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(54) Title: COMPOUNDS FOR TREATMENT OF TRYPANOSOMES AND NEUROLOGICAL PATHOGENS AND USES THEREOF

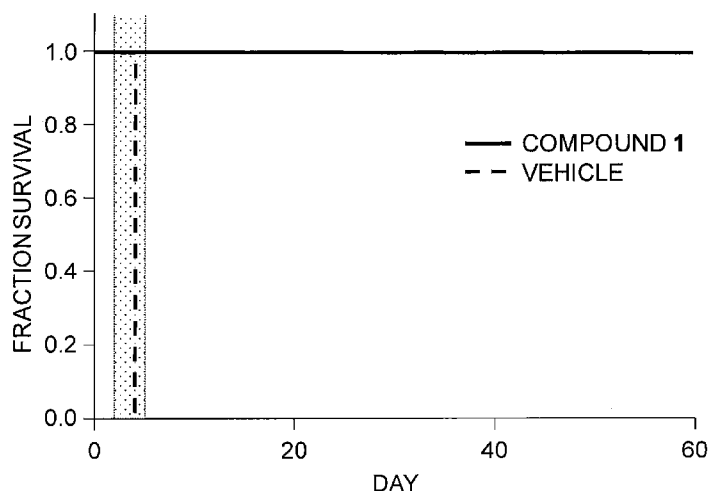


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to novel compounds that cross the blood-brain barrier and are effective inhibitors of neurological pathogens such as trypanosomes. The invention further relates to the use of these compounds for treating disorders related to trypanosomes and neurological pathogens.

Compounds for Treatment of Trypanosomes and Neurological Pathogens and Uses Thereof

Statement of Priority

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 62/281,475, filed January 21, 2016, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference herein.

Statement of Government Support

[0002] This invention was made with government support under Grant No. 5RO1AI106850-02 awarded by National Institutes of Health. The United States Government has certain rights to this invention.

Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to novel compounds that cross the blood-brain barrier and are effective inhibitors of neurological pathogens such as trypanosomes. The invention further relates to the use of these compounds for treating disorders related to trypanosomes and neurological pathogens.

Background of the Invention

[0004] Human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) occurs in 36 nations of sub-Saharan Africa. In 2015 the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated 20,000 actual cases with 65 million people at risk. Transmitted by tsetse flies, the disease is due to a chronic infection of *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* (in western and central Africa, over 98% of reported cases) or an acute infection of *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* (in southern and eastern Africa). The *T. b. gambiense* infection is characterized by a slow progression from early (hemolymphatic) stage—where many patients are asymptomatic—to late stage disease, after the parasites have entered the central nervous system (CNS). The *T. b. rhodesiense* infection is characterized by earlier onset of symptoms and a more rapid progression from early to late stage. In either case, late stage HAT is always fatal if untreated (who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs259/en/).

[0005] The need for new anti-HAT drugs continues to persist, as current drugs are few, antiquated, toxic, prone to resistance, and require parenteral administration. Treatments for

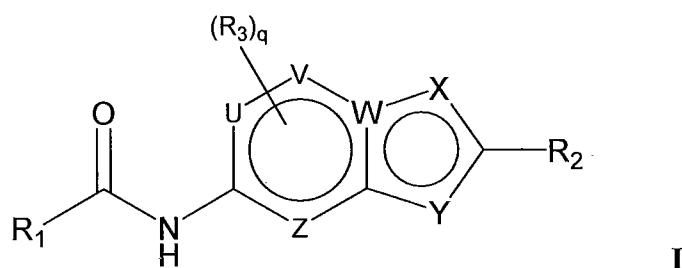
T. b. rhodesiense infections are limited to suramin (a polysulfonated naphthylurea) for early stage and melarsoprol (an organoarsenical) for late stage disease. Treatments for *T. b. gambiense* infections include pentamidine (an aromatic diamidine) for early stage and melarsoprol, eflornithine, or nitifurtimox-eflornithine combination therapy (NECT) for late stage disease (who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs259/en/; Astelbauer et al., *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents* 38:118 (2011); Burri, *Parasitology* 137:1987 (2010)).

[0006] There is need for compounds that are orally available, cross the blood brain barrier, and are effective against trypanosomes and other neurological pathogens.

Summary of the Invention

[0007] The present invention relates to novel compounds that are orally available and cross the blood brain barrier (BBB), and are potent inhibitors of trypanosomes. The compounds effective for treatment of trypanosome infections and trypanosome-related diseases in both the peripheral and central nervous system (CNS) stages. The compounds may also be useful for the treatment of other neurological pathogens due to their ability to accumulate in the CNS.

[0008] Accordingly, one aspect of the invention relates to invention relates to a compound of formula I:



wherein:

X is S, O, or NH;

V is N or CH;

W is N or CH;

Y is N or CH;

Z is N or CH;

R₁ is a C₄₋₆ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

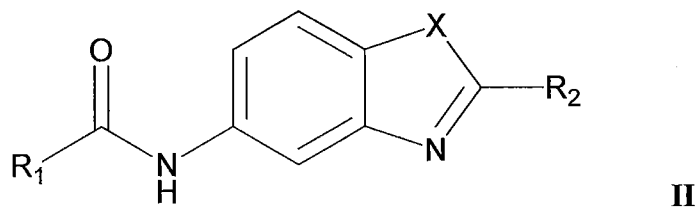
R₂ is a C₅₋₇ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

R₃ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

q is an integer from 0-3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0009] Another aspect of the invention relates to a compound of formula II:



wherein:

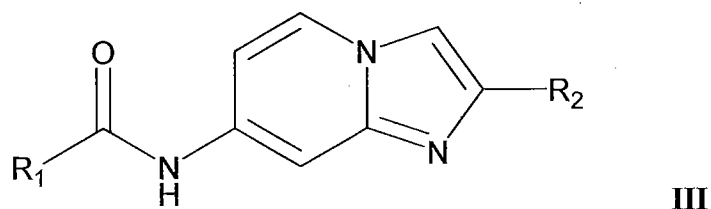
X is S, O, or NH;

R₁ is a C₄₋₆ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

R₂ is a C₅₋₇ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0010] A further aspect of the invention relates to a compound of formula III:



wherein:

R₁ is a C₄₋₆ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

R₂ is a C₅₋₇ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0011] The invention further relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0012] The invention additionally relates to a kit comprising a compound of the invention.

[0013] The invention also relates to a method of treating or preventing a disorder caused by a trypanosome in a subject in need thereof, comprising delivering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or pharmaceutical composition of the invention, thereby treating or preventing the disorder.

[0014] The invention further relates to a method of treating or preventing a disorder caused by a neurological pathogen in a subject in need thereof, comprising delivering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or pharmaceutical composition of the invention, thereby treating or preventing the disorder.

[0015] The invention also relates to the use of a compound of the invention for treating or preventing a disorder caused by a trypanosome or treating or preventing a disorder caused by a neurological pathogen.

[0016] The present invention is explained in greater detail in the drawings herein and the specification set forth below.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0017] Figure 1 shows mouse efficacy model of acute *T. brucei* infection. All mice were infected with *T. b. rhodesiense* STIB900 on day 0. Groups of five mice were treated with compound 1 (50 mg/kg by oral gavage b.i.d.) or vehicle from day 2–5 (gray-shaded area.) Mice were monitored for parasitemia in tail blood samples through day 60 post-infection.

[0018] Figure 2 shows mouse efficacy model of chronic *T. brucei* infection. All mice were infected with *T. b. brucei* TREU667 strain on day 0. Groups of five mice were treated with compound 1 (50 mg/kg by oral gavage b.i.d.) or vehicle from day 21–30 (gray-shaded area).

A control group received a single dose of diminazene on day 21. Mice were monitored for parasitemia in tail blood samples through day 180 post-infection.

[0019] Figures 3A-3B show the pharmacokinetics of compound 1 in two individual rats after intravenous administration.

[0020] Figures 4A-4B show the pharmacokinetics of compound 1 in two individual rats after oral administration.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0021] The present invention can be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. For example, features illustrated with respect to one embodiment can be incorporated into other embodiments, and features illustrated with respect to a particular embodiment can be deleted from that embodiment. In addition, numerous variations and additions to the embodiments suggested herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the instant disclosure, which do not depart from the instant invention.

[0022] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. The terminology used in the description of the invention herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention.

[0023] Unless the context indicates otherwise, it is specifically intended that the various features of the invention described herein can be used in any combination.

[0024] Moreover, the present invention also contemplates that in some embodiments of the invention, any feature or combination of features set forth herein can be excluded or omitted.

[0025] To illustrate, if the specification states that a complex comprises components A, B and C, it is specifically intended that any of A, B or C, or a combination thereof, can be omitted and disclaimed singularly or in any combination.

[0026] All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

Definitions.

[0027] As used herein, “a,” “an,” or “the” can mean one or more than one. For example, “a” cell can mean a single cell or a multiplicity of cells.

[0028] Also as used herein, “and/or” refers to and encompasses any and all possible combinations of one or more of the associated listed items, as well as the lack of combinations when interpreted in the alternative (“or”).

[0029] Furthermore, the term “about,” as used herein when referring to a measurable value such as an amount of a compound or agent of this invention, dose, time, temperature, and the like, is meant to encompass variations of $\pm 20\%$, $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 1\%$, $\pm 0.5\%$, or even $\pm 0.1\%$ of the specified amount.

[0030] The term “consists essentially of” (and grammatical variants), as applied to the compositions of this invention, means the composition can contain additional components as long as the additional components do not materially alter the composition. The term “materially altered,” as applied to a composition, refers to an increase or decrease in the therapeutic effectiveness of the composition of at least about 20% or more as compared to the effectiveness of a composition consisting of the recited components.

[0031] “Treat” or “treating” or “treatment” refers to any type of action that imparts a modulating effect, which, for example, can be a beneficial effect, to a subject afflicted with a disorder, disease or illness, including improvement in the condition of the subject (*e.g.*, in one or more symptoms), delay or reduction in the progression of the condition, and/or change in clinical parameters, disease or illness, *etc.*, as would be well known in the art.

[0032] The terms “prevent,” “preventing,” and “prevention” refer to prevention and/or delay of the onset of a disease, disorder and/or a clinical symptom(s) in a subject and/or a reduction in the severity of the onset of the disease, disorder and/or clinical symptom(s) relative to what would occur in the absence of the methods of the invention. The prevention can be complete, *e.g.*, the total absence of the disease, disorder and/or clinical symptom(s). The prevention can also be partial, such that the occurrence of the disease, disorder and/or clinical symptom(s) in the subject and/or the severity of onset is less than what would occur in the absence of the present invention.

[0033] The term “therapeutically effective amount” or “effective amount,” as used herein, refers to that amount of a composition, compound, or agent of this invention that imparts a modulating effect, which, for example, can be a beneficial effect, to a subject afflicted with a disorder, disease or illness, including improvement in the condition of the subject (*e.g.*, in one

or more symptoms), delay or reduction in the progression of the condition, prevention or delay of the onset of the disorder, and/or change in clinical parameters, disease or illness, *etc.*, as would be well known in the art. For example, a therapeutically effective amount or effective amount can refer to the amount of a composition, compound, or agent that improves a condition in a subject by at least 5%, *e.g.*, at least 10%, at least 15%, at least 20%, at least 25%, at least 30%, at least 35%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 100%.

[0034] A “treatment effective” amount as used herein is an amount that is sufficient to provide some improvement or benefit to the subject. Alternatively stated, a “treatment effective” amount is an amount that will provide some alleviation, mitigation, decrease or stabilization in at least one clinical symptom in the subject. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the therapeutic effects need not be complete or curative, as long as some benefit is provided to the subject.

[0035] A “prevention effective” amount as used herein is an amount that is sufficient to prevent and/or delay the onset of a disease, disorder and/or clinical symptoms in a subject and/or to reduce and/or delay the severity of the onset of a disease, disorder and/or clinical symptoms in a subject relative to what would occur in the absence of the methods of the invention. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the level of prevention need not be complete, as long as some benefit is provided to the subject.

[0036] “Pharmaceutically acceptable,” as used herein, means a material that is not biologically or otherwise undesirable, *i.e.*, the material can be administered to an individual along with the compositions of this invention, without causing substantial deleterious biological effects or interacting in a deleterious manner with any of the other components of the composition in which it is contained. The material would naturally be selected to minimize any degradation of the active ingredient and to minimize any adverse side effects in the subject, as would be well known to one of skill in the art (see, *e.g.*, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science*; 21st ed. 2005). Exemplary pharmaceutically acceptable carriers for the compositions of this invention include, but are not limited to, sterile pyrogen-free water and sterile pyrogen-free physiological saline solution.

[0037] “Concurrently” means sufficiently close in time to produce a combined effect (that is, concurrently can be simultaneously, or it can be two or more events occurring within a short time period before or after each other). In some embodiments, the administration of two or more compounds “concurrently” means that the two compounds are administered

closely enough in time that the presence of one alters the biological effects of the other. The two compounds can be administered in the same or different formulations or sequentially. Concurrent administration can be carried out by mixing the compounds prior to administration, or by administering the compounds in two different formulations, for example, at the same point in time but at different anatomic sites or using different routes of administration.

[0038] The term “neurological pathogen,” as used herein, refers to an organism, *e.g.*, a parasite or bacterium, that is present in the central nervous system of a subject at some point after initial contact of the pathogen with the subject.

[0039] The term “disorder caused by a neurological pathogen,” as used herein, refers to any disorder that occurs when a subject is infected with a neurological pathogen.

[0040] The term “disorder caused by a trypanosome,” as used herein, refers to any disorder that occurs when a subject is infected with a trypanosome.

[0041] The term “alkyl” denotes a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain containing 1-12 carbon atoms, *e.g.*, 1-6 carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl group include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, and the like.

[0042] The term “alkoxy” denotes an oxygen linked to an alkyl as defined above.

[0043] The terms “halo” and “halogen” refer to any radical of fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

[0044] The terms “ring” and “ring system” refer to a ring comprising the delineated number of atoms, said atoms being carbon or, where indicated, a heteroatom such as nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. The ring itself, as well as any substituents thereon, can be attached at any atom that allows a stable compound to be formed.

[0045] The term “cycloalkyl” refers to a 4–8 membered monocyclic ring system wherein 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 atoms of each ring can be substituted by a substituent. Examples of cycloalkyl groups include cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl and the like.

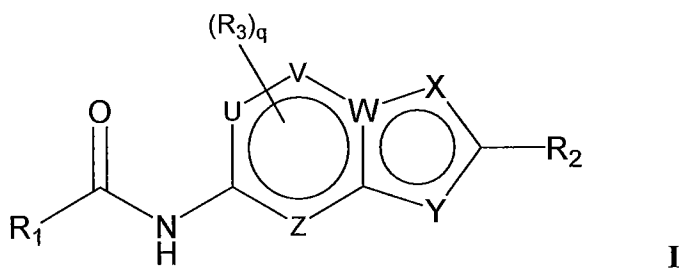
[0046] The term “heterocycloalkyl” refers to a 4–8 membered monocyclic ring system comprising 1–3 heteroatoms, said heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S, wherein 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 atoms of each ring can be substituted by a substituent. Examples of heterocycloalkyl groups include pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, and the like.

[0047] The term “aryl” refers to an aromatic 5–8 membered monocyclic or 8–12 membered bicyclic ring system wherein 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 atoms of each ring can be substituted by a substituent. Examples of aryl groups include phenyl, naphthyl and the like.

[0048] The term “heteroaryl” refers to an aromatic 5–8 membered monocyclic or 8–12 membered bicyclic ring system comprising 1–3 heteroatoms if monocyclic or 1–6 heteroatoms if bicyclic, said heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S, wherein 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 atoms of each ring can be substituted by a substituent. Examples of heteroaryl groups include pyridyl, furyl or furanyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, pyrimidinyl, thiophenyl or thienyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, and the like.

[0049] Suitable substituents for cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl groups include cyclyl groups, heterocyclyl groups; aryl groups, heteroaryl groups, amino groups, alkylamino groups, amido groups, nitro groups, cyano groups, azide groups, hydroxy groups, alkyl groups, haloalkyl groups, alkoxy groups, acyloxy groups, thioalkoxy groups, acyl thioalkoxy groups, halogen groups, sulfonate groups, sulfonamide groups, ester groups, carboxylic acids, oxygen (*e.g.*, a carbonyl group), and sulfur (*e.g.*, a thiocarbonyl group). Substituents also include any chemical functional group that imparts improved water-solubility to the molecule (*e.g.*, carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, carboxamido, morpholino, piperazinyl, imidazolyl, thiomorpholino, or tetrazolyl groups; both unsubstituted and substituted).

[0050] One aspect of the invention relates to a compound of formula I:



wherein:

X is S, O, or NH;

V is N or CH;

W is N or CH;

Y is N or CH;

Z is N or CH;

R₁ is a C₄₋₆ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

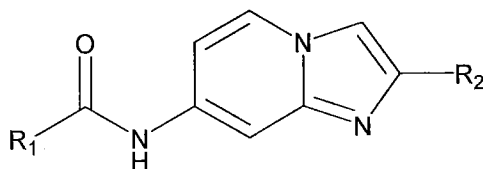
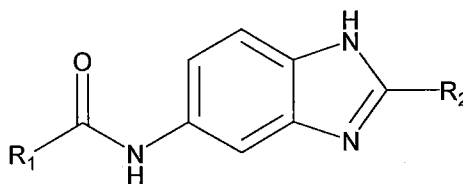
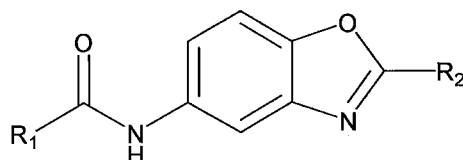
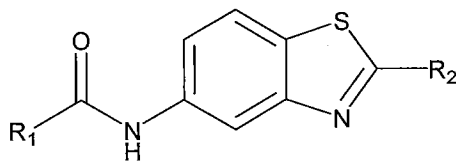
R₂ is a C₅₋₇ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

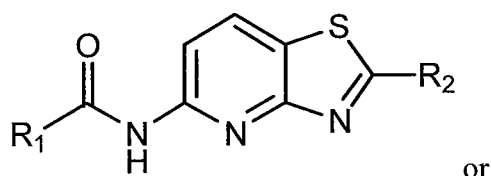
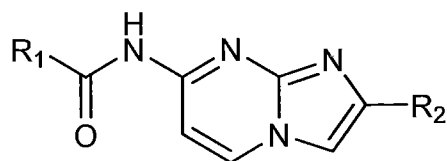
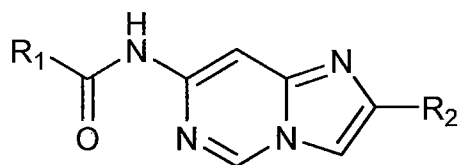
R₃ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

q is an integer from 0-3;

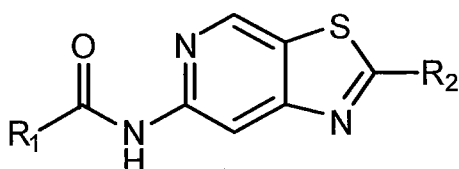
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0051] In some embodiments, no more than four of U, V, W, X, Y, and Z is N or NH, *e.g.*, no more than three are N or NH. In some embodiments, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z are selected such that heteroatoms are not directly connected with each other. In certain embodiments U, V, W, X, Y, and Z are selected to form a benzothiazole structure, a benzoxazole structure, or a benzimidazole structure. In some embodiments, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z are selected to form one of the following core structures:

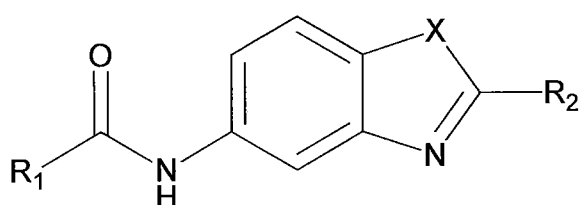




or



[0052] Another aspect of the invention relates to a compound of formula I having formula II:



II

wherein:

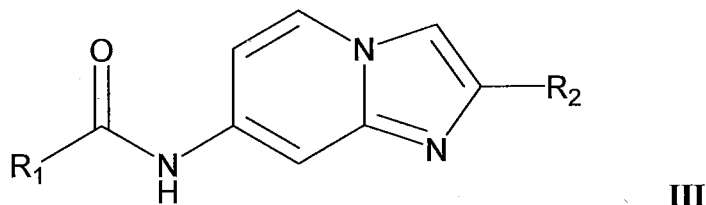
X is S, O, or NH;

R₁ is a C₄₋₆ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

R_2 is a C_{5-7} cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N - C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N - C_{1-6} dialkylamino group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0053] A further aspect of the invention relates to a compound of formula I, having formula III:



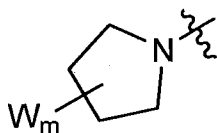
wherein:

R_1 is a C_{4-6} cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N - C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N - C_{1-6} dialkylamino group; and

R_2 is a C_{5-7} cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N - C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N - C_{1-6} dialkylamino group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0054] In certain embodiments of the compounds of formula I, II, or III, R_1 is a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl. In some embodiments, R_1 is a substituted or unsubstituted pyrrolidine. In some embodiments, R_1 is a substituted or unsubstituted oxazole or thiazole. In certain embodiments, R_1 is:

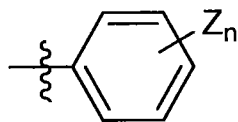


wherein:

W is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N - C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N - C_{1-6} dialkylamino group; and

m is an integer from 0-4.

[0055] In certain embodiments, R_2 is a substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl. In certain embodiments, R_2 is:

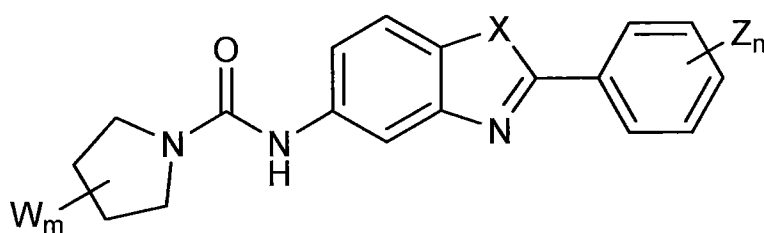


wherein:

Z is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N - C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N - C_{1-6} dialkylamino group; and

n is an integer from 0-4.

[0056] In some embodiments, the compound of the invention has formula IV:



IV

wherein:

X is S, O, or NH;

W is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N - C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N - C_{1-6} dialkylamino group;

m is an integer from 0-4;

Z is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N - C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N - C_{1-6} dialkylamino group; and

n is an integer from 0-4;

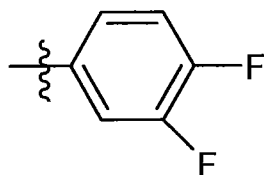
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0057] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, II, or IV, X is S.

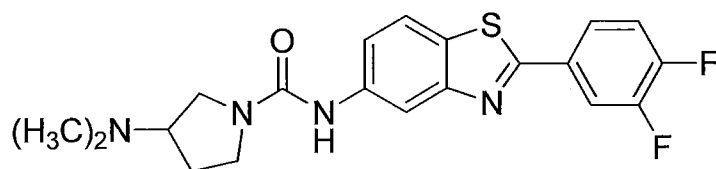
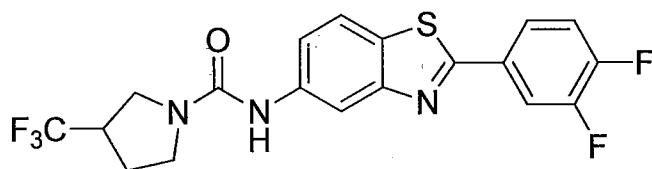
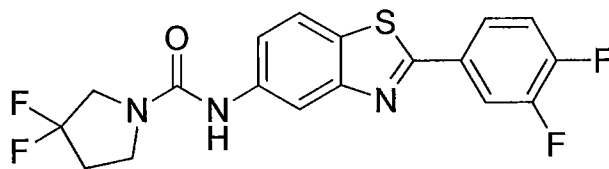
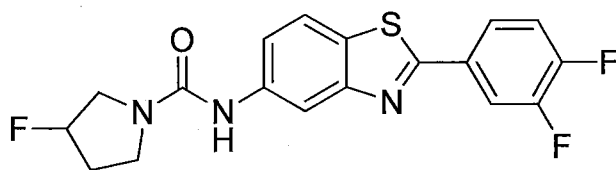
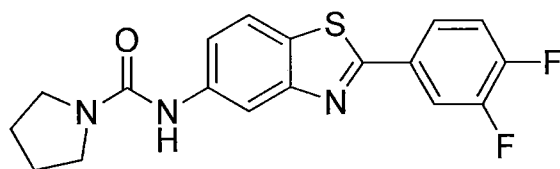
[0058] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, II, or IV, m is 1 or 2 and/or n is 1, 2, or 3.

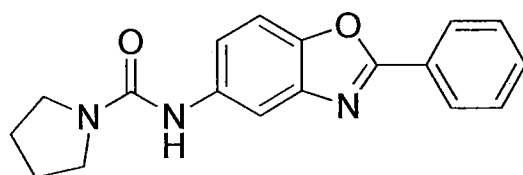
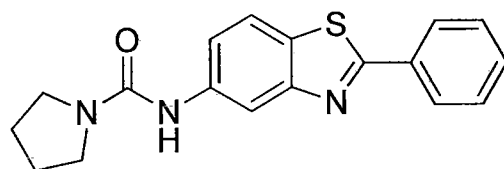
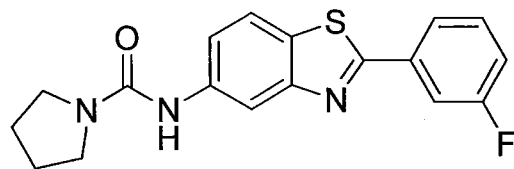
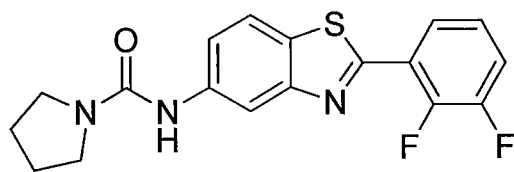
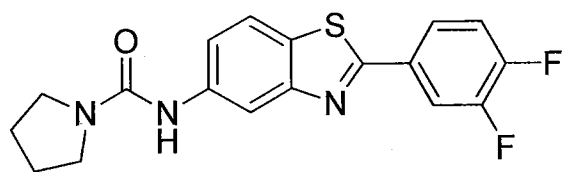
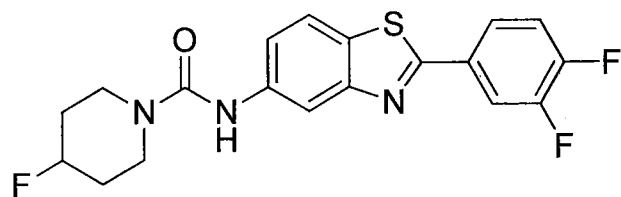
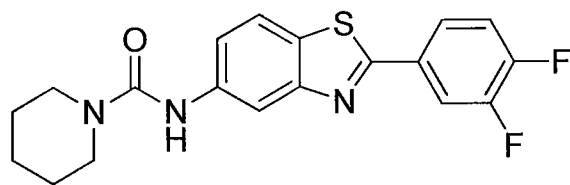
[0059] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, II, or IV, W and/or Z is halo, *e.g.*, F.

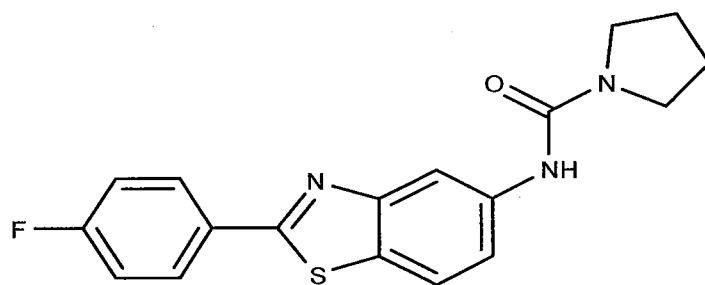
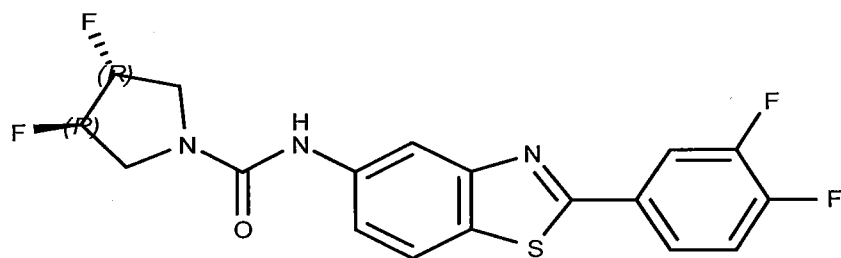
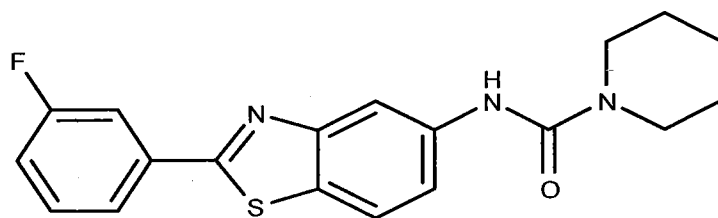
[0060] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, II, or IV, R₂ is:

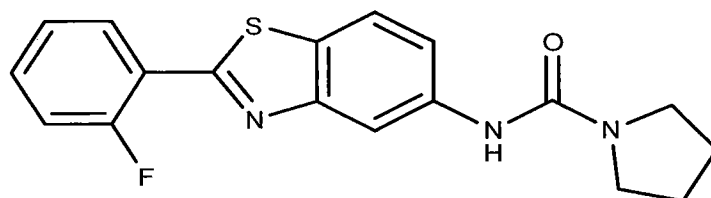
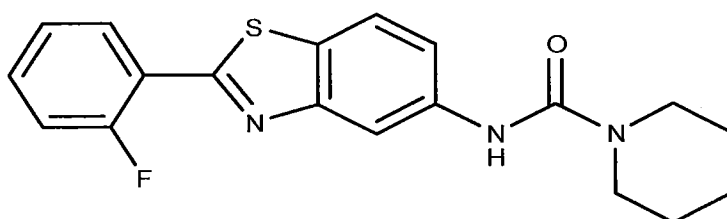
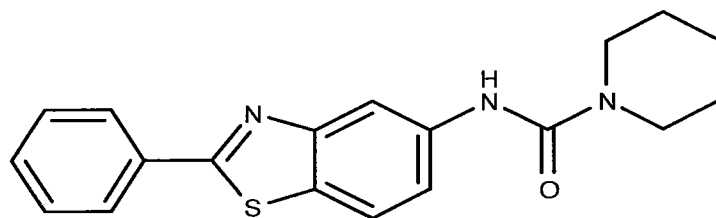


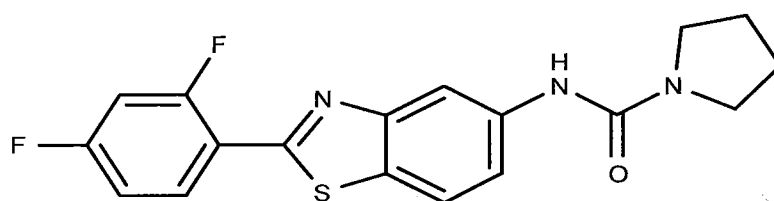
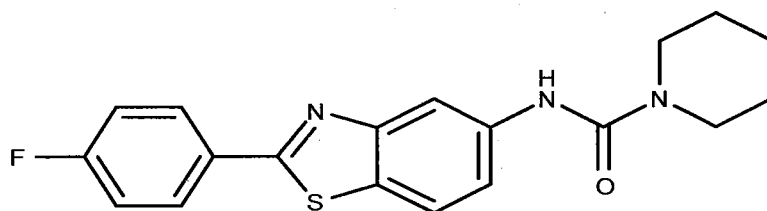
[0061] In specific embodiments, the compound of the invention is



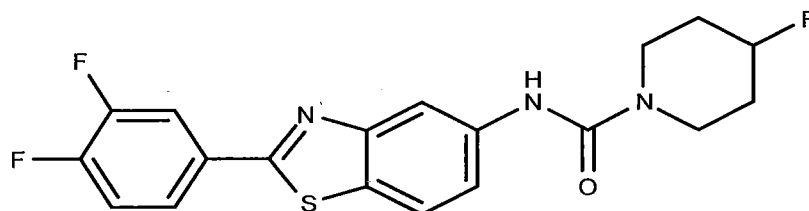






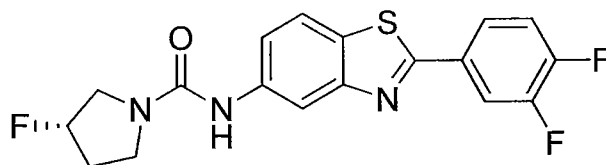


or



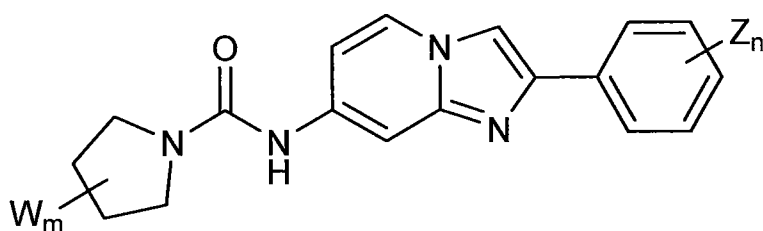
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0062] In one embodiment, the compound is:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

[0063] In some embodiments, the compound of the invention has formula V:



V

wherein:

W is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

m is an integer from 0-4;

Z is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

n is an integer from 0-4;

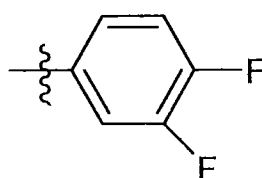
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0064] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, III, or V, X is S.

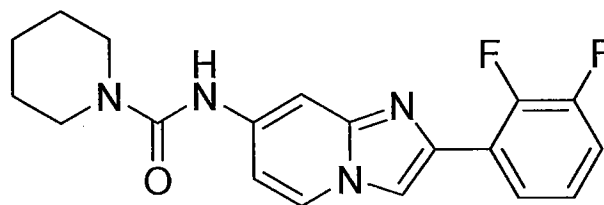
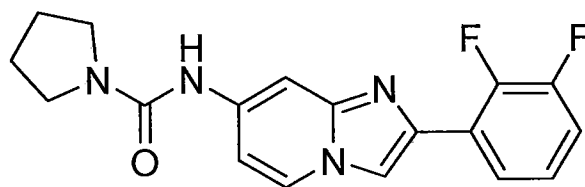
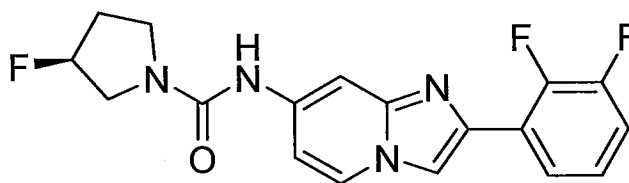
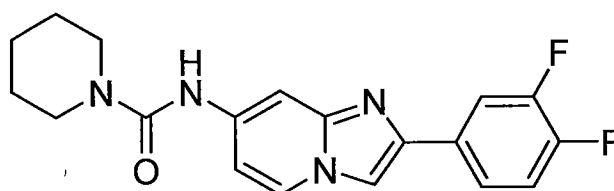
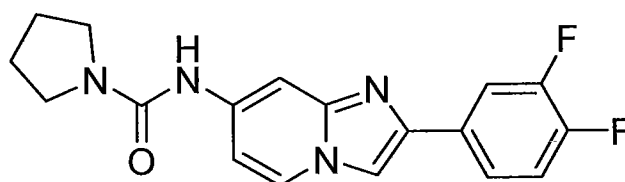
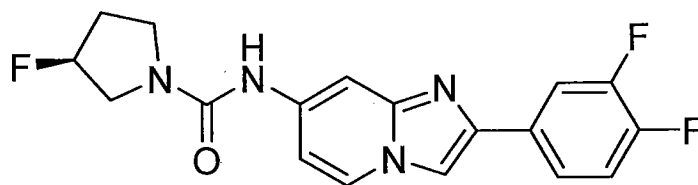
[0065] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, III, or V, m is 1 or 2 and/or n is 1, 2, or 3.

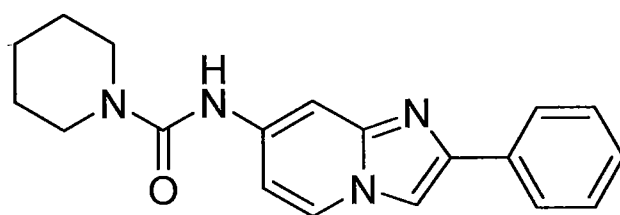
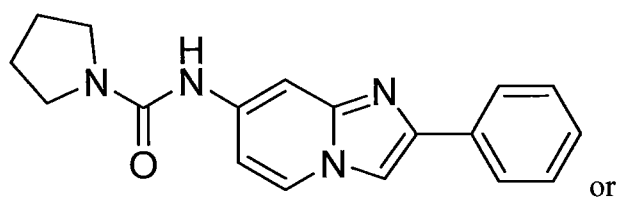
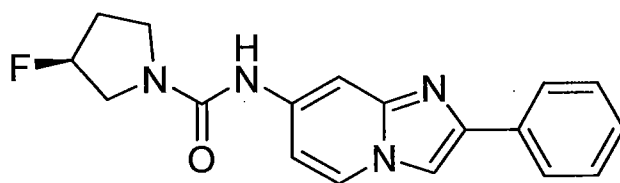
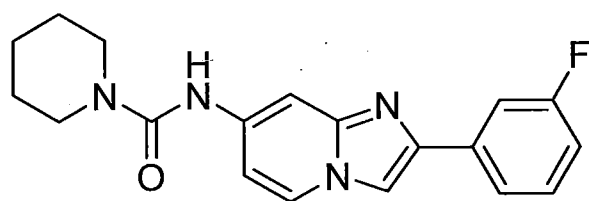
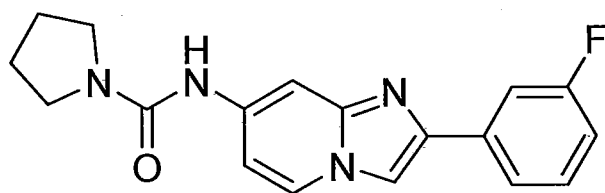
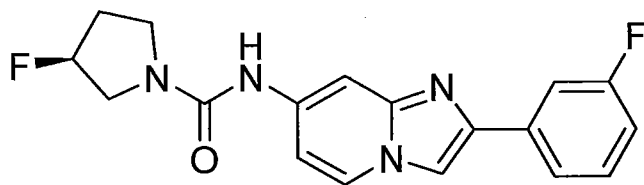
[0066] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, III, or V, W and/or Z is halo, *e.g.*, F.

[0067] In some embodiments of the compounds of the invention, *e.g.*, the compound of formula I, III, or V, R₂ is:



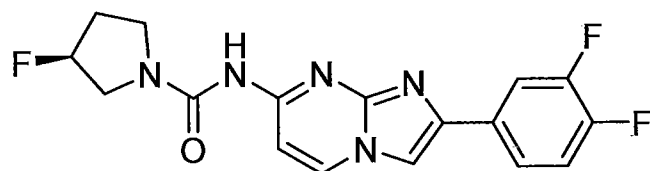
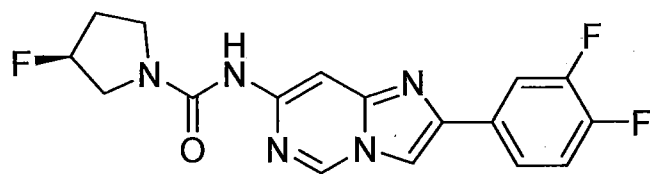
[0068] In specific embodiments, the compound of the invention is





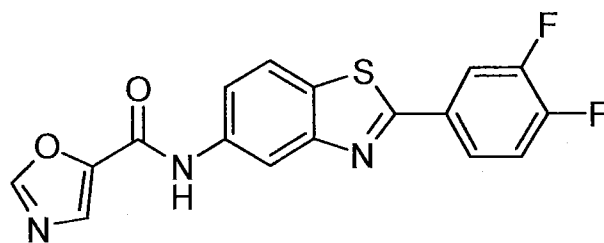
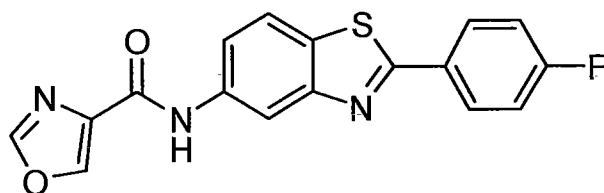
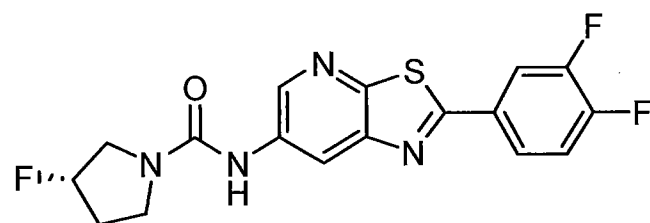
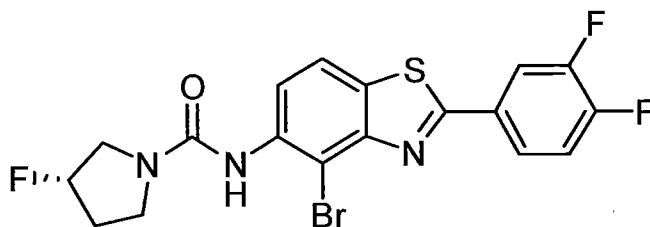
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

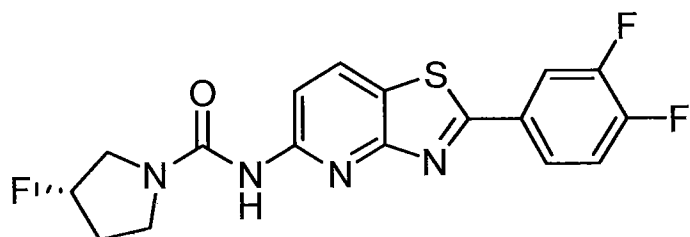
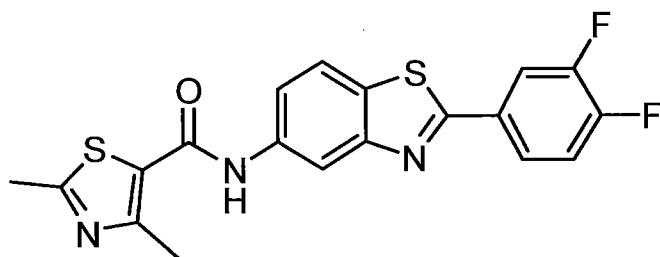
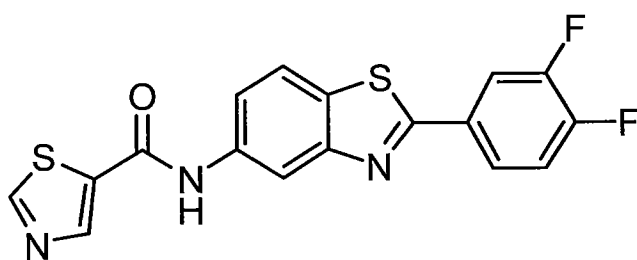
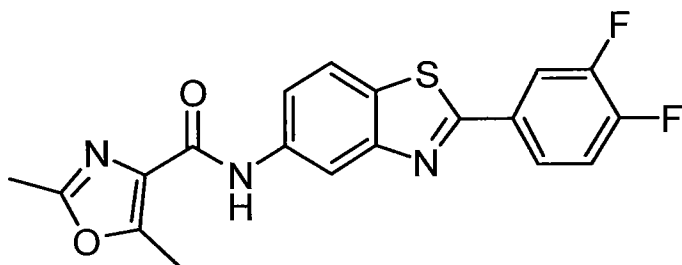
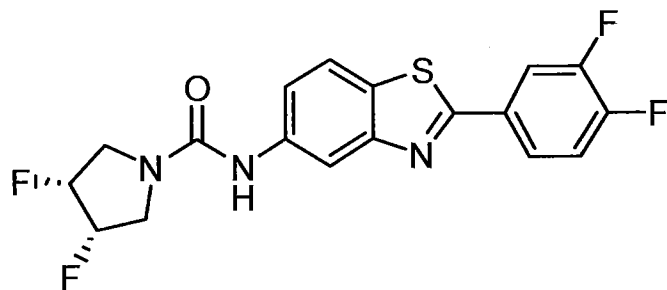
[0069] In specific embodiments, the compound of the invention is



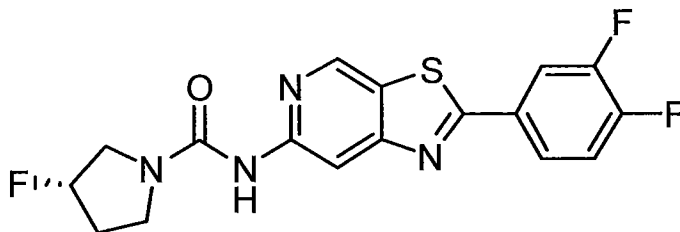
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0070] In specific embodiments, the compound of the invention is





or



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

[0071] In certain embodiments, the compound of the invention is one that penetrates the blood brain barrier and exhibits a brain/plasma ratio 60 minutes after systemic administration of the compound of at least 1, *e.g.*, at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or more.

[0072] Another aspect of the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Pharmaceutical carriers are described further below.

[0073] A further aspect of the invention relates to a kit comprising the compound of the invention, *e.g.*, a kit useful for carrying out the methods of the invention. The kit may comprise one or more of the compounds of the invention. The kit may further comprise other components useful for storing, mixing, and/or administering the compound, *e.g.*, containers, buffers, measuring devices, administration devices, *etc.*

[0074] The compounds of the invention can be synthesized by methods well known in the art and as shown in the examples below.

[0075] The compounds of this invention include all pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms thereof. Examples of such salts include those derived from pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic and organic acids and bases. Examples of suitable acid salts include, without limitation, acetate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, butyrate, citrate, fumarate, glycolate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oxalate, palmoate, pectinate, persulfate, hydroxynapthoate, pivalate, propionate, salicylate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, thiocyanate, tosylate and undecanoate. Other acids, such as oxalic, while not in themselves pharmaceutically acceptable, can be employed in the preparation of salts useful as intermediates in obtaining the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

[0076] Salts derived from appropriate bases include, without limitation, alkali metal (*e.g.*, sodium, potassium), alkaline earth metal (*e.g.*, magnesium and calcium), ammonium and N-(alkyl)₄⁺ salts.

[0077] Compounds of the formulae herein include those having quaternization of any basic nitrogen-containing group therein.

[0078] The discussion herein is, for simplicity, provided without reference to stereoisomerism. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the compounds of the invention can contain one or more asymmetric centers and thus occur as racemates and racemic mixtures, single optical isomers, individual enantiomers or diastereomers, and enantiomeric or diastereomeric mixtures. All such isomeric forms of these compounds are expressly included in the present invention. When enantiomers or diastereomers exist, a composition comprising the same may have an excess of a single enantiomer or diastereomer, *e.g.*, 51%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or more excess.

[0079] Similarly, compounds of the invention containing a double bond can exist in the form of geometric isomers, which can be readily separated and recovered by conventional procedures. Such isomeric forms are included in the scope of this invention. The compounds of the invention also include all tautomeric forms.

[0080] Further, the compounds of the invention include prodrugs of the compounds that are converted to the active compound *in vivo*. For example, the compound can be modified to enhance cellular permeability (*e.g.*, by esterification of polar groups) and then converted by cellular enzymes to produce the active agent. Methods of masking charged or reactive moieties as a pro-drug are known by those skilled in the art (*see, e.g.*, P. Korgsgaard-Larsen and H. Bundgaard, A Textbook of Drug Design and Development, Reading U.K., Harwood Academic Publishers, 1991).

[0081] The term "prodrug" refers to compounds that are rapidly transformed *in vivo* to yield the parent compound of the above formula, for example, by hydrolysis in blood, *see, e.g.*, T. Higuchi and V. Stella, Prodrugs as Novel delivery Systems, Vol. 14 of the A.C.S. Symposium Series and in Edward B. Roche, ed., Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design, American Pharmaceutical Association and Pergamon Press, 1987, both of which are incorporated by reference herein. *See also* U.S. Patent No. 6,680,299. Exemplary prodrugs include a prodrug that is metabolized *in vivo* by a subject to an active drug having an activity of the compounds as described herein, wherein the prodrug is an ester of an alcohol or carboxylic acid group, if such a group is present in the compound; an amide of an amine group or carboxylic acid group, if such groups are present in the compound; a urethane of an amine group, if such a group is present in the compound; an acetal or ketal of an alcohol group, if such a group is present in the compound; a N-Mannich base or an imine of an amine group, if such a group is present in the compound; or a Schiff base, oxime, acetal, enol ester,

oxazolidine, or thiazolidine of a carbonyl group, if such a group is present in the compound, such as described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 6,680,324 and U.S. Patent No. 6,680,322.

[0082] The term “pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug” (and like terms) as used herein refers to those prodrugs of the compounds of the present invention which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and/or other animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response and the like, commensurate with a reasonable risk/benefit ratio, and effective for their intended use, as well as the zwitterionic forms, where possible, of the compounds of the invention.

[0083] After extensive screening efforts, the present inventors have developed the compounds of the present invention that were surprisingly found to be both orally available and capable of crossing the BBB. Thus, the compounds are highly suitable for the treatment and/or prevention of infection with pathogens that are found in the CNS. The compounds have been demonstrated to be effective and potent inhibitors of trypanosomes, treating both acute (peripheral) and chronic (CNS) infection. Because of the surprising ability of the compounds to cross the BBB, they may also be suitable for treatment and/or prevention of other neurological pathogens.

[0084] Thus, one aspect of the invention relates to a method of treating or preventing a disorder caused by a trypanosome in a subject in need thereof, comprising delivering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the compound or pharmaceutical composition of the invention, thereby treating the disorder. The disorder may be any disorder caused by any trypanosome. In one embodiment, the trypanosome is *Trypanosoma brucei* and the disorder is African sleeping sickness. In another embodiment, the trypanosome is *Trypanosoma cruzi* and the disorder is Chagas disease.

[0085] Another aspect of the invention relates to a method of treating or preventing a disorder caused by a neurological pathogen in a subject in need thereof, comprising delivering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the compound or pharmaceutical composition of the invention, thereby treating the disorder. The neurological pathogen may be any pathogen that is present in the CNS of an infected subject at some point during the infection and causes a disease or disorder, *e.g.*, meningitis, encephalitis, toxoplasmosis, malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, neurosyphilis, *etc.* Examples of neurological pathogens include, without limitation, parasites (*e.g.*, trypanosomes), protozoans (*e.g.*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Plasmodium* spp., *Naegleria fowleri*), fungi (*e.g.*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*), bacteria (*e.g.*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Treponoma pallidum*),

and viruses (*e.g.*, enteroviruses, herpes simplex virus, rabies virus, poliovirus, measles virus, human papilloma virus).

[0086] In some embodiments, the compound is administered concurrently with an additional therapeutic agent. In certain embodiments, the compound is administered in the same pharmaceutical composition as the additional therapeutic agent. In other embodiments, the compound is administered in a different pharmaceutical composition than the additional therapeutic agent. The additional therapeutic agent can be delivered to the subject on a different schedule or by a different route as compared to the compound. The additional therapeutic agent can be any agent that provides a benefit to the subject. Examples of other therapeutic agents include, without limitation, anti-parasitic agents (*e.g.*, suramin, melarsoprol, pentamidine, melarsoprol, eflornithine), anti-fungal agents (*e.g.*, amphotericin B, flucytosine), anti-bacterial agents (*e.g.*, penicillins, cephalosporins, vancomycin, chloramphenicol), anti-viral agents (*e.g.*, acyclovir), and other agents (*e.g.*, steroids, sedatives).

[0087] In one embodiment of the invention, one or more of the compounds of the invention is administered to the subject as needed to treat and/or prevent a disorder. The compound can be administered continuously or intermittently. In one embodiment, the compound is administered to the subject more than once a day or once every 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 days. In another embodiment, the compound is administered to the subject no more than once a week, *e.g.*, no more than once every two weeks, once a month, once every two months, once every three months, once every four months, once every five months, once every six months, or longer. In a further embodiment, the compound is administered using two or more different schedules, *e.g.*, more frequently initially (for example to build up to a certain level, *e.g.*, once a day or more) and then less frequently (*e.g.*, once a week or less). In other embodiments, the compound can be administered by any discontinuous administration regimen. In one example, the compound can be administered not more than once every three days, every four days, every five days, every six days, every seven days, every eight days, every nine days, or every ten days, or longer. The administration can continue for one, two, three, or four weeks or one, two, or three months, or longer. Optionally, after a period of rest, the compound can be administered under the same or a different schedule. The period of rest can be one, two, three, or four weeks, or longer, according to the pharmacodynamic effects of the compound on the subject.

[0088] The compound of the invention can be delivered to the subject by any suitable route, *e.g.*, oral, rectal, buccal (*e.g.*, sub-lingual), vaginal, parenteral (*e.g.*, subcutaneous,

intramuscular, intradermal, or intravenous), topical (*i.e.*, both skin and mucosal surfaces, including airway surfaces) and transdermal administration. The compound is delivered to the subject at a dose that is effective to treat the disorder. The effective dosage will depend on many factors including the gender, age, weight, and general physical condition of the subject, the severity of the disorder, the particular compound or composition being administered, the duration of the treatment, the nature of any concurrent treatment, the carrier used, and like factors within the knowledge and expertise of those skilled in the art. As appropriate, a treatment effective amount in any individual case can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art by reference to the pertinent texts and literature and/or by using routine experimentation (*see, e.g.*, Remington, *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy* (21st ed. 2005)). In one embodiment, the compound is administered at a dose of about 0.001 to about 10 mg/kg body weight, *e.g.*, about 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 mg/kg. In some instances, the dose can be even lower, *e.g.*, as low as 0.0005 or 0.0001 mg/kg or lower. In some instances, the dose can be even higher, *e.g.*, as high as 20, 50, 100, 500, or 1000 mg/kg or higher. The present invention encompasses every sub-range within the cited ranges and amounts.

[0089] The present invention finds use in research as well as veterinary and medical applications. Suitable subjects are generally mammalian subjects. The term “mammal” as used herein includes, but is not limited to, humans, non-human primates, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, cats, dog, rabbits, rodents (*e.g.*, rats or mice), *etc.* Human subjects include neonates, infants, juveniles, adults and geriatric subjects.

[0090] In particular embodiments, the subject is a human subject that has been infected with a trypanosome or neurological pathogen or is suspected of having been infected with a trypanosome or neurological pathogen (*e.g.*, has not yet developed signs or symptoms of infection). In some embodiments, the subject is one that is at risk for infection (*e.g.*, due to exposure (such as during travel)). In other embodiments, the subject used in the methods of the invention is an animal model of a disorder caused by a trypanosome or neurological pathogen.

[0091] The subject can be a subject “in need of” the methods of the present invention, *e.g.*, in need of the therapeutic or prophylactic effects of the inventive methods. For example, the subject can be a subject that is experiencing a disorder caused by a trypanosome or neurological pathogen and/or is anticipated to experience a disorder caused by a trypanosome or neurological pathogen, and the methods and compositions of the invention are used for therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment.

[0092] The compounds of the invention described above can be formulated for administration in a pharmaceutical carrier in accordance with known techniques. *See, e.g.,* Remington, *The Science And Practice of Pharmacy* (21st ed. 2005). In the manufacture of a pharmaceutical formulation according to the invention, the compound is typically admixed with, *inter alia*, an acceptable carrier. The carrier must, of course, be acceptable in the sense of being compatible with any other ingredients in the formulation and must not be deleterious to the patient. The carrier can be a solid or a liquid, or both, and can be formulated with the compound as a unit-dose formulation, for example, a tablet, which can contain from 0.01% or 0.5% to 95% or 99% by weight of the compound. One or more compounds can be incorporated in the formulations of the invention, which can be prepared by any of the well known techniques of pharmacy comprising admixing the components, optionally including one or more accessory ingredients.

[0093] The formulations of the invention include those suitable for oral, rectal, topical, buccal (*e.g.*, sub-lingual), vaginal, parenteral (*e.g.*, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intradermal, or intravenous), topical (*i.e.*, both skin and mucosal surfaces, including airway surfaces) and transdermal administration, although the most suitable route in any given case will depend on the nature and severity of the condition being treated and on the nature of the particular active compound which is being used.

[0094] Formulations suitable for oral administration can be presented in discrete units, such as capsules, cachets, lozenges, or tablets, each containing a predetermined amount of the active compound; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsion. Such formulations can be prepared by any suitable method of pharmacy which includes the step of bringing into association the compound and a suitable carrier (which can contain one or more accessory ingredients as noted above). In general, the formulations of the invention are prepared by uniformly and intimately admixing the compound with a liquid or finely divided solid carrier, or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the resulting mixture. For example, a tablet can be prepared by compressing or molding a powder or granules containing the compound, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets can be prepared by compressing, in a suitable machine, the compound in a free-flowing form, such as a powder or granules optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, and/or surface active/dispersing agent(s). Molded tablets can be made by molding, in a suitable machine, the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid binder.

[0095] Formulations suitable for buccal (sub-lingual) administration include lozenges comprising the compound in a flavored base, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; and pastilles comprising the compound in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin or sucrose and acacia.

[0096] Formulations of the present invention suitable for parenteral administration comprise sterile aqueous and non-aqueous injection solutions of the compound, which preparations are preferably isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient. These preparations can contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient. Aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions can include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations can be presented in unit/dose (*e.g.*, in a syringe or other injection device) or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials, and can be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example, saline or water-for-injection immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions can be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind previously described. For example, in one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an injectable, stable, sterile composition comprising one or more compounds, in a unit dosage form in a sealed container. The compound is provided in the form of a lyophilizate which is capable of being reconstituted with a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to form a liquid composition suitable for injection thereof into a subject. The unit dosage form typically comprises from about 0.001 mg to about 10 grams of the compound. When the compound is substantially water-insoluble (*e.g.*, when conjugated to a lipid), a sufficient amount of emulsifying agent which is physiologically acceptable can be employed in sufficient quantity to emulsify the compound in an aqueous carrier. One such useful emulsifying agent is phosphatidyl choline.

[0097] Formulations suitable for rectal administration are preferably presented as unit dose suppositories. These can be prepared by admixing the compound with one or more conventional solid carriers, for example, cocoa butter, and then shaping the resulting mixture.

[0098] Formulations suitable for topical application to the skin preferably take the form of an ointment, cream, lotion, paste, gel, spray, aerosol, or oil. Carriers which can be used include petroleum jelly, lanoline, polyethylene glycols, alcohols, transdermal enhancers, and combinations of two or more thereof.

[0099] Formulations suitable for transdermal administration can be presented as discrete patches adapted to remain in intimate contact with the epidermis of the recipient for a prolonged period of time. Formulations suitable for transdermal administration can also be

delivered by iontophoresis (*see*, for example, *Pharm. Res.* 3:318 (1986)) and typically take the form of an optionally buffered aqueous solution of the compound. Suitable formulations comprise citrate or bis/tris buffer (pH 6) or ethanol/water and contain from 0.1 to 0.2 M active ingredient.

[0100] Other pharmaceutical compositions can be prepared from the compounds disclosed herein, such as aqueous base emulsions. In such an instance, the composition will contain a sufficient amount of pharmaceutically acceptable emulsifying agent to emulsify the desired amount of the compound. Particularly useful emulsifying agents include phosphatidylcholines and lecithin.

[0101] In addition to the compound, the pharmaceutical compositions can contain other additives, such as pH-adjusting additives. In particular, useful pH-adjusting agents include acids, such as hydrochloric acid, bases or buffers, such as sodium lactate, sodium acetate, sodium phosphate, sodium citrate, sodium borate, or sodium gluconate. Further, the compositions can contain microbial preservatives. Useful microbial preservatives include methylparaben, propylparaben, and benzyl alcohol. The microbial preservative is typically employed when the formulation is placed in a vial designed for multidose use. Other additives that are well known in the art include, *e.g.*, detackifiers, anti-foaming agents, antioxidants (*e.g.*, ascorbyl palmitate, butyl hydroxy anisole (BHA), butyl hydroxy toluene (BHT) and tocopherols, *e.g.*, α -tocopherol (vitamin E)), preservatives, chelating agents (*e.g.*, EDTA and/or EGTA), viscomodulators, tonicifiers (*e.g.*, a sugar such as sucrose, lactose, and/or mannitol), flavorants, colorants, odorants, opacifiers, suspending agents, binders, fillers, plasticizers, lubricants, and mixtures thereof. The amounts of such additives can be readily determined by one skilled in the art, according to the particular properties desired.

[0102] The additive can also comprise a thickening agent. Suitable thickening agents can be those known and employed in the art, including, *e.g.*, pharmaceutically acceptable polymeric materials and inorganic thickening agents. Exemplary thickening agents for use in the present pharmaceutical compositions include polyacrylate and polyacrylate co-polymer resins, for example poly-acrylic acid and poly-acrylic acid/methacrylic acid resins; celluloses and cellulose derivatives including: alkyl celluloses, *e.g.*, methyl-, ethyl- and propyl-celluloses; hydroxyalkyl-celluloses, *e.g.*, hydroxypropyl-celluloses and hydroxypropylalkyl-celluloses such as hydroxypropyl-methyl-celluloses; acylated celluloses, *e.g.*, cellulose-acetates, cellulose-acetatephthallates, cellulose-acetatesuccinates and hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose phthallates; and salts thereof such as sodium-carboxymethyl-celluloses; polyvinylpyrrolidones, including for example poly-N-vinylpyrrolidones and vinylpyrrolidone

co-polymers such as vinylpyrrolidone-vinylacetate co-polymers; polyvinyl resins, *e.g.*, including polyvinylacetates and alcohols, as well as other polymeric materials including gum traganth, gum arabicum, alginates, *e.g.*, alginic acid, and salts thereof, *e.g.*, sodium alginates; and inorganic thickening agents such as atapulgite, bentonite and silicates including hydrophilic silicon dioxide products, *e.g.*, alkylated (for example methylated) silica gels, in particular colloidal silicon dioxide products. Such thickening agents as described above can be included, *e.g.*, to provide a sustained release effect. However, where oral administration is intended, the use of thickening agents as aforesaid will generally not be required and is generally less preferred. Use of thickening agents is, on the other hand, indicated, *e.g.*, where topical application is foreseen.

[0103] Further, the present invention provides liposomal formulations of the compounds disclosed herein. The technology for forming liposomal suspensions is well known in the art. When the compound is in the form of an aqueous-soluble material, using conventional liposome technology, the same can be incorporated into lipid vesicles. In such an instance, due to the water solubility of the compound, the compound will be substantially entrained within the hydrophilic center or core of the liposomes. The lipid layer employed can be of any conventional composition and can either contain cholesterol or can be cholesterol-free. When the compound of interest is water-insoluble, again employing conventional liposome formation technology, the compound can be substantially entrained within the hydrophobic lipid bilayer which forms the structure of the liposome. In either instance, the liposomes which are produced can be reduced in size, as through the use of standard sonication and homogenization techniques. The liposomal formulations containing the compound disclosed herein, can be lyophilized to produce a lyophilizate which can be reconstituted with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as water, to regenerate a liposomal suspension.

[0104] The present invention is explained in greater detail in the following non-limiting Examples.

EXAMPLE 1

Screening of Compounds

[0105] A phenotypic screen of a library of over 700,000 compounds (provided by Genomics Institute of the Novartis Research Foundation) led to 1009 confirmed hits that killed the blood stream form of *T. brucei in vivo* at concentrations $<4\mu\text{M}$. After applying Lipinsky rules and eliminating compounds with structure alerts for toxicity and synthetic

incompatibilities, the hits were narrowed down to 20 potential lead compounds. The list was further prioritized by determining blood-brain barrier penetration of lead compounds. A total of 15 molecular scaffolds were chosen for lead optimization. The chemical synthesis of new molecules for each scaffold was guided by *in vivo* activity against *T. brucei*, cytotoxicity against mammalian cells, oral availability, microsomal stability, and permeability in the MDR1-MDCKII model of the blood brain barrier. A total of 1266 compounds were synthesized and screened for anti-trypanosomal activity. A number of the compounds demonstrated activity in the low nanomolar range and the most potent compounds had sub-nanomolar activities. Four compounds that were curative and demonstrated no overt toxicity in an acute mouse model of trypanosomiasis and had favorable brain plasma ratios in mice were selected for testing in a chronic (neurological infection) mouse model of trypanosomiasis.

[0106] Compounds from the library were tested for inhibitory activity on *T. brucei* at 3.6 μM . The screen yielded 3889 primary hits (0.6% hit rate) that inhibited growth by >50%. Primary hits from the screen were further characterized using a dose-response assay format to determine the EC_{50} . In parallel, the cytotoxicities of these compounds were determined against a proliferating human hepatoma cell line (Huh7). The final set of confirmed hits consisted of compounds that had $\text{EC}_{50} < 3.6 \mu\text{M}$ against *T. brucei*, as well as a limited or nonobservable Huh7 cytotoxicity ($\text{CC}_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$ or $\text{SI} > 10$; $\text{SI} = \text{CC}_{50}/\text{EC}_{50}$). The final set of confirmed *T. brucei* hits consisted of 1035 inhibitors. The 1035 confirmed and selective hits could be grouped into about 115 distinct scaffolds, with 144 compounds having an EC_{50} on *T. brucei* of less than 100 nM and a further 446 compounds having an EC_{50} of less than 500 nM.

[0107] *In vitro* antitrypanosomal activities against *T. b. rhodesiense* (STIB9000) and cytotoxicities against L6 rat myoblast cells were measured following established protocols (Orhan *et al.*, *Mar. Drugs* 8:47 (2010)). During the screen, the parasite was grown in 1536-well plates in 5.5 μL of HMI-9 medium in the presence of library compounds. All wells including negative controls contained a final of 0.4% DMSO. After incubation of the plates at 37°C for 48 h, the parasite density was determined using the CellTiter-Glo reagent (Promega), a firefly luciferase assay system that measures the amount of cellular ATP present in plate wells.

[0108] *In vivo* experiments were performed as previously reported with modifications to reduce the stringency of the mouse model of infection for the new chemical scaffolds (Wenzler *et al.*, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 58:4452 (2014)). Female NMRI mice were

infected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with 10^4 STIB900 bloodstream trypanosome forms. Experimental groups of two mice were treated with 30 mg/kg i.p. test compounds on three consecutive days from day 1 to day 3 post infection (90 mg/kg i.p. total dose). A control group was infected but remained untreated. Tail blood of all mice was checked for parasitemia reduction (versus untreated control mice) 24 and 96 hours after last compound administration and thereafter twice per week until 30 days post infection. Day of parasitemia relapse of animals was recorded to calculate the mean relapse time in days. Surviving and aparasitemic mice at day 30 were considered as cured. Mice were euthanized after 96 hours if the tail blood was not parasite free, after a parasitemia relapse was detected or on day 30 if the mouse was cured.

[0109] Metabolic stability was evaluated using liver microsomes derived from mouse and human sources. Microsomal incubations were carried out according to a protocol described previously (Wang *et al.*, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 54:2507 (2010)) with modifications. Briefly, substrate stock solutions were prepared in DMSO and DMSO content was kept at 0.5% (v/v) in final incubations. Incubation mixtures (final volume 0.2 mL) consisted of substrate (3 μ M), liver microsomes (0.5 mg/mL) from mouse (pool of 1000, CD-1 male mouse) or human (pool of 50, mixed gender) (XenoTech LLC, Lenexa, KS) in a phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 7.4) containing 3.3 mM $MgCl_2$. After a 5-minute pre-equilibration period at 37°C, reactions (in triplicate) were initiated by adding the NADPH cofactor (1 mM). For NADPH-independent reactions, the cofactor was replaced with water. Aliquots (10 μ L) of the reaction mixtures were removed at 0, 15, 30, and 60 minutes and individually mixed with 200 μ L of ice-cold acetonitrile containing internal standard. The mixtures were vortex-mixed, and precipitated protein was removed by centrifugation at $2,250 \times g$ for 15 min. The supernatant fractions were dried using a 96-well microplate evaporator (Apricot Designs Inc., Covina, CA) under N_2 at 50°C and reconstituted with 100 μ L 50% methanol containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid before UPLC-MS/MS analysis. In vitro half-life ($t_{1/2}$) was obtained by analyzing the substrate concentration vs. incubation time curve using the one-phase exponential decay model (GraphPad Prism[®] 5.0, San Diego, CA).

[0110] For distribution of compounds between mouse plasma and brain, mice (in groups of 3) were injected with test compounds (5 mg/kg ip) and sacrificed at the indicated times for collection of plasma and brain. Compound was dissolved in 0.4 mL of dosing solution (7% Tween 80, 3% ethanol, 5% DMSO, 0.9% saline) for ip injections. The brains were weighed and immediately frozen, then later homogenized in acetonitrile using a Dounce homogenizer. Prior to animal studies, recovery of test compound was carried out by adding a known

amount to a mouse brain in the test extraction solvent and performing the homogenization. Compound recovery was determined by liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry analysis relative to a standard compound amount. Blood was taken from the same mice in heparinized capillary tubes (Fisherbrand) for determination of compound concentration in plasma. The concentration of compound in the brain was obtained by dividing the moles of compound in the brain by the brain volume (obtained from the brain weight assuming 1 g is 1 mL) and correcting for the brain vasculature volume of 2.5% by weight.

[0111] For pharmacokinetic studies, test compound was administered to mice by oral gavage followed by blood sampling at intervals of 30, 60, 120, 180, 240, and 360 min. Compound was dosed orally at 50 mg/kg in 0.2 mL of dosing solution (7% Tween 80, 3% ethanol, 5% DMSO, 0.9% saline). Experiments were performed with groups of three mice per compound. Plasma was separated and extracted with acetonitrile for measurements of compound concentrations by liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry.

[0112] For acute efficacy studies in mice, experiments were carried out using the standard operating procedure used by WHO screening centers and done in compliance with the University of Washington Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) approved protocol. Groups of 5 female Swiss-Webster mice (ND4 outbred, ages 6–8 weeks) were infected on day 0 with 1×10^4 *T. b. rhodesiense* (strain STIB900) parasites. The test compound was administered by oral gavage at 50 mg/kg every 12 h from day 2 to day 5, for a total of 8 doses in a 200 μ L volume of a vehicle consisting of DMSO (5%), Tween 80 (7%), and EtOH (3%) in physiological saline (0.9%) solution. Parasitemia was monitored via microscopic analysis of tail blood for 60 d post-infection, or until parasites were detected. Mice were removed from the experiment once parasites were detected in the blood.

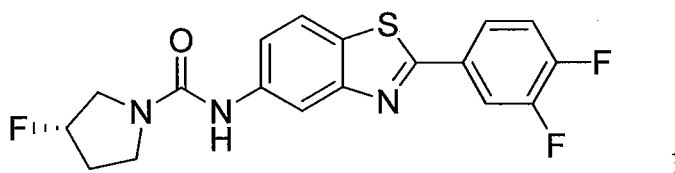
[0113] For chronic efficacy, experiments were done in compliance with the University of Washington IACUC approved protocol. According to published procedures, groups of 5 mice were infected with 1×10^4 *T. b. brucei* (strain TREU667) at day 0 to establish a chronic infection. Treatment began on day 21 post-infection, and mice received 50 mg/kg test compound orally b.i.d. for 10 d (total of 20 doses) in a 200 μ L volume of a vehicle composed of Phosal 53 MCT (60%), PEG400 (30%) and EtOH (10%). A control group received vehicle with no compound and another control group received a single intraperitoneal dose of diminazene aceturate at 10 mg/kg in water on day 21. The diminazene aceturate temporarily clears parasites from the blood, but since it does not cross the BBB, the blood is later repopulated from parasites in the CNS. Post dosing, parasitemia was monitored via

microscopic examination of tail blood slides until 180 days post-infection. Mice were removed from the experiment once parasites were detected in the blood.

EXAMPLE 2

Compound 1

[0114] Compound 1 was synthesized using methods known in the art. The compound provides a total polar surface area (tPSA) of 44.7, a CLogP of 4.33083 and satisfies four of the four relevant rules from the Lipinski rule of 5.



[0115] Compound 1 provides antimicrobial specificity for trypanosomes as shown in **Table 1**. The compound exhibits good stability with a microsomal half-life of 60 min in human microsomes and >60 min in mouse microsomes.

Table 1: Antimicrobial activity

Organism	EC ₅₀	EC ₉₀
<i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>	34.75 nM	54.84 nM
<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	117.56 nM	178.14 nM
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	16.74 μ M	
<i>Leishmania amazonensis</i>	>10 μ M	

[0116] Compound 1 provides excellent blood brain barrier penetration as shown in **Table 2**. Compound 1 is also orally available as shown in **Table 3**. The combination of oral availability and blood brain barrier penetration makes the compound ideal for treatment of neurological pathogens.

Table 2: Brain penetration

Average concentration in plasma	2.273 ± 1.537 μ M (n = 3)
Average concentration in brain	9.067 ± 6.882 μ M (n = 3)
Average brain/plasma ratio	4.0000 ± 0.624 (n = 3)

Table 3: Mouse oral pharmacokinetics (50 mg/kg dose)

Average C _{max}	23.34 ± 5.22 μ M (n = 3)
Average AUC	132217 ± 2156 min μ mol/L (n = 3)

[0117] The pharmacokinetics of compound **1** was tested in rats after intravenous and oral administration. Two rats were administered 5 mg/kg compound **1** intravenously in a vehicle consisting of 7% Tween 80, 3% EtOH, 5% DMSO in saline. Two rats were administered 20 mg/kg compound **1** orally in a vehicle consisting of 5% DMSO, 0.5% Tween 80, 1% methylcellulose in water. The results are shown in **Table 4** and **Figs. 3A-3B** and **4A-4B**.

Table 4

Parameter	IV administration			Oral administration		
	Rat 1	Rat 2	Mean ± SEM	Rat 3	Rat 4	Mean ± SEM
Measured dose (mg/kg)	0.840	0.762	0.801 ± 0.039 (n=2)	2.900	3.040	2.97 ± 0.07 (n=2)
Rat weight (kg)	0.156	0.160	0.158 ± 0.002 (n=2)	0.145	0.150	0.147 ± 0.003 (n=2)
Apparent T _{1/2} (min) for steady state	88.524	104.811	96.67 ± 8.14 (n=2)	---	---	---
Apparent T _{1/2} (min) for terminal phase	88.517	104.814	96.67 ± 8.15 (n=2)	---	---	---
Plasma CL (mL/min/kg)	10.306	8.384	9.35 ± 0.96 (n=2)	---	---	---
Plasma V _z (L/kg)	0.882	0.639	0.76 ± 0.122 (n=2)	---	---	---
Plasma V _{ss} (L/kg)	1.316	1.301	1.309 ± 0.01 (n=3)	---	---	---
C _{max} (μ M)	12.083	11.263	11.67 ± 0.41 (n=2)	7.310	10.522	8.92 ± 1.61 (n=2)
T _{max} (min)	5	5	5 ± 0 (n=2)	480	360	420 ± 60 (n=2)
AUC _{0-inf} (h* μ M)	1384.50	1504.15	1444.32 ± 59.83 (n=2)	5769.10	6766.41	6267.75 ± 498.66 (n=2)
Apparent BA (%)				110.29	123.40	116.85 ± 6.55 (n=2)

[0118] The efficacy of compound **1** was tested in both acute and chronic models of *T. brucei* infection. In the acute model (organisms in the bloodstream only), 5 of 5 mice were cured. In the chronic model (organisms in the bloodstream and the central nervous system), again 5 of 5 mice were cured, confirming the ability of compound **1** to penetrate the blood brain barrier and accumulate in therapeutically effective amounts.

[0119] The effects of fluorination and stereochemistry on the biological properties of compound **1** were tested by synthesizing the following compounds of Formula VI. The stability, oral PK, and brain penetration of the three compounds are shown in **Table 5**.

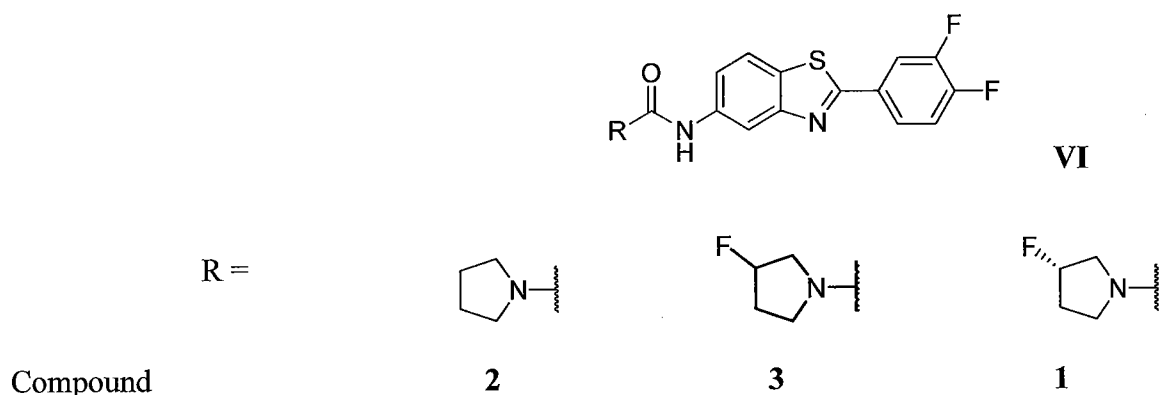


Table 5: Effects of fluorination and stereochemistry

Compound	2	3	1
Microsome $t_{1/2}$ (min)			
Human	>60	>60	60
Mouse	13.8	60	>60
Mouse oral PK			
Average C_{max} (μ M)	2.00 ± 0.82 (n = 3)	10.03 ± 1.10 (n = 3)	23.34 ± 5.22 (n = 3)
Average AUC (min* μ mol/L)	408 ± 95 (n = 3)	3847 ± 466 (n = 3)	13217 ± 2156 (n = 3)
T_{max} (min)	60	60	120
T_{last} (min)	480	480	1440
Mouse brain penetration (60 min)			
Average concentration in plasma (μ M)	2.607 ± 1.259 (n = 3)	2.777 ± 0.652 (n = 3)	2.273 ± 1.537 (n = 3)
Average concentration in plasma (μ M)	4.253 ± 1.200 (n = 3)	4.223 ± 0.974 (n = 3)	9.067 ± 6.882 (n = 3)
Average brain/plasma ratio	1.807 ± 0.793 (n = 3)	1.52 ± 0.0416 (n = 3)	4.000 ± 0.624 (n = 3)

[0120] The effect of stereochemistry on antimicrobial activity was assessed by comparing the activity of the (S)-enantiomer (compound **1**) with the racemic compound (compound **3**) and the (R)-enantiomer (compound **4**). As shown in **Table 6**, the racemic compound

(compound 3) has strong antimicrobial activity while the (S)-enantiomer (compound 1) is even more active. The (R)-enantiomer (compound 4) is less active.

Table 6: Antimicrobial activity

Organism	Compound 3 (racemic)	Compound 4 ((R)-enantiomer)	Compound 1 ((S)-enantiomer)
<i>T. brucei</i> EC ₅₀ (nM)	51.9	325.6	34.8
<i>T. cruzi</i> EC ₅₀ (nM)	91.9	491.4	58.5

EXAMPLE 3

Analogues of Compound 1

[0121] Analogs of compound 1 were prepared and tested for antimicrobial activity and brain penetration. First, analogs in which R₁ of the compound of formula II was fixed as N-pyrrolidinyl were tested. The results are shown in Table 7.

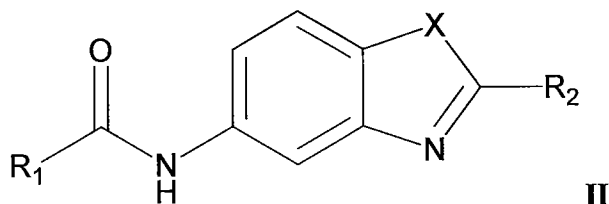


Table 7

				Brain penetration (groups of 3 mice)		
Compound	R ₂	X	<i>T. brucei</i> EC ₅₀ (nM)	Average [compound] plasma (μM)	Average [compound] brain (μM)	Average brain/plasma ratio
2	3,4-di-F-Ph	S	91.8	2.61 ± 1.26	4.25 ± 1.20	1.81 ± 0.793
5	2,3-di-F-Ph	S	183	1.30 ± 0.703	2.31 ± 1.29	1.76 ± 0.055
6	3-F-Ph	S	158	2.22 ± 0.798	2.28 ± 0.92	1.01 ± 0.064
7	Ph	S	325	3.40 ± 0.569	4.24 ± 1.21	1.24 ± 0.272
8	Ph	O	5252	0.270 ± 0.062	0.397 ± 0.13	1.577 ± 0.839

[0122] The data show that compound 2 achieves the highest compound concentration in the brain and the highest brain/plasma ratio. When the fluorination pattern is changed there is a

decrease in brain compound concentration and/or brain/plasma ratio. The benzothiazole compounds are better than the benzoxazole compound with respect to both potency and brain penetration. However, it is noteworthy that all of the compounds are able to penetrate the blood brain barrier. Further, there is a reasonably good correlation between potency and brain penetration.

[0123] Another set of compounds in which R₂ of the compound of formula II was fixed as 3,4-difluorophenyl, X was fixed as S, and R₁ was varied were tested. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Compound	R ₁	<i>T. brucei</i> EC ₅₀ (nM)	Brain penetration (groups of 3 mice)		
			Average [compound] plasma (μM)	Average [compound] brain (μM)	Average brain/plasma ratio
1	(S)-3-F- <i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	34.8	2.27 ± 1.54	9.07 ± 6.88	4.00 ± 0.624
2	<i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	91.8	2.61 ± 1.26	4.25 ± 1.20	1.81 ± 0.793
3	(±)-3-F- <i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	51.9	3.26 ± 0.630 ^a	5.48 ± 0.683 ^a	2.11 ± 0.669
4	(R)-3-F- <i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	326	1.20 ± 0.467	6.35 ± 3.91	4.86 ± 1.83
9	3,3-di-F- <i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	934	2.81 ± 0.784	21.7 ± 3.40	7.92 ± 1.20
10	3-CF ₃ - <i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	1695	4.15 ± 2.37	1.97 ± 1.06	0.477 ± 0.090
11	3-(NMe ₂)- <i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	1705	0.780 ± 0.350	3.00 ± 1.38	3.80 ± 0.57
12	<i>N</i> -piperidinyl	223	2.52 ± 0.320	1.29 ± 0.27	0.510 ± 0.040
13	4-F- <i>N</i> -piperidinyl	341	2.51 ± 0.352	2.53 ± 0.43	1.01 ± 0.140
35	(R,R)-3,4-di-F- <i>N</i> -pyrrolidinyl	114	2.19 ± 0.424	16.2 ± 2.88	7.71 ± 1.63

^aAverage values ± SEM of 6 mice.

[0124] The data show that brain penetration is enhanced by fluorination of both pyrrolidone and piperidine rings. The best penetration was achieved with compound 9. In these analogs, there is less correlation between the best potency and best brain penetration. For example, the racemic compound 2 has high potency and good brain penetration, but the inactive (R)-enantiomer has better brain penetration. Compound 10 exhibits decreased brain penetration. Compound 11 exhibits a good brain/plasma ratio even though it has a lower concentration in the brain. In general, the piperidine compounds are a little less potent and exhibit decreased brain penetration compared to the corresponding pyrrolidine compounds. However, the piperidine compounds are still potent (submicromolar EC₅₀).

[0125] The identification of compounds with superior brain penetration, such as compounds 1, 4, and 9, suggest that these compounds may be used as the basis for further identification

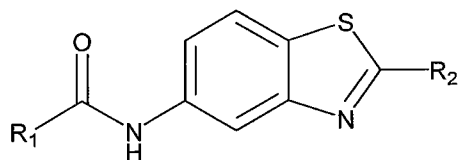
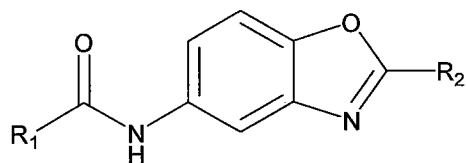
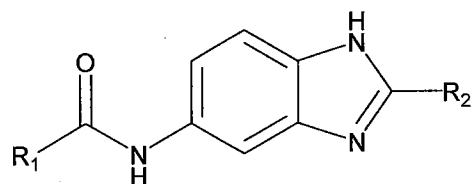
of therapeutic compounds with enhanced brain penetration suitable for the treatment of neurological pathogens.

[0126] Additional compounds were synthesized and tested for efficacy against *T. b. brucei* as described above. The results are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

Compound	Core	R ₁	R ₂	T.brucei EC50 (nM)	T.brucei EC90 (nM)
1	A	(S)-3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	34.8	54.8
2	A	pyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	91.8	181
3	A	3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	51.9	91.9
4	A	(R)-3-fluoropyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	326	491
5	A	pyrrolidin-1-yl	2,3-difluorophenyl	183	394
6	A	pyrrolidin-1-yl	3-fluorophenyl	158	391
7	A	pyrrolidin-1-yl	phenyl	325	817
8	B	pyrrolidin-1-yl	phenyl	5250	>10000
9	A	3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	934	1660
10	A	3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	1690	4880
11	A	3-(dimethylamino)pyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	1700	1950
12	A	piperidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	223	282
13	A	4-fluoropiperidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	341	596
14	C	phenyl	phenyl	>10000	>10000
15	B	phenyl	phenyl	>10000	>10000
16	B	piperidin-1-yl	phenyl	2800	9300
17	A	phenyl	phenyl	2380	7740
18	A	thiophen-2-yl	phenyl	882	2130
19	A	thiophen-3-yl	phenyl	1570	2490
20	A	thiazol-2-yl	phenyl	5860	>10000
21	A	thiazol-4-yl	phenyl	>10000	>10000
22	A	thiazolidin-3-yl	phenyl	1240	2380
23	A	piperidin-1-yl	phenyl	366	809
24	A	1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-1-yl	phenyl	1120	1350
25	A	phenyl	4-fluorophenyl	1920	3000
26	A	pyrrolidin-1-yl	4-fluorophenyl	375	895
27	A	piperidin-1-yl	4-fluorophenyl	427	737
28	A	phenyl	3-fluorophenyl	1780	3620
29	A	piperidin-1-yl	3-fluorophenyl	174	602
30	A	4-methylpiperazin-1-yl	3-fluorophenyl	3150	7550
31	A	piperazin-1,4-diyl	3-fluorophenyl	>20000	>20000
32	A	pyrrolidin-1-yl	2-fluorophenyl	983	1240
33	A	piperidin-1-yl	2-fluorophenyl	935	1140
34	A	pyrrolidin-1-yl	2,4-difluorophenyl	929	1480
35	A	(3R,4R)-3,4-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	114	747
36	A	3-cyanopyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	2850	4670
37	A	3-aminopyrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	2320	2720
38	A	3-hydroxypyrrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	7680	13600
39	A	3-methoxypyrrrolidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	3050	4590
40	A	4,4-difluoropiperidin-1-yl	3,4-difluorophenyl	2980	4170

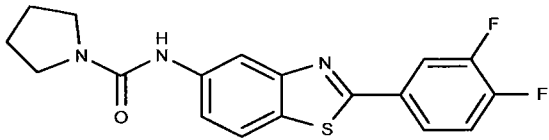
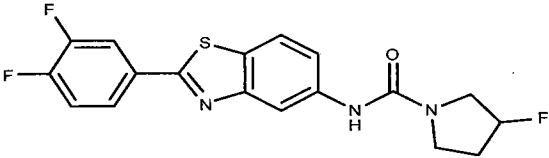
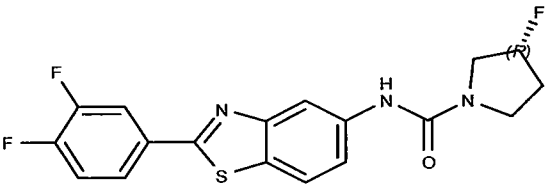
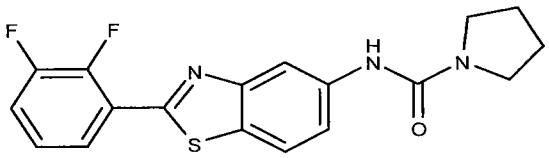
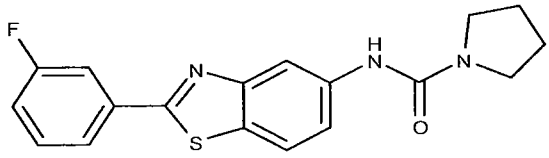
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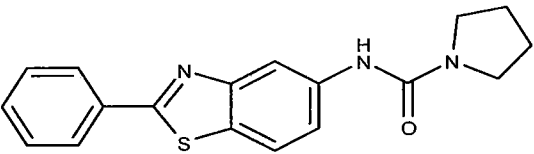
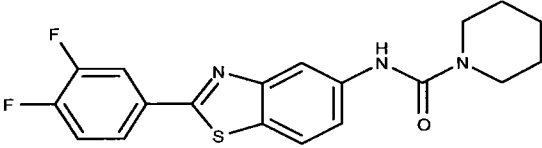
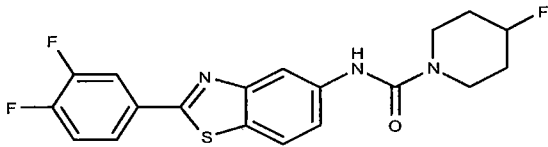
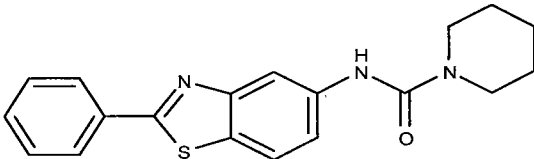
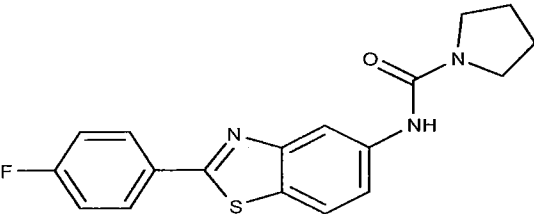
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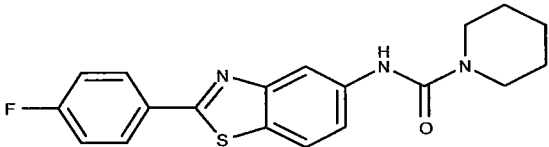
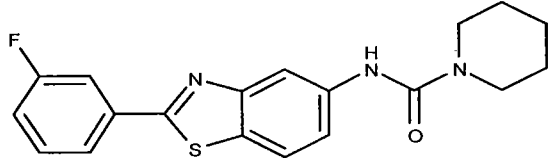
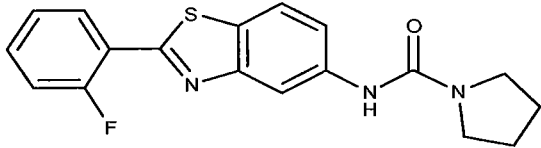
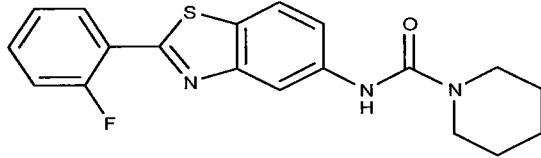
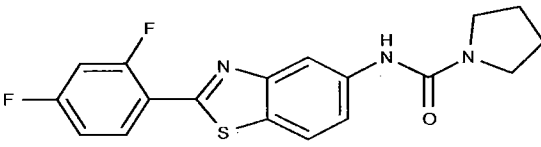
[0127] The compounds were tested for efficacy against *T. cruzi* as described above. The results are shown in **Table 10**. The compounds have good potency, with EC₅₀ values below 2 μM. The similarity score (Tanimoto coefficient) was calculated using Collaborative Drug Discovery software (ChemAxon).

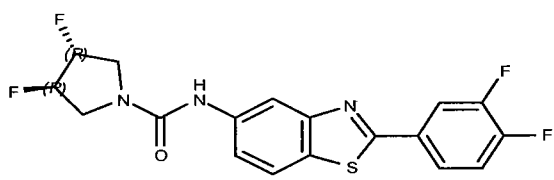
Table 10

Compound	Structure	Similarity Score (%)	T.cruzi EC ₅₀ (nM)	T.cruzi EC ₉₀ (nM)
1	<chem>FCCN(C(=O)Nc1ccc2sc(cc2c1)-c3ccc(F)cc3)C(F)F</chem>	100	117.56	178.14

2		94	339	483.31
3		100	177.17	524.54
4		100	967.58	1539.42
5		89	578.45	664.73
6		92	631.26	697.31

7		86	563.85	861.39
12		92	428.62	911.68
13		96	1799.38	1994.23
23		85	825.97	1072.87
26		90	666.26	802.24

27		89	1673.48	1949.26
29		91	320.06	503.33
32		86	1233.1	1987.31
33		86	842.52	1123.6
34		87	1728.35	2022.66

35		99	561.64	651.88
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[0128] Cytotoxicity and Selectivity. All compounds with EC₅₀ values below 1 μ M (except 34) were tested for toxicity against human lymphocytes CRL-8155 and human hepatocytes HepG2 (**Table 11**). Most of the compounds (including 1) exhibited no detectable toxicity to either cell line. Only compounds 2 and 35 had detectable toxicity to the CRL-8155 cells (EC₅₀ = 33.9 and 27.1 μ M respectively), and none had detectable toxicity to the HepG2 cells. The selectivity of each compound for the parasite over each of the two cell lines was calculated. Compound 1 exhibited a selectivity index above 1000 against either cell line. Thirteen analogues (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 23, 26, 27, 29, and 35) had selectivity indices above 100 against either cell line. Within this group, compound 28 had a selectivity index above 500 in the CRL-8155 assay, while 54 and 55 had selectivity indices above 500 in the HepG2 assay.

Table 11: Cytotoxicity and selectivity of select compounds

compd	<i>T. b. brucei</i>	CRL-8155 ^{a,b}			HepG2 ^{c,d}		
	EC ₅₀ (μ M)	EC ₅₀ (μ M) ^e	EC ₉₀ (μ M) ^f	SI ^g	EC ₅₀ (μ M) ^e	EC ₉₀ (μ M) ^f	SI ^g
1	0.0348	>50	>50	>1437	>50	>50	>1437
2	0.0918	33.9	>50	369	>50	>50	>545
3	0.0519	>50	>50	>963	>50	>50	>963
4	0.326	>50	>50	>153	>50	>50	>153
5	0.183	>50	>50	>273	>50	>50	>273
6	0.158	>50	>50	>316	>50	>50	>316
7	0.325	>50	>50	>154	>50	>50	>154
9	0.934	>50	>50	>54	>50	>50	>54
12	0.223	>50	>50	>224	>50	>50	>224
13	0.341	>50	>50	>147	>50	>50	>147
18	0.882	>50	>50	>57	>50	>50	>57
23	0.366	>50	>50	>137	>50	>50	>137
26	0.375	>50	>50	>133	>50	>50	>133
27	0.427	>50	>50	>117	>50	>50	>117
29	0.174	>50	>50	>287	>50	>50	>287
32	0.983	>50	>50	>51	>50	>50	>51
33	0.935	>50	>50	>53	>50	>50	>53

35	0.114	27.1 ^h	>50	>238	>50	>50	>439
pent ^h	0.00105	45.4	>100	>43200	>100	>100	>93000

^aHuman lymphoblasts (CRL-8155).

^bControl for CRL-8155 EC₅₀ assay average $\pm$ SEM: quinacrine (4.23 μ M $\pm$ 0.97 μ M (n=7); EC₉₀ assay average $\pm$ SEM: quinacrine (9.94 μ M $\pm$ 2.41 μ M (n=7)).

^cHuman hepatocytes (HepG2).

^dControl for HepG2 EC₅₀ assay average $\pm$ SEM: quinacrine (10.44 μ M $\pm$ 1.39 μ M (n=7); EC₉₀ assay average $\pm$ SEM: quinacrine (18.23 μ M $\pm$ 2.34 μ M (n=7)).

^eConcentration of compound required to inhibit growth by 50% (EC₅₀) of mammalian cell lines.

^fConcentration of compound required to inhibit growth by 90% (EC₉₀) of mammalian cell lines.

^gSelectivity index expressed as the ratio EC₅₀ (cell line)/EC₅₀ (*T. b. brucei*), rounded to the nearest integer.

^hPentamidine

[0129] Metabolic Stability. Select compounds were assayed for stability to mouse and human liver microsomes (Table 12). All compounds that were tested had half-lives greater than 10 min in the mouse microsomes and at least 30 min (except for 29) in the human microsomes.

Table 12. Stability of select compounds to mouse and human liver microsomes

Compound	<i>T. b. brucei</i>	Mouse microsomes	Human microsomes
	EC ₅₀ (μ M)	t _{1/2} (min) ^{a,b}	t _{1/2} (min) ^{a,c}
1	0.0348	> 60 (73%)	>60 (53%)
2	0.0918	14	> 60 (66%)
3	0.0519	>60 (52%)	> 60 (99%)
6	0.158	12	37
7	0.325	18	30
15	>10	17	60
16	2.80	11	>60 (77%)
17	2.38	50	>60 (53%)
23	0.366	17	>60 (62%)
29	0.174	11	8.9
35	0.114	>60 (67%)	>60 (96%)

^aMicrosome reactions were incubated at 37° C with KH₂PO₄ (0.16 M), NADPH (1 mM), of microsomes (0.5 mg/mL), and test compounds (1.5 μM). Numbers in parentheses are percentages of compound remaining after 5 min (where $t_{1/2} < 5$ min) or after 60 min (where $t_{1/2} > 60$ min).

^bControl for mouse microsome assay average ± SEM: dextromethorphan (7.79 min. ± 1.40 min, n=7) and testosterone (5.26 min. ± 0.637 min, n=7).

^cControl for human microsome assay average ± SEM: dextromethorphan (39.15 ± 5.13 min, n=7) and testosterone (22.7 ± 5.89 min, n=6).

^dBelow limit of detection.

[0130] Mouse oral PK. Compounds **1**, **2**, **3**, and **35** were administered to groups of three mice in single doses of 50 mg/kg by oral gavage in a dosing vehicle consisting of Tween 80 (7%), EtOH (3 %), and DMSO (5%) in 0.9 % sodium chloride solution (**Table 13**).

Compound **1** (the most potent *in vitro*) clearly showed the highest blood levels of the four compounds tested in the same vehicle, with a maximum blood concentration of 23.3 μM and an AUC of 13,216 min·μM. Compound **35** had a lower C_{max} but a similar AUC compared to **1**. Less than 1% of the C_{max} of **1** remained at the 24 h time point, compared to 34% of the C_{max} of **35**. More than the 17% of the C_{max} of **35** remained at the 32 h time point.

Compound **1** gave a PK profile similar to that obtained using the original vehicle when administered in a vehicle consisting of Phosal 53 MCT (60%), PEG400 (30%), and EtOH (10%); however, the use of a vehicle consisting of methylcellulose cP 400 (0.5%) and Tween 80 (0.5%) in water resulted in a lower C_{max} and AUC values.

Table 13. Oral Pharmacokinetics of Compounds **1**, **2**, **3**, and **35** in Mice

Compound	C_{max} (μM) ^a	AUC _{0 min-∞} (min × μM) ^a
1 ^b	23.34 ± 3.02	13254 ± 1237
1 ^c	18.55 ± 5.54	14673 ± 2833
1 ^d	8.54 ± 0.41	6352 ± 469
2 ^b	2.01 ± 0.46	443.3 ± 43.07
3 ^b	10.04 ± 0.65	6459.4 ± 481.8
35 ^b	10.96 ± 0.58	13515 ± 224.6

^aAverage values ± SEM of 3 mice each given a single dose at 50 mg/kg by oral gavage.

^bDosing vehicle consisted of Tween 80 (7%), EtOH (3 %), and DMSO (5%) in 0.9 % sodium chloride solution.

^cDosing vehicle consisted of Phosal 53 MCT(60%), PEG400 (30%) and EtOH (10%).

^dDosing vehicle consisted of methylcellulose cP 400 (0.5%) and Tween 80 (0.5%) in water.

[0131] Brain penetration. Brain penetration studies (**Table 14**) were initially performed upon compounds **1**, **2**, and **3**, but were expanded to include other compounds in order to explore the SAR of brain penetration. Groups of three mice were given single 5 mg/kg ip doses of the test compounds and were sacrificed 1 h post-dose.

Table 14. Brain Penetration of Select Compounds in Mice at One Hour Post-Dose

Compound	[compound] _{Plasma} (μM) ^a	[compound] _{Brain} (μM) ^a	Brain/plasma ratio
1	2.27 ± 0.888	9.07 ± 3.973	4.00 ± 0.361
2	2.61 ± 0.727	4.25 ± 0.693	1.81 ± 0.458
3	3.26 ± 0.630 ^b	5.48 ± 0.683 ^b	2.11 ± 0.669
4	1.20 ± 0.270	6.35 ± 2.257	4.86 ± 1.055
5	1.3 ± 0.406	2.31 ± 0.746	1.76 ± 0.032
6	2.22 ± 0.461	2.28 ± 0.532	1.01 ± 0.037
7	3.403 ± 0.328	4.24 ± 0.698	1.24 ± 0.157
8	0.270 ± 0.036	0.397 ± 0.077	1.58 ± 0.484
9	2.81 ± 0.452	21.7 ± 1.96	7.92 ± 0.693
10	4.15 ± 1.368	1.97 ± 0.612	0.477 ± 0.052
11	0.780 ± 0.202	3.00 ± 0.796	3.80 ± 0.331
12	2.52 ± 0.185	1.29 ± 0.156	0.510 ± 0.023
13	2.51 ± 0.203	2.52 ± 0.248	1.01 ± 0.081
35	2.19 ± 0.424	16.2 ± 2.88	7.71 ± 1.63

^aAverage values ± SEM of 3 mice each given a single ip dose at 5 mg/kg in vehicle consisting of Tween 80 (7%), EtOH (3 %), and DMSO (5%) in 0.9 % sodium chloride solution.

^bAverage values ± SEM of 6 mice.

[0132] The brain and plasma concentrations of compound **1** were studied in a time-course experiment following oral dosing at 50 mg/kg (**Table 15**). The data show that **1** partitions to

the brain compartment with brain to plasma ratios (BPRs) of 1.48, 4.43, and 5.48 at 1, 4, and 8 h post-dose, respectively. At 24 h, the plasma concentrations are undetectable and brain levels are down to sub-micromolar concentrations. Compared to the previous experiment (**Table 14**), the BPR ratio for **1** is lower at 1 h post-dose (1.48 vs. 4.0) probably due to the oral route of administration (as opposed to the ip route used before) leading to slower systemic absorption and distribution. The time-course experiment demonstrates that brain concentrations of **1** are sustained at high levels for at least 8 h post-dose, and help account for the successful results in the late-stage efficacy model discussed below.

Table 15. Brain Time-course Study of Compound **1**.

Time (h)	[compd] _{plasma} (μM) ^a	[compd] _{Brain} (μM) ^a	Brain/plasma ratio
1	27.14 ± 9.91	38.23 ± 13.51	1.48 ± 0.16
4	10.25 ± 2.21	45.2 ± 10.4	4.43 ± 0.3
8	8.97 ± 1.05	48.08 ± 2.47	5.48 ± 0.6
24	< LLQ ^b	0.28 ± 0.13	---
C _{max} (μM)	27.39 ± 9.67	54.84 ± 4.64	
AUC _{0 min-∞} (min × μM)	10798 ± 1975	43116.8 ± 2304	

^aAverage concentration ± SEM of 3 mice at the stated time point after each mouse received a single oral dose at 50 mg/kg in vehicle consisting of Tween 80 (7%), EtOH (3 %), and DMSO (5%) in 0.9 % sodium chloride solution. ^bLLQ (lower limit of quantitation) is 0.010 μM.

[0133] In vivo efficacy. Based upon its promising *in vitro* activity, cytotoxicity, metabolic stability, PK, and brain penetration data, compound **1** was selected as a candidate for *in vivo* efficacy studies. An acute model was employed (requiring 60 days to complete) followed by a chronic model (requiring 180 days to complete).

[0134] In a model of the acute phase of HAT, five mice infected with *T. b. rhodesiense* STIB900 were given the test compound at 50 mg/kg po b.i.d. × 4 days, beginning 2 days post-infection. Efficacy PK blood samples were collected from three of the five mice prior to dose 7, and at 1 h and 6 h post-dose. Average plasma levels of the test compound were 9.1 ± 7.6 μM (pre-dose), 18.6 ± 7.2 μM (1 h), and 15.0 ± 4.2 μM (6 h). Compound **1** attained 5/5 cures as determined by the absence of detectable parasitemia in any of the treated mice 60 days post-infection (**FIG. 1**). All mice receiving only vehicle showed high parasitemia on the

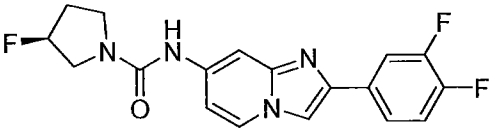
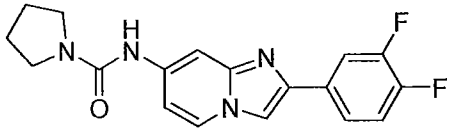
last day of dosing, with all concentrations $>1.5 \times 10^7$ parasites/ml of blood, and were euthanized.

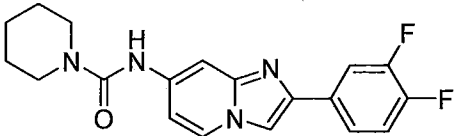
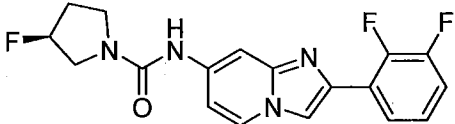
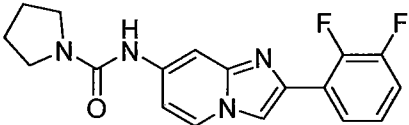
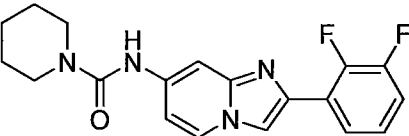
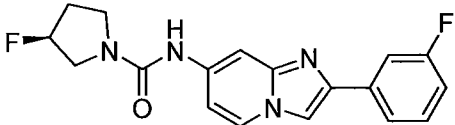
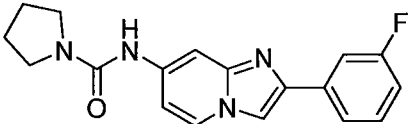
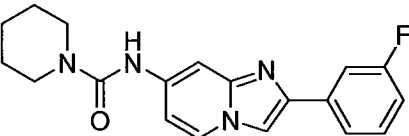
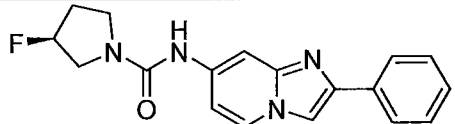
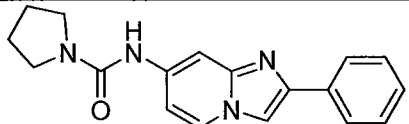
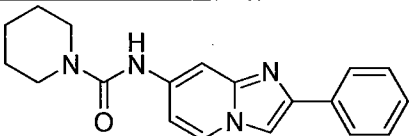
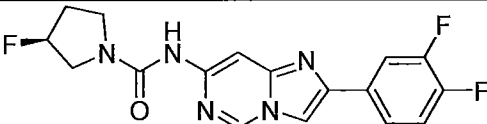
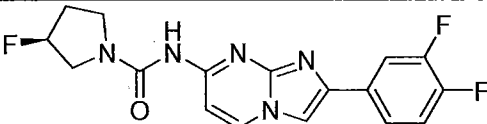
[0135] In a model of the chronic phase of HAT, compound **1** was administered to five mice infected with *T. b. brucei* TREU667 at 50 mg/kg/ po b.i.d. $\times$ 10 days, beginning 21 days post-infection. This dose was chosen since earlier PK studies demonstrated good plasma exposure at 50 mg/kg (**Table 13**). Efficacy PK blood samples were collected from three of the five mice prior to dose 15, and at 1 h and 6 h post-dose. Average plasma levels of the test compound were $15.8 \pm 8.7 \mu\text{M}$ (pre-dose), $23.1 \pm 603 \mu\text{M}$ (1 h), and $26.7 \pm 7.1 \mu\text{M}$ (6 h). Compound **1** attained 5/5 cures as determined by the absence of detectable parasitemia in any of the treated mice through 180 days post-infection (**FIG. 2**). No mice receiving vehicle alone had spontaneous cures. The mice receiving diminazene aceturate (which does not cross the BBB (Bacchi *et al.*, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 53:3269 (2009))) had temporary clearance of parasitemia, but subsequently relapsed, most likely from parasites leaving the brain and returning to the hemolymphatic system. By observing mice for 180 days, more than ample time is allowed for mice to show signs of illness or parasites to become visible on blood films (as was observed with the diminazene-treated mice), thus providing assurance that the **1**-treated mice were cured.

EXAMPLE 4 Additional Analogs

[0136] Additional compounds were synthesized and tested for the efficacy against *T. brucei* and *T. cruzi* as described above. The results are shown in **Table 16**. The compounds have good potency against both organisms.

Table 16

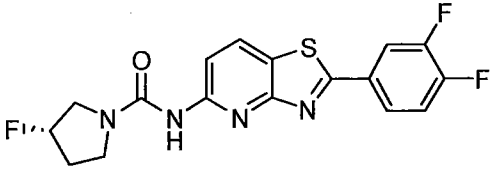
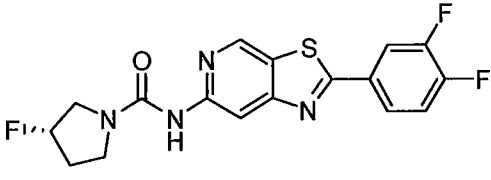
Compound	Chemical Structure	<i>T. b. brucei</i> EC ₅₀ (nM)	<i>T. Cruzi</i> EC ₅₀ (nM)
41		160	390
42		320	2240

43		1200	2840
44		180	940
45		580	1020
46		720	1000
47		160	710
48		730	2950
49		970	3100
50		620	1080
51		2230	4460
52		2510	2750
53		20	90
54		>20000	2530

[0137] Further compounds were synthesized and tested for the efficacy against *T. brucei* as described above. The results are shown in **Table 17**.

Table 17

Compound	Chemical Structure	<i>T. b. brucei</i> EC ₅₀ (nM)	<i>T. b. brucei</i> EC ₉₀ (nM)
55		>20,000	>20,000
56		181	364
57		>20,000	>20,000
58		>20,000	>20,000
59		340	517
60		>20,000	>20,000
61		3833	7372
62		>20,000	>20,000

63			
64			

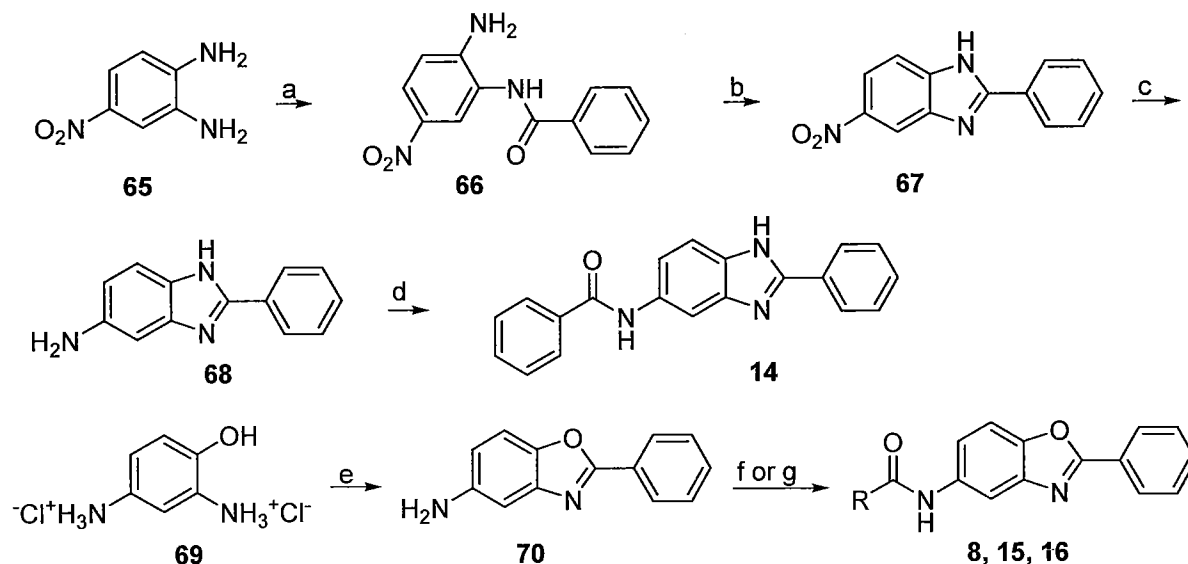
EXAMPLE 5

Synthesis of Compounds

[0138] General chemistry experimental. Uncorrected melting points were measured on a Thermo Scientific 9200 melting point apparatus. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Inova 400 MHz, a Bruker AVANCE 400MHz, or a Varian Inova 600 MHz spectrometer. Anhydrous solvents were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, WI, or from Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, in Sure-seal® or AcroSeal® containers and were used without further purification. Organic starting materials were purchased from the same sources or were prepared by published procedures as noted. Reaction mixtures were monitored by TLC on silica gel or by reverse phase HPLC. Organic layers of extraction mixtures were neutralized as necessary with acidic or basic washes, washed with saturated NaCl solution and dried over MgSO₄ before being evaporated under reduced pressure. Normal phase flash column chromatography was performed using Davisil grade 633, type 60A silica gel (200–425 mesh). Analytical HPLC chromatograms were recorded on an Agilent 1100 or 1200 series chromatograph using a Zorbax Rx C8 column (4.6 × 75 mm, 3.5 μm) maintained at 40 °C and UV photodiode array detection at 230, 254, 265, 290, and 320 nm. Area % values are reported at the wavelengths where the strongest signals of the products were observed. Mobile phases consisted of mixtures of MeOH (0–95%) in water containing formic acid (80 mM), ammonium formate (20 mM) and Et₃N (15 mM). Samples were eluted at appropriate gradients at a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min. Low resolution ESI mass spectra were recorded on an Agilent Technologies 1100 Series LC/MSD Trap mass spectrometer or at the North Carolina State University Mass Spectrometry Facility located in the Department of Chemistry. In cases of hydrochloride salts, the *m/z* values reported are those of the free bases. Elemental analyses were measured by Atlantic Microlab, Norcross,

GA, and unless stated otherwise, were within $\pm 0.4\%$ of calculated values. All target compounds are judged to be $>95\%$ pure by elemental analysis and analytical HPLC.

[0139] The benzimidazole and benzoxazole compounds of the invention were synthesized as shown in Scheme 1. The reaction of 4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (**65**) with benzoyl chloride (THF at $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) resulted in the selective formation of amide **66**, which underwent ring closure to benzimidazole **67** in the presence of boron trifluoride etherate in refluxing dioxane. Reduction of the nitro group using tin(II) dichloride in refluxing concentrated HCl gave amine **68**, which underwent benzoylation in DCM to target compound **14**, the HCl salt of the known free base (Kulkarni *et al.*, *Med. Chem.* 9:91 (2013)). 4-Hydroxybenzene-1,3-diamine dihydrochloride (**69**) was reacted with benzoic acid in PPA to give 2-phenyl-5-aminobenzoxazole (**70**). Amine **70** underwent benzoylation to give amide **15** or reaction with triphosgene and triethylamine in DCM followed by addition of the appropriate secondary amine to obtain ureas **8** and **16**.

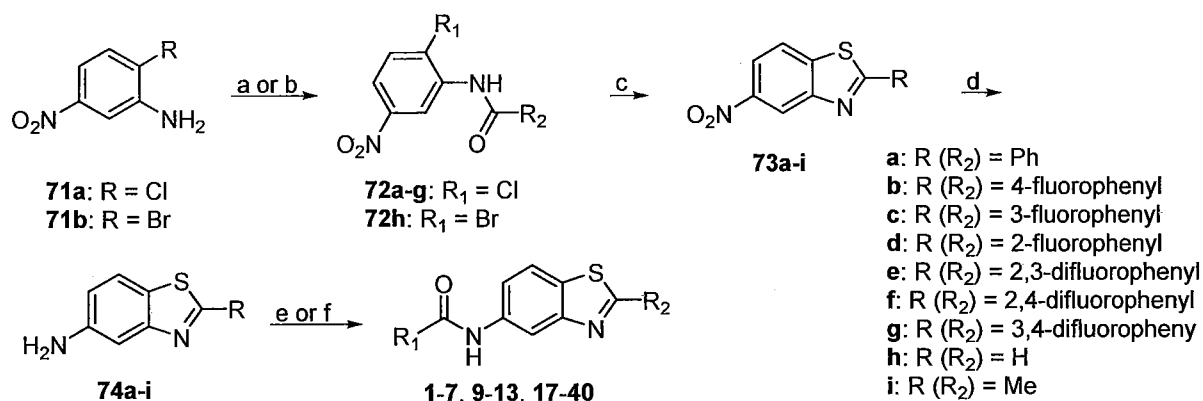


Scheme 1

Reagents and conditions: (a) benzoyl chloride, Et₃N, THF, $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; (b) BF₃·Et₂O, dioxane, reflux, 3 h; (c) SnCl₂·2H₂O, concd HCl, reflux, 2 h; (d) benzoyl chloride, Et₃N, DCM, rt, overnight; (e) benzoic acid, PPA, 110–180 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 4 h; (f) benzoyl chloride, Et₃N, DCM, rt, overnight; (g) triphosgene, Et₃N, DCM, 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and then appropriate 2° amine, 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to rt, overnight.

[0140] The benzothiazole compounds of the invention were synthesized as shown in Scheme 2. The syntheses of benzothiazoles **1-7**, **9-13**, and **17-40** began with the acylation of 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**) with the appropriate benzoyl chloride in pyridine to obtain

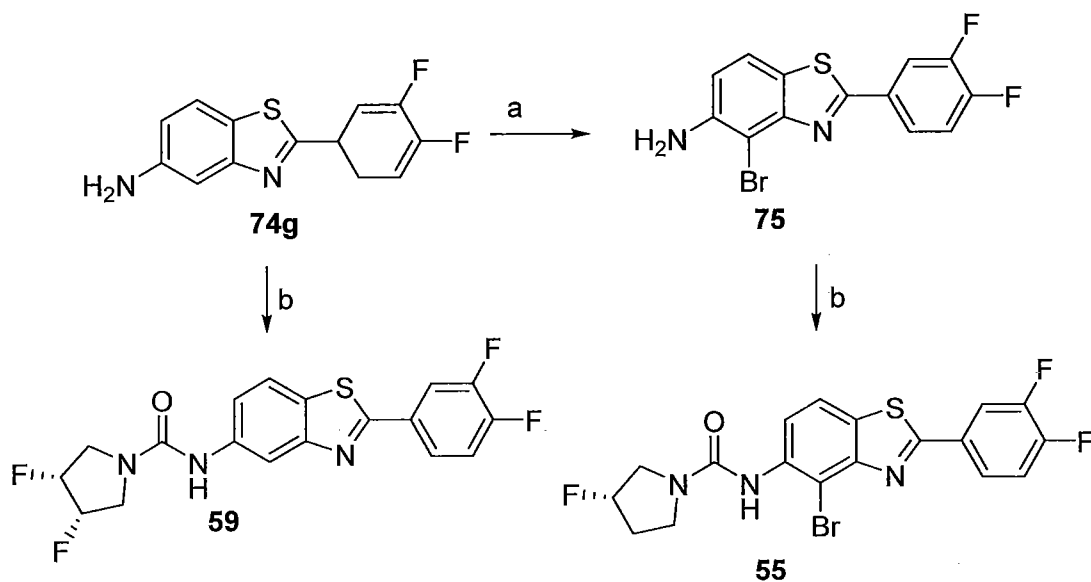
N-phenyl-benzamides **72a–g**. Formamide **72h** (Chupak *et al.*, US 2006/0135447; Spieler *et al.*, *Helv. Chim. Acta* 33:1429 (1950)) was prepared from bromoaniline **71b** in refluxing formic acid. Amides **72a–h** were reacted with sodium sulfide nonahydrate and sulfur in refluxing ethanol (Wynne *et al.*, WO 2007/091106) to give 5-nitrobenzothiazoles **73a–h**. These intermediates plus commercially available **63i** were reduced to the corresponding amines **74a–i** using iron powder and ammonium chloride in refluxing aqueous ethanol (Wynne *et al.*, WO 2007/091106) after the failure to obtain **74a** either by catalytic hydrogenation or stannous chloride reduction of **73a**. The target benzothiazole amides **17–19**, **21**, **25**, and **28** were prepared from amines **74a–c** and the appropriate acyl chloride in the presence of Et₃N in DCM. Thiazole 2-carboxylic acid was treated with 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-*b*]-pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluorophosphate) (HATU) in the presence of Et₃N in THF followed by the addition of amine **74a** to obtain amide **20**. Urea analogues **1–7**, **9–13**, **22–24**, **26**, **27**, and **29–40** were prepared by reaction the isocyanate derivatives of primary amines **74a–i** (generated in situ using triphosgene) with the appropriate secondary amine. Initially (for **7**, **23**, **24**, and **26**), the isocyanates were prepared by dropwise addition of a solution of triphosgene (in DCM) to a solution of the primary amine and triethylamine in DCM at –5 °C in order to avoid formation of the undesired symmetric urea. In subsequent reactions, solid triphosgene was added to the reaction mixture in a single portion, producing the same result provided the concentration of the primary amine was below 20 mM. The 3-aminopyrrolidinyl urea **37** was prepared from 3-Boc-aminopyrrolidine and **74g**, followed by amine deprotection using TFA. The hydrochloride salt of (3*R*,4*R*)-3,4- difluoropyrrolidine (Hulin *et al.*, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 15:4770 (2005)), the secondary amine precursor to analogue **35**, was prepared in five steps from L-tartaric acid by modification of known procedures (Bonanni *et al.*, *Synlett* 747 (2009); Dieguez *et al.*, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.* 3517 (1998); Kano *et al.*, *Tetrahedron* 64:1197 (2008); Marson *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 70:9771 (2005); Miyashita, WO 2010/041402; Rocha Gonsalves *et al.*, *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.* 195:1 (2003)).



Scheme 2.

Reagents and conditions: (a) appropriate benzoyl chloride, Py, rt, overnight; (b) HCO₂H, reflux (for 99h); (c) Na₂S·9H₂O, S₈, EtOH, reflux; (d) Fe, NH₄Cl, aq EtOH, reflux; (e) appropriate acyl halide or active ester, Et₃N, DCM, rt, overnight (for amides); (f) triphosgene, Et₃N, DCM, -5 °C and then appropriate 2° amine, 0 °C to rt, overnight (for ureas).

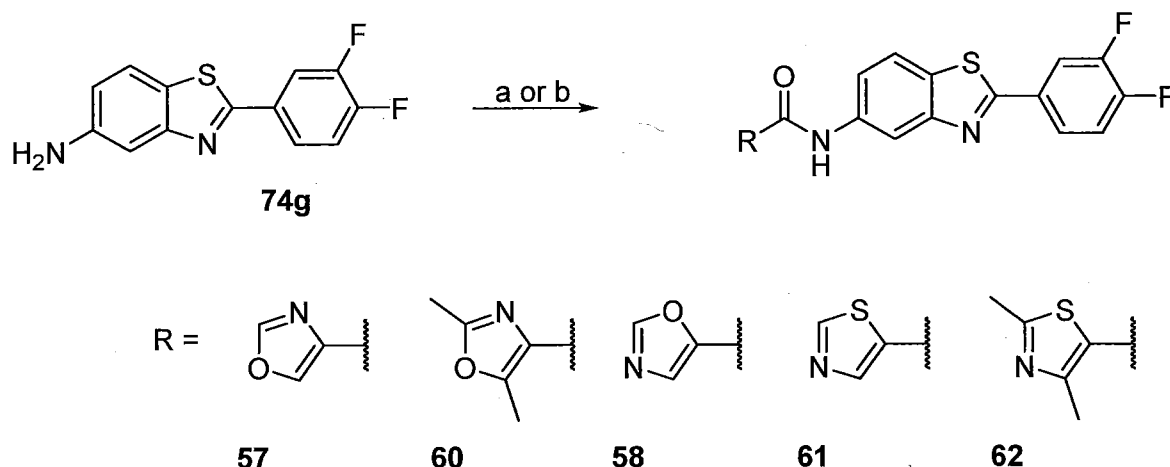
[0141] The synthesis of compounds **55** and **59** is shown in Scheme 3. Urea **59** (Scheme 3) was prepared analogously to **1** from **74g** and *cis*-3,4-difluoropyrrolidine HCl. Similar methodology was employed for the preparation of urea **55** from **75** (the bromination product of **74g**) and (*S*)-3-fluoropyrrolidine HCl.



Scheme 3.

Reagents and conditions: (a) *N*-bromosuccinimide, CH₃CN, rt; (b) triphosgene, Et₃N, DCM, 5 °C and then appropriate 2° amine HCl salt, 0 ° to rt, overnight.

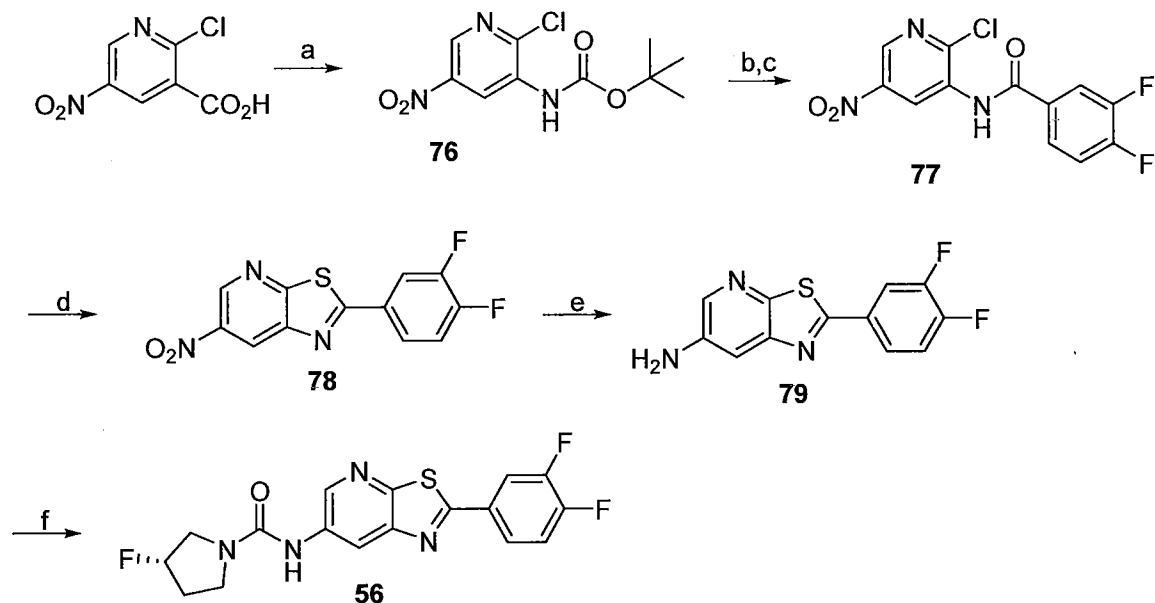
[0142] The oxazolyl and thiazolyl amide compounds of the invention were synthesized as shown in Scheme 4. Amide **57** was prepared from **74g** and oxazole-4-carboxylic acid using oxalyl chloride, a catalytic amount of DMF, and triethylamine in dichloromethane (Scheme 4). The other four amides were prepared from **74g** and the appropriate carboxylic acid in the presence of 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluorophosphate (HATU) and diisopropylethylamine in DMF.



Scheme 4.

Reagents and conditions: (a) oxazole-4-carboxylic acid, oxalyl chloride, DMF, Et₃N, DCM; (b) appropriate carboxylic acid, HATU, DIEA, DMF.

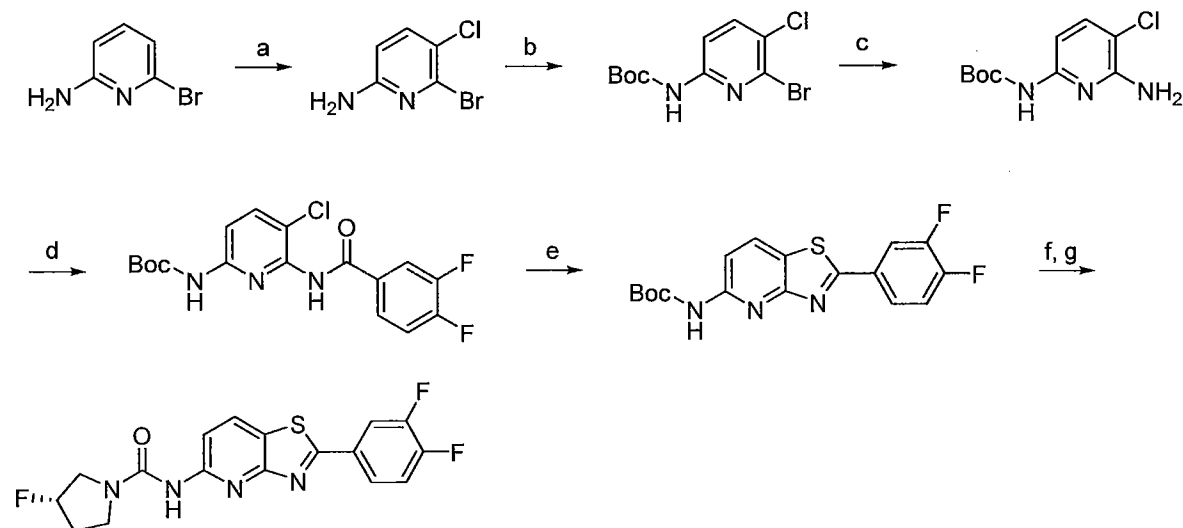
[0143] The synthesis of the 7-aza analogue of **1** is depicted in Scheme 5. This pathway began with the reaction of 2-chloro-5-nitronicotinic acid with diphenylphosphoryl azide (DPPA) in the presence of tert-butanol in triethylamine in refluxing toluene to give 3-Boc-amino-2-chloro-5-nitropyridine (**76**). The carbamate underwent deprotection (trifluoroacetic acid/dichloromethane) followed by reaction of the crude amine with 3,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride to give amide **77**. The amide underwent cyclization using Lawesson's reagent (1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone (DMPU), 160 °C for 15 minutes) to give the 7-aza-benzothiazole **78**. Reduction of the nitro group (Fe, NH₄Cl, EtOH/H₂O, reflux) gave the amine **79**, which was reacted analogously to **74g** with (*S*)-3-fluoropyrrolidine HCl to give **56**.



Scheme 5.

Reagents and conditions: (a) DPPA, *t*-BuOH, Et₃N, toluene, reflux 2 h; (b) TFA/DCM (1:1), rt; (c) 3,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride, Py; (d) Lawesson's reagent, DMPU, 160 °C, 15 min; (e) Fe, NH₄Cl, EtOH/H₂O (2:1), reflux 3 h; (f) triphosgene, Et₃N, DCM, 5 °C and then appropriate (*S*)-3-fluoropyrrolidine HCl, 0 ° to rt, overnight.

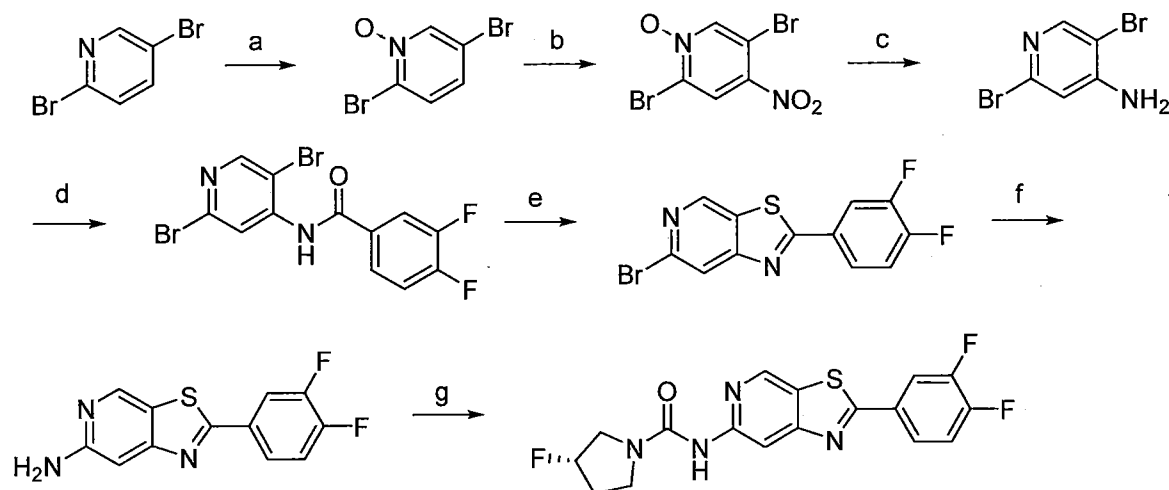
[0144] The proposed synthesis of 4-aza analogue of **1** is shown in Scheme 6.



Scheme 6.

Reagents and conditions: (a) *N*-chlorosuccinimide, CH₃CN, reflux; (b) di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate, NaN[Si(CH₃)₃], THF; (c) NH₃ gas, Cu₂O, ethylene glycol, pressure tube, rt; (d) 3,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride, Py; (e) Lawesson's reagent, DMPU; (f) TFA, DCM; (g) triphosgene, Et₃N, DCM, 0 °C and then (*S*)-3-fluoropyrrolidine HCl, rt.

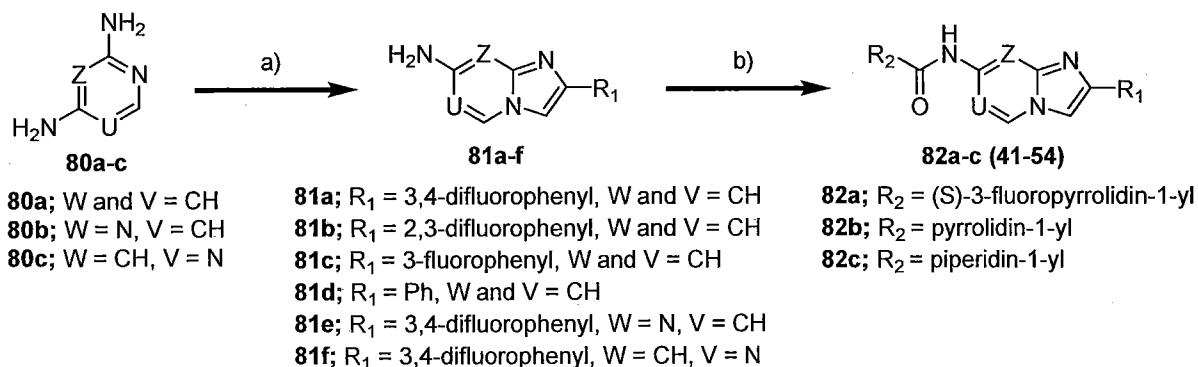
[0145] The proposed synthesis of 6-aza analogue of **1** is shown in Scheme 7.



Scheme 7.

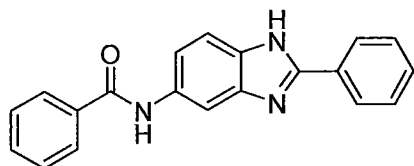
Reagents and conditions: (a) H_2O_2 , TFA, 70–90 °C; (b) 90% HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 , 100 °C, (c) Fe, NH_4Cl , aq. EtOH, reflux; (d) 3,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride, Py; (e) Lawesson's reagent, DMPU; (f) NH_3 gas, Cu_2O , ethylene glycol, pressure tube, rt; (g) triphosgene, Et_3N , DCM, 0 °C and then (*S*)-3-fluoropyrrolidine HCl, rt.

[0146] The synthesis of compounds **41-54** is depicted in Scheme 8.

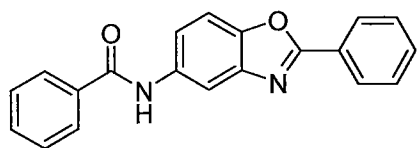


Scheme 8.

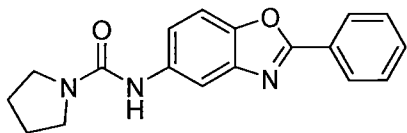
Reagents and conditions: a) appropriate diaminopyridine/pyrimidine and bromoacetophenone, NaHCO_3 , MeOH, reflux, 12h and b) triphosgene, Et_3N , DCM, 0 °C and then appropriate 2° amine, 0° C to r.t., overnight.



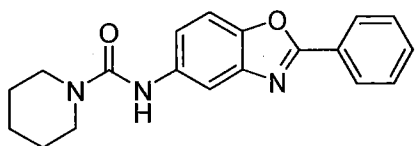
[0147] 5-Benzamido-2-phenylbenzimidazole hydrochloride (14). Benzoyl chloride (80 μ L, 0.690 mmol) was added to a mixture of 5-amino-2-phenylbenzimidazole (Shi *et al.*, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 22:4735 (2014)) (**68**, 113 mg, 0.538 mmol) and Et₃N (150 μ L, 1.08 mmol) in DCM (20 mL), and the mixture was stirred overnight before being diluted with water and extracted into DCM. The product was recrystallized from EtOH/H₂O (treated with Norit) as a pink powder, which was then recrystallized from EtOH/1 M HCl as a white solid (76.4 mg, 41%): mp > 290 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 15.40 (s, 2H), 10.65 (s, 1H), 8.52 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.77 – 7.68 (m, 3H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 314.1 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 99.0 area % (320 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₅N₃O·HCl·1.4H₂O: C, 64.05; H, 5.05; N, 11.20. Found: C, 63.93; H, 4.98; N, 11.02.



[0148] 5-Benzamido-2-phenylbenzoxazole (Burri, *Parasitology* 137:1987 (2010)) (15) was prepared analogously to **14** from benzoyl chloride (250 μ L, 2.16 mmol), 5-amino-2-phenylbenzoxazole (**75**, 316 mg, 1.50 mmol), and Et₃N (500 μ L, 3.59 mmol) in DCM (10 mL). The product was recrystallized from EtOH/water and then from MeOH as light pink crystals (317 mg, 67%): mp 182-184 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.30 (t, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.28 – 8.16 (m, 2H), 8.04 – 7.96 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.69 – 7.59 (m, 4H), 7.56 (ddt, *J* = 8.5, 6.5, 1.7 Hz, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 315.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₄N₂O₂: C, 76.42; H, 4.49; N, 8.91. Found: C, 76.21; H, 4.63; N, 8.75.

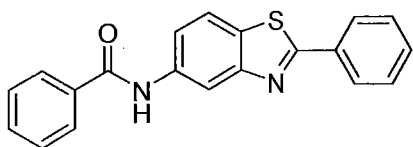


[0149] 2-Phenyl-5-N-pyrrolidylamidobenzoxazole (8). A solution of triphosgene (155 mg, 0.523 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 5-amino-2-phenylbenzoxazole (**70**, 317 mg, 1.51 mmol) and Et₃N (0.5 mL, 3.59 mmol) in DCM (50 mL) at -10 °C. After 1 h, pyrrolidine (0.27 g, 3.80 mmol) was added, and the ice-salt bath was removed. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and was then diluted with water and extracted into DCM. The product was recrystallized from DCM/hexanes as an off-white powder (331 mg, 71%): mp 221-222.5 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.23 – 8.14 (m, 2H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.55 (m, 4H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.44 – 3.36 (m, 4H), 1.93 – 1.81 (m, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 308.3 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % 265 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇N₃O₂·0.2H₂O: C, 69.53; H, 5.64; N, 13.51. Found: C, 69.45; H, 5.68; N, 13.29.

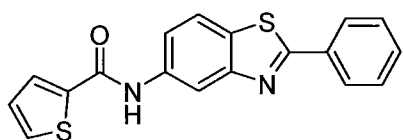


[0150] 2-Phenyl-5-N-piperidylamidobenzoxazole (16) was prepared analogously to **8** from **70** (319 mg, 1.52 mmol) and piperidine (0.25 g, 2.94 mmol) as light yellow crystals (237 mg, 49%): mp 207-209 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.23 – 8.14 (m, 2H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.67 – 7.56 (m, 4H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.49 – 3.41 (m, 4H), 1.65 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.46 (m, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 322.2 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₉N₃O₂: C, 71.01; H, 5.96; N, 13.08. Found: C, 70.96; H, 6.06; N, 12.92.

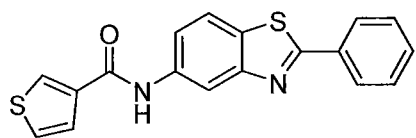
5-Aminobenzothiazole amide derivatives 17-21, 25, and 28.



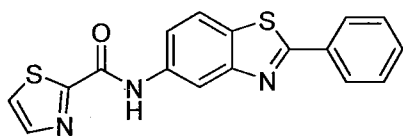
[0151] **5-Benzamido-2-phenylbenzothiazole (17)**. Et₃N (0.5 mL, 3.59 mmol) was added to a solution of 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**, 340.3 mg, 1.50 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (250 μ L, 2.16 mmol) in DCM. The mixture was stirred at rt overnight before being diluted with water and extracted into DCM. Recrystallization of the product from EtOH gave white crystals (406 mg, 82%): mp 221-222 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.50 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.18 – 8.07 (m, 3H), 8.06 – 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.85 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.52 (m, 6H); EIMS *m/z* 331.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 99.2 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₄N₂OS: C, 72.69; H, 4.27; N, 8.48. Found: C, 72.45; H, 4.50; N, 8.42.



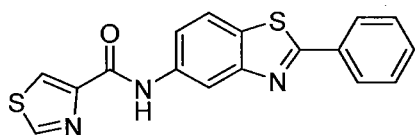
[0152] **2-Phenyl-5-(2-thienylamido)benzothiazole (18)** was prepared analogously to **17** from 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**, 340.3 mg, 1.50 mmol) and 2-thiophenecarbonyl chloride (75 μ L, 0.704 mmol) as white crystals (157 g, 83%): mp 256 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.48 (s, 1H), 8.55 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.14 – 8.09 (m, 3H), 8.09 (dd, *J* = 3.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 – 7.56 (m, 3H), 7.27 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H). EIMS *m/z* 337.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₂N₂O₂S₂: C, 64.26; H, 3.60; N, 8.33. Found: C, 63.97; H, 3.71; N, 8.18.



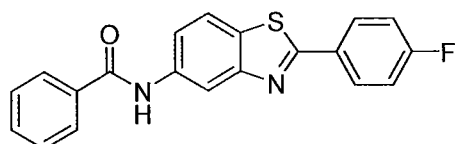
[0153] **2-Phenyl-5-(3-thienylamido)benzothiazole (19)** was prepared analogously to **17** from 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**, 127.0 mg, 0.561 mmol) and 3-thiophenecarbonyl chloride (prepared from the corresponding acid (251 mg, 1.96 mmol) and thionyl chloride (1.0 mL, 1.27 mmol) in refluxing toluene) as white crystals (110 mg, 58%); 200-201 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.30 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.15 – 8.06 (m, 3H), 7.79 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.73 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.63 – 7.53 (m, 3H); EIMS *m/z* 337.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₂N₂O₂S₂·0.1H₂O: C, 63.92; H, 3.64; N, 8.283. Found: C, 63.86; H, 3.73; N, 8.25.



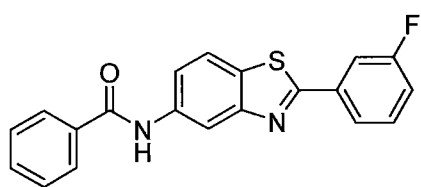
[0154] ***N*-(2-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-5-yl)thiazole-2-carboxamide (20).** A solution of thiazole-2-carboxylic acid (102 mg, 0.786 mmol), Et₃N (0.3 mL, 2.15 mmol) and HATU (299 mg, 0.787 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was stirred for 1.5 h at room temperature before the addition of 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**, 142 mg, 0.628 mmol). The mixture was stirred overnight before being diluted with saturated NaCl and extracted into EtOAc. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as an off-white solid (116 mg (55%); mp 161-162; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.08 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 8.14 – 8.07 (m, 3H), 7.97 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.55 (m, 3H); EIMS *m/z* 337.9 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₁N₃OS₂·0.2H₂O: C, 59.87; H, 3.37; N, 12.32. Found: C, 59.74; H, 3.42; N, 12.19.



[0155] ***N*-(2-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-5-yl)thiazole-4-carboxamide (21)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**, 127 mg, 0.559 mmol) and thiazolecarboxylic acid (131 mg, 1.01 mmol) analogously to **19** above except that neat thionyl chloride was used to prepare the acyl chloride. The product was isolated as a white solid (142 mg, 76%); mp 180-181 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.65 (s, 1H), 9.31 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.68 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.16 – 8.07 (m, 3H), 7.96 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.53 (m, 3H); EIMS *m/z* 338.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₁N₃OS₂·0.1H₂O: C, 60.19; H, 3.33; N, 12.39. Found: C, 60.18; H, 3.41; N, 12.29.



[0156] **5-Benzamido-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (25)** was prepared analogously to **33** from 5-amino-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74b**, 127 mg, 0.521 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (80 μ L, 0.690 mmol) as white crystals (138 mg, 76%): mp 232.5-233.5 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.51 (s, 1H), 8.61 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.21 – 8.14 (m, 2H), 8.11 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.05 – 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.60 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.49 – 7.38 (m, 2H); EIMS m/z 349.1 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₃FN₃OS₂·0.4H₂O: C, 67.55 H, 3.91; N, 7.88. Found: C, 67.57; H, 3.92; N, 7.92.

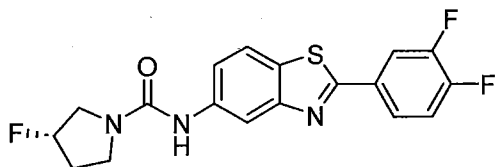


[0157] **5-Benzamido-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (28)** was prepared analogously to **33** from 5-amino-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74c**, 128 mg, 0.523 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (0.15 g, 1.29 mmol) as white crystals (148 mg, 81%): mp 221-22 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.53 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.04 – 7.98 (m, 2H), 7.97 – 7.89 (m, 2H), 7.87 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.69 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (td, J = 8.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H); EIMS m/z 349.0 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₃FN₃OS₂·0.75H₂O: C, 66.37 H, 4.04; N, 7.74. Found: C, 66.10; H, 3.77; N, 7.69.

General procedure for 5-aminobenzothiazole urea derivatives 1-7, 9-13, 22-24, 26, 27, and 29-40.

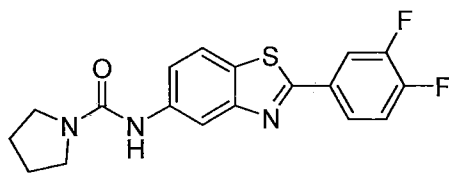
[0158] A stirred solution of the appropriate primary amine (0.5-2 mmol) and Et₃N (min of 2 equivalents) in DCM was chilled to maximum internal temperature of -5 °C (ice-salt bath). Triphosgene (0.35-0.55 equivalent) was added either dropwise as a solution in DCM (for **7**, **23**, **24**, and **26**) or all at once in solid form for all others. The method of introduction was noncritical provided the final concentration of the primary amine was below 20 mM. The mixture was maintained at -5 °C until the starting material was no longer detectable by HPLC (typically 1 h or less). The secondary amine (min of 1 equivalent) or its HCl salt (in which cases an additional equivalent of Et₃N was employed) was added, and the solution

was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted into DCM. Unless stated otherwise, the product was directly recrystallized from the appropriate solvent(s).



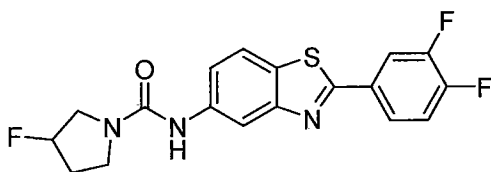
[0159] *(S)*-2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-fluoro-*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (**1**) was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**, 0.63 mmol) and (*S*)-3-fluoropyrrolidine hydrochloride. The product was purified on a silica gel column eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (1:2) and recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes as white crystals (86 mg, 36%); mp 208-209 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.33 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.96 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 5.39 (dm, *J* = 53.3 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.52 (m, 3H), 3.47 (td, *J* = 10.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.27 – 2.00 (m, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 378.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 97.0 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₄F₃N₃OS·0.3H₂O: C, 56.48; H, 3.84; N, 10.98. Found: C, 56.21; H, 3.77; N, 10.89.

[0160] A scale-up synthesis from a total of 6.6 mmol of **74g** was performed in three batches. The combined product was chromatographed as above and recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (1.59 g, 64%); mp 210-211.55 °C; HPLC 97.8% (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₄F₃N₃OS: C, 57.29; H, 3.74; N, 11.13. Found: C, 57.32; H, 3.81; N, 11.02.

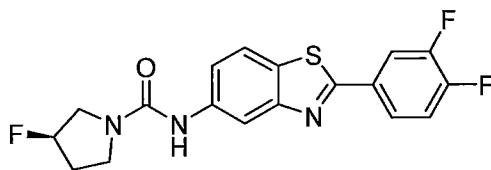


[0161] 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (**2**) was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and pyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (147 mg, 58%); mp 221-223 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.34 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 3.46 – 3.37 (m, 4H),

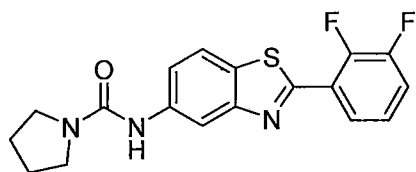
1.95 – 1.82 (m, 4H); EIMS m/z 360.1 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 98.7 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₅F₂N₃OS: C, 60.16; H, 4.21; N, 11.69. Found: C, 59.87; H, 4.26; N, 11.59.



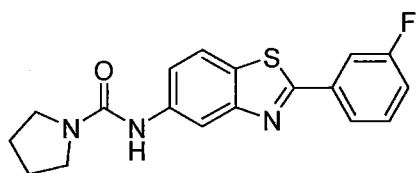
[0162] 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-fluoro-*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (3) was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3-fluoropyrrolidine hydrochloride. The product was recrystallized from DCM/hexanes as white crystals (146 mg, 64%); mp 209-210 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.33 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, $J = 11.4, 7.7, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (dt, $J = 7.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 5.39 (dm, $J = 52.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.42 (m, 4H), 2.29 – 2.00 (m, 2H); EIMS m/z 378.0 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 97.1 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₄F₃N₃OS: C, 57.29; H, 3.74; N, 11.13. Found: C, 57.23; H, 3.83; N, 11.23.



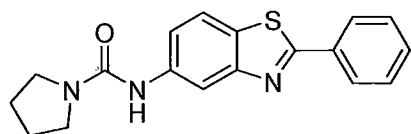
[0163] (*R*)-2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-fluoro-*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (4) was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and (*R*)-3-fluoropyrrolidine hydrochloride. The product was purified on a silica gel column eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (1:2) and recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes as white crystals (93 mg, 39%); mp 208-209 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.33 (dd, $J = 2.1, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, $J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (dd, $J = 8.8, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (dddd, $J = 8.7, 3.9, 2.2, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 5.39 (dm, $J = 53.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.52 (m, 3H), 3.46 (dd, $J = 10.2, 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.28 – 2.04 (m, 2H); EIMS m/z 378.0 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₄F₃N₃OS·0.1H₂O: C, 57.01; H, 3.77; N, 11.08. Found: C, 56.78; H, 3.75; N, 11.03.



[0164] **2-(2,3-Difluorophenyl)-5-(N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (5)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74e**) and pyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (124 mg, 61%); mp 194-195 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.41 (dd, J = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.14 (ddt, J = 8.0, 6.3, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dd, J = 8.8, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.43 (tdd, J = 8.2, 5.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.46 – 3.38 (m, 4H), 1.94 – 1.83 (m, 4H); EIMS m/z 360.1 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 99.6 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₅F₂N₃OS: C, 60.16; H, 4.21; N, 11.69. Found: C, 60.17; H, 4.21; N, 11.75.

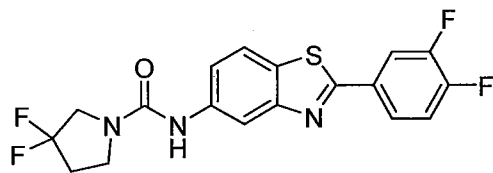


[0165] **2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-5-(N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (6)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74c**) and pyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as yellow crystals (120 mg, 67%); mp 232-233 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.68 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.43 (tdd, J = 8.4, 2.6, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 – 3.38 (m, 4H), 1.94 – 1.84 (m, 4H); EIMS m/z 342.1 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 97.9 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₆FN₃OS: C, 63.33; H, 4.72; N, 12.31. Found: C, 63.38; H, 4.90; N, 12.26.

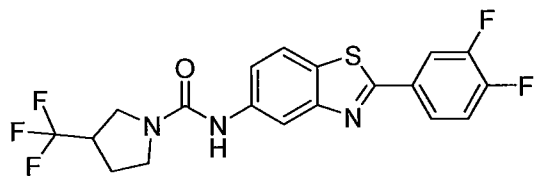


[0166] **2-Phenyl-5-(N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (7)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**) and pyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as a beige solid (219 mg, 58%); mp 210-211 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.32 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.12 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.95 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.59 – 7.53 (m, 3H), 3.48 – 3.38 (m, 4H), 1.94 – 1.81 (m, 4H); EIMS m/z 324.2

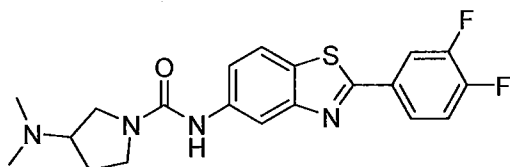
($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 98.5 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇N₃OS: C, 66.85; H, 5.30; N, 12.99. Found: C, 66.57; H, 5.46; N, 12.73.



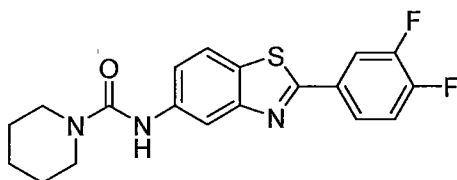
[0167] 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3,3-difluoro-*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (**9**) was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3,3-difluoropyrrolidine hydrochloride. The product was recrystallized from DCM/hexanes as white crystals (88 mg, 38%); mp 227-228 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.19 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 7.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.93 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.50 – 7.39 (m, 1H), 3.88 (t, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.58 – 2.42 (m, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 396.0 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 96.7 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₃F₄N₃OS: C, 54.68; H, 3.31; N, 10.63. Found: C, 54.72; H, 3.44; N, 10.72.



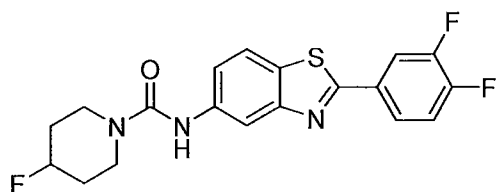
[0168] 2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-[(3-trifluoromethyl)-*N*-pyrrolidylamido]benzothiazole (**10**) was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidine hydrochloride. The product was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes as a white solid (88 mg, 38%); mp 171-175 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.01 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (ddd, *J* = 10.9, 7.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.59 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.33 – 7.21 (m, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 3.83 (dd, *J* = 10.7, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.78 – 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.59 (q, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.14 – 2.95 (m, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.37 – 2.17 (m, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 428.2 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 95.6 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₄F₅N₃OS: C, 53.40; H, 3.30; N, 9.83. Found: C, 53.40; H, 3.40; N, 9.71.



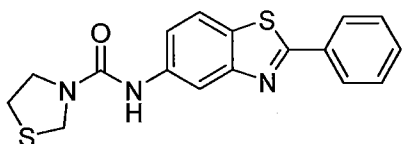
[0169] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-dimethylamino-N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (11)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3-dimethylaminopyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes as ivory crystals (155 mg, 65%); mp 147-149 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.33 (dd, J = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, J = 8.8, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.96 – 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 3.69 (dd, J = 10.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (ddd, J = 10.6, 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.40 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.14 (dd, J = 9.9, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (p, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.12 – 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.65 (m, 1H); EIMS m/z 403.2 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 99.5 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_2\text{N}_4\text{OS} \cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 59.03; H, 5.08; N, 13.77. Found: C, 58.79; H, 4.99; N, 13.76.



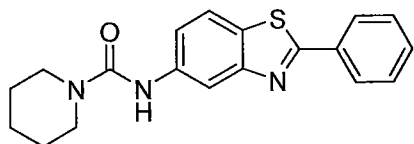
[0170] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(N-piperidylamido)benzothiazole (12)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and piperidine. The product was recrystallized from DCM/hexanes as white crystals (136 mg, 67%); mp 232-233 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.27 (dd, J = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dd, J = 8.8, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.64 (dt, J = 10.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.51 – 3.42 (m, 4H), 1.60 (q, J = 5.8, 5.1 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (dd, J = 9.9, 5.8 Hz, 4H); EIMS m/z 374.1 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 99.0 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_2\text{N}_3\text{OS}$: C, 61.11; H, 4.59; N, 11.25. Found: C, 61.00; H, 4.58; N, 11.22.



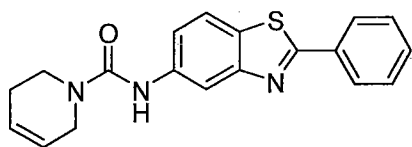
[0171] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(4-fluoro-*N*-piperidylamido)benzothiazole (13)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 4-fluoropiperidine hydrochloride. The product was recrystallized from DCM/hexanes as white crystals (135 mg, 68%); mp 231.5-232 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.29 – 8.24 (m, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, *J* = 11.4, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.96 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.64 (dt, *J* = 10.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (dtt, *J* = 48.6, 7.1, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.69 – 3.57 (m, 2H), 3.52 – 3.41 (m, 2H), 1.93 (dddd, *J* = 21.3, 17.4, 8.0, 3.8 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (ddtd, *J* = 13.9, 10.7, 7.2, 3.8 Hz, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 392.1 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 97.9 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₆F₃N₃OS·0.1H₂O: C, 58.04; H, 4.15; N, 10.69. Found: C, 57.84; H, 4.10; N, 10.62.



[0172] ***N*-(2-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-5-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (22)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**) and thiazolidine. The product was recrystallized from DCM/hexanes as a white solid (50.5 mg, 26%); mp 177-179 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.84 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.62 – 7.53 (m, 4H), 4.59 (s, 2H), 3.76 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.07 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 342.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 98.6 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅N₃OS₂·0.2H₂O: C, 59.17; H, 4.50; N, 12.18. Found: C, 59.05; H, 4.59; N, 12.10.



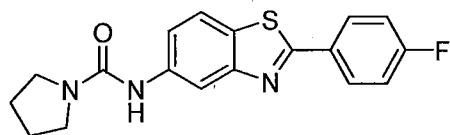
[0173] **2-Phenyl-5-(*N*-piperidylamido)benzothiazole (23)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**) and piperidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as a white solid (273 mg, 54%); mp 230-232 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.66 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (tddd, *J* = 4.3, 3.4, 2.3, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.61 – 7.50 (m, 4H), 3.46 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 4.1 Hz, 4H), 1.66 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.47 (m, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 338.2 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₉N₃OS: C, 67.63; H, 5.68; N, 12.45. Found: C, 67.44; H, 5.76; N, 12.36.



[0174] N-(2-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-5-yl)-3,6-dihydropyridine-1(2H)-carboxamide (24)

was prepared from 5-amino-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**74a**) and 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine.

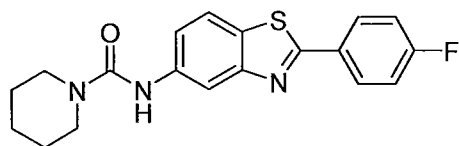
The product was recrystallized from EtOH as ivory crystals (332 mg, 69%); mp 199-200 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.26 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (ddq, *J* = 6.5, 3.3, 2.2 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.50 (m, 4H), 5.88 (dt, *J* = 9.9, 3.8, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (dt, *J* = 10.0, 3.1, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (p, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.22 – 2.11 (m, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 336.1 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₇N₃OS: C, 68.04; H, 5.11; N, 12.53. Found: C, 67.77; H, 5.13; N, 12.45.



[0175] 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-(N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (26)

was prepared from 5-amino-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74b**) and pyrrolidine. The product was

recrystallized from EtOH/water as beige crystals (142 mg, 81%); mp 211-213 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.17 – 8.07 (m, 2H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 3.47 – 3.35 (m, 4H), 1.93 – 1.81 (m, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 342.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 97.4 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₆FN₃OS: C, 63.33; H, 4.72; N, 12.31. Found: C, 63.26; H, 4.73; N, 12.02.

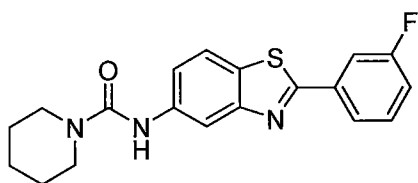


[0176] 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-(N-piperidylamido)benzothiazole (27)

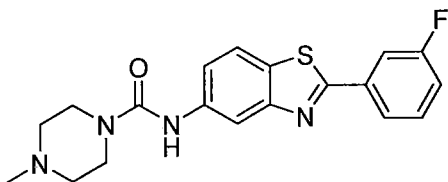
was prepared from 5-amino-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74b**) and piperidine. The product was

recrystallized from EtOH as ivory crystals (85 mg, 47%); mp 227-229 °C; ¹H NMR (400

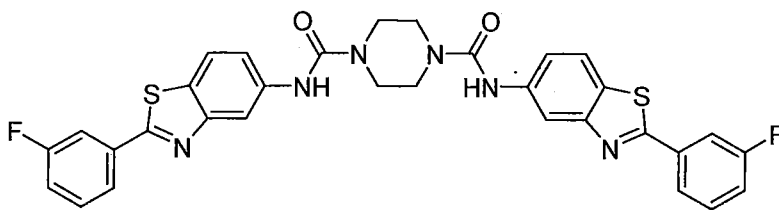
MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.18 – 8.07 (m, 2H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 3.46 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 4H), 1.63 – 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.48 (m, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 356.1 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 99.1 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₈FN₃OS: C, 64.21; H, 5.10; N, 11.82. Found: C, 64.07; H, 5.00; N, 11.74.



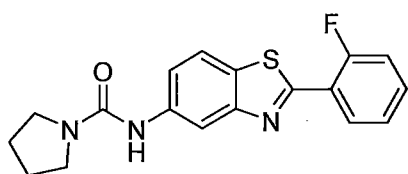
[0177] **2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-5-(N-piperidylamido)benzothiazole (29)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74c**) and piperidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (123 mg, 66%); mp 216-217 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.94 – 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.68 – 7.61 (m, 1H), 7.58 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.48 – 7.38 (m, 1H), 3.46 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 4H), 1.64 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.53 (q, *J* = 5.3, 4.4 Hz, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 356.2 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 99.3 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₈FN₃OS: C, 64.21; H, 5.10; N, 11.82. Found: C, 64.10; H, 5.04; N, 11.86.



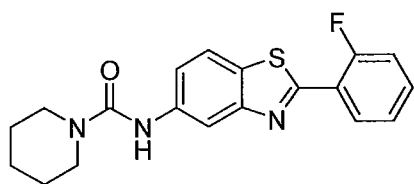
[0178] **N-(2-(3-Fluorophenyl)benzothiazol-5-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (30)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74c**) and 1-methylpiperazine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as a white powder (104 mg, 50%); mp 224-226 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.27 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.94 – 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.68 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.58 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (tdd, *J* = 8.5, 2.7, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 4H), 2.34 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H); EIMS *m/z* 370.9 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 99.4 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₉FN₄OS: C, 61.60; H, 5.17; N, 15.12. Found: C, 61.47; H, 5.26; N, 14.95.



[0179] ***N*¹,*N*⁴-Bis(2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazol-5-yl)piperazine-1,4-dicarboxamide (31)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74c) and piperazine (0.55 equiv). The crude product, which precipitated from the reaction mixture, was filtered off and was purified by suspension in EtOH to give a white powder (129 mg, 66%); mp > °C dec; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.87 (s, 2H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.95 – 7.84 (m, 4H), 7.68 – 7.57 (m, 4H), 7.49 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 8H), EIMS *m/z* 627.1 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₃₂H₂₄F₂N₆O₂S₂·H₂O: C, 59.61; H, 4.06; N, 13.04. Found: C, 59.47; H, 3.96; N, 13.09.

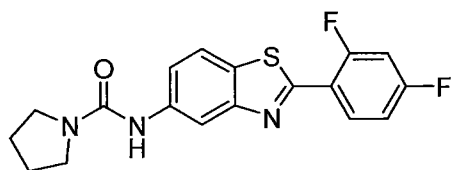


[0180] **2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (32)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(2-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74d) and pyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as orange crystals (142 mg, 78%); mp 207-208 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.41 – 8.32 (m, 3H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 3.49 – 3.37 (m, 4H), 1.93 – 1.82 (m, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 342.0 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 97.9 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₆FN₃OS·0.1H₂O: C, 62.99; H, 4.76; N, 12.24. Found: C, 62.77; H, 4.86; N, 11.98.

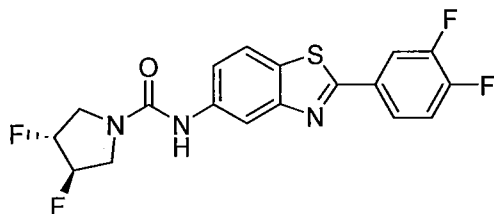


[0181] **2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-5-(*N*-piperidylamido)benzothiazole (33)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(2-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74d) and piperidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (120 mg, 64%); mp 213-215 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-

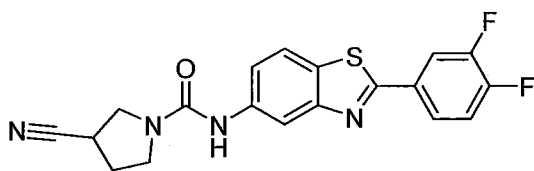
d_6) δ 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.36 (td, $J = 7.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.58 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.53 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 3.46 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 4H), 1.60 (q, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.52 (dd, $J = 7.1, 3.9$ Hz, 4H); EIMS m/z 356.1 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{19}H_{18}FN_3OS \cdot 0.2H_2O$: C, 63.56; H, 5.17; N, 11.69. Found: C, 63.36; H, 5.13; N, 11.53.



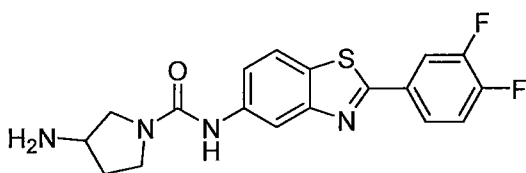
[0182] **2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (34)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74f**) and pyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as beige granules (144 mg, 71%); mp 223–224 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.41 (td, $J = 8.8, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (dd, $J = 2.1, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.99 (dd, $J = 8.7, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (ddd, $J = 11.7, 9.1, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dddd, $J = 8.9, 8.1, 2.6, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.46 – 3.37 (m, 4H), 1.94 – 1.82 (m, 4H); EIMS m/z 360.1 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 96.7 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{18}H_{15}F_2N_3OS$: C, 60.16; H, 4.21; N, 11.69. Found: C, 59.95; H, 4.27; N, 11.58.



[0183] **(3R,4R)-2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3,4-difluoro-N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (35)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and (3R,4R)-3,4-difluoropyrrolidine hydrochloride. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (239 mg, 77%); mp 217–218 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.31 (dd, $J = 2.1, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, $J = 11.4, 7.7, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (dd, $J = 8.7, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dddd, $J = 8.6, 4.3, 2.2, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 – 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.44 (dt, $J = 52.5, 3.1, 1.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.90 (d, $J = 13.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.83 (td, $J = 6.6, 4.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.71 (dd, $J = 13.6, 3.3$ Hz, 1H); EIMS m/z 396.1 ($M + 1$)⁺; HPLC 96.3 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{18}H_{13}F_4N_3OS$: C, 54.68; H, 3.31; N, 10.63. Found: C, 54.39; H, 3.28; N, 10.41.



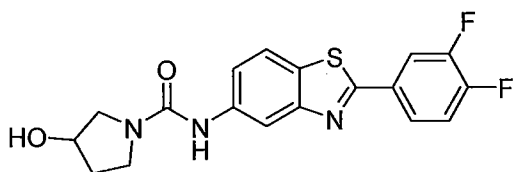
[0184] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-cyano-N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (36)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3-cyanopyrrolidine hydrochloride. The product was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes as a white solid (132 mg, 56%); mp 222-224 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.32 (dd, J = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, J = 8.8, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.97 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 3.76 (dd, J = 10.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.69 – 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.66 – 3.45 (m, 3H), 2.32 (dq, J = 13.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dq, J = 13.2, 6.7 Hz, 1H); EIMS m/z 385.2 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 95.4 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_2\text{N}_4\text{OS}$: C, 59.37; H, 3.67; N, 14.58. Found: C, 59.34; H, 3.74; N, 14.37.



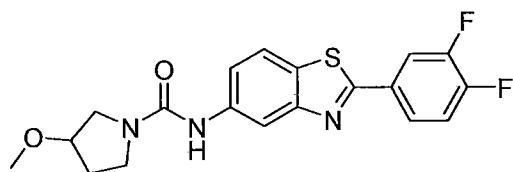
[0185] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-amino-N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (37)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3-(Boc-amino)pyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes to give 5-(3-Boc-amino-N-pyrrolidylamido)-2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)benzothiazole as a white solid (245 mg, 83%); mp 208-209 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.34 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dd, J = 8.7, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.88 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (dd, J = 13.5, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dd, J = 10.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dt, J = 10.2, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dt, J = 10.1, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, J = 10.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (dq, J = 13.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.93 – 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H); EIMS m/z 475.3 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{F}_2\text{N}_4\text{OS}$: C, 58.22; H, 5.10; N, 11.81. Found: C, 58.41; H, 5.03; N, 11.56.

[0186] Trifluoroacetic acid (2.5 mL) was added dropwise by syringe to a suspension of the material above (214 mg, 0.450 mmol) in DCM (7.5 mL). After 30 minutes, the mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was neutralized with saturated NaHCO_3 solution and extracted into DCM. The dried extract was evaporated to a white

solid, which was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes (129 mg, 76%): mp >300 °C dec; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.34 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.12 (ddd, J = 11.4, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 3.52 (ddd, J = 14.8, 9.4, 5.7 Hz, 3H), 3.46 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 9.6, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.97 (tt, J = 12.4, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 1.81 (s, 2H), 1.64 (dq, J = 12.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H).; EIMS m/z 375.1 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 95.5 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_2\text{N}_4\text{OS} \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 53.86; H, 4.77; N, 13.96. Found: C, 53.78; H, 4.53; N, 13.73.

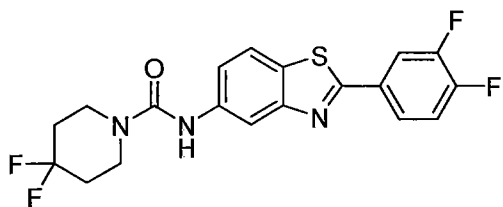


[0187] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (38)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3-hydroxypyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as ivory crystals (159 mg, 69%); mp 211-213 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.34 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.96 – 7.88 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 4.98 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.35 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.55 – 3.43 (m, 3H), 3.34 (dt, J = 10.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (dtd, J = 13.2, 8.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.87 – 1.79 (m, 1H); EIMS m/z 376.2 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 98.8 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 57.59; H, 4.03; N, 11.19. Found: C, 57.82; H, 4.24; N, 10.80.



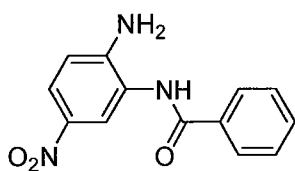
[0188] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-methoxy-*N*-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole (39)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 3-methoxypyrrolidine. The product was recrystallized from EtOH/water as a cream colored powder (165 mg, 69%); mp 189-190.5 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.33 (dd, J = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, J = 8.8, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.96 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 4.04 – 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.58 – 3.46 (m, 3H), 3.45 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 2.06 – 1.91 (m, 2H); EIMS m/z 390.2 ($M +$

1)⁺; HPLC 96.5 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₇F₂N₃O₂S: C, 58.60; H, 4.40; N, 10.79. Found: C, 58.85; H, 4.50; N, 10.54.

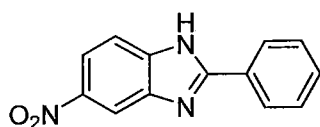


[0189] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(4,4-difluoro-*N*-piperidylamido)benzothiazole (40)** was prepared from 5-amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**74g**) and 4,4-difluoropiperidine hydrochloride. The product was recrystallized from DCM/hexanes as a white solid (255 mg, 71%); mp 222-225 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.93 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.64 (dt, *J* = 10.5, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 2.03 (td, *J* = 14.0, 6.9 Hz, 4H); EIMS *m/z* 410.0 (M + 1)⁺; HPLC 98.9 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₅F₄N₃OS: C, 55.74; H, 3.69; N, 10.26. Found: C, 55.60; H, 3.75; N, 10.20.

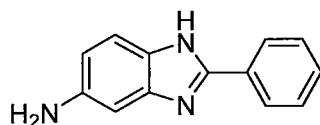
Synthesis and characterization of intermediates



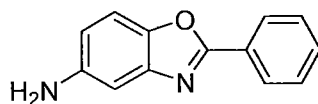
[0190] ***N*-(2-Amino-5-nitrophenyl)benzamide (66)** (Shalaby *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 64:1065 (1999)). Benzoyl chloride (1.44 g, 10.24 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (**65**, 1.54 g, 10.06 mmol) and Et₃N (1.5 mL, 10.76 mmol) in THF (100 mL) at -10 °C. The mixture stirred overnight while slowly warming to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted into EtOAc, and the product was recrystallized from acetonitrile as yellow crystals (1.85 g, 71%): mp 220–222 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.74 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.05 – 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.92 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.57 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (s, 2H); HPLC 96.7 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₁N₃O₃: C, 60.69; H, 4.31; N, 16.33. Found: C, 60.94; H, 4.40; N, 16.35.



[0191] 5-Nitro-2-phenylbenzimidazole (67). A mixture of *N*-(2-amino-5-nitrophenyl)benzamide (**66**, 2.69 g, 10.50 mmol) and BF_3 etherate (1.5 mL, 12.92 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (150 mL) was refluxed for 3 h. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with water and extracted into EtOAc. The product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (7:3) followed by recrystallization from EtOAc/hexanes as pale yellow crystals (1.07 g, 43%): mp 205–207 °C dec; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 13.61 (s, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.27–8.20 (m, 2H), 8.14 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.66–7.52 (m, 3H); HPLC 100 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 62.90; H, 4.06; N, 16.93. Found: C, 62.99; H, 4.08; N, 16.91.

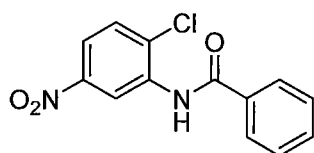


[0192] 5-Amino-2-phenylbenzimidazole (68) (Shi *et al.*, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 22:4735 (2014)). A mixture of 5-nitro-2-phenylbenzimidazole (**67**, 2.25 g, 9.43 mmol) and tin(II) dichloride dihydrate (8.18 g, 36.75) in concd HCl (30 mL) was refluxed for 2 h. The cooled reaction mixture was poured over ice-water. The mixture was basified to pH 10 and extracted into EtOAc. A solution of the crude product in hot EtOH was treated with Norit and filtered. The filtrate was diluted with water to give crystals (1.51 g, 77%): mp > 285 °C dec; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 12.29 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.54–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.36 (m, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (s, 1H), 6.53 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 2H); HPLC 98.2 area % (320 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3 \cdot 0.1\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 73.98; H, 5.35; N, 19.91. Found: C, 74.13; H, 5.33; N, 19.71.

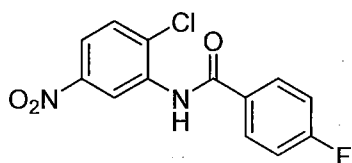


[0193] 5-Amino-2-phenylbenzoxazole (70) (Chancellor *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 54:3241 (2011)). 2,4-Diaminophenol dihydrochloride (**69**, 2.96 g, 15.03 mmol) and benzoic acid (1.84 g, 15.07 mmol) were added simultaneously to PPA (11.16 g) at 110 °C. The

temperature was increased to 180 °C and the mixture was stirred for 4 h. The cooled, solidified reaction mixture was dissolved incrementally by partitioning between saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and EtOAc (total of four extractions). The product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with 2% MeOH in DCM, followed by recrystallization from EtOH/H₂O to give light brown crystals (2.01 g, 63%): mp 154 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.19 – 8.09 (m, 2H), 7.65 – 7.52 (m, 3H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H); HPLC 99.2 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₂O: C, 74.27; H, 4.79; N, 13.33. Found: C, 74.36; H, 4.90; N, 13.23.

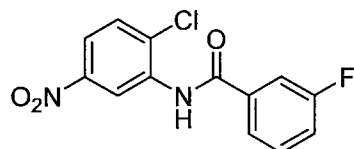


[0194] N-(2-Chloro-5-nitrophenyl)benzamide (72a) (Schmidt *et al.*, *Chem. Ber.* 114:1099 (1981); Chakravarty *et al.*, *J. Bangladesh Chem. Soc.* 9:173 (1996); Goldsmith *et al.*, WO 2007/059157). Benzoyl chloride (2.63 g, 18.71 mmol) was added dropwise by syringe to a solution of 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**, 3.06 g, 17.72 mmol) in dry pyridine (7.5 mL) under argon, resulting in the formation of a precipitate. More pyridine (7.5 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into water. The precipitated product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (4.62 g, 95%): mp 171-172 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.35 (s, 1H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.08 – 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.69 – 7.61 (m, 1H), 7.61 – 7.52 (m, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₉ClN₂O₃: C, 56.44; H, 3.28; N, 10.13. Found: C, 56.43; H, 3.19; N, 10.15.

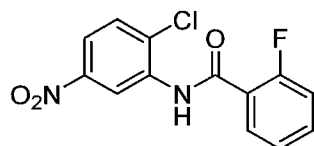


[0195] N-(2-Chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-4-fluorobenzamide (72b) (Goldsmith *et al.*, WO 2007059157; Cardullo *et al.*, *Synlett* 47 (2009)) was prepared analogously to **72a** from 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.94 g, 12.24 mmol) and 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**, 1.73 g,

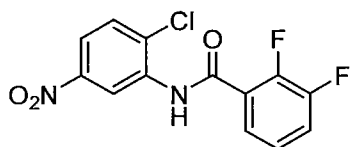
10.00 mmol) in pyridine (20 mL). The product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with 20-33% EtOAc in hexanes, followed by recrystallization from EtOAc/hexanes to give a solid (2.36 g, 80%): mp 169-170 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.40 (s, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 – 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47 – 7.36 (m, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 52.99; H, 2.74; N, 9.51. Found: C, 53.09; H, 2.80; N, 9.44.



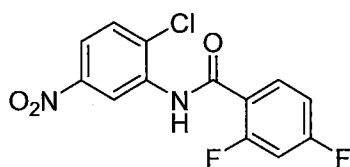
[0196] *N*-(2-Chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-3-fluorobenzamide (**72c**) was prepared analogously to **72a** from 3-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.75 g, 11.04 mmol) and 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**, 1.75 g, 10.13 mmol) in pyridine (total of 10 mL). The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (2.79 g, 90%): mp 175-176 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.49 (s, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.94 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.81 (ddd, J = 9.8, 2.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (td, J = 8.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (tdd, J = 8.5, 2.7, 1.0 Hz, 1H); HPLC 100 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 52.99; H, 2.74; N, 9.51. Found: C, 52.76; H, 2.86; N, 9.36.



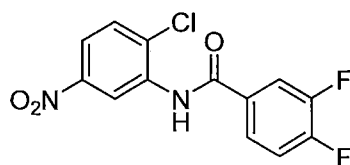
[0197] *N*-(2-Chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-2-fluorobenzamide (**72d**) was prepared analogously to **72a** from 2-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.78 g, 11.22 mmol) and 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**, 1.75 g, 10.14 mmol) in pyridine (total of 10 mL). The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (2.32 g, 77%): mp 184-185 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.29 (s, 1H), 8.80 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dddd, J = 8.4, 7.3, 5.3, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.34 (m, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 52.99; H, 2.74; N, 9.51. Found: C, 52.74; H, 2.79; N, 9.36.



[0198] *N*-(2-Chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-2,3-difluorobenzamide (**72e**) was prepared analogously to **72a** from 2,3-difluorobenzoyl chloride (2.72 g, 15.40 mmol) and 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**, 2.60 g, 15.04 mmol). The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white needles (2.88 g, 61%): mp 177-178 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.50 (s, 1H), 8.75 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74 – 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.63 (ddt, J = 11.1, 5.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (tdd, J = 8.1, 4.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H); HPLC 100 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_7\text{ClF}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 49.94; H, 2.26; N, 8.96. Found: C, 49.93; H, 2.26; N, 8.98.

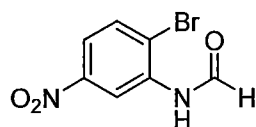


[0199] *N*-(2-Chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide (**72f**) was prepared analogously to **72a** from 2,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride (2.75 g, 15.58 mmol) and 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**, 2.60 g, 15.07 mmol). The product was recrystallized from EtOH as a white solid (2.98 g, 63%): mp 193-194 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.28 (s, 1H), 8.79 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (td, J = 8.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.53 – 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.34 – 7.24 (m, 1H); HPLC 98.6 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_7\text{ClF}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 49.94; H, 2.26; N, 8.96. Found: C, 49.95; H, 2.39; N, 8.86.

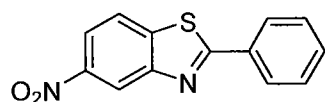


[0200] *N*-(2-Chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-3,4-difluorobenzamide (**72g**) was prepared analogously to **72a** from 3,4-difluorobenzoyl chloride (2.77 g, 15.69 mmol) and 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline (**71a**, 2.60 g, 15.07 mmol). The product was recrystallized from EtOH as white crystals (3.84 g, 82%): mp 149-51 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.50 (s, 1H),

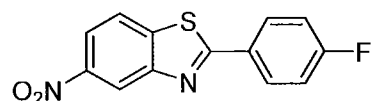
8.53 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.15 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (ddd, $J = 11.4, 7.8, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dt, $J = 10.5, 8.3$ Hz, 1H); HPLC 99.1 area % (265 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{13}H_7ClF_2N_2O_3$: C, 49.94; H, 2.26; N, 8.96. Found: C, 49.87; H, 2.29; N, 8.98.



[0201] ***N*-(2-Bromo-5-nitrophenyl)formamide (72h)** (Spieler *et al.*, *Helv. Chim. Acta* 33:1429 (1950)). A mixture of 2-bromo-5-nitroaniline (**71b**, 3.38 g, 15.57 mmol) in formic acid (96%, 25 mL) was refluxed for 2 h. The cooled reaction mixture was poured in cold water (350 mL) to an off-white granular solid (3.69 g, 97%): 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.13 (s, 1H), 9.01 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.7$ Hz, 1H); HPLC 98.2 area % (254 nm).

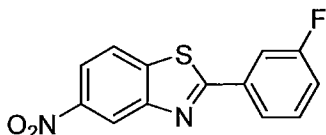


[0202] **5-Nitro-2-phenylbenzothiazole (73a)**. A mixture of *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitrophenyl)benzamide (**72a**, 3.00 g, 10.85 mmol), sodium sulfide nonahydrate (2.96 g, 12.34 mmol) and sulfur (397 mg, 12.37 mmol) in EtOH (100 mL) was refluxed for 2.5 h. The cooled reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, diluted with 1 M HCl (100 mL) and extracted into EtOAc. The product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting in DCM, followed by recrystallization from EtOH to give white needles (1.57 g, 57%): mp 195-196 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.82 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.30 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.15 (ddt, $J = 8.4, 3.1, 1.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.74 – 7.57 (m, 3H); HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{13}H_8N_2O_2S$: C, 60.93; H, 3.15; N, 10.93. Found: C, 60.95; H, 2.98; N, 11.03.

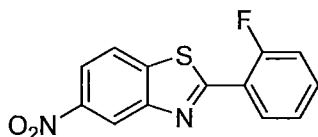


[0203] **5-Nitro-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (73b)** was prepared analogously to **73a** from *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-4-fluorobenzamide (**72b**, 1.50 g, 5.09 mmol) as a white

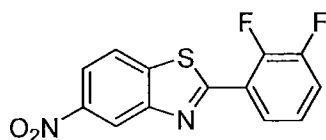
solid (810 mg, 58%): mp 219 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.82 (dd, J = 2.3, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (dd, J = 8.9, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.27 – 8.16 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.39 (m, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₇FN₂O₂S: C, 56.93; H, 2.57; N, 10.21. Found: C, 56.84; H, 2.62; N, 10.14.



[0204] **5-Nitro-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (73c)** was prepared analogously to **73a** from *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-3-fluorobenzamide (**72c**, 2.58 g, 8.74 mmol) as a white solid (1.42 g, 59%): mp 153-154 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.84 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.48 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (dt, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (ddd, J = 9.7, 2.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (td, J = 8.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (tdd, J = 8.5, 2.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H); HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₇FN₂O₂S: C, 56.93; H, 2.57; N, 10.21. Found: C, 56.96; H, 2.69; N, 10.25.

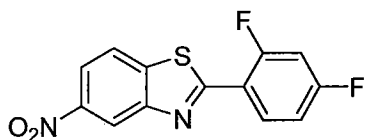


[0205] **5-Nitro-2-(2-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (73d)** was prepared analogously to **73a** from *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-2-fluorobenzamide (**72d**, 2.35 g, 7.99 mmol) as a white solid (1.35 g, 62%): mp 202 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.88 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (td, J = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (tdd, J = 7.6, 5.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.59 – 7.45 (m, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₇FN₂O₂S: C, 56.93; H, 2.57; N, 10.21. Found: C, 56.89; H, 2.61; N, 10.14.

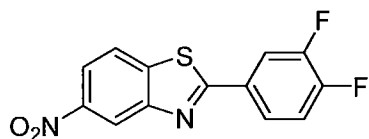


[0206] **5-Nitro-2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (73e)** was prepared analogously to **73a** from *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-2,3-difluorobenzamide (**72e**, 2.77 g, 8.86 mmol), but with column chromatography eluting with 33-50% DCM in hexanes, as a white solid

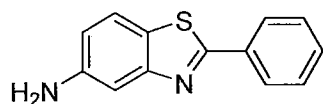
(1.67 g, 67%): mp 157-158 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.89 (dd, $J = 2.2, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.51 (dd, $J = 8.9, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.35 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.16 (ddt, $J = 7.9, 6.3, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dtd, $J = 10.4, 8.1, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (tdd, $J = 8.2, 5.0, 1.6$ Hz, 1H); HPLC 99.4 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_6\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 53.43; H, 2.07; N, 9.59. Found: C, 53.43; H, 2.00; N, 9.68.



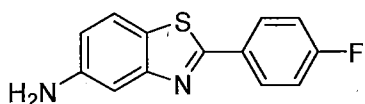
[0207] **5-Nitro-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (73f)** was prepared analogously to **73a** from *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-2,4-difluorobenzamide (**72f**, 2.95 g, 9.45 mmol), but with column chromatography eluting with hexanes/DCM (1:1), as a white solid (1.71 g, 62%): mp 207-208 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.85 (dd, $J = 2.2, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.47 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.44 (td, $J = 8.8, 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.32 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (ddd, $J = 11.8, 9.1, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dddd, $J = 8.9, 8.0, 2.6, 0.9$ Hz, 1H); HPLC 98.2 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_6\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 53.43; H, 2.07; N, 9.59. Found: C, 53.36; H, 2.06; N, 9.74.



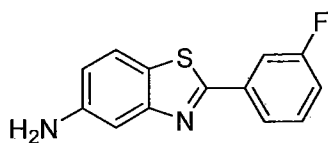
[0208] **5-Nitro-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (73g)** was prepared analogously to **73a** from *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitrophenyl)-3,4-difluorobenzamide (**72g**, 3.78 g, 12.09 mmol), but the crude product was directly recrystallized from EtOH as a white solid (3.00 g, 85%): mp 175-196 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.84 – 8.79 (m, 1H), 8.48 (dt, $J = 8.8, 0.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.31 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.20 (ddd, $J = 11.3, 7.6, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dddd, $J = 8.7, 4.3, 2.3, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dt, $J = 10.5, 8.4$ Hz, 1H); HPLC 97.6 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_6\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 53.43; H, 2.07; N, 9.59. Found: C, 53.18; H, 2.09; N, 9.59.



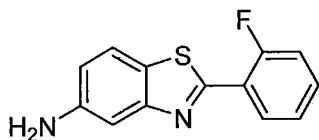
[0209] **5-Amino-2-(phenyl)benzothiazole (74a).** 5-nitro-2-phenylbenzothiazole (**73a**, 1.87 g, 7.30 mmol), iron powder (2.21 g, 39.57 mmol), and ammonium chloride (818 mg, 15.30 mmol) in EtOH (100 mL) and water (50 mL) was stirred at reflux for 2 h, until the reaction was complete by HPLC. The hot mixture was filtered through Celite, and the filtrate was evaporated to near dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with water and extracted into DCM. The product was recrystallized from EtOH as yellow crystals (1.47 g, 89%): mp 205-206 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.08 – 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.71 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.61 – 7.49 (m, 3H), 7.17 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₂S: C, 69.00; H, 4.45; N, 12.38. Found: C, 69.07; H, 4.59; N, 12.19.



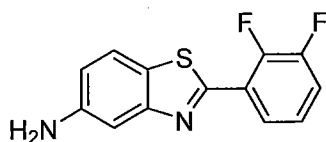
[0210] **5-Amino-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74b)** was prepared analogously to **74a** from 5-nitro-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**73b**, 1.57 g, 5.73 mmol) and was recrystallized from EtOH/water as yellow crystals (1.10 g, 79%): mp 168-169 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.13 – 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (ddd, *J* = 8.6, 2.2, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₉FN₂S·0.5H₂O: C, 61.64; H, 3.98; N, 11.06. Found: C, 61.62; H, 4.06; N, 10.97.



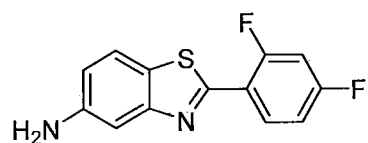
[0211] **5-Amino-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74c)** was prepared analogously to **74a** from 5-nitro-2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**73c**, 1.41 g, 5.15 mmol) as yellow crystals (1.07 g, 85%): mp 194-195 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.88 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (td, *J* = 8.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (td, *J* = 8.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₉FN₂S: C, 63.92; H, 3.71; N, 11.47. Found: C, 64.21; H, 3.76; N, 11.54.



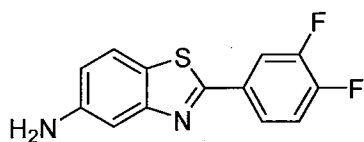
[0212] **5-Amino-2-(2-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74d)** was prepared analogously to **74a** from 5-nitro-2-(2-fluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**73d**, 1.33 g, 4.85 mmol) as yellow crystals (1.02 g, 86%): mp 202-203 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.33 (td, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dddd, J = 8.6, 7.2, 5.3, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.51 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₉FN₂S: C, 63.92; H, 3.71; N, 11.47. Found: C, 64.00; H, 3.68; N, 11.48.



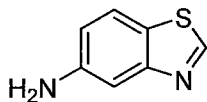
[0213] **5-Amino-2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74e)** was prepared analogously to **74a** from 5-nitro-2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**73e**, 1.65 g, 5.64 mmol) as yellow crystals (1.37 g, 92%): mp 194 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.09 (ddt, J = 8.0, 6.3, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J = 8.6, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.41 (tdd, J = 8.2, 5.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J = 2.2, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₈F₂N₂S: C, 59.53; H, 3.07; N, 10.68. Found: C, 59.33; H, 3.21; N, 10.69.



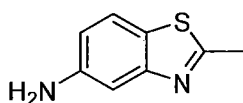
[0214] **5-Amino-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74f)** was prepared analogously to **74a** from 5-nitro-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**73f**, 1.69 g, 5.77 mmol) as a yellow solid (1.38 g, 92%): mp 192-193 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.37 (td, J = 8.8, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (ddd, J = 11.8, 9.2, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dddd, J = 9.0, 8.1, 2.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, J = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₈F₂N₂S: C, 59.53; H, 3.07; N, 10.68. Found: C, 59.33; H, 3.21; N, 10.69.



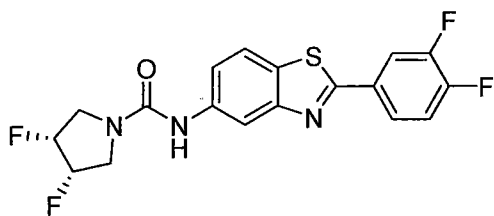
[0215] **5-Amino-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (74g)** was prepared analogously to **74a** from 5-nitro-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)benzothiazole (**73g**, 2.96 g, 10.14 mmol) as a yellow solid (1.60 g, 60%): mp > 174 °C dec; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.06 (ddd, $J = 11.4, 7.7, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dddd, $J = 8.6, 4.3, 2.2, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.6, 0.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dt, $J = 10.5, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dd, $J = 2.2, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (dd, $J = 8.6, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.37 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{S}$: C, 59.53; H, 3.07; N, 10.68. Found: C, 59.29; H, 2.94; N, 10.62.



[0216] **5-Aminobenzothiazole (74h)** (Spieler *et al.*, *Helv. Chim. Acta* 33:1429 (1950); Suzuki *et al.*, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 27:1 (1979)). The material above reacted with iron powder and ammonium chloride in aqueous EtOH analogously to the preparation of **74a** to give the title compound as beige crystals (1.20 g, 82%): mp 74-75 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.16 (s, 1H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.5, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, $J = 2.2, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (ddd, $J = 8.6, 2.2, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H); HPLC 97.4 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{S}$: C, 55.98; H, 4.03; N, 18.65. Found: C, 55.99; H, 4.19; N, 18.63.

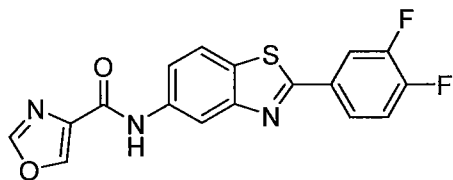


[0217] **5-Amino-2-methylbenzothiazole (74i)** (Hrobarik *et al.*, *J. Phys. Chem. C* 114:22289 (2010)) was prepared analogously to **74a** from 2-methyl-5-nitrobenzothiazole (**73i**, 2.51 g, 12.92 mmol), but the reaction mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate and the product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate/hexanes as light brown needles (1.48 g, 69%): mp 100-101 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.57 (dd, $J = 8.5, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, $J = 2.2, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, $J = 8.5, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H); HPLC 96.0 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}$: C, 58.51; H, 4.91; N, 17.06. Found: C, 58.21; H, 4.94; N, 17.01.



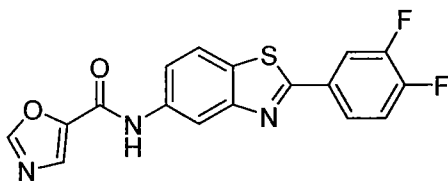
[0218] *cis*-2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3,4-difluoro-N-pyrrolidylamido)benzothiazole

(**59**) was prepared analogously to **1** from **74a** (152 mg, 0.578 mmol) and *cis*-3,4-difluoropyrrolidine HCl (91.7 mg, 0.639 mmol). The crude product was recrystallized from EtOH as a white solid (158 mg, 69%); mp 241–243 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 7.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.71 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 5.50 – 5.26 (m, 2H), 3.93 – 3.80 (m, 3H), 3.71 – 3.56 (m, 2H); EIMS *m/z* 396.1 (*M* + 1)⁺; HPLC 99.1 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₃F₄N₃OS·0.25H₂O: C, 54.06; H, 3.40; N, 10.51. Found: C, 53.87; H, 3.33; N, 10.53.

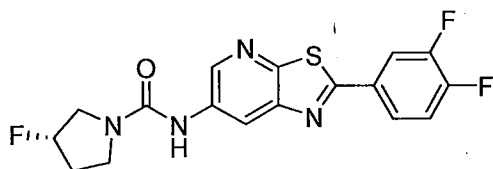


[0219] *N*-(2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-5-yl)oxazole-4-carboxamide (57**).** A suspension of oxazole-4-carboxylic acid (115 mg, 1.02 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) under Ar was treated with DMF (5 drops) followed by oxalyl chloride (2 M in DCM, 0.75 mL, 1.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3 h and evaporated. The residue dissolved in fresh DCM (10 mL) at 0 °C. Amine **74g** (135 mg, 0.516 mmol) was added followed by Et₃N, 250 μL, 1.79 mmol). After 30 minutes the cold bath was removed, and the mixture stirred overnight at rt. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with DCM (4 × 50 mL). Combined extracts were washed sequentially with 1 M HCl solution, saturated NaHCO₃ solution, and saturated NaCl solution. The product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (3:2), followed by recrystallization from EtOH to give a white solid (114 mg, 62%); mp 226–227 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.47 (s, 1H), 8.86 (dd, *J* = 1.0, 0.3 Hz, 1H), 8.67 (dd, *J* = 1.0, 0.3 Hz, 1H), 8.64 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (dddd, *J* = 8.7, 3.9, 2.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dt, *J* = 10.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H); EIMS *m/z* 358.0 (*M* + 1)⁺;

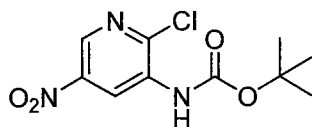
HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_9F_2N_3OS$: C, 57.14; H, 2.54; N, 11.76. Found: C, 56.87; H, 2.61; N, 11.56.



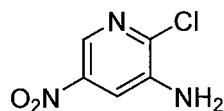
[0220] **N-(2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-5-yl)oxazole-5-carboxamide (58).** A solution of **74g** (151 mg, 0.577 mmol), oxazole-5-carboxylic acid (81.3 mg, 0.719 mmol), and DIEA (350 μ L, 2.01 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) under Ar was stirred for 15 min before the addition of HATU (0.276 mg, 0.724 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hour before being diluted with water. The precipitate was filtered off, dried, and recrystallized from EtOH to give a solid (156 mg, 76%): mp 245–047 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.70 (s, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.96 (dt, J = 7.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dt, J = 10.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H); EIMS m/z 358.0 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 100 area % (290 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_9F_2N_3OS \cdot 0.1H_2O$: C, 56.85; H, 2.58; N, 11.70. Found: C, 56.61; H, 2.74; N, 11.55.



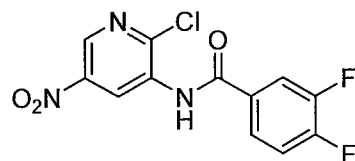
[0221] **(S)-2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-(3-fluoro-N-pyrrolidylamido)-7-azabenzothiazole (56)** was prepared analogously to **1** from 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)thiazolo[5,4-*b*]pyridin-6-amine (**79**, 141 mg, 0.537 mmol). The crude product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with 5% MeOH in dichloromethane followed by recrystallization from EtOH to give white crystals (99.0 mg, 49%): mp 240–241 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.81 – 8.73 (m, 2H), 8.63 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (ddd, J = 11.3, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dddd, J = 8.5, 4.2, 2.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dt, J = 10.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (d, J = 53.1 Hz, 1H), 3.82 – 3.55 (m, 3H), 3.49 (td, J = 10.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.29 – 2.03 (m, 2H); EIMS m/z 379.1 ($M + 1$) $^+$; HPLC 97.8 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_{13}F_3N_4OS \cdot H_2O$: C, 51.51; H, 3.81; N, 14.13. Found: C, 51.65; H, 3.72; N, 14.04.

Synthesis of intermediates of 56

[0222] **3-Boc-amino-2-chloro-5-nitropyridine (76).** Diphenylphosphoryl azide (6.09 g, 22.1 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-chloro-5-nitronicotinic acid (3.12 g, 15.4 mmol), triethylamine (3 ml, 21.5 mmol), and *tert*-butanol (15 mL, 147 mmol) in toluene (75 mL). The mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. After cooling, the mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with EtOAc. Combined extracts were washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried (MgSO₄), and adsorbed onto silica. Purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc) to give the title compound which was recrystallized from hexanes to give a solid (1.98 g, 47%): mp > 115 °C dec; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.94 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 8.90 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (s, 9H); HPLC 98.9 area % (230 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₂ClN₃O₄: C, 43.89; H, 4.42; N, 15.35. Found: C, 43.86; H, 4.36; N, 15.48.

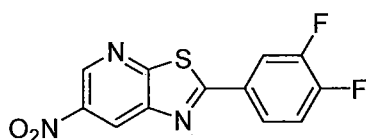


[0223] **3-Amino-2-chloro-5-nitropyridine** was also obtained from the reaction above and crystallized from EtOH (337 mg, 13%): mp 195–196 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.35 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for C₅H₄ClN₃O₂: C, 34.60; H, 2.32; N, 24.21. Found: C, 34.57; H, 2.38; N, 23.94.

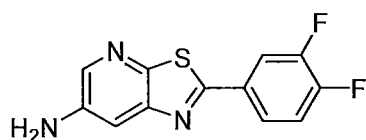


[0224] ***N*-(2-Chloro-5-nitropyridin-3-yl)-3,4-difluorobenzamide (77).** A solution of *tert*-butyl (2-chloro-5-nitropyridin-3-yl)carbamate (76) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL). After stirring for 2 hours, the mixture was evaporated. The crude 2-chloro-5-nitropyridin-3-amine was dissolved in pyridine (10 mL). 3,4-Difluorobenzoyl chloride (1.62 g, 9.18 mmol) was added dropwise. After the addition of

more pyridine (2 mL) the mixture was stirred overnight. The mixture was poured over ice. The resulting precipitate was filtered off and recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound as a solid (1.63 g, 62%): mp 174–176 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.64 (s, 1H), 9.13 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 8.94 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (ddd, J = 11.4, 7.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dddd, J = 8.7, 4.4, 2.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (ddd, J = 10.5, 8.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{ClF}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$: C, 45.95; H, 1.93; N, 13.40. Found: C, 45.96; H, 2.03; N, 13.30.



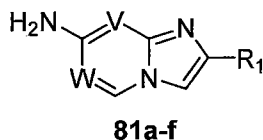
[0225] **2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-5-nitro-7-azabenzothiazole (78)**. A mixture of *N*-(2-chloro-5-nitropyridin-3-yl)-3,4-difluorobenzamide (77, 1.31 g, 4.17 mmol) and Lawesson's reagent, 1.02 g, 2.52 mmol) in (1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1*H*)-pyrimidinone (DMPU, 8 mL) was heated for 15 minutes at 160 °C in a pre-heated oil bath. After cooling, the mixture was poured over ice, and the precipitate was filtered off. After being dried, the product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with dichloromethane/hexanes. The product was recrystallized from EtOH (674 mg, 55%): mp 217–218 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.45 (dd, J = 2.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 9.21 (dd, J = 2.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (ddd, J = 11.1, 7.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (dddd, J = 8.6, 4.2, 2.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dt, J = 10.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H); HPLC 100 area % (230 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{F}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 49.15; H, 1.72; N, 14.33. Found: C, 48.97; H, 1.76; N, 14.17.



[0226] **5-Amino-2-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)-7-azabenzothiazole (79)** was prepared analogously to 74a from 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-6-nitrothiazolo[5,4-*b*]pyridine (78, 652 mg, 2.22 mmol). The product was recrystallized from EtOH (479 mg, 82%): mp 218–220 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.15 – 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.95 – 7.86 (m, 1H), 7.64 (dt, J = 10.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (s, 2H); HPLC 100 area % (254 nm). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{F}_2\text{N}_3\text{S}$: C, 54.75; H, 2.68; N, 15.96. Found: C, 54.83; H, 2.79; N, 15.99.

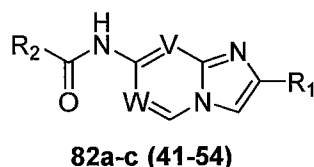
Synthesis of 41-54

General procedure 1

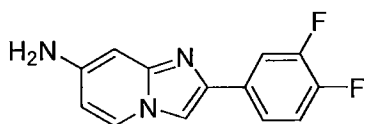


[0227] A dried round-bottom flask was charged with appropriate diaminopyridine/pyrimidine (1 eq.), sodium bicarbonate (1.05 eq.) and methanol under an atmosphere of dry argon. Appropriate bromoacetophenone (1.05 eq.) was added slowly at room temperature. Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water, organic solvent evaporated and remaining water extracted with ethyl acetate. After drying over sodium sulfate and solvent evaporation, the product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with 0-100% EtOAc in hexanes.

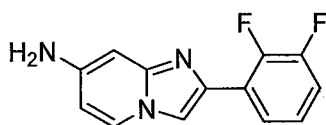
General procedure 2



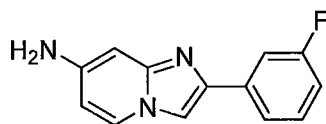
[0228] A starting material solution (**81a-f**, 1 eq., typically 250mg) and anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was placed under argon and cooled to 5 °C. To this solution was carefully added triphosgene (1 eq.), then triethylamine (2 eq.). After 30 min, the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. Then, appropriate 2° amine (2 eq.) was added dropwise (if needed, more triethylamine (2 eq.) was added to neutralize 2° amine salt) and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was then diluted with H_2O and the aqueous layer was separated and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . After drying over sodium sulfate and solvent evaporation, the product was purified on a column of silica gel eluting with 0-5% MeOH in dichloromethane, followed by recrystallization from MeOH to give a solid.



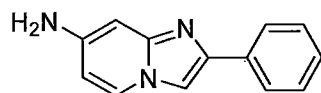
[0229] **2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (81a)** was prepared from pyridine-2,4-diamine and 2-bromo-1-(3,4-difluorophenyl)ethan-1-one, according to general procedure 1. (250 mg, 65%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.01 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.74 – 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.61 – 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.33 – 7.18 (m, $J = 8.7, 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.46 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H). ESI MS m/z 245.9 ($M + 1$) $^+$.



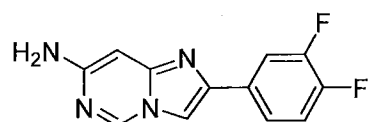
[0230] **2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (81b)** was prepared from pyridine-2,4-diamine and 2-bromo-1-(2,3-difluorophenyl)ethan-1-one, according to general procedure 1. (168 mg, 40%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.07 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 – 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.24 – 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.47 (dd, $J = 7.3, 2.1$ Hz, 1H). ESI MS m/z 245.9 ($M + 1$) $^+$.



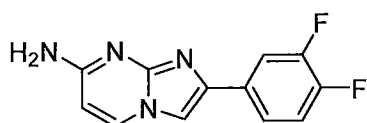
[0231] **2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (81c)** was prepared from pyridine-2,4-diamine and 2-bromo-1-(3-fluorophenyl)ethan-1-one, according to general procedure 1. (469 mg, 47%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.72 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.43 – 7.31 (m, $J = 11.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 13.8, 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.79 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 6.22 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H). ESI MS m/z 227.9 ($M + 1$) $^+$.



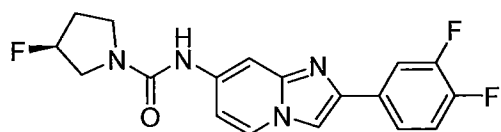
[0232] **2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (81d)** was prepared from pyridine-2,4-diamine and 2-bromo-1-phenylethan-1-one, according to general procedure 1. (250 mg, 52%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.94 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.27 – 7.17 (m, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.38 (dd, $J = 7.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H). ESI MS m/z 209.9 ($M + 1$) $^+$.



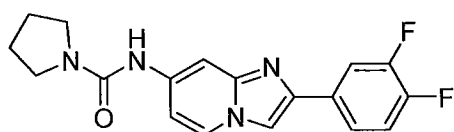
[0233] 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-c]pyrimidin-7-amine (**81e**) was prepared from pyrimidine-4,6-diamine and 2-bromo-1-(3,4-difluorophenyl)ethan-1-one, according to general procedure 2. (426 mg, 58%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.79 – 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.62 (m, $J = 5.2, 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, $J = 17.9, 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.34 (s, 1H). ESI MS m/z 246.9 ($M + 1$) $^+$.



[0234] 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-amine (**81f**) was prepared from pyrimidine-2,4-diamine and 2-bromo-1-(3,4-difluorophenyl)ethan-1-one, according to general procedure 1. (287 mg, 45%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.23 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.68 – 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.61 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.31 – 7.19 (m, $J = 17.1, 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.34 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H). ESI MS m/z 246.9 ($M + 1$) $^+$.

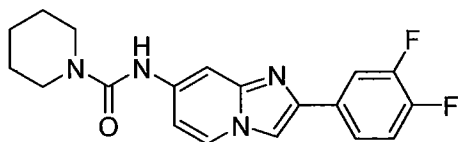


[0235] (3S)-N-[2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]-3-fluoropyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (**41**) was prepared from 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81a**) previously synthesized and (S)-(+)-3-Fluoropyrrolidine/HCl, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (45 mg, 73%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 (q, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 5.26 (d, $J = 52.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.77 – 3.46 (m, 4H), 2.30 – 1.99 (m, 2H). ESI MS m/z 361.1 ($M + 1$) $^+$.

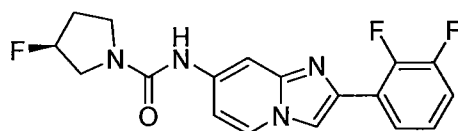


[0236] N-[2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (**42**) was prepared from 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81a**) previously synthesized and pyrrolidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (56 mg, 69%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ

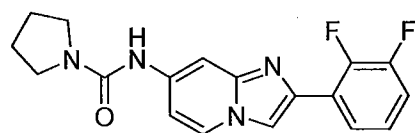
8.20 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.80 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.68 – 7.61 (m, 1H), 7.34 – 7.24 (m, $J = 17.9, 9.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.56 – 3.42 (m, 4H), 2.05 – 1.91 (m, 4H). ESI MS m/z 343.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.



[0237] **N-[2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]piperidine-1-carboxamide (43)** was prepared from 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81a**) previously synthesized and piperidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (98 mg, 57%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.13 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.56 (s, 2H), 7.22 (q, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.47 – 3.42 (m, 4H), 1.66 – 1.58 (m, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.59 – 1.51 (m, 4H). ESI MS m/z 357.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.

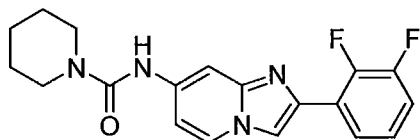


[0238] **(3S)-N-[2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]-3-fluoropyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (44)** was prepared from 2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81b**) previously synthesized and (S)-(+)-3-Fluoropyrrolidine/HCl, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (67 mg, 55%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.23 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.84 (t, $J = 16.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.20 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.10 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.27 (d, $J = 52.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.79 – 3.47 (m, $J = 27.7, 17.3, 11.4$ Hz, 4H), 2.31 – 2.01 (m, 2H). ESI MS m/z 361.3 ($M + 1$)⁺.

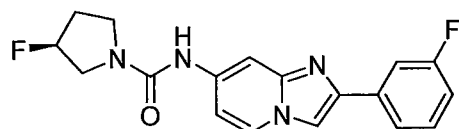


[0239] **N-[2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (45)** was prepared from 2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81b**) previously synthesized and pyrrolidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (81 mg, 58%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ

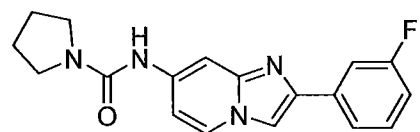
8.21 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.83 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.19 – 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.09 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 4H), 1.91 (s, 4H). ESI MS m/z 343.0 ($M + 1$)⁺.



[0240] **N-[2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]piperidine-1-carboxamide (46)** was prepared from 2-(2,3-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81b**) previously synthesized and piperidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (83 mg, 58%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.27 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.08 (d, $J = 7.4$, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.56 – 3.51 (m, 4H), 1.74 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.60 (m, $J = 11.1$, 5.6 Hz, 4H). ESI MS m/z 357.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.

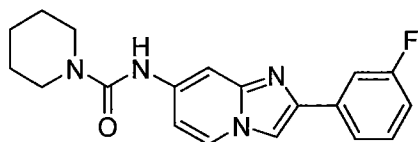


[0241] **(3S)-3-fluoro-N-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (47)** was prepared from 2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81c**) previously synthesized and (S)-(+)-3-Fluoropyrrolidine/HCl, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (75 mg, 49%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.18 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, $J = 10.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dd, $J = 14.3$, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (d, $J = 52.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 – 3.47 (m, $J = 27.6$, 17.3, 11.4 Hz, 4H), 2.30 – 2.04 (m, 2H). ESI MS m/z 343.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.

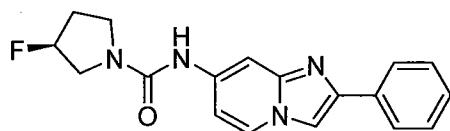


[0242] **N-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (48)** was prepared from 2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81c**) previously synthesized and pyrrolidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (71 mg, 48%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.02 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, $J = 10.4$

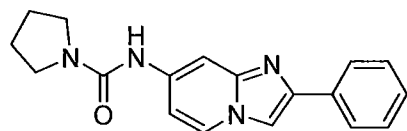
Hz, 1H), 7.28 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.32 (s, 4H), 1.82 (s, 4H). ESI MS m/z 325.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.



[0243] N-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]piperidine-1-carboxamide (49) was prepared from 2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81c**) previously synthesized and piperidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (65 mg, 55%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.20 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, $J = 14.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (dd, $J = 7.4, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.00 (td, $J = 8.5, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.50 – 3.46 (m, 4H), 1.67 – 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.60 – 1.54 (m, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 4H). ESI MS m/z 339.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.

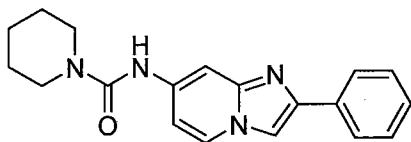


[0244] (3S)-3-fluoro-N-{2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl}pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (50) was prepared from 2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81d**) previously synthesized and (S)-(+)-3-Fluoropyrrolidine/HCl, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (78 mg, 76%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.23 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.83 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.40 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 7.4, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, $J = 52.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.86 – 3.49 (m, 4H), 2.37 – 1.98 (m, 2H). ESI MS m/z 325.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.

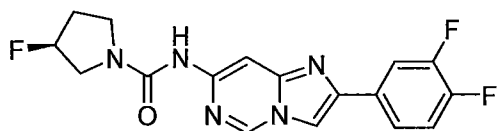


[0245] N-{2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl}pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (51) was prepared from 2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81d**) previously synthesized and pyrrolidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (90 mg, 78%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.49 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H),

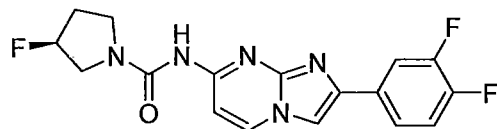
8.25 (s, 2H), 7.74 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 7.46 – 7.41 (m, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.50 – 3.40 (m, 4H), 1.99 – 1.88 (m, 4H). ESI MS m/z 307.3 ($M + 1$)⁺.



[0246] **N-{2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl}piperidine-1-carboxamide (52)** was prepared from 2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-amine (**81d**) previously synthesized and piperidine, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (72 mg, 75%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.25 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.58 – 3.27 (m, 4H), 1.60 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.54 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 4H). ESI MS m/z 321.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.



[0247] **(3S)-N-[2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-c]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3-fluoropyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (53)** was prepared from 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-c]pyrimidin-7-amine (**81e**) previously synthesized and (S)-(+)-3-Fluoropyrrolidine/HCl, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (65 mg, 68%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.22 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.96 (ddd, $J = 11.9, 7.9, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.85 – 7.79 (m, 1H), 7.48 (dt, $J = 10.5, 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.43 – 5.28 (m, $J = 53.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.85 – 3.46 (m, $J = 52.1, 27.7, 21.1, 11.4$ Hz, 4H), 2.25 – 2.03 (m, 2H). ESI MS m/z 362.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.



[0248] **(3S)-N-[2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3-fluoropyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (54)** was prepared from 2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-amine (**81f**) previously synthesized and (S)-(+)-3-Fluoropyrrolidine/HCl, according to general procedure 2. The product was recrystallized from MeOH as brown crystals (50 mg, 55%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.58 (d, $J =$

7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.80 – 7.76 (m, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 – 7.73 (m, $J = 7.8$, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.30 (dd, $J = 18.8$, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.58 – 5.15 (m, 1H), 3.86 – 3.56 (m, 4H), 2.37 – 2.07 (m, 2H). ESI MS m/z 362.1 ($M + 1$)⁺.

Abbreviations:

Boc, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl

DCM, dichloromethane

DIEA, diisopropylethylamine

DMF, *N,N*-dimethylformamide

DPPA, diphosphorylphenyl azide

EtOH, ethanol

EtOAc, ethyl acetate

Et₃N, triethylamine

h, hour(s)

HATU, 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluorophosphate

min, minute(s)

Py, pyridine

t-BuOH, *tert*-butanol

THF, tetrahydrofuran

TFA, trifluoroacetic acid

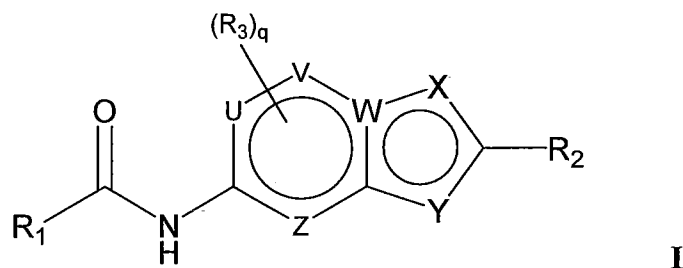
rt, room temperature

DGS would like to thank FAPESP (São Paulo research foundation) [grant number 2013/01128-0], [grant number 2016/10362-5] for the financial support.

[0249] The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention, and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the claims to be included therein. All publications, patent applications, patents, patent publications, and any other references cited herein are incorporated by reference in their entireties for the teachings relevant to the sentence and/or paragraph in which the reference is presented.

What is Claimed is:

1. A compound of formula I:



wherein:

X is S, O, or NH;

U is N or CH;

V is N or CH;

W is N or CH;

Y is N or CH;

Z is N or CH;

R₁ is a C₄₋₆ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

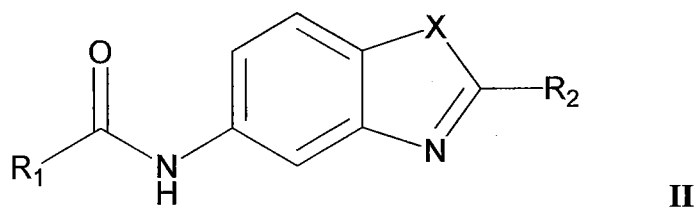
R₂ is a C₅₋₇ cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

R₃ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

q is an integer from 0-3;

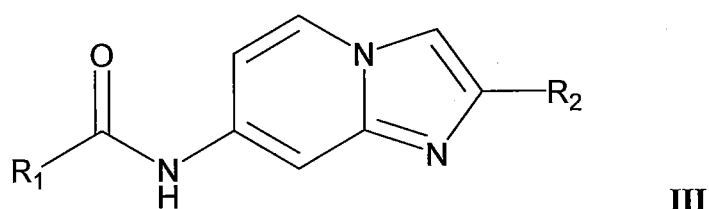
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

2. The compound of formula I, having formula II:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

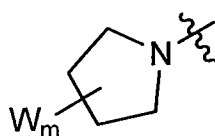
3. The compound of formula I, having formula III:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

4. The compound of any one of claims 1-3, wherein R₁ is a cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl.

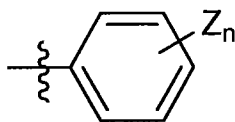
5. The compound of any one of claims 1-4, wherein R₁ is:



wherein:

W is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and
m is an integer from 0-4.

6. The compound of any one of claims 1-5, wherein R₂ is an aryl or heteroaryl.
7. The compound of any one of claims 1-6, wherein R₂ is:

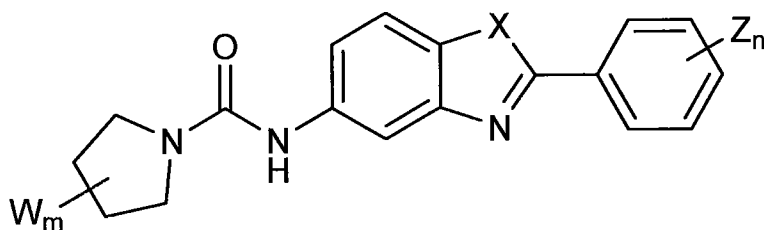


wherein:

Z is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N- C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N- C_{1-6} dialkylamino group; and

n is an integer from 0-4.

8. The compound of any one of claims 1, 2, and 4-7, having formula IV:



IV

wherein:

X is S, O, or NH;

W is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N- C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N- C_{1-6} dialkylamino group;

m is an integer from 0-4;

Z is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N- C_{1-6} alkylamino, or N,N- C_{1-6} dialkylamino group; and

n is an integer from 0-4;

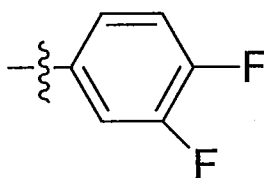
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

9. The compound of any one of claims 1, 2, and 4-8, wherein X is S.

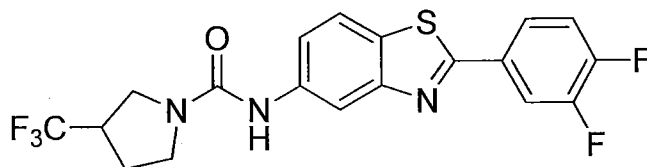
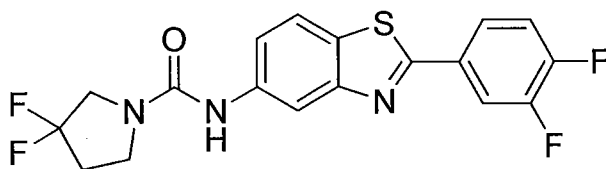
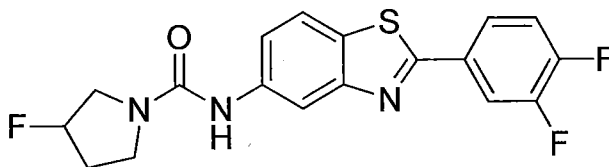
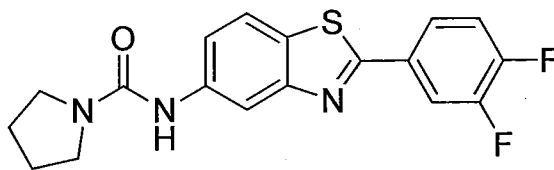
10. The compound of any one of claims 5-9, wherein m is 1 or 2.

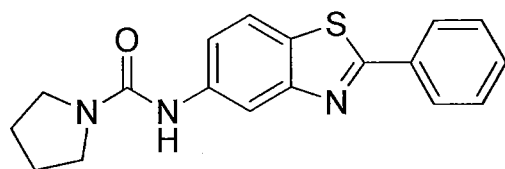
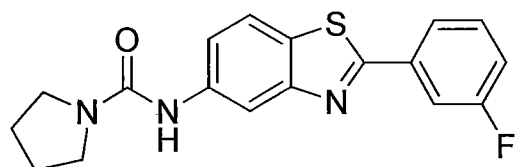
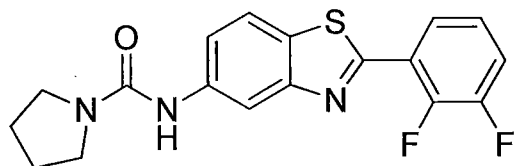
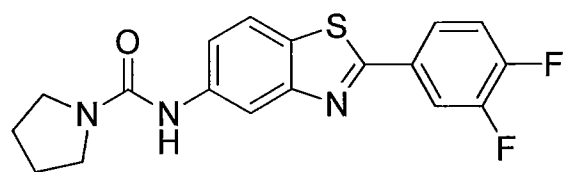
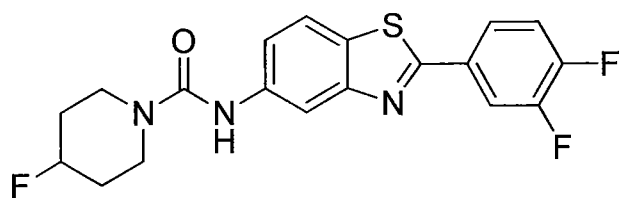
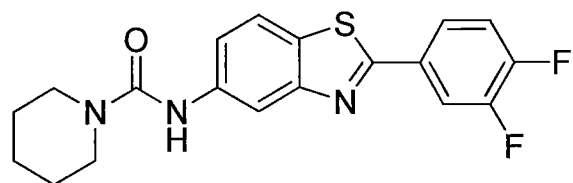
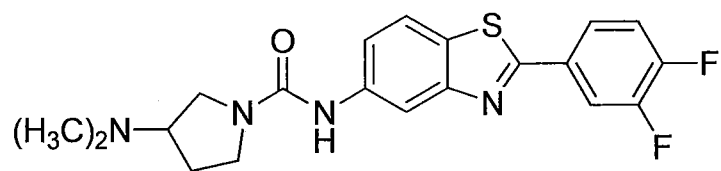
11. The compound of any one of claims 7-10, wherein n is 1, 2, or 3.

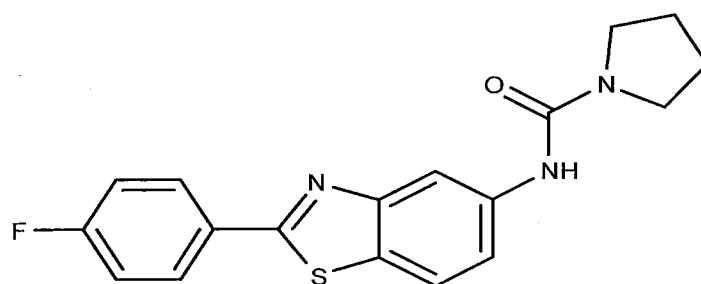
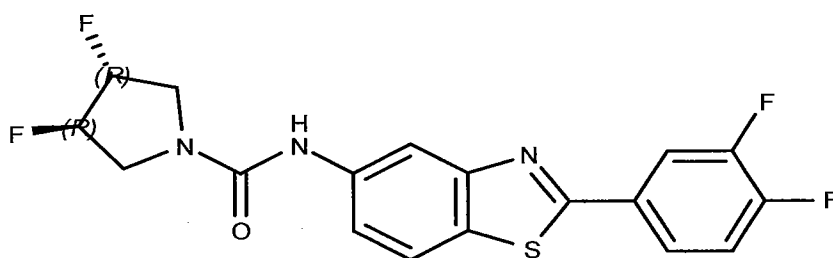
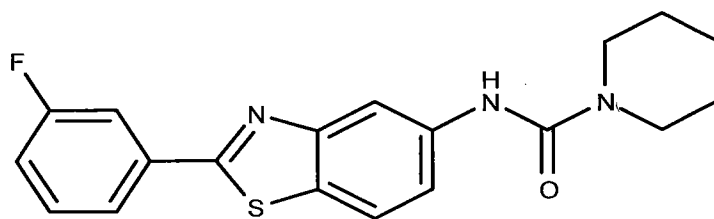
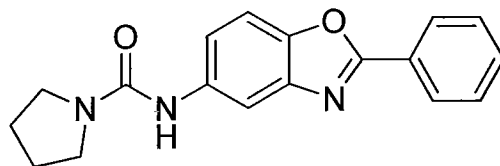
12. The compound of any one of claims 5-11, wherein W and/or Z is halo.
13. The compound of any one of claims 5-12, wherein W and/or Z is F.
14. The compound of any one of claims 1-13, wherein R₂ is:

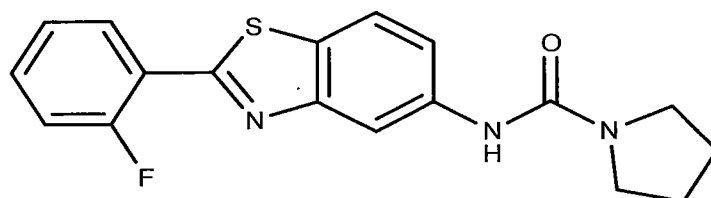
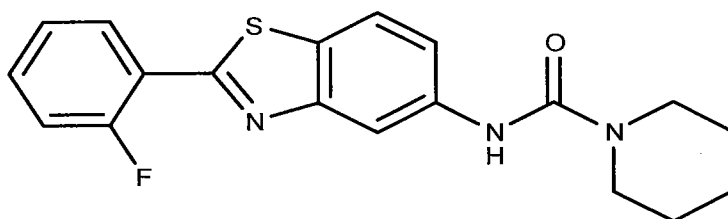
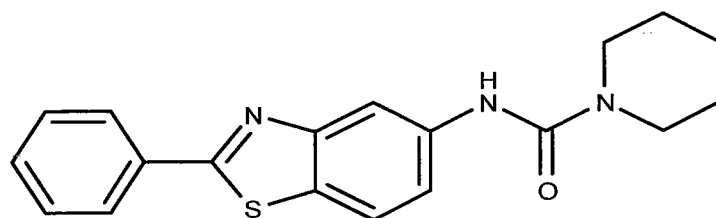


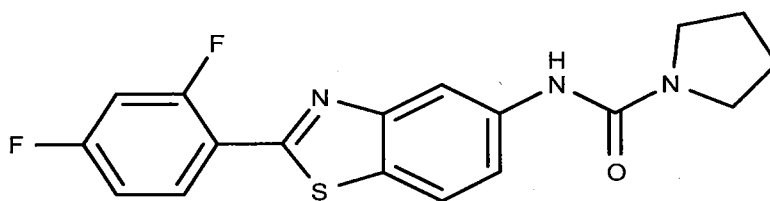
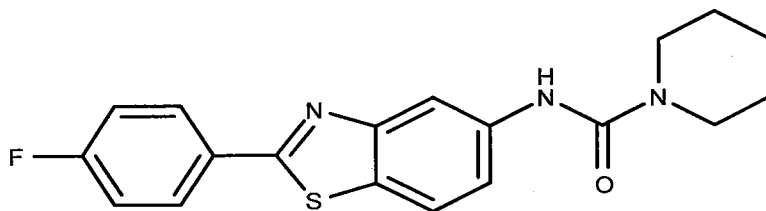
15. The compound of any one of claims 1, 2, and 4-14, selected from the group consisting of:



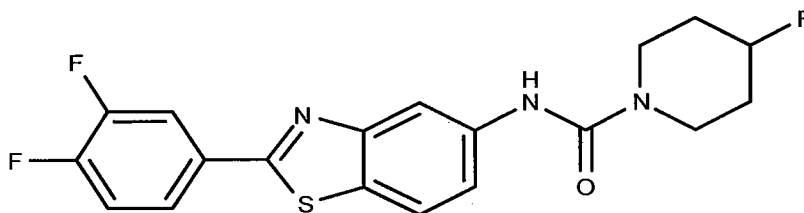






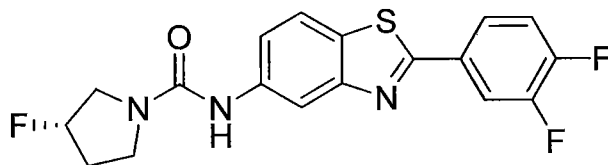


and



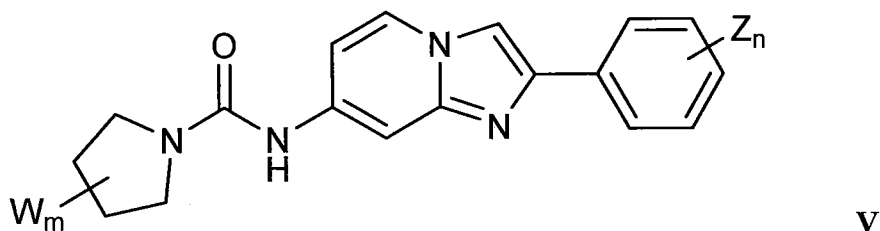
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

16. The compound of any one of claims 1, 2, and 4-15, which is:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

17. The compound of any one of claims 1 and 3-7, having formula V:



wherein:

W is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group;

m is an integer from 0-4;

Z is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, amino, N-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, or N,N-C₁₋₆ dialkylamino group; and

n is an integer from 0-4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

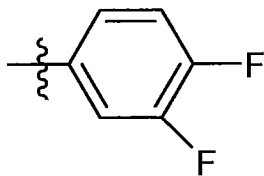
18. The compound of claim 17, wherein m is 1 or 2.

19. The compound of claim 17 or 18, wherein n is 1, 2, or 3.

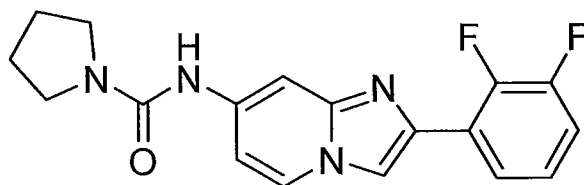
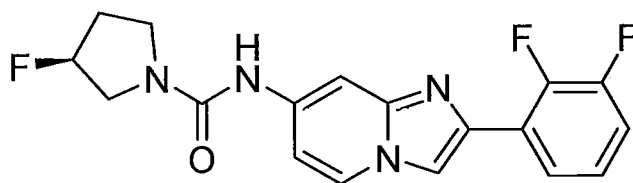
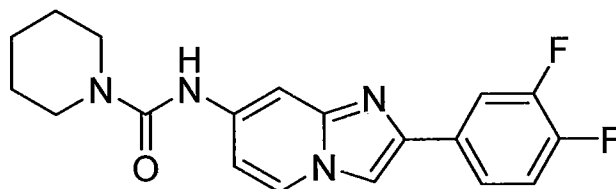
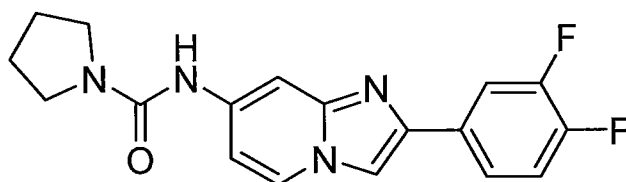
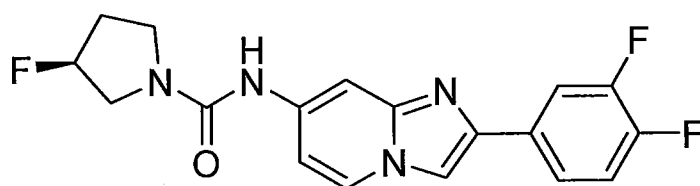
20. The compound of any one of claims 17-19, wherein W and/or Z is halo.

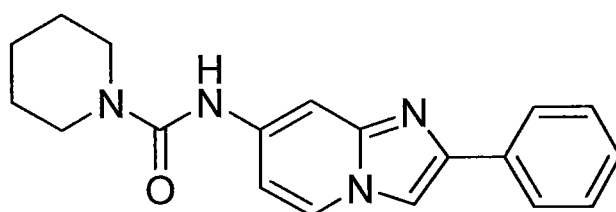
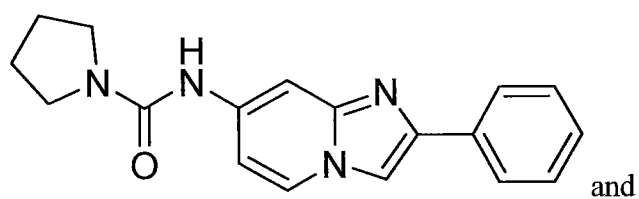
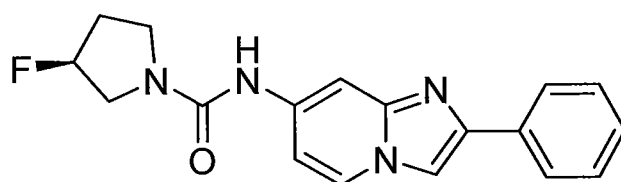
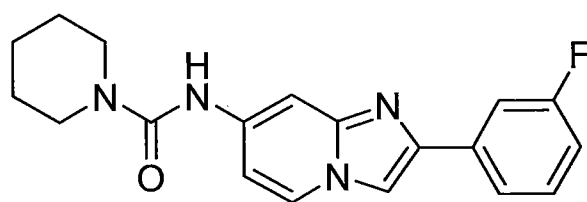
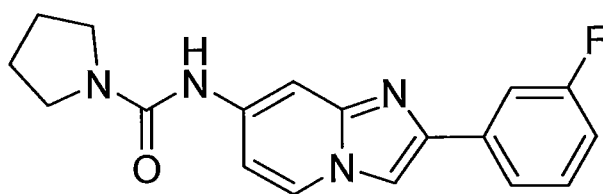
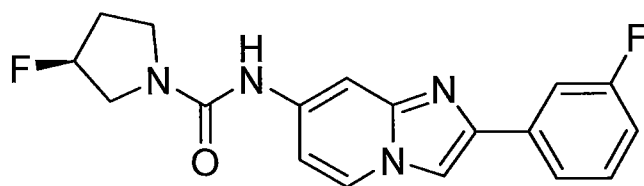
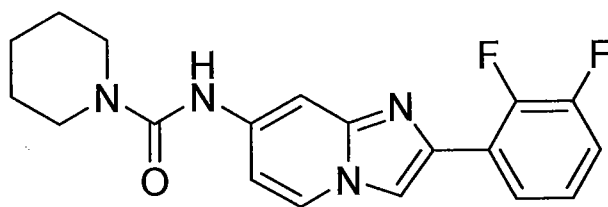
21. The compound of any one of claims 17-20, wherein W and/or Z is F.

22. The compound of any one of claims 17-21, wherein R₂ is:



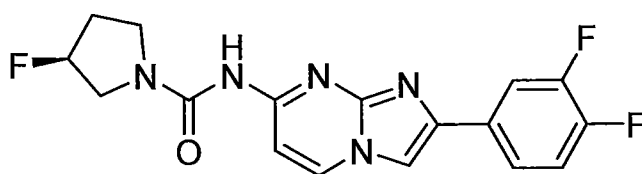
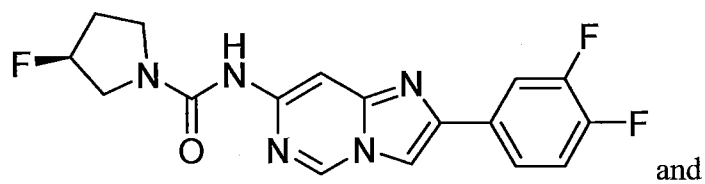
23. The compound of any one of claims 1, 3-7, and 17-22, selected from the group consisting of:





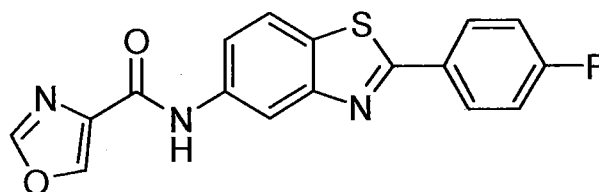
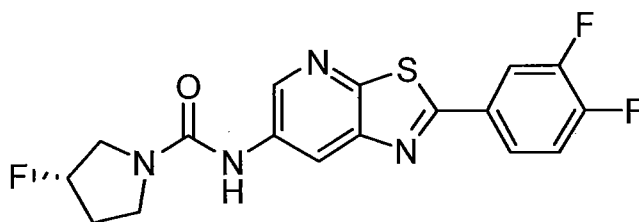
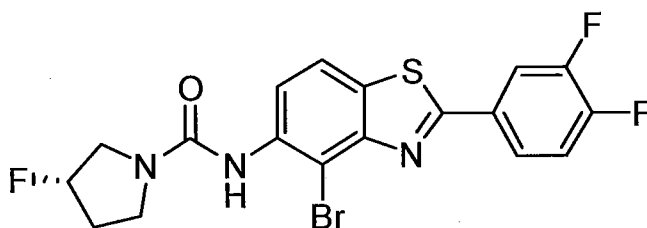
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

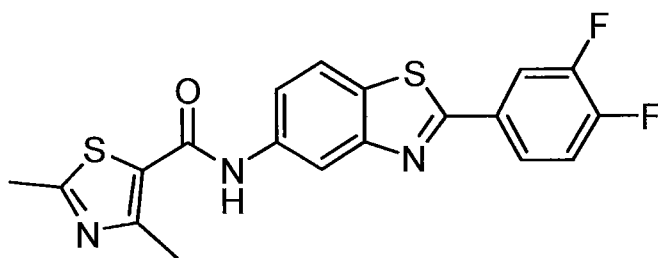
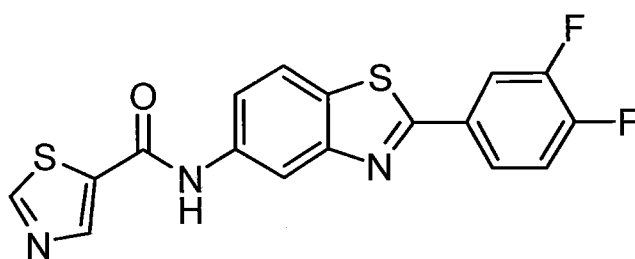
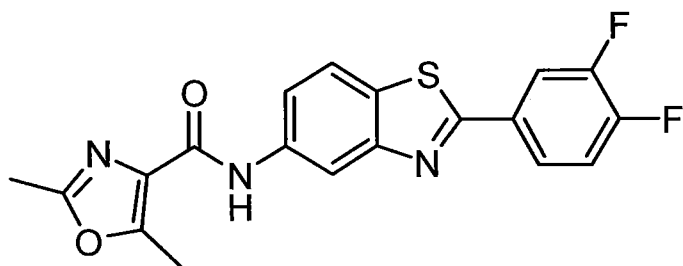
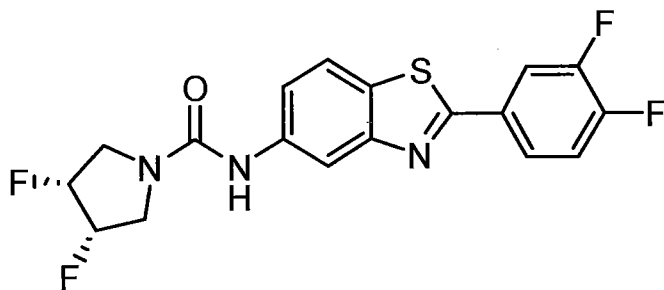
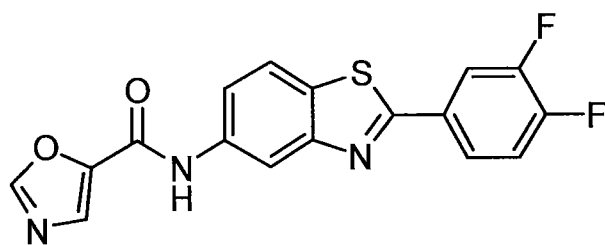
24. The compound of any one of claims 1 and 4-7, selected from the group consisting of:

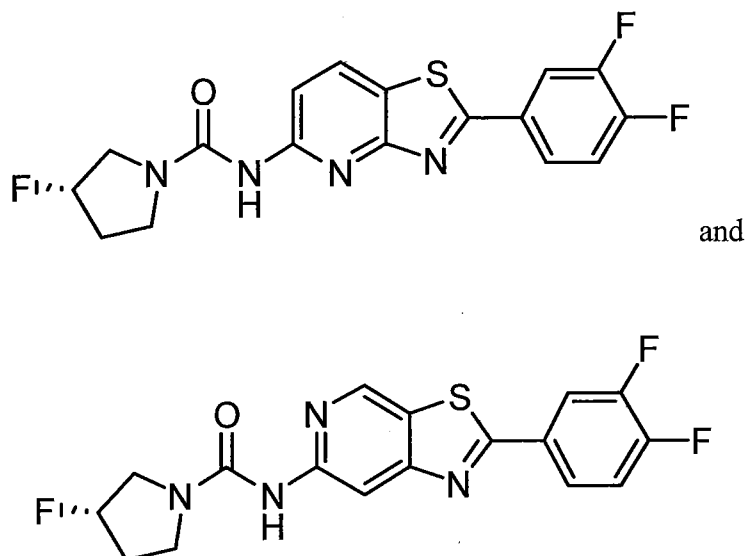


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

25. The compound of any one of claims 1 and 4-7, selected from the group consisting of:







or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or optical isomer thereof.

26. The compound of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the compound penetrates the blood brain barrier and exhibits a brain/plasma ratio 60 minutes after systemic administration of the compound of at least 1.

27. The compound of any one of claims 1-26, wherein the compound penetrates the blood brain barrier and exhibits a brain/plasma ratio 60 minutes after systemic administration of the compound of at least 2.

28. The compound of any one of claims 1-27, wherein the compound penetrates the blood brain barrier and exhibits a brain/plasma ratio 60 minutes after systemic administration of the compound of at least 4.

29. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of any one of claims 1-28 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30. A kit comprising the compound of any one of claims 1-28.

31. A method of treating or preventing a disorder caused by a trypanosome in a subject in need thereof, comprising delivering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the

compound of any one of claims 1-28 or the pharmaceutical composition of claim 29, thereby treating or preventing the disorder.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the trypanosome is *Trypanosoma brucei* and the disorder is African sleeping sickness.

33. The method of claim 31, wherein the trypanosome is *Trypanosoma cruzi* and the disorder is Chagas disease.

34. A method of treating or preventing a disorder caused by a neurological pathogen in a subject in need thereof, comprising delivering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of any one of claims 1-28 or the pharmaceutical composition of claim 29, thereby treating or preventing the disorder.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the neurological pathogen is a trypanosome.

36. The method of claim 34, wherein the neurological pathogen is a bacterium.

37. The method of any one of claims 31-36, wherein the compound is administered concurrently with an additional therapeutic agent.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the compound is administered in the same pharmaceutical composition as the additional therapeutic agent.

39. The method of claim 37, wherein the compound is administered in a different pharmaceutical composition than the additional therapeutic agent.

40. The use of a compound of any one of claims 1-28 or the pharmaceutical composition of claim 29 in a method of treating or preventing a disorder caused by a neurological pathogen in a subject in need thereof.

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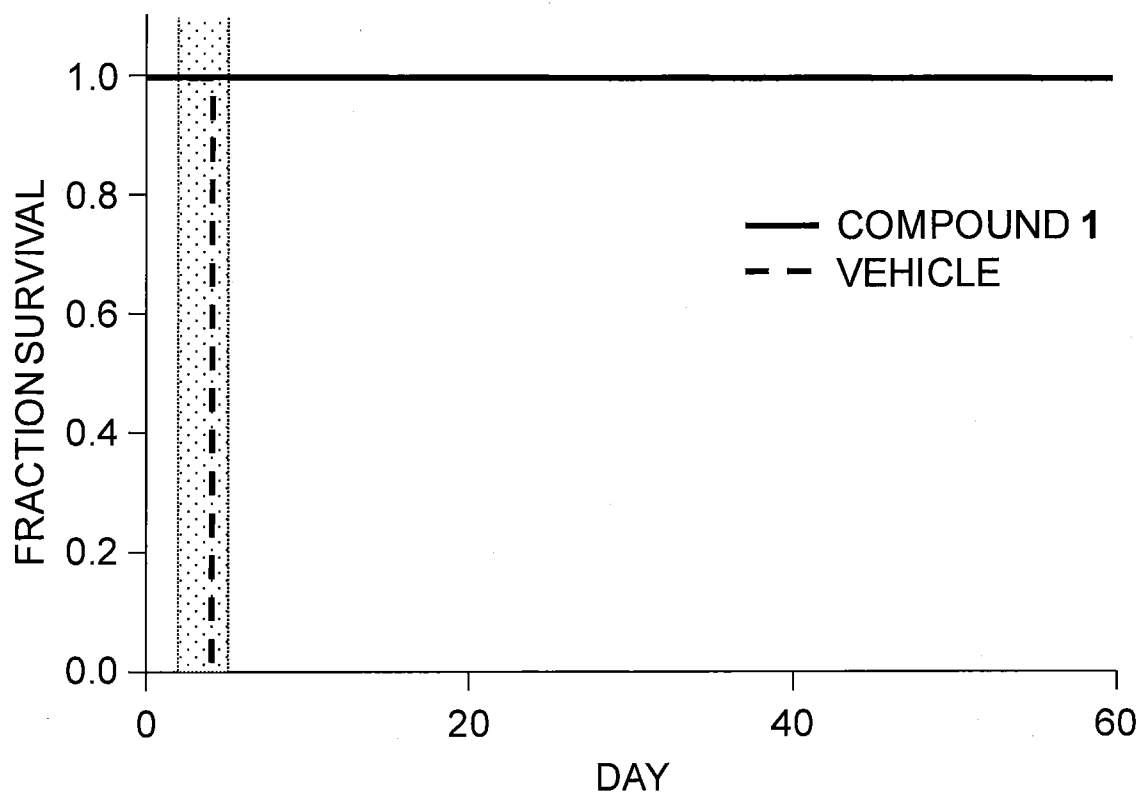


FIG. 1

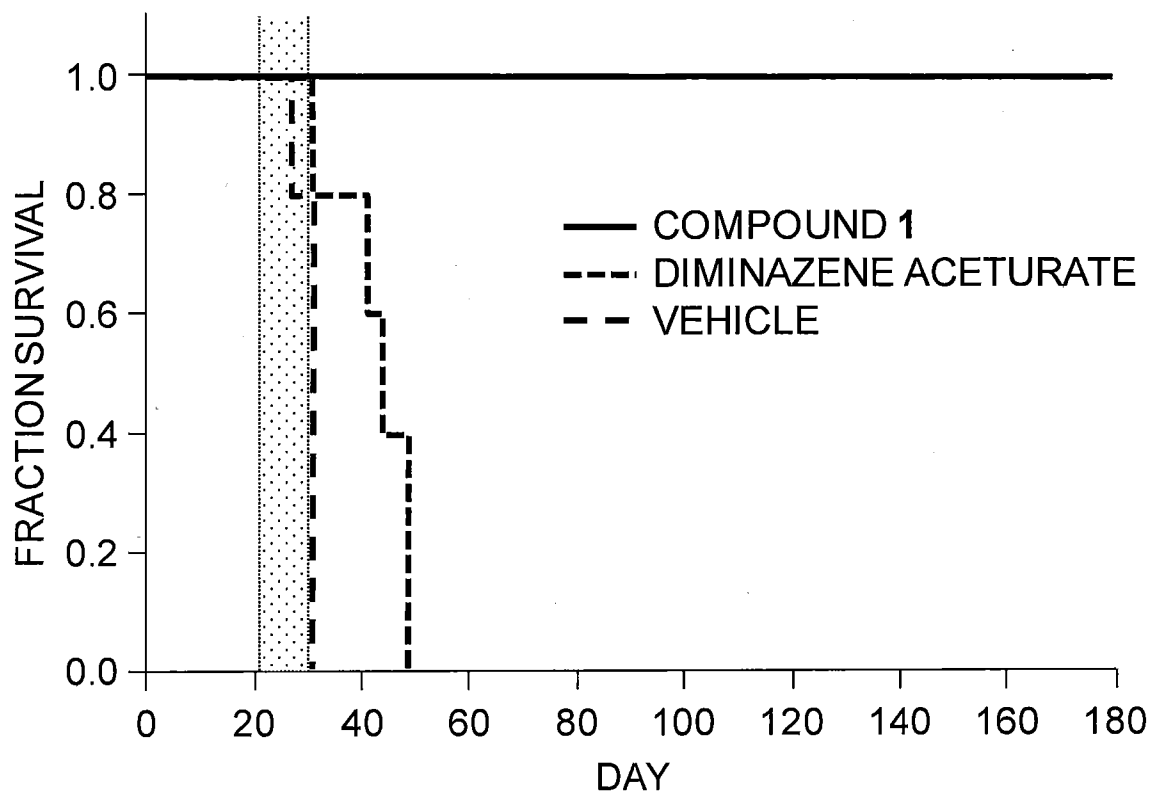
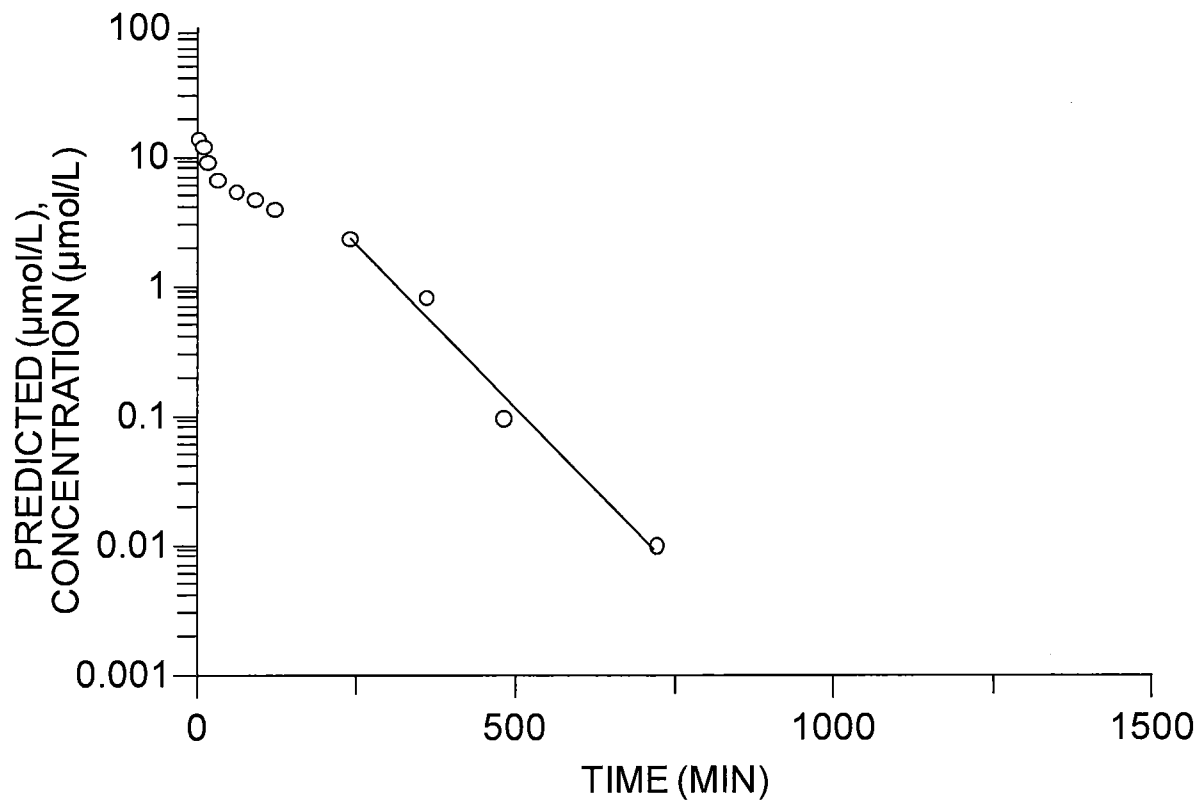
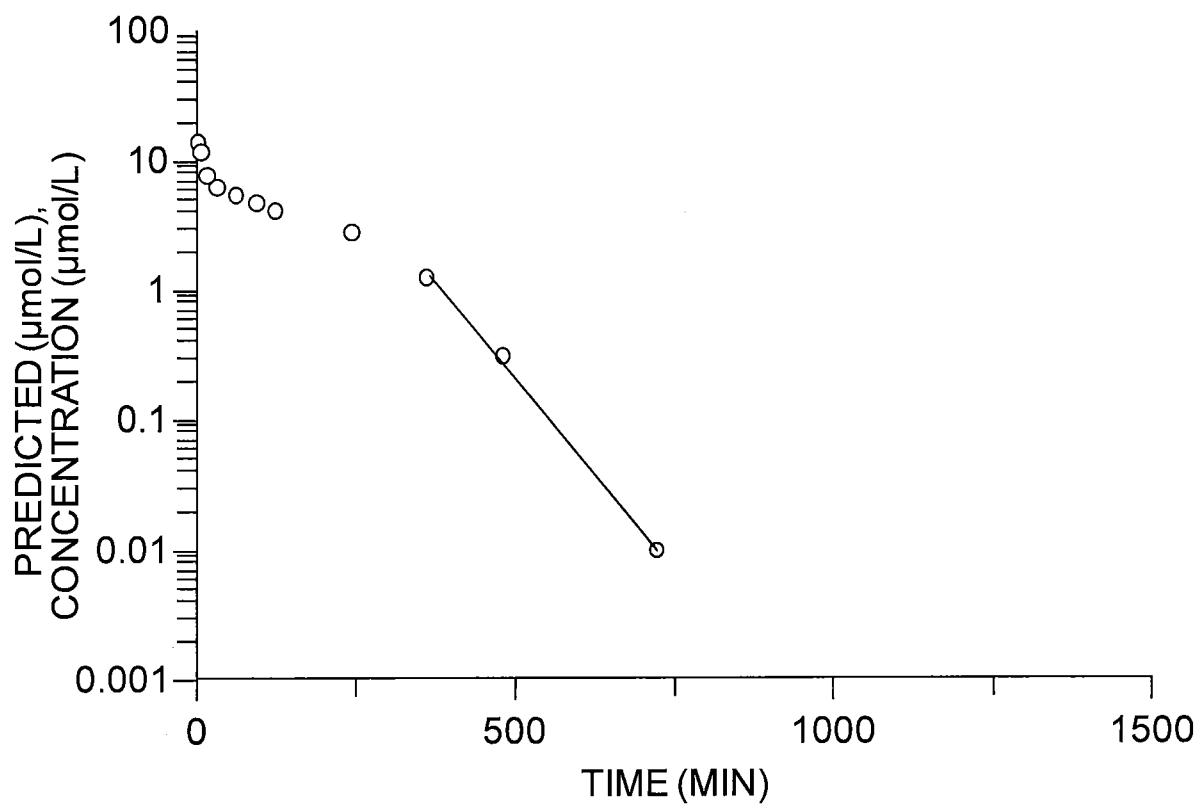
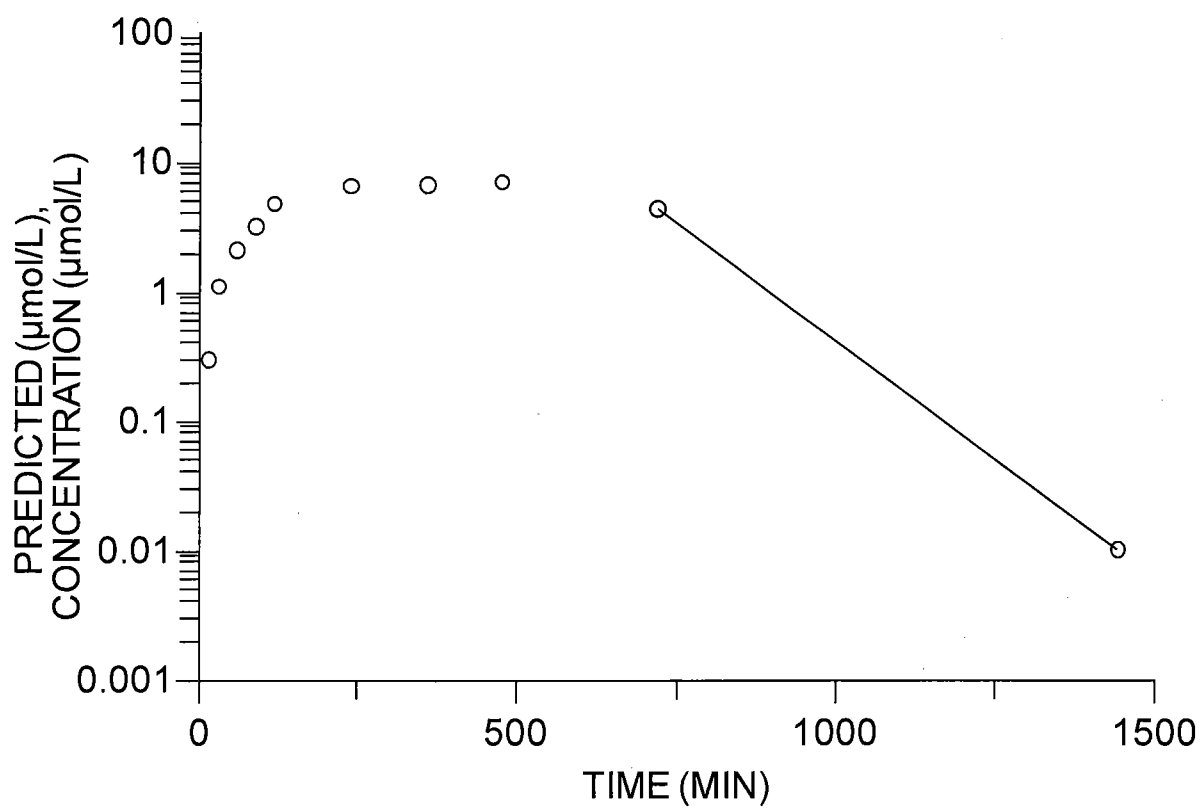
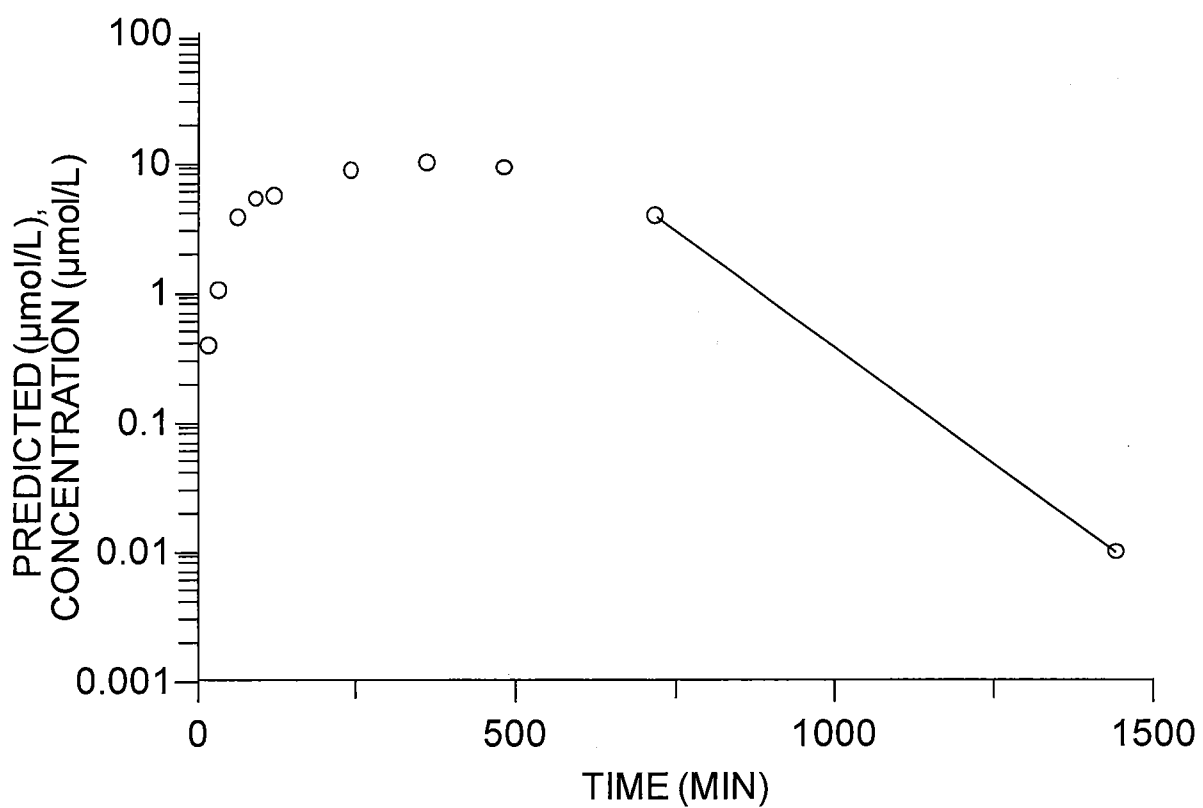


FIG. 2

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*FIG. 3A**FIG. 3B*

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*FIG. 4A**FIG. 4B*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 2017/014256

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (see extra sheet) According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C07D, A61K Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) PatSearch, ESP@CENET, USPTO, STN on-line		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2009/019504 A1 (SUMMIT CORPORATION PLC et. al) 12.02.2009, p.3 line 10-p.4 line 27, Table 1 compounds 1, 6, 19-20, 33-37, 39-71, 75-79, 81, 83, 87-103, 113-128, 134-141, 160, 166, 170, 175-178, 181, 188, 195-204, 207-211, 216, 217, 219, 225-231, 233, 235, 236, 239, 242-245, 248-249, 252, 254-258, 263, 265-268, 270-273, 277, 279, 294, 300, 303, 311, 323, 340-346, 351, 355, 358, 362-364, 367-368, 373, 376, 377, 383-385, 396, 410, 412, 413, 415, 416, 430; Table 2 compounds 517, 519, 534, 615; p.83-compound 1c; p.p.93-116, 120-compound VIb; p.p.138-143, 153; claims 1-43, 45, abstract	1-2, 4-5, 29-30
A		3,31-40
X	WO 2006/066913 A2 (F.HOFFMANN- LA ROCHE AG et.al) 29.06.2006, p.3 line 6, p.4 lines 12-24, p.38 lines 1-11, examples 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-6, 1-7, 2-1, 3-1, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 4-7, 7-1, 7-2, 10-1, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, 12-7, 12-12, claims 1-10, abstract	1-2, 29-30
A		3-5, 31-40
☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 17 April 2017 (17.04.2017)	Date of mailing of the international search report 27 April 2017 (27.04.2017)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/RU: Federal Institute of Industrial Property, Berezkhovskaya nab., 30-1, Moscow, G-59, GSP-3, Russia, 125993 Facsimile No: (8-495) 531-63-18, (8-499) 243-33-37	Authorized officer M. Gorbatovskaya Telephone No. (8-499) 240-25-91	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 2017/014256

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 1421619 A (MERCK & CO.INC.) 21.01.1978, p.3 lines 20-33, examples 113, 298, claims 1,8,9, 14, 15, 23-30, 39, 40	1, 29-30
X	WO 2011/097607 A1 (SOUTHERN RESEARCH INSTITUTE et.al) 11.08.2011, p.p. 1-4, 16-17, compounds 11, 17, p.5 lines 1-2, p.9 lines 27-28, p.12 line 29-p.13 line 10, p.26 lines 12-26, p. 53 -compound AB00294890, p.63-compound AB 00308659, abstract	1-5, 29-30
X	KULKARNI RAVINDRA G., et al. Synthesis, p38 kinase inhibitory and anti-inflammatory activity of new substituted benzimidazole derivatives. Medicinal Chemistry, 2013, v.9(1), p.91-99. Database CA [online] Retrieved from STN on the Web, RN 1440142-05-1	1-2, 29-30
X	KATRITZKY ALAN R., et al. QSAR modeling of the antifungal activity against Candida albicans for a diverse set of organic compounds, BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, v.16(14), p.7055-7069, 2008. Database CA [online] Retrieved from STN in the Web, RN 312755-97-8	1-2, 29-30
X	VERMA RAJESHWAR P. et al. A comparison between two polarizability parameters in chemical-biological interactions, BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, v.13(7), p.2355-2372, 2005. Database CA [online] Retrieved from STN on the Web, RN 428448-71-9	1-2, 29-30
X	LEBEDEVA M.N. et al. Dependence of acute toxicity on structure in series of 2-substituted benzimidazoles, MEDITSINSKAYA PARAZITOLOGIYA I PARAZITARNYE BOLEZNI, v.44(3), p.316-322 (RUSSIAN), 1975. Database CA [online] Retrieved from STN on the Web, RN 56642-83-2	1-2, 29-30
X	MELADRI MARCELLO et al. Reductive cleavage of 2,6-diacetyldiamino-2-butoxy-3,5'-azopyridines, ANNALI DI CHIMICA, v.50, p.125-133, 1960, Database CA [online] Retrieved from STN on the Web, RN 111295-66-0	1-2, 29-30
X	US 2009/0163545 A1 (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), 25.06.2009	1-2, 29-30

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 2017/014256

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 6-28
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Classification of subject matter

International application No.

PCT/US 2017/014256

C07D 277/66 (2006.01)
C07D 235/18 (2006.01)
C07D 471/04 (2006.01)
C07D 263/57 (2006.01)
A61K 31/426 (2006.01)
A61K31/437(2006.01)
C07D 417/12 (2006.01)
A61K 31/427 (2006.01)
A61P 31/00 (2006.01)
C07D 513/04 (2006.01)
A61K 31/421 (2006.01)