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(54) **Titre :** BENZAMIDES DE DERIVES DE PYRAZOLYL-AMINO-PYRIMIDINYLE, COMPOSITIONS ET PROCEDES ASSOCIES

(54) **Title:** BENZAMIDES OF PYRAZOLYL-AMINO-PYRIMIDINYL DERIVATIVES, AND COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS THEREOF

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention provides a novel class of orally and/or topically available, selective and potent JAK inhibitors as safe and effective therapeutics against various diseases and disorders. The invention also provides pharmaceutical composition of these compounds and methods of their preparation and use thereof.

ABSTRACT

The invention provides a novel class of orally and/or topically available, selective and potent JAK inhibitors as safe and effective therapeutics against various diseases and disorders. The invention also provides pharmaceutical composition of these compounds and methods of their preparation and use thereof.

DEMANDE OU BREVET VOLUMINEUX

LA PRÉSENTE PARTIE DE CETTE DEMANDE OU CE BREVET COMPREND PLUS D'UN TOME.

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BENZAMIDES OF PYRAZOLYL-AMINO-PYRIMIDINYL DERIVATIVES, AND COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS THEREOF

Priority Claims and Related Patent Applications

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority to PCT International application No. PCT/CN2018/121165, filed on December 14, 2018, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

Technical Fields of the Invention

[0002] The invention generally relates to novel compounds and methods for their therapeutic use. More particularly, the invention relates to a novel class of therapeutics that are safe and effective JAK inhibitors. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions of these compounds and methods of preparation and use thereof against various diseases and disorders.

Background of the Invention

[0003] Janus kinase (JAK) is a family of intracellular, nonreceptor tyrosine kinases that transduce cytokine-mediated signals via the Janus kinase - Signal Transduction Activators of Transcription (JAK-STAT) pathway. There are four members in the JAK family of enzymes in humans, *i.e.*, JAK1, JAK2, JAK3 and TYK2. The family is defined by the presence of two adjacent kinase domains, JH1 and JH2, of which JH1 performs the phosphorylation involved in pathway activation whereas JH2 regulates JH1 function. (Thomas, *et al.*, **2015** *British Journal of Cancer* 113, 365–371.)

[0004] These cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases are associated with membrane cytokine receptors such as common gamma-chain receptors and the glycoprotein 130 (gp130) transmembrane proteins. (Murray, *et al.* **2007** *Immunol.* 178(5):2623-2629.) About 40 cytokine receptors signal through combinations of these four JAKs and their 7 downstream substrates: the STAT family members. (Ghoreschi *et al.* **2009** *Immunol Rev.* 228(1):273-287.)

[0005] The JAK-STAT signaling pathway plays a major role in many fundamental biological processes, such as apoptosis and inflammation via communication of chemical signals outside of a cell to the cell nucleus, resulting in the activation of genes through transcription. A dysfunctional JAK-STAT pathway may lead to a number of diseases, such as cancer and diseases affecting the immune system.

[0006] There has been a growing interest in JAK inhibitors as medication to inhibit the activity of one or more members of the JAK family, thereby interfering with the JAK-STAT signaling pathway. Some JAK inhibitors have been shown to have therapeutic benefits in treating cancer or inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis. (Kontzias, *et al.* **2012** *Current Opinion in Pharmacology* 12 (4): 464–70; Pesu, *et al.* **2008** *Immunological Reviews* 223: 132–42; Norman **2014** *Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs* 23 (8): 1067–77; Forster, *et al.* **2017** *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* 27 (18): 4229–4237.)

[0007] Development of JAK inhibitors for the treatment of cancer with low susceptibility to drug resistance remains challenging but necessary for improving the long-term effectiveness of this class of drugs. An urgent need exists across broad therapeutic areas for JAK inhibitors with improved potency and minimal side effects that are also less susceptible to or can overcome drug resistance than existing therapeutics.

Summary of the Invention

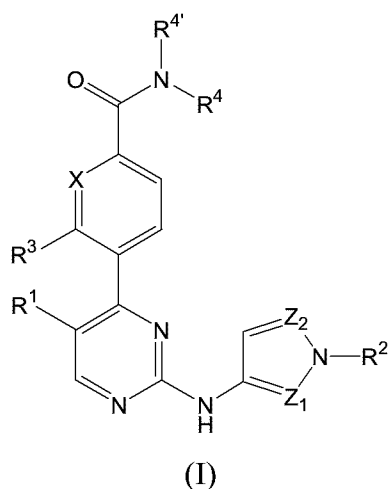
[0008] The invention provides novel, selective and potent compounds that are orally and/or topically available and/or suitable for gastrointestinal (GI) tract restricted and/or topical administration. These therapeutic agents are safe and effective JAK inhibitors and may exhibit fewer and/or lesser side effects than currently available drugs. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions of these compounds and methods of their preparation and use.

[0009] Disclosed herein are a series of novel JAK inhibitors that were specifically designed to fit in the profiles that are potentially suitable for either (I) oral administrations or (II) GI and/or skin topical uses. For compounds designed for oral administration, they are potent for JAK2 with an array of selectivity against other JAK kinases and with good overall drug profiles. For the compounds that are potentially suitable for GI restricted or skin topical uses, they are designed to show strong pan JAK activities including JAK1 and/or TYK2. In particular, these compounds

are designed to show minimum oral absorption to limit systemic exposure but high exposure at site of action, in particular in the gastric intestine.

[0010] This new class of inhibitors exhibits exceptional potency profiles with JAK2 IC₅₀ values in the low nanomolar range at Km ATP concentration. Some of these compounds also showed exceptional potency against JAK1 and/or TYK2.

[0011] In one aspect, the invention generally relates to a compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen, CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is Cl;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl;

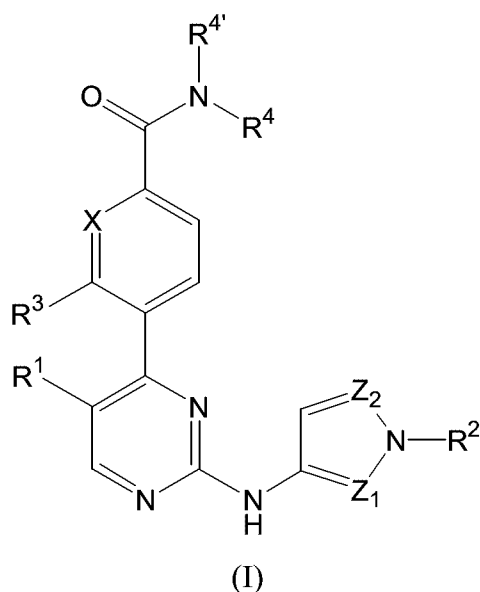
R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR',

NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[0012] In another aspect, the invention generally relates to a compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen, CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with one or more of CN, CONRR', or NRCOR', which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl;

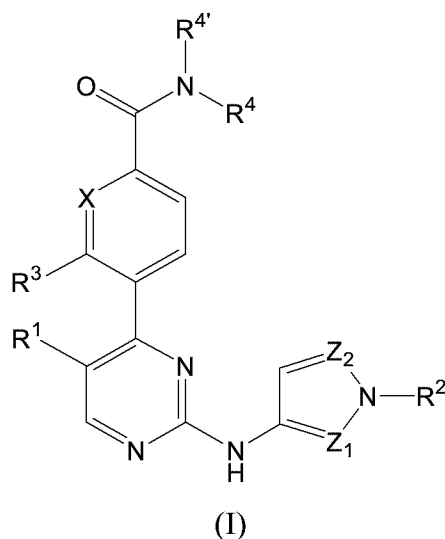
R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR',

NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[0013] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen, CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₃-C₁₆ aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with 0-4 C₁-C₆ alkyl groups;

R³ is R', halogen or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl;

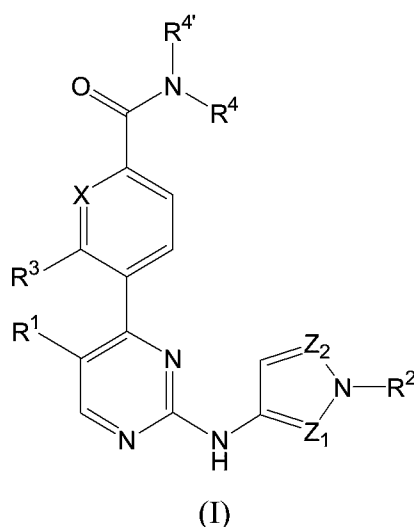
R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[0014] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound disclosed herein, effective to treat or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[0015] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen, CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is Cl;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen or CN;

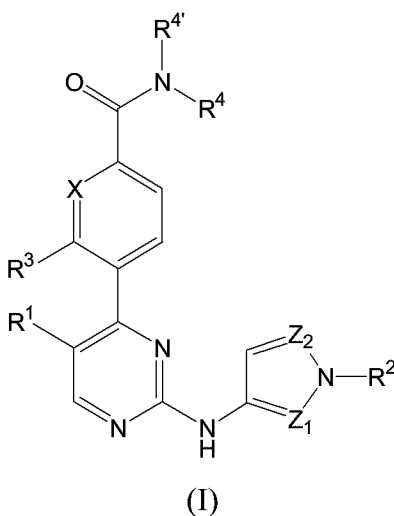
R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl;

R^4 is $-\text{CHR}''-\text{R}^5$, wherein R'' is H or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl and R^5 is a CN, CF_3 , OR' or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{11}$ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR' , NRR' , CN, CONRR' , NRCOR' and $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR' ; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[0016] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x , wherein R^x is R' , halogen, CN or OR' ;

each of Z_1 and Z_2 is independently selected from N and CR' , *provided* that one of Z_1 and Z_2 is N and the other is CR' ;

R^1 is CH_3 ;

R^2 is a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{16}$ aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with one or more of CN, CONRR' , or NRCOR' , which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR' ;

R^3 is R' , halogen or CN;

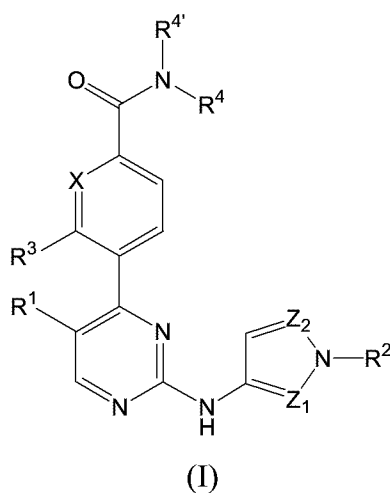
R^4 is H or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl;

R^4 is $-\text{CHR}''-\text{R}^5$, wherein R'' is H or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl and R^5 is a CN, CF_3 , OR' or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{11}$ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR' , NRR' , CN, CONRR' , NRCOR' and $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR' ; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[0017] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x , wherein R^x is R' , halogen, CN or OR' ;

each of Z_1 and Z_2 is independently selected from N and CR' , *provided* that one of Z_1 and Z_2 is N and the other is CR' ;

R^1 is CH_3 ;

R^2 is a $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{16}$ aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with 0 to 4 $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl groups;

R^3 is R' , halogen or CN;

$R^{4'}$ is H or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl;

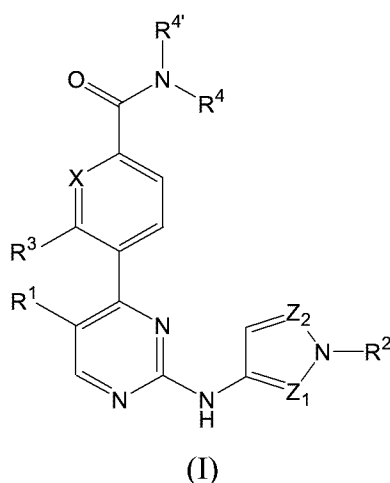
R^4 is $-\text{CHR}''-\text{R}^5$, wherein R'' is H or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl and R^5 is a CN, CF_3 , OR' or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{11}$ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR' , NRR' , CN, CONRR' , NRCOR' and $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR' ; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[0018] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a unit dosage form comprising a pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein.

[0019] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a method for treating or reducing a disease or disorder, comprising: administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x , wherein R^x is R' , halogen, CN or OR' ;

each of Z_1 and Z_2 is independently selected from N and CR' , *provided* that one of Z_1 and Z_2 is N and the other is CR' ;

R^1 is Cl;

R^2 is a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{16}$ aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of

halogen, OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR';

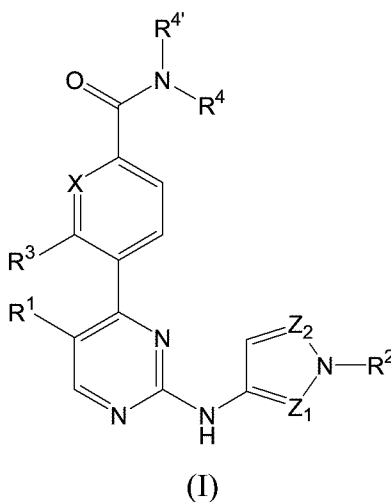
R³ is R', halogen or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, prevent, or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases, cancer, or a related disease or disorder thereof, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[0020] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a method for treating or reducing a disease or disorder, comprising: administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen, CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R^1 is CH_3 ;

R^2 is a C_1 - C_{16} aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with one or more of CN, $CONRR'$, or $NRCOR'$, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR' ;

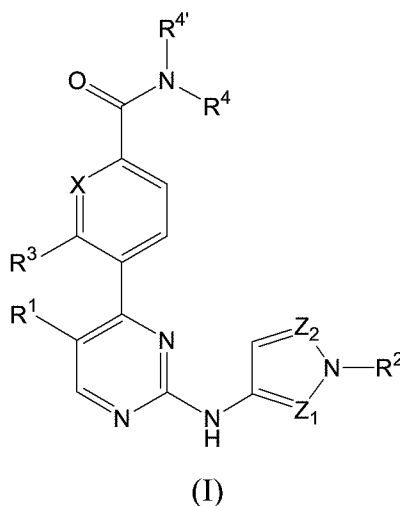
R^3 is R' , halogen or CN;

$R^{4'}$ is H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl;

R^4 is $-CHR''-R^5$, wherein R'' is H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl and R^5 is a CN, CF_3 , OR' or a C_1 - C_{11} aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR' , NRR' , CN, $CONRR'$, $NRCOR'$ and C_1 - C_6 alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR' ; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C_1 - C_{12} unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, prevent, or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases, cancer, or a related disease or disorder thereof, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[0021] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a method for treating or reducing a disease or disorder, comprising: administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x , wherein R^x is R' , halogen, CN or OR' ;

each of Z_1 and Z_2 is independently selected from N and CR' , *provided* that one of Z_1 and Z_2 is N and the other is CR' ;

R^1 is CH_3 ;

R^2 is a C_3 - C_{16} aliphatic group optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with 0-4 C_1 - C_6 alkyl groups;

R^3 is R' , halogen or CN;

$R^{4'}$ is H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl;

R^4 is $-CHR''-R^5$, wherein R'' is H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl and R^5 is a CN, CF_3 , OR' or a C_1 - C_{11} aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR' , NRR' , CN, $CONRR'$, $NRCOR'$ and C_1 - C_6 alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F, OR' or NRR' ; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C_1 - C_{12} unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, prevent, or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases, cancer, or a related disease or disorder thereof, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[0022] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to use of a compound of disclosed herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent, in preparation of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder.

Definitions

[0023] Unless defined otherwise, 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. General principles of organic chemistry, as well as specific functional moieties and reactivity, are described in "Organic Chemistry", Thomas Sorrell, University Science Books, Sausalito: 2006.

[0024] Certain compounds of the present invention may exist in particular geometric or stereoisomeric forms. The present invention contemplates all such compounds, including *cis*- and *trans*-isomers, atropisomers, *R*- and *S*-enantiomers, diastereomers, (D)-isomers, (L)-isomers,

the racemic mixtures thereof, and other mixtures thereof, as falling within the scope of the invention. Additional asymmetric carbon atoms may be present in a substituent such as an alkyl group. All such isomers, as well as mixtures thereof, are intended to be included in this invention.

[0025] Isomeric mixtures containing any of a variety of isomer ratios may be utilized in accordance with the present invention. For example, where only two isomers are combined, mixtures containing 50:50, 60:40, 70:30, 80:20, 90:10, 95:5, 96:4, 97:3, 98:2, 99:1, or 100:0 isomer ratios are contemplated by the present invention. Those of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate that analogous ratios are contemplated for more complex isomer mixtures.

[0026] If, for instance, a particular enantiomer of a compound of the present invention is desired, it may be prepared by asymmetric synthesis, or by derivation with a chiral auxiliary, where the resulting diastereomeric mixture is separated and the auxiliary group cleaved to provide the pure desired enantiomers. Alternatively, where the molecule contains a basic functional group, such as amino, or an acidic functional group, such as carboxyl, diastereomeric salts are formed with an appropriate optically-active acid or base, followed by resolution of the diastereomers thus formed by fractional crystallization or chromatographic methods well known in the art, and subsequent recovery of the pure enantiomers.

[0027] Solvates and polymorphs of the compounds of the invention are also contemplated herein. Solvates of the compounds of the present invention include, for example, hydrates.

[0028] Definitions of specific functional groups and chemical terms are described in more detail below. When a range of values is listed, it is intended to encompass each value and sub-range within the range. For example, "C₁₋₆ alkyl" is intended to encompass, C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, C₁₋₆, C₁₋₅, C₁₋₄, C₁₋₃, C₁₋₂, C₂₋₆, C₂₋₅, C₂₋₄, C₂₋₃, C₃₋₆, C₃₋₅, C₃₋₄, C₄₋₆, C₄₋₅, and C₅₋₆ alkyl.

[0029] Where substituent groups are specified by their conventional chemical formulae, written from left to right, they equally encompass the chemically identical substituents that would result from writing the structure from right to left, *e.g.*, -C(=O)-O- is equivalent to -O-C(=O)-.

[0030] Structures of compounds of the invention are limited by principles of chemical bonding known to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, where a group may be substituted by one or more of a number of substituents, such substitutions are selected so as to comply with principles of chemical bonding and to give compounds that are not inherently unstable and/or would be

known to one of ordinary skill in the art as likely to be unstable under ambient conditions (*e.g.*, aqueous, neutral, and several known physiological conditions).

[0031] As used herein, the term “alkyl” refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain radical consisting solely of carbon and hydrogen atoms, containing no unsaturation, having from one to ten carbon atoms (*e.g.*, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl). Whenever it appears herein, a numerical range such as “1 to 10” refers to each integer in the given range; *e.g.*, “1 to 10 carbon atoms” means that the alkyl group can consist of 1 carbon atom, 2 carbon atoms, 3 carbon atoms, *etc.*, up to and including 10 carbon atoms, although the present definition also covers the occurrence of the term “alkyl” where no numerical range is designated. In some embodiments, “alkyl” can be a C₁₋₆ alkyl group. In some embodiments, alkyl groups have 1 to 10, 1 to 8, 1 to 6, or 1 to 3 carbon atoms. Representative saturated straight chain alkyls include, but are not limited to, -methyl, -ethyl, -n-propyl, -n-butyl, -n-pentyl, and -n-hexyl; while saturated branched alkyls include, but are not limited to, -isopropyl, -sec-butyl, -isobutyl, -tert-butyl, -isopentyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 2-methylhexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 4-methylhexyl, 5-methylhexyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, and the like. The alkyl is attached to the parent molecule by a single bond. Unless stated otherwise in the specification, an alkyl group is optionally substituted by one or more of substituents which independently include: acyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylaryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, aryloxy, amino, amido, amidino, imino, azide, carbonate, carbamate, carbonyl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, ester, ether, mercapto, thio, alkylthio, arylthio, thiocarbonyl, nitro, oxo, phosphate, phosphonate, phosphinate, silyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamidyl, sulfoxyl, sulfonate, urea, -Si(R^a)₃, -OR^a, -SR^a, -OC(O)-R^a, -N(R^a)₂, -C(O)R^a, -C(O)OR^a, -OC(O)N(R^a)₂, -C(O)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)C(O)OR^a, -N(R^a)C(O)R^a, -N(R^a)C(O)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)C(NR^a)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)S(O)_tN(R^a)₂ (where t is 1 or 2), -P(=O)(R^a)(R^a), or -O-P(=O)(OR^a)₂ where each R^a is independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl, and each of these moieties can be optionally substituted as defined herein. In a non-limiting embodiment, a substituted alkyl can be selected from fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 3-fluoropropyl, hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, benzyl, and phenethyl.

[0032] As used herein, the term “alkoxy” refers to the group -O-alkyl, including from 1 to 10

carbon atoms (C₁₋₁₀) of a straight, branched, saturated cyclic configuration and combinations thereof, attached to the parent molecular structure through an oxygen. Examples include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, t-butoxy, pentoxy, cyclopropyloxy, cyclohexyloxy and the like. "Lower alkoxy" refers to alkoxy groups containing one to six carbons. In some embodiments, C₁₋₃ alkoxy is an alkoxy group that encompasses both straight and branched chain alkyls of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms. Unless stated otherwise in the specification, an alkoxy group can be optionally substituted by one or more substituents which independently include: acyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylaryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, aryloxy, amino, amido, amidino, imino, azide, carbonate, carbamate, carbonyl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, ester, ether, mercapto, thio, alkylthio, arylthio, thiocarbonyl, nitro, oxo, phosphate, phosphonate, phosphinate, silyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamidyl, sulfoxyl, sulfonate, urea, -Si(R^a)₃, -OR^a, -SR^a, -OC(O)-R^a, -N(R^a)₂, -C(O)R^a, -C(O)OR^a, -OC(O)N(R^a)₂, -C(O)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)C(O)OR^a, -N(R^a)C(O)R^a, -N(R^a)C(O)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)C(NR^a)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)S(O)_tN(R^a)₂ (where t is 1 or 2), -P(=O)(R^a)(R^a), or -O-P(=O)(OR^a)₂ where each R^a is independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl, and each of these moieties can be optionally substituted as defined herein.

[0033] As used herein, the terms "aromatic" or "aryl" refer to a radical with 6 to 14 ring atoms (*e.g.*, C₆₋₁₄ aromatic or C₆₋₁₄ aryl) that has at least one ring having a conjugated pi electron system which is carbocyclic (*e.g.*, phenyl, fluorenyl, and naphthyl). In some embodiments, the aryl is a C₆₋₁₀ aryl group. For example, bivalent radicals formed from substituted benzene derivatives and having the free valences at ring atoms are named as substituted phenylene radicals. In other embodiments, bivalent radicals derived from univalent polycyclic hydrocarbon radicals whose names end in "-yl" by removal of one hydrogen atom from the carbon atom with the free valence are named by adding "-idene" to the name of the corresponding univalent radical, *e.g.*, a naphthyl group with two points of attachment is termed naphthylidene. Whenever it appears herein, a numerical range such as "6 to 14 aryl" refers to each integer in the given range; *e.g.*, "6 to 14 ring atoms" means that the aryl group can consist of 6 ring atoms, 7 ring atoms, *etc.*, up to and including 14 ring atoms. The term includes monocyclic or fused-ring polycyclic (*i.e.*, rings which share adjacent pairs of ring atoms) groups. Polycyclic aryl groups include bicycles, tricycles, tetracycles, and the like. In a multi-ring group, only one ring is

required to be aromatic, so groups such as indanyl are encompassed by the aryl definition. Non-limiting examples of aryl groups include phenyl, phenalenyl, naphthalenyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, phenanthrenyl, anthracenyl, fluorenyl, indolyl, indanyl, and the like. Unless stated otherwise in the specification, an aryl moiety can be optionally substituted by one or more substituents which independently include: acyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylaryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, aryloxy, amino, amido, amidino, imino, azide, carbonate, carbamate, carbonyl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, ester, ether, mercapto, thio, alkylthio, arylthio, thiocarbonyl, nitro, oxo, phosphate, phosphonate, phosphinate, silyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamidyl, sulfoxyl, sulfonate, urea, $-\text{Si}(\text{R}^a)_3$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{SR}^a$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})-\text{R}^a$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^a$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^a$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{NR}^a)\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{S}(\text{O})_t\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$ (where t is 1 or 2), $-\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^a)(\text{R}^a)$, or $-\text{O}-\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)_2$ where each R^a is independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl, and each of these moieties can be optionally substituted as defined herein.

[0034] As used herein, the terms “cycloalkyl” and “carbocyclyl” each refers to a monocyclic or polycyclic radical that contains only carbon and hydrogen, and can be saturated or partially unsaturated. Partially unsaturated cycloalkyl groups can be termed “cycloalkenyl” if the carbocycle contains at least one double bond, or “cycloalkynyl” if the carbocycle contains at least one triple bond. Cycloalkyl groups include groups having from 3 to 13 ring atoms (i.e., C_{3-13} cycloalkyl). Whenever it appears herein, a numerical range such as “3 to 10” refers to each integer in the given range; *e.g.*, “3 to 13 carbon atoms” means that the cycloalkyl group can consist of 3 carbon atoms, 4 carbon atoms, 5 carbon atoms, *etc.*, up to and including 13 carbon atoms. The term “cycloalkyl” also includes bridged and spiro-fused cyclic structures containing no heteroatoms. The term also includes monocyclic or fused-ring polycyclic (i.e., rings which share adjacent pairs of ring atoms) groups. Polycyclic aryl groups include bicycles, tricycles, tetracycles, and the like. In some embodiments, “cycloalkyl” can be a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl radical. In some embodiments, “cycloalkyl” can be a C_{3-5} cycloalkyl radical. Illustrative examples of cycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to the following moieties: C_{3-6} carbocyclyl groups include, without limitation, cyclopropyl (C_3), cyclobutyl (C_4), cyclopentyl (C_5), cyclopentenyl (C_5), cyclohexyl (C_6), cyclohexenyl (C_6), cyclohexadienyl (C_6) and the like. Examples of C_{3-7} carbocyclyl groups include norbornyl (C_7). Examples of C_{3-8} carbocyclyl groups include the

aforementioned C₃₋₇ carbocyclyl groups as well as cycloheptyl (C₇), cycloheptadienyl (C₇), cycloheptatrienyl (C₇), cyclooctyl (C₈), bicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octanyl, and the like. Examples of C₃₋₁₃ carbocyclyl groups include the aforementioned C₃₋₈ carbocyclyl groups as well as octahydro-1H indenyl, decahydronaphthalenyl, spiro[4.5]decanyl and the like. Unless stated otherwise in the specification, a cycloalkyl group can be optionally substituted by one or more substituents which independently include: acyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylaryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, aryloxy, amino, amido, amidino, imino, azide, carbonate, carbamate, carbonyl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, ester, ether, mercapto, thio, alkylthio, arylthio, thiocarbonyl, nitro, oxo, phosphate, phosphonate, phosphinate, silyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamidyl, sulfoxyl, sulfonate, urea, -Si(R^a)₃, -OR^a, -SR^a, -OC(O)-R^a, -N(R^a)₂, -C(O)R^a, -C(O)OR^a, -OC(O)N(R^a)₂, -C(O)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)C(O)OR^a, -N(R^a)C(O)R^a, -N(R^a)C(O)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)C(NR^a)N(R^a)₂, -N(R^a)S(O)_tN(R^a)₂ (where t is 1 or 2), -P(=O)(R^a)(R^a), or -O-P(=O)(OR^a)₂ where each R^a is independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl, and each of these moieties can be optionally substituted as defined herein. The terms "cycloalkenyl" and "cycloalkynyl" mirror the above description of "cycloalkyl" wherein the prefix "alk" is replaced with "alken" or "alkyn" respectively, and the parent "alkenyl" or "alkynyl" terms are as described herein. For example, a cycloalkenyl group can have 3 to 13 ring atoms, such as 5 to 8 ring atoms. In some embodiments, a cycloalkynyl group can have 5 to 13 ring atoms.

[0035] As used herein, the term "halogen" refers to fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), or iodine (I). As used herein, the term "halide" or "halo", means fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo. The terms "haloalkyl," "haloalkenyl," "haloalkynyl" and "haloalkoxy" include alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl and alkoxy structures that are substituted with one or more halo groups or with combinations thereof. For example, the terms "fluoroalkyl" and "fluoroalkoxy" include haloalkyl and haloalkoxy groups, respectively, in which the halo is fluorine, such as, but not limited to, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1-fluoromethyl-2-fluoroethyl, and the like. Each of the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl and alkoxy groups are as defined herein and can be optionally further substituted as defined herein.

[0036] As used herein, the term "heteroatom" refers to oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), sulfur (S), and phosphorus (P).

[0037] As used herein, the term "heteroalkyl" refers to an alkyl radical, which have one or more skeletal chain atoms selected from an atom other than carbon, *e.g.*, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus or combinations thereof. A numerical range can be given, *e.g.*, C₁₋₄ heteroalkyl, which refers to the chain length in total, which in this example is 4 atoms long. For example, a -CH₂OCH₂CH₃ radical is referred to as a "C₄" heteroalkyl, which includes the heteroatom center in the atom chain length description. Connection to the parent molecular structure can be through either a heteroatom or a carbon in the heteroalkyl chain. For example, an N-containing heteroalkyl moiety refers to a group in which at least one of the skeletal atoms is a nitrogen atom. One or more heteroatom(s) in the heteroalkyl radical can be optionally oxidized. One or more nitrogen atoms, if present, can also be optionally quaternized. For example, heteroalkyl also includes skeletal chains substituted with one or more nitrogen oxide (-O-) substituents. Exemplary heteroalkyl groups include, without limitation, ethers such as methoxyethyl (-CH₂CH₂OCH₃), ethoxymethyl (-CH₂OCH₂CH₃), (methoxymethoxy)ethyl (-CH₂CH₂OCH₂OCH₃), (methoxymethoxy) methyl (-CH₂OCH₂OCH₃) and (methoxyethoxy)methyl (-CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃) and the like; amines such as (-CH₂CH₂NHCH₃, -CH₂CH₂N(CH₃)₂, -CH₂NHCH₂CH₃, -CH₂N(CH₂CH₃)(CH₃)) and the like.

[0038] As used herein, the term "heteroaryl" or, alternatively, "heteroaromatic" refers to a radical of a 5-18 membered monocyclic or polycyclic (*e.g.*, bicyclic, tricyclic, tetracyclic and the like) aromatic ring system (*e.g.*, having 6, 10 or 14 π electrons shared in a cyclic array) having ring carbon atoms and 1-6 ring heteroatoms provided in the aromatic ring system, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous and sulfur ("5-18 membered heteroaryl"). Heteroaryl polycyclic ring systems can include one or more heteroatoms in one or both rings. Whenever it appears herein, a numerical range such as "5 to 18" refers to each integer in the given range; *e.g.*, "5 to 18 ring atoms" means that the heteroaryl group can consist of 5 ring atoms, 6 ring atoms, *etc.*, up to and including 18 ring atoms. In some instances, a heteroaryl can have 5 to 14 ring atoms. In some embodiments, the heteroaryl has, for example, bivalent radicals derived from univalent heteroaryl radicals whose names end in "-yl" by removal of one hydrogen atom from the atom with the free valence are named by adding "-ene" to the name of the corresponding univalent radical, *e.g.*, a pyridyl group with two points of attachment is a pyridylene.

[0039] For example, an N-containing "heteroaromatic" or "heteroaryl" moiety refers to an

aromatic group in which at least one of the skeletal atoms of the ring is a nitrogen atom. One or more heteroatom(s) in the heteroaryl radical can be optionally oxidized. One or more nitrogen atoms, if present, can also be optionally quaternized. Heteroaryl also includes ring systems substituted with one or more nitrogen oxide (-O-) substituents, such as pyridinyl N-oxides. The heteroaryl is attached to the parent molecular structure through any atom of the ring(s).

[0040] “Heteroaryl” also includes ring systems wherein the heteroaryl ring, as defined above, is fused with one or more aryl groups wherein the point of attachment to the parent molecular structure is either on the aryl or on the heteroaryl ring, or wherein the heteroaryl ring, as defined above, is fused with one or more cycloalkyl or heterocycyl groups wherein the point of attachment to the parent molecular structure is on the heteroaryl ring. For polycyclic heteroaryl groups wherein one ring does not contain a heteroatom (*e.g.*, indolyl, quinoliny, carbazolyl and the like), the point of attachment to the parent molecular structure can be on either ring, *i.e.*, either the ring bearing a heteroatom (*e.g.*, 2-indolyl) or the ring that does not contain a heteroatom (*e.g.*, 5-indolyl). In some embodiments, a heteroaryl group is a 5-10 membered aromatic ring system having ring carbon atoms and 1-4 ring heteroatoms provided in the aromatic ring system, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and sulfur ("5-10 membered heteroaryl"). In some embodiments, a heteroaryl group is a 5-8 membered aromatic ring system having ring carbon atoms and 1-4 ring heteroatoms provided in the aromatic ring system, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and sulfur ("5-8 membered heteroaryl"). In some embodiments, a heteroaryl group is a 5-6 membered aromatic ring system having ring carbon atoms and 1-4 ring heteroatoms provided in the aromatic ring system, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and sulfur ("5-6 membered heteroaryl"). In some embodiments, the 5-6 membered heteroaryl has 1-3 ring heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and sulfur. In some embodiments, the 5-6 membered heteroaryl has 1-2 ring heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and sulfur. In some embodiments, the 5-6 membered heteroaryl has 1 ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and sulfur.

[0041] Examples of heteroaryls include, but are not limited to, azepinyl, acridinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzindolyl, 1,3-benzodioxolyl, benzofuranyl, benzoaxazolyl, benzo[d]thiazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl, benzo[b][1,4]dioxepinyl, benzo[b][1,4]oxazinyl, 1,4-

benzodioxanyl, benzonaphthofuranyl, benzoxazolyl, benzodioxolyl, benzodioxinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzopyranyl, benzopyranonyl, benzofuranyl, benzopyranonyl, benzofurazanyl, benzothiazolyl, benzothieryl (benzothiophenyl), benzothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidinyl, benzotriazolyl, benzo[4,6]imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl, carbazolyl, cinnolinyl, cyclopenta[d]pyrimidinyl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidinyl, 5,6-dihydrobenzo[h]quinazolinyl, 5,6-dihydrobenzo[h]cinnolinyl, 6,7-dihydro-5H benzo[6,7]cyclohepta[1,2-c]pyridazinyl, dibenzofuranyl, dibenzothiophenyl, furanyl, furazanyl, furanonyl, furo[3,2-c]pyridinyl, 5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydrocycloocta[d]pyrimidinyl, 5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydrocycloocta[d]pyridazinyl, 5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydrocycloocta[d]pyridinyl, isothiazolyl, imidazolyl, indazolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, isoquinolyl, indoliziny, isoxazolyl, 5,8-methano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinazolinyl, naphthyridinyl, 1,6-naphthyridinonyl, oxadiazolyl, 2-oxoazepinyl, oxazolyl, oxiranyl, 5,6,6a,7,8,9,10,10a-octahydrobenzo[h]quinazolinyl, 1-phenyl-1H-pyrrolyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidinyl, pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinazolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidinyl, 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-cyclohepta[4,5]thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydropyrido[4,5-c]pyridazinyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiapyranyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, triazinyl, thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidinyl, thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidinyl, thieno[2,3-c]pyridinyl, and thiophenyl (*i.e.*, thienyl). Unless stated otherwise in the specification, a heteroaryl moiety can be optionally substituted by one or more substituents which independently include: acyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylaryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, aryloxy, amino, amido, amidino, imino, azide, carbonate, carbamate, carbonyl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, halo, haloalkoxy, haloalkyl, ester, ether, mercapto, thio, alkylthio, arylthio, thiocarbonyl, nitro, oxo, phosphate, phosphonate, phosphinate, silyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamidyl, sulfoxyl, sulfonate, urea, $-\text{Si}(\text{R}^a)_3$, $-\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{SR}^a$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})-\text{R}^a$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^a$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^a$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^a$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{C}(\text{NR}^a)\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^a)\text{S}(\text{O})_t\text{N}(\text{R}^a)_2$ (where t is 1 or 2), $-\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^a)(\text{R}^a)$, or $-\text{O}-\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)_2$ where each R^a is independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, carbocyclyl, carbocyclylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl, and each of these moieties can be optionally substituted as defined herein.

[0042] As used herein, the term “administering” refers to oral administration, administration as a suppository, topical contact, intravenous, parenteral, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intralesional, intrathecal, intracranial, intranasal or subcutaneous administration, or the implantation of a slow-release device, *e.g.*, a mini-osmotic pump, to a subject. Suitable routes of administration for a particular patient will depend on the nature and severity of the disease or condition being treated or the nature of the therapy being used and on the nature of the active compound.

[0043] Administration may be by any suitable route, including parenteral and transmucosal (*e.g.*, buccal, sublingual, palatal, gingival, nasal, vaginal, rectal, or transdermal). Parenteral administration includes, *e.g.*, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-arteriole, intradermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intraventricular, and intracranial. Other modes of delivery include, but are not limited to, the use of liposomal formulations, intravenous infusion, transdermal patches, *etc.*

[0044] By "co-administer" it is meant that a composition described herein is administered at the same time, just prior to, or just after the administration of one or more additional therapies.

[0045] The compound of the invention can be administered alone or can be co-administered to the patient. Co-administration is meant to include simultaneous or sequential administration of the compound individually or in combination (more than one compound or agent). Thus, the preparations can also be combined, when desired, with other active substances (*e.g.*, to reduce metabolic degradation).

[0046] The compositions of the present invention can be delivered transdermally, by a topical route, formulated as applicator sticks, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, gels, creams, ointments, pastes, jellies, paints, powders, and aerosols. Oral preparations include tablets, pills, powder, dragees, capsules, liquids, lozenges, cachets, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions, *etc.*, suitable for ingestion by the patient. Solid form preparations include powders, tablets, pills, capsules, cachets, suppositories, and dispersible granules. Liquid form preparations include solutions, suspensions, and emulsions, gels, for example, water or water/propylene glycol solutions.

[0047] The compositions of the present invention may additionally include components to provide sustained release and/or comfort. Such components include high molecular weight, anionic mucomimetic polymers, gelling polysaccharides and finely-divided drug carrier substrates. These components are discussed in greater detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,911,920;

5,403,841; 5,212,162; and 4,861,760. The entire contents of these patents are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes. The compositions of the present invention can also be delivered as microspheres for slow release in the body. For example, microspheres can be administered via intradermal injection of drug-containing microspheres, which slowly release subcutaneously (see Rao, **1995** *J. Biomater Sci. Polym. Ed.* 7:623-645; as biodegradable and injectable gel formulations (see, *e.g.*, Gao **1995** *Pharm. Res.* 12:857-863); or, as microspheres for oral administration (see, *e.g.*, Eyles **1997** *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 49:669-674).

[0048] As used herein, the terms “disease,” “condition,” and “disorder” are used interchangeably herein and refer to a state of being or health status of a patient or subject capable of being treated with a compound, pharmaceutical composition, or method provided herein.

[0049] As used herein, the term “effective amount” of an active agent refers to an amount sufficient to elicit the desired biological response. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in this art, the effective amount of a compound of the invention may vary depending on such factors as the desired biological endpoint, the pharmacokinetics of the compound, the disease being treated, the mode of administration, and the patient.

[0050] As used herein, the terms “inhibition,” “inhibit” and “inhibiting” and the like in reference to a biological target (*e.g.*, JAKs) inhibitor interaction refers to negatively affecting (*e.g.*, decreasing) the activity or function of the protein relative to the activity or function of the protein in the absence of the inhibitor. In embodiments, inhibition means negatively affecting (*e.g.* decreasing) the concentration or levels of the protein relative to the concentration or level of the protein in the absence of the inhibitor. In embodiments, inhibition refers to reduction of a disease or symptoms of disease. In embodiments, inhibition refers to a reduction in the activity of a particular protein target. Inhibition includes, at least in part, partially or totally blocking stimulation, decreasing, preventing, or delaying activation, or inactivating, desensitizing, or down-regulating signal transduction or enzymatic activity or the amount of a protein. In embodiments, inhibition refers to a reduction of activity of a target protein resulting from a direct interaction (*e.g.*, an inhibitor binds to the target protein). In embodiments, inhibition refers to a reduction of activity of a target protein from an indirect interaction (*e.g.*, an inhibitor binds to a protein that activates the target protein, thereby preventing target protein activation).

[0051] As used herein, the terms “isolated” or “purified” refer to a material that is substantially or essentially free from components that normally accompany it in its native state. Purity and

homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high-performance liquid chromatography.

[0052] As used herein, a “pharmaceutically acceptable form” of a disclosed compound includes, but is not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, hydrates, solvates, isomers, prodrugs, and isotopically labeled derivatives thereof. In one embodiment, a “pharmaceutically acceptable form” includes, but is not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, prodrugs and isotopically labeled derivatives thereof. In some embodiments, a “pharmaceutically acceptable form” includes, but is not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable isomers and stereoisomers, prodrugs and isotopically labeled derivatives thereof.

[0053] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutically acceptable form is a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. As used herein, the term “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” refers to those salts which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of subjects without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response and the like, and are commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known in the art. For example, Berge et al. describes pharmaceutically acceptable salts in detail in *J. Pharmaceutical Sciences* (1977) 66:1-19. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds provided herein include those derived from suitable inorganic and organic acids and bases. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable, nontoxic acid addition salts are salts of an amino group formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid and perchlorate acid or with organic acids such as acetic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid or malonic acid or by using other methods used in the art such as ion exchange. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts include adipate, alginate, ascorbate, aspartate, benzenesulfonate, besylate, benzoate, bisulfate, borate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, formate, fumarate, glucoheptonate, glycerophosphate, gluconate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethanesulfonate, lactobionate, lactate, laurate, lauryl sulfate, malate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oleate, oxalate, palmitate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, stearate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, p-toluenesulfonate, undecanoate, valerate salts, and the like. In some embodiments, organic acids from which salts can be derived include, for example, acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid,

lactic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, and the like.

[0054] The salts can be prepared in situ during the isolation and purification of the disclosed compounds, or separately, such as by reacting the free base or free acid of a parent compound with a suitable base or acid, respectively. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium and $N^+(C_{1-4}alkyl)_4$ salts. Representative alkali or alkaline earth metal salts include sodium, lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, aluminum, and the like. Further pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, when appropriate, nontoxic ammonium, quaternary ammonium, and amine cations formed using counterions such as halide, hydroxide, carboxylate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, lower alkyl sulfonate and aryl sulfonate. Organic bases from which salts can be derived include, for example, primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines, including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines, basic ion exchange resins, and the like, such as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, and ethanolamine. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salt can be chosen from ammonium, potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts.

[0055] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutically acceptable form is a “solvate” (*e.g.*, a hydrate). As used herein, the term “solvate” refers to compounds that further include a stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amount of solvent bound by non-covalent intermolecular forces. The solvate can be of a disclosed compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Where the solvent is water, the solvate is a “hydrate.” Pharmaceutically acceptable solvates and hydrates are complexes that, for example, can include 1 to about 100, or 1 to about 10, or 1 to about 2, about 3 or about 4, solvent or water molecules. It will be understood that the term “compound” as used herein encompasses the compound and solvates of the compound, as well as mixtures thereof.

[0056] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutically acceptable form is a prodrug. As used herein, the term “prodrug” (or “pro-drug”) refers to compounds that are transformed *in vivo* to yield a disclosed compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable form of the compound. A prodrug can be inactive when administered to a subject, but is converted *in vivo* to an active compound, for example, by hydrolysis (*e.g.*, hydrolysis in blood). In certain cases, a prodrug has improved

physical and/or delivery properties over the parent compound. Prodrugs can increase the bioavailability of the compound when administered to a subject (*e.g.*, by permitting enhanced absorption into the blood following oral administration) or which enhance delivery to a biological compartment of interest (*e.g.*, the brain or lymphatic system) relative to the parent compound. Exemplary prodrugs include derivatives of a disclosed compound with enhanced aqueous solubility or active transport through the gut membrane, relative to the parent compound.

[0057] The prodrug compound often offers advantages of solubility, tissue compatibility or delayed release in a mammalian organism (see, *e.g.*, Bundgard, H., *Design of Prodrugs* (1985), pp. 7- 9, 21-24 (Elsevier, Amsterdam). A discussion of prodrugs is provided in Higuchi, T., et al., "Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems," *A.C.S. Symposium Series*, Vol. 14, and in *Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design*, ed. Edward B. Roche, American Pharmaceutical Association and Pergamon Press, 1987, both of which are incorporated in full by reference herein.

[0058] Prodrug forms often offer advantages of solubility, tissue compatibility, or delayed release in the mammalian organism. (See, Bundgard, *Design of Prodrugs*, pp. 7-9,21-24, Elsevier, Amsterdam 1985 and Silverman, *The Organic Chemistry of Drug Design and Drug Action*, pp. 352-401, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif., 1992.) Prodrugs commonly known in the art include well-known acid derivatives, such as, for example, esters prepared by reaction of the parent acids with a suitable alcohol, amides prepared by reaction of the parent acid compound with an amine, basic groups reacted to form an acylated base derivative, *etc.* Other prodrug derivatives may be combined with other features disclosed herein to enhance bioavailability. As such, those of skill in the art will appreciate that certain of the presently disclosed compounds having free amino, amido, hydroxy or carboxylic groups can be converted into prodrugs. Prodrugs include compounds having a carbonate, carbamate, amide or alkyl ester moiety covalently bonded to any of the above substituents disclosed herein.

[0059] Exemplary advantages of a prodrug can include, but are not limited to, its physical properties, such as enhanced water solubility for parenteral administration at physiological pH compared to the parent compound, or it can enhance absorption from the digestive tract, or it can enhance drug stability for long-term storage.

[0060] As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" excipient, carrier, or diluent

refers to a pharmaceutically acceptable material, composition or vehicle, such as a liquid or solid filler, diluent, excipient, solvent or encapsulating material, involved in carrying or transporting the subject pharmaceutical agent from one organ, or portion of the body, to another organ, or portion of the body. Each carrier must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not injurious to the patient. Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers include: sugars, such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches, such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose, and its derivatives, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients, such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils, such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and soybean oil; glycols, such as propylene glycol; polyols, such as glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol and polyethylene glycol; esters, such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents, such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol; phosphate buffer solutions; and other non-toxic compatible substances employed in pharmaceutical formulations. Wetting agents, emulsifiers and lubricants, such as sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium stearate, and polyethylene oxide-polypropylene oxide copolymer as well as coloring agents, release agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the compositions.

[0061] As used herein, the term "subject" refers to any animal (*e.g.*, a mammal), including, but not limited to humans, non-human primates, rodents, and the like, which is to be the recipient of a particular treatment. A subject to which administration is contemplated includes, but is not limited to, humans (*e.g.*, a male or female of any age group, *e.g.*, a pediatric subject (*e.g.*, infant, child, adolescent) or adult subject (*e.g.*, young adult, middle-aged adult or senior adult)) and/or other non-human animals, for example, non-human mammals (*e.g.*, primates (*e.g.*, cynomolgus monkeys, rhesus monkeys); commercially relevant mammals such as cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, goats, cats, and/or dogs), rodents (*e.g.*, rats and/or mice), etc. In certain embodiments, the non-human animal is a mammal. The non-human animal may be a male or female at any stage of development. A non-human animal may be a transgenic animal. Typically, the terms "subject" and "patient" are used interchangeably herein in reference to a human subject.

[0062] As used herein, the terms "treatment" or "treating" a disease or disorder refers to a method of reducing, delaying or ameliorating such a condition before or after it has occurred.

Treatment may be directed at one or more effects or symptoms of a disease and/or the underlying pathology. The treatment can be any reduction and can be, but is not limited to, the complete ablation of the disease or the symptoms of the disease. Treating or treatment thus refers to any indicia of success in the therapy or amelioration of an injury, disease, pathology or condition, including any objective or subjective parameter such as abatement; remission; diminishing of symptoms or making the injury, pathology or condition more tolerable to the patient; slowing in the rate of degeneration or decline; making the final point of degeneration less debilitating; improving a patient's physical or mental well-being. The treatment or amelioration of symptoms can be based on objective or subjective parameters, for example, the results of a physical examination, neuropsychiatric exams, and/or a psychiatric evaluation. As compared with an equivalent untreated control, such reduction or degree of amelioration may be at least 5%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 100% as measured by any standard technique.

[0063] Treatment methods include administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein. The administering step may be a single administration or may include a series of administrations. The length of the treatment period depends on a variety of factors, such as the severity of the condition, the patient's age, the concentration of the compound, the activity of the compositions used in the treatment, or a combination thereof. It will also be appreciated that the effective dosage of an agent used for the treatment may increase or decrease over the course of a particular treatment regime. Changes in dosage may result and become apparent by standard diagnostic assays known in the art. In some instances, chronic administration may be required. For example, the compositions are administered to the subject in an amount and for a duration sufficient to treat the patient.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0064] The invention is based on an unexpected discovery of novel, selective and potent compounds that are orally and/or topically available and/or suitable for gastrointestinal (GI) tract restricted administration. A series of novel JAK inhibitors are disclosed herein that have been designed to be potentially suitable for either (I) oral administrations or (II) GI and/or skin topical uses. For compounds designed for oral administration, they are potent for JAK2 with an array of selectivity against other JAK kinases and with good overall drug profiles. For the compounds that are potentially suitable for GI restricted or skin topical uses, they are designed to show

strong pan JAK activities including JAK1 and/or TYK2. In particular, these compounds are designed to show minimum oral absorption to limit systemic exposure but high exposure at site of action, in particular in the gastric intestine.

[0065] Inhibition of Janus kinases will inevitably inhibit immune function and potentially increase the risk for infections both bacterial and viral. By restricting JAK inhibition to the GI tract, for GI restricted compounds or topically for compounds designed for external use on the skin, the systemic exposure of the compounds is greatly reduced or eliminated thereby preserving immune function. In oncology indications where JAK2 is a driver of the cancer, and inhibition of JAK2 is an appropriate treatment, JAK2 selective inhibitors preserve immune function which is not dependent on JAK2 signaling.

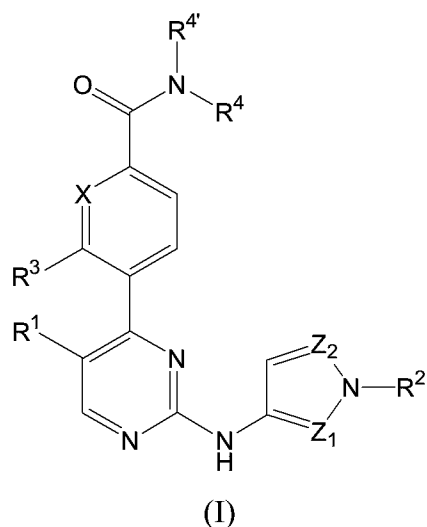
[0066] Select compounds of the invention are suitable for oral administrations against cancers. These compounds are designed to show good potency against JAK2 with good oral absorption and good in vivo stability. Additionally, compounds may possess selectivity against other JAK kinases (*e.g.*, JAK1).

[0067] Select compounds of the invention are suitable for treating GI diseases with limited systemic exposure after oral administration. These compounds possess good potency against JAK kinases (*e.g.*, JAK1, TYK2 and JAK2) and through limited absorption demonstrate higher exposure at the site of action.

[0068] Select compounds of the invention are suitable for the topical skin administration. These compounds show good potency against JAK kinases (*e.g.*, JAK1, TYK2 and JAK2) with limited systemic exposure and higher exposure in the dermis/epidermis and thus at the site of action in the skin.

[0069] The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions of these compounds and methods of preparation and use thereof. The JAK inhibitors disclosed herein exhibited exceptional potency profiles while enjoying favorable pharmacokinetic profiles and drug properties that are suitable for target indications.

[0070] In one aspect, the invention generally relates to a compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is hydrogen, halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN, C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl or OR';

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

each of R⁴ and R^{4'} is independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) aliphatic groups optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, and R⁴ and R^{4'} together may form a 3- to 7-membered (*e.g.*, 3- or 4-membered) ring, having 0 to 3 heteroatoms selected from O, N and S, and wherein each of R⁴ and R^{4'} is optionally substituted with CN, CF₃ or OR'; *provided* that if one of R⁴ and R^{4'} is hydrogen, the other is not hydrogen; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[0071] In certain embodiments,

X is CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

Z₁ is CR' and Z₂ is N;

R¹ is halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN, C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl or OR';

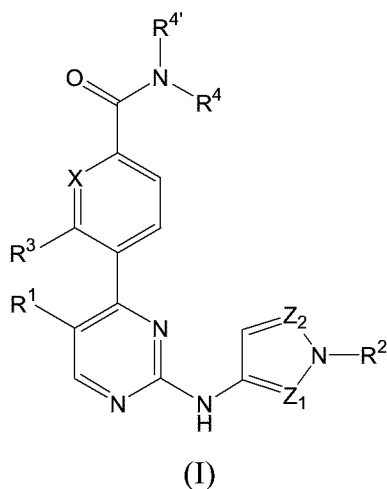
R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

each of R⁴ and R^{4'} is independently selected from hydrogen and C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) aliphatic groups optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, and R⁴ and R^{4'} together may form a 3- to 7-membered (*e.g.*, 3- or 4-membered) ring, having 0 to 3 heteroatoms selected from O, N and S, and wherein each of R⁴ and R^{4'} is optionally substituted with CN, CF₃ or OR'; *provided* that if one of R⁴ and R^{4'} is hydrogen, the other is not hydrogen; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃).

[0072] In another aspect, the invention generally relates to a compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is Cl;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃),

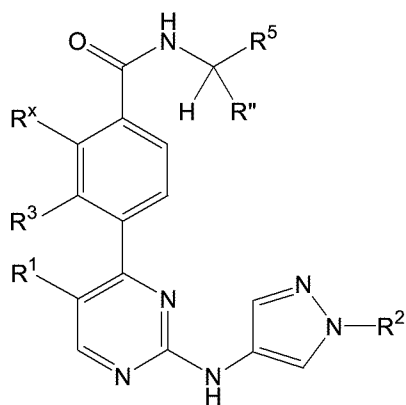
or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[0073] In certain embodiments, X is CR^x.

[0074] In certain embodiments, X is N.

[0075] In certain embodiments, R^x is H.

[0076] In certain embodiments, R^{4'} is H, X is CR^x, Z₁ is CH and Z₂ is N, having the structural formula (II):



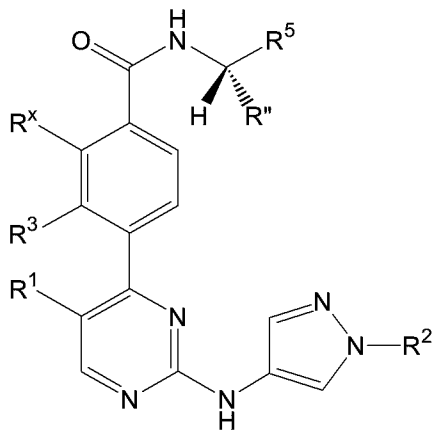
(II)

[0077] In certain embodiments, R^x is hydrogen, halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), C_1 - C_6 (*e.g.*, C_1 - C_3) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl or alkoxy.

[0078] In certain embodiments, R^3 is H.

[0079] In certain embodiments, R^3 is F, CH_3 or Cl.

[0080] In certain embodiments, X is CR^x , $R^{4'}$ is H, Z_1 is CH and Z_2 is N, having the structural formula (III):



(III)

[0081] In certain embodiments, R^x is H, R'' is CH_3 , R^3 is H and R^5 is CN.

[0082] In certain embodiments, R^2 is a C_1 - C_6 (*e.g.*, C_1 - C_3) aliphatic (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) group with 0 to 2 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, optionally substituted with a CN or CF_3 group.

[0083] In certain embodiments, R^2 is a C_7 - C_{16} aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) with 0 to 3 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, optionally

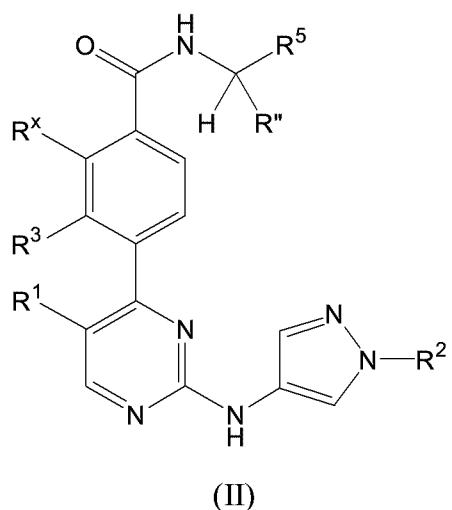
substituted with a CN or CF₃ group.

[0084] In certain embodiments, R² comprises a C₃-C₁₆ cyclic alkyl with 0 to 8 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, optionally substituted with a CN or CF₃ group.

[0085] In certain embodiments, R² comprises a C₃-C₆ cyclic alkyl.

[0086] In certain embodiments, R² is cyclopropyl.

[0087] In certain embodiments, the compound has the structural formula of (II):



wherein

R² is a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R³ is R¹;

R⁵ comprises a CN;

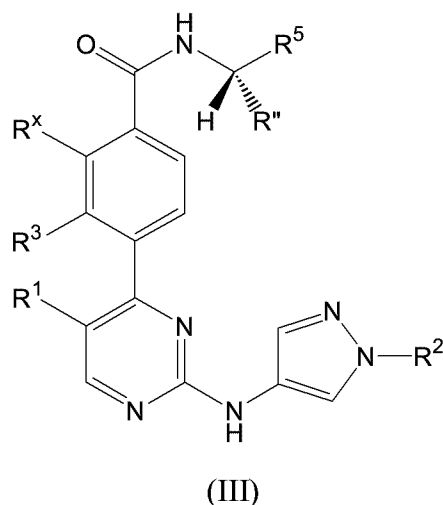
R⁶ is R¹, halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR¹;

R¹ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃); and

R⁶ is a H, C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[0088] In certain embodiments, R⁶ is in the *S*-configuration and the compound has the structural formula (III):



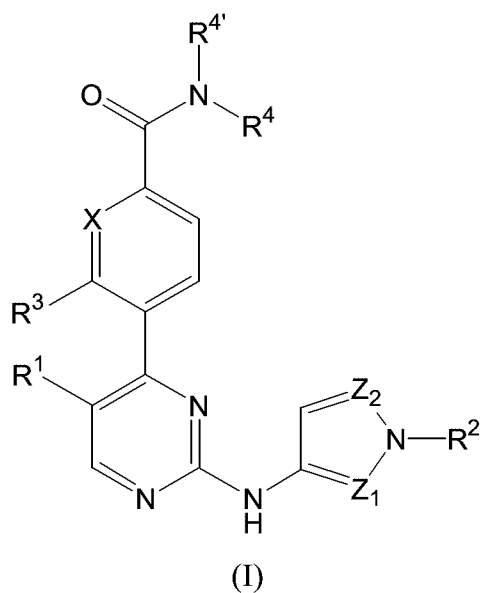
[0089] In certain embodiments, R'' is methyl.

[0090] In certain embodiments, R^x is H, R³ is H and R⁵ is a CN.

[0091] In certain embodiments, R² comprises a C₃-C₆ cyclic alkyl.

[0092] In certain embodiments, R² is cyclopropyl.

[0093] In another aspect, the invention generally relates to a compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with one or more of CN, CONRR', or NRCOR', which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[0094] In certain embodiments, X is N.

[0095] In certain embodiments, X is CR^x.

[0096] In certain embodiments, R^x is H.

[0097] In certain embodiments, R² is a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) aliphatic group substituted with a CN group.

[0098] In certain embodiments, R² is a C₁-C₃ alkyl substituted with a CN group.

[0099] In certain embodiments, R² is CH₂CN.

[00100] In certain embodiments, R^{4'} is H.

[00101] In certain embodiments, R⁴ is -CH₂R⁵, wherein R⁵ comprises CN or CF₃.

[00102] In certain embodiments, R⁵ is CN.

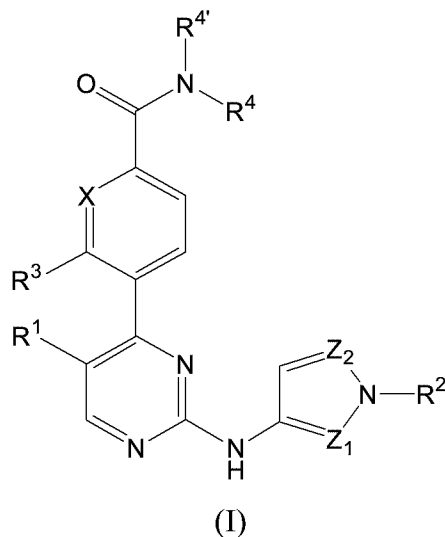
[00103] In certain embodiments, R³ is H.

[00104] In certain embodiments, Z₁ is CH and Z₂ is N.

[00105] In certain embodiments, R² is CH₂CN, R³ is H, R^{4'} is H, X is CR^x, wherein R^x is H, Z₁ is CH and Z₂ is N.

[00106] In certain embodiments, R⁴ is -CH₂CN.

[00107] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₃-C₁₆ aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with 0-4 C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl groups;

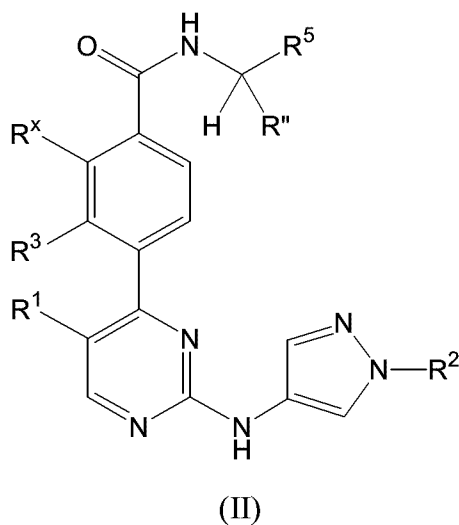
R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

[00108] In certain embodiments, R^{4'} is H, X is CR^x, Z₁ is CH, and Z₂ is N, and the compound has the structural formula (II):



[00109] In certain embodiments, X is CR^x, wherein R^x is hydrogen, halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl or alkoxy.

[00110] In certain embodiments, R^x is H.

[00111] In certain embodiments, X is N.

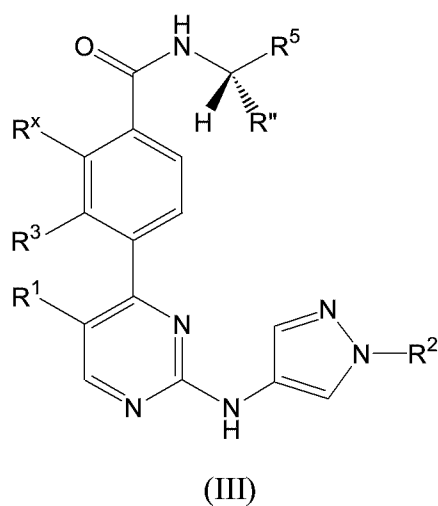
[00112] In certain embodiments, R³ is H.

[00113] In certain embodiments, R³ is F, CH₃ or Cl.

[00114] In certain embodiments, Z₁ is CH and Z₂ is N.

[00115] In certain embodiments, R'' is H and R⁵ is CN.

[00116] In certain embodiments, X is CR^x, R³ is H, R⁴ is H, Z₁ is CH and Z₂ is N, and the compound has the structural formula (III):



[00117] In certain embodiments, R⁵ is CH₃ and R⁵ is CN.

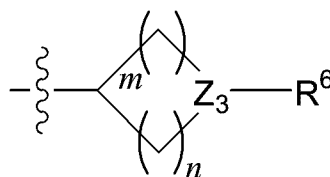
[00118] In certain embodiments, R² is a C₅-C₇ aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with two or more C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl groups.

[00119] In certain embodiments, R² is a six membered cyclic aliphatic group comprising an O, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with two or more C₁-C₃ alkyl groups.

[00120] In certain embodiments, R² is a six membered cyclic aliphatic group comprising an O, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with two or more methyl groups.

[00121] In certain embodiments, R² is a six membered cyclic aliphatic group comprising an O, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with four methyl groups.

[00122] In certain embodiments, R² is:



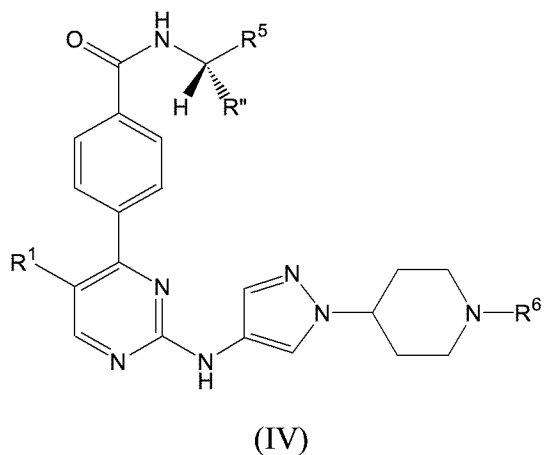
wherein

Z₃ is N, CH or O, wherein when Z₃ is O, R⁶ is absent;

each of *m* and *n* is independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; provided that *m* and *n* are not both 0 at the same time, and

R⁶ is a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, CN, halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or C(O)R⁷, wherein R⁷ is a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl; *provided* that when Z₃ is N, R₆ is not CN or halo.

[00123] In certain embodiments, the compound has the structural formula (IV):

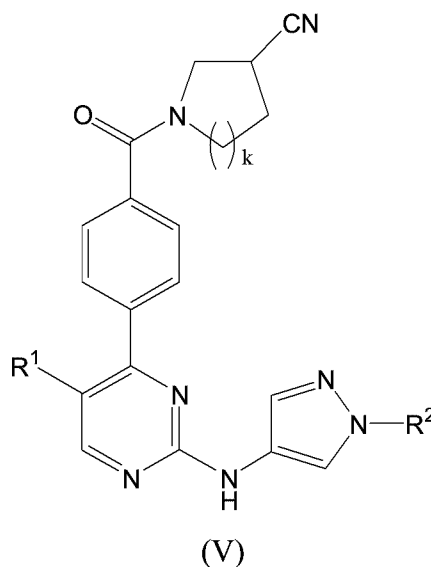


wherein R^x is H, $R^3 = H$, R'' is H or C_1-C_6 (e.g., C_1-C_3) alkyl, R^6 is a C_1-C_6 (e.g., C_1-C_3) alkyl or $C(O)R^7$, wherein R^7 is a C_1-C_6 (e.g., C_1-C_3) alkyl, and R^5 is a CN, CF_3 , OR' or a C_1-C_{11} aliphatic group (e.g., linear or cyclic) with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (e.g., Cl, F), OR' , NRR' , CN, $CONRR'$, $NRCOR'$ and C_1-C_6 (e.g., C_1-C_3) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (e.g., CH_2F , CHF_2 , or CF_3), OR' or NRR' .

[00124] In certain embodiments, R^2 is R^8-CN , wherein R^8 is a $(CH_2)_m$, wherein m is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.

[00125] In certain embodiments, m is 1.

[00126] In certain embodiments of (I) wherein R^4 and $R^{4'}$ together form a 3- to 7-membered (e.g., 3- or 4-membered) ring, the compound has the structural formula (V):



wherein k is 0, 1, 2 or 3.

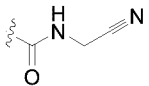
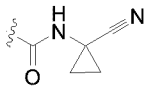
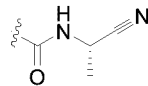
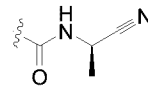
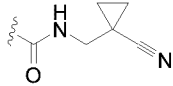
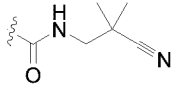
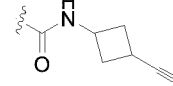
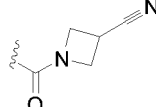
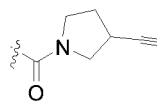
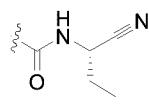
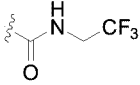
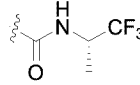
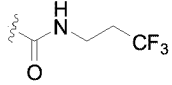
[00127] In certain embodiments of (V), k is 0 or 1.

[00128] In certain embodiments of (V), R^1 is H.

[00129] In certain embodiments of (V), R^1 is F, CH_3 or Cl.

[00130] A list of non-limiting examples for the amide (i.e., $-C(=O)NR^4R^{4'}$) component of compound (I) is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1

[00131] A list of non-limiting examples for R² of compound (I) is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2

[00132] Non-limiting examples of compounds according to the invention include:

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide-2,3,5,6-d₄

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-ethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide 4-methylbenzenesulfonate

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide

4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide

(S)-4-(2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide.

[00133] Non-limiting examples of compounds according to the invention include:

(S)-N-(1-cyanobutyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(trans-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-((2S,4s,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-((2S,4r,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanobutyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

4-(2-((1-(trans-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((S*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((R*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

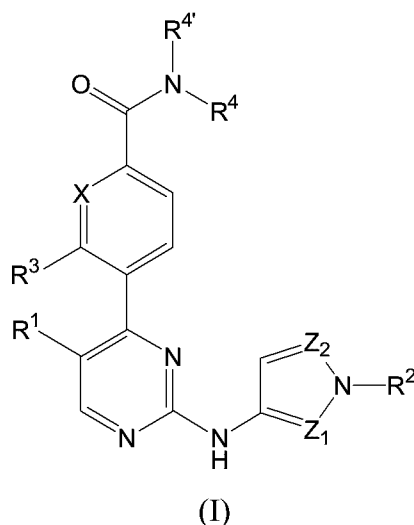
(S)-4-(2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide

N-((S)-1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((R*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

N-((S)-1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((S*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide

[00134] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound disclosed herein, effective to treat or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[00135] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is Cl;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

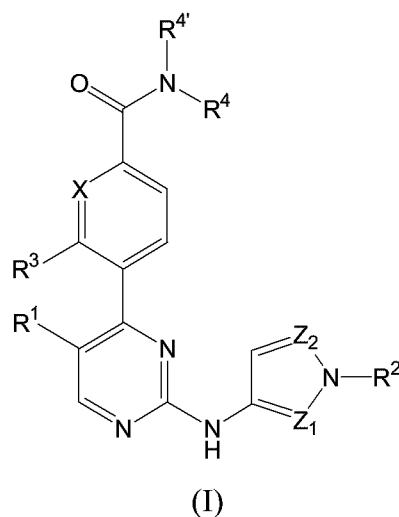
R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃),

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[00136] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with one or more of CN, CONRR', or NRCOR', which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

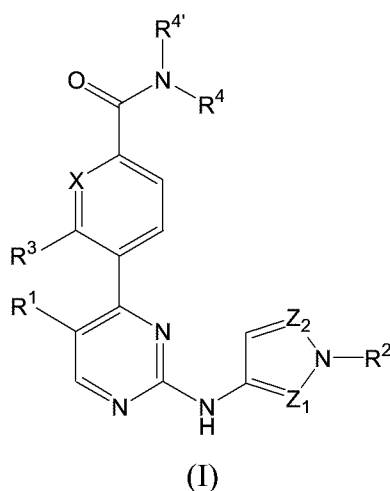
R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (e.g., C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (e.g., CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[00137] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (e.g., Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₃-C₁₆ aliphatic group (e.g., linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with 0 to 4 C₁-C₆ (e.g., C₁-C₃) alkyl groups;

R³ is R', halogen (e.g., Cl, F) or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (e.g., C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (e.g., C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (e.g., Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (e.g., C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (e.g., CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[00138] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention is suitable for oral administration.

[00139] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention is suitable for topical administration.

[00140] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention is suitable for GI-restricted administration.

[00141] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful to treat or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases and cancers, or a related disease or disorder.

[00142] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder suitable to be treated is an inflammatory disease.

[00143] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder suitable to be treated is an immune-mediated disease.

[00144] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder suitable to be treated is cancer.

[00145] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder suitable to be treated is selected from: inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, vitiligo, atopic dermatitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, diabetic nephropathy, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), essential thrombocythemia (ET), polycythemia vera (PV), myelofibrosis (MF), breast cancer and ovarian cancer.

[00146] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a unit dosage form comprising a pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein.

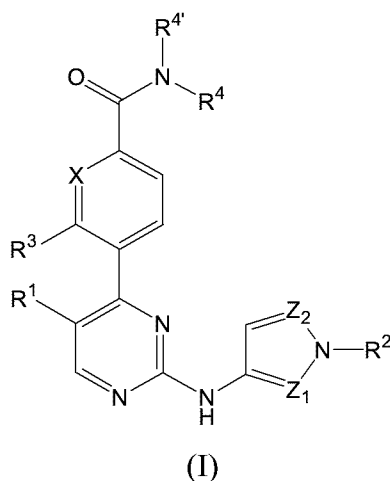
[00147] In certain embodiments, the unit dosage is in the form of a tablet.

[00148] In certain embodiments, the unit dosage is in the form of a capsule.

[00149] In certain embodiments, the unit dosage is in the form of a topical formulation.

[00150] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a method for treating or reducing a disease or disorder, comprising: administering to a subject in need thereof a

pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is Cl;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen, OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

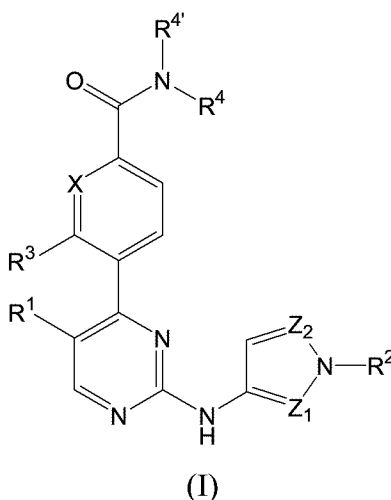
R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃),
or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, prevent, or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases, cancer, or a related

disease or disorder thereof, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[00151] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a method for treating or reducing a disease or disorder, comprising: administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₁-C₁₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₆) aliphatic group (*e.g.*, linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with one or more of CN, CONRR', or NRCOR', which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR';

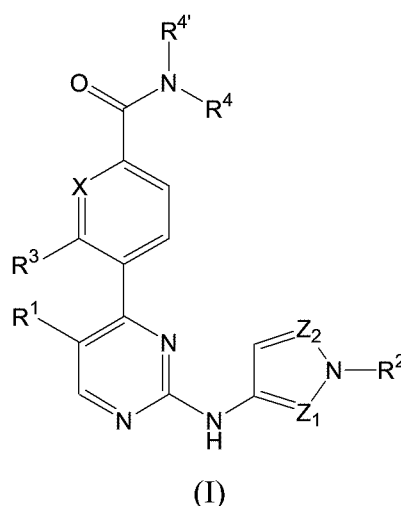
R³ is R', halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F) or CN;

R⁴ is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (e.g., C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (e.g., CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, prevent, or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases, cancer, or a related disease or disorder thereof, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[00152] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to a method for treating or reducing a disease or disorder, comprising: administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound having the structural formula of (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen (e.g., Cl, F), CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a C₃-C₁₆ aliphatic group (e.g., linear or cyclic) optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with 0-4 C₁-C₆ (e.g., C₁-C₃) alkyl groups;

R³ is R', halogen (e.g., Cl, F) or CN;

R^{4'} is H or a C₁-C₆ (e.g., C₁-C₃) alkyl;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ (e.g., C₁-C₃) alkyl and R⁵ is a CN, CF₃, OR' or a C₁-C₁₁ aliphatic group with 0 to 4 carbon atoms replaced by one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the aliphatic group is optionally substituted with one or more

of halogen (*e.g.*, Cl, F), OR', NRR', CN, CONRR', NRCOR' and C₁-C₆ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₃) alkyl, which is in turn optionally substituted with F (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃), OR' or NRR'; and

each R and R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ (*e.g.*, C₁-C₆, C₇-C₁₂) unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group (*e.g.*, CH₂F, CHF₂, or CF₃),

or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof, effective to treat, prevent, or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases, cancer, or a related disease or disorder thereof, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.

[00153] In certain embodiments, the invention generally relates to a method for treating or reducing a disease or disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound disclosed herein, wherein the disease or disorder is one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases and cancer, or a related disease or disorder.

[00154] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is an inflammatory disease.

[00155] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is an immune-mediated disease.

[00156] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is cancer.

[00157] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is selected from: inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, vitiligo, atopic dermatitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, diabetic nephropathy, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), essential thrombocythemia (ET), polycythemia vera (PV), myelofibrosis (MF), breast cancer and ovarian cancer.

[00158] In certain embodiments, administration is via oral administration.

[00159] In certain embodiments, administration is via topical administration.

[00160] In certain embodiments, administration is via GI-restricted administration.

[00161] In yet another aspect, the invention generally relates to use of a compound of disclosed herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent, in preparation of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder.

[00162] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases and cancer.

[00163] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is an inflammatory disease.

[00164] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is an immune-mediated disease.

[00165] In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is cancer.

- [00166] In certain embodiments, the medicament is for oral administration.
- [00167] In certain embodiments, the medicament is for topical administration.
- [00168] In certain embodiments, the medicament is for GI restriction administration.
- [00169] A list of non-limiting examples of the compounds of the invention is provided in **Table 3**. Certain exemplary data of select compounds are provided in **Table 4**.
- [00170] As discussed herein, isotope derivative compounds having one or more hydrogen atoms (*e.g.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, *etc.*) replaced with deuterium atoms are contemplated in the presented invention.
- [00171] The term “inflammatory disease” refers to a disease or condition characterized by aberrant inflammation, *e.g.* an increased level of inflammation compared to a control such as a healthy person not suffering from a disease. Examples of inflammatory diseases that may be treated with a compound, pharmaceutical composition, or method described herein include autoimmune diseases, traumatic brain injury, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), myasthenia gravis, juvenile onset diabetes, diabetes mellitus type 1, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Hashimoto's encephalitis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriasis, Sjogren's syndrome, vasculitis, glomerulonephritis, auto-immune thyroiditis, Behcet's disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, bullous pemphigoid, sarcoidosis, ichthyosis, Graves ophthalmopathy, inflammatory bowel disease, Addison's disease, Vitiligo, asthma, allergic asthma, acne vulgaris, celiac disease, chronic prostatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, pelvic inflammatory disease, reperfusion injury, ischemia reperfusion injury, stroke, sarcoidosis, transplant rejection, interstitial cystitis, atherosclerosis, scleroderma, and atopic dermatitis. Such conditions are frequently inextricably intertwined with other diseases, disorders and conditions. A non-limiting list of inflammatory-related diseases, disorders and conditions which may, for example, be caused by inflammatory cytokines, include, arthritis, kidney failure, lupus, asthma, psoriasis, colitis, pancreatitis, allergies, fibrosis, surgical complications (*e.g.*, where inflammatory cytokines prevent healing), anemia, and fibromyalgia. Other diseases and disorders, which may be associated with chronic inflammation include Alzheimer's disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, aortic valve stenosis, arteriosclerosis, osteoporosis, Parkinson's disease, infections, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), allergic contact dermatitis and other eczemas, systemic sclerosis, transplantation and multiple sclerosis. Some of the aforementioned diseases, disorders

and conditions for which a compound of the present disclosure may be particularly efficacious (due to, for example, limitations of current therapies) are described in more detail hereafter.

[00172] The term “autoimmune disease” refers to a disease or condition in which a subject's immune system has an aberrant immune response against a substance that does not normally elicit an immune response in a healthy subject. Examples of autoimmune diseases that may be treated with a compound, pharmaceutical composition, or method described herein include acne vulgaris, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, acute necrotizing hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis, Addison's disease, agammaglobulinemia, Aicardi-Goutières syndrome (AGS), alopecia areata, alopecia totalis, amyloidosis, ankylosing spondylitis, anti-GBM/anti-TBM nephritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, autoimmune angioedema, autoimmune aplastic anemia, autoimmune dysautonomia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune hyperlipidemia, autoimmune immunodeficiency, autoimmune inner ear disease, autoimmune myocarditis, autoimmune oophoritis, autoimmune pancreatitis, autoimmune retinopathy, autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune thyroid disease, autoimmune urticaria, axonal or neuronal neuropathies, balo disease, Behcet's disease, bullous pemphigoid, cardiomyopathy, Castleman disease, celiac disease, Chagas disease, chronic atypical neutrophilic dermatosis with lipodystrophy and elevated temperature (CANDLE), chronic active hepatitis, chronic fatigue syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis, Churg-Strauss syndrome, cicatricial pemphigoid/benign mucosal pemphigoid, Crohn's disease, Cogan's syndrome, cold agglutinin disease, congenital heart block, coxsackie myocarditis, CREST disease, Cushing's disease, demyelinating neuropathies, depression, dermatitis herpetiformis, dermatomyositis, Devic's disease (neuromyelitis optica), discoid lupus, Dressler's syndrome, dry eye syndrome DES (keratoconjunctivitis sicca), endometriosis, eosinophilic esophagitis, eosinophilic fasciitis, erythema nodosum, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, experimental allergic encephalomyelitis, Evans syndrome, fibromyalgia, fibrosing alveolitis, giant cell arteritis (temporal arteritis), giant cell myocarditis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's syndrome, granulomatosis with polyangiitis, graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), Graves' disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Hashimoto's encephalitis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, hemolytic anemia, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, herpes gestationis, hidradenitis suppurativa, hypogammaglobulinemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, IgA nephropathy, IgG4-related sclerosing disease, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), immunoregulatory lipoproteins, inclusion body myositis,

interstitial cystitis, juvenile arthritis, juvenile diabetes (Type 1 diabetes), juvenile dermatomyositis (JDM), juvenile myositis, Kawasaki syndrome, Lambert-Eaton syndrome, leukocytoclastic vasculitis, lichen planus, lichen sclerosus, ligneous conjunctivitis, linear IgA disease, lupus, Lyme disease, chronic, Meniere's disease, microscopic polyangiitis, mixed connective tissue disease, Mooren's ulcer, Mucha-Habermann disease, multiple sclerosis (MS), myasthenia gravis, myositis, narcolepsy, neuromyelitis optica, neutropenia, ocular cicatricial pemphigoid, optic neuritis, palindromic rheumatism, pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcus, paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria p, Parry Romberg syndrome, Parsonnage-Turner syndrome, Pars planitis (peripheral uveitis), pemphigus, peripheral neuropathy, perivenous encephalomyelitis, pernicious anemia, POEMS syndrome, polyarteritis nodosa, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), Type I, II, & III autoimmune polyglandular syndromes, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis, postmyocardial infarction syndrome, postpericardiotomy syndrome, progesterone dermatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, plaque psoriasis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, pyoderma gangrenosum, pure red cell aplasia, Raynauds phenomenon, reactive Arthritis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, Reiter's syndrome, relapsing polychondritis, restless legs syndrome, retroperitoneal fibrosis, rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, sarcoidosis, Schmidt syndrome, scleritis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome, sperm & testicular autoimmunity, stiff person syndrome, stimulator of interferon genes (STING)-associated vasculopathy with onset during infancy (SAVI), subacute bacterial endocarditis, Susac's syndrome, sympathetic ophthalmia, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), Takayasu's arteritis, temporal arteritis/Giant cell arteritis, thrombocytopenic purpura, Tolosa-Hunt syndrome, transplant rejection (allograft transplant rejection), transverse myelitis, Type 1 diabetes, ulcerative colitis, undifferentiated connective tissue disease, uveitis, vasculitis, vesiculobullous dermatosis, vitiligo, or Wegener's granulomatosis.

[00173] The term “immune-mediated disease” refers to chronic inflammatory diseases perpetuated by antibodies and cellular immunity. Immune-mediated diseases include, for example, but not limited to, asthma, allergies, arthritis (*e.g.*, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis), juvenile arthritis, inflammatory bowel diseases (*e.g.*, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease), endocrinopathies (*e.g.*, type 1 diabetes and Graves' disease), neurodegenerative diseases (*e.g.*, multiple sclerosis (MS)), autistic spectrum disorder,

depression, Alzheimer's disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorder, optic neuritis, retinal degeneration, dry eye syndrome DES, Sjogren's syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, Huntington's Disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, myasthenia gravis, and chronic idiopathic demyelinating disease (CID)), vascular diseases (*e.g.*, autoimmune hearing loss, systemic vasculitis, and atherosclerosis), and skin diseases (*e.g.*, acne vulgaris dermatomyositis, pemphigus, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), discoid lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, psoriasis, plaque psoriasis, vasculitis, vitiligo and alopecia). Hashimoto's thyroiditis, pernicious anemia, Cushing's disease, Addison's disease, chronic active hepatitis, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), celiac disease, pemphigus, transplant rejection (allograft transplant rejection), graft-versus-host disease (GVHD).

[00174] The term “cancer” as used herein refers to all types of cancer, neoplasm or malignant tumors found in mammals, *e.g.*, humans, including hematological cancers leukemia, and lymphomas, T-ALL, large B-cell lymphoma, solid cancers such as carcinomas and sarcomas. Exemplary cancers include blood cancer, brain cancer, glioma, glioblastoma, neuroblastoma, prostate cancer, colorectal cancer, pancreatic cancer, cervical cancer, gastric cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, and cancer of the head. Exemplary cancers include cancer of the thyroid, endocrine system, brain, breast, cervix, colon, head & neck, liver, kidney, lung, non-small cell lung, melanoma, mesothelioma, ovary, sarcoma, stomach, uterus, medulloblastoma, colorectal cancer, pancreatic cancer. Additional examples include penile, skin – non-melanoma, anal, hepatobiliary, esophagogastric, uterine sarcoma, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, salivary gland, peripheral nervous system, soft tissue sarcoma, bone, renal, myeloproliferative neoplasms, thyroid carcinoma, cholangiocarcinoma, pancreatic adenocarcinoma, skin cutaneous melanoma, colon adenocarcinoma, rectum adenocarcinoma, stomach adenocarcinoma, esophageal carcinoma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, breast invasive carcinoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung squamous cell carcinoma, Hodgkin's Disease, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, multiple myeloma, neuroblastoma, glioma, glioblastoma multiforme, ovarian cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, primary thrombocytosis, primary macroglobulinemia, primary brain tumors, cancer, malignant pancreatic insulinoma, malignant carcinoid, urinary bladder cancer, premalignant skin lesions, testicular cancer, lymphomas, thyroid cancer, neuroblastoma, esophageal cancer, genitourinary tract cancer, malignant hypercalcemia, endometrial cancer, adrenal cortical cancer, neoplasms of the endocrine or exocrine pancreas, medullary thyroid

cancer, medullary thyroid carcinoma, melanoma, colorectal cancer, papillary thyroid cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic leiomyosarcoma, synovial sarcoma, undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma, round cell liposarcoma or prostate cancer.

[00175] In certain embodiments of the use, the disease or disorder is selected from: inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, vitiligo, atopic dermatitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, diabetic nephropathy, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), essential thrombocythemia (ET), polycythemia vera (PV), myelofibrosis (MF), breast cancer and ovarian cancer.

[00176] Isotopically-labeled compounds are also within the scope of the present disclosure. As used herein, an "isotopically-labeled compound" refers to a presently disclosed compound including pharmaceutical salts and prodrugs thereof, each as described herein, in which one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into compounds presently disclosed include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, fluorine and chlorine, such as ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{18}O , ^{17}O , ^{31}P , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{18}F , and ^{36}Cl , respectively.

[00177] By isotopically-labeling the presently disclosed compounds, the compounds may be useful in drug and/or substrate tissue distribution assays. Tritiated (^3H) and carbon-14 (^{14}C) labeled compounds are particularly preferred for their ease of preparation and detectability. Further, substitution with heavier isotopes such as deuterium (^2H) can afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, for example increased *in vivo* half-life or reduced dosage requirements and, hence, may be preferred in some circumstances. Isotopically labeled compounds presently disclosed, including pharmaceutical salts, esters, and prodrugs thereof, can be prepared by any means known in the art.

[00178] Further, substitution of normally abundant hydrogen (^1H) with heavier isotopes such as deuterium can afford certain therapeutic advantages, *e.g.*, resulting from improved absorption, distribution, metabolism and/or excretion (ADME) properties, creating drugs with improved efficacy, safety, and/or tolerability. Benefits may also be obtained from replacement of normally abundant ^{12}C with ^{13}C . (See, WO 2007/005643, WO 2007/005644, WO 2007/016361, and WO 2007/016431.)

[00179] Stereoisomers (*e.g.*, cis and trans isomers) and all optical isomers of a presently

disclosed compound (*e.g.*, R and S enantiomers), as well as racemic, diastereomeric and other mixtures of such isomers are within the scope of the present disclosure.

[00180] Compounds of the present invention are, subsequent to their preparation, preferably isolated and purified to obtain a composition containing an amount by weight equal to or greater than 95% (“substantially pure”), which is then used or formulated as described herein. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the present invention are more than 99% pure.

Solvates and polymorphs of the compounds of the invention are also contemplated herein.

Solvates of the compounds of the present invention include, for example, hydrates.

[00181] Any appropriate route of administration can be employed, for example, parenteral, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraventricular, intracorporeal, intraperitoneal, rectal, or oral administration. Most suitable means of administration for a particular patient will depend on the nature and severity of the disease or condition being treated or the nature of the therapy being used and on the nature of the active compound.

[00182] Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the compounds described herein or derivatives thereof are admixed with at least one inert customary excipient (or carrier) such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate or (i) fillers or extenders, as for example, starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid, (ii) binders, as for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, and acacia, (iii) humectants, as for example, glycerol, (iv) disintegrating agents, as for example, agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain complex silicates, and sodium carbonate, (v) solution retarders, as for example, paraffin, (vi) absorption accelerators, as for example, quaternary ammonium compounds, (vii) wetting agents, as for example, cetyl alcohol, and glycerol monostearate, (viii) adsorbents, as for example, kaolin and bentonite, and (ix) lubricants, as for example, talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, or mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets, and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard- filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethyleneglycols, and the like. Solid dosage forms such as tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells, such as enteric coatings and others known in the art.

[00183] Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art, such as water or other solvents, solubilizing agents, and emulsifiers, such as for example, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propyleneglycol, 1,3-butyleneglycol, dimethylformamide, oils, in particular, cottonseed oil, groundnut oil, corn germ oil, olive oil, castor oil, sesame oil, glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethyleneglycols, and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, or mixtures of these substances, and the like. Besides such inert diluents, the composition can also include additional agents, such as wetting, emulsifying, suspending, sweetening, flavoring, or perfuming agents.

[00184] Materials, compositions, and components disclosed herein can be used for, can be used in conjunction with, can be used in preparation for, or are products of the disclosed methods and compositions. It is understood that when combinations, subsets, interactions, groups, *etc.* of these materials are disclosed that while specific reference of each various individual and collective combinations and permutations of these compounds may not be explicitly disclosed, each is specifically contemplated and described herein. For example, if a method is disclosed and discussed and a number of modifications that can be made to a number of molecules including in the method are discussed, each and every combination and permutation of the method, and the modifications that are possible are specifically contemplated unless specifically indicated to the contrary. Likewise, any subset or combination of these is also specifically contemplated and disclosed. This concept applies to all aspects of this disclosure including, but not limited to, steps in methods using the disclosed compositions. Thus, if there are a variety of additional steps that can be performed, it is understood that each of these additional steps can be performed with any specific method steps or combination of method steps of the disclosed methods, and that each such combination or subset of combinations is specifically contemplated and should be considered disclosed.

[00185] Certain compounds of the present invention may exist in particular geometric or stereoisomeric forms. The present invention contemplates all such compounds, including *cis*- and *trans*-isomers, *R*- and *S*-enantiomers, diastereomers, (D)-isomers, (L)-isomers, the racemic mixtures thereof, and other mixtures thereof, as falling within the scope of the invention. Additional asymmetric carbon atoms may be present in a substituent such as an alkyl group. All

such isomers, as well as mixtures thereof, are intended to be included in this invention.

[00186] Isomeric mixtures containing any of a variety of isomer ratios may be utilized in accordance with the present invention. For example, where only two isomers are combined, mixtures containing 50:50, 60:40, 70:30, 80:20, 90:10, 95:5, 96:4, 97:3, 98:2, 99:1, or 100:0 isomer ratios are contemplated by the present invention. Those of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate that analogous ratios are contemplated for more complex isomer mixtures.

[00187] If, for instance, a particular enantiomer of a compound of the present invention is desired, it may be prepared by asymmetric synthesis, or by derivation with a chiral auxiliary, where the resulting diastereomeric mixture is separated and the auxiliary group cleaved to provide the pure desired enantiomers. Alternatively, where the molecule contains a basic functional group, such as amino, or an acidic functional group, such as carboxyl, diastereomeric salts are formed with an appropriate optically-active acid or base, followed by resolution of the diastereomers thus formed by fractional crystallization or chromatographic methods well known in the art, and subsequent recovery of the pure enantiomers.

Examples

[00188] A series of analogues were designed, synthesized and tested. Examples of such compounds are provided below.

Abbreviations

[00189] Certain abbreviations are listed below.

Methanol:	MeOH
Dichloromethane:	DCM
Petroleum ether:	PE
Ethyl acetate:	EtOAc
Acetonitrile:	ACN
Tetrahydrofuran:	THF
Triethylamine:	TEA
4-Dimethylaminopyridine:	DMAP
Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium:	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄

1,2-Dichloroethane:	DCE
<i>N,N</i> -Diisopropylethylamine:	DIPEA
<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylformamide:	DMF
Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine:	X-Phos
O-(7-Aza-1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethyluronium	
Hexafluorophosphate:	HATU
Tris(Dibenzylideneacetone)Dipalladium:	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃
[1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II):	Pd(dppf)Cl ₂
Room temperature:	RT
Hours:	hrs

Representative methods of prep-HPLC: (flow rate and gradient may change)

[00190] Exemplary methods for prep-HPLC are provided below.

Method A: NH₄HCO₃:

(Column: XBridge Prep C18 5 μm OBD 19*150 mm, PN 186002979; mobile phase: CH₃CN in water (0.1% NH₄HCO₃) from 20% to 60%, flow rate: 15 mL/min).

Method B: formic acid

(Column: XBridge Prep C18 5 μm OBD 19*150 mm, PN 186002979; mobile phase: CH₃CN in water (0.1% formic acid) from 15% to 40%, flow rate: 15 mL/min)

Representative methods of analytical-HPLC

[00191] *Method 1:* Analysis was performed on an Agilent 1260 series HPLC-6120MS.

UHPLC Long Gradient Equivalent 5% to 95% acetonitrile (containing 0.02% NH₄OAc) in water run time of 6.5 minutes with a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min. A XBridge C18 column (5 μm, 4.6*50 mm; PN 186003113) was used at a temperature of 40 °C.

[00192] *Method 2:* Analysis was performed on an Agilent 1200 series HPLC-6120MS.

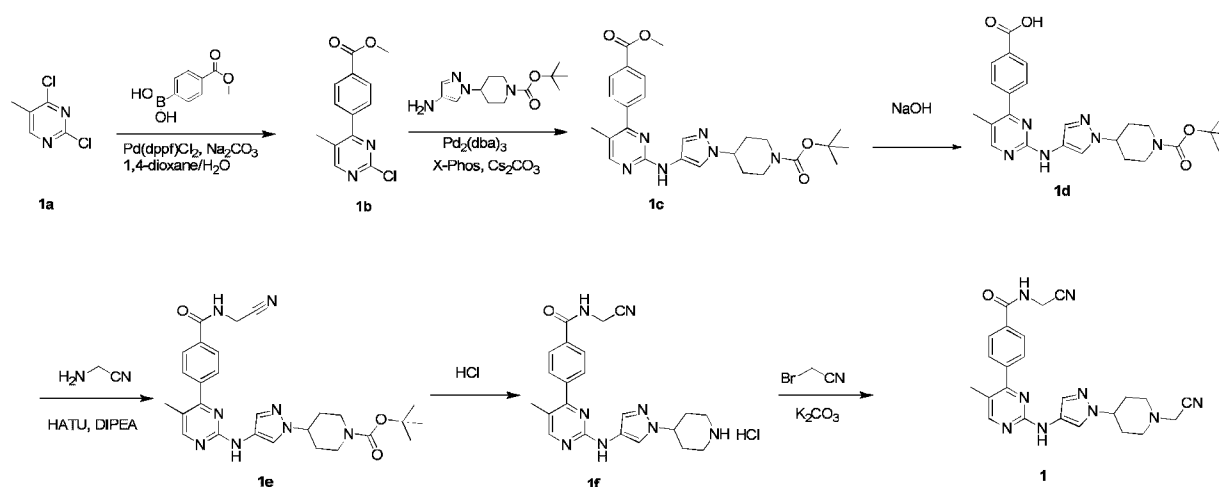
UHPLC Long Gradient Equivalent 5% to 95% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) in water run time of 6.5 minutes with a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min. A XBridge C18 column (5 μm, 4.6*50 mm; PN 186003113) was used at a temperature of 40 °C.

[00193] *Method 3:* Analysis was performed on an Agilent 1260 series HPLC-6120MS.

UHPLC Long Gradient Equivalent 5% to 95% acetonitrile (containing 0.02% NH₄OAc) in water

run time of 6.5 minutes with a flow rate of 2 mL/min. A Diamonsil Plus C18 column (5 μ m, 4.6*30 mm Cat# 99436) was used at a temperature of 40 °C.

Example 1



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloro-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (**1b**)

[00194] To a mixture of 2,4-dichloro-5-methylpyrimidine (12.86 g, 78.9 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL) and H_2O (20 mL) were sequentially added (4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (14.2 g, 78.9 mmol), Na_2CO_3 (6.73 g, 157.8 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl_2 (4.04 g, 5.52 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 7 hrs under N_2 atmosphere. After cooling, the mixture was concentrated to remove the volatile and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (100 mL), separated and then concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 1:1) to afford the title product as white solid (4.8 g, 23% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

Step 2. tert-Butyl 4-(4-((4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (**1c**)

[00195] Compound **1b** (2.96 g, 11.28 mmol), tert-butyl 4-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-

yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (3.0 g, 11.28 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (7.3 g, 22.56 mmol), X-Phos (1.08 g, 2.26 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (1.03 g, 1.13 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 7 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 1:1) to afford the title product as yellow solid (5.5 g, 99% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.85 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 492.8.

Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (1d)

[00196] To a solution of compound **1c** (1.0 g, 2.03 mmol), MeOH (10 mL) and H₂O (2 mL) was added NaOH (406 mg, 10.15 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 7 hrs. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 6~7 with 10% aq. HCl. The mixture was extracted with a mixture of DCM and MeOH (55 mL, V/V= 10/1). The organic layer was separated and concentrated in *vacuo* to afford the title product as yellow solid (980 mg, 100% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.25 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 478.8.

Step 4. *tert*-Butyl 4-(4-((4-(4-((cyanomethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (1e)

[00197] Compound **1d** (272 mg, 0.57 mmol), 2-aminoacetonitrile (33 mg, 0.57 mmol), HATU (258 mg, 0.68 mmol) and DIPEA (220 mg, 1.71 mmol) were dissolved in 5 mL of DMF and the resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hrs. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as yellow solid (225 mg, 77% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.62 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 517.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.32 - 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.17 - 4.13 (m, 2H), 2.98 - 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.14 - 2.12 (m, 2H), 1.90 - 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H). **Step**

5. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide hydrochloride (1f)

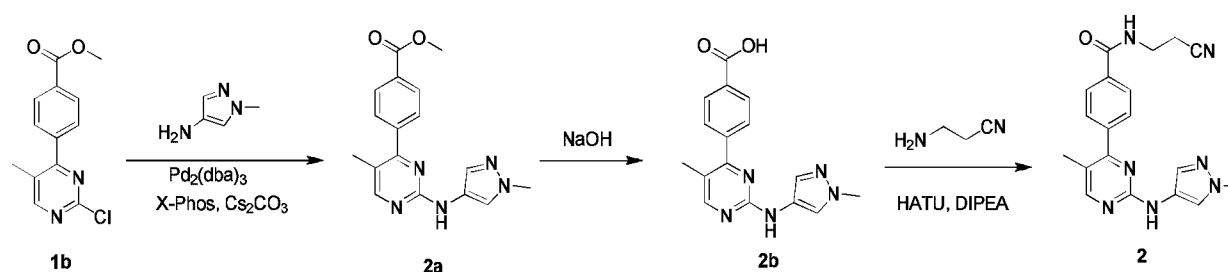
[00198] To a mixture of compound **1e** (200 mg, 0.39 mmol) and EtOAc (6 mL) was added dropwise a solution of HCl(g) in EtOAc (2 N, 2 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 3 hrs at this temperature. The mixture was filtered and filter cake was dried to afford the title product as

yellow solid (100 mg, 63% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.08 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 416.8.

Step 6. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyanomethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (1)

[00199] Compound **1f** (100 mg, 0.24 mmol), 2-bromoacetonitrile (29 mg 0.24 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (133 mg 0.96 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (3 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 30 °C overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL) and washed with water (30 mL). The organic layer was separated and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 20:1) to afford the title product as yellow solid (50 mg, 46% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.03 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 456.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 9.32 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.09 - 4.13 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 2H), 2.87 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.02 - 1.90 (m, 4H).

Example 2



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (2a)

[00200] Compound **2a** (2.8 g) was synthesized in 74% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using compound **1b** (3.1 g, 11.8 mmol) and 1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (1.14 g, 11.8 mmol) as starting materials. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.03 - 7.18 (br s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

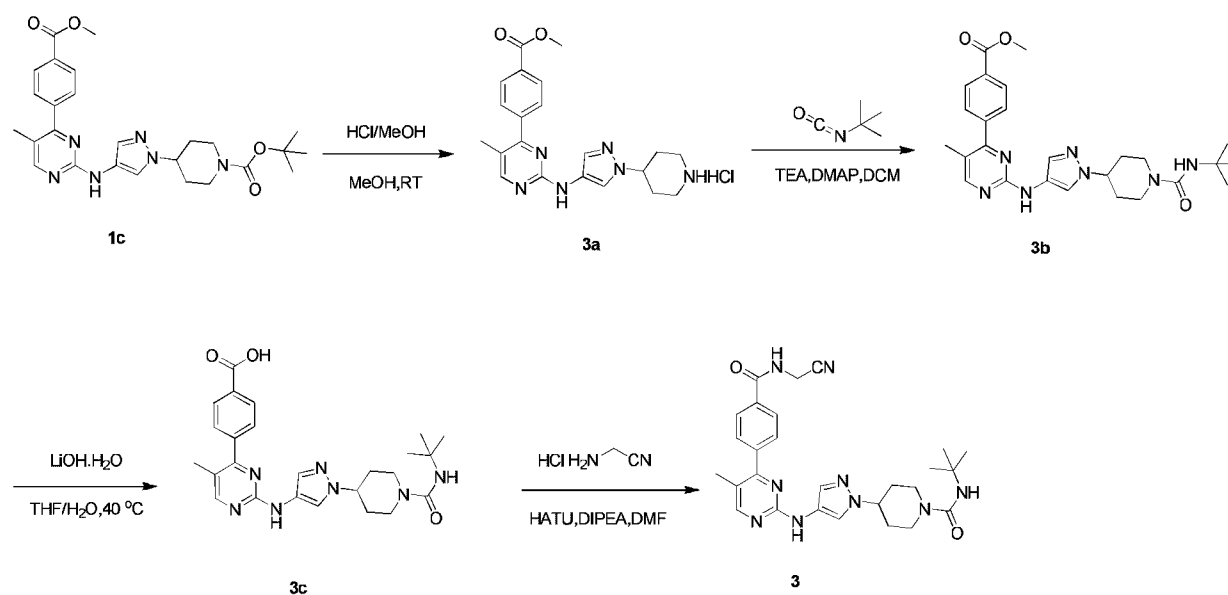
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (2b)

[00201] Compound **2b** (2.67 g) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using compound **2a** (2.8 g, 8.72 mmol) as starting material. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

Step 3. N-(2-Cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (2)

[00202] Compound **2** (36 mg) was synthesized in 43% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 3-aminopropanenitrile (16.1 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.82 min, *m/z* (*M*+*H*)⁺ = 362.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.95 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.53 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.80 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

Example 3



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate hydrochloride (3a)

[00203] To a solution of compound **1c** (1.0 g, 2.0 mmol) and MeOH (10 mL) was added a solution of HCl(g) in MeOH (2 N, 15 mL) at RT. The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hrs and

then concentrated to dryness to afford the crude title product (1.1 g, 100% yield) as yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.09$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 393.0.

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(*tert*-butylcarbamoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (3b)

[00204] To a well stirred mixture of compound **3a** (300 mg, 0.77 mmol), DMAP (18.7 mg, 0.15 mmol), TEA (232 mg, 2.28 mmol) and DCM (15 mL) was dropwise added 2-isocyanato-2-methylpropane (91mg, 0.92 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs followed by the addition of DCM (30 mL) and water (30 mL). The organic layer was separated and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography (gradient eluent: 5% to 95% of acetonitrile in water) to afford the title product (239 mg, 64% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.72$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 491.8.

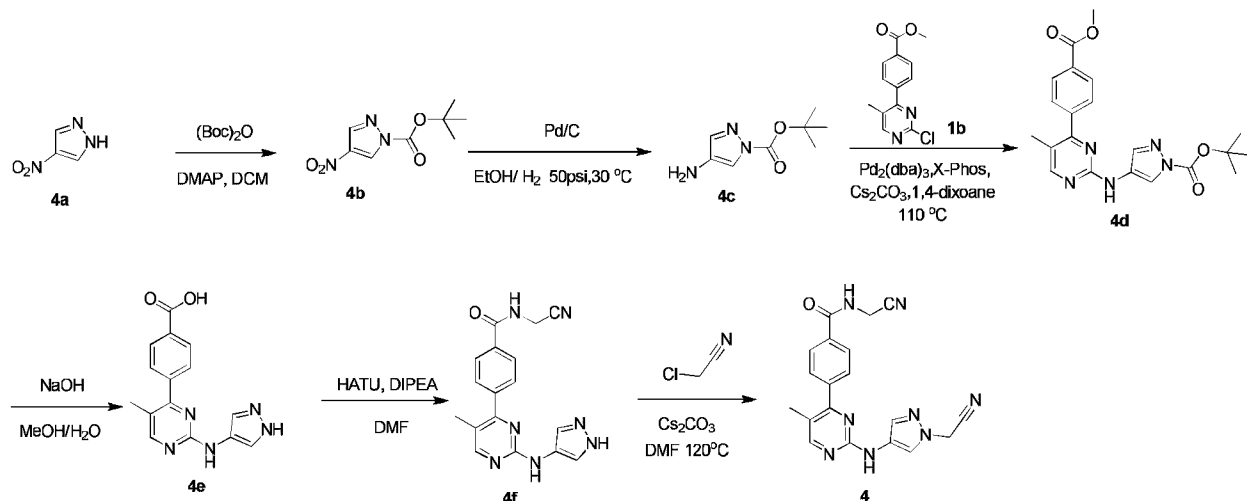
Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(1-(*tert*-Butylcarbamoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (3c)

[00205] To a solution of compound **3b** (170 mg, 0.35 mmol), THF (4 mL) and H₂O (0.7 mL) was added solid LiOH.H₂O (72.6 mg, 1.73 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 5 hrs and then adjusted to pH 6~7 with 10% *aq.* HCl. The mixture was extracted with a solution of DCM and MeOH (55 mL, V/V= 10/1). The organic layer was separated and then concentrated to dryness in *vacuo* to afford the title product (140 mg, 85% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.73$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 478.2.

Step 4. N-(*tert*-Butyl)-4-(4-((4-(4-((cyanomethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide (3)

[00206] Compound **3** (30 mg) was synthesized in 21% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **3c** (130 mg, 0.27 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (25 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.42$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 516.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 9.34 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 2H), 4.24 - 4.22 (m, 1H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (t, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.91 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.76 - 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.25 (s, 9H).

Example 4



Step 1. *tert*-Butyl 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxylate (**4b**)

[00207] To a solution of compound **4a** (10.0 g, 88.44 mmol), di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (19.3 g, 88.50 mmol) and DCM (100 mL) was added DMAP (23.14 g, 106.1 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 2 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was diluted with water (300 mL) and then extracted with EtOAc (300 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (300 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford the title product (18 g, 96% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 1.60 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 214.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.29 (s, 1H), 8.52 (s, 1H), 150 (s, 9H).

Step 2. *tert*-Butyl 4-amino-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxylate (**4c**)

[00208] To a well stirred solution of compound **4b** (18.0 g, 84.5 mmol) and EtOH (200 mL) was added Pd/C (2 g, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) in one portion. The mixture was hydrogenated at 30 °C under H₂ (50 psi) for 18 hrs. The mixture was filtered through a Celite®. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the title product (15 g, 97% yield) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 1.18 min, *m/z* (M+H-56)⁺ = 128.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 4.40 (br.s, 2H), 1.53 (s, 9H).

Step 3. Methyl 4-(2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (**4d**)

[00209] Compound **4c** (3.49 g, 19.08 mmol), **1b** (5.0 g, 19.08 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (12.36 g, 38.16 mmol), X-Phos (1.82 g, 3.82 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (1.75 g, 1.91 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 3 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM:MeOH = 10:1) to afford the title product (3.5g, 59% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.45 min, m/z (M+H-100)⁺ = 310.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 9H).

Step 4. 4-(2-((1H-Pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (4e)

[00210] To a solution of **4d** (3.5 g, 11.33 mmol), MeOH (120 mL) and H₂O (24 mL) was added solid NaOH (2.27g, 56.75 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 18 hrs and then adjusted to pH 6~7 with 10% aq. HCl. The reaction solution was extracted with a mixture of DCM and MeOH (110 mL, V/V=10:1). The organic layer was separated and then concentrated to dryness to afford the title product (3.1 g, 93% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 0.92 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 296.0.

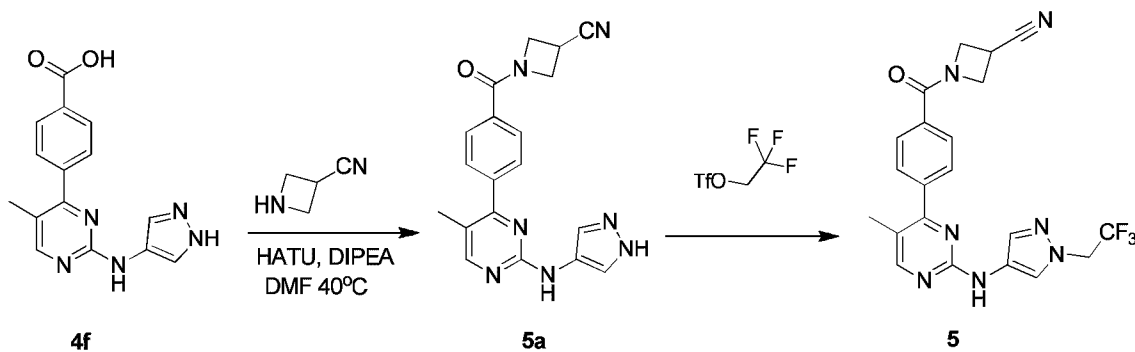
Step 5. 4-(2-((1H-Pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (4f)

[00211] Compound **4e** (3.1 g, 10.51 mmol), 2-aminoacetonitrile (972 mg, 10.51 mmol), HATU (4.2 g, 11.04 mmol) and DIPEA (5.4 g, 42.04 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (50 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 18 hrs. The mixture was diluted with water (100 mL) and then extracted with EtOAc (200 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (200 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 10:1) to afford the title product (2.26 g, 65% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.13 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 334.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.39 (s, 1H), 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.32 (br.s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (br.s, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

Step 6. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (4)

[00212] To a solution of compound **4f** (100 mg, 0.3 mmol), 2-chloroacetonitrile (46 mg, 0.6 mmol) and DMF (2 mL) was added Cs₂CO₃ (292 mg, 0.9 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 4 hrs under microwave irradiation. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and then extracted with EtOAc (20 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 10:1) to afford the title product (9.9 mg, 9% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.20 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 373.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.60 (s, 1H), 9.36 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.04 - 8.00 (m, 3H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H).

Example 5



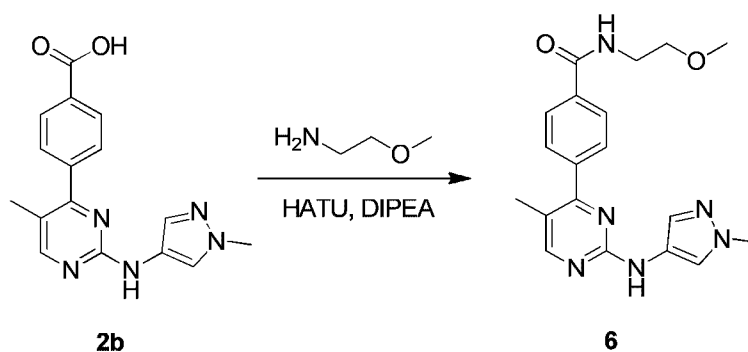
Step 1. 1-(4-(2-((1H-Pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (5a)

[00213] Compound **5a** (648 mg) was synthesized in 77% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fifth step of Example 4 using compound **4f** (696 mg, 2.36 mmol) and azetidine-3-carbonitrile (420 mg, 3.54 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.12 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 360.0.

Step 2. 1-(4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (5)

[00214] Compound **5** (17.4 mg) was synthesized in 9% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 4 using compound **5a** (150 mg, 0.42 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (194 mg, 0.84 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.43$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 442.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 4H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.12 - 5.05 (m, 2H), 4.63 - 4.57 (m, 2H), 4.41 - 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.22 (s, 1H), 3.91 - 3.84 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H).

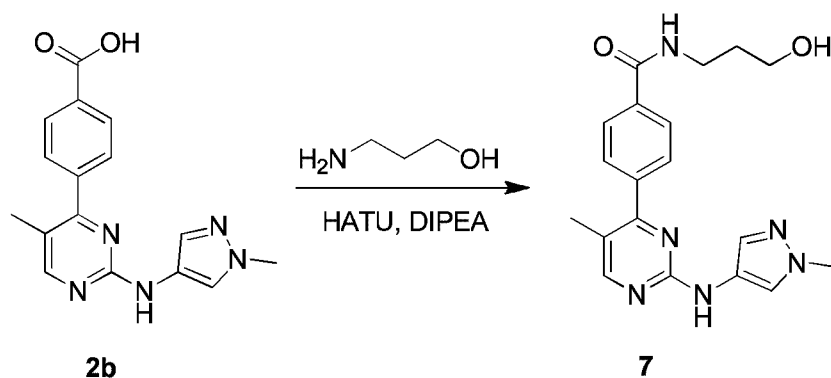
Example 6



N-(2-Methoxyethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (6)

[00215] Compound **2b** (65 mg, 0.21 mmol), 2-methoxyethanamine (19 mg, 0.25 mmol), HATU (160 mg, 0.42 mmol) and DIPEA (109 mg, 0.84 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (1 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 30 °C overnight. The mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and then extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as yellow solid (22.5 mg, 26% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 4.04$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 367.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.64 - 8.62 (m, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.50 - 3.44 (m, 4H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

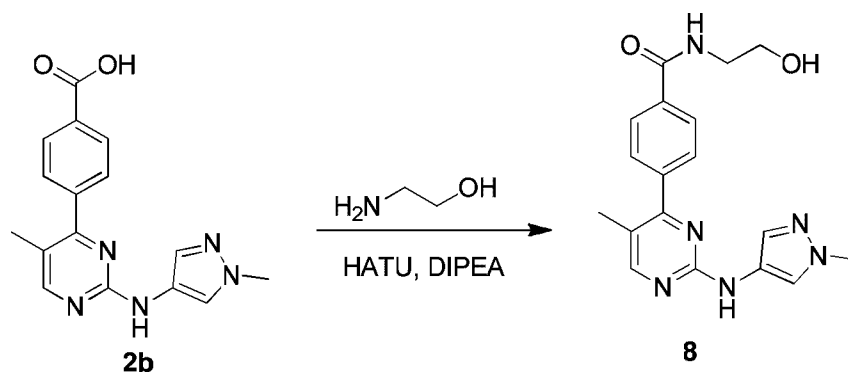
Example 7



N-(3-Hydroxypropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (7)

[00216] Compound **7** (19.9 mg) was synthesized in 29% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (65 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 3-aminopropan-1-ol (19 mg, 0.25 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.48 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 367.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.56 - 8.53 (m, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.49 - 4.47 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.51 - 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.37 - 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.74 - 1.67 (m, 2H).

Example 8

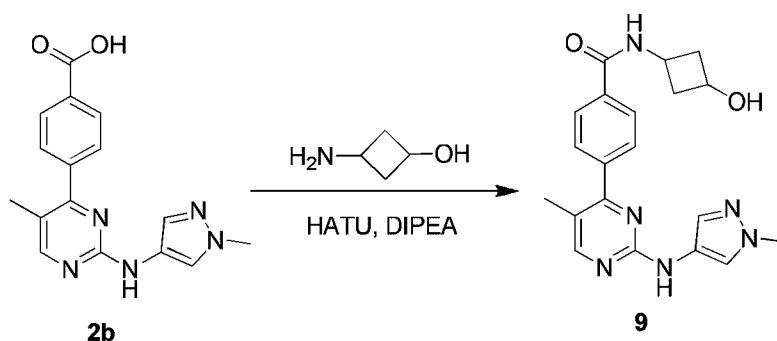


N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (8)

[00217] Compound **8** (20 mg) was synthesized in 25% yield by utilizing a similar preparative

procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with compound **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2-aminoethanol (14 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. The mixture was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.89 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 353.0; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.55 - 8.51 (m, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.8 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.73 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.56 - 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.38 - 3.34 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

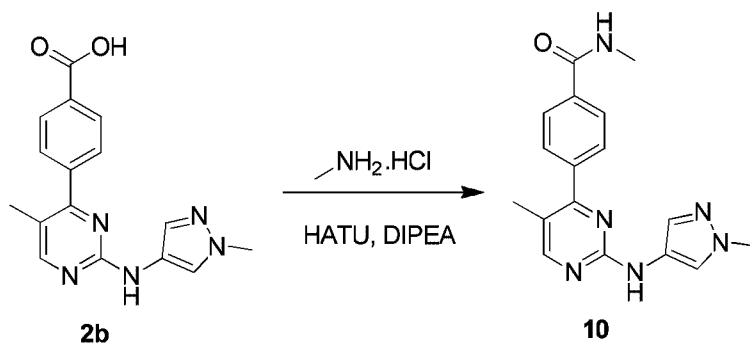
Example 9



N-(3-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**9**)

[00218] Compound **9** (43 mg) was synthesized in 49% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 3-aminocyclobutanol (56 mg, 0.28 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.97 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 379.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.68 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 4.48 - 4.31 (m, 1H), 3.96 - 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.59 - 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.33 - 2.27 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.17 - 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.97 - 1.90 (m, 1H).

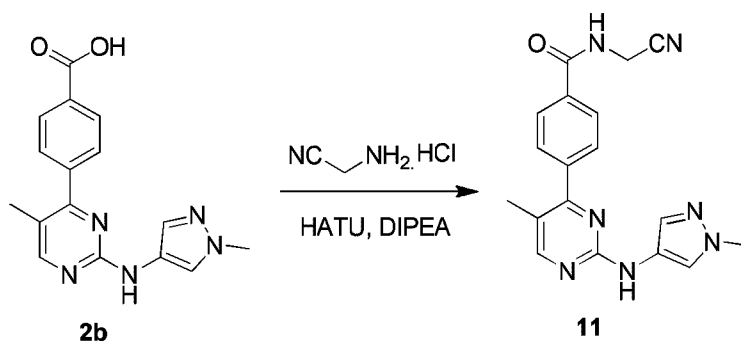
Example 10



N-Methyl-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (10)

[00219] Compound **10** (51.5 mg) was synthesized in 69% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and methylamine hydrochloride (16 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.08 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 323.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.19 (br s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.06 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

Example 11

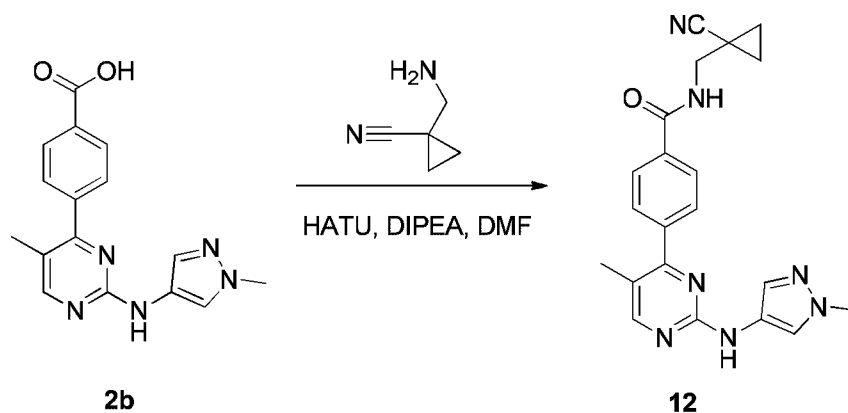


N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (11)

[00220] Compound **11** (40 mg) was synthesized in 50% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (21 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.01 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 348.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 9.39 (s, 1H),

9.32 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

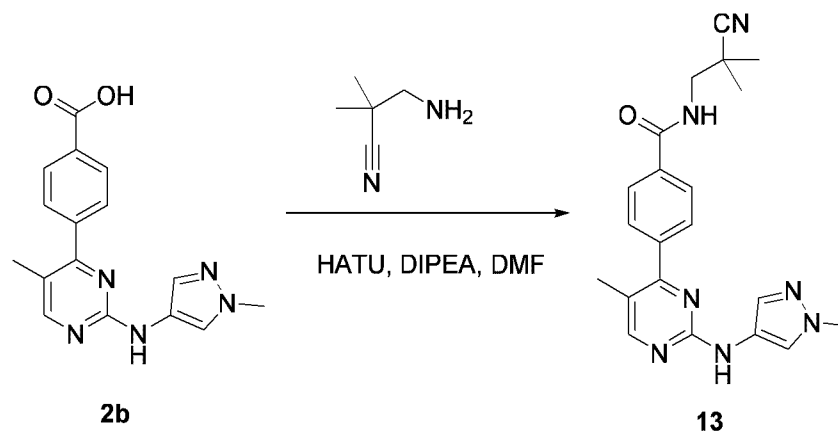
Example 12



N-((1-Cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (12)

[00221] Compound **12** (45 mg) was synthesized in 40% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (90 mg, 0.29 mmol) and 1-(aminomethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile (56 mg, 0.58 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.97$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 388.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 6.86 (br s, 1H), 6.73 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.61 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.35 - 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.29 - 1.22 (m, 2H).

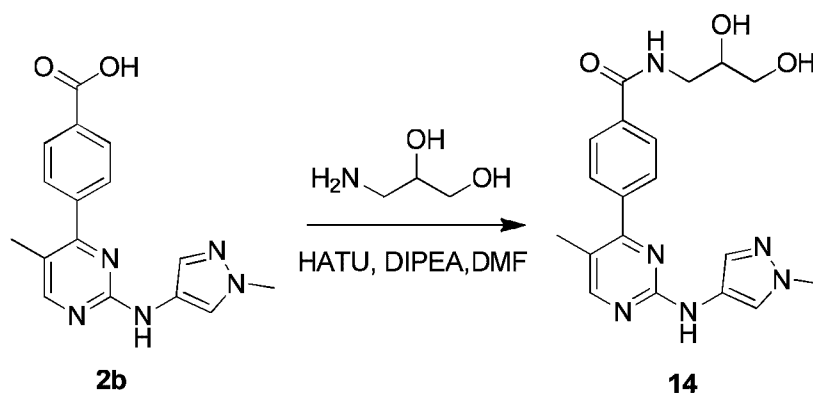
Example 13



N-(2-Cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (13)

[00222] Compound **13** (52 mg) was synthesized in 46% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (90 mg, 0.29 mmol) and 3-amino-2,2-dimethylpropanenitrile (57 mg, 0.58 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.74 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 390.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 6.94 (br s, 1H), 6.62 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.66 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 6H).

Example 14

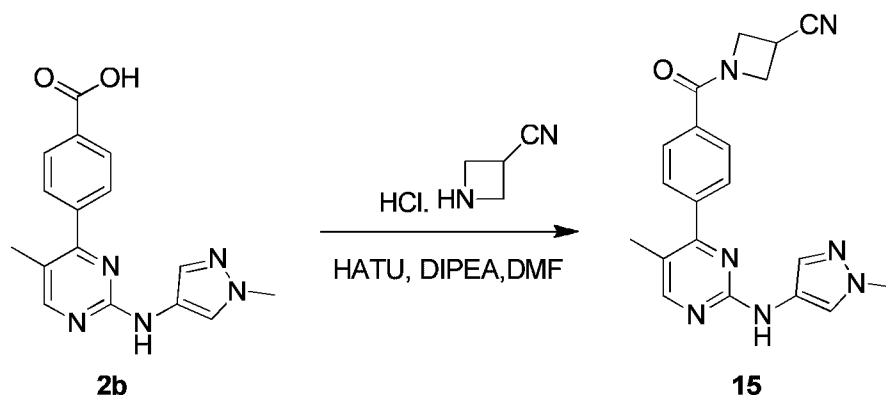


N-(2,3-Dihydroxypropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (14)

[00223] Compound **14** (30 mg) was synthesized in 27% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (90 mg, 0.29 mmol) and 3-aminopropane-1,2-diol (535 mg, 5.82 mmol) as starting materials. The mixture was purified by prep-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.49$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 383.0; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.50 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.46 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 3.40 - 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.26 - 3.20 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

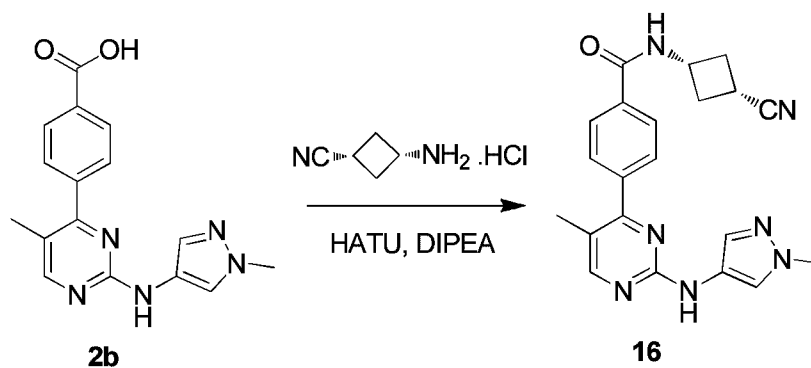
Example 15



1-(4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (**15**)

[00224] Compound **15** (30 mg) was synthesized in 36% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride (27 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.78$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 374.1; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.79 - 7.74 (m, 4H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.65 - 4.55 (m, 2H), 4.38 - 4.22 (m, 2H), 3.89 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H).

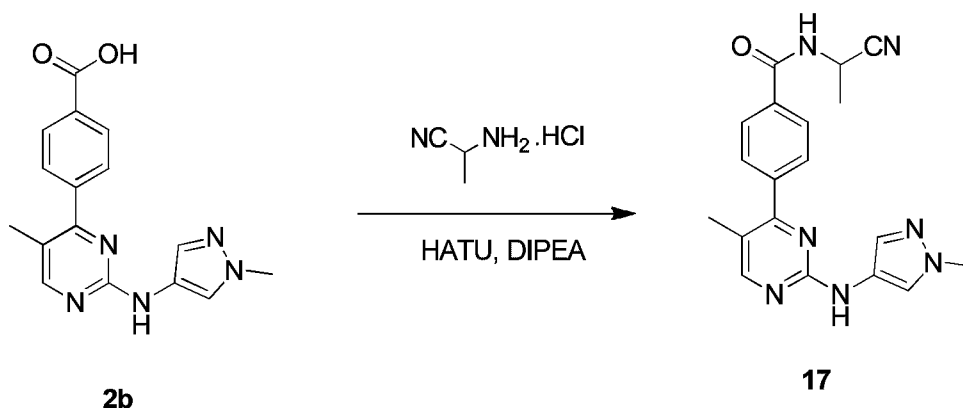
Example 16



***N*-((*cis*)-3-Cyanocyclobutyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (16)**

[00225] Compound **16** (20 mg) was synthesized in 14% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (117 mg, 0.38 mmol) and (*cis*)-3-aminocyclobutanecarbonitrile hydrochloride as (50 mg crude, 0.38 mmol) starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.19 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 388.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.88 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.55 - 4.44 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.15 - 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.72 - 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.49 - 2.41 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

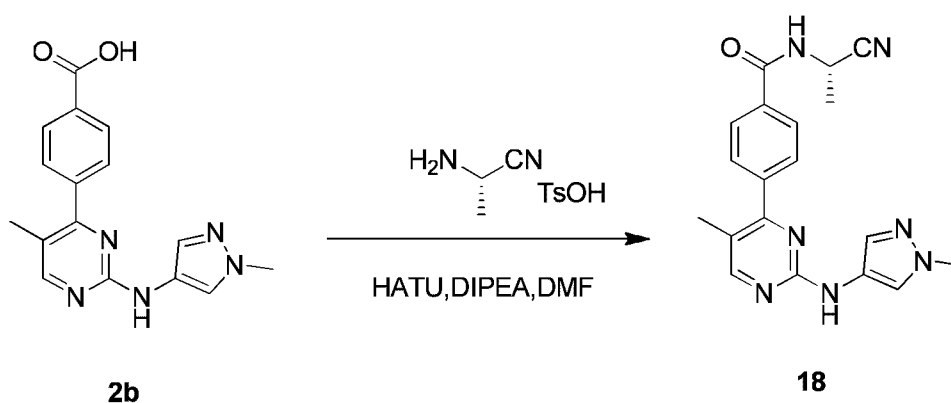
Example 17



***N*-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (17)**

[00226] Compound **17** (180 mg) was synthesized in 77% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using compound **2b** (200 mg, 0.65 mmol) and 2-aminopropanenitrile hydrochloride (69 mg, 0.65 mmol; CAS: 59981-03-2) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.69 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 362.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.22 - 5.15 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.70 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

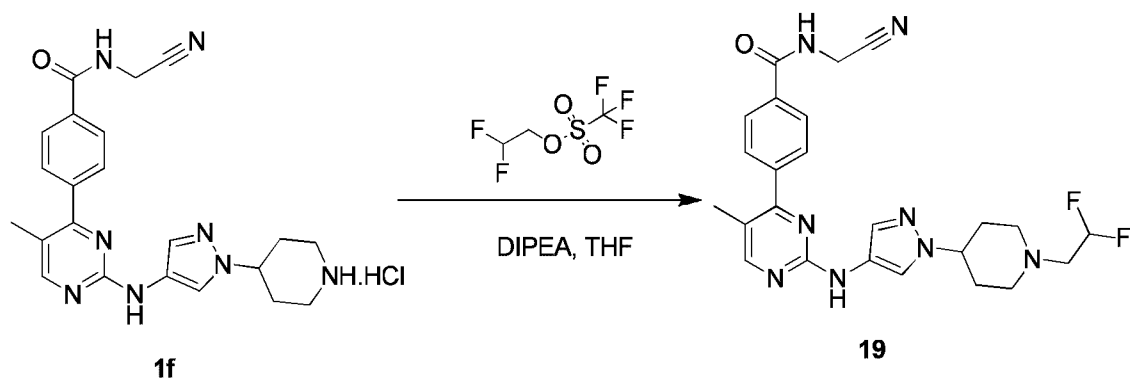
Example 18



(S)-N-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**18**)

[00227] Compound **18** (40 mg) was synthesized in 49% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using compound **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (55 mg, 0.23 mmol; CAS: 2119588-41-7) as starting materials. The mixture was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.95 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 362.2; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 - 7.78 (m, 3H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

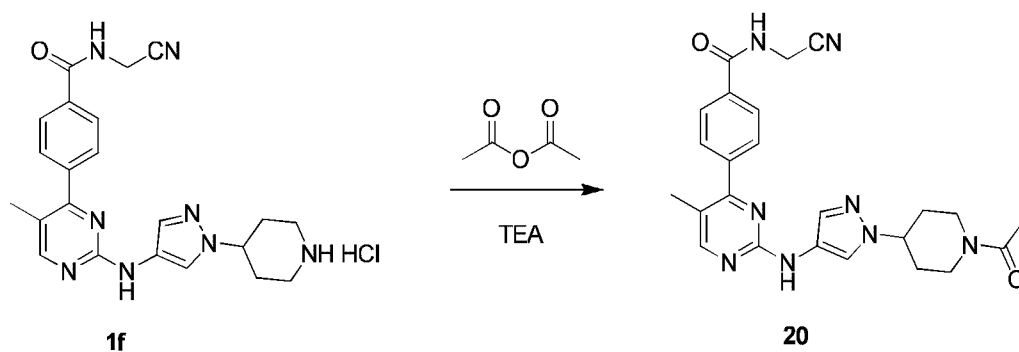
Example 19



N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (19)

[00228] Compound **1f** (50 mg, 0.11 mmol), 2,2-difluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (117.7 mg, 0.55 mmol) and DIPEA (42 mg, 0.33 mmol) were dissolved in THF (5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 4 hrs and then concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as yellow solid (12 mg, 23% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.29 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 481.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.92 - 7.88 (m, 3H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.76 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.04 - 5.76 (m, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.12 - 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.06 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.83 - 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.41 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.14 - 2.04 (m, 4H).

Example 20

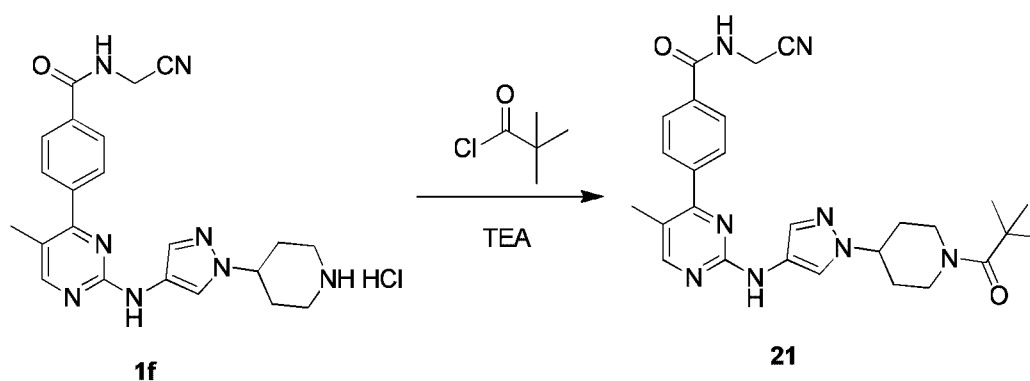


4-(2-((1-(1-Acetylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (20)

[00229] To a well stirred solution of compound **1f** (110 mg, 0.24 mmol), TEA (131 mg, 1.30

mmol) and DCM (5 mL) was added acetic anhydride (29.8 mg, 0.29 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs and then concentrated to dryness to give a residue which was further purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as yellow solid (30 mg, 21% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.79 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 459.0; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 9.32 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.45 -4.40 (m, 1H), 4.39 - 4.33 (m, 3H), 3.89 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.99-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.86-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.66 (m, 1H).

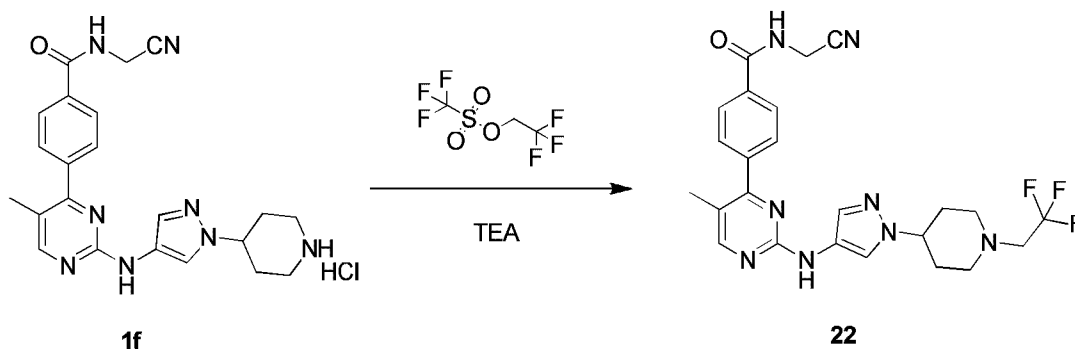
Example 21



N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (21)

[00230] To a well stirred solution of compound **1f** (180 mg, 0.43 mmol), TEA (131 mg, 1.30 mmol) and DCM (5 mL) was added pivaloyl chloride (62.6 mg, 0.52 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs and then concentrated to dryness to give a residue which was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as yellow solid (10 mg, 5% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.67 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 501.0; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz): δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 4.46 - 4.41 (m, 3H), 3.08 (t, J = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.16 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.97 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H).

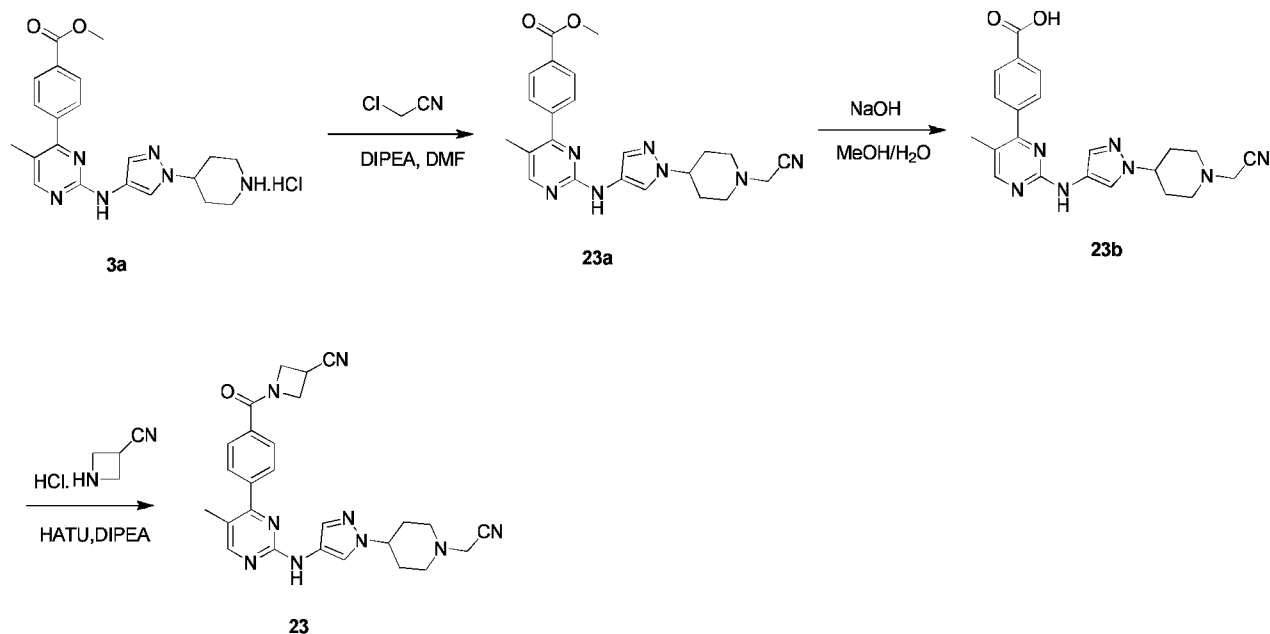
Example 22



N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (22)

[00231] Compound **1f** (100 mg, 0.24 mmol), 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (56 mg, 0.24 mmol) and TEA (97 mg, 0.96 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (3 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 30 °C overnight. The mixture was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were concentrated to dryness and then purified by prep-TLC (DCM: MeOH = 10: 1) to afford the title compound (10.3 mg, 9% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (ESI): $R_T = 3.07$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 499.0. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.91 - 7.89 (m, 3H), 7.72 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.65 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.10 - 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.11 - 3.00 (m, 4H), 2.60 - 2.53 (m, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.11 - 2.05 (m, 4H).

Example 23



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(cyanomethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (23a)

[00232] Compound **3a** (200 mg, 0.47 mmol), 2-chloroacetonitrile (39 mg, 0.52 mmol) and DIPEA (182 mg, 1.41 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C overnight and then concentrated to dryness to afford the product (400 mg, crude) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.61 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 432.1.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(Cyanomethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (23b)

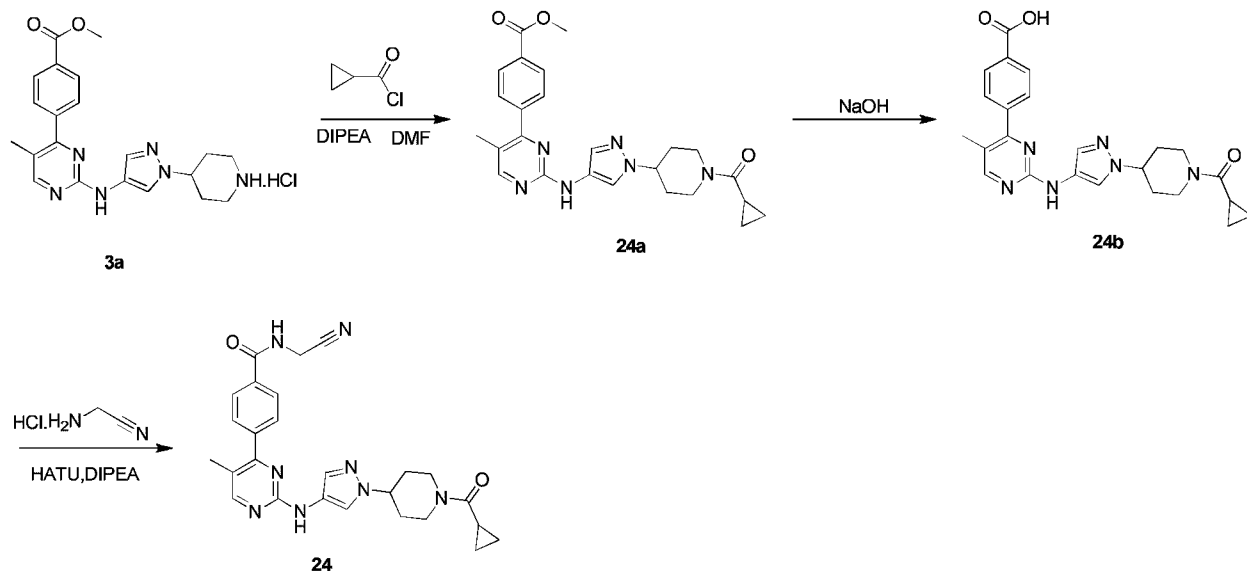
[00233] Compound **23b** (387 mg crude) was synthesized by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.12 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 418.1.

Step 3. 1-(4-(2-((1-(1-(Cyanomethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (23)

[00234] Compound **23** (56 mg) was synthesized in 25% overall yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with compound **23b** and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.01 min, m/z (M+H)⁺

=482.3; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 4H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.63 - 4.58 (m, 2H), 4.41 - 4.36 (m, 1H), 4.23 (s, 1H), 4.14 - 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.91 - 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 2.88 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.37 - 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.03 - 1.87 (m, 4H).

Example 24



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (24a)

[00235] To a mixture of compound **3a** (200 mg, 0.684 mmol), DIPEA (265 mg, 2.050 mmol) and DMF (2 mL) was dropwise added cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (86 mg, 0.823 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hrs. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was diluted with H_2O (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were concentrated to dryness to afford the title crude compound (220 mg, 70% yield) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.52$ min, m/z ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+ = 461.2$.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(Cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (24b)

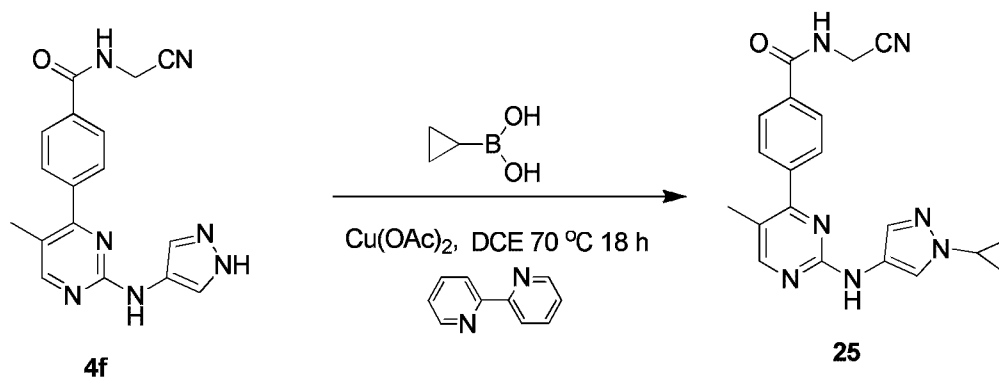
[00236] To a mixture of compound **24a** (220 mg, 0.478 mmol) and MeOH (2 mL) was dropwise added a solution of NaOH (96 mg, 2.40 mmol) in H_2O (2 mL). The mixture was stirred

at 40 °C for 2 hrs. The mixture was adjusted to pH 6~7 with 10% *aq.* HCl, extracted with a mixture solution of DCM and MeOH (110 mL; V/V=10:1). The organic layer was separated, concentrated in *vacuo* to afford the title crude compound (210 mg, 99%) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.37 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 447.0.

Step 3. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (24)

[00237] Compound **24** (14.6 mg) was synthesized in 14% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **24b** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (31 mg, 0.33 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.22 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 485.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 - 9.35 (m, 2H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.39 - 4.37 (m, 5H), 3.26 - 3.24 (m, 1H), 2.76 - 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.06 - 1.85 (m, 3H), 1.83 - 1.71 (m, 2H), 0.75 - 0.71 (m, 4H).

Example 25

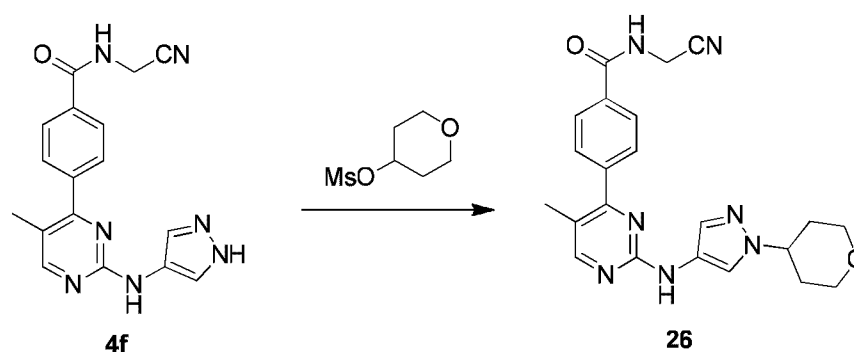


N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (25)

[00238] Compound **4f** (100 mg, 0.3 mmol), cyclopropylboronic acid (26 mg, 0.6 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (64 mg, 0.6 mmol) and copper (II) acetate (55 mg, 0.3 mmol) were dissolved in 1, 2-dichloroethane (2 mL) followed by the addition of 2,2'-bipyridine (47 mg, 0.3 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 1 hr under N₂ atmosphere and then diluted with water (10 mL).

The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give a residue which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 10:1) to afford the title product (19.9 mg, 18% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.90 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 374.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 9.35 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 - 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.67 - 3.63 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.00 - 0.89 (m, 4H).

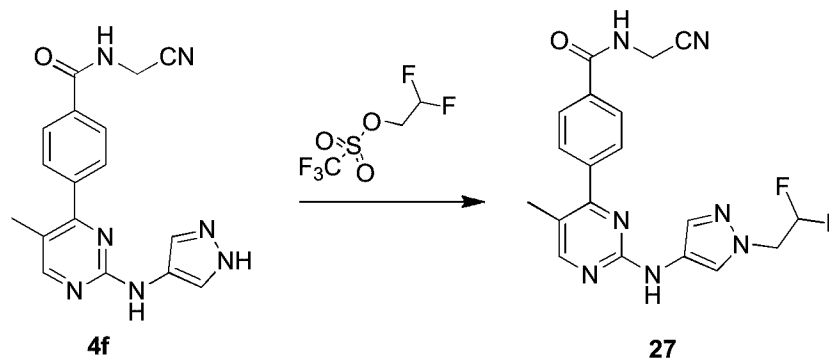
Example 26



N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (26)

[00239] Compound **26** was (14.3 mg) synthesized in 6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 4 using compound **4f** (200 mg, 0.6 mmol) and tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (217 mg, 1.2 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.07 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 418.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 9.34 (br s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.37 - 4.34 (m, 3H), 3.95 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 3.47 - 3.42 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.92 - 1.88 (m, 4H).

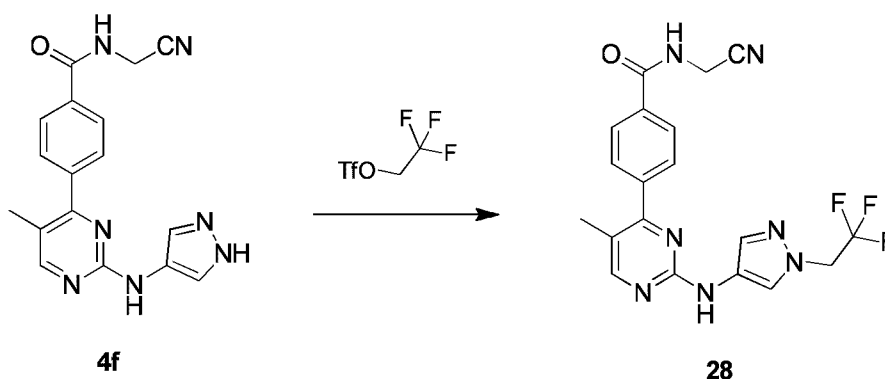
Example 27



N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (27)

[00240] Compound **27** (6 mg) was synthesized in 14% yield by utilizing a similar a preparative procedure to the final step of Example 4 using compound **4f** (48 mg, 0.14 mmol) and 2,2-difluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (23 mg, 0.11 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.27 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 398.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 9.37 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.02 - 7.99 (m, 3H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 6.46 - 6.19 (m, 1H), 4.62 - 4.54 (m, 2H), 4.37 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H).

Example 28

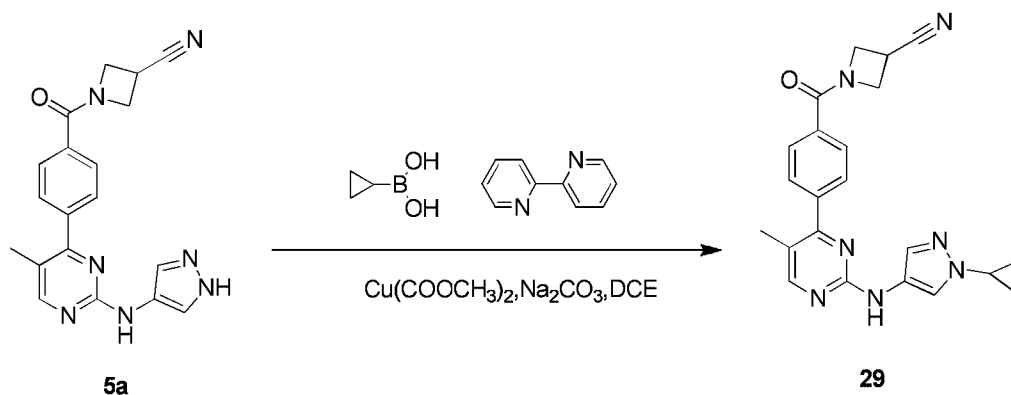


N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (28)

[00241] Compound **28** (14 mg) was synthesized in 12% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 4 using compound **4f** (100 mg, 0.28 mmol)

and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (131 mg, 0.56 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 4.20 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 416.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.54 (s, 1H), 9.34 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.03 - 7.99 (m, 3H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 5.11 - 5.04 (m, 2H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H).

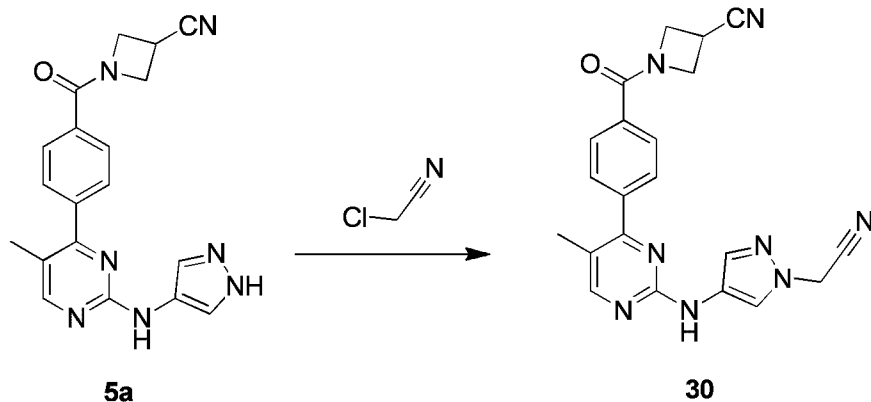
Example 29



1-(4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (29)

[00242] To a mixture of compound **5a** (150 mg, 0.418 mmol) and DCE (3 mL) was sequentially added **cyclopropylboronic acid** (71.8 mg, 0.836 mmol), 2,2'-bipyridine (65.3 mg, 0.418 mmol), cupric acetate (75.9 mg, 0.418 mmol) and sodium carbonate (88.6 mg, 0.836 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 3 hrs and then concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 60: 1) and further purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as yellow solid (89 mg, 53.6% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.58 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 400.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.45 (s, 1H), δ 8.42 (s, 1H), δ 7.94 (s, 1H), δ 7.81 (s, 4H), δ 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.65 - 4.62 (m, 2H), 4.42 - 4.41 (m, 1H), 4.28 - 4.26 (m, 1H), 3.94 - 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.72 - 3.66 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.01 - 0.94 (m, 4H).

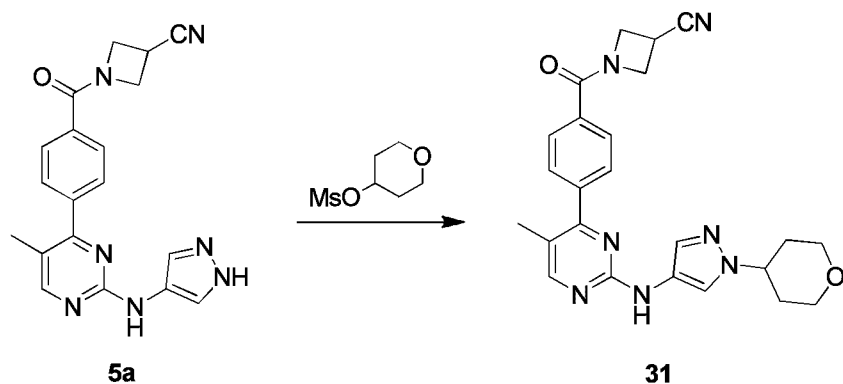
Example 30



1-(4-(2-((1-(Cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (30)

[00243] Compound **30** (56 mg) was synthesized in 38% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 4 using compound **5a** (200 mg, 0.56 mmol) and 2-chloroacetonitrile (28 mg, 0.37 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.06 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 399.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.58 (s, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 4H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 4.61 - 4.58 (m, 2H), 4.40 - 4.36 (m, 1H), 4.24 - 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.91 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H).

Example 31

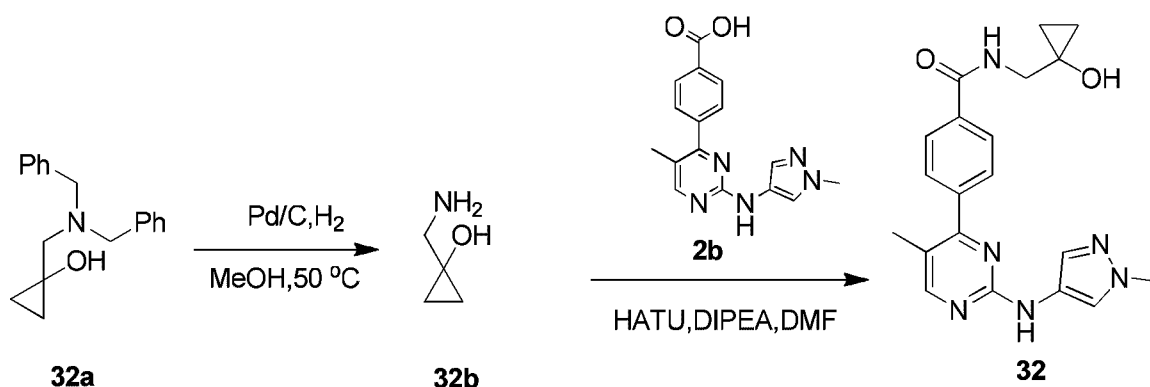


1-(4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (31)

[00244] Compound **31** (40 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the final step of Example 4 using compound **5a** (200 mg, 0.56 mmol) and tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (201 mg, 1.12 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.90$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 444.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 4H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.63 - 4.58 (m, 2H), 4.40 - 4.30 (m, 2H), 4.24 - 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.95 - 3.83 (m, 3H), 3.47 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.95 - 1.86 (m, 4H).

Example 32



Step 1. 1-(Aminomethyl)cyclopropanol (**32b**)

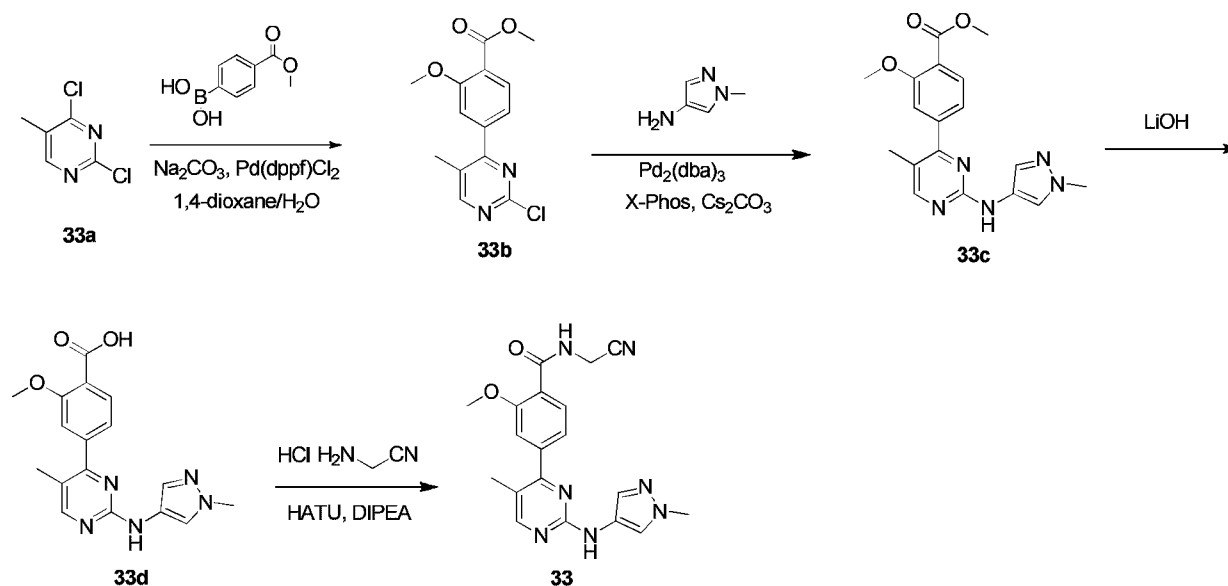
[00245] To a mixture of compound **32a** (300 mg, 1.1 mmol), Pd/C (150 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) and MeOH (5 mL) was added acetic acid (1 mL). The mixture was hydrogenated at 50 °C for 12 hrs under H₂ (50 psi). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the crude title product as colorless oil (97.6 mg, 100% yield). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 2.84 (s, 2H), 0.77 - 0.59 (m, 2H), 0.55-0.54 (m, 2H).

Step 2. N-((1-Hydroxycyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**32**)

[00246] Compound **32** (15 mg) was synthesized in 18% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **2b** (58 mg, 0.19 mmol) and compound **32b** (65 mg, 0.74 mmol) as starting materials. The mixture was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A). LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.75$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 379.0; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.52 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H),

7.76 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.47 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 4H).

Example 33



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloro-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-methoxybenzoate (33b)

[00247] Compound **33b** (500 mg) was synthesized in 72% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 1 using compound **33a** (388 mg, 2.38 mmol) and (4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (500 mg, 2.38 mmol) as starting materials. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.53 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dd, $J = 1.6, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H).

Step 2. Methyl 2-methoxy-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (33c)

[00248] Compound **33c** (450 mg) was synthesized in 75% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using compound **33b** (500 mg, 1.71 mmol) and 1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (166 mg, 1.71 mmol) as starting materials. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.25 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, $J = 1.2, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

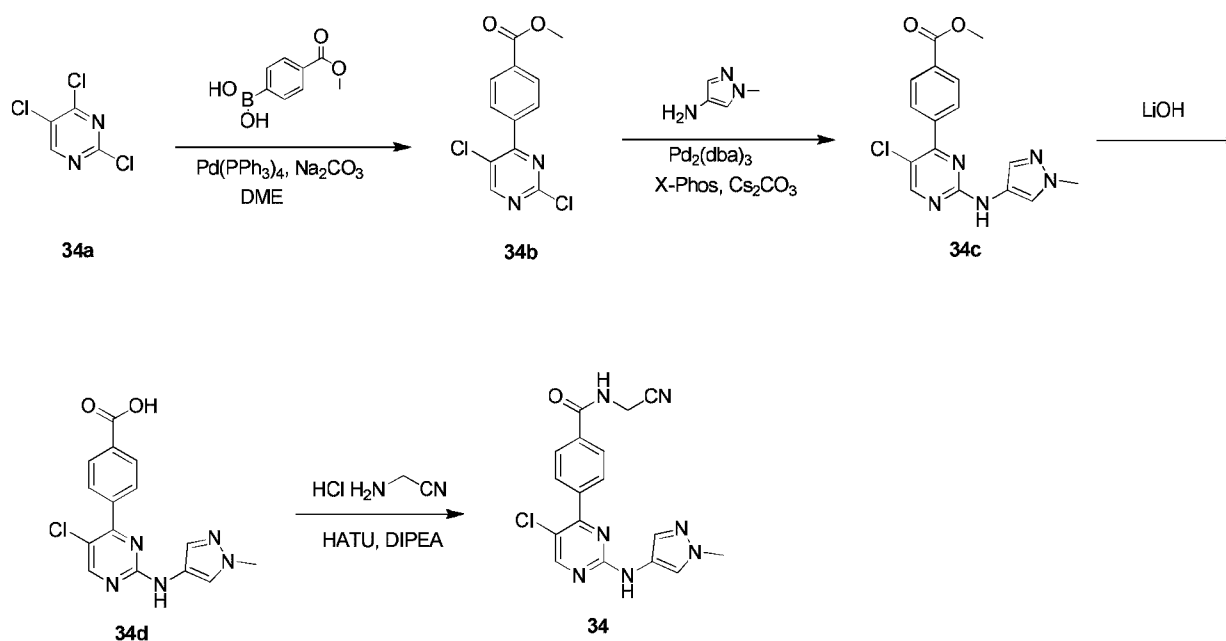
Step 3. 2-Methoxy-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (33d)

[00249] **Compound 33d** (432 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using compound **33c** (450 mg, 1.27 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.96 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 340.0.

Step 4. N-(cyanomethyl)-2-methoxy-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (33)

[00250] **Compound 33** (30 mg) was synthesized in 35% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **33d** (80 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (21 mg, 0.23 mg) as starting materials. The final compound was purified by prep-HPLC (Method B) to give the title compound. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.19 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 378.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.44 (s, 1H), 8.90 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.97-3.95 (m, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H).

Example 34



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2,5-dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (34b)

[00251] To a mixture of compound **34a** (2.80 g, 15.3 mmol), (4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (2.76 g, 15.3 mmol), DME (30 mL) and H₂O (10 mL) were sequentially added Na₂CO₃ (3.26 g, 30.7 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (177 mg, 1.53 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 4 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. EtOAc (100 mL) and water (100 mL) were added. The organic layer was separated, dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give a residue which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the title compound (950 mg, 22% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H).

Step 2. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (34c)

[00252] Compound **34b** (950 mg, 3.36 mmol), 1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (391 mg, 4.03 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (2.18 g, 6.72 mmol), X-Phos (320 mg, 0.67 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (308 mg, 0.33 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 3 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 3:1) to afford the title compound (552 mg, 48% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.58 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 344.1.

Step 3. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (34d)

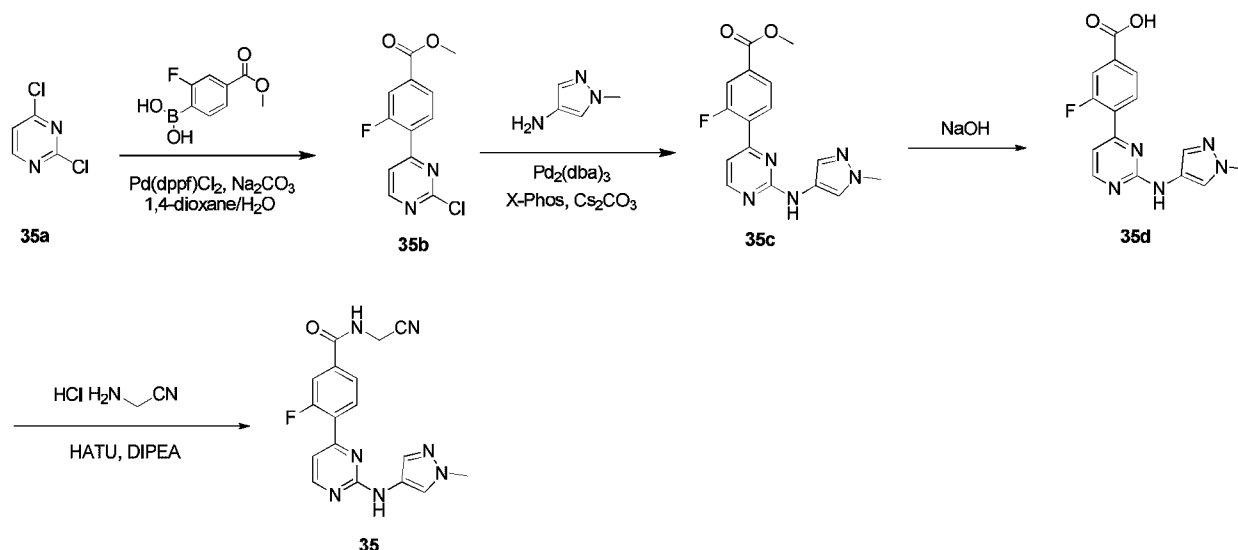
[00253] Compound **34d** (140 mg) was synthesized in 97% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using compound **34c** (150 mg, 0.44 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.09 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 330.1.

Step 4. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (34)

[00254] Compound **34** (17.4 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **34d** (140 mg, 0.42 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (59 mg, 0.64 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS

(Method 1): $t_R = 3.15$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 367.9; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.00 - 7.94 (s, 4H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H).

Example 35



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-3-fluorobenzoate (35b)

[00255] Compound **35a** (290 mg, 1.95 mmol), (2-fluoro-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (386 mg, 1.95 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (413 mg, 3.90 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (100 mg, 0.1365 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture containing of 1,4-dioxane (4 mL) and H₂O (1 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C under N₂ atmosphere overnight. After cooling down to RT, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by the column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to give the title compound (440 mg, 85% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.52$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 267.1.

Step 2. Methyl 3-fluoro-4-(2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (35c)

[00256] Compound **35b** (440 mg, 1.65 mmol), 1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (176 mg, 1.81 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (151 mg, 0.165 mmol), X-Phos (157 mg, 0.33 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (1.08 g, 3.3 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (6 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C under N₂ for 8 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by the column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: DCM: MeOH = 50:1)

to give the title compound (290 mg, 54% yield) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.49 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 328.2.

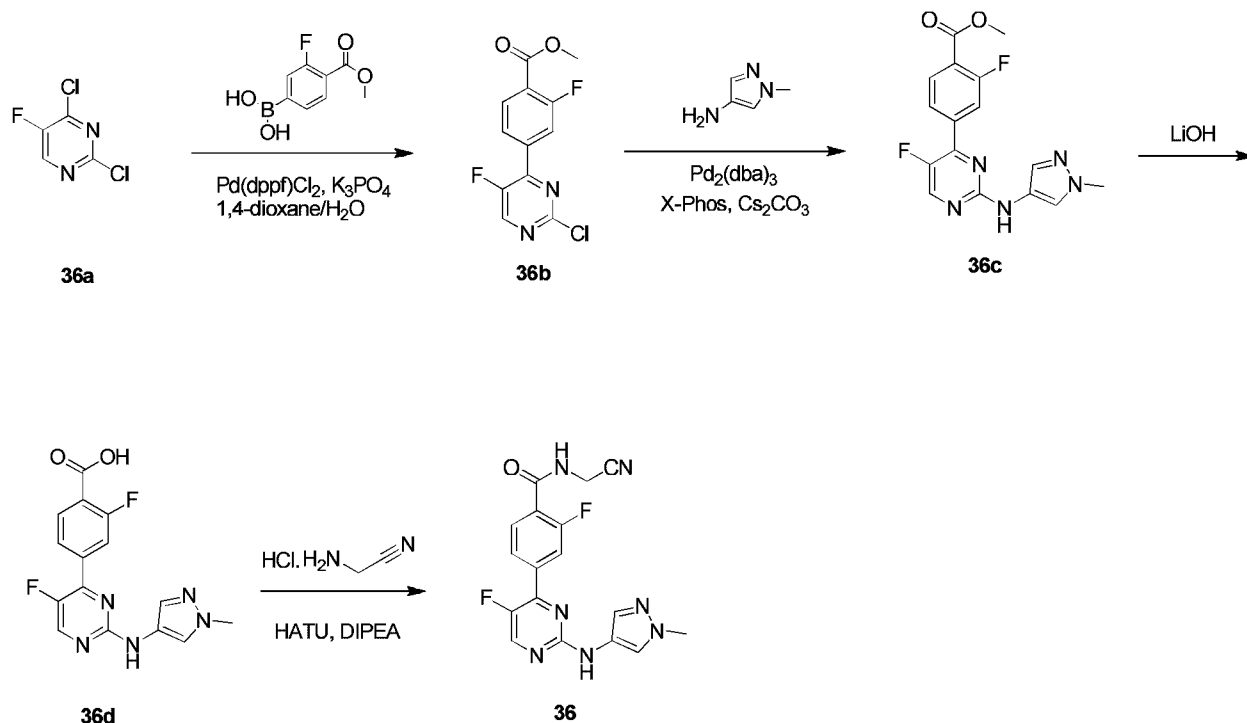
Step 3. 3-Fluoro-4-(2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (35d)

[00257] Compound **35d** (277 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using compound **35c** (290 mg, 0.89 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.10 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 314.2.

Step 4. N-(Cyanomethyl)-3-fluoro-4-(2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (35)

[00258] Compound **35** (49.6 mg) was synthesized in 37% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **35d** (120 mg, 0.38 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (53 mg, 0.56 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.64 (s, 1H), 9.43 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.17 - 8.14 (m, 1H), 7.90 - 7.81 (m, 3H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J = 2.4, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H).

Example 36



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloro-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (36b)

[00259] Compound **36a** (5.0 g, 29.95 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane (75 mL) and H₂O (15 mL). (3-Fluoro-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (5.93 g, 29.95 mmol), K₃PO₄ (12.7 g, 59.9 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (2.44 g, 2.99 mmol) were sequentially added to the above solution. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. EtOAc (100 mL) and water (100 mL) were added. The organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give a residue which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 10:1) to afford the title compound (7.2 g, 85% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.60 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 285.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.61 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 - 8.07 (m, 1H), 8.03 - 7.96 (m, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H).

Step 2. Methyl 2-fluoro-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (36c)

[00260] Compound **36b** (700 mg, 2.46 mmol), 1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (263 mg, 2.71 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (1.6 g, 4.92 mmol), X-Phos (234 mg, 0.49 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (225 mg, 0.25

mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 16 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 3:1) to afford the title compound (540 mg, 64% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.38 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 346.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.43 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 8.14 - 8.09 (m, 1H), 8.00 - 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 6.95 (br s, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H).

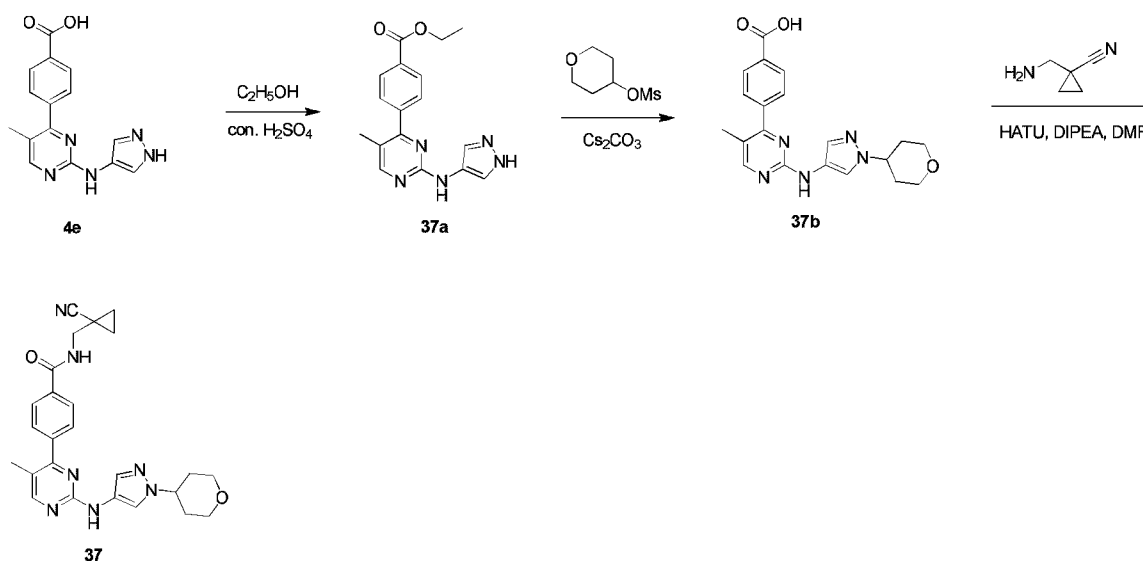
Step 3. 2-Fluoro-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (36d)

[00261] To a solution of compound **36c** (540 mg, 1.57 mmol), MeOH (3 mL), THF (3 mL) and H₂O (2 mL) was added LiOH (132 mg, 3.14 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs. The mixture was adjusted to pH 6~7 with 10% *aq.* HCl and then extracted with a mixture of DCM and MeOH (55 mL, V/V = 10:1). The organic layer was separated and concentrated to dryness in *vacuo* to afford the title compound (426 mg, 82% yield) as an orange solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.04 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 332.1.

Step 4. N-(Cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (36)

[00262] Compound **36** (62 mg) was synthesized in 62% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **36d** (90 mg, 0.27 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (50 mg, 0.54 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.98 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 370.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.70 (s, 1H), 9.19 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.64 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.92 - 7.87 (m, 3H), 7.53 (br s, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H).

Example 37



Step 1. Ethyl 4-(2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (37a)

[00263] To a suspension of compound **4e** (1.5 g, crude) in ethanol (20 mL) was added concentrated sulfuric acid (0.2 mL). The mixture was heated at 90 °C for 24 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the reaction mixture was concentrated to give the desired compound (1.7 g, crude) as a yellow solid, which was used directly for the next step. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.49 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 324.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.14 (s, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.42 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.42 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (37b)

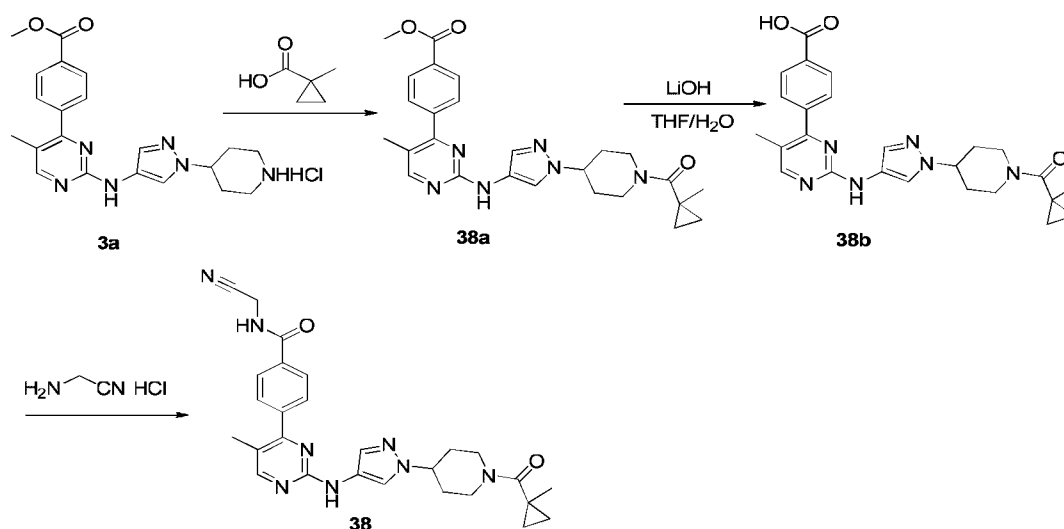
[00264] Compound **37a** (1.7 g, 5.08 mmol), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (2.3 g, 12.7 mmol) and cesium carbonate (8.3 g, 25.4 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (15 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 16 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product **37b** (620 mg, 32% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.11 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 380.2.

Step 3. N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (37)

[00265] Compound **37** (20 mg) was synthesized in 21% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **37b** (80 mg, 0.21 mmol)

and 1-(aminomethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile (61 mg, 0.63 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.49 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 458.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.02 - 7.98 (m, 3H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 4.35 - 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.07 - 4.03 (m, 2H), 3.59 - 3.52 (m, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.06 - 2.00 (m, 4H), 1.31 - 1.28 (m, 2H), 1.21 - 1.18 (m, 2H).

Example 38



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (38a)

[00266] Compound **3a** (380 mg, 0.89 mmol), 1-methylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid (134 mg, 1.34 mmol), HOBT (600 mg, 4.45 mmol), EDCI (877 mg, 4.45 mmol) and DIPEA (574 mg, 4.45 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (1 mL). The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hrs. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by the column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to give the title product (380 mg, 90% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.55 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 475.2.

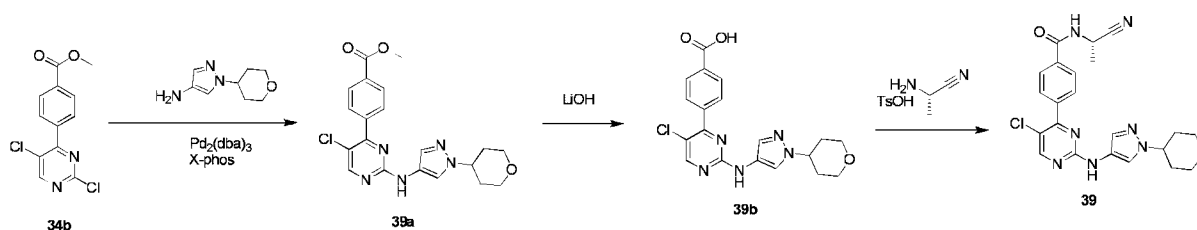
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (38b)

[00267] Compound **38b** (360 mg) was synthesized in 98% yield by utilizing a similar procedure to the third step of Example 1 with compound **38a** (380 mg, 0.8mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.20 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 461.2.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (38)

[00268] Compound **38** (55.2 mg) was synthesized in 65% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **38b** (80 mg, 0.17mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (47 mg, 0.51 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.288 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺=499.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 9.33 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.40 - 4.31 (m, 5H), 2.98 (s, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.76 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 0.81 - 0.79 (m, 2H), 0.56 - 0.53 (m, 2H).

Example 39



Step 1. Butyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (39a)

[00269] Compound **39a** (2.0 g) was synthesized in 44% yield by utilizing a similar procedure to the second step of Example 1 using compound **34b** (2.96 g, 11.1 mmol) and 1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (42.40 g, 13.3 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.85 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺= 414.1;

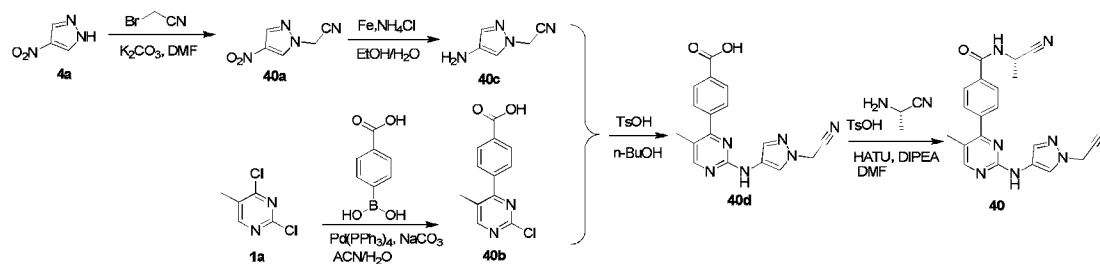
Step 2. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (39b)

[00270] Compound **39b** (210 mg) was synthesized in 96% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using compound **39a** (250 mg, 0.55 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.11 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺= 400.1;

Step 3. (S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (39)

[00271] Compound **39** (20.2 mg) was synthesized in 22% yield by utilizing a similar procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **39b** (85 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (62.9 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.22 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 452.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.03 - 7.98 (m, 5H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 5.12 - 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.41 - 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.10 - 4.06 (m, 2H), 3.34 - 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.08 - 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.68 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 40



Step 1. 2-(4-Nitro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)acetonitrile (40a)

[00272] A mixture of 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (10.0 g, 88.5 mmol), 2-bromoacetonitrile (21.0 g, 177 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (37.0 g, 266 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (150 mL). The separated organic layer was concentrated to afford **40a** (13.5 g, 100% yield) as brown oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 5.18 (s, 2H).

Step 2. 2-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)acetonitrile (40c)

[00273] To a mixture consisting of **40a** (13.5 g, 88.5 mmol), NH₄Cl (71 g, 1327 mmol), EtOH (50 mL) and H₂O (10 mL) was added Fe powder (17.4 g, 310 mmol) at 80 °C. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 4 hrs. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE: EtOAc = 1:1) to afford **40c** (4.0 g, 40% yield) as a brown solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 4.06 (s, 2H).

Step 3. 4-(2-Chloro-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (40b)

[00274] 2,4-Dichloro-5-methylpyrimidine (14.7 g, 90.2 mmol), 4-boronobenzoic acid (15 g, 90.2 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (19.2 g, 181.1 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (5.3 g, 4.6 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of ACN and H₂O (200 mL, V/V=1:1). The resulting solution was stirred at 90 °C under N₂ overnight. The mixture was diluted with water (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (200 mL * 3). The aqueous phase was acidified with 1N HCl to pH = 2 and the mixture was filtered to afford the title product (19.8 g, 88% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H).

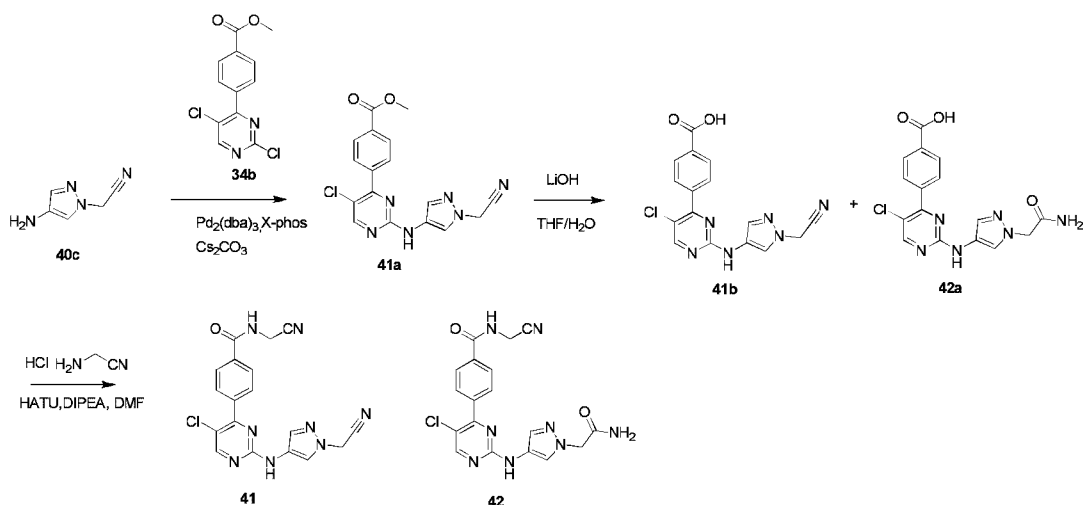
Step 4. 4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (40d)

[00275] Compound **40b** (3 g, 12.1 mmol), **40c** (1.5 g, 12.1 mmol) and TsOH (208 mg, 1.21 mmol) were dissolved in n-BuOH (30 mL). The above solution was stirred at 120 °C overnight. The mixture was diluted with water (100 mL) and *aq.* NaOH (0.5N, 100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL * 3). The aqueous phase was acidified with HCl (1N) to pH = 2. The formed solid was filtered to afford the title compound (2.8 g, 70% yield) as a dark green solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H).

Step 5. (S)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (40)

[00276] Compound **40** (19 mg) was synthesized in 20% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **40d** (80 mg, 0.24 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (174 mg, 0.72 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.97 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 387.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 5.04 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.56 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 41 & Example 42



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (41a)

[00277] Compound **41a** (440 mg) was synthesized in 35% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **34b** (967 mg, 3.42 mmol) and **40c** (500 mg, 4.1 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.58$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 369.1$.

Step 2. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (41b) & 4-(2-((1-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (42a)

[00278] Compound **41b** & **42a** (282 mg, ratio = 1:1) was synthesized by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 with **41a** (440 mg, 1.19 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_{R1} = 0.97$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 373.1$. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_{R2} = 1.09$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 355.1$.

Step 3. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (41) & 4-(2-((1-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (42)

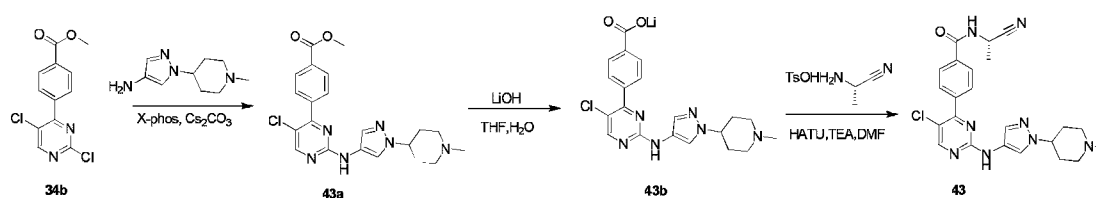
[00279] Compound **41** (13.2 mg) & **42** (6.0 mg) were synthesized by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **41b** & **42a** (70 mg) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (37 mg, 0.395 mmol) as starting materials.

[00280] **41**: LC-MS (Method 1): $t_1 = 3.43$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 393.1$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz,

DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 9.38-9.34 (m, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 3H), 7.94 (s, 2H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 5.46 (s, 2H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H).

[00281] **42**: LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.07 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 411.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 9.36 - 9.34 (m, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.95 - 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H).

Example 43



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (43a)

[00282] Compound **43a** (50 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **34b** (300 mg, 1.06 mmol) and 1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (229 mg, 1.27 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.37 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 427.0.

Step 2. Lithium 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (43b)

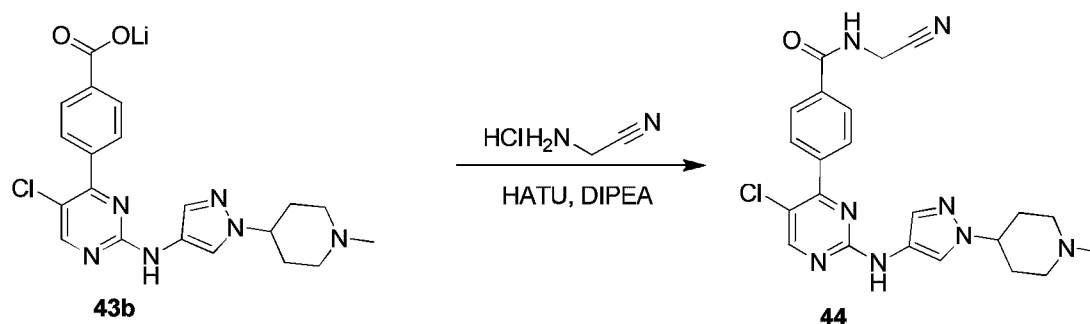
[00283] Compound **43a** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (25 mg, 0.60 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of THF and H₂O (1 mL, V/V = 1/1). The resulting mixture was stirred for 3 hrs at 50 °C. The mixture was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired product (48 mg, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.26 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 413.0.

Step 3. (S)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (43)

[00284] Compound **43** (10.1 mg) was synthesized in 19% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **43b** (48 mg, 0.12 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (31 mg, 0.13 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.96 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 465.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.88 (s, 1H),

9.34 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.95 - 7.87 (m, 3H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 5.08 - 5.03 (m, 1H), 4.10 - 4.07 (m, 1H), 2.86 (d, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.08 - 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.96 - 1.89 (m, 4H), 1.60 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 3H).

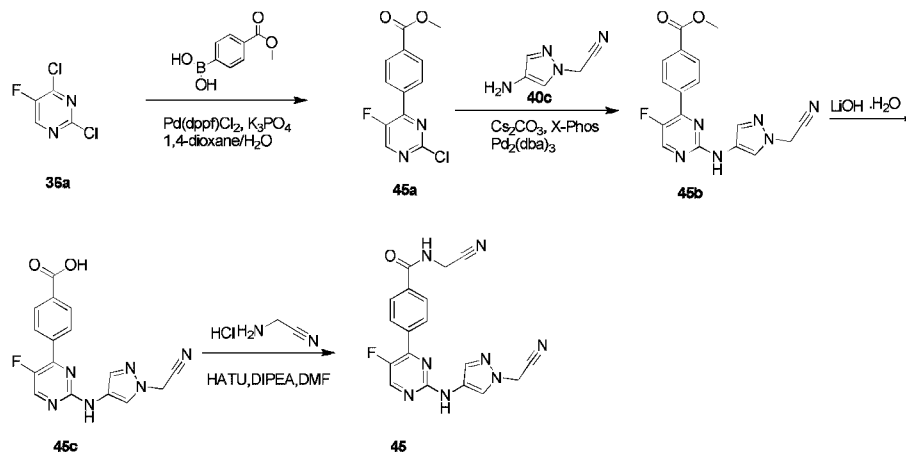
Example 44



Step 1. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (44)

[00285] Compound **44** (5.6 mg) was synthesized in 6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **43b** (85 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (23 mg, 0.25 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.67$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 451.2$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 9.37 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.98 - 7.88 (m, 3H), 7.56 - 7.53 (m, 1H), 4.36 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.08 - 4.04 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.05 (t, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.02 - 1.84 (m, 4H).

Example 45



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloro-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (45a)

[00286] Compound **45a** (1.5 g) was synthesized in 70% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **36** with compound **36a** (1.34g, 8.04 mmol) and (4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (1.45g, 8.04 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.71$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 267.0.

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (45b)

[00287] Compound **45b** (523 mg) was synthesized in 72% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **1** using **45a** (500 mg, 1.9 mmol) and **40c** (274 mg, 2.2 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.52$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 353.1.

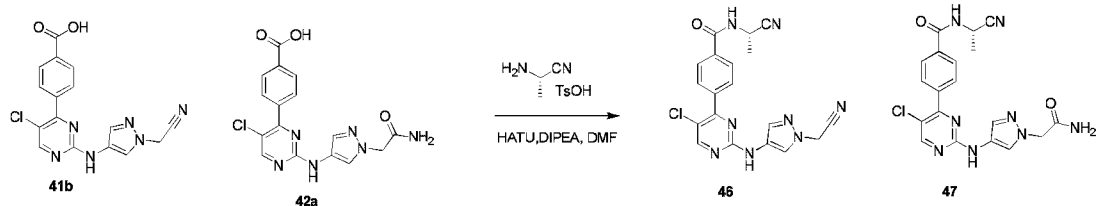
Step 2.4-(2-((1-(Cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (45c)

[00288] Compound **45b** (240 mg) was synthesized in 53% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** with **45a** (471 mg, 1.3 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.14$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 339.1.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (45)

[00289] Compound **45** (27.1 mg) was synthesized in 30% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **45b** (80 mg, 0.24 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (44 mg, 0.48 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.98$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 377.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.81 (s, 1H), 9.37 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.64 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.15 - 8.13 (m, 2H), 8.09 - 8.05 (m, 3H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 5.48 (s, 2H), 4.36 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H).

Example 46 & Example 47



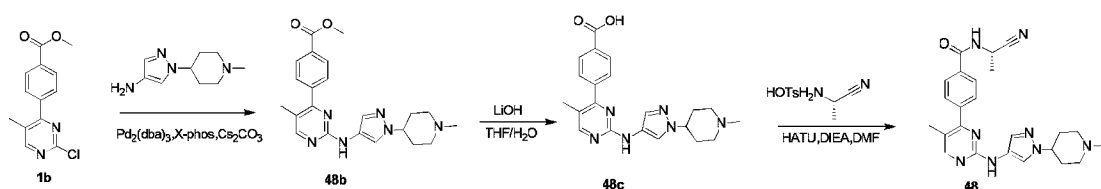
(S)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (46) & (S)-4-(2-(((1-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (47)

[00290] Compound **46** (21 mg) and **47** (31 mg) were synthesized by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **41b** & **42a** (212 mg) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (291 mg, 1.20 mmol) as starting materials.

[00291] **46**: LC-MS (Method 1): $t_1 = 3.49$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 407.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.01 (s, 1H), 9.31 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.63 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 3H), 7.93 (s, 2H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 5.47 (s, 2H), 5.05 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

[00292] **47**: LC-MS (Method 1): $t_2 = 2.57$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 425.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.91 (s, 1H), 9.31 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 3H), 7.93 - 7.89 (m, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H).

Example 48



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-(((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (48b)

[00293] Compound **48b** (300 mg) was synthesized in 79% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **1b** (300 mg, 1.15 mmol) and 1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (248 mg, 1.37 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS

(Method 3): $t_R = 1.54$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 407.2$.

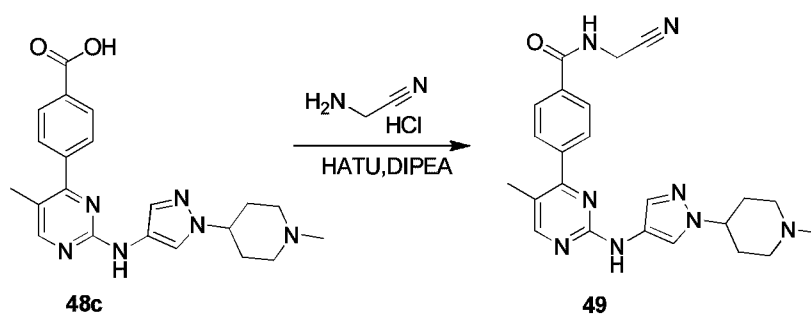
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (48c)

[00294] Compound **48c** (96 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 with **48b** (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (52 mg, 1.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.33$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 393.2$.

Step 3. (S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (48)

[00295] Compound **48** (33.7 mg) was synthesized in 31 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **48c** (96 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (66 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.34$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 445.2$. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.07 - 4.02 (m, 1H), 2.85 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.08 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.93 - 1.87 (m, 4H), 1.58 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H).

Example 49

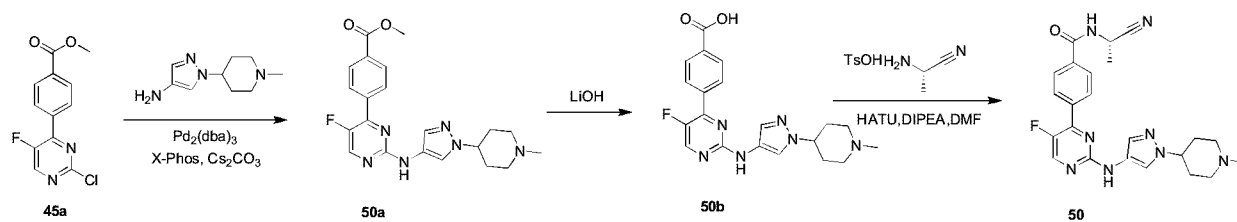


N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (49)

[00296] Compound **49** (29.8 mg) was synthesized in 34% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **48c** (80 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2-

aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (37 mg, 0.4 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.84 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 431.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 9.33 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.06-3.99 (m, 1H), 2.82 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 6H), 2.04 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.92 - 1.84 (m, 4H).

Example 50



Step 1. methyl 4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (50a)

[00297] Compound **50a** (2.0 g) was synthesized in 44% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using compound **45a** (2.96 g, 11.1 mmol) and 1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (2.40 g, 13.3 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.54 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 411.2;

Step 2. 4-(5-Fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (50b)

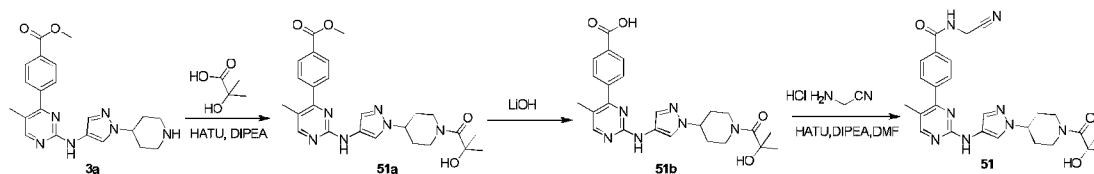
[00298] Compound **50b** (1.73 g) was synthesized in 90% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using compound **50a** (2.0 g, 4.87 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.012 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 397.1;

Step 3. (S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (50)

[00299] Compound **50** (17 mg) was synthesized in 22% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **50b** (70 mg, 0.177 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (47 mg, 0.193 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.86 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 449.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.66 (s,

1H), 9.33 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.60 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 5.05 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 4.10 - 4.05 (m, 1H), 2.85 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.95 - 1.90 (m, 4H), 1.58 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

Example 51



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (51a)

[00300] Compound **51a** (190 mg) was synthesized in 66% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **3a** (239 mg, 0.6 mmol) and 2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoic acid (56 mg, 0.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.51$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 479.3.

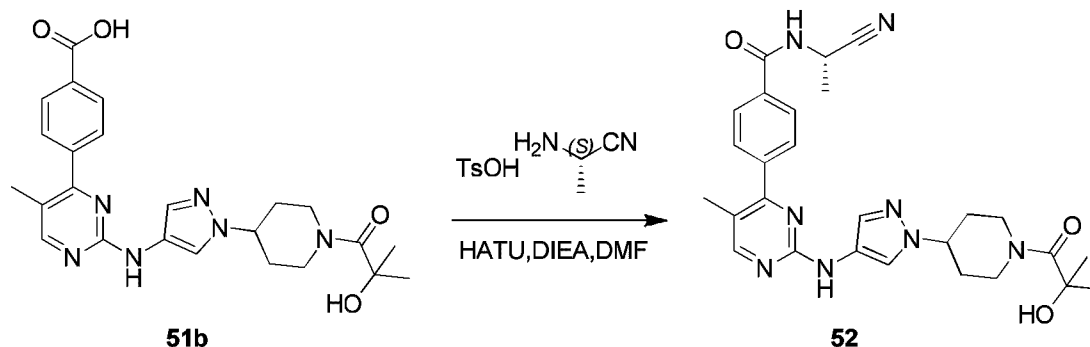
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropanoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (51b)

[00301] Compound **51b** (186 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 with **51a** (190 mg, 0.4 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.07$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 465.2.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (51)

[00302] Compound **51** (30 mg) was synthesized in 32% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **51b** (90 mg, 0.19 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (35 mg, 0.38 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.14$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 503.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 4.56 - 4.54 (m, 2H), 4.42 - 4.37 (m, 3H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 3.15 - 3.03 (m, 2H), 2.28 - 2.21 (m, 5H), 1.96 - 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 6H).

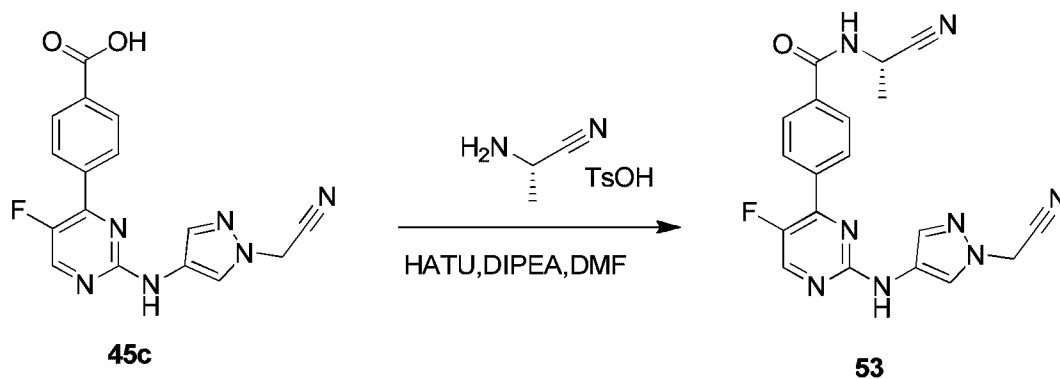
Example 52



Step 1. (*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**52**)

[00303] Compound **52** (43.5 mg) was synthesized in 44% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **51b** (90 mg, 0.19 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (92 mg, 0.38 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.34$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 517.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 5.22 - 5.18 (m, 1H), 4.53 - 4.37 (m, 3H), 4.21 (s, 1H), 3.16 - 3.04 (m, 2H), 2.27 - 2.21 (m, 5H), 2.00 - 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.72 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H).

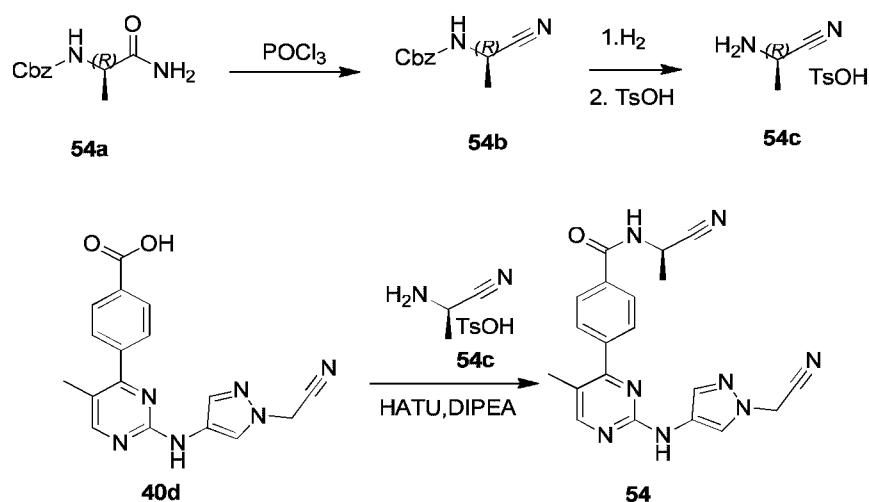
Example 53



(*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**53**)

[00304] Compound **53** (24.3 mg) was synthesized in 26% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **45c** (80 mg, 0.24 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (116 mg, 0.48 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.28 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 391.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 9.33 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 8.15 - 8.13 (m, 2H), 8.10 - 8.04 (m, 3H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 5.49 (s, 2H), 5.07 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 54



Step 1. Benzyl (*R*)-(1-cyanoethyl)carbamate (**54b**)

[00305] Compound **54b** (8.8 g) was synthesized in 96% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **208** with benzyl (*R*)-(1-amino-1-oxopropan-2-yl)carbamate **54a** (10 g, 45 mmol) as starting material. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.17 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 - 7.31 (m, 5H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.63 - 4.56 (m, 1H), 1.41 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Step 2. (*R*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (**54c**)

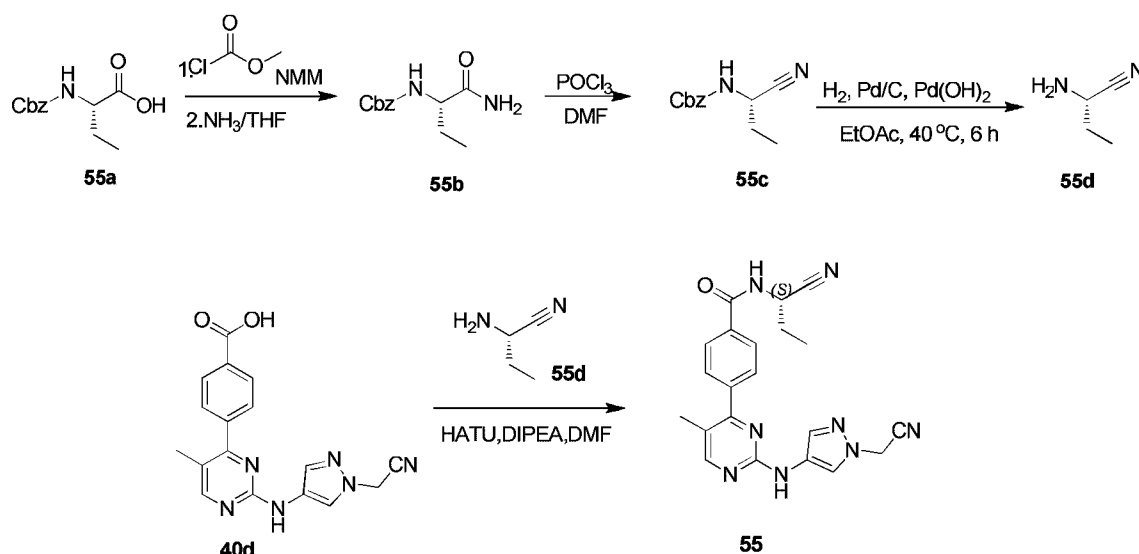
[00306] A mixture of **54b** (4.0 g, 20 mmol), Pd/C (600 mg, 10% wt, wetted with ca. 55% water) and Pd(OH)₂ (600 mg, 20% wt, wetted with ca. 50% water) in EtOAc (30 mL) was stirred at 40 °C for 7 hrs under H₂ (50 psi). The catalyst was filtered off and to the filtrate was added TsOH (3.7 g, 20 mmol) with stirring. After stirring for 20 minutes at RT, the formed solid was collected by filtering and dried to afford the title product (2.8 g, 59% yield) as yellow solid. ¹H

NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.69 (s, 3H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.59 - 4.54 (m, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.51 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Step 3. (R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (54)

[00307] Compound **54** (6.9 mg) was synthesized in 12% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **40d** (50 mg, 0.15 mmol) and (R)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate **54c** (72.6 mg, 0.3 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.37, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 387.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.03 - 8.01 (m, 3H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 5.06 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

Example 55



Step 1. Benzyl (S)-(1-amino-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate (55b)

[00308] (S)-2-(((benzyloxy)carbonyl)amino)butanoic acid **55a** (5.0 g, 21.1 mmol) and NMM (6.4 g, 63.2 mmol) were dissolved in THF (40 mL) followed by dropwise addition of methyl chloroformate (4.0 g, 42.2 mmol) at 0 °C for 1 hour. The formed solid was filtered off. A solution of NH₃(g) in THF (30 mL, 4 M in THF) was added to the above filtrate. The resultant mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hrs. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was recrystallized from EtOAc (20 mL) to afford the title product (4.5 g, 90% yield) as a white solid.

LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.23$ min, m/z $(M+H)^+ = 237.1$.

Step 2. Benzyl (S)-(1-cyanopropyl)carbamate (**55c**)

[00309] A solution of **55b** (4.5 g, 19.0 mmol) in DMF (45 mL) was added dropwise POCl_3 (12.0 mL) at 0°C for 1 hour. The mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (400 mL). The separated organic layer was washed with brine (300 mL*3). The organic layer was concentrated to afford the title product (3.3 g, 80% yield) as yellow oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 - 7.31 (m, 5H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.48 (dd, $J = 14.8$ Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.79 - 1.71 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

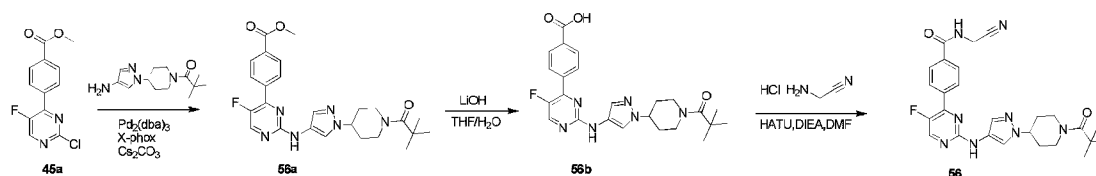
Step 3. (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (**55d**)

[00310] A mixture of **55c** (3.3 g, 15.1 mmol), Pd/C (330 mg, 10% wt, wetted with ca. 55% water) and $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2$ (330 mg, 20% wt, wetted with ca. 50% water) in EtOAc (30 mL) was stirred at 40°C for 6 hrs under H_2 (50 psi). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford the crude product (720 mg, 57% yield) as yellow oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 3.62 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.41 - 2.10 (m, 2H), 1.64 - 1.57 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Step 4 (S)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (**55**)

[00311] Compound **55** (13.3 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **40d** (70 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (88 mg, 1.05 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 8.51$ min, m/z $(M+H)^+ = 401.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.58 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 4.93 - 4.91 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.95 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 56



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (56a)

[00312] Compound **56a** (420 mg) was synthesized in 92 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **45a** (320 mg, 1.2 mmol) and 1-(4-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidin-1-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropan-1-one (300 mg, 1.2 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.41 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 8.23 - 8.17 (m, 4H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 4.63 - 4.58 (m, 2H), 4.42 - 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.05 (t, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 2H), 2.28 - 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.07 - 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 9H).

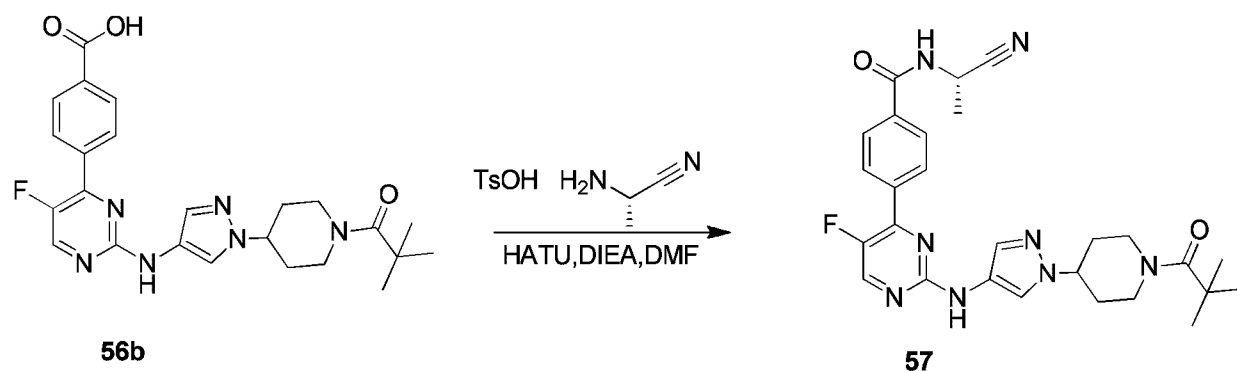
Step 2. 4-(5-Fluoro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (56b)

[00313] To a solution consisting of **56a** (90 mg, 0.237 mmol), THF (2 mL) and H₂O (1 mL) was added LiOH·H₂O (30 mg, 0.711 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture was diluted with 2N aq. HCl and concentrated to dryness to give the crude product (87 mg, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.23 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 467.2.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (56)

[00314] Compound **56** (68.5 mg) was synthesized in 73 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **56b** (87 mg, 0.19 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (19 mg, 0.21 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 6.41 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 505.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.65 (s, 1H), 9.36 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.61 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.42 - 4.35 (m, 5H), 2.96 (t, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 1.77 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.22 (s, 9H).

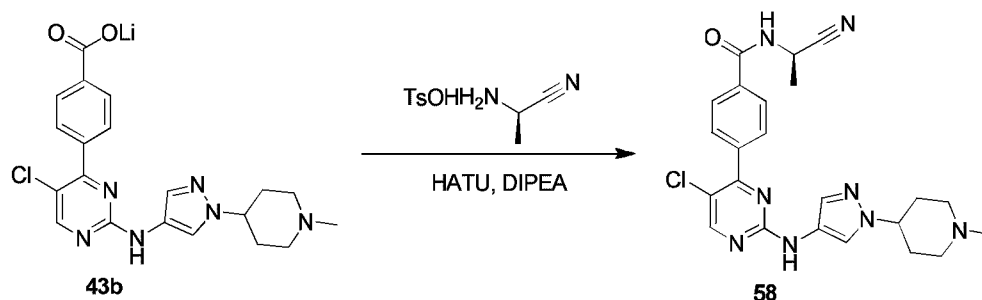
Example 57



(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (57)

[00315] Compound **57** (49.3 mg) was synthesized in 46 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **56b** (97 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (56 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.33 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 519.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.65 (s, 1H), 9.30 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.61 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 5.03 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.35 - 4.27 (m, 3H), 2.96 (t, J = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 2H), 1.77 - 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.22 (s, 9H).

Example 58

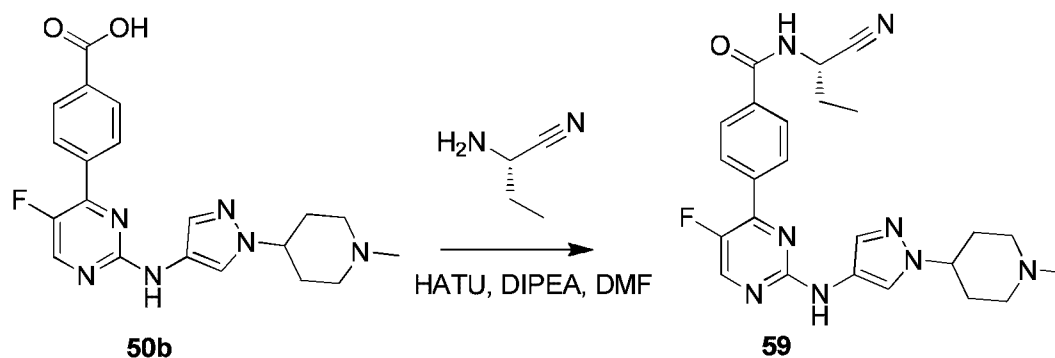


(R)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (58)

[00316] Compound **58** (5.5 mg) was synthesized in 6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **43b** (82.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) and (R)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (48.4 mg, 0.20 mmol) as starting materials. LC-

MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.97 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 465.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.42 (s, 1H), 7.96 - 7.90 (m, 5H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 5.22 - 5.15 (m, 1H), 4.14 - 4.07 (m, 1H), 2.99 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.18 - 2.13 (m, 4H), 2.06 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.68 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 59

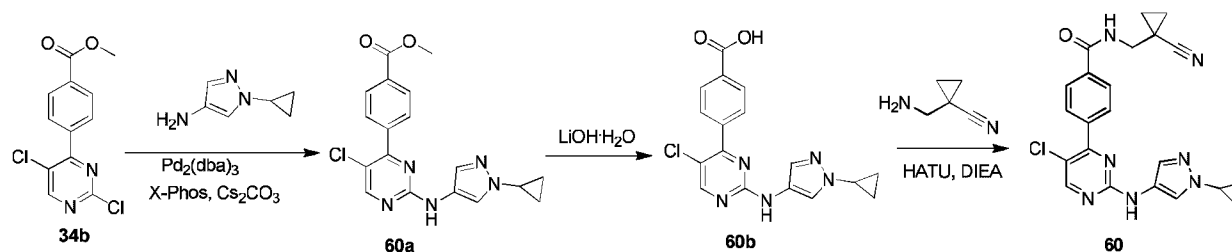


(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (59)

[00317] Compound **59** (2.5 mg) was synthesized in 3% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (25 mg, 0.30 mmol) and **50b** (60 mg, 0.15 mmol) as starting materials.

[00318] LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 10.71 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 463.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.35 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 3H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 5.12 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 4.16 - 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.01 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.20 - 1.97 (m, 8H), 1.19 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

Example 60



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (60a)

[00319] Compound **60a** (2.0 g) was synthesized in 52% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **34** using **34b** (3.0 g, 10.5 mmol) and 1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (1.55 g, 10.5 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.60 - 3.56 (m, 1H), 1.15 - 1.11 (m, 2H), 1.03 - 0.96 (m, 2H).

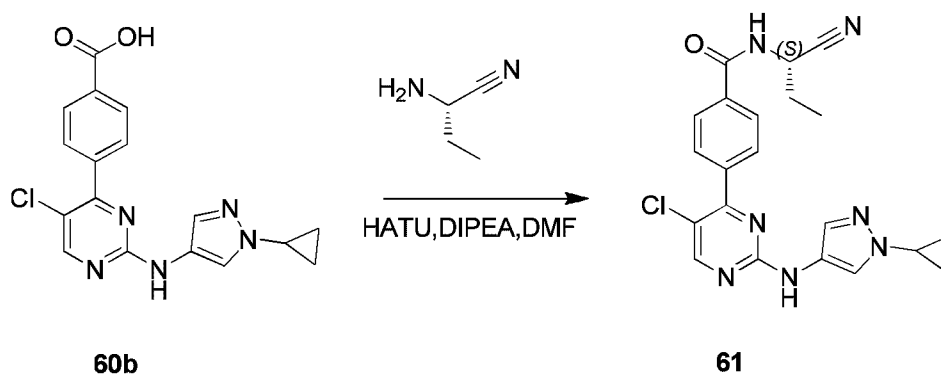
Step 2. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (60b)

[00320] Compound **60b** (1.93 g) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** using **60a** (2.0 g, 5.42 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (683 mg, 16.3 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.166 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 356.1.

Step 3. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)benzamide (60)

[00321] Compound **60** (14.6 mg) was synthesized in 15% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **60b** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) and 1-(aminomethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile (26 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A). LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.850 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 434.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 9.04 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.78 - 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 3.70 - 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.47 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.26 - 1.23 (m, 2H), 1.16 - 1.13 (m, 2H), 0.98 - 0.92 (m, 4H).

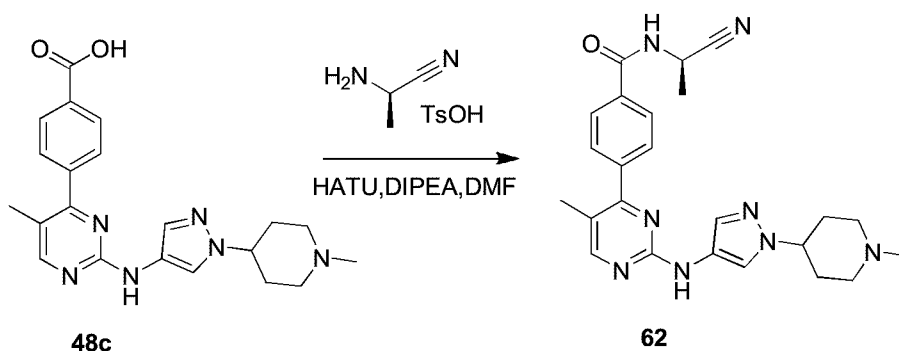
Example 61



(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (61)

[00322] Compound **61** (12.5 mg) was synthesized in 21% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **60b** (50 mg, 0.14 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (59 mg, 0.70 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.08 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 422.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (t, J = 10.0 Hz, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 4.94 – 4.88 (m, 1H), 3.69 - 3.64 (m, 1H), 1.97 - 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, J = 14.8 Hz, 3H), 0.98 - 0.89 (m, 4H).

Example 62

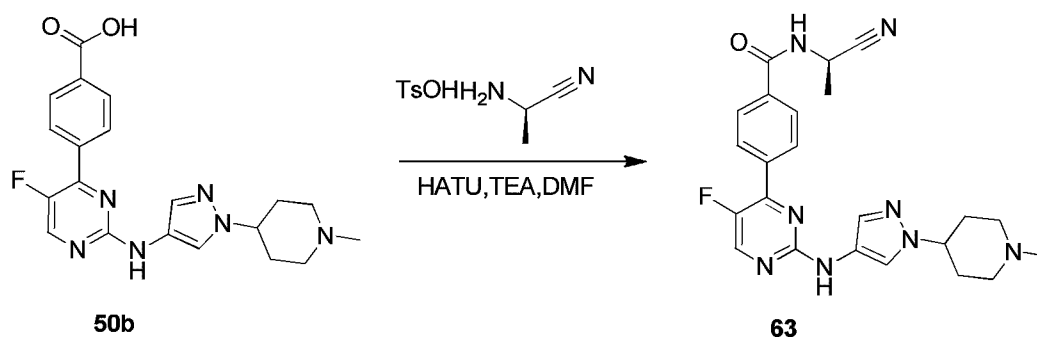


(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (62)

[00323] Compound **62** (13.6 mg) was synthesized in 15% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **48c** (80 mg, 0.20 mmol) and (R)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (99 mg, 0.40 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS

(Method 1): $t_R = 3.08$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 445.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.06 - 4.00 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 6H), 2.05 - 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.95 - 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.57 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H).

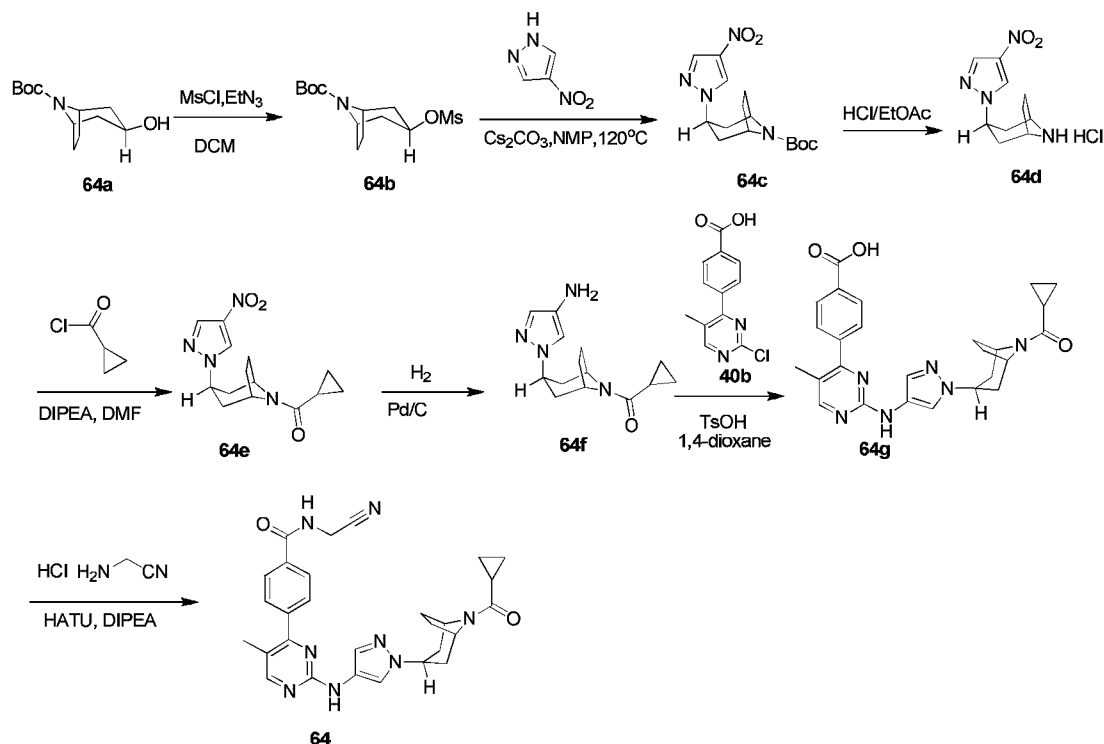
Example 63



(R)-N-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (63)

[00324] To a mixture consisting of **50b** (70 mg, 0.18 mmol), (*R*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (51 mg, 0.21 mmol) and DMF (2 mL) were added HATU (101 mg, 0.27 mmol) and TEA (54 mg, 0.54 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at RT for 18 hrs. The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was diluted with H₂O (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (30 mL * 2). The combined organic layers were concentrated and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (method A) to afford the title product (16.4 mg, 21% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.49$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 449.2$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.63 (s, 1H), 9.31 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.60 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 5.05 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 4.10 - 4.05 (m, 1H), 2.84 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.96 - 1.90 (m, 4H), 1.58 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 64



Step 1. (1*R*,3*s*,5*S*)-tert-butyl 3-((methylsulfonyl)oxy)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (64b**)**

[00325] To a solution of **64a** (2.5 g, 11.0 mmol; CAS number 194222-05-4) and TEA (3.3 g, 33.0 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added MsCl (2.5 g, 22.0 mmol) at 0°C . The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours. The mixture was diluted with water (100 mL) and extracted with DCM (50 mL * 2). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give the desired product, **64b** (3.4 g, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 4.99 - 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.10 (s, 2H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.14 - 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.87 - 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.73 - 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.62 - 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 9H).

Step 2. (1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-tert-butyl 3-(4-nitro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (64c**)**

[00326] To a well stirred mixture consisting of **64b** (3.4 g, 11.1 mmol), 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (630 mg, 5.57 mmol) and NMP (40 mL) was added Cs_2CO_3 (5.4 g, 16.7 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 120°C overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness to give the desired crude product (1.8 g, 100% yield) as brown oil. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.66 min, m/z ($\text{M}+\text{H}-56$) $^+$ = 267.1.

Step 3. (1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-3-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane hydrochloride (64d)

[00327] Compound **64d** (620 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fifth step of Example 1 (1.3 g, 4.03 mmol) as starting materials.. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.50$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 223.1.

Step 4. Cyclopropyl((1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-3-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-8-yl)methanone (64e)

[00328] Compound **64e** (260 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 24 with **64d** (200 mg, 0.90 mmol) and cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (141 mg, 1.35 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.36$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 291.1.

Step 5. ((1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-3-(4-amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-8-yl)(cyclopropyl)methanone (64f)

[00329] Compound **64f** (230 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 with **64e** (260 mg, 0.90 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.98$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 261.1.

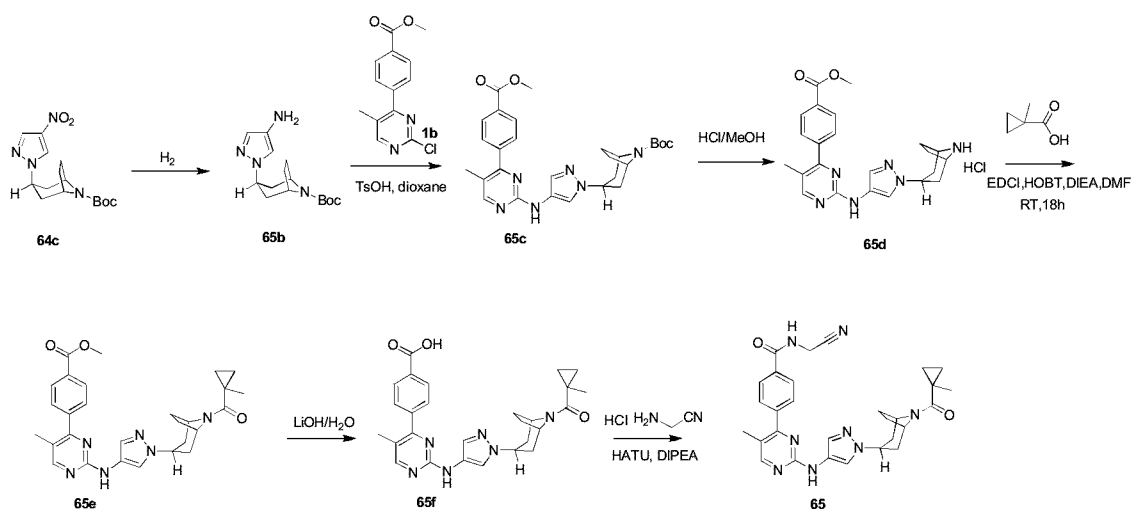
Step 6. 4-(2-((1-((1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-8-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (64g)

[00330] **64f** (250 mg, 0.96 mmol), **40b** (238 mg, 0.96 mmol) and 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid (17 mg, 0.096 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (5 ml). The resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 3 hrs in sealed tube. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by reverse flash chromatography to afford the title product (320 mg, 71% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.14$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 473.2.

Step 7. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-((1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-8-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (64)

[00331] Compound **64** (30 mg) was synthesized in 39% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **64g** (70 mg, 0.15mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (70 mg, 0.75 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.38 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 511.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.43 (s, 1H), 9.35 - 9.32 (m, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.45 (s, 1H), 4.37 - 4.34 (m, 2H), 2.67 - 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.33 - 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.97 - 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.66 - 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 1H), 0.76 - 0.64 (m, 4H).

Example 65



Step 1. (1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-*tert*-butyl 3-(4-amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (65b)

[00332] Compound **65b** (450 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 with **64c** (500 mg, 1.55 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 4.23 - 4.19 (m, 2H), 4.15 - 4.13 (m, 1H), 2.17 - 2.12 (m, 2H), 1.95 - 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.85 - 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.72 - 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H).

Step 2. (1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-*tert*-butyl 3-(4-((4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (65c)

[00333] Compound **65c** (510 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example **64** with **65b** (400 mg, 1.37 mmol) and **1b** (240 mg, 0.91 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.83$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 519.2$.

Step 3. Methyl 4-(2-((1-((1*R*,3*r*,5*SH*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate hydrochloride (65d)

[00334] Compound **65d** (420 mg) was synthesized in 97% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **1** with **65c** (510 mg, 0.98 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.46$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 419.2$.

Step 4. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((1*R*,3*r*,5*SH*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (65e)

[00335] Compound **65e** (160 mg) was synthesized in 36% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **38** with **65d** (370 mg, 0.89 mmol) and 1-methylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid (89 mg, 0.89 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.65$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 501.2$.

Step 5. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-((1*R*,3*r*,5*SH*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (65f)

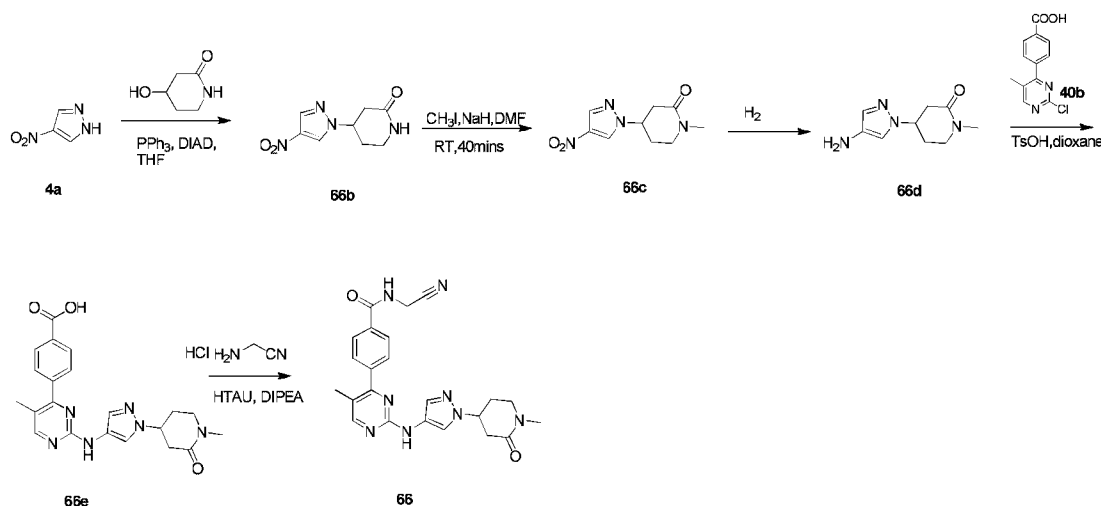
[00336] Compound **65f** (155 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** with **65e** (160 mg, 0.32 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.20$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 487.2$.

Step 6. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((1*R*,3*r*,5*SH*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (65)

[00337] Compound **65** (15 mg) was synthesized in 20% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **65f** (70 mg, 0.14 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (67 mg, 0.72 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *prep*-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 10.25$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 525.3$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.75

(d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.29 - 7.26 (m, 1H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 4.43 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.28 - 4.25 (m, 1H), 2.46 - 2.40 (m, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 2H), 1.82 - 1.71 (m, 4H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 2H), 0.59 (s, 2H).

Example 66



Step 1. 4-(4-Nitro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidin-2-one (66b)

[00338] To a suspension consisting of **4a** (1.9 g, 17.0 mmol), 4-hydroxypiperidin-2-one (1.3 g, 11.3 mmol), PPh₃ (4.5 g, 17.0 mmol) and THF (20 mL) was added DIAD (3.4 g, 17.0 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 18 hrs and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE:EtOAc = 2:1) to afford **66b** as a yellow solid (1.1 g, 48% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 5.84 (s, 1H), 4.72 - 4.69 (m, 1H), 3.46 - 3.40 (m, 2H), 2.94 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.37 - 2.39 (m, 2H).

Step 2. 1-Methyl-4-(4-nitro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidin-2-one (66c)

[00339] To a suspension consisting of **66b** (200 mg, 0.95 mmol), CH₃I (176 mg, 1.24 mmol) and DMF (2 mL) was added NaH (57.2 mg, 1.43 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 40 mins. The mixture was diluted with water (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (6 mL). The separated organic layer was washed with brine (2 mL) and concentrated to dryness to afford **66c** as a yellow solid (180 mg, 85% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.03$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 225.1.

Step 3. 4-(4-Amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-1-methylpiperidin-2-one (66d)

[00340] Compound **66d** (200 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 with **66c** (180 mg, 0.80 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.46 - 3.36 (m, 2H), 2.97 - 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.40 - 2.37 (m, 2H).

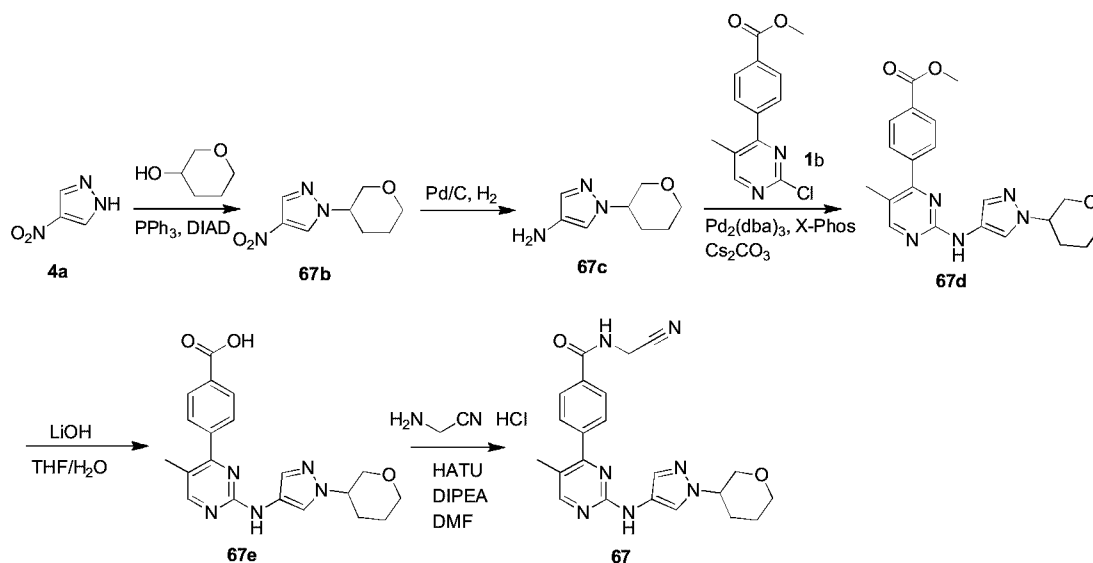
Step 4. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-methyl-2-oxopiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (66e)

[00341] Compound **66e** (140 mg) was synthesized in 51% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example 64 with **66d** (130 mg) and **40b** (166 mg) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.07 min, m/z (M+H)⁺=407.1.

Step 5. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methyl-2-oxopiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (66)

[00342] Compound **66** (2.7 mg) was synthesized in 4% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **66e** (70 mg, 0.17mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (79 mg, 0.85 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.63 min, m/z (M+H)⁺=445.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 4.59 - 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.42 - 4.27 (m, 2H), 3.26 - 3.17 (m, 2H), 2.88 - 2.78 (m, 5H), 2.27 - 2.19 (m, 5H).

Example 67



Step 1. 4-Nitro-1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)-1H-pyrazole (67b)

[00343] To a solution consisting of **4a** (1 g, 8.8 mmol), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-ol (1 g, 9.8 mmol), PPh₃ (3.34 g, 12.7 mmol) and THF (20 mL) was added DIAD (2.57 g, 12.7 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C ~ RT for 5 hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified by flash chromatography (PE:EtOAc = 4:1) to give the product (1.5 g, 78% yield) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 4.37 - 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.10 - 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.89 - 3.81 (m, 2H), 3.71 - 3.66 (m, 1H), 2.23 - 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.81 - 1.72 (m, 2H).

Step 2. 1-(Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (67c)

[00344] Compound **67c** (1.2 g) was synthesized in 92% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 with **67b** (1.5 g, 7.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.60 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 168.1.

Step 3. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (67d)

[00345] Compound **67d** (90 mg) was synthesized in 20% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **67c** (230 mg, 1.37 mmol) and **1b** (300 mg, 1.15 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.55 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 394.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d,

$J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 4.28 - 4.22 (m, 1H), 4.15 - 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.92 - 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.69 (t, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.53 (t, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.22 - 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.15 - 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.85 - 1.74 (m, 2H).

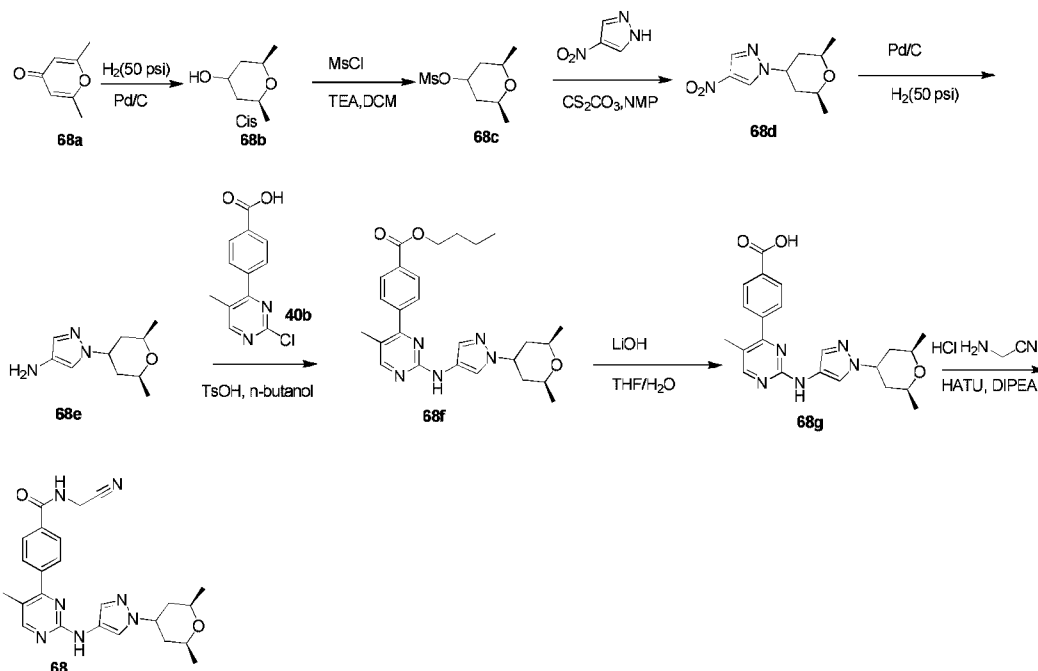
Step 4. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (67e)

[00346] Compound **67e** (86 mg) was synthesized in 99% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** with **67d** (90 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.36$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 380.0$.

Step 5. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (67)

[00347] Compound **67** (33.1 mg) was synthesized in 34 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **67e** (86 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (64 mg, 0.69 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 4.93$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 418.2$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 9.32 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.25 - 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.96 - 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.57 (t, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.44 - 3.38 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.11 - 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.73 - 1.61 (m, 2H).

Example 68



Step 1. *Cis*-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-ol (**68b**)

[00348] Compound **68a** (4 g, 32.2 mmol) and Pd/C (4 g, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) were dissolved in EtOH (40 ml) and the resulting suspension was stirred at RT under H₂ (50 psi) for 18 hrs. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired product (4g, crude) as yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.90 - 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.49 - 3.42 (m, 2H), 1.96 - 1.90 (m, 3H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 6H), 1.15 - 1.09 (m, 2H).

Step 2. *Cis*-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (**68c**)

[00349] To a mixture consisting of **68b** (1.0 g, 7.69 mmol), Et₃N (2.3 g, 23.07 mmol) and DCM (20 mL) was added MsCl (1.76 g, 15.37 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 100: 1) to afford the desired product as colorless oil (1.35 g, 84% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃), δ: 4.84 - 4.76 (m, 1H), 3.54 - 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 2.12 - 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.48 - 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H).

Step 3. 1-(*Cis*-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazole (**68d**)

[00350] A solution of **68c** (1.35 g, 6.47 mmol), 4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazole (366 mg, 3.23 mmol) and

Cs₂CO₃ (3.2 g, 9.69 mmol) in 20 mL of NMP was stirred at 140 °C for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled down to RT, diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL*2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 3:1) to afford the title product (655 mg, 89% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.40 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 226.1.

Step 4. 1-(*Cis*-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (68e)

[00351] A mixture of **68d** (655 mg, 2.89 mmol) and Pd/C (100 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) in MeOH (20 ml) was stirred at 50 °C under H₂ (50 psi) for 18 hrs. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford the desired product (523 mg, 92% yield) as brown oil. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.74 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 196.2.

Step 5. Butyl 4-(2-((1-(*cis*-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (68f)

[00352] Compound **68f** (468 mg) was synthesized in 64% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **40** with **40b** (392mg, 1.58 mmol) and **68e** (463 mg, 2.37 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.89 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 464.3.

Step 6. 4-(2-((1-(*Cis*-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (68g)

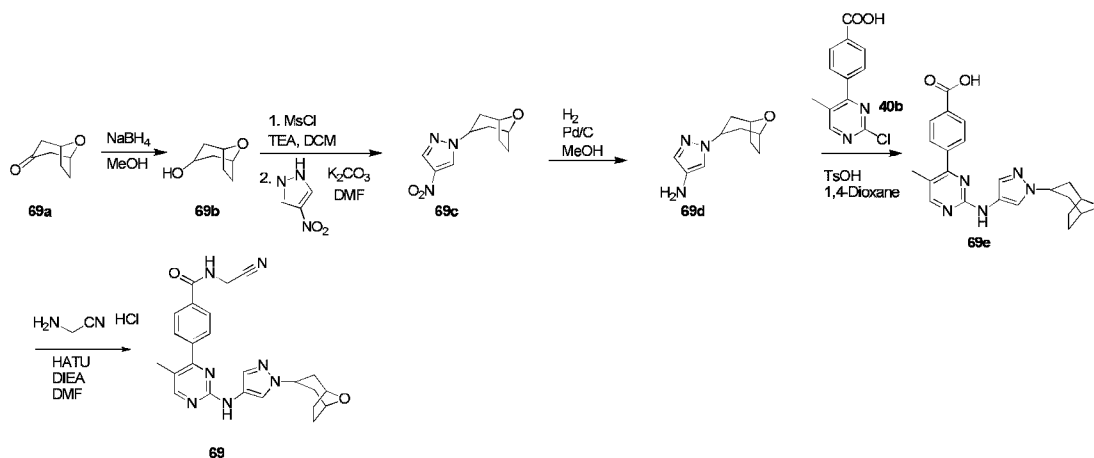
[00353] Compound **68g** (411 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** with **68f** (468 mg, 1.01 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.11 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 408.2.

Step 7. *N*-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-(1-(*cis*-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (68)

[00354] Compound **68** (14.9 mg) was synthesized in 23% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **68g** (60 mg, 0.15 mmol) and aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (68 mg, 0.74 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R

= 3.25 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺=446.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.14(s, 1H), 8.02 - 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.82 - 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 3.80 - 3.76 (m, 2H), 2.31 - 2.26 (m, 5H), 1.76 - 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.16 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 6H).

Example 69



Step 1. (1R,5S)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-ol (69b)

[00355] To a solution of **69a** (2 g, 15.9 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added a solution of LiAlH₄ (13 mL, 32 mmol, 2.5 M in THF) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 hour at RT, the mixture was diluted with THF (100 mL) and re-cooled to 0 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (1.2 mL) and 10% *aq.* NaOH (1.2 mL) followed by water (3.6 mL). The resultant mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and then stirred for 10 hrs at RT. The solid was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated to afford the desired compound (2.03 g) as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.48 - 4.37 (m, 1H), 4.14 - 3.17 (m, 1H), 3.71 - 3.68 (m, 1H), 2.30 - 2.23 (m, 1H), 1.97 - 1.83 (m, 3H), 1.78 - 1.45 (m, 4H).

Step 2. 1-((1R,5S)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (69c)

[00356] To **69b** (1.61 g, 12.5 mmol), TEA (3.8 g, 37.5 mmol) and DCM (20 mL) was added MsCl (2.1 g, 18.7 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs and then diluted with EtOAc (100 mL) and washed with water (50 mL). The separated organic phase was concentrated to dryness to give crude intermediate (1R,5S)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl methanesulfonate (2.5 g, 96% yield) as a yellow oil. A mixture of (1R,5S)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl

methanesulfonate (2.5 g, 12.1 mmol), 4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazole (1.4 g, 12.1 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (5 g, 36.3 mmol) in 40 mL of DMF was stirred at 60 °C overnight. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (200 mL). The separated organic phase was concentrated and purified by silica gel column (PE:EtOAc = 2:1) to afford **69c** (2 g, 76% yield) as yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 4.70 - 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.26 - 4.22 (m, 1H), 4.05 - 4.00 (m, 1H), 2.20 - 1.90 (m, 4H), 1.90 - 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.57 - 1.52 (m, 2H).

Step 3. 1-((1*R*,5*S*)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (**69d**)

[00357] Compound **69c** (2 g, 8.96 mmol) and 10% palladium on carbon (400 mg) were suspended in MeOH (40 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs under H₂ (50 psi). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by reverse chromatograph (5-95% CH₃CN in water) to afford the title product as a yellow solid (400 mg, crude product, 23% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.42 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 194.0.

Step 4. 4-(2-((1-((1*R*,5*S*)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (**69e**)

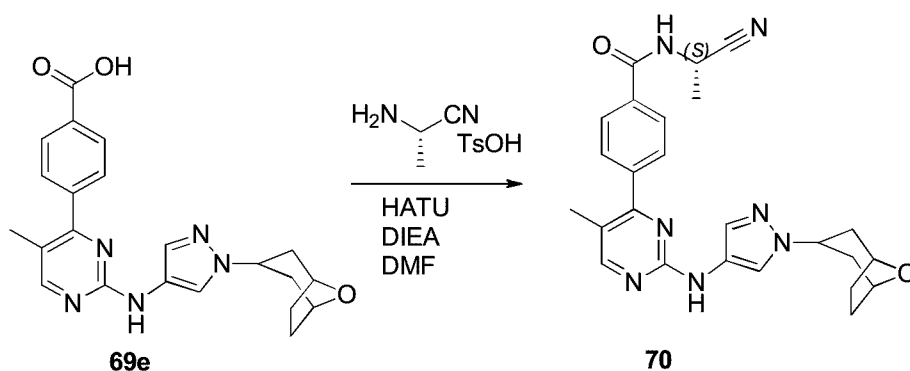
[00358] A mixture of **69d** (100 mg, 0.52 mmol), **40b** (194 mg, 0.78 mmol) and TsOH (9 mg, 0.052 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (4 mL) was stirred at 120 °C overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure and purified by reverse flash chromatography (ACN in water from 5% to 60%) to afford the desired product (160 mg, 76% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.09 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 406.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.60 - 4.51 (m, 0.6H), 4.41 (br.s, 2H), 4.41 - 4.30 (m, 0.4H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.01 - 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.86 - 1.82 (m, 5H), 1.72 - 1.52 (m, 1H).

Step 6. 4-(2-((1-((1*R*,5*S*)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (**69**)

[00359] Compound **69** (30.1 mg) was synthesized in 56% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **69e** (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 2-

aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (34.0 mg, 0.37 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.29$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 444.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 - 9.38 (m, 1H), 9.32 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 - 8.37 (m, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 - 7.54 (m, 1H), 4.58 - 4.53 (m, 0.6H), 4.41 (br.s, 2H), 4.35 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.33 - 4.31 (m, 0.4H), 2.38 - 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.02 - 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.86 - 1.83 (m, 4H), 1.66 - 1.56 (m, 1H).

Example 70

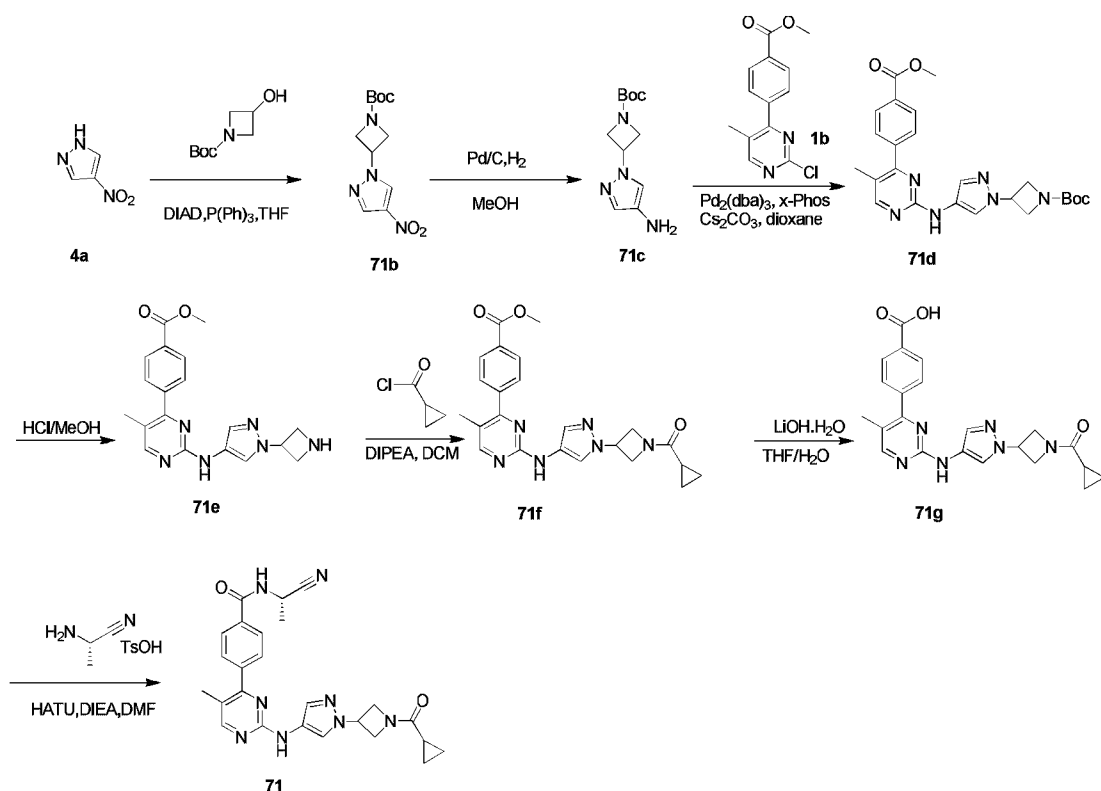


4-(2-((1-((1*R*,5*S*)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-((*S*)-1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (70)

[00360] Compound **70** (27.6 mg) was synthesized in 50% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **69e** (50.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (89.0 mg, 0.37 mmol) as starting materials.

[00361] LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.43$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 458.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 9.25 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.04 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.61 - 4.51 (m, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 2.50 - 2.49 (m, 1H), 2.34 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 3H), 2.07 - 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.91 (s, 3H), 1.82 - 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 4H)

Example 71



Step 1. *Tert*-butyl 3-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)azetidine-1-carboxylate (**71b**)

[00362] A mixture of **4a** (2.0 g, 17.7 mmol), *tert*-butyl 3-hydroxyazetidine-1-carboxylate (3.1 g, 17.7 mmol) and PPh₃ (7.0 g, 26.5 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min. Then DIAD (5.4 g, 26.5 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. After stirring for 16 hours at RT, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (300 mL). The separated organic layer was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE: EtOAc = 10:1) to afford the crude product (4.7 g, 100% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 5.09 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 4.45 - 4.41 (m, 2H), 4.35 - 4.31 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H).

Step 2. *Tert*-butyl 3-(4-amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)azetidine-1-carboxylate (**71c**)

[00363] A mixture of **71b** (4.0 g, 14.9 mmol) and 10% palladium on carbon (400 mg) in MeOH (8 mL) was stirred at RT for 12 hours under H₂ (50 psi). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 20:1) to give the title product (1.3 g, 35% yield) as a red solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R =

1.160 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 183.1.

Step 3. *Tert*-butyl 3-(4-((4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)azetidine-1-carboxylate (71d)

[00364] Compound **71c** (800 mg, 3.36 mmol), **1b** (880 mg, 3.36 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (308 mg, 0.34 mmol), XantPhos (320 mg, 0.67 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (2.16 g, 6.72 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (20 mL). The above mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 2 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was cooled down to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified by flash chromatography (PE: EtOAc = 1: 1) to give the title product (1.5 g, 75% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.67 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 465.2.

Step 4. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(azetidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (71e)

[00365] Compound **71d** (1.1 g, 0.25mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (20 mL) followed by the addition of a solution of HCl(g) in methanol (2N, 8 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hrs. The mixture was concentrated and purified by reverse column (acetonitrile in water from 5 to 50%) to give the title product (600 mg, 70% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.33 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 365.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.58 (s, 1H), 9.12 (br s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 5.39 - 5.37(m, 1H), 4.30 (m, 4H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H).

Step 5. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)azetidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (71f)

[00366] A mixture of **71e** (200 mg, 0.55 mmol) and DIPEA (213mg, 1.65 mmol) in DCM (3 mL) was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min. Then cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (86 mg, 0.82 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. After stirring for 2 hours at RT, the reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE:EtOAc = 3:7) to give the product (160 mg, 67% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.45 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 433.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 5.25 (m, 1H), 4.67 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (m, 1H), 4.27 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.57 (m, 1H), 0.72 (m,

4H).

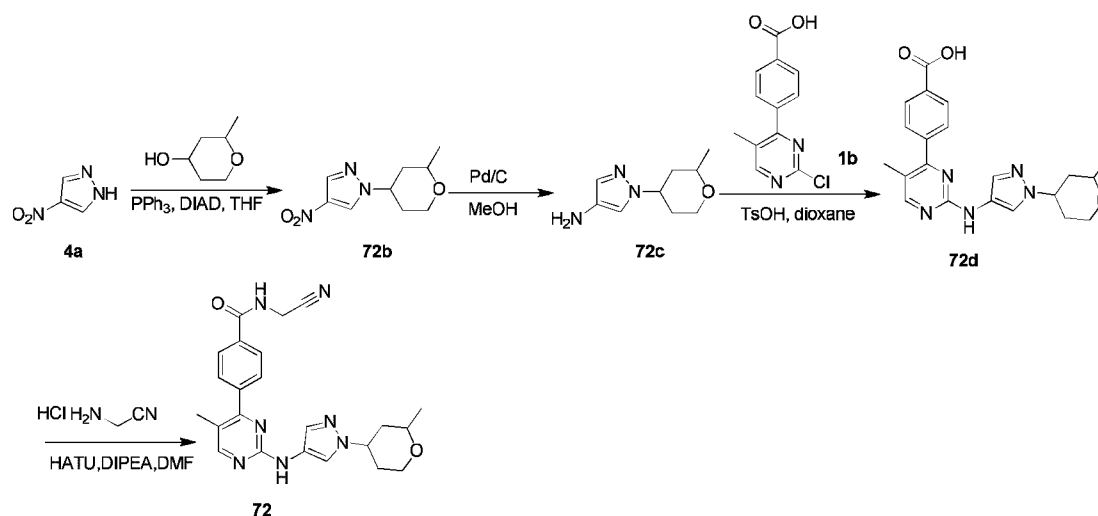
Step 6. 4-(2-((1-(1-(Cyclopropanecarbonyl)azetidin-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (71g)

[00367] Compound **71f** (160 mg, 0.37mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (62.0 mg, 1.48 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of THF and H₂O (6 mL, V: V = 1: 1). The above mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness to give the crude product (150 mg, 97% yield) as an orange solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.05 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 419.1.

Step 7. (S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)azetidin-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (71)

[00368] Compound **71** (4 mg) was synthesized in 6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **71e** (60 mg, 0.14 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (35 mg, 0.14 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.81 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 471.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (s 1H), 5.27 - 5.21 (m, 1H), 5.12 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 4.79 - 4.77 (m, 1H), 4.65 - 4.62 (m, 1H), 4.47 - 4.43 (m, 1H), 4.32 - 4.28 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.69 - 1.59 (m, 4H), 0.90 - 0.83 (m, 4H).

Example 72



Step 1. 1-(2-Methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (72b)

[00369] Compound **72b** (1.8 g) was synthesized in 97% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **71** using **4a** (1.0 g, 8.8 mmol) and 2-methyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-ol (1.0 g, 8.8 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.37 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 212.1.

Step 2. 1-(2-Methyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (72c)

[00370] Compound **72c** (3.4 g) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **71** using **72b** (3.7 g, 17.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.60 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 182.1.

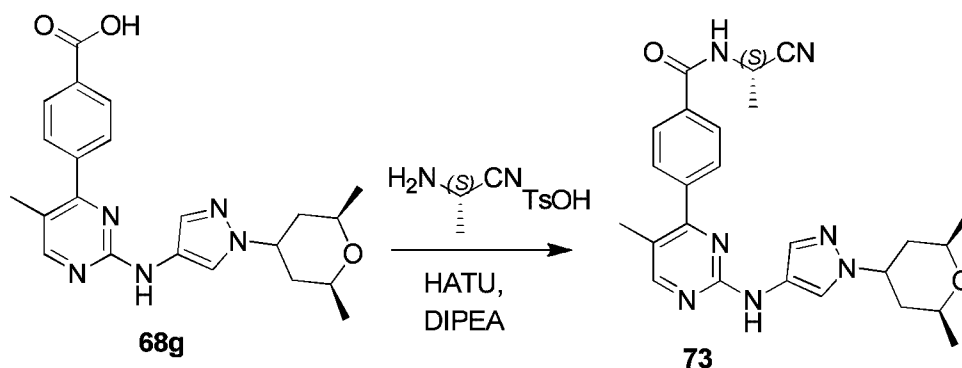
Step 3. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(2-methyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (72d)

[00371] Compound **72d** (110 mg) was synthesized in 47% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **69** using **72c** (217 mg, 1.2 mmol) and **1b** (150 mg, 0.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.07 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 394.2.

Step 4. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2-methyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (72)

[00372] Compound **72** (32 mg) was synthesized in 27% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **72d** (110 mg, 0.28 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (52 mg, 0.56 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 7.79 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 432.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 4.60 - 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 3.91 - 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.81 - 3.74 (m, 1H), 2.37 - 2.10 (m, 6H), 1.92 - 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.23 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 3H).

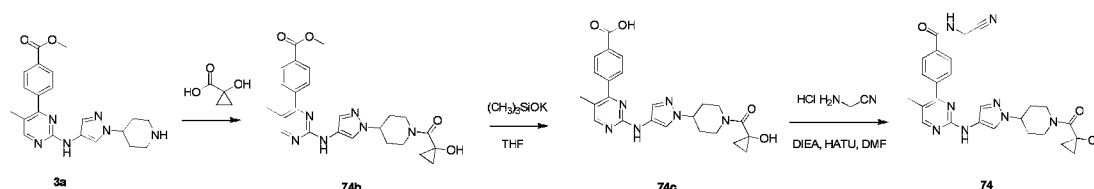
Example 73



N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cis-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (73)

[00373] Compound **73** (22 mg) was synthesized in 20% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **68g** (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (65 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.34$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 460.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 5.13 - 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 3.80 - 3.76 (m, 2H), 2.31 - 2.26 (m, 5H), 1.76 - 1.67 (m, 5H), 1.16 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H)

Example 74



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(1-hydroxycyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (74b)

[00374] Compound **3a** (800 mg, 2.04 mmol), 1-hydroxycyclopropanecarboxylic acid (208 mg, 2.04 mmol), DIPEA (789 mg, 6.12 mmol), EDCI (482 mg, 2.45 mmol) and HOBt (330.7 mg, 2.45 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (8 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. H₂O (10 mL) was added to the above solution followed by extraction with EtOAc (10 mL*3). The combined organic phases were concentrated in vacuo to give a residue which was purified by prep-HPLC to afford the desired product (500 mg, 51% yield) as a yellow solid.

LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.47$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 477.2$.

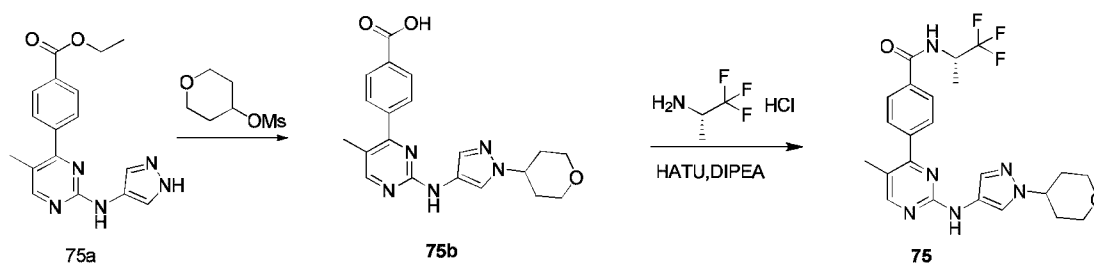
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(1-Hydroxycyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (74c)

[00375] Compound **74b** (190 mg, 0.4 mmol) and (CH₃)₃SiOK (154 mg, 1.2 mmol) were dissolved in THF (dry, 2 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was adjusted with HCl (aq., 10%) to PH = 2~3 and concentrated in vacuo to afford the desired product (400 mg, crude, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.84$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 463.2$.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(1-hydroxycyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (74)

[00376] Compound **74** (50 mg) was synthesized in 25% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **74c** (400 mg, crude, 0.4 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (44 mg, 0.48 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.30$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 501.3$; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 9.34 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 6.33 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.45 - 4.34 (m, 5H), 3.14 - 2.83 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.01 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 0.92 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.4, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 0.76 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H).

Example 75



Step 1. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (75b)

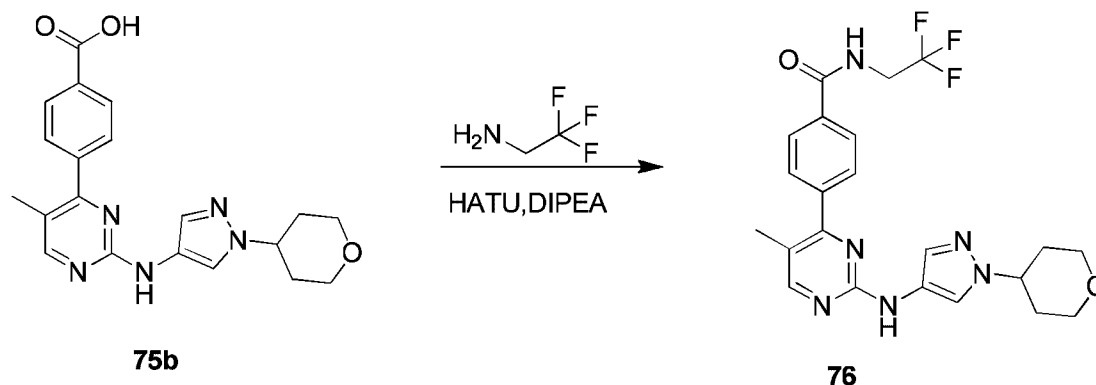
[00377] Compound **75a** (1.7 g, 5.08 mmol), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (2.3 g, 12.7 mmol) and cesium carbonate (8.3 g, 25.4 mmol) were dissolved in *N,N*-

dimethylformamide (15 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 16 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse chromatography (eluent: 5% to 95% acetonitrile in water) to afford the desired product **89b** (620 mg, 32% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.11 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 380.2.

Step 2. (*S*)-4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)benzamide (75)

[00378] Compound **75** (65 mg) was synthesized in 65% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **75b** (80 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (*S*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-amine hydrochloride (63 mg, 0.42 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.27 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 475.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 4.92 - 4.86 (m, 1H), 4.35 - 4.29 (m, 1H), 3.94 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.93 - 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.39 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 76

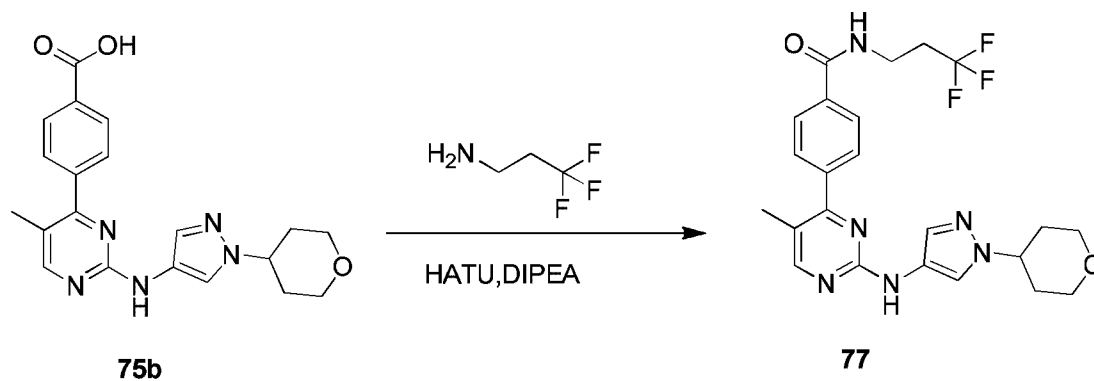


4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide (76)

[00379] Compound **76** (74.2 mg) was synthesized in 77% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **75b** (80 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanamine (42 mg, 0.42 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.30 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 461.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 9.21 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.37 -

4.29 (m, 1H), 4.17 - 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.94 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.48 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.92 - 1.84 (m, 4H).

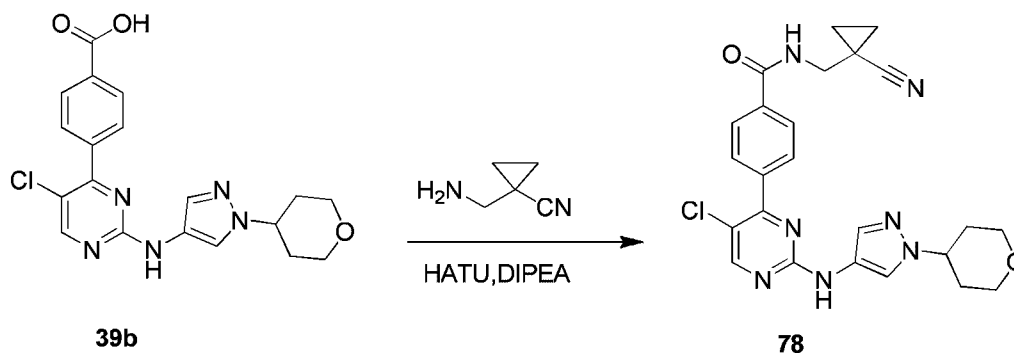
Example 77



4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)benzamide (77)

[00380] Compound **77** (69 mg) was synthesized in 69% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **75b** (80 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 3,3,3-trifluoropropan-1-amine (63 mg, 0.42 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.42$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 475.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.81 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.35 - 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.94 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.55 - 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.47 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 2.62 - 2.53 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.92 - 1.83 (m, 4H).

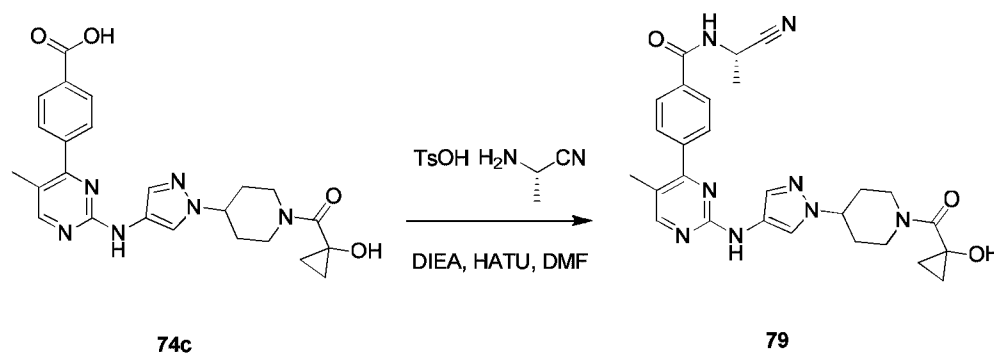
Example 78



4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)benzamide (78)

[00381] Compound **78** (73.6 mg) was synthesized in 77% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **39b** (80 mg, 0.2mmol) and 1-(aminomethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile (38 mg, 0.4 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.22 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 478.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 9.04 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (br s, 3H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.36-4.32 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.92 (m, 2H), 3.47-3.42 (m, 4H), 1.93-1.87 (m, 4H), 1.25-1.22 (m, 2H), 1.19-1.13 (m, 2H).

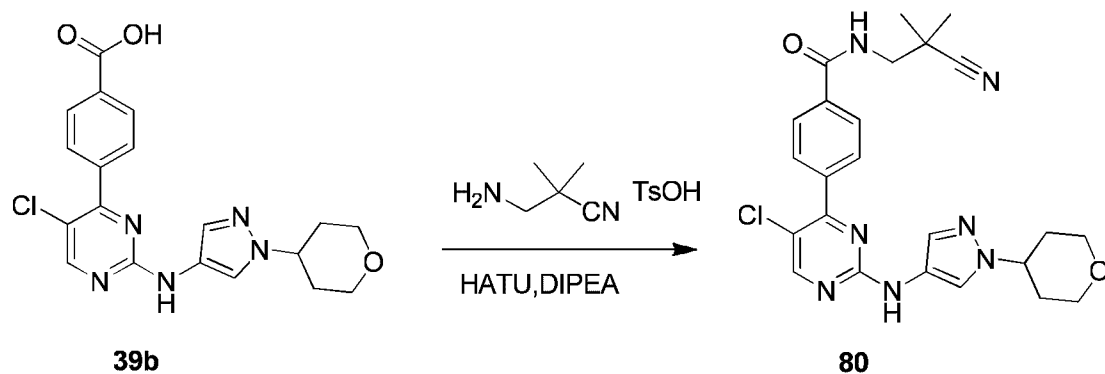
Example 79



(S)-N-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(1-hydroxycyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (79)

[00382] Compound **79** (56 mg) was synthesized in 29% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **74c** (250 mg, crude, 0.378 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (109.7 mg, 0.454 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.03 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 515.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.10 (dd, J_I = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.89 - 4.55 (m, 2H), 4.49 - 4.41 (m, 1H), 3.21 - 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.16 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 2.07 - 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.68 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (s, 2H), 0.92 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H).

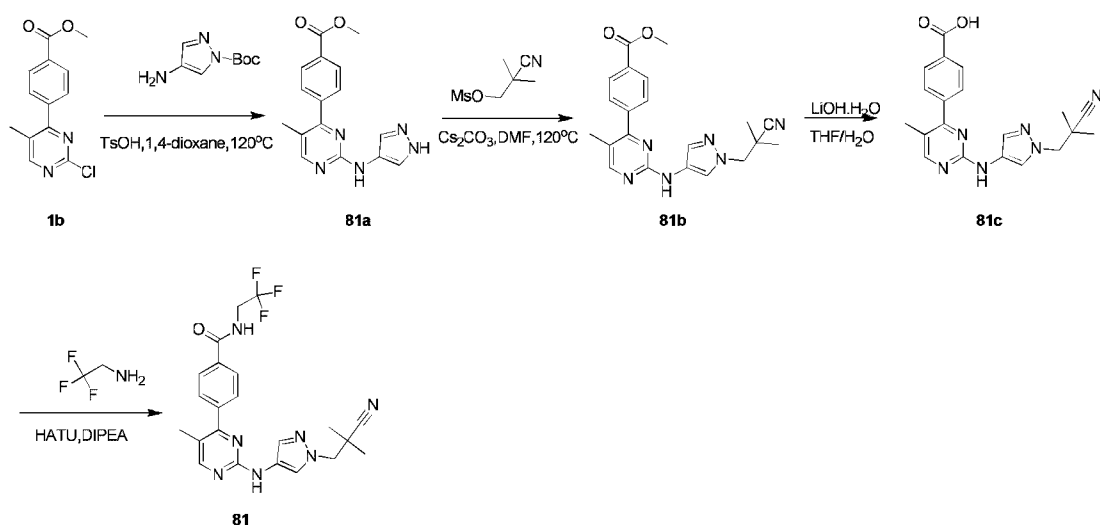
Example 80



4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)benzamide (80)

[00383] Compound **80** (47.4 mg) was synthesized in 79% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **39b** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 3-amino-2,2-dimethylpropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (68 mg, 0.25 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.30 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 480.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 8.93 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 3H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 4.37 - 4.31 (m, 1H), 3.93 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.48 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 1.93 - 1.92 (m, 4H), 1.36 (s, 6H).

Example 81



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (81a)

[00384] Compound **1b** (5.0 g, 19.10 mmol), tert-butyl 4-amino-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxylate (5.20 g, 28.6 mmol) and TsOH (328 mg, 1.91 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 120 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with water (500 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (300 mL*2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (200 mL*2), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give a residue which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: DCM: MeOH = 20:1) to give the desired product (1.6 g, 27% yield) as a green solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.40 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 310.1.

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (81b)

[00385] Compound **81a** (300 mg, 0.97 mmol), 2-cyano-2-methylpropyl methanesulfonate (344 mg, 1.94 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (629 mg, 1.94 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (1.5 mL). The mixture was stirred at 120 °C overnight and cooled down to RT. Water (30 mL) and EtOAc (60 mL) were added to the above solution. The organic layer was separated and concentrated under vacuum to give a residue which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: DCM: MeOH = 10:1) to give the title product (255 mg, 67% yield) as yellow oil. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.55 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 391.2.

Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(2-Cyano-2-methylpropyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (81c)

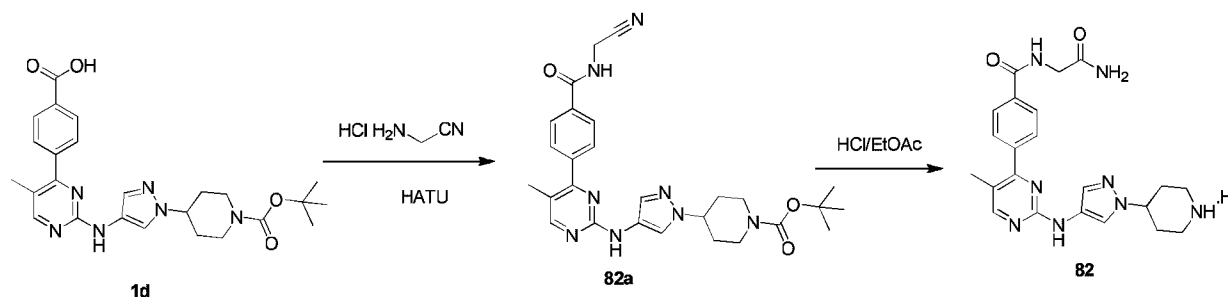
[00386] Compound **81c** (200 mg) was synthesized in 83% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 with **81b** (250 mg, 0.64 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.10 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 377.1.

Step 4. 4-(2-((1-(2-Cyano-2-methylpropyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide (81)

[00387] Compound **81** (80 mg) was synthesized in 33% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **81c** (200 mg, 0.53 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanamine (63 mg, 0.64 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.09 min,

m/z (M+H)⁺ = 458.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 9.22 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.02 - 8.00 (m, 3H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 4.28 (s, 2H), 4.17 - 4.09 (m, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.31 (s, 6H).

Example 82



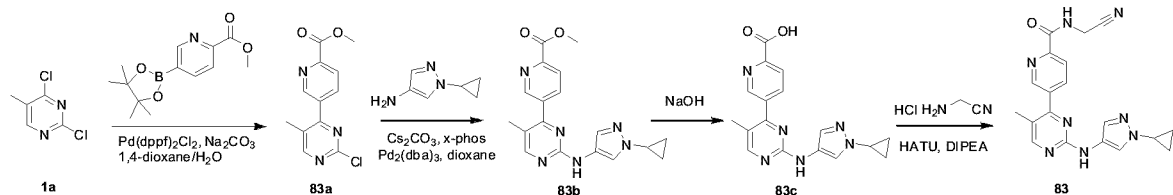
Step 1. tert-butyl 4-(4-((4-((4-((cyanomethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (82a)

[00388] Compound **82a** (22.5 mg) was synthesized in 77% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **1d** (272 mg, 0.57 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (32.8 mg, 0.57 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.63 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 517.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.32 - 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.17 - 4.13 (m, 2H), 2.98 - 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.14 - 2.12 (m, 2H), 1.90 - 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H).

Step 2. N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide hydrochloride (**82**)

[00389] Compound **82a** (50 mg, 0.1 mmol) was dissolved in HCl/EtOAc (2 N, 2 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred at RT for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (method A) to afford the title compound **82** (10 mg, 24% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.38 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 435.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.79 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 4.10 - 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.02 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 2.61 - 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.92 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.74 - 1.71 (m, 2H).

Example 83



Step 1. Methyl 5-(2-chloro-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (83a)

[00390] Compound **1a** (632 mg, 3.88 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane and H₂O (4.5 mL, V/V = 8:1) followed by the addition of methyl 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)picolinate (510 mg, 1.94 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (411 mg, 3.88 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (142 mg, 0.19 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 16 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 1:1) to afford the title product (290 mg, 57% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.297 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 264.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.99 (dd, *J* = 0.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.29 (dd, *J* = 0.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H).

Step 2. Methyl 5-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (83b)

[00391] Compound **83b** (210 mg) was synthesized in 78% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **83a** (200 mg, 0.76 mmol) and 1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (112 mg, 0.91 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.373 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 351.1.

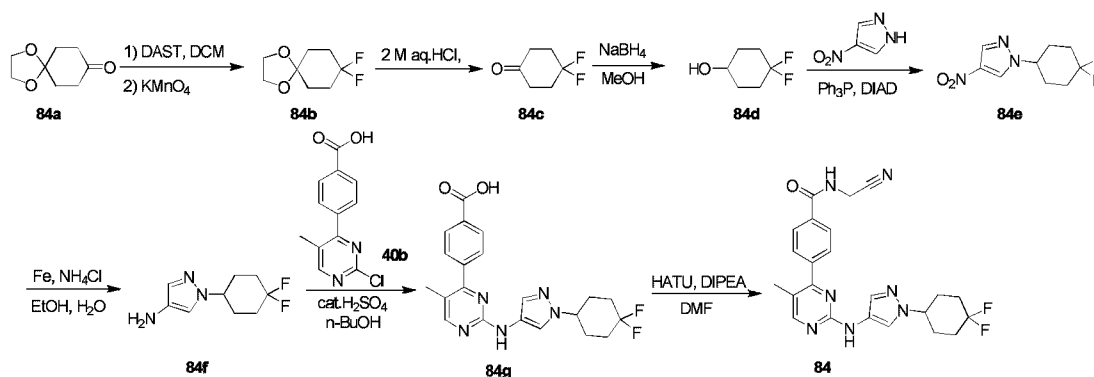
Step 3. 5-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinic acid (83c)

[00392] Compound **83c** (80 mg) was synthesized in 40% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using **83b** (210 mg, 0.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 0.994 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 337.1.

Step 3. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-5-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinamide (83)

[00393] Compound **83** (7 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **83c** (40 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (13.3 mg) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *prep*-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.070$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 375.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.88 (s, 1H), 8.40 (d, $J = 8.0$, 1H), 8.36 (d, $J = 8.0$, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.18 (dd, $J = 2.0$, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 4.46 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.60 - 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.14 - 1.10 (m, 2H), 1.03 - 0.98 (m, 2H).

Example 84



Step 1. 8,8-Difluoro-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane (84b)

[00394] To a solution of 1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-8-one (1 g, 6.4 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added DAST (1.3 g, 8.2 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 35 °C for 4 hrs. The mixture was diluted with *sat.* aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (20 mL) and extracted with DCM (20 mL*2). To the combined organic layers was added a solution of $KMnO_4$ (1.3 g, 8.2 mmol, in 20 mL H_2O). The resulting mixture was stirred at R.T. overnight. The organic layer was separated, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under vacuum to afford the desired product as colorless oil (1 g, 91% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.96 (s, 4H), 2.11 - 2.00 (m, 4H), 1.82 - 1.78 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ -105.03.

Step 2. 4,4-Difluorocyclohexanone (84c)

[00395] Compound **84b** (1 g, 5.6 mmol) was dissolved in *aq.* HCl (2 mL, 2N). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 12 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL) and adjusted to pH = 7~8 with *sat.*NaHCO₃. The separated organic layer was washed with *sat.*NaHCO₃, dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired product as colorless oil (700 mg, 93% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.56 - 2.53 (m, 4H), 2.36 - 2.27 (m, 4H). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -100.27.

Step 3. 4,4-Difluorocyclohexanol (**84d**)

[00396] To a solution of **84c** (700 mg, 5.2 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added NaBH₄ (395 mg, 10.4 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 hrs. The mixture was diluted with H₂O (20 mL) and extracted with DCM (20 mL*2). The combined organic layers were concentrated to dryness to afford the desired product as colorless oil (700 mg, 99% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.94 - 3.90 (m, 1H), 2.17 - 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.90 - 1.73 (m, 6H). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ - 99.68, -102.94.

Step 4. 1-(4,4-Difluorocyclohexyl)-4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (**84e**)

[00397] 4-Nitro-1H-pyrazole (576 mg, 5.1 mmol), **84d** (700 mg, 5.1 mmol), PPh₃ (2 g, 7.7 mmol) and DIAD (1.56 g, 7.7 mmol) were dissolved in THF (10 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at R.T. overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 2:1) to afford the desired product as a white solid (220 mg, 19% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 4.32 - 4.26 (m, 1H), 2.33 - 2.24 (m, 4H), 2.19 - 2.11 (m, 2H), 2.04 - 1.90 (m, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ - 95.32, -95.96, -100.89, -101.53.

Step 5. 1-(4,4-Difluorocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (**84f**)

[00398] Compound **84e** (220 mg, 0.95 mmol), Fe powder (160 mg, 2.86 mmol) and NH₄Cl (252 mg, 4.75 mmol) were suspended in a mixture of EtOH and H₂O (4.5mL, V:V= 8:1) which was stirred at 85 °C for 3 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford the desired product as black solid (190 mg, 99% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 4.17 - 4.10 (m, 1H), 2.23 - 2.05 (m, 6H), 1.97 - 1.82 (m, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ - 94.80, -95.43, -100.63, -101.26.

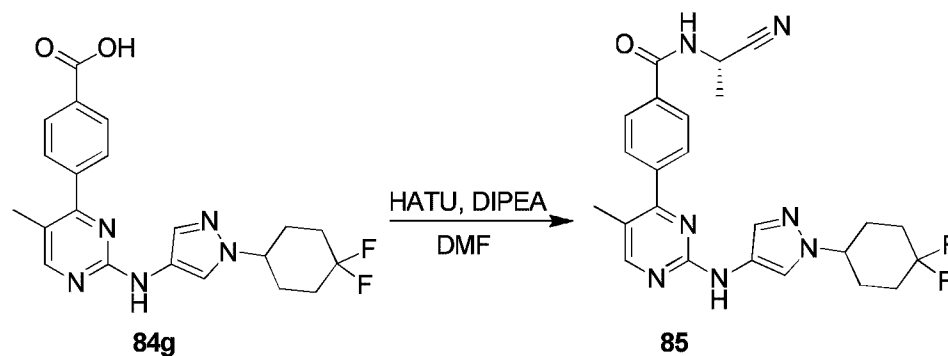
Step 6. 4-(2-((1-(4,4-Difluorocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (84g)

[00399] To a mixture of **40b** (233 mg, 0.94 mmol) and **84f** (190 mg, 0.94 mmol) in n-BuOH (4 mL) was added *cat.* H₂SO₄ (0.25 mL, 1 drop in 1 mL n-BuOH). The mixture was stirred at 120 °C overnight. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the desired product as a yellow solid (100 mg, 26% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.13 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 414.1.

Step 7. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (84)

[00400] Compound **84** (14 mg) was synthesized in 21% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **84g** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (55 mg, 0.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.42 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 452.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.03 - 8.01 (m, 3H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 4.34 - 4.30 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.21 - 1.99 (m, 8H). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CD₃OD) δ -95.69, -96.32, -102.62, -103.25.

Example 85

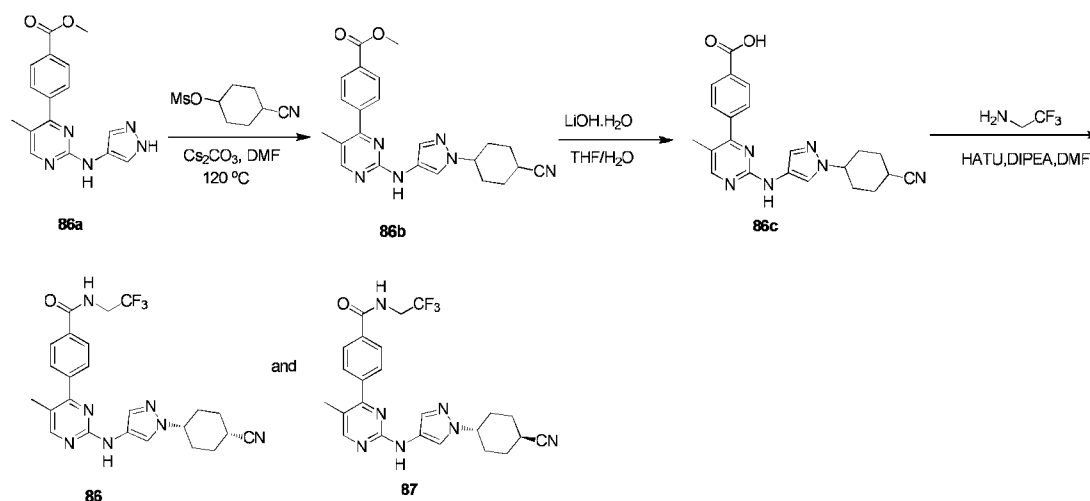


(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (85)

[00401] Compound **85** (32 mg) was synthesized in 36% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **84g** (80 mg, 0.19 mmol) and (S)-2-

aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (94 mg, 0.38 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.61$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 466.2$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.32 - 8.31 (m, 1H), 8.00 - 7.99 (m, 3H), 7.78 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.61 - 7.59 (m, 1H), 5.09 - 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.28 - 4.27 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.23 - 1.96 (m, 8H), 1.67 - 1.63 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CD₃OD) δ -91.65, -92.28, -98.76, -99.34 (m, CF₂).

Example 86 & Example 87



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (86b)

[00402] Compound **86b** (55 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **81** using **86a** (250 mg, 0.81 mmol) and 4-cyanocyclohexyl methanesulfonate (328 mg, 1.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.57$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 417.1$.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(4-Cyanocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (86c)

[00403] Compound **86c** (53 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** with **86b** (55 mg, 0.13 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.11$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 403.2$.

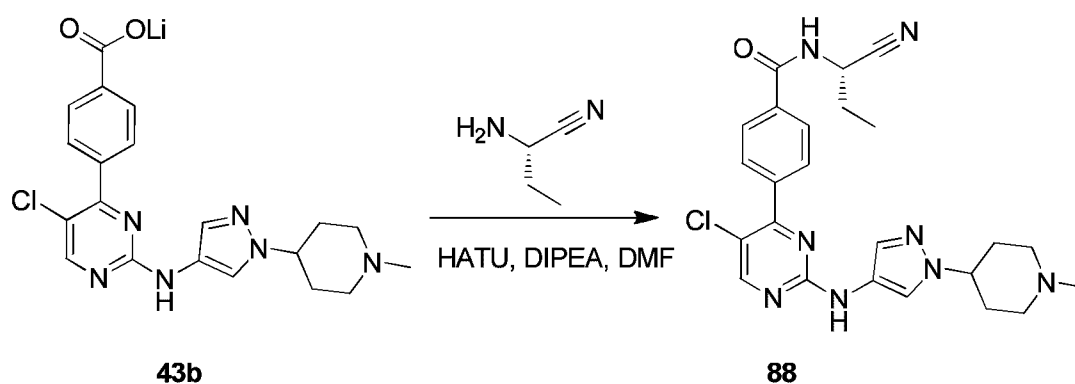
Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(*Cis*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide (86) & 4-(2-((1-(*Trans*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide (87)

[00404] Compound **86** (3.5 mg) and **87** (3.6 mg) was synthesized in 12% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **86c** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanamine (15 mg, 0.15 mmol) as starting materials. The residue was purified by *prep*-TLC (DCM/MeOH = 10/1) to afford the title compound(s).

[00405] **86**: LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.77 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 484.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.91 - 7.89 (m, 2H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 4.04 - 4.02 (m, 3H), 3.04 (s, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.17 - 2.01 (m, 6H), 1.82 - 1.75 (m, 2H).

[00406] **87**: LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.78 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 484.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.90 - 7.77 (m, 3H), 7.69 - 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 4.07 - 4.03 (m, 3H), 2.60 (s, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.78 - 1.63 (m, 4H), 1.20 (m, 2H).

Example 88

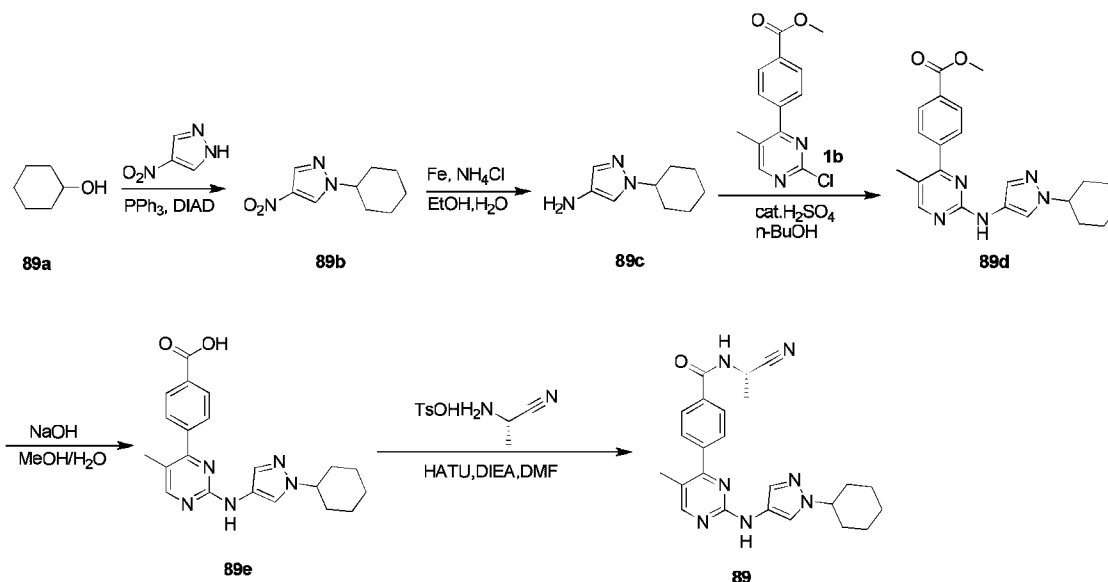


(*S*)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (88)

[00407] Compound **88** (200.2 mg) was synthesized in 43% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **43b** (400 mg, 0.96 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (122 mg, 1.45 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.09 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 479.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.92 - 7.88 (m, 3H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 4.91 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.10 - 4.01 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 2.02 (m, 2H), 2.00 - 1.85 (m,

6H), 1.03 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 89



Step 1. 1-Cyclohexyl-4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (89b)

[00408] 4-Nitro-1H-pyrazole (3.39 g, 30 mmol), compound **89a** (3 g, 30 mmol), PPh₃ (11.8 g, 45 mmol) and DIAD (9.1 g, 45 mmol) were dissolved in THF (40 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5: 1) to afford the desired product as a white solid (2 g, 34% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.89 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 4.27 - 4.19 (m, 1H), 2.04 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.83 - 1.63 (m, 5H), 1.44 - 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.25 - 1.20 (m, 1H).

Step 2. 1-Cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (89c)

[00409] Compound **89b** (2 g, 10 mmol), Fe (1.68 g, 30 mmol) and NH₄Cl (2.65 g, 50 mmol) were suspended in a mixture of EtOH and H₂O (45 mL, V:V = 8:1). The resulting mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 3 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the crude product as a black solid (1.7 g, 100% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.18 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 3.96 - 3.90 (m, 1H), 1.94 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.79 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.65 - 1.58 (m, 3H), 1.39 - 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.21 - 1.15 (m, 1H).

Step 3. Methyl 4-(2-((1-cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (89d)

[00410] Compound **1b** (300 mg, 1.14 mmol), **89c** (376 mg, 2.28 mmol) and *conc.* H₂SO₄ (one drop) were dissolved in n-BuOH (10 mL). The mixture was stirred at 120 °C overnight. After cooling down to RT, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by silica column (PE: EtOAc = 2: 1) to give the product as a yellow solid (250 mg, 56% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.08 - 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.97 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 1.64 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 1.46 - 1.31 (m, 3H), 0.98 - 0.94 (m, 1H).

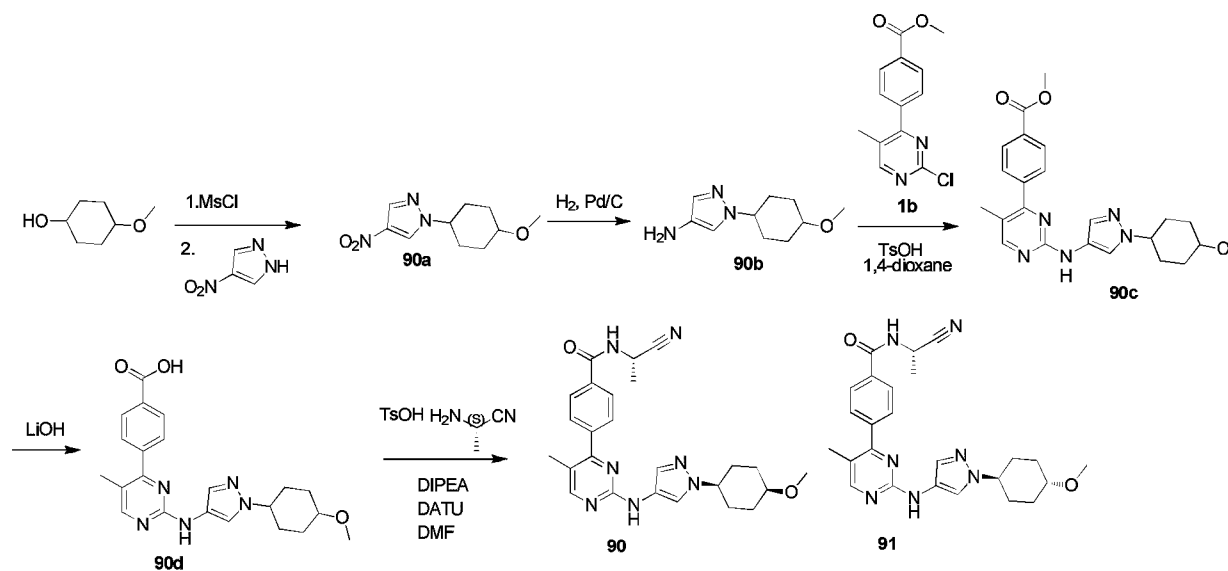
Step 4. 4-(2-((1-Cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (89e)

[00411] To a solution of **89d** (250 mg, 0.64 mmol) in MeOH and H₂O (6 mL, V: V = 1: 1) was added NaOH (128 mg, 3.20 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL*2). The aqueous phase was adjusted to pH = 3 with *aq.* HCl (1 N). The formed solid was filtered and dried to afford the crude product as a yellow solid (200 mg, 83% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.18 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 378.1.

Step 5. (S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (89)

[00412] Compound **89** (51 mg) was synthesized in 56% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **89e** (80 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (57 mg, 0.24 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.73 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 430.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.36 (s, 1H), 9.25 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 5.02 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.01 - 4.07 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.98 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 1.79 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 2H), 1.60 - 1.70 (m, 3H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3), 1.33 - 1.43 (m, 2H), 1.17 - 1.24 (m, 1H).

Example 90 & Example 91



Step 1. 1-(4-Methoxycyclohexyl)-4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (90a)

[00413] To a mixture of 4-methoxycyclohexanol (500 mg, 3.85 mmol) and Et_3N (1.2 g, 11.5 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added MsCl (664 mg, 5.77 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with water (5 mL) and extracted with DCM (5 mL*3). The separated organic layers were washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to afford 4-methoxycyclohexyl methanesulfonate (600 mg crude, 75% yield).

[00414] 4-Methoxycyclohexyl methanesulfonate (167 mg, 1.48 mmol), 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (400 mg, 1.92 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (612 mg, 4.44 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (1 mL). The above mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 1 hour. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (5 mL*3). The separated organic layers were washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by FCC (Petroleum ether: EtOAc = 5: 1) to afford desired compound (220 mg, 62% yield) as yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.44 min, m/z ($\text{M}+\text{H}$)⁺ = 226.1.

Step 2. 1-(4-Methoxycyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (90b)

[00415] Compound **90a** (220 mg, 0.97 mmol) and Pd/C (50 mg, palladium 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) were suspended in MeOH (20 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C under H₂ atmosphere (50 psi) for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtrated and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give the crude product (220 mg, 100% yield) as a red solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.00$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 196.1.

Step 3. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(4-methoxycyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (90c)

[00416] Compound **90b** (120 mg, 0.61 mmol), **1b** (108 mg, 0.41 mmol) and TsOH (7 mg, 0.04 mmol) were dissolved in n-butanol (3 mL). The above reaction was stirred at 120 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel column (PE : EtOAc = 4 : 1) to give the crude product (90 mg, 52% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.67$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 422.2.

Step 4. 4-(2-((1-(4-Methoxycyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (90d)

[00417] Compound **90c** (90 mg, 0.21 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (45 mg, 1.06 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of THF and H₂O (6 mL, V:V = 1:1). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The separated aqueous layer was acidified with *aq.* HCl (1N) to pH = 4.0. Then the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL*3). The organic layer was washed with water (10 mL). The separated organic phase was concentrated to dryness to give the crude product (65 mg, 76% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.24$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 408.2.

Step 5. *N*-((*S*)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(*cis*-4-methoxycyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (90) & *N*-((*S*)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(*trans*-4-methoxycyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (91)

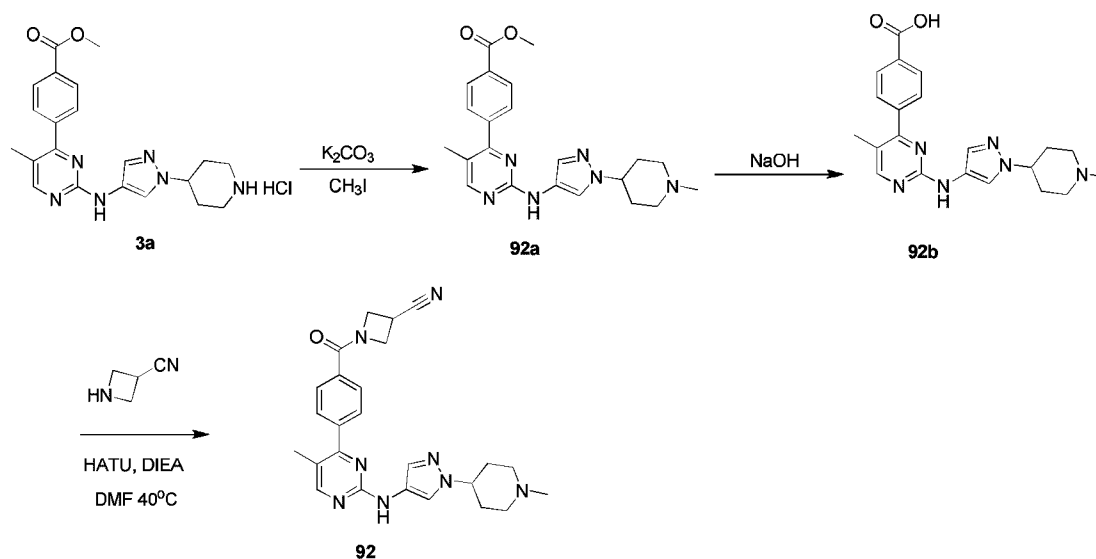
[00418] Compound **90** (4 mg) and **91** (5.2 mg) were synthesized in 5% and 7% yield respectively by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **90d**

(65 mg, 0.16 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (78 mg, 0.32 mmol) as starting materials. They were purified by prep-HPLC (Method A).

[00419] **90**: LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.61 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 460.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.90 - 7.88 (m, 3H), 7.68 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 4.97 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.04 - 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.39 (br s, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.96 - 1.90 (m, 4H), 1.76 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.50 - 1.47 (m, 2H).

[00420] **91**: LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.52 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 460.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.02 - 7.97 (m, 3H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 5.09 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.15 - 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.27 - 3.24 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.23 - 2.13 (m, 4H), 1.89 - 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.68 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.44 - 1.35 (m, 2H).

Example 92



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (92a)

[00421] To a mixture of **3a** (500 mg, 0.934 mmol) in DMF (5 ml) was added iodomethane (165.2 mg, 1.214 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (646 mg, 4.68 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 16 hrs. After cooling, the mixture was concentrated and diluted with EtOAc. The mixture was washed with water and separated. The organic layer was concentrated. The residue was purified by prep-TLC (elute: DCM: MeOH = 10: 1) to afford the desired product as a yellow

solid (82 mg, 22% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.52 - 3.49 (m, 2H), 3.04 - 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.24 - 2.06 (m, 4H).

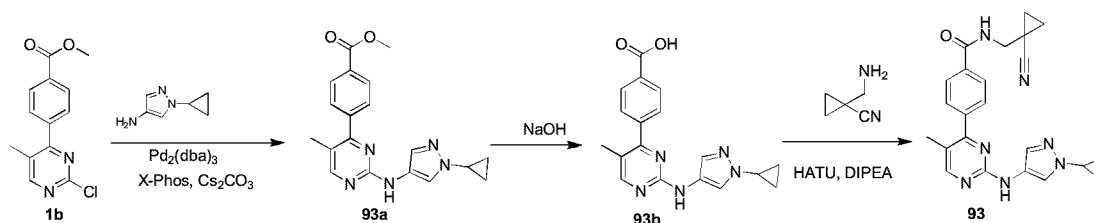
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (92b)

[00422] To a solution of **92a** (60 mg, 0.148 mmol) in MeOH and H₂O (4 mL, V: V = 3:1) was added NaOH (8.9 mg, 0.221 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hrs. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 6~7 with 10% *aq.* HCl and filtered to afford the title product as a yellow solid (116 mg, 100% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.049 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 393.2.

Step 3. 1-(4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (92)

[00423] Compound **92b** (116 mg, 0.296 mmol), azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride (35 mg, 0.296 mmol), HATU (169 mg, 0.444 mmol) and DIEA (153 mg, 1.184 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (4 mL). The above mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 2 hrs. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as a yellow solid (8.5 mg, 6% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 2.782 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 457.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 4H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 4.11 (s, 1H), 3.81 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 5H), 2.08 - 2.01 (m, 4H).

Example 93



Step 1. 4-[2-(1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-ylamino)-5-methyl-pyrimidin-4-yl]-benzoic acid methyl ester (93a)

[00424] Compound **93a** (784 mg) was synthesized in 30% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **1b** (2.0 g, 7.6 mmol) and **1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine** (935 mg, 7.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.562$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 350.1$.

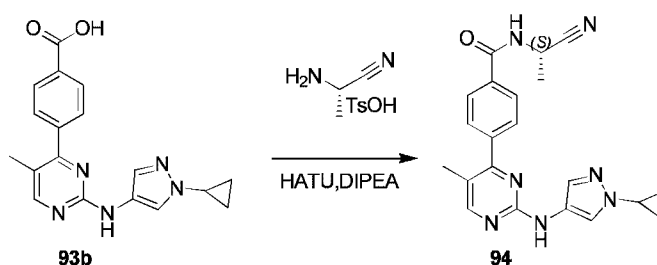
Step 2. 4-[2-(1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-ylamino)-5-methyl-pyrimidin-4-yl]-benzoic acid (93b)

[00425] Compound **93b** (747 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using **93a** (780 mg, 2.23 mmol) as starting material. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.67 (s, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 3.73 - 3.68 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.05 - 0.91 (m, 4H).

Step 3. N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (93)

[00426] Compound **93** (38.9 mg) was synthesized in 45% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **93b** (70 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 1-aminomethyl-cyclopropanecarbonitrile (68 mg, 0.83 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.327$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 414.0$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl $_3$) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 3.62 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.57 - 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.35 - 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.24 - 1.23 (m, 2H), 1.12 - 1.11 (m, 2H), 1.00 - 0.98 (m, 2H).

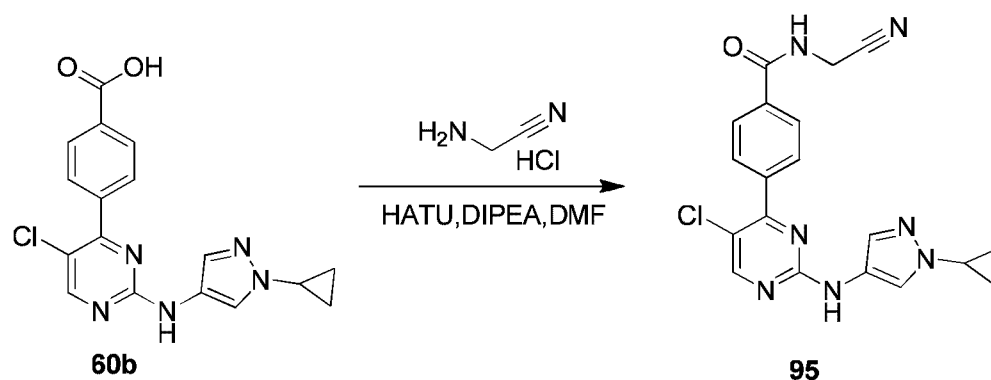
Example 94



(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (94)

[00427] Compound **94** (24.3 mg) was synthesized in 26% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **93b** (60 mg, 0.18 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (87 mg, 0.36 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (Method A). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.28 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 388.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 3.67 - 3.63 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.97 - 0.90 (m, 4H).

Example 95

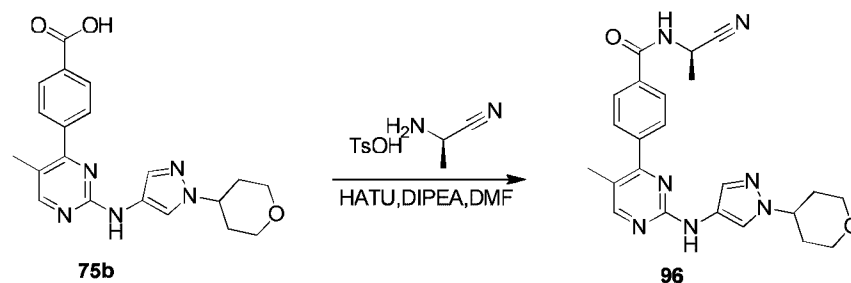


4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (95)

[00428] Compound **95** (23.3 mg) was synthesized in 42% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **60b** (50 mg, 0.14 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (26 mg, 0.28 mmol) as starting materials.

[00429] LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.86 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 394.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 9.35 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.98 - 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.67-3.66 (m, 1H), 0.98 - 0.91 (m, 4H).

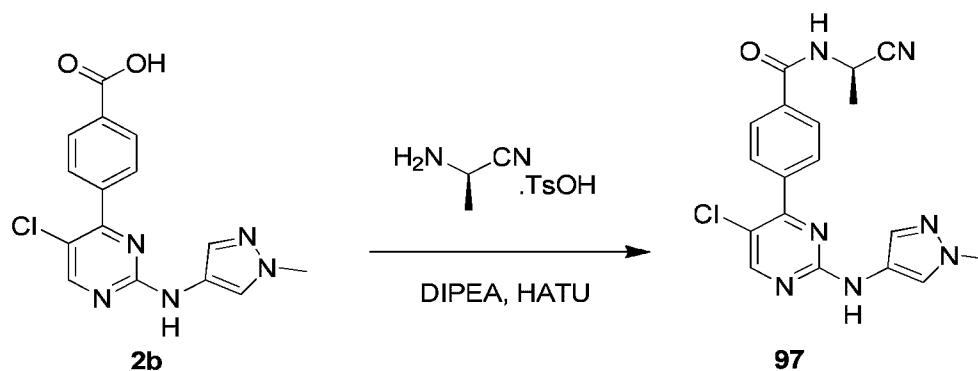
Example 96



Step 1. (*R*)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (96**)**

[00430] Compound **96** (12.5 mg) was synthesized in 15 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **75b** (75 mg, 0.20 mmol) and (*R*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (53 mg, 0.218 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.38 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 432.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 5.02 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.37 - 4.29 (m, 1H), 3.93 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.92 - 1.87 (m, 4H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 97

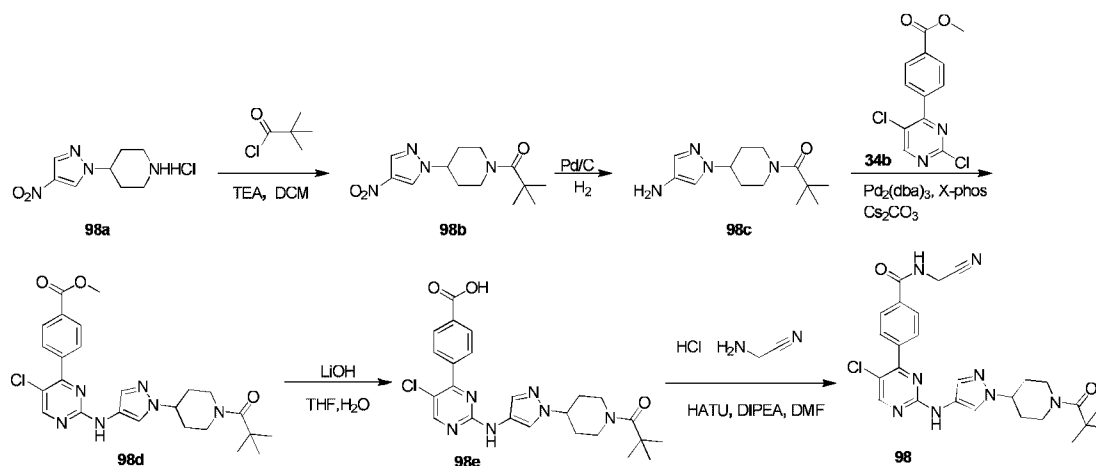


(*R*)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (97**)**

[00431] Compound **97** (45 mg) was synthesized in 56% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **2b** (70 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (*R*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (103 mg, 0.42 mmol) as starting materials. LC-

MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.26$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 382.1$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.99 - 7.83 (m, 3H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

Example 98



Step 1. 2,2-Dimethyl-1-(4-(4-nitro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one (98b)

[00432] To a solution of **98a** (3.0 g, 12.9 mmol) and TEA (3.9 g, 38.7 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added pivaloyl chloride (2.33 g, 19.35 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with DCM (100 mL) and H₂O (30 mL). The separated organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give the title compound (4.0 g, 100% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.48$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 281.2$.

Step 2. 1-(4-(4-Amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidin-1-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropan-1-one (98c)

[00433] Compound **98b** (4.0 g, 12.9 mmol) and Pd/C (600 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) were suspended in MeOH (40 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT under H₂ (50 psi) overnight. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by reverse chromatography (5 to 95% ACN in water) to give the title compound (1.4 g, 44% yield) as red oil. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.15$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 251.2$.

Step 3. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (98d)

[00434] Compound **98d** (200 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **98c** (300 mg, 1.06 mmol) and **34b** (338 mg, 1.06 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.72 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 497.0.

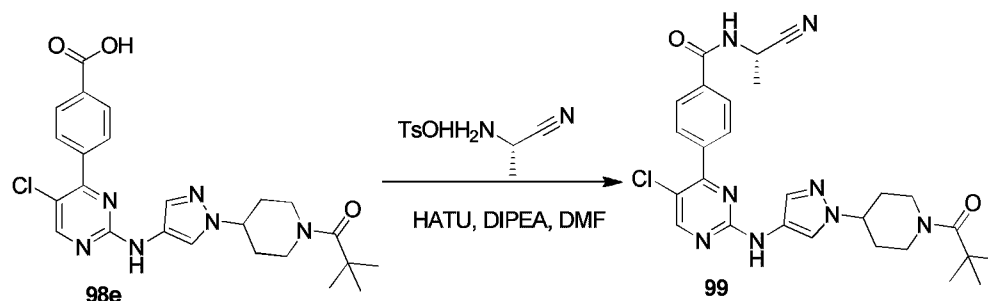
Step 4. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (98e)

[00435] Compound **98e** (171 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **98d** (180 mg, 0.36 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.15 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 483.0.

Step 5. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (98)

[00436] Compound **98** (16.1 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **98e** (95 mg, 0.20 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (22 mg, 0.24 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 4.93 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 521.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 9.36 (s, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 3H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 4.37 (s, 5H), 2.95 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (s, 9H).

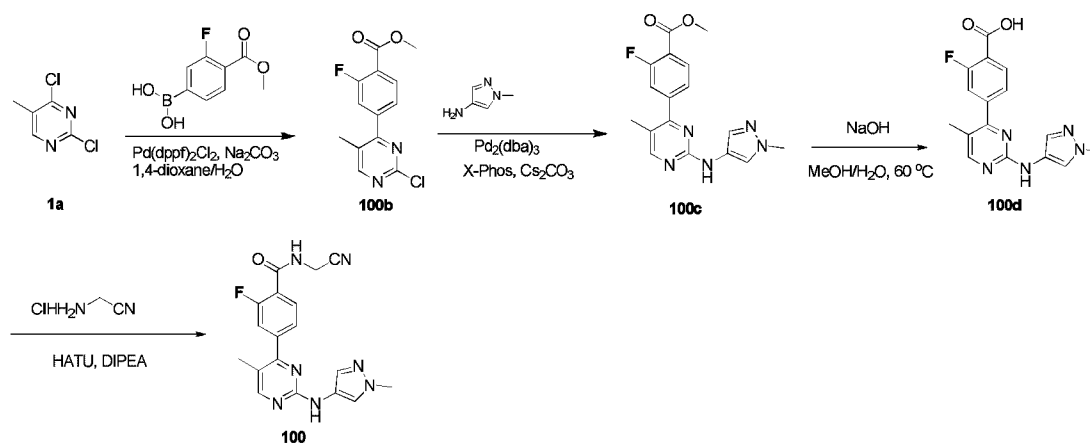
Example 99



(*S*)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (99)

[00437] Compound **99** (21.3 mg) was synthesized in 19% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **98e** (95 mg, 0.20 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (57 mg, 0.24 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 4.42 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 535.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 3H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 5.02 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.43 - 4.34 (m, 3H), 2.95 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H).

Example 100



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloro-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (100b)

[00438] Compound **100b** was synthesized in 85% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 1 using **1a** and (3-fluoro-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.55 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 281.1.

Step 2. Methyl 2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (100c)

[00439] Compound **100c** was synthesized in 60% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **100b** and 1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.46 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 342.2.

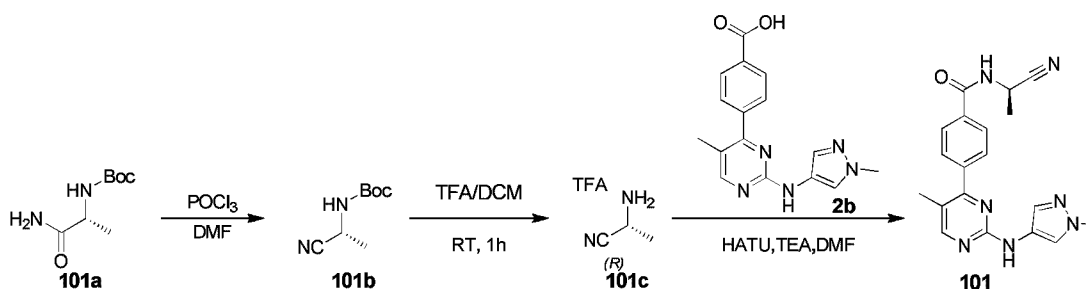
Step 3. 2-Fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (100d)

[00440] Compound **100d** was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using **100c** and NaOH as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.03$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 328.1.

Step 4. *N*-(Cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (100)

[00441] Compound **100** was synthesized in 38% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **100d** and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.97$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 365.9. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 9.12 - 9.10 (m, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 7.84 - 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.64 - 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -113.31.

Example 101



Step 1. (R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-cyanoethyl)carbamate (101b)

[00442] To a mixture of **101a** (5.0 g, 26.56 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was added POCl₃ (50 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours and then quenched with H₂O (1500 mL). The solution was extracted with DCM (1000 mL * 2). The combined organic layers were concentrated in *vacuo* and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product as a white solid (1.97 g, 44% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.72 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 - 4.51 (m, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.37 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

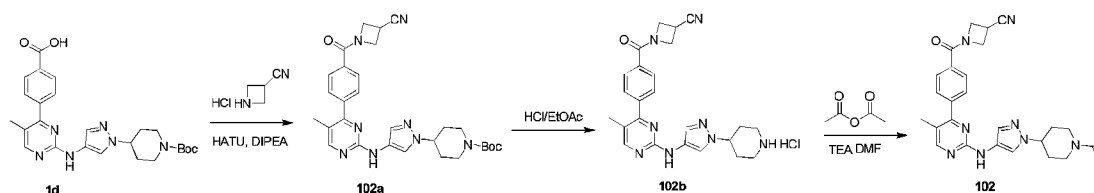
Step 2. (R)-2-Aminopropanenitrile (101c)

[00443] To a mixture of **101c** (66 mg, 0.388 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) was added TFA (0.5 mL, 6.732 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hrs and then concentrated to dryness to afford the crude product (65 mg, 100%) as brown oil which was used in the next step directly without purification.

Step 3. (R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (101)

[00444] Compound **101** (27.1 mg) was synthesized in 29% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **2b** (80 mg, 0.26 mmol) and **101c** (44 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.038 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 362.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.79 - 7.384 (m, 3H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 5.01 - 5.05 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 102



Step 1. *tert*-Butyl 4-(4-((4-(3-cyanoazetidine-1-carbonyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (102a)

[00445] Compound **102a** was synthesized in 57% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **1d** and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.706 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 543.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 4H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.63 - 4.58 (m, 2H), 4.38 - 4.22 (m, 3H), 4.02 - 3.96 (m, 2H), 3.91 - 3.83 (m, 1H), 2.96 - 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.96 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 1.76 - 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 9H).

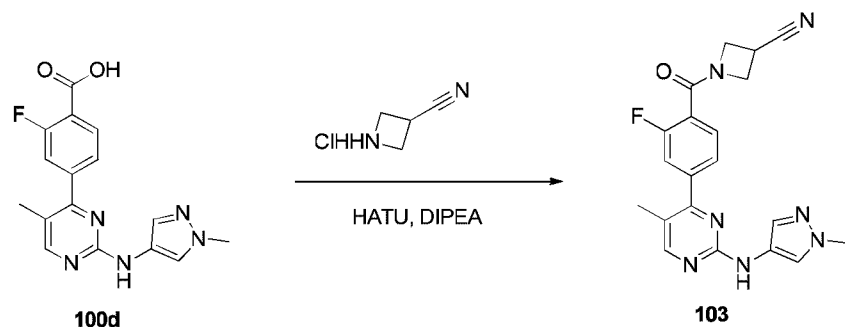
Step 2. 1-(4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride (102b)

[00446] A mixture of **102a** (100 mg, 0.18 mmol) in EtOAc (5 mL) was added a solution of HCl(g) in EtOAc (4 N, 3 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 2 hrs at this temperature. The mixture was concentrated in *vacuo* at 0-5 °C to afford the desired product as a yellow solid (150 mg, crude). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.299 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 443.1.

Step 3. 1-(4-(2-((1-(1-Acetylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (102)

[00447] Compound **102b** (150 mg, crude, 0.18 mmol), acetic anhydride (18 mg, 0.18 mmol) and TEA (91 mg, 0.9 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (1 mL). The mixture was stirred at RT for 3 hrs. The mixture was concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to give the title product (17 mg, 20% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.450 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 485.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.74 - 7.68 (m, 4H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 4.71 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.60 - 4.47 (m, 4H), 4.34 - 4.26 (m, 1H), 3.94 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.64 - 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.23 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (t, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.20 - 2.13 (m, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.01 - 1.91 (m, 2H).

Example 103

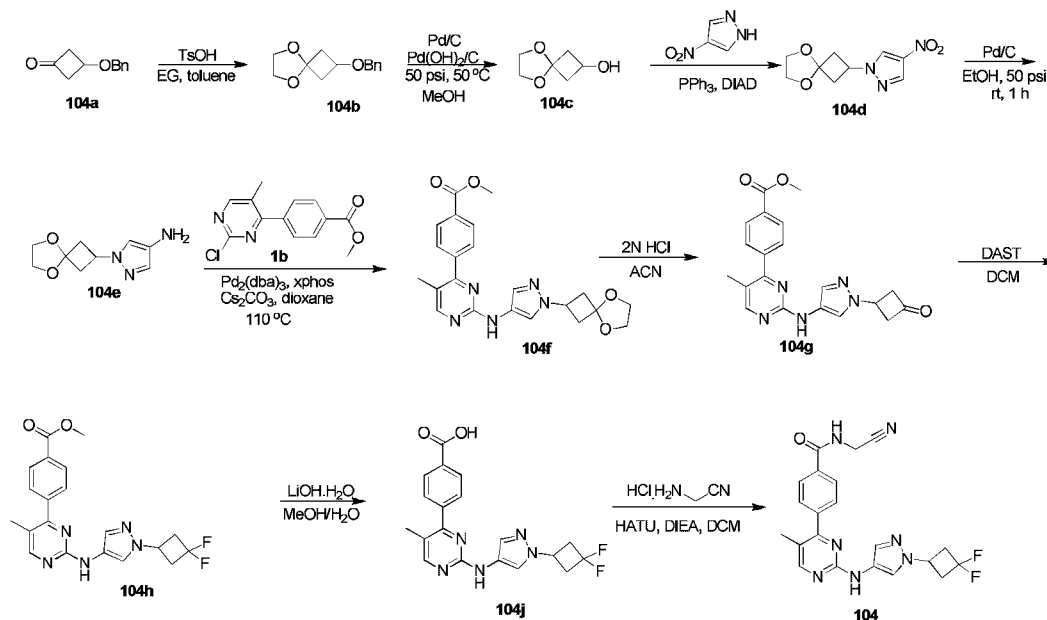


1-(2-Fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (103)

[00448] Compound **103** was synthesized in 35% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **100d** and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.81 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 392.0. ¹H NMR (400

MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.68 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 - 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.37 - 4.24 (m, 4H), 3.90 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -114.27.

Example 104



Step 1. 2-(Benzyloxy)-5,8-dioxaspiro[3.4]octane (104b)

[00449] A mixture of **104a** (3.9 g, 22.1 mmol), ethylene glycol (1.65 g, 26.52 mol), p-toluenesulfonic acid (42 mg, 0.22 mmol) and toluene (50 mL, anhydrous) in a 250 mL round bottom flask was equipped a Dean-Stark apparatus. The reaction mixture was heated to 140 °C for 40 hours with azeotropic removal of water. After the collection of water ceased, the mixture was cooled down to RT, concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (5% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to afford the product (1.29 g, 26%) as light-brown oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 - 7.27 (m, 5H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 4.02 - 2.94 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 4H), 2.60 - 2.52 (m, 2H), 2.42 - 2.34 (m, 2H).

Step 2. 5,8-Dioxaspiro[3.4]octan-2-ol (104c)

[00450] A mixture of **104b** (1.29 g, 5.86 mmol), palladium on charcoal (250mg, 10% wt.) and palladium hydroxide on charcoal (250 mg, 20% wt.) in methanol (20 mL) was stirred at 50 °C under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 psi for 48 hours. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was

concentrated to afford the desired product (760 mg, 100% yield) as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.30 - 2.20 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 4H), 2.70 - 2.61 (m, 2H), 2.34 - 2.27 (m, 2H).

Step 3. 4-Nitro-1-(5,8-dioxaspiro[3.4]octan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole (104d)

[00451] DIAD (1.33 g, 6.57 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of **104c** (570 mg, 4.38 mmol), 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (496 mg, 4.38 mmol) and PPh₃ (1.73 g, 6.57 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL) at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether) to afford the desired product (600 mg, 61% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.380 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 226.1.

Step 4. 1-(5,8-Dioxaspiro[3.4]octan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (104e)

[00452] A mixture of **104d** (600 mg, 2.67 mmol) and palladium on charcoal (250mg, 10% wt.) in ethanol (16 mL) was stirred at room temperature under hydrogen atmosphere (50 psi) for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired product (520 mg, 100% yield) as a black solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.561 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 196.1.

Step 5. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(5,8-dioxaspiro[3.4]octan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (104f)

[00453] Compound **104e** (490 mg, 2.51 mmol), **1b** (550 mg, 2.10 mmol), tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium (192 mg, 0.21 mmol), xphos (200 mg, 0.42 mmol) and cesium carbonate (1.37 g, 4.2 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at 110 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 4 hours. The mixture was concentrated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (2% methanol in dichloromethane) to afford the desired product (590 mg, 66% yield) as yellow brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.444 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 422.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 6.88 (br s, 1H), 4.67 - 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.00 - 3.91 (m, 7H), 2.99 - 2.80 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

Step 6. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(3-oxocyclobutyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (104g)

[00454] Hydrochloric acid (2N, 6 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of **104e** (545 mg, 1.29 mmol) in acetonitrile (6 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated *aq.* Na₂CO₃ (30 mL) solution. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (30 mL * 3), washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (2% methanol in dichloromethane) to afford the desired product (321 mg, 66% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.392 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 378.1.

Step 7. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (104h)

[00455] DAST (197 mg, 1.22 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of **104g** (230 mg, 0.61 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated *aq.* Na₂CO₃ (30 mL) solution. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (30 mL * 3), washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (1% methanol in dichloromethane) to afford the desired product (120 mg, 49% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.682 min, *m/z* (M+H+H₂O)⁺ = 418.1.

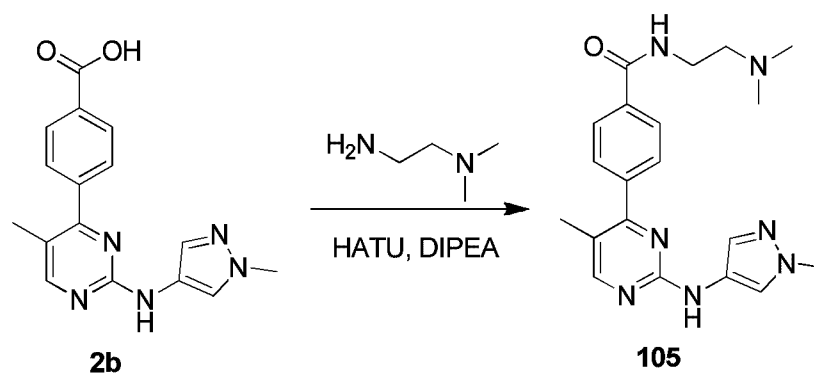
Step 8. 4-(2-((1-(3,3-Difluorocyclobutyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (104j)

[00456] LiOH.H₂O (25 mg, 0.30 mmol) was added to a solution of **104h** (120 mg, 0.30 mmol) in methanol (2 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The mixture was concentrated at room temperature, then H₂O (3 mL) was added. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 4 with *aq.* HCl (0.5 N). The solid was filtered and dried to afford the title desired product (92 mg, 80% yield) as a yellow brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.230 min, *m/z* (M+H+H₂O)⁺ = 404.1.

Step 9. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (104)

[00457] Compound **104j** (30 mg, 0.078 mmol), 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (14 mg, 0.156 mmol), HATU (59 mg, 0.156 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (40 mg, 0.312 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product (4.6 mg, 14% yield) as a light yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 7.035 min, m/z ($M+H+H_2O$)⁺ = 442.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.30 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.86 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.91 - 4.81 (m, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.23 - 3.06 (m, 4H), 2.17 (s, 3H). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -82.48 (d, J = 198 Hz, 1F), -97.10 (d, J = 195 Hz, 1F).

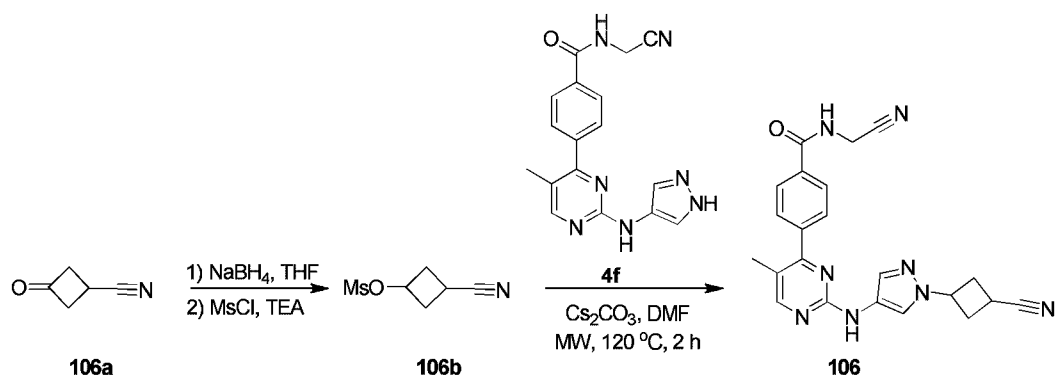
Example 105



***N*-(2-(Dimethylamino)ethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (105)**

[00458] Compound **105** was synthesized in 46% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 2 using **2b** and *N,N*-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.94 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 380.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.58 - 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.55 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 6H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

Example 106



Step 1. 3-Cyanocyclobutyl methanesulfonate (**106b**)

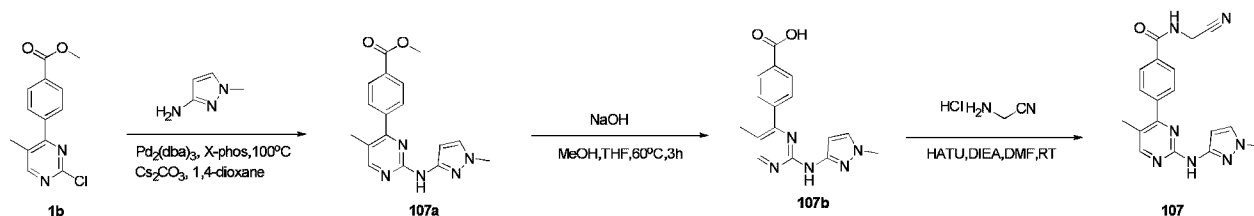
[00459] NaBH_4 (600 mg, 15.78 mmol) was added to a solution of **106a** (1 g, 10.52 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered. Triethyl amine (2.12 g, 21.04 mmol) and MsCl (1.45 g, 12.62 mmol) were added to the filtrate. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with 50 mL saturated *aq.* ammonium chloride solution. The resultant mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (50 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (PE:EtOAc = 20:1 to 10:1) to afford the desired product as light yellow oil (440 mg, 24% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.00 - 4.91 (m, 0.9H), 4.80 - 4.72 (m, 0.1H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 2.95 - 2.88 (m, 2H), 2.84 - 2.76 (m, 3H).

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(3-Cyanocyclobutyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (**106**)

[00460] Compound **4f** (68 mg, 0.20 mmol), **106b** (105 mg, 0.60 mmol) and cesium carbonate (192 mg, 0.60 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (1 mL). The resultant mixture was irradiated under microwave at 120 °C for 2 hours. The mixture was filtered. The filtrate was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the product (5.2 mg, 6% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.488 min & 3.688 min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+$ = 413.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.44 - 8.30 (m, 1.4H), 8.00 - 7.80 (m, 3.4H), 7.74 - 7.67 (m, 1.2H), 7.58 - 7.49 (m, 0.8H), 7.47 - 7.33 (m, 0.8H), 7.12 (s, 0.4H), 7.08 (s, 0.5H), 6.96 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 0.5H), 5.05 - 4.95 (m, 0.6H), 4.89 - 4.79

(m, 0.4H), 4.43 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, $J = 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.32 - 3.22 (m, 0.6H), 3.10 - 2.78 (m, 4.6H), 2.33 (s, 1H), 2.24 (s, 2H).

Example 107



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (107a)

[00461] Compound **107a** was synthesized in 64% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **1b** and 1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-amine as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.41$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 324.0$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.25 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H).

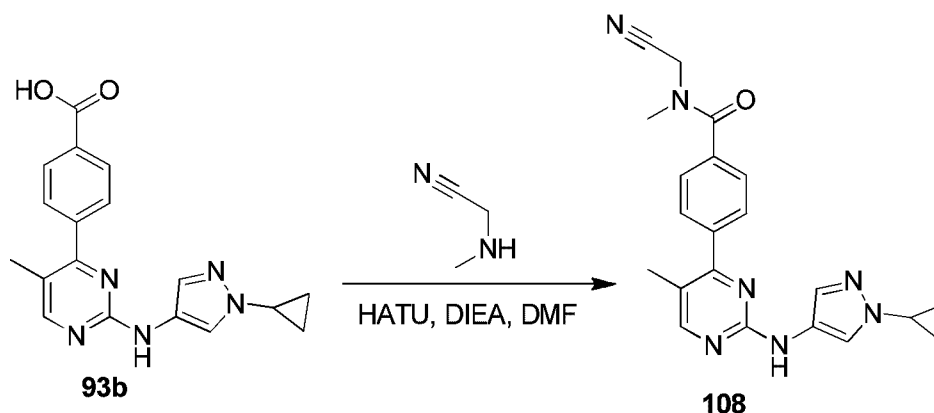
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (107b)

[00462] Compound **107b** was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using **107a** and NaOH as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.28$ min, m/z (M-H) $^- = 308.0$.

Step 3. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (107)

[00463] Compound **107** was synthesized in 27% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **107b** and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.90$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 348.1$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.61 (s, 1H), 9.31 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

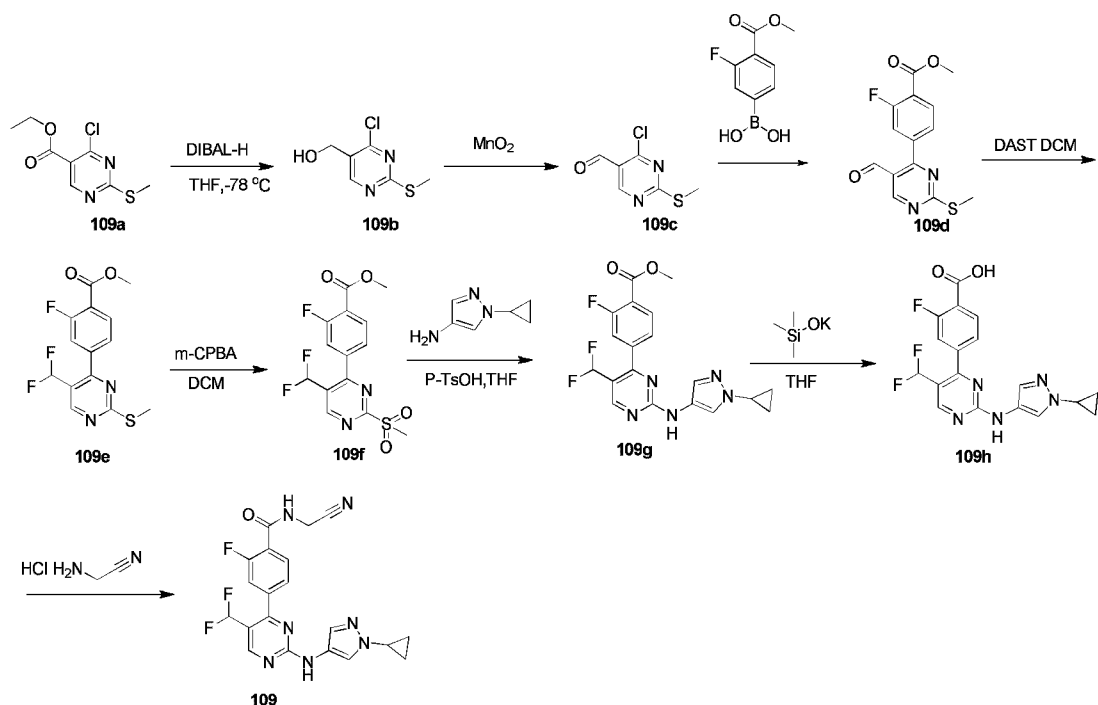
Example 108



N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-methylbenzamide (108)

[00464] Compound **108** (5 mg) was synthesized in 6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **93b** (70 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2-(methylamino)acetonitrile (82 mg, 1.1 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 6.34 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 388.0. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 3.62 - 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 1.07 - 1.02 (m, 4H).

Example 109



Step 1. (4-Chloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidin-5-yl)methanol (**109b**)

[00465] To a solution of **109a** (20 g, 85.95 mmol) in THF (300 mL) was added DIBAL-H (172 mL, 257.8 mmol, 1.5 M in toluene) at -78 °C. The mixture was gradually warmed up to RT and stirred for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (500 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (500 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (500 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product (11.6 g, 71% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.177 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 191.0.

Step 2. 4-Chloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carbaldehyde (**109c**)

[00466] To a mixture of **109b** (11.6 g, 60.84 mmol) in chloroform (200 mL) was added MnO₂ (53 g, 608.4 mmol) portionwise at 0 °C. After stirring at RT for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere, the mixture was filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired title product (8.5 g, 74% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.13 (s, 1H), 8.93 (s, 1H), 2.61 (s, 3H).

Step 3. Methyl 2-fluoro-4-(5-formyl-2-(methylthio)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (109d)

[00467] Compound **109c** (4.0 g, 21.2 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of DME and H₂O (120 mL, V: V= 5: 1) followed by the additions of (3-fluoro-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (4.2 g, 21.2 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (4.5 g, 42.4 mmol) and Pd (PPh₃)₄ (244 mg, 0.21 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product (2.3 g, 35% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.638 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 307.0.

Step 4. Methyl 4-(5-(difluoromethyl)-2-(methylthio)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (109e)

[00468] To a solution of **109d** (2.3 g, 7.5 mmol) in DCM (50 mL) was added DAST (2.4 g, 15.02 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 18 hrs. The mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired product (2.3 g, crude) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.751 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 329.0.

Step 5. Methyl 4-(5-(difluoromethyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (109f)

[00469] To a solution of **109e** (2.3 g, 7.0 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added m-CPBA (4.87 g, 28.0 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring at 0 °C for 2 hrs, the mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product (1.86 g, 74% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.486 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 361.0.

Step 6. Methyl 4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (109g)

[00470] To a solution of **109f** (1.86 g, 5.1 mmol), 1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (1.27 g, 10.3 mmol) in 30 mL of THF was added TsOH (89 mg, 0.51 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 18 hrs. The mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by

chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 3: 1) to afford the desired product (1.5 g, 72% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.15 (s, 1H), 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.05 - 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.64 - 7.44 (m, 3H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.69 (s, 1H), 1.00 - 0.85 (m, 4H).

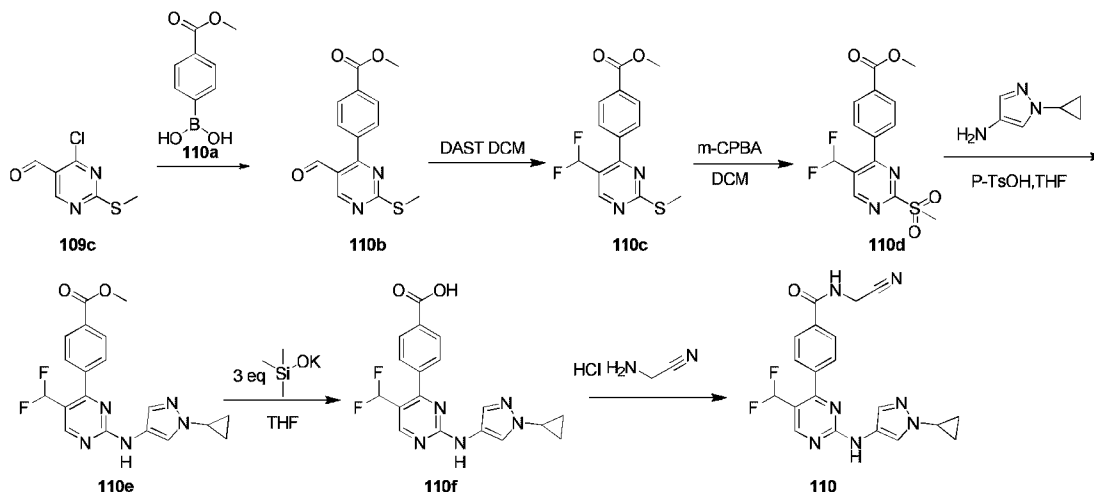
Step 7. 4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (109h)

[00471] To a solution of **109g** (200 mg, 0.5 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added potassium trimethylsilanolate (191 mg, 1.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 1 hr. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 5~6 with 10% *aq.* HCl. The organic layer was concentrated in *vacuo* to afford the desired product (193 mg, crude) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.19 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 390.3.

Step 8. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (109)

[00472] Compound **109h** (40 mg, 0.10 mmol), 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (46 mg, 0.5 mmol), HATU (380 mg, 1.0 mmol) and DIEA (129 mg, 1 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (3 mL). The mixture was stirred at RT for 18 hrs. The mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product (7.5 mg, 17% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.471 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 428.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD.) δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 2H), 7.63 - 7.60 (m, 3H), 6.79 (t, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 3.63 (s, 1H), 1.06 (s, 4H).

Example 110



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-formyl-2-(methylthio)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (110b)

[00473] Compound **110b** (1.6 g) was synthesized in 30% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **109** using **109c** (3.5 g, 18.6 mmol) and **110a** (3.33 g, 18.6 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.95 (s, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 2.65 (s, 3H).

Step 2. Methyl 4-(5-(difluoromethyl)-2-(methylthio)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (110c)

[00474] Compound **110c** (1.5 g) was synthesized in 93% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **109** using **110b** (1.5 g, 5.2 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.75 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 311.1.

Step 3. Methyl 4-(5-(difluoromethyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (110d)

[00475] Compound **110d** (1.5 g) was synthesized in 94% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fifth step of Example **109** using **110c** (1.5 g, 4.8 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.44 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 343.0.

Step 4. Methyl 4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (110e)

[00476] Compound **110e** (1.4 g) was synthesized in 83% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example **109** using **110d** (1.5 g, 4.4 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.12 (s, 1H), 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.12 (s, 2H), 7.99 - 7.88

(m, 1H), 7.80 - 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.07 - 6.80 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.69 - 3.67 (m, 1H), 1.00 - 0.93 (m, 4H).

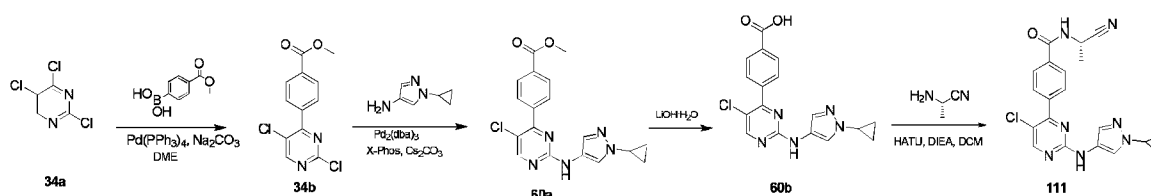
Step 5. 4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (110f)

[00477] Compound **110f** (96 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the seventh step of Example **109** using **110e** (100 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.18 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 372.1.

Step 6. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (110)

[00478] Compound **110** (9.4 mg) was synthesized in 8.9% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **109** using **110f** (96 mg, 0.26 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (48 mg, 0.52 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.10 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 410.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.12 (s, 1H), 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.76 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 - 7.91 (m, 3H), 7.79 - 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.52 (m, 1H), 6.95 (t, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (s, 1H), 1.00-0.94 (m, 4H).

Example 111



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2,5-dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (34b)

[00479] To a mixture of compound **34a** (50.0 g, 0.27 mol), (4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (44.3 g, 0.25 mol), DME (500 mL) and H₂O (50 mL) were sequentially added Na₂CO₃ (57.8 g, 0.55 mol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (3.16 g, 2.73 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 9 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was diluted with water (1500 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (1500 mL*2). The combined organic layers were concentrated

to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 10:1) to afford the title compound (37 g, 52% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H).

Step 2. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (60a)

[00480] Compound **34b** (3.0 g, 10.5 mmol), 1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (1.55 g, 11.6 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (6.9 g, 21.1 mmol), X-Phos (1.0 g, 21.1 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (961 mg, 1.05 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (50 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 2 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 1: 1) to afford the title product (2.0 g, 52% yield) as yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.60 - 3.56 (m, 1H), 1.15 - 1.11 (m, 2H), 1.03 - 0.96 (m, 2H).

Step 3.4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (60b)

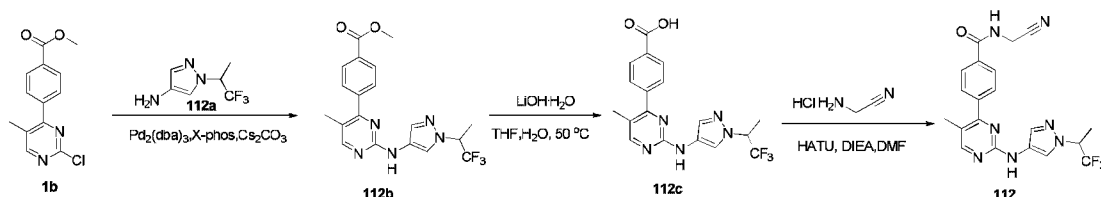
[00481] To a solution of **60a** (2.0 g, 5.42 mmol) in a mixture of THF (10 mL) and of H₂O (3 mL) was added LiOH.H₂O (683 mg, 16.26 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 2 hrs. After cooling to RT, the mixture was adjusted to pH = 6~7 with 10% *aq.* HCl. The mixture was extracted with DCM (30 mL*2). The separated organic layers were concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the title product (1.93 g, 100% yield) as yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.166 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 356.1.

Step 4. (S)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (111)

[00482] Compound **60b** (80 mg, 0.23 mmol), (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (75 mg, 0.31 mmol), HATU (131 mg, 0.34 mmol) and DIEA (148 mg, 1.15 mmol) were mixed in DMF (2 mL). The reaction was stirred at RT for 2 hrs. The mixture was diluted with DCM (50 mL) and washed with water (20 mL*3). The separated organic layer was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford

the title product (14 mg, 15% yield) as yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.678 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 408.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.03 - 7.97 (m, 5H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 5.10 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63 - 3.59 (m, 1H), 1.68 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.07 - 1.02 (m, 4H).

Example 112



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (112b)

Compound **112b** (145 mg) was synthesized in 47% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **1b** (200 mg, 0.761 mmol) and **112a** (150 mg, 0.837 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.70 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 406.1.

Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (112c)

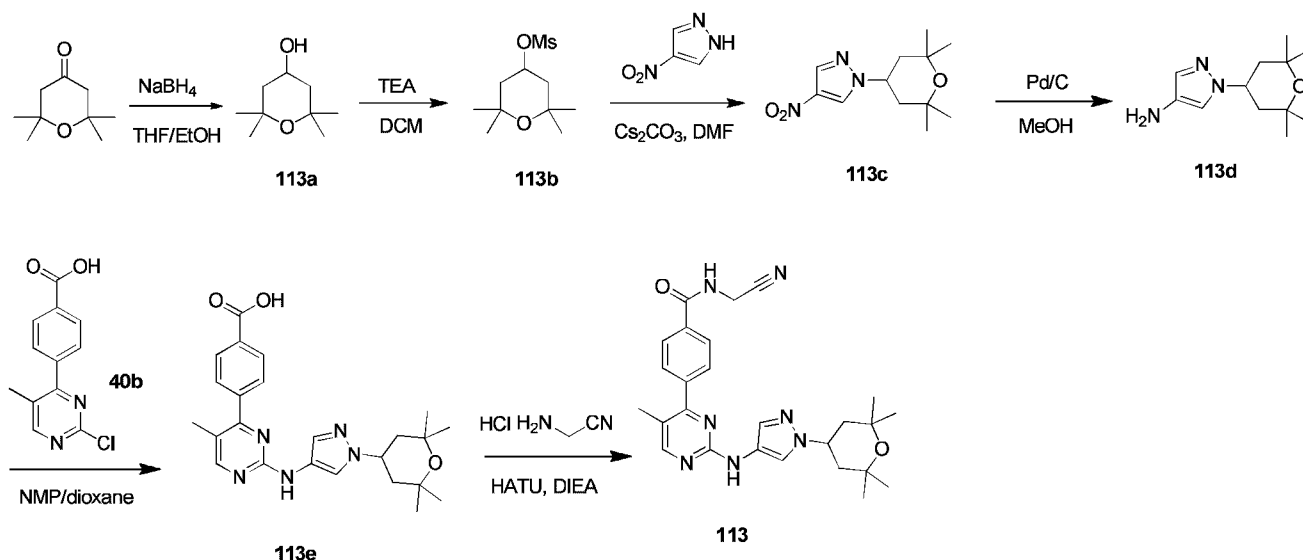
[00483] Compound **112c** (100 mg) was synthesized in 71% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **112b** (145 mg, 0.358 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (75 mg, 1.790 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.22 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 392.1.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (112)

[00484] Compound **112** (29.7 mg) was synthesized in 45% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **112c** (60 mg, 0.153 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (21 mg, 0.230 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.35 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 430.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 9.32 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.04 - 7.99 (m, 3H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.38 - 5.35 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.63 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz,

DMSO-*d*₆) δ -74.81.

Example 113



Step 1. 2,2,6,6-Tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-ol (**113a**)

[00485] To a solution of 2,2,6,6-tetramethyldihydro-2H-pyran-4(3H)-one (25 g, 160 mmol) in THF and EtOH (400 mL, V: V = 3: 1) was added NaBH₄ (7.3 g, 192 mmol) in one portion at 0 °C. After stirring for 2 hrs at RT, the reaction was quenched with 2 N HCl (200 mL). Water (500 mL) was added to the above solution. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (500 mL*3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (700 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the title compound (25.3 g, yield 100%) as white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.21 - 4.10 (m, 1H), 1.99 - 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.30 - 1.28 (m, 14H).

Step 2. 2,2,6,6-Tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl methanesulfonate (**113b**)

[00486] To a mixture of **113a** (18 g, 114.0 mmol) and TEA (34.5 g, 342.0 mmol) in THF (200 mL) was added MsCl (26 g, 227 mmol) slowly at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 hrs. The mixture was diluted with water (500 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (300 mL*3). The separated organic layer was washed with brine (400 mL*3), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give title compound (27 g, yield 100%) as yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.15 - 5.07 (m, 1H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.10 - 2.04 (m, 2H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.30 -

1.19 (m, 12H).

Step 3. 4-Nitro-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole (113c)

[00487] A solution of **113b** (27 g, 114 mmol), 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (8.6 g, 76 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (75 g, 219 mmol) in DMF (90 mL) was stirred at 80 °C overnight. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (300 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (200 mL*3). The separated organic layers were washed with brine (300 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluent: PE: EtOAc = 10: 1) to give title compound (6.6 g, yield 34%) as yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.521 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 254.1.

Step 4. 1-(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (113d)

[00488] Compound **113c** (6.6 g crude, 26 mmol) and NH₄Cl (7 g, 130 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of EtOH and H₂O (77 mL, V: V= 10: 1) followed by the addition of Fe powder (4.4 g, 78 mmol) portionwise at 60 °C. The reaction was stirred for 3 hrs at 80 °C and cooled to RT. The suspension was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was diluted with water (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (200 mL*3). The separated organic layers were washed with brine (300 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluent: PE: EtOAc = 5: 1) to give the title compound (4 g, yield 69%) as purple solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.08 (s, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 4.55 - 4.47 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 2H), 1.85 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 12.8 Hz, 2H), 1.59 (t, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 1.27 (s, 6H), 1.14 (s, 6H).

Step 5. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (113e)

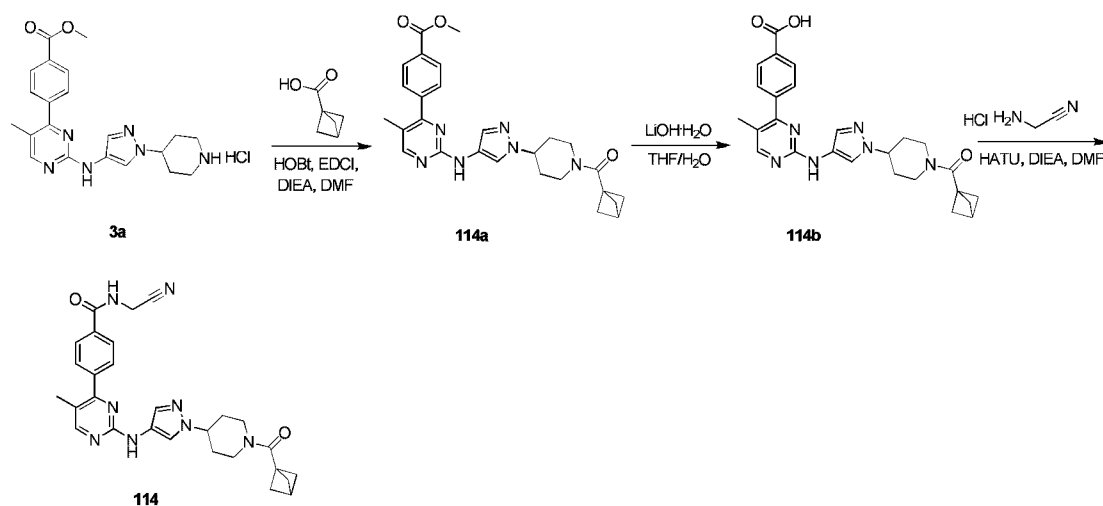
[00489] Compounds **113d** (1.5 g, 6.7 mmol) and **40b** (1.1 g, 4.5 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of NMP and dioxane (20 mL, V:V = 1: 1) followed by dropwise added catalytical amount of H₂SO₄ (44 mg, 0.4 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 130 °C overnight. After cooling down to RT. EtOAc (100 mL) and MeOH (10 mL) were added. The mixture was washed with water (50 mL*3). The separated organic layer was concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in a mixture of PE and EtOAc (30 mL, V: V = 2: 1) and stirred for 30

minutes. The formed solid was filtered. The filter cake was dried to give the title compound (1.08 g, yield 56%) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 13.05 (s, 1H), 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.72 - 4.66 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.94 (dd, $J = 4.0, 12.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.65 (t, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.14 (s, 6H).

Step 6. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (113)

[00490] Compound **113e** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol), 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (25 mg, 0.27 mmol), HATU (342 mg, 0.90 mmol) and DIEA (116 mg, 0.90 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (2 mL). The reaction was stirred at RT for 2 hrs. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product (22 mg, 20% yield) as yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.183$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 474.0$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.91 - 7.88 (m, 3H), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.66 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.61 (t, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.09 - 2.06 (m, 2H), 1.78 (t, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.37 (s, 6H), 1.29 (s, 6H).

Example 114



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane-1-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (114a)

[00491] Compound **114a** (190 mg) was synthesized in 106% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **38** using **3a** (157 mg, 0.36 mmol) and bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane-1-carboxylic acid (45 mg, 0.4 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.687$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 487.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.41 - 4.34 (m, 2H), 4.23 - 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.18 - 3.15 (m, 1H), 2.75 - 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.12 - 1.96 (m, 8H), 1.76 - 1.65 (m, 2H).

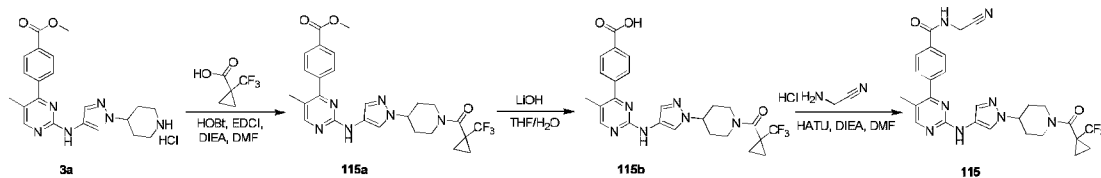
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(Bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane-1-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (114b)

[00492] A mixture of **114a** (190 mg, 0.39 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (25 mg, 0.59 mmol) in THF/H₂O (4 mL / 2 mL) was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to give the product (150 mg, 81% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.330$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 473.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.42 - 4.34 (m, 2H), 4.23 - 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.18 - 3.15 (m, 1H), 2.78 - 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.12 - 1.96 (m, 8H), 1.78 - 1.62 (m, 2H).

Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(1-(Bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane-1-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (114)

[00493] A mixture of **114b** (100 mg, 0.21 mmol), 2-aminoacetonitrile (19 mg, 0.21 mmol), HATU (403 mg, 1.06 mmol) and DIEA (137 mg, 1.06 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was stirred at RT for 4 hrs. The mixture was diluted with H₂O (20 mL), extracted with EA (30 mL). The organic layer was concentrated. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to give the product (22 mg, 21% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.267$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 511.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 4.59 - 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.42 - 4.40 (m, 4H), 3.26 - 3.25 (m, 1H), 2.88 - 2.81 (m, 1H), 2.52 (s, 1H), 2.27-2.11 (m, 11H), 1.94 - 1.88 (m, 2H).

Example 115



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropanecarbonyl) piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (115a)

[00494] Compound **115a** was synthesized in 95% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to first step of Example **38** using **3a** and 1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.702$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 529.2$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 4.53 - 4.50 (m, 2H), 4.34 - 4.29 (m, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.13 - 3.03 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.22 - 2.18 (m, 2H), 2.03 - 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.37 - 1.34 (m, 2H), 1.20 - 1.17 (m, 2H).

Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (115b)

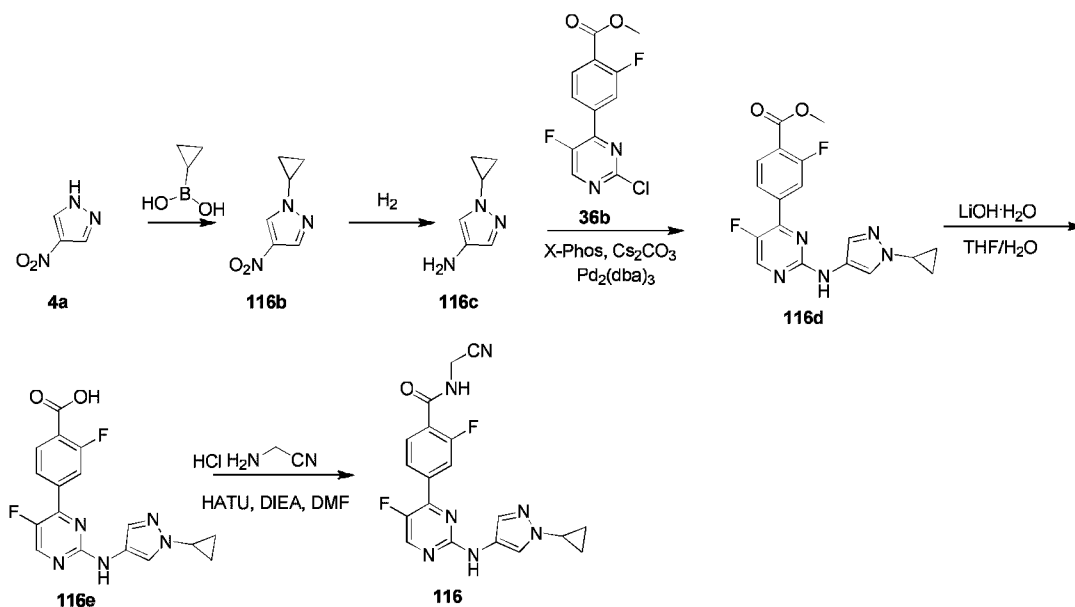
[00495] Compound **115b** was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **114** using **115a** as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.508$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 515.1$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.44 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.43 - 4.29 (m, 3H), 3.28 - 3.26 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 2.03 (m, 2H), 1.83 - 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.31 - 1.22 (m, 4H).

Step 3. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (115)

[00496] Compound **115** was synthesized in 28% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **114** using **115b** and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.367$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 553.0$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 9.33 - 9.30 (m, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.41 - 4.31 (m, 5H), 3.14 - 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H),

2.07 - 2.03 (m, 2H), 1.81 - 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.22 (m, 4H).

Example 116



Step 1. 1-Cyclopropyl-4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (116b)

[00497] To a mixture of **4a** (50 g, 0.44 mol), cyclopropylboronic acid (76 g, 0.688 mol), Na_2CO_3 (94 g, 0.88 mol), copper (II) acetate (80 g, 0.88 mol) in 1 L of 1, 2-dichloroethane was added 2,2'-bipyridine (69 g, 0.44 mol). The mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 3 hours under N_2 atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was filtered and filtrate was diluted with DCM (3 L). The mixture was washed with 2M *aq.* HCl. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to afford the desired product (30 g, 45% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 3.69 - 3.67 (m, 1H), 1.21 - 1.12 (m, 4H).

Step 2. 1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (116c)

[00498] A mixture of **116b** (15 g, 98 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (1.5 g, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) in 300 mL of EtOH was stirred at 30 °C for 1 hour under H_2 atmosphere (50 psi). The mixture was filtered and filtrate was concentrated to afford the desired product (11 g, 93% yield) as a brown solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 3.48 - 3.45 (m, 1H), 2.86 (br s, 2H), 1.07 - 1.03 (m, 2H), 0.96 - 0.91 (m, 2H).

Step 3. Methyl 4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (116d)

[00499] Compound **116d** (1.0 g) was synthesized in 77% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **1** using **36b** (1.0 g, 3.52 mmol) and **116c** (520 mg, 4.22 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.551 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 372.1.

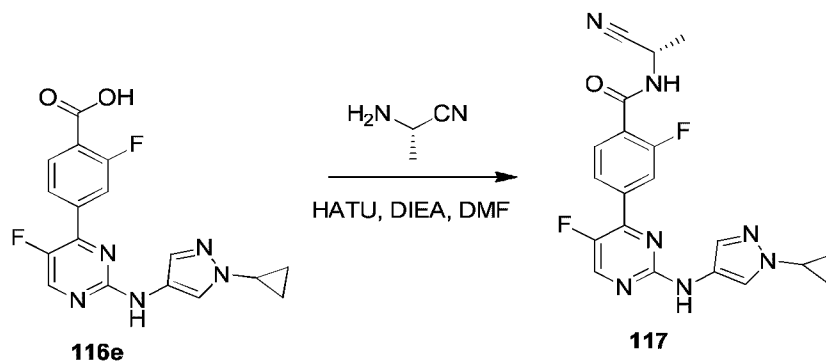
Step 4. 4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (116e)

[00500] Compound **116e** (626 mg) was synthesized in 65% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **1** using **116d** (1.0 g, 2.69 mmol) and LiOH (227 mg, 5.40 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.808 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 358.1.

Step 5. *N*-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (116)

[00501] Compound **116** (32 mg) was synthesized in 32% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **116e** (90 mg, 0.25 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (46 mg, 0.50 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.004 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 396.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.45 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.97-7.93 (m, 3H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 3.64 - 3.58 (m, 1H), 1.09-1.01 (m, 4H).

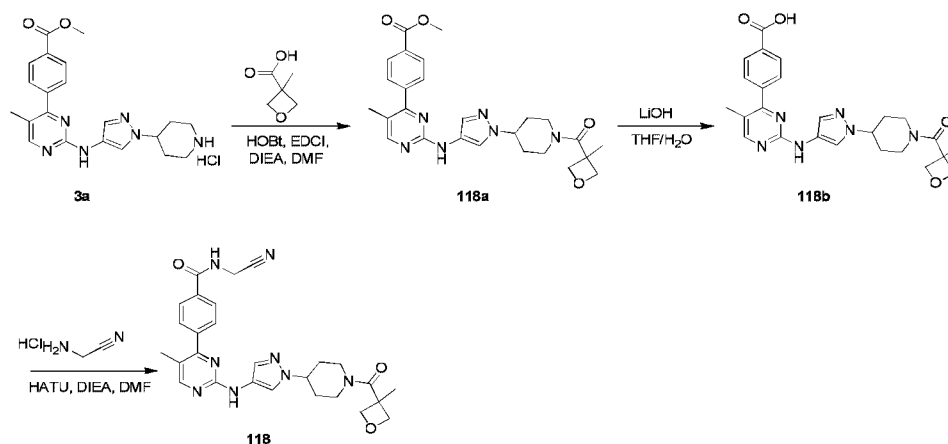
Example 117



(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (117)

[00502] Compound **117** (30 mg) was synthesized in 33% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **116e** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile (54 mg, 0.22 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.178 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 410.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.45 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 - 7.93 (m, 2H), 7.85 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 5.07 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63-3.59 (m, 1H), 1.65 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.09-1.03 (m, 4H).

Example 118



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(3-methyloxetane-3-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (118a)

[00503] Compound **118a** was synthesized in 79% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **38** using **3a** and 3-methyloxetane-3-carboxylic acid as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.238$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 491.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.18 - 8.16 (m, 2H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 4.99 - 4.86 (m, 2H), 4.63 - 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.44 - 4.37 (m, 3H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 3.26 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.92 - 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.16 - 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.98 - 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 3H).

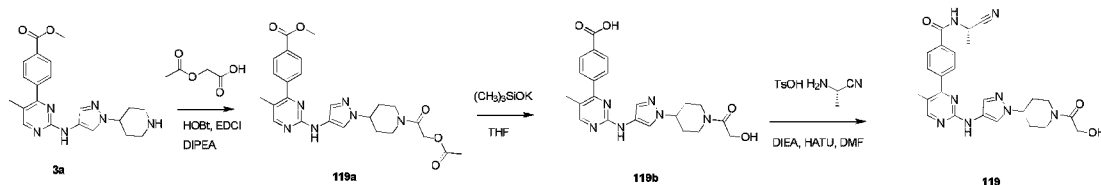
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-(3-methyloxetane-3-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (118b)

[00504] Compound **118b** was synthesized in 98% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **114** using **118a** as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.528$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 477.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.10 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 4.44 - 4.34 (m, 2H), 4.27 (d, $J = 6$ Hz, 2H), 3.18 - 3.05 (m, 2H), 2.80 - 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.03 - 2.00 (d, $J = 15.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.83 - 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.56 (s, 3H).

Step 3. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(3-methyloxetane-3-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (118)

[00505] Compound **118** was synthesized in 13% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example **114** using **118b** and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.957$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 515.0. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 5.01 - 4.97 (m, 2H), 4.63 - 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.44 - 4.37 (m, 5H), 3.26 - 3.21 (m, 2H), 2.91 - 2.85 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.17 - 2.14 (m, 2H), 1.98 - 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.69 (s, 3H).

Example 119



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(2-acetoxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (119a)

[00506] Compound **3a** (800 mg, 2.04 mmol), 2-acetoxyacetic acid (240 mg, 2.04 mmol), DIPEA (789 mg, 6.12 mmol), EDCI (482 mg, 2.45 mmol) and HOBT (330.7 mg, 2.45 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (8 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL) and washed with H₂O (5 mL * 2). The separated organic phase was concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by *prep*-HPLC to afford the desired product (946 mg, 94% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.47 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 493.2.

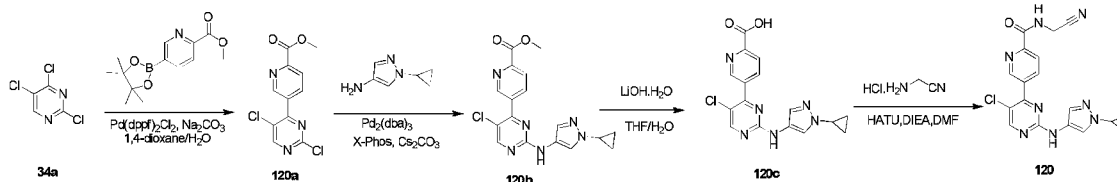
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(2-Hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (119b)

[00507] Compound **119a** (100 mg, 0.2 mmol) and (CH₃)₃SiOK (77 mg, 0.6 mmol) were dissolved in dry THF (1 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 2~3 with 10% *aq.* HCl and concentrated in *vacuo* to afford the desired product (170 mg, crude, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 0.92 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 437.2.

Step 3. (S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (119)

[00508] Compound **119** (50 mg) was synthesized in 51% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **119b** (170 mg, crude, 0.2 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methyl benzenesulfonate (73 mg, 0.3 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *prep*-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.29 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 489.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.44 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.43 - 4.35 (m, 2H), 4.12 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 25.2 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (t, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.00 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.91 - 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H)..

Example 120



Step 1. Methyl 5-(2,5-dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (120a)

[00509] Compound **120 a** (1.3 g) was synthesized in 81% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 1 using **34a** (1.05 g, 5.7 mmol) and methyl 5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)picolinate (1.5 g, 5.7 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.398 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 284.0.

Step 1. Methyl 5-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (120b)

[00510] Compound **120b** (210 mg) was synthesized in 81% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **120a** (200 mg, 0.7 mmol) and 1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (172 mg, 1.4 mmol) as starting materials. The desired compound was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A). LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.47 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 371.1

Step 2. 5-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)picolinic acid (120c)

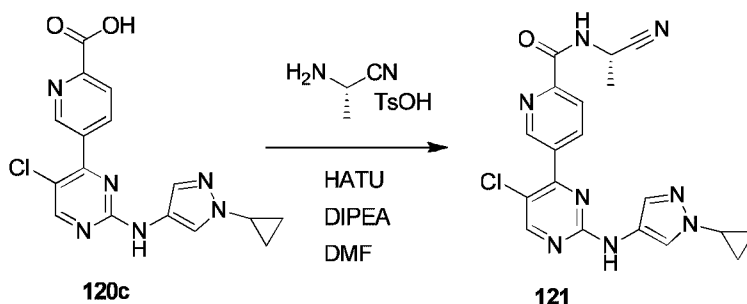
[00511] Compound **120b** (200 mg, 0.54 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (113 mg, 2.70 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of THF and H₂O (4.5 mL, V:V = 8:1). The above mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). Then the aqueous solution was acidified with *aq.* HCl (1N). The suspension was filtered and the filter cake was dried to afford the desired crude product as a brown solid (192 mg, 100% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.08 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 357.1.

Step 3. 5-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)picolinamide (120)

[00512] Compound **120** (12.0 mg) was synthesized in 15% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **120c** (75 mg, 0.17 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (16 mg, 0.17 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.23$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 395.1$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.95 (s, 1H), 9.65 (s, 1H), 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.41 - 8.40 (m, 1H), 8.30 - 8.22 (m, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.52 - 7.49 (m, 1H), 4.35 - 4.34 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 1H), 0.99 - 0.64 (m, 4H).

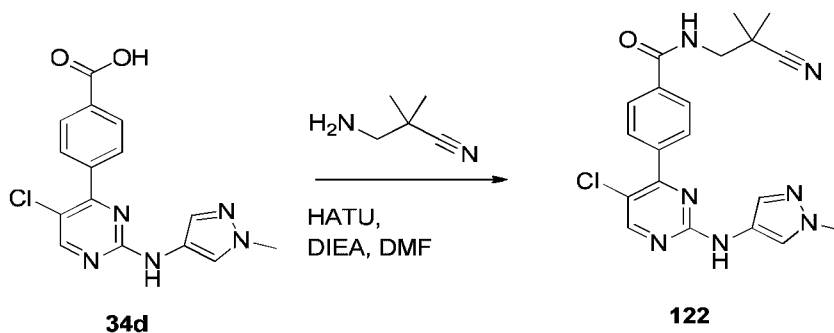
Example 121



(S)-5-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)picolinamide (**121**)

[00513] Compound **121** (41.4 mg) was synthesized in 36% yield by utilizing a similar preparative **procedure** to the fourth step of Example 1 using **120c** (100 mg, 0.28 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile (181 mg, 0.75 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.45$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 409.1$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.91 (s, 1H), 9.70 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 8.64 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 5.11 - 5.03 (m, 1H), 3.71 - 3.65 (m, 1H), 1.58 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.98 - 0.92 (m, 4H).

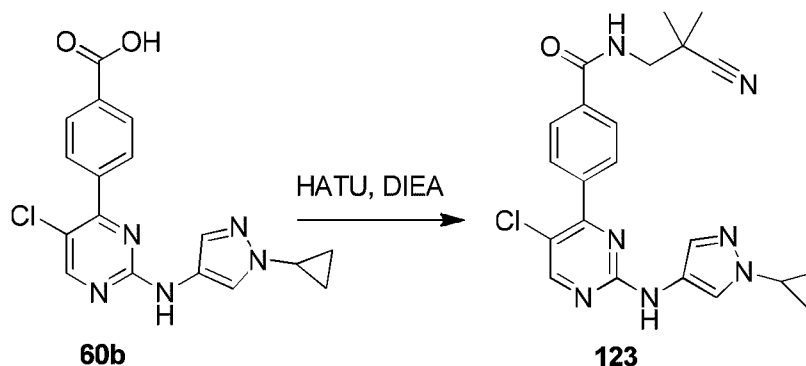
Example 122



4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)benzamide (122)

[00514] Compound **122** was synthesized in 26% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **34d** and 3-amino-2,2-dimethylpropanenitrile as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.383 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 410.0. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 8.94 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (br s, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.50 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.36 (s, 6H).

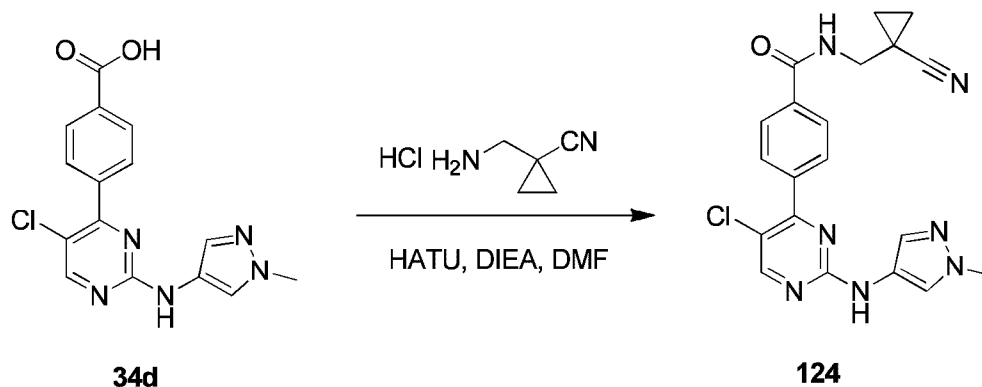
Example 123



4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)benzamide (123)

[00515] Compound **123** (12.4 mg) was synthesized in 13% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **60b** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) and 3-amino-2,2-dimethylpropanenitrile (26 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by prep-HPLC. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.959 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 436.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 8.95 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 3.70 - 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.50 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.36 (s, 6H), 0.98 - 0.92 (m, 4H).

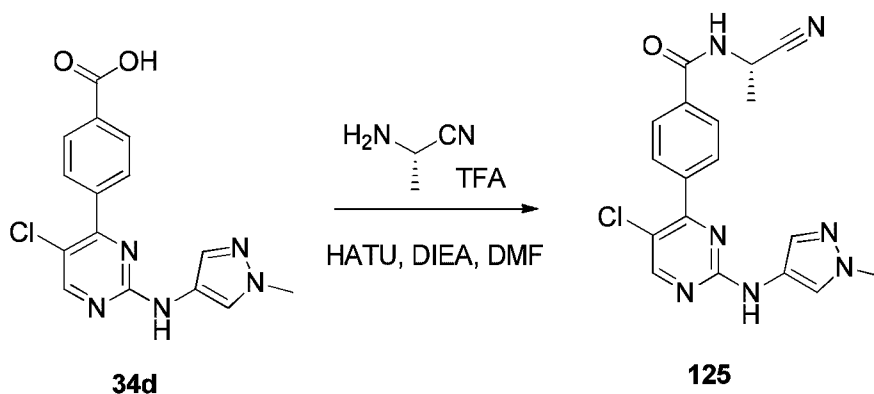
Example 124



(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (124)

[00516] Compound **124** (35.0 mg) was synthesized in 40% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **34d** (70 mg, 0.212 mmol) and 1-(aminomethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile hydrochloride (60 mg, 0.45 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.437 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 408.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 9.05 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.91 - 7.84 (m, 3H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.47 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.26 - 1.13 (m, 4H).

Example 125

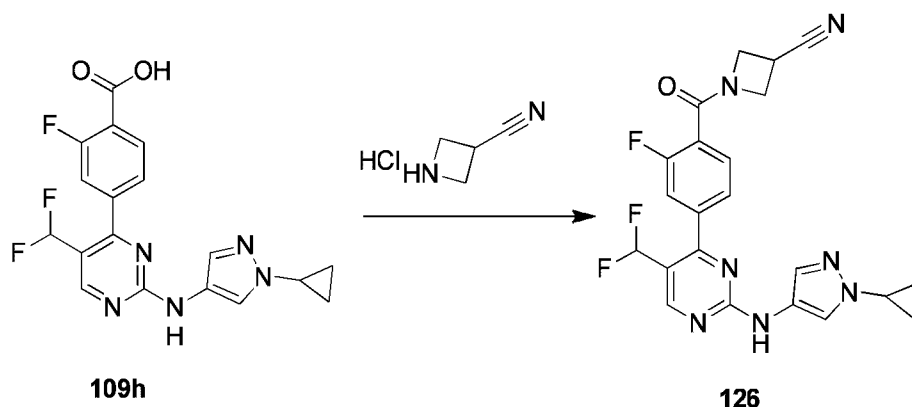


(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((S)-2-cyanoethyl)benzamide (125)

[00517] Compound **125** (11.2 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **34d** (60 mg, 0.18 mmol) and (S)-2-

aminopropanenitrile 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate (67.2 mg, 0.40 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.104$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 381.9. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.86 (s, 1H), 9.31 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 - 7.83 (m, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 5.02 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.56 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

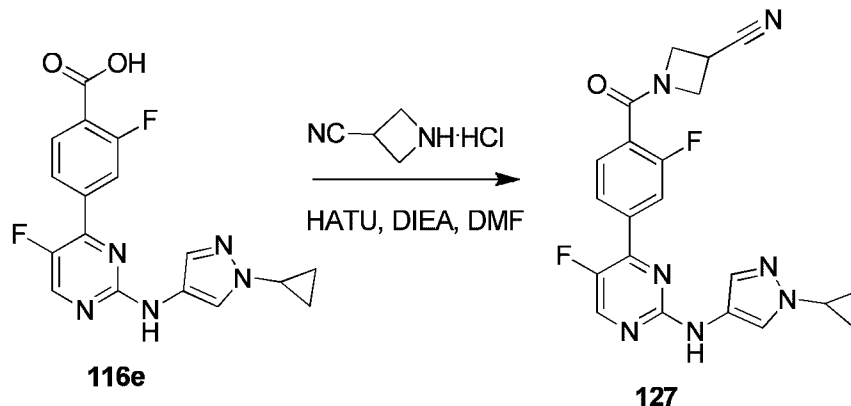
Example 126



1-(4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (126)

[00518] Compound **126** (8.4 mg) was synthesized in 9% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **109** using **109h** (77 mg, 0.20 mmol) and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride (47 mg, 0.40 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.548$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 454.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.06 - 8.00 (m, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.63 - 7.59 (m, 3H), 6.79 (t, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.56 - 4.36 (m, 4H), 3.88 - 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 1H), 1.05 (s, 4H).

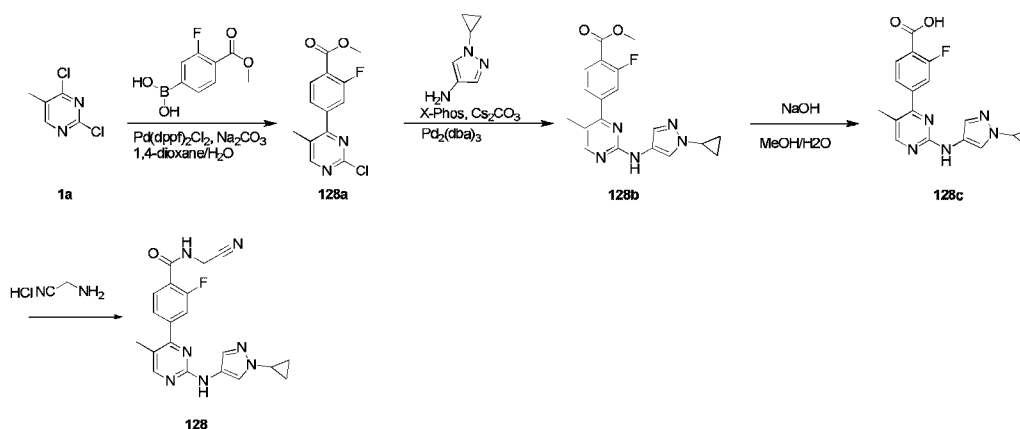
Example 127



1-(4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (127)

[00519] Compound **127** was synthesized in 19% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **116e** and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.444 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 422.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.44 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.96 - 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.71 (s, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 4.53-4.34 (m, 4H), 3.85 - 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.59 (m, 1H), 1.10 - 1.00 (m, 4H).

Example 128



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloro-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (128a)

[00520] To a mixture of **1a** (805 mg, 4.93 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane/H₂O (9 mL, V:V = 2: 1) was

sequentially added (3-fluoro-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (1.0 g, 5.10 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (1.05 g, 9.88 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (181 mg, 0.25 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 2 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling, the mixture was concentrated in *vacuo*. EtOAc (40 mL) and water (60 mL) were added to the residue. The organic layer was separated and concentrated to give a residue which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product as a white solid (1.16 g, 84% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.65 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 281.0.

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (128b)

[00521] Compound **128a** (860 mg, 3.07 mmol), 1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (378 mg, 3.07 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (281 mg, 0.307 mmol), X-Phos (292 mg, 0.614 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (2 g, 6.14 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 3 hrs. After cooling, the mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 2:1) to afford the title product as a yellow solid (537 mg, 49% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.607 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 368.1.

Step 3. 4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (128c)

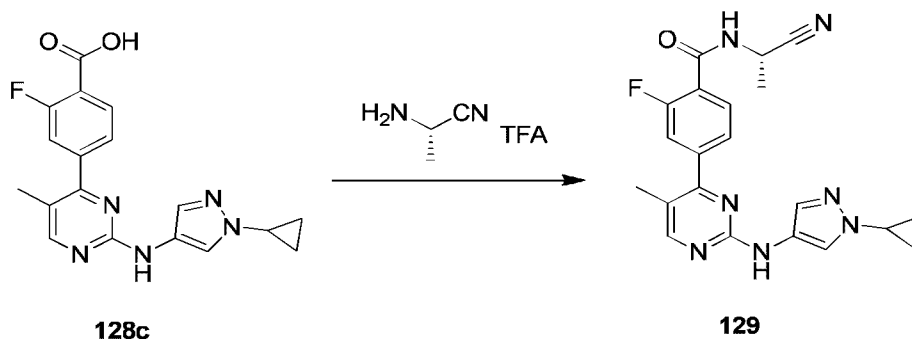
[00522] To a solution consisting of **128b** (537 mg, 1.46 mmol), MeOH (15 mL) and H₂O (5 mL) was added NaOH (585 mg, 14.6 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 2 hrs. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 6~7 with 10% *aq.* HCl and filtered to afford the title product as a yellow solid (515 mg, 100% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.043 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 354.1.

Step 4. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (128)

[00523] Compound **128** (21.3 mg) was synthesized in 32% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **128c** (60 mg, 0.17 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (47 mg, 0.51 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.117 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 392.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.43 (s, 1H), 9.12 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.89 - 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.66 - 3.64

(m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 0.98 - 0.91 (m, 4H).

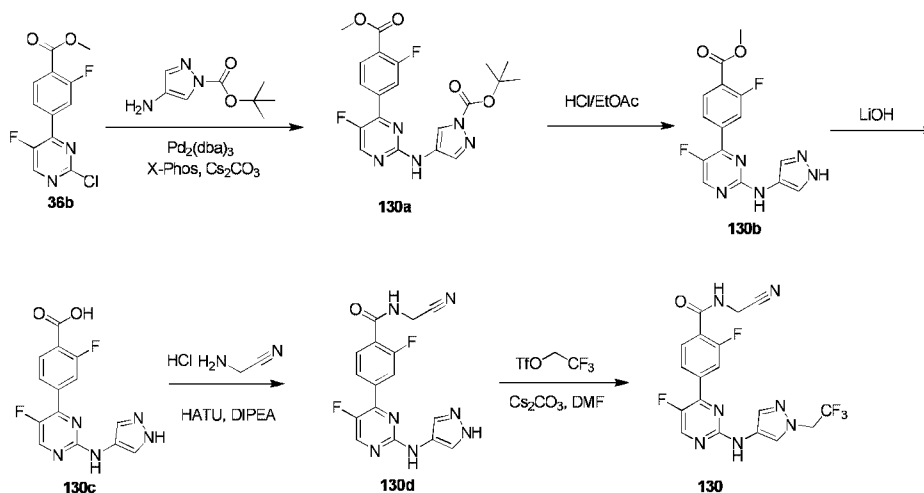
Example 129



(S)-N-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (129)

[00524] Compound **129** (37.4 mg) was synthesized in 54% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **128c** (63.5 mg, 0.18 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile trifluoroacetate (67.2 mg, 0.40 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R =3.538 min, m/z (M+H)⁺=406.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.87 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.62 - 7.55 (m, 3H), 5.11 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 3.62 - 3.57 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.67 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.08 - 1.00 (m, 4H).

Example 130



Step 1. Tert-butyl 4-((5-fluoro-4-(3-fluoro-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl) pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxylate (130a)

[00525] Compound **130a** was synthesized in 63% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **36b** and tert-butyl 4-amino-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxylate as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.665$ min, m/z (M+H-100) $^+ = 332.1$;

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (130b)

[00526] Compound **130a** (1.9 g, 4.4 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of HCl(g) in EtOAc (4 N, 15 mL). The mixture was stirred for 5 hrs at 0 °C. The mixture was filtered and filter cake was dried to afford the desired product as a yellow solid (1.27 g, 87% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.249$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 332.1$.

Step 3. 4-(2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (130c)

[00527] Compound **130c** was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 with **130b** as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.983$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 318.0$.

Step 4. 4-(2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluorobenzamide (130d)

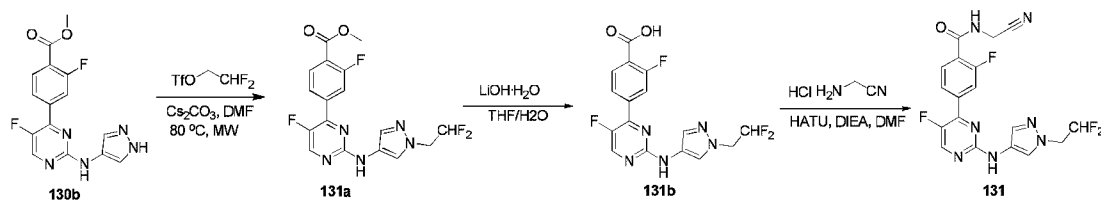
[00528] Compound **130d** was synthesized in 56% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **130c** and 3-aminopropanenitrile as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.126$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 356.1$;

Step 5. N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (130)

[00529] To a solution of **130d** (100 mg, 0.28 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (131 mg, 0.56 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added Cs₂CO₃ (274 mg, 0.84 mmol). The mixture was irradiated under microwave at 120 °C for 4 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as a yellow solid (14 mg, 11% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.008$ min, m/z (M+H) $^+ = 438.1$. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄) δ 8.49 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.07 - 8.04 (m, 1H), 7.99 - 7.94 (m, 2H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 4.88 (q, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.37

(s, 2H).

Example 131



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (131a)

[00530] Compound **131a** (58 mg) was synthesized in 24% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 130 using **130b** (200 mg, 0.6 mmol) and 2,2-difluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (259 mg, 1.21 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.450$ min, m/z ($\text{M}+\text{H}$)⁺ = 396.1;

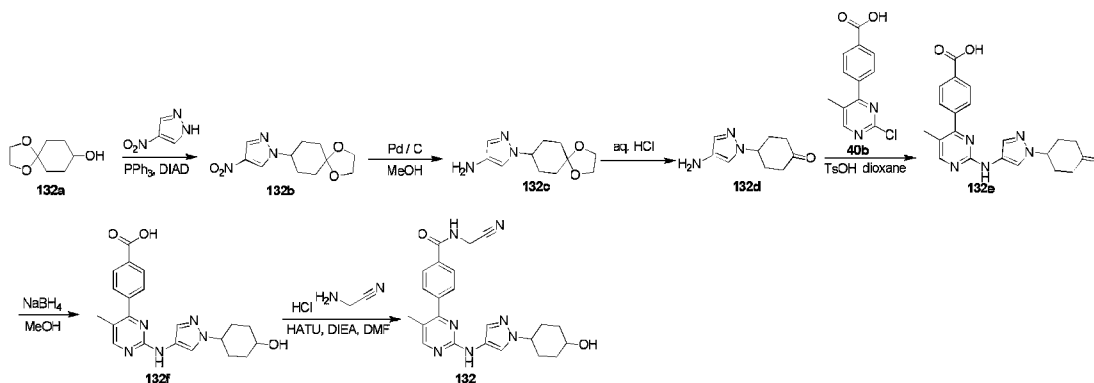
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(2,2-Difluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (131b)

[00531] Compound **131b** (48 mg crude) was synthesized in 86% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **131a** (58 mg, 0.15 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.555$ min, m/z ($\text{M}+\text{H}$)⁺ = 382.1.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (131)

[00532] Compound **131** (6 mg) was synthesized in 12% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **131b** (48 mg crude, 0.12 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (23 mg, 0.25 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.236$ min, m/z ($\text{M}+\text{H}$)⁺ = 419.9; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.79 (s, 1H), 9.19 (t, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.67 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.92-7.88 (m, 2H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 6.34 (tt, $J = 54.8$ Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (td, $J = 15.2$ Hz, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 4.36 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H).

Example 132



Step 1. 4-Nitro-1-((1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole (132b)

[00533] Compound **132b** (5 g) was synthesized in 100 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **66** using 1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-ol (2.8 g, 19.6 mmol) and 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (2 g, 19.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.34$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 254.1.

Step 2. 1-((1,4-Dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (132c)

[00534] Compound **132c** (3.5 g) was synthesized in 100 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **4** using **132b** (4 g, 15.8 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.99$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 224.1.

Step 3. 4-(4-Amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)cyclohexanone (132d)

[00535] To a solution of **132c** (890 mg, 4 mmol) in ACN (5 mL) was added *aq.* HCl (5 mL, 2N). The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 7~8 by saturated *aq.* NaHCO₃. The mixture was concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 20: 1) to give the title compound (716 mg, 100%) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.37$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 180.1.

Step 4. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(4-oxocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (132e)

[00536] Compound **132e** (100 mg) was synthesized in 23% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example **64** using **132d** (200 mg, 1.1 mmol) and **40b**

(273 mg, 1.1 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.01$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 392.1.

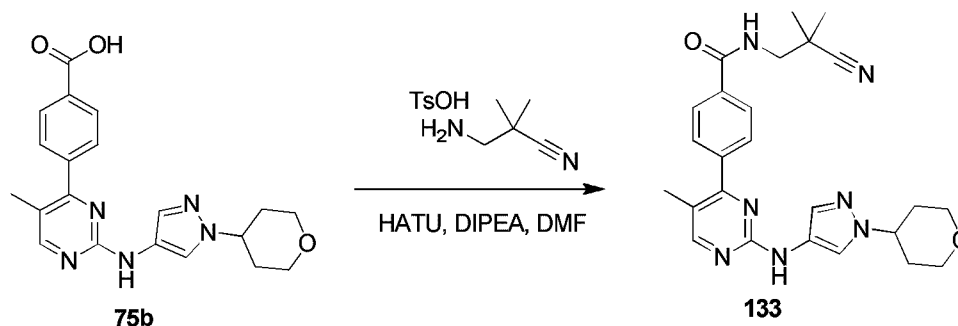
Step 5. 4-(2-((1-(4-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (132f)

[00537] Compound **132e** (80 mg, 0.2 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of MeOH and DCM (3 mL, V:V = 2: 1). NaBH₄ (16 mg, 0.4 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The mixture was quenched with acetone (3 drops) and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the desired compound (79 mg, 100% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.95$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 394.2.

Step 6. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (132)

[00538] Compound **132** (12 mg) was synthesized in 18% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **132f** (60 mg, 0.15 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (69 mg, 0.75 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.44$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 432.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 4.17 - 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.72 - 3.63 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.16 - 2.09 (m, 4H), 1.95 - 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.56 - 1.44 (m, 2H).

Example 133

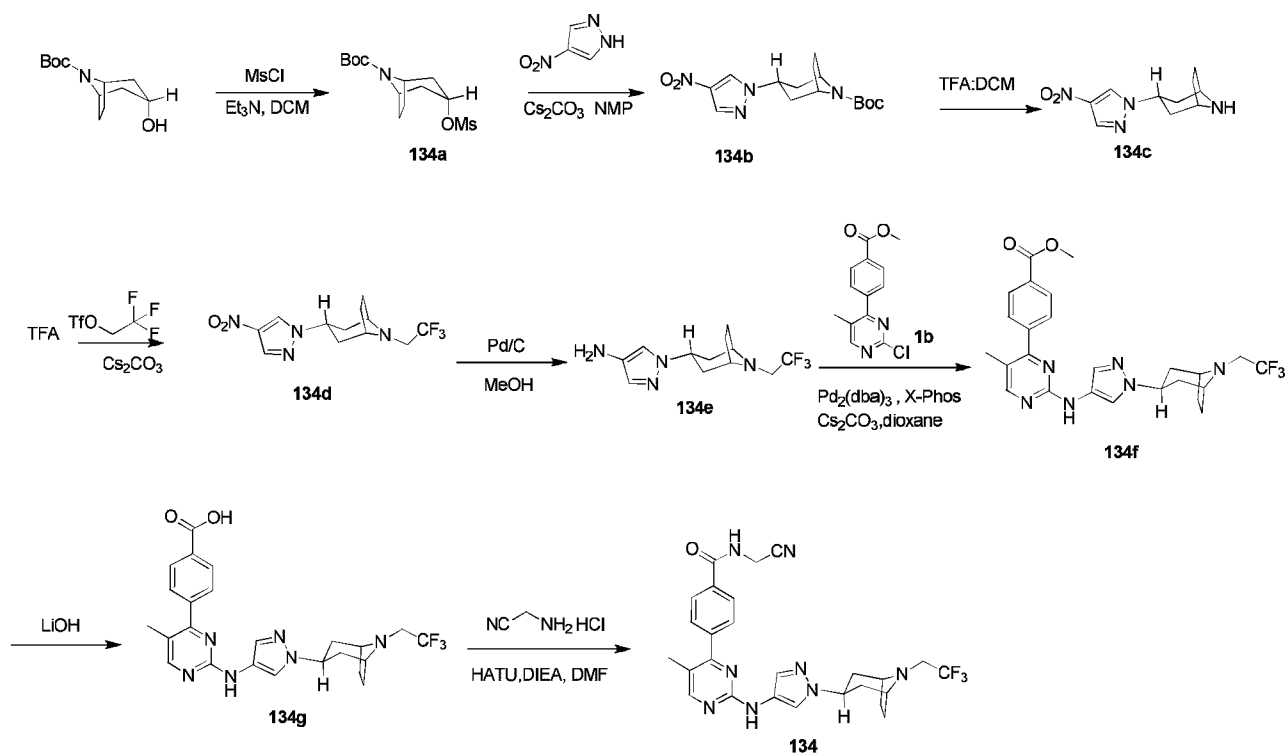


N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (133)

[00539] Compound **133** (29.3 mg) was synthesized in 49% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **75b** (50 mg, 0.13 mmol) and 3-amino-2,2-dimethylpropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (71 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.20$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 460.3$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.91 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.35 - 4.28 (m, 1H), 3.94 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.50 - 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.44 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.92 - 1.83 (m, 4H), 1.35 (s, 6H).

Example 134



Step 1. *Tert*-butyl (1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-3-((methylsulfonyl)oxy)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (**134a**)

[00540] To a mixture of *tert*-butyl 3-hydroxy-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (2 g, 8.8 mmol; CAS number: 143557-91-9) and Et₃N (2.8 g, 26.4 mmol) in DCM (40 mL) was added MsCl (2 g, 8.8 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 18 hrs. The reaction mixture was cooled down to RT and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the desired product as brown oil (2.4 g, 90% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.56$ min, m/z ($M+H-56$) $^+ = 250.1$.

Step 2. *Tert*-butyl (1*R*,3*s*,5*S*)-3-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylate (134b)

[00541] Compound **134a** (2.4 g, 7.84 mmol), 4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazole (443 mg, 3.92 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (3.8 g, 11.76 mmol) were dissolved in NMP (30 mL). The mixture was stirred at 140 °C for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled down to RT, diluted with water (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL * 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 3:1) to afford the desired product (927 mg, 74% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 4.91 - 4.85 (m, 1H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 2.05 - 1.95 (m, 6H), 1.78 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.38 (s, 9H).

Step3. (1*R*,3*s*,5*S*)-3-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane (134c)

[00542] Compound **134b** (500 mg, 1.55 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of TFA and DCM (2 mL, V:V = 1:1). The above solution was stirred at RT for 1 hr under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired product (345 mg, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 0.32 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 223.1

Step4. (1*R*,3*s*,5*S*)-3-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-8-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane (134d)

[00543] To a solution consisting of **134c** (414 mg, 1.86 mmol), 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (864 mg, 3.72 mmol) and DMF (15 mL) was added Cs₂CO₃ (1.81 g, 5.57 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 8 hrs. The mixture was cooled down to RT, diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL * 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a residue which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE:EtOAc = 3:1) to afford the desired product as a yellow solid (160 mg, 28% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.60 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 305.1.

Step 5. 1-((1*R*,3*s*,5*S*)-8-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (134e)

[00544] Compound **134e** (170 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 using **134d** (160 mg, 0.526 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.38$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 275.1.

Step 6. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((1*R*,3*s*,5*SH*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (134f)

[00545] Compound **134f** (110 mg) was synthesized in 43% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **134e** (140 mg, 0.51 mmol) and **1b** (200 mg, 0.77 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.78$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 501.2.

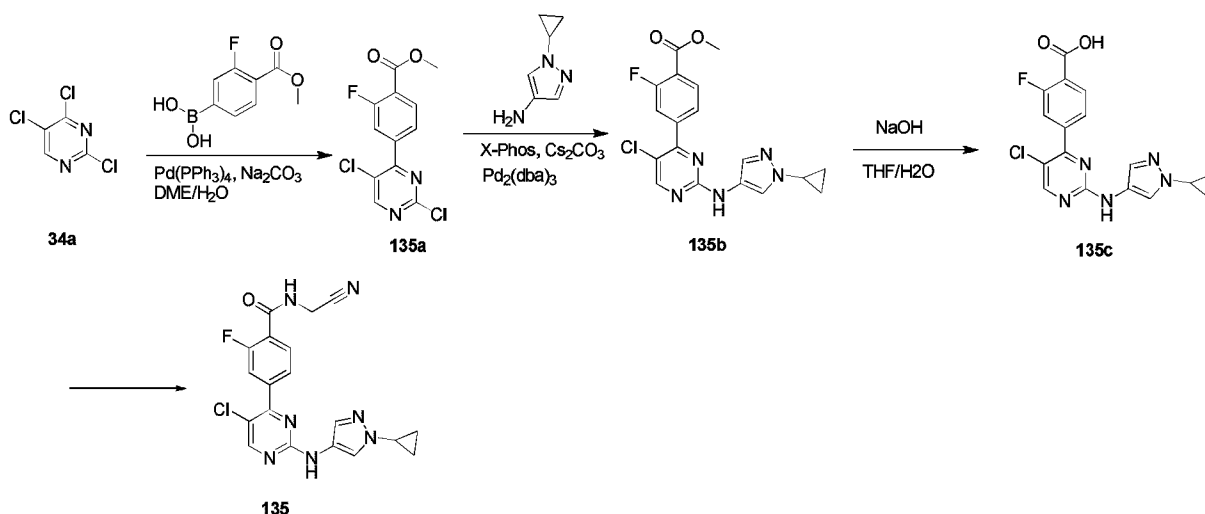
Step 7. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-((1*R*,3*s*,5*SH*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (134g)

[00546] Compound **134g** (110 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **134f** (110 mg, 0.22 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.29$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 487.2.

Step 8. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((1*R*,3*s*,5*SH*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (134)

[00547] Compound **134** (17.8 mg) was synthesized in 30% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **134g** (55 mg, 0.113 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (42 mg, 0.453 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.71$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 525.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.57 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.46 - 4.40 (m, 3H), 3.44 (s, 2H), 3.01 (q, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.16 (t, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.03 - 1.94 (m, 4H), 1.79 - 1.74 (m, 2H).

Example 135



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2,5-dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (135a)

[00548] Compound **34a** (1.03 g, 5.61 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of DME and H₂O (13 mL, V: V = 10: 3). 3-Fluoro-4-methoxycarbonylphenylboronic acid (1 g, 5.05 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (1.19 g, 11.22 mmol) and Pd (PPh₃)₄ (64.8 mg, 0.056 mmol) were added sequentially. The mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 3 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the title product (1.01 g, 67% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.727 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 301.0.

Step 2. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (135b)

[00549] Compound **135a** (1.01 g, 3.36 mmol), 1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-ylamine (414 mg, 3.36 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (2.18 g, 6.72 mmol), X-Phos (34 mg, 0.67 mmol) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (33 mg, 0.33 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL). The above mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product (433 mg, 33% yield) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.716 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 388.1.

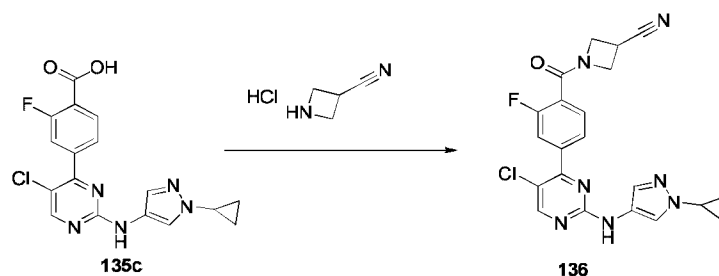
Step 3. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (135c)

[00550] To a solution of **135b** (433 mg, 1.12 mmol) in a mixture of MeOH (10 mL) and H₂O (2 mL) was added NaOH (224 mg, 5.59 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 18 hrs. The mixture was adjusted to pH = 6~7 with 10% *aq.* HCl. The mixture was extracted with a mixture of DCM and MeOH (50 mL, V:V = 10:1). The organic layer was concentrated in *vacuo* to afford the desired product (417 mg, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 1.117 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 374.1.

Step 4. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluorobenzamide (135)

[00551] Compound **135** was synthesized in 45% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **135c** and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.705 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 412.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.87 (s, 1H), 9.22 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 7.89 - 7.46 (m, 4H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.69 - 3.66 (m, 1H), 1.01 - 0.90 (m, 4H).

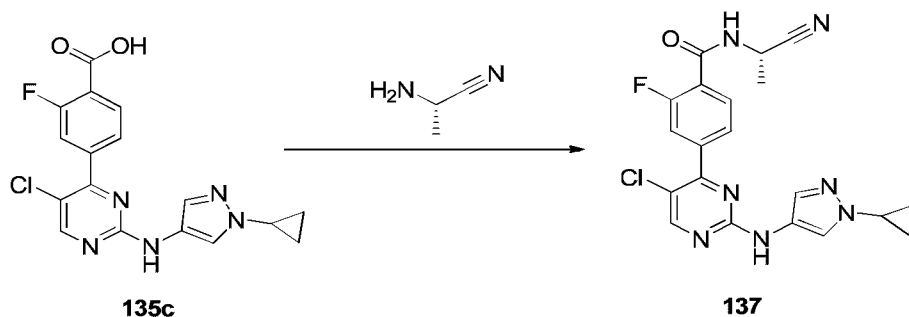
Example 136



1-(4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (136)

[00552] Compound **136** was synthesized in 31% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **135c** and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 2.882 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 438.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 - 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.53 - 4.34 (m, 4H), 3.84 - 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.61 - 3.58 (m, 1H), 1.05 - 1.00 (m, 4H).

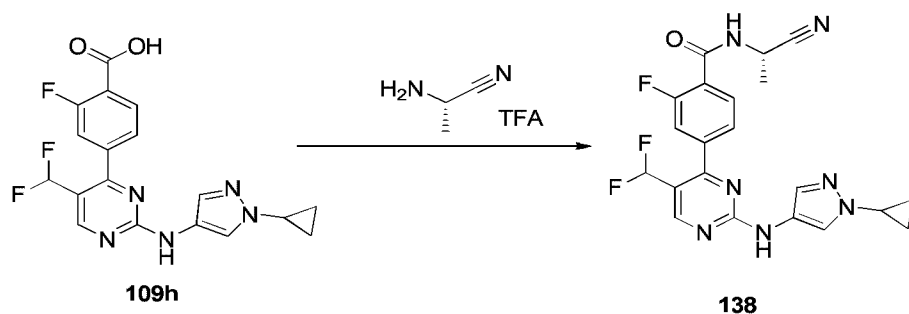
Example 137



(S)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-2-fluorobenzamide (137)

[00553] Compound **137** (13.4 mg) was synthesized in 19% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **135c** (63.4 mg, 0.17 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile (22 mg, 0.33 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.361 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 426.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.88 - 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 5.11 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 3.59 - 3.63 (m, 1H), 1.67 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.07 - 1.05 (m, 4H).

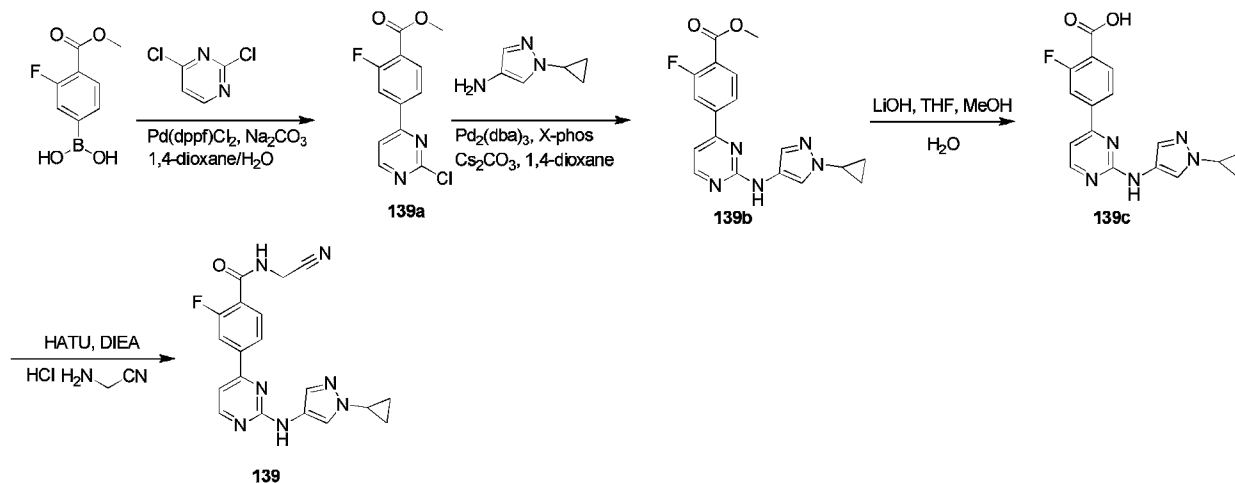
Example 138



(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (138)

[00554] Compound **138** (5.8 mg) was synthesized in 5% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **109** using **109h** (113 mg, 0.29 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate (97 mg, 0.58 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.712 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 442.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.04 - 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.62 - 7.58 (m, 3H), 6.78 (t, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 5.11 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 1H), 1.67 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.05 (s, 4H).

Example 139



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (139a)

[00555] 3-Fluoro-4-methoxycarbonylphenylboronic acid (1 g, 5.1 mmol), 2,4-dichloropyrimidine (0.9 g, 6.1 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl_2 (369 mg, 0.51 mmol) and Na_2CO_3 (1.07 g, 10.1 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane and H_2O (10 mL, V: V=8: 2). The above solution was stirred at 80 °C for 3 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by silica column (PE: EtOAc = 4: 1) to afford the desired product as a white solid (1.0 g, 75% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.73 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 - 8.07 (m, 1H), 7.95 - 7.90 (m, 2H), 7.68 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H).

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoate (139b)

[00556] A mixture of compound 139a (1.0 g, 3.76 mmol), 1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (555 mg, 4.51 mmol), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (344 mg, 0.38 mmol), X-Phos (358 mg, 0.75 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (2.45 g, 7.52 mmol) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL). The above mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 4 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was concentrated in *vacuo* and the residue was purified by silica column (PE: EtOAc = 2: 3) to afford the desired product as a white solid (1.0 g, 75% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.484 min, m/z ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ = 354.1; ^1H NMR (400

MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.50 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.08 - 8.04 (m, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.88 - 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.10 - 7.08 (m, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.64 - 3.59 (m, 1H), 1.20 - 1.15 (m, 2H), 1.06 - 1.02 (m, 2H).

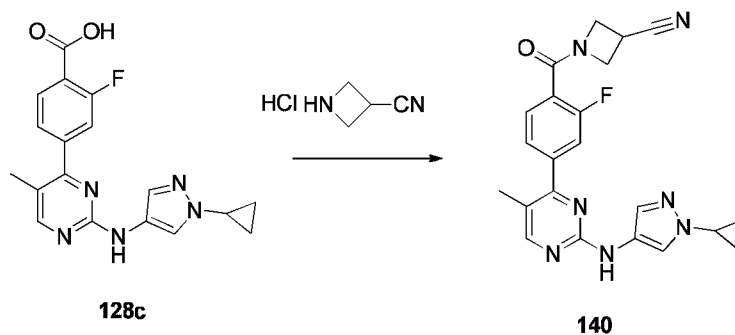
Step 3. 4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (139c)

[00557] To a solution of compound **139b** (1 g, 2.83 mmol) in THF (10 mL) and MeOH (5 mL) was added a solution of LiOH (357 mg, 8.50 mmol) in H₂O (2 mL). The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was acidified with HCl (1 N) to pH = ~ 5-6 and extracted with EtOAc (30 mL). The organic phase (30 mL) was dried over NaSO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a yellow solid (963 mg, 100% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.044 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 340.1.

Step 4. N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (139)

[00558] Compound **139** was synthesized in 30% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **139c** and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. The title compound was purified by prep-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.144 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 378.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.61 (s, 1H), 9.13 (br s, 1H), 8.57 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.10 - 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.87 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (br s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 3.73 - 3.32 (m, 1H), 1.05 - 0.94 (m, 4H).

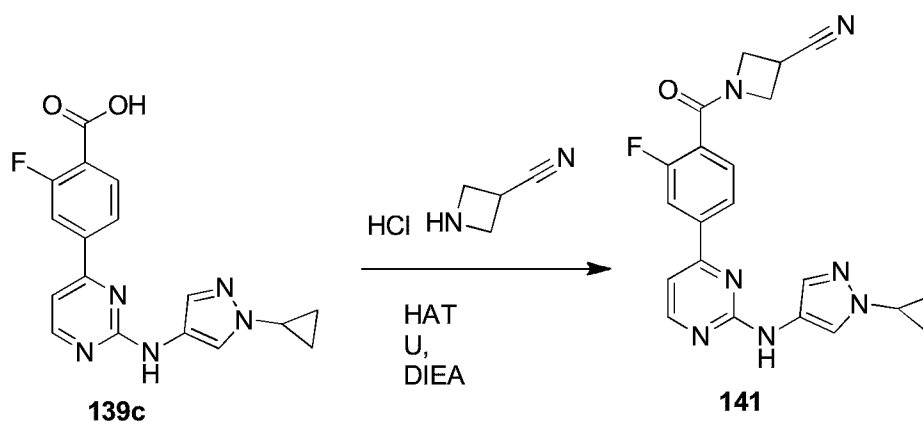
Example 140



1-(4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (140)

[00559] Compound **140** was synthesized in 32% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **128c** and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.093 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 418.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.70 - 7.59 (m, 3H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.40 - 4.32 (m, 3H), 4.28-4.22 (m, 1H), 3.92 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.68 - 3.63 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.00 - 0.89 (m, 4H).

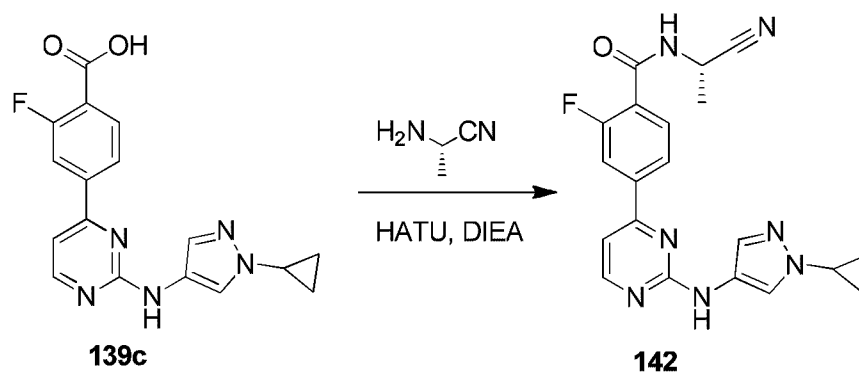
Example 141



1-(4-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile (141)

[00560] Compound **141** was synthesized in 12% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **139c** and azetidine-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.383 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 404.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.59 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.07 - 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (br s, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.39 - 4.22 (m, 4H), 3.92 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.73 - 3.68 (m, 1H), 1.05 - 0.93 (m, 4H).

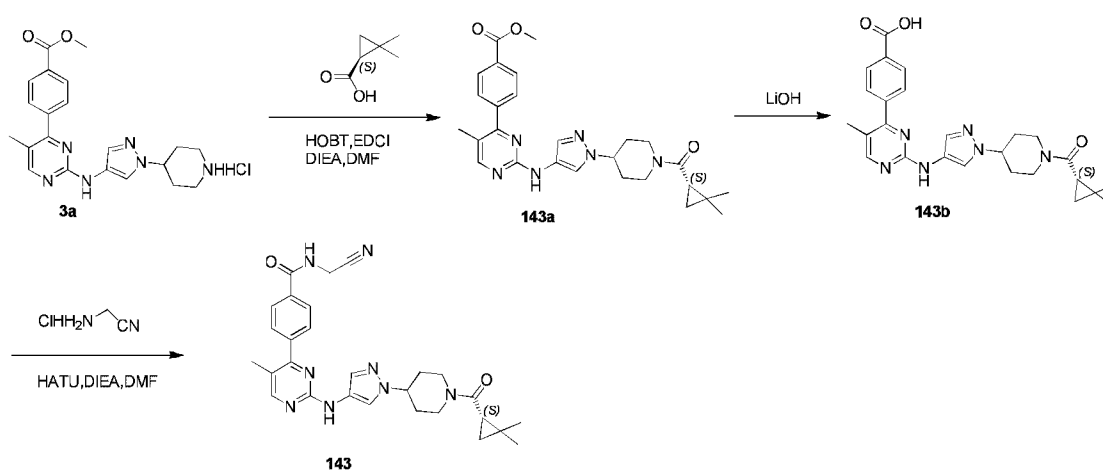
Example 142



(S)-N-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide (142)

[00561] Compound **142** (15.8 mg) was synthesized in 20% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **139c** (67.8mg, 0.20 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile (28 mg, 0.40 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by prep-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.416$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 392.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.61 (s, 1H), 9.23 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 - 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.81 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (br, 1H), 7.40 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.02 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 3.73 - 3.69 (m, 1H), 1.54 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.05 - 0.93 (m, 4H).

Example 143



Step 1. (*S*)-methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (143a)

[00562] Compound **143a** (200 mg) was synthesized in 54% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **38** using **3a** (300 mg, 0.765 mmol) and (*R*)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid (131 mg, 1.148 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.627$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 489.2.

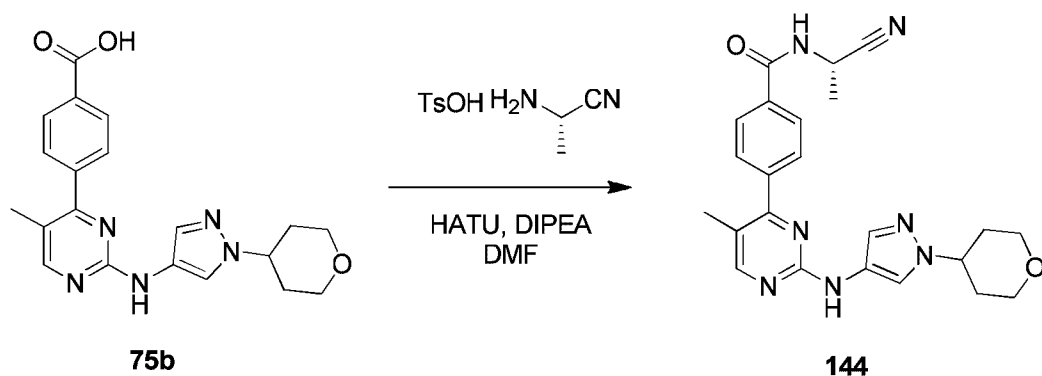
Step 2. (*S*)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (143b)

[00563] Compound **143b** (194 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** using **143a** (200 mg, 0.41 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.179$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 475.2.

Step 3. (*S*)-*N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarbonyl) piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (143)

[00564] Compound **143** (16.2 mg) was synthesized in 22% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **143b** (70 mg, 0.148 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (55 mg, 0.59 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.169$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 513.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 4.63 (d, $J = 14$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 - 4.38 (m, 3H), 4.12 (t, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.35 - 3.29 (m, 1H), 2.91 (q, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.31 - 2.16 (m, 2H), 1.95 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.56 - 1.51 (m, 1H), 1.22 (s, 2H), 1.13 (s, 2H), 1.08 (s, 2H), 0.81 - 0.71 (m, 2H).

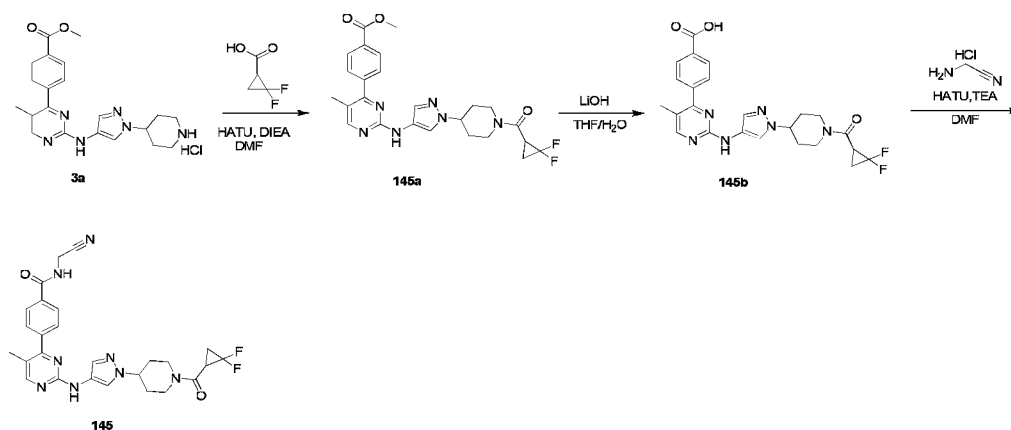
Example 144



(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (144)

[00565] Compound **144** (37 mg) was synthesized in 41% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **75b** (90 mg, 0.19 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (56 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.12 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 432.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, J = 7.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.39 - 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.08 - 4.03 (m, 2H), 3.63 - 3.55 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.10 - 2.03 (m, 4H), 1.68 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 145



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (145a)

[00566] Compound **145a** (120 mg) was synthesized in 78% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **3a** (120 mg, 0.31 mmol) and 2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarboxylic acid (45 mg, 0.37 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.449$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 497.2;

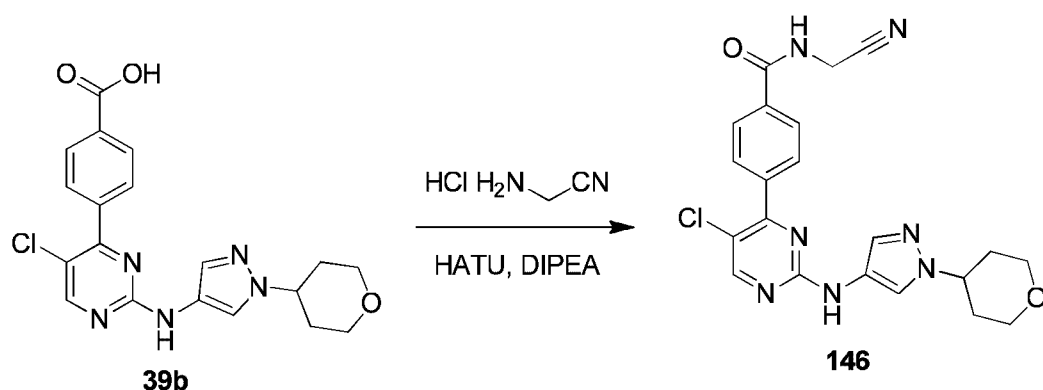
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-Difluorocyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (145b**)**

[00567] Compound **145b** (110 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **145a** (120 mg, 0.24 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (20 mg, 0.48 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.143$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 483.2.

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-difluorocyclopropanecarbonyl) piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (145**)**

[00568] Compound **145** (80 mg) was synthesized in 67% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **145b** (110 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (42 mg, 0.46 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.385$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 521.0; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 0.6H), 8.11 (s, 0.4H), 8.03 - 7.91 (m, 2H), 7.83 - 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 0.4H), 7.41 (s, 0.6H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 4.69 - 4.36 (m, 4H), 4.20 - 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.47 - 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.09 - 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.74 - 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.42 - 2.32 (m, 4H), 2.29 - 2.19 (m, 2H), 2.14 - 1.89 (m, 3H).

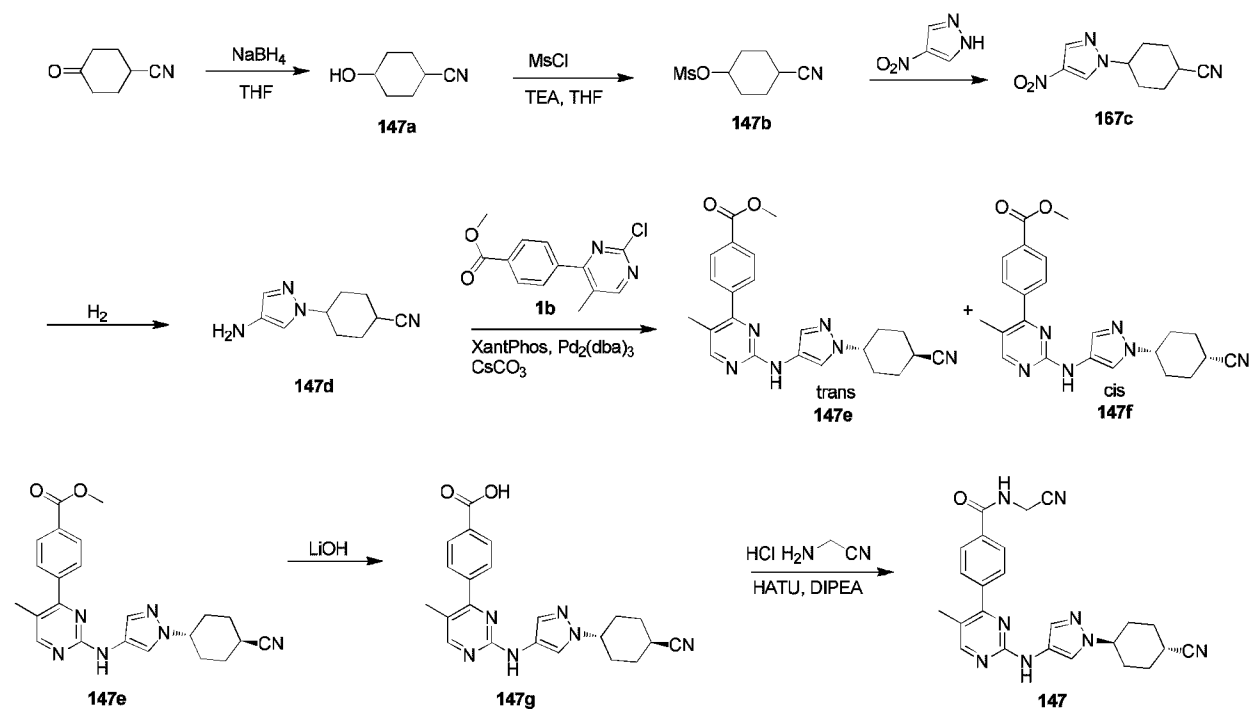
Example 146



4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (146)

[00569] Compound **146** (20.2 mg) was synthesized in 22% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **39b** (85 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (24 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (Method B). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.65 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 438.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.93 - 7.86 (m, 5H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.28 - 4.24 (m, 3H), 3.96 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 3.50 - 3.43 (m, 2H), 1.97 - 1.92 (m, 4H).

Example 147



Step 1. 4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarbonitrile (147a)

[00570] To a solution of **4-cyanocyclohexanone** (2.0 g, 16.24 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added NaBH₄ (1.23 g, 32.48 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2 hours. The reaction was quenched with acetone (2 mL). The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 2:1) to afford the desired product as colorless oil (2 g, 100% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.74 (br s, 1H), 2.75 - 2.72 (m, 0.5H), 2.57 - 2.50 (m, 0.5H), 2.15 - 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.07 - 1.97 (m,

2H), 1.84 - 1.60 (m, 5H), 1.45 - 1.36 (m, 1H).

Step 2. 4-Cyanocyclohexyl methanesulfonate (**147b**)

[00571] To a mixture of **147a** (2 g, 16.1 mmol) and Et₃N (4.8 g, 48.32 mmol) in DCM (40 mL) was added MsCl (5.6 g, 48.32 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 100: 1) to afford the desired product as colorless oil (1.3 g, 88% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.83 - 4.79 (m, 1H), 3.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 2.74 - 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.12 - 2.01 (m, 4H), 1.94 - 1.76 (m, 4H).

Step 3. 4-(4-Nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)cyclohexanecarbonitrile (**147c**)

[00572] Compound **147b** (3.0 g, 14.9 mmol), 4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazole (840 mg, 7.4 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (7.2 g, 22.2 mmol) were dissolved in NMP (100 mL). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 140 °C for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was diluted with water (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (200 mL*2). The separated organic layer was washed with brine (200 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product (1.04 g, crude) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.31 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 221.1.

Step 4. 4-(4-Amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)cyclohexanecarbonitrile (**147d**)

[00573] Compound **147c** (1.04 g, 4.75 mmol) and Pd/C (100 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) was suspended in MeOH (20 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT under H₂ (50 psi) for 18 hrs. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the desired product (897mg, crude, 100% yield) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 0.48 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 191.1.

Step 5. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(*trans*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (**147e**) & Methyl 4-(2-((1-(*cis*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (**147f**)

[00574] Compound **147d** (897 mg, 4.74 mmol), **1b** (1.1 g, 4.31 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (394 mg, 0.43 mmol), XantPhos (205 mg, 0.43 mmol) and CsCO₃ (1.82 g, 5.60 mmol) were dissolved in

dioxane (30 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5: 1 to 1: 1) to give the product

[00575] **147e** (218 mg, 13% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.57 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 417.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.16 - 4.13 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.79 - 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.12 - 2.10 (m, 2H), 2.01 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.76 - 1.67 (m, 4H)

[00576] **147f** (200 mg, 12% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.55 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 417.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.17 - 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.18 - 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.02 - 1.95 (m, 4H), 1.93 - 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.76 - 1.71 (m, 2H)

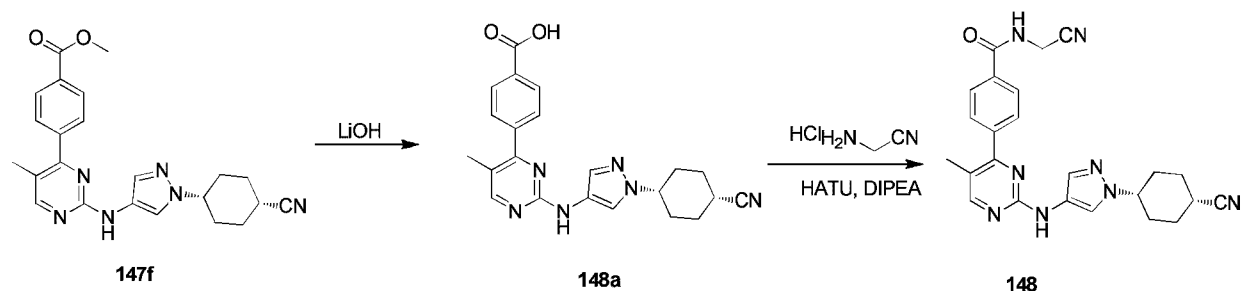
Step 6. 4-(2-((1-(*Trans*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (147g)

[00577] Compound **147g** (193 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **147e** (200 mg, 0.48 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.18 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 403.2.

Step 7. 4-(2-((1-(*Trans*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (147)

[00578] Compound **147** (33.2 mg) was synthesized in 60% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **147g** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (58 mg, 0.62 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.20 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 441.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 4.20 - 4.13 (m, 1H), 2.75 - 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.27 - 2.25 (m, 5H), 2.18 - 2.16 (m, 2H), 1.90 - 1.73 (m, 4H)

Example 148



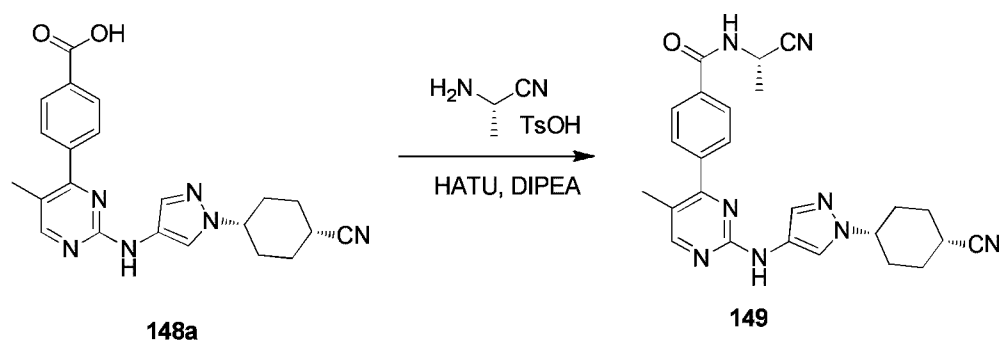
Step 1. 4-(2-((1-(*Cis*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (148a**)**

[00579] Compound **148a** was synthesized (193mg) in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 with **147f** (200 mg, 0.48 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.17$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 403.2$.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(*Cis*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (148**)**

[00580] Compound **148** (9.6 mg) was synthesized in 18% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **148a** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (11 mg, 0.12 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.04$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 441.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.31 (s, 2H), 4.10 - 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.08 (s, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 1.99 (m, 6H), 1.83 - 1.75 (m, 2H).

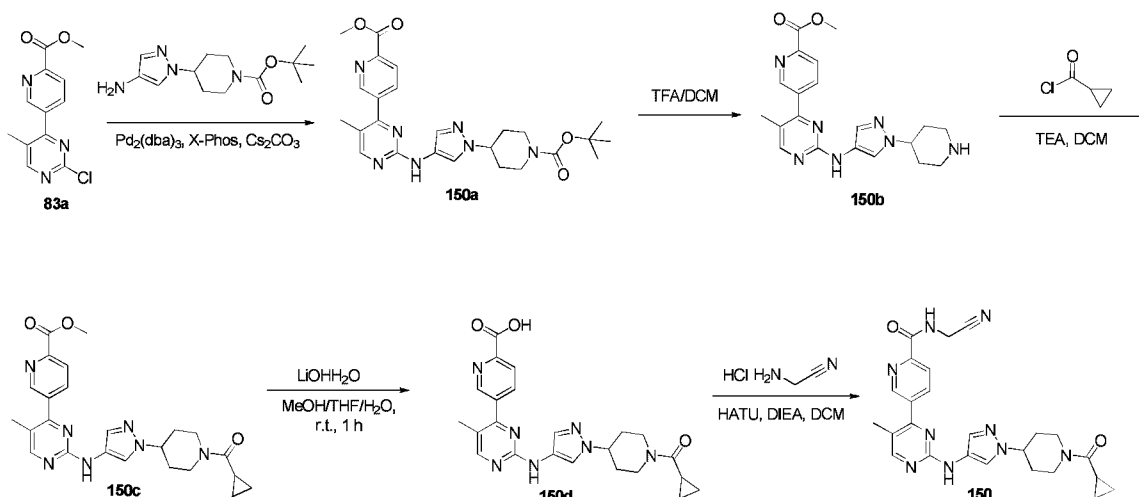
Example 149



Step 1. 4-(2-(((1-(*Cis*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((*S*)-1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (149)

[00581] Compound **149** (14.1 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **148a** (120 mg, 0.28 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (67 mg, 0.28 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.19 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 455.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 5.11 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 4.18 - 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.16 (s, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.15 - 2.03 (m, 6H), 1.89 - 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.69 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 150



Step 1. Methyl 5-(2-(((1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (150a)

[00582] Compound **150a** (135 mg) was synthesized in 32% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **83a** (225 mg, 0.86 mmol) and *tert*-butyl 4-(4-amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (239 mg, 0.90 mg) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.585 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 494.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.03 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, J = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 4.24 - 4.18 (m, 3H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 2.89 (br s, 2H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.12 - 2.09 (m, 2H), 1.98 - 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

Step 2. Methyl 5-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (150b)

[00583] Compound **150b** (106 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **3** using compound **150a** (135 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.104$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 394.2.

Step 3. Methyl 5-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (150c)

[00584] Compound **150c** (75 mg) was synthesized in 60% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **24** using compound **150b** (150 mg, 0.27 mmol) and cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (34 mg, 0.33 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.372$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 462.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.03 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.28-8.26 (m, 1H), 8.11 (dd, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 4.71 - 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.36 - 4.28 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.28 (br s, 1H), 2.80 (br s, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.24 - 2.12 (m, 2H), 2.01 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.81 - 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.02 - 0.98 (m, 2H), 0.80-0.77 (m, 2H).

Step 4. 5-(2-((1-(1-(Cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinic acid (150d)

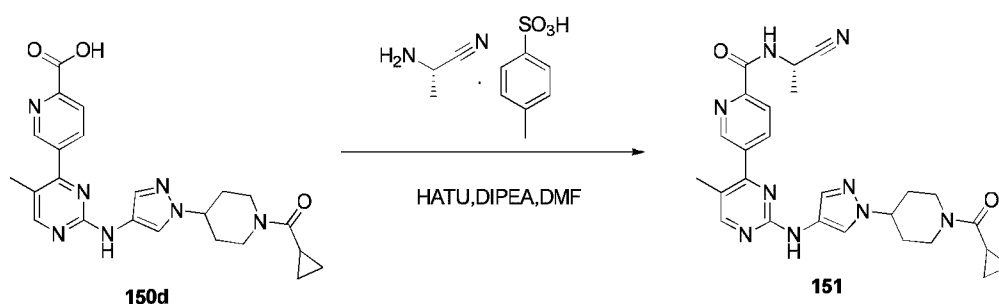
[00585] Compound **150d** (72 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **3** using compound **150c** (75 mg, 0.16 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (14 mg, 0.33 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.041$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 448.2.

Step 5. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-5-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinamide (150)

[00586] Compound **150** (20 mg) was synthesized in 26% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using compound **150d** (80 mg, 0.16 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (74 mg, 0.80 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.226$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 486.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.90 (d, $J = 1.2$

Hz, 1H), 8.55 - 8.52 (m, 1H), 8.40 - 8.26 (m, 2H), 8.15 - 8.12 (m, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 4.69 (br s, 1H), 4.45 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.40 - 4.32 (m, 2H), 3.31 (br s, 1H), 2.83 (br s, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.17 - 2.14 (m, 2H), 2.02 - 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.82 - 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.03 - 1.00 (m, 2H), 0.81 - 0.77 (m, 2H).

Example 151

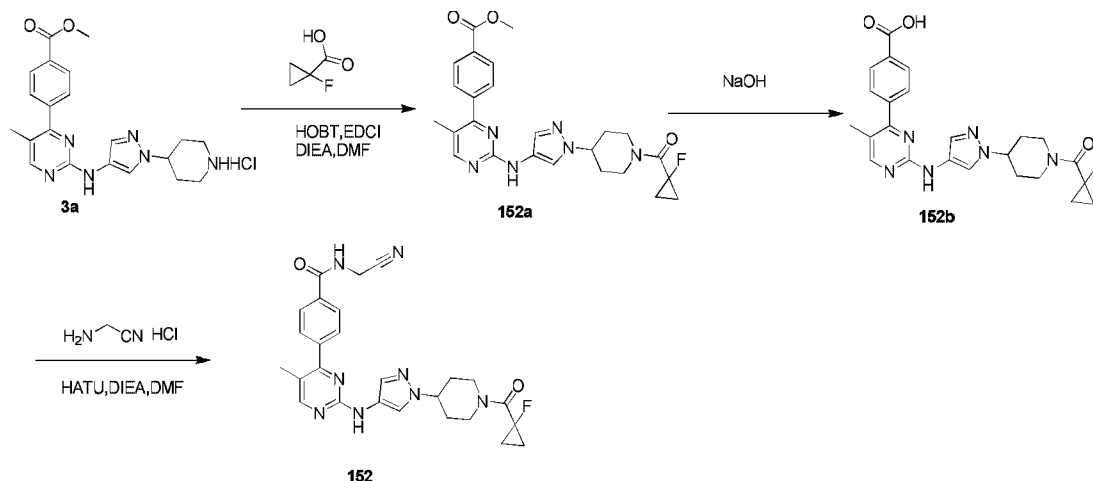


(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-5-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinamide (151)

[00587] Compound **151** (18.0 mg) was synthesized in 32% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **150d** (50.0 mg, 0.11 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (27.0 mg, 0.11 mmol) as starting materials.

LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.173$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 500.3$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.67 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.96 (s, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.33 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 5.10 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 4.43 - 4.37 (m, 3H), 3.29 - 3.25 (m, 1H), 2.83 - 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.04 - 1.98 (m, 3H), 1.84 - 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.60 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.72 - 0.70 (m, 4H).

Example 152



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(1-fluorocyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (152a)

[00588] Compound **152a** (200 mg) was synthesized in 55% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **38** using **3a** (300 mg, 0.765 mmol) and 1-fluorocyclopropanecarboxylic acid (177 mg, 1.148 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.616 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 479.2.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(1-Fluorocyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (152b)

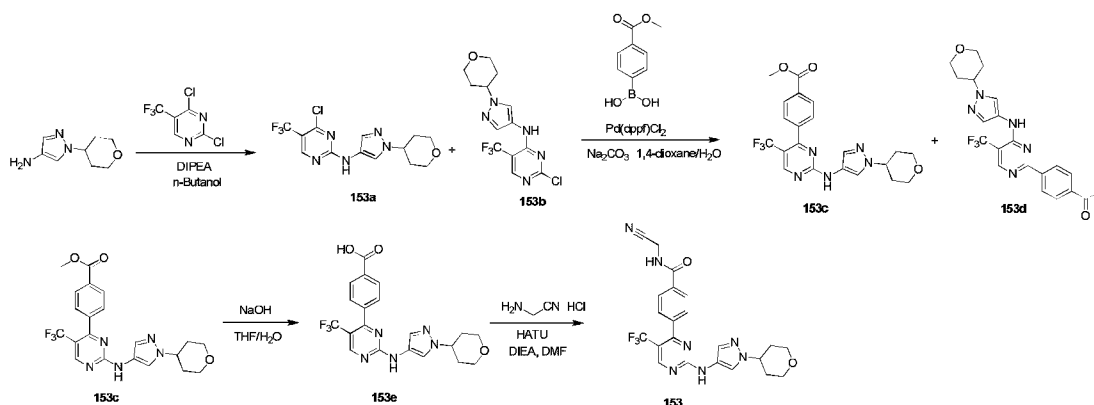
[00589] Compound **152b** (194 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **1** using **152a** (200 mg, 0.418 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.45 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.44 - 4.33 (m, 3H), 2.75 (s, 1H), 2.51 (s, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.05 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.83 - 1.69 (m, 2H), 0.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H).

Step 3. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(1-fluorocyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (152)

[00590] Compound **152** (5.9 mg) was synthesized in 8% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **152b** (70 mg, 0.15 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (55 mg, 0.6 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.977 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 503.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (s, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.92

(d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 - 7.45 (m, 2H), 4.49 - 4.36 (m, 5H), 3.32 - 3.02 (m, 2H), 2.33 - 2.20 (m, 5H), 1.98 (s, 2H), 1.36 - 1.22 (m, 4H).

Example 153



Step 1. 4-Chloro-*N*-(1-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (153a) & 2-Chloro-*N*-(1-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-amine (153b)

[00591] 1-(Tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (776 mg, 4.65 mmol), 2,4-dichloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine (1 g, 4.65 mmol) and DIPEA (900 mg, 6.97 mmol) were dissolved in butan-1-ol (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (200 mL) and washed with water (200 mL). The separated organic phase was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by silica gel column (DCM: MeOH = 100:1) to give a mixture of **153a** and **153b** as yellow oil (400 mg, 25% yield).

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (153c) & methyl 4-(4-((1-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)benzoate (153d)

[00592] The mixture of compounds **153a** and **153b** (400 mg, 1.15 mmol), (4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (228 mg, 1.26 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (84 mg, 0.11 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (243 mg, 2.3 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane and H₂O (15 mL, V: V=4:1). The resulting mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 2 hours under N₂ atmosphere. The

mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by prep-TLC (PE: EtOAc = 1:1) to give **153c** as a yellow solid (60 mg, 10% yield) and **153d** as a yellow solid (81 mg, 16% yield).

[00593] **153c**: LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.61 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 448.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.36 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.83 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (t, J = 10.4 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (s, 0.5H), 7.84 (s, 0.5 H), 7.73 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.36 - 4.29 (m, 1H), 3.95 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.48 - 3.38 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.88 (m, 4H).

[00594] **153d**: LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.67 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 448.1.

[00595] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.29 (s, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 4.49 - 4.43 (m, 1H), 4.03 - 3.97 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.54 - 3.47 (m, 2H), 2.05 - 1.91 (m, 4H).

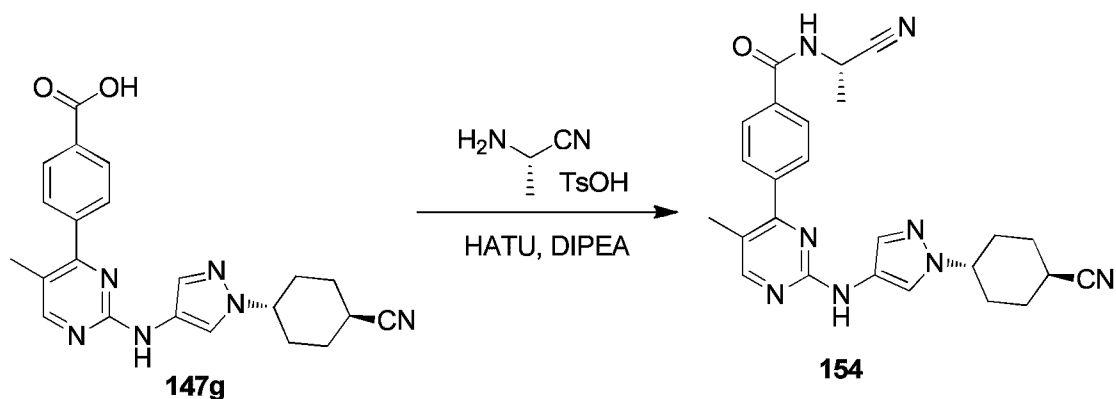
Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (153e)

[00596] Compound **153e** (58 mg) was synthesized in 99% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using **153c** (60 mg, 0.12 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.52 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 433.9.

Step 4. N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (153)

[00597] Compound **153** (28.8 mg) was synthesized in 47 % yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **153e** (58 mg, 0.13 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (36 mg, 0.39 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.99 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 472.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.78 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (s, 0.5H), 8.09 - 7.96 (m, 2.5H), 7.75 - 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 4.36 (s, 3H), 4.05 - 4.04 (m, 2H), 3.61 - 3.47 (m, 2H), 2.11 - 2.02 (m, 4H).

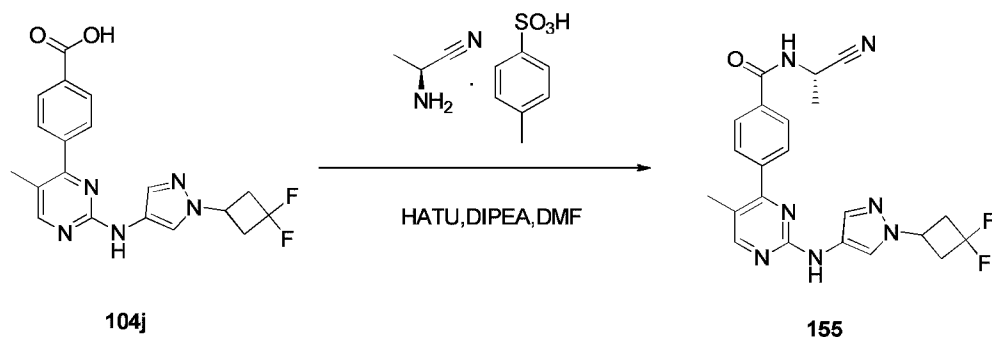
Example 154



4-(2-((1-(*Trans*-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-((*S*)-1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (154)

[00598] Compound **154** (23.8 mg) was synthesized in 18% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **147g** (120 mg, 0.28 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (67 mg, 0.28 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.22 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 455.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 5.13 - 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.19 - 4.14 (m, 1H), 2.72 - 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.25 - 2.12 (m, 7H), 1.90 - 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.69 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)

Example 155

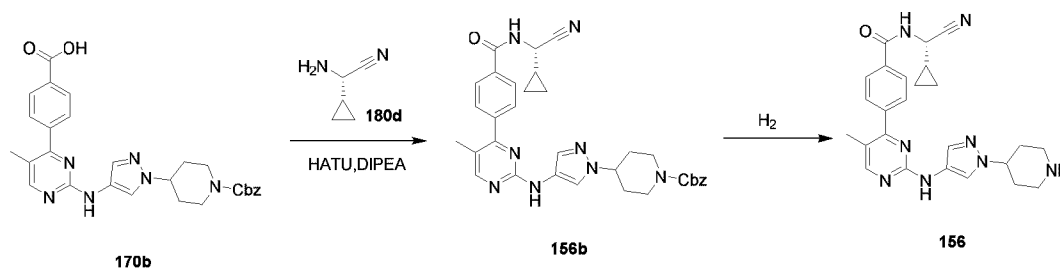


(*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (155)

[00599] Compound **155** (9.0 mg) was synthesized in 20% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **104j** (40.0 mg, 0.10 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (28.0 mg, 0.11 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.60 min, m/z ($M+H+18$)⁺ = 456.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.24 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.87 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 5.03 - 4.50 (m, 1H), 4.89 - 4.84 (m, 1H), 3.18 - 3.08 (m, 4H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 1.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 156



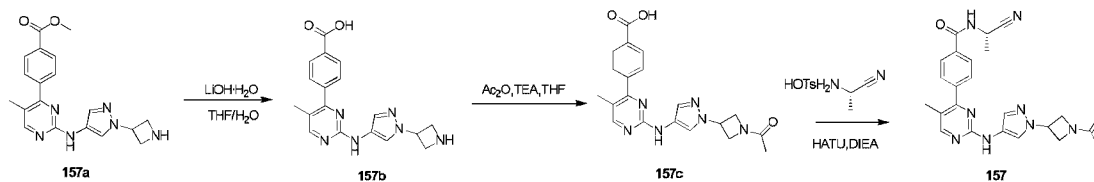
Step 1. Benzyl (*S*)-4-(4-((4-(4-((cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (**156b**)

[00600] Compound **156b** (150 mg) was synthesized in 88% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with 170b (150 mg, 0.29 mmol) and 180d (43 mg, 0.44 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.42 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 591.3.

Step 2. (*S*)-N-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**156**)

[00601] Compound **156** (19.8 mg) was synthesized in 17% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 170 with 156 (150 mg, 0.25 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.07 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 457.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 4.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.54 - 4.48 (m, 1H), 3.56 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 3.37 (s, 1H), 3.24 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 2.32 - 2.24 (m, 7H), 1.56 - 1.53 (m, 1H), 0.82 - 0.75 (m, 2H), 0.67 - 0.56 (m, 2H).

Example 157



Step 1. 4-(2-((1-(Azetidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (157b)

[00602] Compound **157b** (373 mg, crude) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **157a** (208 mg, 0.57 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (125 mg, 2.86 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 0.76 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 351.1.

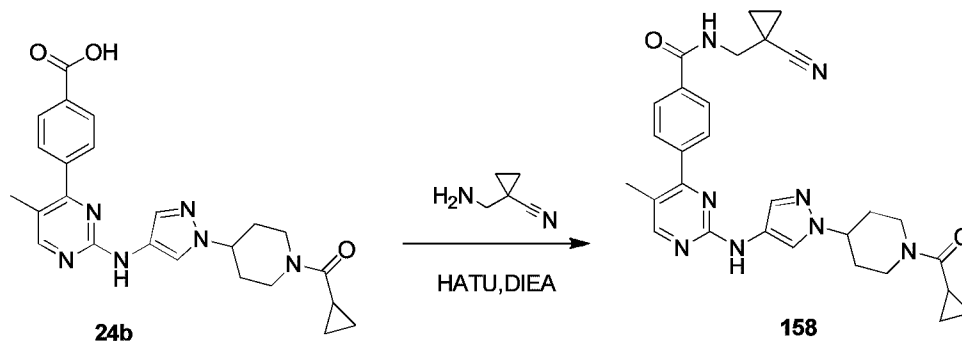
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-Acetylazetidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (157c)

[00603] Compound **157b** (206 mg, 0.571 mmol) and TEA (173 mg, 1.713 mmol) were dissolved in THF (6 mL) followed by the addition of Ac₂O (70 mg, 0.685 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 5 hrs. The mixture was diluted with HCl (2N) and concentrated to give a residue. To the residue was added H₂O (2 mL) and filtered. The filter cake was dried to give the desired product (67 mg, 30%) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 0.97 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 393.1

Step 3. (S)-4-(2-((1-(1-acetylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (157)

[00604] Compound **157** (17.1 mg) was synthesized in 25% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **157c** (60 mg, 0.153 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (48 mg, 0.199 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.82 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 445.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.02 - 8.00 (m, 3H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.23 - 5.17 (m, 1H), 5.06 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.37 - 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.25 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.08 - 4.04 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

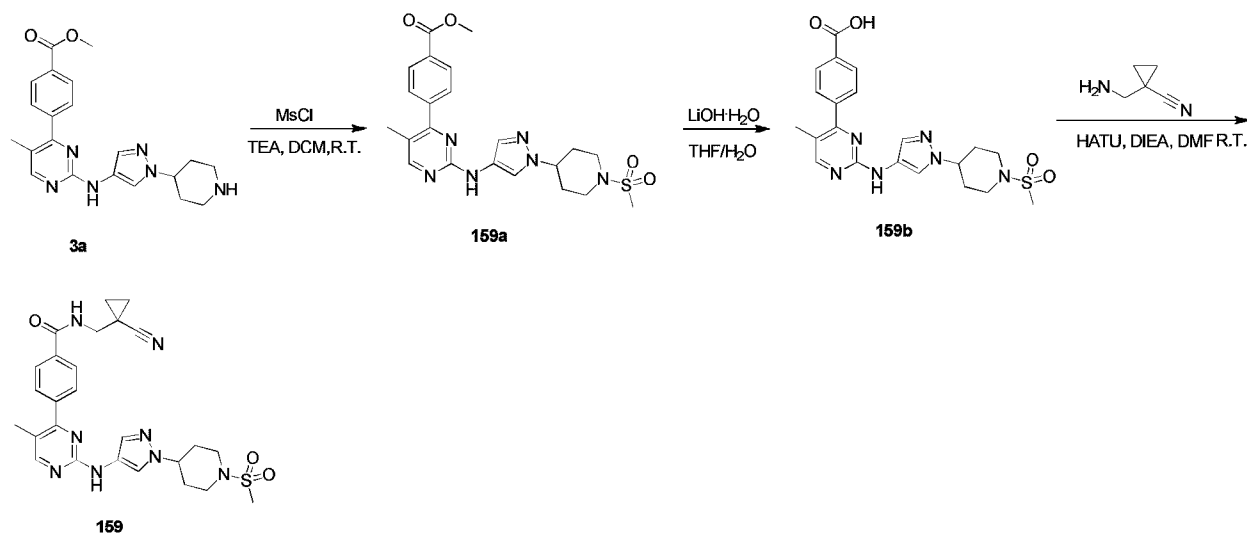
Example 158



N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (158)

[00605] Compound **158** (32 mg) was synthesized in 40% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **24b** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) and 1-(aminomethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile (26 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.094$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 525.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 9.04 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 4.42 - 4.32 (m, 3H), 3.47 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.24 (t, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.74 (t, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.07 - 1.99 (m, 3H), 1.84 - 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.24 - 1.15 (m, 4H), 0.72 (s, 4H).

Example 159



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(methylsulfonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (159a)

[00606] Compound **3a** (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) and TEA (76 mg, 0.75 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min. Then MsCl (57 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added. After stirring for 30 minutes at RT, the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (10 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with water (5 mL), brine (5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give the crude product (117 mg, 99% yield) as a light yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.537 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 471.1.

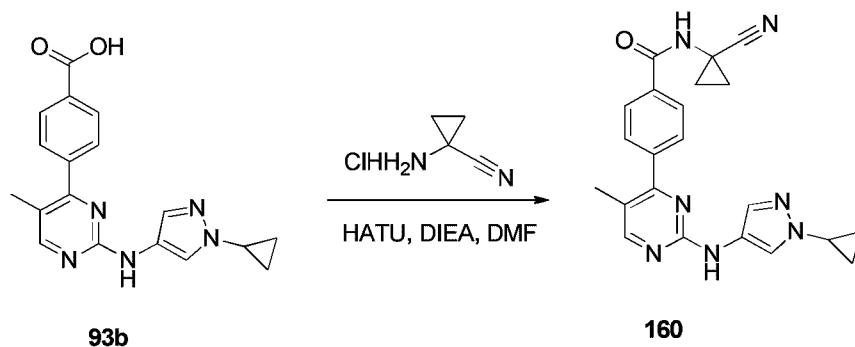
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-(methylsulfonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (159b)

[00607] Compound **159a** (117 mg, 0.25 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (52.5 mg, 1.25 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of THF and H₂O (8 mL, V: V=1: 1). The mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by reverse column (acetonitrile in water from 5% to 25%) to give the product (110 mg, 96% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.080 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 457.1.

Step 3. N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(methylsulfonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (159)

[00608] Compound **159** (81.5 mg) was synthesized in 64% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **159b** (110 mg, 0.24 mmol) and 1-(aminomethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile (456 mg, 1.2 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.088 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 535.0. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.44 (s, 1H), 9.02 - 9.05 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (br s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.29 - 4.24 (m, 1H), 3.64 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.94 - 2.68 (m, 5H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.96 - 1.89 (m, 4H), 1.26 - 1.23 (m, 2H), 1.20 - 1.13 (m, 2H).

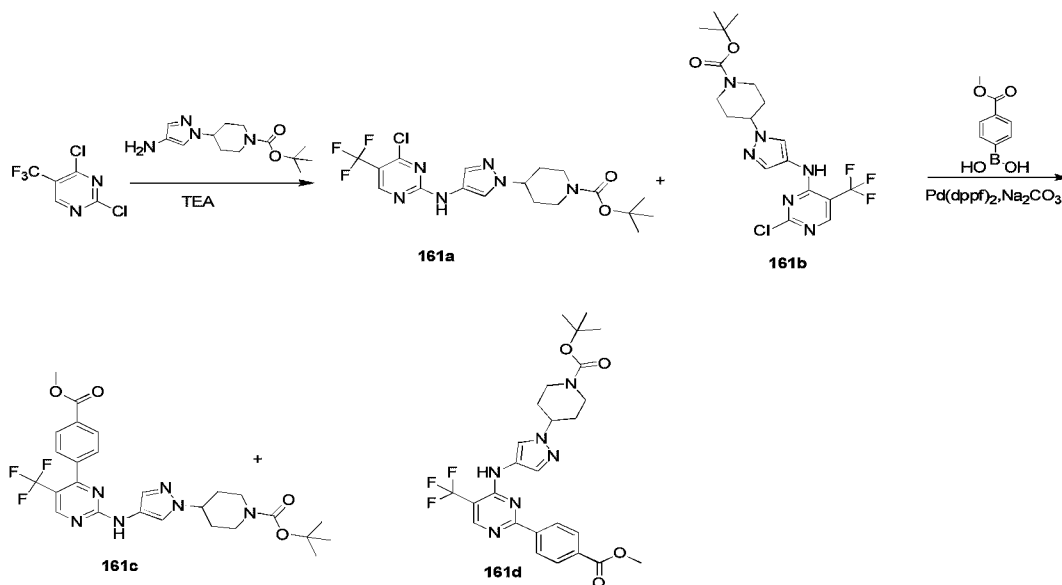
Example 160

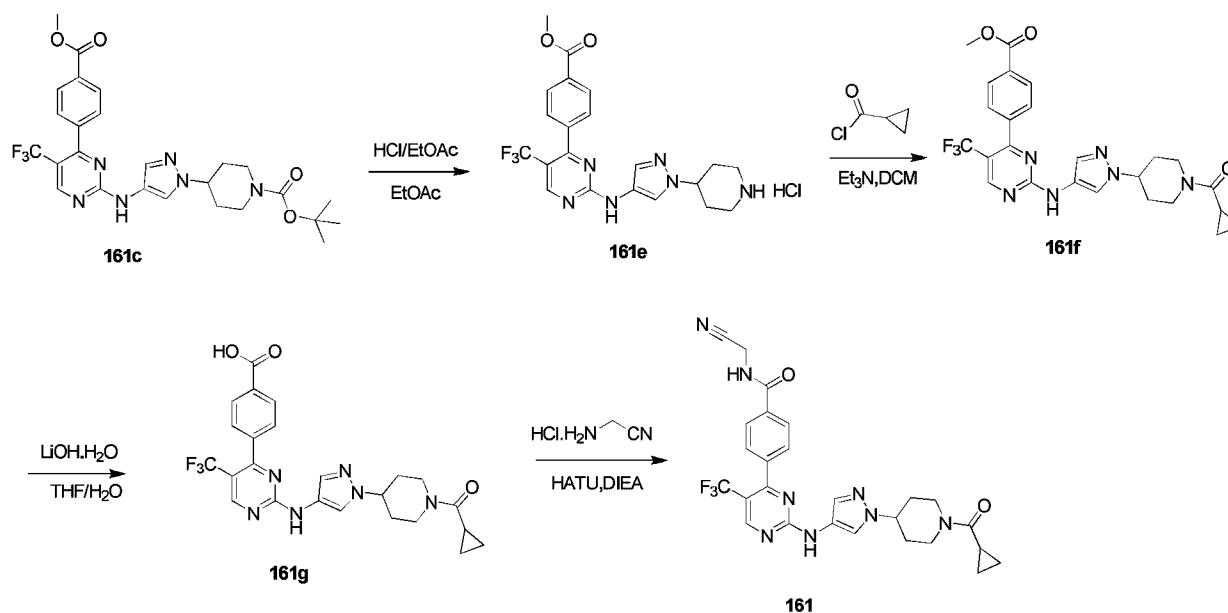


***N*-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (160)**

[00609] Compound **160** (8 mg) was synthesized in 10% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **93b** (70 mg, 0.21 mmol) and 1-aminocyclopropanecarbonitrile hydrochloride (25 mg, 0.21 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.127$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 400.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.43 (s, 1H), 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 3.66 - 3.63 (m, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 1.60 - 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.33 - 1.29 (m, 2H), 0.98 - 0.90 (m, 4H).

Example 161





Step 1. Tert-butyl 4-(4-((4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (161a) & Tert-butyl 4-(4-((2-chloro-5-

(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (161b)

[00610] To a solution of 2,4-dichloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine (500 mg, 2.31 mmol) and *tert*-butyl 4-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (493 mg, 1.85 mmol) in *n*-BuOH (15 mL) was added DIPEA (596 mg, 4.62 mmol). After stirring overnight at RT, the mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by FCC (PE: EtOAc = 3: 1) to afford the title compounds (825 mg, 100% yield) as mixture. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.58 and 1.67, m/z ($M+H-56$)⁺ = 391.1.

Step 2. Tert-butyl 4-(4-((4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (161c) & Tert-butyl 4-(4-((2-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (161d)

[00611] The mixture of compounds **161a** and **161b** (450 mg, 1.01 mmol), (4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid (144 mg, 1.11 mmol), $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$ (22 mg, 0.03 mmol) and Na_2CO_3 (213 mg, 2.01 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane and H_2O (20 mL, V:V = 4:1). The above solution was stirred at 80 °C for 3 hrs under N_2 . After cooling down to

RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by FCC (PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the title compound **161c** (210 mg, 38%) as a yellow solid and **161d** (140 mg, 25%) as a yellow solid.

[00612] **161c**: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.29 (s, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.12 (dd, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 4.46 - 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.07 - 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 2H), 2.08 - 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.86 - 1.76 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H).

[00613] **161d**: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.39 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.84 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 8.12 - 8.08 (m, 2H), 8.01 (s, 0.5H), 7.76 (s, 0.5H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.35 - 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.06 - 3.97 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.91 - 2.87 (m, 2H), 1.99 - 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.80 - 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.42 - 1.36 (m, 9H).

Step 3. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate hydrochloride (161e)

[00614] Compound **161e** (169 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 3 using **161c** (207 mg, 0.38 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.51 min, m/z (M+H) $^+$ = 447.1.

Step 4. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (161f)

[00615] Compound **161f** (220 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to Example 21 using **161e** (169 mg, 0.38 mmol) and cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (48 mg, 0.45 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.64 min, m/z (M+H) $^+$ = 515.1.

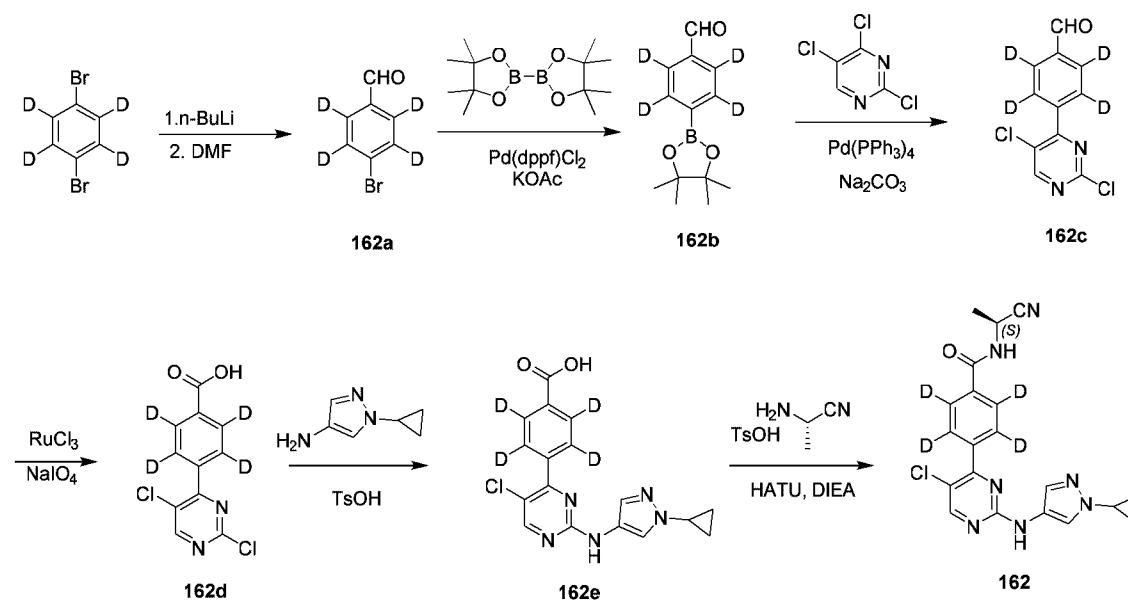
Step 5. 4-(2-((1-(1-(Cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (161g)

[00616] Compound **161g** (214 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **161f** (220 mg, 0.43 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.18 min, m/z (M+H) $^+$ = 501.1.

Step 6. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (161)

[00617] Compound **161** (60 mg) was synthesized in 52% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **161g** (150 mg, 0.18 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (18 mg, 0.20 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.67 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 539.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.38 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.84 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 - 8.00 (m, 3H), 7.74 - 7.60 (m, 3H), 4.46 - 4.37 (m, 5H), 3.37 - 3.21 (m, 1H), 2.75 - 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.08 - 1.66 (m, 5H), 0.72 (s, 4H).

Example 162



Step 1. 4-Bromobenzaldehyde-2,3,5,6-*d*₄ (162a)

[00618] To a solution of 1,4-dibromobenzene-2,3,5,6-*d*₄ (4.0 g, 16.7 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (10 mL, 2.5 M in THF) at -70 °C. After stirring for 2 hrs at this temperature, DMF (1.46 g, 20 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The resultant mixture was slowly warmed up to RT and stirred for 30 minutes. Water (500 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (500 mL). The separated organic layer was washed with brine (200 mL*2), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the title compound (3.0 g, 95% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.01 (s, 1H).

Step 2. 4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzaldehyde-2,3,5,6-*d*₄ (162b)

[00619] Compound **162a** (3.0 g, 15.9 mmol), 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-octamethyl-2,2'-bi(1,3,2-dioxaborolane) (4.0 g, 15.9 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (1.17 g, 1.6 mmol) and KOAc (3.12 g, 31.8 mmol) were suspended in dioxane (30 mL). The resultant mixture was stirred for 2 hrs at 80 °C under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5: 1) to give the title compound (3.0 g, 80% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.06 (s, 1H), 1.32 (s, 12H).

Step 3. 4-(2,5-Dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzaldehyde-2,3,5,6-*d*₄ (**162c**)

[00620] Compound **162b** (3.0 g, 12.7 mmol), 2,4,5-trichloropyrimidine (3.5 g, 19.1 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (733 mg, 0.6 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (2.7 g, 25.4 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of dioxane and H₂O (30 mL, V: V = 2: 1). The mixture was stirred for 2 hrs at 80 °C under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 5:1) to give the title compound (1.5 g, 47% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.12 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H).

Step 4. 4-(2,5-Dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic-2,3,5,6-*d*₄ acid (**162d**)

[00621] Compound **162c** (1.4 g, 5.5 mmol), NaIO₄ (3.5 g, 16.5 mmol) and RuCl₃ (566 mg, 2.7 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of ACN (15 mL) and H₂O (8 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight at RT. The mixture was diluted with water (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL). The separated organic layer was washed with water (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE: EtOAc = 1: 5) to give the title compound (620 mg, 41% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.31 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H).

Step 5. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic-2,3,5,6-*d*₄ acid (**162e**)

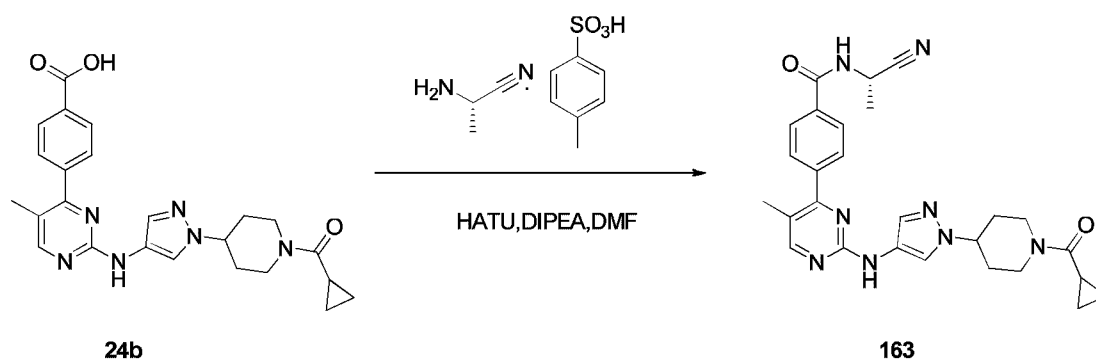
[00622] Compound **162d** (600 mg, 2.2 mmol), 1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (464 mg, 2.9 mol) and TsOH.H₂O (42 mg, 0.2 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (10 mL) and the resultant mixture was stirred for 28 hrs at 120 °C. After cooling to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: DCM: MeOH = 20:

1) to give the title compound (300 mg, 38% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 3.69 - 3.66 (m, 1H), 1.23 - 0.94 (m, 2H), 0.93 - 0.89 (m, 2H).

Step 6. (*S*)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide-2,3,5,6-*d*₄ (162**)**

[00623] A mixture of **162e** (270 mg, 0.75 mmol), (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (363 mg, 1.50 mmol), HATU (855 mg, 2.25 mmol) and DIEA (484 mg, 3.75 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product as a yellow solid (270 mg, 88% yield). LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.65 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 412.1; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.84 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 3.70 - 3.64 (m, 1H), 1.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.01 - 0.98 (m, 2H), 0.93 - 0.89 (m, 2H).

Example 163

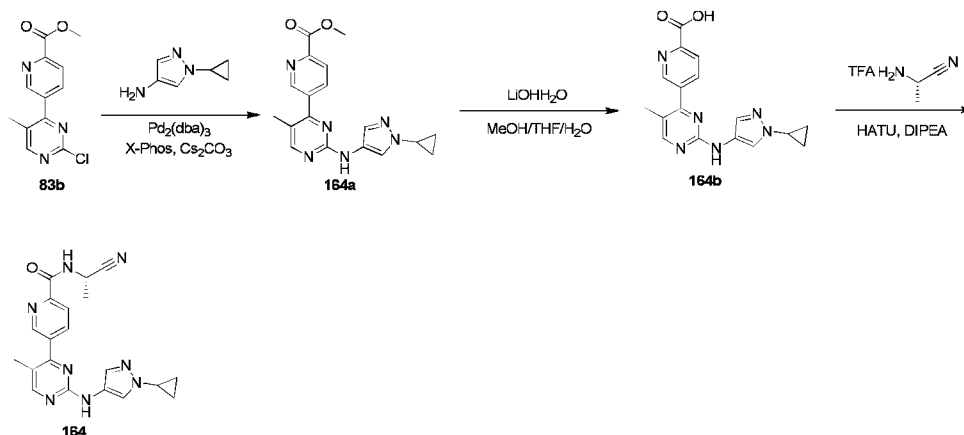


(*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (163**)**

[00624] Compound **163** (45.0 mg) was synthesized in 69% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **24b** (60.0 mg, 0.13 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (34.3 mg, 0.14 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.283 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 499.3; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.43 (s,

1H), 9.27 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.02 (m, 1H), 4.42 - 4.33 (m, 3H), 3.31 - 3.25 (m, 1H), 2.74 - 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.08 - 1.98 (m, 3H), 1.80 - 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 0.72 - 0.70 (m, 4H).

Example 164



Step 1. Methyl 5-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinate (164a)

[00625] Compound **164a** (180 mg) was synthesized in 51% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **83b** (264 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (135 mg, 1.1 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.308$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 351.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.02 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, $J = 2.0, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.58 - 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 1.15 - 1.11 (m, 2H), 1.02 - 0.97 (m, 2H).

Step 2. 5-(2-((1-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinic acid (164b)

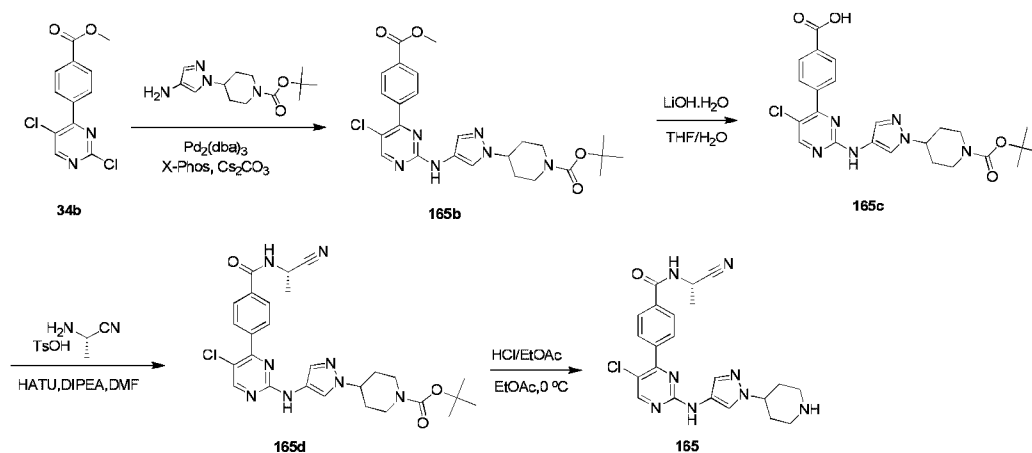
[00626] Compound **164b** (100 mg) was synthesized in 65% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 83 using compound **164a** (160 mg, 0.46 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (38 mg, 0.91 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 2): $t_R = 3.282$

min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 337.2.

Step 3. (*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-5-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinamide (164)

[00627] Compound **164** (3.5 mg) was synthesized in 3% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using compound **164b** (90 mg, 0.27 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile trifluoroacetate (92 mg, 0.54 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.382 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 389.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 8.36 - 8.31 (m, 3H), 8.15 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 5.17 - 5.14 (m, 1H), 3.59 - 3.56 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 1.73 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.51 - 1.11 (m, 2H), 1.03 - 0.98 (m, 2H).

Example 165



Step 1. *Tert*-butyl 4-(4-((5-chloro-4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (165b)

[00628] Compound **165b** (308 mg) was synthesized in 9% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 50 using **34b** (2 g, 7.0 mmol) and *tert*-butyl 4-(4-amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (2.8 g, 10.6 mol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.77 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 513.2.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(*Tert*-butoxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (165c)

[00629] Compound **165b** (300 mg, 0.59 mmol) and LiOH.H₂O (123 mg, 2.93 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of THF and H₂O (20 mL, V: V=19: 1). The resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness to afford crude the product (290 mg, 100% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 1.22 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 499.1.

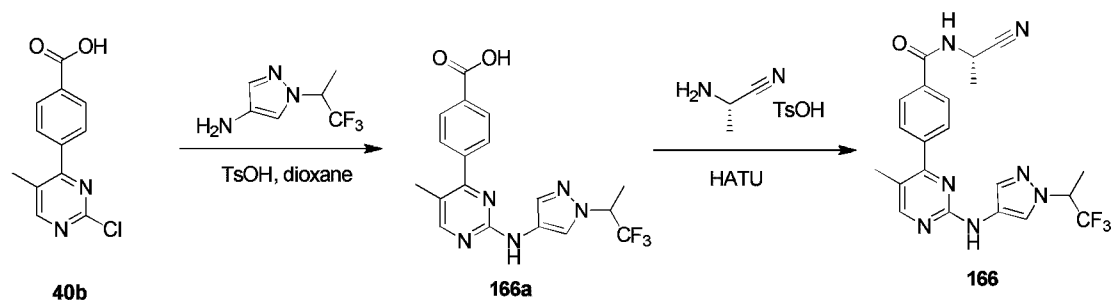
Step 3. (*S*)-*Tert*-butyl 4-(4-((5-chloro-4-(4-((1-cyanoethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl) pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (165d**)**

[00630] Compound **165d** (230 mg) was synthesized in 72% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **165c** (290 mg, 0.58 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (155 mg, 0.64 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.04 - 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.98 - 7.85 (m, 3H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.32 - 4.28 (m, 1H), 4.04 - 4.00 (m, 2H), 3.00 - 2.79 (m, 2H), 1.99 - 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.77 - 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.41 (s, 9H).

Step 4. (*S*)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (165**)**

[00631] To a solution of **165d** (100 mg, 0.18 mmol) in EtOAc (10 mL) was added a solution of HCl(g) in EtOAc (2N, 4 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 7 hrs at 0 °C, the mixture was concentrated in *vacuo* below 10 °C. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (6 mL). Amberlist 21^(R) resin was added to the mixture to adjust the pH value to more than 7. The mixture was stirred at R.T. for 30 mins and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to give the product (9.0 mg, 11% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.10 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 451.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.89 - 7.85 (m, 5H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 5.00 - 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.15 - 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.07 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (t, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.83 - 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.56 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 166



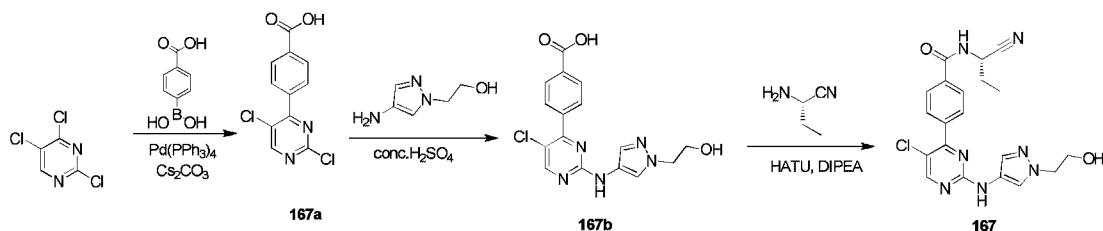
Step 1. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (166a**)**

[00632] Compound **166a** (80 mg) was synthesized in 24% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example **64** using **40b** (200 mg, 0.81 mmol) and 1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (173 mg, 0.97 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.08 (br s, 1H), 9.53 (s, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.41 - 5.33 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.63 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Step 2. N-((S)-1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (166**)**

[00633] Compound **166** (4.9 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **166a** (40 mg, 0.10 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.20 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 444.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.53 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.39 - 5.35 (m, 1H), 5.04 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.63 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 167



Step 1. 4-(2,5-Dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (167a)

[00634] 2,4,5-Trichloropyrimidine (81.5 g, 450 mmol) and 4-boronobenzoic acid (50 g, 300 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane and H₂O (1350 mL, V: V= 2: 1) followed by sequential additions of Na₂CO₃ (63.6 g, 600 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (17.3 g, 15 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 18 hrs under N₂ atmosphere. After cooling down to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (1 L) and extracted with EtOAc/MeOH (2 L_s). The separated aqueous layer was adjusted to pH = 4~5 with *aq.* HCl (2 N). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc/MeOH (1.1 L*2, V: V = 1: 1). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (500 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The obtained solid was suspended in MeOH (1 L) and stirred for 18 hrs at RT. The solid was filtered and dried to afford the desired compound (38.5 g, 48% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.27 (s, 1H), 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H).

Step 2. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (167b)

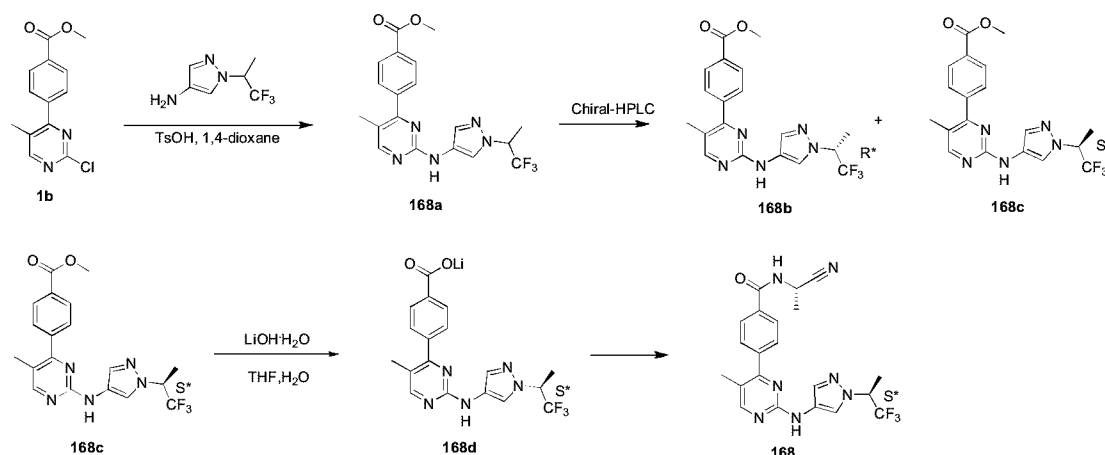
[00635] Compound **167a** (500 mg, 1.87 mmol) and 2-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)ethanol (478 mg, 3.73 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane and NMP (10 mL, V: V=1:1) followed by addition of *conc.* H₂SO₄ (1 drops). The resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C overnight. The mixture was diluted with brine (50 mL) and extracted with a mixture of EtOAc and MeOH (50 mL*3, V: V= 10: 1). The combined organic layer was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by FCC (eluent: DCM: MeOH = 5: 1) to give the desired product (120 mg, 18% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.89 - 7.94 (m, 3H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.89 (br s, 1H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H).

Step 3. (S)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-

(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (167)

[00636] Compound **167** (16.5 mg) was synthesized in 23% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **167b** (60 mg, 0.17 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (21 mg, 0.25 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 5.87 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 426.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 9.28 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32 - 7.89 (m, 3H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.92 - 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.87 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.09 - 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.71 - 3.66 (m, 2H), 1.95 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 168



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (168a)

[00637] Compound **168a** (600 mg) was synthesized in 31% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures of Example **69** with **1b** (1.3 g, 7.26 mmol) and 1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (1.2 g, 4.58 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.54 (s, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 5.40 - 5.33 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.63 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

Step 2. (R*)-methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate isomer 1 (168b) and (S*)-methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate isomer 2 (168c)

[00638] Compound **168a** (600 mg) was separated by Chiral-HPLC (Method, Column:

CHIRALPAK IB, Particle Size 5 μ m, 4.6 mm $\times$ 250 mmL; Hex:EtOH = 70:30, 30 mL/min, 254 nm) to afford two arbitrarily assigned isomers **168b** (257 mg, yield 43%, t_R = 7.19 min) and **168c** (250 mg, yield 42%, t_R = 5.79 min).

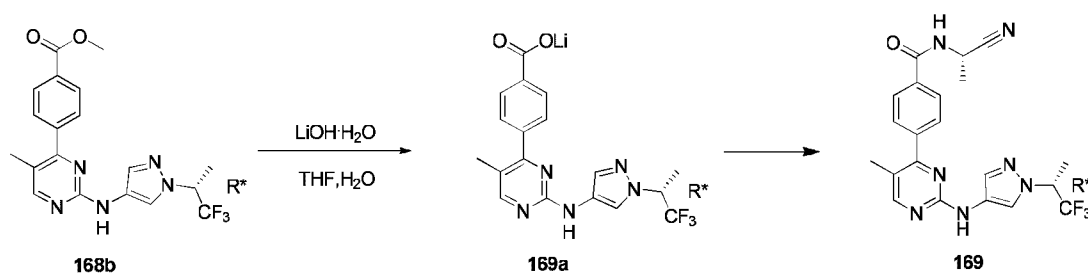
Step 3. lithium (S*)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (168d)

[00639] A mixture of **168c** (250 mg, 0.62 mmol) and LiOH.H₂O (52 mg, 1.23 mmol) in THF (8 mL) and H₂O (2 mL) was stirred at RT for 4 hrs. The mixture was concentrated to afford desired compound (245 mg, yield 100%) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 1.00 min, m/z (M-Li+OH+H)⁺ = 392.1.

Step 4. N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((S*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (168)

[00640] Compound **168** (43 mg) was synthesized in 40% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures of Example 1 using **168d** (98 mg, 0.24 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (76 mg, 0.31 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.60 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 444.2. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.53 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.38 - 5.34 (m, 1H), 5.04 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.63 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 169



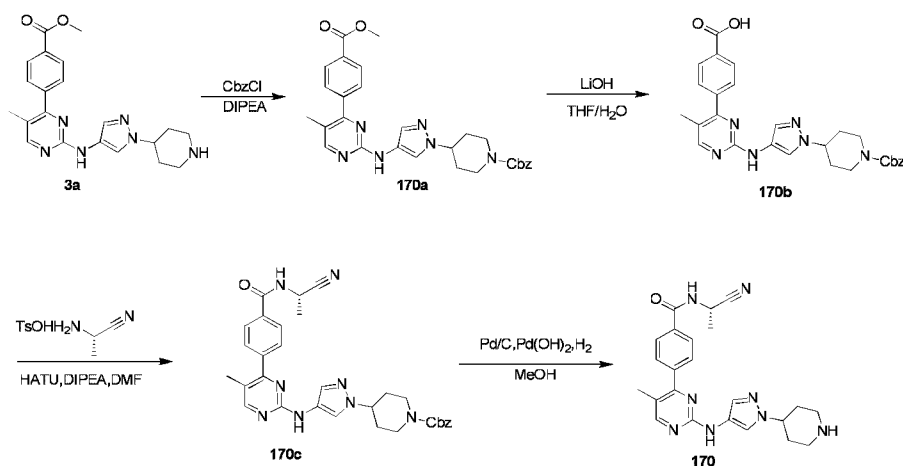
Step 1. Lithium (R*)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (169a)

[00641] Compound **169a** (225 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures of Example **168** using **168b** (230 mg, 0.57 mmol)) starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.21 min, m/z ($M-Li+OH+H$)⁺ = 392.4.

Step 2. N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((R*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (169)

[00642] Compound **169** (43 mg) was synthesized in 34% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures of Example **1** using **169a** (117 mg, 0.29 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (93 mg, 0.38 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.60 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 444.2. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.53 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.38 - 5.34 (m, 1H), 5.04 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.63 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 170



Step 1. Benzyl 4-(4-((4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (170a)

[00643] Compound **3a** (600 mg, 1.53 mmol) and DIPEA (987 mg, 7.65 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (10 mL). CbzCl (340 mg, 1.99 mmol) was added at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 hour at RT, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (60 mL) and extracted with EA/OAc (50 mL*2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL*3), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired compound (807 mg) as a yellow solid.

LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.72$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 527.2.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (170b)

[00644] Compound **170a** (800 mg, 1.52 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (319 mg, 7.60 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of THF and H₂O (9.5 mL, V: V = 16: 3). The resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 18 hrs. After cooling down to RT, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). The separated aqueous layer was adjusted to pH = 2~3 with HCl (1N). The formed solid was collected by filtration and dried to afford the desired compound (600 mg, 77% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.24$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 513.2.

Step 3. (*S*)-Benzyl 4-(4-((4-(4-((1-cyanoethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (170c)

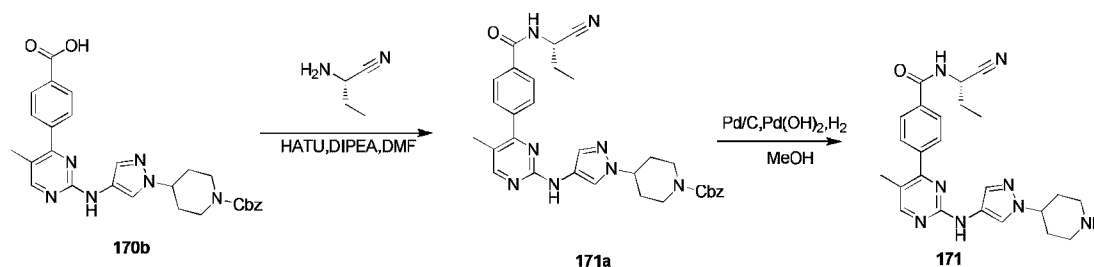
[00645] Compound **170b** (200 mg, 0.390 mmol), (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (104 mg, 0.430 mmol), HATU (741 mg, 1.95 mmol) and DIPEA (252 mg, 1.95 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (4 mL). The mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (40 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (35 mL*2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL*2), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give a residue which was purified by reverse chromatography (CH₃CN in water from 5 to 95%) to afford the title compound (170 mg, 78% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 2.25$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 565.0.

Step 4. (*S*)-*N*-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (170)

[00646] Compound **170c** (170 mg, 0.300 mmol), Pd/C (60 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) and Pd(OH)₂/C (60 mg, 20% wt, wetted with ca. 50% water) were suspended in MeOH (5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C under H₂ (1 atm) for 18 hrs. The reaction mixture was cooled down to RT and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to afford a residue which was purified by *prep*-HPLC (method A) to afford the desired compound (35 mg, 27% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.23$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 431.3.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.14 - 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.02 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 2.67 - 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.92 - 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.77 - 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 171



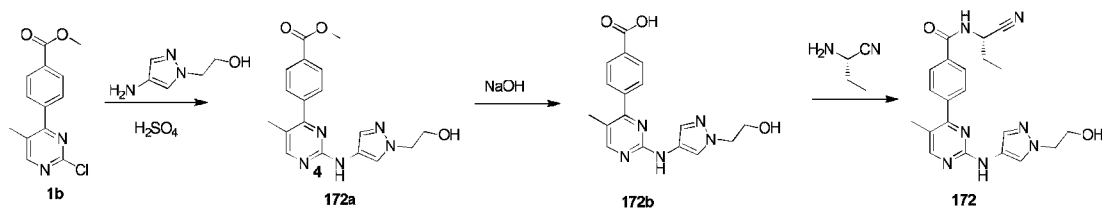
Step 1. (*S*)-Benzyl 4-(4-((4-((1-cyanopropyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (171a)

[00647] Compound **171a** (50 mg) was synthesized in 15% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **170** using **170b** (300 mg, 0.59 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (98 mg, 1.17 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.64 min, *m/z* (*M*+*H*)⁺ = 579.3.

Step 2. (*S*)-*N*-(1-Cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (171)

[00648] Compound **171** (3.5 mg) was synthesized in 10% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **170** using **171a** (170 mg, 0.30 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.90 min, *m/z* (*M*+*H*)⁺ = 445.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.92 - 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.14 - 4.11 (m, 1H), 3.03 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 2.67 - 2.55 (m, 2H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.97 - 1.86 (m, 4H), 1.77 - 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 172



Step 1. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (172a)

[00649] Compound **172a** (1.2 g, crude) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **167** using **1b** (500 mg, 3.09 mmol) and 2-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)ethanol (589 mg, 4.64 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.41$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 354.2.

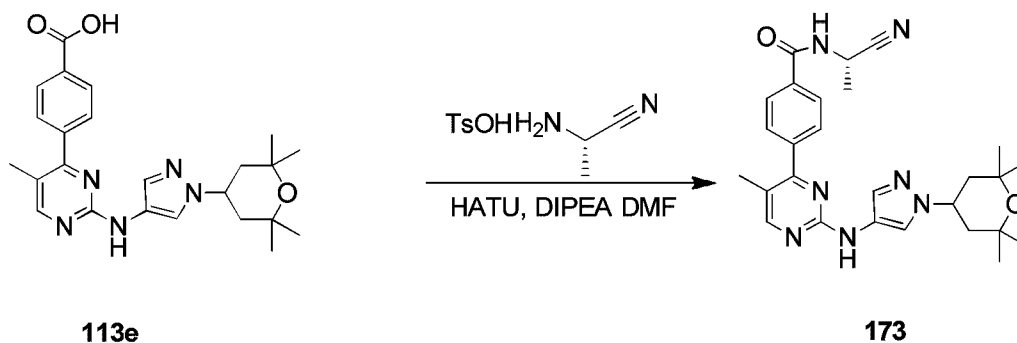
Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (172b)

[00650] Compound **172b** (380 mg) was synthesized in 38% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **1** using **172a** (1.2 g, 3.09 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.61$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 340.2.

Step 3. (S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (172)

[00651] Compound **172** (20 mg) was synthesized in 21% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **172b** (80 mg, 0.24 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (30 mg, 0.35 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.20$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 406.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.45 - 6.39 (m, 1H), 5.13 - 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.24 - 4.18 (m, 2H), 4.01 - 3.98 (m, 2H), 3.06 - 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.04 - 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.19 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

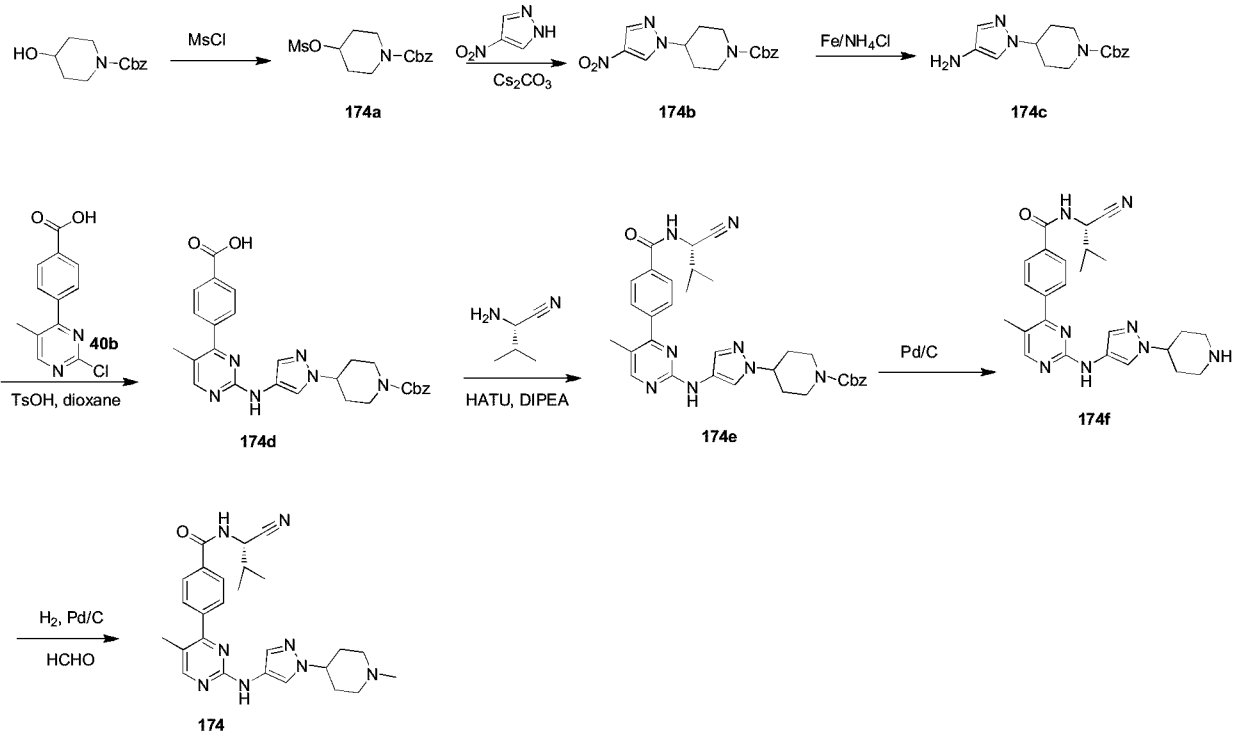
Example 173



(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (173)

[00652] Compound **113e** (70 mg, 0.16 mmol), (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (43 mg, 0.18 mmol), HATU (91 mg, 0.24 mmol) and DIEA (62 mg, 0.48 mmol) were mixed in DMF (1 mL). The reaction was stirred at RT for 2 hrs. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL) and washed with water (10 mL*3). The separated organic layer was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by prep-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title product (9.3 mg, 12% yield) as yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.30 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 488.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.01 (m, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.94 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (t, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 1.57 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.40 (s, 6H), 1.31 (s, 6H).

Example 174



Step 1. Benzyl 4-((methylsulfonyl)oxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate (**174a**)

[00653] Compound **174a** (13.20 g) was synthesized in 99% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **147** using benzyl 4-hydroxypiperidine-1-carboxylate (10.0 g, 42.50 mmol) and MsCl (5.4 g, 47.16 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.30 (m, 5H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.93 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 3.79 - 3.73 (m, 2H), 3.46 - 3.39 (m, 2H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 1.97 - 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.88 - 1.82 (m, 2H).

Step 2. Benzyl 4-(4-nitro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (**174b**)

[00654] Compound **174b** (7.11 g) was synthesized in 58% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **147** using **174a** (13.5 g, 43.13 mmol) and 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (4.14 g, 36.64 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.15 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.40 - 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 4.35 - 4.28 (m, 3H), 2.99 - 2.88 (m, 2H), 2.20 - 2.17 (m, 2H), 1.95 - 1.92 (m, 2H).

Step 3. Benzyl 4-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (**174c**)

[00655] Compound **174c** (6.4 g) was synthesized in 98% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the second step of Example **89** using **174b** (7.11 g, 21.55 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.20$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 301.2.

Step 4. 4-(2-((1-(1-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (174d)

[00656] Compound **174d** (2.2 g) was synthesized in 71.4% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures to the sixth step of Example **64** using **174c** (2.35 g, 7.83 mmol) and **40b** (1.5 g, 6.02 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.23$ min, m/z (M-H)⁻ = 511.1.

Step 5. (S)-Benzyl 4-(4-((4-(4-((1-cyano-2-methylpropyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (174e)

[00657] Compound **174e** (100 mg) was synthesized in 86% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **174d** (100 mg, 0.20 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (106 mg, 0.39 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.64$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 593.2.

Step 6. (S)-*N*-(1-Cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (174f)

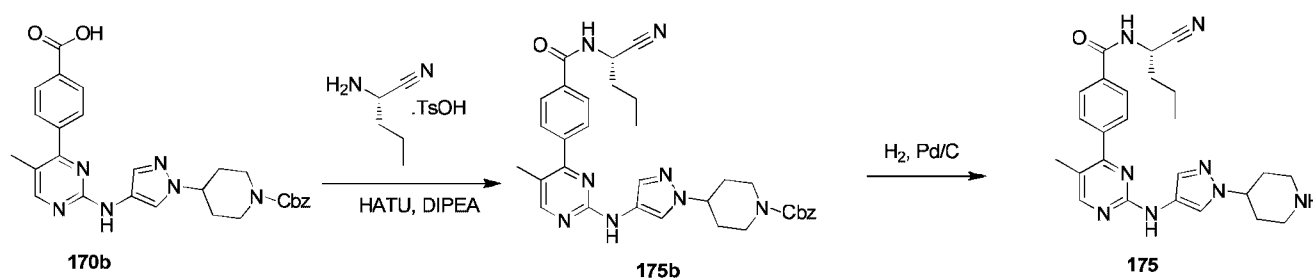
[00658] Compound **174f** (50 mg) was synthesized in 68% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example **170** using **174e** (100 mg, 0.17 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.13$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 459.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 6.93 (br s, 2H), 5.09 - 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.22 - 4.18 (s, 1H), 3.24 (d, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.24 - 2.19 (m, 1H), 2.15 (d, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.92 - 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.19 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.06 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Step 7. (S)-*N*-(1-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (174)

[00659] Compound **174f** (50 mg, 0.11 mmol), 37% aq. formaldehyde (1 drop) and Pd/C (50 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) were suspended in MeOH (3 mL). The reaction was stirred for 4 hrs at 40 °C under H₂ (50 psi) atmosphere. After cooling to RT, the

mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (Method A) to afford the title compound (7.8 mg, 15% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.07 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 473.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 5.07 - 5.04 (m, 1H), 4.15 - 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.02 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.23 - 2.09 (m, 4H), 2.06 - 2.03 (m, 2H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H).

Example 175



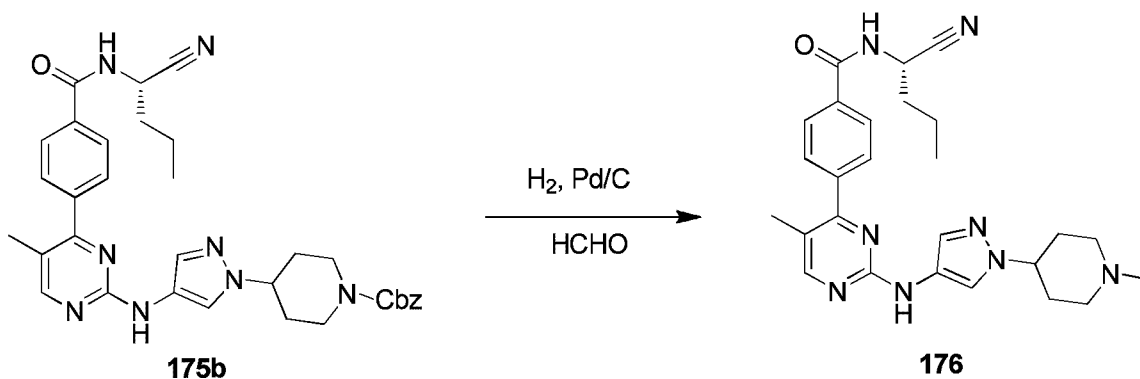
Step 1. (S)-Benzyl 4-(4-((4-(4-((1-cyanobutyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (175b)

[00660] Compound **175b** (173 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **170b** (150 mg, 0.29 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (95 mg, 0.35 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.67 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 593.3.

Step 2. (S)-N-(1-Cyanobutyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (175)

[00661] Compound **175** (3 mg) was synthesized in 2% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 using **175b** (170 mg, 0.29 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.98 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 459.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 4.93 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.18 - 4.11 (m, 1H), 3.12 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 2H), 2.74 - 2.66 (m, 2H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.02 - 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.90 - 1.81 (m, 4H), 1.50 - 1.45 (m, 2H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

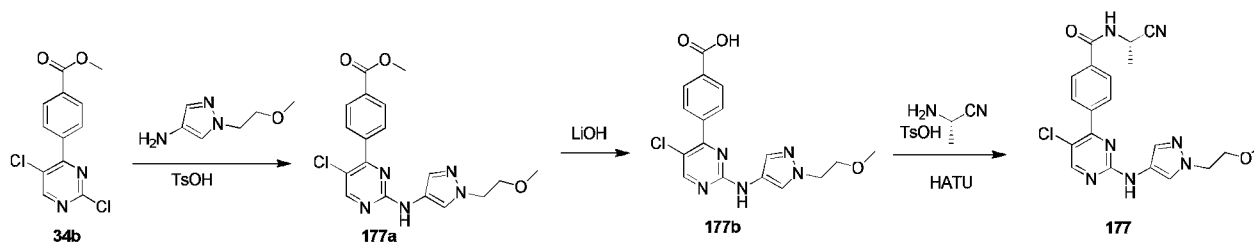
Example 176



(S)-N-(1-cyanobutyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (176)

[00662] Compound **176** (10 mg) was synthesized in 8% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example **174** using **175b** (170 mg, 0.29 mmol) and 37% aq. formaldehyde (1 drop) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.17 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 473.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.99 - 4.94 (m, 1H), 4.05 - 4.11 (m, 1H), 2.62 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 2.05 - 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.92 - 1.86 (m, 6H), 1.49 - 1.44 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 177



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (177a)

[00663] Compound **177a** (305 mg) was synthesized in 42% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **69** using **34b** (534 mg, 1.89 mmol) and 1-(2-

methoxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (400 mg, 2.84 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.64 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (s, 3H).

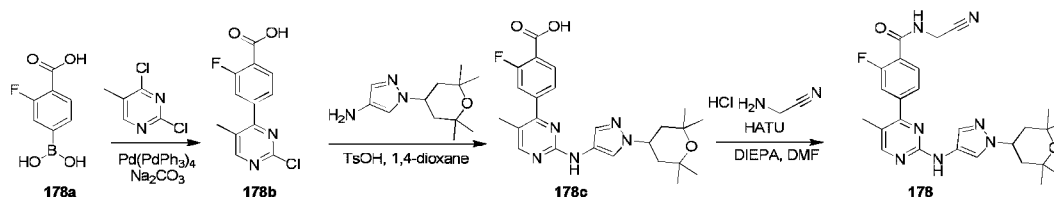
Step 2. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (177b)

[00664] Compound **177b** (149 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **177a** (154 mg, 0.30 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.42 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 373.9;

Step 3. (S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (177)

[00665] Compound **177** (4 mg) was synthesized in 2% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **177b** (160 mg, 0.43 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (208 mg, 0.86 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.36 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 426.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.91 - 7.86 (m, 5H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 5.00 - 4.96 (m, 1H), 4.14 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.61 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 1.56 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 178



Step 1. 4-(2-Chloro-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoic acid (178b)

[00666] Compound **178b** (1.2 g) was synthesized in 83% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures of Example 35 using 4-borono-2-fluorobenzoic acid (1.0 g, 5.43 mmol) and 2,4-dichloro-5-methylpyrimidine (1.3 g, 8.07 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.91 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 - 7.54 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H).

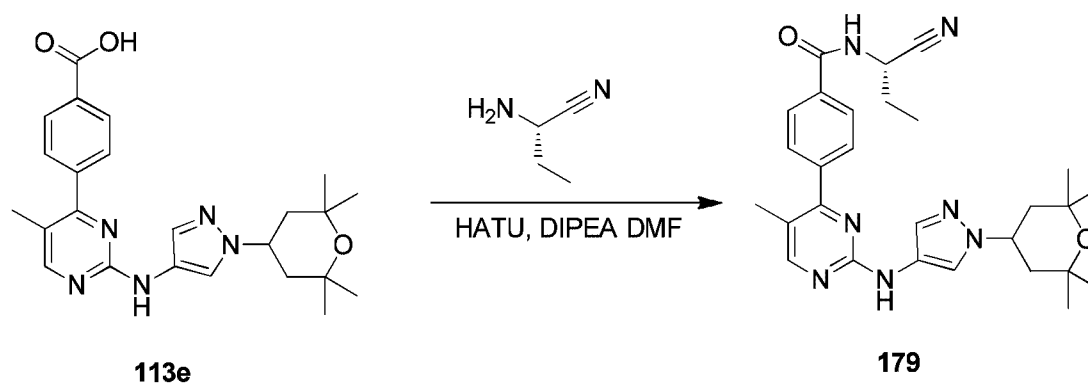
Step 2. 2-Fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (178c)

[00667] Compound **178c** (900 mg) was synthesized in 58% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures of Example **69** using **178b** (1.2 g, 4.51 mmol) and 1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (76 mg, 3.40 mmol) as starting materials. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.45 (s, 1H), 9.46 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.00 - 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.63 - 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.70 - 4.67 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.95 - 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.68 - 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H).

Step 3. *N*-(Cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (178)

[00668] Compound **178** (269.1 mg) was synthesized in 55% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedures of Example **1** using **178c** (450 mg, 0.99 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (117 mg, 1.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.75 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 492.3. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.44 (s, 1H), 9.10 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.82 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.67 - 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.73 - 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.95 - 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.69 - 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H).

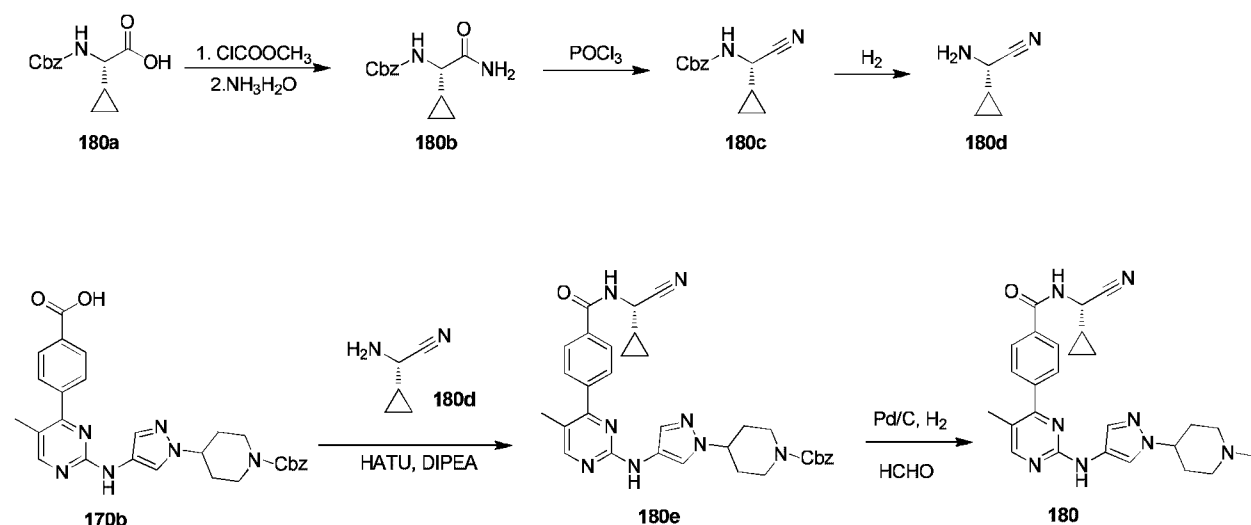
Example 179



(*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (179)

[00669] Compound **179** (8.9 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **113e** (70 mg, 0.16 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (20 mg, 0.24 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.86 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 502.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.43 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.73 - 4.67 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.95 - 1.89 (m, 4H), 1.65 (t, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H), 1.02 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 180



Step 1. Benzyl (S)-(2-amino-1-cyclopropyl-2-oxoethyl)carbamate (180b)

[00670] Compound **180b** (1.16 g) was synthesized in 83% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **187** with (S)-2-(((benzyloxy)carbonyl)amino)-2-cyclopropylacetic acid **180a** (1.4 g, 5.62 mmol) as starting material. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 - 7.30 (m, 7H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 3.39 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.02 - 0.99 (m, 1H), 0.47 - 0.39 (m, 3H), 0.22 - 0.27 (m, 1H).

Step 2. Benzyl (S)-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)carbamate (180c)

[00671] Compound **180c** (0.78 g) was synthesized in 72% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **187** with **180b** (1.16 g, 4.68 mmol) as starting material. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 - 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H),

4.44 (br.s, 1H), 1.28 - 1.22 (m, 1H), 0.72 - 0.67 (m, 2H), 0.57 - 0.52 (m, 2H).

Step 3. (S)-2-Amino-2-cyclopropylacetonitrile (180d)

[00672] Compound **180d** (0.30 g) was synthesized in 91% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **187** with **180c** (0.78 g, 3.39 mmol) as starting material. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.56 - 3.54 (m, 1H), 1.23 - 1.21 (m, 1H), 0.68 - 0.66 (m, 2H), 0.49 - 0.48 (m, 2H).

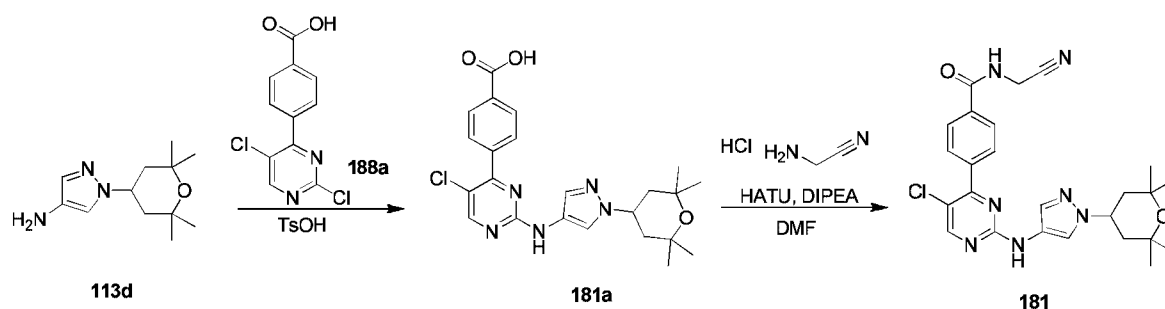
Step 4. Benzyl (S)-4-(4-((4-(4-((cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (180e)

[00673] Compound **180e** (170 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **191b** (150 mg, 0.29 mmol) and (S)-2-amino-2-cyclopropylacetonitrile (43 mg, 0.44 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.37 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 591.4.

Step 5. (S)-N-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (180)

[00674] Compound **180** (11.9 mg) was synthesized in 8% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example **176** with **180e** (170 mg, 0.29 mmol) and formaldehyde (44 mg, 1.45 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.07 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 471.2. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.47 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08 - 4.00 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 6H), 2.07 - 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.92 - 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.53 - 1.49 (m, 1H), 0.70 - 0.60 (m, 3H), 0.46 - 0.43 (m, 1H).

Example 181



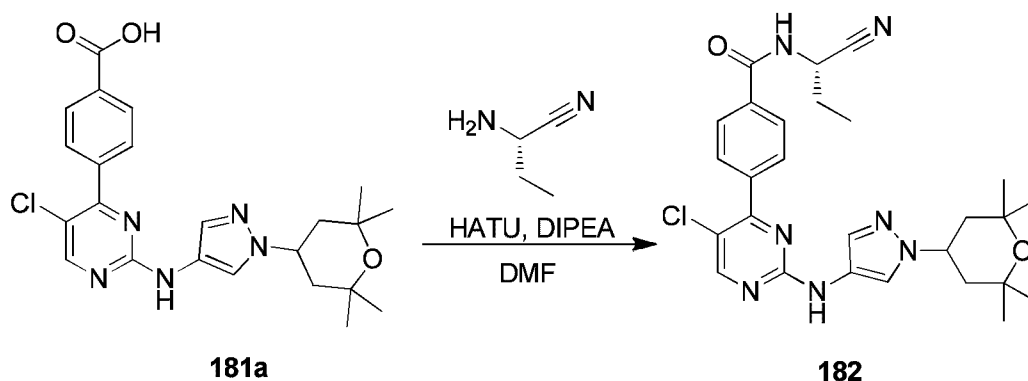
Step 1. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (181a**)**

[00675] A mixture of **113d** (300 mg, 1.3 mmol), 4-(2,5-dichloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (349 mg, 1.3 mmol) and TsOH (22 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) was stirred at 120 °C overnight. The mixture was cooled down to RT and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse chromatography (5 to 95% ACN in water) to give the title product (200 mg, 34% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.16 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 456.1.

Step 2. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (181**)**

[00676] Compound **181** (10 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **181a** (60 mg, 0.13 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (36 mg, 0.39 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.80 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 494.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.56 - 6.54 (m, 1H), 4.66 - 4.59 (m, 1H), 4.44 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (dd, J = 2.8 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (s, 6H), 1.29 (s, 6H).

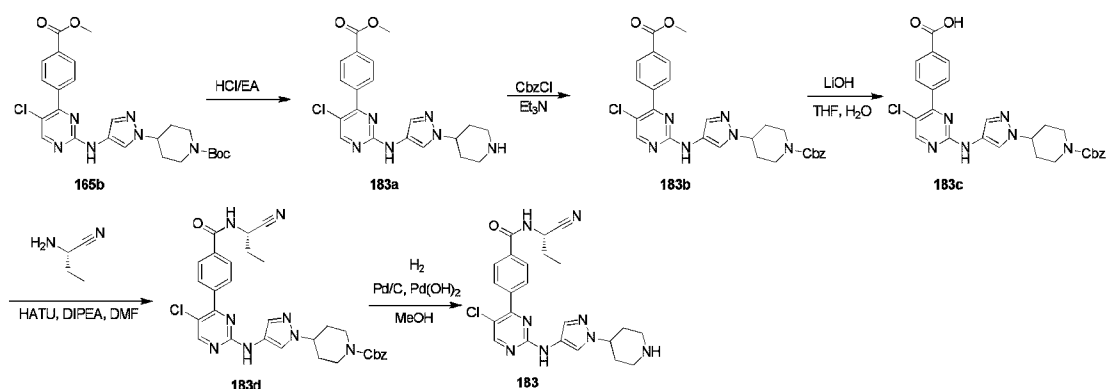
Example 182



(S)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (182)

[00677] Compound **182** (30 mg) was synthesized in 38% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **181a** (70 mg, 0.15 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (18 mg, 0.22 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 4.06 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 522.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.86 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 3H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.75 - 4.67 (m, 1H), 1.98 - 1.86 (m, 4H), 1.73 - 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 183



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (183a)

[00678] Compound **165b** (300 mg, 0.58 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of HCl(g) in

EtOAc (4 mL, 1N) and EtOAc (2 mL) was stirred at 30 °C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by prep-HPLC to give the title product (241 mg, 100% yield) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.73$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 413.1.

Step 2. Benzyl 4-(4-((5-chloro-4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (183b)

[00679] To a mixture of **183a** (241 mg, 0.58 mmol) and DIPEA (150 mg, 1.16 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added CbzCl (129 mg, 0.75 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (10 mL) and extracted with DCM (10 mL*2). The separated organic layers were concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (PE: EtOAc = 3: 1) to give the title product (320 mg, 100% yield) as yellow oil. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.73$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 547.1.

Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(1-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (183c)

[00680] Compound **183c** (300 mg) was synthesized in 97% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 using **183b** (320 mg, 0.58 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (98 mg, 2.34 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.32$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 533.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 7.94 - 7.83 (m, 3H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.41 - 7.33 (m, 5H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.41 - 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.14 - 4.04 (m, 2H), 3.11 - 2.94 (m, 2H), 2.03 - 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.87 - 1.75 (m, 2H).

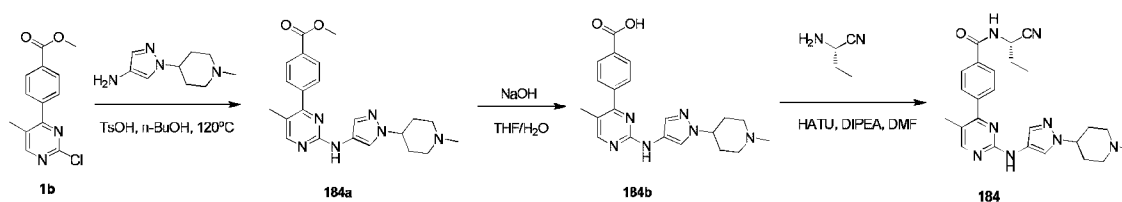
Step 4. (S)-benzyl 4-(4-((5-chloro-4-(4-((1-cyanopropyl)carbamoyl)phenyl) pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (183d)

[00681] Compound **183d** (100 mg) was synthesized in 59% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **183c** (150 mg, 0.28 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (47 mg, 0.56 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.70$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 599.2.

Step 5. (S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (183)

[00682] Compound **183d** (100 mg, 0.17 mmol), Pd/C (30 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) and Pd(OH)₂ (30 mg, 20% wt) were dissolved in MeOH (4 mL). The above reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 4 hours under H₂ (50 psi). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by *prep*-HPLC (Method A) to give the title product (35 mg, 44% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.28 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 465.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.42 (s, 1H), 7.97 - 7.88 (m, 5H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.74 (br s, 1H), 5.12 - 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.22 - 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.23 (d, *J* = 12 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 12 Hz, 2H), 2.15 - 2.13 (m, 2H), 2.03 - 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.93 - 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.19 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 184



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (**184a**)

[00683] Compound **1b** (1.0 g, 3.81 mmol), 1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (824 mg, 4.58 mmol) and TsOH (66 mg, 0.38 mmol) were dissolved in n-BuOH (10 mL). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness to give a residue which was further purified by FCC (eluent: DCM: MeOH from 100: 1 to 10:1) to give the crude desired product (700 mg, 45% yield) as brown oil. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.46 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 407.2.

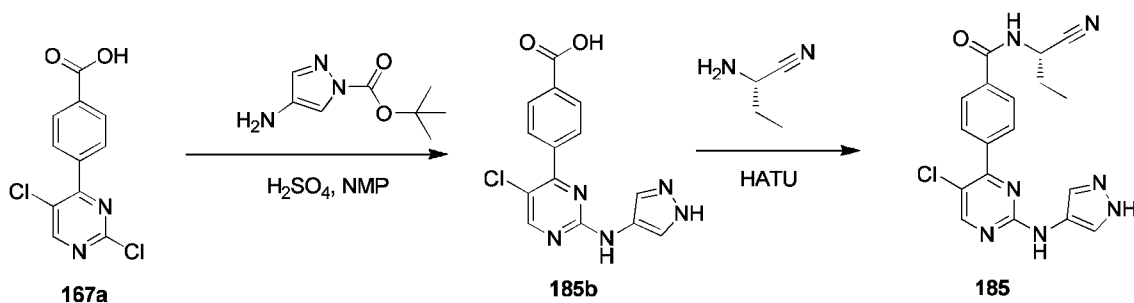
Step 2. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (**184b**)

[00684] Compound **184b** (253 mg) was synthesized in 40% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 1 using **184a** (650 mg, 1.60 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t*_R = 0.97 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 393.2.

Step 3. (S)-N-(1-Cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (184)

[00685] Compound **184** (141.5 mg) was synthesized in 48% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **184b** (253 mg, 0.645 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (82 mg, 0.968 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.95 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 459.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.23 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.07 - 4.00 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 6H), 2.05 - 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.97 - 1.87 (m, 6H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 185



Step 1. 4-(2-((1H-Pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (185b)

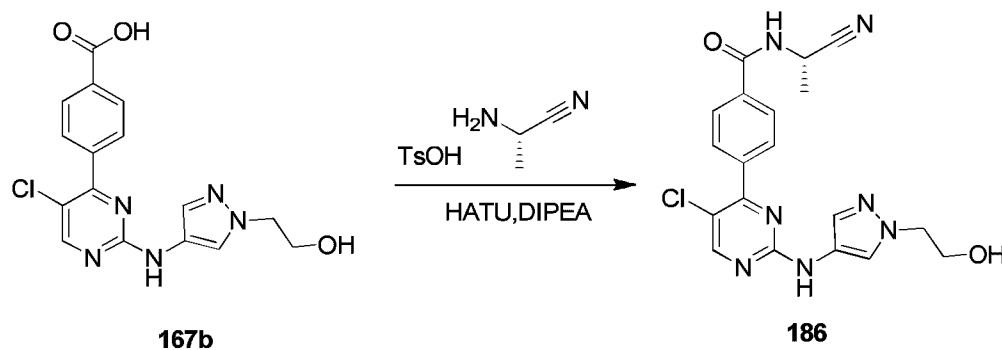
[00686] Compound **185b** (3.6 g, crude) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 167 using **167a** (500 mg, 1.86 mmol) and tert-butyl 4-amino-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxylate (340 mg, 1.86 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 0.94 min, m/z (M-H)⁺ = 314.1.

Step 2. (S)-4-(2-((1H-Pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (185)

[00687] Compound **185** (7.3 mg) was synthesized in 7% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **185b** (80 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (43 mg, 0.50 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 10.05 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 382.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.51 (s, 1H), 9.82 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d,

$J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 - 7.87 (m, 3H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 44.91 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.91 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.01 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

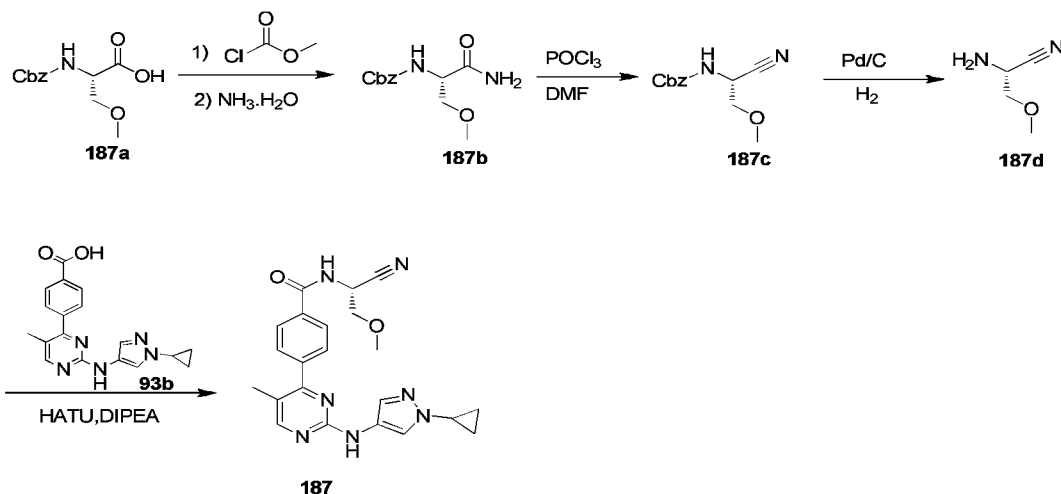
Example 186



(*S*)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (**186**)

[00688] Compound **186** (16.4 mg) was synthesized in 23% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **167b** (60 mg, 0.17 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (63 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.46$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 412.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 - 7.89 (m, 3H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.86 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.08 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.71 - 3.67 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 187



Step 1. (*S*)-Benzyl (1-amino-3-methoxy-1-oxopropan-2-yl)carbamate (**187b**)

[00689] Compound **187a** (400 mg, 1.58 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine (6.40 g, 63.2 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 mL) followed by dropwise added methy chloroformate (558 mg, 5.53 mmol). The reaction was stirred at RT for 3 hrs. The formed solid was filtered off. And the filtrate was cooled to -20 °C. Then ammonium hydroxide (28% NH₃ in H₂O) was added to the filtrate at -20 °C. After stirring for 2 hrs at this temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated to give a residue which was triturated with 5 mL of EtOAc and stirred for 20 minutes. The solid was filtered and dried to afford the title compound (208 mg, 52% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.40 - 7.29 (m, 7H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.18 - 4.13 (m, 1H), 3.51 - 3.43 (m, 2H), 3.21 (s, 3H).

Step 2. (*R*)-benzyl (1-cyano-2-methoxyethyl)carbamate (**187c**)

[00690] A solution of compound **187b** (200 mg, 0.790 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) was added dropwise POCl₃ (1 ml) at 0 °C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was stirred for two hours and then quenched with warm water (100 mL). The reaction solution was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL*2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL*4), dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired compound (165 mg, 89% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.27 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 5H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.81 - 4.76 (m, 1H), 3.57 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (s, 3H).

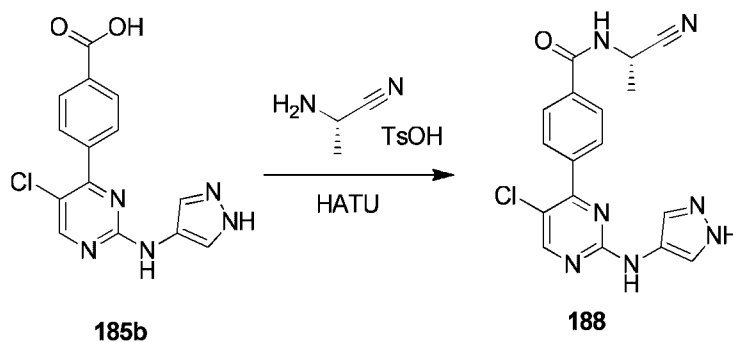
Step 3. (*R*)-2-amino-3-methoxypropanenitrile (**187d**)

[00691] Compound **187c** (165 mg, 0.700 mmol), Pd/C (25 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) and Pd(OH)₂ (25 mg, 20% wt, wetted with ca. 50% water) were suspended in EtOAc (4 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 7 hours under H₂ (50 psi) and then cooled down to RT. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford the desired compound (65 mg, 93% yield) as yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.89 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.45 - 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 2H).

Step 4. (*R*)-*N*-(1-Cyano-2-methoxyethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (187**)**

[00692] Compound **187** (2.3 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **93b** (40 mg, 0.12 mmol) and **187d** (14 mg, 0.14 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 3.14 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 418.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 5.29 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.61 - 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.07 - 1.01 (m, 4H).

Example 188

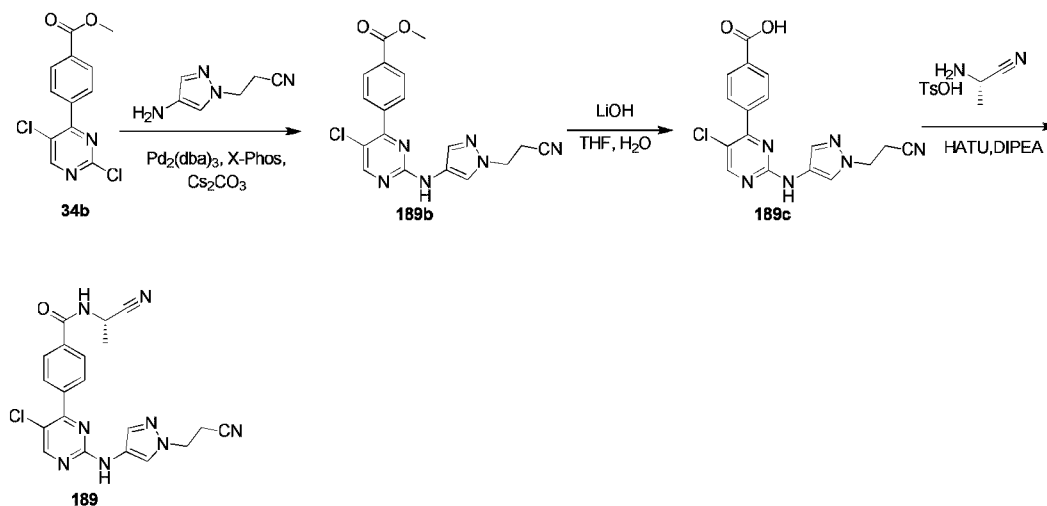


Step 1. (*S*)-4-(2-((1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (188**)**

[00693] Compound **188** (8.7 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **185b** (65 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (102 mg, 0.42 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.56 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 368.0. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.57 (s,

1H), 9.88 (s, 1H), 9.35 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.64 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.99 - 7.93 (m, 3H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 5.12 - 5.05 (m, 1H), 1.63 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H).

Example 189



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2-cyanoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (189b)

[00694] Compound **189b** (300 mg) was synthesized in 44% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using 3-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)propanenitrile (360 mg, 2.65 mmol) and 3-(4-amino-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)propanenitrile (500 mg, 1.77 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.53$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 383.1.

Step 2. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2-cyanoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (189c)

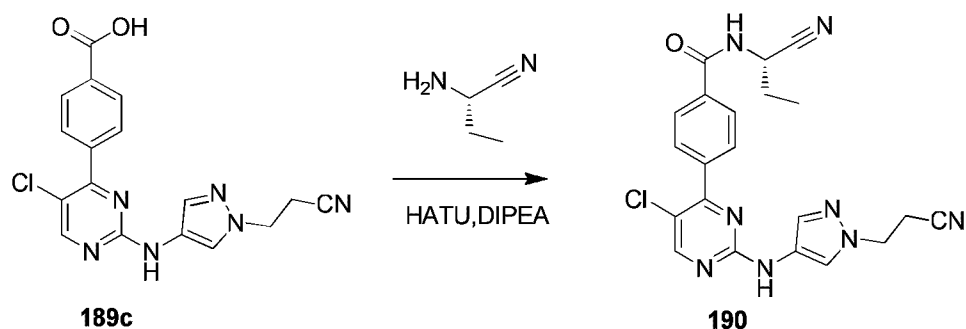
[00695] Compound **189c** (288 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 3 with **189b** (300 mg, 0.78 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.30$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 369.1.

Step 3. (S)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2-cyanoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (189)

[00696] Compound **189** (12.9 mg) was synthesized in 14% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **189c** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) and (S)-2-

aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (63 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.09$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 421.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.92 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.97 - 7.85 (m, 3H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.35 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.02 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

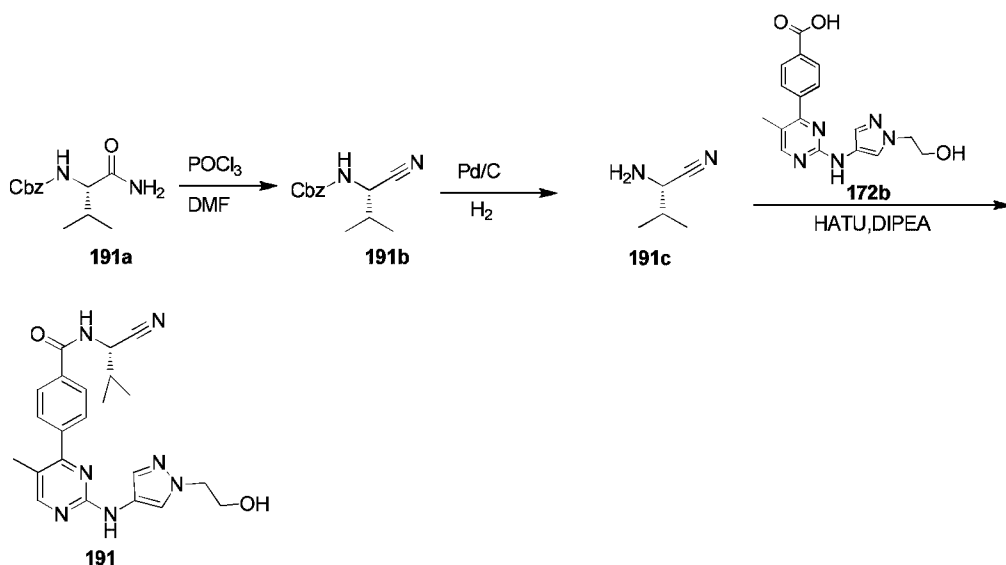
Example 190



(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(2-cyanoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (190)

[00697] Compound **190** (19.8 mg) was synthesized in 21% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **189c** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (22 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 8.73$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 435.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.92 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 9.59 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.97 - 7.86 (m, 3H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 4.91 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.35 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.02 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.93 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.03 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 191



Step 1. (S)-benzyl (1-cyano-2-methylpropyl)carbamate (191b)

[00698] Compound **191b** (4.11 g) was synthesized in 89% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **187** using **191a** (5 g, 20 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.20 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 5H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.39 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.02 - 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

Step 2. (S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanenitrile (191c)

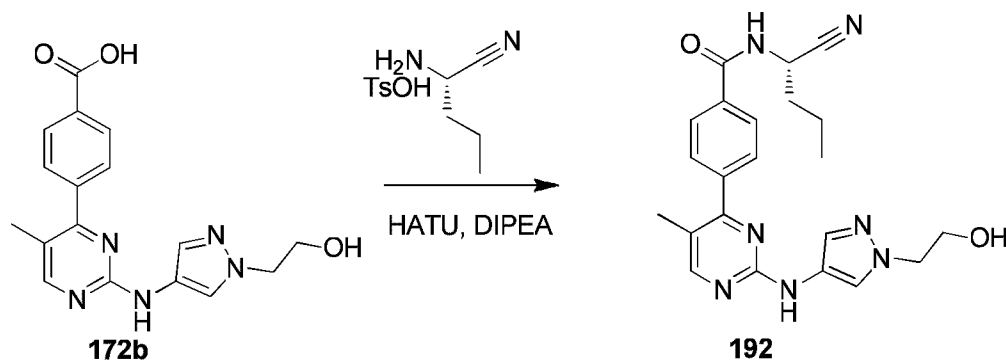
[00699] Compound **191c** (700 mg) was synthesized in 83% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **187** using **191b** (2 g, 8.6 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.53 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (s, 2H), 1.81 - 1.73 (m, 1H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 3H).

Step 3. (S)-N-(1-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (191)

[00700] Compound **191** (50 mg) was synthesized in 53% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **172b** (60 mg, 0.18 mmol) and **191b** (73 mg, 0.27 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (method B). LC-MS (Method 1): *t*_R = 2.78 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 420.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 9.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.89

(s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.82 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.07 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.69 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.22 - 2.17 (m, 4H), 1.11 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H).

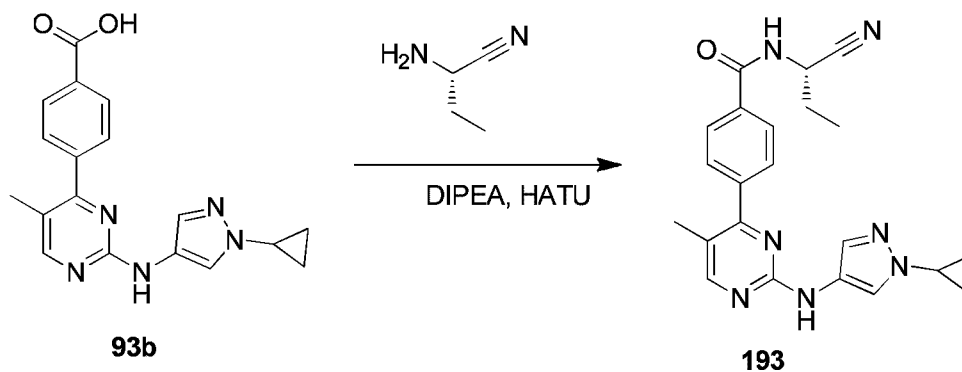
Example 192



(*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanobutyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**192**)

[00701] Compound **192** (18.2 mg) was synthesized in 24.6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **172b** (60 mg, 0.18 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopentanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (57 mg, 0.21 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 7.34$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 420.2$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.97 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.07 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.70 (q, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.94 - 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.51 - 1.40 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

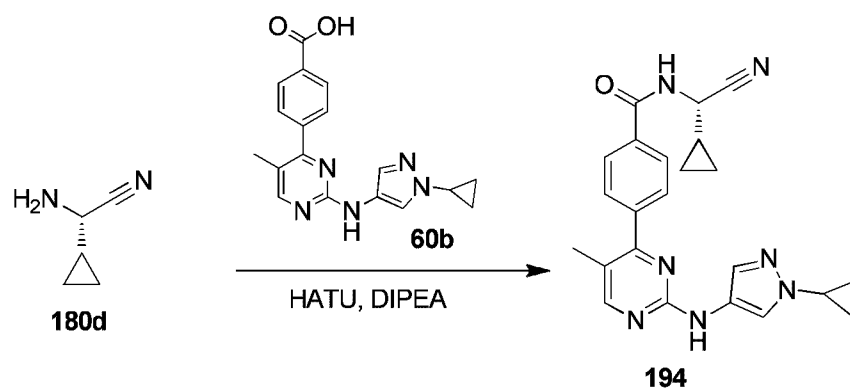
Example 193



(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (193)

[00702] Compound **193** (14.0 mg) was synthesized in 17% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **93b** (70.0 mg, 0.21 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (35.0 mg, 0.42 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.70 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 402.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.00 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 4.98 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.62 - 3.57 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.09 - 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.06 - 0.99 (m, 4H).

Example 194

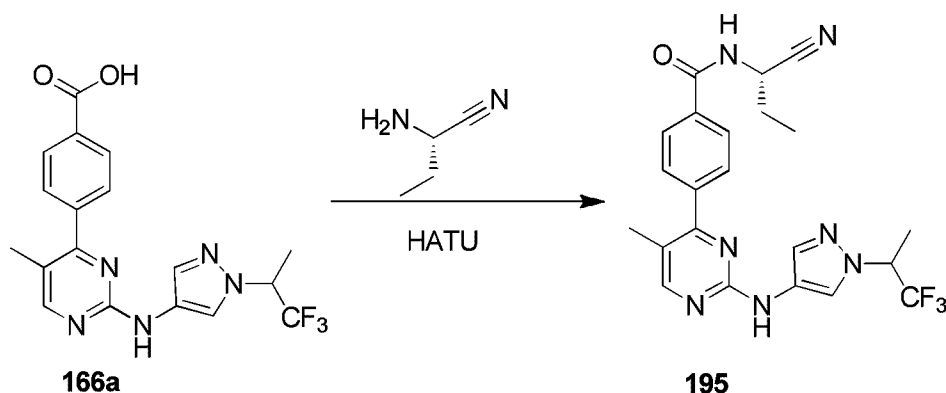


(S)-N-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (194)

[00703] Compound **194** (5.6 mg) was synthesized in 7.5% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **180d** (26 mg, 0.27 mmol) and **60b**

(60 mg, 0.18 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.47 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 414.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.62 - 3.57 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.55 - 1.49 (m, 1H), 1.06 - 0.99 (m, 4H), 0.85 - 0.72 (m, 2H), 0.68 - 0.60 (m, 2H).

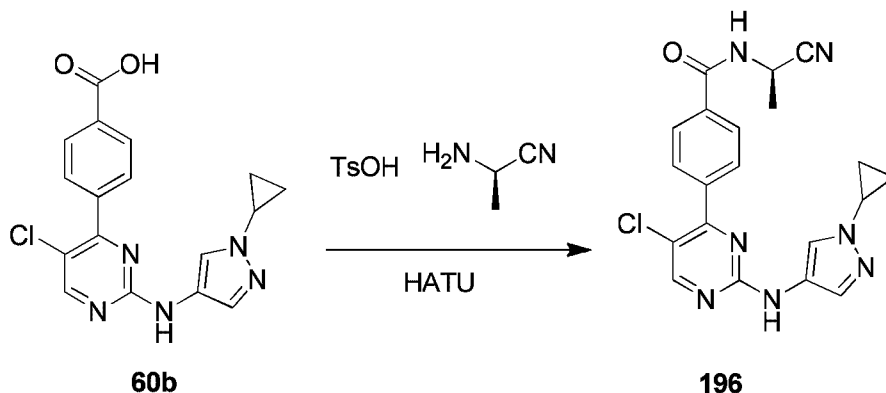
Example 195



N-((*S*)-1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**195**)

[00704] Compound **195** (2.1 mg) was synthesized in 4.5% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **166a** (40 mg, 0.10 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (13 mg, 0.15 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.49 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 458.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 5.39 - 5.35 (m, 1H), 4.90 - 4.92 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.94 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.63 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

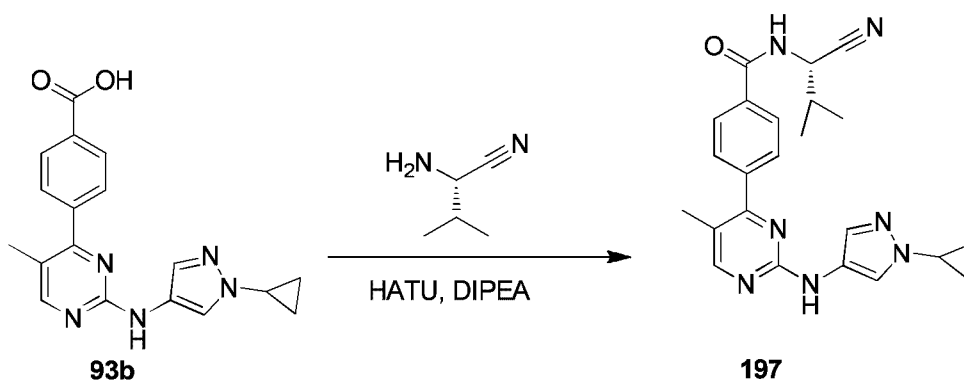
Example 196



(*R*)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (196)

[00705] Compound **196** (380 mg) was synthesized in 58% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **60b** (588 mg, 1.63 mmol) and (*R*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (791 mg, 3.27 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.40 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 408.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 3.69 - 3.65 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.98 - 0.91 (m, 4H).

Example 197

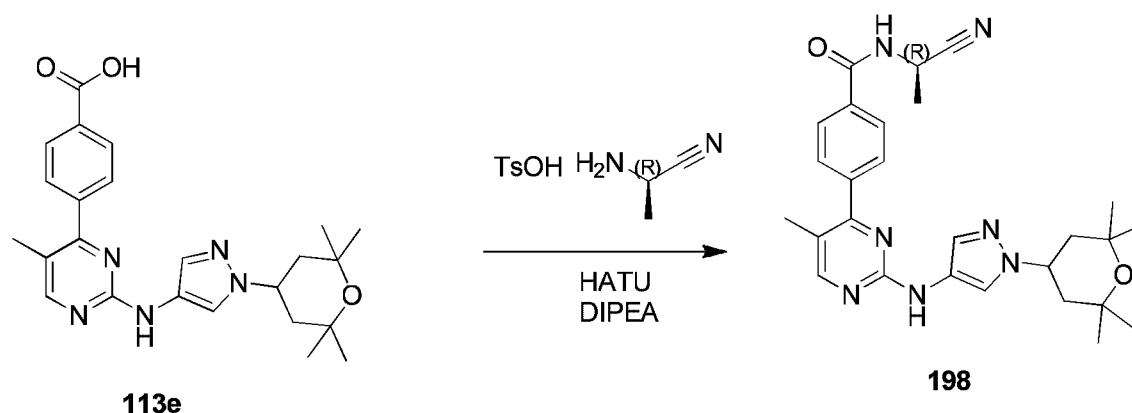


(*S*)-*N*-(1-Cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (197)

[00706] Compound **197** (9 mg) was synthesized in 15% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **93b** (50 mg, 0.15 mmol) and (*S*)-2-

amino-3-methylbutanenitrile (29 mg, 0.30 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.59 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 416.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 5.13 - 5.08 (m, 1H), 3.61 - 3.57 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.25 - 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.25 - 1.20 (m, 6H), 1.16 - 1.15 (m, 2H), 1.07 - 1.03 (m, 2H).

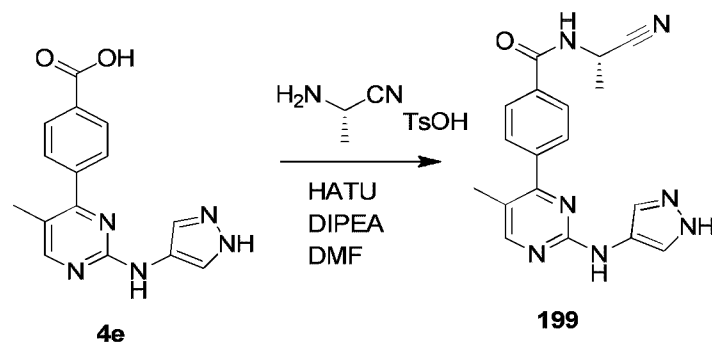
Example 198



(R)-N-(1-Cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (198)

[00707] Compound **198** (36 mg) was synthesized in 32% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **113e** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) and (*R*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (72 mg, 0.29 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.33 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 488.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 9.25 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.73 - 4.66 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.93 (dd, J = 3.6, 12.8 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H).

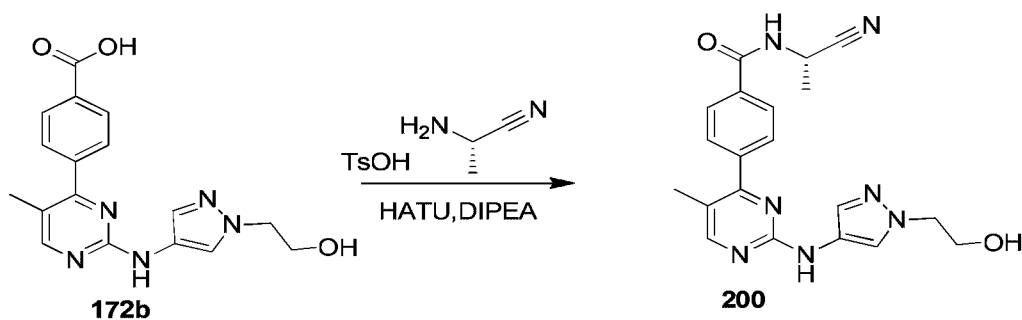
Example 199



(S)-4-(2-((1H-Pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (199)

[00708] Compound **199** (10 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **4e** (80 mg, 0.27 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (131 mg, 0.54 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 4.44 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 348.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.32 (s, 1H), 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.74 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 5.05 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 200

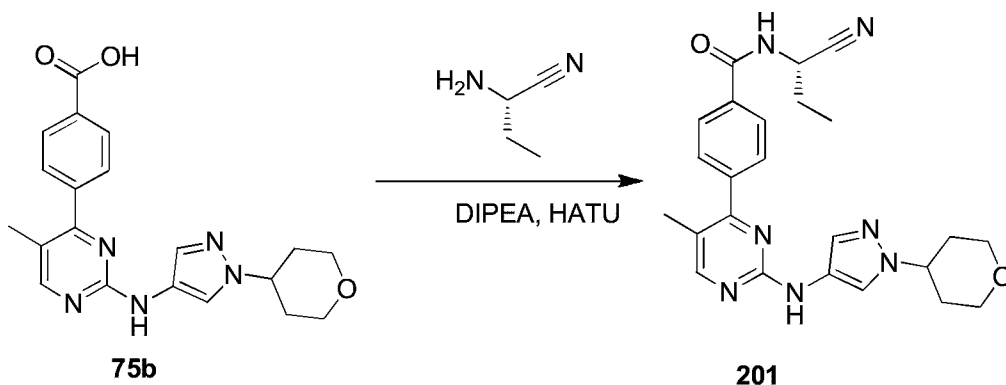


(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (200)

[00709] Compound **200** (24.4 mg) was synthesized in 42% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **172b** (50 mg, 0.15 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (53 mg, 0.22 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.04 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 392.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz,

2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.85 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.07 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.71 - 3.67 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

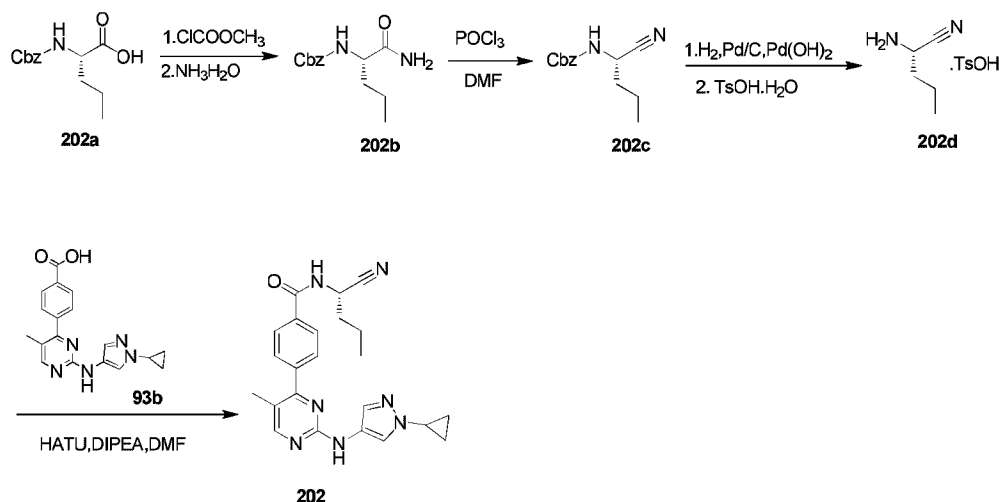
Example 201



(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (201)

[00710] Compound **201** (15.0 mg) was synthesized in 18% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **75b** (70.0 mg, 0.18 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (46.2 mg, 0.55 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 2.50$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 446.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 9.25 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.93 - 4.91 (m, 1H), 4.35 - 4.32 (m, 1H), 3.94 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.45 (t, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.96 - 1.88 (m, 6H), 1.04 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 202



Step 1. (S)-benzyl (1-amino-1-oxopent-2-yl)carbamate (**202b**)

[00711] Compound **202b** (2.8 g) was synthesized in 56% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **187** using (S)-2-(((benzyloxy)carbonyl)amino)pentanoic acid (5.0 g, 19.9 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.32$ min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+ = 251.1$.

Step 2. (S)-benzyl (1-cyanobutyl)carbamate (**202c**)

[00712] Compound **202c** (2.0 g) was synthesized in 80% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **187** using **202b** (2.8 g, 11.1 mmol) as starting material. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 - 7.31 (m, 5H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.52 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.74 - 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.43 - 1.34 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

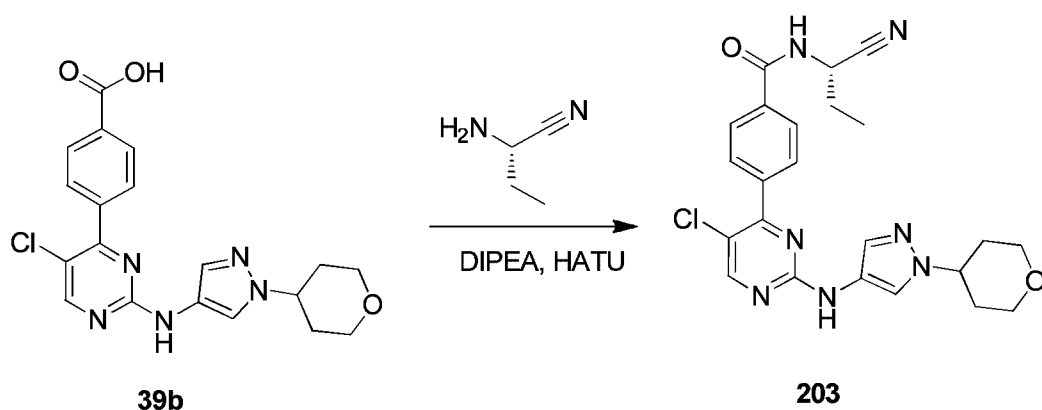
Step 3. (S)-2-aminopentanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (**202d**)

[00713] Compound **202d** (940 mg) was synthesized in 41% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **187** using **202c** (2.0 g, 8.62 mmol) as starting material. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.82 (s, 3H), 7.5 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.55 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.83 - 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.50 - 1.38 (m, 2H), 0.91 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Step 4. (S)-N-(1-cyanobutyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (202)

[00714] Compound **202** (8.0 mg) was synthesized in 11% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **202d** (58 mg, 0.21 mmol) and **93b** (60 mg, 0.18 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.33$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 416.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 5.02 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 (s, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.95 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.59 - 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.03 - 1.01 (m, 7H).

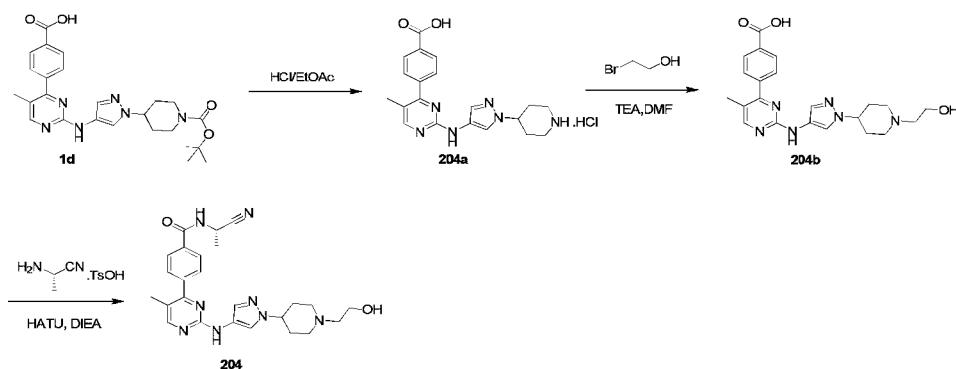
Example 203



(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (203)

[00715] Compound **203** (13.0 mg) was synthesized in 19% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **39b** (60.0 mg, 0.15 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (38 mg, 0.45 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.02$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 466.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.90 - 7.85 (m, 5H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.86 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.26 - 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.97 - 3.94 (m, 2H), 3.49 - 3.43 (m, 2H), 1.97 - 1.84 (m, 6H), 1.04 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 204



4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (204a)

[00716] To a solution of compound **1d** (600 mg, 1.25 mmol) in EtOAc (5 mL) was added a solution of HCl(g) in EtOAc (2 N, 3 mL) and stirred at RT for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness to give the desired compound (467 mg, 90% yield) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.08 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 379.4.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-(1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (204b)

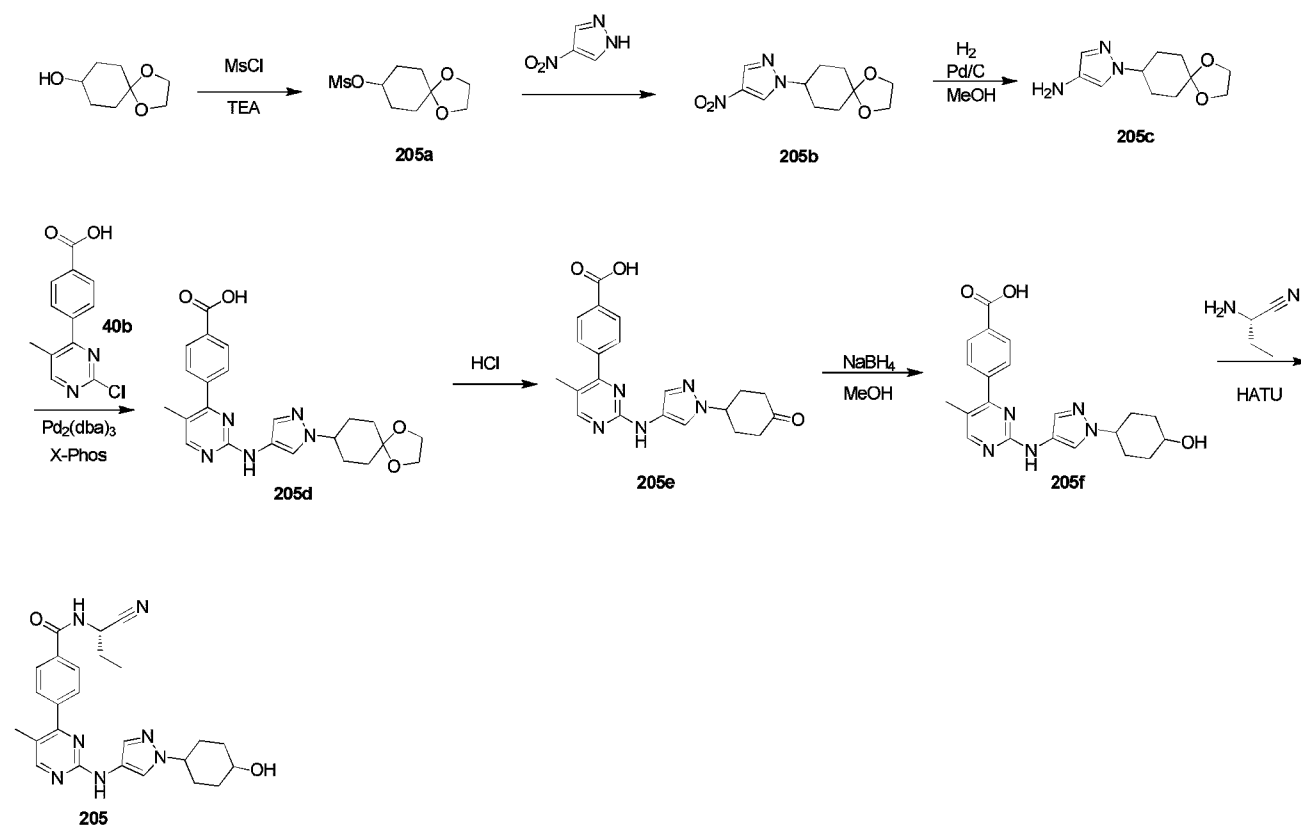
[00717] Compound **204a** (467 mg, 1.13 mmol), 2-bromoethanol (231 mg, 1.85 mmol) and TEA (623 mg, 6.18 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (3 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 48 hrs. After cooling to RT, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by reverse chromatography (CH₃CN in water from 5 to 95%) to afford the desired compound (470 mg, 98% yield) as a brown solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.81 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 423.5.

Step 3. (S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (204)

[00718] Compound **204** (10 mg) was synthesized in 9% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **204b** (100 mg, 0.24 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (87 mg, 0.36 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.52 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 475.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.26 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0

Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.02 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 4.05 (s, 1H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 2.95 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.42 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.04 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.00 - 1.85 (m, 4H), 1.57 (d, $J = 6.8$, 3H).

Example 205



Step 1. 1,4-Dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl methanesulfonate (205a)

[00719] 1,4-Dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-ol (11.0 g, 69.6 mmol) and triethylamine (10.5 g, 103.9 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (50 mL). The reaction was cooled in an iced water bath and treated with dropwise addition of methanesulfonyl chloride (9.52 g, 83.5 mmol) under nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C overnight. The mixture was treated with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (200 mL) and extracted with DCM (100 mL*2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was recrystallized from hexanes (50 mL) to give the title compound (15.9 g, yield 97%) as a white solid. The compound was used directly without purification.

Step 2. 4-Nitro-1-(1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-1H-pyrazole (205b)

[00720] Compound **205b** (8.34 g) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **68** using **205a** (7.8 g, 33 mmol) and 4-nitro-1H-pyrazole (7.5 g, 66 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.25$ min, m/z $(M+H)^+ = 254.2$.

Step 3. 1-(1,4-Dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (205c)

[00721] Compound **205c** (2.1 g) was synthesized in 56% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **68** using **205b** (4.2 g, 16.6 mmol) as starting material. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 4.12 - 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.93 (s, 4H), 2.86 (s, 2H), 2.11 - 1.86 (m, 4H), 1.87 - 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.74 - 1.68 (m, 2H).

Step 4. 4-(2-((1-(1,4-Dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (205d)

[00722] Compound **205d** (750 mg) was synthesized in 42% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **1** using **205c** (1.1 g, 4.9 mmol) and **40b** (1.0 g, 4.1 mmol) as starting materials. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 4.23 - 4.18 (m, 1H), 3.89 (s, 4H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.01 - 1.86 (m, 4H), 1.78 - 1.65 (m, 4H).

Step 5. 4-(5-Methyl-2-((1-(4-oxocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (205e)

[00723] Compound **205e** (300 mg, 0.69 mmol) and *aq.* HCl (6N, 0.2 mL) were dissolved in CH_3CN (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was purified by reverse chromatography (CH_3CN in water from 5% to 95%) to give the desired compound (240 mg, 89% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.30$ min, m/z $(M+H)^+ = 392.2$.

Step 6. 4-(2-((1-(4-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (205f)

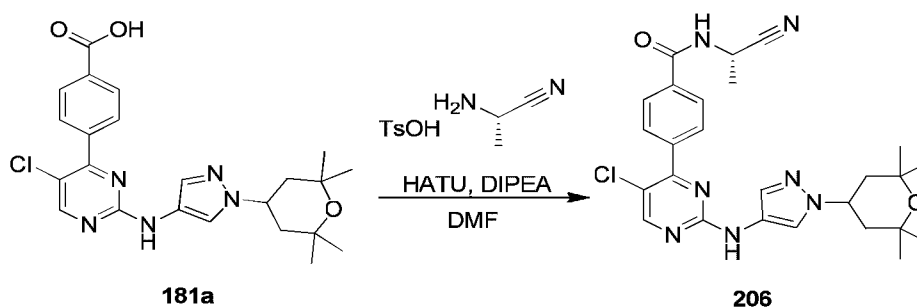
[00724] To a solution of **205e** (240 mg, 0.61 mmol) in MeOH and DCM (9 mL, V: V = 2: 1)

was added NaBH₄ (47 mg, 1.22 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring at that temperature for 1 hour, the reaction was quenched with acetone and concentrated to dryness to give the desired compound (240 mg, 100% yield). LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R* = 0.47 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 394.0.

Step 6. (*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(2-((1-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (205)

[00725] Compound **205** (4.0 mg) was synthesized in 4% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **205f** (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (25 mg, 0.30 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 2.89 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 460.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 4.98 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.12 - 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.68 - 3.63 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.13 - 2.00 (m, 6H), 1.87 - 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.49 - 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.16 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

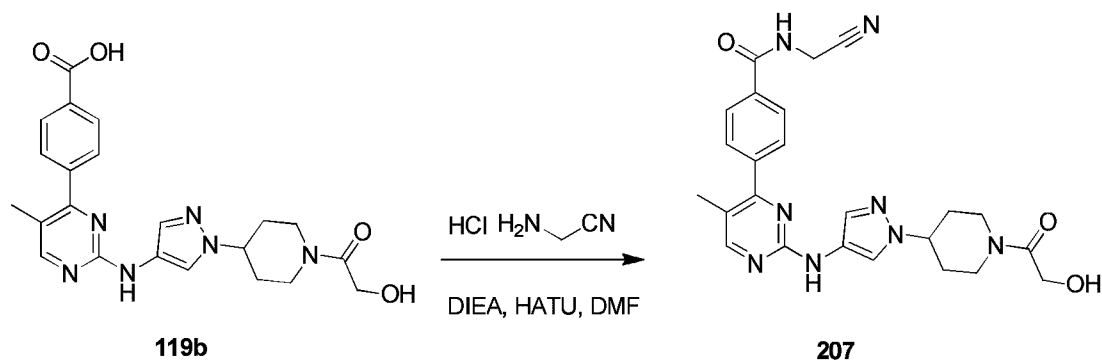
Example 206



(*S*)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (206)

[00726] Compound **206** (30 mg) was synthesized in 39% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **181a** (70 mg, 0.15 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (53 mg, 0.22 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.90 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 508.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.86 (s, 1H), 9.28 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 3H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 5.05 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.75 - 4.67 (m, 1H), 1.93 (dd, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.73 - 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.56 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H).

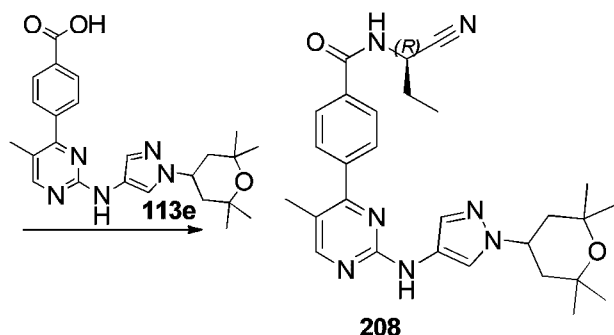
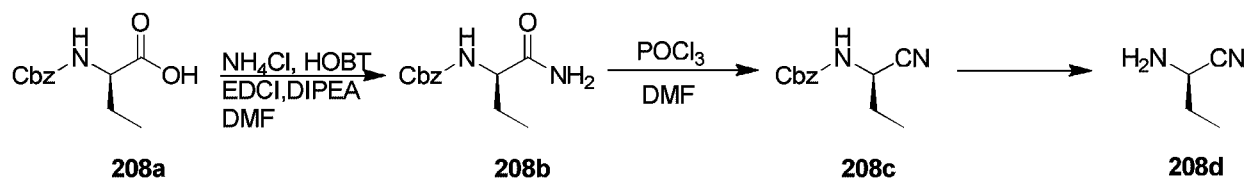
Example 207



***N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**207**)**

[00727] Compound **207** (13.7 mg) was synthesized in 13% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **119b** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (21 mg, 0.23 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 7.44 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 475.2. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 9.32 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.54 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.43 - 4.36 (m, 4H), 4.16 - 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.78 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (t, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.01 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.91 - 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.84 - 1.71 (m, 1H).

Example 208



Step 1. (*R*)-Benzyl (1-amino-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate (**208b**)

[00728] Compound **208a** (5.0 g, 21 mmol), NH_4Cl (1.7 g, 3.1 mmol), HOBT (8.5 g, 63 mmol), EDCI (12.1 g, 63 mmol) and DIPEA (8.1 g, 63 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (50 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 18 hrs at RT. The mixture was diluted with water (400 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (400 mL). The separated organic layer was washed with brine (200 mL*2) and concentrated to afford title compound (4.8 g, yield 96%) as a white solid. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.98$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 237.1.

Step 2. (*R*)-Benzyl (1-cyanopropyl)carbamate (**208c**)

[00729] Compound **208c** (400 mg) was synthesized in 87% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **187** with **208b** (500 mg, 2.1 mmol) as starting material. $t_R = 1.30$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 219.1.

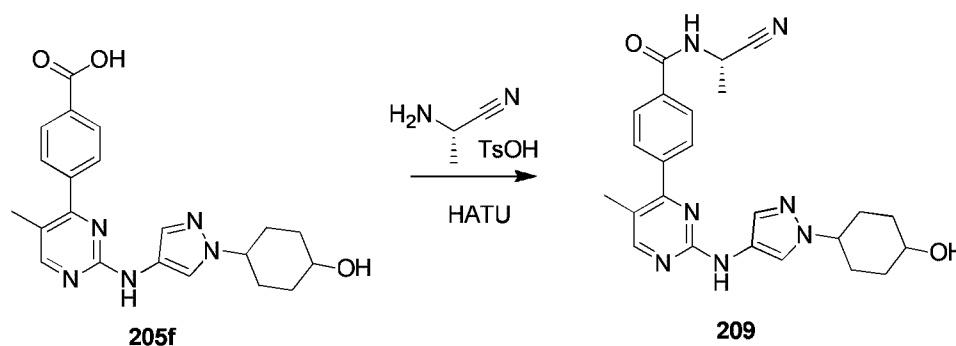
Step 3. (*R*)-2-Aminobutanenitrile (**208d**)

[00730] Compound **208d** (144 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **187** with **208c** (400 mg, 1.7 mmol) as starting material. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.63 - 3.60 (m, 1H), 1.60 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 0.94 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Step 4. (*R*)-*N*-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (208)

[00731] Compound **208** (46 mg) was synthesized in 40% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **113e** (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) and **208d** (25 mg, 0.30 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.71$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 502.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 9.23 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.72 - 4.64 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.96 - 1.89 (m, 4H), 1.65 (t, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H), 1.02 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H).

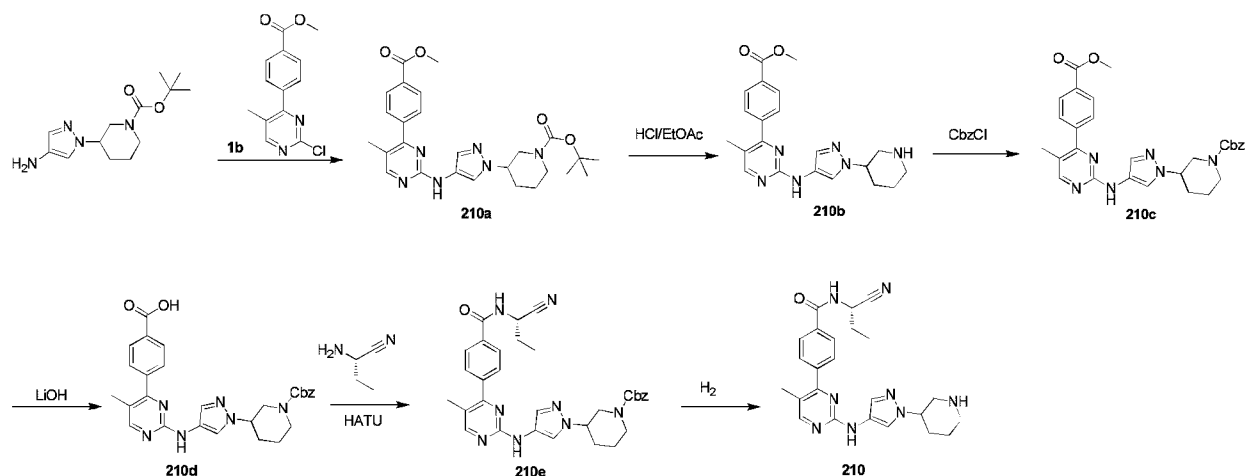
Example 209



(*S*)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (209)

[00732] Compound **209** (4.3 mg) was synthesized in 7% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **205f** (50 mg, 0.13 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (37 mg, 0.15 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.23$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 446.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.64 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.07 - 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.51 - 3.44 (m, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.29 - 2.19 (m, 4H), 1.77 - 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.54 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.52 - 1.23 (m, 2H).

Example 210



Step 1. *Tert*-butyl 3-(4-((4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (210a)

[00733] Compound **210a** (680 mg) was synthesized in 36% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using *tert*-butyl 3-(4-amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (1.2 g, 3.82 mmol) and **1b** (1.2 g, 4.58 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.70$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 493.5.

Step 2. Methyl 4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (210b)

[00734] Compound **210b** (542 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 3 using **210a** (860 mg, 1.38 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.36$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 393.4.

Step 3. Benzyl 3-(4-((4-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (210c)

[00735] Compound **210c** (180 mg) was synthesized in 45% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example 170 using **210b** (300 mg, 0.77 mmol) and benzyl carbonochloridate (196 mg, 1.15 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.69$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 527.5.

Step 4. 4-(2-((1-(1-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)piperidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (210d)

[00736] Compound **210d** (175 mg) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 170 using **210c** (180 mg, 0.34 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.28$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 513.5.

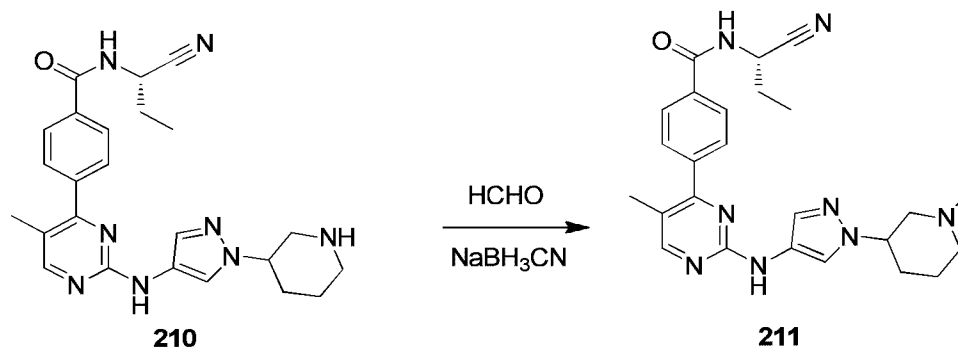
Step 5. Benzyl 3-(4-((4-(4-(((*S*)-1-cyanopropyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (210e)

[00737] Compound **210e** (115 mg) was synthesized in 60% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example 170 using **210d** (170 mg, 0.33 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (84 mg, 1.0 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 1.59$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 579.6.

Step 6. *N*-(((*S*)-1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (210)

[00738] Compound **210e** (115 mg, 0.2 mmol), Pd/C (57 mg, 10% palladium on carbon wetted with 55% water) and Pd(OH)₂ (57 mg) were dissolved in MeOH (3 mL). The above mixture was stirred at 40 °C overnight under H₂ (1 atm) atmosphere. The mixture was filtered and filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by Prep-HPLC (Method A) to give the title compound (40 mg, yield:45%) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.14$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 445.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.35 (s, 1H), 9.22 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.08 - 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.27 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.11 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.72 - 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.45 - 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.19-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.07 - 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.66 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.04 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

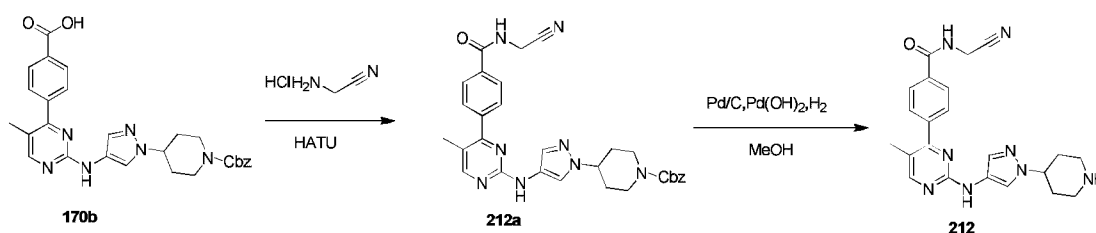
Example 211



***N*-((*S*)-1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-3-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**211**)**

[00739] Compound **210** (30 mg, 0.07 mmol), 37% aq. formaldehyde (1 drop) and NaBH₃CN (17 mg, 0.27 mmol) were dissolved in MeOH (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 4 hrs at RT. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (method A) to afford the title compound (10 mg, 32% yield) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 1): *t_R* = 3.13 min, *m/z* (*M*+*H*)⁺ = 459.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.23 (s, 1H), 2.97 - 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.70 - 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.41 - 2.22 (m, 7H), 1.98 - 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.88 - 1.56 (m, 3H), 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 212



Step 1. Benzyl 4-(4-((4-((cyanomethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (212a**)**

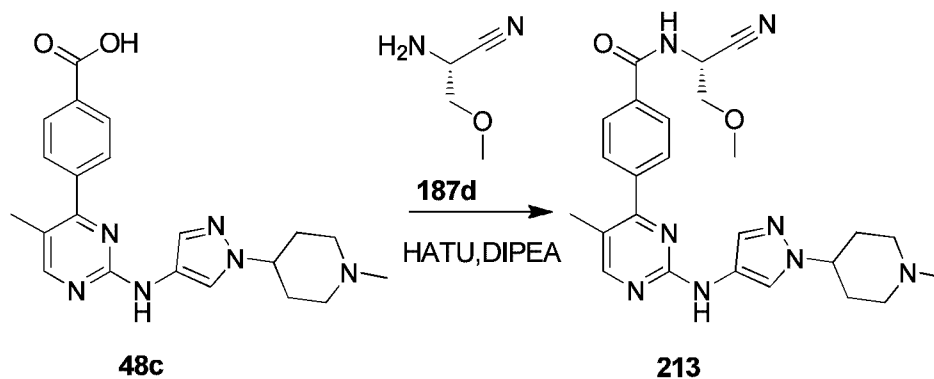
[00740] Compound **212a** (120 mg) was synthesized in 71% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **170b** (160 mg, 0.31 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (35 mg, 0.38 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): *t_R*

= 1.53 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 551.2.

Step 2. *N*-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (212)

[00741] Compound **212** (5.9 mg) was synthesized in 6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 170 using **212a** (120 mg, 0.22 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.46 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 417.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 9.33 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 4.15 - 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.02 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 2.60 - 2.54 (m, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.90 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 1.77 - 1.67 (m, 2H).

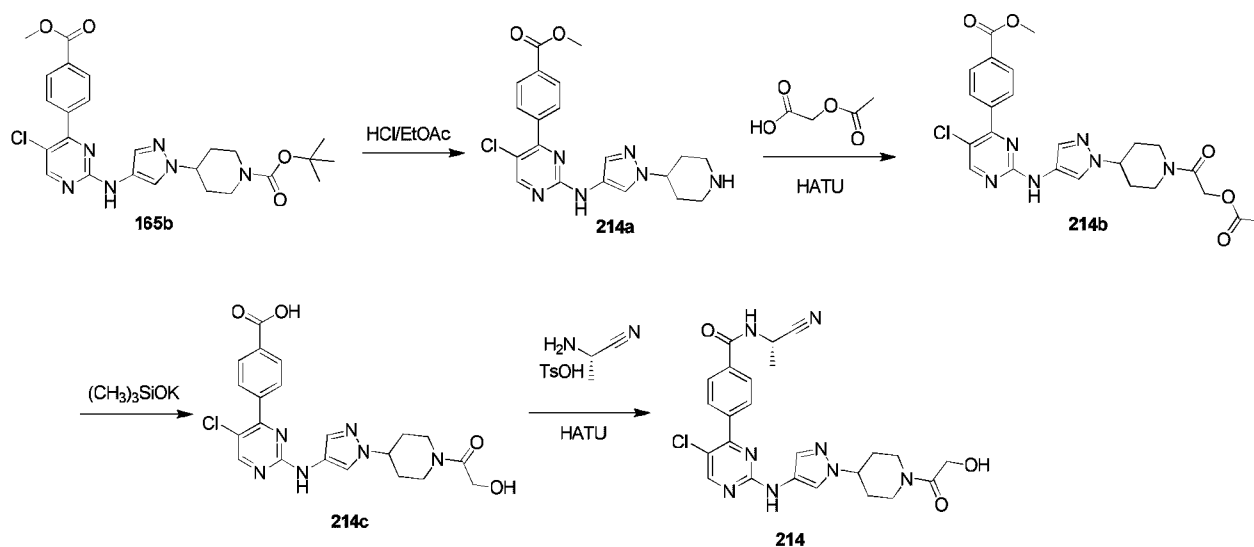
Example 213



(*R*)-*N*-(1-Cyano-2-methoxyethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (213)

[00742] Compound **213** (7.7 mg) was synthesized in 16% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **48c** (40 mg, 0.10 mmol) and (*R*)-2-amino-3-methoxypropanenitrile (12 mg, 0.10 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.86 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 475.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 5.17 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.05 - 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.68 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 2.90 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.18 - 2.12 (m, 5H), 2.02 - 1.91 (m, 4H).

Example 214



Step 1. Methyl 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (**214a**)

[00743] Compound **214a** (1.2 g) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **71** using **165b** (1.5 g, 2.9 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.70$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 413.1.

Step 2. Methyl 4-(2-((1-(1-(2-acetoxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)benzoate (**214b**)

[00744] Compound **214b** (1.0 g) was synthesized in 67% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the first step of Example **119** using **214a** (1.2 g, 2.9 mmol) and 2-acetoxyacetic acid (682 mg, 5.8 mmol) as starting materials. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 2H), 4.66 - 4.59 (m, 1H), 4.34 - 4.28 (m, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.82 - 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.23 (t, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.92 - 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.25 - 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.04 - 1.97 (m, 2H).

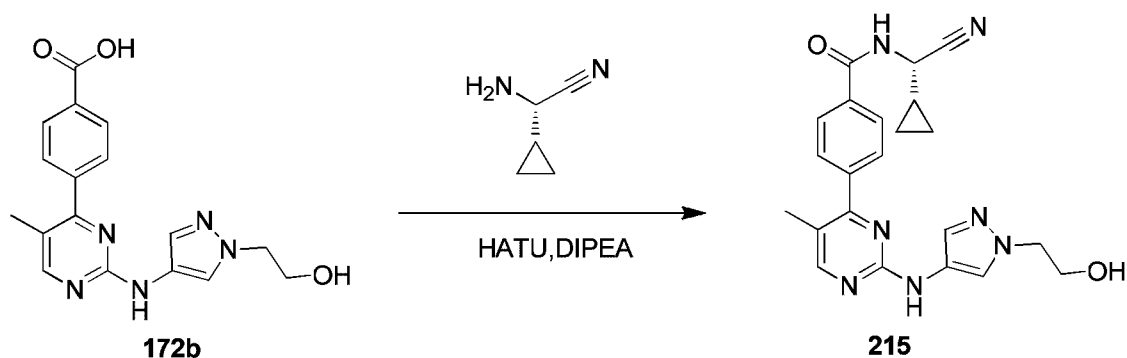
Step 3. 4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (**214c**)

[00745] Compound **214c** (860 mg) was synthesized in 94% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **119** using **214b** (1.0 g, 1.9 mmol) and potassium trimethylsilanolate (749 mg, 5.85 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.00$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 457.1.

Step 4. (S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (214)

[00746] Compound **214** (12.9 mg) was synthesized in 10% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example **119** using **214c** (120 mg, 0.26 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (64 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 8.61$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 509.2. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 9.28 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.89 - 7.85 (m, 3H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 5.08 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.54 (q, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.42 - 4.37 (m, 2H), 4.16 - 4.10 (m, 2H), 3.77 (d, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.11 (t, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.01 - 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.90 - 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.76 - 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 215



(S)-N-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (215)

[00747] Compound **215** (30 mg) was synthesized in 33% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **1** using **172b** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol) and (S)-2-

starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.25$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 137.1.

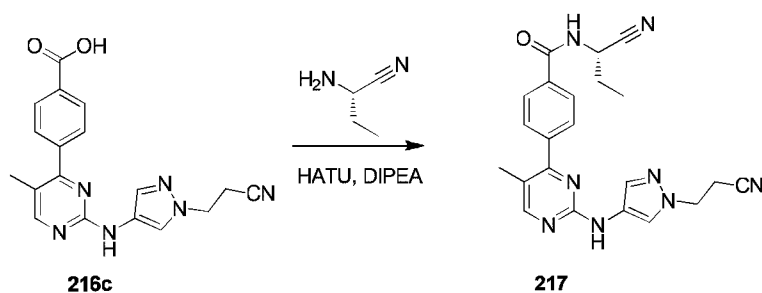
Step 3. 4-(2-((1-(2-cyanoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (216c)

[00750] Compound **216c** (200 mg) was synthesized in 30% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 1 using **216b** (525 mg, 3.86 mmol) and **40b** (480 mg, 1.93 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.95$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 349.1.

Step 4. (S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-cyanoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (216)

[00751] Compound **216** (21.4 mg) was synthesized in 31% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **216c** (60 mg, 0.17 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (50 mg, 0.21 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 8.53$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 401.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.33 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.01 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 217

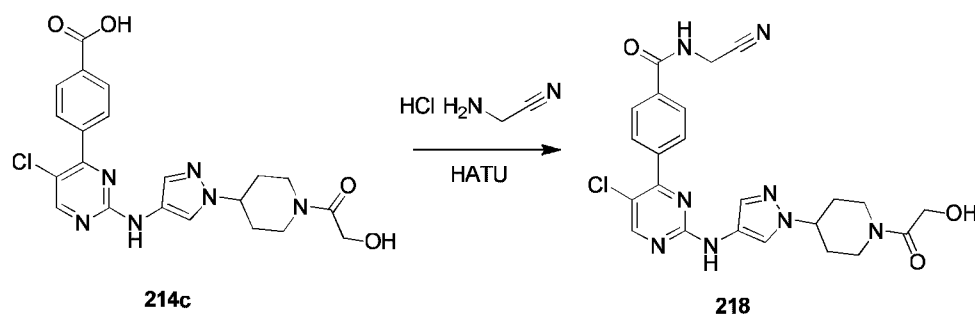


(S)-4-(2-((1-(2-cyanoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (217)

[00752] Compound **217** (20.2 mg) was synthesized in 28% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **216c** (60 mg, 0.17 mmol) and (S)-2-

aminobutanenitrile (17 mg, 0.21 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 7.70 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 415.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 4.91 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.99 - 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

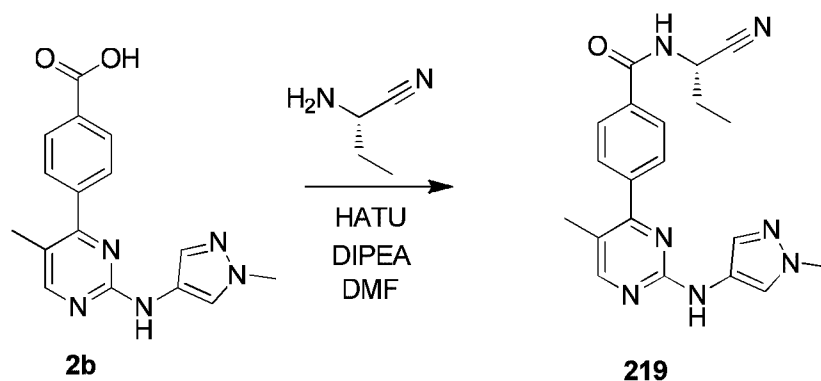
Example 218



4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide (218)

[00753] Compound **218** (10.2 mg) was synthesized in 8% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **214c** (120 mg, 0.26 mmol) and 2-aminoacetonitrile hydrochloride (24 mg, 0.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 8.12 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 495.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 9.35 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.96 - 7.83 (m, 3H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 4.55 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.42 - 4.32 (m, 4H), 4.16 - 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.75 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (t, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.01 - 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.91 - 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.76 - 1.68 (m, 1H).

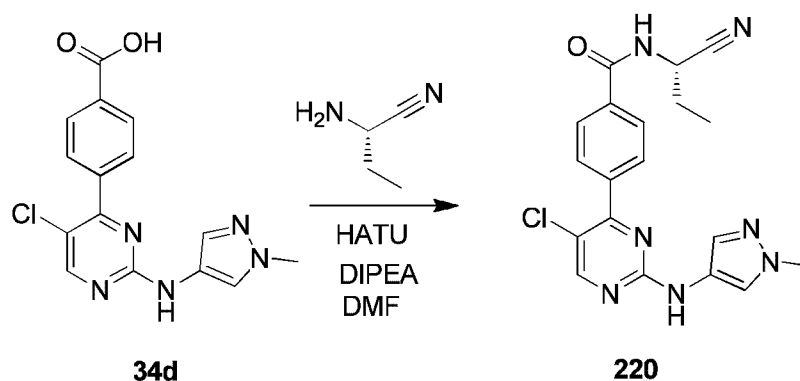
Example 219



(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (219)

[00754] Compound **219** (29.8 mg) was synthesized in 42% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **2b** (60 mg, 0.19 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (32 mg, 0.38 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.85 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 376.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 9.23 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.97 - 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Example 220

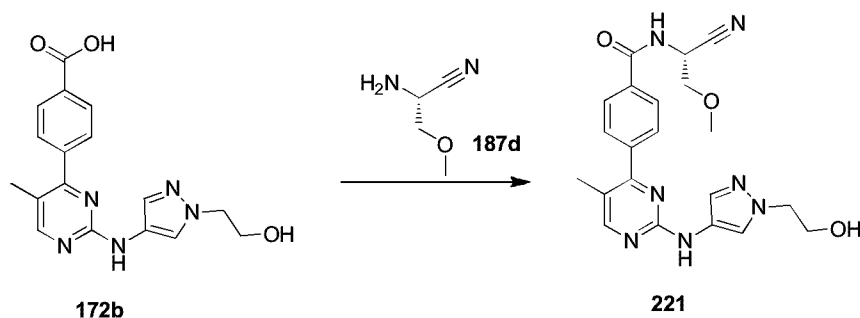


(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide (220)

[00755] Compound **220** (7.5 mg) was synthesized in 10% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **34d** (60 mg, 0.18 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (30 mg, 0.36 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.25 min,

m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 396.1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.97 - 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

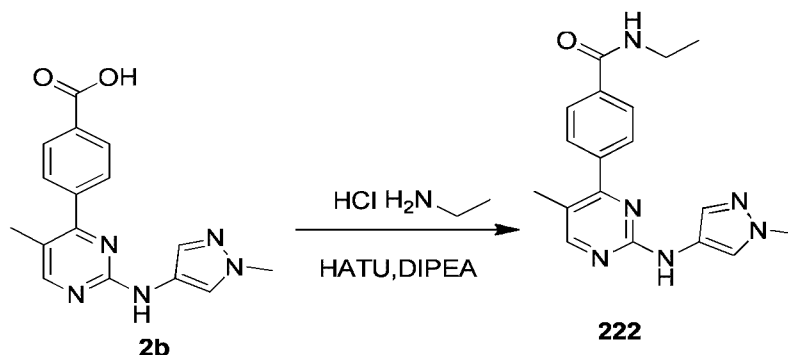
Example 221



(*R*)-*N*-(1-cyano-2-methoxyethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**221**)

[00756] Compound **221** (4 mg) was synthesized in 6% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **172b** (50 mg, 0.15 mmol) and (*R*)-2-amino-3-methoxypropanenitrile (30 mg, 0.30 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.97 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 422.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 9.35 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 5.25 - 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.86 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.74 - 3.67 (m, 4H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H).

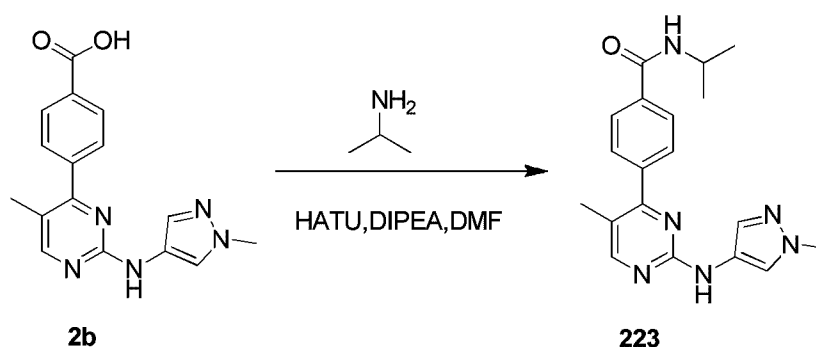
Example 222



***N*-ethyl-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (222)**

[00757] Compound **222** (18.7 mg) was synthesized in 21% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **2b** (80 mg, 0.26 mmol) and ethanamine hydrochloride (42 mg, 0.52 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.18 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 337.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.59 (s, 1H), 8.56 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.35 - 3.31 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.14 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

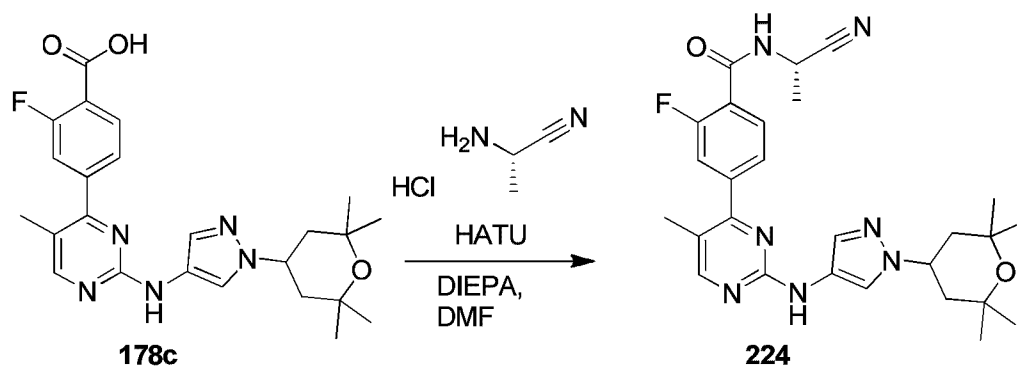
Example 223



***N*-isopropyl-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (223)**

[00758] Compound **223** (10.3 mg) was synthesized in 13% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 using **2b** (70 mg, 0.23 mmol) and propan-2-amine (41 mg, 0.68 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 2.92 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 351.2; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 5.97 - 5.95 (m, 1H), 4.35 - 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.29 (s, 3H).

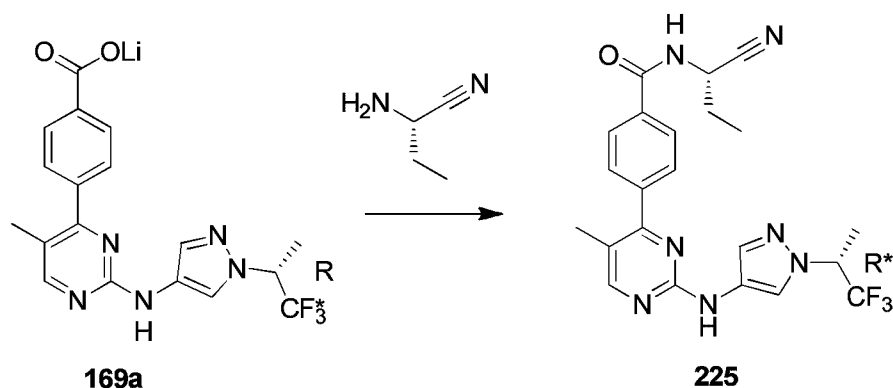
Example 224



(S)-N-(1-Cyanoethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (224)

[00759] Compound **224** (134.4 mg) was synthesized in 27% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **178c** (450 mg, 0.99 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (315 mg, 1.26 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.45 min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 506.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.44 (s, 1H), 9.21 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 - 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 5.02 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.73 - 4.66 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.94 (dd, J = 3.6, 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 1.53 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (s, 6H), 1.17 (s, 6H).

Example 225

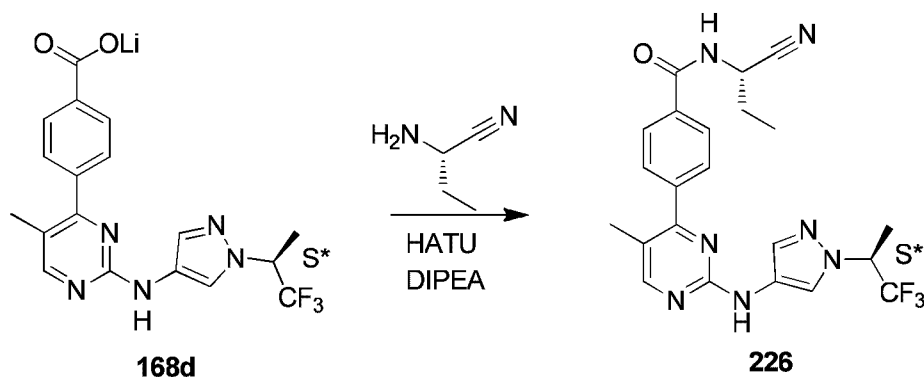


N-((S)-1-Cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((R*)-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (225)

[00760] Compound **225** (53 mg) was synthesized in 47% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **169a** (101 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (S)-2-aminobutanenitrile (27 mg, 0.32 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.87 min,

m/z (M+H)⁺ = 458.2. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 9.24 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.38 - 5.33 (m, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.92 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.63 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

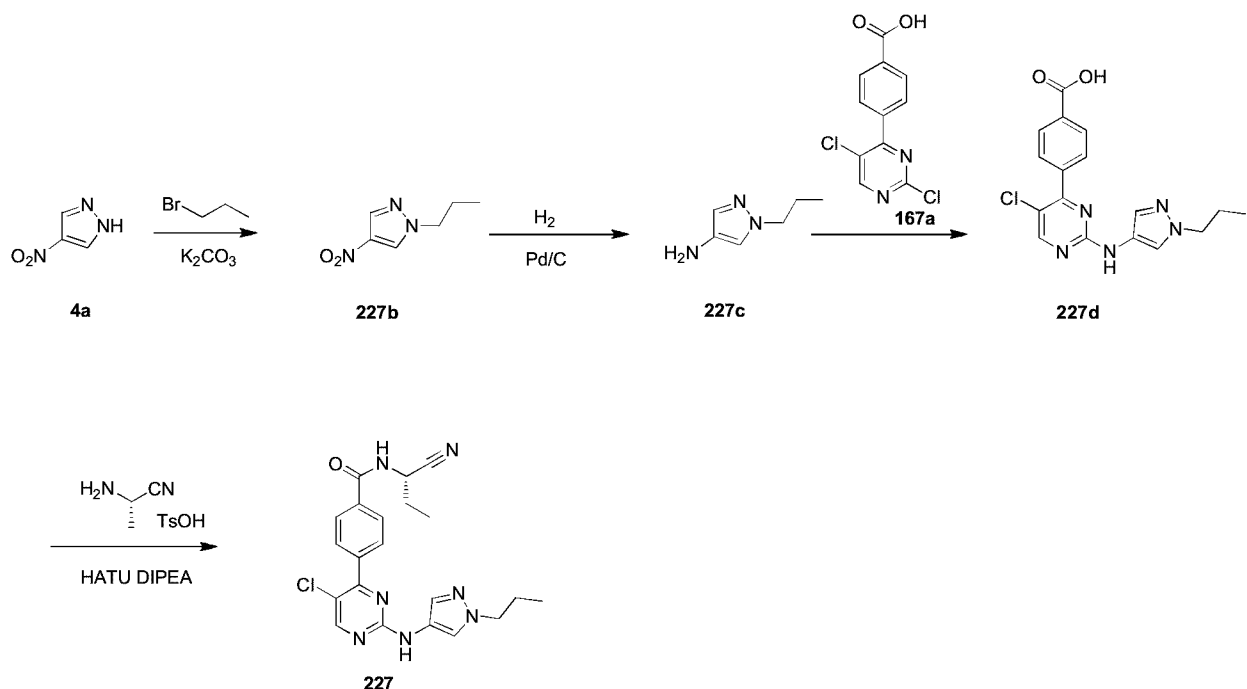
Example 226



Step 1. *N*-((*S*)-1-Cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((*S*^{*})-1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (**226**)

[00761] Compound **226** (50 mg) was synthesized in 44% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **168d** (101 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminobutanenitrile (27 mg, 0.32 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): t_R = 3.77 min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 458.2. ¹HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 9.25 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.38 - 5.33 (m, 1H), 4.94 - 4.88 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.92 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.63 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Example 227



Step 1. 4-Nitro-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole (227b)

[00762] Compound **4a** (5.0 g, 44.2 mol), 1-bromopropane (10.8 g, 87.8 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (18.3 g, 132.6 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (25 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 4 hrs. After cooling to RT, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (150 mL*3). The separated organic layers were concentrated to dryness to afford title compound (5.0 g, yield 73%) as a colorless oil.

Step 2. 1-Propyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (227c)

[00763] Compound **227c** (4.04 g) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example **4** with **227b** (5.0 g, 32.3 mmol) as starting material. δ ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 7.00 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (br.s, 1H), 3.33 (br.s, 1H), 1.71 - 1.65 (m, 2H), 0.79 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

Step 3. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-propyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (227d)

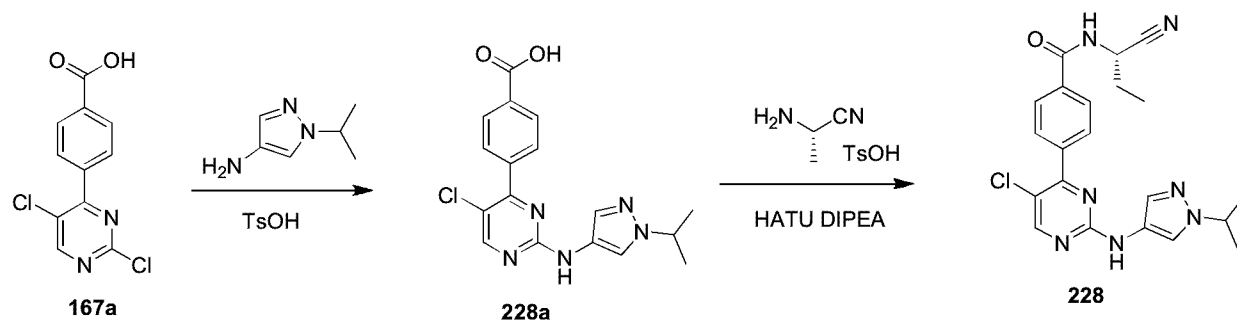
[00764] Compound **227d** (8.4 g) was synthesized in 84% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example **64** with **167a** (4.54 g, 36.3 mmol) and **227c** (7.46 g, 27.9 mmol) as starting materials. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) 13.20 (br.s, 1H), 9.84

(s, 1H), 8.51 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.02 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.79 - 1.70 (m, 2H), 0.80 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Step 4. (*S*)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-propyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (227)

[00765] Compound **227** (3.13 g) was synthesized in 65% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **227d** (4.20 g, 11.76 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (3.42 g, 14.12 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.64$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 410.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 9.28 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.00 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.77 - 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.82 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 228



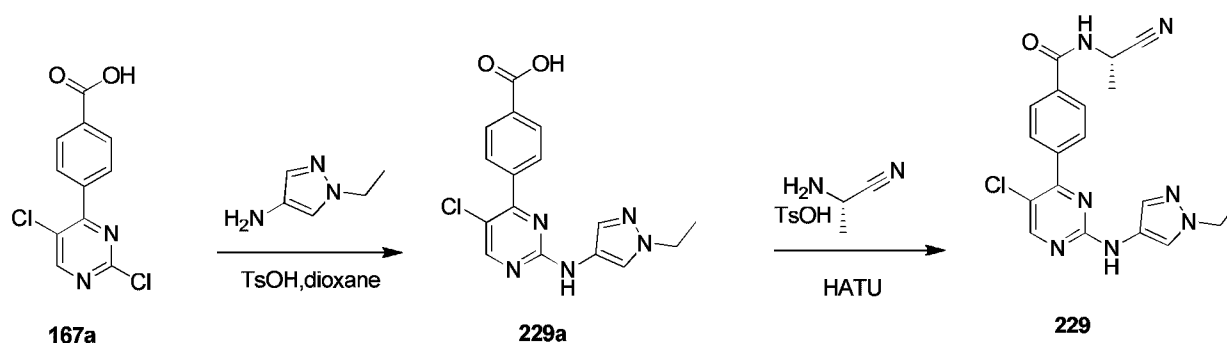
Step 1. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-isopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (228a)

[00766] Compound **228a** (1.6 g) was synthesized in 54% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example 64 with **167a** (2.22 g, 8.31 mmol) and 1-isopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (1.35 g, 10.8 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.83 (s, 1H), 9.83 (s, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.10 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 4.46 - 4.40 (m, 1H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 6H).

Step 2. (*S*)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-isopropyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (228)

[00767] Compound **228** (290.3 mg) was synthesized in 51% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **228a** (500 mg, 1.40 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (520 mg, 2.10 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 3.65$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 410.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.46 - 4.40 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 6H).

Example 229



Step 1. 4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-ethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (**229a**)

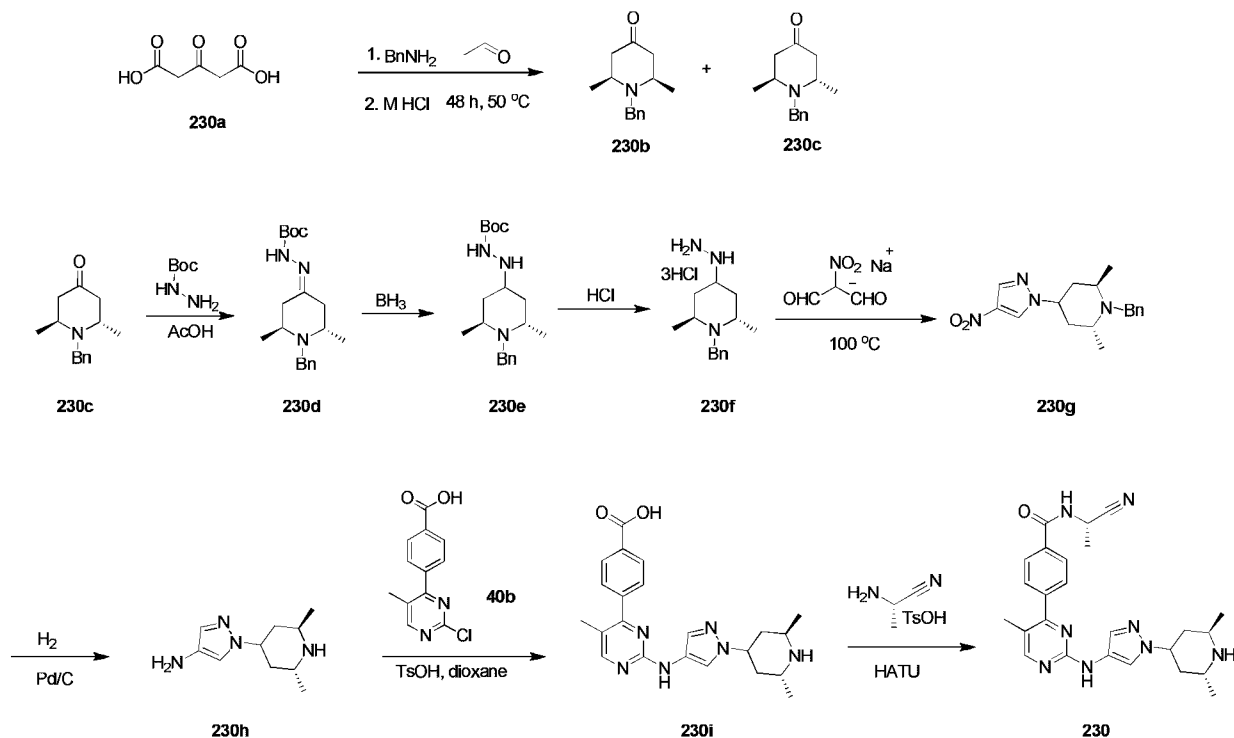
[00768] Compound **229a** (3.0 g) was synthesized in 51% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example 64 with **167a** (4.6 g, 17.2 mmol) and 1-ethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (2.5 g, 22.5 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 4.06 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.33 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Step 2. (*S*)-4-(5-Chloro-2-((1-ethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-*N*-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide (**229**)

[00769] Compound **229** (1.73 g) was synthesized in 50% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **229a** (3.0 g, 8.75 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (2.54 g, 10.5 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 1): $t_R = 9.36$ min, m/z ($M+H$)⁺ = 396.1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 9.29 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.06 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.34 (t,

$J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H).

Example 230



Step 1. (Cis)-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-one **252b**& (Trans)-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-one (**230c**)

[00770] To a mixture of **230a** (25.0 g, 0.17 mol) in water (60 mL) was added acetaldehyde (15.8 g, 0.36 mol) at 0 °C. After sitting for 20 minutes at this temperature, benzylamine (20.0 g, 0.19 mol) was added to the above reaction in one portion. The resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C overnight. After cooling to RT, the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was diluted with H₂O (300 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (300 mL * 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (200 mL) and then concentrated to dryness to give a residue which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (elute: PE : EtOAc = 10: 1) twice to afford the title compounds **230b** (1.29 g, yield 4%) and **230c** (12.5 g, yield 34%) as yellow oil.

[00771] Compound **230b**: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 - 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.34 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.24 - 7.22 (m, 1H), 3.83 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.21 - 3.17 (m, 2H), 2.49 - 2.39 (m, 2H), 2.13 - 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.02 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H).

[00772] Compound **230c**: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34 - 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.26 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.18 - 7.15 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 3.05 - 3.03 (m, 2H), 2.22 - 2.25 (m, 4H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 6H).

Step 2. *Tert*-butyl 2-(trans-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carboxylate (230d)

[00773] Compound **230c** (3.31 g, 15.2 mmol), *tert*-butyl hydrazinecarboxylate (2.62 g, 19.8 mmol) and acetic acid (912 mg, 15.2 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (30 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 hrs at RT. The mixture was diluted with DCM (100 mL) and washed with water (30 mL*3). The separated organic layer was concentrated to dryness to afford the title compound (4.3 g, yield 86%) as a yellow solid. LC-MS (Method 3): t_R = 1.76 min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+$ = 332.2.

Step 3. *Tert*-butyl 2-(trans-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)hydrazine-1-carboxylate (230e)

[00774] To a solution of **230d** (4.3 g, 13.0 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added BH_3 (30 mL, 1 M in THF) at RT. The reaction was stirred overnight at 30 °C. MeOH (4 mL) was added to the reaction carefully and stirred for 30 minutes at RT. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by reverse chromatography (5-95% acetonitrile in water) to afford the title compound (2.6 g, yield 60%) as a yellow solid. LCMS (Method 3): t_R = 1.57 min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+$ = 334.2.

Step 4. *Trans*-1-benzyl-4-hydrazineyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidine hydrochloride (230f)

[00775] Compound **230g** (2.6 g, 7.8 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of HCl(g) in EtOAc (8 mL, 2 M). The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The formed solid was collected by filtering and the filter cake was dried to afford the title compound (2.65 g, yield 99%) as a yellow solid. LCMS (Method 3): t_R = 0.26 min, m/z ($M+H$) $^+$ = 234.2.

Step 5. *Trans*-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine (230g)

[00776] To a solution of **230f** (2.12 g, 6.24 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added nitromalonaldehyde sodium (870 mg, 6.24 mmol) and TMSCl (8 mL) at RT. The resulting

mixture was stirred at 100 °C overnight. After cooling to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL*3). The separated aqueous layer was adjusted to pH = 7 and extracted with EtOAc (100 mL*3). The combined organic layers were concentrated to dryness to afford the title compound (433 mg, yield 23%) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.37 - 7.29 (m, 5H), 4.67 - 4.61 (m, 1H), 3.86 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.06 - 2.89 (m, 2H), 2.13 - 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.97 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.78 - 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.09-1.05 (m, 6H).

Step 6. 1-(*Trans*-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (230h)

[00777] Compound **230h** (150 mg) was synthesized in 57% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 with **230g** (433 mg, 1.38 mmol) as starting material. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 4.44 - 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.60 - 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.20 - 3.13 (m, 1H), 2.17 - 2.09 (m, 2H), 2.01 - 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 6.3, 3H).

Step 7. 4-(2-((1-(*Trans*-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (230i)

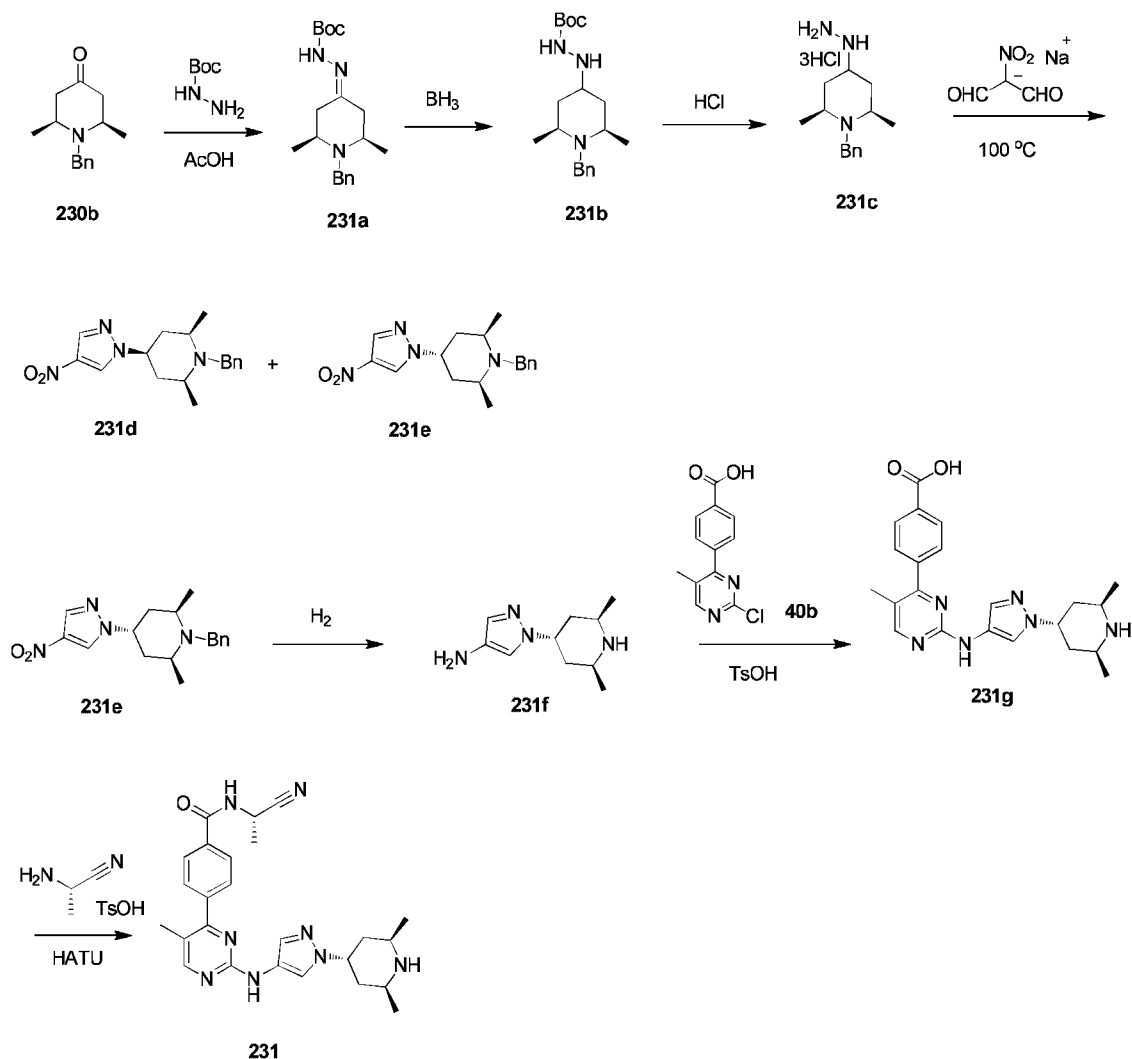
[00778] Compound **230i** (120 mg) was synthesized in 46% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the sixth step of Example 64 with **230h** (150 mg, 0.77 mmol) and **40b** (160 mg, 0.64 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 4.54 - 4.49 (m, 1H), 3.62 - 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.17 - 3.10 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.08 - 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.97 - 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.68 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 3H).

Step 8. *N*-((*S*)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(*trans*-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (230)

[00779] Compound **230** (22.8 mg) was synthesized in 46% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **230i** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and (*S*)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (36 mg, 0.15 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (method B). LCMS (Method 2): *t*_R = 2.11 min, *m/z* (*M*+*H*)⁺ = 459.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.47 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.55

(s, 2H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.67 - 4.64 (m, 1H), 3.92 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.56 - 3.54 (m, 1H), 2.19 - 2.13 (m, 5H), 2.02 - 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.83 - 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.27 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

Example 231



Step 1. *Tert*-butyl 2-(*cis*-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carboxylate (231a)

[00780] Compound **231a** (2.4 g) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to thesecond step of Example **230** with **230b** (1.29 g, 5.9 mmol) and *tert*-

butyl hydrazinecarboxylate (1.02 g, 7.7 mmol) as starting materials. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.61 (s, 1H), 7.48 - 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.36 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.32 - 7.26 (m, 1H), 3.97 (s, 2H), 3.02 - 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.86 - 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.38 - 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.29 - 2.21 (m, 1H), 1.97 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.42 (s, 9H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 3H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H).

Step 2. *Tert*-butyl 2-(*cis*-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)hydrazine-1-carboxylate (231b)

[00781] Compound **231b** (1.94 g) was synthesized in 81% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the third step of Example **230** with **231a** (2.4 g, 7.25 mmol) and BH₃ (9.4 mL, 1 M in THF) as starting materials. LCMS (Method 3): *t*_R = 1.36 min, *m/z* (M+H)⁺ = 334.3.

Step 3. *Trans*-1-benzyl-4-hydrazineyl-2,6-dimethylpiperidine (231c)

[00782] Compound **231c** (1.85 g) was synthesized in 99% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example **230** with **231b** (1.94 g, 5.38 mmol) as starting material.

Step 4. (2*S*,4*r*,6*R*)-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine (231d) and (2*S*,4*s*,6*R*)-1-benzyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(4-nitro-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine (231e)

[00783] Compounds **231d** (160 mg) and **231e** (180 mg) was synthesized in 21% and 24% yield respectively by utilizing a similar preparative to the fifth step of Example **230** with **231c** (800 mg, 2.35 mmol) and nitromalonaldehyde sodium (327 mg, 2.35 mmol) as starting materials.

[00784] Compound **231d**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.44 - 7.28 (m, 5H), 4.32 - 4.24 (m, 1H), 3.93 (s, 2H), 3.00 - 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.23 - 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.96 - 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 6H).

[00785] Compound **231e**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.42 - 7.38 (m, 5H), 4.67 - 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 2H), 3.65 - 3.53 (m, 2H), 2.76 - 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.31 - 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.60 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H).

Step 5. 1-((2*S*,4*s*,6*R*)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine (231f)

[00786] Compound **231f** (100 mg) was synthesized in 91% yield by utilizing a similar

preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 with **231e** (180 mg, 0.57 mmol) as starting material. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.30$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 195.2

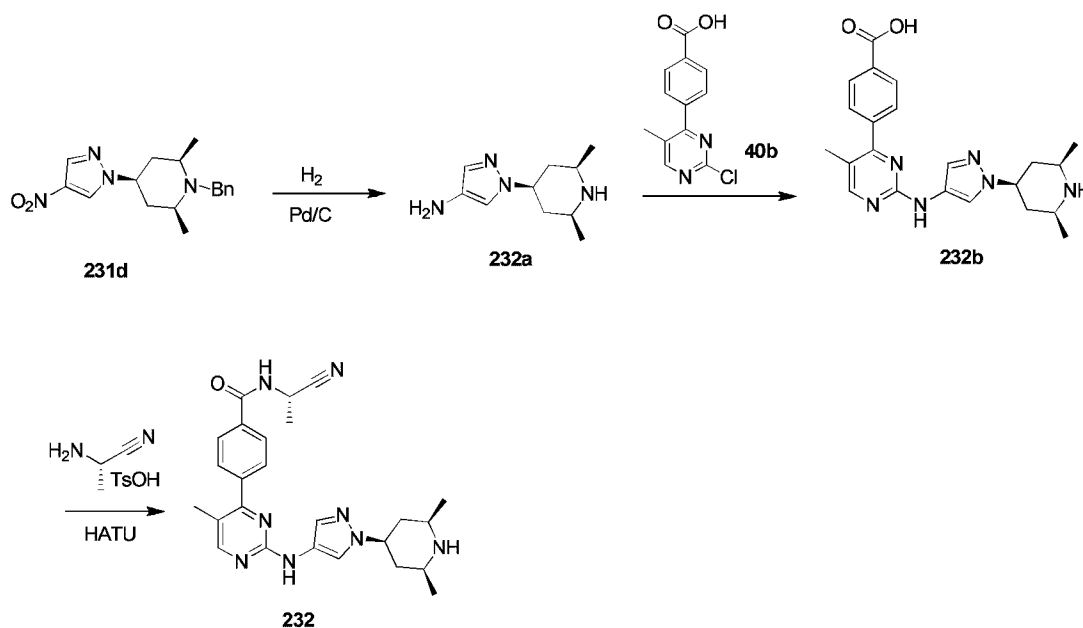
Step 6. 4-(2-((1-((2S,4s,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (231g)

[00787] Compound **231g** (207 mg crude) was synthesized in 100% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 40 with **231f** (100 mg, 0.51 mmol) and **40b** (152 mg, 0.61 mmol) as starting materials. LC-MS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.00$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 407.2;

Step 7. N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-((2S,4s,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (231)

[00788] Compound **231** (16.6 mg) was synthesized in 14% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 1 with **231g** (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (90 mg, 0.37 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (method B). LCMS (Method 2): $t_R = 3.80$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 459.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.47 (s, 1H), 9.26 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.52 (br.s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.12 (br.s, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.68 - 4.63 (m, 1H), 3.46 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.37 - 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.88 - 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 6H).

Example 232



Step 1. 1-((2S,4R,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-amine (232a)

[00789] Compound **232a** (77 mg) was synthesized in 77% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the second step of Example 4 with **232d** (160 mg, 0.51 mmol) as starting material. LCMS (Method 3): $t_R = 0.31$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 195.1.

Step 2. 4-(2-((1-((2S,4R,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoic acid (232b)

[00790] Compound **232b** (60 mg) was synthesized in 38% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the fourth step of Example 40 with **232a** (77 mg, 0.40 mmol) and **40b** (116 mg, 0.47 mmol) as starting materials. LCMS (Method 3): $t_R = 1.02$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 407.2.

Step 3. N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-((2S,4R,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide (232)

[00791] Compound **232** (15.7 mg) was synthesized in 28% yield by utilizing a similar preparative procedure to the final step of Example 1 with **232b** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and (S)-2-aminopropanenitrile 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (36 mg, 0.15 mmol) as starting materials. The title compound was purified by *Prep*-HPLC (method B). LCMS (Method 2): $t_R = 2.09$ min, m/z (M+H)⁺ = 459.3. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.47 (s, 1H), 9.27 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.70

(br.s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.13 (br.s, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 5.04 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.53 - 4.42 (m, 1H), 3.46 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.20 - 2.14 (m, 5H), 1.89 - 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.27 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H).

Example 233. Testing for Biological Activities

[00792] Compounds were tested against JAK1, JAK2, JAK2V617F and TYK2.

[00793] Assay Formats: JAK activity was determined in the reaction buffer 50 mM HEPES, 0.01% Brij35, 10 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM DTT by a microfluidic assay. The phosphorylation of a FAM labeled peptide substrate was monitored in the Caliper EZ Reader II (Perkin Elmer). The assay condition for each batch of enzyme (Carna Biosciences) was optimized to obtain 10% conversion rate of peptide substrate.

[00794] The test compounds were dissolved in DMSO to a stock concentration of 10 mM. 3-fold serially diluted compounds with top concentration of 5 μ M were pre-incubated with JAK1, JAK2, JAK2V617F or TYK2 at indicated concentrations for 10 min at ambient temperature. The final DMSO concentration of assay mixture was 1%. FAM labeled peptide substrate (final concentration 3 μ M) and ATP (Km or 1 mM concentration) were sequentially added to initiate the kinase reaction at 28 °C. The reaction was stopped by adding 50 mM EDTA. The reaction time for JAK1, JAK2, JAK2V617F and TYK2 was 120 min, 20 min, 30 min and 10 min, respectively.

[00795] The well in the test plate without enzyme was defined as 100% inhibition. And the well without compound but with equivalent DMSO was defined as no inhibition. The percent inhibition was calculated by the following formula.

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = (\text{Conversion}_{\text{max}} - \text{Conversion}_{\text{sample}}) / (\text{Conversion}_{\text{max}} - \text{Conversion}_{\text{min}}) * 100$$

Conversion_{max} means the conversion rate in the positive well without addition of compound

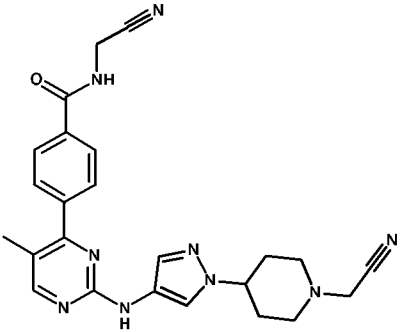
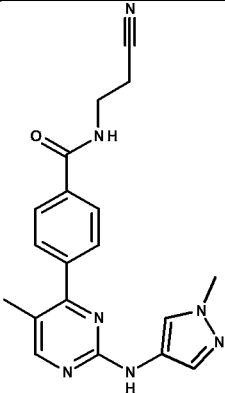
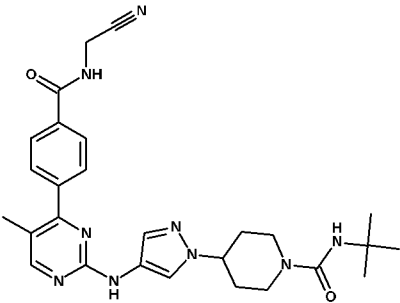
Conversion_{min} means the conversion rate in the well without addition of enzyme

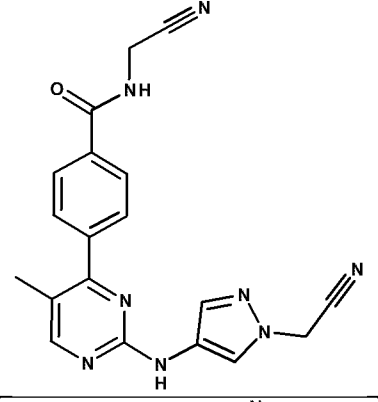
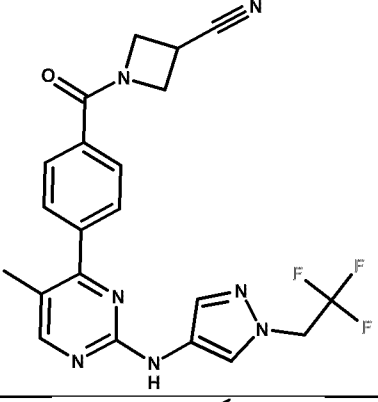
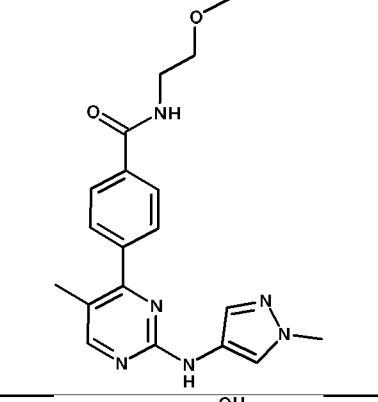
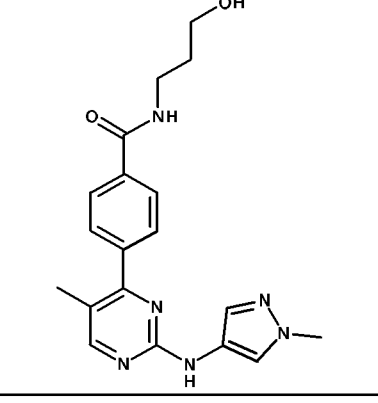
Conversion_{sample} means the conversion rate of test compounds

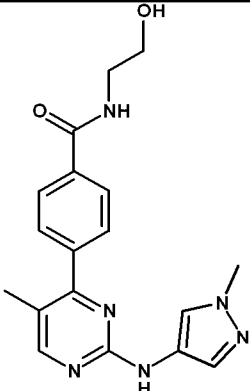
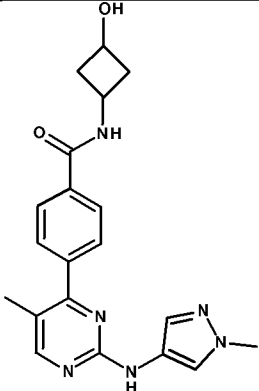
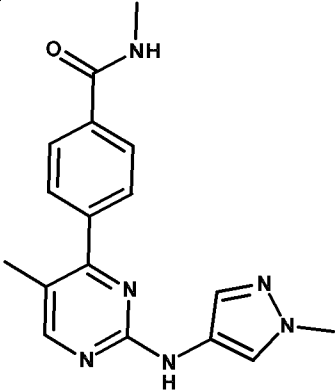
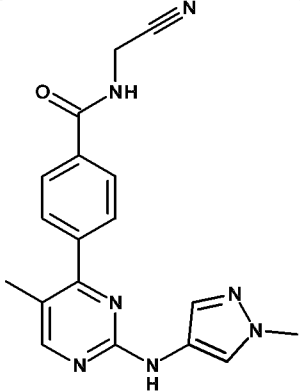
[00796] The dose-response (percent inhibition) curve was plotted and IC₅₀ values were determined by GraphPad software.

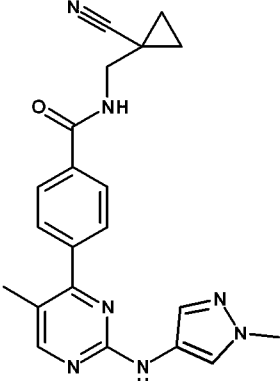
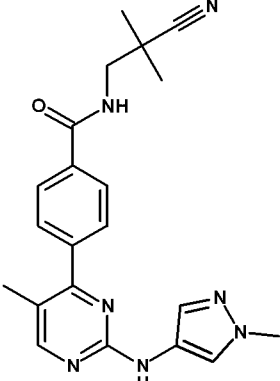
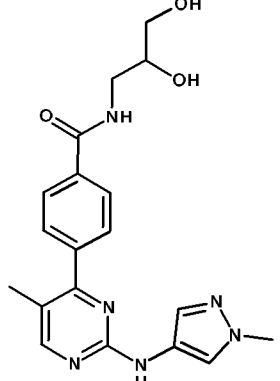
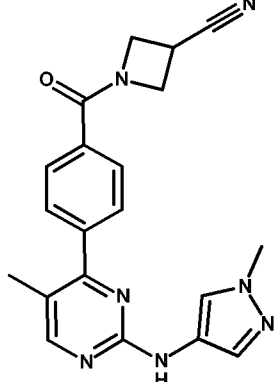
[00797] Exemplary results are summarized in **Table 3**.

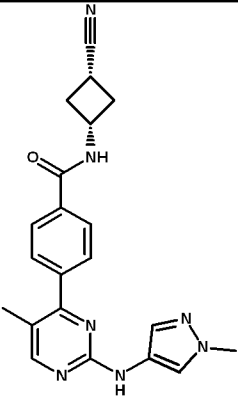
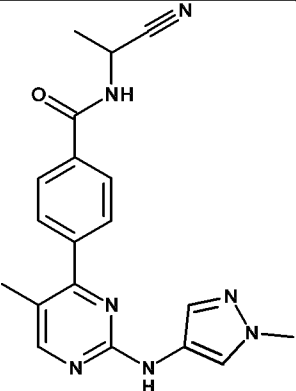
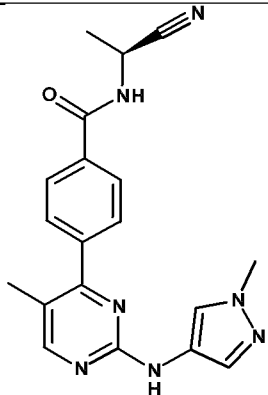
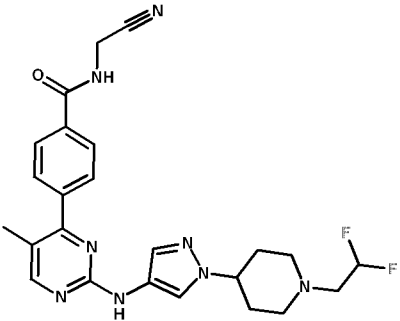
Table 3. Summary of Exemplary Structures

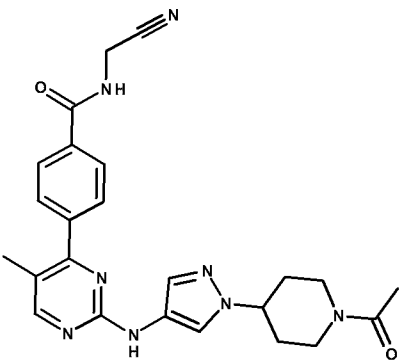
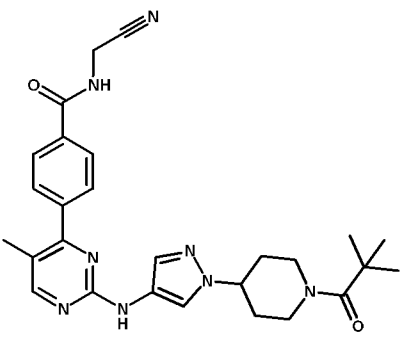
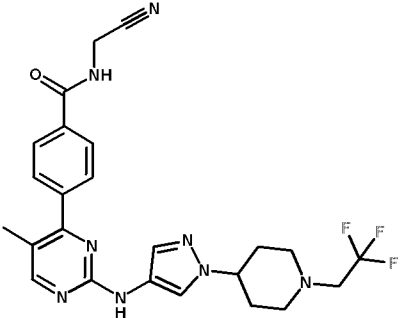
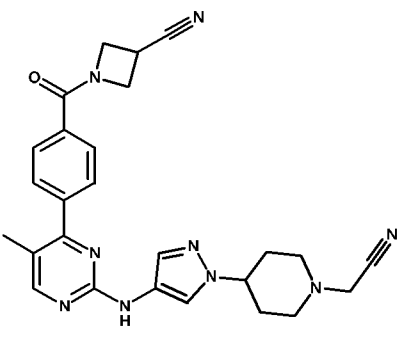
Example	Structure	IUPAC Name	Mol Weight
1		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyanomethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	455.51
2		N-(2-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	361.40
3		N-(tert-butyl)-4-(4-((4-(4-((cyanomethyl)carbamoyl)phenyl)-5-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide	515.61

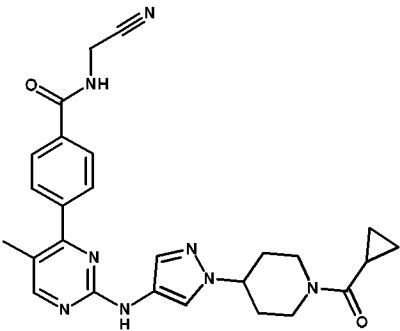
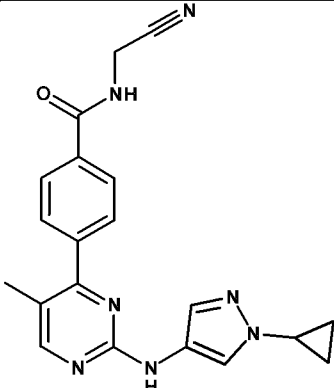
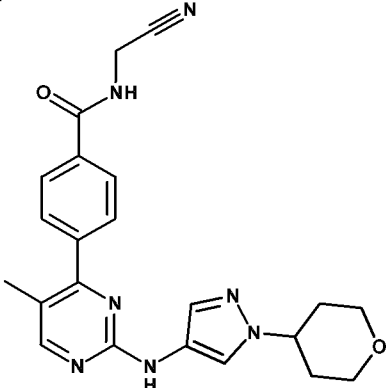
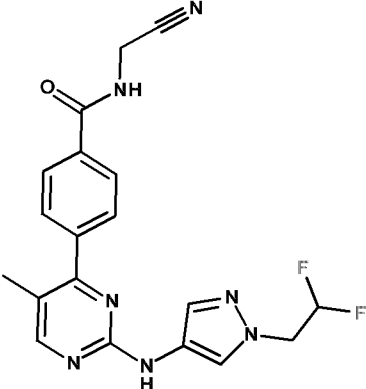
4		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	372.38
5		1-(4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	441.41
6		N-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	366.42
7		N-(3-hydroxypropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	366.42

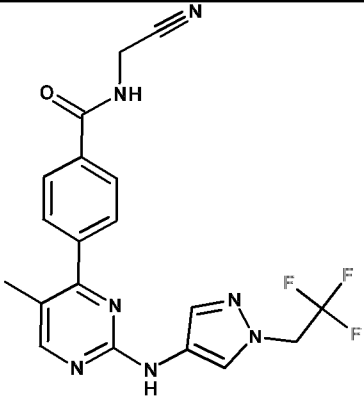
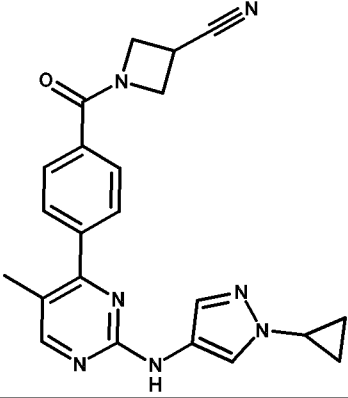
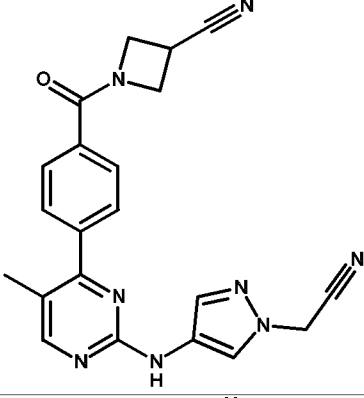
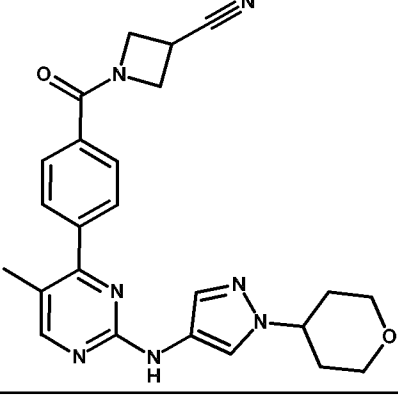
8		N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	352.39
9		N-(3-hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	378.43
10		N-methyl-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	322.36
11		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	347.37

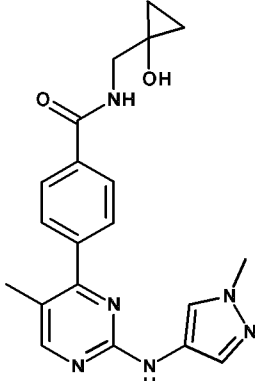
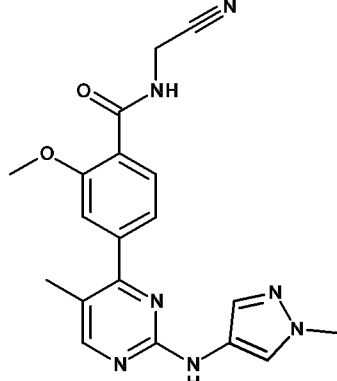
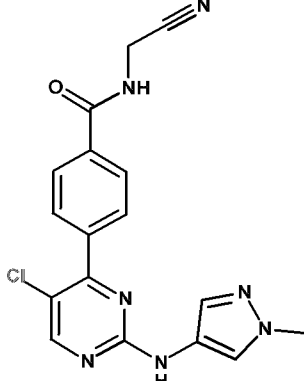
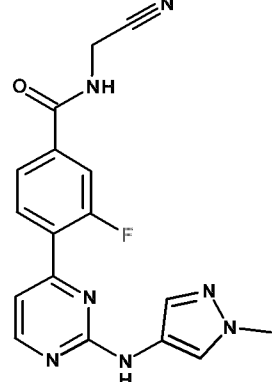
12		N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	387.44
13		N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	389.45
14		N-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	382.42
15		1-(4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	373.41

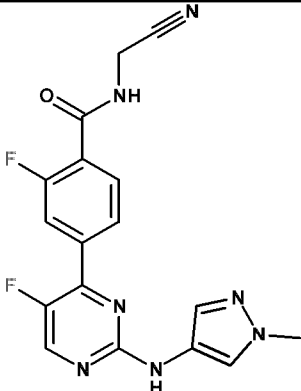
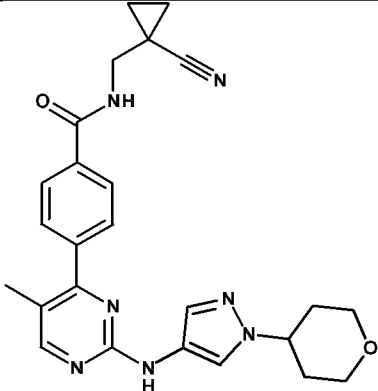
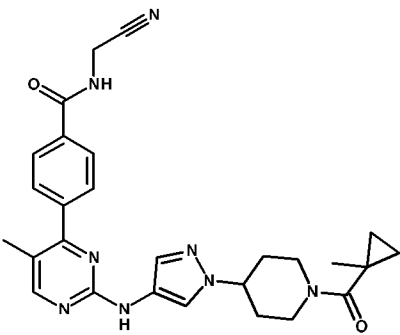
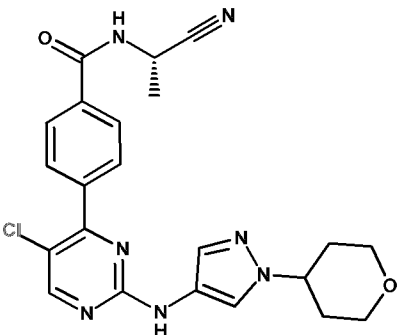
16		N-((1s,3s)-3-cyanocyclobutyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	387.44
17		N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	361.40
18		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	361.40
19		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	480.51

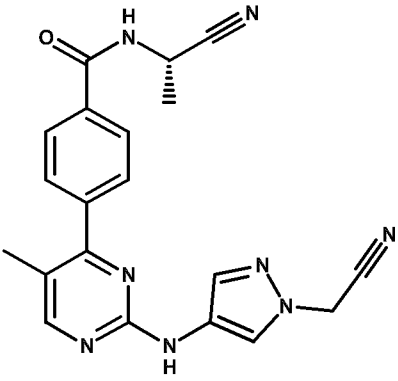
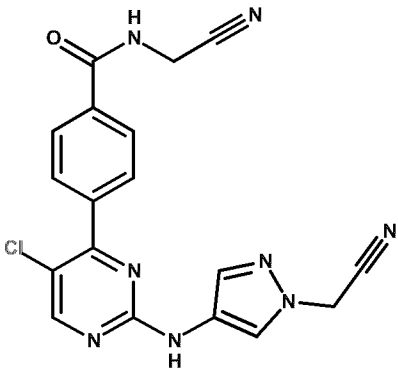
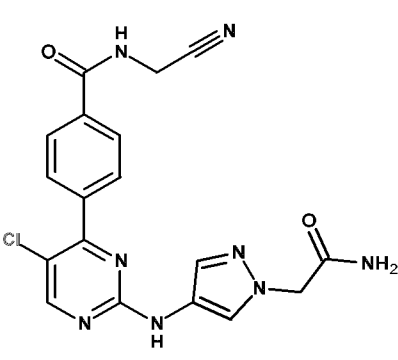
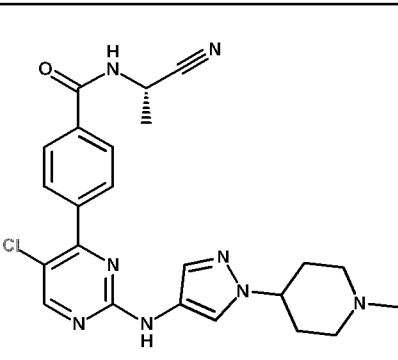
20		4-(2-(((1-(1-acetylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	458.51
21		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-(((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	500.59
22		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-(((1-(1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	498.50
23		1-(4-(2-(((1-(1-(cyanomethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	481.55

24		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	484.55
25		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	373.41
26		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	417.46
27		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	397.38

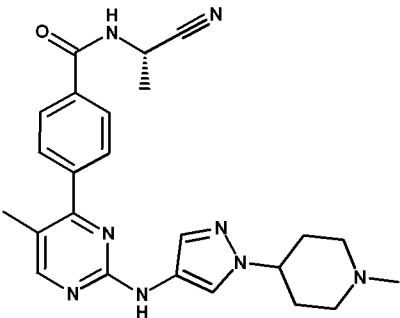
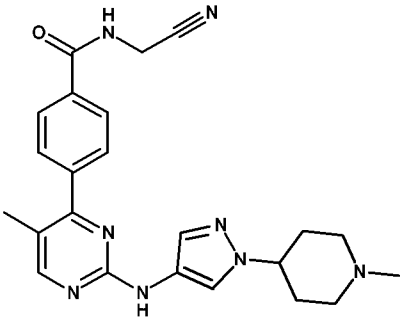
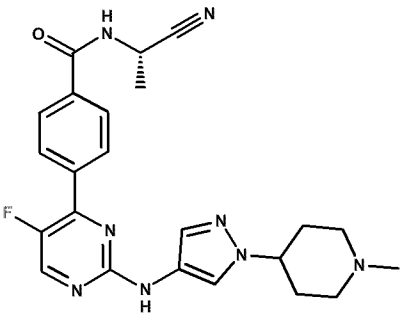
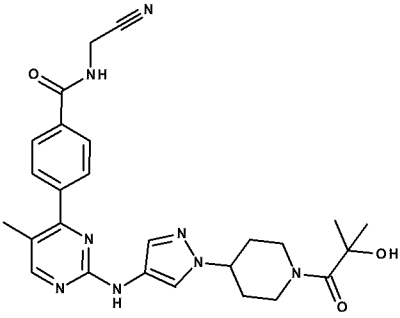
28		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	415.37
29		1-(4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	399.45
30		1-(4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	398.42
31		1-(4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	443.50

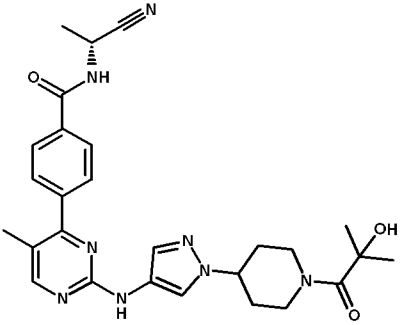
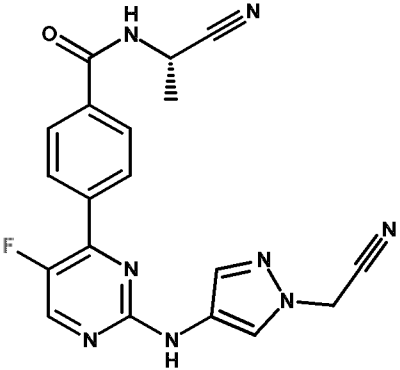
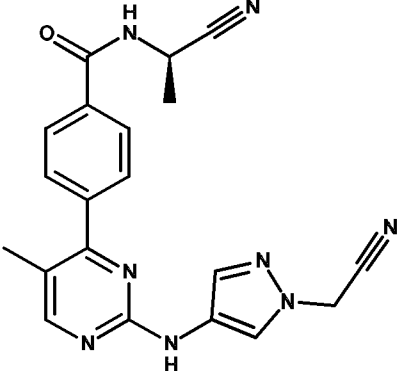
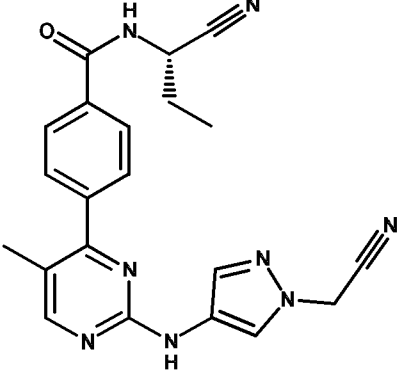
32		N-((1-hydroxycyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	378.43
33		N-(cyanomethyl)-2-methoxy-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	377.40
34		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	367.79
35		N-(cyanomethyl)-3-fluoro-4-(2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	351.34

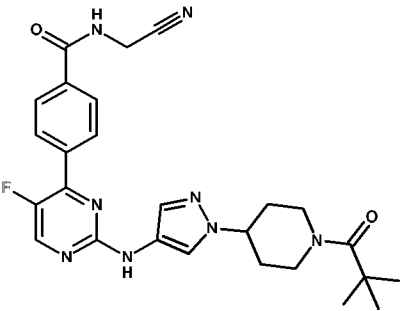
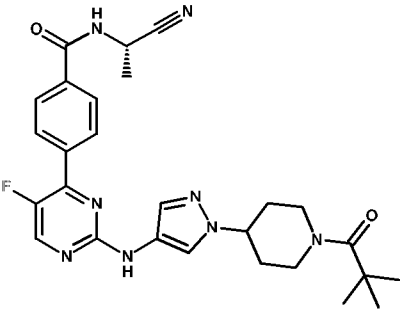
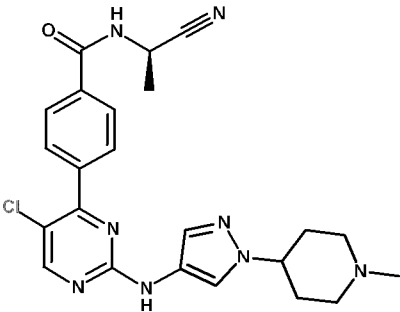
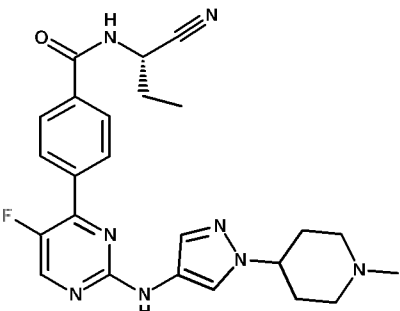
36		N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	369.33
37		N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	457.53
38		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	498.58
39		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	451.91

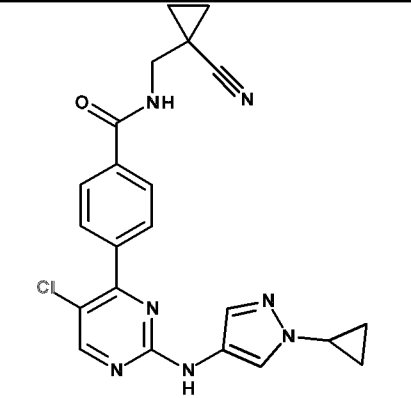
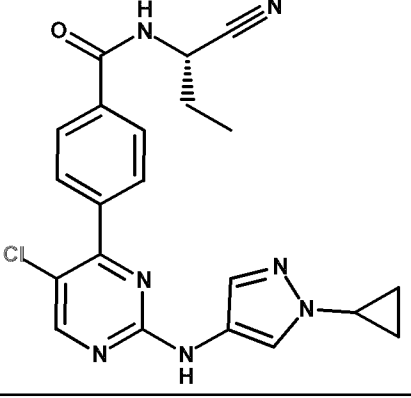
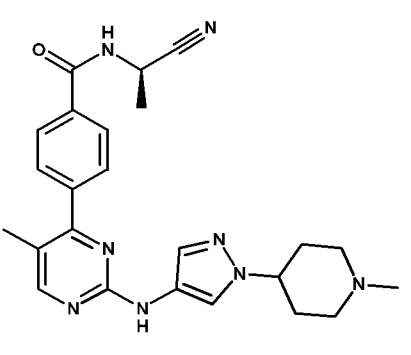
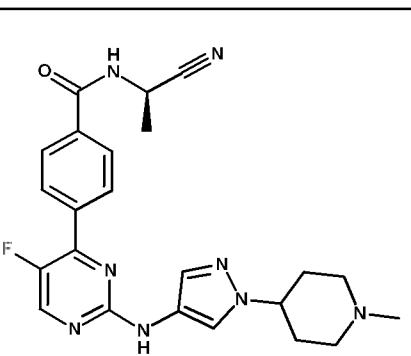
40		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	386.41
41		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	392.80
42		4-(2-((1-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	410.82
43		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	464.95

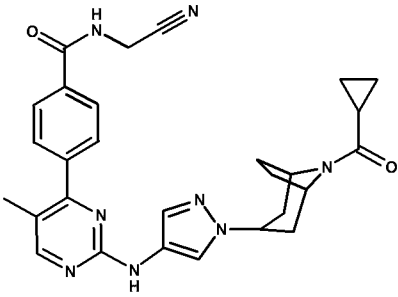
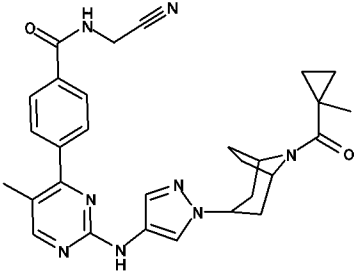
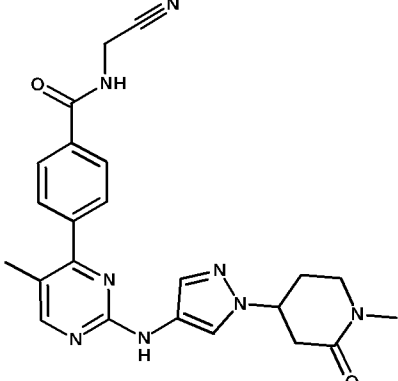
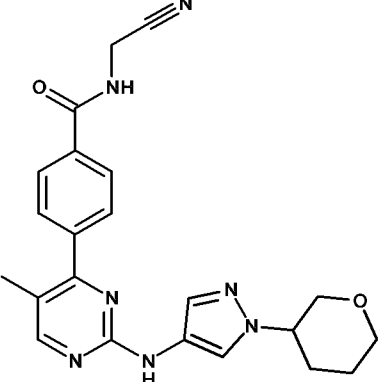
44		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	450.92
45		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	376.35
46		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	406.83
47		(S)-4-(2-((1-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	424.84

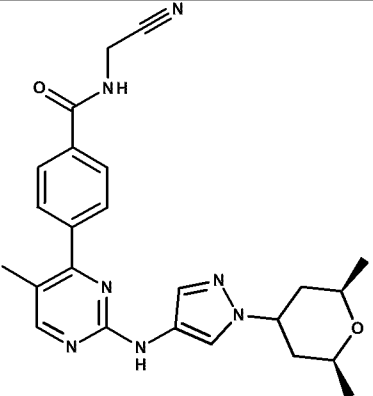
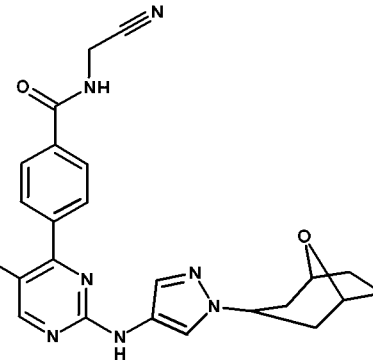
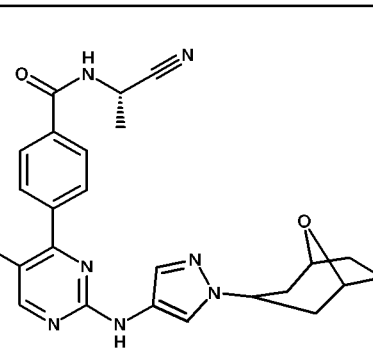
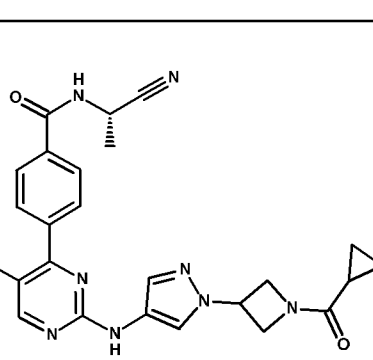
48		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	444.53
49		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	430.50
50		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	448.50
51		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	502.57

52		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	516.59
53		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	390.37
54		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	386.41
55		(S)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-cyanomethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide	400.44

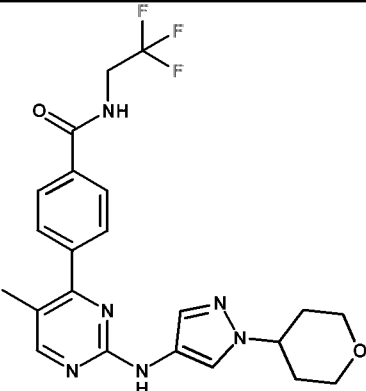
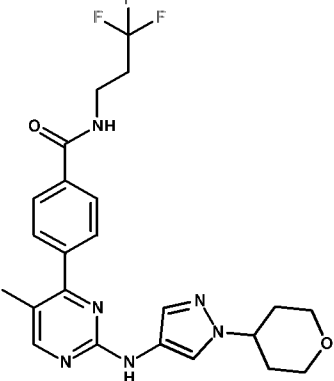
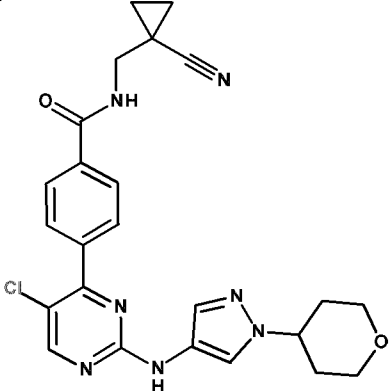
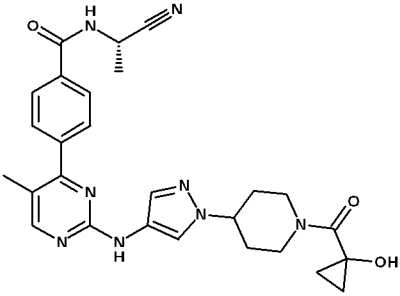
56		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	504.56
57		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	518.58
58		(R)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	464.95
59		(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	462.52

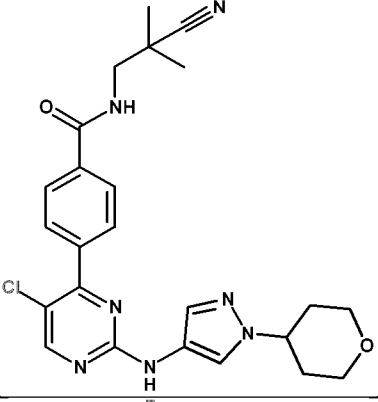
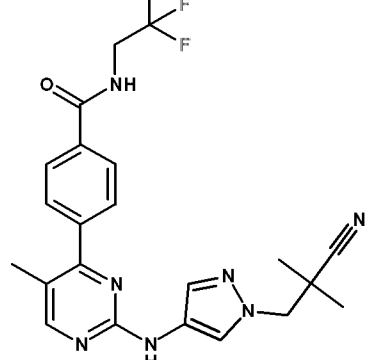
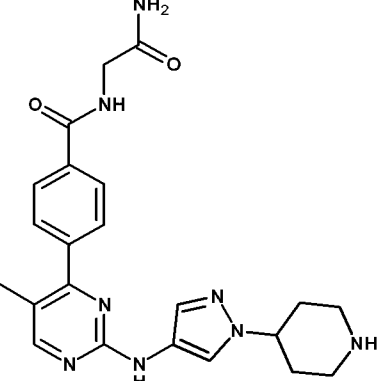
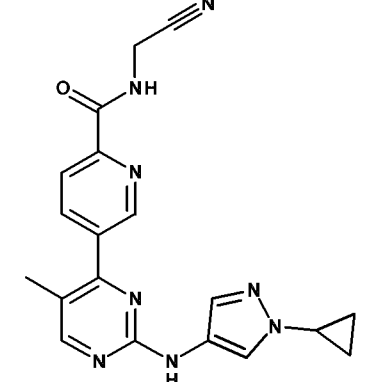
60		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)benzamide	433.89
61		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide	421.88
62		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	444.53
63		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	448.50

64		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-((1R,3r,5S)-8-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	510.59
65		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((1R,3r,5S)-8-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	524.62
66		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methyl-2-oxopiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	444.49
67		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	417.46

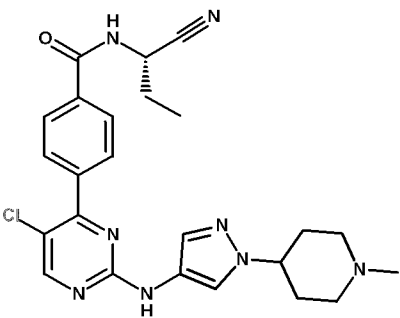
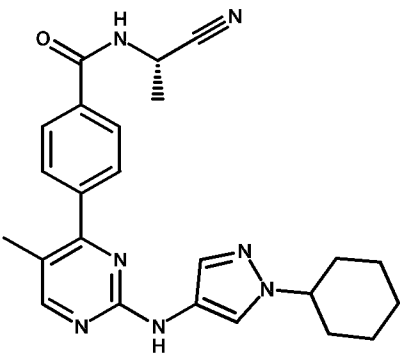
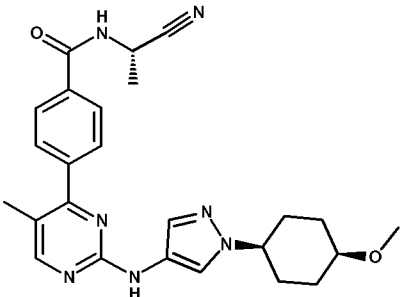
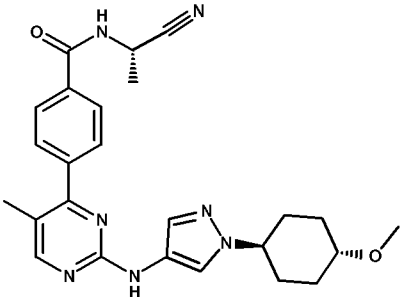
68		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-(1-cis-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	445.52
69		4-(2-((1-((1R,5S)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	443.50
70		4-(2-((1-((1R,5S)-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	457.53
71		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)azetidin-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	470.53

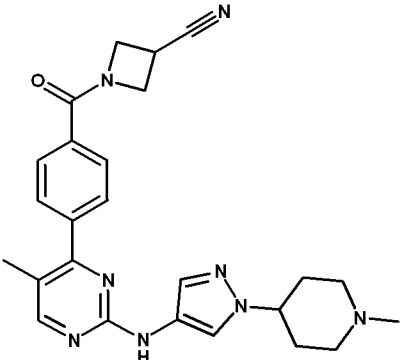
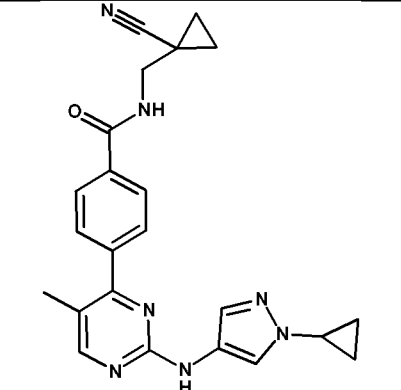
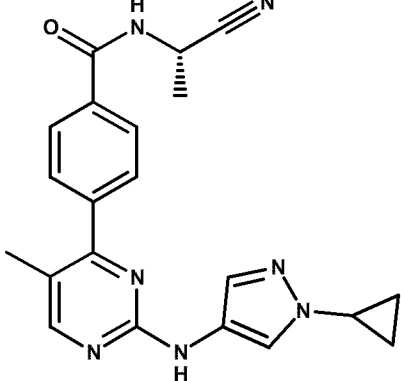
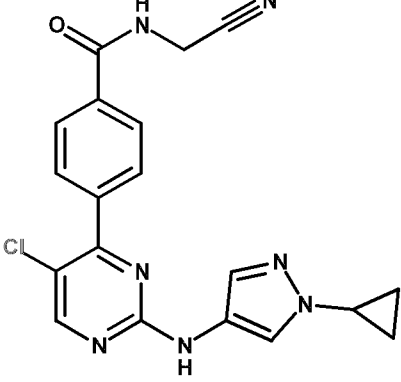
72		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	431.49
73		N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cis-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	459.54
74		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(1-hydroxycyclopropane-1-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	500.55
75		(S)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)benzamide	474.48

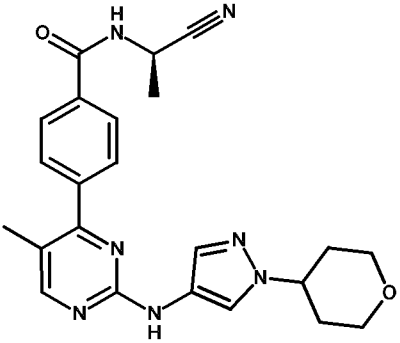
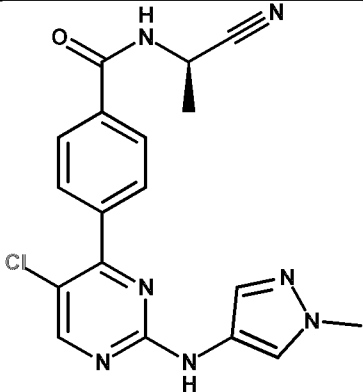
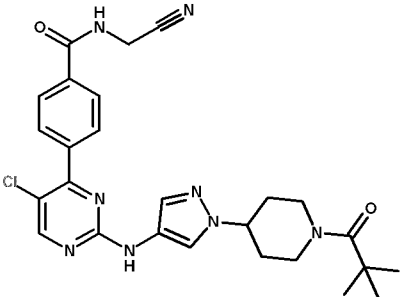
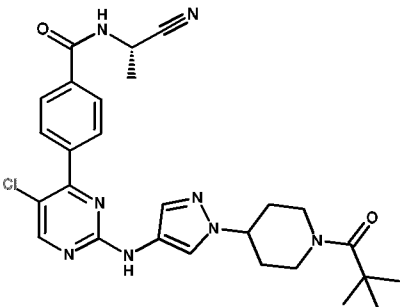
76		4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide	460.45
77		4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)benzamide	474.48
78		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)benzamide	477.95
79		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(1-hydroxycyclopropane-1-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	514.58

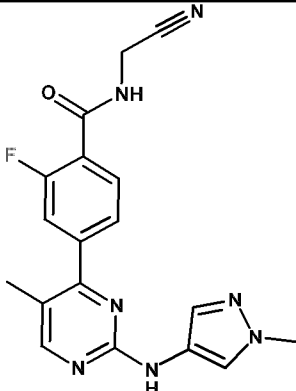
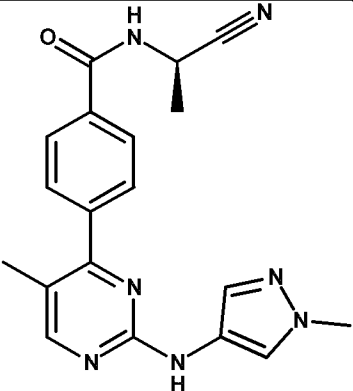
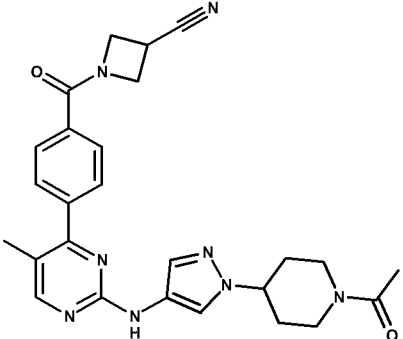
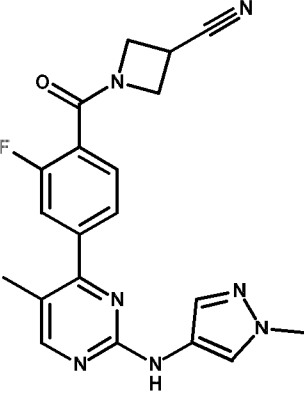
80		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)benzamide	479.96
81		4-(2-((1-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide	457.45
82		N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	434.49
83		N-(cyanomethyl)-5-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)picolinamide	374.40

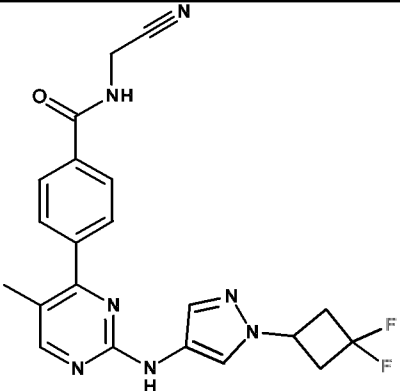
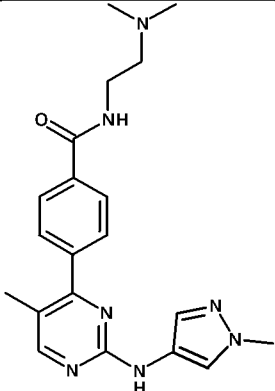
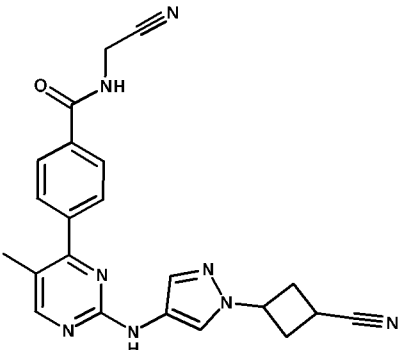
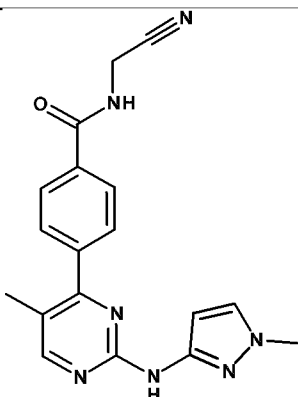
84		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	451.47
85		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	465.50
86		4-(2-((1-(cis-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide	483.49
87		4-(2-((1-(trans-4-cyanocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)benzamide	483.49

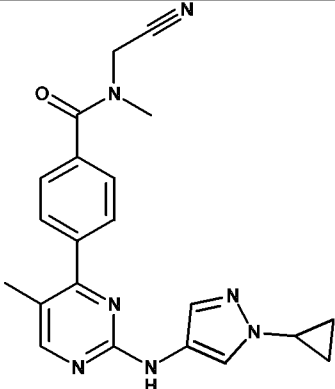
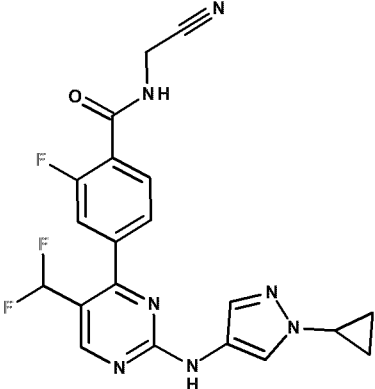
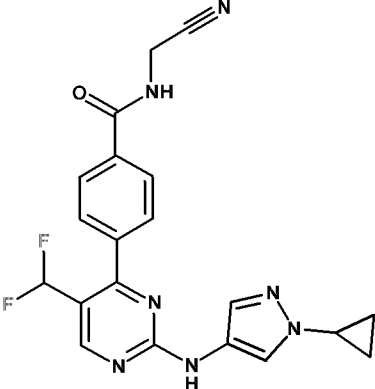
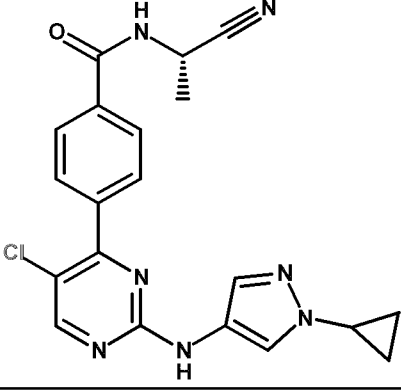
88		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)benzamide	478.98
89		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	429.52
90		N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cis-4-methoxycyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	459.54
91		N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(trans-4-methoxycyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	459.54

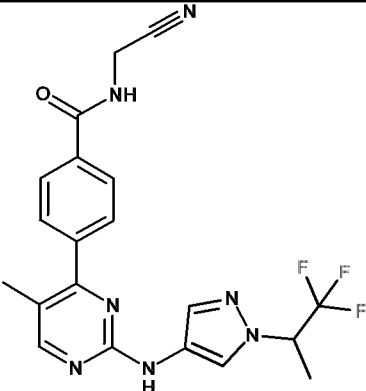
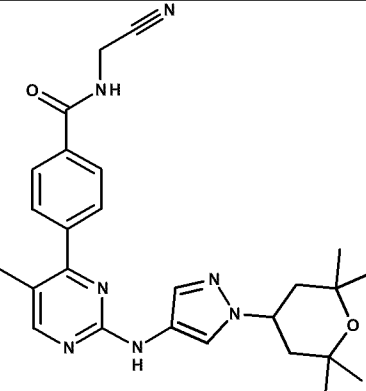
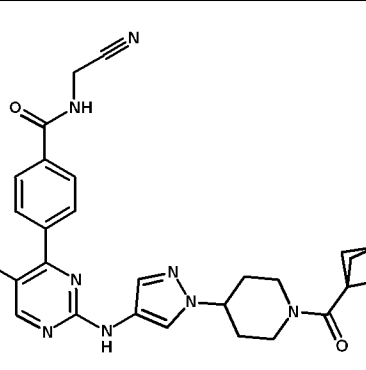
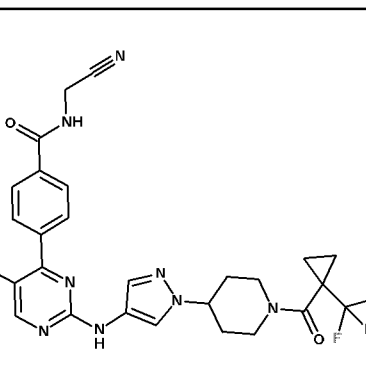
92		1-(4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	456.54
93		N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	413.47
94		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	387.44
95		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	393.83

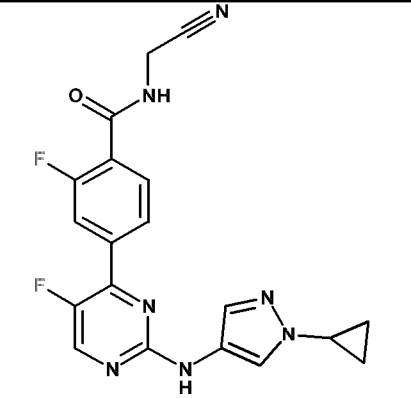
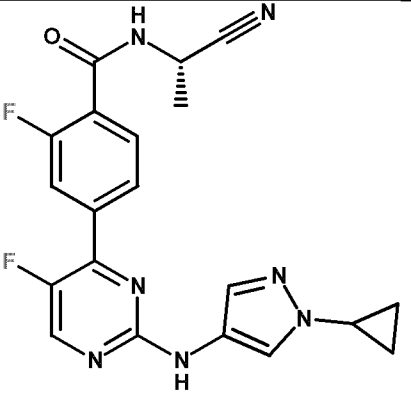
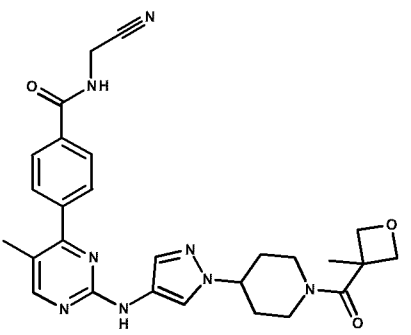
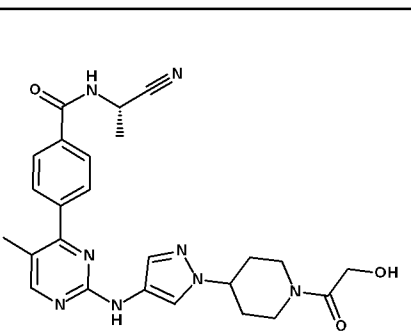
96		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	431.49
97		(R)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	381.82
98		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	521.01
99		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-(1-pivaloylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	535.04

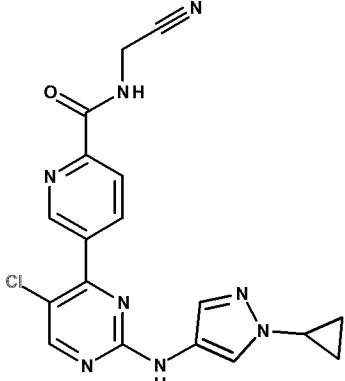
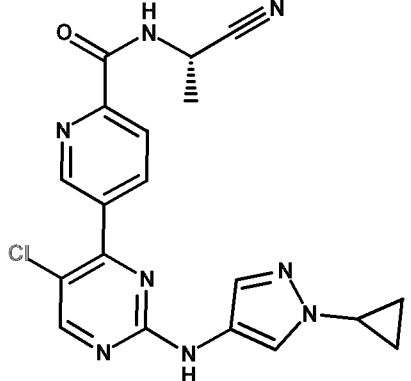
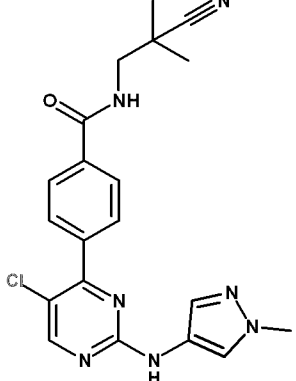
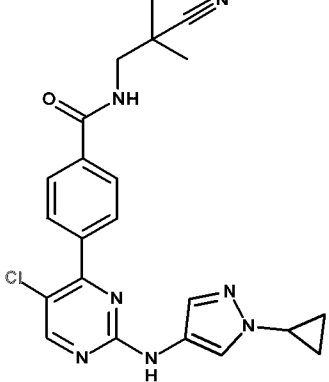
100		N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	365.36
101		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	361.40
102		1-(4-(2-((1-(1-acetylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	484.55
103		1-(2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	391.40

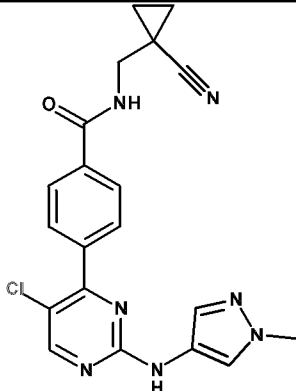
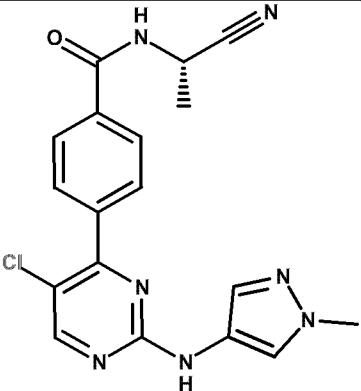
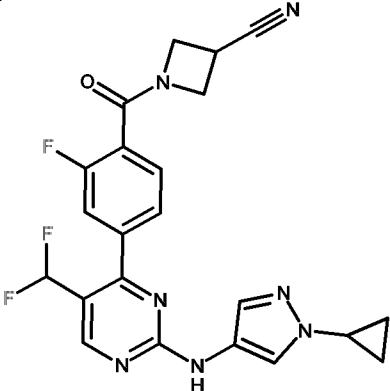
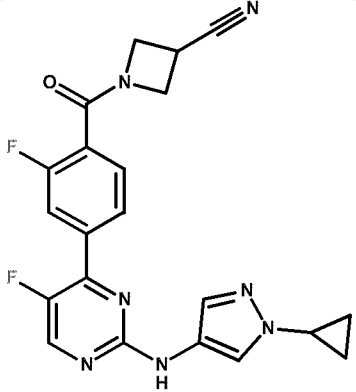
104		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	423.42
105		N-(2-(dimethylamino)ethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	379.46
106		4-(2-((1-(3-cyanocyclobutyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	412.45
107		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	347.37

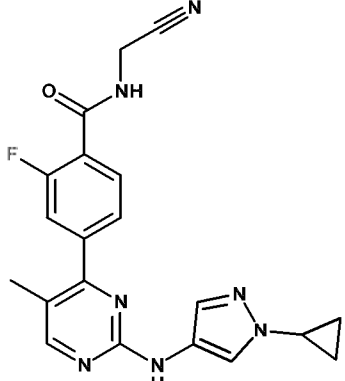
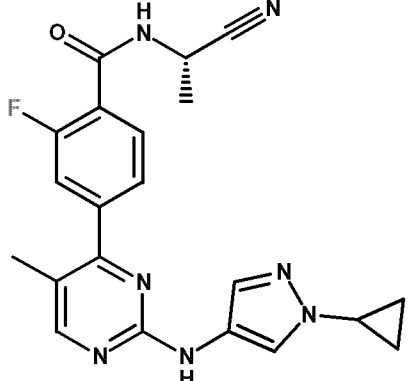
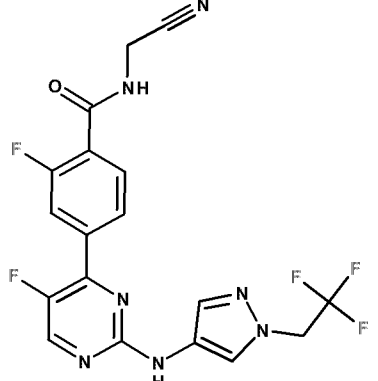
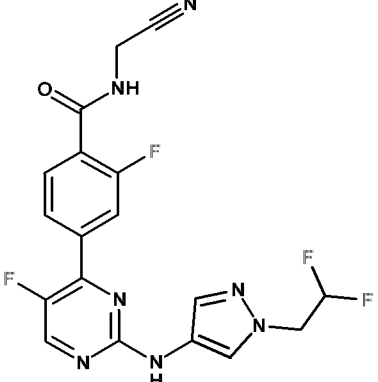
108		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-methylbenzamide	387.44
109		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide	427.38
110		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	409.39
111		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	407.86

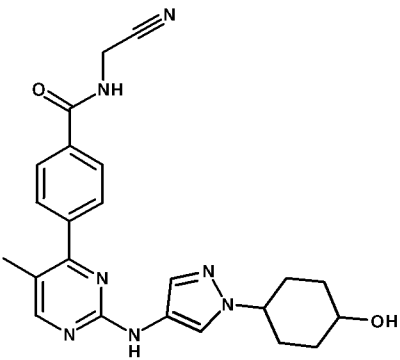
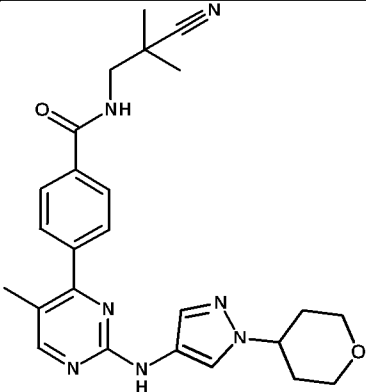
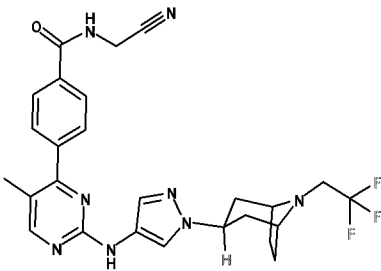
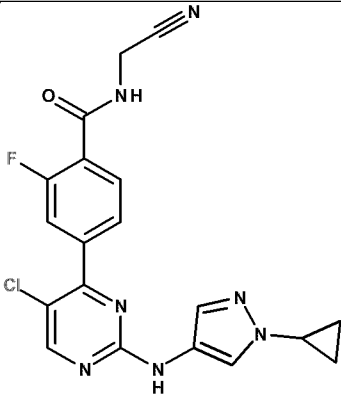
112		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	429.40
113		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	473.57
114		4-(2-((1-(1-(bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane-1-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)benzamide	510.59
115		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropane-1-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	552.55

116		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide	395.36
117		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide	409.39
118		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-(3-methyloxetane-3-carbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	514.58
119		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(1-(2-hydroxyacetyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	488.54

120		5-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)picolinamide	394.82
121		(S)-5-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)picolinamide	408.84
122		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)benzamide	409.87
123		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)benzamide	435.91

124		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-((1-cyanocyclopropyl)methyl)benzamide	407.86
125		(S)-4-(5-chloro-2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)benzamide	381.82
126		1-(4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-(difluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	453.42
127		1-(4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile	421.40

128		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide	391.40
129		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide	405.43
130		N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-fluoro-2-((1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	437.33
131		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-2-fluorobenzamide	419.34

132		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-((1-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	431.49
133		N-(2-cyano-2-methylpropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	459.54
134		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-((1R,3s,5S)-8-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide	524.54
135		4-(5-chloro-2-((1-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluorobenzamide	411.82

DEMANDE OU BREVET VOLUMINEUX

LA PRÉSENTE PARTIE DE CETTE DEMANDE OU CE BREVET COMPREND PLUS D'UN TOME.

CECI EST LE TOME 1 DE 2
CONTENANT LES PAGES 1 À 342

NOTE : Pour les tomes additionels, veuillez contacter le Bureau canadien des brevets

JUMBO APPLICATIONS/PATENTS

THIS SECTION OF THE APPLICATION/PATENT CONTAINS MORE THAN ONE VOLUME

THIS IS VOLUME 1 OF 2
CONTAINING PAGES 1 TO 342

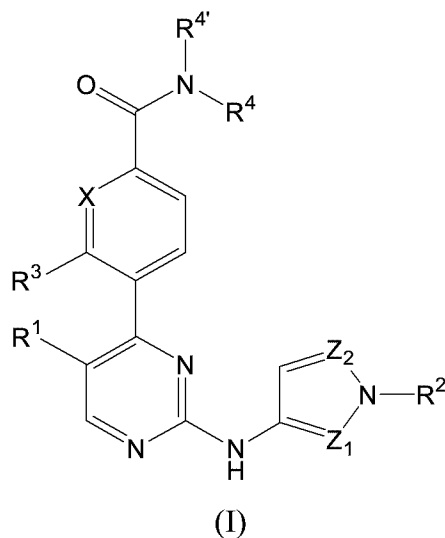
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NOM DU FICHIER / FILE NAME :

NOTE POUR LE TOME / VOLUME NOTE:

CLAIMS

1. A compound having the structural formula (I):



wherein

X is N or CR^x, wherein R^x is R', halogen, CN or OR';

each of Z₁ and Z₂ is independently selected from N and CR', *provided* that one of Z₁ and Z₂ is N and the other is CR';

R¹ is CH₃;

R² is a six-membered cyclic aliphatic group comprising a N or O, wherein the aliphatic group is substituted with one or more C₁-C₃ alkyl groups;

R³ is R', halogen or CN;

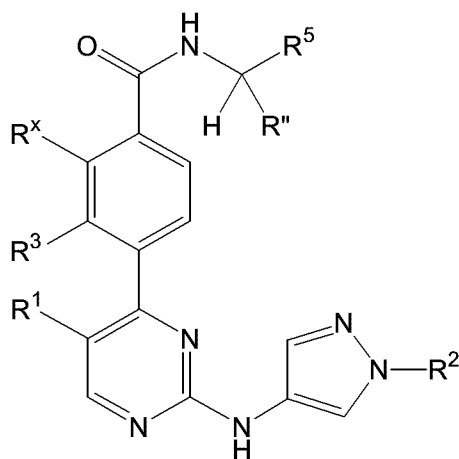
R^{4'} is H;

R⁴ is -CHR''-R⁵, wherein R'' is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl and R⁵ is a CN or CF₃; and

each R' is independently hydrogen or a C₁-C₃ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group,

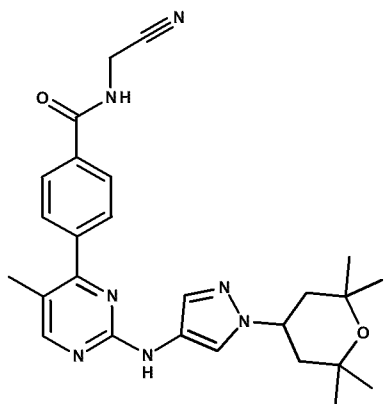
or a pharmaceutically acceptable form or an isotope derivative thereof.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein X is CR^x, Z₁ is CH, and Z₂ is N, having the structural formula (II):



(II)

3. The compound of claim 1, wherein X is CH.
4. The compound of claim 1, wherein X is N.
5. The compound of claim 1, wherein R² is a six-membered cyclic aliphatic group comprising an O substituted with two or more C₁-C₃ alkyl groups.
6. The compound of any one of claims 25-29, wherein R³ is H, F, CH₃ or Cl.
7. The compound of claim 6, wherein R³ is H.
8. The compound of claim 7, wherein R'' is H and R⁵ is CN.
9. The compound of claim 1, having the structural formula:

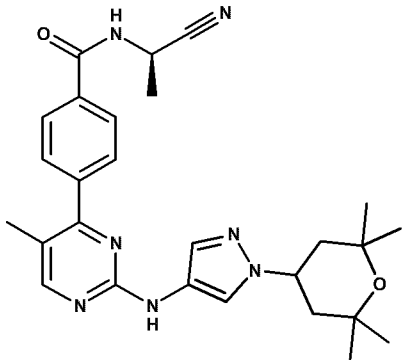
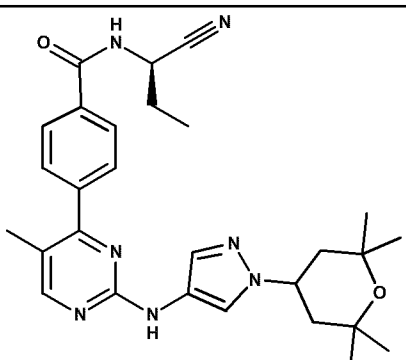
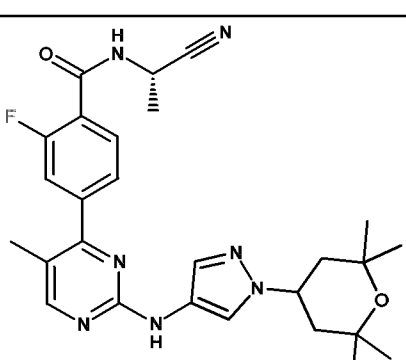
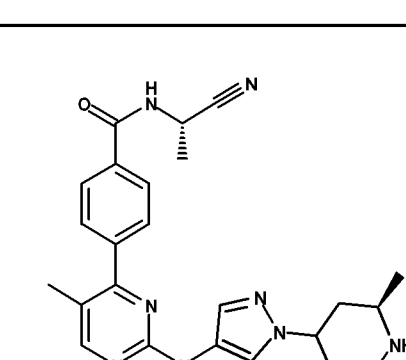


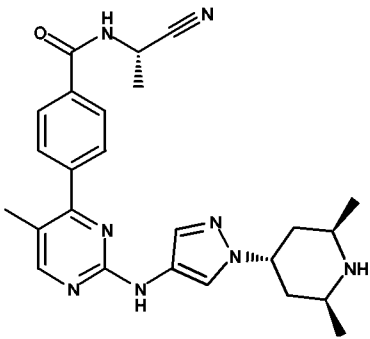
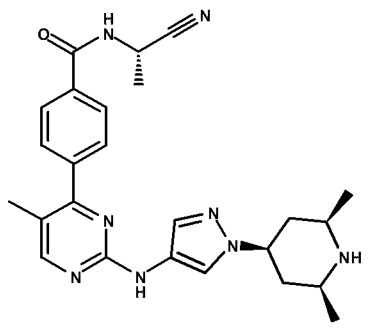
10. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

Example	Structure	IUPAC Name
23		1-(4-(2-((1-(1-(cyanomethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzoyl)azetidine-3-carbonitrile,
48		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
49		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
62		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,

68		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(2-(1-cis-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
73		N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(cis-2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
113		N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
173		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,

178		N-(cyanomethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
179		(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
180		(S)-N-(cyano(cyclopropyl)methyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
184		(S)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,

198		(R)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
208		(R)-N-(1-cyanopropyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
224		(S)-N-(1-cyanoethyl)-2-fluoro-4-(5-methyl-2-((1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,
230		N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-(trans-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide,

231		N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-((2S,4s,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide, and
232		N-((S)-1-cyanoethyl)-4-(2-((1-((2S,4r,6R)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)amino)-5-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)benzamide.

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any of claims 1-10, effective to treat or reduce one or more diseases or disorders, in a mammal, including a human, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent.
12. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11, being suitable for oral administration, topical administration or GI-restricted administration.
13. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11, being useful to treat or reduce one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases and cancers, or a related disease or disorder.
14. A unit dosage form comprising a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 11-13.
15. Use of a compound of any of claims 1-10, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or diluent, in preparation of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder.
16. Use of a compound of any of claims 1-10 for treating one or more of inflammatory diseases, immune-mediated diseases, and cancer, or a related disease or disorder.
17. The use of claim 16, wherein the disease or disorder is an inflammatory disease.

18. The use of claim 16, wherein the disease or disorder is an immune-mediated disease.
19. The use of claim 16, wherein the disease or disorder is cancer.