ABSTRACT

Provided are methods of treating a cancer characterized by the presence of a mutant allele of IDH1/2 comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a compound described here.
THERAPEUTICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUNDS AND THEIR METHODS OF USE

CLAIM OF PRIORITY


BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] Isocitrate dehydrogenases (IDH1s) catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to 2-oxoglutarate (i.e., α-ketoglutarate). These enzymes belong to two distinct subclasses, one of which utilizes NAD+ as the electron acceptor and the other NADP+. Five isocitrate dehydrogenases have been reported: three NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, which localize to the mitochondrial matrix, and two NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, one of which is mitochondrial and the other predominantly cytosolic. Each NADP(+)-dependent isozyme is a homodimer.

[0003] IDH1 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (NADP+), cytosolic) is also known as IDH; IDP; IDCD; IDPC or PICD. The protein encoded by this gene is the NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase found in the cytoplasm and peroxisomes. It contains the PTS-1 peroxisomal targeting signal sequence. The presence of this enzyme in peroxisomes suggests roles in the regeneration of NADPH for intraperoxisomal reductions, such as the conversion of 2,4-di-enoyl-CoA to 3-enoyl-CoA, as well as in peroxisomal reactions that consume 2-oxoglutarate, namely the alpha-hydroxylation of phytanic acid. The cytoplasmic enzyme serves a significant role in cytoplasmic NADPH production.

[0004] The human IDH1 gene encodes a protein of 414 amino acids. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences for human IDH1 can be found as GenBank entries NM_005896.2 and NP_005887.2 respectively. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences for IDH1 are also described in, e.g., Neeran et al, Mol. Biol. Evol. 15:1674-1684 (1998); Greisbrecht et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274:30527-30533 (1999); Wiesmann et al., Genome Res. 11:422-435 (2001); The MGC Project Team, Genome Res. 14:2121-2127 (2004); Lubec et al., Submitted (December 2008) to UniProtKB; Kullmann et al., Submitted (June 1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDJB databases; and Sjoblom et al., Science 314:268-274 (2006).

[0005] Non-mutant, e.g., wild type, IDH1 catalyzes the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to α-ketoglutarate thereby reducing NAD+(NADP+) to NADH (NADPH), e.g., in the forward reaction:

\[
\text{isocitrate} + \text{NAD}^+ \rightarrow \text{α-KG} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{NADH} \quad \text{(NADPH) + H}^+.
\]

[0006] It has been discovered that mutations of IDH1 present in certain cancer cells result in a new ability of the enzyme to catalyze the NAPH-dependent reduction of α-ketoglutarate to (R)-2-hydroxy glutarate (2HG). The production of 2HG is believed to contribute to the formation and progression of cancer (Dang, L et al, Nature 2009, 462:739-44).

[0007] The inhibition of mutant IDH1 and its neoactivity is therefore a potential therapeutic treatment for cancer. Accordingly, there is an ongoing need for inhibitors of IDH1 mutants having alpha hydroxyl neoactivity.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0008] Described herein are methods of treating a cancer characterized by the presence of a mutant allele of IDH1 or IDH2. The methods comprise the step of administering to a subject in need thereof a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, tautomer, isotopologue, or hydrate thereof, wherein:

\[
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 \text{ are independently substituted C}_{0-6} \text{C}_{0-6} \text{ carbocycl;}
\]

[0009] R' is optionally substituted C_{0-6}C_{0-6} carbocycl;

[0010] each R^2 and R^3 is independently selected from optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl;

[0011] R^1 is alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted aralkyl, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl;

[0012] ring A is 4-6 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O or S, wherein ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R^3 groups;

[0013] each R^3 is independently halogen; —CF_3; —CN; —OR^2; —NR^2; —C(OR^2)C_4 alkyl; C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with —OR^2 or —NR^2 or —N(R^2)_; —SO_3 (C_1-C_4 alkyl); —NR^2SO_2R^2; C_1-C_4 carbocycle optionally substituted with one or two R^3 groups; —O—(C_1-C_4 carbocycle) optionally substituted with one or two R^3 groups; 5-6 membered heterocycle; —C_1-C_4 alkyl(C_1-C_4 alkyl; or —C(O)O— (C_1-C_4 alkyl; or

[0014] each R^4 is independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl.

[0015] The compound of formula I inhibits mutant IDH1,2, particularly mutant IDH1 having alpha hydroxyl neoactivity. Also described herein are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula I.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] The details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings are not meant to be limiting. Other embodiments and different ways to practice the invention are expressly included. Also, the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. The use of “including,” “comprising,” or “having,” “containing,” “involving,” and variations thereof herein, is meant to encompass the items listed thereafter and equivalents thereof as well as additional items.

DEFINITIONS

[0017] The term “halo” or “halogen” refers to any radical of fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

[0018] The term “alkyl” refers to a hydrocarbon chain that may be a straight chain or branched chain, containing the indicated number of carbon atoms. For example, C_1-C_2 alkyl indicates that the group may have from 1 to 2 (inclusive) carbon atoms in it. The term “haloalkyl” refers to an alkyl in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by halo, and
includes alkyl moieties in which all hydrogens have been replaced by halo (e.g., perfluoroalkyl). The terms “arylalkyl” or “arylalkyl” refer to an alkyl moiety in which an alkyl hydrogen atom is replaced by an aryl group. Arylalkyl or aralkyl includes groups in which more than one hydrogen atom has been replaced by an aryl group. Examples of “arylalkyl” or “arylalkyl” include benzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 9-fluorenyl, benzhydryl, and triyl groups. The terms “heteroarylalkyl” or “heteroarylalkyl” refer to an alkyl moiety in which an alkyl hydrogen atom is replaced by a heteroaryl group. Heteroarylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl includes groups in which more than one hydrogen atom has been replaced by a heteroaryl group.

[0019] The term “alkylene” refers to a divalent alkyl, e.g., \( -CH_2- \), \( -CH(CH_3)CH_2- \), \( -CH_2CH_2CH_2- \).

[0020] The term “alkenyl” refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain containing 2-12 carbon atoms and having one or more double bonds. Examples of alkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, alkyl, propenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-hexenyl and 3-octenyl groups. One of the double bond carbons may optionally be the point of attachment of the alkenyl substituent. The term “alkynyl” refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain containing 2-12 carbon atoms and characterized in having one or more triple bonds. Examples of alkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, ethynyl, propargyl and 3-hexynyl. One of the triple bond carbons may optionally be the point of attachment of the alkenyl substituent.

[0021] The term “alkoxy” refers to an \( -O-\)alkyl radical. The term “haloalkoxy” refers to an alkoxy in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by halo, and includes alkoxy moieties in which all hydrogens have been replaced by halo (e.g., perfluoroalkoxy).

[0022] The term “carbocyclic” refers to a monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic hydrocarbon ring system that is not fully aromatic, wherein any ring atom capable of substitution can be substituted by one or more substituents. A carbocyclic can be fully or partially saturated. A bicyclic or tricyclic carbocycle may contain one (in the case of a bicycle) or up to two (in the case of a tricycle) aromatic rings, as long as at least one ring in the carbocycle is non-aromatic. Unless otherwise specified, any ring atom capable of substitution in a carbocycle can be substituted by one or more substituents.

[0023] The term “aryl” refers to a fully aromatic monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic hydrocarbon ring system. Examples of aryl moieties are phenyl, naphthyl, and anthracenyl. Unless otherwise specified, any ring atom in an aryl can be substituted by one or more substituents.

[0024] The term “cycloalkyl” as employed herein refers to a saturated cyclic, bicyclic, tricyclic, or polycyclic hydrocarbon group. Unless otherwise specified, any ring atom can be substituted by one or more substituents. The cycloalkyl groups can contain fused rings. Fused rings are rings that share a common carbon atom. Examples of cycloalkyl moieties include, but are not limited to, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methylcyclohexyl, adamantyl, and norbornyl. Unless otherwise specified, any ring atom can be substituted by one or more substituents.

[0025] The term “heterocyclic” refers to a monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic ring structure that is not fully aromatic and includes one to four heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, or S in one or more of the rings. A heterocyclic can be fully or partially saturated. A bicyclic or tricyclic heterocyclic may contain one (in the case of a bicycle) or up to two (in the case of a tricycle) aromatic rings, as long as at least one ring in the heterocyclic is non-aromatic. Unless otherwise specified, any ring atom capable of substitution in a heterocyclic can be substituted by one or more substituents. Heterocyclic groups include, for example, thiophene, thianthrene, furan, pyran, isobenzofuran, chromene, xanthene, phenoaxathiin, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, isothiazole, isoazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, indolizine, isoindole, indole, indazole, purine, quinoxaline, isoxazoline, pyridazinone, pyrimidinone, quinoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, quinazolinone, chinolone, pteridine, carbazole, carboline, phenanthridine, acridine, pyrimidine, phenanthroline, phenazine, phenarsazine, phenothiazine, furazan, phenoxazine, pyrroline, oxazoline, thiolane, oxazole, piperidine, piperazine, morpholine, lactone, lactams such as azetidinones and pyrrolidinones, sulfams, sulfones, and the like.

[0026] The term “heteroaryl” refers to a monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic ring system having 1-3 heteroatoms if monocyclic, 1-6 heteroatoms if bicyclic, or 1-9 heteroatoms if tricyclic, said heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, S, wherein each ring in a heteroaryl is fully aromatic. Unless otherwise specified, any ring atom capable of substitution in a heteroaryl can be substituted by one or more substituents. The terms “heteroaryl” and “heteroarylalkyl”, as used herein, refers to an alkyl group substituted with a heteroaryl group. The ring heteroatoms of the compounds provided herein include N — O, S(O), and S(O)₂.

[0027] The term “substituted” refers to the replacement of a hydrogen atom with another moiety. Typical substituents include alkyl (e.g., C₁₋₅), cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof.

[0028] The term “tautomer” refers to each of two or more isomers of a compound (e.g., a compound described herein) that exist together in equilibrium, and are readily interchangeable by migration of a hydrogen atom or proton, accompanied by a switch of a single bond and an adjacent double bond.

[0029] As used herein, the term “elevated levels of 2HG” means 10%, 20% 30%, 50%, 75%, 100%, 200%, 500% or more 2HG than is present in a subject that does not carry a mutant IDH1 or IDH2 allele. The term “elevated levels of 2HG” may refer to the amount of 2HG within a cell, within a tumor, within an organ comprising a tumor; or within a bodily fluid.
The term “bodily fluid” includes one or more of amniotic fluid surrounding a fetus, aqueous humour, blood (e.g., blood plasma), serum, cerebrospinal fluid, cereumen, chyme, Cowper's fluid, female ejaculate, interstitial fluid, lymph, breast milk, mucus (e.g., nasal drainage or phlegm), pleural fluid, pus, saliva, sebium, semen, serum, sweat, tears, urine, vaginal secretion, or vomit.

As used herein, the terms “inhibit” or “prevent” include both complete and partial inhibition and prevention. An inhibitor may completely or partially inhibit.

The term “treat” means decrease, suppress, attenuate, diminish, arrest, or stabilize the development or progression of a cancer (e.g., a cancer delineated herein), lessen the severity of the cancer or improve the symptoms associated with the cancer.

As used herein, an amount of a compound effective to treat a disorder, or a “therapeutically effective amount” refers to an amount of the compound which is effective, upon single or multiple dose administration to a subject, in treating a cell, or in curing, alleviating, relieving or improving a subject with a disorder beyond that expected in the absence of such treatment.

As used herein, the term “subject” is intended to include human and non-human animals. Exemplary human subjects include a human patient having a disorder, e.g., a disorder described herein or a normal subject. The term “non-human animals” of the invention includes all vertebrates, e.g., non-mammals (such as chickens, amphibians, reptiles) and mammals, such as non-human primates, domesticated and/or agriculturally useful animals, e.g., sheep, dog, cat, cow, pig, etc.

Compounds

Provided is a compound having formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, tautomer, isotopologue or hydrate thereof, wherein:

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[0035]  R¹ is optionally substituted C₄-C₆ carbocyclyl;
[0037]  each R² and R³ is independently selected from optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl;
[0038]  R⁴ is alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted anilky, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl;
[0039]  ring A is 4-6 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O or S, wherein ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R⁵ groups;
[0040]  each R³ is independently halo, —CF₃, —CN, —OR⁵, —OR⁶, —N(R⁷)₂, —C(O)C₄-C₆ alkyl; C₃-C₅ haloalkyl; C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with —OR⁴ or —N(R⁷)₂; —O—C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with halo, —OR⁵ or —N(R⁷)₂; —SO₂(C₁-C₅ alkyl); —NR⁵SO₃R⁶; C₃-C₅ carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one or two R⁵ groups; —O—(C₂-C₆ alkyl carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one or two R⁵ groups); 5-6 membered heteroaryly, —C₁-C₄ alkyl-C(O)O—C₁-C₄ alkyl; or —C(O)O—C₁-C₄ alkyl;
[0041]  each R⁵ is independently H or C₁-C₃ alkyl.
[0042]  Provided is also a compound having formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein:

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[0043]  R¹ is optionally substituted C₄-C₆ carbocyclyl;
[0044]  each R² and R³ is independently selected from optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl;
[0045]  R⁴ is alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted anilky, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl;
[0046]  ring A is 4-6 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O or S, wherein ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R⁵ groups;
[0047]  each R³ is independently halo, —CF₃, —CN, —OR⁵, —OR⁶, —N(R⁷)₂, —C(O)CH₃, C₁-C₅ haloalkyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with —OR⁴ or —N(R⁷)₂ or —N(R⁷)₂;
[0048]  each R⁵ is independently H or C₁-C₃ alkyl.
[0049]  Provided is also a compound having formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, tautomer, isotopologue or hydrate thereof, wherein:

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[0050]  R¹ is C₁-C₄ carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one to three R⁵ groups;
[0051]  each R² and R³ is independently selected from aryl or heteroaryl, wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is independently optionally substituted with one to three R⁵ groups;
[0052]  R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, wherein said aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, and heteroaralkyl are each independently optionally substituted with one to three R⁵ groups;
[0053]  ring A is 4-6 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O or S, wherein ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R⁵ groups;
[0054]  each R³ and R⁴ is independently halo, —CF₃, —CN, —OR⁵, —OR⁶, —N(R⁷)₂, —C(O)C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₅ haloalkyl; C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with —OR⁴ or —N(R⁷)₂; —O—C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with halo, —OR⁵ or —N(R⁷)₂; —SO₂(C₁-C₅ alkyl); —NR⁵SO₃R⁶; C₃-C₅ carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one or two R⁵ groups; —O—(C₂-C₆ alkyl carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one or two R⁵ groups); 5-6 membered heteroaryly, —C₁-C₄ alkyl-C(O)O—C₁-C₄ alkyl; or —C(O)O—C₁-C₄ alkyl; or
[0055]  each R⁵ is independently H or C₁-C₃ alkyl.
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Provided is also a compound having formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, tautomer, isotopologue or hydrate thereof, wherein:

**formula I**

![Chemical Structure](image)

- **[0056]** R¹ is C₄-C₆ carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one to three R³ groups;

- **[0058]** R² and R³ is independently selected from aryl or heteroaryl, wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is independently optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups;

- **[0059]** R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, wherein said aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, and heteroaralkyl are each independently optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups;

- **[0060]** ring A is 4-6 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O or S, wherein ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R⁷ groups;

- **[0061]** R⁵ and R⁷ is independently halo, —CF₃, —CN, —OR⁶, —N(R⁶)₂, —C(O)CH₃, C₆-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with OR⁶ or —N(R⁶)₂; or

- **[0062]** each R³ is independently H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.

- **[0063]** In one embodiment, R¹ is optionally substituted C₂-C₆ cycloalkyl. In one aspect of this embodiment, R¹ is C₄-C₆ cycloalkyl optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In another aspect of this embodiment, R¹ is C₄-C₆ cycloalkyl optionally substituted with one to two R⁷ groups and R⁷ is halo. In another aspect of this embodiment, R¹ is C₆-C₆ cycloalkyl optionally substituted with one to two R⁷ groups and R⁷ is halo. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R¹ is

- **[0064]** In another embodiment, R² is optionally substituted aryl. In one aspect of this embodiment, R² is aryl optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In another aspect of this embodiment, R² is phenyl optionally substituted with one to two R⁷ groups and R⁷ is —Cl.

- **[0065]** In another embodiment, R³ is optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl. In one aspect of this embodiment, R³ is optionally substituted heteroaryl. In another aspect of this embodiment, R³ is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R³ is pyridinyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, indolyl, or N-methylindolyl, wherein each R³ is optionally substituted with one R⁷ wherein R⁷ is F. In another aspect of this embodiment, R³ is optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R⁷ is aryl optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R⁷ is pyridinyl optionally substituted with one R⁷ wherein R⁷ is —F. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R⁷ is phenyl optionally substituted with one or two R⁷ wherein each R⁷ is independently halo; —CN; —N(R⁷)₂; C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with —OR⁶ or —O—C₆-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with halo; or —OR⁶; —SO₂NR⁶₂; —SO₂(C₆-C₆ alkyl); —S(O)—C₆-C₆ alkyl; —NR⁶SO₂R⁶; C₁-C₆ carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one R⁷; —O—(C₆-C₆ carbocyclyl); 5-membered heteroaryl. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R⁷ is phenyl optionally substituted with one or two R⁷ wherein each R⁷ is independently —F, —SO₂NH₂, —SO₂CH₃, —S(O)CH₃, —CN, methoxy, —OCH₂OH, —CH₂OH, —SO₃NHCH₃, —SO₃NHCH₃, —NHSO₂CH₃, —CH₂CH₂OH, —N(CH₃)₂, t-butyln, cyclopropyl, —O(OH) (CH₂)₂, —OCF₃, —OCH₂ —O-cyclopropyl, -1-methyl-cyclopropyl, or pyrazolyl.

- **[0066]** In another embodiment, R⁴ is optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted aralkyl, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl. In one aspect of this embodiment, R⁴ is aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, wherein said aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, and heteroaralkyl are each independently optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In another aspect of this embodiment, R⁴ is aryl or heteroaryl, each aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R⁴ is 6-membered aryl or 5-6 membered heteroaryl, wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, R⁴ is:
wherein each member of $R^4$ is optionally substituted with one or two $R'$ groups and each $R'$ is independently $F$, $Cl$, methyl, $CF_3$, $CN$, OMe, or $N(R')_2$. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, $R^4$ is:

wherein each $R^{100}$ is independently $H$, methyl, $F$, $Cl$, $CF_3$, $CN$, OCH$_3$, or $N(R^5)_2$. In yet another aspect of this embodiment, $R^4$ is:
wherein $R^{100}$ is H, methyl, C$_1$, CF$_3$, CN, OCH$_3$, or N(R)$^5$ and $R^{101}$ is H, F or methyl.

[0067] In another embodiment, ring A is
denotes ring A's attachment to the amide moiety of formula and

denotes ring A's attachment to R^4; and each member of ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R^4 groups. In one aspect of this embodiment, each R^4 is independently halo; —OR^6; —C(O)C_1—C_4 alkyl; C_1—C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with —OR^6; —C_5—C_6 carbocycle optionally substituted with one or two R^4 groups; —C_1—C_4 alkyl—C(O)O—C_1—C_4 alkyl; or —C(O)O—C_1—C_4 alkyl. In one aspect of this embodiment, each R^5 is independently —OH, —F, —CH_3CH_2OH, —CH_2C(O)OCH_2CH_3, —C(O)O-t-butyl, cyclopropyl, methyl or —C(O)CH_3. In another aspect of this embodiment, ring A is:

In another aspect of this embodiment, ring A is:

[0068] Provided is also a compound having formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, ring A and R^4 are as defined in formula I or any one of the above embodiments.

[0069] Provided is also a compound having formula II-a or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein R^1, R^4, ring A and R^4 are as defined in formula I or any one of the above embodiments.

[0070] Provided is also a compound having formula II-a-1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein R^1, R^4, ring A and R^4 are as defined in formula I or any one of the above embodiments and R^10 is CR^11 or N wherein R^11 is —F, —SO_2NH_2, —SO_2CH_3, —CN, methoxy, —OCH_3OH, —CH_3OH, —SO_2N(CH_3)_2, —SO_2NHCH_3, —NHSO_2CH_3, —CH_2CH_2OH, —N(CH_3)_2, 1-butyl, cyclopropyl, —C(OH)(CH_3)_2, —OCF_3, —OCHF_2, —O-cyclopropyl, -1-methyl-cyclopropyl, or pyrazolyl.
[0071] Provided is also a compound having formula II-b or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein \( R', R^\prime, \) and ring A are as defined in formula I or any one of the above embodiments; \( R^\prime \) is H or Cl; and \( R^{100} \) is CR\(^{11}\) or N wherein \( R^{11} \) is --F, --SO\(_2\)NH\(_2\), --SO\(_2\)CH\(_3\), --CN, methoxy, --OCH\(_3\)OH, --CH\(_2\)OH, --SO\(_2\)N(CH\(_3\))\(_2\), --SO\(_2\)NHCH\(_3\), --NHSO\(_2\)CH\(_3\), --CH\(_2\)CH\(_2\)OH, --N(CH\(_3\))\(_2\), t-butyl, cyclopropyl, --C(OH)(CH\(_3\))\(_2\), --OCF\(_3\), --OCHF\(_2\), --O-cyclopropyl, -1-methyl-cyclopropyl, or pyrazolyl.

[0072] Provided is also a compound having formula II-b-1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein \( R', R^\prime, \) and ring A are as defined in formula I or any one of the above embodiments and \( R^\prime \) is H or Cl.

[0073] In another embodiment of formula II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1,

[0074] \( R^\prime \) is:

[0075] \( R^\prime \) is:

[0076] ring A is:

[0077] Further embodiments provided herein include combinations of one or more of the particular embodiments set forth above.

[0078] In another embodiment, exemplary compounds of formula I are depicted below in Table 1.
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Included herein are also methods for making compounds of Formula I or a compound of any one of the embodiments described herein comprising reacting $R^4 NC$ with $R^2 CHO$, $R^3 NH_2$ and $A$ as defined in Formula I or in any of the embodiments described herein. In one aspect of the preceding methods, $R^2$ is alkyl.

Also included herein are methods for making compounds of Formula I or a compound of any one of the embodiments described herein comprising (1) reacting $R^4 NC$ with $R^2 CHO$, $R^3 NH_2$ and
The compounds of formula I, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b or II-b-1 may also comprise one or more isotopic substitutions. For example, H may be in any isotopic form, including \(^{1}H\), \(^{2}H\) (D or deuterium), and \(^{3}H\) (T or tritium); C may be in any isotopic form, including \(^{12}C\), \(^{13}C\) and \(^{14}C\); N may be in any isotopic form, including \(^{14}N\), \(^{15}N\) and \(^{15}N\); O may be in any isotopic form, including \(^{17}O\), \(^{18}O\) and \(^{18}O\); F may be in any isotopic form, including \(^{19}F\); and the like. For example, the compound is enriched in a specific isotopic form of H, C, N, O and/or F by at least about 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%.

Unless otherwise indicated when a disclosed compound is named or depicted by a structure without specifying the stereochemistry and has one or more chiral centers, it is understood to represent all possible stereoisomers of the compound.

The compounds of this invention may also be represented in multiple tautomeric forms, in some instances, the invention expressly includes all tautomeric forms of the compounds described herein, even though only a single tautomeric form may be represented (e.g., alkylation of a ring system may result in alkylation at multiple sites, the invention expressly includes all such reaction products). All such tautomeric forms of such compounds are expressly included in the present invention.

Compounds described herein may be prepared following procedures detailed in the examples and other analogous methods known to one skilled in the art. Compounds produced by any of the schemes set forth below may be further modified (e.g., through the addition of substituents to rings, etc.) to produce additional compounds. The specific approaches and compounds shown herein are not intended to be limiting. The suitability of a chemical group in a compound structure for use in the synthesis of another compound is within the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. Synthetic chemistry transformations and protecting group methodologies (protection and deprotection) useful in synthesizing the applicable compounds are known in the art and include, for example, those described in Larock R., Comprehensive Organic Transformations, VCH Publishers (1989); Greene, T W et al., Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd Ed., John Wiley and Sons (1999); Fieser and Fieser's Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons (1994); and Paquette, L ed., Encyclopedia of Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons (1995) and subsequent editions thereof.

Combinations of substituents and variables envisioned by this invention are only those that result in the formation of stable compounds.

It may be convenient or desirable to prepare, purify, and/or handle a corresponding salt of the active compound, for example, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts are discussed in Berge et al., 1977, “Pharmaceutically Acceptable Salts.” J. Pharm. Sci. Vol. 66, pp. 1-19.

For example, if the compound is anionic, or has a functional group which may be anionic (e.g., —COOH may be —COO\(^{-}\)), then a salt may be formed with a suitable cation. Examples of suitable inorganic cations include, but are not limited to, alkali metal ions such as Na\(^{+}\) and K\(^{+}\), alkaline earth cations such as Ca\(^{2+}\) and Mg\(^{2+}\), and other cations such as Al\(^{3+}\). Examples of suitable organic cations include, but are not limited to, ammonium ions (i.e., NH\(_{4}^{+}\) and substituted ammonium ions (e.g., NH\(_{2}\)R\(^{+}\), NH\(_{3}\)R\(^{2+}\), NH\(_{4}\)R\(^{3+}\), NR\(^{4+}\)). Examples
of some suitable substituted ammonium ions are those derived from: ethylamine, diethylamine, dicyclohexylamine, triethylamine, butylamine, ethylenediamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, pipеразине, benzylamine, phenylbenzylamine, choline, meglumine, and tromethamine, as well as amino acids, such as lysine and arginine. An example of a common quaternary ammonium ion is \(\text{N}^+\text{(CH}_3\text{)}_4\).

If the compound is cationic, or has a functional group that may be cationic (e.g., \(-\text{NH}_2\) may be \(-\text{NH}_3^+\)), then a salt may be formed with a suitable anion. Examples of suitable inorganic anions include, but are not limited to, those derived from the following organic acids: hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, sulfuric, sulfurous, nitric, nitrous, phosphoric, and phosphorous.

Examples of suitable organic anions include, but are not limited to, those derived from the following organic acids: 2-acetoxymethion, acetic, ascorbic, aspartic, benzoic, camphorsulfonic, cinnamic, citric, edetic, ethanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, fumaric, glucoheptonic, gluconic, glutamic, glycine, hydroxymalic, hydroxynaphthalene carboxylic, isethionic, lacte, lactobionic, lauric, maleic, malic, methanesulfonic, mucic, oleic, oxalic, palmitic, panoic, pantothenic, phenylacetic, phenylsulfonic, propionic, pyruvic, salicylic, stearic, succinic, sulfamic, tartaric, tautrenesulfonic, and valeric. Examples of suitable polymeric organic anions include, but are not limited to, those derived from the following polymer acids: tannic acid, carboxymethyl cellulose.

Unless otherwise specified, a reference to a particular compound also includes salt forms thereof.

Compositions and Routes of Administration

The compositions utilized in the methods described herein may be formulated together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or adjuvant into pharmaceutically acceptable compositions prior to be administered to a subject. In another embodiment, a pharmaceutically acceptable compositions further comprise additional therapeutic agents in amounts effective for achieving a modulation of disease or disease symptoms, including those described herein.

The term “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or adjuvant” refers to a carrier or adjuvant that may be administered to a subject, together with a compound of this invention, and which does not destroy the pharmacological activity thereof and is nontoxic when administered in doses sufficient to deliver a therapeutic amount of the compound.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles that may be used in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention include, but are not limited to, such as excipients, cuticle, self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS) such as d-\(\alpha\)-tocopherol polyethylene glycol 1000 succinate, surfactants used in pharmaceutical dosage forms such as Tweens or other similar polymeric delivery matrices, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, oils or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, poloxamers, waxes, polyethyleneoxypropylene-block polymers, polyethylene glycol and wool fat. Cyclodextrins such as \(\alpha\), \(\beta\), and \(\gamma\)-cyclodextrin, or chemically modified derivatives such as hydroxalkylecyclodextrins, including 2- and 3-hydroxypropyl-\(\beta\)-cyclodextrins, or other solubilized derivatives may also be advantageously used to enhance delivery of compounds of the formulae described herein.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir, preferably by oral administration or administration by injection. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may contain any conventional nontoxic pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers, adjuvants or vehicles. In some cases, the pH of the formulation may be adjusted with pharmaceutically acceptable acids, bases or buffers to enhance the stability of the formulated compound or its delivery form. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarterial, intraaortic, intravenous, intradermal, intrathecal, intraleusional and intracranial injection or infusion techniques.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable preparation, for example, as a sterile injectable aqueous or oelignous suspension. This suspension may be formulated according to techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents (such as, for example, Tween 80) and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butandiol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are mannitol, water, Ringer’s solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose, any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and its glyceride derivatives are useful in the preparation of injectables, as are natural pharmaceutically acceptable oils, such as olive oil or castor oil, especially in their polyoxyethylated versions. These oil solutions or suspensions may also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or dispersant, or carboxymethyl cellulose or other similar dispersing agents which are commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceutically acceptable dosage forms such as emulsions and or suspensions. Other commonly used surfactants such as Tween or Spans and/or other similar emulsifying agents or bioavailability enhancers which are commonly used in the manufacture of pharmaceutically acceptable solid, liquid, or other dosage forms may also be used for the purposes of formulation.

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

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

Topical administration of the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention is useful when the desired treatment involves areas or organs readily accessible by topical application. For application topically to the skin, the pharmaceutical composition should be formulated with a suitable ointment containing the active components suspended or dissolved in a carrier. Carriers for topical administration of the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petroleum, white petroleum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical composition can be formulated with a suitable lotion or cream containing the active compound suspended or dissolved in a carrier with suitable emulsifying agents. Suitable carriers include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetaryl alcohol, 2-octyldecanol, benzyl alcohol and water. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be topically applied to the lower intestinal tract by rectal suppository formulation or in a suitable enema formulation. Topically-transdermal patches are also included in this invention.

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

When the compositions of this invention comprise a combination of a compound of the formulae described herein and one or more additional therapeutic or prophylactic agents, both the compound and the additional agent should be present at dosage levels of between about 1 to 100%, and more preferably between about 5 to 95% of the dosage normally administered in a monotherapy regimen. The additional agents may be administered separately, as part of a multiple dose regimen, from the compounds of this invention. Alternatively, those agents may be part of a single dosage form, mixed together with the compounds of this invention in a single composition.

The compounds described herein can, for example, be administered by injection, intravenously, intraarterially, subdermally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, or subcutaneously; or orally, buccally, nasally, transmucosally, topically, in an ophthalmic preparation, or by inhalation, with a dosage ranging from about 0.5 to about 100 mg/kg of body weight, alternatively dosages between 1 mg and 1000 mg/dose, every 4 to 120 hours, or according to the requirements of the particular drug. The methods herein contemplate administration of an effective amount of compound or compound composition to achieve the desired or stated effect. Typically, the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention will be administered from about 1 to about 6 times per day or alternatively, as a continuous infusion. Such administration can be used as a chronic or acute therapy. The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. A typical preparation will contain from about 5% to about 95% active compound (w/w). Alternatively, such preparations contain from about 20% to about 80% active compound.

Lower or higher doses than those recited above may be required. Specific dosage and treatment regimens for any particular subject will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health status, sex, diet, time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, the severity and course of the disease, condition or symptoms, the subject’s disposition to the disease, condition or symptoms, and the judgment of the treating physician.

Upon improvement of a subject’s condition, a maintenance dose of a compound, composition or combination of this invention may be administered, if necessary. Subsequently, the dosage or frequency of administration, or both, may be reduced, as a function of the symptoms, to a level at which the improved condition is retained when the symptoms have been alleviated to the desired level. Subjects may, however, require intermittent treatment on a long-term basis upon any recurrence of disease symptoms.

The pharmaceutical compositions described above comprising a compound of formula I, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments herein, may further comprise another therapeutic agent useful for treating cancer.

Methods of Use

Provided is a method for inhibiting a mutant IDH1 or IDH2 activity comprising contacting a subject in need thereof with a compound (including its tautomers and/or isotoptopes) of structural formula I, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In one embodiment, the cancer to be treated is characterized by a mutant allele of IDH1 or IDH2 wherein the IDH1 or IDH2 mutation results in a new ability of the enzyme to catalyze the NAPDH-dependent reduction of α-ketoglutarate to R-(-)-2-hydroxyglutarate in a subject. In one aspect of this embodiment, the mutant IDH1 has an R132X mutation. In one aspect of this embodiment, the R132X mutation is selected from R132H, R132C, R132L, R132V, R132S and R132G. In another aspect, the R132X mutation is R132H.

Also provided are methods of treating a cancer characterized by the presence of a mutant allele of IDH1 comprising the step of administering to subject in need thereof (a) a compound of formula I, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1, or a compound described in any one of the embodiments herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or (b) a pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In one embodiment, the cancer to be treated is characterized by a mutant allele of IDH1 wherein the IDH1 mutation results in a new ability of the enzyme to catalyze the NAPDH-dependent reduction of α-ketoglutarate to R-(-)-2-hydroxyglutarate in a patient. In one aspect of this embodiment, the IDH1 mutation is an R132X mutation. In another aspect of this embodiment, the R132X mutation is selected from R132H, R132C, R132L, R132V, R132S and R132G. In another aspect, the R132X mutation is R132H or R132C. A
cancer can be analyzed by sequencing cell samples to determine the presence and specific nature of (e.g., the changed amino acid present at) a mutation at amino acid 132 of IDH1.

[0110] Without being bound by theory, applicants believe that mutant alleles of IDH1, the IDH1 mutation results in a new ability of the enzyme to catalyze the NAPD-dependent reduction of α-ketoglutarate to R-2-hydroxyglutarate, and in particular R132H mutations of IDH1, characterize a subset of all types of cancers, without regard to their cellular nature or location in the body. Thus, the compounds and methods of this invention are useful to treat any type of cancer that is characterized by the presence of a mutant allele of IDH1 imparting such activity and in particular an IDH1 R132H or R132C mutation.

[0111] In one aspect of this embodiment, the efficacy of cancer treatment is monitored by measuring the levels of 2HG in the subject. Typically, levels of 2HG are measured prior to treatment, wherein an elevated level is indicated for the use of the compound of formula I, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments described herein to treat the cancer. Once the elevated levels are established, the level of 2HG is determined during the course of and/or following termination of treatment to establish efficacy. In certain embodiments, the level of 2HG is only determined during the course of and/or following termination of treatment. A reduction of 2HG levels during the course of treatment and following treatment is indicative of efficacy. Similarly, a determination that 2HG levels are not elevated during the course of or following treatment is also indicative of efficacy. Typically, the 2HG measurements will be utilized together with other well-known determinations of efficacy of cancer treatment, such as reduction in number and size of tumors and/or other cancer-associated lesions, improvement in the general health of the subject, and alterations in other biomarkers that are associated with cancer treatment efficacy.

[0112] 2HG can be detected in a sample by LC/MS. The sample is mixed 80:20 with methanol, and centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for 20 minutes at 4 degrees Celsius. The resulting supernatant can be collected and stored at −80 degrees Celsius prior to LC-MS/MS to assess 2-hydroxyglutarate levels. A variety of different liquid chromatography (LC) separation methods can be used. Each method can be coupled by negative electrospray ionization (ESI, −3.0 kV) to triple-quadrupole mass spectrometers operating in multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) mode, with MS parameters optimized on infused metabolite standard solutions. Metabolites can be separated by reversed-phase chromatography using 10 mM tributyl-amine as an ion pairing agent in the aqueous mobile phase, according to a variant of a previously reported method (Luo et al., J Chromatogr A 1147, 153-64, 2007). One method allows resolution of TCA metabolites: t=0, 50% B; t=5, 95% B; t=7, 95% B; t=8, 0% B, where B refers to an organic mobile phase of 100% methanol. Another method is specific for 2-hydroxyglutarate, running a fast linear gradient from 50%-95% B (buffers as defined above) over 5 minutes. A Synter Hydro-RP 100 mm×2 mm, 2.1 μm particle size (Phenomenex) can be used as the column, as described above. Metabolites can be quantified by comparison of peak areas with pure metabolite standards at known concentration. Metabolite flux studies from 13C-glutamine can be performed as described, e.g., in Munger et al., Nat Biotechnol 26, 1179-86, 2008.

[0113] In one embodiment 2HG is directly evaluated.

[0114] In another embodiment a derivative of 2HG formed in process of performing the analytic method is evaluated. By way of example such a derivative can be a derivative formed in MS analysis. Derivatives can include a salt adduct, e.g., a Na adduct, a hydration variant, or a hydration variant which is also a salt adduct, e.g., a Na adduct, e.g., as formed in MS analysis.

[0115] In another embodiment a metabolic derivative of 2HG is evaluated. Examples include species that build up or are elevated, or reduced, as a result of the presence of 2HG, such as glutarate or glutamate that will be correlated to 2HG, e.g., R-2HG.

[0116] Exemplary 2HG derivatives include dehydrated derivatives such as the compounds provided below or a salt adduct thereof:

[0117] In one embodiment the cancer is a tumor wherein at least 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90% of the tumor cells carry an IDH1 mutation, and in particular an IDH1 R132H or R132C mutation, at the time of diagnosis or treatment.

[0118] IDH1 R132X mutations are known to occur in certain types of cancers as indicated in Table 2, below.

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<th>TABLE 2</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IDH mutations associated with certain cancers</strong></td>
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<td>Cancer Type</td>
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<td>brain tumors</td>
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<td>fibrosarcoma</td>
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<td>Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)</td>
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<td>Prostate cancer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)</td>
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<td>paragangliomas</td>
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</table>

[0119] IDH1 R132H mutations have been identified in glioblastoma, acute myelogenous leukemia, sarcoma, melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer, cholangiocarcinomas, chondrosarcoma, myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), colon cancer, and angio-immunoblastic non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL). Accordingly, in one embodiment, the methods described herein are used to treat glioma (glioblastoma), acute myelolog-
enous leukemia, sarcoma, melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) or cholangiocarcinomas, chondrosarcoma, myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), colon cancer, or angio-immunoblastic non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) in a patient.

Accordingly in one embodiment, the cancer is a cancer selected from any one of the cancer types listed in Table 2, and the IDH R132X mutation is one or more of the IDH R132X mutations listed in Table 2 for that particular cancer type.

In another embodiment, the methods described herein are used to treat glioma (glioblastoma), acute myelogenous leukemia, sarcoma, melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), cholangiocarcinomas (e.g., intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (IHC)), chondrosarcoma, myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), prostate cancer, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML), B-acute lymphoblastic leukemias (B-ALL), B-acute lymphoblastic leukemias (B-ALL), myeloid sarcoma, multiple myeloma, lymphoma colon cancer, or angio-immunoblastic non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) in a patient. In another embodiment, the cancer to be treated is an advanced hematologic malignancy selected from lymphoma (e.g., Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) such B-cell lymphoma (e.g., Burkitt lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL), diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, immunoblastic large cell lymphoma, precursor B-lymphoblastic lymphoma, and mantle cell lymphoma) and T-cell lymphoma (e.g., mycosis fungoides, anaplastic large cell lymphoma, and precursor T-lymphoblastic lymphoma).

Also provided are methods of treating a disease selected from Maffucci syndrome and Ollier disease, characterized by the presence of a mutant allele of IDH1 comprising the step of administering to subject in need thereof (a) a compound of Formula 1, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or (b) a pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Treatment methods described herein can additionally comprise various evaluation steps prior to and/or following treatment with a compound of Formula 1, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments described herein.

In one embodiment, prior to and/or after treatment with a compound of Structural formula 1, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments described herein, the method further comprises the step of evaluating the growth, size, weight, invasiveness, stage and/or other phenotype of the cancer.

In one embodiment, prior to and/or after treatment with a compound of formula 1, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments described herein, the method further comprises the step of evaluating the IDH1 genotype of the cancer. This may be achieved by ordinary methods in the art, such as DNA sequencing, immuno analysis, and/or evaluation of the presence, distribution or level of 2HG.

In one embodiment, prior to and/or after treatment with a compound of formula 1, II, II-a, II-a-1, II-b, or II-b-1 or a compound described in any one of the embodiments described herein, the method further comprises the step of determining the 2HG level in the subject. This may be achieved by spectroscopic analysis, e.g., magnetic resonance-based analysis, e.g., MRI and/or MRS measurement, sample analysis of bodily fluid, such as serum or spinal cord fluid analysis, or by analysis of surgical material, e.g., by mass-spectroscopy.

Combination Therapies

In some embodiments, the methods described herein comprise the additional step of co-administering to a subject in need thereof a second therapy such as, an additional cancer therapeutic agent or an additional cancer treatment. Exemplary additional cancer therapeutic agents include for example, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, antibody therapies, immunotherapy, and hormonal therapy. Additional cancer treatments include, for example: surgery, and radiation therapy. Examples of each of these treatments are provided below.

The term “co-administering” as used herein with respect to an additional cancer therapeutic agents means that the additional cancer therapeutic agent may be administered together with a compound of this invention as part of a single dosage form (such as a composition of this invention comprising a compound of the invention and an second therapeutic agent as described above) or as separate, multiple dosage forms. Alternatively, the additional cancer therapeutic agent may be administered prior to, consecutively with, or following the administration of a compound of this invention. In such combination therapy treatment, both the compounds of this invention and the second therapeutic agent(s) are administered by conventional methods. The administration of a composition of this invention, comprising both a compound of the invention and a second therapeutic agent, to a subject does not preclude the separate administration of that same therapeutic agent, any other second therapeutic agent or any compound of this invention to said subject at another time during a course of treatment. The term “co-administering” as used herein with respect to an additional cancer treatment means that the additional cancer treatment may occur prior to, consecutively with, concurrently with or following the administration of a compound of this invention.

In some embodiments, the additional cancer therapeutic agent is a chemotherapy agent. Examples of chemotherapy agents used in cancer therapy include, for example, antimitabolites (e.g., folic acid, purine, and pyrimidine derivatives), alkylating agents (e.g., nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, platinum, alkyl sulfonates, hydrazines, triazenes, aziridines, spinel poison, cytotoxic agents, topoisomerase inhibitors and others) and hypomethylating agents (e.g., decitabine (5-aza-deoxycytidine), zebularine, iso-thio-ynates, azacitidine, 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine, 5,6-dihydro-5-aza-cytidine and others). Exemplary agents include Aclarubicin, Actinomycin, Alitretinoin, Altemamine, Aminopertin, Aminolevulinic acid, Anrubicin, Amsacrine, Anagrelide, Arsenic trioxide, Asparaginase, Atrasentan, Belotecan, Bexarotene, Benzasatine, Bleomy- cin, Bortezomib, Busulfan, Camptothecin, Capecitabine, Carboplatin, Carboquinone, Camorfill, Carmustine, Celecoxib, Chlorambucil, Chormethine, Cisplatin, Cldribbine, Clofane- bine, Crisantaspase, Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine, Dacar- bazine, Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin, Decitabine, Demecol- cine, Docetaxel, Doxorubicin, Efraproxil, Elesclomol, Elsimtinacin, Enocitabine, Epirubicin, Estramustine, Etolul- gicid, Etoposide, Flexuridine, Fludarabine, Fluorouracil (SFU), Fotemustine, Gemcitabine, Gliadel implants,

Because some drugs work better together than alone, two or more drugs are often given at the same time. Often, two or more chemotherapy agents are used as combination chemotherapy.

In some embodiments, the additional cancer therapeutic agent is a differentiation agent. Such differentiation agents include agents that inhibit histone deacetylase inhibitors HDACs (such as azacytidine (Vidaza) and butyrate and histone deacetylase inhibitors HDACs (such as azacytidine (Vidaza) and butyrate (e.g., sodium phenylbutyrate)); hybrid polar compounds (such as hexamethylene bisacetamide (H MBA)); vitamin D; and cytokines (such as colony-stimulating factors including G-CSF and GM-CSF, and interferons).

In some embodiments the additional cancer therapeutic agent is a targeted therapy agent. Targeted therapy constitutes the use of agents specific for the deregulated proteins of cancer cells. Small molecule targeted therapy drugs are generally inhibitors of enzymatic domains on mutated, overexpressed, or otherwise critical proteins within the cancer cell. Prominent examples are the tyrosine kinase inhibitors such as Axitinib, Bosutinib, Cediranib, dasatinib, erlotinib, imatinib, gefitinib, lapatinib, Lestaurtinib, Milotinib, Sema4anib, Sorafenib, Sunitinib, and Vandetanib, and also cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors such as Alvocidib and Seliciclib. Monoclonal antibody therapy is another strategy in which the therapeutic agent is an antibody that specifically binds to a protein on the surface of the cancer cells. Examples include the anti-HER2/neu antibody trastuzumab (HERCEPTIN®) typically used in breast cancer, and the anti-CD20 antibody rituximab and Tositumomab typically used in a variety of B-cell malignancies. Other exemplary antibodies include Cetuximab, Panitumumab, Trastuzumab, Alemtuzumab, Bevacizumab, Edrecolomab, and Gemtuzumab. Exemplary fusion proteins include Afibercept and Denileukin diftitox. In some embodiments, the targeted therapy can be used in combination with a compound described herein, e.g., a bisguanide such as metformin or phenformin, preferably phenformin.

Targeted therapy can also involve small peptides as "homing devices" which can bind to cell surface receptors or affected extracellular matrix surrounding the tumor. Radiomucides which are attached to these peptides (e.g., RGDs) eventually kill the cancer cell if the nuclide decays in the vicinity of the cell. An example of such therapy includes BEXXAR®.

In some embodiments, the additional cancer therapeutic agent is an immunotherapy agent. Cancer immunotherapy refers to a diverse set of therapeutic strategies designed to induce the subject's own immune system to fight the tumor. Contemporary methods for generating an immune response against tumors include intravesiclar BCG immunotherapy for superficial bladder cancer, and use of interferons and other cytokines to induce an immune response in renal cell carcinoma and melanoma subjects.

Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation can be considered a form of immunotherapy, since the donor's immune cells will often attack the tumor in a graft-versus-tumor manner. In some embodiments, the immunotherapy agents can be used in combination with a compound or composition described herein.

In some embodiments, the additional cancer therapeutic agent is a hormonal therapy agent. The growth of some cancers can be inhibited by providing or blocking certain hormones. Common examples of hormone-sensitive tumors include certain types of breast and prostate cancers. Removing or blocking estrogen or testosterone is often an important additional treatment. In certain cancers, administration of hormone agonists, such as progestogens may be therapeutically beneficial. In some embodiments, the hormonal therapy agents can be used in combination with a compound or composition described herein.

Other possible additional therapeutic modalities include imatinib, gene therapy, peptide and dendritic cell vaccines, synthetic chlorotoxins, and radiolabeled drugs and antibodies.

EXAMPLES

The chemical name of each compound described below is generated by ChemBioOffice software.

![](image)

**General Procedures for the Preparation of 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane**

**Method A:**

[0139]
Step A: Tert-butyl 3-oxocyclobutylcarbamate

[0140] To a solution of 3-oxocyclobutanecarboxylic acid (10 g, 88 mmol) in dry DCM (60 mL) at 0°C, SOCl₂ (20 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was heated to reflux for 1.5 h and then evaporated in vacuo. The resulting mixture was co-evaporated twice with toluene (2x8 mL) and the residue was dissolved in acetone (30 mL), followed by adding dropwise to a solution of Na₂CO₃ (12 g, 185.0 mmol) in H₂O (35 mL) at 0°C. After addition, the mixture was stirred for another 1 h and then quenched with ice (110 g). The resulting mixture was extracted with Et₂O (2x100 mL). Combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and concentrated to about 15 mL solution. Toluene (2x30 mL) was added into the residue and the mixture was co-evaporated twice to remove Et₂O (about 30 mL solution left each time to avoid explosion). The resulting toluene solution was heated to 90°C until the evolution of N₂ ceased. Next, 40 mL of t-BuOH was added into the mixture and the resulting mixture was stirred overnight at 90°C. The mixture was cooled and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography using petroleum ether/EtOAc (V/V, 7:1 to 5:1) as eluent to afford the desired product as a white solid, MS: 186.1 (M+1).°

Step B: Tert-butyl 3,3-difluorocyclobutylcarbamate

[0141] To a solution of tert-butyl 3-oxocyclobutylcarbamate (2.56 g, 11.07 mmol) in dry DCM (190 mL), DAST (diethylaminosulfur trifluoride) (41.0 mL, 222.14 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C under the atmosphere of N₂. The mixture was then allowed to warm up to rt and stirred overnight. The resulting mixture was slowly added into a precooled saturated aq. NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with DCM (3x200 mL). Combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography using petroleum ether/EtOAc (V/V, 15:1) as eluent to afford the desired product. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.07 (s, 1H), 2.98 (s, 2H), 2.58-2.29 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H). MS: 208.1 (M+1).°

Step C: N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)formamide

[0142] To a solution of MeOH (170 mL) and CH₂COCl (65 mL), tert-butyl 3,3-difluoro-cyclobutylcarbamate (12.1 g, 58.42 mmol) was added in one portion dropwise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 20 min, and then allowed to warm up to rt and stirred for another 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and dissolved in H₂O (200 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with Et₂O (150 mL) and the aqueous layer was adjusted to pH=11 with solid Na₂CO₃ and extracted by DCM (2x150 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo using a cold-water bath (<20°C). The residue was dissolved in HCOOEt (90 mL), and transferred into a sealed pressure tube. This reaction mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by column chromatography using petroleum ether/EtOAc (V/V, 1:1 to 1:3) as eluent to afford the desired product. MS: 136.1 (M+1).°

Method B:

[0144]
Step A: Benzyl 3-oxocyclobutanecarboxylate

A mixture of 3-oxocyclobutanecarboxylic acid (5 g, 44 mmol), potassium carbonate (12 g, 88 mmol) and benzyl bromide (11.2 g, 66 mmol) in acetone (50 mL) was refluxed for 16 h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure and the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. Combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified with silica gel chromatography eluting with a gradient of 100% hexane to 96% hexane/EtOAc to give the desired compound. MS: 108.1 (M+1)".

Step B: Benzyl 3,3-difluorocyclobutanecarboxylate

To a solution of benzyl 3-oxocyclobutanecarboxylate (1.23 g, 6.03 mmol) in DCM (35 mL) was added DAST (0.8 mL, 6.03 mmol) dropwise under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h and then diluted with DCM. After successive washes with saturated sodium bicarbonate, 1N aq. hydrochloric acid, and brine, the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography with 93% hexane/EtOAc as eluent to give the desired compound as an oil. MS: 108.1 (M+1)".

Step C: 3,3-Difluorocyclobutanecarboxylic acid

Benzyl 3,3-difluorocyclobutanecarboxylate (0.84 g, 3.72 mol) was dissolved in ethanol (40 mL) and approximately 0.02 g palladium on activated carbon was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h under the atmosphere of H₂ and then filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrates were concentrated and dried in vacuo to give the desired compound. MS: 108.1 (M+1)".

Step D: Tert-butyl 3,3-difluorocyclobutanecarbamate

Benzyl 3,3-difluorocyclobutanecarbamate (3.7 g, 27.3 mmol), DPPA (7.87 g, 27 mmol) and TEA (2.87 g, 28.4 mmol) were dissolved in t-BuOH (25 mL). The mixture was refluxed for 5 h and then diluted with ethyl acetate (about 200 mL). The organic phase was washed twice with 5% citric acid and saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate respectively, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography with 50% hexane/EtOAc to give the desired product. MS: 208.1 (M+1)".

Step E: 3,3-Difluorocyclobutanamine hydrochloride

A cold solution of MeOH (170 mL) and CH₂COCl (65 mL) was added tert-butyl 3,3-difluorocyclobutanecarbamate (12.1 g, 58.4 mmol) dropwise at 0°C. After completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 20 min and then allowed to warm up to room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 1.5 h and then concentrated to give the crude product which was precipitated in ether to give the desired product as a white solid. MS: 108.1 (M+1)".

Step F: N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)formamide

The mixture of 3,3-difluorocyclobutanamine hydrochloride (6.5 g, 60.7 mmol) and TEA (3 eq) in HCOOH (90 mL) was stirred at 80°C overnight in a sealed pressure tube. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography with 50% petroleum ether/EtOAc to 25% petroleum ether/EtOAc to give the desired product. MS: 136.1 (M+1)".

Step G: 1,1-Difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane

The compound was synthesized as outlined in step D of method A set forth above.

General Procedures for the Preparation of 1-fluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane

Step A: Tert-butyl 3-hydroxycyclobutylcarbamate

To a solution of tert-butyl 3-hydroxycyclobutylcarbamate (2 g, 10.8 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added NaN₃ (204 mg, 1 eq) at 0°C. The mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography using petroleum ether/EtOAc (V:V, 2:1) to pure EtOAc as eluent to afford the desired product as a white solid. MS: 188.1 (M+1)".

Step B: Tert-butyl 3-fluorocyclobutylcarbamate

To a solution of tert-butyl 3-hydroxycyclobutylcarbamate (1 g, 5.35 mmol) in dry DCM (20 mL) at -70°C, was added DAST dropwise (1 g, 0.85 mL, 1.17 eq) under the atmosphere of N₂. The mixture was then slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The resulting mixture was washed with dilute aq. NaHCO₃. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography using petroleum ether/EtOAc (V:V, 20:1 to 2:1) as eluent to afford a white solid as the desired product. MS: 190.1 (M+1)".

Step C: 3-Fluorocyclobutanamine

The compound was synthesized as outlined in step E of method A set forth above.
Step D: N-(3-fluorocyclobutyl)formamide

[0155] The compound was synthesized as outlined in step F of method A set forth above. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.10 (s, 1H), 5.94-5.89 (brs, 1H), 5.32-5.25 (m, 0.5H), 5.18-5.11 (m, 0.5H), 4.63-4.42 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.62 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.31 (m, 2H).

Step E: 1-Fluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane

[0156] The compound was synthesized via the general procedure as the step G in method A set forth above.

General Procedures for the Preparation of 1,1-difluoro-4-isocyanocyclohexane

**Chemical structure (image not provided)**

Step A: Tert-butyl 4-hydroxycyclohexylcarbamate

[0157] To a solution of 4-aminocyclohexanol (23 g, 0.2 mol) and Et₃N (60 g, 0.6 mol) in THF (230 mL) was added (Boc)₂O (87 g, 0.4 mol). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was extracted with EtOAc (3×200 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (2×200 mL) and brine (200 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using DCM/MeOH (V:V. 20:1) to afford the desired product as a white solid. MS: 216.2 (M+1)⁺.

Step B: Tert-butyl 4-oxocyclohexylcarbamate

[0158] To a solution of tert-butyl 4-hydroxycyclohexylcarbamate (10.0 g, 46.5 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (39.4 g, 92.9 mmol) portionwise. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight, quenched withaq. Na₂S₂O₅ solution and extracted with DCM (3×100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (2×100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/EtOAc (V:V. 10:1) to afford desired product as a white solid.

Step C: Tert-butyl 4,4-difluorocyclohexylcarbamate

[0159] To a solution of tert-butyl 4-oxocyclohexylcarbamate (2.13 g, 10 mmol) in dry DCM (25 mL) was added DAST (2.58 g, 16 mmol) dropwise at 0°C. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water slowly and extracted with DCM (3×100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 2 N aq. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography using petroleum ether/EtOAc (V:V. 5:1) as eluent to afford a mixture of the title compound (~70%) and the byproduct tert-butyl 4-fluorocyclohex-2-enylcarbamate (~30%) as a light-yellow solid.

[0160] To the above mixtures (2.52 g, 10.7 mmol) in DCM (25 mL) was added m-CPBA (2.20 g, 12.9 mmol) portionwise at 0°C while keeping the internal temperature below 5°C. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. To the reaction mixture was added saturated aq. Na₂S₂O₅ (8.0 mL) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 40 min, and then extracted by DCM (3×5.0 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was used directly in the next step without further purification.

[0161] To the above residue in MeOH (15 mL) was added NaBH₄ (0.202 g, 5.35 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water (0.38 g) was added dropwise to quench the reaction at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 min, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography using DCM as eluent to afford the pure compound as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 3.59 (s, 1H), 2.25-1.69 (m, 6H), 1.61-1.20 (m, 11H). MS: 236.2 (M+1)⁺.

Step D: 4,4-Difluorocyclohexanamine hydrochloride

[0162] A mixture of tert-butyl 4,4-difluorocyclohexylcarbamate (6.0 g, 25.5 mmol) and 6 N HCl/MeOH (60 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to give the crude product which was directly used in next step without further purification. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂OD): δ 4.89 (s, 2H), 3.32-3.26 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.01 (m, 4H), 2.02-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.65 (m, 2H). MS: 136.1 (M+1)⁺.

Step E: N-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)formamide

[0163] A mixture of 4,4-difluorocyclohexanamine (crude 3.4 g, 25.2 mmol), TEA (3 eq) and ethyl formate (35 mL) was stirred at 110°C overnight in a sealed tank. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by column chromatography using DCM/MeOH (V:V. 10:1) as eluent to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.14 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.19 (m, 11H), 2.15-1.39 (m, 7H). MS: 164.1 (M+1)⁺.
Step F: 1,1-Difluoro-4-isocyanocyclohexane

A mixture of N-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)-formamide (2.5 g, 15.3 mmol), PPh₃ (4.4 g, 16.8 mmol), CCl₄ (2.3 g, 15.1 mmol), Et₃N (1.5 g, 14.9 mmol) and DCM (50 mL) was heated to 45°C and stirred overnight. The resulting mixture was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was suspended in Et₂O (125 mL) at 0°C. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with Et₂O to afford the desired product as a yellow oil which was used directly in the next step.

General Procedures for the Preparation of 2-(3-aminophenoxy)ethanol

**Step A: 2-(3-Nitrophenoxy)ethanol**

A suspension of 3-nitrophenol (1 g, 7.2 mmol), 2-bromoethanol (1.2 g, 9.6 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (2 g, 14.4 mmol) in MeCN (12 mL) was stirred at 90°C overnight. The precipitate was collected by filtration to give the first batch of product. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford another batch of the desired product as a yellow solid.

**Step B: 2-(3-Aminophenoxy)ethanol**

To a solution of 2-(3-nitrophenoxy)ethanol (500 mg, 2.7 mmol) and NH₄Cl (720 mg, 13.5 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) was added iron powder (900 mg, 16.2 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction was then stirred at 90°C for 2 hr and subsequently cooled. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as a yellow solid. MS: 154.1 (M+1).
General Procedures for the Preparation of 2-(3-aminophenyl)propan-2-ol

Step A: Ethyl 3-(dibenzylamino)benzoate

To a solution of ethyl 3-aminobenzoate (2 g, 0.012 mmol) and Et$_3$N (5.26 mL, 0.036 mmol) in CH$_2$CN (30 mL), was added BnBr (4.32 mL, 0.036 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 18 hr and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was concentrated to dryness in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography (PE:EtOAc=10:1 as eluent) to afford the desired product as a yellow solid. MS: 152.1 (M+1)*.

Step B: 2-(3-(dibenzylamino)phenyl)propan-2-ol

To a solution of ethyl 3-(dibenzylamino)benzoate (1.85 g, 5.58 mmol) in anhydrous THF (15 mL) at 0° C, under nitrogen atmosphere was added MeMgBr (3 M sol. in THF, 5.58 mL, 16.7 mmol) dropwise over 30 min. The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight and quenched by addition of saturated NH$_4$Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO$_3$, water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and then concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography (PE:EtOAc=2:1 as eluent) to afford the desired product as a colorless oil. MS: 332.1 (M+1)*.

Step C: 2-(3-aminophenyl)propan-2-ol

To a solution of 2-(3-(dibenzylamino)phenyl)propan-2-ol (268 mg, 0.81 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (27 mg) in one portion. The reaction mixture was hydrogenated at room temperature overnight under hydrogen atmosphere. The catalyst was filtered off through Celite and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography (PE:EtOAc=1:2 as eluent) to afford the desired product as a yellow solid. MS: 152.1 (M+1)*.

General Procedures for the Preparation of 2-(3-aminophenyl)propan-2-ol

Step D:

2-(3-(Dibenzylamino)-5-fluorophenyl)propan-2-ol

Methylmagnesium bromide (1 M in THF, 2.4 mL, 2.4 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was stirred for 3 hr while maintaining an internal temperature range between 15 to 25° C. Then the mixture was cooled to 0° C and treated with
ammonium chloride solution, then extracted with ethyl acetate (3×30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product. MS: 350 (M+1)⁺.

Step E. 2-(3-Amino-5-fluorophenyl)propan-2-ol

To a solution of 2-(3-(dibenzylamino)-5-fluorophenyl)propan-2-ol (150 mg, 0.43 mmol) in ethanol (5 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (15 mg) under a hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The suspension was then filtered through Celite and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give the desired product. MS: 170 (M+1)⁺.

General Procedures for the Preparation of ethyl 1-(3-aminophenyl)cyclopropanol

\[
\text{CH₃CN, 90°C.}
\]

Step A. Ethyl 3-(dibenzylamino)benzoate

To a solution of ethyl 3-aminobenzoate (2 g, 0.012 mmol) and Et₃N (5.26 mL, 0.036 mmol) in CH₃CN (30 mL) was added BnBr (4.32 mL, 0.036 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 18 h and cooled down to room temperature. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as a white solid. MS: 346.1 (M+1)⁺.

Step B. 1-(3-(Dibenzylamino)phenyl)cyclopropanol

To a solution of ethyl 3-(dibenzylamino)benzoate (1.85 g, 5.58 mmol) in anhydrous THF (20 mL) at room temperature under N₂ was added titanium tetraisopropoxide (0.25 mL, 0.84 mmol) dropwise over 10 min. After one hour of stirring, EtMgBr (THF solution, 4.1 mL, 12.3 mmol) was added dropwise over 30 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The resulting mixture was quenched by addition of saturated aq. NH₄Cl, and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO₃, water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (PE:EtOAc=5:1 as eluent) to afford the desired product as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33-7.28 (m, 5H), 7.25-7.18 (m, 5H), 7.11 (t, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.80-6.75 (m, 1H), 6.61-6.56 (m, 2H), 4.65 (s, 4H), 1.17-1.13 (m, 2H), 0.93-0.90 (m, 2H). MS: 330.1 (M+1)⁺.

Step C. Ethyl 1-(3-aminophenyl)cyclopropanol

To a solution of 1-(3-(dibenzylamino)phenyl)cyclopropanol (1.8 g, 5.45 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) at room temperature was added 10% Pd/C (200 mg) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere overnight. The suspension was filtered through Celite, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (PE:EtOAc=2:1 as eluent) to afford the desired product as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.10 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (t, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.63-6.60 (m, 1H), 6.56-6.53 (m, 1H), 1.22-1.19 (m, 2H), 1.01-0.98 (m, 2H). MS: 150.1 (M+1)⁺.

General Procedures for the Preparation of 3-fluoro-5-(methylthio)aniline

\[
\text{CH₃CH₃, 30°C to reflux}
\]

Step A. (3-Fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)(methyl)sulfane

A solution of 3-fluoro-5-nitroaniline (200 mg, 1.28 mmol), 1,2-dimethyldisulfane (121 mg, 1.29 mmol) and CH₃CN (3 mL) was stirred at 30°C. Neat isonitril nitric (150 mg, 1.28 mmol) was slowly added via syringe over 5 min. The reaction mixture was slowly heated to reflux over 10 min and maintained at a gentle reflux until N₂ evolution ceased (30-60 min). The reaction mixture was cooled and the solvent was removed in vacuo to afford a dark oil. The resulting oil was purified by column chromatography to give the desired product as a pale yellow solid.

Step B. 3-Fluoro-5-(methylthio)aniline

To a solution of (3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)(methyl)sulfane (90 mg, 0.48 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (9 mg) in one portion. The resulting mixture was purged with H₂ three times and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The suspension was filtered through Celite, and the filter cake was washed with MeOH (5 mL). The filtrate was
concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product which was used directly in next step. MS: 158.0 (M+1)*.

General Procedure for the Preparation of (S)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinan-4-carboxylic acid

![Reaction Scheme]

[0184] To a mixture of (S)-2-amino-4-hydroxybutanoic acid (10 g, 84.0 mmol) and 250 mL of aq. NaOH (2 mol/L, 20.4 g, 510 mmol) at 0°C, was added a solution of triphosgene in dioxane (25.3 g in 125 mL dioxane) dropwise over 1 h. The internal temperature was kept below 5°C during the addition. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The reaction mixture was then concentrated in vacuo, followed by addition of 200 mL of CH₃CN. The resulting mixture was then heated to 60°C and stirred vigorously for 0.5 h. The hot mixture was filtered immediately. The filtrate was then concentrated to 100 mL and the desired product was precipitated out. The crude product was collected by filtration and used directly in the next step without further purification. MS: 146.0 (M+1)*.

General Procedure for the Preparation of (S)-4-(tert-butoxy carbonyl)-6-oxopiperazine-2-carboxylic acid

![Reaction Scheme]

[0185] To a mixture of (S)-4-amino-2-(((benzylxoy)carbonyl)amino)-4-oxobutanoic acid (3 g, 11.3 mmol) in MeCN (20 mL), EtOAc (20 mL) and H₂O (10 mL), was added DIAD (4.38 g, 13.5 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The resulting mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product. MS: 239.1 (M+1)*.

Step A: (S)-3-Amino-2-(((benzylxoy)carbonyl)amino)propanoic acid

![Reaction Scheme]

[0186] To a stirred solution of MeOH (50 mL) was added SOCl₂ (5 mL) dropwise at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 0.5 h before (S)-3-amino-2-(((benzylxoy)carbonyl)amino)propanoic acid (2.6 g, 10 mmol) was added. Then the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product. MS: 253.1 (M+1)*.

Step B: (S)-Methyl 3-amino-2-(((benzylxoy)carbonyl)amino)propanoate hydrochloride

![Reaction Scheme]

[0187] To a solution of (S)-methyl 3-amino-2-(((benzylxoy)carbonyl)amino)propanoate hydrochloride (2.6 g, 0.01 mol) in THF (40 mL) was added DIPEA (4.0 g, 0.03 mol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 5 min, followed by addition of benzyl 2-bromocetate (4.7 g, 0.02 mol). Then the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc (3x40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product. MS: 401.2 (M+1)*.

Step C: (S)-Methyl 3-((2-(benzylxoy)-2-oxoethyl)amino)-2-(((benzylxoy)carbonyl)amino)propanoate

![Reaction Scheme]

[0188] To a solution of (S)-methyl 3-((2-(benzylxoy)-2-oxoethyl)amino)-2-(((benzylxoy)carbonyl)amino)propanoate (3.0 g, 7.5 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added DIPEA (2.9 g, 22.5 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 5 min followed by addition of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (3.27 g, 15 mmol). Then the mixture was allowed to warm to room
temperature and stirred overnight. After quenching with a saturated NaHCO₃ solution, the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×60 mL) and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product. MS: 501.2 (M+1)*.

Step E: (S)-2-((2-Amino-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl) (tert-butoxycarbonylamino)acetic acid

[0189] A solution of (S)-methyl 3-((2-benzoyloxy)-2-oxoethyl)(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)acetic acid (1.2 g, 4 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) was added DCC (1.34 g, 6 mmol) at 5°C. The mixture was stirred at 10°C for 4 h followed by addition of Et₂N (0.88 g, 9 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h and then concentrated. The residue was added to EtOAc (20 mL) and the precipitate was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product. MS: 511.1 (M+1)*.

Step F: (S)-1-tent-Butyl 3-methyl 5-oxoiperazine-1,3-dicarboxylate

[0190] A solution of (S)-2-((2-amino-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)acetic acid (500 mg, 1.9 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) and THF (20 mL) was added a solution of LiOH.H₂O (159 mg, 3.8 mmol) in H₂O (10 mL) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and then partitioned between EtOAc (25 mL) and H₂O. The aqueous layer was acidified with 2N HCl to pH 3-4 and then extracted with EtOAc (3x20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to afford the desired compound which was used directly in the next reaction. MS: 245.1 (M+1)*.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Compounds of Formula 1:

[0195]

R₄CHO, R₅NH₂

R₆

O

HO

O

N

R₇

R₈

R₉

R₄ -> Br
(R₄ is opt subst aryl
or opt subst heteroaryl)
P₂(dba), Xantphos
Cs₂CO₃

Buchwald reaction

R₂

R₃

R₄

R₅

R₆

R₇

R₈

R₉

R₄

R₅

R₆

R₇

R₈

General Procedures for the UGI Reaction:

[0196] A mixture of aldehyde (3.5 mmol) and aniline (3.5 mmol) in MeOH (8 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Then the acid (3.5 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 30 min, followed by addition of the isocyanide (3.5 mmol). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight and quenched with H₂O. The resulting mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product.

General Procedures for the Buchwald Reaction:

[0197] A mixture of amine (0.30 mmol), aryl bromide (0.30 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (129 mg, 0.39 mmol), P₂(dba)₃ (18 mg, 0.02 mmol) and XantPhos (9.4 mg, 0.02 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane
(10 mL) was stirred under N₂ at 80° C. overnight. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired products.

Example 1
Preparation of (S)-methyl 1-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

[0198] Compound 2 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

Step A: (S)-Methyl 1-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

To a mixture of (S)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (5.0 g, 38.8 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) were added anhydrous K₂CO₃ (16 g, 116 mmol) and iodomethane (16.4 g, 116 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was warmed to 40° C, stirred for 24 h and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was precipitated with EtOAc (80 mL) and filtered. The filtering cake was washed with EtOAc (2x10 mL). The combined filtrates were concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.18-4.11 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 2.56-2.29 (m, 3H), 2.16-2.04 (m, 1H). MS: 158.1 (M+1)*.

Step B: (S)-1-Methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid

[0200] To a solution of (S)-methyl 1-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (0.6 g, 3.8 mmol) in MeOH (6 mL) were added THF (2 mL), H₂O (2 mL) and NaOH (0.45 g, 11.4 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h and then acidified with 2 N HCl to pH 3-4 at 0° C. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x50 mL), the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to give the crude product as a yellow solid (0.8 g) which was used directly in the next step. MS: 142.1 (M−1)*.

Step C: Compound 2

[0201] 2-Chlorobenzaldehyde (117 mg, 0.83 mmol), 3-fluoroaniline (92.5 mg, 0.83 mmol), crude (S)-1-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (200 mg, ~60% purity, 0.83 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (119 mg, 90% purity, 1.0 mmol) were used in the UGI reaction to give the desired product (diastereomeric mixture). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.52 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 0.2H), 8.16 (m, 0.3H), 7.87-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.11 (m, 2H), 7.08-6.89 (m, 3.3H), 6.74 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 0.7H), 6.57 (m, 2H), 4.42-4.26 (m, 1.3H), 4.20-4.08 (m, 0.5H), 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.74 (m, 3H), 2.63-1.82 (m, 6H). MS: 494.1 (M+1)*.

Example 2
Preparation of (S)—N-((1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

[0202] Compounds 3 and 4 were prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

Step A. (S) N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide
Step B. (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide and (S)—N—((R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

[0204] A mixture of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide and (S)—N—((R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

[0205] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.71 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.09-6.87 (m, 5H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 5.61 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.01-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.20 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 7H), 1.47 (m, 2H); MS: 586.2 (M⁺)⁺.

[0206] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.75 (dd, J=4.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (s, 3H), 7.08 (dt, J=11.3, 6.3 Hz, 3H), 6.99 (d, J=3.7 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 6.13-5.92 (m, 1H), 5.02 (m, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.00 (m, 5H); MS: 586.1 (M⁺)⁺.

[0207] The following analogs were synthesized via the procedures set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted-aromatic ring or heterocromatic ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above or similar reagents and solvents thereof, and purified via standard methods.

[0208] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.75 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.25-6.81 (m, 5H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 5.84 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.59 (m, 1H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 4H), 1.46-1.17 (m, 4H); MS: 550.2 (M⁺)⁺.

[0209] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.73 (m, 2H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.23-6.72 (m, 6H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 5.49 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.74-4.42 (m, 1H), 3.86 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.19-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.13-1.73 (m, 4H), 1.60 (s, 2H), 1.26 (m, 4H); MS: 550.2 (M⁺)⁺.

[02010] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.69 (s, 2H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.49-6.68 (m, 7H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 4.93 (m, 3H), 2.23 (m, 8H); MS: 540.1 (M⁺)⁺.

[0211] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.81 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.66 (d, J=2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.04-7.79 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.13-6.92 (m, 6H), 6.60 (m, 1H), 6.25-5.95 (m, 1H), 5.68 (m, 1H), 4.73 (dd, J=16.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 3H), 2.53 (m, 4H), 2.14-1.93 (m, 1H); MS: 592.1 (M⁺)⁺.
[0212] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.46-8.32 (m, 1.7H), 7.78-7.61 (m, 1.5H), 7.39 (m, 1.5H), 7.23 (m, 1.6H), 7.13-6.88 (m, 4H), 6.40 (m, 1H), 6.11 (m, 1H), 5.01-4.77 (m, 1H), 4.26 (m, 1H), 3.51 (d, J=5.5 Hz, 0.3H), 3.13-2.75 (m, 3H), 2.61-2.22 (m, 3H), 2.17-1.90 (m, 1H). MS: 557.1 (M+1)*.

[0215] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.32 (m, 1H), 8.05 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.25-6.78 (m, 6H), 6.38 (m, 2H), 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.11-2.72 (m, 3H), 2.66-2.29 (m, 3H), 2.23-1.86 (m, 2H). MS: 587.1 (M+1)*.

[0213] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.56 (m, 2H), 8.16 (s, 1.3H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.36 (s, 2.6H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.12-6.82 (m, 3H), 6.52 (m, 2H), 6.19 (m, 1H), 4.65-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.26 (m, 1.3H), 3.90-3.82 (m, 0.3H), 2.87 (m, 3H), 2.64-1.98 (m, 6H). MS: 557.1 (M+1)*.

[0216] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 7.93 (m, 1H), 7.56 (2H), 7.21 (m, 3H), 7.10-6.87 (m, 3H), 6.42 (m, 3H), 5.04 (m, 1H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.97 (d, J=6.1 Hz, 3H), 3.10-2.69 (m, 3H), 2.60-2.15 (m, 4H), 2.12-1.87 (m, 1H). MS: 587.2 (M+1)*.

[0214] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 7.98 (m, 1H), 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.03 (m, 6H), 6.51 (m, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 5.12 (d, J=6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.10-2.63 (m, 3H), 2.60-2.00 (m, 5H). MS: 587.1 (M+1)*.

[0217] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.19 (m, 1H), 7.79-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.06 (m, 4H), 7.06-6.83 (m, 4H), 6.47-6.32 (m, 2H), 5.09-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.60 (m, 4H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 2.53-1.99 (m, 5H). MS: 571.0 (M+1)*.
[0218] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.26 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.04-6.83 (m, 3H), 6.40 (s, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 4.89 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 2.89 (m, 3H), 2.48 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.27 (m, 3H), 2.26-1.84 (m, 3H). MS: 571.2 (M+1)⁺.

[0219] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.30-8.15 (m, 2H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.24-6.85 (m, 6H), 6.46-6.16 (m, 2H), 4.94 (d, J=6-6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 1H), 3.10-2.74 (m, 3H), 2.62-2.04 (m, 2H), 2.34 (m, 4H), 2.23-1.91 (m, 2H). MS: 571.2 (M+1)⁺.

[0220] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.17 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.25-6.96 (m, 3H), 6.89 (m, 2H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.12-4.96 (m, 1H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 3.14-2.74 (m, 3H), 2.55 (s, 1H), 2.51-2.28 (m, 3H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.87 (m, 1H). MS: 571.2 (M+1)⁺.

[0221] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.72 (m, 1H), 7.88 (m, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.57-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.09 (m, 2H), 7.02 (s, 2H), 6.96-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.05 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.31-4.93 (m, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.02 (m, 2H), 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.23 (m, 2H), 2.01 (m, 1H). MS: 625.1 (M+1)⁺.

[0222] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.91-8.34 (m, 2H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.79-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.15 (m, 5H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.02 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (dd, J=9.4, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 3.13-2.76 (m, 3H), 2.68-1.83 (m, 5H). MS: 625.1 (M+1)⁺.

[0223] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.65 (d, J=23.6 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.59-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.26-6.71 (m, 5H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 4.83 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (s, 1H), 3.10-2.62 (m, 3H), 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.36-1.84 (m, 4H). MS: 625.1 (M+1)⁺.
[0224] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.25-6.80 (m, 6H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 3.15-2.76 (m, 3H), 2.66-2.17 (m, 4H), 2.03 (s, 1H). MS: 625.1 (M+1)*.

[0227] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.27 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.27-6.62 (m, 7H), 6.47-6.30 (m, 1H), 6.28-6.07 (m, 1H), 5.00-4.55 (m, 1H), 4.26 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.67 (m, 3H), 2.65-2.36 (m, 3H), 2.22 (m, 2H). MS: 575.1 (M+1)*.

[0225] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.29 (dd, J=8.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.00 (s, 2H), 6.93 (m, 1H), 6.67 (d, J=7.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (m, 1H), 6.06 (m, 1H), 4.86 (m, 1H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 2.93 (m, 3H), 2.59-2.39 (m, 2H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.02 (m, 1H). MS: 575.1 (M+1)*.

[0228] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.37 (t, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.49-6.84 (m, 8H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 5.94 (m, 1H), 5.07-4.74 (m, 1H), 4.25 (d, J=51.6 Hz, 1H), 3.10-2.67 (m, 3H), 2.63-1.85 (m, 5H), 1.25 (s, 1H). MS: 591.1 (M+1)*.

[0226] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.40 (m, 1H), 8.24 (m, 1H), 7.71 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.04-6.88 (m, 3H), 6.67 (m, 1H), 6.42 (s, 2H), 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.27 (m, 1H), 3.07-2.76 (m, 3H), 2.58-2.29 (m, 3H). MS: 575.0 (M+1)*.

[0229] 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.38 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.25-6.79 (m, 6H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.95 (d, J=9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.12-2.70 (m, 3H), 2.63-1.87 (m, 6H). MS: 591.1 (M+1)*.
[0230] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.59-8.19 (m, 2H), 7.82-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.01 (m, 4H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 4.89 (dd, J=9.3, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.21-2.69 (m, 3H), 2.61-1.88 (m, 5H). MS: 591.1 (M+1)*.

[0231] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.63-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.23-6.65 (m, 8H), 6.45-5.93 (m, 2H), 4.84 (m, 1H), 4.23 (m, 1H), 3.04-2.65 (m, 4H), 2.65-1.83 (m, 5H). MS: 591.1 (M+1)*.

[0232] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.79-8.51 (m, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.51-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.08 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.51 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 4.79 (m, 1H), 4.14 (s, 1H), 3.02-2.66 (m, 3H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.33-1.99 (m, 4H). MS: 582.1 (M+1)*.

[0233] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.52 (s, 1H), 7.87-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.24-6.79 (m, 5H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 4.92 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 2.90 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.11 (m, 3H), 1.97 (m, 1H). MS: 582.1 (M+1)*.

[0234] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.66-8.38 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.25-6.80 (m, 6H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 5.97 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 3.36-2.78 (m, 4H), 2.41 (m, 4H), 2.02 (s, 1H). MS: 582.1 (M+1)*.

[0235] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.58 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.59 (m, 3H), 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.18 (m, 3H), 6.97 (m, 3H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 3.09-2.77 (m, 3H), 2.67-2.44 (m, 2H), 2.36-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.92 (m, 1H). MS: 607.2 (M+1)*.
[0236] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.69 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.13-6.77 (m, 6H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 5.00-4.62 (m, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 3.19-2.71 (m, 3H), 2.69-1.83 (m, 5H). MS: 451.2 (M+1)$^\dagger$.

[0239] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.54 (d, J=3.5 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.28-6.95 (m, 6H), 6.44 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 4.92 (m, 1H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 3.11-2.79 (m, 3H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.27 (m, 2H), 2.27-2.11 (m, 1H). MS: 563.1 (M+1)$^\dagger$.

[0237] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ 8.15-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.62-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.31-6.69 (m, 9H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 5.65-4.66 (m, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.05 (m, 3H), 1.76-0.83 (m, 4H). MS: 451.2 (M+1)$^\dagger$.

[0240] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.26-6.82 (m, 8H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.09 (d, J=6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.08-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.36 (m, 4H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 1H). MS: 563.1 (M+1)$^\dagger$.

[0238] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ 9.70 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.26 (m, 2H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.46-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.13-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.55-6.14 (m, 2H), 4.82 (m, 1H), 4.26 (m, 1H), 2.90 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.40 (m, 2H), 2.34-1.99 (m, 3H). MS: 558.1 (M+1)$^\dagger$.

[0241] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.78-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.24-6.82 (m, 4H), 6.38 (m, 3H), 5.94 (m, 1H), 4.50 (m, 1H), 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.10-2.59 (m, 3H), 2.59-1.99 (m, 6H). MS: 556.2 (M+1)$^\dagger$.
Example 3
Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-((thiazol-4-yl)pyrrolidine)-2-carboxamide

Compounds 42 and 43 were prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

[0245] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.68 (d, J=2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (m, 5H), 7.30-6.90 (m, 4H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 4.88 (dd, J=9.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 3.17-2.63 (m, 3H), 2.58-1.99 (m, 5H). MS: 563.1 (M+1)$^+$. 

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-((thiazol-4-yl)pyrrolidine)-2-carboxamide (Compound 43)

[0246]

Example 4
Preparation of (S)—N—((R)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-((thiazol-4-yl)pyrrolidine)-2-carboxamide

Compound 44 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

[0247] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.06-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.22-6.79 (m, 5H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 6.13 (s, 1H), 4.96 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.14-2.70 (m, 4H), 2.63-2.21 (m, 4H). MS: 563.1 (M+1)$^+$. 

(S)—N—((R)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-((pyridin-2-ylmethyl)pyrrolidine)-2-carboxamide
Compound 44.

[0249] To a solution of (2S)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3, 3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (200 mg, 0.42 mmol) in dry DMF (20 mL) was added NaH (20 mg, 0.84 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at this 0°C for 0.5 h followed by addition of 2-(bromomethyl)pyridine (106 mg, 0.42 mmol). The mixture was then allowed warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The resulting mixture was slowly added dropwise to 100 mL of water, and then extracted with EtOAc (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aq. LiCl, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. °H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.51 (s, 1H), 7.88-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.19-5.95 (m, 10H), 5.14 (m, 1H), 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 2H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.81-1.57 (m, 6H). MS: 571.2 (M+1)⁺.

Example 5

Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxy-2-(pyrimidin-2-ylamino) propanamide

[0250] Compound 9 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

Step A: (S)-2-Oxooxazolidine-4-carboxylic acid

[0251] To a solution of NaOH (0.8 g, 20 mmol) in water (4 mL) was added (S)-2-(benzylxycarbonylamino)-3-hydroxypropanoic acid (1 g, 4.2 mmol) portionwise at 0°C over 5 min. The resulting solution was warmed to r.t. and stirred for 2 h. After cooling to 0°C C₆H₅OH was added and the solution was adjusted to pH=1-2 with 2 N HCl. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to give the desired product as a white solid. °H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 13.93-12.30 (m, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 4.49 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (m, 2H); MS: 130.0 (M−1)⁻.

Step B: (4S)—N—((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidine-4-carboxamide

[0252] 2-Chlorobenzaldehyde (160 mg, 1.14 mmol), 3-fluoroaniline (127 mg, 1.14 mmol), (S)-2-oxooxazolidine-4-carboxylic acid (150 mg, 1.14 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (181 mg, 90% of purity, 1.37 mmol) were used in the UGI reaction to give the desired product as a white solid. °H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.15-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.62-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.31-6.69 (m, 9H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 5.65-4.66 (m, 4H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.05 (m, 3H), 1.76-1.51 (m, 5H), 1.29-0.83 (m, 5H); MS: 482.1 (M+1)⁺.

Step C: (S)—N—((R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-3-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazolidine-4-carboxamide and (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-3-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazolidine-4-carboxamide

[0253] A mixture of (4S)—N—((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidine-4-carboxamide (350 mg, 0.73 mmol), 2-bromopyrimidine (150 mg, 0.94 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (500 mg,
1.52 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (66 mg, 0.07 mmol) and Xant-Phos (42 mg, 0.07 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL) was stirred under N₂ at 80°C for 18 h and then filtered through a Celite pad. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by a standard method to give (S)—N—[(R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-3-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazolidine-4-carboxamide (8). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.73 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 0.8H), 7.74 (s, 0.2H), 7.41 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.17-6.94 (m, 4.3H), 6.73 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.41 (dd, J=8.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.21 (s, 1H), 2.18-2.07 (m, 1H); MS: 560.1 (M+1)⁺, and (S)—N—[(S)-1-(2-chloro-phenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-3-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazolidine-4-carboxamide (9). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.68 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.13-6.86 (m, 5H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.43 (dd, J=8.7, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 2.99 (m, 2H), 2.50 (m, 2H); MS: 560.1 (M+1)⁺.

Example 6

Preparation of (S)—N—[(S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)piperidine-2-carboxamide

[0254] Compounds 19 and 20 were prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

Step A. (S)-6-Oxopiperidine-2-carboxylic acid

[0255] A solution of (S)-2-aminohexanecarboxylic acid (470 mg, 2.9 mmol) in 20% AcOH (5 ml) was stirred at 110°C overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was dissolved in EtOH (10 mL). The unreacted amino acid was precipitated and filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated to give the crude desired product which was used directly in the next step. MS: 142.1 (M⁺)

Step B. (S)—N—[(1-Carboxylphenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxopiperidine-2-carboxamide

[0256] 3-Fluoroaniline (217 mg, 1.96 mmol), 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (274 mg, 1.96 mmol), (S)-6-oxopiperidine-2-carboxylic acid (280 mg, 1.96 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanoctahexylamine (280 mg, 1.96 mmol) were used in the UGI reaction to give the desired product. MS: 494.1 (M⁺)

Step C. (S)—N—[(1-Carboxylphenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)piperidine-2-carboxamide and (S)—N—[(R)-1-(2-chloro-phenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)piperidine-2-carboxamide

[0257] A mixture consisting of (1R)—N—[(1-Carboxylphenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-oxo-2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)cyclohexancarboxamide (250 mg, 0.51 mmol), 2-bromopyrimidine (121 mg, 0.76 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (331 mg, 1.01 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (46 mg, 0.05 mmol) and Xant-Phos (29 mg, 0.04 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL) was stirred under N₂ at 80°C overnight and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired products.
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)morpholine-3-carboxamide

[0258] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.73 (m, 2H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.26-6.95 (m, 6H), 6.87 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 4.77 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.01 (d, J=5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.85-2.28 (m, 4H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.81 (s, 2H). MS: 571.1 (M+H)⁺.

(S)—N—((R)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)piperidine-2-carboxamide

[0259] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.75 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.99 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.27-6.85 (m, 6H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.51 (m, 1H), 4.67-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.34-4.01 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.59-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.59 (m, 4H). MS: 571.1 (M+H)⁺.

Example 7

Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-4-(pyrimidin-2-yl)morpholine-3-carboxamide

[0260] Compound 30 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

[0261] (S)-2-amino-3-hydroxypropanoic acid (8.4 g, 80 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of NaOH (3.2 g, 80 mmol) in H2O (40 mL). After cooling to 10°C, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (21.7 g, 160 mmol) was added dropwise over 10 min. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and then cooled to 0°C NaBH4 (1.67 g, 44 mmol) was added portionwise and the resulting mixture was warmed slowly to r.t and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was washed with Et2O (2×50 mL). The aqueous phase was adjusted to pH 4.5 with 2 N HCl at 0°C. The precipitate was filtered, washed with petroleum ether (20 mL) and dried in vacuo to give the desired product as a white solid. MS: 226.1 (M+H)⁺.

Step A: (S)-3-Hydroxy-2-(4-methoxybenzylamino)propanoic acid

[0262] (S)-3-Hydroxy-2-(4-methoxybenzylamino)propanoic acid (5.0 g, 22 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of NaOH (1.15 g, 29 mmol) in H2O (60 mL). After cooling to 0°C, 2-chloroacetyl chloride (3.6 mL, 44 mmol) was added dropwise followed by aq. NaOH (30% wt) to keep pH=13. After stirring for another 4 h, the reaction was cooled to 0°C and acidified with 2 N HCl to adjust pH=2-3. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na2SO4 and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in acetone (150 mL) and then treated with Br2 (9.7 g, 51 mmol) and DIPEA (19 mL, 111 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as a white solid. MS: 356.1 (M+H)⁺.
Step C: (S)-Benzyl 5-oxomorpholine-3-carboxylic acid

To a solution of (S)-benzyl 4-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5-oxomorpholine-3-carboxylate (200 mg, 0.56 mmol) in CH₂CN (5 mL) and H₂O (5 mL) was added CAN (ceric ammonium nitrate) (1.5 g, 2.8 mmol) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 h. DIPEA was added at 0°C to adjust the pH to 6-7 and the mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as a white solid. MS: 236.1 (M+1)*.

Step D: (S)-5-Oxomorpholine-3-carboxylic acid

To a mixture of (S)-benzyl 5-oxomorpholine-3-carboxylate (160 mg, 0.7 mmol) in MeOH (8 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (about 5 mg). The reaction was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite pad and concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product as a white solid. MS: 146.1 (M+1)*.

Step E: (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclopentyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

3-Chlorobenzaldehyde (104 mg, 0.74 mmol), 3-fluoroaniline (83 mg, 0.74 mmol), (S)-5-oxomorpholine-3-carboxylic acid (108 mg, 0.74 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (248 mg, 1.48 mmol) were used in the Ugi reaction to afford the desired product. MS: 496.1 (M+1)*.

Step F: Compound 30

A mixture of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluoro-cyclopentyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxomorpholine-3-carboxamide (100 mg, 0.2 mmol), 2-bromopyrimidine (36 mg, 0.22 mmol), Pd₂dba₃ (28 mg, 0.03 mmol), XantPhos (16 mg, 0.03 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (160 mg, 0.5 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (4 mL) was stirred at 100°C for 3.5 h under N₂. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered. The solid was washed with DCM (2x20 mL). The filtrate was evaporated and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.77 (m, 2H), 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.28-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.09-6.90 (m, 3H), 6.87 (m, 1H), 6.68-6.33 (m, 2H), 4.80 (m, 1H), 4.43-4.22 (m, 2H), 4.13 (m, 2H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.26 (m, 2H). MS: 474.1 (M+1)*

Example 8

The following analogs were synthesized via the procedure set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above, and purified via standard methods.

Example 271

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.52 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.13-6.81 (m, 4H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 4.92 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.37-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.10-2.82 (m, 3H), 2.59-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.42-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.31-2.22 (m, 1H), 2.06-1.88 (m, 2H). MS: 582.1 (M+1)*.
(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 138

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 68

[0272]

[0276]

[0273] \[ ^1H \text{NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\): \delta 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.15 (m, 6H), 7.14-6.92 (m, 4H), 6.65 (m, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 5.82 (s, 1H), 4.86 (d, J=3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 3.15-2.77 (m, 3H), 2.68-1.91 (m, 5H). MS: 548.2 (M+1)*.]

[0277] \[ ^1H \text{NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\): \delta 8.95 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J=4.6 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, J=3.6 Hz, 3H), 6.92 (s, 2H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 4.81 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 2.91 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.26 (m, 4H), 2.01 (s, 1H). MS: 583.1 (M+1)*.]

[0274] \[ (S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 149

[0278] \[ (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 85

[0275] \[ ^1H \text{NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\): \delta 8.74 (m, 1H), 8.50 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.14 (m, 4H), 7.13-6.69 (m, 5H), 6.25 (m, 2H), 4.88 (dd, J=9.2, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.21-2.72 (m, 3H), 2.65-1.88 (m, 5H). MS: 566.2 (M+1)*.]

[0279] \[ ^1H \text{NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\): \delta 8.98 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.38 (dd, J=11.2, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (m, 5H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 5.47 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, J=9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 2.93 (dd, J=18.6, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 1H), 1.97 (m, 7H), 1.57-1.38 (m, 2H). MS: 611.2 (M+1)*.]


(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)pyrroline-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 70

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrroline-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 86

[0281] 

$^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.70 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.37 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.19 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.04 (m, 2H), 7.03-6.97 (m, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J=9.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.47 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (dd, J=9.1, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 3.11-2.83 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.34 (m, 3H), 2.21 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.97 (m, 1H). MS: 576.1 (M+1)^+.

[0282] 

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrroline-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 71

[0285] 

$^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.98 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.23 (t, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.01-6.84 (m, 2H), 6.71 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.00 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (dd, J=9.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 3.51-2.80 (m, 3H), 2.67-2.26 (m, 4H), 2.08 (dt, J=9.7, 8.1 Hz, 1H). MS: 601 (M+1)^+.

[0287] 

$^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.25-6.80 (m, 6H), 6.40 (s, 1H), 5.61 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 1H), 2.99-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J=13.7, 9.9 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (t, J=11.3 Hz, 1H), 2.03-1.74 (m, 5H), 1.56-1.36 (m, 2H). MS: 610.2 (M+1)^+.
(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 81

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 87

\[\text{[0288]}\]

\[\text{[0289]}\] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 5.69 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (dd, J=9.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.05-2.12 (m, 1H), 2.03 (s, 2H), 1.94-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.68-1.35 (m, 3H), 0.85-0.95 (m, 1H). MS: 628.2 (M+1)*.

\[\text{[0290]}\]

\[\text{[0291]}\] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.97 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.22 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.00-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.70 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 5.64 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (dd, J=9.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.96-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.99 (m, 5H), 1.96-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.34 (m, 2H). MS: 629.2 (M+1)*.

\[\text{[0292]}\]

\[\text{[0293]}\] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J=2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.08 (dd, J=8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.79-6.72 (m, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 5.99 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (dd, J=9.3, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.12-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.66-2.32 (m, 3H), 2.24-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.12-1.99 (m, 1H). MS: 634.1 (M+1)*.

\[\text{[0294]}\]

\[\text{[0295]}\] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.49 (dd, J=5.0, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.30 (t, J=5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J=8.6, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 6.76 (tt, J=8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 6.14 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, J=9.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.43-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.09-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.93-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.32 (m, 3H), 2.27-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.00 (m, 1H). MS: 634.1 (M+1)*.
(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-1-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 63

(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-1-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 195

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.45 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J=10.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.84-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 3.06-2.92 (m, 3H), 2.65-2.42 (m, 4H), 2.18-2.02 (m, 1H). MS: 616.1 (M+H)⁺.

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.17-6.68 (m, 4H), 6.53-6.41 (m, 1H), 6.32-6.12 (m, 1H), 4.90-4.65 (m, 1H), 4.41-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.13-2.01 (m, 8H). MS: 634.1 (M+H)⁺.

(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 208

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.81 (tt, J=8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (dd, J=9.4, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.23-2.92 (m, 3H), 2.69-2.39 (m, 4H), 2.23-2.02 (m, 1H). MS: 634.2 (M+H)⁺.

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.63 (s, 1H), 8.40 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (t, J=8.2 Hz, 3H), 6.62 (t, J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.20 (s, 1H), 6.14 (d, J=6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dd, J=9.1, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 2.92 (s, 2H), 2.85-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.22 (m, 3H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.90 (m, 1H). MS: 584.2 (M+H)⁺.
(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 210

(S)-N-((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxo-N-(3-sulfamoylphenyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 84

[0304]

[0308]

[0305] \(^1^H\) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.41 (d, \(J=5.1\) Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.27 (dd, \(J=8.2, 5.0\) Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, \(J=5.4\) Hz, 2H), 7.04 (d, \(J=6.7\) Hz, 2H), 6.71 (s, \(J=8.8\) Hz, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 5.70 (d, \(J=6.3\) Hz, 1H), 4.86 (dd, \(J=9.3, 2.8\) Hz, 1H), 4.29 (s, 1H), 2.99 (m, 2H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.07 (m, 1H). MS: 566.2 (M+1).^

(S)-N-((S)-1-(3-Chloropyridin-2-yl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 198

[0306]

[0309] \(^1^H\) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.73 (d, \(J=10.0\) Hz, 1H), 8.57-8.45 (d, \(J=8.0\) Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, \(J=7.7\) Hz, 1H), 7.83-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.19 (t, \(J=7.1\) Hz, 1H), 7.05-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.82-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.55-6.43 (m, 1H), 6.27 (d, \(J=6.7\) Hz, 1H), 5.24 (s, 1H), 4.84 (d, \(J=7.2\) Hz, 1H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 2.98-2.87 (m, 3H), 2.63-2.24 (m, 4H), 2.09-2.00 (m, 1H). MS: 643.1 (M+1).^

(S)-N-((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 128

[0310]

[0307] \(^1^H\) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, \(J=5.0\) Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, \(J=3.4\) Hz, 1H), 7.65-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.15 (m, 1H), 6.98 (m, 1H), 6.76-6.56 (m, 2H), 6.11 (d, \(J=6.8\) Hz, 1H), 5.04-5.01 (m, 1H), 4.38 (m, 1H), 3.05-2.98 (m, 2H), 2.92-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.37-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.07-2.02 (m, 1H). MS: 601.1 (M+1).^

[0311] \(^1^H\) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.51 (s, 1H), 8.23 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.27 (m, 4H), 6.93 (m, 3H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.10-2.82 (m, 3H), 2.37-2.52 (m, 3H), 2.21-2.23 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.99 (m, 1H). MS: 589.1 (M+1).
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 166

[0312]

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 178

[0316]

[0313] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=13.9 Hz, 1H), 8.22-8.32 (m, 1H), 7.61-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.90-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.80 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 1H), 2.99-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.24 (m, 1H), 1.70-2.10 (m, 6H), 1.41-1.44 (m, 2H). MS: 617.2 (M+1)$^*$. (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 167

[0314]

[0317] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.99 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.19 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H), 7.04 (t, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 5.64-5.44 (m, 1H), 4.74 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 2.94 (dd, J=17.8, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.24 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.82 (m, 7H). MS: 618.2 (M+1)$^*$. (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 177

[0318]

[0315] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.91-9.00 (m, 1H), 8.33-8.17 (m, 1H), 7.62-7.52 (m, 5H), 7.20 (t, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02-7.06 (m, 1H), 6.95-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.05-5.88 (m, 1H), 4.72 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (s, 1H), 2.91-3.05 (m, 3H), 2.70-2.25 (m, 4H), 2.13-1.92 (m, 1H). MS: 590.1 (M+1)$^*$. (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 177

[0319] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.13-8.08 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.23 (dd, J=12.6, 6.3 Hz, 2H), 7.07 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (t, J=6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (d, J=6.1 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (dd, J=13.9, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dd, J=9.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.42-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.94 (m, 2H), 2.94-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.29 (m, 3H), 2.23-1.92 (m, 2H). MS: 607.1 (M+1)$^*$.
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyano-5-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 185

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 211

(\textsuperscript{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): \delta 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.25-8.03 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.22 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (dt, J=14.1, 10.1 Hz, 2H), 6.42 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.58 (t, J=9.9 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (dd, J=9.1, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.05-3.86 (m, 1H), 3.04-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.10 (m, 7H), 1.58-1.31 (m, 3H). MS: 636.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyano-5-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 185

(\textsuperscript{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): \delta 8.71 (d, J=10.1 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.02 (m, 1H), 7.23 (m, 5H), 6.97 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 3H), 6.20 (s, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 4.70 (dd, J=9.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (s, 1H), 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.85 (t, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.59-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.29 (m, 2H), 2.29-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.08-1.99 (m, 1H). MS: 573.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 207

(\textsuperscript{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\textsubscript{6}): \delta 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.04-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d, J=9.9 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 6.20 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 4.04 (s, 1H), 4.00-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.69-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.33 (m, 1H), 1.91 (s, 2H), 1.83 (s, 1H), 1.27-1.05 (m, 1H). MS: 591.2 (M+1)*.
(2S)—N—(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)−5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (enantiomer)—Compound 91

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)−5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 193

[0328]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 9.10-8.03 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.27-6.84 (m, 3H), 6.51-6.01 (m, 2H), 4.84-4.70 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.20 (m, 1H), 3.25-1.86 (m, 8H). MS: 583.1 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (enantiomer)—Compound 176

[0329]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.40-8.27 (m, 1H), 8.21-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.20 (t, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (m, 1H), 6.52-6.34 (m, 1H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 4.84 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.01-3.94 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.22-1.71 (m, 7H), 1.31 (s, 3H). MS: 611.2 (M+1)*.

(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N—((S)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 147

[0330]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.95-8.70 (m, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.36-8.11 (m, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.48-6.41 (m, 1H), 6.30-6.21 (m, 1H), 4.84-6.79 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.30 (m, 1H), 3.11-2.74 (m, 3H), 2.65-1.91 (m, 5H). MS: 583.1 (M+1)*.

[0331]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 8.39 (m, 2H), 8.03 (m, 1H), 7.28 (d, J=5.9 Hz, 4H), 6.98 (m, 2H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 4.85 (m, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.26-2.82 (m, 3H), 2.69-1.88 (m, 5H). MS: 549.2 (M+1)*.

[0332]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.79 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.40-8.27 (m, 1H), 8.21-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.20 (t, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (m, 1H), 6.52-6.34 (m, 1H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 4.84 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.01-3.94 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.22-1.71 (m, 7H), 1.31 (s, 3H). MS: 611.2 (M+1)*.
(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl)-N(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 148

[0336]

(S)-N-((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(3-cyano-phenyl)-N-(1H-indazol-7-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 186

[0340]

[0337] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.99-8.60 (m, 1H), 8.55-7.97 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.19 (m, 3H), 7.07-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.36 (m, 1H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 4.80 (s, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 3.22-2.79 (m, 3H), 2.64-1.85 (m, 5H). MS: 567.2 (M+1)*.

(S)-1-(4-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-((S)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl)-N-(5-isocyanopyridin-3-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 212

[0338]

[0339] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.34 (s, 1H), 8.87-8.56 (m, 3H), 8.41 (s, 2H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 7H), 7.01 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 3H), 6.35 (s, 2H), 5.73 (s, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 2.99 (m, 5H), 2.73-2.20 (m, 7H), 2.07 (s, 2H). MS: 556.2 (M+1)*.

[0341] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.72-8.71 (m, 1H), 8.66 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.50-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.36-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.11-7.07 (m, 1H), 7.00-6.96 (m, 1H), 6.83-6.76 (m, 2H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 5.07-5.07 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.33 (m, 1H), 3.05-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.80-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.46 (m, 2H), 2.03-1.99 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.67 (m, 1H). MS: 603.2 (M+1)*.

(S)-N-((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(3-cyano phenyl)-N-(1H-indazol-7-yl)-2-oxoazolidine-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 142

[0342]

[0343] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.03 (s, 1H), 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.55-8.54 (m, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 8.58-8.56 (m, 1H), 8.50-8.48 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.03-6.99 (m, 1H), 6.91-6.87 (m, 1H), 6.80-6.78 (m, 1H), 6.72-6.68 (m, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 5.70-5.69 (m, 1H), 4.99-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.05-4.03 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.08-4.99 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.62 (m, 1H). MS: 633.2 (M+1)*.
(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(1H-indazol-4-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 152

(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxo-N-(3-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)pyrroli-
dine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 180

[0345] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 13.05 (m, 1H), 8.70 (m, 2H), 8.54 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.18-6.97 (m, 1H), 6.92-6.79 (m, 1H), 6.77-6.70 (m, 1H), 6.35 (d, 1H), 4.66 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.05-2.78 (m, 2H), 2.68-2.52 (m, 2H), 2.49-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.22-1.53 (m, 2H). MS: 604.2 (M+1)^+.

(S)—N-(3-(1H-Pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)-N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 200

[0349] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.96 (t, J=5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.10 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.04-6.95 (m, 1H), 6.91 (m, 1H), 6.52 (m, 1H), 6.18 (m, 1H), 4.89-4.67 (m, 1H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 3.22-2.75 (m, 3H), 2.70-1.92 (m, 5H). MS: 649.1 (M+1)^+.

[0347] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ 8.73-8.54 (m, 2H), 8.14-7.91 (m, 1H), 7.71 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.28 (m, 4H), 7.25-6.92 (m, 4H), 6.70 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54-6.39 (m, 1H), 5.03 (dd, J=9.4, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.31-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.00-2.73 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.00 (m, 5H). MS: 630.2 (M+1)^+.

[0350] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.44 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.21-6.83 (m, 6H), 6.44 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.28-6.13 (m, 1H), 4.91 (m, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.10-2.66 (m, 3H), 2.65-1.84 (m, 5H). MS: 630.1 (M+1)^+.

[0351] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.44 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.21-6.83 (m, 6H), 6.44 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.28-6.13 (m, 1H), 4.91 (m, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.10-2.66 (m, 3H), 2.65-1.84 (m, 5H). MS: 630.1 (M+1)^+.
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 194

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 164

[0352]

![Chemical structure of Compound 194](image1)

[0356]

![Chemical structure of Compound 164](image2)

[0353] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 9.04-8.59 (m, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.43-7.26 (m, 4H), 6.96 (m, 3H), 6.36 (m, 2H), 4.81 (t, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (m, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 4.06-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.69 (m, 2H), 2.69-1.86 (m, 5H). MS: 631.1 (M+H$^+$).

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2C)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl) amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 129

[0354]

![Chemical structure of Compound 129](image3)

[0357] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.92 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.08 (m, 2H), 7.04-6.82 (m, 3H), 6.73 (s, 2H), 6.48 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (m, 1H), 4.88-4.85 (m, 1H), 4.32 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 1H), 3.62 (s, 2H), 3.01-2.81 (m, 3H), 2.58-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.42-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.09-1.98 (m, 1H). MS: 595 (M+H$^+$).

(2S)—N—((2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidine-2-yl)-N-(3-cyclopropoxyphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 192

[0358]

![Chemical structure of Compound 192](image4)

[0355] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.38-7.08 (m, 3H), 6.99 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 3H), 6.89-6.66 (m, 2H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.09 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd, J=9.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.72 (m, 3H), 3.01 (dd, J=7.5, 4.0 Hz, 3H), 2.65-2.23 (m, 4H), 2.04 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H). MS: 594.2 (M+H$^+$).

[0359] $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 9.06-8.88 (m, 1H), 7.61-7.50 (m, 4H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.18 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.08-6.92 (m, 1H), 6.87 (dd, J=8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (t, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.04 (m, 3H), 5.57-5.14 (m, 2H), 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.77-4.10 (m, 3H), 3.15-2.75 (m, 3H), 2.68-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.21 (m, 3H), 2.20-1.90 (m, 1H). MS: 621.1 (M+H$^+$).
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 131

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(2-hydroxyprop-2-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 179

**[0360]**

![Chemical Structure 1](image1.png)

**[0361]** 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 7.94-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.26 (dd, J=5.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.10 (m, 4H), 7.02-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.44 (d, J=10.5 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, J=6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (dd, J=9.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 4.42-4.26 (m, 1H), 3.07-2.85 (m, 3H), 2.65-2.17 (m, 4H), 2.01 (s, 2H). MS: 594.2 (M+1)+.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(1-hydroxycyclopropyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 140

**[0362]**

![Chemical Structure 2](image2.png)

**[0363]** 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.52-8.44 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.22-6.90 (m, 5H), 6.42-6.38 (m, 1H), 6.03 (m, 1H), 4.87 (m, 1H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.05-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.60-1.88 (m, 3H), 1.21 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 4H). MS: 620.2 (M+1)+.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(2-hydroxyprop-2-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 150

**[0364]**

![Chemical Structure 3](image3.png)

**[0365]** 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.54 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.93-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.19 (m, 4H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 7.01-6.72 (m, 2H), 6.45 (m, 2H), 5.05-4.76 (m, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.13-2.58 (m, 3H), 2.42 (m, 4H), 2.09-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 6H). MS: 622.2 (M+1)+.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 179

**[0366]**

![Chemical Structure 4](image4.png)

**[0367]** 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.66 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.48 (m, 1H), 7.26-6.83 (m, 7H), 6.53-6.42 (m, 2H), 4.91 (d, J=6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 1H), 3.02-2.72 (m, 5H), 2.58-1.85 (m, 6H), 1.63 (s, 2H), 1.51 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 4H). MS: 640.2 (M+1)+.
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 155

[0368]

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 130

[0372]

[0369] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.06 (s, 3H), 6.64 (m, 1H), 6.15 (m, 1H), 5.73 (s, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.32 (s, 1H), 3.01 (m, 3H), 2.68-2.27 (m, 4H), 2.12 (s, 1H), 1.44 (s, 1H), 1.29 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 6H). MS: 639.2 (M+1)*

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 160

[0370]

[S]—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-((S)-methylsulfinyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 190

[0374]

[0371] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.52 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.11 (m, 2H), 7.09-6.87 (m, 4H), 6.39-6.45 (m, 1H), 6.05 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 1H), 3.59 (s, 1H), 3.12-2.79 (m, 4H), 2.74-2.16 (m, 5H), 1.99-2.07 (m, 1H). MS: 606.2 (M+1)*

[0375] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.54 (m, 1H), 8.02-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.33 (s, 3H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.06 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (m, 1H), 6.45 (m, 1H), 6.27 (m, 1H), 4.86
(m, 1H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 3.16-2.82 (m, 3H), 2.71 (s, 1H), 2.65-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.41 (m, 3H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.09 (m, 1H). MS: 644.1 (M+1)⁺.

(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 96

(dd, J=9.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J=6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.90-2.75 (m, 3H), 2.56-2.19 (m, 5H), 1.98 (m, 1H). MS: 643.1 (M+1)⁺.

(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 95

[0380]

[0376]

[0377] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.84-8.11 (m, 3H), 7.93-7.35 (m, 4H), 7.25-6.75 (m, 2H), 6.64-5.94 (m, 2H), 4.89-4.69 (m, 1H), 4.28 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.13-2.74 (m, 6H), 2.68-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.15 (m, 3H), 2.04 (s, 1H). MS: 642.1 (M⁺)⁺.

(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 102

[0378]

[0379] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.93 (t, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.50-8.15 (m, 1H), 7.94-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.38 (t, J=6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t, J=3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.07 (m, 1H), 7.05-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.74 (m, 1H), 6.52 (m, 1H), 4.72

[0381] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.87-8.13 (m, 3H), 8.02-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.24-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.51-6.39 (m, 1H), 5.77-5.28 (m, 1H), 4.89-4.65 (m, 1H), 3.94 (d, J=5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.16-2.73 (m, 4H), 2.68-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.03 (m, 8H), 1.44 (m, 2H). MS: 670.2 (M⁺)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2C)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 103

[0382]

[0379] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.93 (t, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.50-8.15 (m, 1H), 7.94-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.38 (t, J=6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t, J=3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.07 (m, 1H), 7.05-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.74 (m, 1H), 6.52 (m, 1H), 4.72

[0383] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.94 (dd, J=7.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.56-8.15 (m, 1H), 7.97-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.13 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.06-6.84 (m, 2H), 6.51 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (dd, J=3.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H),
3.98 (s, 1H), 3.01 (s, 1H), 2.93-2.72 (m, 3H), 2.52 (d, J=9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.37-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.13-1.78 (m, 7H), 1.63-1.40 (m, 2H). MS: 671 (M+1)•.

(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 110

J=7.1 Hz, 6H), 6.40-6.60 (m, 3H), 6.06 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 3H), 4.76 (d, J=9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (m, 4H), 3.14-1.87 (m, 8H). MS: 661.1 (M+1)•.

(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 105

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.45-8.79 (m, 2H), 8.40-8.13 (s, 1H), 8.09-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.23-6.87 (m, 3H), 6.55-6.30 (m, 1H), 6.22-5.94 (m, 1H), 4.96-4.61 (m, 1H), 4.26 (m, 4H), 3.16-1.87 (m, 7H), 1.27 (d, 1H). MS: 660.1 (M+1)•.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 109

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.96 (t, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.23 (m, J=7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14-6.94 (m, 3H), 6.68 (m, J=8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J=3.1 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (q, J=4.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.26-2.92 (m, 3H), 2.67-2.36 (m, 2H). MS: 688.1 (M+1)•.

(2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 108

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.96 (d, J=4.6 Hz, 3H), 7.99 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (s, 2H), 7.52 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 3H), 7.37 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 5H), 7.19 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 3H), 7.01 (dt,

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.97 (s, 1H), 8.20-8.60 (m, 1H), 8.09-7.68 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.32 (m, 5H), 7.22-6.6.
93 (m, 3H), 6.64-6.03 (m, 2H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 4.60-4.85 (m, 1H), 3.21-1.70 (m, 12H), 1.50-1.14 (m, 2H). MS: 689.1 (M+1)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrroolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 168

[0392]

4.19-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.03-2.83 (m, 3H), 2.72-2.59 (m, 3H), 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.28 (m, 1H), 1.99 (m, 2H). MS: 657.1 (M+1)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3(dimethylaminophenyl)-5-oxopyrroolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 161

[0396]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.0 (s, 1H), 8.05-8.02 (m, 1H), 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.00 (m, 7H), 6.58 (m, 1H), 6.56-5.14 (m, 1H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.50-2.08 (m, 1H). MS: 689.1 (M+1)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(methylsulfonyl)amino)phenyl)-5-oxopyrroolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 159

[0393]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.71 (d, J=9.9 Hz, 1H), 8.50-8.41 (m, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J=5.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.99-6.86 (m, 3H), 6.56-6.47 (m, 2H), 6.37 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.01 (d, J=9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.07-3.70 (m, 8H), 2.58-2.42 (m, 2H), 2.35-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.01-1.97 (m, 1H). MS: 607.2 (M+1)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrroolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 187

[0397]

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 9.78 (s, 1H), 8.84-8.61 (m, 2H), 8.56 (s, 1H), 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.15 (m, 3H), 7.15-6.79 (m, 4H), 6.25 (m, 1H), 4.89-4.74 (m, 1H).

[0398]

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.74 (m, 1H), 8.48 (m, 1H), 7.96-7.92 (m, 1H), 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.28-6.72 (m, 7H).

[0399]
6.59-5.79 (m, 2H), 4.86-4.78 (m, 1H), 4.28 (s, 1H), 3.04-2.90 (m, 3H), 2.66-2.01 (m, 5H). MS: 582.1 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—[(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 188

J=8.2, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (s, 1H), 3.12-2.85 (m, 3H), 2.68-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.43-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.23-2.06 (m, 1H). MS: 600.1 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—[(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(1H-indazol-5-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 205

\[\text{[0400]}\]

\[\text{[0401]}\]  \(\text{^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\):} \quad \delta 8.73 (m, 1H), 8.47 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.84-7.73 (m, 1H), 7.43 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.13 (dd, J=8.2, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 7.01-6.83 (m, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.42-5.85 (m, 1H), 4.85-4.77 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.13-2.78 (m, 3H), 2.68-2.28 (m, 4H), 2.25-2.04 (m, 1H). MS: 600.1 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—[(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 197

\[\text{[0402]}\]

\[\text{[0403]}\]  \(\text{^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\):} \quad \delta 8.73 (m, 1H), 8.54-8.41 (m, 1H), 7.83-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.13-6.88 (m, 3H), 6.81-6.80 (m, 1H), 6.61-6.31 (m, 1H), 5.91 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.86-4.79 (m, 1H), 4.29 (dd, J=8.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.13-2.78 (m, 3H), 2.68-2.28 (m, 4H), 2.25-2.04 (m, 1H). MS: 600.1 (M+1)*.

\[\text{[0404]}\]

\[\text{[0405]}\]  \(\text{^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\):} \quad \delta 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.56 (m, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.13-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.00 (m, 4H), 6.99-6.79 (m, 2H), 6.48 (m, 1H), 5.75-5.48 (m, 1H), 5.06-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.00 (s, 1H), 3.10-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.44 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.42 (m, 2H). MS: 632.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—[(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(1H-indazol-5-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 205

\[\text{[0406]}\]

\[\text{[0407]}\]  \(\text{^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\):} \quad \delta 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.57 (t, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.23-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.04-6.86 (m, 3H), 6.47 (d, J=11.7 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (d,
J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (m, 1H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 2.97 (m, 3H),
2.65-2.20 (m, 4H), 1.99 (m, 1H). MS: 604.2 (M+1)*.

(S) — N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluoro-
cyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-
yl)-N-(1H-indol-5-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 136

4.35-4.31 (s, 1H), 3.00-2.85 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.11 (m, 4H),
2.01-1.93 (m, 1H). MS: 604.2 (M+1)*.

(S) — N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluoro-
cyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-
2-yl)-N-(1H-indol-5-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carbox-
amide (single enantiomer) — Compound 206

[0409] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 10.41-9.94 (m, 1H),
8.79 (s, 1H), 8.57 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.28-8.09 (m, 1H), 7.93
(m, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 7.5
Hz, 1H), 7.15-6.98 (m, 1H), 6.46 (d, J = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (d,
J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.06-4.76 (m, 1H), 4.02 (s, 1H), 2.92 (dd, 1H),
2.63-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 1H), 2.03 (m, 6H), 1.45 (s, 2H).
MS: 632.2 (M+1)*.

(S) — N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluoro-
cyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-
2-yl)-N-(1H-indol-5-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carbox-
amide (single enantiomer) — Compound 175

[0410] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.55
(m, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.18-6.
80 (m, 5H), 6.46 (m, 2H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 5.08-4.81
(m, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 2.92 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.16 (m, 4H), 2.01
(m, 1H). MS: 603.2 (M+1)*.

(S) — N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluoro-
cyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-
2-yl)-N-(1-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-
2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 209

[0411] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.64-
8.46 (m, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.94-7.32 (m, 1H),
7.42-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.94-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.49-6.45 (m, 1H), 6.08-6.06 (m, 1H), 5.00-4.76 (m, 1H),

[0412] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.83-8.39 (m, 1H),
8.01 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.28-6.72 (m, 8H), 6.55-6.
38 (m, 1H), 5.90 (m, 1H), 5.00-4.73 (m, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.80-3.62 (m, 3H), 2.91 (m, 3H), 2.62-1.78 (m, 5H). MS: 617.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-cyclopropylphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 173

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-cyclopropylphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 165

[0416]

[0417] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.41 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.14-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.62-6.79 (m, 1H), 6.26-6.07 (m, 2H), 4.86 (dd, J=9.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.19 (m, 1H), 3.02-2.76 (m, 3H), 2.57-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.16 (m, 3H), 2.02-2.12 (m, 1H), 1.28-1.29 (m, 2H), 0.90 (t, J=6.9 Hz, 2H). MS: 604.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-cyclopropylphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 182

[0418]

[0419] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.94 (d, J=4.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.14 (m, 2H), 7.05-6.79 (m, 4H), 6.51-6.46 (m, 1H), 6.00-5.97 (m, 1H), 4.82-4.80 (m, 1H), 4.32-4.33 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.81 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.24 (m, 4H), 2.05-1.72 (m, 2H), 0.99-0.76 (m, 4H). MS: 605.2 (M+1)*.

[0420] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.94 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.81 (m, 2H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.20 (dd, J=12.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (m, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.15-2.80 (m, 3H), 2.63-2.27 (m, 4H), 2.13-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.29 (s, 9H). MS: 621.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-cyclopropylphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 204

[0421]

[0422] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.50-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.01 (m, 2H), 6.68 (m, 2H), 6.39 (m, 1H), 6.00 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.15-2.83 (m, 3H), 2.59-2.53 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.07 (s, 1H), 1.27 (s, 1H), 1.05 (s, 1H), 0.91 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 0.67 (s, 1H), 0.43 (m, 1H). MS: 622.2 (M+1)*.
(S)-N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-cyclopropyl-5-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrroloidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 202

![Chemical Structure](image)

(S)-N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrroloidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 156

![Chemical Structure](image)

**0425** $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.79 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.01 (m, 3H), 6.84-6.56 (m, 2H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 1H), 2.05 (m, 5H), 1.92-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.30 (m, 2H), 0.91 (t, J=6.7 Hz, 2H), 0.67 (s, 2H). MS: 650.2 (M+1)$^+$. 

((S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-(N-methylsulfamoyl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrroloidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 157

![Chemical Structure](image)

**0429** $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.60 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.63-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.49 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.20-6.92 (m, 4H), 6.50 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 2H), 4.79 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 1H), 3.05-2.75 (m, 4H), 2.60-1.90 (m, 10H). MS: 671.2 (M+1)$^+$. 

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(3-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrroloidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 69

![Chemical Structure](image)

**0430**

**0427** $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CD$_3$OD): δ 8.89-8.59 (m, 3H), 8.50-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.69-7.51 (m, 5H), 7.17 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (t, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.24 (s, 2H), 3.01-2.45 (m, 7H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.10-2.05 (m, 1H). MS: 657.1 (M+1)$^+$. 

**0431** $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CD$_3$OD): δ 8.14 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J=4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.28 (m, 4H), 6.91-7.04 (m, 4H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 6.31 (m, 1H), 4.87-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 2.97-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.79-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.57 (m, 3H), 2.23-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.09-2.11 (m, 1H). MS: 582.1 (M+1)$^+$. 

![Chemical Structure](image)
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano-3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 82

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano-3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 88

[0432]

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.36 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.25-6.63 (m, 5H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.12-2.69 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.01 (m, 5H). MS: 600.0 (M+1)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano-3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 83

[0433]

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.49 (m, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.59-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.26-6.68 (m, 6H), 6.52-6.12 (m, 1H), 5.96 (d, J=10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.63 (m, 1H), 4.49 (s, 1H), 4.14 (s, 1H), 3.46-2.65 (m, 4H), 2.55-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.49 (m, 2H). MS: 618.1 (M+1)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxo-1-(pyrazin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 58

[0434]

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.37 (d, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.24-6.89 (m, 4H), 6.87-6.65 (d, 1H), 6.50-6.27 (m, 1H), 5.59-5.40 (m, 1H), 4.92-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.87 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.09 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.74 (m, 4H), 1.59-1.24 (m, 3H). MS: 628.0 (M+1)⁺.

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 9.74 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (m, 2H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.16 (m, 1H), 6.97 (m, 4H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 5.44 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (m, 1H), 2.98-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.61-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.02 (m, 5H), 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.19 (m, 2H). MS: 586.2 (M+1)⁺.
2-(((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-hydroxyoxazolidine-1-carboxylate (single enantiomer)—Compound 74

(S) – N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoazolidine-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 77

[0440]

[0444]

[0441] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.60 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.25-6.86 (m, 5H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 5.54 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 3.16-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.51 (s, 1H), 2.26 (s, 1H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 3H). MS: 591.1 (M+1)⁺.

(S) – N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-3-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazolidine-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 76

[0445] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.10-6.85 (m, 5H), 6.44 (d, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 6.20-6.08 (m, 1H), 5.01 (m, 1H), 4.46 (dd, J=8.7, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.31-4.20 (m, 2H), 3.09-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.58-2.30 (m, 2H). MS: 584.1 (M+1)⁺.

[0442]

[0446]

[0443] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.70 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.19 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.15-6.86 (m, 5H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 5.58 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (dd, J=8.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.24-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 2.14-1.79 (m, 6H), 1.57-1.41 (m, 2H). MS: 588.2 (M+1)⁺.

[0447] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.50 (t, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.15-6.89 (m, 4H), 6.43 (d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 5.54 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (dd, J=8.8, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 2.19-1.74 (m, 6H), 1.49 (m, 2H). MS: 612.2 (M+1)⁺.
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyano-5-fluorophenyl)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-oxooxazolidine-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 134

\[0448\]

\[0452\]

\[0449\] \( ^1H \) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 8.51-8.47 (m, 1H), 8.39-8.37 (d, 0.5H), 8.07-7.99 (m, 1H), 7.38 (s, 0.5H), 7.33-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.08-7.07 (m, 1H), 6.90-6.87 (m, 1H), 6.53-6.46 (m, 2H), 4.94-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.40 (m, 1H), 4.34-4.32 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.23 (m, 1H), 3.00-2.99 (m, 2H), 2.50-2.43 (m, 2H). MS: 608.1 (M+1)*.

\[0453\] \( ^1H \) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.41 (m, 4H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.52 (m, 1H), 6.05 (m, 1H), 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.37 (m, 2H), 3.95 (s, 1H), 1.71 (m, 10H). MS: 613.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyano pyridin2-yl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin3-yl)-2-oxooxazolidine-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 135

\[0450\]

\[0454\]

\[0451\] \( ^1H \) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 8.58-8.28 (m, 3H), 8.08 (d, J=8.5Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J=5.1, 1.0Hz 2H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.07 (m, 1H), 6.91 (m, 1H), 6.66-6.22 (m, 2H), 5.05-4.85 (m, 1H), 4.57-4.09 (m, 3H), 3.02 (m, 2H), 2.69-2.30 (m, 2H). MS: 585.1 (M+1)*.

\[0455\] \( ^1H \) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 8.70-8.47 (m, 1H), 7.69-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.49 (d, J=2.0Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.25-6.84 (m, 5H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 6.21-6.02 (m, 1H), 5.03 (d, J=4.6Hz, 1H), 4.42 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.05 (m, 2H), 2.98 (m, 2H), 2.64-2.29 (m, 2H). MS: 565.1 (M+1)*.
(4S) - N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)phenyl)-2-oxooxazolidine-4-carboxamide (racemic) — Compound 145

(S) - N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinane-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 133

[0456]

(4S) - N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinane-4-carboxamide (racemic) — Compound 90

[0457] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.63-8.50 (m, 1H), 8.42 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.14-6.95 (m, 3H), 6.89 (m, 1H), 6.67 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 6.54-6.42 (m, 1H), 5.11-4.96 (m, 1H), 4.51-4.40 (m, 1H), 4.32 (d, J=9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.24-4.09 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.73 (m, 2H), 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.32 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 4H). MS: 642.2 (M+1)*.

[0458] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25-6.91 (m, 8H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 4.51-4.46 (m, 1H), 4.31 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.53-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.29-2.13 (m, 2H). MS: 598.1 (M+1)*.

[0459] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.65 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15-7.12 (m, 1H), 6.81-6.77 (m, 1H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.51 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.05-4.88 (m, 1H), 4.62-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.30 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 1H), 2.35-2.15 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 2H). MS: 643.2 (M+1)*.

[0460] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.55 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, J=5.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.04 (m, 1H), 6.98 (t, J=6.6 Hz, 2H), 6.72-6.63 (m, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.44 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, J=6.4, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.51-4.22 (m, 3H), 2.98-3.04 (m, 2H), 2.67-2.41 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.09 (m, 2H). MS: 627.2 (M+1)*.

[0461] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.55 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, J=5.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.04 (m, 1H), 6.98 (t, J=6.6 Hz, 2H), 6.72-6.63 (m, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.44 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, J=6.4, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.51-4.22 (m, 3H), 2.98-3.04 (m, 2H), 2.67-2.41 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.09 (m, 2H). MS: 627.2 (M+1)*.

[0462] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.65 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15-7.12 (m, 1H), 6.81-6.77 (m, 1H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.51 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.05-4.88 (m, 1H), 4.62-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.30 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 1H), 2.35-2.15 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 2H). MS: 643.2 (M+1)*.
(S) – N – ((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyano pyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinan-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 144

(S) – N – ((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyano pyridin-2-yl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinan-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 143

[0468]

[0465] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.96 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J=10.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J=9.7, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.14-6.95 (m, 3H), 6.70 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 5.53 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd, J=7.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dd, J=10.7, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 2.49-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.29-2.01 (m, 5H), 1.98-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.49 (dd, J=17.9, 8.5 Hz, 1H). MS: 645.2 (M+1)*.

(S) – N – ((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinan-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 154

[0469] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.08-7.79 (m, 3H), 7.62-6.70 (m, 5H), 6.50 (m, 2H), 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.62-4.03 (m, 3H), 2.99 (s, 2H), 2.51 (s, 2H), 2.18 (m, 2H). MS: 599.1 (M+1)*.

[0470] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.43-8.90 (m, 3H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.49-8.13 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 1H), 6.94-7.08 (m, 2H), 6.45-6.53 (m, 1H), 5.80-5.93 (m, 1H), 4.96-5.00 (m, 1H), 4.47-4.51 (m, 1H), 4.30-4.33 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.98 (m, 1H), 2.09-2.28 (m, 6H), 1.83-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.63 (m, 2H). MS: 627.2 (M+1)*.
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)phenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazine-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 146

[S_N_0472]

[S_N_0476]

[0473] \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.56 (s, 1H, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H, 1H), 7.72-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.16 (m, 1H), 7.12 (t, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.06-6.88 (m, 3H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.28 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.17-5.01 (m, 1H), 4.50-4.44 (m, 1H), 4.30 (m, 2H), 2.99 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.62-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.36-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.49 (d, J=6.2 Hz, 2H) 1.32 (m, 4H). MS: 656.2 (M+1)*.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxopiperidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 55

[0474]

[0477] \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.73-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.00-7.17 (m, 5H), 6.87-6.91 (m, 1H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 5.50 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.00-5.02 (m, 1H), 3.99 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.14 (m, 6H), 1.83-1.92 (m, 4H), 1.42-1.46 (m, 3H). MS: 624.2 (M+1)*.

(2S,4R)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-4-fluoro-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 151

[0475] \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.11-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.89 (dd, J=8.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 5.00 (t, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.37-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.13-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.78-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.55 (m, 3H), 2.15-2.09 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.70 (m, 3H). MS: 596.2 (M+1)*.

[0479] \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.06 (m, 6H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 5.51 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (m, 1H), 4.82 (s, 1H), 3.91 (m, 1H), 2.69-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.05 (m, 6H), 1.53-1.38 (m, 2H). MS: 628.2 (M+1)*.
Example 9

Preparation of (2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-dicyanophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 191

Step A: 5-Nitroisophthaloyl dichloride

[0481] To a solution of 5-nitroisophthalic acid (2.3 g, 11 mmol) in SOCl₂ (6 mL) was added a drop of DMF and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 3 hr. The resulting reaction mixture was concentrated to give the crude product which was used directly in the next step.

Step B: 5-Nitroisophthalamide

[0482] 5-Nitroisophthaloyl dichloride (2.7 g, 9.7 mmol) was added portionwise to a cold solution of NH₃·H₂O (40 mL) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and a white precipitate formed. The mixture was then filtered, washed with excess of water, and dried at 110°C to give the crude product which was used directly in the next step.

Step C: 5-Aminoisophthalamide

[0483] To a solution of 5-nitroisophthalamide (2 g, 9.6 mmol) in MeOH (200 mL) was added Pd/C (200 mg). The reaction was stirred overnight under a hydrogen atmosphere. The suspension was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford the desired product which was used directly in the next step.

Step D: 5-((2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)isophthalamide

[0484] A mixture of 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (1.0 mL, 7.3 mmol) and 5-aminoisophthalamic acid (1.3 g, 7.3 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min under N₂. Followed by addition of (S)-1-(4-cyanopyrimdin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (1.7 g, 7.5 mmol). After stirring for 10 min, 1.1-difluoro-3-isocyanoxyacetanilide (854 mg, 7.3 mmol) was added. The mixture was then stirred overnight and filtered and purified by a standard method to give the title product.

Step E: (2S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-dicyanophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

[0485] To a mixture of 5-((2S)—N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamido)isophthalamide (850 mg, 1.3 mmol) in pyridine (0.62 mL, 7.8 mmol) and DCM (10 mL) was added TFAA (0.9 mL, 6.5 mmol). The reaction solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. The resulting mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the title product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.62-8.42 (m, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J=4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 6.11 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (dt, J=9.4, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 3.14-2.82 (m, 3H), 2.68-2.31 (m, 3H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 2.09-1.91 (m, 1H). MS: 614.1 (M+1)⁺.

[0486] The following analogs were synthesized via the procedure set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above, and purified via standard methods.
Example 11
Preparation of (S)-tert-butyl 3-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl) (3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (racemic) — Compound 98

A mixture of (3S)-tert-butyl 3-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (200 mg, 0.326 mmol), 2-bromopyrimidine-4-carbonitrile (0.489 mmol), Pd(dba)$_3$ (30 mg, 0.0323 mmol), XantPhos (19.1 mg, 0.03 mmol) and Ca$_3$CO$_3$ (148.7 mg, 0.46 mmol) in 14-dioxane (10 mL) was stirred at 80°C for 3 hr under N$_2$. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.97 (d, J=4.3 Hz, 1H), 7.85-7.55 (d, 1H), 7.51-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.25 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13-6.26 (m, 6H), 5.91 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.92-4.08 (m, 5H), 3.38 (t, J=14.9 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (s, 2H), 2.83-2.22 (d, 2H), 1.61 (s, 9H). MS: 716.1 (M+1)$^+$. 

Example 10
Preparation of (S)-tert-butyl 3-(((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl) (3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (single enantiomer) — Compound 97

Compound 97 was synthesized via the UGI reaction procedure set forth herein, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring and purified via standard methods.

$^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.75-8.44 (m, 2H), 7.81-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.24 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.16-6.97 (m, 2H), 6.84-6.75 (m, 2H), 6.43-5.82 (m, 1H), 5.09-4.98 (m, 1H), 4.77-4.73 (m, 1H), 4.48 (d, J=13.5 Hz, 1H), 4.27-4.07 (m, 2H), 3.45-2.76 (m, 4H), 1.54 (s, 9H). MS: 613.2 (M+1)$^+$. 

The following analogs were synthesized via the procedure set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above, and purified via standard methods.
(S)-tert-Butyl 3-(((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (chiral)—Compound 93

Example 12
Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 99

[0495] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.96 (d, J=4.3 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.21 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.08-6.62 (m, 4H), 6.03-6.37 (m, 1H), 5.93 (m, 1H), 4.85 (t, J=3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.63-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.93 (s, 1H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 2.24-1.91 (m, 5H), 1.79 (m, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H). MS: 744.2 (M+1)*.

[0496] (3S)-tert-Butyl 3-(((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (single enantiomer)—Compound 89

[0497] 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.80-8.37 (m, 1H), 8.05-7.57 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.16-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.90-6.68 (m, 1H), 6.67-6.30 (m, 1H), 6.22-5.84 (m, 1H), 5.09-4.87 (m, 1H), 5.83-4.57 (m, 1H), 4.50 (m, 1H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.50-2.70 (m, 4H), 2.60-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.70 (s, 2H), 1.54 (m, 1H). MS: 697.2 (M+1)*.

[0498] TFA (0.3 mL) was added to a solution of (S)-tert-butyl 3-(((R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (60 mg, 0.08 mmol) in DCM (1.0 mL) at 0°C. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hr, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.94 (t, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.21 (m, J=7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.12-6.94 (m, 3H), 6.71-6.55 (m, 2H), 6.05 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (q, J=4.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.77-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.96 (m, 2H), 2.64-2.35 (m, 2H). MS: 616.1 (M+1)*.

[0500] The following compound was synthesized via the procedure set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above, and purified via standard methods.
(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-6-oxopiperazine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 100

[0501]

![Chemical Structure](image)

$^{1}$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.68-8.28 (m, 1H), 7.61-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.20 (dd, J=7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.02-6.90 (m, 1H), 6.66 (tt, J=8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, J=2.7 Hz, 0H), 6.09 (m, 1H), 4.90 (dd, J=3.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 4.42-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.23 (m, 1H), 3.18-2.78 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.13 (m, 2H). MS: 615.2 (M+)$^+$

Example 14

Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-6-oxopiperazine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 106

[0505]

![Reaction Scheme](image)

Example 13

(S)-4-Acetyl-N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxo ethyl)-1-(4-cyano pyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-oxopiperazine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 92

[0503]

![Reaction Scheme](image)

[0504]

To a solution of (3S)-tert-butyl 3-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyano pyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (100 mg, 0.14 mmol) in DCM (3 mL) was added TFA dropwise (1 mL) at 0° C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in DCM and cooled to 0° C. DIPEA (0.055 mL, 0.34 mmol) was added to the mixture followed by Ac$_2$O (0.031 mL, 0.34 mmol) at 0° C. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr. The solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product.

$^{1}$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.54 (s, 2H), 7.70-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.20 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.14-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.94 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.66 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.58-6.42 (m, 1H), 5.09 (dt, J=5.2, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (m, 1H), 4.63 (m, 1H), 4.54-4.41 (m, 1H), 4.35-4.31 (m, 1H), 3.16 (s, 1H), 3.12-2.96 (m, 3H), 2.86 (s, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H). MS: 639.2 (M+)$^+$

[0506]

TFA (0.3 mL) was added to a solution of (S)-tert-butyl 3-((3R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyano pyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (60 mg, 0.084 mmol) in DCM (1.0 mL) at 0° C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (2 mL) followed by addition of 1-ethoxy cyclopropanoyltrimethylsilane (88 mg, 0.50 mmol), AcOH (50 mg, 0.84 mmol) and NaBH$_3$(CN) (27 mg, 0.42 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred at 80° C. under N$_2$ for 1.5 hr. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and H$_2$O. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na$_2$SO$_4$, and concentrated. The residue was purified by a standard method to
 afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 6.09 (m, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.28 (s, 1H), 3.77-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.33 (m, 1H), 3.08-2.39 (m, 4H), 2.59-2.31 (m, 2H), 0.94 (s, 1H), 0.61-0.37 (m, 4H). MS: 655.2 (M+1)⁺.

Example 15

Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-methyl-6-oxopiperazine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 101

[0507]

\[ \text{TFA (0.6 mL) was added to a solution of (3S)-tert-butyl 3-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (30 mg, 0.042 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in MeCN (4 mL) followed by addition of K₂CO₃ (10 mg, 0.072 mmol) and iodo methane (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr and then concentrated. The residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product.} \]

Example 16

Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-oxopiperazine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 107

[0509]

[0508] TFA (0.6 mL) was added to a solution of (3S)-tert-butyl 3-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (30 mg, 0.042 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in MeCN (4 mL) followed by addition of K₂CO₃ (10 mg, 0.072 mmol) and iodo methane (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr and then concentrated. The residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.80 (m, 2H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.07 (d, J=4.3 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.48-5.91 (m, 3H), 4.92 (t, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.61-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.02-2.77 (m, 3H), 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.26 (m, 5H), 2.04 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H). MS: 629 (M+1)⁺.

[0510] To a solution of (S)-tert-butyl 3-((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopiperazine-1-carboxylate (30 mg, 0.04 mmol) in DCM (3 mL) was added TFA (1 mL) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr and then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in EtOH (3 mL) followed by addition of TBAI (16 mg, 0.04 mmol), Et₃N (10 mg, 0.1 mol) and 2-bromoethanol (7 mg, 0.056 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 85°C for 3 hr and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.96 (m, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.23 (m, J=7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14-6.94 (m, 3H), 6.68 (m, J=8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J=3.1 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (q, J=4.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.26-2.92 (m, 3H), 2.67-2.36 (m, 2H). MS: 659.2 (M+1)⁺.

[0511] The following compound was synthesized via the procedure set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above, and purified via standard methods.
**Example 17**

Preparation of (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(5-cyanooxazol-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 162

**Step A: Oxazole-5-carboxamide**

Ethyl oxazole-5-carboxylate (2 g, 14.2 mmol) was dissolved in NH₃ solution (7 M in MeOH, 25 mL). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr and filtered. The solid was dried to give the desired product (1.5 g, 92% yield) as a white powder which was used directly in the next step.

**Step B: 2-Iodooxazole-5-carboxamide**

Oxazole-5-carboxamide (560 mg, 5.0 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (7.5 mL) and flushed with N₂. The solution was cooled to ~4°C and treated with fresh LHMDS (15 mL, 1 M in THF). The solution became dark yellow and was stirred for 20 min and followed by the addition of a solution of ZnCl₂ (30 mL, 0.5 M in THF). The reaction was warmed to 0°C for 1 hr. After solid iodine (1.65 g, 6.5 mmol) was added, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 1 hr and then poured into saturated Na₂S₂O₃ solution containing 25% aq. NH₃ solution. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 239.0 (M+1)⁺.

**Step C: 2-((S)-2-((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxazole-5-carboxamide**

**Step D: (S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(5-cyanooxazol-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide**

**Step E: 2-((S)-2-((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)(3,5-difluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxazole-5-carboxamide (100 mg, 0.16 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (3 mL) and dry pyridine (0.8 mL). TFAA (0.1 mL) was added and the reac-
tion solution was stirred for 25 min at room temperature and then concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed with H2O, saturated aq. NaHCO3, and brine. The organic phase was separated, dried over anhydrous Na2SO4, and concentrated. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3); δ 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (td, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (tt, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.98-6.91 (m, 1H), 6.80 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, J = 9.7, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 5.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (dd, J = 9.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 3.06-3.03 (m, 2H), 2.92-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.29 (m, 4H), 2.18-2.12 (m, 1H). MS: 590.1 (M+1)*.

Example 18

Preparation of (2S,4R)—N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-cyano-phenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 170

Step A: (2S,4R)-1-tert-Butyl 2-methyl 4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate [0519]

Imidazole (2.8 g, 40.8 mmol) was added to a solution of (2S,4R)-1-tert-butyl 2-methyl 4-hydroxyoxypyrrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (5.0 g, 20.4 mmol) and TBSCL (4.6 g, 30.6 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (100 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and then partitioned between EtOAc and H2O. The organic layer was separated, washed with aq. LiCl (10%) and brine, dried over anhydrous Na2SO4, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as a colorless oil. MS: 360.2 (M+1)*.

Step B: (2S,4R)-1-tert-Butyl 2-methyl 4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate [0520]

To a solution of NaO2 (7.5 g, 35.0 mmol) in water (80 mL) was added RuO2 (370 mg, 2.8 mmol) under the atmosphere of nitrogen. The resulting green-yellow solution was stirred for 5 min followed by addition of (2S,4R)-1-tert-butyl-2-methyl-4-((tert-butyldimethylsilox)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (5.0 g, 14.0 mmol) in EtOAc (44 mL) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The resulting mixture was then diluted with EtOAc and filtered through a pad of Celite. The organic layer was separated and washed with saturated aq. NaHCO3, which resulted in precipitation of Ru black. The organic layer was then washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na2SO4. Evaporation of the solvent gave the desired product as a colorless oil. MS: 374.2 (M+1)*.

Step C: (2S,4R)-4-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid [0521]

TFA (6 mL) was added to a solution of (2S,4R)-1-tert-butyl 2-methyl 4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (2.5 g, 6.68 mmol) in DCM (18 mL) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH/THF (10 mL/10 mL) followed by addition of a solu-
tion of LiOH (842 mg, 20.1 mmol) in water (5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The aqueous layer was separated and then adjusted to pH=6 with 1 N HCl aq. and extracted with EtOAc (3×20 mL). Combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then concentrated to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 12.87 (s, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 4.21 (t, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H). MS: 260.1 (M+1)⁺

Step D

[0522] The same as general procedure for UGI reaction set forth herein.

Step E

[0523] The same as general procedure for Buchwald reaction set forth herein.

Step F: (2S,4R)—N-[(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-[(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino]-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

[0524] TBAF in THF (1N, 0.3 mL) was added to a solution of (2S,4R)—4-[(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-N-[(2-chlorophenyl)-2-[(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino]-2-oxoethyl]-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (0.15 mmol) in THF at 0°C, and the reaction solution was stirred at this temperature for 20 min. The resulting mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.82-8.43 (m, 2H), 8.40-8.17 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.26-6.66 (m, 4H), 6.68-6.34 (m, 2H), 6.65-6.31 (m, 2H), 4.87-4.56 (m, 2H), 4.23 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.76 (m, 1H), 3.15-1.96 (m, 6H). MS: 605.1 (M+1)⁺

[0525] The following analogs were synthesized via the procedure set forth herein, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth herein, and purified via various standard methods.

(2S,4R)—N—[(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-[(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyano-pyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 113

[0526] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.25-6.83 (m, 5H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 5.49 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (m 2H), 4.00 (s, 1H), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.25-1.74 (m, 7H), 1.56-1.33 (m, 2H). MS: 626.2 (M+1)⁺

(2S,4R)—N—[(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-[(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyano-pyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 120

[0528] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09-6.85 (m, 4H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.20 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 4.74 (t, J=9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.37-4.32 (m, 1H), 3.40 (s, 1H), 3.11-2.87 (m, 2H), 2.77-2.14 (m, 3H), 2.03-1.91 (m, 1H). MS: 598.1 (M+1)⁺

[0529] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.98 (d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.39 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 2H), 7.26-6.86 (m, 4H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 3.55 (s, 1H), 3.53 (s, 1H), 4.92-4.63 (m, 2H), 3.44 (s, 1H), 2.91 (m, 3H), 2.21 (m, 4H). MS: 599.1 (M+1)⁺

(2S,4R)—N—[(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-[(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyano-pyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—Compound 121

[0530] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.25-6.83 (m, 5H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 5.49 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (m 2H), 4.00 (s, 1H), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.25-1.74 (m, 7H), 1.56-1.33 (m, 2H). MS: 626.2 (M+1)⁺
(2S,4R)—N—OR—1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxo-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—
Compound 122

(2S,4R)—N—OR—1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—
Compound 114

[0532]

[0533] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 9.00 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.42 (t, J=6.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.08 (m, 1H), 7.08-6.67 (m, 2H), 6.17 (m, 1H), 5.70 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.93-4.66 (m, 2H), 3.88 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (s, 1H), 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.03 (m, 5H), 1.88-1.64 (m, 4H).
MS: 627.2 (M+1)^*.

(2S,4R)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 123

[0534]

[0535] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.99 (d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.08 (m, 6H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 5.61 (s, 1H), 4.81 (m, 2H), 4.02 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 1H), 2.89-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.23-1.81 (m, 8H), 1.58-1.48 (m, 1H).
MS: 627.2 (M+1)^*.

(2S,4R)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—
Compound 115

[0538]

[0539] ^1H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ 8.65-8.50 (m, 2H), 7.54 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.22-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.97-6.87 (m, 1H), 6.84-6.75 (m, 2H), 6.36 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.65-4.49 (m, 2H), 4.13 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.72 (m, 2H), 2.57-2.26 (m, 3H), 1.85 (m, 1H).
MS: 616.1 (M+1)^*.
(2S,4R)—N—(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 117

[0542]

(2S,4R)—N—(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide — Compound 117

[0543]  
$^1$H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ 8.88 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.34 (dd, J=8.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (td, J=7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09-7.00 (m, 1H), 6.98-6.85 (m, 2H), 6.81 (m, 1H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 4.87 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.59-4.42 (m, 2H), 4.27-4.09 (m, 1H), 2.98-2.74 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 3H), 2.02-1.76 (m, 1H). MS: 617.1 (M+1)$^\dagger$.

(2S,4R)—N—(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 125

[0546]  
$^1$H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ 8.88 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.34 (dd, J=8.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (td, J=7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09-7.00 (m, 1H), 6.98-6.85 (m, 2H), 6.81 (m, 1H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 4.87 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.59-4.42 (m, 2H), 4.27-4.09 (m, 1H), 2.98-2.74 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 3H), 2.02-1.76 (m, 1H). MS: 617.1 (M+1)$^\dagger$.
(2S,4R)—N—OR-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—
Compound 127

[0549] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.98 (dd, J=4.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.28-6.87 (m, 3H), 6.84-6.38 (m, 2H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 5.82 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.04-4.65 (m, 2H), 3.86 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57-3.49 (m, 1H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.16-1.86 (m, 6H), 1.81-1.77 (m, 2H). MS: 645.2 (M+1)+.

(2S,4R)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—
Compound 127

[0550] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.87-8.72 (m, 1H), 8.67-8.48 (m, 1H), 8.26-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.27-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.95 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.52-6.28 (m, 1H), 6.21-5.95 (m, 1H), 4.88-4.64 (m, 2H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.21-2.81 (m, 3H), 2.74-2.19 (m, 3H), 2.13-1.91 (m, 1H). MS: 623.1 (M+1)+.

(2S,4S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyano-pyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—
Compound 118

[0551] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.99 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.22 (dd, J=7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, J=7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, J=8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 5.64 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.94-4.69 (m, 2H), 4.11-3.91 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.19-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.40 (m, 2H). MS: 645.2 (M+1)+.

[0552] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.97 (d, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.81-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.26-6.96 (m, 5H), 6.46 (d, J=12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.81-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.37-4.28 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.15 (m, 1H), 2.91 (s, 2H), 2.60-2.37 (m, 3H), 2.00-1.87 (m, 1H). MS: 598.1 (M+1)+.
(2S,4S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 119

(2S,4S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 189

[0556]  

[0557]  

[0558]  

[0559]  

[0560]  

[0561]  

[0562]  

[0563]  

[0564]  

[0565]
(2S,4S)—N—((S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 174

[0564]

[0565] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, J~4.5 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.09-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.71 (t, J~8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 5.88 (d, J~7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (dd, J~8.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J~5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, J~7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.62-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.13 (m, 6H), 1.48 (m, 2H). MS: 644.2 (M+1)⁺.

Example 19

Preparation of (2S)—N—OR-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (single enantiomer) — Compound 183

[0566]

Step A. (2S)-1-tert-Butyl 2-methyl 4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate

[0567] LiHMDS (1 M in THF, 22.6 mL, 22.6 mmol) was added into a mixture of (2S,4R)-1-tert-butyl 2-methyl 4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-oxopyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (6.5 g, 17.4 mmol) in THF (60 mL) at −78°C under N₂. The mixture was stirred at −78°C for 1 hr. A solution of iodomethane (2.7 g, 19.1 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise to the above mixture over 30 min. Then the solution was stirred at −78°C for another 25 min. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was quenched with NH₄Cl and extracted with ethyl acetate (60 mL×3). The combined organic layers were dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give the desired product. MS: 388 (M+1)⁺.

Step B. (2S,4S)-Methyl 4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

[0568] A solution of (2S)-1-tert-butyl 2-methyl 4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate...
boxylate (960 mg, 25 mmol) in TEA/DCM (V:V=1:3) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was then concentrated to give the desired product which was used directly in the next step. MS: 288 (M+1)*.

Step C. (2S)-4-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid

To a solution of (2S)-methyl 4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (400 mg, 1.4 mmol) in MeOH/THF/H2O (V:V:V=2:2:1) was added LiOH (50 mg, 2.1 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr and then concentrated. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was separated and adjusted to pH = 3-4 with 1N HCl solution. The aqueous layer was then extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na2SO4 and concentrated to give the desired product. MS: 274 (M+1)*.

Step D. (2S)-4-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

A solution of 3-fluoroaniline (83 mg, 0.75 mmol) and 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (105 mg, 0.75 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, followed by addition of (2S)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (205 mg, 0.75 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 10 min and followed by the addition of 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutanone (105 mg, 0.9 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated, and then the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 624 (M+1)*.

Step E. (2S)-4-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanoxyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

A mixture consisting of (2S)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (200 mg, 0.32 mmol), 2-bromoisocyanonitrile (88 mg, 0.48 mmol), Cs2CO3 (146 mg, 0.45 mmol), Pd2(dba)3 (29 mg, 0.032 mmol), XantPhos (19 mg, 0.032 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) was stirred under N2 at 80°C overnight. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by a standard method to give desired product. MS: 726 (M+1)*.

Step F. (2S)—N—((R)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanoxyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

To a solution of (2S)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanoxyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (50 mg, 0.07 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added TBAF (36 mg, 0.14 mmol) at 0°C. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 30 min and then partitioned between water and EtOAc. Combined organic layers were separated, dried, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.57 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.48 (d, J=3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.17 (m, 5H), 6.98-6.84 (m, 3H), 6.67 (dd, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (d, J=5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.08-6.01 (m, 1H), 4.55-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.29 (s, 1H), 3.22-2.35 (m, 6H), 1.93-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.27 (s, 3H). MS: 612.2 (M+1)*.
Step A. Benzyl(3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)sulfane

To a solution of 1,3-difluoro-5-nitrobenzene (15.9 g, 100 mmol) in DMF (160 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (15.8 g, 110 mmol) and phenylmethanethiol (12.4 g, 100 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr and then quenched with H₂O. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product as a yellow oil which was used in the next step without further purification.

Step B. 3-Fluoro-5-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride

To a solution of benzyl(3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)sulfane (3.0 g) in DCM (30 mL) was added deionized water (30 mL). Then chlorine was bubbled slowly into the mixture until the complete consumption of the starting material was observed (monitored by TLC). The organic layer was separated, washed with sat. aq. Na₂S₂O₃ solution, dried, and concentrated to afford the crude product which was used in the next step without further purification.

Step C. N-tert-butyl-3-fluoro-5-nitrobenzenesulfonamide

To a solution of 3-fluoro-5-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride in dry dioxane (30 mL) was slowly added tert-butylamine (10 mL) at 0°C. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 2 hr. The mixture was then concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.40-8.32 (m, 1H), 8.10-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 1.12 (s, 9H).

Step D. 3-Amino-N-tert-butyl-5-fluorobenzenesulfonamide

N-tert-butyl-3-fluoro-5-nitrobenzenesulfonamide (1.0 g, 3.6 mmol), iron powder (1.0 g, 18 mmol) and NH₄Cl (1.0 g, 18 mmol) were mixed in EtOH (95%, 10 mL). The mixture was refluxed for 1 hr then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 7.45 (s, 1H), 6.88–6.85 (m, 1H), 6.66–6.62 (m, 1H), 6.48–6.42 (m, 1H), 5.89 (s, 2H), 1.11 (s, 9H).

Step E. The same as general procedures for UGI reaction set forth herein.

Step F. The same as general procedures for Buchwald reaction set forth herein.

Step G. (S)—N—(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-sulfamoylphenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

To a solution of (2S)—N—(3-(N-tert-butylsulfamoyl)-5-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (80 mg, 0.11 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) was added TFA (1 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hr and neutralized with saturated aq. NaHCO₃. The mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (3x10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by a standard method to afford the target compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.90–8.84 (m, 1H), 8.67–8.62 (m, 1H), 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.87–7.76 (m, 1H), 7.65–7.60 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.11–7.04 (m, 1H), 6.93–6.86 (m, 1H), 6.33–6.26 (m, 1H), 4.83 (s, 1H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 2.94 (m, 2H), 2.63–2.53 (m, 3H), 2.42–2.32 (m, 1H), 1.97 (s, 2H). MS: 661 (M+1)^⁺.

Example 21

Preparation of (2S)—N—(1-[H-benzo[d]imidazol-7-yl]-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4,4-difluorocyclohexylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (racemic)—Compound 141

N-tert-butyl-3-fluoro-5-nitrobenzenesulfonamide

HCOOH

100°C.
in EtOH/EtOAc (10 mL/2 mL) was added Pd/C (60 mg). After stirring under a hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature overnight, the reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product.

**Step D**

**[0585]** The same as general procedure for UGI reaction set forth herein.

Step E: 
$$\text{N-} \text{(1H-Benzodijimidazol-7-yl)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-((4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide}$$

**[0586]** TBAF (1 M in THF, 3 mL) was added to a solution of 
$$\text{N-} \text{(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-((4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide}$$

**Example 22**

Preparation of 4S—
$$\text{N-} \text{(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxamide (racemic))—Compound 79$$

**[0587]**
mmol), BnBr (2.8 mL, 23 mmol), K₂CO₃ (8.28 g, 60 mmol), and acetonitrile (250 mL). The reaction solution was heated to reflux for 6 hr, cooled and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as white solid.

[0589] To a solution of 6.6 g of sodium hydroxide in 140 mL of water at 0°C, 8.8 g of bromine was added dropwise, followed by addition of (S)-4-amino-2-(benzylxycarbonylamino)-4-oxobutanoic acid (13.4 g, 50 mmol) portionwise over 3 min. The resulting yellow solution was heated to 50°C for 1 hr and then cooled to room temperature. After addition of sodium thiosulfate (2.0 g), the reaction mixture was washed with ether (2x30 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 1-2 with 6 N HCl. After the precipitate was formed, the suspension was filtered. The sticky material was collected and re-crystallized in MeOH to afford the desired product as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 13.29 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.40-7.27 (m, 4H), 5.27-5.04 (m, 2H), 4.66 (dd, J=10.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (t, J=10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dd, J=9.7, 5.2 Hz, 1H).

Step B: (S)-Dibenzy1
2-oxoimazolidine-4-carboxylic acid

[0589] To a 500 mL flask were added (S)-3-(benzylxycarbonyl)-2-oxoimazolidin-4-carboxylic acid (5.3 g, 20 mmol), BnBr (2.8 mL, 23 mmol), K₂CO₃ (8.28 g, 60 mmol), and acetonitrile (250 mL). The reaction solution was heated to reflux for 6 hr, cooled and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41-7.25 (m, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 5.30-5.05 (m, 4H), 4.80 (dd, J=10.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (t, J=10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J=9.7, 3.7 Hz, 1H).

Step C: (S)-Dibenzy1
3-methyl-2-oxoimazolidine-1,5-dicarboxylic acid

[0590] To a dry 100 mL flask were added (S)-dibenzy1 2-oxoimazolidin-1,5-dicarboxylic acid (1.5 g, 4.24 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1.17 g, 8.47 mmol), MeJ (5.2 mL, 84.7 mmol), and acetone (50 mL). The reaction solution was heated to reflux and stirred overnight. The resulting reaction mixture was cooled and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40-7.26 (m, 10H), 5.27-5.07 (m, 4H), 4.70 (dd, J=10.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (dd, J=10.1, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (dd, J=9.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (s, 3H). MS: 369 (M+1)⁺.

Step D: (S)-1-Methyl-2-oxoimazolidin-4-carboxylic acid

[0591] To a dry 50 mL flask were added (S)-dibenzy1 2-oxoimazolidin-1,5-dicarboxylic acid (0.5 g, 1.36 mmol), Pd/C (10%, 100 mg) and MeOH (15 mL). The suspension was stirred overnight at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere. The resulting reaction mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product as an off-white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 4.21 (dd, J=9.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (t, J=9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dd, J=9.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (s, 3H). MS: 145 (M+1)⁺.

Step E: (4S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamin0)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-2-oxoimazolidin-4-carboxamide

[0592] A mixture of 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (165 mg, 1.18 mmol) and 3-fluorobenzenamine (131 mg, 1.18 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Then (S)-1-methyl-2-oxoimazolidin-4-carboxylic acid (170 mg, 1.18 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 15 min, followed by addition of 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (138 mg, 1.18 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 495 (M+1)⁺.

Step F

[0593] The same as the Buchwald reaction procedure set forth herein. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.64-8.34 (m, 2H), 7.94-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.50-6.61 (m, 8H), 6.34-6.07 (m, 1H), 4.94-4.67 (m, 1H), 4.3-4.2 (m, 1H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.22 (m, 1H), 3.02-2.83 (m, 2H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 2.5-2.2 (m, 2H), MS: 597 (M+1)⁺.
Example 23
Preparation of (S)—N—{(S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yI)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxamide (single enantiomer)—

[0594] Compound 80

(BOC)₂O (26 mg, 0.12 mmol), T.eiOAc (0.06 mL, 0.3 mmol), DMAP (cat.) and CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was then removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39-7.27 (m, 10H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 4.67 (dd, J=10.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (dd, J=11.1, 10.3 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (dd, J=11.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (s, 9H).

Step B: (S)-1-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxylic acid

[0596] To a dry 50 mL-flask were added (S)-3,4-dibenzyl 1-tert-butyl 2-oxoimidazolidine-1,3,4-tricarboxylate (1.24 g, 2.73 mmol), Pd/C (10%, 200 mg) and MeOH (30 mL). The suspension was stirred overnight at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 6.06 (s, 2H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 4.25-3.94 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H).

Step C: (4S)-tert-Butyl 4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbometyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-1-carboxylate

[0597] A mixture of 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (122 mg, 0.87 mmol) and 3-fluorobenzenamine (97 mg, 0.87 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Then, (S)-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxylic acid (200 mg, 0.87 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 15 min followed by addition of 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (102 mg, 0.87 mmol). The reaction mixture was further stirred at room temperature overnight and then concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46-6.59 (m, 8H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 4.41-4.04 (m, 2H), 4.01-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.30 (m, 1H), 2.92 (m, 2H), 2.71-2.27 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H). MS: 581 (M+1)⁺.

Step D: (4S)-tert-Butyl 4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbometyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-1-carboxylate

[0598] To a 25 mL flask charged with 1,4-dioxane (4.5 mL) were added (S)-tert-butyl 4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluoro cyclo butylamino)-2-oxoetyl)(3-fluoro phenyl)carbometyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-1-carboxylate (250 mg, 0.43 mmol), 2-hydroxymisonicotinonitrile (122 mg, 0.65 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (281 mg, 0.862 mmol), XantPhos (25 mg, 0.043 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (40 mg, 0.043 mmol). The mixture was degassed and refilled with nitrogen, and then heated to 100°C for 3 hr. The resulting mixture was cooled and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by a standard method to give both epimers. The epimers were further separated by a standard method to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.88 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.16 (m, 4H), 7.15-6.76 (m, 4H), 6.56-6.31 (m, 2H), 4.95-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 3.86 (dd, J=10.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (m, 1H), 2.99 (m, 2H), 2.61-2.27 (m, 2H), 1.56 (s, 9H). MS: 683 (M+1)⁺.

Step E: (S)—N—{(S)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxamide

[0599] To a solution of 2N HCl/MeOH (2 mL) at 0°C was added 50 mg of (S)-tert-butyl 4-(((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-
(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl(3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-1-carboxylate. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 hr. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CD3OD): δ 8.50 (d, J=4.5 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.50-6.81 (m, 8H), 6.47 (d, J=11.6 Hz, 1H), 5.04-4.92 (m, 1H), 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.59-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.39 (dd, J=9-9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.56 (m, 2H). MS: 583 (M+1)

Example 24

Preparation of (4S)—N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxamide (racemic)

Step A: (S)-Dibenzy-3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-1,5-carboxylate

To a dry, 50 mL-flask charged with DME (5 mL) were added (S)-dibenzy-2-oxoimidazolidine-1,5-carboxylate (200 mg, 0.56 mmol), K₂CO₃ (156 mg, 1.13 mmol), and ethyl 2-bromocetate (0.13 mL, 1.13 mmol). The mixture was heated to reflux for 3 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired product as a colorless oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45-7.25 (m, 10H), 5.41-5.05 (m, 4H), 4.80 (dd, J=10-2, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 4.29-4.08 (m, 3H), 3.90 (dd, J=12-2, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (dd, J=9-2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (td, J=7-1, 2.1 Hz, 3H).

Step B: (S)-2-(Ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxylic acid

To a dry, 50 mL-flask were added (S)-dibenzy-3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-1,5-carboxylate (170 mg, 0.386 mmol), Pd/C (10%, 35 mg) and MeOH (4 mL). The suspension was stirred at room temperature overnight under a hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product as an off-white solid. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.30 (dd, J=10-0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (q, J=7-1 Hz, 2H), 4.05-3.91 (m, 2H), 3.91-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.69 (dd, J=9-0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.29 (t, J=7-1 Hz, 3H).

Step C: Ethyl 2-((4S)-4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)acetate

A mixture of 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (518 mg, 3.70 mmol) and 3-fluorobenzenamine (411 mg, 3.7 mmol) in MeOH (12 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Then 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.00 (m, 3H) and 7.69 (m, 2H) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 30 min, followed by addition of 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocarbamate (600 mg, 3.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 567 (M+1)

Step D: Ethyl 2-((4S)-4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)acetate—Compound 94

To a 25 mL-flask were added ethyl 2-((4S)-4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)(3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)acetate (50 mg, 0.0882 mmol), 2-bromoisonicotinonitrile (21
mg, 0.115 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (58 mg, 0.176 mmol), Xant-Phos (5.2 mg, 0.009 mmol), Pddba₂ (8.2 mg, 0.009 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (1 mL). The mixture was degassed and refilled with nitrogen, and then heated to 100°C for 3 hr. The resulting mixture was cooled and filtered and then the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by a standard method to give both epimers. ¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.63-8.57 (s, 1H), 8.55-8.38 (m, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.46-6.84 (m, 8H), 6.45-6.37 (m, 1H), 6.22-5.94 (m, 1H), 5.06-4.77 (m, 1H), 4.43-4.37 (m, 1H), 4.32-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.21 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.82-3.46 (m, 3H), 3.12-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.66-2.25 (m, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). MS: 669 (M+1)⁺.

Step E: (4S)—N-(1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl-aminio)-2-oxoethyl)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-(2-hydroxyeth-yl)-2-oxoimidazolidine-4-carboxamide—Compound 112

To a solution of ethyl 2-(4S)-4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl-aminio)-2-oxoethyl)鸬methylamino)-2-oxo-3-(4-pyrimidin-2-yl)imidazol-1-ylacetate (100 mg, 0.155 mmol) in DME (2 mL) at 0°C, was added LiBH₄ (22 mg) in two portions. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 hr, then warmed to room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred for another 2 hr and quenched with H₂O (2 mL) at 0°C. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2x10 mL). The combined organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. ¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.62-8.55 (m, 2H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.40-6.85 (m, 8H), 6.47-6.2 (m, 2H), 4.90-4.69 (m, 1H), 4.30-4.15 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.72 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.19 (m, 5H), 3.08-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.35 (m, 2H). MS: 603 (M+1)⁺.

The following compound was synthesized via the procedure set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above, and purified via standard methods.

Ethyl 2-(4S)-4-((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl-aminio)-2-oxoethyl)鸬methylamino)-2-oxo-3-(3-fluorophenyl) carbamoyl)-3-(4-cyanopyrimidin-2-yl)-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-ylacetate (racemic)—Compound 111

General Procedures for the Preparation of Additional Compounds of Formula I

[0609] A mixture of aldehyde (3.5 mmol) and aniline (3.5 mmol) in MeOH (8 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Then the acid (3.5 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 30 min, followed by addition of the isocyanate (3.5 mmol). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight and quenched with H₂O. The resulting mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product.

[0610] A mixture of amine (0.30 mmol), aryl halide (0.30 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (129 mg, 0.39 mmol), Pddba₂ (18 mg, 0.02 mmol) and Xant-Phos (9.4 mg, 0.02 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) was stirred under N₂ at 80°C overnight. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired products.

[0611] The following analogs were synthesized via the procedures set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted aromatic ring or heterocyclic (heteroaromatic) ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above or similar reagents and solvents thereof, and purified via standard methods.

2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-4-(((S)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-2-yl)-N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-3-(1H-indazol-7-yl)-4-oxobutanamide—Compound 300

General Procedures for the Buchwald Reaction:

2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-4-(((S)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidin-2-yl)-N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-3-(1H-indazol-7-yl)-4-oxobutanamide—Compound 300
Hz, 0.5H), 4.22 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.00-2.71 (m, 3H), 2.59-2.05 (m, 4H), 2.04-1.95 (m, 1H). MS: 603.2 (M+1)*.

(S)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N—((R)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinane-4-carboxamide—Compound 301

[0614]

2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4-((S)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrroolidin-2-yl)-N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-3-(2-fluoropyridin-4-yl)-4-oxobutanamide—Compound 303

[0618]

[0619] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.76-8.70 (m, 1H), 8.59-8.49 (m, 1H), 8.17-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.24-6.95 (m, 3H), 6.44-6.25 (m, 1H), 6.10-6.02 (m, 1H), 4.94-4.75 (m, 3H, 1H), 4.34-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.81 (m, 2H), 2.65-2.09 (m, 5H). MS: 582.1 (M+1)*.

Compound 304

[0615] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.54-8.21 (m, 3H), 8.08-7.99 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.09-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.38-6.17 (m, 1H), 5.89-5.60 (m, 1H), 4.93-4.70 (m, 1H), 4.62-4.46 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.21 (m, 2H), 3.12-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.60-2.10 (m, 4H). MS: 565.2 (M+1)*.

(S)-3-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N—((R)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-2-oxo-1,3-oxazinane-4-carboxamide—Compound 302

[0616]

[0617] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.95-7.77 (m, 5H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.00-6.71 (m, 3H), 6.45 (m, 2H), 4.81 (m, 1H), 4.38 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 2.93 (s, 2H), 2.45 (s, 2H), 2.08 (s, 2H). MS: 583 (M+1)*.

[0618]

[0619] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.77-8.45 (m, 2H), 8.46-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.61 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.09 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d, J=4.3 Hz, 2H), 6.46 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (m, 1H), 4.86 (m, 1H), 4.34 (d, J=6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.19-2.76 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.08 (m, 4H), 1.93 (m, 1H). MS: 605.1 (M+1)*.

(S)-N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(7-fluorquinolin-5-yl)-5-oxopyrroolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 305

[0621]

[0622] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.98 (s, 1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 8.31 (m, 3H), 7.46 (s, 3H), 7.21-7.06 (m, 3H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 6.13 (s, 1H), 5.04 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 2.51 (m, 5H), 2.24 (s, 1H). MS: 633.2 (M+1)*.
Example 26
Preparation of (2S)—N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrindin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluro-5-(pyridin-4-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 306

Compound 306 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

Step A: (2S)—N-(3-bromo-5-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrindin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

3-Bromo-5-fluorobenzylamine (189 mg, 1 mmol), 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (140 mg, 1 mmol), (S)-1-(4-cyanopyrindin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (231 mg, 1 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (118 mg, 1 mmol) were used in the general UGI reaction to give the desired product. MS: 660.1 (M+1)⁺.

Step B: Compound 306

A mixture of (2S)—N-(3-bromo-5-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyrindin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (150 mg, 0.23 mmol), pyridin-4-ylboronic acid (42.4 mg, 0.35 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (224 mg, 0.69 mmol), Pd₂dba (16.2 mg, 0.023 mmol) and Xant-Phos (27 mg, 0.046 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) was stirred under N₂ at 100°C overnight and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired products. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.81-8.57 (m, 3H), 8.56-8.37 (m, 1H), 8.06-7.92 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.24-7.12 (m, 3H), 7.12-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.98-6.01 (m, 2H), 4.98-4.86 (m, 1H), 4.37-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.63 (m, 4H), 2.53-2.4 (m, 2H), 2.32-2.26 (m, 2H). MS: 659.1 (M+1)⁺.

The following analogs were synthesized via the procedures set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and boronic acid using the reagents and solvents set forth above or similar reagents and solvents thereof, and purified via standard methods.
(S)—N—((R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-((4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(pyridin-4-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 307

[0627]

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-((4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(isozaxol-5-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 309

[0631]

**1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.76-8.58 (m, 3H), 8.47 (m, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.16 (m, 3H), 7.06-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.71 (m, 1H), 6.44 (m, 1H), 4.97 (dd, J=9.2, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (m, 1H), 3.14-2.75 (m, 3H), 2.36 (m, 4H), 2.15-1.66 (m, 3H).

MS: 659.1 (M+1)⁺.

(2S)—N—((1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-((4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 308

[0628]

**1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.77-8.32 (m, 4H), 7.79 (m, 1H), 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.25-6.92 (m, 3H), 6.71 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (m, 1H), 4.98 (dd, J=9.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 3.10-2.74 (m, 3H), 2.64-2.19 (m, 4H), 2.17-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.73 (m, 1H). MS: 659.1 (M+1)⁺.

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-((4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-4-(pyridin-4-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 310

[0632]

**1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.56-7.98 (m, 4H), 7.83-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.21-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.47-6.17 (m, 2H), 6.99-6.47 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.67 (m, 4H), 2.51-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.31-2.19 (m, 2H).

MS: 659.1 (M+1)⁺.

[0630]

**1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.74-8.51 (m, 3H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.68-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.03-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.45 (m, 1H), 6.17-6.16 (m, 1H), 4.94-4.95 (m, 1H), 4.34 (m, 1H), 3.0-2.84 (m, 3H), 2.6-2.26 (m, 4H), 2.07 (m, 1H).

MS: 659.1 (M+1)⁺.

[0634]
(S)—N—((R)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-4-(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 311

[0635]

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-4-(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 312

[0637]

[0638] 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.80-8.46 (m, 4H), 7.96-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.35 (dd, J=7.8, 4.9 Hz, 3H), 7.24-6.92 (m, 5H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.27 (d, J=5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, J=9.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.17 (m, 5H). MS: 659.1 (M+1)*.

Example 27

(S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-4-(pyridin-2-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 313

[0639] Compound 313 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

\[ \text{Pd} / \text{dppfCl}_2 \]
\[ \text{Bis(picolinato)zinc} \]
\[ \text{CH}_3\text{COOK} \]
\[ 1,4\text{-dioxane} \]

\[ \text{Pd} / \text{dppfCl}_2 \]
\[ \text{CeCl}_3 \]
\[ 1,4\text{-dioxane/H}_2\text{O} \]
Step A: 1-(4-Cyano-pyridin-2-yl)-5-oxo-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid [(2-chloro-phenyl)-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylcarbamoyl)-methyl]-[3-fluoro-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-amide. To a solution of (S)—N-(4-bromo-3-fluorophenyl)-N-[(S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (500 mg, 0.758 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) was added Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (110.8 mg, 0.152 mmol), CH₃COOK (185.6 mg, 1.90 mmol), and bis(pinacolato)diboron (384.7 mg, 1.516 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 80º C. overnight and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 708.2 (M+1)*.

Step B: Compound 313

To a solution of 1-(4-cyano-pyridin-2-yl)-5-oxo-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid [(2-chloro-phenyl)-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylcarbamoyl)-methyl]-[3-fluoro-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-amide (650 mg, 0.919 mmol) and 2-bromo-pyridine (159.7 mg, 1.01 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane/H₂O (7 mL/3 drops) was added Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (67.3 mg, 0.092 mmol), C₆H₅CO₂ (449.5 mg, 1.38 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 95º C. for 3 hr and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 8.84-8.64 (m, 3H), 8.65-8.24 (m, 1H), 8.03-7.60 (m, 3H), 7.53-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.26-6.95 (m, 3H), 6.80 (m, 1H), 6.43 (m, 1H), 5.12-4.85 (m, 1H), 4.28 (m, 1H), 2.85 (m, 3H), 2.67-1.98 (m, 5H). MS: 659 (M+1)*.

Example 28

(S)—N—[(S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxo-ethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 315

Compound 315 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.
**Step A: 3-(dibenzylamino)-5-fluorobenzonitrile**

[0645] A mixture of 3-amino-5-fluoro-benzonitrile (13.6 g, 0.1 mol), K₂CO₃ (62.1 g, 0.3 mol), BnBr (51.4 g, 0.3 mol) in CH₃CN (150 mL) was stirred at 78°C overnight. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 317.1 (M+1)⁺.

**Step B: 1-(3-(dibenzylamino)-5-fluorophenyl)ethanone**

[0646] To a mixture of 3-(dibenzyl-amino)-5-fluorobenzonitrile (16 g, 0.05 mol) in anhydrous THF (150 mL) at room temperature was dropwise added CH₃MgBr (1 N solution in THF, 60 mL, 0.06 mol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 80°C for 4 hr and then cooled down. The mixture was poured into 2 N HCl (68 mL), followed by addition of methanol (68 mL). The mixture was concentrated and the residue was extracted with EtOAc (3×100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then concentrated in high vacuum. The residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 334.1 (M+1)⁺.

**Step C: (E)-1-(3-(dibenzylamino)-5-fluorophenyl)-3-(dimethylamino)prop-2-en-1-one**

[0647] A mixture of 1-(3-(dibenzylamino)-5-fluorophenyl)ethanone (2 g, 6 mmol), DMF-DMA (860 mg, 7.2 mmol) in toluene (30 mL) was stirred at 120°C for 8 hr. The mixture was concentrated in high vacuum and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 389.2 (M+1)⁺.

**Step D: N,N-dibenzyl-3-fluoro-5-(isoxazol-5-yl)aniline**

[0648] A mixture of (E)-1-(3-(di-benzylamino)-5-fluorophenyl)-3-(dimethylamino)prop-2-en-1-one (1.5 g, 3.86 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (534 mg, 7.73 mmol) and pyridine (611 mg, 7.73 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL) was stirred at 78°C overnight. The resulting mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 359.1 (M+1)⁺.
Step E: 3-Fluoro-5-isoxazol-5-yl-phenylamine

10% Pd/C (360 mg) was added to a solution of dibenzyl-(3-fluoro-5-isoxazol-5-yl-phenyl)-amine (200 mg, 0.559 mmol) in a mixed solvent composed by EtOAc (36 mL), MeOH (15 mL) and H₂O (7.5 mL). 6 drops of aq HCl (6 N) was then added into the above suspension and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 1 hr. The mixture was filtered through Celite. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. MS: 179.0 (M+1)⁺.

Step F: (2S)—N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-((3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

2-Chlorobenzaldehyde (104 mg, 0.74 mmol), 3-fluoro-5-isoxazol-5-yl-phenylamine (132 mg, 0.74 mmol), (S)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (95 mg, 0.74 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (87 mg, 0.74 mmol) were used in the general UGI reaction to afford the desired product. MS: 547.1 (M+1)⁺.

Step G: Compound 315

(2S)—N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(isoxazol-5-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (200 mg, 0.37 mmol), 2-bromopyrimidine (102 mg, 0.56 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (240 mg, 0.74 mmol), Pd₃(dba)₃ (37 mg, 0.04 mmol) and Xant-Phos (22 mg, 0.03 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL) were stirred under N₂ at 80°C overnight and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.69-8.17 (m, 3H), 7.80-7.28 (m, 3H), 7.25-6.93 (m, 5H), 6.63-6.30 (m, 3H), 4.96-4.92 (m, 1H), 4.37-4.34 (m, 1H), 3.06-2.83 (m, 3H), 2.58-2.21 (m, 4H), 2.08-2.02 (m, 1H). MS: 649.1 (M+1)⁺.

Example 29

(2S)—N-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(oxazol-5-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 316

[0652] Compound 316 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.
Step A: 5-(3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)oxazole

To a solution of 3-fluoro-5-nitrobenz-aldehyde (340 mg, 2.0 mmol) and 2-tosylacetoneitrile (430 mg, 2.2 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL) and DME (25 mL) was added Amberlyst A26 OH-resin (3.7 g). The mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hr and cooled to r.t. The resin was filtered and rinsed with MeOH. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product which was used directly in the next step. MS: 209.1 (M+1)⁺.

Step B: 3-fluoro-5-(oxazol-5-yl)aniline

To a solution of 5-(3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-oxazole (400 mg, 2.0 mmol) in TFA (10 mL) was added Zn powder (380 mg, 6.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr and poured into ice. The resulting mixture was neutralized with NH₃·H₂O to pH=10 and then extracted with EtOAc (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then concentrated in high vacuum. The residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. MS: 179.0 (M+1)⁺.

Step C: Compound 316

2-Chlorobenzaldehyde (104 mg, 0.74 mmol), 3-fluoro-5-(oxazol-5-yl)aniline (132 mg, 0.74 mmol), (S)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrroli dine-2-carboxylic acid (171 mg, 0.74 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanoacydbutane (87 mg, 0.74 mmol) were used in the general UGI reaction to afford the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 8.63 (m, 2H), 8.12-7.82 (m, 1H), 7.78-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.26 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.12-6.83 (m, 2H), 6.70-6.16 (m, 2H), 6.03-4.74 (m, 1H), 4.24 (m, 1H), 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.63 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H). MS: 649.1 (M+1)⁺.

The following analog was synthesized via the procedures set forth above, using the appropriate aldehyde, amine, carboxylic acid, isocyanide and halo-substituted-aromatic ring or heteroaromatic ring using the reagents and solvents set forth above or similar reagents and solvents thereof, and purified via standard methods.

Example 30

(2S)—N—((S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,3-difluorocyclobutylamino)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N-(3-fluoro-5-(oxazol-2-yl)phenyl)-5-oxopyrroli dine-2-carboxamide—Compound 318

Compound 318 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.
Step A: 2-(3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)oxazole

A mixture of 3-fluoro-5-nitrobenzaldehyde (51 mg, 0.3 mmol) and 2,2-dimethoxyethaneamine (32 mg, 0.3 mmol) was stirred at 110°C for 2 hr and cooled to give a crude intermediate of (E)-N-(3-fluoro-5-nitrobenzylidene)-2,2-dimethoxyethanamine. A solution of 20 mg of the above intermediate in 0.5 ml of H2SO4 was added into a mixture of 18 mg of P2O5 in 0.1 mL of H2SO4. The resulting mixture was heated to 180°C for 20 min, cooled down and neutralized with NH4OH to give the crude product which was used directly without further purification. MS: 209.1 (M+1)*.

Step B: 3-fluoro-5-(oxazol-2-yl)aniline

To a solution of 2-(3-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-oxazole (380 mg, 1.8 mmol) in TFA (10 mL) was added Zn powder (358 mg, 5.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 2 hr and poured into ice. The resulting mixture was neutralized with NH4H2O to pH=10 and then extracted with EtOAc (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over anhydrous Na2SO4 and then concentrated in high vacuum. The residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. MS: 179.0 (M+1)*.

Step C: Compound 318

2-Chlorobenzaldehyde (104 mg, 0.74 mmol), 3-fluoro-5-(oxazol-2-yl)aniline (132 mg, 0.74 mmol), (S)-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (171 mg, 0.74 mmol) and 1,1-difluoro-3-isocyanocyclobutane (87 mg, 0.74 mmol) were used in the general Ugi reaction to afford the desired product. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3); δ 8.70 (m, 2H), 8.56-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.09 (m, 2H), 7.10-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.76-6.18 (m, 2H), 5.06-4.71 (m, 1H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.64 (m, 3H), 2.43 (m, 3H), 2.09 (m, 2H). MS: 649.1 (M+1)*.
Example 31

(2S)—N-[(1S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(6,6-difluorospiro[3.3]heptan-2-yl amino)-2-oxoethyl]-1-(4-cyanopyridin-2-yl)-N'-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide—Compound 320

Compound 320 was prepared according to the following scheme, using the following protocol.

Step A: N-(6,6-difluorospiro[3,3]heptan-2-yl)formamide

Step B: 2,2-difluoro-6-isocyanospiro[3,3]heptanes

Step C: (2S)—N-[(1S)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(6,6-difluorospiro[3,3]heptan-2-yl amino)-2-oxoethyl]-N'-(5-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

Step D: Compound 320 was synthesized via the general procedure for Buchwald reaction set forth above. 

Example A

In Vitro Assays for IDH1m (R132H or R132C) Inhibitors

[0067] To a suspension of 6,6-difluorospiro[3.3]heptan-2-amine hydrochloride (500 mg, 2.73 mmol) in HCOOEt (5 mL) was added Et3N (552 mg, 5.47 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred first at room temperature for 30 min in a sealed tank and then heated to 85°C overnight. The mixture was concentrated and followed by addition of EtOAc (10 mL). The resulting suspension was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. 

[0068] A solution of N-(6,6-difluorospiro[3,3]heptan-2-yl)formamide (300 mg, 2.23 mmol), PPh3 (642 mg, 2.45 mmol), CCl4 (339 mg, 2.23 mmol), and Et3N (225 mg, 2.23 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was heated at 45°C overnight. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was suspended in Et2O (10 mL) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a standard method to afford the desired product. 

[0069] 2-Chlorobenz-aldehyde (104 mg, 0.74 mmol), 5-fluoropyridin-3-amine (83 mg, 0.74 mmol), (S)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (95 mg, 0.74 mmol) and 2,2-difluoro-6-isocyanospiro[3,3]heptane (116 mg, 0.74 mmol) were used in the general UGI reaction to afford the desired product. MS: 521 (M+1)+.

[0070] Compound 320 was synthesized via the general procedure for Buchwald reaction set forth above. H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.697 (s, 0.5H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.48 (d, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 8.41-8.22 (m, 1.5H), 8.15 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (m, 1H), 6.42 (m, 1H), 6.05 (m, 1H), 4.83 (m, 1H), 4.38 (m, 11H), 2.97-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.68-2.11 (m, 8H), 2.10-1.82 (m, 3H), MS: 623.1 (M+1)+.

[0071] A test compound is prepared as 10 mM stock in DMSO and diluted to 50x final concentration in DMSO, for a 50 μl reaction mixture. IDH enzyme activity converting alpha-ketoglutarate to 2-hydroxyglutaric acid is measured using a NADPH depletion assay. In the assay the remaining cofactor is measured at the end of the reaction with the addition of a catalytic excess of diaphorase and resazurin, to generate a fluorescent signal in proportion to the amount of NADPH remaining. IDH1-R132 homodimer enzyme is diluted to 0.125 μg/ml in 40 μl of assay Buffer (150 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl2, 0.05% BSA, 2 mM b-mercaptoethanol); 1 μl of test compound dilution in DMSO is added and the mixture is incubated for 60 minutes at room temperature. The reaction is started with the addition of 10 μl of Substrate Mix (20 μM NADPPL, 5 mM alpha-ketoglutarate, in Assay Buffer) and the mixture is incubated for 90 minutes at room temperature. The reaction is terminated with the addition of 25 μl of Detection Buffer (36 μg/ml
Compounds are assayed for their activity against IDH1 R132C following the same assay as above with the following modifications: Assay Buffer is 50 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.5; 40 mM sodium carbonate, 5 mM MgCl₂, 10% glycerol, 2 mM b-mercaptoethanol, and 0.03% BSA. The concentration of NADPH and alpha-ketoglutarate in the Substrate Buffer is 20 μM and 1 mM, respectively.

Representative compounds of formula I set forth in Table 1 were tested in this assay or a similar assay and the results are set forth below in Table 3. As used in Table 3, “A” refers to an inhibitory activity against IDH1 R132H R132C with an IC₅₀ of 0.1 μM; “B” refers to an inhibitory activity against IDH1 R132H or IDH1 R132C with IC₅₀ between 0.1 μM and 0.5 μM; “C” refers to an inhibitory activity against IDH1 R132H or IDH1 R132C with IC₅₀ between 0.5 μM and 1 μM; “D” refers to an inhibitory activity against IDH1 R132H or IDH1 R132C with IC₅₀ between 1 μM and 2 μM.

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<th>IDH R132H IC₅₀ (μM)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>A</td>
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**Example B**

**Cellular Assays for IDH1m (R132H or R132C) Inhibitors**

[0674] Cells (HT1080 or U87MG) are grown in T125 flasks in DMEM containing 10% FBS, 1x penicillin/streptomycin and 500 μg/mL G418 (present in U87MG cells only). They are harvested by trypsin and seeded into 96 well white bottom plates at a density of 5000 cell/well in 100 μl/well in DMEM with 10% FBS. No cells are placed in columns 1 and 12. Cells are incubated overnight at 37°C in 5% CO₂. The next day test compounds are made up at 2x the final concentration and 100 μl are added to each cell well. The final concentration of DMSO is 0.2% and the DMSO control wells are plated in row G. The plates are then placed in the incubator for 48 hours. At 48 hours, 100 μl of media is removed from each well and analyzed by LC-MS for 2-HG concentrations. The cell plate is placed back in the incubator for another 24 hours. At 72 hours post compound addition, 10 mL/plate of Promega Cell Titer Glo reagent is thawed and mixed. The cell plate is removed from the incubator and allowed to equilibrate to room temperature. Then 100 μl of Promega Cell Titer Glo reagent is added to each well of media. The cell plate is then placed on an orbital shaker for 10 minutes and then allowed to sit at room temperature for 20 minutes. The plate is then read for luminescence with an integration time of 500 ms.

[0675] The IC₅₀ for inhibition of 2-HG production (concentration of test compound to reduce 2HG production by 50% compared to control) in these two cell lines for various compounds of formula 1 is set forth in Table 2 above. As used in Table 2, “A” refers to an IC₅₀ for inhibition of 2-HG production ≤0.1 μM; “B” refers to an IC₅₀ for inhibition of 2-HG production between 0.1 μM and 0.5 μM; “C” refers to an IC₅₀ for inhibition of 2-HG production between 0.5 μM
and 1 µM; “D” refers to an IC₅₀ for inhibition of 2-HG production between 1 µM and 2 µM.

Example C

Metabolic Stabilities of Compounds of Formula I

Metabolic stabilities of compounds of formula I can be tested with the following assay and species specific liver microsomes (1 µL) extraction ratio (Eh) can be calculated:

1. Buffer A: 1.5% of 0.1 M monobasic Potassium Phosphate buffer containing 1.0 mM EDTA; Buffer B: 1.0 L of 0.1 M Dibasic Potassium Phosphate buffer containing 1.0 mM EDTA; Buffer C: 0.1 M Potassium Phosphate buffer, 1.0 mM EDTA, pH 7.4 by titrating 700 mL of buffer B with buffer A while monitoring with the pH meter.

2. Reference compounds (Ketanserin) and test compounds spiking solution: 500 µM spiking solution: add 10 µL of 10 mM DMSO stock solution into 190 µL of ACN: 1.5 µM spiking solution in microsomes (0.75 mg/mL); add 1.5 µL of 500 µM spiking solution and 17.5 µL of 20 mg/mL liver microsomes into 479.75 µL of Buffer C.

3. NADPH stock solution (6 mM) is prepared by dissolving NADPH into buffer C.

4. Dispense 30 µL 1.5x compound/liver microsome solution in 96-well plate and immediately add 135 µL of ACN containing BS before adding 15 µL Buffer C to prepare 0 minute samples.

5. Add 15 µL of NADPH stock solution (6 mM) to the wells designated as Time 0, and start timing.

6. At the end of incubation (0 min), add 135 µL of ACN containing the internal standard Osalmid) to all the wells (30 min, and 0 min). Then add 15 µL of NADPH stock solution (6 mM) to the wells designated as Time 0.

7. After quenching, centrifuge the reaction mixtures at 3220 g for 10 min.

8. Transfer 50 µL of the supernatant from each well into a 96-well sample plate containing 50 µL of ultra pure water (Millipore) for LC/MS analysis.

1. A compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, tautomer, isotopeologe or hydrate thereof, wherein:

   [formula I]

   R¹ is optionally substituted C₄₋₆ carbocycl; each R² and R³ is independently selected from optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroary; R⁴ is alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroary, optionally substituted aralkyl, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl; ring A is a 4-6 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O or S, wherein ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R² groups; each R³ is independently halo; —CF₃; —CN; —OR²; —OR³; —N(R⁵)₂; —C(O)C₁₋₄ alkyl; C₃₋₆ haloalkyl; C₃₋₆ alkyl optionally substituted with —OR² or —N(R⁵)₂; —O—C₁₋₄ alkyl optionally substituted with halo, —OR² or —N(R⁵)₂; —SO₂N(R⁵)₂; —S(O)₂—C₁₋₄ alkyl; —SO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl); —NR₂SO₂R³; C₅₋₆ carbocycle optionally substituted with one or two R² groups; —O—(C₃₋₆ carbocycle optionally substituted with one or two R⁶ groups); 5-6 membered heteroary; —C₁₋₆ alkyl-C(O) O—C₁₋₆ alkyl; or —C(O)O—C₁₋₆ alkyl; or each R⁶ is independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein:

   R¹ is C₄₋₆ carbocyclyl optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups;

   each R² and R³ is independently selected from aryl or heteroary, wherein said aryl or heteroary is independently optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups;

   R⁴ is alkyl, aryl, heteroary, aralkyl, or heteroaalkyl, wherein said aryl, heteroary, aralkyl, and heteroaalkyl are each independently optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups;

   ring A is 4-6 membered non-aromatic ring having 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from N, O or S, wherein ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R² groups;

   each R⁵ and R⁷ is independently halo; —CF₃; —CN; —OR²; —OR³; —N(R⁵)₂; —C(O)C₁₋₄ alkyl; C₃₋₆ haloalkyl; C₃₋₆ alkyl optionally substituted with —OR² or —N(R⁵)₂; —O—C₁₋₄ alkyl optionally substituted with halo, —OR² or —N(R⁵)₂; —SO₂N(R⁵)₂; —S(O)₂—C₁₋₄ alkyl; —SO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl); —NR₂SO₂R³; C₅₋₆ carbocycle optionally substituted with one or two R² groups; —O—(C₃₋₆ carbocycle optionally substituted with one or two R⁶ groups); 5-6 membered heteroary; —C₁₋₆ alkyl-C(O) O—C₁₋₆ alkyl; or —C(O)O—C₁₋₆ alkyl; or each R⁶ is independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

3. The compound of claim 1 or 2, wherein each R² and R³ is independently aryl optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups.

4. The compound of claim 1 having formula II-a,

   [formula II-a]
6. The compound of claim 5, wherein R¹ is:

7. The compound of claim 5, wherein ring A is:

8. The compound of claim 7, wherein ring A is:

9. The compound of claim 7, wherein R⁴ is aryl or heteroaryl, each aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one to three R⁷ groups.

10. The compound of claim 9, wherein R⁴ is:

wherein

| denotes ring A’s attachment to the amide moiety of formula and |

denotes ring A’s attachment to R²; and each member of ring A is optionally substituted with one or two R⁷ groups.
wherein each member of R^8 is optionally substituted with one or two R^7 groups and each R^7 is independently F, Cl, methyl, CF₃, CN, OMe, or N(R^8)₂.

11. The compound of claim 10, wherein R^8 is:

wherein R¹₀₀ is H, methyl, C₂H₅, CN, OCH₃, or N(R^8)₂ and R¹₀₁ is H, F or methyl.

12. The compound is selected from any one of compounds from Table 1.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

14. The composition of claim 13, further comprising a second therapeutic agent useful in the treatment of cancer.

15. A method of treating a cancer characterized by the presence of an IDH1 mutation, wherein the IDH1 mutation results in a new ability of the enzyme to catalyze the NAPDH-dependent reduction of α-ketoglutarate to R(-)-2-hydroxyglutarate in a patient, comprising the step of administering to the patient in need thereof a composition of claim 13.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the IDH1 mutation is an IDH1 R132H or R132C mutation.

17. The method of claim 15, wherein the cancer is selected from glioma (glioblastoma), acute myelogenous leukemia, melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), cholangiocarcinomas, chondrosarcoma, myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN), colon cancer in a patient.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising administering to the patient in need thereof a second therapeutic agent useful in the treatment of cancer.

* * * *