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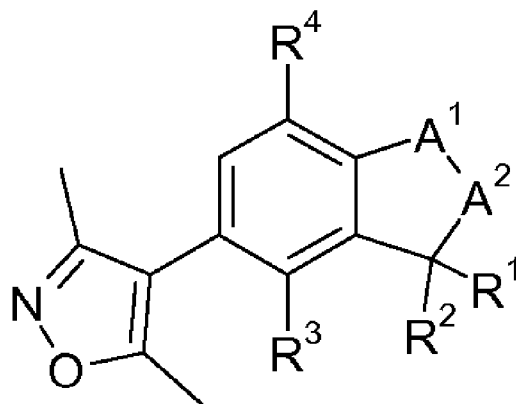
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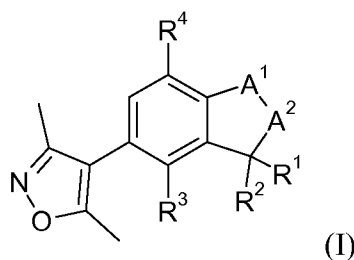


(I)

(57) Abstract: The present invention encompasses compounds of general formula (I) wherein the groups R¹ to R⁴, A₁ and A₂ have the meanings given in the claims and in the specification. The compounds of the invention are suitable for the treatment of diseases characterized by excessive or abnormal cell proliferation pharmaceutical preparations containing such compounds and their uses as a medicament.

INDOLINONE ANALOGUES AS BRD4 INHIBITORS

This invention relates to compounds of the general formula (I)



- 5 wherein the groups R¹ to R⁴, A₁ and A₂ have the meanings given in the claims and in the specification. The compounds of the invention are suitable for the treatment of diseases characterized by excessive or abnormal cell proliferation, pharmaceutical preparations containing such compounds and their uses as a medicament. The compounds of the invention are BRD4 inhibitors.

10 **Background of the invention**

Histone acetylation is most usually associated with the activation of gene transcription, as the modification loosens the interaction of the DNA and the histone octamer by changing the electrostatics. In addition to this physical change, specific proteins bind to acetylated lysine residues within histones to read the
15 epigenetic code. Bromodomains are small (about 110 amino acid) distinct domains within proteins that bind to acetylated lysine residues commonly but not exclusively in the context of histones. There is a family of around 50 proteins known to contain bromodomains, and they have a range of functions within the cell.

The BET family of bromodomain containing proteins comprises 4 proteins (BRD2, BRD3, BRD4 and BRD-T) which contain tandem bromodomains capable of
20 binding to two acetylated lysine residues in close proximity, increasing the specificity of the interaction. Recent research has established a compelling rationale for targeting BRD4 in cancer. BRD4 remains bound to transcriptional start sites of genes expressed during the entry into the G1 phase of the cell cycle,

and is functioning to recruit the positive transcription elongation factor complex (P-TEFb), resulting in increased expression of growth promoting genes (Yang and Zhou, Mol. Cell. Biol. 28, 967, 2008). Importantly, BRD4 has been identified as a component of a recurrent t(15;19) chromosomal translocation in an aggressive
5 form of human squamous carcinoma (French et al., Cancer Res. 63, 304, 2003). Such translocations express the tandem N-terminal bromodomains of BRD4 as an in-frame chimera with the NUT (nuclear protein in testis) protein, genetically defining the so-called NUT midline carcinoma (NMC). Functional studies in patient-derived NMC cell lines have validated the essential role of the BRD4-NUT
10 oncoprotein in maintaining the proliferation and the differentiation block of these malignant cells. In addition, BRD4 has been identified as a critical sensitivity determinant in a genetically defined AML mouse model (Zuber et al., Nature 2011 478(7370):524-8). Suppression of BRD4 led to robust anti-leukemic effects in vitro and in vivo, accompanied by terminal myeloid differentiation. Interestingly, BRD4
15 inhibition triggered MYC down-regulation in a broad array of mouse and human leukemia cell lines examined, indicating that small molecule BRD4 inhibitors may provide a means to suppress the MYC pathway in a range of AML subtypes.

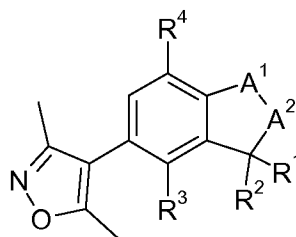
Finally, the other family members of the BET family have also been reported to have some function in controlling or executing aspects of the cell cycle, and have
20 been shown to remain in complex with chromosomes during cell division - suggesting a role in the maintenance of epigenetic memory (Leroy et al., Mol. Cell. 2008 30(1):51-60).

Examples of bromodomain inhibitors are benzodiazepine derivatives, disclosed in WO2011/054553, and imidazo [4,5] quinoline derivatives, disclosed in
25 WO2011/054846.

Thus, there is the need to provide BRD4 inhibitors useful for the prevention and/or treatment of diseases characterized by excessive or abnormal cell proliferation, such as cancer.

Detailed description of the invention

The present invention relates to compounds of formula (I)



(I)

5 wherein,

A₁ is selected from -C=O and -NR⁵;

A₂ is selected from -O-, -C=O and -NR⁶;

R¹ is -H, -OH or -C₁₋₃alkyl;

10 R² is selected from phenyl, -C₅₋₈cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, 6 to 9 membered heterocycle optionally and independently substituted with one or more R⁷;

R³ is -H, -C₁₋₃alkyl or -O-C₁₋₃alkyl;

R⁴ is -H or -C₁₋₃alkyl;

R⁵ is -H, -C₁₋₃alkyl or 6 membered heteroaryl;

15 R⁶ is -C₁₋₃alkyl, optionally substituted with -N(-C₁₋₃alkyl)₂, or R⁶ is 6 membered heterocycle;

or R¹ and R⁶ taken together form a 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl;

R⁷ is selected from halogen, -O-C₁₋₃alkyl, -C₁₋₃alkyl, which -C₁₋₃alkyl can be optionally substituted with morpholine;

wherein the compounds of formula (I) may be optionally be present in the form of salts.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein A¹ is -C=O and A² is NR⁶, wherein R⁶ is -CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -(CH₂)₂-
5 N(CH₃)₂, -(CH₂)₃-N(CH₃)₂ -N-methyl-piperidinyl.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein A¹ is NR⁵ and A² is -C=O, wherein R⁵ is -H, -CH₃ or pyridyl.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein A¹ is NR⁵ and A² is -O-.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein R¹ is -H, -OH, -CH₃.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein R² is phenyl, optionally substituted with one or more independently selected halogen, -CH₃, -O-CH₃ and -CH₂-morpholine.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein R² is cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or spiro[3.5]nonane.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein R² is thiophenyl or pyridyl, optionally substituted with -CH₃ or tetrahydrofuran.

20 In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein R³ is -CH₃ or -OCH₃.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein R⁴ is -H or -CH₃.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I),
25 wherein R⁵ is -H, -CH₃ or pyridyl.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I), wherein A¹ is -C=O and A² is NR⁶, R⁶ and R¹ taken together form a oxazolidine or [1,3]oxazine.

In a further embodiment, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I) for use
5 in the treatment of cancer.

In a further embodiment, the invention relates to compound of general formula (I) according to anyone of the embodiments described herein in the description and the claims - or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof - for use in the treatment and/or prevention of cancer.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention relates to pharmaceutical preparation comprising as active substance one or more compounds of general formula (I) according to anyone of the embodiments described herein in the description and the claims optionally in combination with conventional excipients and/or carriers.

In a further embodiment, the invention relates to pharmaceutical preparation
15 comprising a compound of general formula (I) according to anyone of the embodiments described herein in the description and the claims - or one of the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof - and at least one other cytostatic or cytotoxic active substance, different from formula (I).

The present invention further relates to hydrates, solvates, polymorphs,
20 metabolites, derivatives and prodrugs of compounds of general formula (I).

The present invention further relates to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound of general formula (I) with anorganic or organic acids or bases.

In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – as medicaments.

25 In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – for use in a method for treatment of the human or animal body.

In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the

pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – for use in the treatment and/or prevention of cancer, infections, inflammations and autoimmune diseases.

- In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – for use in a method for treatment and/or prevention of cancer, infections, inflammations and autoimmune diseases in the human and animal body.

In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – for use in the treatment and/or prevention of cancer.

- In another aspect the invention relates to the use of the compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – in the treatment and/or prevention of cancer.

- In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – for use in a method for treatment and/or prevention of cancer in the human or animal body.

In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – for use in the treatment and/or prevention of hematopoietic malignancies, preferably AML, MM.

- In another aspect the invention relates to compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – for use in the treatment and/or prevention of solid tumors, preferably to lung, liver, colon, brain, thyroid, pancreas, breast, ovary and prostate cancer.

- In another aspect the invention relates to a process for the treatment and/or prevention of cancer comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of general formula (I) – or one of the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – to a human being.

In another aspect the invention relates to a pharmaceutical preparation containing as active substance one or more compounds of general formula (I) – or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – optionally in combination with

conventional excipients and/or carriers.

In another aspect the invention relates to a pharmaceutical preparation comprising a compound of general formula (I) – or one of the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof – and at least one other cytostatic or cytotoxic active substance, different
5 from formula (I).

Definitions

Terms that are not specifically defined here have the meanings that are apparent to the skilled man in the light of the overall disclosure and the context as a whole.

10 As used herein, the following definitions apply, unless stated otherwise.

In the groups, radicals, or moieties defined below, the number of carbon atoms is often specified preceding the group, for example, -C₁₋₅alkyl means an alkyl group or radical having 1 to 5 carbon atoms. In general, for groups comprising two or more subgroups, the first named sub-group is the radical attachment point, for
15 example the substituent -C₁₋₅alkyl-C₃₋₁₀cylcoalkyl, means a C₃₋₁₀cylcoalkyl group which is bound to a C₁₋₅alkyl, the latter of which is bound to the core structure or to the group to which the substituent is attached.

The indication of the number of members in groups that contain one or more heteroatom(s) (heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclyl,
20 heterocyclalkyl) relates to the total atomic number of all the ring members or chain members or the total of all the ring and chain members.

The person skilled in the art will appreciate that substituent groups containing a nitrogen atom can also be indicated as **amine** or **amino**. Similarly, groups containing oxygen atom can also be indicated with **-oxy**, like for example **alkoxy**.
25 Groups containing -C(O)- can also be indicated as **carboxy**; groups containing -NC(O)- can also be indicated as **amide**; groups containing -NC(O)N- can also be indicated as **urea**; groups containing -NS(O)₂- can also be indicated as **sulfonamide**.

Alkyl denotes monovalent, saturated hydrocarbon chains, which may be present in both linear and branched form. If an **alkyl** is substituted, the substitution may take place independently of one another, by mono- or polysubstitution in each case, on all the hydrogen-carrying carbon atoms.

- 5 The term "**C₁₋₅-alkyl**" includes for example methyl (Me; -CH₃), ethyl (Et; -CH₂CH₃), 1-propyl (*n*-propyl; *n*-Pr; -CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2-propyl (*i*-Pr; *iso*-propyl; -CH(CH₃)₂), 1-butyl (*n*-butyl; *n*-Bu; -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2-methyl-1-propyl (*iso*-butyl; *i*-Bu; -CH₂CH(CH₃)₂), 2-butyl (*sec*-butyl; *sec*-Bu; -CH(CH₃)CH₂CH₃), 2-methyl-2-propyl (*tert*-butyl; *t*-Bu; -C(CH₃)₃), 1-pentyl (*n*-pentyl; -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2-pentyl (-CH(CH₃)CH₂CH₂CH₃), 3-pentyl (-CH(CH₂CH₃)₂), 3-methyl-1-butyl (*iso*-pentyl; -CH₂CH₂CH(CH₃)₂), 2-methyl-2-butyl (-C(CH₃)₂CH₂CH₃), 3-methyl-2-butyl (-CH(CH₃)CH(CH₃)₂), 2,2-dimethyl-1-propyl (*neo*-pentyl; -CH₂C(CH₃)₃), 2-methyl-1-butyl (-CH₂CH(CH₃)CH₂CH₃).

By the terms propyl, butyl, pentyl, etc. without any further definition are meant
15 saturated hydrocarbon groups with the corresponding number of carbon atoms, wherein all isomeric forms are included.

The above definition for **alkyl** also applies if **alkyl** is a part of another group such as for example C_{x-y}-**alkylamino** or C_{x-y}-**alkyloxy** or C_{x-y}-**alkoxy**, wherein C_{x-y}-**alkyloxy** and C_{x-y}-**alkoxy** indicate the same group.

- 20 The term **alkylene** can also be derived from **alkyl**. **Alkylene** is bivalent, unlike **alkyl**, and requires two binding partners. Formally, the second valency is produced by removing a hydrogen atom in an **alkyl**. Corresponding groups are for example -CH₃ and -CH₂, -CH₂CH₃ and -CH₂CH₂ or >CHCH₃ etc.

- The term "**C₁₋₄-alkylene**" includes for example -(CH₂)-, -(CH₂-CH₂)-,
25 -(CH(CH₃))-, -(CH₂-CH₂-CH₂)-, -(C(CH₃)₂)-, -(CH(CH₂CH₃))-, -(CH(CH₃)-CH₂)-, -(CH₂-CH(CH₃))-, -(CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂)-, -(CH₂-CH₂-CH(CH₃))-, -(CH(CH₃)-CH₂-CH₂)-, -(CH₂-CH(CH₃)-CH₂)-, -(CH₂-C(CH₃)₂)-, -(C(CH₃)₂-CH₂)-, -(CH(CH₃)-CH(CH₃))-, -(CH₂-CH(CH₂CH₃))-, -(CH(CH₂CH₃)-CH₂)-, -(CH(CH₂CH₂CH₃))-, -(CHCH(CH₃)₂)- and
30 -C(CH₃)(CH₂CH₃)-.

Other examples of **alkylene** are methylene, ethylene, propylene, 1-methylethylene, butylene, 1-methylpropylene, 1,1-dimethylethylene, 1,2-dimethylethylene, pentylene, 1,1-dimethylpropylene, 2,2-dimethylpropylene, 1,2-dimethylpropylene, 1,3-dimethylpropylene, etc.

- 5 By the generic terms propylene, butylene, pentylene, hexylene etc. without any further definition are meant all the conceivable isomeric forms with the corresponding number of carbon atoms, i.e. propylene includes 1-methylethylene and butylene includes 1-methylpropylene, 2-methylpropylene, 1,1-dimethylethylene and 1,2-dimethylethylene.
- 10 The above definition for **alkylene** also applies if **alkylene** is part of another group such as for example in HO-C_{x-y}-**alkylenamino** or H₂N-C_{x-y}-**alkylenoxy**.

- Unlike **alkyl**, **alkenyl** consists of at least two carbon atoms, wherein at least two adjacent carbon atoms are joined together by a C-C double bond. If in an **alkyl** as hereinbefore defined having at least two carbon atoms, two hydrogen atoms on adjacent carbon atoms are formally removed and the free valencies are saturated to form a second bond, the corresponding **alkenyl** is formed.
- 15

- Examples of **alkenyl** are vinyl (ethenyl), prop-1-enyl, allyl (prop-2-enyl), isopropenyl, but-1-enyl, but-2-enyl, but-3-enyl, 2-methyl-prop-2-enyl, 2-methyl-prop-1-enyl, 1-methyl-prop-2-enyl, 1-methyl-prop-1-enyl, 1-methylenepropyl, pent-1-enyl, pent-2-enyl, pent-3-enyl, pent-4-enyl, 3-methyl-but-3-enyl, 3-methyl-but-2-enyl, 3-methyl-but-1-enyl, hex-1-enyl, hex-2-enyl, hex-3-enyl, hex-4-enyl, hex-5-enyl, 2,3-dimethyl-but-3-enyl, 2,3-dimethyl-but-2-enyl, 2-methyldiene-3-methylbutyl, 2,3-dimethyl-but-1-enyl, hexa-1,3-dienyl, hexa-1,4-dienyl, penta-1,4-dienyl, penta-1,3-dienyl, buta-1,3-dienyl, 2,3-dimethylbuta-1,3-diene etc.
- 20

- 25 By the generic terms propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, butadienyl, pentadienyl, hexadienyl, heptadienyl, octadienyl, nonadienyl, decadienyl etc. without any further definition are meant all the conceivable isomeric forms with the corresponding number of carbon atoms, i.e. propenyl includes prop-1-enyl and prop-2-enyl, butenyl includes but-1-enyl, but-2-enyl, but-3-enyl, 1-methyl-prop-1-enyl, 1-methyl-prop-2-enyl etc.
- 30

Alkenyl may optionally be present in the *cis* or *trans* or *E* or *Z* orientation with regard to the double bond(s).

The above definition for **alkenyl** also applies when **alkenyl** is part of another group such as for example in C_{x-y}-**alkenylamino** or C_{x-y}-**alkenyloxy**.

- 5 Unlike **alkylene**, **alkenylene** consists of at least two carbon atoms, wherein at least two adjacent carbon atoms are joined together by a C-C double bond. If in an **alkylene** as hereinbefore defined having at least two carbon atoms, two hydrogen atoms at adjacent carbon atoms are formally removed and the free valencies are saturated to form a second bond, the corresponding **alkenylene** is formed.
- 10 Examples of **alkenylene** are ethenylene, propenylene, 1-methylethenylene, butenylene, 1-methylpropenylene, 1,1-dimethylethenylene, 1,2-dimethylethenylene, pentenylene, 1,1-dimethylpropenylene, 2,2-dimethylpropenylene, 1,2-dimethylpropenylene, 1,3-dimethylpropenylene, hexenylene etc.
- 15 By the generic terms propenylene, butenylene, pentenylene, hexenylene etc. without any further definition are meant all the conceivable isomeric forms with the corresponding number of carbon atoms, i.e. propenylene includes 1-methylethenylene and butenylene includes 1-methylpropenylene, 2-methylpropenylene, 1,1-dimethylethenylene and 1,2-dimethylethenylene.
- 20 **Alkenylene** may optionally be present in the *cis* or *trans* or *E* or *Z* orientation with regard to the double bond(s).

The above definition for **alkenylene** also applies when **alkenylene** is a part of another group as in for example HO-C_{x-y}-**alkenyleneamino** or H₂N-C_{x-y}-**alkenyleneoxy**.

- 25 Unlike **alkyl**, **alkynyl** consists of at least two carbon atoms, wherein at least two adjacent carbon atoms are joined together by a C-C triple bond. If in an **alkyl** as hereinbefore defined having at least two carbon atoms, two hydrogen atoms in each case at adjacent carbon atoms are formally removed and the free valencies are saturated to form two further bonds, the corresponding **alkynyl** is formed.

Examples of **alkynyl** are ethynyl, prop-1-ynyl, prop-2-ynyl, but-1-ynyl, but-2-ynyl, but-3-ynyl, 1-methyl-prop-2-ynyl, pent-1-ynyl, pent-2-ynyl, pent-3-ynyl, pent-4-ynyl, 3-methyl-but-1-ynyl.

By the generic terms propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, etc. without any further
5 definition are meant all the conceivable isomeric forms with the corresponding number of carbon atoms, i.e. propynyl includes prop-1-ynyl and prop-2-ynyl, butynyl includes but-1-ynyl, but-2-ynyl, but-3-ynyl, 1-methyl-prop-1-ynyl, 1-methyl-prop-2-ynyl.

If a hydrocarbon chain carries both at least one double bond and also at least one
10 triple bond, by definition it belongs to the **alkynyl** subgroup.

The above definition for **alkynyl** also applies if **alkynyl** is part of another group, as in C_{x-y} -**alkynylamino** or C_{x-y} -**alkynyloxy**, for example.

Unlike **alkylene**, **alkynylene** consists of at least two carbon atoms, wherein at least two adjacent carbon atoms are joined together by a C-C triple bond. If in an
15 **alkylene** as hereinbefore defined having at least two carbon atoms, two hydrogen atoms in each case at adjacent carbon atoms are formally removed and the free valencies are saturated to form two further bonds, the corresponding **alkynylene** is formed.

Examples of **alkynylene** are ethynylene, propynylene, 1-methylethynylene,
20 butynylene, 1-methylpropynylene, 1,1-dimethylethynylene, 1,2-dimethylethynylene, pentynylene, 1,1-dimethylpropynylene, 2,2-dimethylpropynylene, 1,2-dimethylpropynylene, 1,3-dimethylpropynylene, hexynylene etc.

By the generic terms propynylene, butynylene, pentynylene, etc. without any further definition are meant all the conceivable isomeric forms with the
25 corresponding number of carbon atoms, i.e. propynylene includes 1-methylethynylene and butynylene includes 1-methylpropynylene, 2-methylpropynylene, 1,1-dimethylethynylene and 1,2-dimethylethynylene.

The above definition for **alkynylene** also applies if **alkynylene** is part of another group, as in $HO-C_{x-y}$ -**alkynyleneamino** or H_2N-C_{x-y} -**alkynyleneoxy**, for example.

30 By **heteroatoms** are meant oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur atoms.

Haloalkyl (haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl) is derived from the previously defined **alkyl (alkenyl, alkynyl)** by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms of the hydrocarbon chain independently of one another by halogen atoms, which may be identical or different. If a **haloalkyl (haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl)** is to be further substituted, the substitutions may take place independently of one another, in the form of mono- or polysubstitutions in each case, on all the hydrogen-carrying carbon atoms.

Examples of **haloalkyl (haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl)** are -CF₃, -CHF₂, -CH₂F, -CF₂CF₃, -CHFCH₂CF₃, -CH₂CF₃, -CF₂CH₃, -CHFCH₃, -CF₂CF₂CF₃, -CF₂CH₂CH₃, -CF=CF₂, -CCl=CH₂, -CBr=CH₂, -CI=CH₂, -C≡C-CF₃, -CHFCH₂CH₃, -CHFCH₂CF₃ etc.

From the previously defined **haloalkyl (haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl)** are also derived the terms **haloalkylene (haloalkenylene, haloalkynylene)**. **Haloalkylene (haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl)**, unlike **haloalkyl**, is bivalent and requires two binding partners. Formally, the second valency is formed by removing a hydrogen atom from a **haloalkyl**.

Corresponding groups are for example -CH₂F and -CHF-, -CHFCH₂F and -CHFCHF- or >CFCH₂F etc.

The above definitions also apply if the corresponding halogen groups are part of another group.

Halogen relates to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and/or iodine atoms.

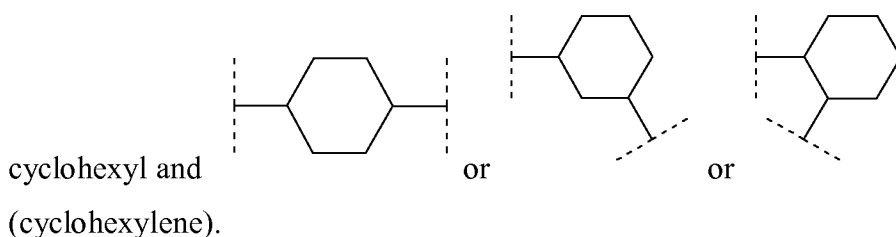
Cycloalkyl is made up of the subgroups **monocyclic hydrocarbon rings, bicyclic hydrocarbon rings** and **spiro-hydrocarbon rings**. The systems are saturated. In bicyclic hydrocarbon rings two rings are joined together so that they have at least two carbon atoms together. In spiro-hydrocarbon rings a carbon atom (spiroatom) belongs to two rings together. If a **cycloalkyl** is to be substituted, the substitutions may take place independently of one another, in the form of mono- or polysubstitutions in each case, on all the hydrogen-carrying carbon atoms. **Cycloalkyl** itself may be linked as a substituent to the molecule via every suitable position of the ring system.

Examples of **cycloalkyl** are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, bicyclo[2.2.0]hexyl, bicyclo[3.2.0]heptyl, bicyclo[3.2.1]octyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl, bicyclo[4.3.0]nonyl (octahydroindenyl), bicyclo[4.4.0]decyl (decahydronaphthalene), bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl (norbornyl), bicyclo[4.1.0]heptyl (norcaranyl), bicyclo-[3.1.1]heptyl (pinanyl), spiro[2.5]octyl, spiro[3.3]heptyl etc.

The above definition for **cycloalkyl** also applies if **cycloalkyl** is part of another group as in C_{x-y} -**cycloalkylamino** or C_{x-y} -**cycloalkyloxy**, for example.

If the free valency of a **cycloalkyl** is saturated, then an **alicyclic group** is obtained.

The term **cycloalkylene** can thus be derived from the previously defined **cycloalkyl**. **Cycloalkylene**, unlike **cycloalkyl**, is bivalent and requires two binding partners. Formally, the second valency is obtained by removing a hydrogen atom from a **cycloalkyl**. Corresponding groups are for example



The above definition for **cycloalkylene** also applies if **cycloalkylene** is part of another group as in $HO-C_{x-y}$ -**cycloalkyleneamino** or H_2N-C_{x-y} -**cycloalkyleneoxy**, for example.

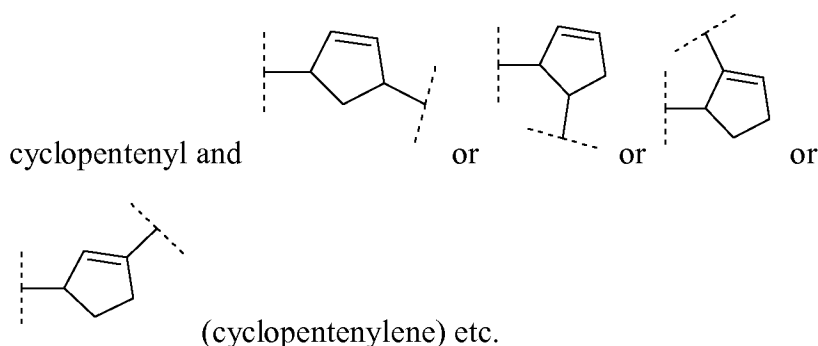
Cycloalkenyl is also made up of the subgroups **monocyclic hydrocarbon rings**, **bicyclic hydrocarbon rings** and **spiro-hydrocarbon rings**. However, the systems are unsaturated, i.e. there is at least one C-C double bond but no aromatic system. If in a **cycloalkyl** as hereinbefore defined two hydrogen atoms at adjacent cyclic carbon atoms are formally removed and the free valencies are saturated to form a second bond, the corresponding **cycloalkenyl** is obtained. If a **cycloalkenyl** is to be substituted, the substitutions may take place independently of one another, in the form of mono- or polysubstitutions in each case, on all the hydrogen-carrying carbon atoms. **Cycloalkenyl** itself may be linked as a substituent to the molecule via every suitable position of the ring system.

Examples of **cycloalkenyl** are cycloprop-1-enyl, cycloprop-2-enyl, cyclobut-1-enyl, cyclobut-2-enyl, cyclopent-1-enyl, cyclopent-2-enyl, cyclopent-3-enyl, cyclohex-1-enyl, cyclohex-2-enyl, cyclohex-3-enyl, cyclohept-1-enyl, cyclohept-2-enyl, cyclohept-3-enyl, cyclohept-4-enyl, cyclobuta-1,3-dienyl, cyclopenta-1,4-dienyl, cyclopenta-1,3-dienyl, cyclopenta-2,4-dienyl, cyclohexa-1,3-dienyl, cyclohexa-1,5-dienyl, cyclohexa-2,4-dienyl, cyclohexa-1,4-dienyl, cyclohexa-2,5-dienyl, bicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-dienyl (norborna-2,5-dienyl), bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-enyl (norbornenyl), spiro[4.5]dec-2-ene etc.

The above definition for **cycloalkenyl** also applies when **cycloalkenyl** is part of another group as in C_{x-y} -**cycloalkenylamino** or C_{x-y} -**cycloalkenyl**oxy, for example.

If the free valency of a **cycloalkenyl** is saturated, then an **unsaturated alicyclic group** is obtained.

The term **cycloalkenylene** can thus be derived from the previously defined **cycloalkenyl**. **Cycloalkenylene**, unlike **cycloalkenyl**, is bivalent and requires two binding partners. Formally the second valency is obtained by removing a hydrogen atom from a **cycloalkenyl**. Corresponding groups are for example



The above definition for **cycloalkenylene** also applies when **cycloalkenylene** is part of another group as in $HO-C_{x-y}$ -**cycloalkenyleneamino** or H_2N-C_{x-y} -**cycloalkenyleneoxy**, for example.

Aryl denotes a mono-, bi- or tricyclic group with at least one aromatic carbocycle. Preferably it denotes a monocyclic group with six carbon atoms (phenyl) or a bicyclic group with nine or ten carbon atoms (two six-membered rings or one six-membered ring with a five-membered ring), wherein the second ring may also be aromatic or, however, may also be saturated or partially saturated. If an **aryl** is to

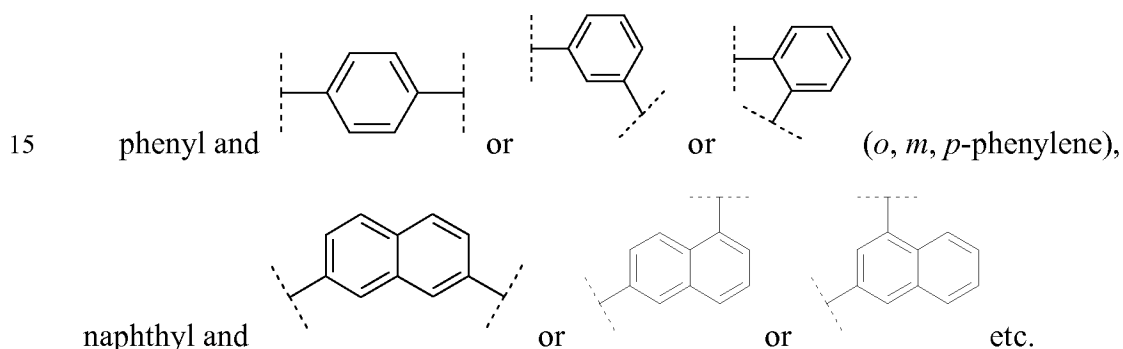
be substituted, the substitutions may take place independently of one another, in the form of mono- or polysubstitutions in each case, on all the hydrogen-carrying carbon atoms. **Aryl** itself may be linked as a substituent to the molecule via every suitable position of the ring system.

- 5 Examples of **aryl** are phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl (2,3-dihydroindenyl), indenyl, anthracenyl, phenanthrenyl, tetrahydronaphthyl (1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, tetralinyl), dihydronaphthyl (1,2- dihydronaphthyl), fluorenyl etc.

The above definition of **aryl** also applies when **aryl** is part of another group as in **arylamino** or **aryloxy**, for example.

- 10 If the free valency of an **aryl** is saturated, then an **aromatic group** is obtained.

The term **arylene** can also be derived from the previously defined **aryl**. **Arylene**, unlike **aryl**, is bivalent and requires two binding partners. Formally, the second valency is formed by removing a hydrogen atom from an **aryl**. Corresponding groups are e.g.



The above definition for **arylene** also applies when **arylene** is part of another group as in HO-**aryleneamino** or H₂N-**aryleneoxy** for example.

- Heterocyclyl or heterocycle** denotes ring systems, which are derived from the previously defined **cycloalkyl**, **cycloalkenyl** and **aryl** by replacing one or more of the groups -CH₂- independently of one another in the hydrocarbon rings by the groups -O-, -S- or -NH- or by replacing one or more of the groups =CH- by the group =N-, wherein a total of not more than five heteroatoms may be present, at least one carbon atom may be present between two oxygen atoms and between two sulphur atoms or between one oxygen and one sulphur atom and the ring as a whole must have chemical stability. Heteroatoms may optionally be present in all
- 20
- 25

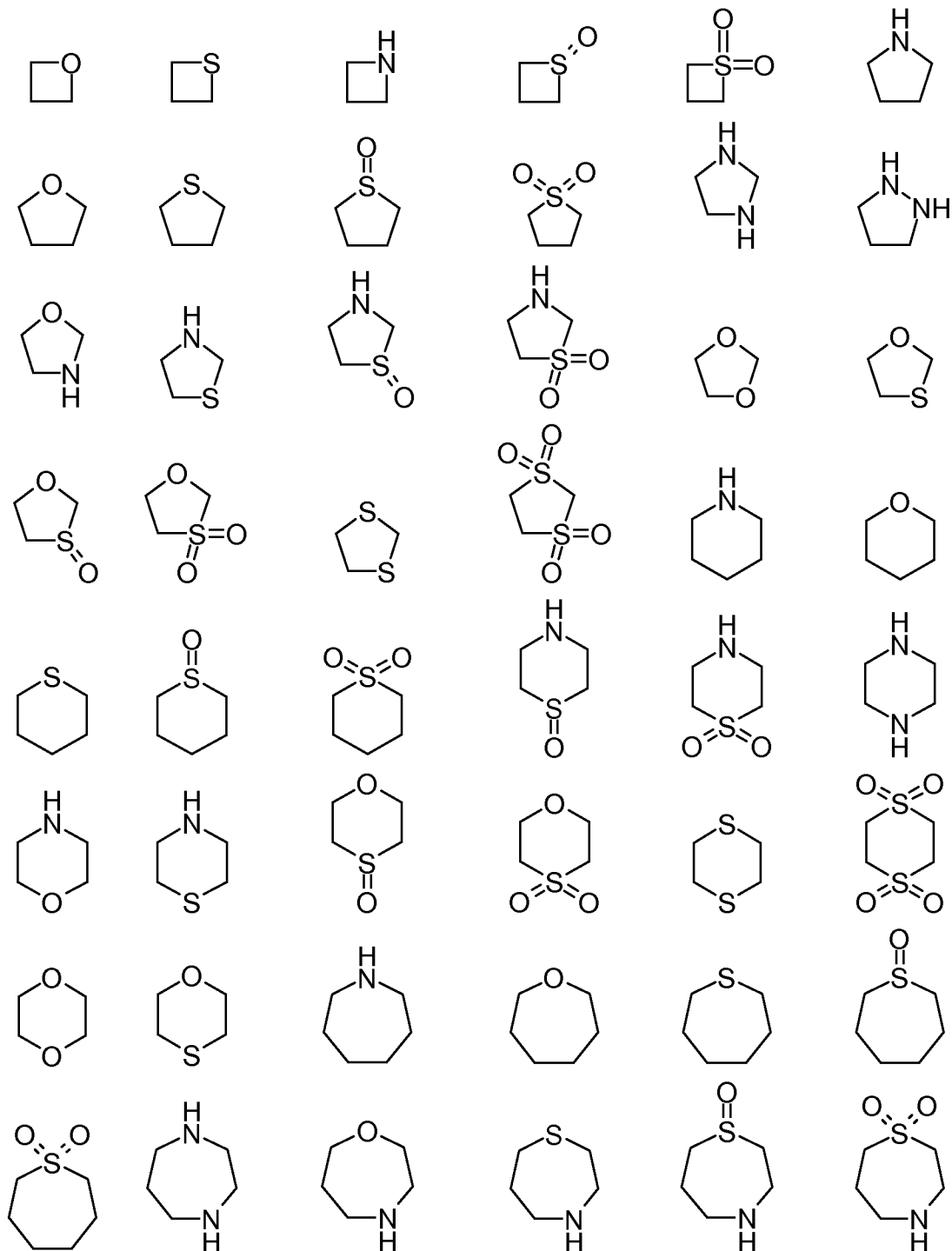
the possible oxidation stages (sulphur → sulfoxide -SO, sulphone -SO₂;
nitrogen → N-oxide).

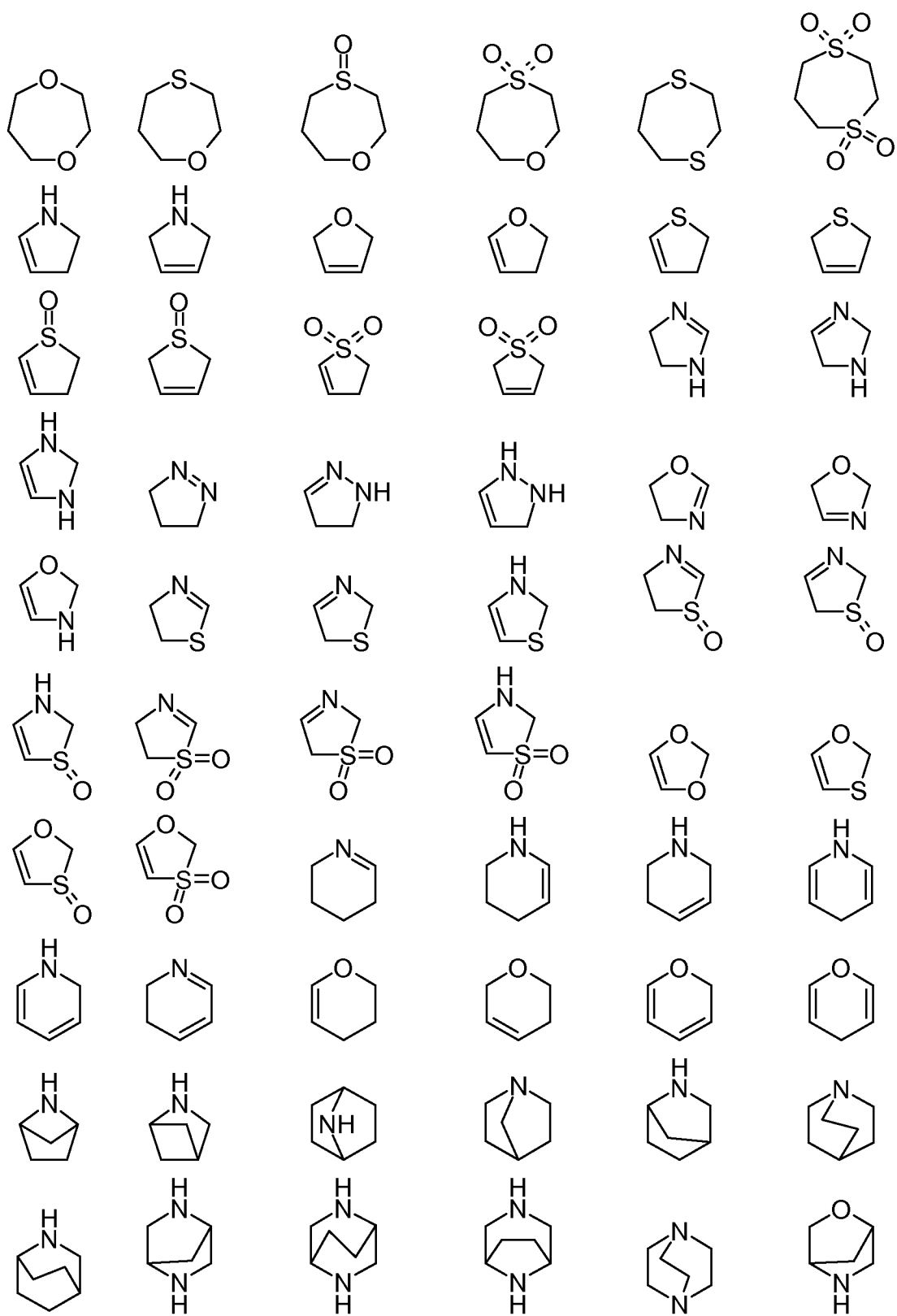
A direct result of the derivation from **cycloalkyl**, **cycloalkenyl** and **aryl** is that **heterocyclyl** is made up of the subgroups **monocyclic heterorings**, **bicyclic heterorings**, **tricyclic heterorings** and **spiro-heterorings**, which may be present in saturated or unsaturated form. Saturated and unsaturated, non aromatic, **heterocyclyl** are also defined as **heterocycloalkyl**. By unsaturated is meant that there is at least one double bond in the ring system in question, but no heteroaromatic system is formed. In bicyclic heterorings two rings are linked together so that they have at least two (hetero)atoms in common. In spiro-heterorings a carbon atom (spiroatom) belongs to two rings together. If a **heterocyclyl** is substituted, the substitutions may take place independently of one another, in the form of mono- or polysubstitutions in each case, on all the hydrogen-carrying carbon and/or nitrogen atoms. **Heterocyclyl** itself may be linked as a substituent to the molecule via every suitable position of the ring system. When the heterocyclyl has a nitrogen atom, the preferred position to bind the heterocyclyl substituent to the molecule is the nitrogen atom.

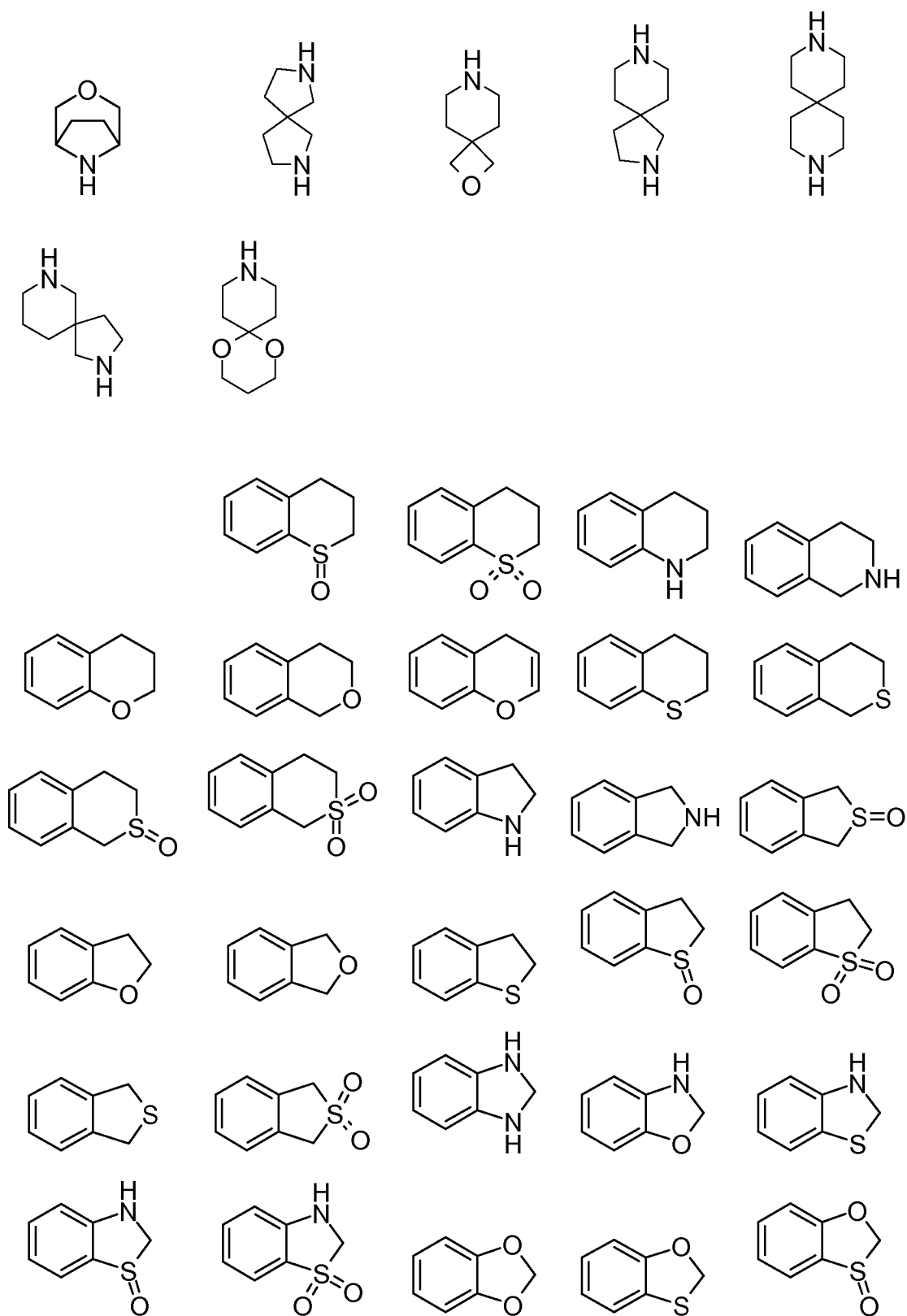
Examples of **heterocyclyl** are tetrahydrofuryl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, oxiranyl, aziridinyl, azetidyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, azepanyl, diazepanyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, homomorpholinyl, homopiperidinyl, homopiperazinyl, homothiomorpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl-S-oxide, thiomorpholinyl-S,S-dioxide, 1,3-dioxolanyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, [1.4]-oxazepanyl, tetrahydrothienyl, homothiomorpholinyl-S,S-dioxide, oxazolidinonyl, dihydropyrazolyl, dihydropyrrolyl, dihydropyrazinyl, dihydropyridyl, dihydro-pyrimidinyl, dihydrofuryl, dihydropyranyl, tetrahydrothienyl-S-oxide, tetrahydrothienyl-S,S-dioxide, homothiomorpholinyl-S-oxide, 2,3-dihydroazet, 2*H*-pyrrolyl, 4*H*-pyranyl, 1,4-dihydropyridinyl, 8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octyl, 8-azabicyclo[5.1.0]octyl, 2-oxa-5-azabicyclo[2.2.1]-heptyl, 8-oxa-3-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octyl, 3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octyl, 2,5-diaza-bicyclo-[2.2.1]heptyl, 1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl, 3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octyl, 3,9-diaza-bicyclo[4.2.1]nonyl, 2,6-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.2]nonyl, 1,4-dioxa-spiro[4.5]-

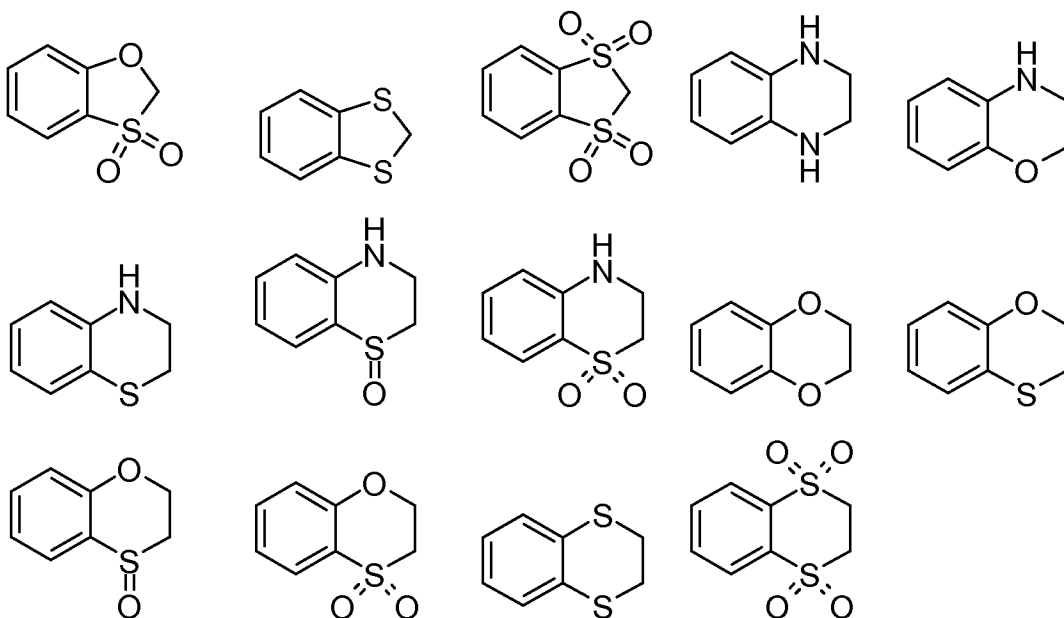
decyl, 1-oxa-3,8-diaza-spiro[4.5]decyl, 2,6-diaza-spiro[3.3]heptyl, 2,7-diaza-spiro[4.4]nonyl, 2,6-diaza-spiro[3.4]octyl, 3,9-diaza-spiro[5.5]undecyl, 2,8-diaza-spiro[4.5]decyl etc.

- Further examples are the structures illustrated below, which may be attached via
 5 each hydrogen-carrying atom (exchanged for hydrogen):





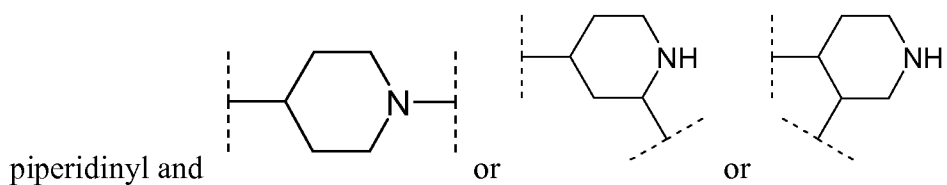




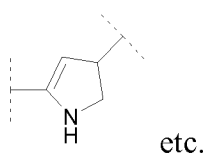
The above definition of **heterocyclyl** also applies if **heterocyclyl** is part of another group as in **heterocyclylamino** or **heterocyclyoxy** for example.

If the free valency of a **heterocyclyl** is saturated, then a **heterocyclic group** is obtained.

- 5 The term **heterocyclylene** is also derived from the previously defined **heterocyclyl**. **Heterocyclylene**, unlike **heterocyclyl**, is bivalent and requires two binding partners. Formally, the second valency is obtained by removing a hydrogen atom from a **heterocyclyl**. Corresponding groups are for example

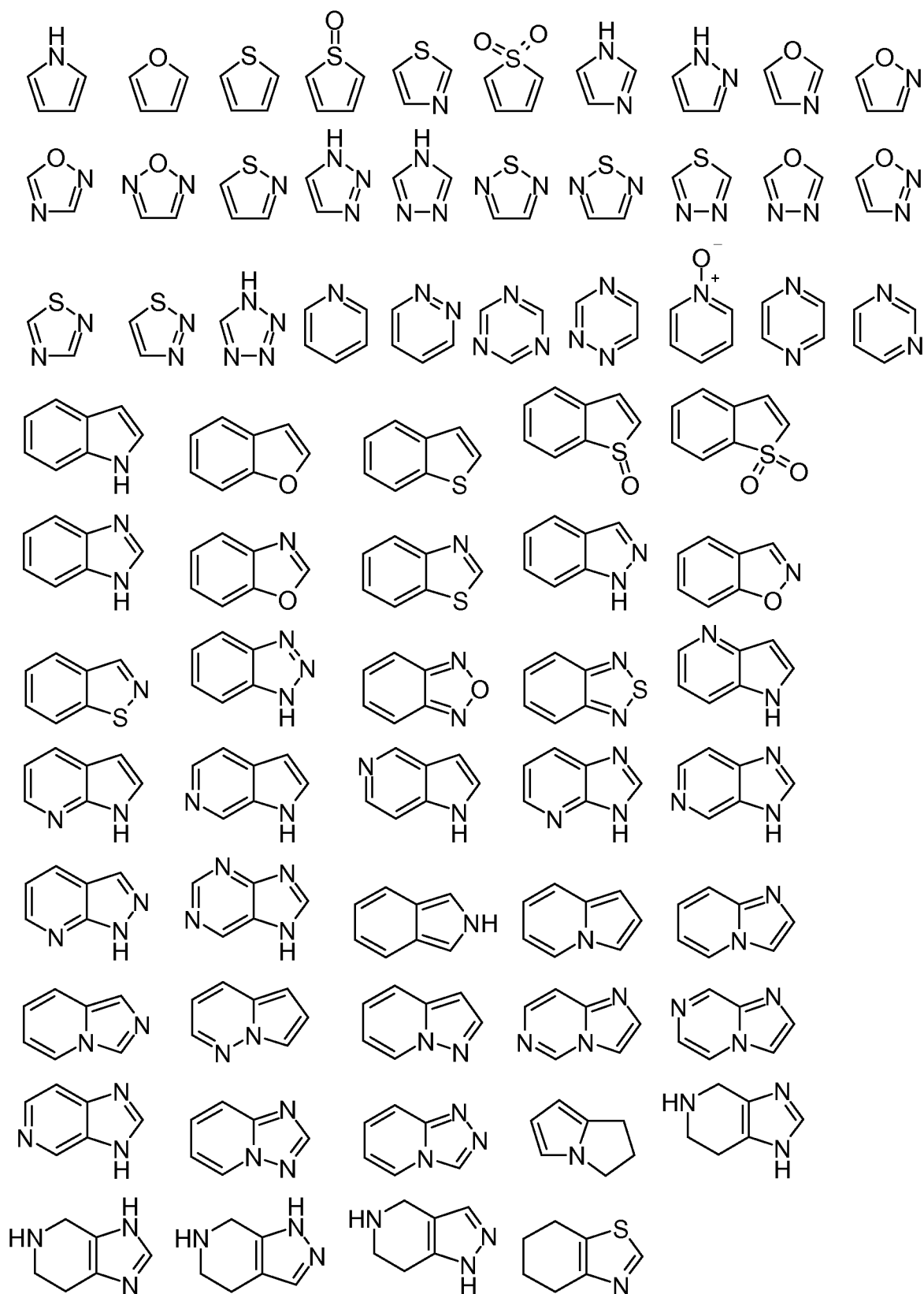


- 10 2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolyl and or or or



The above definition of **heterocyclylene** also applies if **heterocyclylene** is part of another group as in HO-**heterocyclylene**amino or H₂N-**heterocyclylene**oxy for example.

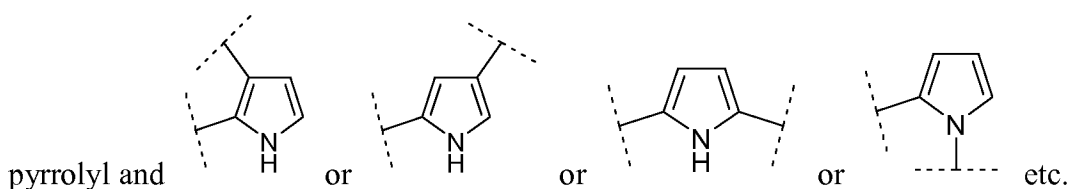
- Heteroaryl** denotes monocyclic heteroaromatic rings or polycyclic rings with at least one heteroaromatic ring, which compared with the corresponding **aryl** or **cycloalkyl (cycloalkenyl)** contain, instead of one or more carbon atoms, one or more identical or different heteroatoms, selected independently of one another from among nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen, wherein the resulting group must be chemically stable. The prerequisite for the presence of **heteroaryl** is a heteroatom and a heteroaromatic system. If a **heteroaryl** is to be substituted, the substitutions may take place independently of one another, in the form of mono- or polysubstitutions in each case, on all the hydrogen-carrying carbon and/or nitrogen atoms. **Heteroaryl** itself may be linked as a substituent to the molecule via every suitable position of the ring system, both carbon and nitrogen.
- Examples of **heteroaryl** are furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, pyridyl-*N*-oxide, pyrrolyl-*N*-oxide, pyrimidinyl-*N*-oxide, pyridazinyl-*N*-oxide, pyrazinyl-*N*-oxide, imidazolyl-*N*-oxide, isoxazolyl-*N*-oxide, oxazolyl-*N*-oxide, thiazolyl-*N*-oxide, oxadiazolyl-*N*-oxide, thiadiazolyl-*N*-oxide, triazolyl-*N*-oxide, tetrazolyl-*N*-oxide, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, indazolyl, isoquinoliny, quinoliny, quinoxaliny, cinnoliny, phthalazinyl, quinazoliny, benzotriazinyl, indoliziny, oxazolopyridyl, imidazopyridyl, naphthyridiny, benzoxazolyl, pyridopyridyl, puriny, pteridiny, benzothiazolyl, imidazopyridyl, imidazothiazolyl, quinoliny-*N*-oxide, indolyl-*N*-oxide, isoquinolyl-*N*-oxide, quinazoliny-*N*-oxide, quinoxaliny-*N*-oxide, phthalazinyl-*N*-oxide, indoliziny-*N*-oxide, indazolyl-*N*-oxide, benzothiazolyl-*N*-oxide, benzimidazolyl-*N*-oxide etc.
- Further examples are the structures illustrated below, which may be attached via each hydrogen-carrying atom (exchanged for hydrogen):



The above definition of **heteroaryl** also applies when **heteroaryl** is part of another group as in **heteroarylamino** or **heteroaryloxy**, for example.

If the free valency of a **heteroaryl** is saturated, a **heteroaromatic group** is obtained.

- 5 The term **heteroarylene** can therefore be derived from the previously defined **heteroaryl**. **Heteroarylene**, unlike **heteroaryl**, is bivalent and requires two binding partners. Formally, the second valency is obtained by removing a hydrogen atom from a **heteroaryl**. Corresponding groups are for example



- 10 The above definition of **heteroarylene** also applies when **heteroarylene** is part of another group as in HO-**heteroaryleneamino** or H₂N-**heteroaryleneoxy**, for example.

- The bivalent groups mentioned above (alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene etc.) may also be part of composite groups (e.g. H₂N-C₁₋₄alkylene- or HO-C₁₋₄alkylene-). In
15 this case one of the valencies is saturated by the attached group (here: -NH₂, -OH), so that a composite group of this kind written in this way is only a monovalent substituent over all.

- By **substituted** is meant that a hydrogen atom which is bound directly to the atom under consideration, is replaced by another atom or another group of atoms
20 (**substituent**). Depending on the starting conditions (number of hydrogen atoms) mono- or polysubstitution may take place on one atom. Substitution with a particular substituent is only possible if the permitted valencies of the substituent and of the atom that is to be substituted correspond to one another and the substitution leads to a stable compound (i.e. to a compound which is not converted
25 spontaneously, e.g. by rearrangement, cyclisation or elimination).

Bivalent substituents such as =S, =NR, =NOR, =NNRR, =NN(R)C(O)NRR, =N₂ or the like, may only be substituted at carbon atoms, wherein the bivalent substituent

=O may also be a substituent at sulphur. Generally, substitution may be carried out by a bivalent substituent only at ring systems and requires replacement by two geminal hydrogen atoms, i.e. hydrogen atoms that are bound to the same carbon atom that is saturated prior to the substitution. Substitution by a bivalent substituent is therefore only possible at the group -CH₂- or sulphur atoms of a ring system.

Stereochemistry/Solvates/Hydrates: Unless stated otherwise a structural formula given in the description or in the claims or a chemical name refers to the corresponding compound itself, but also encompasses the tautomers, stereoisomers, optical and geometric isomers (e.g. enantiomers, diastereomers, *E/Z* isomers, etc.), racemates, mixtures of separate enantiomers in any desired combinations, mixtures of diastereomers, mixtures of the forms mentioned hereinbefore (if such forms exist) as well as salts, particularly pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The compounds and salts according to the invention may be present in solvated form (e.g. with pharmaceutically acceptable solvents such as e.g. water, ethanol etc.) or in unsolvated form. Generally, for the purposes of the present invention the solvated forms, e.g. hydrates, are to be regarded as of equal value to the unsolvated forms.

Salts: The term "**pharmaceutically acceptable**" is used herein to denote compounds, materials, compositions and/or formulations which are suitable, according to generally recognised medical opinion, for use in conjunction with human and/or animal tissue and do not have or give rise to any excessive toxicity, irritation or immune response or lead to other problems or complications, i.e. correspond overall to an acceptable risk/benefit ratio.

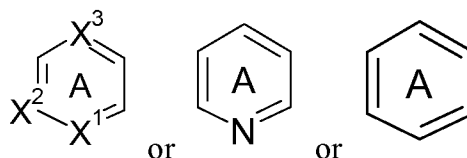
The term "**pharmaceutically acceptable salts**" relates to derivatives of the chemical compounds disclosed in which the parent compound is modified by the addition of acid or base. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include (without being restricted thereto) salts of mineral or organic acids in relation to basic functional groups such as for example amines, alkali metal or organic salts of acid functional groups such as for example carboxylic acids, etc. These salts include in particular acetate, ascorbate, benzenesulphonate, benzoate, besylate, bicarbonate, bitartrate, bromide/hydrobromide, Ca-edetate/edetate, camsylate,

carbonate, chloride/hydrochloride, citrate, edisylate, ethane disulphonate, estolate, esylate, fumarate, gluceptate, gluconate, glutamate, glycolate, glycolylarsnilate, hexylresorcinate, hydrabamine, hydroxymaleate, hydroxynaphthoate, iodide, isothionate, lactate, lactobionate, malate, maleate, mandelate, methanesulphonate, mesylate, methylbromide, methylnitrate, methylsulphate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, oxalate, pamoate, pantothenate, phenyl acetate, phosphate/diphosphate, polygalacturonate, propionate, salicylate, stearate, subacetate, succinate, sulphamide, sulphate, tannate, tartrate, teoclate, toluenesulphonate, triethiodide, ammonium, benzathine, chlorprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumin and procaine. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be formed with cations of metals such as aluminium, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, etc. (cf. also Pharmaceutical salts, Birge, S.M. et al., J. Pharm. Sci., (1977), 66, 1-19).

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention may be prepared starting from the parent compound which carries a basic or acidic functionality, by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts may be synthesised by reacting the free acid or base form of these compounds with a sufficient amount of the corresponding base or acid in water or an organic solvent such as for example ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, acetonitrile (or mixtures thereof).

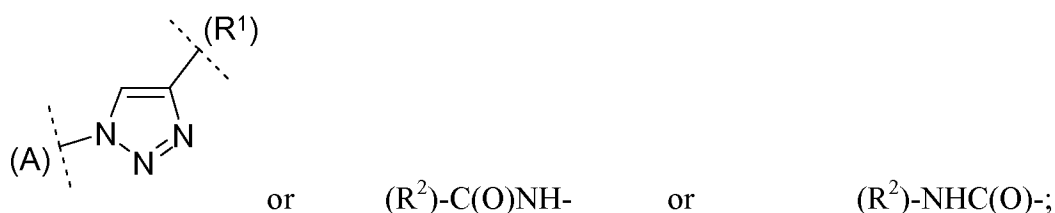
Salts of acids other than those mentioned above, which are useful for example for purifying or isolating the compounds from the reaction mixtures (e.g. trifluoroacetates), are also to be regarded as part of the invention.

In a representation such as for example



the letter A has the function of a ring designation in order to make it easier, for example, to indicate the attachment of the ring in question to other rings.

- 5 For bivalent groups in which it is crucial to determine which adjacent groups they bind and with which valency, the corresponding binding partners are indicated in brackets, where necessary for clarification purposes, as in the following representations:



- 10 Groups or substituents are frequently selected from among a number of alternative groups/ substituents with a corresponding group designation (e.g. **R^a**, **R^b** etc). If such a group is used repeatedly to define a compound according to the invention in different molecular parts, it must always be borne in mind that the various uses are to be regarded as totally independent of one another.
- 15 By a **therapeutically effective amount** for the purposes of this invention is meant a quantity of substance that is capable of obviating symptoms of illness or of preventing or alleviating these symptoms, or which prolong the survival of a treated patient.

List of abbreviations

ACN, CH ₃ CN	acetonitrile
Boc	<i>tert.</i> butoxy carbonyl
DCM	dichloromethane

DIPEA	diisopropylethyl amine
DMAP	dimethyl-pyridin-4-yl-amine
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
DMSO	dimethylsulphoxide
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EtOAc or EA	ethyl acetate
FCS	Fetal calf serum
h	hour(s)
HATU	<i>N</i> -[(dimethylamino)-(1 <i>H</i> -1,2,3-triazolo[4,5- <i>b</i>]pyridin-1-yl)-methylene]- <i>N</i> -methylmethan-aminium hexafluorophosphate <i>N</i> -oxide
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
KOAc	potassium acetate
LiHMDS	lithium hexamethyl disilazide
M	Molar
Min	minute(s)
mL	Millilitre
MS	mass spectrometry
N	Normal
NMR	nuclear resonance spectroscopy
PE	petrol ether
PPh ₃	triphenylphosphine
DIBAL	diisobutylaluminium hydride
RP	reversed phase
Rpm	rounds per minute
RT or rt	room temperature
TBME	<i>tert</i> .butyl methyl ether
TEA	triethylamine
<i>tert</i>	tertiary
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran

t _{Ret}	retention time [min]
TRIS	tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
wt	wild type
wt%	weight percent
sat.	Saturated
nBuLi	n-butyllithium

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following more detailed Examples which exemplarily illustrate the principles of the invention without restricting its scope.

5 General

Unless stated otherwise, all the reactions are carried out in commercially obtainable apparatus using methods that are commonly used in chemical laboratories. Starting materials that are sensitive to air and/or moisture are stored under protective gas and corresponding reactions and manipulations therewith are carried out under protective gas (nitrogen or argon).

The compounds are named according to the Beilstein rules using the Autonom software (Beilstein). If a compound is to be represented both by a structural formula and by its nomenclature, in the event of a conflict the structural formula is decisive.

Chromatography

Thin layer chromatography is carried out on ready-made TLC plates of silica gel 60 on glass (with fluorescence indicator F-254) made by Merck.

The **preparative high pressure chromatography (HPLC)** of the example compounds according to the invention is carried out with columns made by Waters (names: Sunfire C18, 5 μ m, 30 x 100 mm Part. No. 186002572; X-Bridge C18, 5 μ m, 30 x 100 mm Part. No. 186002982). The compounds are eluted using either different gradients of H₂O/ACN or H₂O/MeOH, wherein 0.1 % HCOOH is added

to the water (acid conditions). For chromatography under basic conditions H₂O/ACN gradients are also used, and the water is made basic according to the following recipe: 5 mL of ammonium hydrogen carbonate solution (158 g to 1 L H₂O) and 2 mL ammonia (7M in MeOH) are made up to 1 L with H₂O.

- 5 The **normal-phase preparative high pressure chromatography (HPLC)** of the example compounds according to the invention is carried out with columns made by Macherey & Nagel (name: Nucleosil, 50-7, 40 x 250 mm) and VDSoptilab (name: Kromasil 100 NH₂, 10 µM, 50 x 250 mm). The compounds are eluted using different gradients of DCM/ MeOH with 0.1 % NH₃ added to the MeOH.
- 10 The **analytical HPLC (reaction monitoring)** of intermediate compounds is carried out with columns made by Agilent, Waters and Phenomenex. The analytical equipment is also provided with a mass detector in each case.

HPLC mass spectroscopy/UV spectrometry

- 15 The retention times/MS-ESI⁺ for characterising the example compounds according to the invention are produced using an HPLC-MS apparatus (high performance liquid chromatography with mass detector) made by Agilent. Compounds that elute at the injection peak are given the retention time $t_{Ret}=0$.

HPLC-Methods

Preparative

20 **prep. HPLC1**

HPLC:	333 and 334 Pumps	
Column:	Waters X-Bridge C18, 5 µm, 30 x 100 mm, Part.No. 186002982	
Eluent:	A: 10 mM NH ₄ HCO ₃ in H ₂ O; B: Acetonitril (HPLC grade)	
Detection:	UV/Vis-155	
25 Flow:	50 mL/min	
Gradient:	0.00 min:	5 % B
	3.00 – 15.00 min:	variable
	15.00 – 17.00 min:	100 % B

prep. HPLC2

HPLC: 333 and 334 Pumps

Column: Waters Sunfire C18, 5 μ m, 30 x 100 mm, Part.No. 186002572

Eluent: A: H₂O + 0.2 % HCOOH;

5 B: Acetonitril (HPLC grade) + 0.2 % HCOOH

Detection: UV/Vis-155

Flow: 50 mL/min

Gradient: 0.00 min: 5 % B

3.00 – 15.00 min: variable

10 15.00 – 17.00 min: 100 % B

Analytical Method**AM1**

HPLC: Agilent 1100 Series

MS: Agilent LC/MSD SL

15 Column: Waters, XBridgeTM C18, 2.5 μ m, 2.1x20 mm
Part.No. 186003201

Eluant A: 0.1% NH₃ (= pH 9-10); B: ACN HPLC grade

Detection: MS: Positive and negative

Mass range: 120 - 800 m/z

20 Flow: 1.00 mL/min

Column temperature: 60 °C

Injection: 5 μ L

Gradient: 0.00 min 5 % B

0.00 – 2.50 min 5 % -> 95 % B

25 2.50 – 2.80 min 95 % B

2.81 – 3.10 min 95 % -> 5 % B

AM2

HPLC: Agilent 1200

Column: Venusil XBP-C18 2.1×50 mm, 5 µm

Eluan: A: 4L H₂O (with 1.5 ml TFA);

5 B: 4L Acetonitrile (with 0.75 ml TFA)

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min

Wave length: 220 nm

Column Temp: 50°C

Gradient:

10	Time(min)	B%
	0.00	10
	4.00	80
	6.00	80
	6.01	10

15

AM3

HPLC: Agilent 1200

Column: Venusil XBP-C18 2.1×50 mm, 5 µm

Mobile Phase: A: 4L H₂O (with 1.5 ml TFA);

20 B: 4L Acetonitrile (with 0.75 ml TFA)

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min

Wave length: 220 nm

Column Temp: 50°C

Gradient :

25	Time(min)	B%
	0.00	30
	2.00	90
	2.48	90
	2.50	30
30	3.00	30

AM4

HPLC: Agilent1200HPLC, 6110MSD

Column: Xbridge C18 2.1×50 mm,5 u m

Mobile Phase: A: H₂O (10mmol/L NH₄HCO₃); B: Acetonitrile

5 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min

Wave length: 220 nm

Column Temp: 50°C

Gradient:

	Time(min)	B%
10	0.00	10
	2.00	80
	2.48	80
	2.50	10
	3.00	10

15

AM5

HPLC: Agilent 1200, 6110MS

Column: Venusil XBP-C18 2.1×50 mm,5 u m

Mobile Phase: A: 4L H₂O (with 1.5 ml TFA);

20 B: 4L Acetonitrile (with 0.75 ml TFA)

Gradient:

	Time(min)	B%
25	0.00	10
	0.40	10
	3.40	100
	3.85	100
	3.86	10

Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min

30 Wave length: 220 nm

Column Temp: 50°C

AM6

HPLC: Agilent 1200, 6120MSD

Column: Venusil XBP-C18 2.1×50 mm, 5 μm

5 Mobile Phase: A: 4L H₂O (with 1.5 ml TFA);
B: 4L Acetonitrile (with 0.75 ml TFA)

Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min

Wave length: 220 nm

Column Temp: 50°C

10 Gradient:

	Time(min)	B%
	0.00	1
	0.40	1
	3.40	90
15	3.85	100
	3.86	1

AM7

HPLC: Agilent 1200

20 Column: Venusil XBP-C18 2.1×50 mm, 5 μm

Mobile Phase: A: 4L H₂O (with 1.5 ml TFA);
B: 4L Acetonitrile (with 0.75 ml TFA)

Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min

Wave length: 220 nm

25 Column Temp: 50°C

Gradient:

	Time(min)	B%
	0.00	25
	0.40	25
30	3.40	100
	3.85	100

3.86 25
4.50 25

AM8

5 HPLC: Agilent 1100/1200 Series
MS: Agilent 1100 LC/MSD SL
Column: Waters Sunfire, 5.0 μ m, 2.1 x 50 mm
Eluent: A: H₂O + 0.2 % HCOOH; B: CH₃CN
Detection:: ESI
10 Mass range: 100 – 1200 m/z
Flow: 1.20 mL/min
Column temp: 35 °C
Gradient: 0.01 min: 5 % B
0.01 – 1.50 min: 5 % → 95 % B
15 1.50 – 2.00 min: 100 % B

AM9

HPLC: Agilent 1100/1200 Series
MS: Agilent 1100 LC/MSD SL
Column: WatersXBridge C18 2.1x50mm, 5,0 μ
20 Gradient: 95:5 Water (5mM NH₄HCO₃, 19mM NH₃): CH₃CN in 1.24 min
from 5:95, 0,75 min isocratic to 5:95
Flow: 1,2 mL/min

AM10

25 HPLC: Agilent 1100 Series
MS: Agilent LC/MSD G6140 A
Column: Agilent Poroshell SB C18, 2,7 μ m, 2,1 x 30 mm
Eluent: A: 0,11% formic acid in H₂O; B: 0,1% formic acid in CH₃CN
Detection: MS:Positive mode
30 Mass range: 150 – 700 m/z
Flow: 1.40 mL/min

Column temp: 45°C

Gradient: 0.00 min: 15 % B
 0.00 – 1.00 min: 15 % → 95 % B
 1.00 – 1.13 min: 95 % B

5 Stop time: 1.23 min

AM11

HPLC: Agilent 1100/1200 Series

MS: Agilent LC/MSD SL

10 Column: Waters X-Bridge C18 OBD, 5 µm, 2.1 x 50 mm

Eluent: A: 5 mM NH₄HCO₃/19 mM NH₃ in H₂O; B: CH₃CN

Detection: MS:Multimode ESI Positive and negative mode

Mass range: 105 – 1200 m/z

Flow: 1.20 ml/min

15 Column temp: 35 °C

Gradient: 0.00 – 1.25 min: 5 % → 100 % B

1.25 – 2.00 min: 100 % B

2.00 – 2.01 min: 100 % → 5 % B

AM12

20 HPLC: Agilent 1200

MS: Agilent LC/MSD SL

Column: Venusil XBP-C18 2.1×50 mm, 5µm

Eluent: A: 4L H₂O (with 1.5 ml TFA); B: 4L CH₃CN (with 0.75 ml TFA)

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min

25 Column temp: 50°C

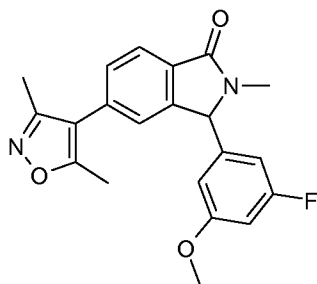
Gradient: 0.00 min 10%B

2.00 min 80%B

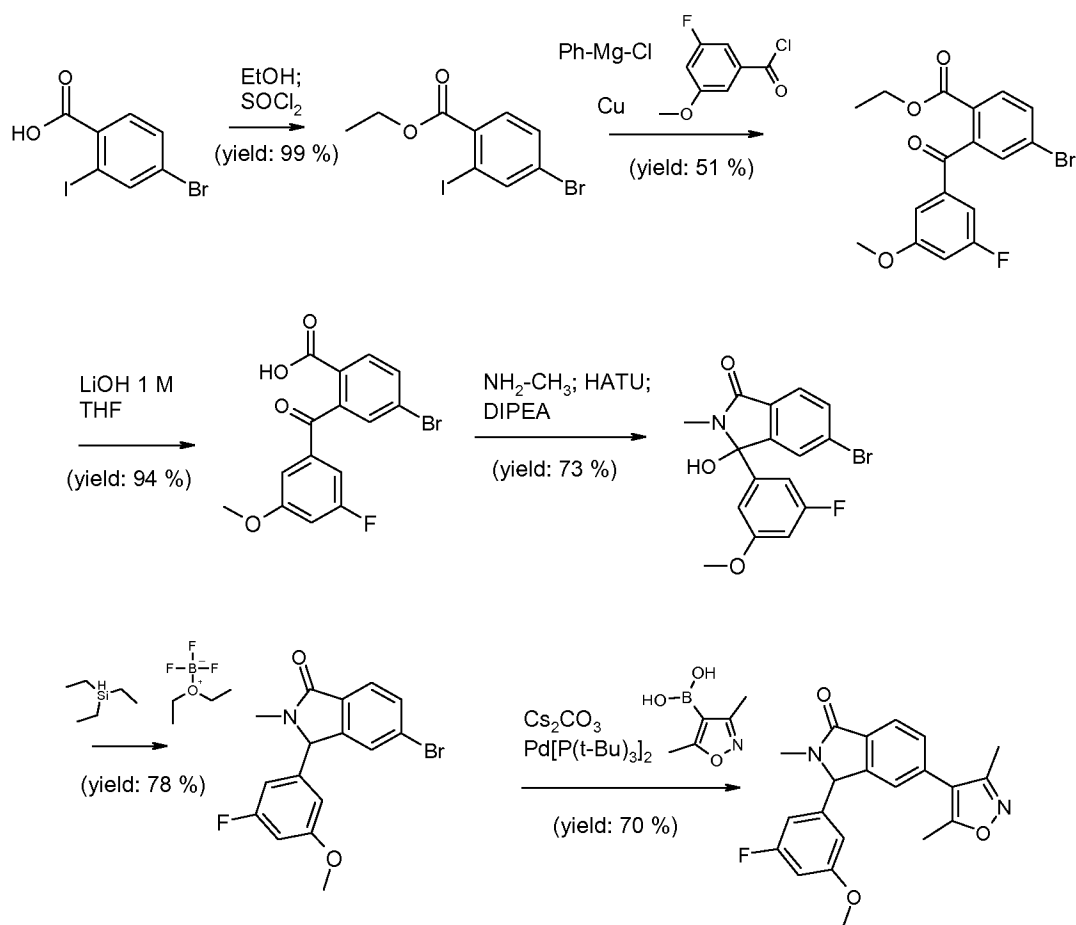
2.48 min 80%B

2.50 min 10%B

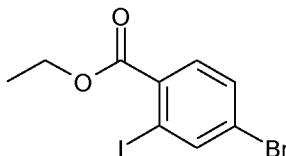
30 3.00 min 10%B

Example 1**Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one**

5

Reaction scheme:

10

4-Bromo-2-iodo-benzoic acid ethyl ester

5

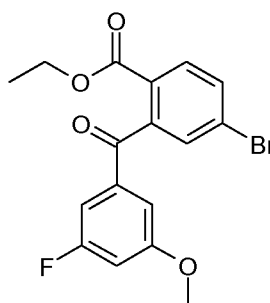
4-Bromo-2-iodo-benzoic acid (4.0 g; 12.24 mmol) is stirred in thionyl chloride (8.0 ml) under reflux for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is evaporated under reduced pressure and taken up immediately in 20 ml methylene dichloride and cooled down to 0 °C. Ethanol (20.0 ml; 342.96 mmol) is added and stirred for 1 hour at ambient temperature. The ethanol is evaporated and the residue taken up in methylene dichloride and extracted with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer is separated, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness.

Yield: 99 % (4.28 g; 12.06 mmol)

15 HPLC-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 355/357; t_{Ret} = 2.12 min; AM11

4-Bromo-2-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-benzoyl)-benzoic acid ethyl ester

20



In a dried and argon flushed reaction vessel is weight in 4-Bromo-2-iodo-benzoic acid ethyl ester (300 mg; 0.85 mmol). It is solved in 2.0 ml dried tetrahydrofuran and cooled down to -40 °C. Then, phenylmagnesium chloride 2.0 mol/l (465 µl; 0.93 mmol) is dropped to the solution. After the metal halogen exchange is completed copper (I) cyanide di(lithium chloride)complex 1.0 mol/l (845 µl; 0.85 mmol) is added and stirred for 15 minutes at -40 °C. 3-flouro-5-methoxy-benzoyl chloride (191.26 mg; 1.01 mmol) is added and stirred for 30 minutes at

25

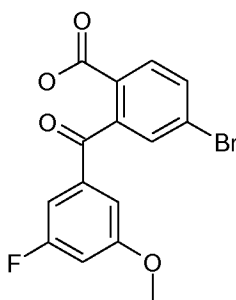
-40 °C and 30 minutes at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture is quenched with 1 ml saturated

NH₄Cl solution and poured into water. The water phase is extracted two times with ethyl acetate, the combined organic phases washed once with brine and water, then
5 dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in methylene dichloride and purified via reversed phase chromatography under basic conditions.

Yield: 51 % (165 mg; 0.43 mmol)

HPLC-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 381/383; t_{Ret} = 1.99 min; AM9

10 **4-Bromo-2-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-benzoyl)-benzoic acid**

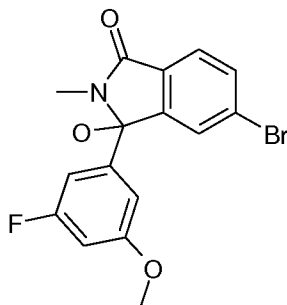


To a solution of 4-Bromo-2-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-benzoyl)-benzoic acid ethyl ester
15 (165 mg; 0.43 mmol) in 900 µl tetrahydrofuran is added a 1 M solution of LiOH in water (866 µl; 0.87 mmol). It is stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is acidified with 1 N HCl and washed with methylene dichloride several times. The organic layers are pooled, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness.

20 Yield: 94 % (144 mg; 0.41 mmol)

HPLC-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 353/355; t_{Ret} = 1.47 min; AM9

5-Bromo-3-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-phenyl)-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one

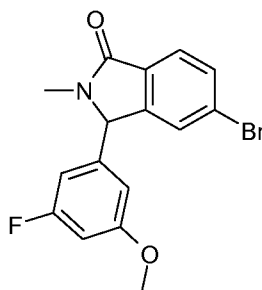


4-Bromo-2-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-benzoyl)-benzoic acid (140 mg; 0.39 mmol) is dissolved in 1.4 ml N,N-dimethylformamide, treated with N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (154 μ l; 1.19 mmol) and HATU (66 mg; 0.44 mmol). It is stirred at ambient temperature for 5 minutes before 2.0 mol/l methylamine (341 μ l; 0.80 mmol) is added. After 16 hours the reaction mixture is purified via reversed phase chromatography under basic conditions.

Yield: 73 % (106 mg; 0.29 mmol)

HPLC-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 366/368; t_{Ret} = 1.76 min; AM9

5-Bromo-3-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one



15

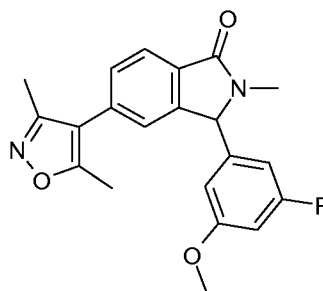
To a well stirred suspension of 5-Bromo-3-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-phenyl)-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one (106 mg; 0.29 mmol) in ethylene dichloride (1 ml) at 0 °C is added Triethylsilane (84 mg; 0.72 mmol) and Boron Trifluorid etherate (54 μ l; 0.43 mmol). It is let to come to ambient temperature and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is then purified by using reversed phase chromatography under basic conditions.

Yield: 78 % (79 mg; 0.23 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 350/352$; $t_{Ret} = 1.81$ min; AM9

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one

5



5-Bromo-3-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one
(79mg; 0.23 mmol); 3,5-Dimethyl-4-isoxazolylboronic acid (79mg; 0.56 mmol);

10 70 % Cesiumcarbonate (110 μ l; 0.54 mmol) and Bis(tri-
butylphosphine)palladium(0) (23 mg; 0.05 mmol) are slurred up in
tetrahydrofurane (800 μ l) and stirred for 3 hours at 50 °C.

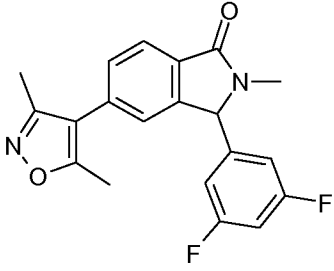
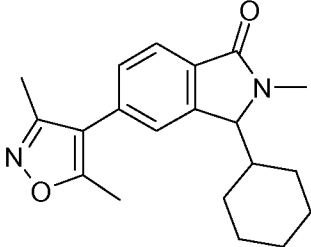
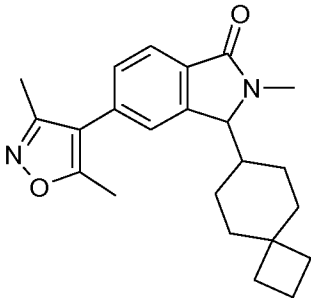
The reaction mixture is then purified by using reversed phase chromatography
under basic conditions.

15 Yield: 70 % (58 mg; 0.16 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 367$; $t_{Ret} = 1,18$ min; AM1

The following compounds are prepared using a similar procedure as described for 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one:

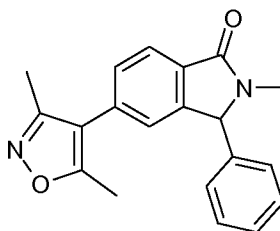
EX #	Structure	Name	Yield [%]	HPLC-MS (AM1):
2		5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-(1-methyl-piperidin-4-yl)-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one	62	M+H ⁺ = 402 t _{Ret} = 1.13 min
3		2-(3-Dimethylamino-propyl)-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one	55	M+H ⁺ = 390 t _{Ret} = 1.13 min
4		2-(2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one	60	M+H ⁺ = 376 t _{Ret} = 1.16 min

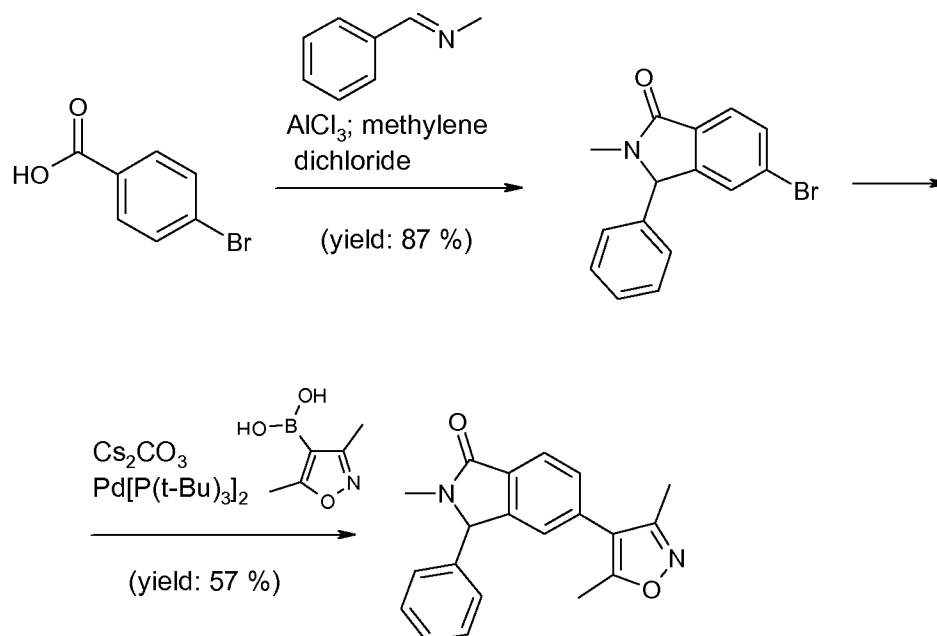
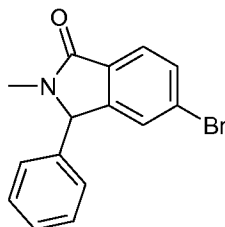
EX #	Structure	Name	Yield [%]	HPLC-MS (AM1):
5		3-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one	55	M+H ⁺ = 355 t _{Ret} = 1.19 min
6		3-Cyclohexyl-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one	62	M+H ⁺ = 325 t _{Ret} = 1.24 min
7		5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-spiro[3.5]non-7-yl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one	61	M+H ⁺ = 365 t _{Ret} = 1.41 min

Example 8

Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one

5



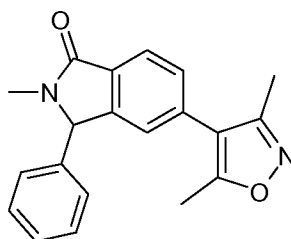
Reaction scheme:**5 5-Bromo-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one**

To a solution of N-Benzylidenemethylamine (3.8 g; 31.9 mmol) in methylene dichloride (100 ml) is added a solution of 4-Bromobenzoylchloride (7.0 g; 31.9 mmol) in methylene dichloride (50 ml) drop wise. The mixture is stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. AlCl_3 (4.3 g; 32.58 mmol) is added to the above mixture at 0 °C. The mixture is stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. Another portion of AlCl_3 (4.3 g; 32.58 mmol) is added to the above mixture at 0 °C and the mixture is stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The mixture is poured into ice and extracted with methylene dichloride. The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue is purified by silica chromatography.

Yield: 87 % (8.3 g; 27.47 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 302/304$; $t_{Ret} = 1.79$ min; AM9

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one



5

5-Bromo-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one (20 mg; 0.07 mmol);

3,5-Dimethyl-4-isoxazolylboronic acid (16 mg; 0.12 mmol); 70 %

Cesiumcarbonate (32 μ l; 0.16 mmol) and Bis(tri-*t*-butylphosphine)palladium(0)

(7 mg; 0.02 mmol) are slurred up in tetrahydrofuran (200 μ l) and stirred for 2 hours at 50 °C.

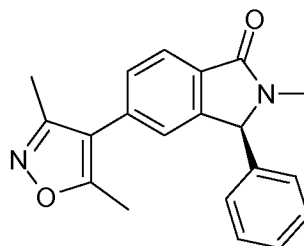
The reaction mixture is then purified by using reversed phase chromatography under basic conditions.

Yield: 57 % (12 mg; 0.04 mmol)

15 HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 319$; $t_{Ret} = 1.11$ min; AM1

Example 9

Preparation of (S)-5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one



20

Chiral separation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one leads to the (S) and (R) enantiomers.

HPLC: Thar preparative SFC 80

Column: Chiralpak AS-H, 250×30 mm I.D.

Mobile phase: A for CO₂ and B for MeOH (0.05%IPAm)

Gradient: A:B =60:40

Flow rate: 65 ml/min

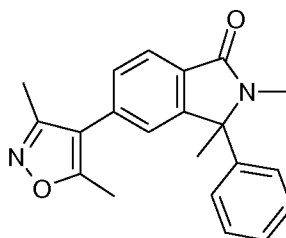
Back pressure: 100 bar

5 Column temperature: 40 °C

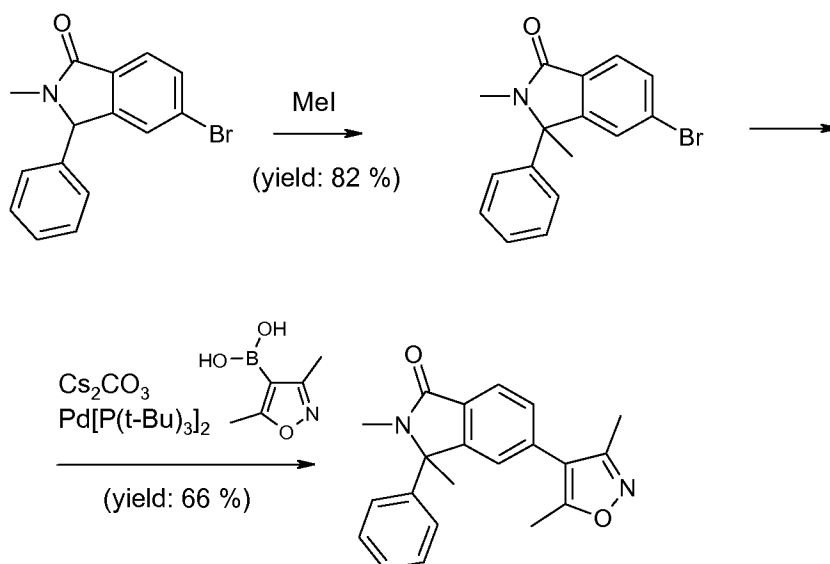
Wavelength: 220 nm

Example 10

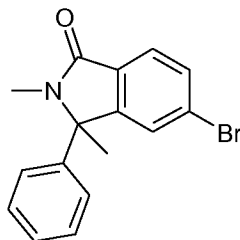
Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2,3-dimethyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one



Reaction scheme:



15

5-Bromo-2,3-dimethyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one

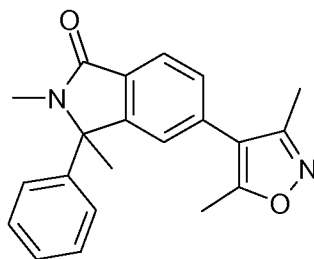
- 5 To a solution of 5-Bromo-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one (250 mg; 0.83 mmol) in 2.5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran at -30 °C is added an 0.5 mol/l potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (2.5 ml; 1.24 mmol) solution. After 30 minutes iodomethane (77 µl; 1.24 mmol) is added and stirred for 16 hours at -30 °C. The reaction mixture is diluted with methanol and purified via reversed phase
- 10 chromatography under basic conditions.

Yield: 82 % (215 mg; 0.68 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 316/318$; $t_{Ret} = 1.24$ min; AM1

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2,3-dimethyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-

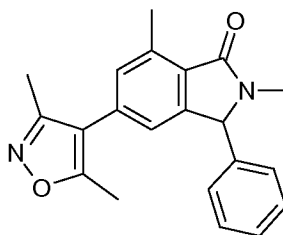
15 **one**



- Analogue to the procedure described for 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one.
- 20

Yield: 66 % (149 mg; 0.45 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 333$; $t_{Ret} = 1.14$ min; AM1

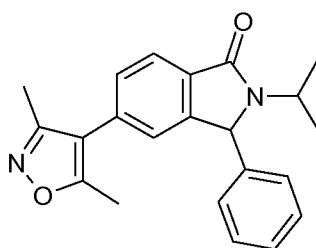
Example 11**Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2,7-dimethyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one**

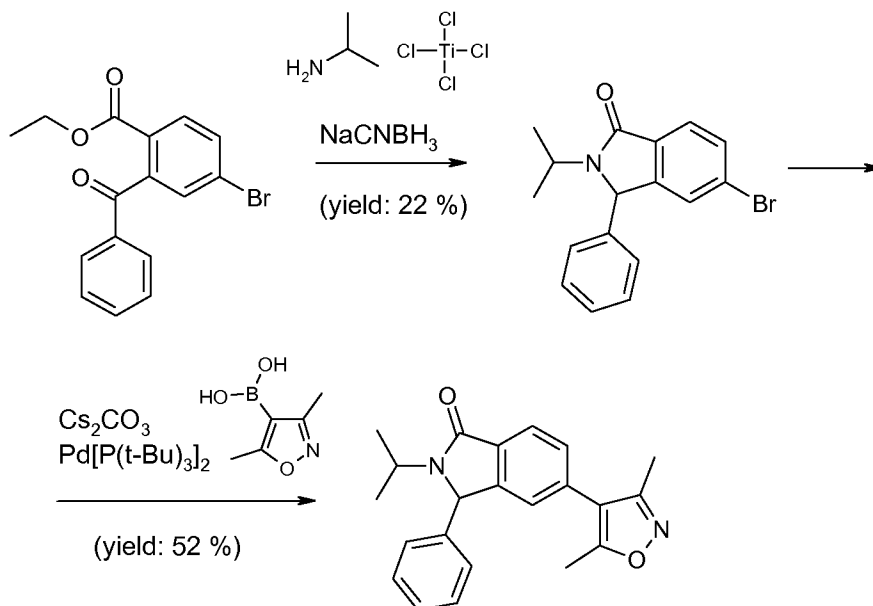
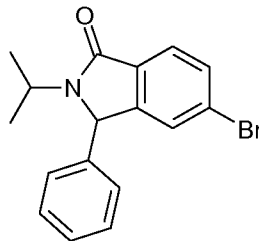
- 5 Analogue to the procedure described for 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one.

Yield: 74 % (58 mg; 0.17 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 333$; $t_{Ret} = 1.22$ min; AM1

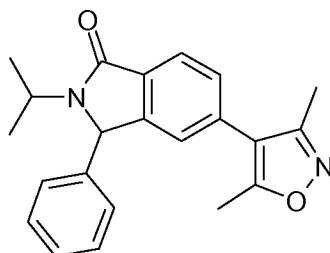
10 **Example 12**

Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-isopropyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one

Reaction scheme:**5 5-Bromo-2-isopropyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one**

- 2-Benzoyl-4-bromo-benzoic acid ethyl ester (50 mg; 0.15 mmol) is dissolved in ethylene dichloride (1 ml) and treated with 1 mol/l Titanium(IV)chloride solution (150 μl ; 0.15 mmol) and cooled down to 0 °C. Isopropylamine (13 μl ; 0.15 mmol) is added and stirred for 2 hours at ambient temperature and 16 hours at 80 °C.
- 10 A 6.5 mol/l solution of sodium cyano borohydride in methanol (140 μl ; 0.90 mmol) is added and stirred for 3 days followed by another portion of sodium cyano borohydride in methanol and 16 hours at 50 °C.
- Product collection by using reversed phase chromatography under acid conditions.
- 15 Yield: 22 % (11 mg; 0.03 mmol)
- HPLC-MS: $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+ = 330/332$; $t_{\text{Ret}} = 1.89$ min; AM9

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-isopropyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one



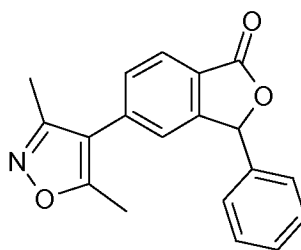
- 5 Analogue to the procedure described for 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one.

Yield: 52 % (6 mg; 0.02 mmol)

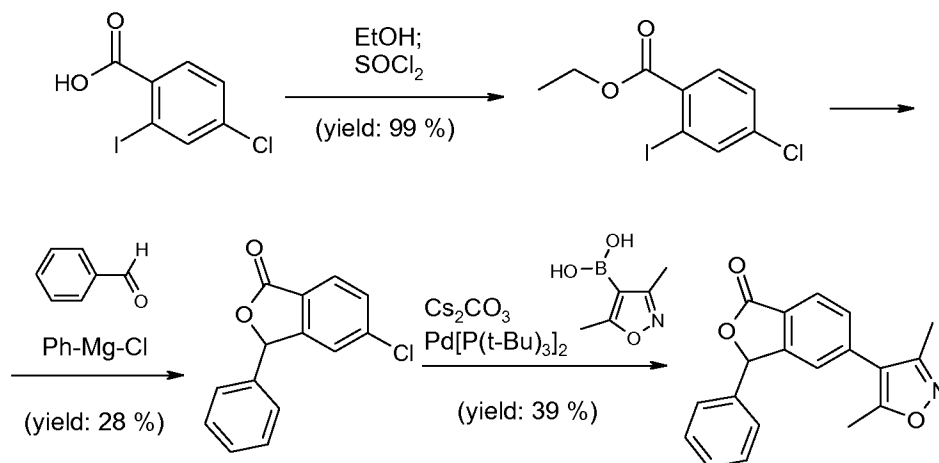
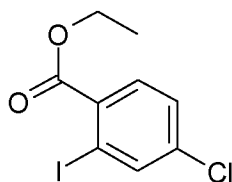
HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 347$; $t_{Ret} = 1.27$ min; AM1

10 **Example 13**

Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one



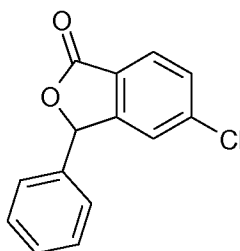
15

Reaction scheme:**5 4-Chloro-2-iodo-benzoic acid ethyl ester**

Analogue to the procedure described for 4-Bromo-2-iodo-benzoic acid ethyl ester.

10 Yield: 99 % (2.2 g; 7.03 mmol)

HPLC-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 311/313; t_{Ret} = 2.22 min; AM8

5-Chloro-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one

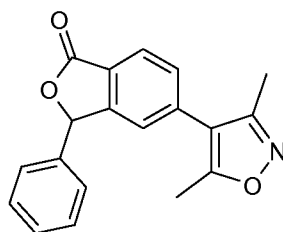
15 To a -78°C solution of 4-Chloro-2-iodo-benzoic acid ethyl ester (250 mg; 0.81 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (2.5 ml) is dropped a 2.0 mol/l phenylmagnesium chloride (443 µl; 0.89 mmol) solution and stirred for 20 minutes. Benzaldehyde (164 µl; 1.61 mmol) is added at -78 °C and then stirred

for 30 minutes at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture is quenched with 1 N HCl and extracted with methylene dichloride. The organic phase is dried over MgSO_4 and purified by using reversed phase chromatography under basic conditions.

5 Yield: 28 % (55 mg; 0.23 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+ = 245$; $t_{\text{Ret}} = 1.23$ min; AM1

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one



10

Analogue to the procedure described for 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one.

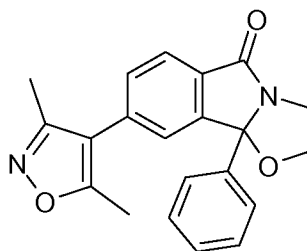
Yield: 39 % (13 mg; 0.04 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+ = 306$; $t_{\text{Ret}} = 1.21$ min; AM1

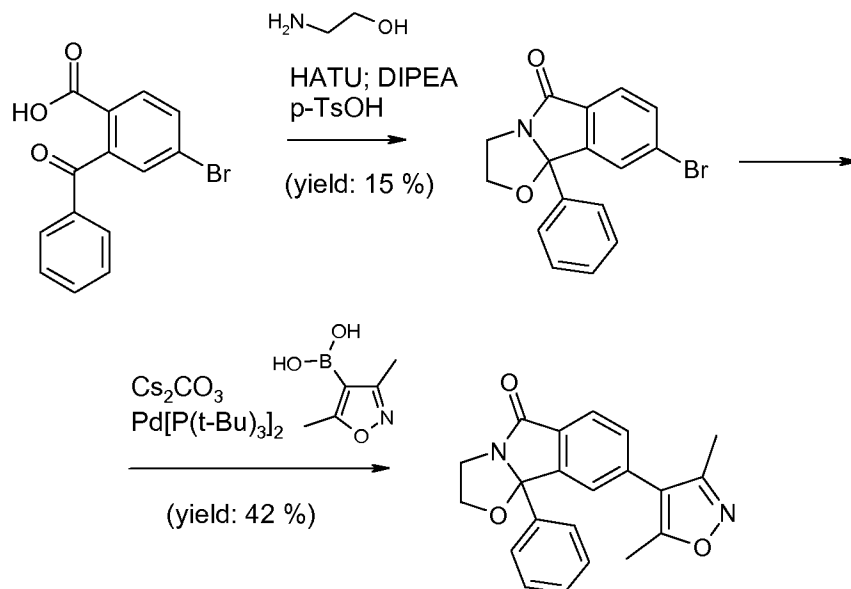
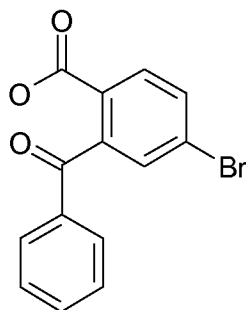
15

Example 14

Preparation of 8-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-9b-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-9bH-oxazolo[2,3-a]isoindol-5-one



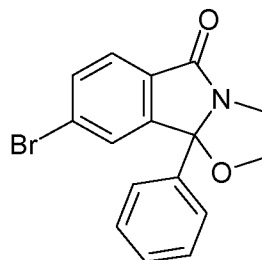
20

Reaction scheme:**5 2-Benzoyl-4-bromo-benzoic acid**

Analogue to the procedure described for 4-Bromo-2-(3-fluoro-5-methoxy-
10 benzoyl)-benzoic acid

Yield: 97 % (289 mg; 0.98 mmol)

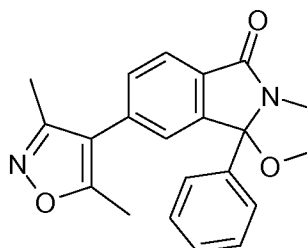
HPLC-MS: $(\text{M}-\text{H})^- = 303/305$; $t_{\text{Ret}} = 1.98$ min; AM8

8-Bromo-9b-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-9bH-oxazolo[2,3-a]isoindol-5-one

- 5 To a solution of 2-Benzoyl-4-bromo-benzoic acid (100 mg; 0.33 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 ml) with N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (127 μ l; 0.98 mmol) is added HATU (137 mg; 0.36 mmol). It is stirred at ambient temperature for 5 minutes before ethanolamine (21 μ l; 0.33 mmol) is added. After 4 hours the reaction mixture is purified via reversed phase chromatography under
- 10 basic conditions. The received 5-Bromo-3-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one is taken up in 1 ml toluene and treated with p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (3 mg; 0.02 mmol) at 120 °C for 2 days. It is purified via reversed phase chromatography under basic conditions.

Yield: 15 % (16 mg; 0.05 mmol)

- 15 HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 330/332$; $t_{Ret} = 1.85$ min; AM9

8-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-9b-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-9bH-oxazolo[2,3-a]isoindol-5-one

20

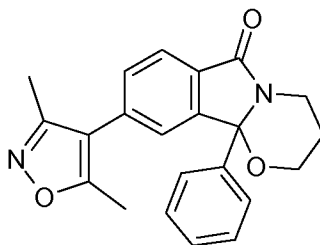
Analogue to the procedure described for 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-2-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-isoindol-1-one.

Yield: 42 % (7 mg; 0.02 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 347$; $t_{Ret} = 1.21$ min; AM1

Example 15

- 5 **Preparation of 9-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-10b-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H,10bH-[1,3]oxazino[2,3-a]isoindol-6-one**



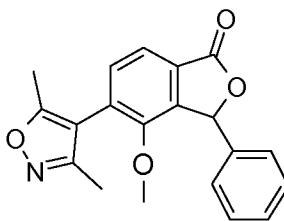
Prepared using a procedure analogous to the procedure described for 8-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-9b-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-9bH-oxazolo[2,3-a]isoindol-5-one

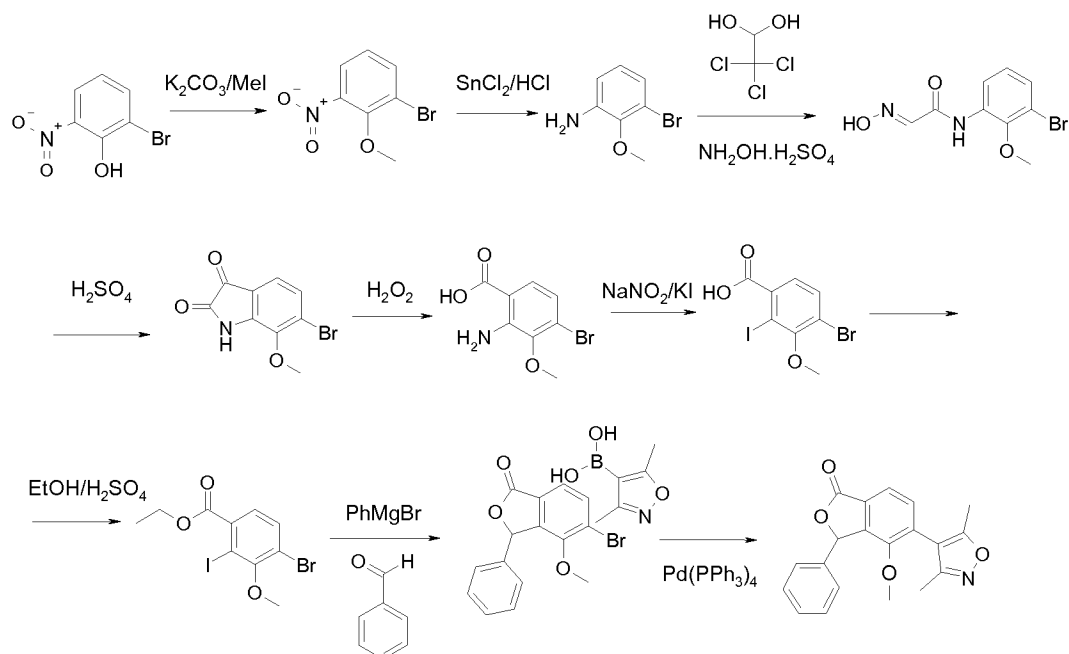
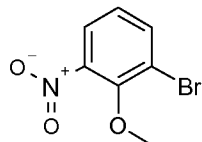
- 10 Yield: 72 % (57 mg; 0.16 mmol)

HPLC-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 361$; $t_{Ret} = 1.22$ min; AM1

Example 16

- 15 **Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-4-methyl-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one**



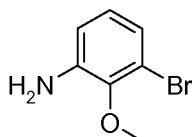
Reaction scheme:**1-Bromo-2-methoxy-3-nitro-benzene**

5

A mixture of 2-Bromo-6-nitro-phenol (43.6 g, 0.2mol), K_2CO_3 (82.9 g, 0.6 mol), acetone (600mL) is stirred at 70 °C for 1h. Then MeI (85.14g, 0.6 mol) is slowly added to the reaction mixture and refluxed for 8h. After reaction, filtered and the filtrate is extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 1000mL). The combined $SnCl_2$ organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the desired product.

Yield: 44g (95%)

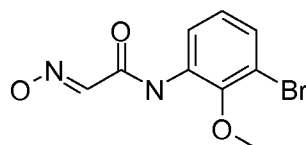
HPLC-MS: $M+H=232/234$; $t_{Ret}=2.04$ min; AM12

3-Bromo-2-methoxy-phenylamine

A mixture of 1-Bromo-2-methoxy-3-nitro-benzene (17.8 g, 0.0768 mol), SnCl_2 (69.27 g, 0.3069 mol) and 4N HCl (80 mL) in THF (200 mL) is stirred at 80 °C for 16h. After reaction, evaporated out THF and added NaHCO_3 solution, filtered and the filtrate is extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 800 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated *in vacuo* to give the desired product. Yield: 14.8 g (96%).

HPLC-MS: $\text{M}+\text{H}=202/204$; $t_{\text{Ret}}=1.49$ min; AM12

N-(3-Bromo-2-methoxy-phenyl)-2-hydroxyimino-acetamide



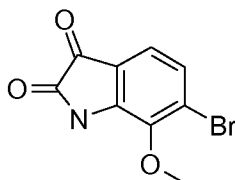
10

A mixture of 3-Bromo-2-methoxy-phenylamine (10 g, 0.05 mol), $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (48.73 g, 0.3 mol), conc. HCl (5 mL) in H_2O (50 mL) is slowly added to the solution of chloral hydrate (9 g, 0.05 mol), Na_2SO_4 (42.18 g, 0.3 mol) in H_2O (200 mL) then stirred at 35 °C for 1h, 52 °C for 1.5h, 75 °C for 1h. After the reaction, the mixture is filtered and the solid is dried under vacuum to give the desired compound.

Yield: 12.7 g (94%)

HPLC-MS: $\text{M}+\text{H}=273/275$; $t_{\text{Ret}}=1.65$ min; AM12

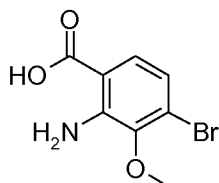
6-Bromo-7-methoxy-1H-indole-2,3-dione



A mixture of N-(3-Bromo-2-methoxy-phenyl)-2-hydroxyimino-acetamide (36 g, 0.132 mol), conc. H_2SO_4 (193 mL) is stirred at 80 °C for 1 hour. After reaction, poured the reaction mixture into ice water (2 L). The mixture is filtered and the solid is dried under vacuum to give the desired product.

Yield: 25 g (74%).

HPLC-MS: $\text{M}+\text{H}=256/258$; $t_{\text{Ret}}=1.67$ min; AM12

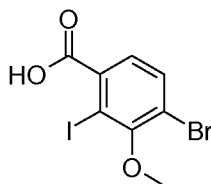
2-Amino-4-bromo-3-methoxy-benzoic acid

H₂O₂ (37%, 7.7 mL, 0.075 mol) in H₂O (70 mL) is slowly added to the solution of 6-Bromo-7-methoxy-1H-indole-2,3-dione (8.0 g, 0.0312 mol), NaOH (8.8 g, 0.219 mol) in H₂O (200 mL) then stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. After reaction, the mixture is filtered and the solid is dried under vacuum to give the desired product.

Yield: 5.4 g (70%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=244/246; t_{Ret} = 0.55 min; AM4

10

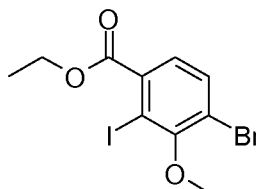
4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methoxy-benzoic acid

A mixture of 2-Amino-4-bromo-3-methoxy-benzoic acid (13.0 g, 0.0528 mol), conc.H₂SO₄ (17.2mL) and H₂O (120 mL) is cooled to 5 °C, then NaNO₂ (4.37 g, 0.0634 mol) in H₂O (20 mL) is slowly added to the mixture at 5 °C and stirred at this temperature for 1 hour. Then KI (26.24 g, 0.1585 mol) is added slowly to the reaction mixture at 5 °C and then refluxed for 8 h. The mixture is filtered and the red solid is washed with hexane to give the desired product.

Yield: 14.23 g (76%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=357/359; t_{Ret} = 1.85 min; AM12

20

4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methoxy-benzoic acid ethyl ester

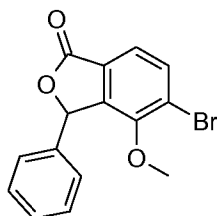
A mixture of 4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methoxy-benzoic acid (12.0 g, 0.0336 mol) and conc.H₂SO₄ (20 mL) in EtOH (200 mL) is refluxed overnight. After reaction, evaporated out EtOH and the mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 1000mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄,
 5 concentrated *in vacuo*, purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=20:1 to afford the desired product as a colourless oil.

Yield: 10.9g (84%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=387/389; t_{Ret} =3.12 min; AM7

10

5-Bromo-4-methoxy-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one

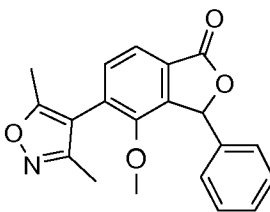


A mixture of 4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methoxy-benzoic acid ethyl ester (0.3 g, 0.78 mmol), LiCl (0.033 g, 0.78 mmol) in THF (10 mL) is cooled to -10 °C under
 15 nitrogen, then PhMgBr (3N, 0.3 mL) is slowly added to the reaction mixture and stirred at -10 °C for 2h under nitrogen. Benzaldehyde (0.165 g, 1.56 mmol) is slowly added to the reaction mixture at -10 °C under nitrogen, then stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 16 hours. After reaction, evaporated out THF, purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether and
 20 ethyl acetate to afford the desired product.

Yield: 0.17 g (77%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=319/321; t_{Ret} =2.22 min; AM12

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-4-methoxy-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one



25

A mixture of 5-Bromo-4-methoxy-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one (0.17 g,

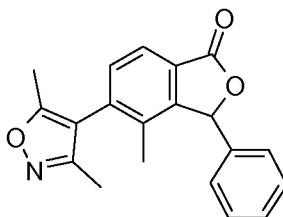
0.533 mmol), 3,5-dimethylisoxazole-4-boronic acid (150 mg, 1.065 mmol), Na_2CO_3 (1N, 1.1 mL), $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (62 mg, 0.0533 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) is refluxed for 16 h. After reaction, evaporated out dioxane and purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petroleum ether and ethyl acetate to afford the desired compound.

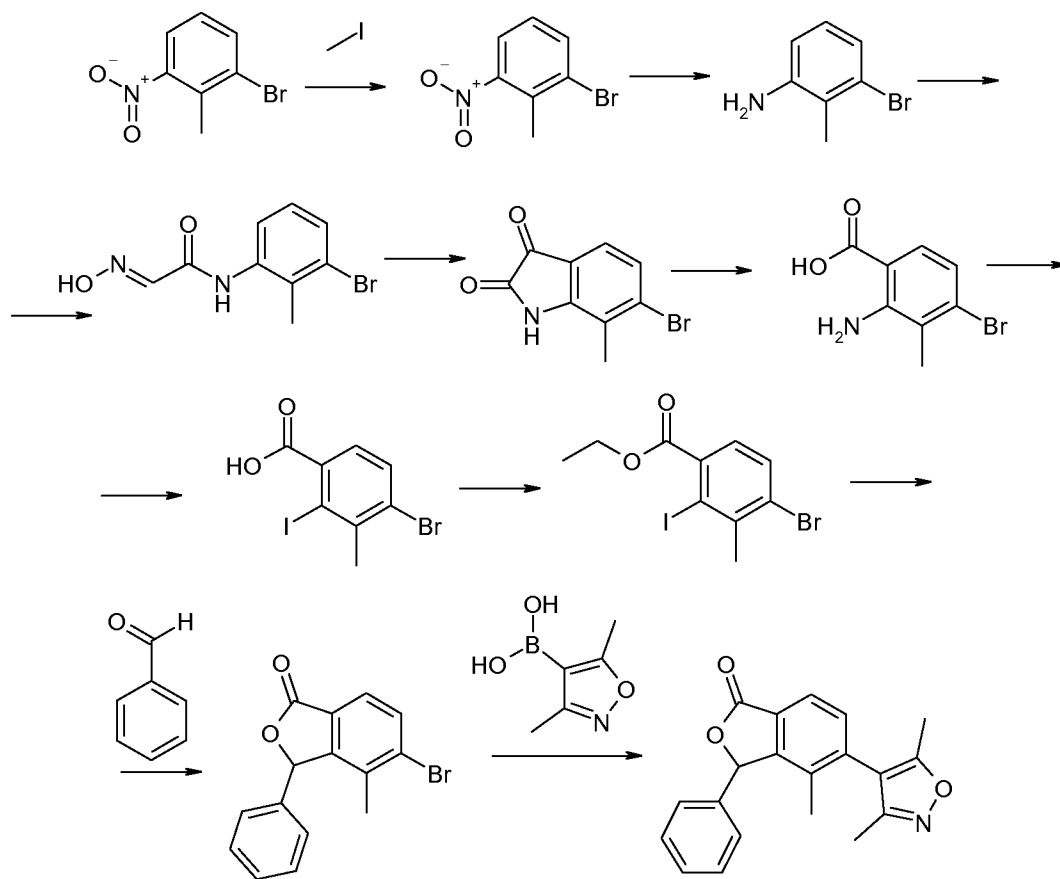
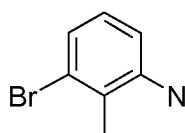
Yield: 0.14 g (78%)

HPLC-MS: $\text{M}+\text{H}=336$; $t_{\text{Ret}}=3.02$ min; AM5

Example 17

10 **Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-4-methyl-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one**



Reaction scheme**3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenylamine**

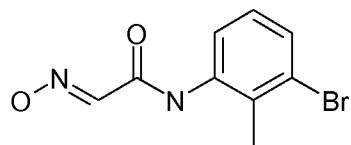
5

To a mixture of compound 1-bromo-2-methyl-3-nitro-benzene (2.0 g, 9.26 mmol) in EtOH (20 mL) and saturated NH_4Cl aqueous solution (5 mL) is added iron powder (2.6 g, 46.2 mmol, 5eq) at 50 °C in portions. Then the reaction is stirred for 4h at 70 °C. After filtration, the filtrate is concentrated. The residue mixture is extracted with EtOAc, washed with water and brine. The organic layer is dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to give the desired compound.

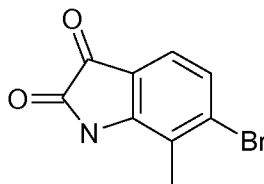
10

Yield: 1.6 g (94%)

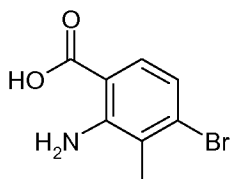
TLC (5:1, petrol ether/ethyl acetate) R_f = 0.2

N-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxyimino-acetamide

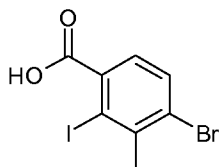
A mixture of 3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenylamine (15.6 g, 0.084 mol), $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (71.25 g, 0.5 mol), conc. HCl (8.8 mL) in H_2O (90 mL) is slowly added to a solution of chloral hydrate (15.2 g, 0.09 mol), Na_2SO_4 (71.25 g, 0.44 mol) in H_2O (255 mL) then stirred at 35°C for 1h, 52 °C for 1.5h, 75 °C for 1h. After the reaction, the mixture is filtered and the solid is dried under vacuum to give product. Yield: 18 g (83%)

6-Bromo-7-methyl-1H-indole-2,3-dione

A mixture of N-(3-Bromo-2-methyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxyimino-acetamide (18.0 g, 0.07 mol), conc. H_2SO_4 (150 mL) is stirred at 80 °C for 1 h. After reaction, poured the reaction mixture to ice water (2 L) the mixture is filtered and the solid is dried under vacuum to give product. Yield: 8.4 g (50%)

2-Amino-4-bromo-3-methyl-benzoic acid

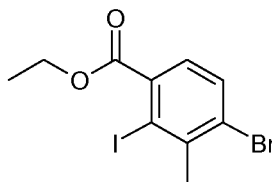
H_2O_2 (37%, 9.5 mL, 0.075 mol) in H_2O (83 mL) is slowly added to a solution of 6-Bromo-7-methyl-1H-indole-2,3-dione (8.4 g, 0.035 mol) and NaOH (9.6 g, 0.24 mol) in H_2O (185 mL) then stirred at room temperature for 1 h, After reaction, the mixture is filtered and the solid is dried under vacuum to give product. Yield: 5.24 g (65%)

4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methyl-benzoic acid

A mixture of 2-Amino-4-bromo-3-methyl-benzoic acid (5.24 g, 0.028 mol), conc.H₂SO₄ (7.51mL) and H₂O (50 mL) is cooled to 5 °C. NaNO₂ (1.89 g, 0.0274 mol) in H₂O (10 mL) is slowly added to the mixture and stirred at 5 °C for 2 h. KI (11.35 g, 0.0684 mol) is slowly added to the reaction mixture at 5 °C and then refluxed for 8 h. The mixture is filtered and the red solid is washed with hexane to give product.

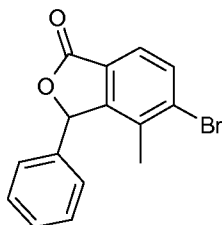
Yield: 5.43 g (70%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=339/341; t_{Ret} =0.87 min; AM4

4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methyl-benzoic acid ethyl ester

A mixture of 4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methyl-benzoic acid (5.43 g, 0.016 mol) and conc.H₂SO₄ (5 mL) in EtOH (50 mL) is refluxed overnight. After reaction, evaporated out EtOH, extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50mL), The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with petrol ether and ethyl acetate to afford the desired compound. Yield: 5.2 g (88%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=369/371; t_{Ret} =3.43 min; AM7

5-Bromo-4-methyl-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one

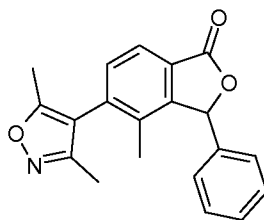
3M PhMgBr in diethyl ether (1.7 mL, 5.07 mmol, 1.1 eq.) is added dropwise to the solution of 4-Bromo-2-iodo-3-methyl-benzoic acid ethyl ester (1.7 g, 4.61 mmol), LiCl (195 mg, 4.61 mmol) in dry THF (50 mL) at -10 °C. The mixture is stirred at -10 °C for 2 hours. Benzaldehyde (0.977 g, 9.22 mmol) is slowly added to mixture
5 at -10 °C. This solution is stirred at room temperature for 16 hours and diluted with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (100 mL). This solution is extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 70 mL). The combined organic layers are washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by a silica chromatography to give the desired compound as a
10 white solid.

Yield: 720 mg (51%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=303/305; t_{Ret} = 3.26 min; AM5

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-4-methyl-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one

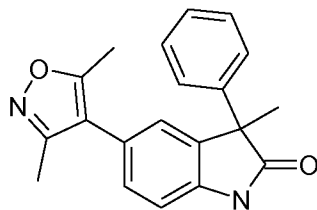
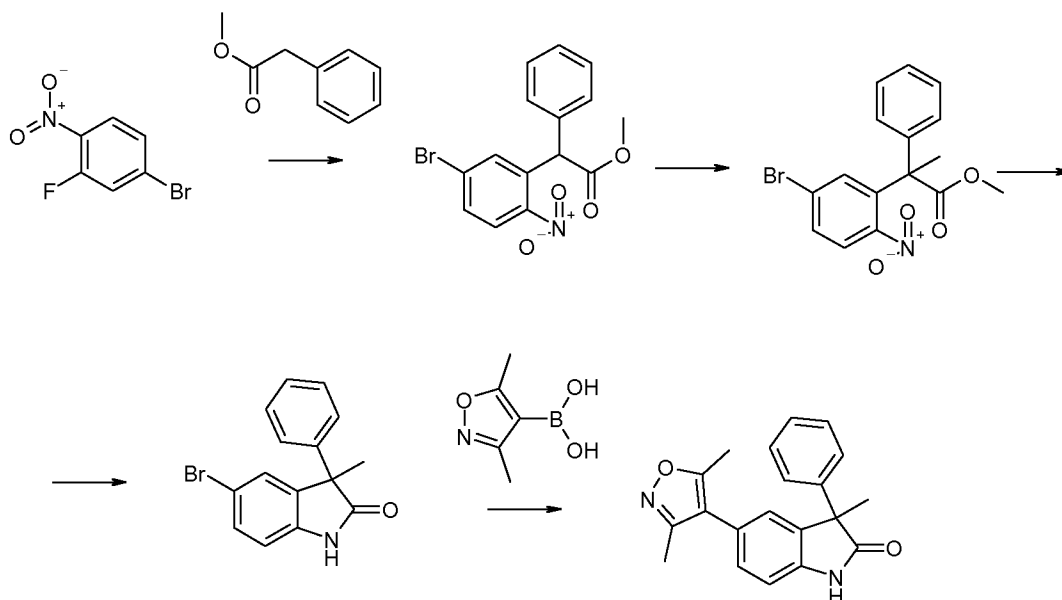
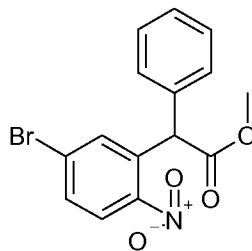
15



A mixture of 5-Bromo-4-methyl-3-phenyl-3H-isobenzofuran-1-one (100 mg, 0.33 mmol), 3,5-dimethylisoxazole-4-boronic acid (93 mg, 0.66 mmol, 2eq.), 1N Na₂CO₃ (0.66 mL, 0.66 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (62 mg, 0.033 mmol, 0.1 eq.) in dioxane (20 mL) is stirred at 90 °C for 16 hours. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture is evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by preparative-TLC using a petrol ether ethyl acetate mixture to afford the desired compound as a white solid.

Yield: 60 mg (57%)

25 HPLC-MS: M+H=320; t_{Ret} = 3.02 min; AM5

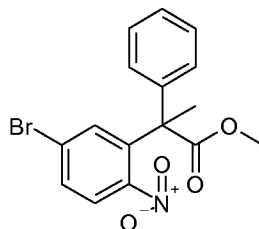
Example 18**Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-methyl-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one****5 Reaction scheme:****(5-Bromo-2-nitro-phenyl)-phenyl-acetic acid methyl ester**

- 10 NaH (1.6 g, 63 mmol) is added portion wise to a solution of phenyl-acetic acid methyl ester (9.0 g, 60 mmol) in DMF (150 mL) at -15 °C and stirred at this temperature for 3 hours. 4-Bromo-2-fluoro-1-nitro-benzene (6.57 g, 30.0 mmol) is added to the above mixture at -15 °C. The mixture is warmed to room temperature slowly and stirred for 24 hours. The mixture is diluted with saturated aqueous

NH₄Cl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue is purified by chromatography (ethyl acetate: petroleum ether = 1:20) to give the desired product.

5 Yield: 6.8 g (65%)

2-(5-Bromo-2-nitro-phenyl)-2-phenyl-propionic acid methyl ester

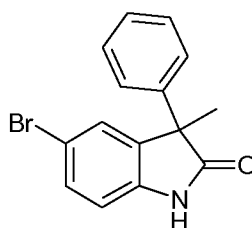


NaH (562 mg, 23.4 mmol) is added portion wise to a solution of (5-Bromo-2-nitro-phenyl)-phenyl-acetic acid methyl ester (6.8 g, 19.5 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) at room temperature and stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. MeI (8.3 g, 58.5 mmol) is added to the above mixture at 0°C. The mixture is warmed to room temperature slowly and stirred overnight. The mixture is diluted with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the product.

Yield: 6.0 g (86%).

HPLC-MS: M+H=365/367; t_{Ret} =2.18 min; AM12

5-Bromo-3-methyl-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one



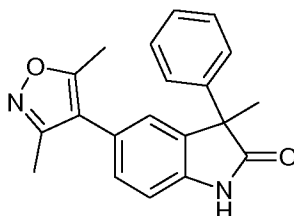
A mixture of 2-(5-Bromo-2-nitro-phenyl)-2-phenyl-propionic acid methyl ester (5.9 g, 16.25 mmol) and iron powder (3.64 g, 65 mmol) in acetic acid (100 mL) is heated to 70°C and stirred for 3 hours. The acetic acid is removed *in vacuo*. The residue is diluted with satu. aq. NH₄Cl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate

(3 x 100 mL). The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue is recrystallized by ethyl acetate to give the desired product. Yield: 3.5 g (71%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=302/304; t_{Ret}=3.06 min; AM5

5

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-methyl-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one



A mixture of 5-Bromo-3-methyl-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one (602 mg, 2 mmol), compound 3,5-dimethylisoxazole-4-boronic acid (564 mg, 4 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (440 mg, 0.4 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (1.624 g, 5 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) and H₂O (5 mL) is stirred at 80 °C under nitrogen for 20 hours. The mixture is poured into water (20 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL x 3). The combined organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue is purified by chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate : petroleum ether = 1 : 2) to give the desired compound.

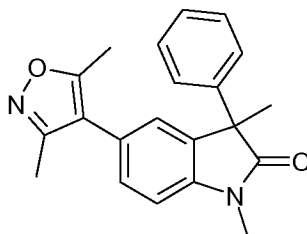
15

Yield: 140 mg (22%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=319; t_{Ret}=1.13 min; AM1

Example 19

20 Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-1,3-dimethyl-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one



A mixture of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-methyl-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-

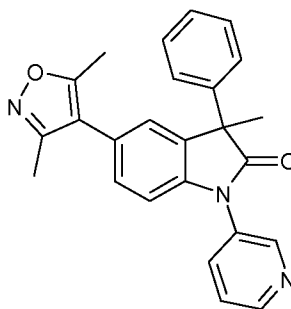
2-one (54 mg, 0.196 mmol) and NaH (5.5 mg, 0.203 mmol) in THF (10 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 1.5h. MeI (48 mg, 0.338 mmol) is added to the mixture and stirred overnight. The solvent is removed *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by chromatography (ethyl acetate: petroleum ether =1:2) to give the
5 desired compound.

Yield: 30 mg (53%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=333; t_{Ret} =2.64 min; AM7

Example 20

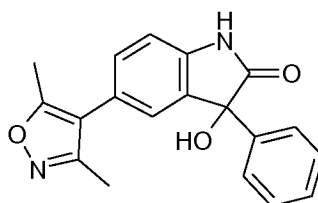
10 Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-methyl-3-phenyl-1-pyridin-3-yl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one



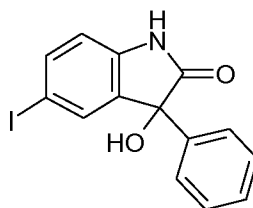
5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-methyl-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one
15 (100mg, 0.314 mmol), 3-iodopyridine (71mg, 0.346 mmol), copper (I) iodide (60mg, 0.314 mmol), N,N'-dimethylethylenediamine (41.5mg, 0.471mmol), potassium carbonate (217mg, 1.571 mmol) are added to a microwave vessel. Dioxane (5mL) is added and the mixture heated to 140°C for 30 minutes in a microwave reactor. A further 3-iodopyridine (35mg, 0.173 mmol) and copper (I)
20 iodide (12mg, 0.063 mmol) are added. The mixture is again heated to 140°C for 30 minutes in a microwave reactor. The reaction mixture is filtered. The filtrate is washed with dichloromethane. The volatiles are evaporated and the residue purified using reversed phase HPLC. This afforded the desired product.

Yield: 82 mg (66%)

25 HPLC-MS: M+H=396; t_{Ret} =1.23 min; AM1

Example 21**Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one**

5

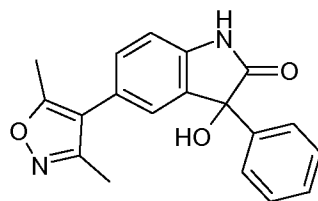
3-Hydroxy-5-iodo-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one

A solution of 3M 2-methoxyphenylmagnesium bromide (0.92mL, 2.747 mmol) in
10 Et₂O is added drop wise to a suspension of 5-iodoisatin (300mg, 1.099 mmol) in
THF whilst cooling in ice. The mixture is then stirred at room temperature for
1 hour. The reaction mixture is quenched by adding ammonium chloride solution
and extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases are
washed several times with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under
15 reduced pressure. The precipitate is filtered off with suction, washed with very
small amounts of ethyl acetate and dried. This afforded the desired product as a
light yellow solid.

Yield: 234 mg (66%)

HPLC-MS: M+H=334; t_{Ret} =1.08 min; AM1

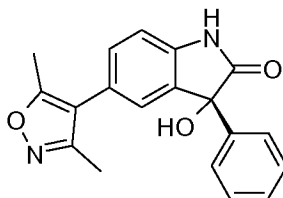
20

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one

3-Hydroxy-5-iodo-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one (130mg, 0.370 mmol),
3,5-dimethyl-4-isoxazolylboronic acid (104mg, 0.740 mmol), sodium carbonate
(108mg, 1.025 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (57mg, 78 mmol) and lithium chloride
(114.5mg, 2.700 mmol) are added to a microwave vial. Dioxane/water (2:1, 3mL)
5 is added. The mixture is flushed with argon and the vessel heated at 130°C for
1h. The reaction mixture is diluted with water and dcm then extracted with dcm.
The organic layer is dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced
pressure. The residue is dissolved in DMSO, filtered and purified with the acidic
(formic acid) RP HPLC system. The product containing fractions are concentrated
10 under reduced pressure. Dissolved in DMSO, aliquoted and freeze dried. Once
more freeze dried with acetonitril: water. This afforded the desired product.
Yield: 18.5 mg (15.6%)
HPLC-MS: M+H=321; t_{Ret}=0.98 min; AM1

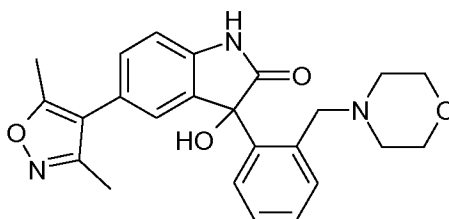
15 Example 22

Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one

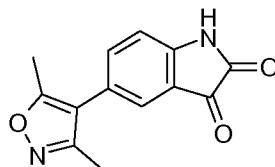


20 Column: Daicel ChiralPak AD, 4.6 x 250mm
Eluent: MeOH + 0.1% DEA
Flow: 1 ml/min
Temperature: 40°C

25

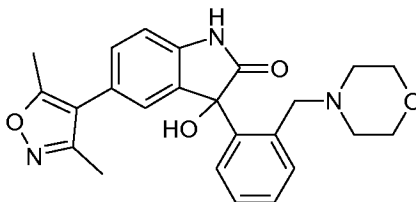
Example 23**Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-phenyl)-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one**

5

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-1H-indole-2,3-dione

- 10 5-iodo-1H-indole-2,3-dione (24.0g, 83.5mmol) and 2,5-dimethylisoxazole-4-boronic acid (16.0g, 111.3mmol) are dissolved in a mixture of water (400mL) and 2-propanol (800mL). Triethylamine (36.0mL, 253.3mmol) is added followed by 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene-palladium(II)dichloride dichloromethane complex (1.0g, 1.4 mmol). The mixture is purged with argon and then heated at
- 15 reflux for 5 hours. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate. And the volatiles removed *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel using a cyclohexane / ethyl acetate gradient. This afforded the desired product.
- 20 Yield: 3.65g (17.7%)
HPLC-MS: M+H=243; t_{Ret} =0.78 min; AM1

5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-phenyl)-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one

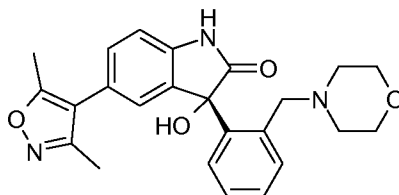


5 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-1H-indole-2,3-dione (100mg, 0.41mmol) is dissolved in anhydrous THF (1mL) and cooled to 0°C. (2-(4-Morpholinylmethyl)phenyl)magnesium bromide (4.0mL, 1.0mmol) is added dropwise and then the mixture stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture is poured onto saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution. The aqueous phase
10 is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is concentrated to dryness and purified using column chromatography on silica gel using a cyclohexane/ethyl acetate gradient. The product fractions are combined and concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*.

15 Yield: 40mg (23%)
HPLC-MS: M+H=420; t_{Ret} = 1.05 min; AM1

Example 24

Preparation of 5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-(2-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-phenyl)-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one



25 Column: Daicel ChiralPak AD, 4.6 x 250mm
Eluent: MeOH + 0.1% DEA

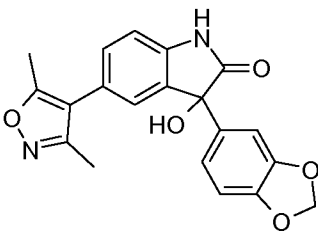
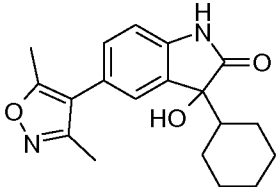
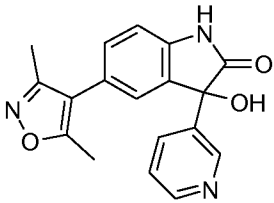
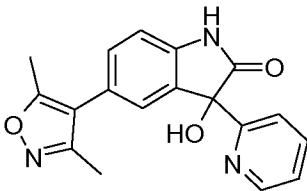
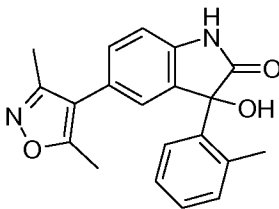
Flow: 1 ml/min

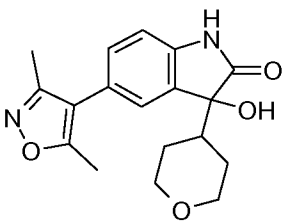
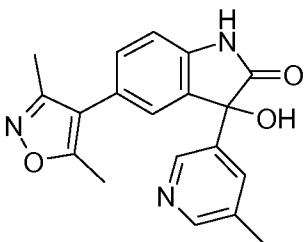
Temperature: 40°C

Using an analogous method the compounds below are synthesised.

5

Ex #	Structure	Name	Yield [%]	HPLC-MS (AM1):
25		3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	74	M+H ⁺ = 355 t _{Ret} = 1.08 min
26		5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-thiophen-2-yl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	71	M+H ⁺ = 327 t _{Ret} = 0.92 min
27		3-Cyclopentyl-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	70	M+H ⁺ = 313 t _{Ret} = 0.99 min
28		3-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	41	M+H ⁺ = 357 t _{Ret} = 1.04 min

Ex #	Structure	Name	Yield [%]	HPLC-MS (AM1):
29		3-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	38	M+H ⁺ = 365 t _{Ret} = 0.94 min
30		3-cyclohexyl-5-(3,5-dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	33	M+H ⁺ = 327 t _{Ret} = 1.07 min
31		5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-pyridin-3-yl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	38	M+H ⁺ = 322 t _{Ret} = 0.75 min
32		5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-pyridin-2-yl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	55	M+H ⁺ = 322 t _{Ret} = 0.79 min
33		5-(3,5-Dimethyl-isoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-o-tolyl-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	57	M+H ⁺ = 335 t _{Ret} = 1.02 min

Ex #	Structure	Name	Yield [%]	HPLC-MS (AM1):
34		5-(3,5-Dimethylisoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	44	M+H ⁺ = 329 t _{Ret} = 0.77 min
35		5-(3,5-Dimethylisoxazol-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-3-(5-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one	78	M+H ⁺ = 336 t _{Ret} = 0.83 min

5 **Biological Methods**

BRD4-H4 tetraacetylated peptide inhibition AlphaScreen

This assay is used to determine whether the compounds inhibit the interaction
 10 between the first (BRD4-BD1) or the second (BRD4-BD2) bromodomain of BRD4 and the tetraacetylated histone H4 peptide.

Compounds are diluted in serial dilution 1:5 in assay buffer from 10mM stock in DMSO (100 μ M start concentration) in white OptiPlate-384 (PerkinElmer). A mix consisting of 15nM GST-BRD4-BD1 protein (aa 44-168) or 150nM GST-BRD4-
 15 BD2 (aa 333-460) and 15 nM biotinylated Acetyl-Histone H4 (Lys5, 8, 12, 16) peptide is prepared in assay buffer (50mM HEPES pH=7.4; 25mM NaCl; 0,05% Tween 20; 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA); 10 mM dithiothreitol (DTT)). 6 μ l

of the mix is added to the compound dilutions. Subsequently, 6 μ l of premixed AlphaLISA Glutathione Acceptor Beads and AlphaScreen Streptavidin Donor Beads from PerkinElmer (in assay buffer at a concentration of 10 μ g/ml each) are added and the samples are incubated for 30 min at RT in the dark (shaking 5 300 rpm). Afterwards, the signal is measured in a PerkinElmer Envision HTS Multilabel Reader using the AlphaScreen protocol from PerkinElmer.

Each plate contains negative controls where biotinylated Acetyl-Histone H4 peptide and GST-BRD4-BD1 or GST-BRD4-BD2 are left out and replaced by assay buffer. Negative control values are entered as low basis value when using the 10 software GraphPad Prism for calculations. Furthermore, a positive control (probe molecule JQ1+ with protein/ peptide mix) is pipetted. Determination of IC₅₀ values are carried out using GraphPad Prism 3.03 software (or updates thereof).

15 **Table** summarizing the IC₅₀ of the compounds of the invention exemplified above

EX #	IC50 [nM]
1	380
2	57
3	43
4	65
5	229
6	43
7	1094
8	55
9	14
10	38
11	2486
12	75
13	193
14	72
15	36
16	350
17	1082

EX #	IC50 [nM]
18	54
19	275
20	242
21	259
22	48
23	176
24	41
25	295
26	320
27	698
28	203
29	541
30	196
31	395
32	332
33	1060
34	1572
35	1037

On the basis of their biological properties the compounds of general formula (1) according to the invention, their tautomers, racemates, enantiomers, diastereomers, mixtures thereof and the salts of all the above-mentioned forms are suitable for treating diseases characterised by virus infection, inflammatory diseases and abnormal cell proliferation, such as cancer.

For example, the following cancers may be treated with compounds according to the invention, without being restricted thereto: brain tumours such as for example acoustic neurinoma, astrocytomas such as pilocytic astrocytomas, fibrillary astrocytoma, protoplasmic astrocytoma, gemistocytary astrocytoma, anaplastic astrocytoma and glioblastoma, brain lymphomas, brain metastases, hypophyseal tumour such as prolactinoma, HGH (human growth hormone) producing tumour and ACTH producing tumour (adrenocorticotrophic hormone), craniopharyngiomas,

medulloblastomas, meningiomas and oligodendrogliomas; nerve tumours (neoplasms) such as for example tumours of the vegetative nervous system such as neuroblastoma sympathicum, ganglioneuroma, paraganglioma (pheochromocytoma, chromaffinoma) and glomus-caroticum tumour, tumours on the peripheral nervous system such as amputation neuroma, neurofibroma, neurinoma (neurilemmoma, Schwannoma) and malignant Schwannoma, as well as tumours of the central nervous system such as brain and bone marrow tumours; intestinal cancer such as for example carcinoma of the rectum, colon carcinoma, colorectal carcinoma, anal carcinoma, carcinoma of the large bowel, tumours of the small intestine and duodenum; eyelid tumours such as basalioma or basal cell carcinoma; pancreatic cancer or carcinoma of the pancreas; bladder cancer or carcinoma of the bladder; lung cancer (bronchial carcinoma) such as for example small-cell bronchial carcinomas (oat cell carcinomas) and non-small cell bronchial carcinomas (NSCLC) such as plate epithelial carcinomas, adenocarcinomas and large-cell bronchial carcinomas; breast cancer such as for example mammary carcinoma such as infiltrating ductal carcinoma, colloid carcinoma, lobular invasive carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, adenocystic carcinoma and papillary carcinoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL) such as for example Burkitt's lymphoma, low-malignancy non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL) and mucosis fungoides; uterine cancer or endometrial carcinoma or corpus carcinoma; CUP syndrome (Cancer of Unknown Primary); ovarian cancer or ovarian carcinoma such as mucinous, endometrial or serous cancer; gall bladder cancer; bile duct cancer such as for example Klatskin tumour; testicular cancer such as for example seminomas and non-seminomas; lymphoma (lymphosarcoma) such as for example malignant lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL) such as chronic lymphatic leukaemia, leukaemic reticuloendotheliosis, immunocytoma, plasmacytoma (multiple myeloma (MM)), immunoblastoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, T-zone mycosis fungoides, large-cell anaplastic lymphoblastoma and lymphoblastoma; laryngeal cancer such as for example tumours of the vocal cords, supraglottal, glottal and subglottal laryngeal tumours; bone cancer such as for example osteochondroma, chondroma, chondroblastoma, chondromyxoid fibroma, osteoma, osteoid osteoma, osteoblastoma, eosinophilic granuloma, giant cell

tumour, chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, reticulo-sarcoma, plasmocytoma, fibrous dysplasia, juvenile bone cysts and aneurysmatic bone cysts; head and neck tumours such as for example tumours of the lips, tongue, floor of the mouth, oral cavity, gums, palate, salivary glands, throat, nasal cavity, paranasal
5 sinuses, larynx and middle ear; liver cancer such as for example liver cell carcinoma or hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC); leukaemias, such as for example acute leukaemias such as acute lymphatic/lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL), acute myeloid leukaemia (AML); chronic leukaemias such as chronic lymphatic leukaemia (CLL), chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML); stomach cancer or gastric
10 carcinoma such as for example papillary, tubular and mucinous adenocarcinoma, signet ring cell carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, small-cell carcinoma and undifferentiated carcinoma; melanomas such as for example superficially spreading, nodular, lentigo-maligna and acral-lentiginous melanoma; renal cancer such as for example kidney cell carcinoma or hypernephroma or Grawitz's tumour;
15 oesophageal cancer or carcinoma of the oesophagus; penile cancer; prostate cancer; throat cancer or carcinomas of the pharynx such as for example nasopharynx carcinomas, oropharynx carcinomas and hypopharynx carcinomas; retinoblastoma such as for example vaginal cancer or vaginal carcinoma; plate epithelial carcinomas, adenocarcinomas, in situ carcinomas, malignant melanomas and
20 sarcomas; thyroid carcinomas such as for example papillary, follicular and medullary thyroid carcinoma, as well as anaplastic carcinomas; spinalioma, epidormoid carcinoma and plate epithelial carcinoma of the skin; thymomas, cancer of the urethra and cancer of the vulva.

Preferred cancers, which may be treated with compounds according to the
25 invention, are hematopoietic malignancies (including but not limited to AML, MM), as well as solid tumors including but not limited to lung, liver, colon, brain, thyroid, pancreas, breast, ovary and prostate cancer.

The new compounds may be used for the prevention, short-term or long-term treatment of the above-mentioned diseases, optionally also in combination with
30 radiotherapy or other "state-of-the-art" compounds, such as e.g. cytostatic or cytotoxic substances, cell proliferation inhibitors, anti-angiogenic substances, steroids or antibodies.

The compounds of general formula (I) may be used on their own or in combination with other active substances according to the invention, optionally also in combination with other pharmacologically active substances.

5

Chemotherapeutic agents which may be administered in combination with the compounds according to the invention, include, without being restricted thereto, hormones, hormone analogues and antihormones (e.g. tamoxifen, toremifene, raloxifene, fulvestrant, megestrol acetate, flutamide, nilutamide, bicalutamide, aminoglutethimide, cyproterone acetate, finasteride, buserelin acetate, 10 fludrocortisone, fluoxymesterone, medroxyprogesterone, octreotide), aromatase inhibitors (e.g. anastrozole, letrozole, liarozole, vorozole, exemestane, atamestane), LHRH agonists and antagonists (e.g. goserelin acetate, luprolide), inhibitors of growth factors (growth factors such as for example "platelet derived growth factor" and "hepatocyte growth factor", inhibitors are for example "growth factor" 15 antibodies, "growth factor receptor" antibodies and tyrosine kinase inhibitors, such as for example cetuximab, gefitinib, imatinib, lapatinib and trastuzumab); antimetabolites (e.g. antifolates such as methotrexate, raltitrexed, pyrimidine analogues such as 5-fluorouracil, capecitabin and gemcitabin, purine and adenosine analogues such as mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cladribine and pentostatin, 20 cytarabine, fludarabine); antitumour antibiotics (e.g. anthracyclins such as doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin and idarubicin, mitomycin-C, bleomycin, dactinomycin, plicamycin, streptozocin); platinum derivatives (e.g. cisplatin, oxaliplatin, carboplatin); alkylation agents (e.g. estramustin, meclorethamine, melphalan, chlorambucil, busulphan, dacarbazin, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide, 25 temozolomide, nitrosoureas such as for example carmustin and lomustin, thiotepa); antimitotic agents (e.g. Vinca alkaloids such as for example vinblastine, vindesin, vinorelbin and vincristine; and taxanes such as paclitaxel, docetaxel); topoisomerase inhibitors (e.g. epipodophyllotoxins such as for example etoposide and etopophos, teniposide, amsacrin, topotecan, irinotecan, mitoxantron) and 30 various chemotherapeutic agents such as amifostin, anagrelid, clodronat, filgrastin,

interferon alpha, leucovorin, rituximab, procarbazine, levamisole, mesna, mitotane, pamidronate and porfimer.

Other possible combination partners are 2-chlorodesoxyadenosine,
 5 2-fluorodesoxycytidine, 2-methoxyoestradiol, 2C4, 3-alethine, 131-I-TM-601, 3CPA, 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin, 16-aza-epothilone B, A 105972, A 204197, aldesleukin, alitretinoin, altretamine, alvocidib, amonafide, anthrapyrazole, AG-2037, AP-5280, apaziquone, apomine, aranose, arglabin, arzoxifene, atamestane, atrasentan, auristatin PE, AVLB, AZ10992, ABX-EGF,
 10 ARRY-300, ARRY-142886/AZD-6244, ARRY-704/AZD-8330, AS-703026, azacytidine, azaepothilone B, azonafide, BAY-43-9006, BBR-3464, BBR-3576, bevacizumab, biricodar dicitrate, BCX-1777, bleocin, BLP-25, BMS-184476, BMS-247550, BMS-188797, BMS-275291, BNP-1350, BNP-7787, BIBW 2992(afatinib), BIBF 1120 (VargatefTM), bleomycinic acid, bleomycin A,
 15 bleomycin B, bryostatin-1, bortezomib, brostallicin, busulphan, CA-4 prodrug, CA-4, CapCell, calcitriol, canertinib, canfosfamide, capecitabine, carboxyphthalatoplatin, CCI-779, CEP-701, CEP-751, CBT-1 cefixime, ceflatonin, ceftriaxone, celecoxib, celmoleukin, cemadotin, CH4987655/RO-4987655, chlorotrianisene, cilengitide, ciclosporin, CDA-II, CDC-394, CKD-602, clofarabin,
 20 colchicin, combretastatin A4, CHS-828, CLL-Thera, CMT-3 cryptophycin 52, CTP-37, CP-461, CV-247, cyanomorpholinodoxorubicin, cytarabine, D 24851, decitabine, deoxorubicin, deoxyrubicin, deoxycoformycin, depsipeptide, desoxyepothilone B, dexamethasone, dexrazoxanet, diethylstilbestrol, diflomotecan, didox, DMDC, dolastatin 10, doranidazole, E7010, E-6201,
 25 edatrexat, edotreotide, efaproxiral, eflornithine, EKB-569, EKB-509, elsamitrucin, epothilone B, epratuzumab, ER-86526, erlotinib, ET-18-OCH3, ethynylcytidine, ethynyloestradiol, exatecan, exatecan mesylate, exemestane, exisulind, fenretinide, floxuridine, folic acid, FOLFOX, FOLFIRI, formestane, galarubicin, gallium maltolate, gefinitib, gemtuzumab, gimatecan, glufosfamide, GCS-100, G17DT
 30 immunogen, GMK, GPX-100, GSK-5126766, GSK-1120212, GW2016, granisetron, hexamethylmelamine, histamine, homoharringtonine, hyaluronic acid,

hydroxyurea, hydroxyprogesterone caproate, ibandronate, ibritumomab, idatrexate, idenestrol, IDN-5109, IMC-1C11, immunol, indisulam, interferon alpha-2a, interferon alfa-2b, interleukin-2, ionafarnib, iproplatin, irofulven, isohomohalichondrin-B, isoflavone, isotretinoin, ixabepilone, JRX-2, JSF-154, J-107088, conjugated oestrogens, kahalid F, ketoconazole, KW-2170, lobaplatin, leflunomide, lenograstim, leuprolide, leuporelin, lexictronam, LGD-1550, linezolid, lutetium texaphyrin, lometrexol, losoxantrone, LU 223651, lurtotecan, mafosfamide, marimastat, mechloroethamine, methyltestosterone, methylprednisolone, MEN-10755, MDX-H210, MDX-447, MGX, midostaurin, minodronic acid, mitomycin, mivobulin, MK-2206, MLN518, motexafin gadolinium, MS-209, MS-275, MX6, neridronate, neovastat, nimesulide, nitroglycerin, nolatrexed, norelin, N-acetylcysteine, 06-benzylguanine, omeprazole, oncophage, ormiplatin, ortataxel, oxantrazole, oestrogen, patupilone, pegfilgrastim, PCK-3145, pegfilgrastim, PBI-1402, PEG-paclitaxel, PEP-005, P-04, PKC412, P54, PI-88, pelitinib, pemetrexed, pentrix, perifosine, perillyl alcohol, PG-TXL, PG2, PLX-4032/RO-5185426, PT-100, picoplatin, pivaloyloxymethylbutyrate, pixantrone, phenoxodiol O, PKI166, plevitrexed, plicamycin, polyprenic acid, porfiromycin, prednisone, prednisolone, quinamed, quinupristin, RAF-265, ramosetron, ranpirnase, RDEA-119/BAY 869766, rebeccamycin analogues, revimid, RG-7167, rhizoxin, rhu-MAb, risedronate, rituximab, rofecoxib, Ro-31-7453, RO-5126766, RPR 109881A, rubidazon, rubitecan, R-flurbiprofen, S-9788, sabarubicin, SAHA, sargramostim, satraplatin, SB 408075, SU5416, SU6668, SDX-101, semustin, seocalcitol, SM-11355, SN-38, SN-4071, SR-27897, SR-31747, SRL-172, sorafenib, spiroplatin, squalamine, suberanilohydroxamic acid, sutent, T 900607, T 138067, TAS-103, tacedinaline, talaporfin, tariquitar, taxotere, taxoprexin, tazarotene, tegafur, temozolamide, tesmilifene, testosterone, testosterone propionate, tesmilifene, tetraplatin, tetrodotoxin, tezacitabine, thalidomide, theralux, therarubicin, thymectacin, tiazofurin, tipifarnib, tirapazamine, tocladesine, tomudex, toremofin, trabectedin, TransMID-107, transretinic acid, traszutumab, tretinoin, triacetyluridine, triapine, trimetrexate, TLK-286TXD 258, urocidin, valrubicin, vatalanib, vincristine, vinflunine, virulizin, WX-UK1, vectibix, Volasertib (or other polo-like kinase inhibitors),

xeloda, XELOX, XL-281, XL-518/R-7420, YM-511, YM-598, ZD-4190, ZD-6474, ZD-4054, ZD-0473, ZD-6126, ZD-9331, ZDI839, zoledronat and zosuquidar.

Suitable preparations include for example tablets, capsules, suppositories, solutions
5 - particularly solutions for injection (s.c., i.v., i.m.) and infusion - elixirs, emulsions or dispersible powders. The content of the pharmaceutically active compound(s) should be in the range from 0.1 to 90 wt.-%, preferably 0.5 to 50 wt.-% of the composition as a whole, i.e. in amounts which are sufficient to achieve the dosage range specified below. The doses specified may, if necessary, be given several
10 times a day.

Suitable tablets may be obtained, for example, by mixing the active substance(s) with known excipients, for example inert diluents such as calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or lactose, disintegrants such as corn starch or alginic acid,
15 binders such as starch or gelatine, lubricants such as magnesium stearate or talc and/or agents for delaying release, such as carboxymethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate phthalate, or polyvinyl acetate. The tablets may also comprise several layers.

20 Coated tablets may be prepared accordingly by coating cores produced analogously to the tablets with substances normally used for tablet coatings, for example collidone or shellac, gum arabic, talc, titanium dioxide or sugar. To achieve delayed release or prevent incompatibilities the core may also consist of a number of layers. Similarly the tablet coating may consist of a number of layers to achieve
25 delayed release, possibly using the excipients mentioned above for the tablets.

Syrups or elixirs containing the active substances or combinations thereof according to the invention may additionally contain a sweetener such as saccharine, cyclamate, glycerol or sugar and a flavour enhancer, e.g. a flavouring such as
30 vanillin or orange extract. They may also contain suspension adjuvants or thickeners such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, wetting agents such as, for

example, condensation products of fatty alcohols with ethylene oxide, or preservatives such as p-hydroxybenzoates.

Solutions for injection and infusion are prepared in the usual way, e.g. with the
5 addition of isotonic agents, preservatives such as p-hydroxybenzoates, or stabilisers such as alkali metal salts of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, optionally using emulsifiers and/or dispersants, whilst if water is used as the diluent, for example, organic solvents may optionally be used as solvating agents or dissolving aids, and transferred into injection vials or ampoules or infusion bottles.

10

Capsules containing one or more active substances or combinations of active substances may for example be prepared by mixing the active substances with inert carriers such as lactose or sorbitol and packing them into gelatine capsules.

15 Suitable suppositories may be made for example by mixing with carriers provided for this purpose, such as neutral fats or polyethyleneglycol or the derivatives thereof.

Excipients which may be used include, for example, water, pharmaceutically
20 acceptable organic solvents such as paraffins (e.g. petroleum fractions), vegetable oils (e.g. groundnut or sesame oil), mono- or polyfunctional alcohols (e.g. ethanol or glycerol), carriers such as e.g. natural mineral powders (e.g. kaolins, clays, talc, chalk), synthetic mineral powders (e.g. highly dispersed silicic acid and silicates), sugars (e.g. cane sugar, lactose and glucose) emulsifiers (e.g. lignin, spent sulphite
25 liquors, methylcellulose, starch and polyvinylpyrrolidone) and lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc, stearic acid and sodium lauryl sulphate).

The preparations are administered by the usual methods, preferably by oral or transdermal route, most preferably by oral route. For oral administration the tablets
30 may, of course contain, apart from the abovementioned carriers, additives such as sodium citrate, calcium carbonate and dicalcium phosphate together with various additives such as starch, preferably potato starch, gelatine and the like. Moreover,

lubricants such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulphate and talc may be used at the same time for the tableting process. In the case of aqueous suspensions the active substances may be combined with various flavour enhancers or colourings in addition to the excipients mentioned above.

- 5 For parenteral use, solutions of the active substances with suitable liquid carriers may be used.

However, it may sometimes be necessary to depart from the amounts specified, depending on the body weight, the route of administration, the individual response to the drug, the nature of its formulation and the time or interval over which the
 10 drug is administered. Thus, in some cases it may be sufficient to use less than the minimum dose given above, whereas in other cases the upper limit may have to be exceeded. When administering large amounts it may be advisable to divide them up into a number of smaller doses spread over the day.

The formulation examples which follow illustrate the present invention without
 15 restricting its scope:

Examples of pharmaceutical formulations

A)	Tablets	per tablet
20	active substance according to formula (I)	100 mg
	lactose	140 mg
	corn starch	240 mg
	polyvinylpyrrolidone	15 mg
	magnesium stearate	5 mg
25		500 mg

The finely ground active substance, lactose and some of the corn starch are mixed together. The mixture is screened, then moistened with a solution of
 30 polyvinylpyrrolidone in water, kneaded, wet-granulated and dried. The granules, the remaining corn starch and the magnesium stearate are screened and mixed together. The mixture is compressed to produce tablets of suitable shape and size.

B)	<u>Tablets</u>	<u>per tablet</u>
	active substance according to formula (I)	80 mg
5	lactose	55 mg
	corn starch	190 mg
	microcrystalline cellulose	35 mg
	polyvinylpyrrolidone	15 mg
	sodium-carboxymethyl starch	23 mg
10	magnesium stearate	2 mg
		<hr/> <hr/> 400 mg

The finely ground active substance, some of the corn starch, lactose,
 15 microcrystalline cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone are mixed together, the
 mixture is screened and worked with the remaining corn starch and water to form a
 granulate which is dried and screened. The sodiumcarboxymethyl starch and the
 magnesium stearate are added and mixed in and the mixture is compressed to form
 tablets of a suitable size.

20

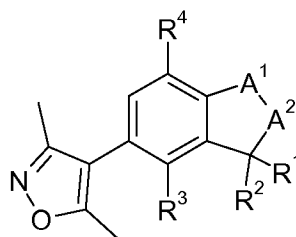
C) Ampoule solution

	active substance according to formula (I)	50 mg
	sodium chloride	50 mg
25	water for inj.	5 mL

The active substance is dissolved in water at its own pH or optionally at pH 5.5 to
 6.5 and sodium chloride is added to make it isotonic. The solution obtained is
 filtered free from pyrogens and the filtrate is transferred under aseptic conditions
 30 into ampoules which are then sterilised and sealed by fusion. The ampoules contain
 5 mg, 25 mg and 50 mg of active substance.

Claims

1. A compound of formula (I)



5

(I)

wherein,

A₁ is selected from -C=O and -NR⁵;

A₂ is selected from -O-, -C=O and -NR⁶;

R¹ is -H, -OH or -C₁₋₃alkyl;

- 10 R² is selected from phenyl, -C₅₋₈cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, 6 to 9 membered heterocycle optionally and independently substituted with one or more R⁷;

R³ is -H, -C₁₋₃alkyl or -O-C₁₋₃alkyl;

R⁴ is -H or -C₁₋₃alkyl;

- 15 R⁵ is -H, -C₁₋₃alkyl or 6 membered heteroaryl;

R⁶ is -C₁₋₃alkyl, optionally substituted with -N(-C₁₋₃alkyl)₂, or R⁶ is 6 membered heterocycle;

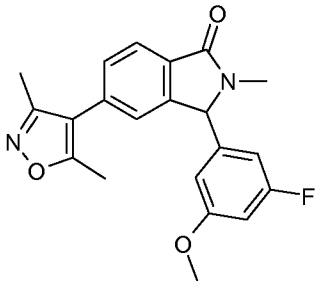
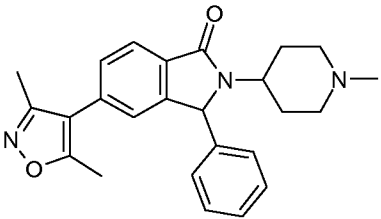
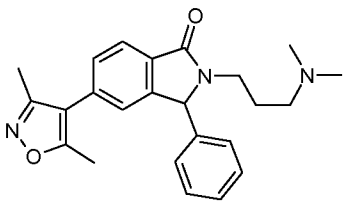
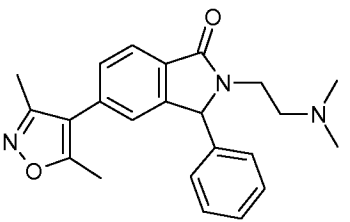
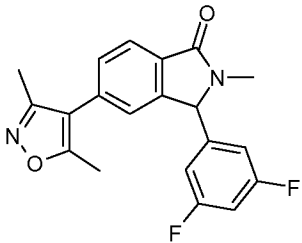
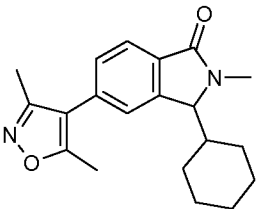
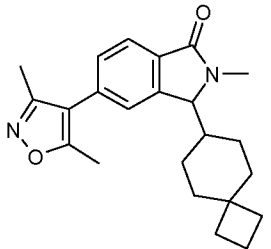
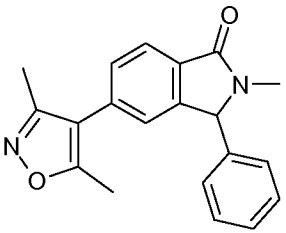
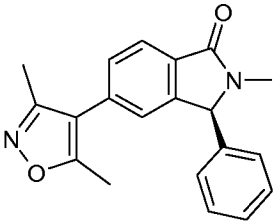
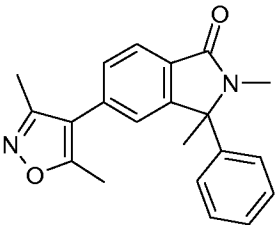
or R¹ and R⁶ taken together form a 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl;

- 20 R⁷ is selected from halogen, -O-C₁₋₃alkyl, -C₁₋₃alkyl, which -C₁₋₃alkyl can be optionally substituted with morpholine;

wherein the compounds of formula (I) may be optionally be present in the form of salts.

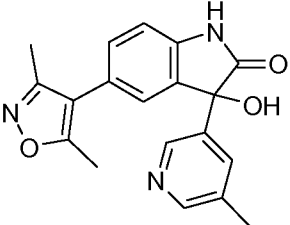
2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein A^1 is $-C=O$ and A^2 is NR^6 , wherein R^6 is $-CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-(CH_2)_2-N(CH_3)_2$, $-(CH_2)_3-N(CH_3)_2$ -N-methyl-
5 piperidinyl.
3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein A^1 is NR^5 and A^2 is $-C=O$, wherein R^5 is $-H$, $-CH_3$ or pyridyl.
4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein A^1 is NR^5 and A^2 is $-O-$.
5. A compound according any of claims 1 to 4, wherein R^1 is $-H$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$.
- 10 6. A compound according any of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^2 is phenyl, optionally substituted with one or more independently selected halogen, $-CH_3$, $-O-CH_3$ and $-CH_2$ -morpholine.
7. A compound according any of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^2 is cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or spiro[3.5]nonane.
- 15 8. A compound according any of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^2 is thiophenyl or pyridyl, optionally substituted with $-CH_3$ or tetrahydrofuran.
9. A compound according any of claims 1 to 8, wherein R^3 is $-CH_3$ or $-OCH_3$.
10. A compound according any of claims 1 to 9, wherein R^4 is $-H$ or $-CH_3$.
11. A compound according any of claims 1 to 10, wherein R^5 is $-H$, $-CH_3$ or
20 pyridyl.
12. A compound according any of claims 1, 3 and 6 to 11, wherein A^1 is $-C=O$ and A^2 is NR^6 , R^6 and R^1 taken together form a oxazolidine or [1,3]oxazine.

13. A compound according to claim 1 selected from

EX#	Structure	Ex #	Structure
1		2	
3		4	
5		6	
7		8	
9		10	

EX#	Structure	Ex #	Structure
11		12	
13		14	
15		16	
17		18	
19		20	
21		22	

EX#	Structure	Ex #	Structure
23		24	
25		26	
27		28	
29		30	
31		32	
33		34	

EX#	Structure	Ex #	Structure
35			

wherein the compound may be optionally be present in the form of salts.

14. A compound of general formula (I) according to anyone of claims 1 to 13 - or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof - for use in the treatment and/or prevention of cancer.
15. Pharmaceutical preparation comprising as active substance one or more compounds of general formula (I) according to anyone of claims 1 to 13 optionally in combination with conventional excipients and/or carriers.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2014/056079

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. C07D413/14 C07D413/04 C07D498/04 A61K31/42 A61K31/423 A61K31/4439 A61K31/454 A61P35/00 ADD. According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC											
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C07D A61K A61P Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data											
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Category*</th> <th style="width: 70%;">Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">A</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> DUNCAN HAY ET AL: "The design and synthesis of 5- and 6-isoxazolybenzimidazoles as selective inhibitors of the BET bromodomains", MEDCHEMCOMM, vol. 4, no. 1, 1 January 2013 (2013-01-01), page 140, XP055061875, ISSN: 2040-2503, DOI: 10.1039/c2md20189e page 141; table 2; compounds 9-15 page 142; table 3; compounds 19-35 abstract Conclusions, page 143 ----- </td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">1-15</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">A</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> WO 2011/054846 A1 (GLAXOSMITHKLINE LLC [US]; BOUILLOT ANNE MARIE JEANNE [FR]; DONCHE FRED) 12 May 2011 (2011-05-12) cited in the application claims 1-28 ----- <div style="text-align: right;">-/-</div> </td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">1-15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	A	DUNCAN HAY ET AL: "The design and synthesis of 5- and 6-isoxazolybenzimidazoles as selective inhibitors of the BET bromodomains", MEDCHEMCOMM, vol. 4, no. 1, 1 January 2013 (2013-01-01), page 140, XP055061875, ISSN: 2040-2503, DOI: 10.1039/c2md20189e page 141; table 2; compounds 9-15 page 142; table 3; compounds 19-35 abstract Conclusions, page 143 -----	1-15	A	WO 2011/054846 A1 (GLAXOSMITHKLINE LLC [US]; BOUILLOT ANNE MARIE JEANNE [FR]; DONCHE FRED) 12 May 2011 (2011-05-12) cited in the application claims 1-28 ----- <div style="text-align: right;">-/-</div>	1-15
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A	DUNCAN HAY ET AL: "The design and synthesis of 5- and 6-isoxazolybenzimidazoles as selective inhibitors of the BET bromodomains", MEDCHEMCOMM, vol. 4, no. 1, 1 January 2013 (2013-01-01), page 140, XP055061875, ISSN: 2040-2503, DOI: 10.1039/c2md20189e page 141; table 2; compounds 9-15 page 142; table 3; compounds 19-35 abstract Conclusions, page 143 -----	1-15									
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex. </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>											
Date of the actual completion of the international search <div style="text-align: center;">2 May 2014</div>		Date of mailing of the international search report <div style="text-align: center;">15/05/2014</div>									
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer <div style="text-align: center;">Marzi, Elena</div>									

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2014/056079

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>PAUL BAMBOROUGH ET AL: "Fragment-Based Discovery of Bromodomain Inhibitors Part 2: Optimization of Phenylisoxazole Sulfonamides", JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 55, no. 2, 26 January 2012 (2012-01-26), pages 587-596, XP055061954, ISSN: 0022-2623, DOI: 10.1021/jm201283q page 591; table 2</p> <p>-----</p>	1-15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2014/056079

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2011054846 A1	12-05-2011	EP 2496576 A1	12-09-2012
		ES 2446358 T3	07-03-2014
		JP 2013510124 A	21-03-2013
		US 2012232074 A1	13-09-2012
		WO 2011054846 A1	12-05-2011
