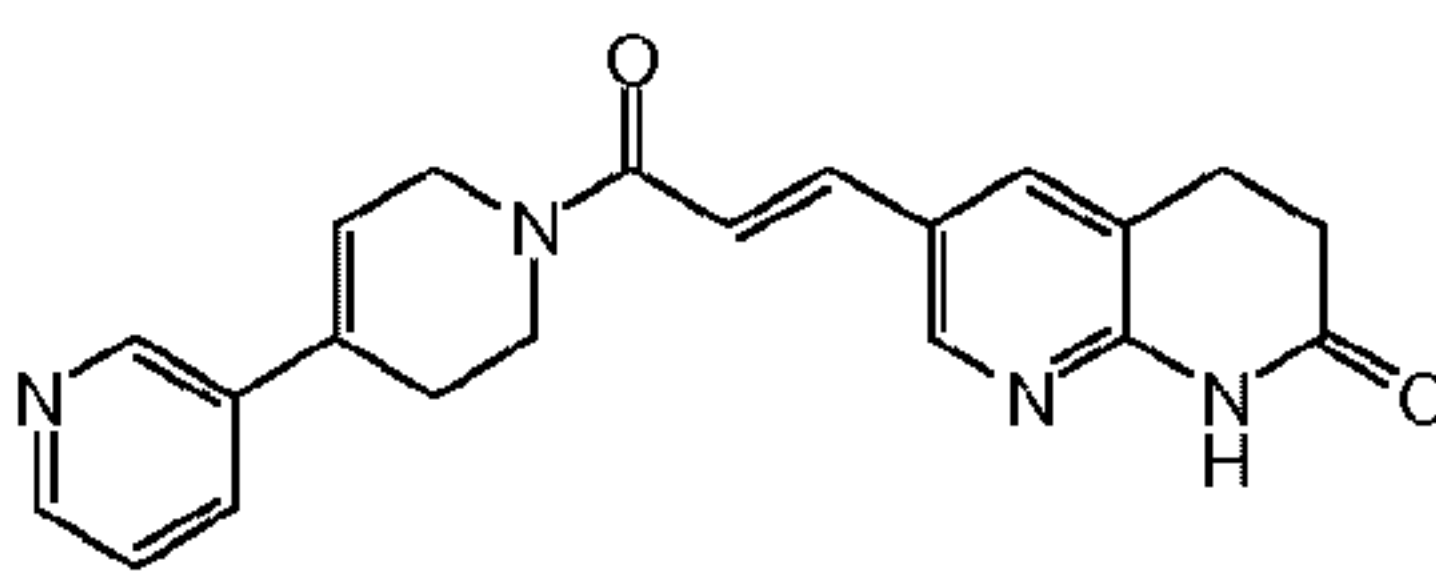
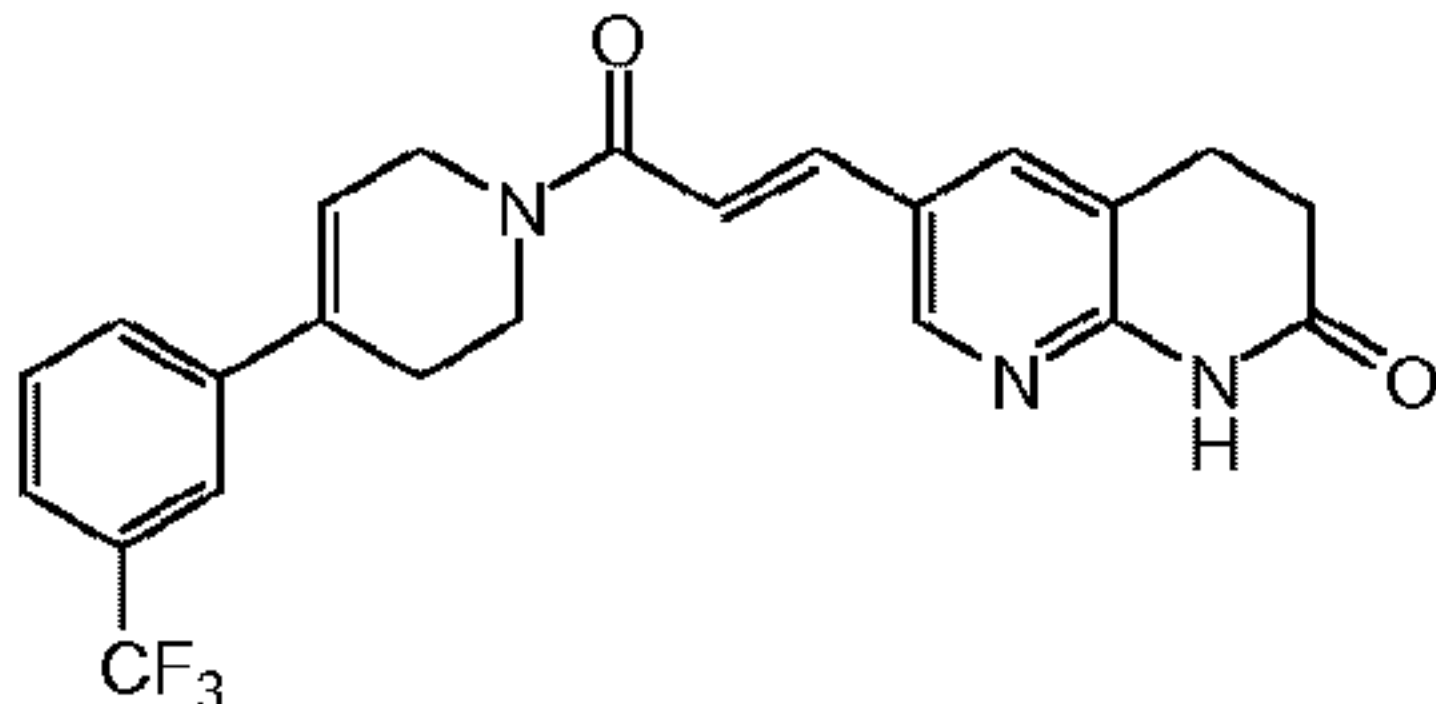
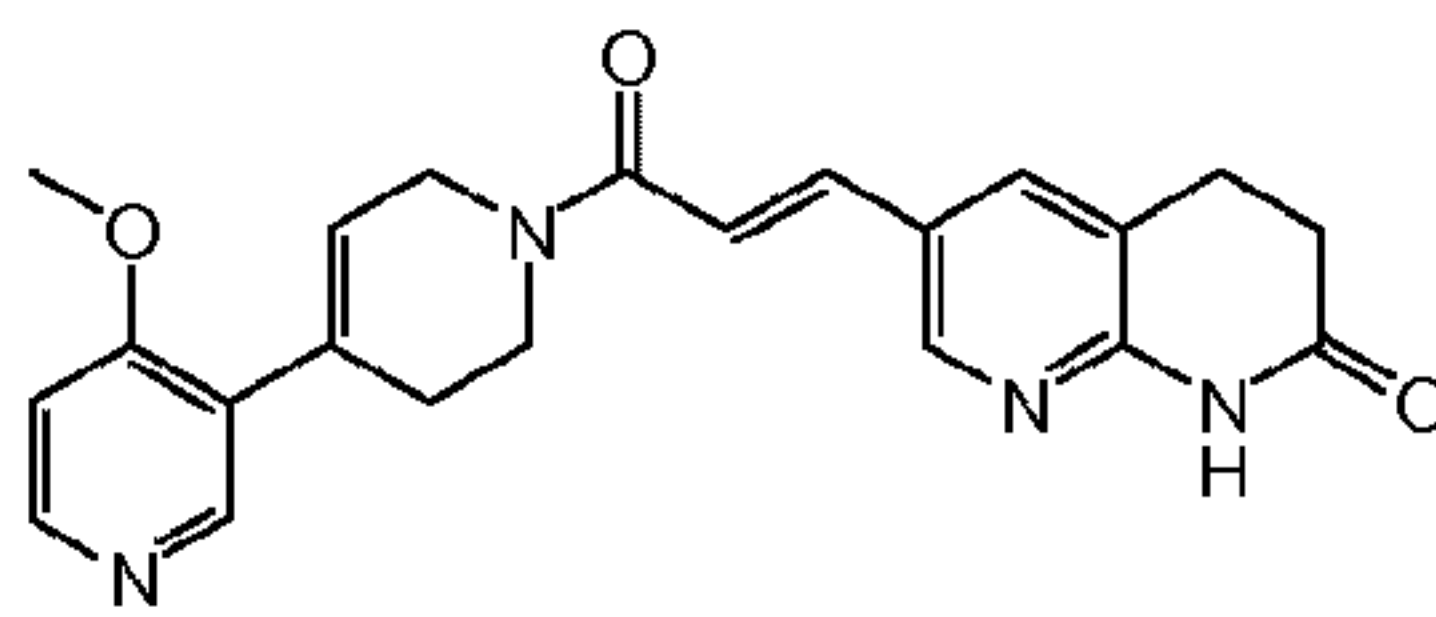
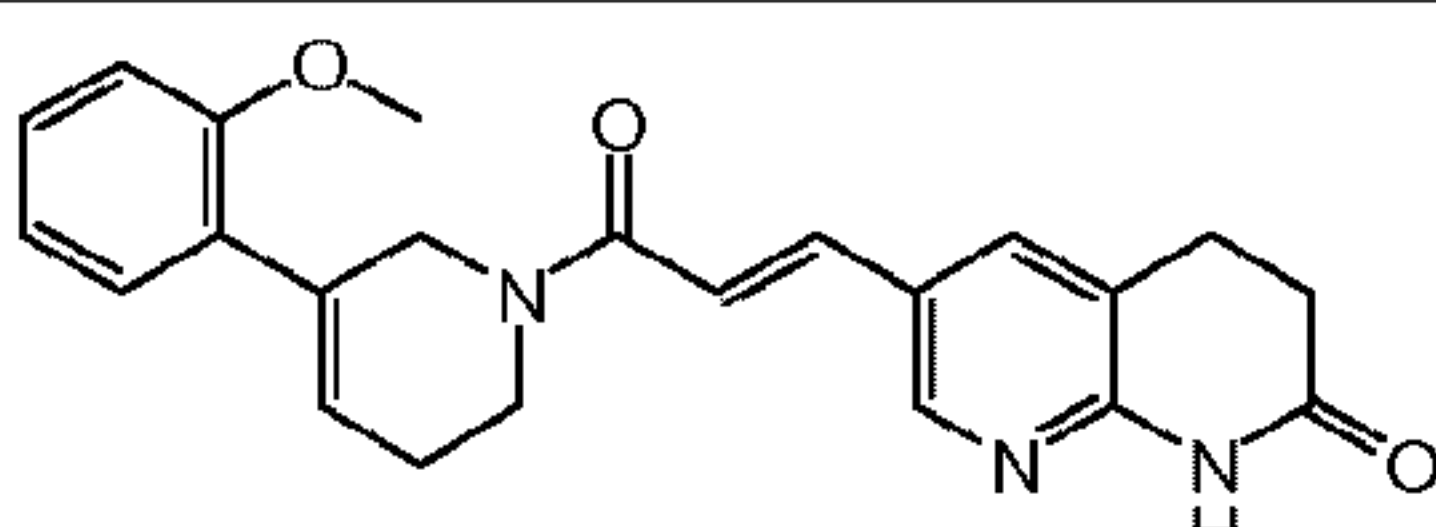
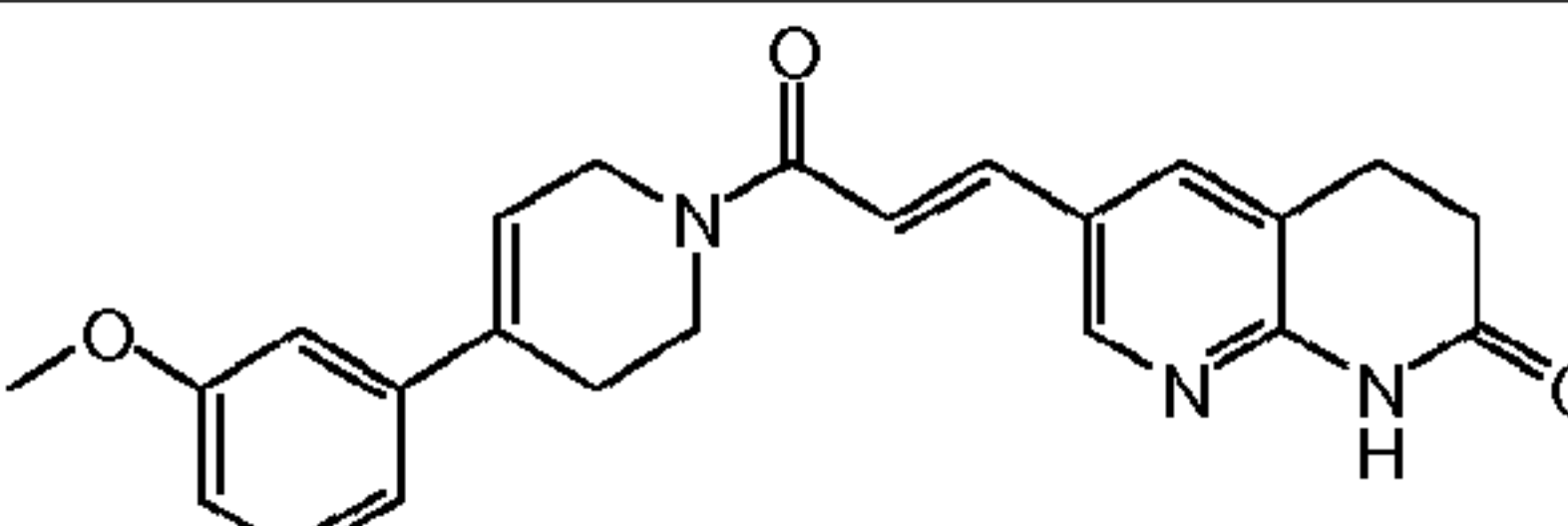
- 5 A solution of intermediate (28) (0.17 g, 1.12 mmol), intermediate (2) (0.24 g, 1.12 mmol), HATU (0.426 g, 1.12 mmol) and DIPEA (0.263 g, 2.04 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The saturated NH₄Cl (50 ml) was added, the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 20 ml), washed with NaHCO₃ (30 ml) and brine (30 ml), dried (MgSO₄), purified by column chromatography over
 10 silica gel (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 10/1). The product fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 20 mg of compound (38).

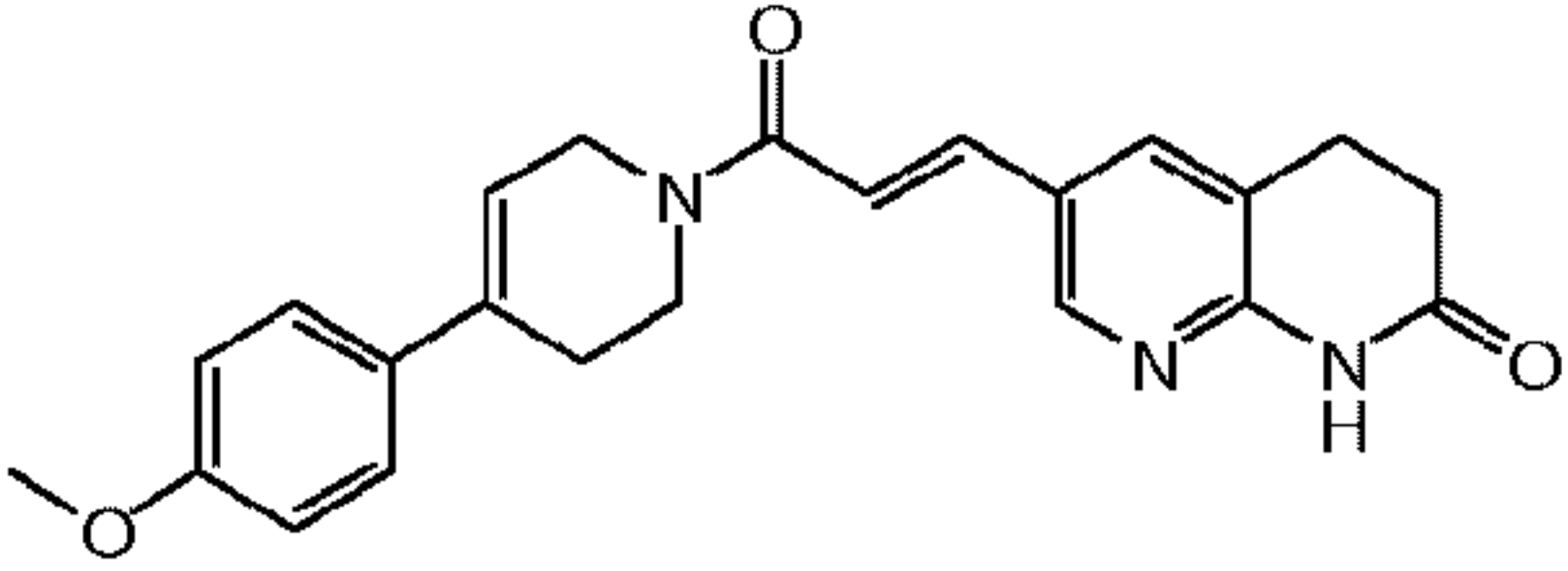
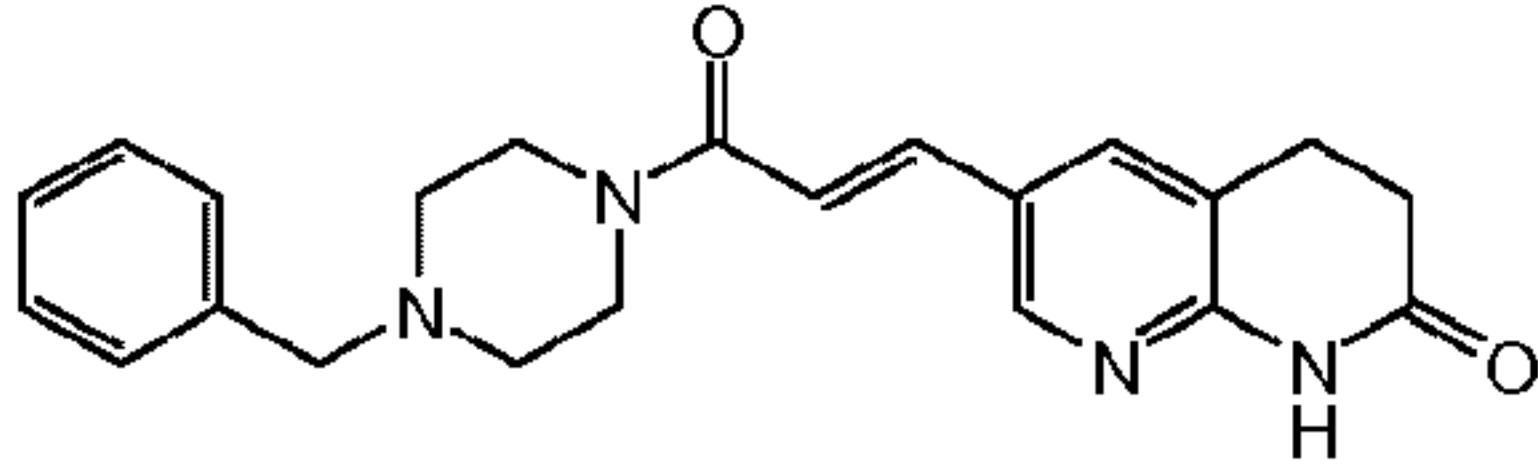
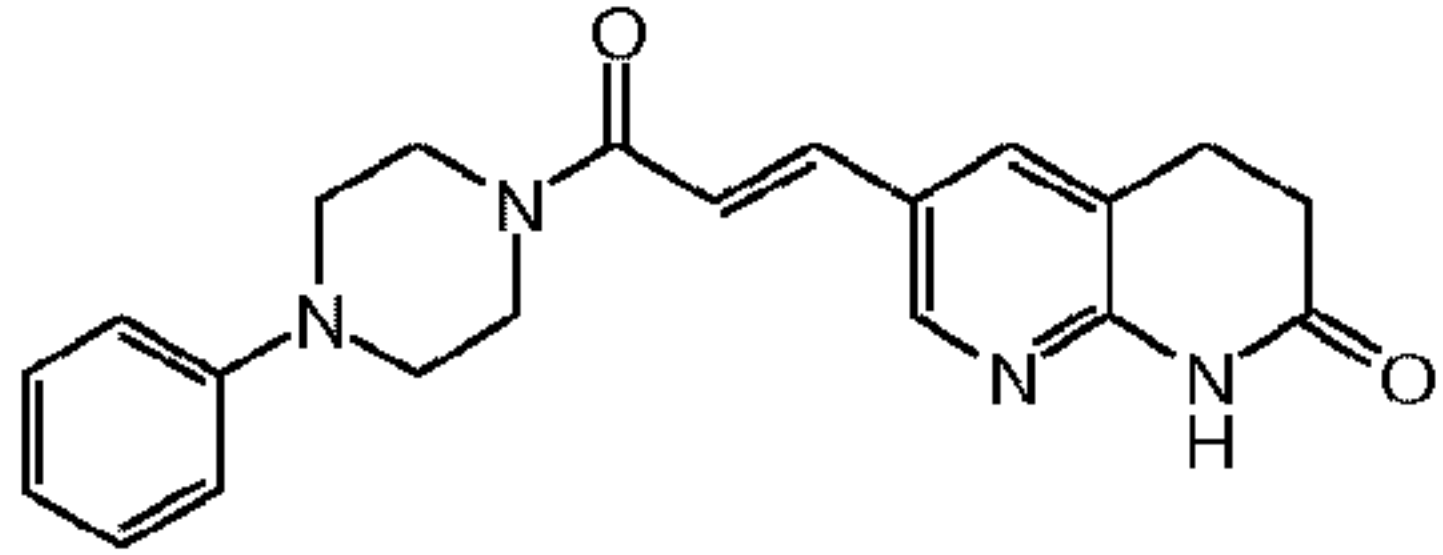
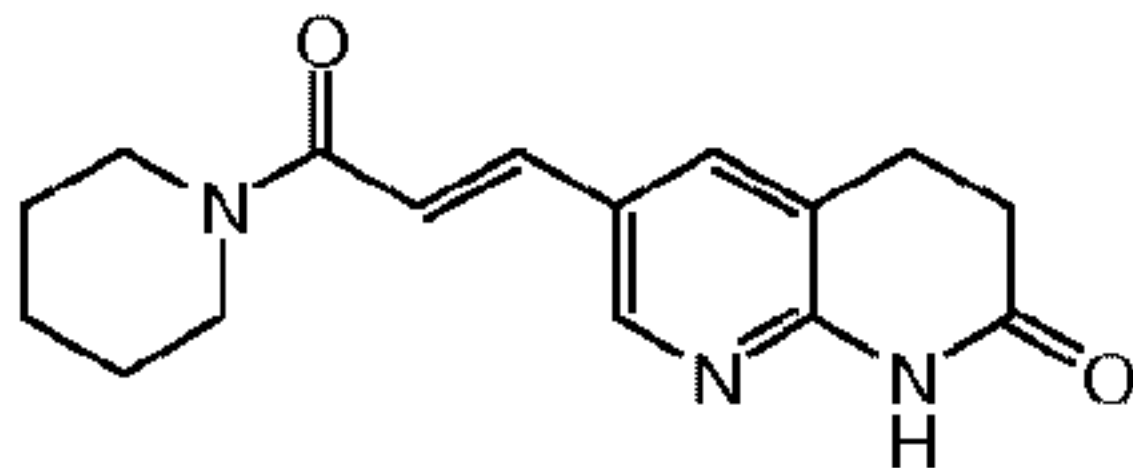
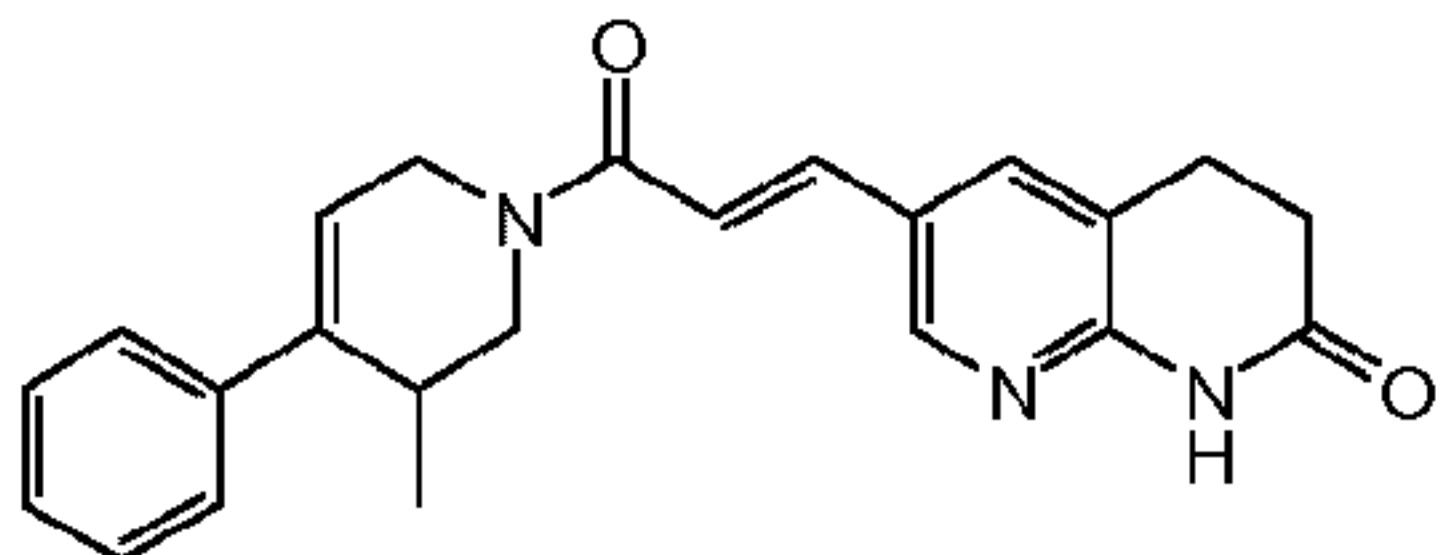
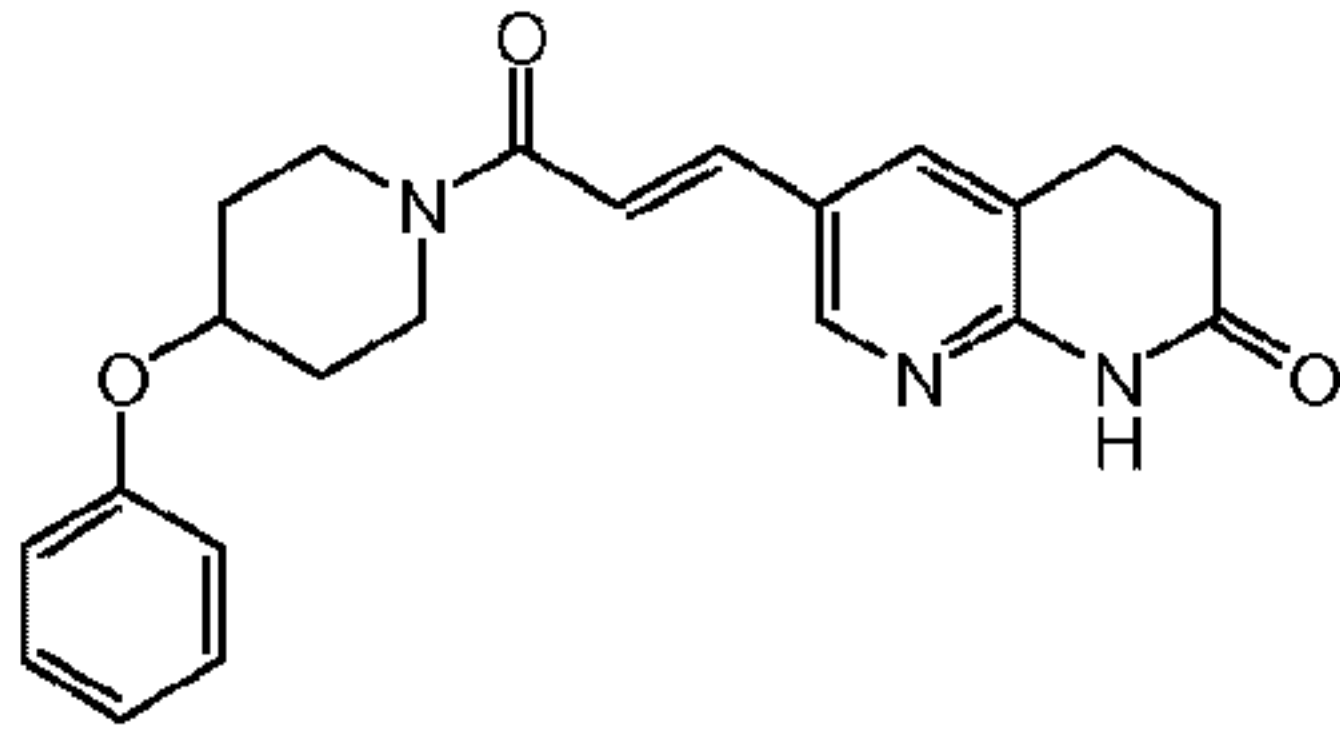
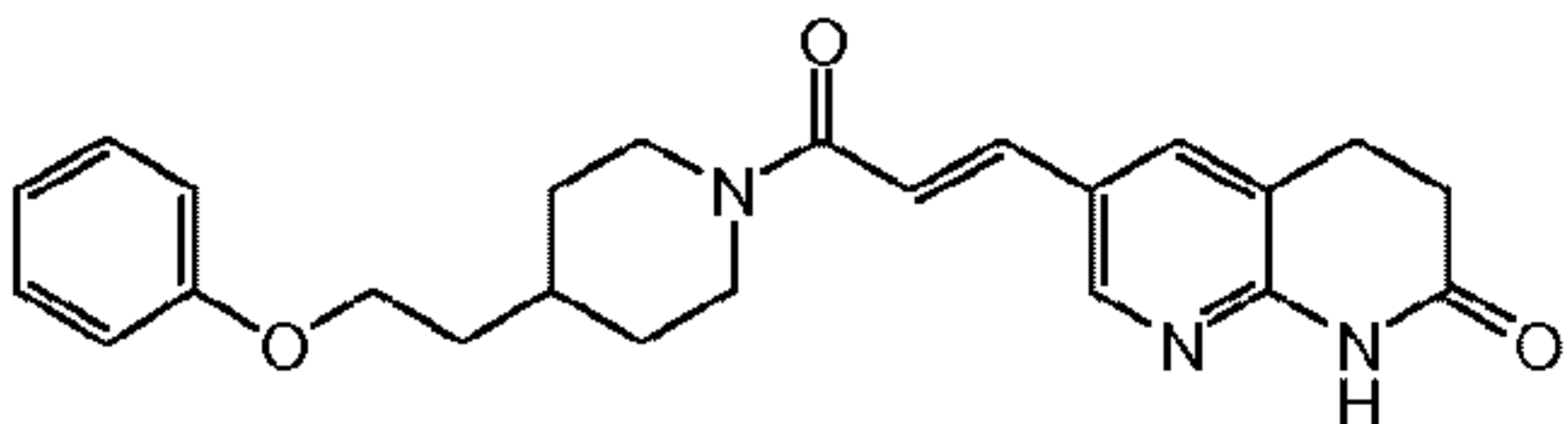
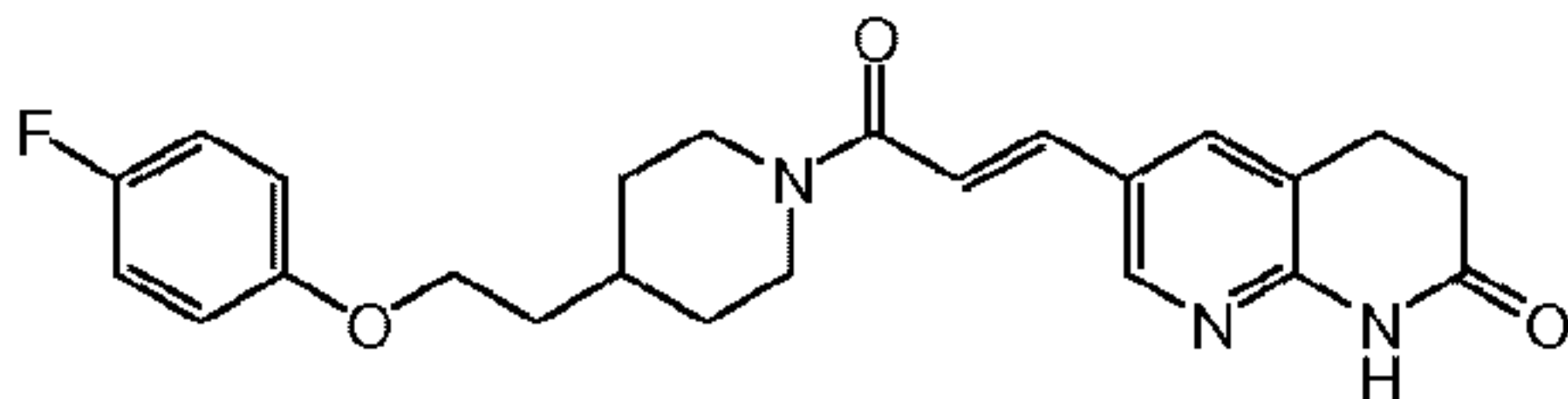
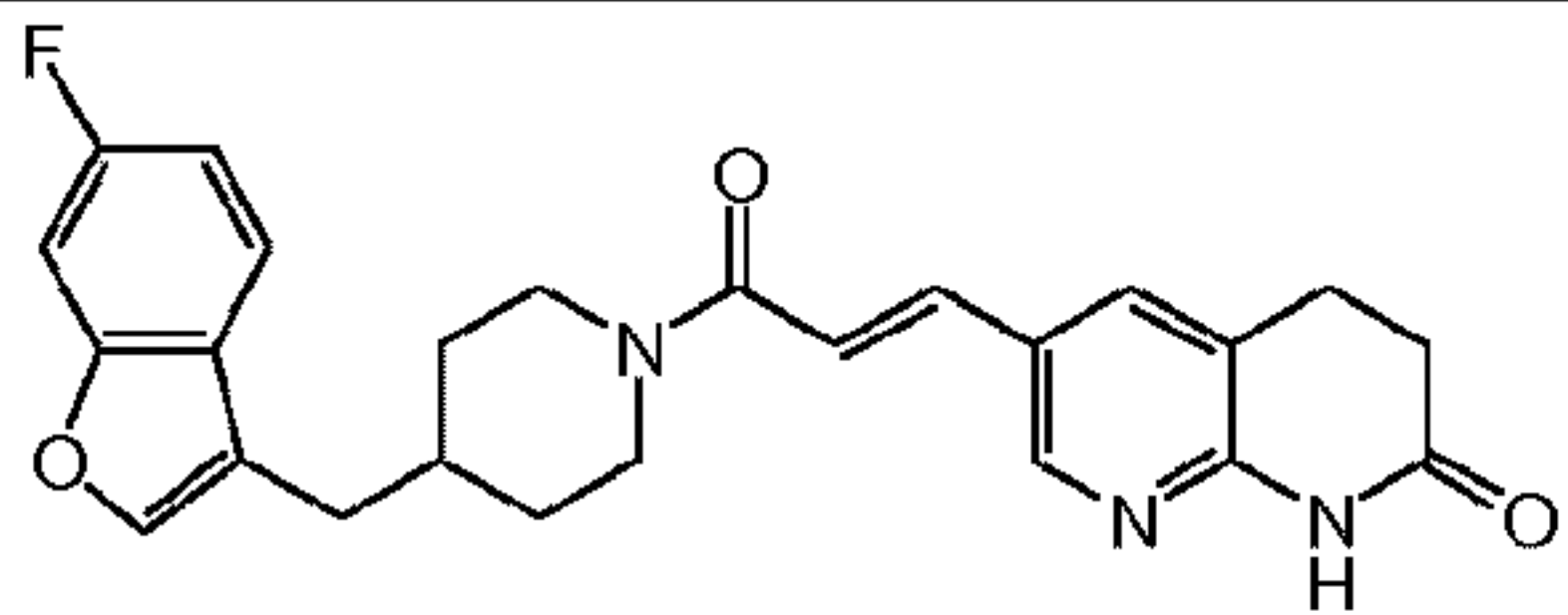
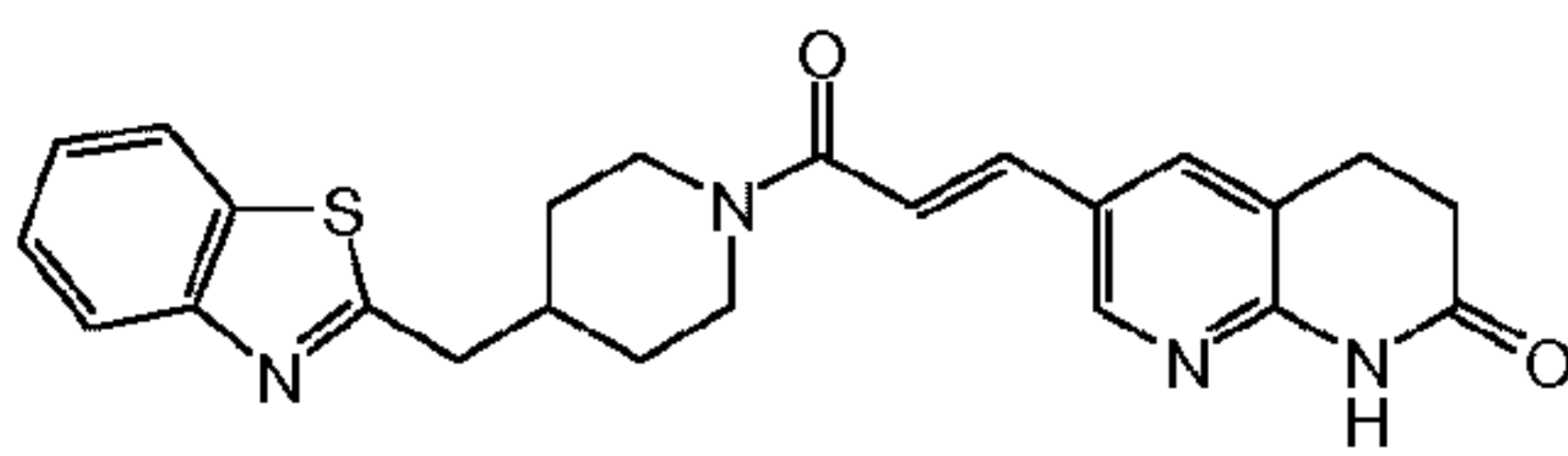
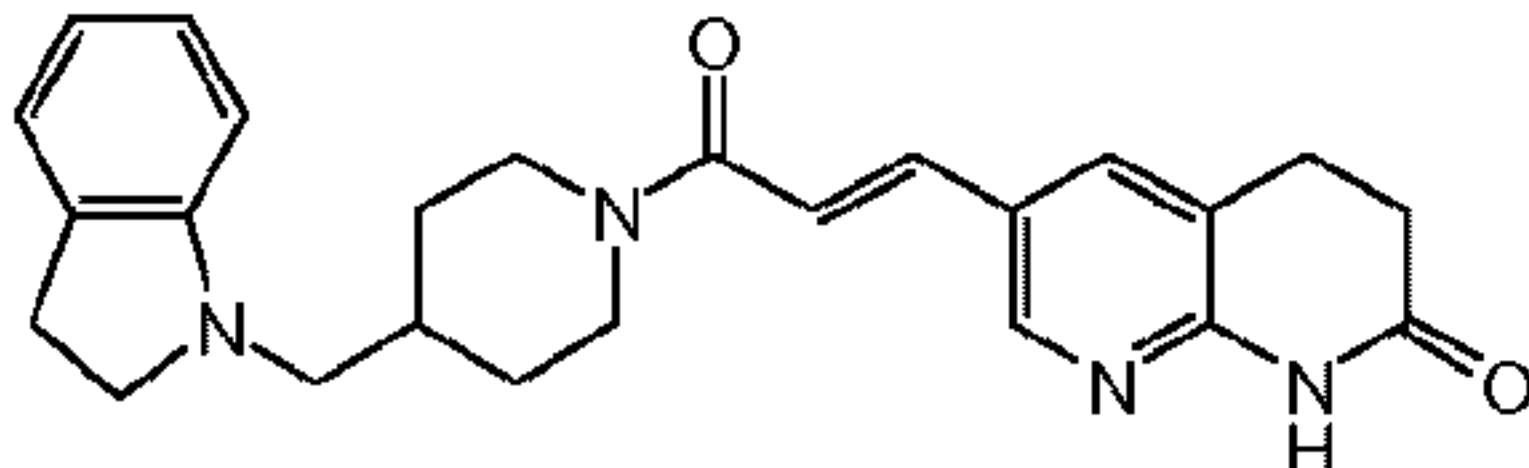
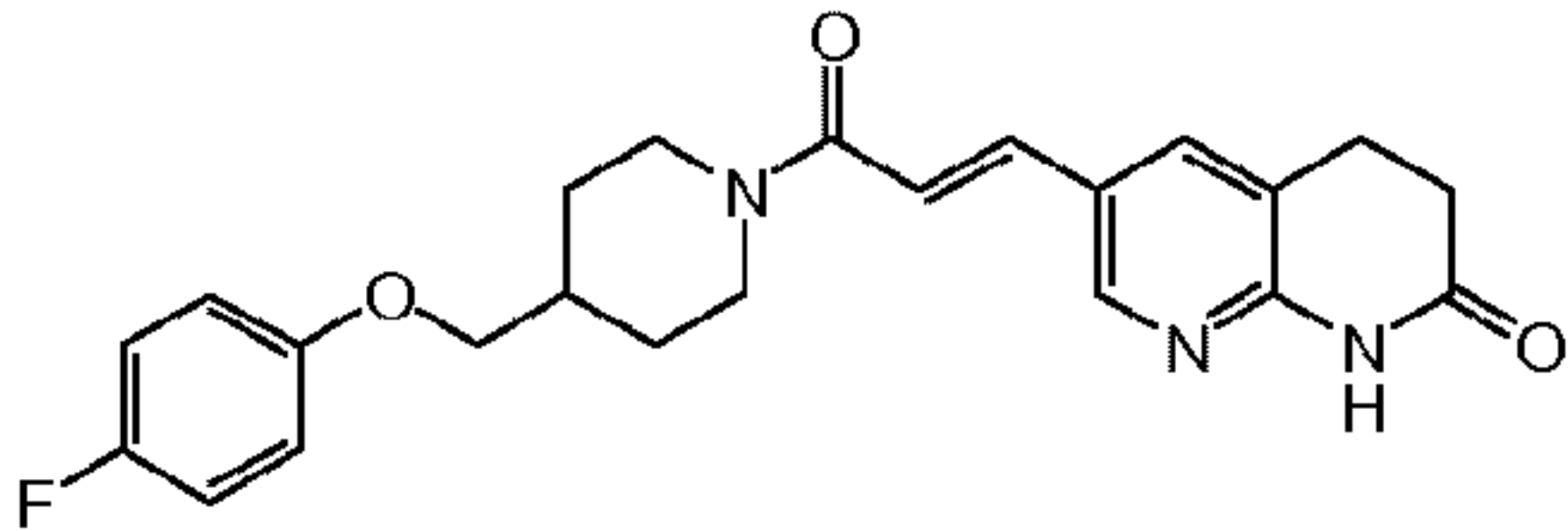
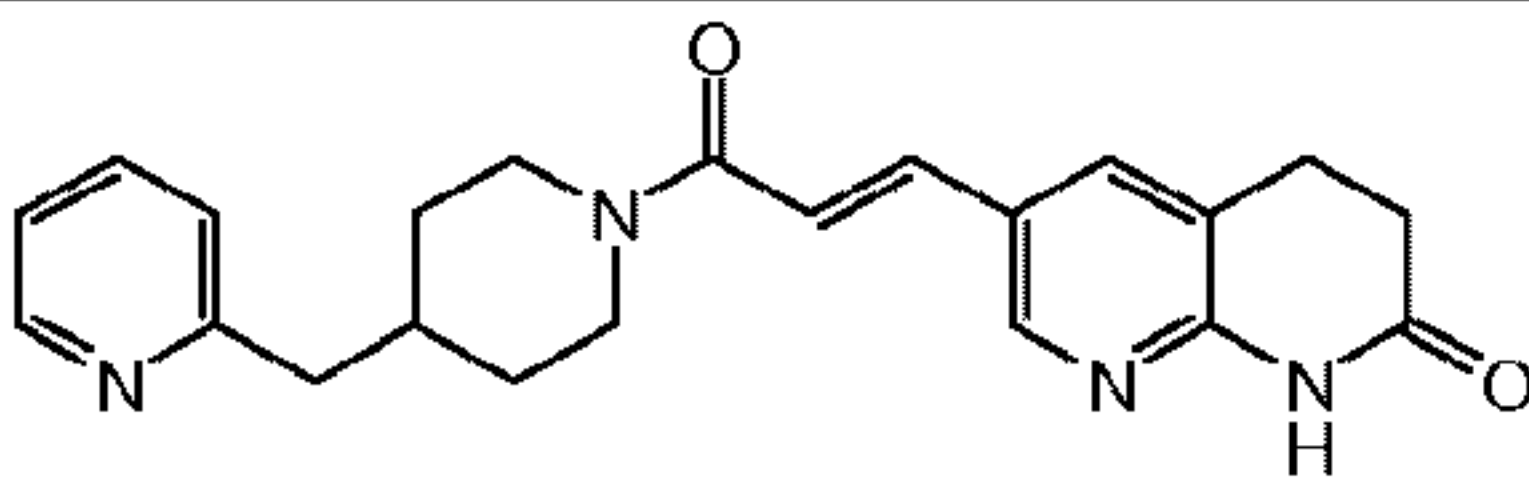
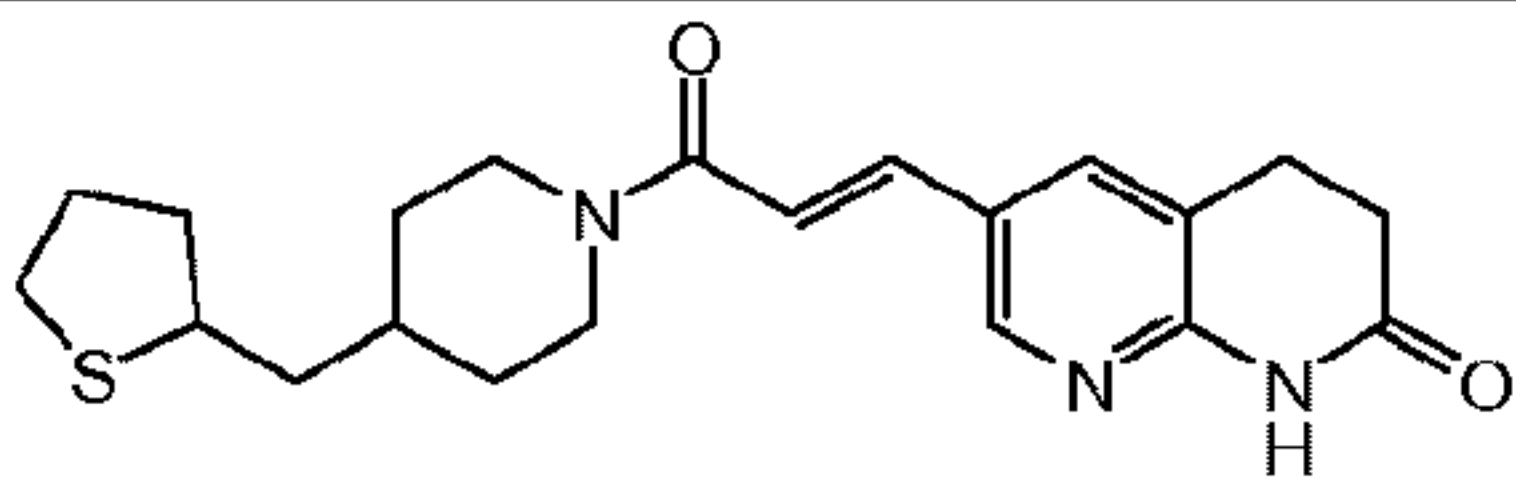
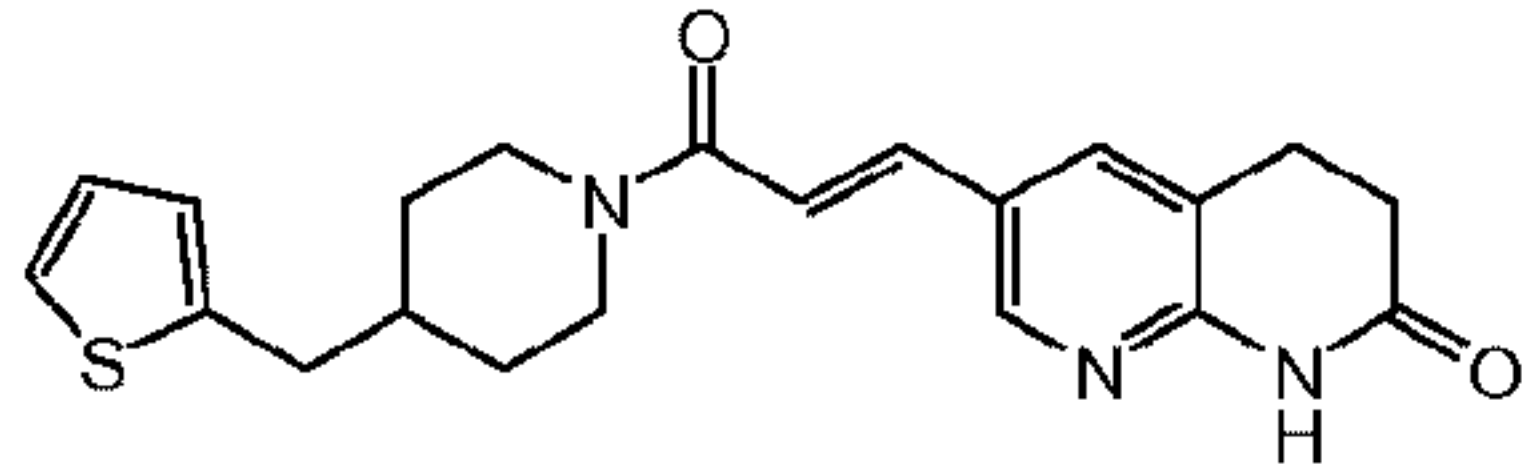
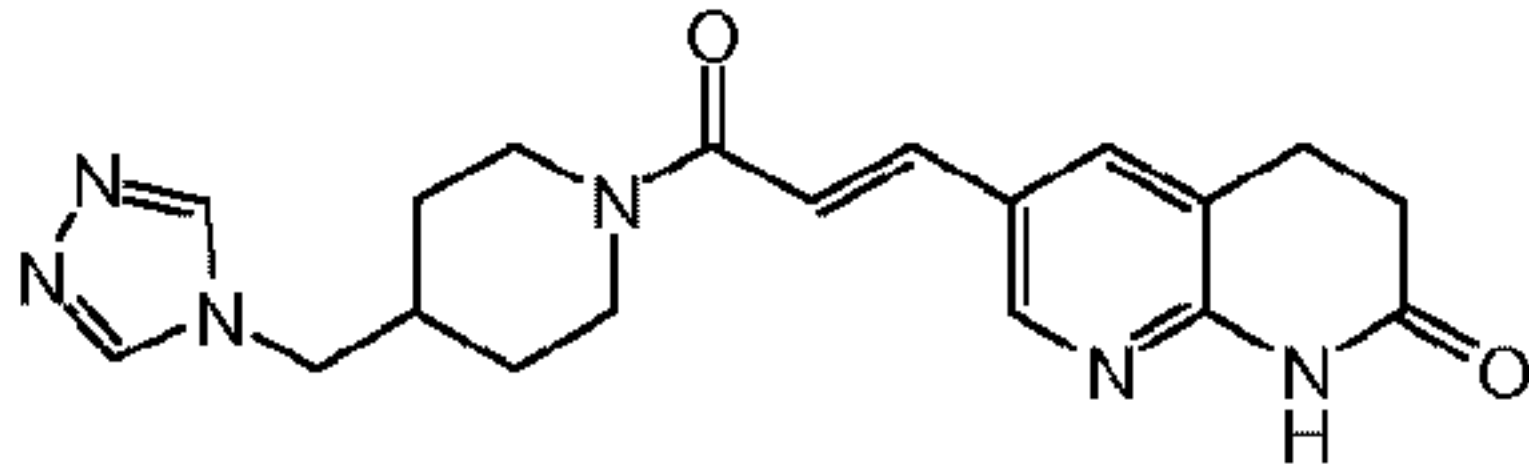
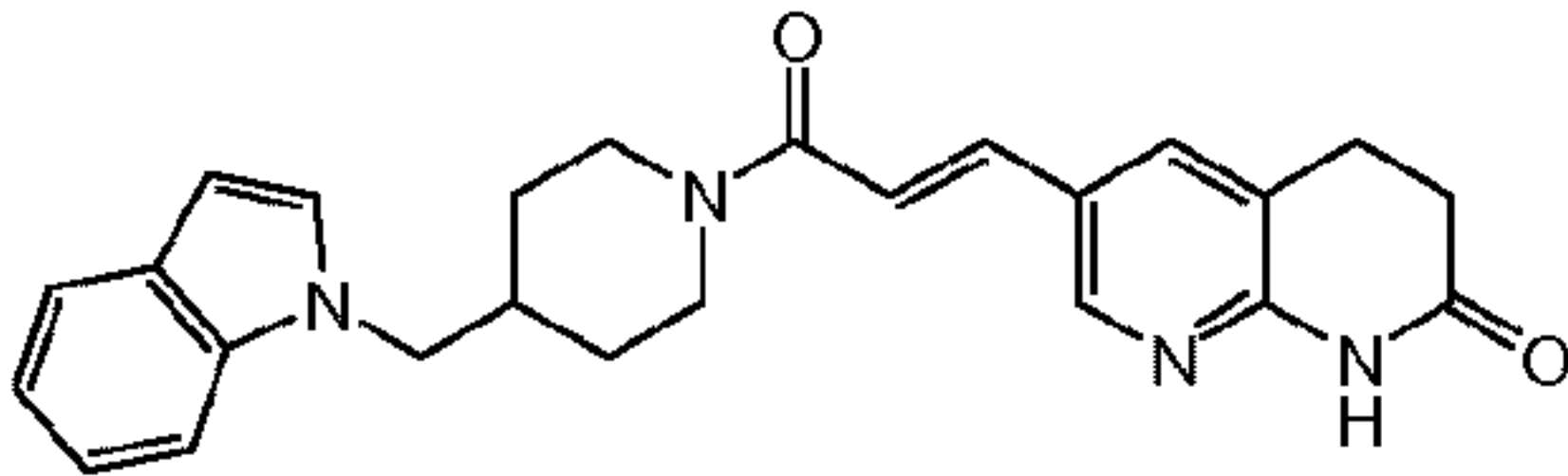
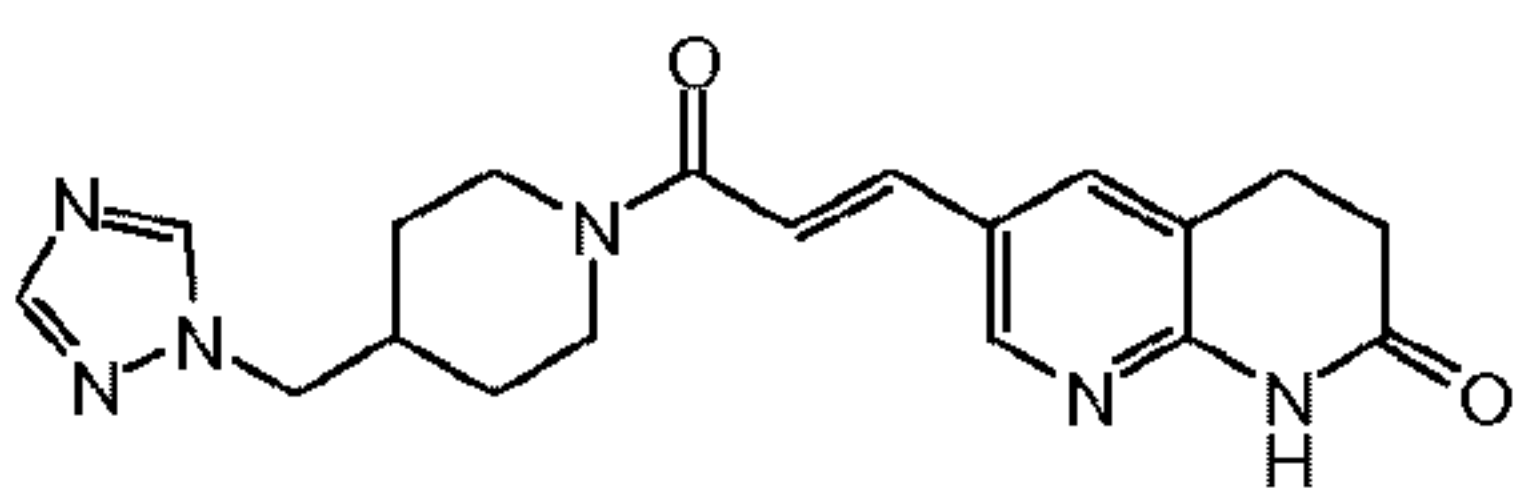
Table F-1 lists the compounds that were prepared according to one of the above Examples.

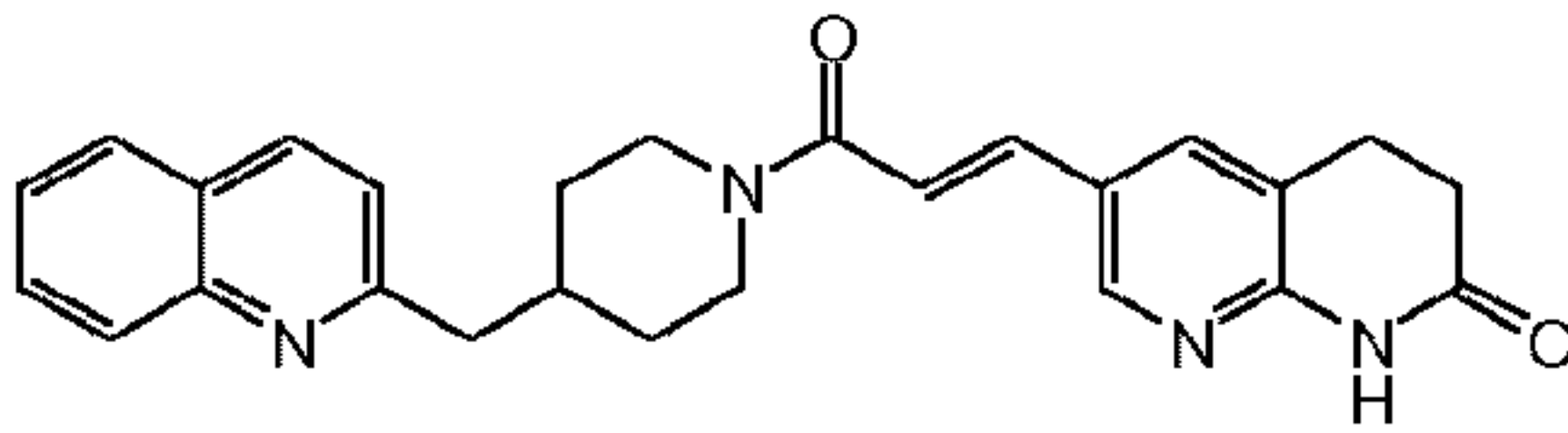
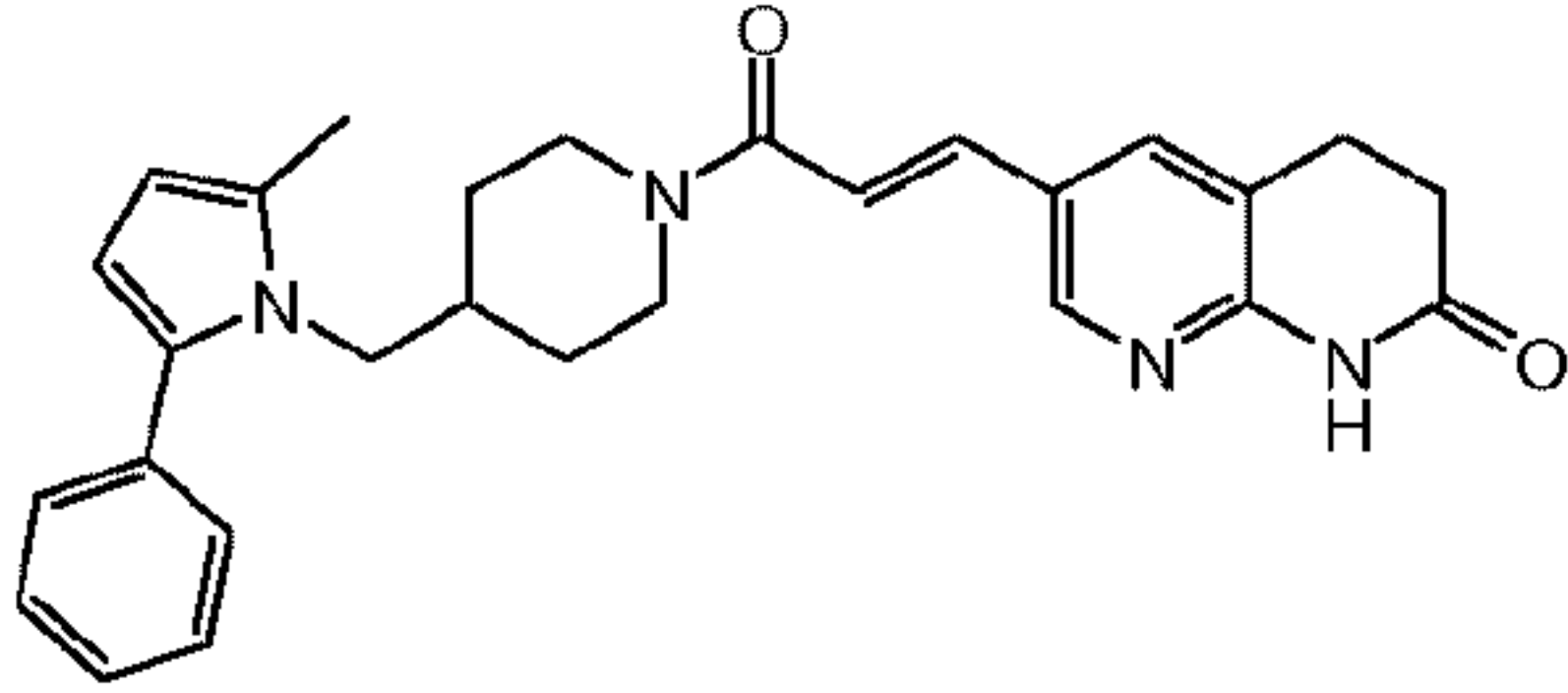
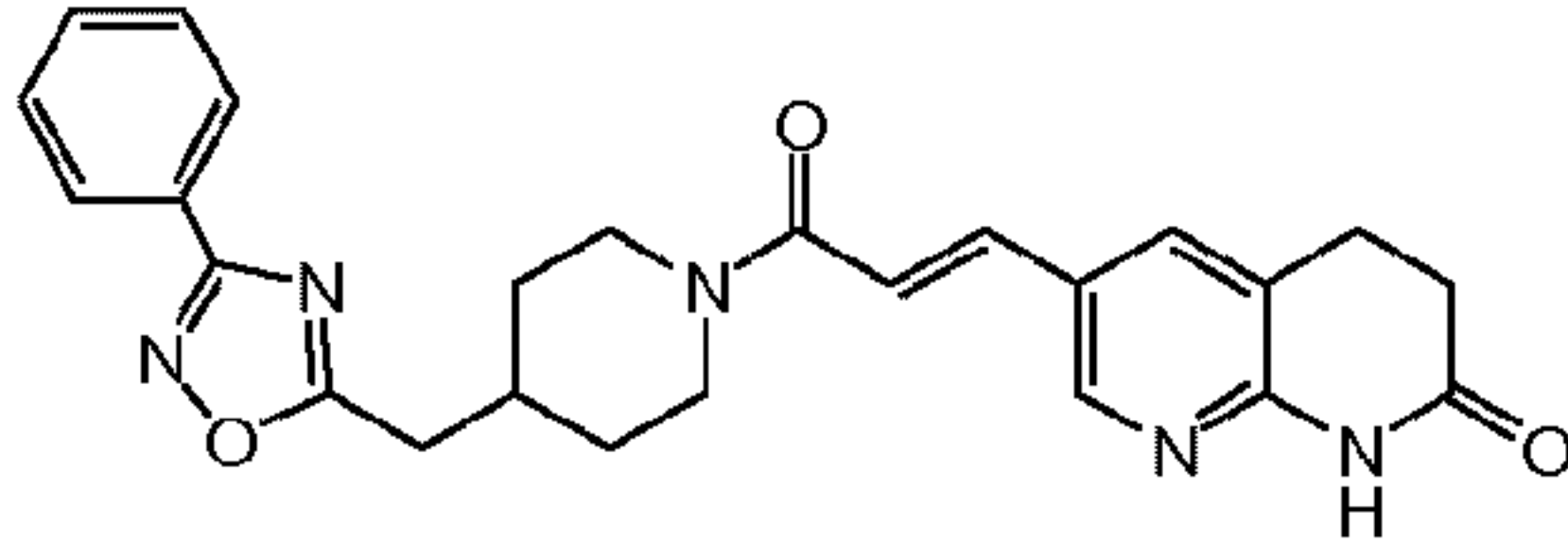
15

Table F-1

	
Co. No.1; Ex. B.1	Co. No.2; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.3; Ex. B.1	Co. No.4; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.5; Ex. B.1	Co. No.6; Ex. B.1

	
Co. No.7; Ex. B.1	Co. No.8; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.9; Ex. B.1	Co. No.10; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.11; Ex. B.1	Co. No.12; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.13; Ex. B.1	Co. No.14; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.15; Ex. B.1	Co. No.16; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.17; Ex. B.1	Co. No.18; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.19; Ex. B.1	Co. No.20; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.21; Ex. B.1	Co. No.22; Ex. B.1

	
Co. No.23; Ex. B.1	Co. No.24; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.25; Ex. B.1	Co. No.26; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.27; Ex. B.1	Co. No.28; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.29; Ex. B.1	Co. No.30; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.31; Ex. B.1	Co. No.32; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.33; Ex. B.1	Co. No.34; Ex. B.1
	
Co. No.35; Ex. B.2	Co. No.36; Ex. B.2
	
Co. No.37; Ex. B.1	Co. No.38; Ex. B.3
	
Co. No.39; Ex. B.2	Co. No.40; Ex. B.3

	
Co. No.41; Ex. B.3	Co. No.42; Ex. B.3
	
Co. No.43; Ex. B.3	

C. Compound identification

C1. LCMS

For LCMS-characterization of the compounds of the present invention, the following
5 methods were used.

General procedure A

The LC measurement was performed using a UPLC (Ultra Performance Liquid
Chromatography) Acquity (Waters) system comprising a binary pump with degasser,
10 an autosampler, a diode-array detector (DAD) and a column as specified in the
respective methods below, the column is hold at a temperature of 40°C. Flow from the
column was brought to a MS detector. The MS detector was configured with an
electrospray ionization source. The capillary needle voltage was 3 kV and the source
temperature was maintained at 130°C on the Quattro (triple quadrupole mass
15 spectrometer from Waters). Nitrogen was used as the nebulizer gas. Data acquisition
was performed with a Waters-Micromass MassLynx-Openlynx data system.

General procedure B

The HPLC measurement was performed using an Alliance HT 2795 (Waters) system
20 comprising a quaternary pump with degasser, an autosampler, a diode-array detector
(DAD) and a column as specified in the respective methods below, the column is hold
at a temperature of 30°C. Flow from the column was split to a MS spectrometer. The
MS detector was configured with an electrospray ionization source. The capillary
needle voltage was 3 kV and the source temperature was maintained at 100 °C on the
25 LCT (Time of Flight Zspray™ mass spectrometer from Waters. Nitrogen was used as
the nebulizer gas. Data acquisition was performed with a Waters-Micromass
MassLynx-Openlynx data system.

Method 1

In addition to the general procedure A : reversed phase UPLC was carried out on a Waters Acquity BEH (bridged ethylsiloxane/silica hybrid) C18 column (1.7 μ m, 2.1 x 100 mm) with a flow rate of 0.35 ml/min. Two mobile phases (mobile phase A: 95 % 7 mM ammonium acetate / 5 % acetonitrile; mobile phase B: 100 % acetonitrile) were employed to run a gradient condition from 90 % A and 10 % B (hold for 0.5 minutes) to 8 % A and 92 % B in 3.5 minutes, hold for 2 min and back to the initial conditions in 0.5 min, hold for 1.5 minutes. An injection volume of 2 μ l was used. Cone voltage was 20 V for positive and negative ionization mode. Mass spectra were acquired by scanning from 100 to 1000 in 0.2 seconds using an interscan delay of 0.1 seconds.

Method 2

In addition to the general procedure A : reversed phase UPLC was carried out on a Waters Acquity BEH (bridged ethylsiloxane/silica hybrid) C18 column (1.7 μ m, 2.1 x 100 mm) with a flow rate of 0.343 ml/min. Two mobile phases (mobile phase A: 95 % 7 mM ammonium acetate / 5 % acetonitrile; mobile phase B: 100 % acetonitrile) were employed to run a gradient condition from 84.2 % A and 15.8 % B (hold for 0.49 minutes) to 10.5 % A and 89.5 % B in 2.18 minutes, hold for 1.94 min and back to the initial conditions in 0.73 min, hold for 0.73 minutes. An injection volume of 2 μ l was used. Cone voltage was 20V for positive and negative ionization mode. Mass spectra were acquired by scanning from 100 to 1000 in 0.2 seconds using an interscan delay of 0.1 seconds.

Method 3

In addition to the general procedure B : reversed phase HPLC was carried out on a Waters X-bridge C18 column (3.5 μ m, 4.6 x 100 mm) with a flow rate of 0.8 ml/min. Two mobile phases (mobile phase A: 100 % 7 mM ammonium acetate; mobile phase B: 100 % acetonitrile) were employed to run a gradient condition from 80 % A and 20 % B (hold for 0.5 minute) to 90 % B in 4.5 minutes, 90 % B for 4 minutes and reequilibrated with initial conditions for 3 minutes. An injection volume of 5 μ l was used. Cone voltage was 20 V for positive and negative ionization mode. Mass spectra were acquired by scanning from 100 to 1000 in 0.4 seconds using an interscan delay of 0.3 seconds.

Table C.1 : LC/MS data

Co. No.	Rt (min)	MH ⁺	LC/MS Method
12	2	390	2
15	1.85	325	2
17	3.46	404	1
19	2.66	432	2
21	3.46	400	1
26	2.4	326	3
31	2.33	361	1
39	2.57	417	2

C2. Melting points

- 5 For a number of compounds, melting points were obtained with a Kofler hot bench, consisting of a heated plate with linear temperature gradient, a sliding pointer and a temperature scale in degrees Celsius.

- For a number of compounds, melting points were determined using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). Melting points were measured with a temperature gradient of 10 °C/minute. Maximum temperature was 400 °C.
- 10

The remaining melting points were determined using open capillary tubes.

Table C.2 : melting point data

Co. No.	Melting Moint	Method	Co. No.	Melting Moint	Method
1	76-77°C	-	23	258°C	Kofler
2	216.59°C	DSC	24	160°C	Kofler
3	278.46°C	DSC	25	151°C	Kofler
4	127.5-128.5°C	-	27	252°C	Kofler
5	114°C	Kofler	28	242.08°C	DSC
6	>260°C	Kofler	29	202.49°C	DSC
7	>260°C	Kofler	30	138°C	Kofler
8	133°C	Kofler	32	137-138°C	-
9	202.43°C	DSC	34	161.93°C	DSC
10	69.5-71°C	-	35	269.90°C	DSC
11	172°C	Kofler	36	187-188°C	Kofler

Co. No.	Melting Moint	Method	Co. No.	Melting Moint	Method
13	240°C	Kofler	37	177-178°C	-
14	225.34°C	DSC	38	165°C	Kofler
16	101.6-103.2°C	-	40	208°C	Kofler
18	196°C	Kofler	41	170.15°C	DSC
20	>260°C	Kofler	42	93-95°C	-
22	260°C	Kofler	43	180°C	Kofler

D. Pharmacological examples

D.1 FabI enzyme inhibition : *Staphylococcus aureus* FabI enzyme inhibition assay.

- FabI enzyme inhibition assays were carried out in half-area, 384-well microtitre plates.
- 5 Compounds were evaluated in 40- μ l assay mixtures containing 100 mM NaADA, pH 6.5 (ADA = N-[2-acetamido]-2iminodiacetic acid), 250 μ M crotonoyl-CoA, 625 μ M NADH and 50 μ g/ml *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 FabI. Inhibitors were typically varied over the range of 50 to 0.39 μ M. The reaction mixtures were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature and the reaction was stopped by adding 200 mM Tris buffer (pH
- 10 9.0) to create a pH-shift. The consumption of NADH was monitored by measuring the change in absorbance at 340. By comparing sample readings to those of negative (absence of compound) and positive (absence of enzyme) controls, the percent inhibition of enzymatic activity of the compounds was determined. A best-fit curve is fitted by a minimum of squares method. From this an IC₅₀-value (expressed in μ g/ml),
- 15 resulting in 50% inhibition of enzymatic activity, was obtained.

Table D.1 : *S. aureus* FabI IC₅₀ values

Co. No.	FabI IC ₅₀ μ g/mL	Co. No.	FabI IC ₅₀ μ g/mL
1	3.52	22	0.93
2	0.32	23	0.85
3	0.48	24	7.17
4	0.29	25	1.48
5	0.35	26	2.73
6	1.74	27	0.57
7	0.41	28	0.93
8	0.53	29	1.00
9	0.34	30	1.34
10	0.48	31	0.79

Co. No.	FabI IC ₅₀ µg/mL	Co. No.	FabI IC ₅₀ µg/mL
11	0.80	32	1.72
12	0.31	34	0.47
13	0.53	35	0.48
14	1.06	36	0.61
15	3.57	37	0.50
16	0.58	38	> 7.31
17	1.91	39	2.74
18	0.67	40	1.43
19	1.12	41	3.39
20	0.78	42	10.18
21	0.80		

D.2 *In vitro* method for testing compounds for antibacterial activity against various bacterial strains

Preparation of bacterial suspensions for susceptibility testing

- 5 The following bacteria were used: *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) ATCC 700788 and *Escherichia coli* ATCC 35218. The bacteria used in this study were grown overnight in flasks containing 100 ml Mueller-Hinton broth (Difco cat. nr. 0757-17) in sterile de-ionized water, with shaking, at 37°C. Stocks were store at -70°C until use.
- 10 Bacteria were incubated on a tryptic soy agar plate containing 5% sheep blood (Becton Dickinson cat. nr. 254053) for 18-24 hours at 35°C in aerobic conditions (first passage). For the second passage, fresh Mueller-Hinton broth is inoculated with 5-10 colonies and grown overnight at 35°C until turbidity (reaching log-phase) in aerobic conditions is reached. The bacterial suspension is then adjusted to 0.5 McFarland
- 15 density and further diluted 1:100 in Mueller Hinton broth medium. This is used as inoculum.

The results (for STA ATCC 29213) are depicted in the table D2 below.

20 ***Antibacterial susceptibility testing: IC₉₀ determination***

MIC assays were performed by the broth microdilution method in a 96-well format (flat-bottom microtitre plates) with a final volume of 0.1 ml Mueller Hinton broth containing two-fold serial dilutions of compounds and inoculated with 5x10⁵ CFU/ml of bacteria (standard inoculum size according to CLSI guidelines). Inhibitors are

typically varied over the range of 63 to 0.49 μ M. The final DMSO concentration in the assay was 1.25 % (maximum tolerable DMSO concentration = 6%). In the assays where the effect of human serum on the activity of the compounds against *S. aureus* was tested, human serum was added at a final concentration of 10 %. The plates were incubated at 35°C for 16-20 hours. At the end of incubation the bacterial growth was quantified fluorometrically. For this, resazurin was added to all wells and the plates were re-incubated. The incubation time is dependent on the type of bacteria. A change in color from blue to pink indicated the growth of bacteria. The fluorescence was read in computer-controlled fluorometer (Fluoroskan Ascent FL, Labsystems) at an excitation wavelength 540 nm and an emission wavelength of 590 nm. The % growth inhibition achieved by the compounds was calculated according to standard methods. The IC₉₀ (expressed in μ g/ml) was defined as the 90% inhibitory concentration for bacterial growth. A panel of reference compounds were simultaneously tested for QC approval.

The results are depicted in the table D2 below (STA + 10% HS).

Cytotoxicity Assays

Cytotoxicity of the compounds was evaluated using the MTT assay. Human HeLaM cells grown in 96-well plates were exposed to serial dilutions of the tested compounds (final volume of 0.2 ml) and incubated for 72 hours at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Inhibitors are typically varied over the range of 25 to 0.8 μ M. The final DMSO concentration in the assay is 0.5 %. MTT (3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide, a tetrazole) was added and reduced to purple formazan only in living cells. Solubilization of the formazan crystals was achieved by adding 100 μ l 2-propanol. Cell viability was determined by measuring the absorbance of the reduced formazan, giving a purple color, at 540 nm and 690 nm. The absorbance measured at 690 nm was automatically subtracted from the absorbance at 540 nm, to eliminate the effects of non-specific absorption. The percent cytotoxicity achieved by the compounds was calculated according to standard methods. Cytotoxicity is reported as CC₅₀, the concentration that causes a 50% reduction in cell viability.

The results are depicted in the table D2 below (TOX HELAM).

Table D2 – data for representative examples

Cpd. No.	STA (361.159) IC90 µg/mL	STA + 10% HS (361.169) IC90 µg/mL	TOX HELAM (222.125) CC50 µg/mL
2	1.97	2.99	>9.78279
3	8.67	10.79	>8.37438
4	4.99	4.60	>9.07922
5	10.52	11.14	>9.48112
7	2.07	2.54	>9.02848
9	2.91	2.65	>8.77628
10	10.43	20.34	>8.77628
12	1.19	2.09	>9.43139
14	6.93	13.06	>10.1352
16	3.31	8.52	8.04
20	13.23	16.85	>9.80766
22	21.16	>24.5733	>9.78279
27	6.13	21.99	>9.38089
34	9.94	12.51	>10.2852
35	5.14	3.94	>9.45625
36	8.43	11.38	>9.68408
37	0.30	0.36	19.12

Example E**5 E.1 Thermodynamic Solubility/Solubility in Aqueous Solution**

The pH solubility profiling was carried out at ambient temperature for a period of 4 days. A saturation solubility study was carried out in order to determine maximum solubility in a particular buffer solution. The compound was added to respective buffer solution until saturation point is reached. This was followed by shaking the flask for 4

10 days at ambient temperature. After 4 days, the solutions were filtered and injected on UPLC and the concentration was determined using a generic HPLC method.

Results

	Co. No. 37
Buffer pH 2	<0.01
10% HP-β-CD buffer pH 2	NT
20% HP-β-CD buffer pH 2	NT
Buffer pH 4	<0.01
10% HP-β-CD buffer pH 4	0.63
20% HP-β-CD buffer pH 4	>1.202
Buffer pH 7.4	<0.01
10% HP-β-CD buffer pH 7.4	0.73
20% HP-β-CD buffer pH 7.4	>1.316

NT = not tested

5 E.2 Antimicrobial Spectrum of Activity

- Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) were determined in accordance with the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) methodology against aerobic bacteria (CLSI M07-A8) (see Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. 2009. Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically. CLSI document M07-A8, Vol. 29, No. 2.) by the broth microdilution method with cation-adjusted Mueller-Hinton broth (CA-MHB) medium for the majority of organisms, except for *Haemophilus influenza*, where Haemophilis test medium (HTM) broth was used. Descriptions of the individual organisms can be found in the table. Where possible, ATCC standard strains were tested.
- 15 The inoculum density for the susceptibility testing was standardized to give a final inoculum of approximately 5×10^5 CFU/mL. The broth MIC was determined as the lowest concentration of drug that prevented visible growth after 16-24 hours (species dependent) of incubation at 35°C-37°C.

20 Table: Description of individual organisms tested

Organism	Characteristics	MIC test medium
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ATCC 29213; reference strain MSSA	MHB
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ATCC 43300; reference strain MRSA	MHB
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NRS119; LZD-R; SCCmec IV; origin: US	MHB
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NRS120; LZD-R; SCCmec IV; origin: US	MHB

Organism	Characteristics	MIC test medium
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NRS121; LZD-R; SCCmec IV; origin: US	MHB
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 25922; reference strain	MHB
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Tol C mutant	MHB
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	ATCC 49247; reference strain	HTM broth
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i>	ATCC 8176; b-lactamase negative	MHB

Stock solutions of the compounds were prepared in DMSO at concentrations of 1 mg/mL. Linezolid was prepared in DMSO at a concentration of 2 mg/mL. Stock solutions of all compounds were diluted into CA-MHB to give a range of two-fold dilutions, depending upon the sensitivity of the organism being tested.

Results (where available)

Organism	Compound No. and MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)
	37
S.aureus ATCC 29213	0.125
S.aureus ATCC 43300	0.125
S.aureus NRS119	0.125
S.aureus NRS120	0.125
S.aureus NRS121	0.125
E. coli tolC mutant	>8
E. coli ATCC 25922	>8
H. influenza ATCC 49247	>8
M. catarrhalis ATCC 8176	1

E.3 In Vivo Pharmacokinetic and Oral Bioavailability

The in vivo pharmacokinetics and oral bioavailability of the compound of the examples was/is investigated in male Swiss mice (fed) following single intravenous (i.v.) bolus and oral (p.o.) administration. For the i.v. and p.o. solution formulations, the compound was/is dissolved in a 20% HP-β-CD solution. The pH of the formulations was/is around pH 4. All i.v. formulations were isotonic.

Results

	Co. No. 37
i.v.	
Dose (mg/kg)	2.5
n	3
C₀ (ng/mL)	2929
Plasma clearance Cl (L/h/kg)	0.33
Vd_z (L/kg)	1.3
AUC_{0-inf} (ng.h/mL)	7464
Half life (t_{1/2}) (h)	2.7
p.o.	
Dose (mg/kg)	10
n	3
C_{max} (ng/mL)	2950
T_{max} (h)	2.0
AUC_{0-inf} (ng.h/mL)	21394
Half life (t_{1/2}) (h)	3.2
Oral bioavailability (%)	72

E.4 In Vivo Efficacy

5 The concept of studying the in vivo effect of an antibacterial compound by treating intraperitoneally infected mice was introduced in 1911 for optochin against pneumococci (Morgenroth and Levy, 1911). The popularity of the model comes from the ease of its use with short-duration experiments, reproducible infections and simple end-points.

10 Method

Methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* strain ATCC 29213 is used to infect female Swiss albino mice. A Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) broth bacterial culture is inoculated the day before infection, incubated at 37°C overnight and diluted in fresh BHI broth to the desired concentration. Intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of $\sim 5 \times 10^9$ colony forming units (CFU) is performed in either of the lateral lower quadrants of the abdomen. After inoculation,

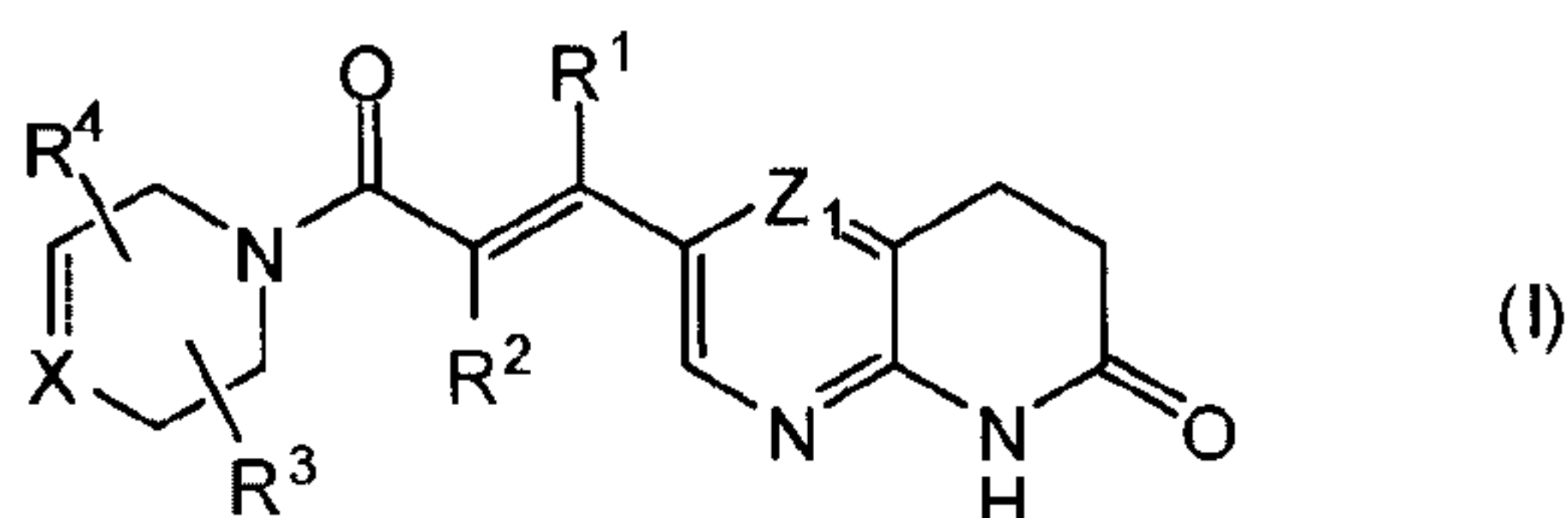
mice are kept in their cages under daily observation for development of signs of infection or death. For the treatment of mice, both the p.o. and i.v. routes may be used and each mouse is treated individually by gavage or by i.v. injection. Both solutions and suspensions are tested in this model. The parameter used for monitoring the course of infection and the effect of treatment is death or survival of the animals over 3 days post-infection. As death could also be due to toxic side effects, a non-infected control group of 3 mice, treated with the highest dose of the compound tested, is included.

Results

- 10 Compounds of the invention/examples display good *in vivo* efficacy properties, for instance compounds may exhibit such properties as measured by % survival (following the above test).

Claims

1. A compound of formula (I)



characterised in that:

X represents C and the $\text{---}\text{---}$ bond represents a double bond; or

X represents N and the $\text{---}\text{---}$ bond represents a single bond;

and wherein

Z₁ represents CH or N;

R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or halo;

R² is hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or halo;

R³ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, hydroxy or halo;

R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, halo, aryl, aryloxy, arylcarbonyl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with aryl or aryloxy, or C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with heteroaryl;

and when the substituents R³ and R⁴ are located on adjacent positions said R³ and R⁴ may be taken together to form a radical of formula =CH-CH=CH-CH= with the proviso that X represents carbon and the $\text{---}\text{---}$ bond represents a single bond;

aryl is phenyl; phenyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each individually being halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkyloxy, polyhaloC₁₋₄alkyl, polyhaloC₁₋₄alkyloxy, cyano, nitro, or amino;

heteroaryl is furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, benzo[1,3]dioxolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, or quinolinyl;

wherein each heteroaryl may be substituted with one or two substituents each independently being halo, cyano, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkyloxy, C₁₋₄alkylcarbonyl, or phenyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

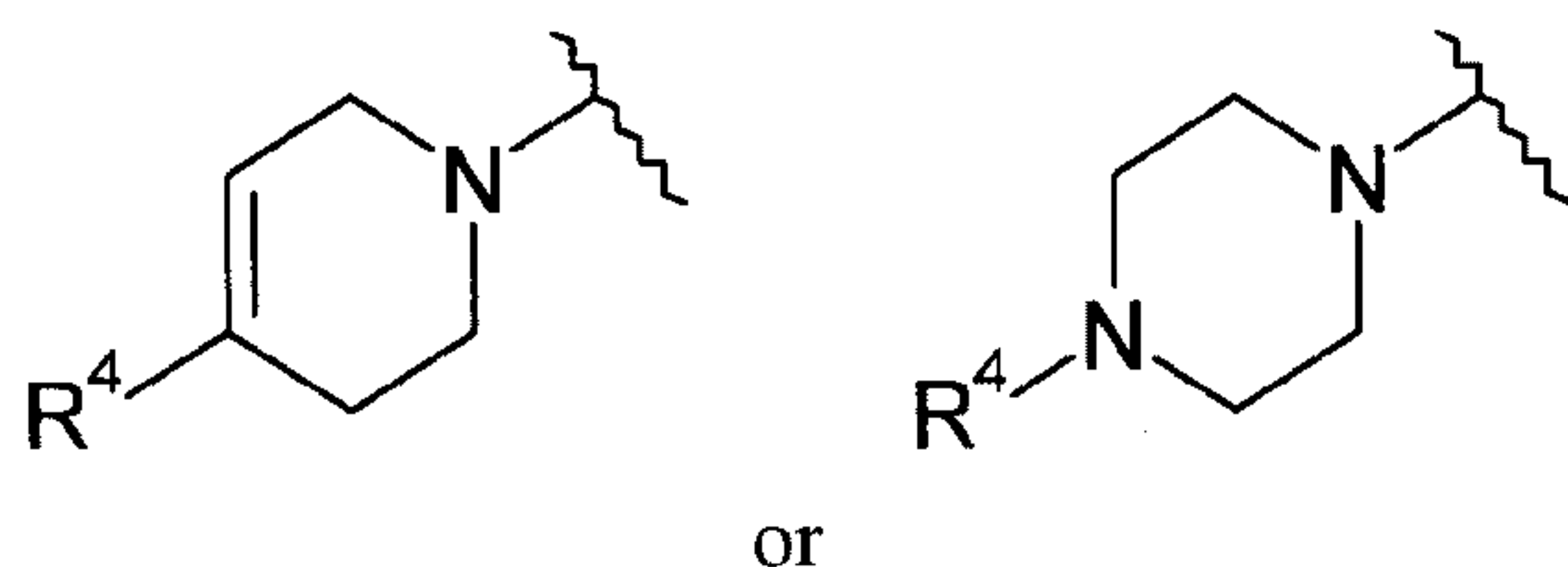
2. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 wherein:

Z₁ represents CH;

R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

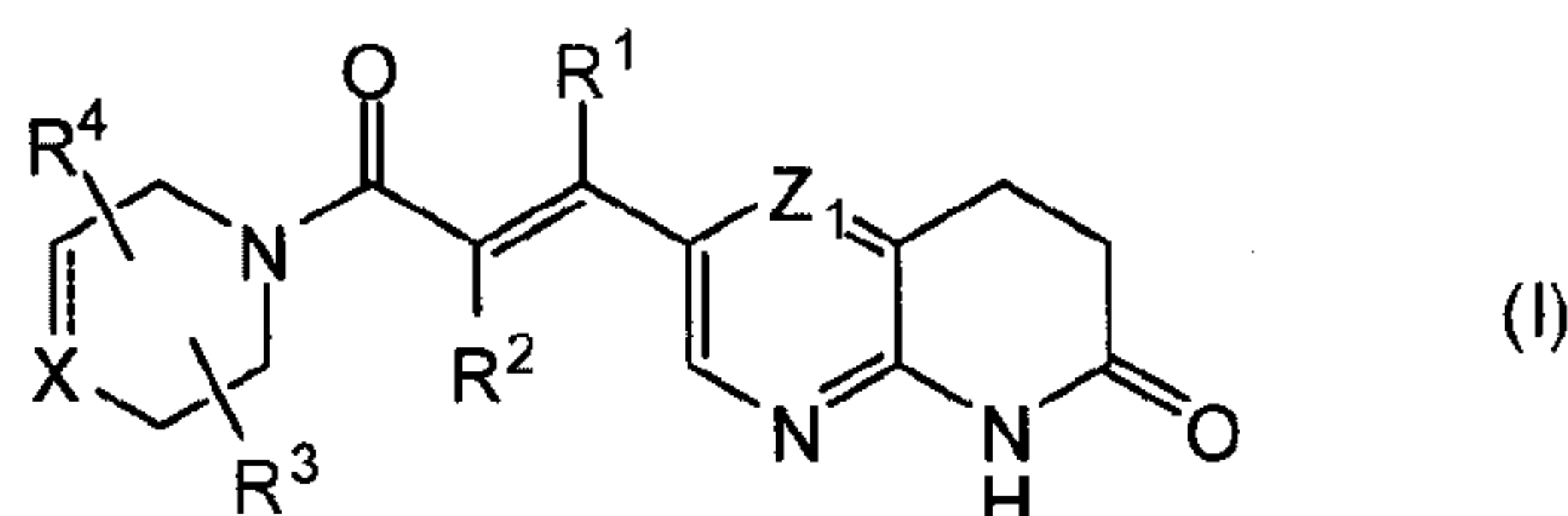
R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl.

3. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 where the X-containing ring represents:



4. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein R¹ is hydrogen and R² is hydrogen.
5. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R³ represents hydrogen.
6. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein R⁴ is aryl.
7. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein R⁴ is heteroaryl.
8. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein R⁴ is C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with aryl.

9. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims to 1 to 8 wherein X represents nitrogen and the ----- bond represents a single bond.
10. A compound of formula (I)



wherein

X represents carbon and the two ----- bonds represent a single bond and R^3 and R^4 are located on adjacent positions and taken together to form a radical of formula =CH-CH=CH-CH= ;

Z_1 represents CH or N;

R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or halo;

R^2 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or halo;

R^3 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy or halo;

R^4 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, halo, aryl, aryloxy, arylcarbonyl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with aryl or aryloxy, or C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with heteroaryl;

and when the substituents R^3 and R^4 are located on adjacent positions said R^3 and R^4 may be taken together to form a radical of formula =CH-CH=CH-CH= with the proviso that X represents carbon and the ----- bond represents a single bond;

aryl is phenyl; phenyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each individually being halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkyloxy, polyhalo C_{1-4} alkyl, polyhalo C_{1-4} alkyloxy, cyano, nitro, or amino;

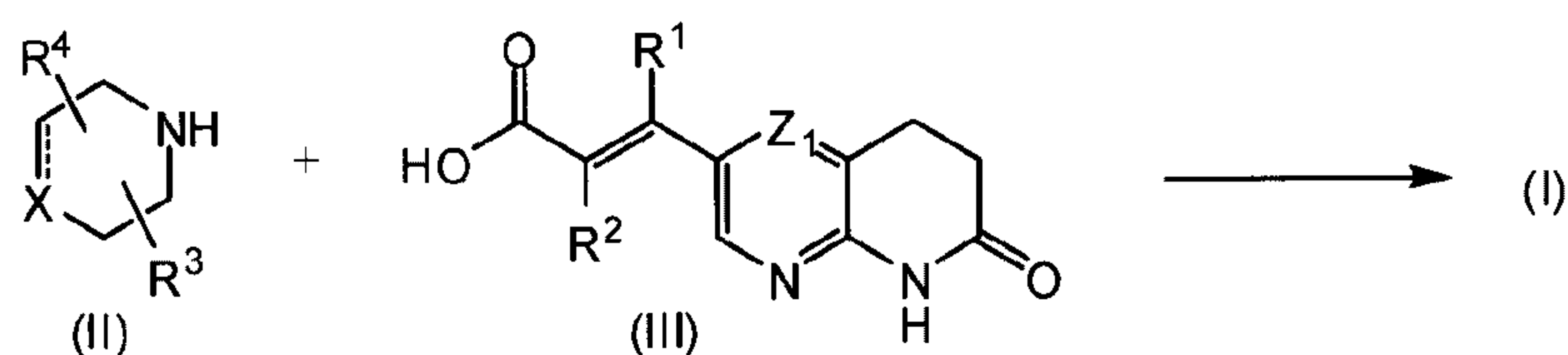
heteroaryl is furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, benzo[1,3]dioxolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, or quinolinyl;

wherein each heteroaryl may be substituted with one or two substituents each independently being halo, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkyloxy, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, or phenyl;

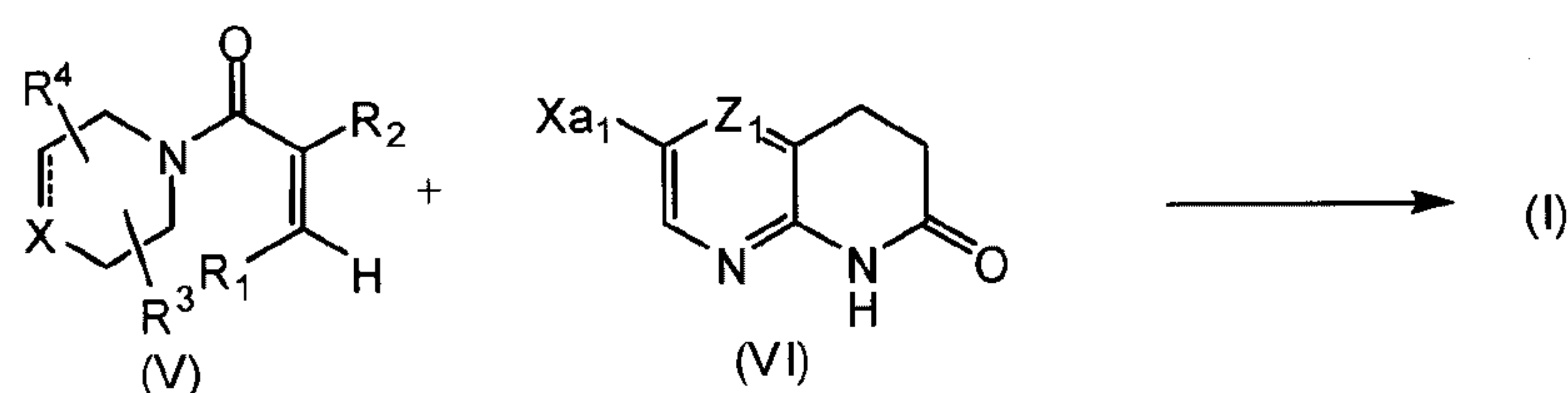
or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

11. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in claim 10 wherein:
Z₁ represents CH;
R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;
R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl.
12. The compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein
R¹ is hydrogen; and
R² is hydrogen.
13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and
the compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12.
14. A process for preparing the pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 13
wherein the compound or salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12 is
intimately mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
15. A compound of formula (I) or salt thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 12 for
use as a medicine.
16. A compound of formula (I) or salt thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 12 for
use in treating bacterial infections.
17. The compound as claimed in claim 16 wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a
bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.
18. A compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 12
for use in manufacture of a medicament for treating bacterial infection.
19. The use of claim 18 wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium that
expresses a FabI enzyme.
20. A use of a compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof as defined in any one of claims
1 to 12 for treating bacterial infections.

21. The use of claim 20 wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.
22. A use of a compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 12 for manufacture of a medicament for treating bacterial infections.
23. The use of claim 22 wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.
24. A process for preparing compounds of formula (I), as defined in claim 1 or claim 10:
 - (i) by reacting an intermediate of formula (II) with an intermediate of formula (III),



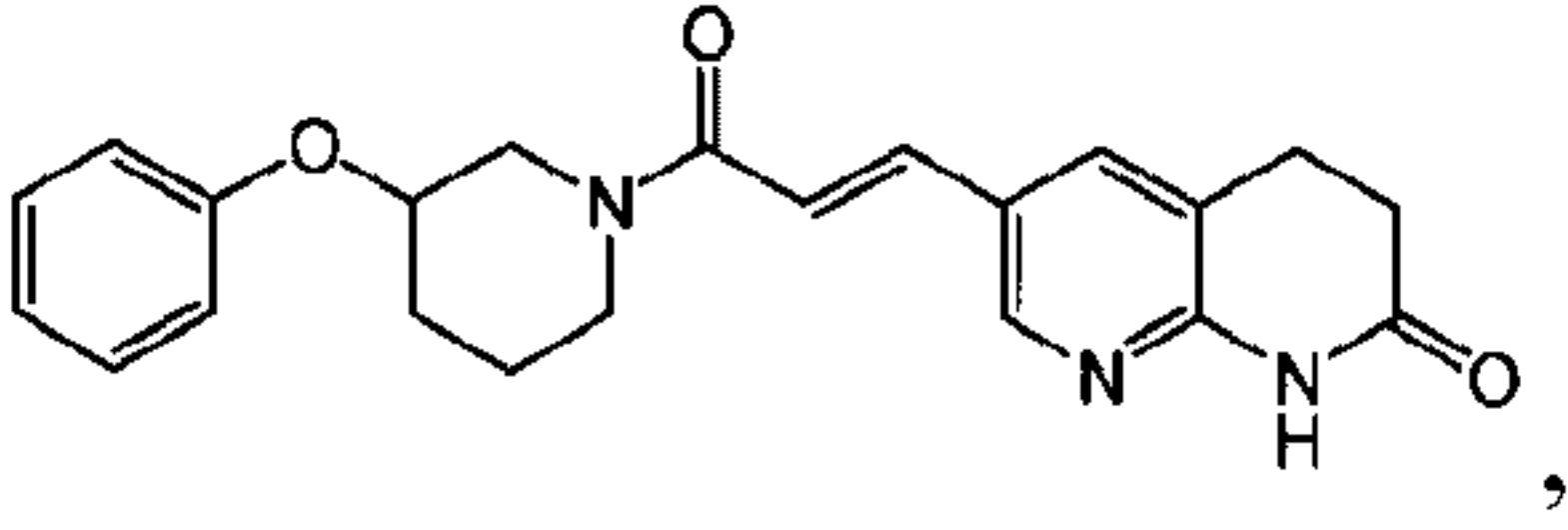
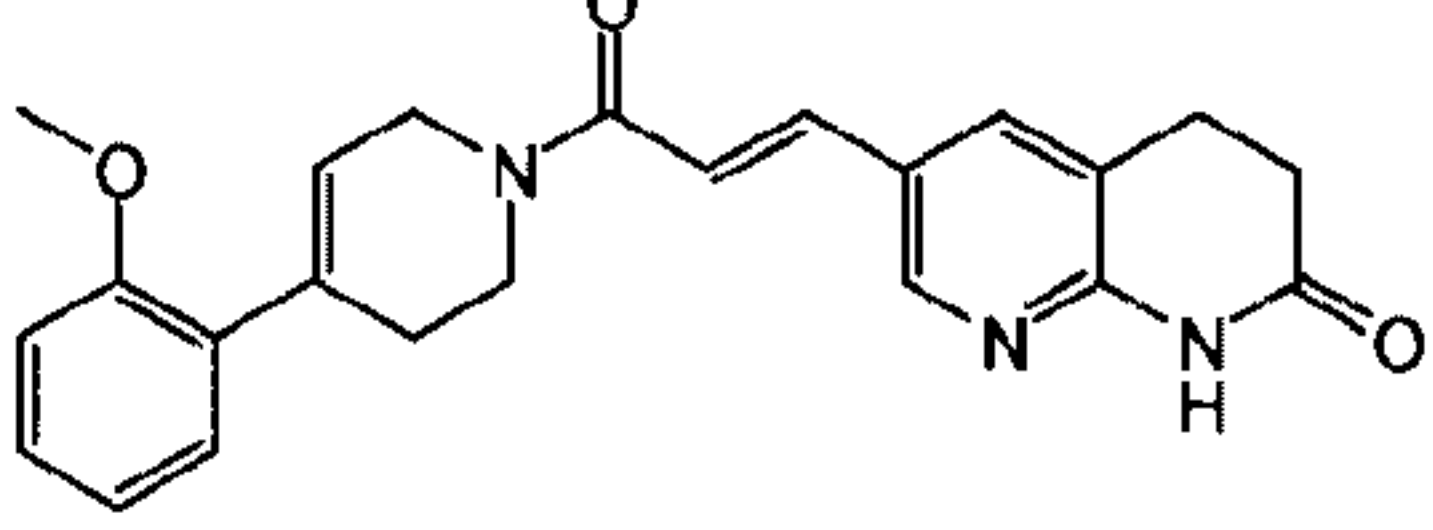
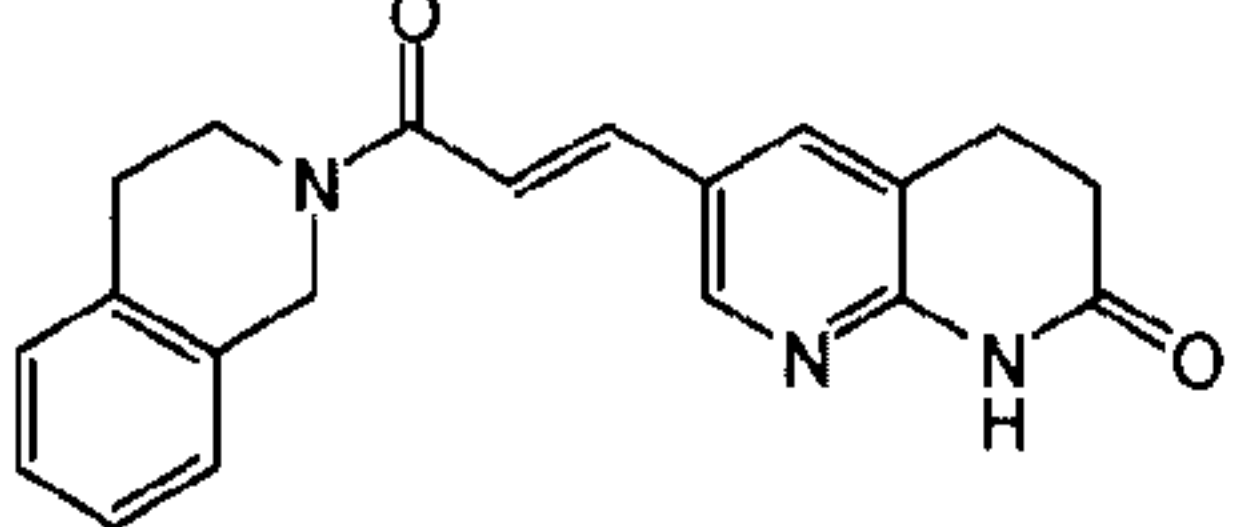
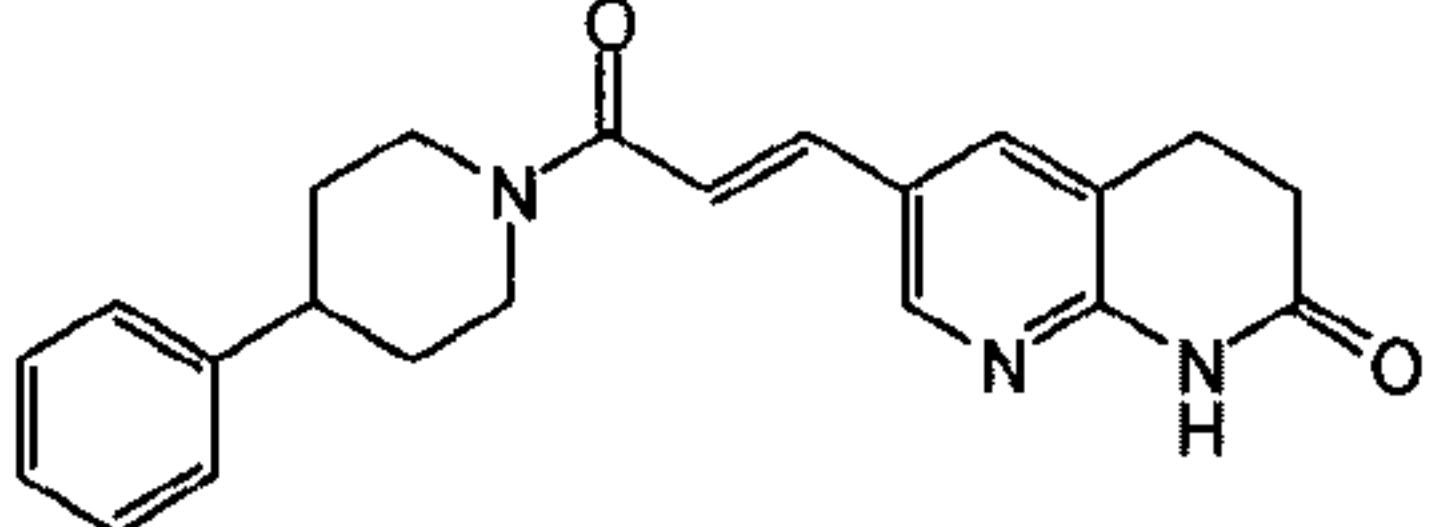
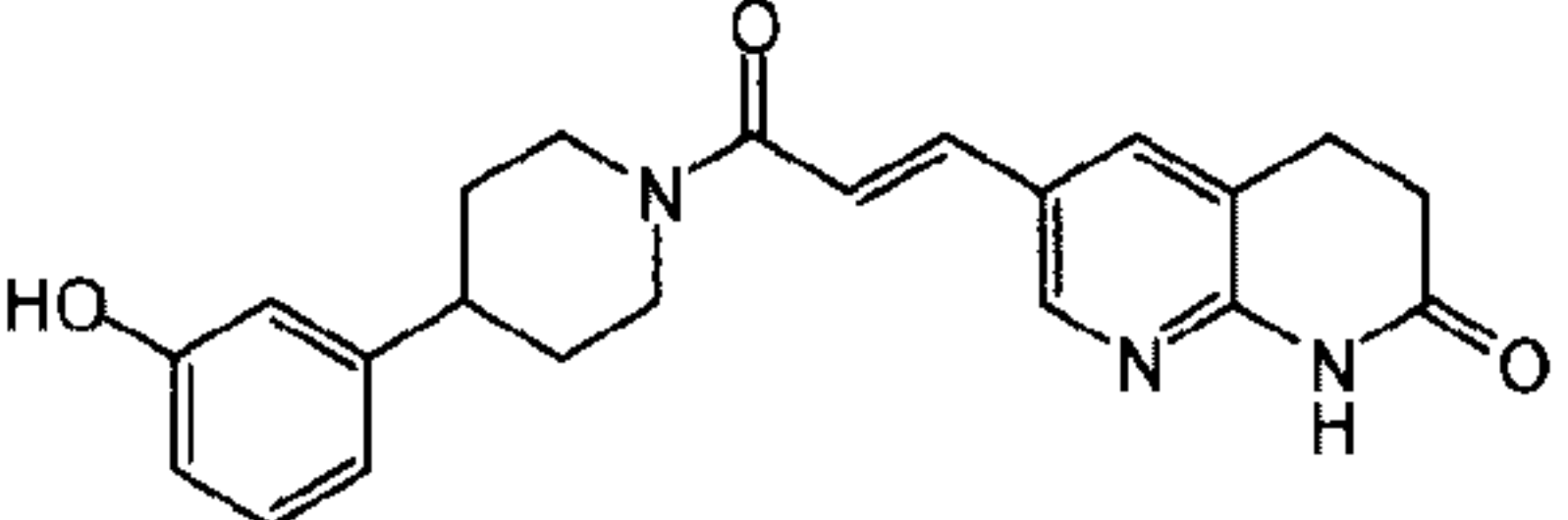
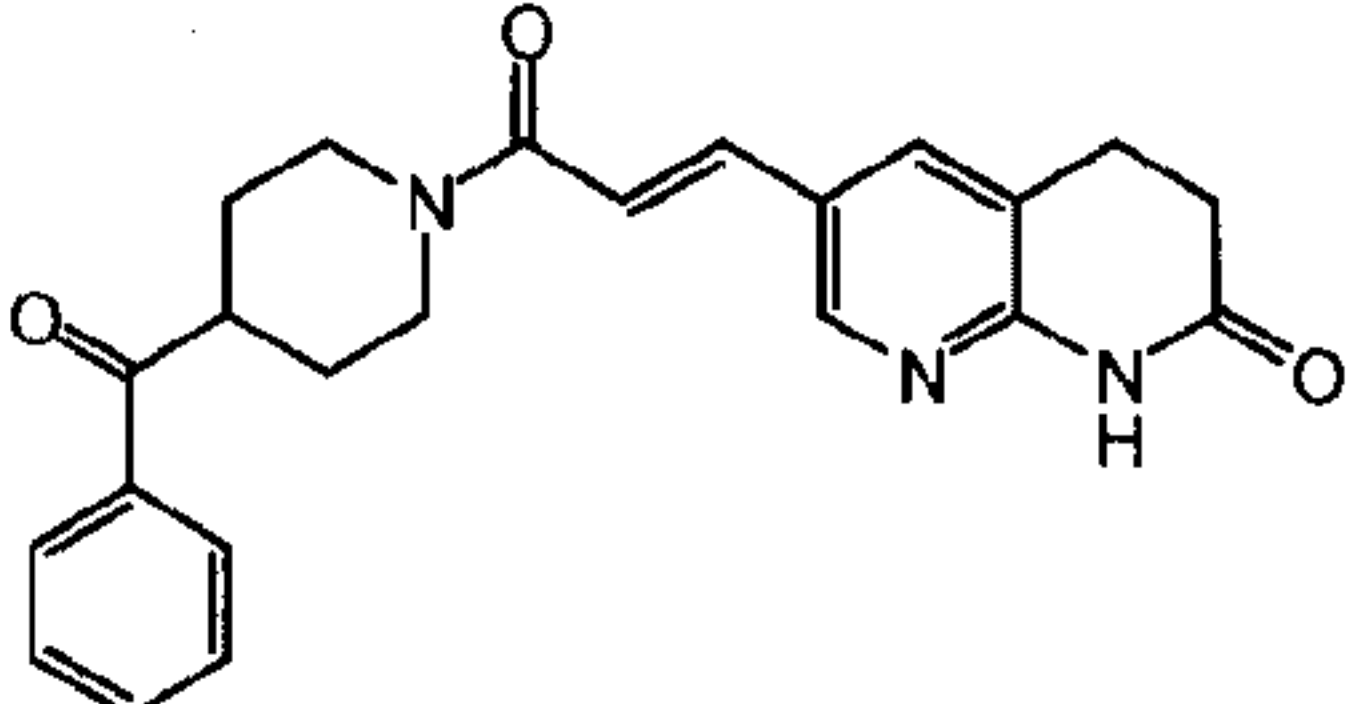
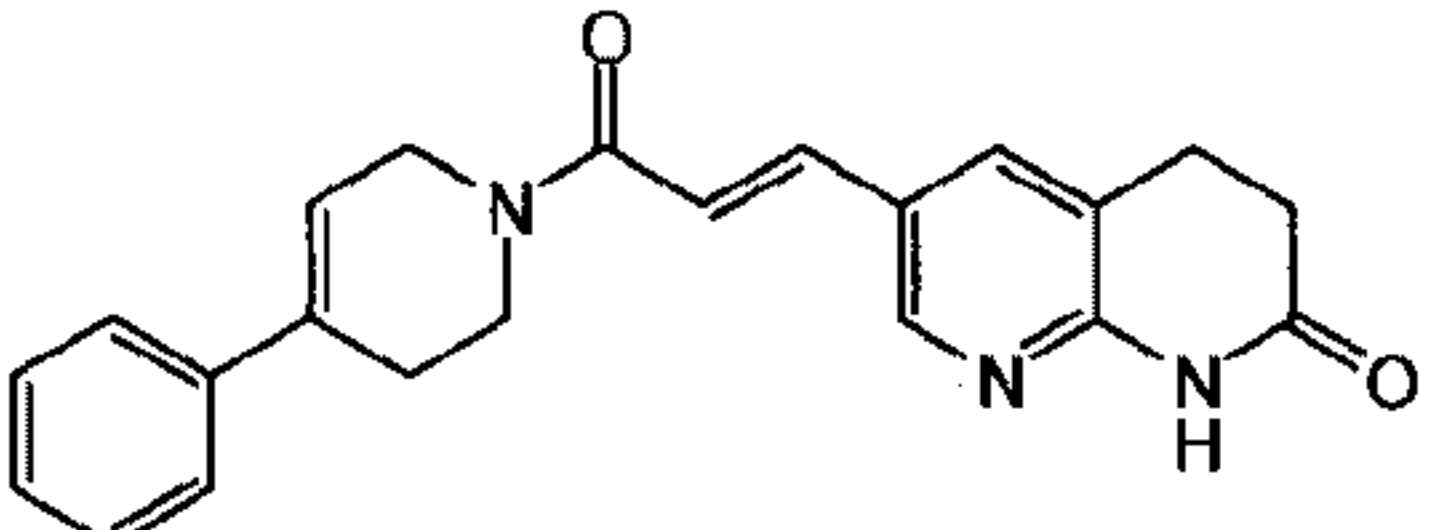
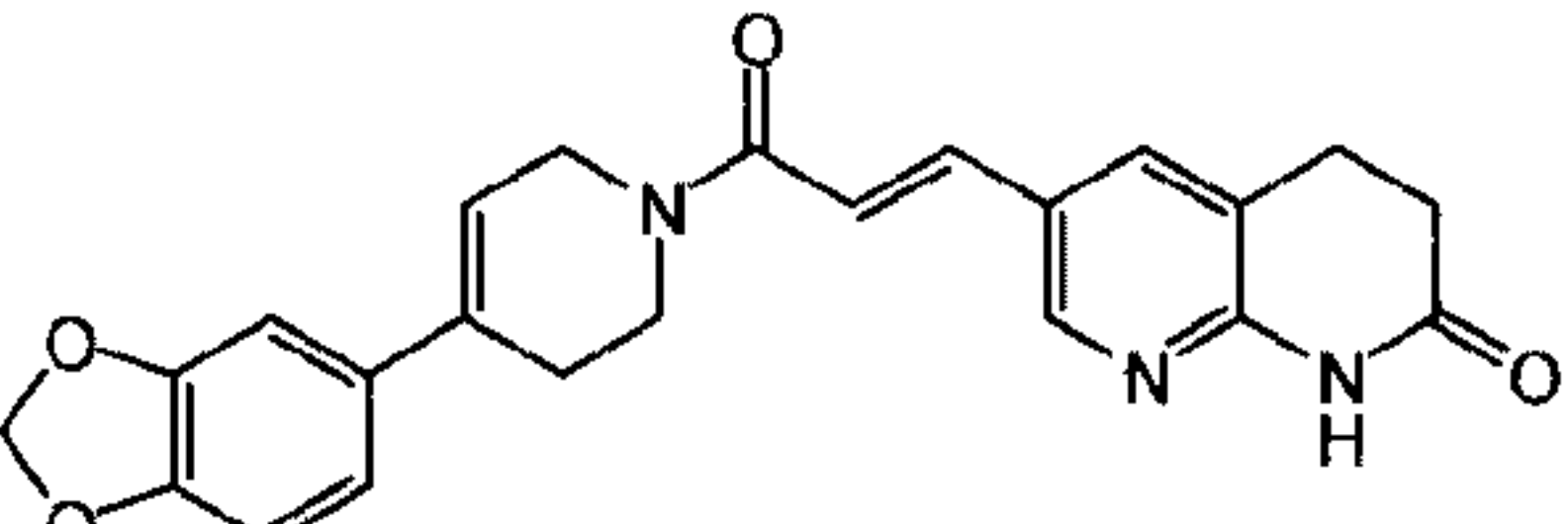
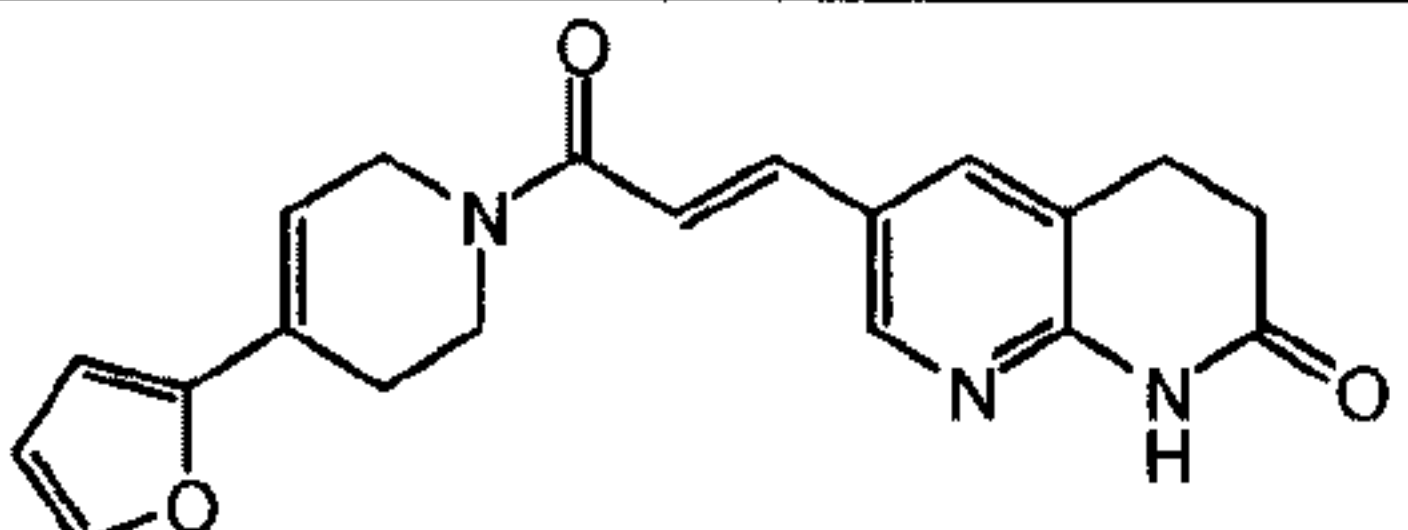
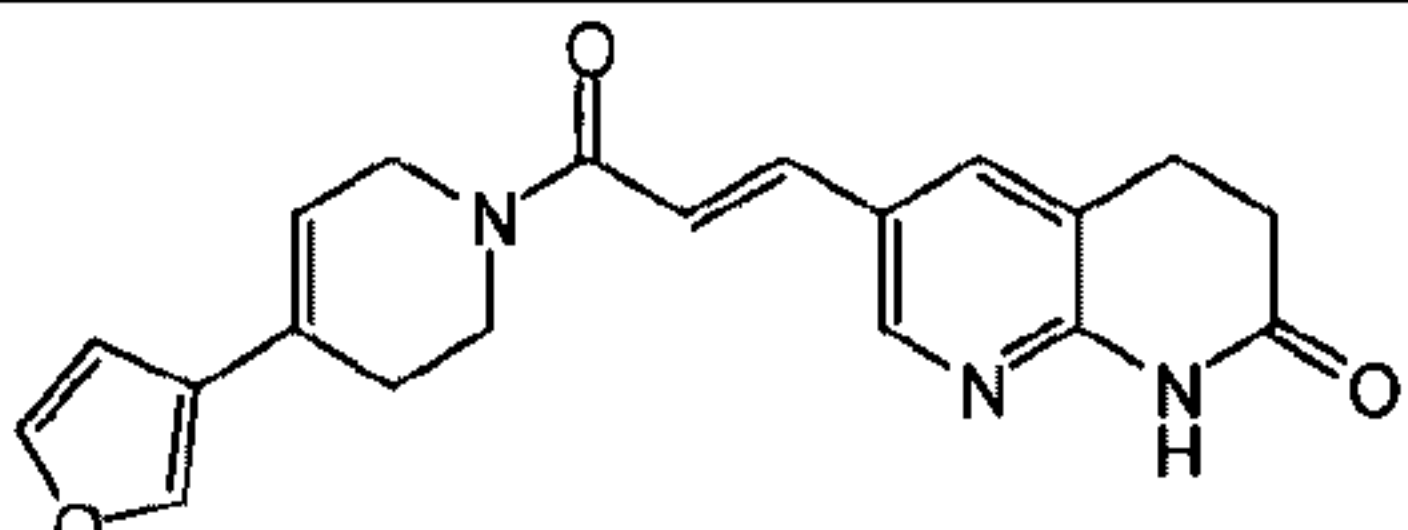
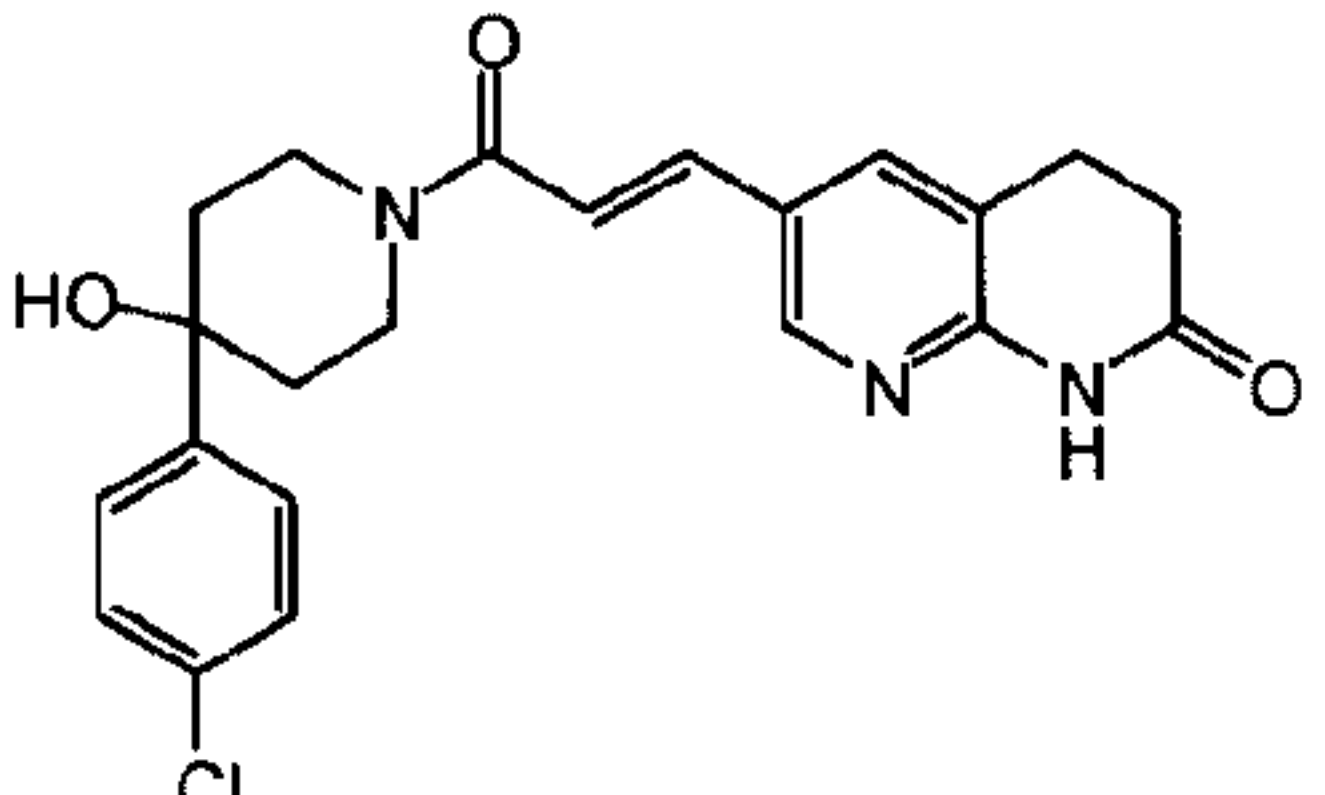
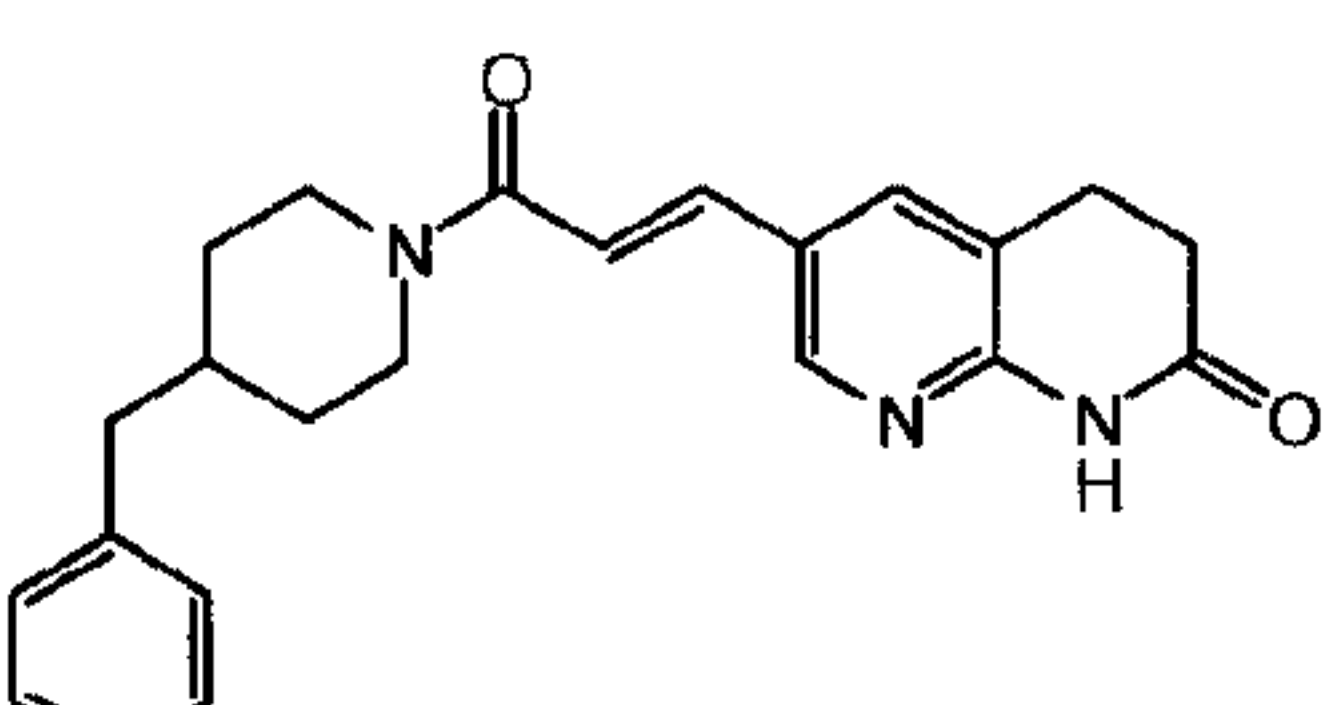
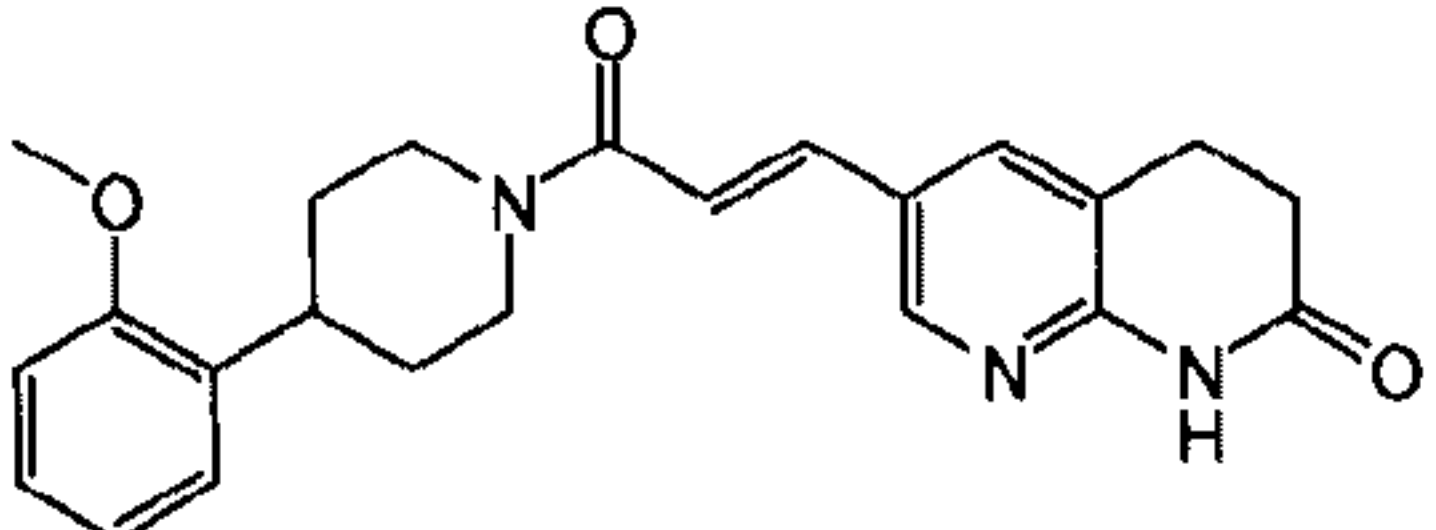
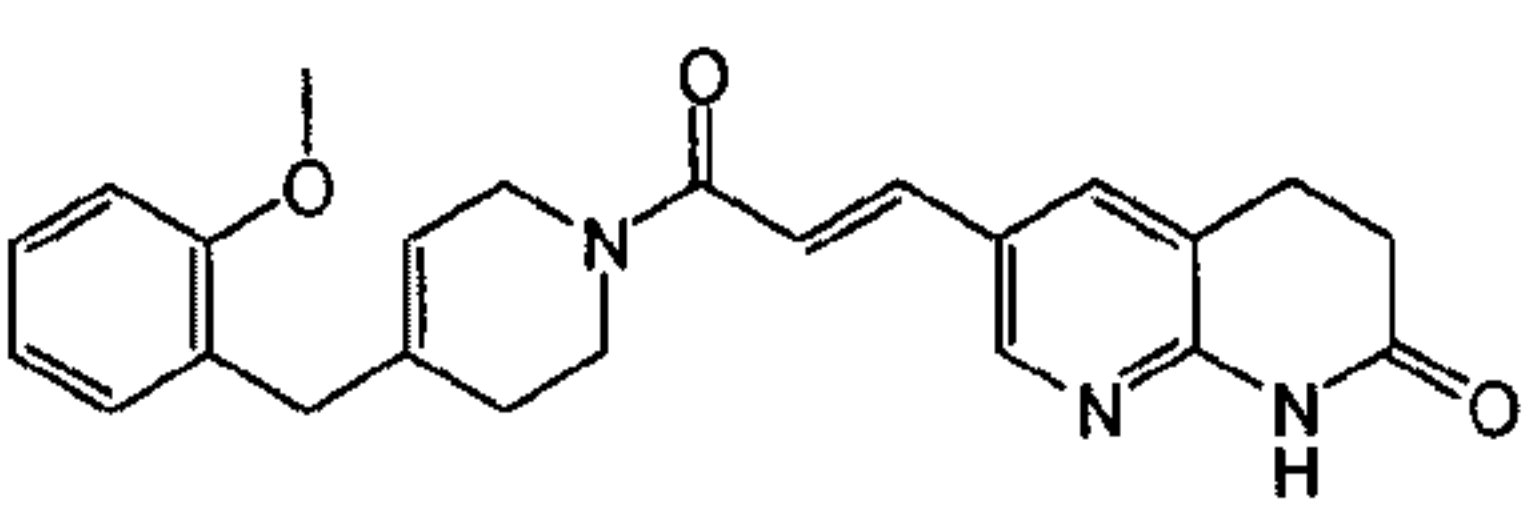
- (ii) by reacting an intermediate of formula (V) with an intermediate of formula (VI),

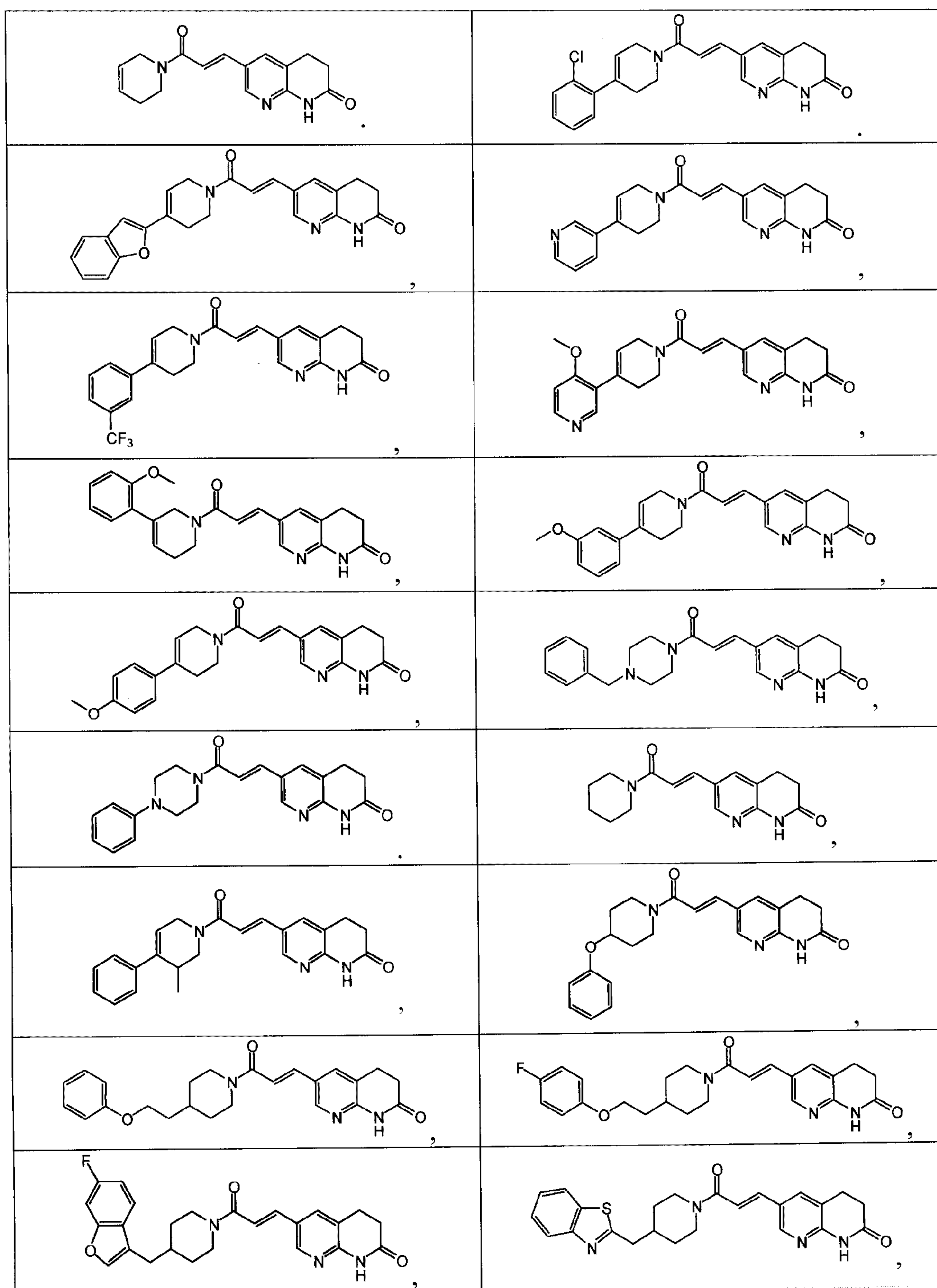


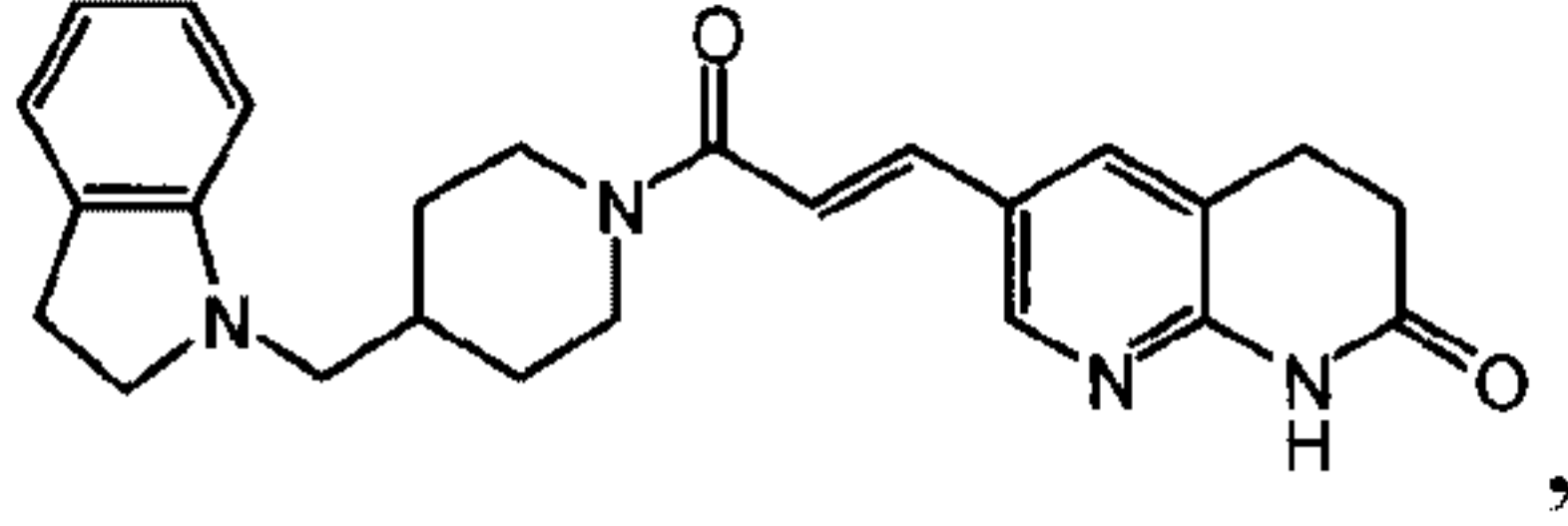
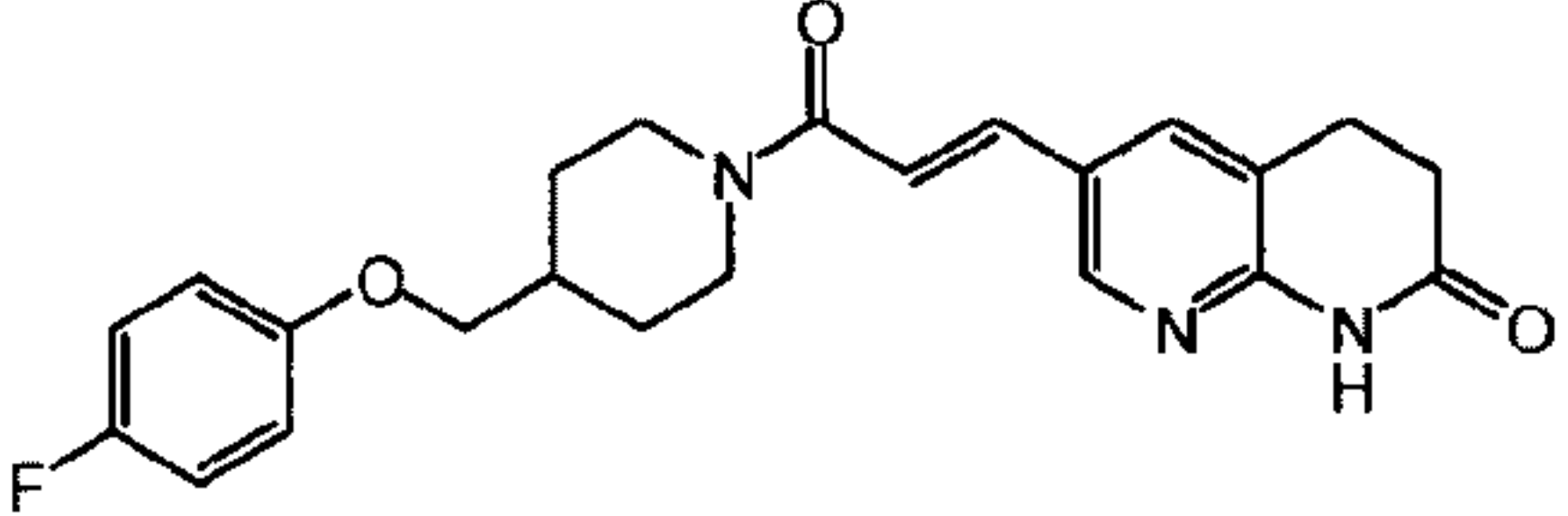
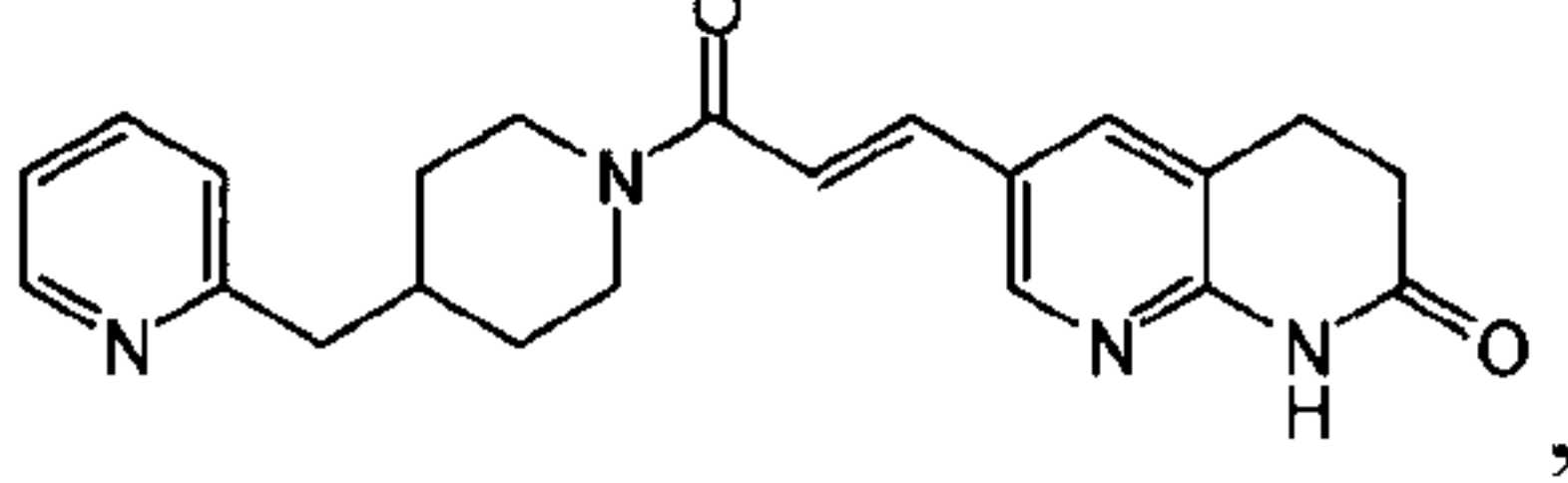
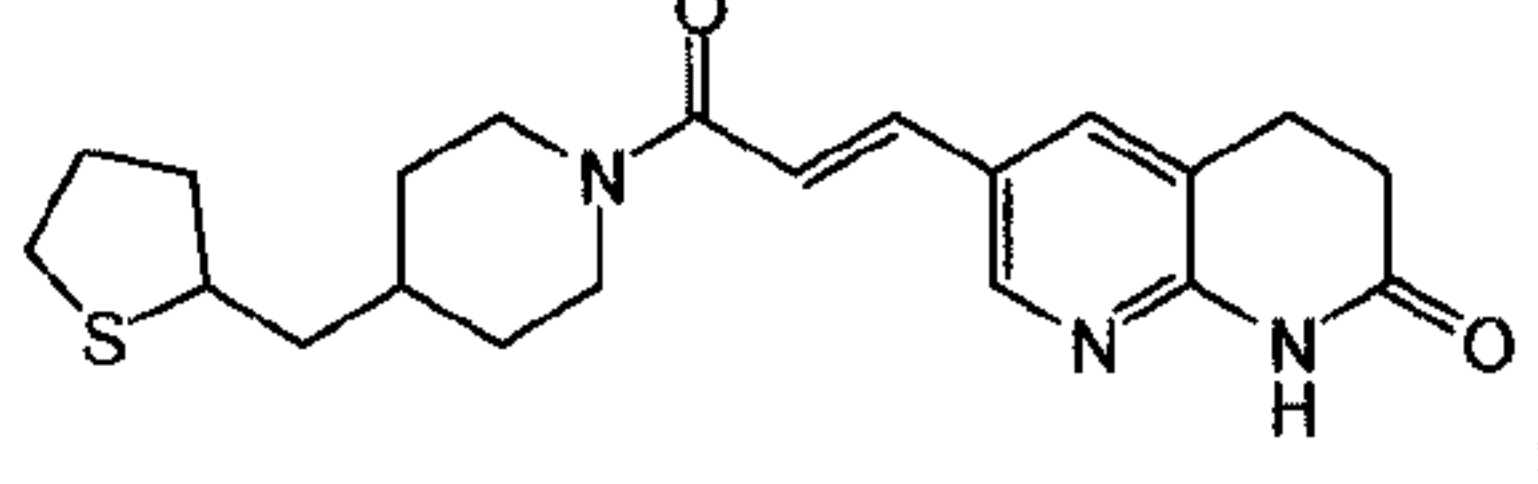
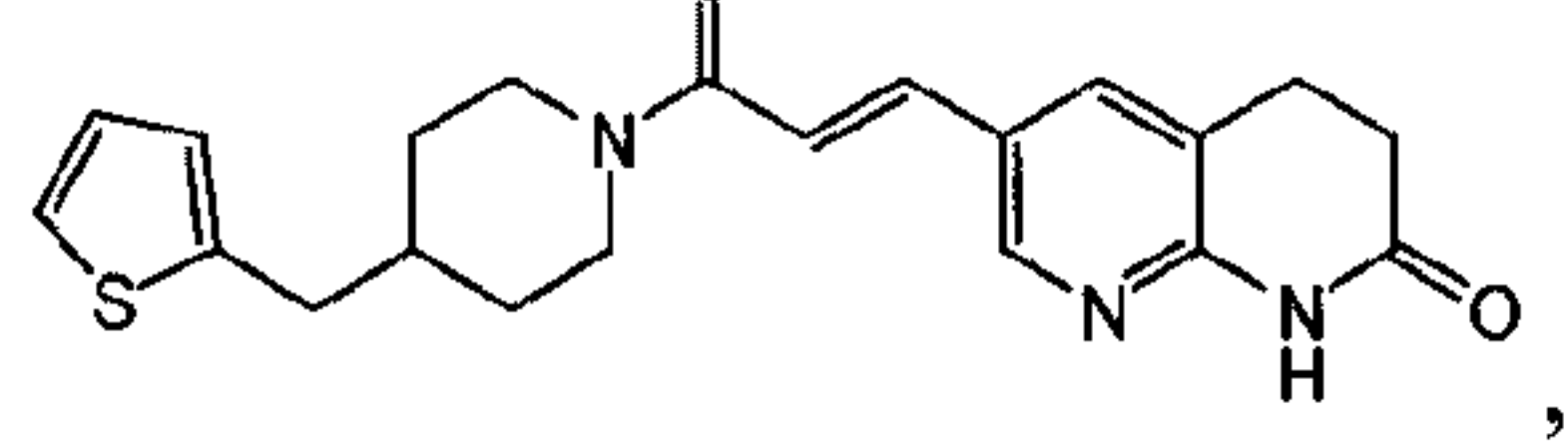
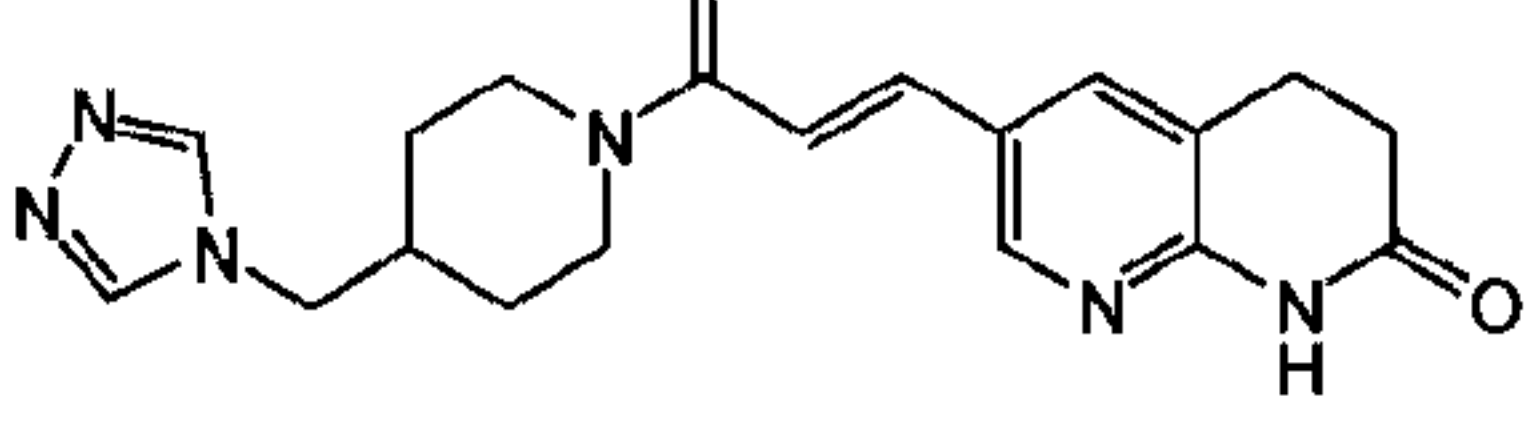
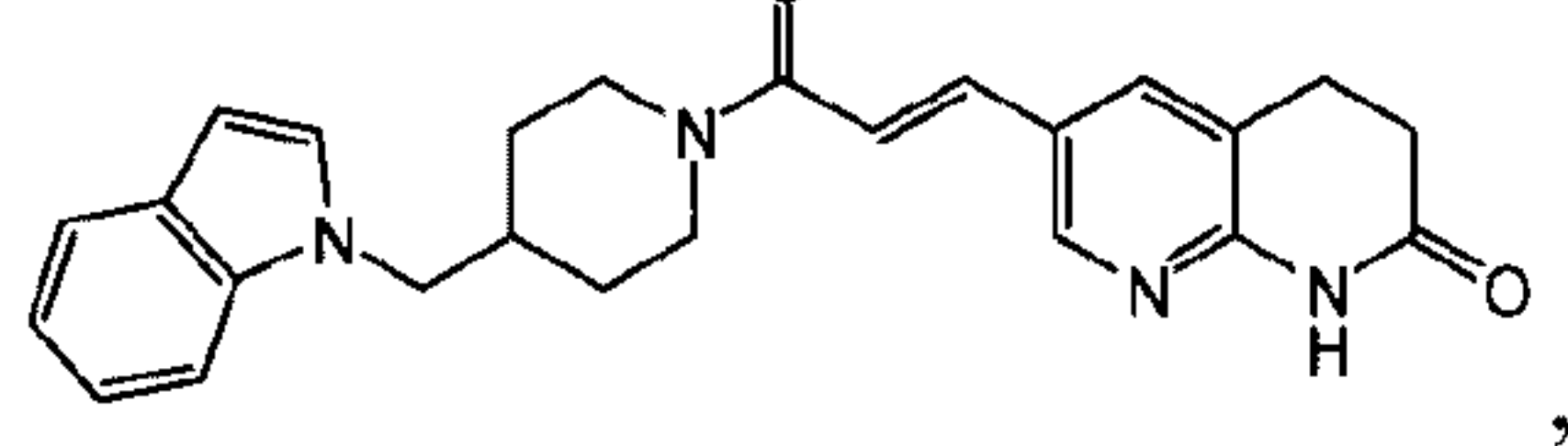
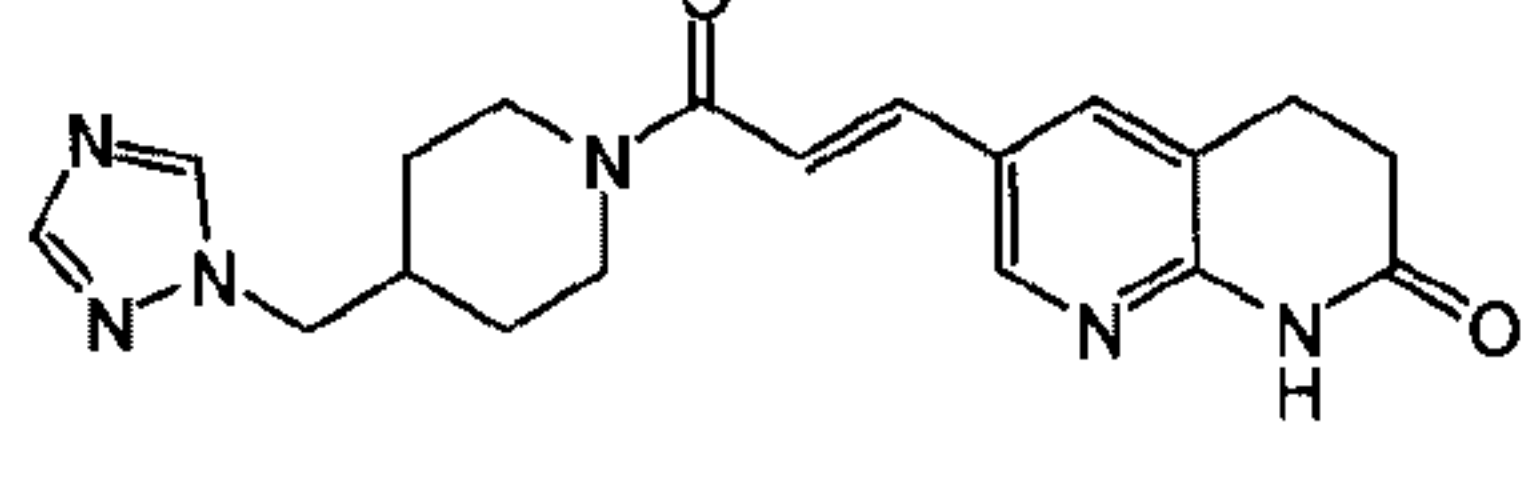
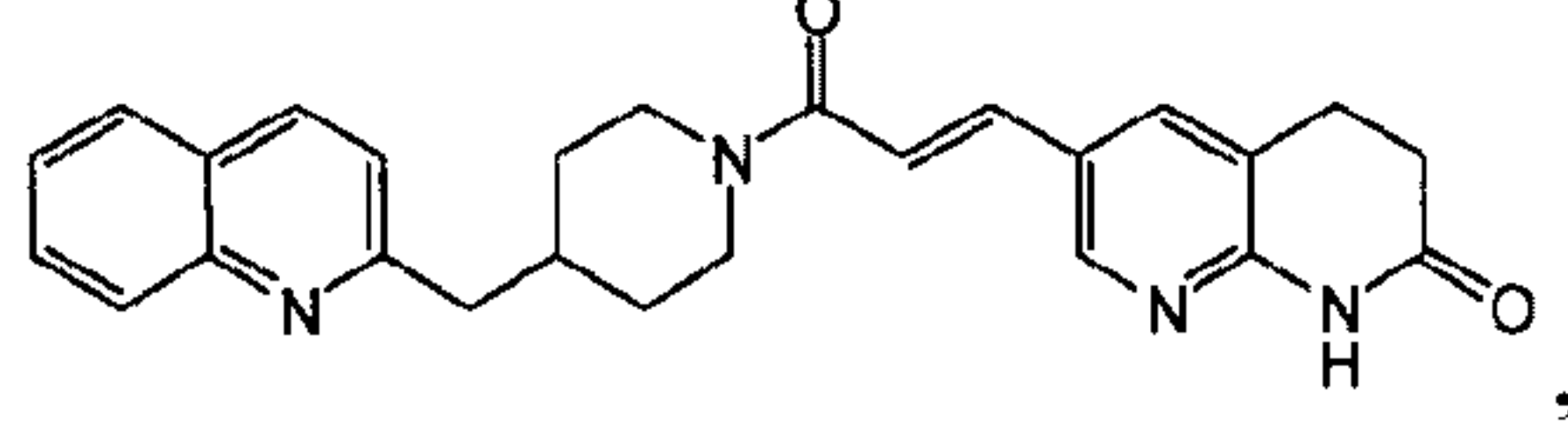
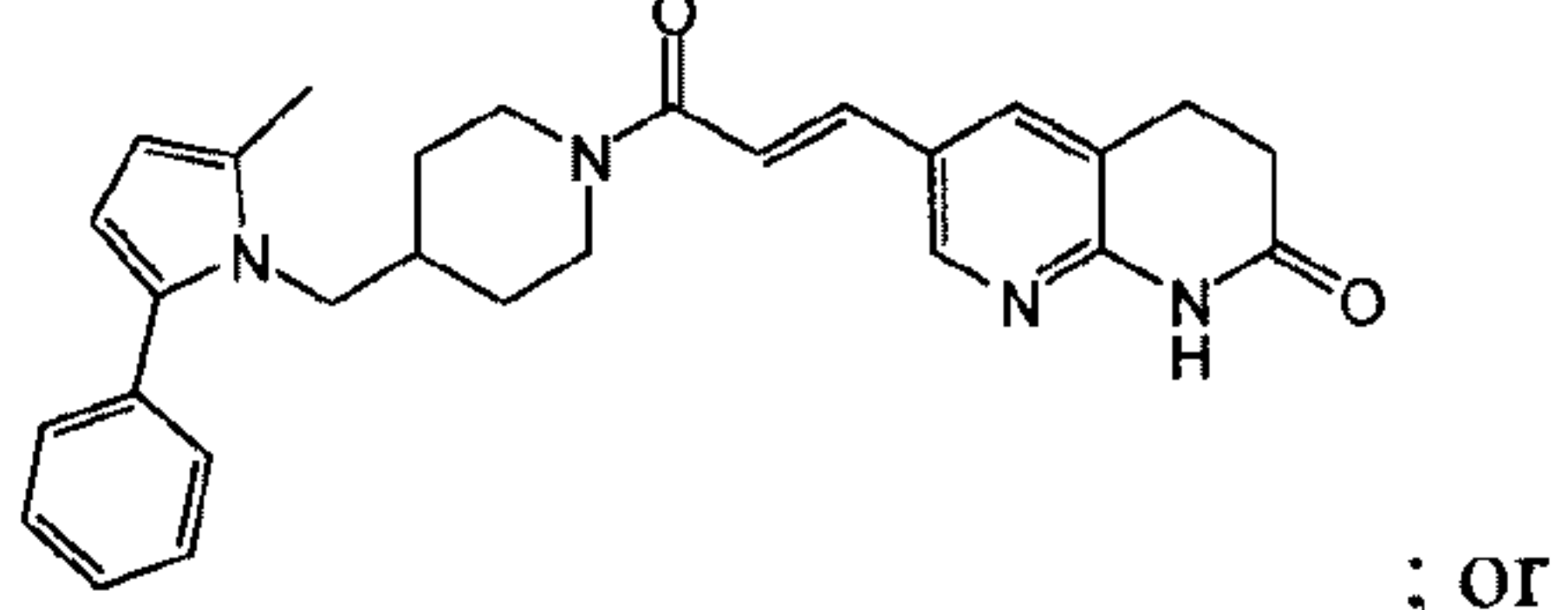
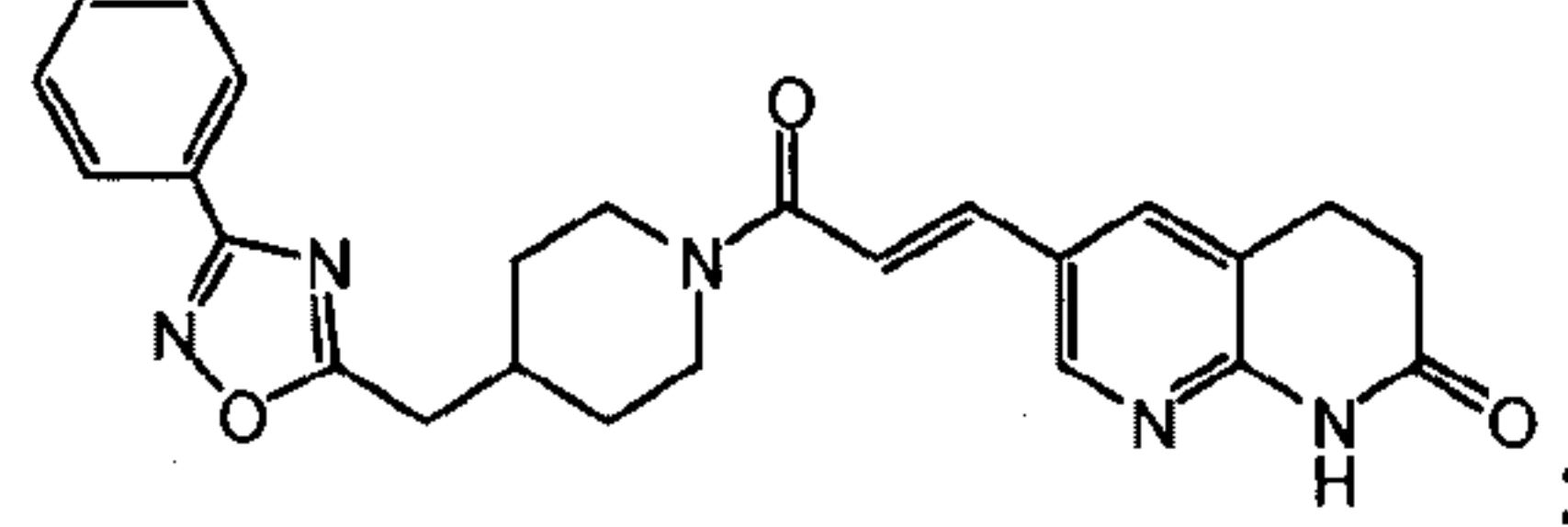
wherein X^{al} represents a suitable leaving group and the other integers are as defined in Claim 1;

or; if desired; a compound of formula (I) is converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, or conversely, an acid addition salt of a compound of formula (I) is converted into a free base form with alkali.

25. A compound which is:

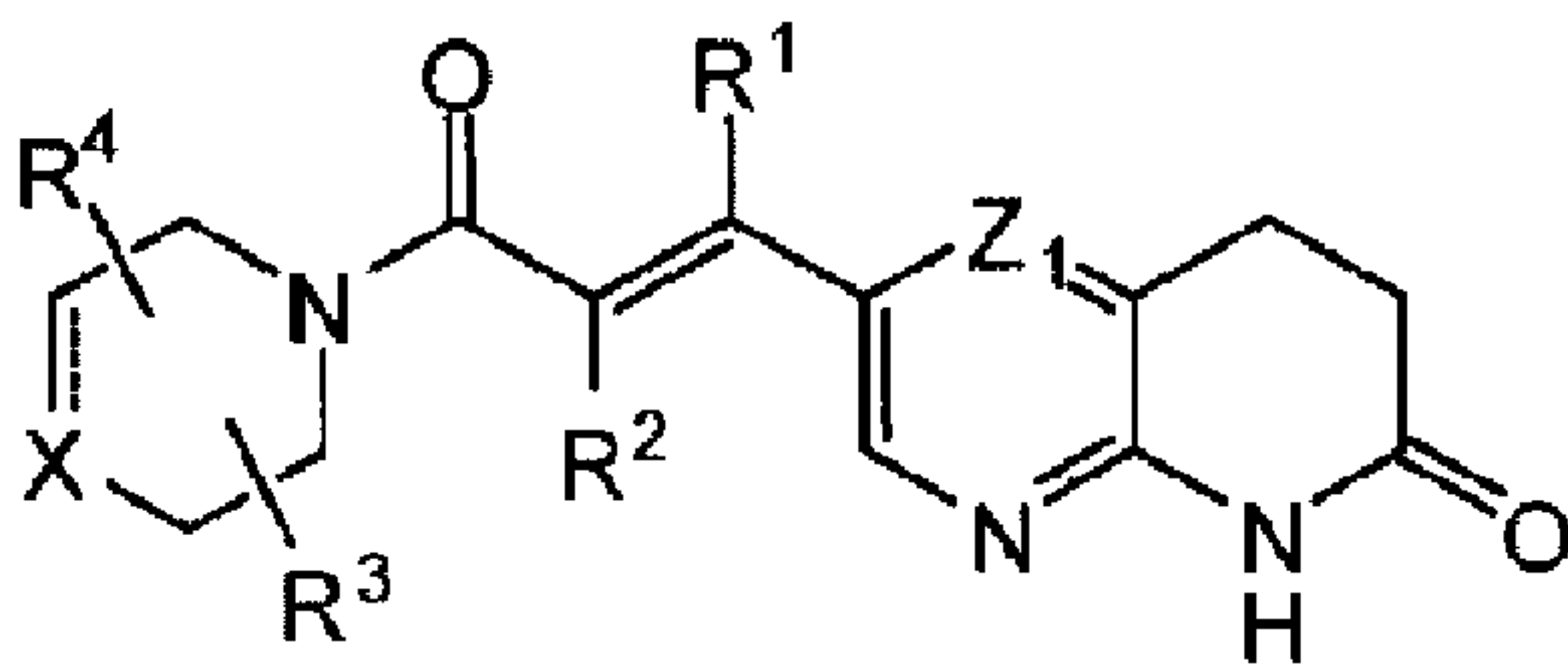


or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

26. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and the compound or salt thereof as claimed in claim 25.
27. A process for preparing the pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 26 wherein the compound or salt thereof as claimed in claim 25 is intimately mixed with the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
28. A compound of formula (I) or salt thereof as defined in claim 25 for use as a medicine.

29. A compound of formula (I) or salt thereof as defined in claim 25 for use in treating bacterial infections.
30. A compound or salt thereof as claimed in claim 29 wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.
31. A compound of formula I or salt thereof as defined in claim 25, for use in manufacture of a medicament for treating bacterial infections.
32. The compound of claim 31 wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.
33. A use of a compound of formula I or a salt thereof as defined in claim 25 for treating bacterial infections.
34. A use of a compound of formula I or a salt thereof as defined in claim 25 for manufacture of a medicament for treating bacterial infections.
35. The use of claim 33 or 34 wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium that expresses a FabI enzyme.



(1)