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(54) Title: PYRROLOPYRIDAZINE COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR THE TREATMENT OF PROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS

(57) Abstract: Disclosed are pyrrolopyridazine compounds, methods of preparing such compounds, and their use for the treatment of proliferative, inflammatory, and other disorders.

PYRROLOPYRIDAZINE COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR THE TREATMENT OF PROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS

Related Applications

[0001] This application claims priority benefit under Title 35 § 119(e) of United States provisional Application Nos. 60/368,249, filed March 28, 2002, and 60/402,118, filed August 8, 2002, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to pyrrolopyridazine compounds, methods of preparing such compounds, and their use for the treatment of proliferative and other disorders.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Protein kinases are a class of enzymes that catalyze the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to a tyrosine, serine, threonine, or histidine residue located on a protein substrate. Protein kinases clearly play a role in normal cell growth. Many of the growth factor receptor proteins have intracellular domains that function as protein kinases and it is through this function that they effect signaling. The interaction of growth factors with their receptors is a necessary event in the normal regulation of cell growth, and the phosphorylation state of substrate proteins often is related to the modulation of cell growth.

[0004] The human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER) family consists of four distinct receptor tyrosine kinases referred to as HER1, HER2, HER3, and HER4. These kinases are also referred to as erbB1, erbB2, etc. HER1 is also commonly referred to as the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFr). With the exception of HER3, these receptors have intrinsic protein kinase activity that is specific for

tyrosine residues of phosphoacceptor proteins. The HER kinases are expressed in most epithelial cells as well as tumor cells of epithelial origin. They are also often expressed in tumor cells of mesenchymal origin such as sarcomas or rhabdomyosarcomas. Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) such as HER1 and HER2 are involved in cell proliferation and are associated with diseases such as psoriasis and cancer. Disruption of signal transduction by inhibition of these kinases in target cells is known to have an antiproliferative and therapeutic effect.

[0005] The enzymatic activity of receptor tyrosine kinases can be stimulated by either overexpression, or by ligand-mediated dimerization. The formation of homodimers as well as heterodimers has been demonstrated for the HER receptor family. An example of homodimerization is the dimerization of HER1 (EGF receptor) by one of the EGF family of ligands (which includes EGF, transforming growth factor alpha, betacellulin, heparin-binding EGF, and epiregulin). Heterodimerization among the four HER receptor kinases can be promoted by binding to members of the heregulin (also referred to neuregulin) family of ligands. Such heterodimerization, involving HER2 and HER3, or a HER3/HER4 combination, results in a significant stimulation of the tyrosine kinase activity of the receptor dimers even though one of the receptors (HER3) is enzymatically inert. The kinase activity of HER2 has also been shown to be activated by virtue of overexpression of the receptor alone in a variety of cell types. Activation of receptor homodimers and heterodimers results in phosphorylation of tyrosine residues on the receptors and on other intracellular proteins. This is followed by the activation of intracellular signaling pathways such as those involving the microtubule associated protein kinase (MAP kinase) and the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3 kinase). Activation of these pathways has been shown to lead to cellular proliferation and the inhibition of apoptosis. Inhibition of HER kinase signaling has been shown to inhibit cell proliferation and survival.

[0006] Deregulation of EGF receptors plays a role in the aberrant growth of epithelial cysts in the disease described as polycystic kidney disease [Du, J., Wilson, P.D., *Amer. J. Physiol., 269* (2 Pt 1), 487 (1995); Nauta, J., et al., *Pediatric Research, 37*(6), 755 (1995); Gattone, V.H. et al., *Developmental Biology, 169*(2), 504 (1995);

Wilson, P.D. et al., *Eur. J. Cell Biol., 61*(1), 131, (1993)]. The compounds of this invention, which inhibit the catalytic function of the EGF receptors, are consequently useful for the treatment of this disease.

[0007] The mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway is a major pathway in the cellular signal transduction cascade from growth factors to the cell nucleus. The pathway involves kinases at two levels: MAP kinase kinases (MAPKK), and their substrates MAP (mitogen activated protein) kinases (MAPK). There are different isoforms in the MAP kinase family. [For review, see Seger, R.; Krebs, E.G. *FASEB, 9*, 726, (1995)]. The compounds of this invention can inhibit the action of one or both of these kinases: MEK, a MAP kinase kinase, and its substrate ERK, a MAP kinase. ERK(extracellular regulated kinases), a p42 MAPK, is found to be essential for cell proliferation and differentiation. Over expression and/or over activation of MEK or ERK has been found to be associated with various human cancers [For example, Sivaraman, V.S.et al., *C.C.J. Clin. Invest., 99*, 1478 (1997)]. It has been demonstrated that inhibition of MEK prevents activation of ERK and subsequent activation of ERK substrates in cells, resulting in inhibition of cell growth stimulation and reversal of the phenotype of *ras*-transformed cells [Dudley, D.T.et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 92,* 7686 (1995)].

[0008] Members of the raf family of kinases phosphorylate serine residues on MEK. There are three serine/threonine kinase members of the raf family known as a-raf, b-raf, and c-raf. While mutations in the raf genes are rare in human cancers, c-raf is activated by the ras oncogene which is mutated in a wide number of human tumors. Therefore, inhibition of the kinase activity of c-raf may provide a way to prevent ras mediated tumor growth [Campbell, S.L., *Oncogene, 17,* 1395 (1998)].

[0009] The Src family of cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinases consists of at least eight members (Src, Fyn, Lyn, Yes, Lck, Fgr, Hck and Blk) that participate in a variety of signaling pathways [Schwartzberg, P.L., *Oncogene, 17*, 1463 (1998)]. The prototypical member of this tyrosine kinase family is $p60^{src}$ (Src). Src is involved in proliferation and migration responses in many cell types. In limited studies, Src activity has been shown to be elevated in breast, colon (~90%), pancreatic (>90%)

and liver (>90%) tumors. Greatly increased Src activity is also associated with metastasis (>90%) and poor prognosis. Antisense Src message impedes growth of colon tumor cells in nude mice [Staley et al., *Cell Growth & Differentation, 8,* 269 (1997)], suggesting that Src inhibitors should slow tumor growth. In addition to its role in cell proliferation, Src also acts in stress response pathways, including the hypoxia response. Previous studies have shown that colonic tumor cells genetically engineered to express antisense Src message form tumors demonstrating reduced vascularization in nude mouse models [Ellis, et al., *J. Biol. Chem., 273,* 1052 (1998)], suggesting that Src inhibitors would be anti-angiogenic as well as anti-proliferative.

[0010] Apart from its role in cancer, Src also appears to play a role in osteoporosis. Mice genetically engineered to be deficient in src production were found to exhibit osteopetrosis, the failure to resorb bone [Soriano, P., *Cell, 64,* 693 (1991); Boyce, B.F., *J. Clin. Invest., 90,* 1622 (1992)]. This defect was characterized by a lack of osteoclast activity. Since osteoclasts normally express high levels of Src, inhibition of Src kinase activity may be useful in the treatment of osteoporosis [Missbach, M., *Bone, 24,* 437 (1999)].

[0011] In addition to EGFr, there are several other RTKs including FGFr, the receptor for fibroblast growth factor (FGF); flk-1, also known as KDR, and flt-1, the receptors for vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF); and PDGFr, the receptor for platelet derived growth factor (PDGF). The formation of new blood vessels, a process known as angiogenesis, is essential for tumor growth. Two natural angiogenesis inhibitors, angiostatin and endostatin, dramatically inhibited the growth of a variety of solid tumors. [O'Reilly, M.S., *Cell, 79,* 315 (1994); O'Reilly, M.S., *Nature Medicine, 2,* 689 (1996); O'Reilly, M.S., *Cell, 88,* 277 (1997)]. Since FGF and VEGF are known to stimulate angiogenesis, inhibition of the kinase activity of their receptors should block the angiogenic effects of these growth factors. In addition, the receptor tyrosine kinases tie-1 and tie-2 also play a key role in angiogenesis [Sato, T.N., *Nature, 376,* 70 (1995)]. Compounds that inhibit the kinase activity of FGFr, flk-1, flt-1, tie-1 or tie-2 may inhibit tumor growth by their effect on angiogenesis.

[0012] PDGF is a potent growth factor and chemoattractant for smooth muscle cells (SMCs), and the renarrowing of coronary arteries following angioplasty is due in part to the enhanced proliferation of SMCs in response to increased levels of PDGF. Therefore, compounds that inhibit the kinase activity of PDGFr may be useful in the treatment of restenosis. In addition, since PDGF and PDGFr are overexpressed in several types of human gliomas, small molecules capable of suppressing PDGFr activity have potential utility as anticancer therapeutics [Nister, M., *J. Biol. Chem., 266*, 16755 (1991); Strawn, L.M., *J. Biol. Chem. 269,* 21215 (1994)].

[0013] In addition, a large number of cytokines participate in the inflammatory response, including IL-1, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α. Overproduction of cytokines such as IL-1 and TNF-α are implicated in a wide variety of diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis, endotoxin shock, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, and congestive heart failure, among others [Henry *et al., Drugs Fut.*, 24:1345-1354 (1999); Salituro *et al., Curr. Med. Chem.*, 6:807-823 (1999)]. Evidence in human patients indicates that protein antagonists of cytokines are effective in treating chronic inflammatory diseases, such as monoclonal antibody to TNF-α (Enbrel) [Rankin *et al., Br. J. Rheumatol.*, 34:334-342 (1995)], and soluble TNF-α receptor-Fc fusion protein (Etanercept) [Moreland et al., *Ann. Intern. Med.*, 130:478-486 (1999)].

[0014] The biosynthesis of TNF-α occurs in many cell types in response to an external stimulus, such as a mitogen, an infectious organism, or trauma. Important mediators of TNF-α production are the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinases, and in particular, p38 kinase. These kinases are activated in response to various stress stimuli, including but not limited to proinflammatory cytokines, endotoxin, ultraviolet light, and osmotic shock. Activation of p38 requires dual phosphorylation by upstream MAP kinase kinases (MKK3 and MKK6) on threonine and tyrosine within a Thr-Gly-Tyr motif characteristic of p38 isozymes.

[0015] There are four known isoforms of p38, *i.e.*, p38-α, p38β, p38γ, and p38δ. The α and β isoforms are expressed in inflammatory cells and are key

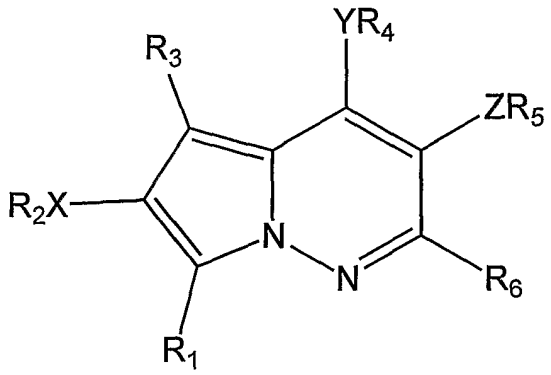
mediators of TNF-α production. Inhibiting the p38α and β enzymes in cells results in reduced levels of TNF-α expression. Also, administering p38α and β inhibitors in animal models of inflammatory disease has proven that such inhibitors are effective in treating those diseases. Accordingly, the p38 enzymes serve an important role in inflammatory processes mediated by IL-1 and TNF-α. Compounds that reportedly inhibit p38 kinase and cytokines such as IL-1 and TNF-α for use in treating inflammatory diseases are disclosed in the following published international patent applications: WO 00/12497 (quinazoline derivatives as p38 kinase inhibitors); WO 00/56738 (pyridine and pyrimidine derivatives for the same purpose); WO 00/12497 (discusses the relationship between p38 kinase inhibitors); and WO 00/12074 (piperazine and piperidine compounds useful as p38 inhibitors).

[0016] In summary, the tight regulation of signal transduction normally exerted by the array of kinase enzymes is often lost in malignant cells. Compounds which modulate these kinases are thus highly desirable for the treatment of disorders associated with aberrant cellular proliferation. Moreover, compounds which modulate the cytokines associated with the inflammatory response are highly desirable for the treatment of inflammatory disorders.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] Advantageously, the present invention provides compositions and methods for the treatment of proliferative disorders, including cancer, and inflammatory diseases. The methods comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a kinase inhibitor of formula I, below, or a salt, solvate, prodrug or stereoisomer thereof, and, optionally, at least one additional therapeutic agent. The treatment is preferably administered to a mammalian species, more preferably to a human, in need thereof.

[0018] More specifically, the instant invention provides a compound of formula I:



(I)

including enantiomers, diastereomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs, and solvates thereof, wherein:

[0019] R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H, hydroxyl, alkyl, aralkyl, halogen, OR_1', $OC(O)R_1'$, $OC(O)OR_1'$, $OC(O)NR_1'R_1''$, $OS(O)_2R_1'''$, and $OS(O)_2NR_1'R_1''$; wherein R_1' and R_1'' are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclo, and cycloalkyl groups; R_1' and R_1'' may also be taken together to form one of a cycloalkyl, an aryl, and a heterocyclic group; R_1''' is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclo, and cycloalkyl;

[0020] R_2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, aralkyl, $R_1'OC(O)$, $R_1'C(O)$, $R_1''R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1'''O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1''N(O)_2S$ and $R_1'''(O)_nS$; wherein n is the integer 1 or 2;

[0021] R_1 and R_2 may be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group;

[0022] X is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_2'; and R_2' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, $C(O)R_1$, $C(O)OR_1$, $SO_2NR_1'R_1''$, $C(O)NR_1'R_1''$ and SO_2R_1'''; with the proviso that when X is S, R_2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl;

[0023] R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H, hydroxyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, carbalkoxy, carboxamido, halogen, amine, substituted amine, OR_3', CH_2OR_3', $CH_2NR_3'R_3''$, CH_2SR_3', $OC(O)R_3'$, $OC(O)OR_3''$, $OC(O)NR_3'R_3''$, $OS(O)_2R_3'$, and $OS(O)_2NR_3'R_3''$; wherein R_3' and R_3'' are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, heterocycle, cycloalkyl, and aryl; R_3' and R_3'' may also be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group; when R_3 is a carbalkoxy, acyl, or carboxamido group, these groups are optionally substituted with one or two substituent groups, said substituent groups are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, heterocycle, cycloalkyl, and aryl; said substituent groups may also be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group;

[0024] R_2 and R_3 may also be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group;

[0025] R_4 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, aralkyl, $R_1'OC(O)$, $R_1'C(O)$, $R_1''R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1'''O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1''N(O)_2S$ and $R_1'''(O)_nS$, wherein n is the integer 1 or 2;

[0026] Y is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_4'; R_4' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, a heterocycle, $C(O)R_1$, $C(O)OR_1$, $S(O_2)NR_1'R_1''$, $C(O)NR_1'R_1''$, and $S(O_2)R_1$; with the proviso that when Y is S, R_4 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl; when Y is NR_4', R_4' can be taken together with R_3 to form a heterocyclic ring system;

[0027] R_5 is selected from the group consisting of H, halogen, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, a heterocycle, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, substituted alkylene group, $R_1'OC(O)$, $R_1'C(O)$, $R_1''R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1'''O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1''N(O)_2S$ and $R_1'''(O)_nS$; wherein n is 1 or 2;

[0028] Z is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_5'; R_5' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl and a heterocycle; with the proviso that when Z is a valence bond, R_5 is selected from the group

consisting of H, halogen, a substituted alkylene group and a cyano group; and, with the further proviso that when Z is S, R_5 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl; and,

[0029] R_6 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, a heterocycle, acyl, carbalkoxy, and carboxamido; said carbalkoxy, acyl, and carboxamido groups are optionally substituted with one or two substituent groups, each of which is independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, and a heterocycle.

[0030] Further provided are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula I, above, or a salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Optionally, the pharmaceutical composition may also comprise at least one additional therapeutic agent.

[0031] Also provided are methods of treating proliferative or inflammatory diseases, in patients in need thereof, by administering a compound of formula I, above, or a salt, solvate, or stereoisomer thereof, and, optionally, at least one additional therapeutic agent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

[0032] The following definitions apply to the terms as used throughout this specification, unless otherwise limited in specific instances.

[0033] Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkyl", "alkyl" or "alk" as employed herein alone or in combined form, e.g., aralkyl or haloalkyl, includes both straight and branched chain hydrocarbons, preferably containing 1 to 12 carbons in the case of alkyl or alk, in the normal chain, and preferably 1 to 4 carbons in the case of lower alkyl. Examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, or isobutyl, pentyl, hexyl, isohexyl, heptyl, 4,4-dimethylpentyl, octyl,

2,2,4-trimethylpentyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, and the like. Each alkyl group may be optionally substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which may include alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, halogen, heterocyclo, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, hydroxylamine, sulfonate, sulfamide, cyano-guanidine, oxo, carbalkoxy, carboxamido, SO_n where n is 0, 1, or 2, and/or acyl groups.

[0034] Unless otherwise indicated, the term "cycloalkyl" as employed herein alone or in combined form includes saturated cyclic hydrocarbon groups or partially unsaturated (containing 1 or 2 double bonds) cyclic hydrocarbon groups, containing at least one ring and a total of 3 to 7 carbons, preferably 3 to 6 carbons, forming the ring. Examples of cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, and the like. Cycloalkyl groups may optionally be substituted in the same manner as described above for alkyl groups.

[0035] The term "aryl" as employed herein alone or in combined form, e.g., aryloxy, refers to monocyclic and bicyclic aromatic groups containing 6 to 10 carbons in the ring portion, such as phenyl, indenyl, indanyl, or naphthyl including l-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl and the like. Aryl groups may be optionally substituted through available carbon atoms with 1, 2, or 3 groups selected from hydrogen, halo, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, heterocyclo, haloalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, haloalkoxy, alkenyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, alkynyl, hydroxy, amino, nitro, cyano, carbalkoxy, acyl, hydroxylamine, sulfonate, sulfamide, cyano-guanidine, SO_n where n is 0, 1, or 2, carboxamido groups, or monosubstituted amino, or disubstituted amino, wherein the amino substituents are independently alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, acyl, or carbalkoxy groups.

[0036] The term "aralkyl" as used herein refers to an aryl group, as defined above, bonded directly through an alkyl moiety, such as a benzyl group, for example. An aralkyl group may be optionally substituted with any group described herein as an aryl or alkyl substitutent.

[0037] Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkenyl" or "alkenyl" as used herein by itself or in combined form refers to straight or branched chain radicals of 2 to 12 carbons, preferably 2 to 5 carbons, in the normal chain, which include one to six double bonds in the normal chain, such as vinyl, 2-propenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 4-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 2-heptenyl, 3-heptenyl, 4-heptenyl, 3-octenyl, 3-nonenyl, 4-decenyl, 3-undecenyl, 4-dodecenyl, and the like, which may be optionally substituted in the same manner as that described for alkyl groups.

[0038] Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkynyl" or "alkynyl" as used herein by itself or in combined form refers to straight or branched chain radicals of 2 to 12 carbons, preferably 2 to 8 carbons, in the normal chain; which include one triple bond in the normal chain, such as 2-propynyl, 3-butynyl, 2-butynyl, 4-pentynyl, 3-pentynyl, 2-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 2-heptynyl, 3-heptynyl, 4-heptynyl, 3-octynyl, 3-nonynyl, 4-decynyl, 3-undecynyl, 4-dodecynyl and the like, which may optionally be substituted in the same manner as that described for alkyl groups.

[0039] The normal carbon chain of any alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or aralkyl group may optionally be interrupted by one or more heteroatoms.

[0040] As used herein, the term "acyl" refers to a group of the formula C(O)R, wherein R represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, a heterocycle, or an aralkyl group.

[0041] As used herein, the term "carbalkoxy" refers to a group of the formula C(O)OR, wherein R represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, a heterocycle, or an aralkyl group.

[0042] As used herein, the term "carboxamido" refers to a group of the formula $C(O)NR_2$, wherein the R groups, which may be the same or different, represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, a heterocycle, or an aralkyl group. Alternatively, the two R groups, when taken together with the nitrogen atom, may form a heterocyclo group.

[0043] The terms "heterocyclo", "heterocyclic" and "heterocycle" as used herein refer to an optionally substituted, aromatic or non-aromatic cyclic group, which, for example, is a 4 to 7 membered monocyclic, 7 to 11 membered bicyclic, or 10 to 15 membered tricyclic ring system, which has at least one heteroatom in at least one carbon atom-containing ring. Each ring of the heterocyclic group containing a heteroatom may have 1, 2, 3, or 4 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and sulfur atoms, where the nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms may also optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen heteroatoms may also optionally be quaternized. The heterocyclic group may be attached at any heteroatom or carbon atom.

[0044] Examples of suitable monocyclic heterocyclic groups include pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, oxetanyl, pyrazolinyl, imidazolyl, imidazolinyl, imidazolidinyl, oxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolinyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolyl, isothiazolidinyl, furyl, tetrahydrofuryl, thienyl, oxadiazolyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, 2-oxopiperazinyl, 2-oxopiperidinyl, 2-oxopyrrolidinyl, 2-oxazepinyl, azepinyl, 4-piperidonyl, pyridyl, N-oxo-pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, morpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrothiopyranylsulfone, thiamorpholinyl sulfone, 1,3-dioxolane and tetrahydro-1, 1-dioxothienyl, dioxanyl, isothiazolidinyl, thietanyl, thiiranyl, triazinyl, triazolyl, and the like.

[0045] Examples of suitable bicyclic hetrocyclic groups include indolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothienyl, quinuclidinyl, quinolinyl, quinolinyl-N-oxide, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyranyl, indolizinyl, benzofuryl, chromonyl, coumarinyl, cinnolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indazolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, furopyridinyl (such as furo[2,3-c]pyridinyl, furo[3,1-b]pyridinyl] or furo[2,3-b]pyridinyl), dihydroisoindolyl, dihydroquinazolinyl (such as 3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-quinazolinyl), benzisothiazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzodiazinyl, benzofurazanyl, benzothiopyranyl, benzotriazolyl, benzpyrazolyl, dihydrobenzofuryl, dihydrobenzothienyl, dihydrobenzothiopyranyl, dihydrobenzothiopyranyl sulfone, dihydrobenzopyranyl, indolinyl, isochromanyl, isoindolinyl, naphthyridinyl,

phthalazinyl, piperonyl, purinyl, pyridopyridyl, quinazolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, thienofuryl, thienopyridyl, thienothienyl, benzoxodiazol, benzothiodiazol, and the like.

[0046] In preferred embodiments, at least one of the heteroatoms in the heterocycle is a nitrogen atom.

[0047] Examples of suitable substituents for heterocyclic groups include one or more alkyl groups as described above or one or more groups described above as alkyl or aryl substituents. Also suitable are aryl groups and smaller heterocycles, such as epoxides and aziridines.

[0048] The term "heteroatom" as used herein includes oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen, where the nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms may also optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen heteroatoms may also optionally be quaternized.

[0049] The term "halogen" or "halo" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

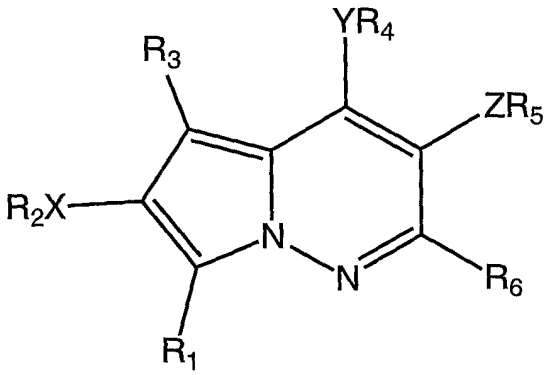
[0050] As used herein, the expression "optionally substituted," as in "optionally substituted lower alkyl", "optionally substituted aryl" or the like, refers to alkyl, aryl, and other groups which may be unsubstituted or substituted with the substituents mentioned above. Further, when a moiety is described herein as optionally substituted with more than one substituent, it is intended that each of the multiple substituents be chosen independently from among the substituents mentioned above.

[0051] As used herein, the term "about" means that amounts, sizes, formulations, parameters, and other quantities and characteristics are not and need not be exact, but may be approximate and/or larger or smaller, as desired, reflecting tolerances, conversion factors, rounding off, measurement error and the like, and other factors known to those of skill in the art. In general, an amount, size,

formulation, parameter or other quantity or characteristic is "about" or "approximate" whether or not expressly stated to be such.

Compounds of the Invention

[0052] In accordance with the present invention, compounds having formula I, below, are provided.



(I)

[0053] In compounds of formula I, R_1 is selected from H, hydroxyl, alkyl, aralkyl, halogen, OR_1', $OC(O)R_1'$, $OC(O)OR_1'$, $OC(O)NR_1'R_1''$, $OS(O)_2R_1'''$, and $OS(O)_2NR_1'R_1''$. The groups R_1' and R_1'' may each independently be H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclo, or cycloalkyl groups, or may be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group, any of which may be optionally substituted. The group R_1''' is H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclo, or cycloalkyl group.

[0054] The R_2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, aralkyl, $R_1'OC(O)$, $R_1'C(O)$, $R_1''R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1'''O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1''N(O)_2S$ and $R_1'''(O)_nS$ where n is an integer of 1 or 2.

[0055] R_1 and R_2 when taken together may form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group, any of which may be optionally substituted.

[0056] The group X represents a valence bond, O, S, and NR_2', and R_2' is H, alkyl, or aralkyl, $C(O)R_1$, $C(O)OR_1$, $SO_2NR_1'R_1''$, $C(O)NR_1'R_1''$, SO_2R_1'''. With the

limitation that when X is S, then R_2 can only be selected from H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl.

[0057] R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H, hydroxyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, a heterocycle, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, carbalkoxy, carboxamido, halogen, amine, substituted amine, OR_3', CH_2OR_3', $CH_2NR_3'R_3''$, CH_2SR_3', $OC(O)R_3'$, $OC(O)OR_3''$, $OC(O)NR_3'R_3''$, $OS(O)_2R_3'$, and $OS(O)_2NR_3'R_3''$. The R_3' and R_3'' groups are each independently H, alkyl, aralkyl, heterocycle, cycloalkyl, or aryl. R_3' and R_3'' when taken together may form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group, any of which may be optionally substituted.

[0058] When R_3 is a carbalkoxy, acyl, or carboxamido group, these groups are optionally substituted with one or two substituent groups, each of which is independently H, alkyl, aralkyl, heterocycle, cycloalkyl, or aryl. The substituent groups, when taken together, may form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group, any of which may be optionally substituted.

[0059] The R_2 and R_3 groups may also be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group, any of which may be optionally substituted.

[0060] The R_4 group is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, aralkyl, $R_1'OC(O)$, $R_1'C(O)$, $R_1''R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1'''O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1''N(O)_2S$ and $R_1'''(O)_nS$ where n is an integer of 1 or 2.

[0061] Y is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_4', R_4' is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, a heterocycle, $C(O)R_1$, $C(O)OR_1$, $S(O_2)NR_1'R_1''$, $C(O)NR_1'R_1''$, and $S(O_2)R_1$. With the limitation that when Y is S, then R_4 can only be selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl.

[0062] In addition, when Y is a primary or secondard amine it can be taken together with R_3 to form a heterocyclic ring system which may be optionally substituted.

[0063] R_5 is selected from the group consisting of H, halogen, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, a heterocycle, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, substituted alkylene group, $R_1'OC(O)$, $R_1'C(O)$, $R_1"R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1"'O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1"N(O)_2S$ and $R_1"'(O)_nS$ where n is an integer of 1 or 2.

[0064] Z is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_5', with the conditions that when Z is a valence bond, then R_5 can only be selected from H, halogen, a substituted alkylene group or a cyano group and when Z is S, then R_5 can only be selected from H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl. The group R_5' is H, alkyl, aralkyl, or a heterocycle.

[0065] Finally, R_6 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, a heterocycle, acyl, carbalkoxy, and carboxamido. The carbalkoxy, acyl, and carboxamido groups are optionally substituted with one or two substituent groups, each of which is independently H, alkyl, aralkyl, or a heterocycle.

[0066] Also included in the invention are the salts, solvates, and stereoisomers enantiomers, and diastereomers of the compounds of formula I.

[0067] All stereoisomers of the compounds of formula I are contemplated, either in admixture or in pure or substantially pure form. A compound of formula I may have asymmetric centers at any of its non-aromatic carbon or nitrogen atoms, including those carbon atoms in any of its substituents. Consequently, compounds of formula I can exist in enantiomeric or diastereomeric forms or in mixtures thereof. The processes for preparation can utilize racemates, enantiomers or diastereomers as starting materials. When diastereomeric or enantiomeric products are prepared, they may be separated by conventional methods, for example, chromatographic or fractional crystallization.

[0068] Preferred compounds of the invention are compounds of formula I wherein Z is a valence bond and R_5 is cyano.

[0069] In some preferred embodiments, R_3 is an alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, and is preferably methyl.

[0070] In some preferred embodiments, Y is N. In still further embodiments, X is a valence bond, O, or NR_2'. R_2' is preferably R_1'C(O) or $-C(O)NR_1'R_2'$ or $-C(O)OR_1'$.

[0071] According to some embodiments of the present invention, R_1' and R_1'' are independently alkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl.

[0072] Other preferred compounds are compounds of formula I wherein R_4 is phenoxyaniline. Also preferred are compounds of formula I wherein Y is NR_4' wherein R_4' is as defined above, or wherein Y is O, and R_4 is an aryl or heteroaryl group.

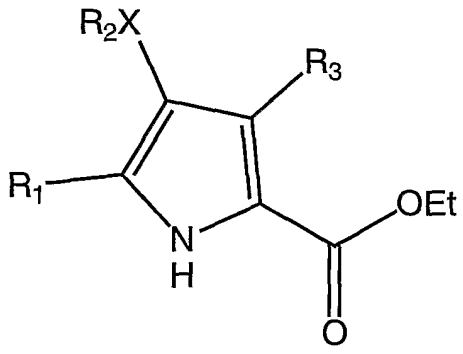
[0073] Other preferred compounds of the invention are compounds of formula I wherein Z is a valence bond, R_5 is cyano, and R_3 is methyl. Preferably, these compounds have one or more of the following substituents: Y is N; R_1' and R_1'' are independently alkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl; R_4 is alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; X is a valence bond, O, or NR_2'; and R_2 is R_1'C(O), $-(C(O)NR_1'R_2'$, or $-C(O)OR_1'$.

[0074] Additional preferred compounds of formula I include those in which Z is a valence bond, R_5 is cyano, Y is NR_4' wherein R_4' is as defined above, and R_4 is a phenyl group or heteroaryl group with one or more substitutions.

[0075] Further preferred compounds are illustrated in the examples below.

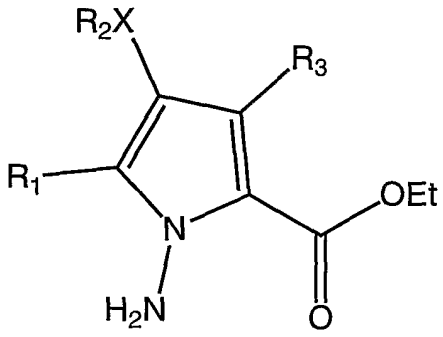
Methods of Making the Compounds

[0076] Generally, compounds of formula I may be made by reacting a pyrrole of formula II:



(II)

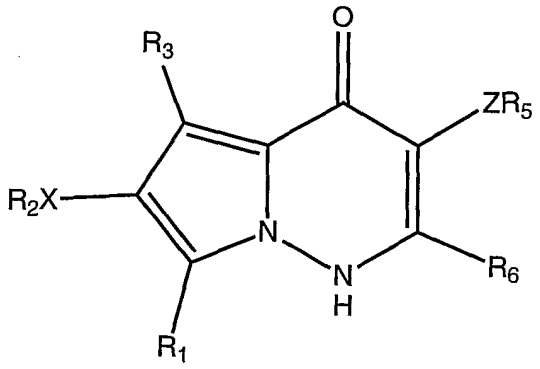
wherein X, R_1, R_2, and R_3 are as previously defined, with an aminating agent in the presence of a base to produce the aminated pyrrole of formula III:



(III)

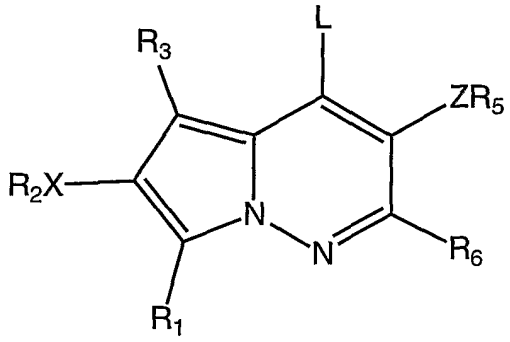
wherein X, R_1, R_2, and R_3 are as previously defined.

[0077] The compound of formula III is reacted with a carbonyl of formula $R_6C(O)CH_2ZR_5$ or an acetal of the formula $(RO)_2CR_6CH_2ZR_5$, wherein R is an alkyl group and Z, R_5, and R_6 are as previously defined, under ring-closure conditions to produce a compound of formula IV.



(IV)

[0078] 4-Oxo-pyrrolopyridazines of formula IV may be reacted with a reagent providing a leaving group, such as $POCl_3$ or $POCl_5$, to yield a compound of formula V



(V)

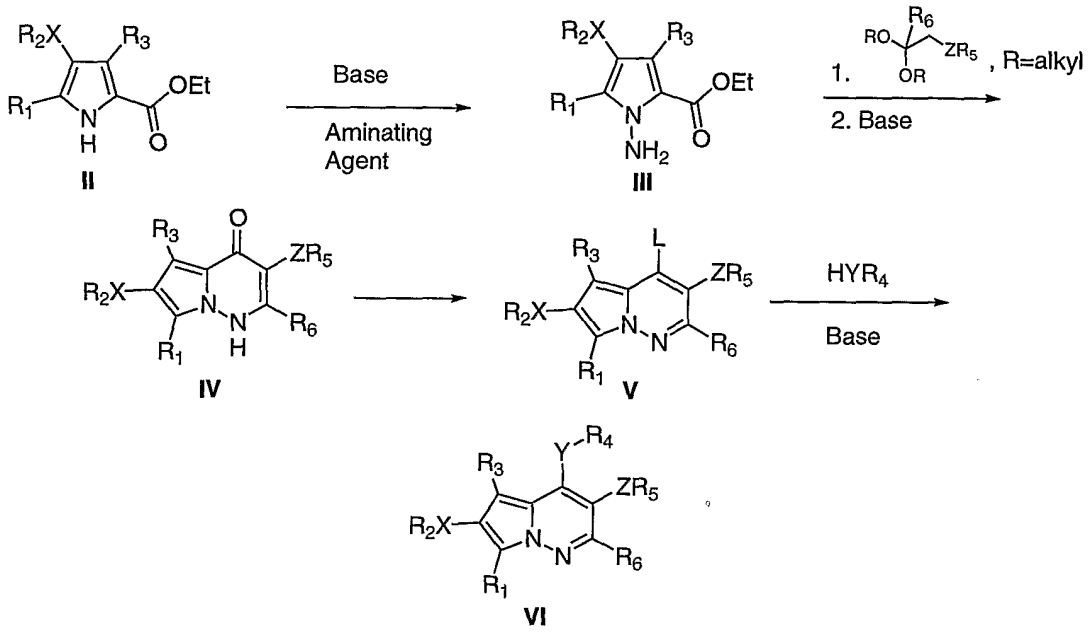
wherein L is a leaving group.

[0079] The compound of formula V may be reacted with a compound of the formula HYR_4, wherein Y and R_4 are as previously defined, to produce a compound of formula I, above.

[0080] The compounds of formula I may be prepared by the processes described in the following reaction schemes. Examples of suitable reagents and procedures for conducting these reactions appear hereinafter and in the working examples. Protection and deprotection in the schemes herein may be carried out by procedures generally known in the art. (*See, for example*, T. W. Greene & P. G. M. Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd Edition, Wiley, (1999)). In schemes A though D, unless otherwise noted, X, Y, Z, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, and R_6 are

as defined above. The variables L and L' represent leaving groups. Variables designated with the subscript "a" or "b" have the same scope as, but are chosen independently of, their parent variable. For example, R_{2a}, R_{2a}', and R_{2a}'' are coextensive with, but not necessarily identical to, R_2, R_2', and R_2'', respectively.

SCHEME A



[0081] Pyrroles of formula **II** may be obtained by the processes described in Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) publication numberWO 00/71129, pending United States (US) Patent Application Serial Number US 09/573829, pending PCT Application Number US01/49982 and pending US Patent Application Serial Number US 10/036293 (all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

[0082] Treatment of a pyrrole of formula **II** with a base in a suitable reaction medium followed by the addition of an aminating reagent generates an aminopyrrole of formula **III**. Suitable bases include sodium hydride (NaH), n-BuLi, t-BuLi, NaOH, lithium diisopropylamide (LDA), and lithium hexamethyldisilazide (LiHMDS). Suitable reaction media include tetrahydrofuran (THF), CH_2Cl_2, dimethylformamide (DMF), CH_3CN and toluene. Suitable aminating reagents include 2,4-dinitroaminophenol, NH_2OSO_3H and $ClNH_2$. Preferably the aminating reagent is

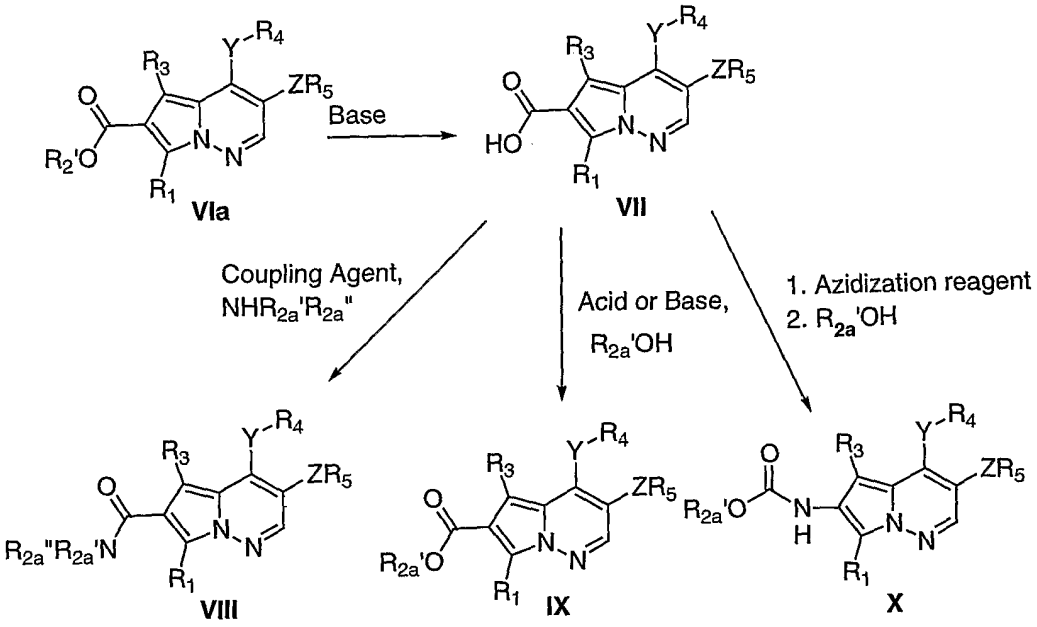
$ClNH_2$.or 2,4-dinitroaminophenol. Preferably, the base is NaH or LDA, the reaction medium is DMF or THF. More preferably, the base is NaH, the reaction medium is DMF, and the aminating reagent is 2,4-dinitroaminophenol.

[0083] Condensation of the compound of formula **III** with an acetal followed by base induced cyclization in a suitable reaction medium provides a pyrrolopyridazine of formula **IV**. Suitable bases include NaOH, LDA, diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA), 1,8-diazoicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU), and K_2CO_3. Suitable reaction media include THF, CH_2Cl_2, DMF and toluene. Preferably, the base is DBU, DIPEA or LDA and the reaction medium is toluene or DMF. More preferably, the base is DBU or DIPEA, and the reaction medium is toluene. Alternatively, compounds of formula IV may be obtained by the reactions of Schemes H, J and K, below.

[0084] Conversion of the oxo group at position 4 of the compound of formula **IV** to a leaving group L, as in compounds of formula **V**, can then be accomplished using a suitable halogenating reagent, such as $SOCl_2$, $POCl_3$ or $POCl_5$. More preferably, the reagent is $POCl_3$.

[0085] Treatment of a compound of formula **V** with a reagent of formula HY-R_4 in the presence of a base in a reaction medium then provides compounds of formula **VI**, which are compounds of formula **I** wherein R_6 is H. Suitable bases include NaH, Et_3N, DIPEA, K_2CO_3 or Na_2CO_3 and suitable reaction media include THF, DMF, CH_2Cl_2 or CH_3CN. Preferably, the base is NaH, Et_3N or K_2CO_3 and the solvent is CH_3CN or DMF. More preferably, the base is triethylamine and the reaction medium is acetonitrile.

SCHEME B



[0086] Compounds of formula **VIa**, which are compounds of formula **VI** wherein X is a valence bond, R_2 represents CO_2R_2', ZR_5 represents CN, and R_6 represents hydrogen, may be saponified with a base to prepare carboxylic acids of formula **VII** as shown above in Scheme B. Suitable bases NaOH, KOH, LiOH, and $Ba(OH)_2$. Preferably, the base is an alkali metal hydroxide. More preferably, the base is NaOH.

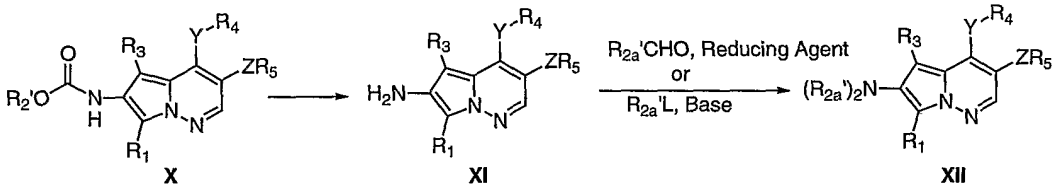
[0087] Compounds of formula **VIII**, which are compounds of formula **VI** in which R_2X is $R_{2a}'R_{2a}"NC(O)$, ZR_5 represents CN, and R_6 represents hydrogen, may be prepared via treatment of compounds of formula **VII** with a coupling reagent and an amine of formula $NH_2R_{2a}'R_{2a}"$ in a reaction medium. Suitable coupling agents include PyBOP [benzotriazol-1-yloxytripyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate], BOP [benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(dimethylamino) phosphonium hexafluorophosphate], CDI (*N,N'*-carbonyldiimidazole), DCC (*N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide), HBTU [*O*-benzotriazol-1-yl-*N,N,N',N'*-tetranethyluronium hexafluorophosphate], HOAt (1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole) and HOBt (1-hydroxybenzotriazole) and EDC [1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)

carbodimide]. Preferably, the coupling reagent is HOBt, PyBOP or EDC. More preferably, the coupling reagent is HOBt or PyBOP.

[0088] Compounds of formula **IX**, which are compounds of formula **VI** wherein XR_2 is $R_{2a}'OC(O)$, ZR_5 represents CN, and R_6 represents hydrogen, may be prepared via treatment of a compound of formula **VII** with an acid or a base and an alcohol of the formula $R_{2a}'OH$. Suitable acids include HCl, H_2SO_4, TsOH, 10-camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) and pyridinium p-toluenesulfonates (PPTs). More preferably, the acid is hydrochloric acid.

[0089] Compounds of formula **X**, which are compounds of formula **VI** where XR_2 is $R_{2a}'OC(O)NR_{2a}''$, ZR_5 represents CN, and R_6 represents hydrogen, may be prepared via treatment of compounds of formula **VII** with an azidization reagent, that is, a source of N_3, followed by the addition of an alcohol of formula $R_{2a}'OH$. Suitable azidization reagents include diphenylphosphorylazide (DPPA) and NaN_3. Preferably, the reagent is DPPA.

SCHEME C

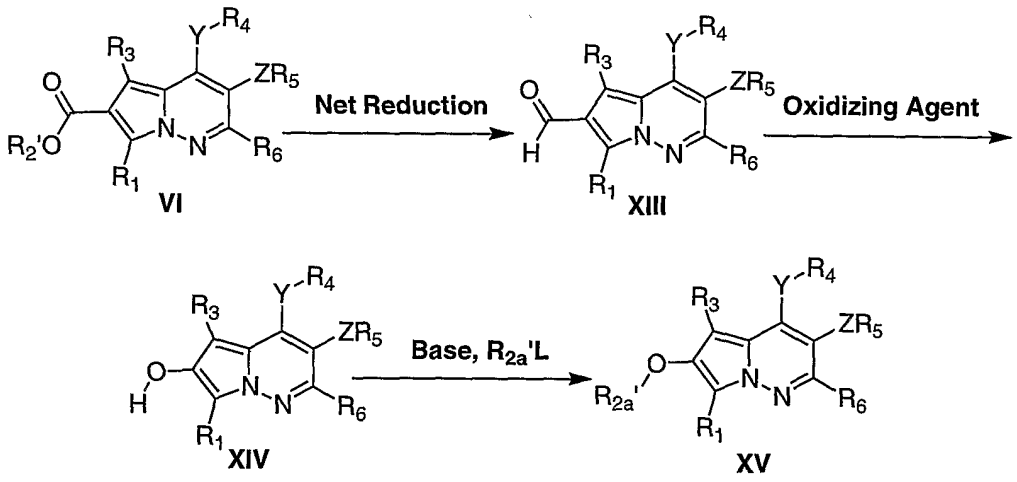


[0090] As shown in Scheme **C**, compounds of formula **XII**, which are compounds of formula **I** wherein XR_2 is $NH(R_{2a}')_2$, may be prepared via compounds of formula **X** where the carbalkoxy moiety of the compound of formula **X** functions as a removable protecting group. The intermediate compound of formula **XI** may be prepared by removal of the carbalkoxy moiety of the compound of formula **X**. Preferably, the carbalkoxy group will be a t-butoxycarbonyl (BOC) or benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz or Z). Suitable conditions for removing these and other suitable protecting groups are disclosed in Green and Wuts, *supra*. Preferably, the deprotection reaction is an acid cleavage or a hydrogenation reaction.

[0091] Compounds of formula **XII** result from the reductive amination of compounds of formula **XI** using an aldehyde of formula $R_{2a}'CHO$ and a reducing agent in a suitable reaction medium. Suitable reducing agents include $NaBH_4$, $LiBH_4$, diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H), lithium aluminum hydride (LAH) and $NaBH(OAc)_3$. Preferably, the reducing agent is $NaBH(OAc)_3$ or $NaBH_4$. More preferably, the reducing agent is $NaBH(OAc)_3$. Suitable reaction media include 1,2-dichloroethane, CH_2Cl_2, THF and CH_3CN. Preferred reaction media include 1,2-dichloroethane and CH_2Cl_2 and more preferably, the reduction is carried out in 1,2-dichloroethane.

[0092] Alternatively, preparation of compounds of formula **XII** may be accomplished via treatment of compounds of formula **XI** with a base and a reagent of formula $R_{2a}'L$. Suitable bases include K_2CO_3, $NaHCO_3$, Et_3N, DIPEA, Cs_2CO_3, DBU and pyridine. Preferably, the base is selected from the group consisting of K_2CO_3, $NaHCO_3$ and Et_3N. More preferably, the base is sodium bicarbonate.

SCHEME D



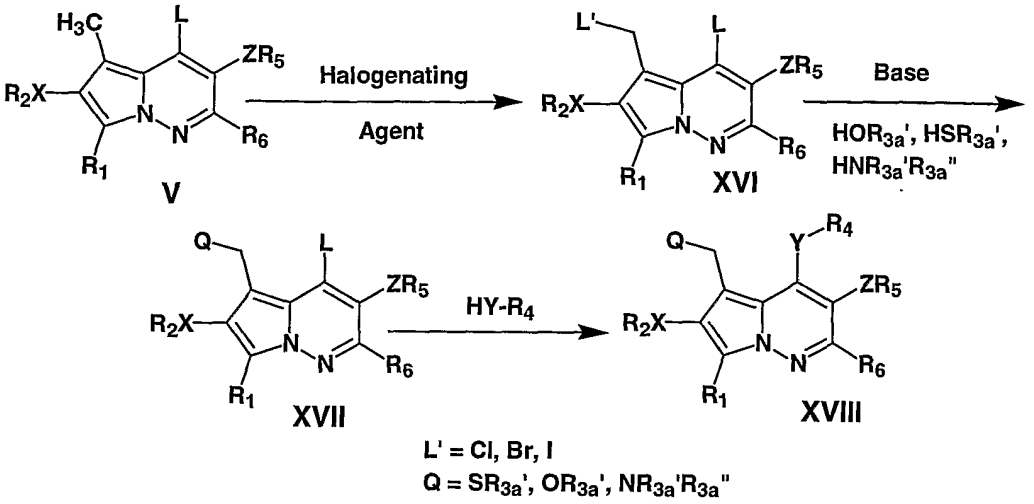
[0093] Compounds of formula **XV** may be prepared via the method shown in Scheme D. Net reduction of compounds of formula **VI** wherein XR_2 is $R_2'OC(O)$ provides aldehydes of formula **XIII**. Suitable means of carrying out a net reduction include reaction with a reducing agent or sequential reaction with a stronger reducing agent and a weaker oxidizing agent. Suitable reducing agents are generally known to

those skilled in the art and can be fuond in references such as Advanced Organic Chemistry III ed., Part B: Reactions and Synthesis, Francis A. Carey, Richard J. Sundberg, Plenum Publishing Corp., NY (1993) and March's Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions, Mechanisms and Structure, 5th ed., Wiley-InterScience, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY (2001) (both herein incorporated by reference).

[0094] Suitable combinations of oxidizing agents and reducing agents include diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H) with MnO_2, Preferably, net reduction is accomplished by sequential reduction and oxidation with a reducing agent such as DIBAL-H, LAH, $NaBH_4$ or $LiBH_4$, and an oxidizing agent such as MnO_2, SO_3-pyridine, TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy, free radical), Dess-Martin periodinane, or TPAP (tetrapropylammonium perruthenate) and NMO (*N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide) in combination. More preferably, the reduction is carried out first with DIBAL-H to produce an intermediate compound, which is then oxidized with MnO_2 to yield the compound of formula **XIII**.

[0095] Subsequent treatment with an oxidizing agent in a suitable reaction medium followed by etherification using a base in a suitable reaction medium and a reagent of formula $R_{2a}'L$ yields compounds of formula **XV**, which are compounds of formula **VI** wherein XR_2 is OR_{2a}'. Suitable oxidizing agents include m-chloroperbenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA) and H_2O_2. Suitable bases include NaH, Et_3N, DIPEA and K_2CO_3. Suitable reaction media include THF, DMF, CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN. More preferably, the oxidizing agent is *m*-chloro perbenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA), the base is NaH, and the reaction medium is tetrahydrofuran (THF) or DMF.

SCHEME E



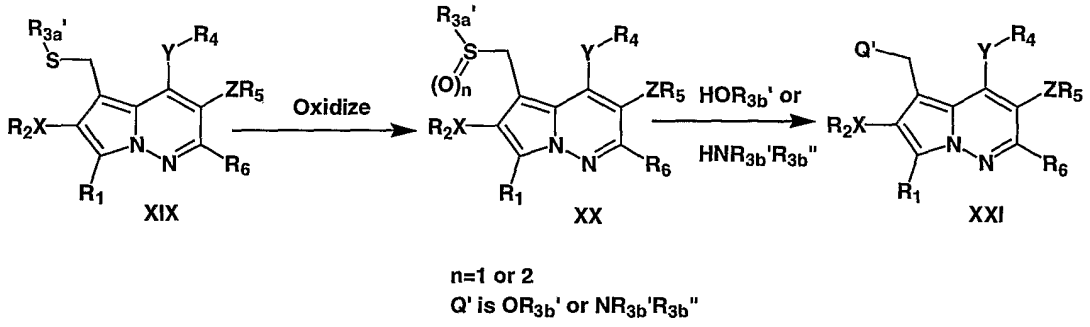
[0096] Halogenation of the 5-methyl group of a compound of formula **V** may be effected by treatment with a halogenating agent. Suitable halogenating agents include, but are not limited to sulfuryl choride, N-Iodosuccinimide, N-Bromosuccinimide, N-chlorosuccinimide, oxalyl choride. Preferably the halogenating agent is N-bromosuccinimide or sulfuryl chloride. The halogenation can be performed under an inert atmosphere, such as N_2, in the presence of a catalyst, to produce a halogenated pyrrole intermediate of formula **XVI**. Preferably, the catalyst is dibenzoyl peroxide or 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile, or irradiation.

[0097] Treatment of a pyrrole of formula **XVI** with a thiol of formula HSR_{3a}', an alcohol intermediate of formula HOR_{3a}', or a primary or a secondary amine of formula $HNR_{3a}'R_{3a}"$ in the presence of a base affords a pyrrole of formula **XVII**. Suitable bases include $NaHCO_3$, diisopropyle ethylamine DBU, $KHCO_2$, and trimethylamine. Preferably, the base is $NaHCO_3$ or triethylamine. Acetonitrile is one suitable reaction medium for this reaction.

[0098] Treatment of a pyrrole of formula **XVII** with a reagent of formula HYR_4, at room temperature in the presence of a base yields the compound of formula **XVIII**. Preferably, the base is $NaHCO_3$ or triethylamine. Acetonitrile is one suitable reaction medium for this reaction. Heating the pyrrole of formula **XVII** with a

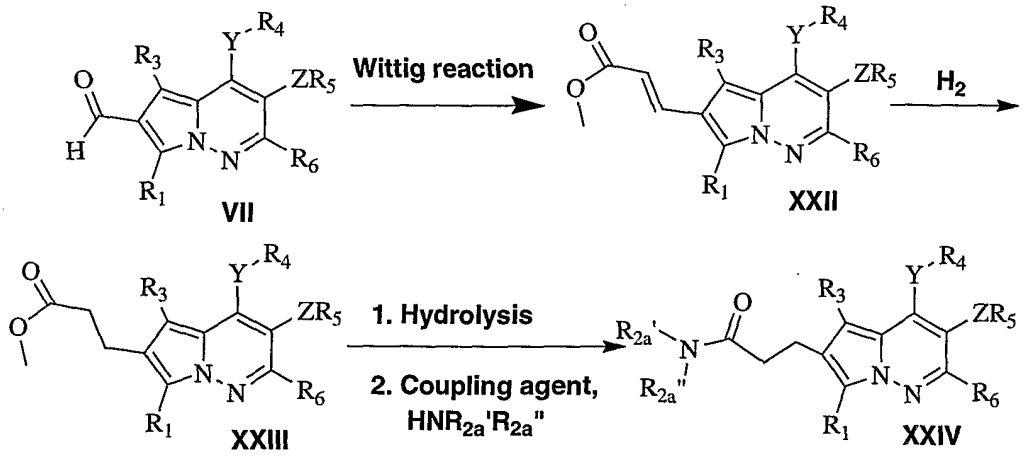
reagent of formula HYR_4 in the absence of base also affords the compound of formula **XVIII.**

SCHEME F



[0099] Compound **XIX**, which is a compound of formula **VI** wherein R_3 is $-CH_2SR_{3a}'$ (see Scheme A, above), can be oxidized to the sulfoxide of compound **XX,** wherein n =1, or the sulfone of compound **XX,** wherein n = 2. Suitable oxidizing agents include *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPDA), tBu-OOH, H_2O_2 $NaIO_4$, and dimethyldioxirane. Preferably, the oxidizing agent is MCPDA. The number of equivalents of oxidizing agent added to the reaction mixture will determine the final oxidation state of the sulfur atom. A compound of formula **XX** wherein n = 1 or 2 can be heated with an excess of an alcohol of formula HOR_{3b}' or a primary or secondary amine of formula $HNR_{3b}'R_{3b}"$ to yield a compound of formula **XXI.**

SCHEME G

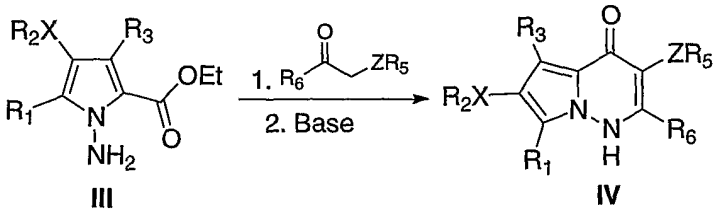


[0100] Compounds of formula VII, from Scheme B, undergo a Wittig reaction with a phosphonate in the presence of a base to afford a compound of formula XXII. Suitable phosphonates known to those skilled in the art may be used. Preferably, the phosphonate is methyl diethylphosphonoacetate. Dichloroethane and the like are suitable organic reaction media for Wittig reactions. Suitable bases include KH, K2CO3, N-Butyllithium, sec-Butyllithium, tert-Butyllithium, NaH, preferably NaH.

[0101] The double bond in the R2 group of the compound of formula XXII may be hydrogenated in the presence of a catalyst to yield a compound of formula XXIII. Suitable catalysts include PtO2, palladium on carbon (Pd/C), Pd(OH)2, and Raney Ni. Preferably, the catalyst is Pd/C.

[0102] Esters of formula **XXIII** may be hydrolyzed by techniques well known in the art, for example those taught in Green and Wuts, *supra*, preferably base hydrolysis with NaOH. Subsequent coupling of the resulting acid with an amine in the presence of a coupling agent affords the amide of formula **XXIV**. Suitable coupling agents are known to those skilled in the art and include those described in The Practice of Peptide Synthesis, 2nd Ed., by Bodanszy, Miklos, Springer-Velag (1993) (herein incorporated by reference). Preferably the coupling agent is *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC).

SCHEME H

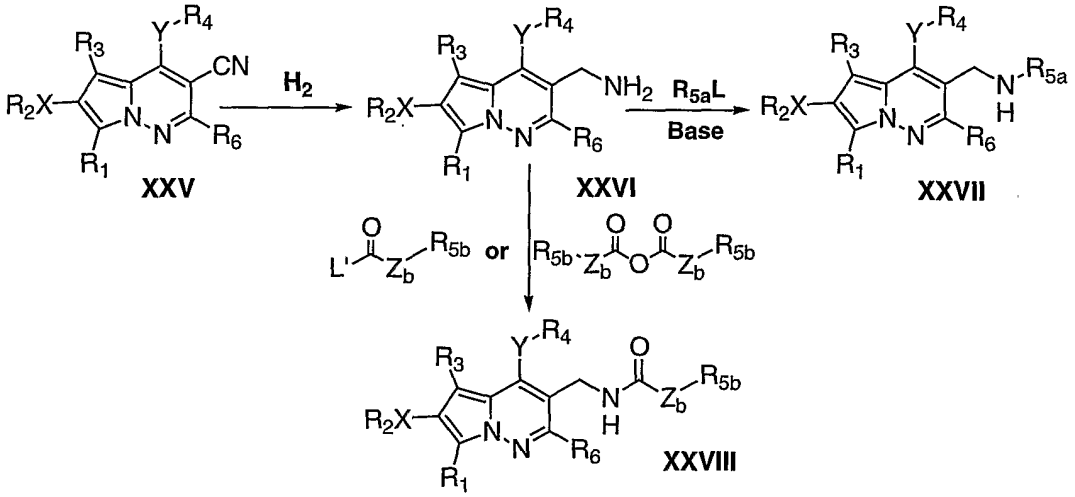


III IV

[0103] Scheme **H** depicts an alternative route to the synthesis of compounds of formula **IV** (see Scheme **A**, above). Condensation of a pyrrole of formula **III** with a reagent of formula $R_6C(O)CH_2ZR_5$, followed by base induced cyclization in a suitable reaction medium, yields the intermediate of formula **IV**. Suitable bases include DBU, NaH, BuLi, Et_3N and DIPEA. Suitable reaction media include toluene,

THF, CH_2Cl_2, DMF, toluene and CH_3CN. Preferably the base is NaH, DBU, or DIPEA and the reaction medium is DMF, toluene or THF. Reagents of formula $R_6C(O)CH_2ZR_5$, particularly those wherein R_6 is a substituted oxygen, nitrogen or an alkyl group and ZR_5 is a nitrile group, can be purchased from commerical sources or else readily synthesized by those of skill in the art.

SCHEME I



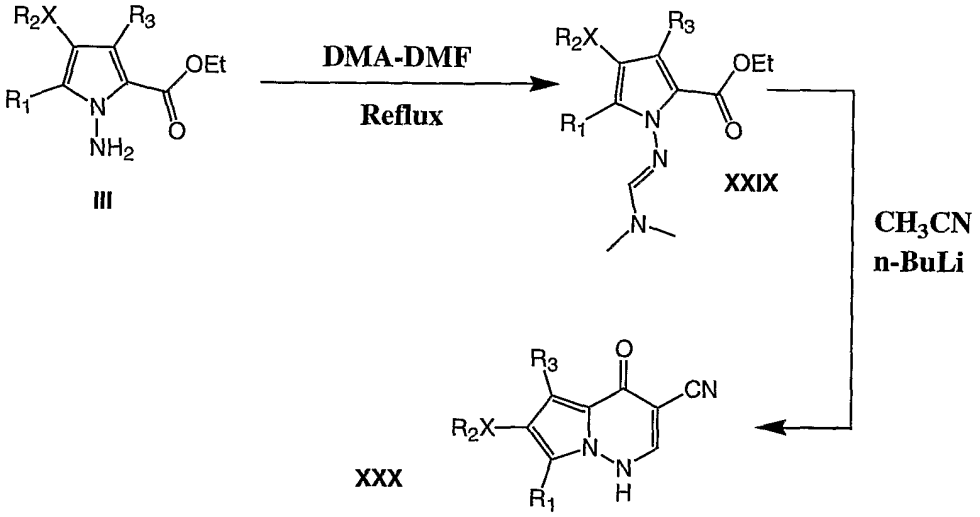
[0104] As shown in scheme **I**, a compound of formula **XXV**, which is a compound of formula **VI** wherein ZR_5 is a nitrile group (see Scheme **A**, above), can be reduced in the presence of hydrogen and a catalyst to yield a compound of formula **XXVI**. Suitable catalysts include PtO_2, Pd/C, $Pd(OH)_2$, and Raney Ni. Preferably, the catalyst is palladium on carbon (Pd/C).

[0105] Compounds of formula **XXVI,** when combined with a reagent of formula $\mathbf{R_{5a}L}$, wherein L is a leaving group, e.g., a halogen, in the presence of a base, yield compounds of formula **XXVII**. Suitable bases KH, K_2CO_3, N-Butyllithium, sec-Butyllithium, *tert*-Butyllithium, and NaH. Preferably, the base is NaH. Reagents of formula $\mathbf{R_{5a}L}$ are readily available from commercial sources.

[0106] Additionally, a compound of formula **XXVI** can be treated with a reagent of formula $(R_{5b}\text{-}Z_b\text{-}C(O))_2O$ or $R_{5b}\text{-}Z_b\text{-}C(O)\text{-}L'$, wherein L' is a leaving group, e.g., a halogen, in the presence of a base to yield a compound of formula **XXVII**.

Suitable bases include $NaHCO_3$, diisopropylethylamine, DBU, $KHCO_3$, trimethylamine. Preferably, the base is triethylamine. Reagents of formula R_{5b}-Z_b-C(O)-L' or $(R_{5b}$-Z_b-$C(O))_2O$ are readily available from commercial sources, or may be synthesized by those of skill in the art.

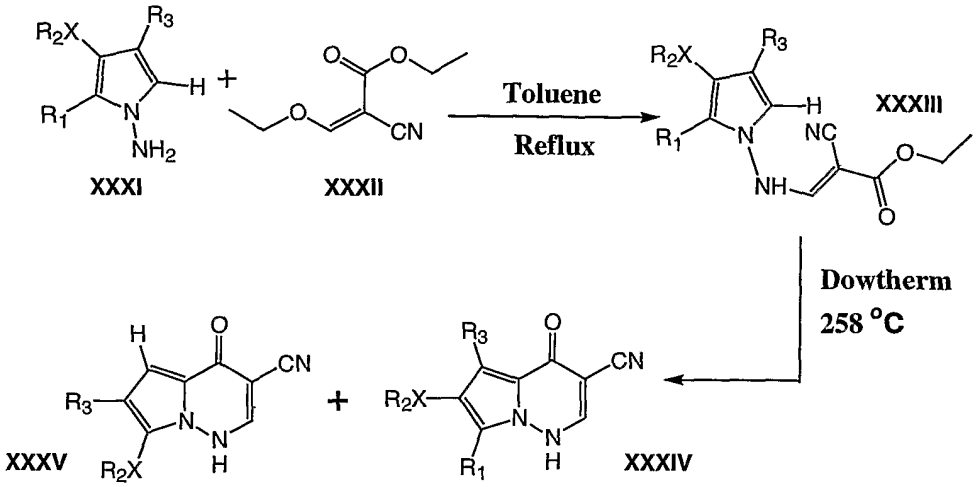
SCHEME J



[0107] Scheme **J** depicts the synthesis of a compound of formula **XXX**, which is a compound of formula **IV** (see scheme **A**, above) wherein R_6 is hydrogen and ZR_5 is a nitrile group. Treatment of a pyrrole of formula **III** with a reactive intermediate in a high boiling protic solvent yields an intermediate of formula **XXIX**. Preferably, dimethylformamide (DMF) and dimethylacetamide are used.

[0108] Treatment of the intermediate of formula **XXIX** with acetonitrile in the presence of a base results in cyclization to produce the compound of formula **XXX**. Suitable bases include, but are not limited to KH, NaH, sec-butyllithium, and preferably N-Butyllithium. As shown in scheme **A**, above, compounds of formula **XXX** are intermediates in the synthesis of compounds of formula **I** wherein R_6 is hydrogen and ZR_5 is a nitrile group.

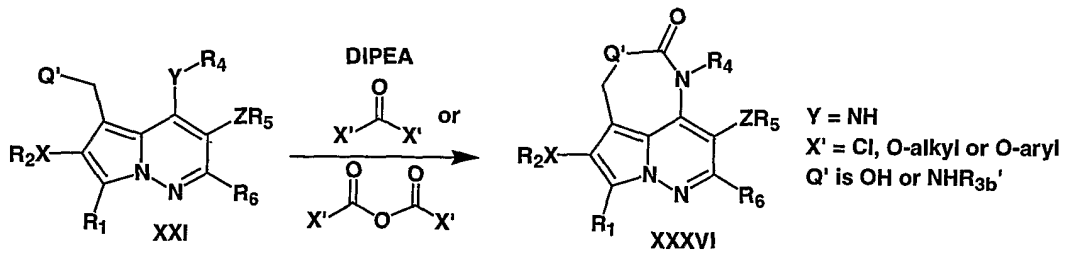
SCHEME K



[0109] The synthesis of compounds of formula **XXXIV** and **XXXV** is shown in Scheme **K**. Compounds of formula **XXXIV** and **XXXV** are intermediates of formula **IV** (see scheme **A**, above) wherein R_6 is hydrogen and ZR_5 is a nitrile group. Treatment of a pyrrole of formula **XXXI** with a reactive intermediate of formula **XXXII** in a high boiling solvent yields an intermediate of formula **XXXIII**. Suitable solvents include but are not limited to xylene, nitrobenzene and toluene, preferably toluene.

[0110] Further heating of an intermediate of formula **XXXIII** in a high boiling solvent results in cyclization to yield intermediates of formula **XXXIV** and **XXXV**. Suitable solvents include but are not limited to DMF, DMA, N-methylpyrolidinone, preferably Dowtherm™, or toluene in a high pressure apparatus.

SCHEME L

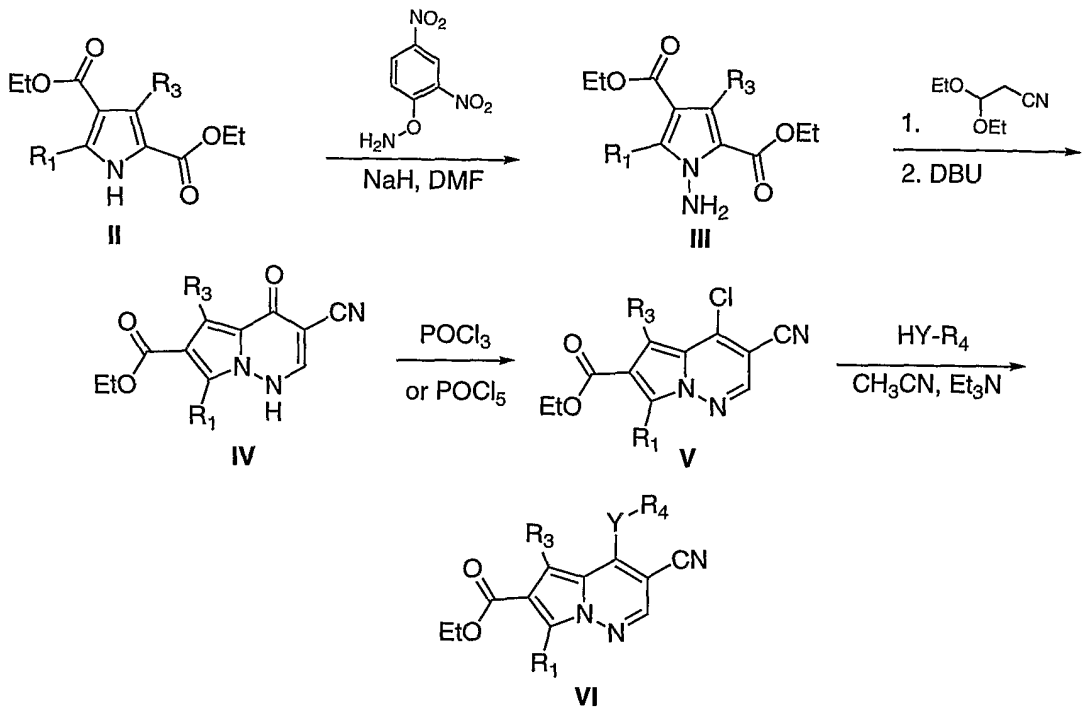


[0111] The synthesis of compounds of formula **XXXVI** is shown in Scheme **L**. Treatment a compound of formula **XXI**, from Scheme **F**, with a reactive intermediate of formula X'C(O)X' or X'C(O)OC(O)X', as decribed in Scheme **L**, in presence of a base such as diisopropylethyl amine or triethyl amine, with or without heating, yields a compound of formula **XXXVI**. Suitable solvents include, but are not limited to, methylene chloride, chloroform, tetrahydrofurane or ethyl acetate.

[0112] As shown in scheme **K**, above, compounds of formula **XXXIV** and **XXXV** are intermediates in the synthesis of compounds of formula **I** wherein R_6 is hydrogen and ZR_5 is a nitrile group. The reactive intermediate of formula **XXXII** and related reagents of this structure are readily available from commercial sources, or may be synthesized by those of skill in the art.

[0113] Schemes 1 through 5, below, summarize several preferred methods of making some of the compounds of the invention. In schemes 1 through 5, unless otherwise noted, X, Y, Z, R_1, R_2, R_2', R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are as defined above, and L represents a leaving group. Variables designated with the subscript "a" or "b" have the same scope as, but are chosen independently of, their parent variable.

SCHEME 1

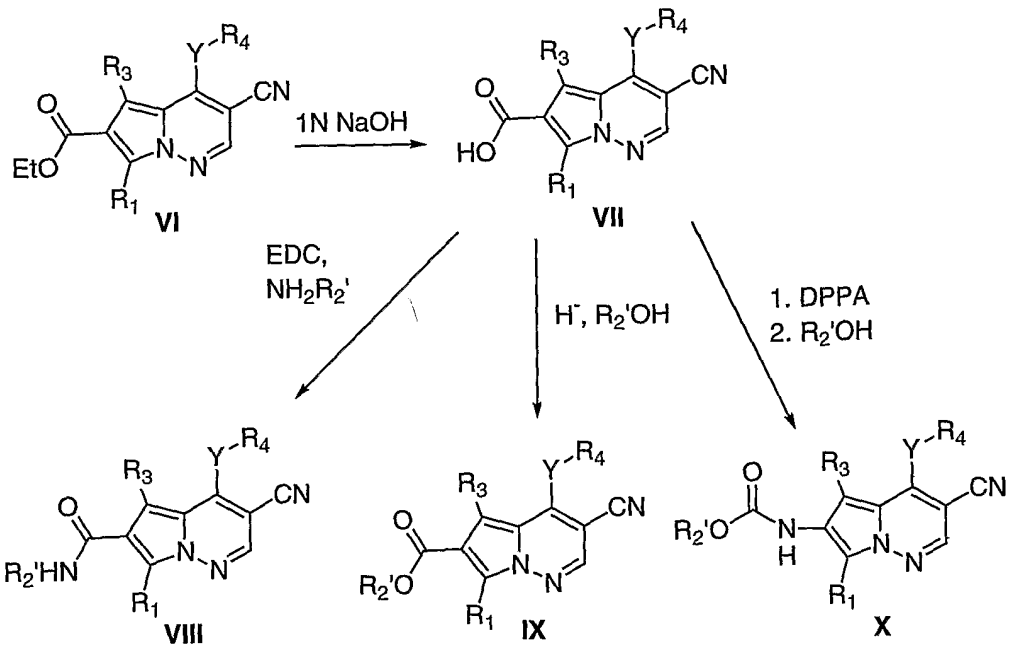


[0114] 3-Cyanopyrrolopyridazines of formula **VI** may be prepared in accordance with Scheme **1**. Pyrroles of formula **II** may be obtained by the processes described in Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) publication numberWO 00/71129, pending United States (US) Patent Application Serial Number US 09/573829, pending PCT Application Number US01/49982 and pending US Patent Application Serial Number US 10/036293 (all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

[0115] Treatment of a pyrrole of formula **II** with a base such as sodium hydride in a reaction medium such as DMF followed by the addition of an aminating reagent such as 2,4-dinitroaminophenol generates an aminopyrrole of formula **III**. Condensation with an acetal such as 1,1-diethoxypropionitrile followed by base induced cyclization employing a base such as DBU or diisopropylethylamine, in a reaction medium such as toluene, provides the 3-cyanopyrrolopyridazine of formula **IV**. Conversion to the 4-chloro compounds of formula V can then be accomplished using a chlorinating reagent such as $POCl_3$ or $POCl_5$. Treatment of a compound of formula V with a reagent of formula $HY\text{-}R_4$ in the presence of a base such as

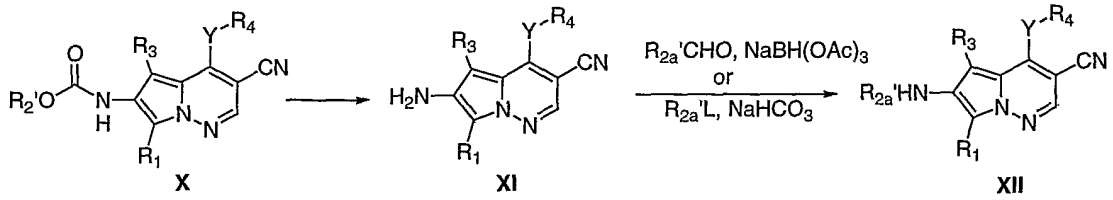
triethylamine in a reaction medium such as acetonitrile provides compounds of formula **VI**, which are compounds of formula I wherein XR_2 is C(O)OEt, Z is a valence bond, R_5 is CN, and R_6 is H.

SCHEME 2



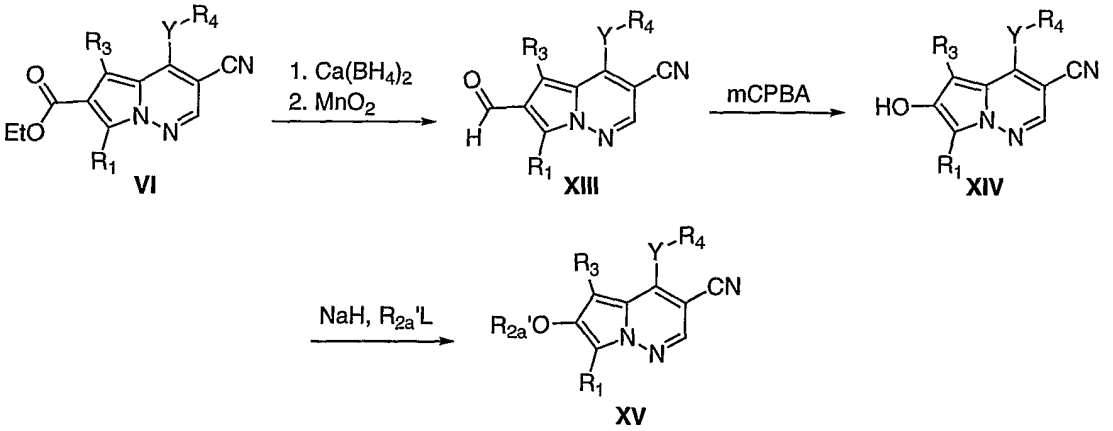
[0116] Compounds of formula **VI** may be saponified with a base such as NaOH to prepare carboxylic acids of formula **VII** as shown above in Scheme **2**. Compounds of formula **VIII**, which are compounds of formula **I** wherein XR_2 is $C(O)NHR_2'$, Z is a valence bond, R_5 is CN, and R_6 is H, may be prepared via treatment of compounds of formula **VII** with a coupling reagent such as EDC and an amine such as $NHR_{2a}'R_{2a}''$, in a reaction medium such as dichloromethane. Compounds of formula **IX**, which are compounds of formula I wherein XR_2 is $C(O)OR_2'$, Z is a valence bond, R_5 is CN, and R_6 is H, may be prepared via treatment of compound **VII** with an acid such as hydrochloric acid and an alcohol of formula $R_2'OH$. Compounds of formula **X**, which are compounds of formula I where XR_2 is $NHC(O)OR_2'$, Z is a valence bond, R_5 is CN, and R_6 is H, may be prepared via treatment of compounds of formula VII with a reagent such as DPPA followed by the addition of an alcohol of the formula $R_2'OH$.

SCHEME 3



[0117] As shown in Scheme **3**, compounds of formula **XII**, which are compounds of formula **I** wherein XR_2 is NHR_{2a}', Z is a valence bond, R_5 is CN, and R_6 is H, may be prepared from compounds of formula **X** where the carbalkoxy of the compound of formula **X** is a removable protecting group (e.g., R_2' is *t*-butyl or benzyl). The compound of formula **XI** may be prepared by deprotection, i.e., acid cleavage or hydrogenation, respectively. Compounds of formula **XII** may then be prepared via reductive amination of compounds of formula **XI** using an aldehyde of formula $R_{2a}'CHO$ and a reducing agent such as $NaBH(OAc)_3$ in a reaction medium such as 1,2-dichloroethane. Alternatively, preparation of compounds of formula **XII** may be accomplished via treatment of compounds of formula **XI** with a base such as $NaHCO_3$ and a reagent of formula $R_{2a}'L$.

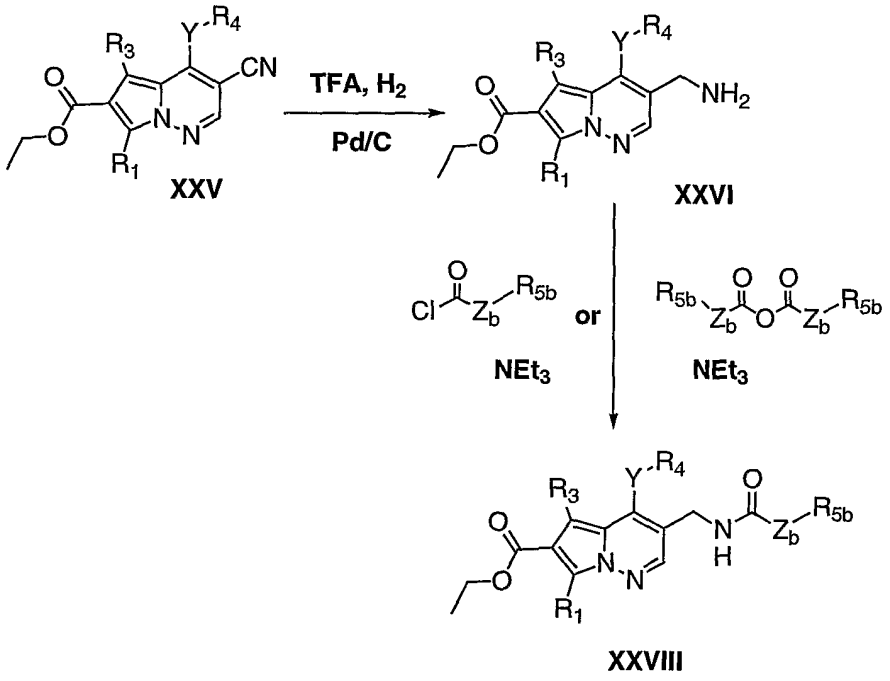
SCHEME 4



[0118] Compounds of formula **XV** may be prepared via the method shown in Scheme **4**. Reduction of compounds of formula **VI** with a reducing agent such as

DIBAL-H in reaction media such as dichloromethane or toluene, followed by oxidation with an oxidizing agent such as MnO_2, provides aldehydes of formula **XIII**. Treatment of compounds of formula **XIII** with a peracid such as *m*-CPBA in a reaction medium such as dichloromethane followed by etherification using a base such as sodium hydride in reaction mediums such as tetrahydrofuran or DMF and a reagent of formula $R_{2a}'L$ yields compounds of formula **XV**, which are compounds of formula **I** where XR_2 is OR_{2a}', Z is a valence bond, R_5 is CN, and R_6 is H.

SCHEME 5



[0119] As shown in Scheme **5**, an intermediate of formula **XXV**, which is a compound of formula **I** wherein R_6 is H and ZR_5 is a nitrile group, can be reduced in the presence of hydrogen, trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), and a catalyst such as Pd/C to yield an compound of formula **XXVI**. The compound of formula **XXVI** can be treated with intermediates of formula R_{5b}-Z_b-C(O)-Cl or $(R_{5b}$-Z_b-$C(O))_2O$ in the presence of a base such as triethylamine to yield the compound of formula **XXVII**. Intermediates of formula R_{5b}-Z_b-C(O)-Cl and $(R_{5b}$-Z_b-$C(O))_2O$ are readily available from commercial sources, or may be synthesized by those of skill in the art.

[0120] Solvates (e.g., hydrates) of the compounds of formula **I** are also within the scope of the present invention. Methods of solvation are generally known in the art. Accordingly, the compounds of the instant invention may be in the free or solvated form.

[0121] The compounds of formula **I** may be present as salts, in particular pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Compounds of formula **I** having, for example, at least one basic center can form acid addition salts. These are formed, for example, with strong inorganic acids, such as mineral acids, for example sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid or a hydrohalic acid, with strong organic carboxylic acids, such as alkanecarboxylic acids of 1 to 4 carbon atoms which are unsubstituted or substituted, for example, by halogen, for example acetic acid, such as saturated or unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, for example oxalic, malonic, succinic, maleic, fumaric, phthalic or terephthalic acid, such as hydroxycarboxylic acids, for example ascorbic, glycolic, lactic, malic, tartaric or citric acid, such as amino acids, (for example aspartic or glutamic acid or lysine or arginine), or benzoic acid, or with organic sulfonic acids, such as (C_1-C_4) alkyl or arylsulfonic acids which are unsubstituted or substituted, for example by halogen, for example methanesulfonic acid or p-toluenesulfonic acid. Corresponding acid addition salts can also be formed having, if desired, an additional basic center.

[0122] The compounds of formula I having at least one acid group (for example COOH) can also form salts with bases. Suitable salts with bases are, for example, metal salts, such as alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, for example sodium, potassium or magnesium salts, or salts with ammonia or an organic amine, such as morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, a mono-, di-, or tri-lower alkylamine, for example ethyl, t-butyl, diethyl, diisopropyl, triethyl, tributyl or dimethyl-propylamine, or a mono, di, or trihydroxy lower alkylamine, for example mono, di or triethanolamine.

[0123] Corresponding internal salts may furthermore be formed. Salts which are unsuitable for pharmaceutical uses but which can be employed, for example, for

the isolation or purification of free compounds of formula I or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are also included within the scope of this invention.

[0124] Preferred salts of the compounds of formula I which include a basic group include monohydrochloride, hydrogen sulfate, methanesulfonate, phosphate or nitrate.

[0125] Preferred salts of the compounds of formula I which include an acid group include sodium, potassium and magnesium salts and pharmaceutically acceptable organic amines.

Methods of Using the Compounds

[0126] It has been discovered that pyrrolopyridazines of the invention are inhibitors of protein kinases. More specifically, certain pyrrolopyridazines inhibit the effects of receptor tyrosine kinases and serine/threonine kinases, a property of value in the treatment of disease states associated with hyperproliferation, angiogenesis, increased vascular permeability, and inflammation, such as cancer and inflammatory disease. In particular, the compounds of formula I and their salts, solvates, and stereoisomers are expected to inhibit the growth of primary and recurrent solid tumors by antiproliferative and/or antiangiogenic mechanisms. The solid tumors include, for example, cancers of the bladder, squamous cell, head, colorectal, oesophageal, gynecological (such as ovarian), pancreas, breast, prostate, lung, vulva, skin, brain, genitourinary tract, lymphatic system (such as thyroid), stomach, larynx and lung

[0127] In some embodiments of the present invention, methods are provided for treating proliferative or inflammatory diseases comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having formula I, as described above.

[0128] The methods optionally comprise administering at least one other therapeutic agent such as angiogenesis inhibitors, antiestrogens, progestogens, aromatase inhibitors, antihormones, antiprogestogens, antiandrogens, LHRH agonists

and antagonists, testosterone 5α-dihydroreductase inhibitors, farnesyl transferase inhibitors, anti-invasion agents, growth factor inhibitors, antimetabolites, intercalating antitumour antibiotics, platinum derivatives, alkylating agents, antimitotic agents, topoisomerase inhibitors, cell cycle inhibitors, and biological response modifiers, linomide, integrin αvβ3 function inhibitors, angiostatin, razoxin, tamoxifen, toremifen, raloxifene, droloxifene, iodoxyfene, megestrol acetate, anastrozole, letrazole, borazole, exemestane, flutamide, nilutamide, bicalutamide, cyproterone acetate, gosereline acetate, luprolide, finasteride, metalloproteinase inhibitors, urokinase plasminogen activator receptor function inhibitors, growth factor antibodies, growth factor receptor antibodies, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, serine/threonine kinase inhibitors, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, purine, adenosine analogues, cytosine arabinoside, doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin, idarubicin, mitomycin-C, dactinomycin, mithramycin, cisplatin, carboplatin, nitrogen mustard, melphalan, chlorambucil, busulphan, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide nitrosoureas, thiotephan, vincristine, taxol, taxotere, epothilone analogs, discodermolide analogs, eleutherobin analogs, etoposide, teniposide, amsacrine, topotecan, flavopyridols, and biological response modifiers. In some preferred embodiments, the additional thereapeutic agent is selected from Erbitux™, taxol, paraplatin and Ifex.

[0129] More generally, the compounds of formula I are useful in the treatment of a variety of cancers, including, but not limited to, the following:

carcinoma, including that of the bladder, breast, colon, kidney, liver, lung, including small cell lung cancer, esophagus, gall bladder, ovary, pancreas, stomach, cervix, thyroid,
prostate, and skin, including squamous cell carcinoma;

hematopoietic tumors of lymphoid lineage, including leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, Hodgkins
lymphoma, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, hairy cell lymphoma and Burkett's lymphoma;

hematopoietic tumors of myeloid lineage, including acute and chronic myelogenous leukemias, myelodysplastic syndrome and promyelocytic leukemia;

tumors of mesenchymal origin, including fibrosarcoma and rhabdomyosarcoma;
tumors of the central and peripheral nervous system, including astrocytoma, neuroblastoma, glioma and schwannomas; and
other tumors, including melanoma, seminoma, teratocarcinoma, osteosarcoma, xenoderoma pigmentosum, keratoctanthoma, thyroid follicular cancer and Kaposi's sarcoma.

[0130] The compounds of formula I are especially useful in treatment of tumors having a high incidence of protein kinase activity, such as colon, lung, prostate, breast and pancreatic tumors. By the administration of a composition comprising a compound of the invention, or a combination of such compounds, development of tumors in a mammalian host is reduced.

[0131] Compounds of formula I may also be useful in the treatment of diseases other than cancer that may be associated with signal transduction pathways operating through growth factor receptors. For example, due to the key role of kinases in the regulation of cellular proliferation in general, kinase inhibitors could act as reversible cytostatic agents which may be useful in the treatment of any disease process which features abnormal cellular proliferation, e.g., benign prostate hyperplasia, familial adenomatosis polyposis, neuro-fibromatosis, atherosclerosis, pulmonary fibrosis, arthritis, psoriasis, glomerulonephritis, restenosis following angioplasty or vascular surgery, hypertrophic scar formation, inflammatory bowel disease, transplantation rejection, endotoxic shock, and fungal infections.

[0132] In addition, compounds of formula I may induce or inhibit apoptosis. The apoptotic response is aberrant in a variety of human diseases. Compounds of formula I, as modulators of apoptosis, will be useful in the treatment of cancer (including but not limited to those types mentioned hereinabove), viral infections (including but not limited to herpevirus, poxvirus, Epstein-Barr virus, Sindbis virus and adenovirus), prevention of AIDS development in HIV-infected individuals, autoimmune diseases (including but not limited to systemic lupus erythematosus, autoimmune mediated glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease, and autoimmune diabetes mellitus), neurodegenerative

disorders (including but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, AIDS-related dementia, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, retinitis pigmentosa, spinal muscular atrophy and cerebellar degeneration), myelodysplastic syndromes, aplastic anemia, ischemic injury associated with myocardial infarctions, stroke and reperfusion injury, arrhythmia, atherosclerosis, toxin-induced or alcohol related liver diseases, hematological diseases (including but not limited to chronic anemia and aplastic anemia), degenerative diseases of the musculoskeletal system (including but not limited to osteoporosis and arthritis) aspirin-sensitive rhinosinusitis, cystic fibrosis, multiple sclerosis, kidney diseases and cancer pain.

[0133] As inhibitors of protein kinases, compounds of the present invention have utility in treating conditions associated with inappropriate kinase activity. Such conditions also include diseases in which cytokine levels are modulated as a consequence of intracellular signaling, and in particular, diseases that are associated with an overproduction of such cytokines as IL-1, IL-4, IL-8 and TNF-α. For example, compounds of the present invention are useful in treating and preventing:

IL-1 mediated diseases such as, for example, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, stroke, endotoxemia and/or toxic shock syndrome, inflammatory reaction induced by endotoxin, inflammatory bowel disease, tuberculosis, atherosclerosis, muscle degeneration, cachexia, psoriatic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, gout, traumatic arthritis, rubella arthritis, acute synovitis, diabetes, pancreatic β-cell disease and Alzheimer's disease;

IL-4 mediated diseases or conditions such as, for example, allergic inflammatory processes including those that occur in asthma,

IL-8 mediated diseases or conditions such as, for example, those characterized by massive neutrophil infiltration, such as psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma, cardiac and renal reperfusion injury, adult respiratory distress syndrome, thrombosis and glomerulonephritis; and

TNF-mediated diseases or conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis, osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis and other arthritic conditions, sepsis, septic shock syndrome, adult respiratory distress syndrome, cerebral malaria, chronic pulmonary inflammatory disease, silicosis, pulmonary sarcoisosis,

bone resorption disease, reperfusion injury, graft vs. host reaction, allograft rejections, fever and myalgias due to infection, cachexia secondary to infection, AIDS, ARC or malignancy, meloid formation, scar tissue formation, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pyresis, viral infections, such as HIV, CMV, influenza and herpes; and veterinary viral infections, such as lentivirus infections, including, but not limited to equine infectious anemia virus; or retrovirus infections, including feline immunodeficiency virus, bovine immunodeficiency virus, or canine immunodeficiency virus.

[0134] Diseases mediated by p38 include rheumatoid arthritis (RA), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, Crohn's disease, neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and stroke, and inflammatory bone diseases. A further discussion of diseases mediated by p38 can be found in pending PCT Application Number US01/49982 and pending US Patent Application Serial Number US 10/036293 (both of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

[0135] Inhibitors of protein kinase activity, such as the compounds of the present invention, are useful in treating and preventing other conditions and classes of conditions including, but not limited to, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, destructive bone disorders, proliferative disorders, angiogenic disorders, infectious diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, viral diseases, allergies, myocardial ischemia, reperfusion/ischemia in stroke heart attacks, organ hyposia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac hypertrophy, thrombin-induced platelet aggregation, and conditions associated with prostaglandin endoperoxidase synthase-2.

[0136] Inflammatory diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, asthma, allergies and adult respiratory distress syndrome.

[0137] Autoimmune diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosis, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Grave's disease, autoimmune gastritis, diabetes, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neutropenia,

thrombocytopenia, atopic dermatitis, chronic active hepatitis, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, or graft vs. host disease.

[0138] Destructive bone disorders which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis and multiple myeloma-related bone disorder.

[0139] Proliferative diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and multiple myeloma.

[0140] Angiogenic disorders which may be treated or prevented include hemangiomas, psoriasis, Kaposi's sarcoma, ocular neovascularization, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, rheumatoid arthritis, endometriosis, atherosclerosis, tumor growth and metastasis, myocardial ischemia, peripheral ischemia, cerebral ischemia, impaired wound healing, certain female reproductive disorders, organ hypoxia, and impaired ulcer healing.

[0141] Infectious diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, sepsis, septic shock, and Shigellosis.

[0142] Neurodegenerative diseases which may be treated or prevented by the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebral ischemias or neurodegenerative disease caused by traumatic injury.

[0143] Viral diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, acute hepatitis infection (including hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C), HIV infection and CMV retinitis.

[0144] The compounds of formula I may also prevent blastocyte implantation, and, therefore, may be used as contraceptives in mammals.

[0145] In addition, protein kinase inhibitors of this invention also exhibit inhibition of the expression of inducible pro-inflammatory proteins such as prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase-2 (PGHS-2), also referred to as cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2). Accordingly, additional conditions which may be treated or prevented by appropriate administration of compounds of the invention include edema, analgesia, fever and pain, such as neuromuscular pain, headache, pain caused by cancer, dental pain and arthritis pain.

[0146] In the field of medical oncology, it is normal practice to combine different agents for treatment of patients with cancer. Thus, a compound of formula I may optionally be combined with other components, such as antiproliferative, antiangiogenic and/or vascular permeability reducing agents. Additionally, surgery, radiotherapy or chemotherapy may optionally be utilized in conjunction with administration of compounds of formula I. Accordingly, the compound of formula I may be administered alone or combined with the administration of one or more other therapeutic agents, substances and/or treatments.

[0147] Such conjoint treatment may be achieved by way of the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the individual components of the treatment. When not administered simultaneously, the component therapies may be administered in any order. If formulated as a fixed dose, such combination products employ the compounds of this invention within the dosage range described below and the other pharmaceutically active agent within its approved dosage range. Dosage ranges of many pharmaceutically active agents may be found in the Physician's Desk Reference, 55th Edition, Medical Economics Company (2001). Compounds of formula I may also be used sequentially with known anticancer or cytotoxic agents and treatment, including radiation, when a combination formulation is inappropriate.

[0148] In general, there are three main categories of chemotherapeutic agents:

(i) antiangiogenic agents, for example, linomide, inhibitors of integrin αvβ3 function, angiostatin, and razoxin;

(ii) cytostatic agents such as antiestrogens (for example tamoxifen, toremifen, raloxifene, droloxifene, iodoxyfene), progestogens (for example megestrol acetate), aromatase inhibitors (for example anastrozole, letrazole, borazole, exemestane), antihormones, antiprogestogens, antiandrogens (for example, flutamide; nilutamide; bicalutamide; cyproterone acetate; (R)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-(1H-imidazole-4-ylmethyl)-3-(phenylmethyl)-4-(2-theienylsufonyl)-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine-7-carbonitrile, mesylate salt; N-[5-[[[5-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-2-oxazolyl]methyl]thio]-2-thiazolyl]-4-piperidinecarboxamide, hemi L-Tartaric acid salt; cetuximab; molecules disclosed in pending U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 10/025,116 (herein incorporated by reference), LHRH agonists and antagonists (for example gosereline acetate, luprolide), inhibitors of testosterone 5α-dihydroreductase (for example finasteride), farnesyl transferase inhibitors, anti-invasion agents (for example metalloproteinase inhibitors like marimastat and inhibitors of urokinase plasminogen activator receptor function) and inhibitors of growth factor function, (such growth factors include for example EGF, FGF, platelet derived growth factor and hepatocyte growth factor such inhibitors include growth factor antibodies, growth factor receptor antibodies, tyrosine kinase inhibitors and serine/threonine kinase inhibitors); and

(iii) antiproliferative/antineoplastic drugs and combinations thereof, as used in medical oncology, such as antimetabolites (for example antifolates like methotrexate, fluoropyrimidines like 5-fluorouracil, purine and adenosine analogues, cytosine arabinoside); intercalating antitumour antibiotics (for example anthracyclines like doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin and idarubicin, mitomycin-C, dactinomycin, mithramycin); platinum derivatives (for example cisplatin, carboplatin); alkylating agents (for example nitrogen mustard, melphalan, chlorambucil,

busulphan, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide nitrosoureas, thiotephan); antimitotic agents (for example vinca alkaloids like vincristine and taxoids like taxol, taxotere and newer microbtubule agents such as epothilone analogs, discodermolide analogs, and eleutherobin analogs); topoisomerase inhibitors (for example epipodophyllotoxins like etoposide and teniposide, amsacrine, topotecan); cell cycle inhibitors (for example flavopyridols); and biological response modifiers. Particular compounds could include N-[5-[[[5-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-2-oxazolyl]methyl]thio]-2-thiazolyl]-4-piperidinecarboxamide, hemi L-Tartaric acid salt.

[0149] The compounds of formula I and the pharmaceutical compositions comprising compounds of formula I may be administered by any means suitable for the condition to be treated, which may depend on the need for site-specific treatment or quantity of drug to be delivered. The compounds may be administered in a dosage range of about 0.05 to 200 mg/kg/day, preferably less than 100 mg/kg/day, in a single dose or in 2 to 4 divided doses.

[0150] Topical administration is generally preferred for skin-related diseases, and systematic treatment is preferred for cancerous or pre-cancerous conditions, although other modes of delivery are contemplated. For example, the compounds and compositions may be delivered orally, such as in the form of tablets, capsules, granules, powders, or liquid formulations including syrups; topically, such as in the form of solutions, suspensions, gels or ointments; sublingually; bucally; parenterally, such as by subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular or intrasternal injection or infusion techniques (*e.g.*, as sterile injectable aqueous or non-aqueous solutions or suspensions); nasally such as by inhalation spray; topically, such as in the form of a cream or ointment; rectally such as in the form of suppositories; or liposomally.

[0151] Dosage unit formulations containing non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, vehicles or diluents may be administered. The compounds and compositions may be administered in a form suitable for immediate release or extended release. Immediate release or extended release may be achieved with

suitable pharmaceutical compositions or, particularly in the case of extended release, with devices such as subcutaneous implants or osmotic pumps. Further techniques for formulation and administration of the compounds and compositions of the instant application may be found in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences," 18th Ed. (1990, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA).

[0152] Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are among those used herein:

Δ = heat

Ac = acetyl

AcOH = acetic acid

aq. = aqueous

ATP = adenosine triphosphate

BOP = benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(dimethylamino)-phosphonium

BSA = Bovine serum albumin

DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene

DCC = Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide

DCE = dichloroethane

DEAD = diethyl azodicarboxylate

DIBAL-H = diisobutylaluminum hydride

DIPEA = N,N-diisopropylethylamine

DMA = dimethylacetamide

DME = 1,2-dimethoxyethane

DMF = dimethylformamide

DMSO = dimethylsulfoxide

DPPA = Diphenylphosphoryl azide

DTT = Dithiothreitol

EDC = 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride

EDTA = ethylenediamine tetracetic acid

Et = ethyl

Et_2O = diethyl ether

EtOAc = ethyl acetate

EtOH = ethanol

GST = gluetithione S-transferase

h = hours

Hexafluorophosphate

HOAt = 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole

HOBt = 1-hydroxybenzotriazole

Hünig's Base = N,N-diisopropylethylamine

KOtBu = potassium tert-butoxide

LC = liquid chromatography

LDA = lithium diisopropylamide

MBP = Myelin basic protein

mCPBA = m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid

Me = methyl

MeI = methyl iodide

MeOH = methanol

MS(ES) = Electro-Spray Mass Spectrometry

n-BuLi = n-butyllithium

Pd/C = palladium on activated charcoal

Ph = phenyl

$PhCH_3$ = toluene

pTSA = para-toluenesulfonic acid

RT = retention time

rt = room temperature

sat. = saturated

t-Bu = tert-butyl

TCA = trichloroacetic acid

TEA = triethylamine

TFA = trifluoroacetic acid

THF = tetrahydrofuran

TLC = thin layer chromatography

Tris-HCl = Tris[hydroxymethyl]aminomethane hydrochloride

Ts = tosyl

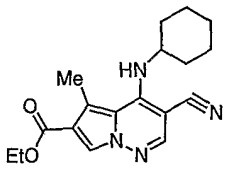
TsCl = tosyl chloride

TsOH = tosic acid

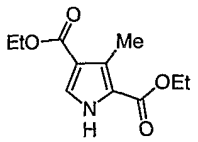
[0153] The following examples are provided to describe the invention in further detail. These examples are intended to illustrate and not to limit the invention. All temperatures are given in centigrade degrees (°C) unless otherwise noted. The YMC Co., Ltd., a supplier of HPLC columns, is located in Kyoto, Japan, and may be reached through the Waters Co. in Milford, MA.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of 3-Cyano-4-(cyclohexylamino)-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (1E)

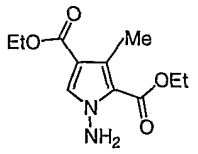


A. Preparation of 3-Methyl-1H-pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid diethyl ester (1A)



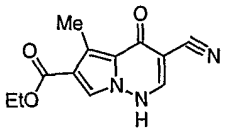
[0154] To a solution of ethyl isocyanoacetate (38.1 mL, 0.34 mol) and DBU (50.8 mL, 0.34 mol) in THF (400 mL) at 50°C was added a solution of acetaldehyde (9.5 mL, 0.17 mol) in THF (100 mL) over 25 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 17 h, cooled to 25 °C and acetic acid (20 mL) was slowly added. The resulting mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (800 mL) and washed with HCl (1 N, 3 x 300 mL). The combined aqueous washes were extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 200 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with $NaHCO_3$ (sat. aq., 3 x 200 mL), water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL) and then concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a dark brown oil. Elution of this oil through a silica pad using ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1) and the concentration *in vacuo* provided compound **1A** (16g, 42% yield) as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 3.536 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 226.0 $[M+H]^+$.

B. Preparation of 1-Amino-3-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid diethyl ester (1B)



[0155] To a suspension of NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 213 mg, 5.33 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) at 0°C was added compound **1A** (1.0g, 4.44 mmol), portionwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min and then warmed to 25°C and stirred for an additional 1h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 10°C and 2,4-dinitro-aminophenol (972 mg, 4.88 mmol) was added in two portions. The resulting mixture was warmed to 25 °C, stirred for 12 h, poured onto water (40 mL) and dichloromethane (50 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 20 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with NaOH (1N, 3 x 20 mL), water (20 mL), and brine (20 mL) and then dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting reddish-brown residue was further concentrated for 12 h under high vacuum to yield 800 mg (75% yield) of compound **2B** which was used without further purification. HPLC: 100% at 3.488 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 241.17 $[M+H]^+$.

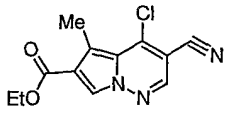
C. Preparation of 3-Cyano-1,4-dihydro-5-methyl-4-oxopyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (1C)



[0156] To a solution of 1-amino-3-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid diethyl ester (1.08 g, 4.50 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) were added 1,1-diethoxypropionitrile (2.02 mL, 1.93 g, 13.5 mmol) and TsOH-H_2O (171 mg, 0.90

mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 12h and then cooled to 25°C. DBU (0.81 mL, 0.822 g, 5.40 mmol) was added and the resulting dark brown mixture was heated at 80°C for 1h and then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured onto dichloromethane (50 mL) and NH_4Cl (sat. aq., 50 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 30 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with water (30 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (10-30% methanol/dichloromethane) to provided 441 mg (40%) of compound **1C** as a brown solid. HPLC: 100% at 3.383 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 246.09 $[M+H]^+$.

D Preparation of 4-Chloro –3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (1D)



[0157] A 15 mL round bottom flask containing the compound **1C** (370 mg, 1.51 mmol) was charged with $POCl_3$ (1 mL) and heated to 75°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the resulting yellow residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL) and added, via pipette, to a saturated aqueous solution of $NaHCO_3$ with stirring at 0°C. The heterogeneous mixture was stirred for 10 min at 0°C then warmed to room temperature and stirred for an additional 1h. The mixture was poured into a separatory funnel and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with $NaHCO_3$ (sat. aq., 1 x 20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was dissolved in EtOAc (20 mL) and filtered through a pad of silica using EtOAc (100 mL) to wash the silica pad. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford compound **1D** as a yellow solid which was used without further purification. HPLC: 100% at 4.160min (retention time) (YMC

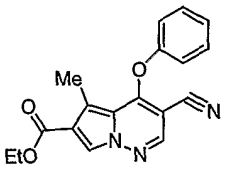
S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm).

E. Preparation of 3-Cyano-4-(cyclohexylamino)-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (1E)

[0158] To a solution of compound **1D** (20 mg, 0.076 mmol) in acetonitrile (1 mL) were added Et_3N (32 µL, 0.228 mmol) and cyclohexylamine (10 µL, 0.084 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C. After 24h, an additional 10 µL of cyclohexylamine was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 1.5h after which time it was poured onto $NaHCO_3$ (sat. aq., 20 mL) and dichloromethane. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (20 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield 18 mg (75%) of compound **1E** as a yellow solid, which was used without further purification. HPLC: 100% at 4.60 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 327.2 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of 3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-phenoxypyrrolo [1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

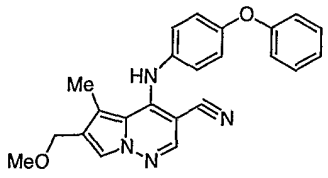


[0159] To a solution of compound **1D** (18 mg, 0.068 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.5 mL) at room temperature were added Et_3N (21 uL, 0.205 mmol) and phenol (7mg, 0.075 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 24h and then poured onto dichloromethane (10 mL) and $NaHCO_3$ (sat. aq., 10 mL). The layers were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 5 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with water, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and

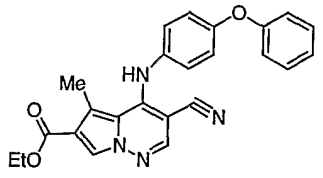
concentrated *in vacuo* to afford compound **2** (15 mg, 68%) as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 4.35 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 340.0 $[M+NH_4]^+$.

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of 6-(Methoxymethyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile (3C)



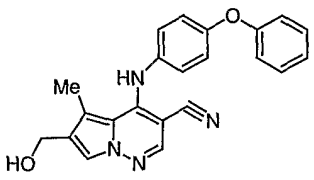
A. Preparation of 3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (3A)



[0160] To a solution of compound **1D** (26 mg, 0.10 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (138 mg, 1.00 mmol) and *p*-phenoxyaniline (20 mg, 0.11 mmol) at 25°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12h and then diluted with dichloromethane (15 mL) and washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated and the resulting residue was triturated with methanol to afford 31 mg (76% yield) of the desired compound as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 4.62 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 413.12 $[M+H]^+$.

[0161] Compound **3A** can also be prepared as follows: To a solution of 1D (1.00 g, 3.79 mmol) in THF (10 mL) were added 4-phenoxyaniline (0.84 g, 4.53 mmol) and triethylamine (1.06 mL, 7.58 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 60°C for 3 days, after which time it was cooled to room temperature and diluted with MeOH (50 mL). The resulting solids were filtered, washed with MeOH and dried to yield 1.50 g (96% yield) of **3A** as a yellow powder.

B. Preparation of 6-(Hydroxymethyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino] pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile (3B)



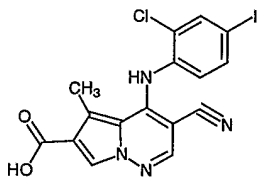
[0162] To a solution of compound **3A** (41 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (2 mL) at –78°C was added DIBAL-H (1.5 M in toluene, 0.13 mL, 0.20 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 6h at –78°C, warmed to 0°C and stirred for an additional 2h. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of methanol (3 mL) and sat. aq. Na_2CO_3 (3 mL) and then poured onto dichloromethane (20 mL). The layers were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 15 mL), and the combined organic extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification via preparative HPLC (YMC S5 ODS 20 x 100 mm, eluting with 30-100% aqueous methanol over 15 min containing 0.1% TFA, 20 mL/min) afforded 33 mg (90 % yield) of compound 3B as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 3.98 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 371.19 $[M+H]^+$.

C. Preparation of 6-(Methoxymethyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino] pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile (3C)

[0163] To a solution of compound **3B** (9.0 mg, 0.025 mmol) in DMF:THF (1:1, 1 mL) at 0°C was added KOtBu (1.5 M in THF, 0.025 mL, 0.038 mmol). After stirring for 45 min at 0°C, methyl iodide (2 μL, 0.025 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 1h, warmed to 25°C, and stirred for 3h. No reaction was observed during this time. The reaction mixture was cooled once more to 0°C, additional KOtBu (1.5 M in THF, 0.25 mL, 0.38 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min, after which time additional methyl iodide (20 μL, 0.25 mmol) was added. After stirring for an additional 2h at 0°C, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and dichloromethane (10 mL). The layers were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 10 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, concentrated, and purified by preparative HPLC (YMC S5 ODS 20 x 100 mm, eluting with 30-100% aqueous methanol over 15 min containing 0.1% TFA, 20 mL/min) to afford the desired product as a yellow semi-solid. HPLC: 100% at 4.27 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 385.21 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of 4-[(2-Chloro-4-iodophenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid

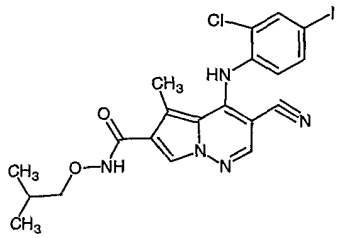


[0164] To a solution of 4-[(2-chloro-4-iodophenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester (59 mg, 0.123 mmol, prepared as described in Example **1**) in THF (1 mL) was added NaOH (1N, 1 mL).

The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 72h and then poured onto $NaHCO_3$ (30 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was acidified to pH = 2 and extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 20 mg (36% yield) of compound **4** which was used without further purification. ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 8.99 (s, 1 H), 8.18 (s, 1 H), 8.03 (s, 1 H), 7.97 (s, 1 H), 7.75 (d, 1 H), 7.29 (d, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3 H). HPLC: 100% at 4.04 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm).

EXAMPLE 5

Preparation of 4-[(2-Chloro-4-iodophenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methyl-*N*-(2-methylpropoxy)pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide

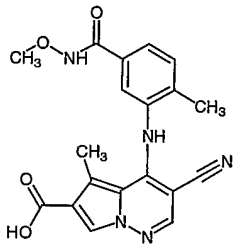


[0165] To a solution of compound **4** (20 mg, 0.442 mmol) in THF:dichloromethane (1:1, 1 mL) were added isopropylhydroxylamine HCl (7 mg, 0.053 mmol), Hunig's base (18 µL, 0.106 mmol) and PyBOP (benzotriazol-1-yl oxytripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate) (28 mg, 0.0531 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1h, concentrated *in vacuo* and diluted with 10% HCl (15 mL) and Et_2O (15 mL). The layers were separated and the organic phase was washed with 1N NaOH (15 mL) and brine (15 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The aqueous phase was made basic by the addition of 1N NaOH and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 15 mL). The organic extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, concentrated *in vacuo*, and added to the combined organic layers of the first extractions. Preparative HPLC (YMC S5 ODS 20 x 100 mm, eluting with 30-100% aqueous methanol over 15 min containing 0.1% TFA, 20 mL/min) provided 1.1 mg of the compound **5**. HPLC: 100% at 3.68 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS

column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.1% TFA, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 524.02 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 6

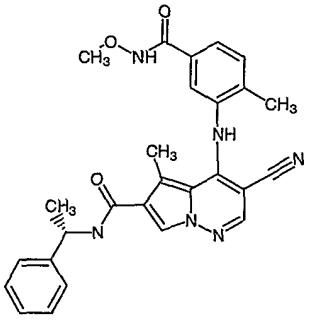
Preparation of 3-Cyano-4-[[5-[(methoxyamino)carbonyl]-2-methylphenyl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid



[0166] To a solution of 3-cyano-4-[[5-[(methoxyamino)carbonyl]-2-methylphenyl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester (160 mg, 0.393 mmol, prepared as described in Example **1**) in THF (2 mL) was added 1N NaOH (4 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 days and then neutralized with 1M citric acid and poured onto dichloromethane. The organic phase was separated and extracted with dichloromethane, and the combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified via preparative HPLC (YMC S5 ODS 20 x 100 mm, eluting with 30-100% aqueous methanol over 15 min containing 0.1% TFA, 20 mL/min) to afford 36 mg (39% yield) of compound **6**. HPLC: 100% at 3.33 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 380.24 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 7

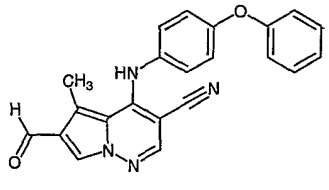
Preparation of 3-Cyano-4-[[5-[(methoxyamino)carbonyl]-2-methylphenyl]amino]-5-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenylethyl]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxamide



[0167] To a solution of compound **6** (19 mg, 0.05 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) were added EDC (14.4 mg, 0.075 mmol), HOBt (10.1 mg, 0.075 mmol) and DIPEA (12.9 mg, 0.10 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at 25°C. (*S*)-Methylbenzylamine (7.3 mg, 0.06 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 16h at 25 °C. The reaction was then diluted with dichloromethane and poured into water. The layers were separated and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified via preparative HPLC (YMC S5 ODS 20 x 100 mm, eluting with 30-100% aqueous methanol over 15 min containing 0.1% TFA, 20 mL/min) to afford 21 mg (87% yield) of compound **7** as a yellow semi-solid. HPLC: 100% at 3.79 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 483.36 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 8

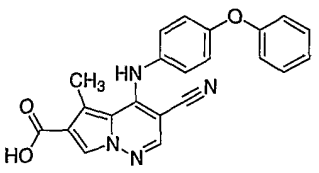
Preparation of 6-Formyl-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile



[0168] To a solution of compound **3B** (266 mg, 0.72 mmol) in dichloroethane (30 mL) was added MnO_2 (200 mg, 2.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 60°C for 3h, cooled to 25°C, diluted with dichloromethane and filtered through Celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (0.5% MeOH / CH_2Cl_2) to afford 238 mg (90% yield) of compound **8** as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 3.37 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 4 min containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 369.08 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 9

Preparation of 3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid



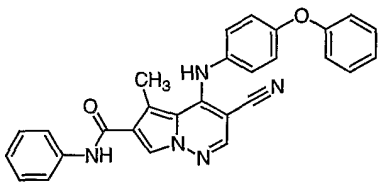
[0169] To a solution of compound **3A** (1.50 g, 3.64 mmol) in THF (50 mL) were added NaOH (1 M, 20.0 mL) and EtOH (25 mL). The reaction was heated at 80°C, effectively evaporating the THF, and, after 1h, the reaction mixture became homogeneous. Heating was continued for an additional 6h, after which time the reaction was cooled to rt and neutralized with HCl (1 M, 20.0 mL). The resulting solids were filtered, washed with water and dried to afford compound **9** (1.33 g, 95% yield) as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 1.84 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS

column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 489.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 10

Preparation of an Amide Library:

Preparation of 3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-phenylpyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide

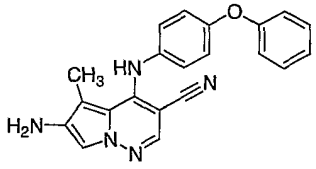


[0170] To a solution of compound **9** (11.5 mg, 0.030 mmol) and HOAt (6.1 mg, 0.045 mmol) in THF (0.60 mL) was added a solution of aniline (14 mg, 0.15 mmol) in THF (0.15 mL) followed by a solution of EDC (11.5 mg, 0.06 mmol) in chloroform (0.30 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 60°C overnight and then cooled to rt and diluted with MeOH (0.4 mL). The resulting mixture was purified by elution through a SCX/SAX cartridge (500 mg / 500 mg) SCX SAX silica bound ionexchange cartridges, supplied by United Chemical Technologies, Inc., Bristol, PA, with MeOH, followed by concentration of the solvent *in vacuo*, to afford 13.2 mg (96% yield) of compound **10** as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 2.05 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 460.0 $[M+H]^+$.

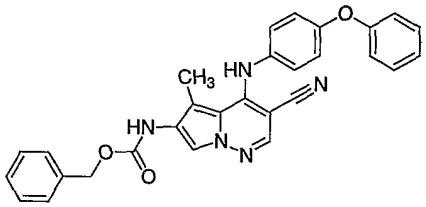
[0171] The above procedure was utilizeded to prepare a library of 68 amide compounds by substituting other amines for the aniline reactant. Compounds were purified using the above method or by preparative HPLC (Shimadzu VP-ODS 20.0 x 50.0 mm eluting with 25-90% MeOH/H_2O over 7 minutes containing 0.1% TFA, 10 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm).

EXAMPLE 11

Preparation of 6-Amino-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile (11B)



A. Preparation of [3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbamic acid, phenylmethyl ester (11A)



[0172] To a solution of compound **9** (192 mg, 0.50 mmol) in dioxane (anhydrous, 4 mL) under an N_2 atmosphere were added triethylamine (0.140 mL, 1.00 mmol) and DPPA (0.216 mL, 1.00 mmol), and the mixture was stirred overnight. Benzyl alcohol (0.310 mL, 3.00 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture was heated at 75°C for 4h, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by column chromatography on silica gel. (20 to 30% EtOAc/hexanes) to yield compound **11A** as a yellow oil (172 mg, 70%). HPLC: 100% at 4.01 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 490.0 $[M+H]^+$.

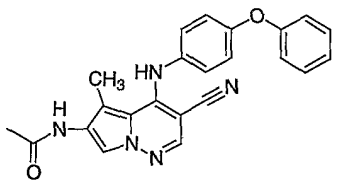
B. Preparation of 6-Amino-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile (11B)

[0173] To a solution of compound **11A** (40 mg, 0.082 mmol) in MeOH (4mL) was added Pd/C (12 mg), and the reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen (1 atm) for 30 minutes, after which time HCl (4M in dioxane, 0.1 mL) was added. The

reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo* to provide 32 mg of compound **11B** as an orange solid (quantitative yield as HCl salt). HPLC: 100% at 2.90 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 356.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 12

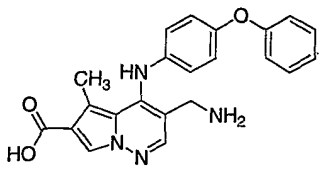
Preparation of *N*-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]acetamide



[0174] To a solution of compound **11B** (HCl salt, 32 mg, 0.082 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added acetic anhydride (11 mg, 0.11 mmol) followed by triethylamine (33mg, 0.33 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at rt for 30 min. After quenching with MeOH, the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (40 to 50% EtOAc/dichloromethane) to furnish compound **12** as a yellow oil (30 mg, 92% yield). HPLC: 100% at 3.46 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 398.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 13

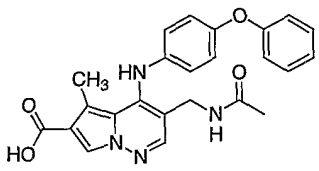
Preparation of 3-(Aminomethyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid



[0175] To a solution of compound **9** (27 mg, 0.070 mmol) in MeOH:THF (2:1 v/v, 6 ml) was added TFA (30 mg) followed by Pd/C (10 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen (1 atm) overnight and then filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by several azeotropic distillations with MeOH to remove excess TFA. This procedure afforded compound **13** as a yellow solid (35 mg, quantitative). HPLC: 100% at 2.96 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 389.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 14

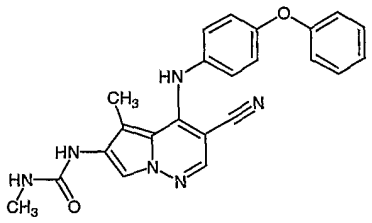
Preparation of 3-[(Acetylamino)methyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid



[0176] To a solution of compound **13** (10 mg, 0.02 mmol) in THF was added triethylamine (1 drop, ~10 mg) followed by acetic anhydride (1 drop, ~ 10 mg). The reaction was stirred at rt for 10 min and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was redissolved in THF, and NaOH (1M, 2 drops) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 2 hours, neutralized with HCl (1M), and purified by preparative HPLC (Shimadzu VP-ODS 20.0 x 50.0 mm eluting with 25-90% MeOH/H_2O over 7 minutes containing 0.1% TFA, 10 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm) to give compound **14** as a yellow solid (7 mg, 81% yield). HPLC: 100% at 3.46 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 431.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 15

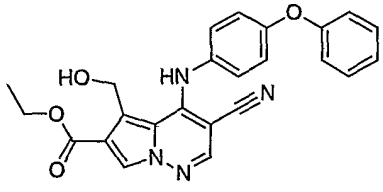
Preparation of *N*-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]-*N'*-methylurea



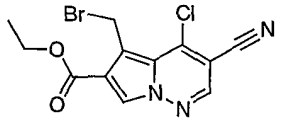
[0177] A solution of compound **9** (19 mg, 0.05 mmol), triethylamine (0.014 mL, 0.10 mmol) and DPPA (0.022 mL, 0.10 mmol) in dry dioxane (1 mL) was stirred under N_2 for 12h. The reaction was then heated to 80°C for 1h and then allowed to cool to 25°C on standing. Methylamine (2.0M THF solution, 0.30 mL, 0.60 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 1h, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography on a silica gel column (50 to70% EtOAc/dichloromethane) to give compound **15** (15 mg, 73%) as a yellow solid. HPLC: 100% at 3.44 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 413.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 16

Preparation of 3-Cyano-5-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (16C)

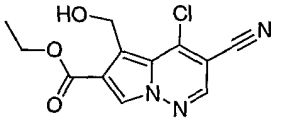


A. 5-Bromomethyl-4-chloro-3-cyano-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (16A)



[0178] A suspension of compound **1D** (79 mg, 0.30 mmol), NBS (59 mg, 0.33 mmol) and benzoyl peroxide (5 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CCl_4 (2 mL) was heated at 77°C for 3 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was purified by a short silica gel column (eluted with CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **16A** as a yellow solid (102 mg, 99%).

B. 4-Chloro-3-cyano-5-hydroxymethyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (16B)



[0179] To a solution of compound **16A** (102 mg, 0.30 mmol) in THF (12 mL) was added water (3 mL) dropwise. The reaction was kept at room temperature for 3 days and then heated to 50°C for 3 hours. Upon cooling to room temperature, $NaHCO_3$ (70 mg) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was concentrated to dryness, redissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give compound **16B** as a yellow solid (84 mg, 100%). This compound was used in the following steps without further purification.

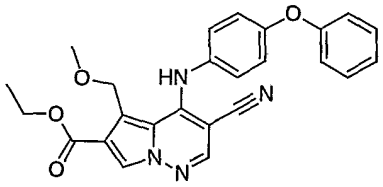
C. 3-Cyano-5-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (16C)

[0180] A solution of compound **16B** (84 mg, 0.30 mmol), 4-phenoxyaniline (72 mg, 0.39 mmol) and triethylamine (0.083 mL, 0.60 mmol) in THF (2.5 mL) was heated at 70°C for 30 min. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction was

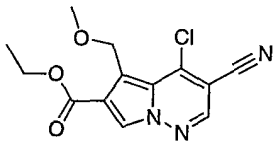
concentrated to about 0.5 mL, diluted with MeOH (2 mL) and filtered. The solid was washed with MeOH and dried to give compound **16C** as a yellow solid (118 mg, 92%). HPLC: 92% at 2.12 min (retention time) (PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC column, 4.6 x 30 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 429.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 17

Preparation of 3-Cyano-5-methoxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (17B)



A. 4-Chloro-3-cyano-5-methoxymethyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (17A)



[0181] To a solution of compound **16A** (31 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 1:1 MeOH:CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was added $NaHCO_3$ (30 mg, 0.36 mmol). The reaction was kept at room temperature for 3 h, heated to 70°C for 1 h, cooled to room temperature, concentrated to dryness, redissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give compound **17A** as a yellow solid (26 mg, 98%).

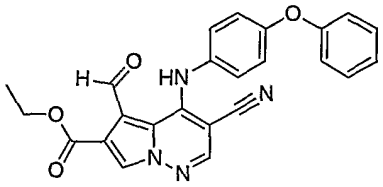
B. 3-Cyano-5-methoxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (17B)

[0182] Compound **17B** was made in accordance with the procedure described in Example **16C**. HPLC: 96% at 2.24 min (retention time) (PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC

column, 4.6 x 30 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 443.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 18

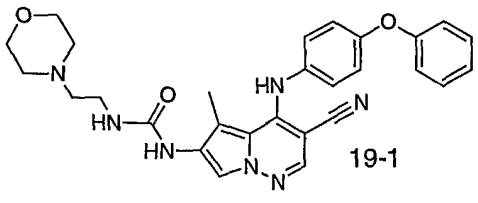
Preparation of 3-Cyano-5-formyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (18)



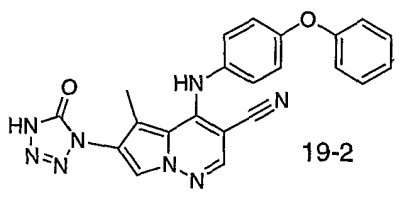
[0183] To a solution of compound **16C** (21.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in chloroform (1 mL) was added MnO_2 (<5 micron, activated, 17 mg, 0.20 mmol). The reaction was heated at 55°C overnight, cooled to room temperature and purified by flash chromatography on a silica gel column (0 – 2% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **18** as a yellow solid (20 mg, 94%). HPLC: 94% at 2.20 min (retention time) (PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC column, 4.6 x 30 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 427.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 19

Preparation of 1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea (19-1) & 5-Methyl-6-(5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-tetrazol-1-yl)-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile (19-2)



19-1



19-2

[0184] A solution of compound **9** (115 mg, 0.30 mmol), triethylamine (0.063 mL, 0.45 mmol) and DPPA (0.097 mL, 0.45 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was stirred

overnight. The next day TMS-azide (0.080 mL, 0.60 mmol) was added and the reaction temperature was brought to 80°C. The reaction was heated at 80°C for 2 hours, cooled to room temperature and 4-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine (0.079 mL, 0.60 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography on a silica gel column (3 – 6% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to give a mixture of compounds **19-1** and **19-2** as a yellow oil. This oil was recrystalized from MeOH to give compound **19-1** as a yellow solid (116 mg, 76%). **19-1**: HPLC: 97% at 3.11 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 512.0 $[M+H]^+$.

[0185] The mother liquor from the above recrystalization was passed through a SCX cartridge (500 mg) and eluted with MeOH (5 mL). The elutant was concentrated to give compound **19-2** as a yellow solid (9 mg, 7%). **19-2**: HPLC: 94% at 1.93 min (retention time) (PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC column, 4.6 x 30 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 424.0 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLES 20 TO 144

[0186] Further compounds of the present invention were prepared by procedures analogous to those described above. **Table 1** provides the name and structure or representative compounds and their retention times, as well as the Example number of the procedure on which the preparation of the compound was based. The chromatography techniques used to determine the retention times of the compounds listed in **Table 1** are as follows:

LCMS = YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm.

LCMS* = YMC S5 ODS column, 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm.

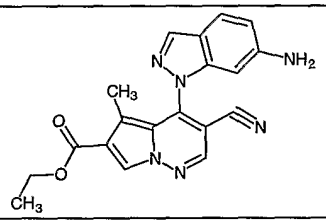
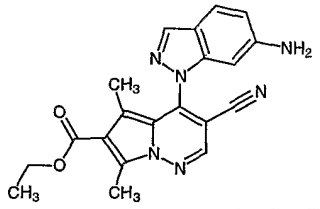
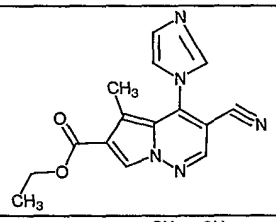
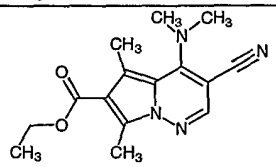
LCMS-1 = PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC column, 4.6 x 30 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 2 minutes containing 0.1% TFA; 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm.

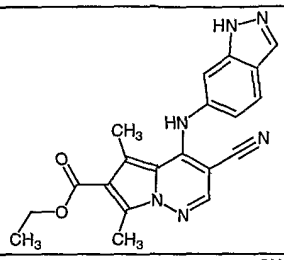
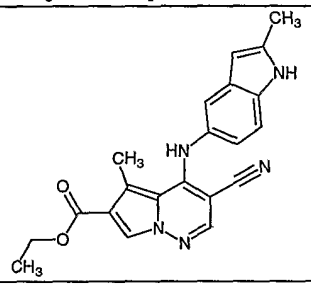
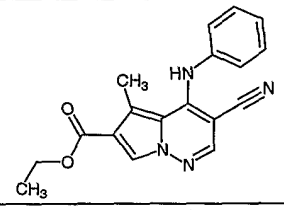
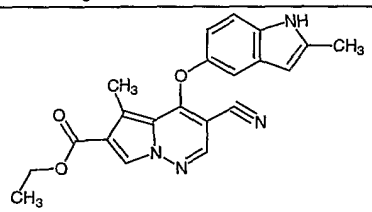
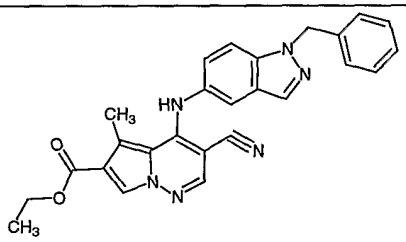
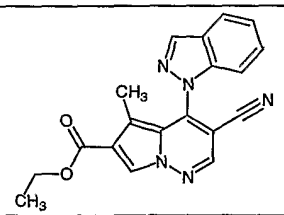
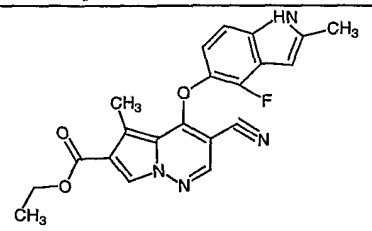
LC = YMC S5 ODS column 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm.

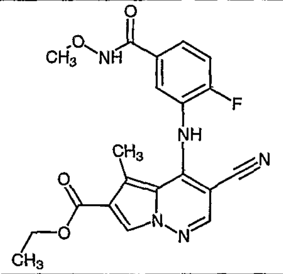
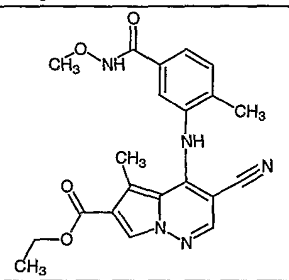
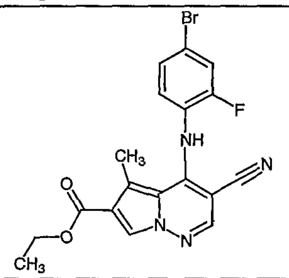
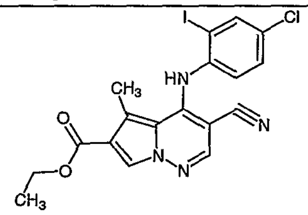
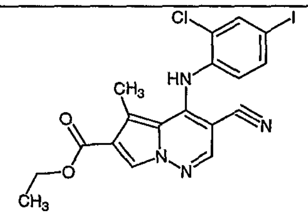
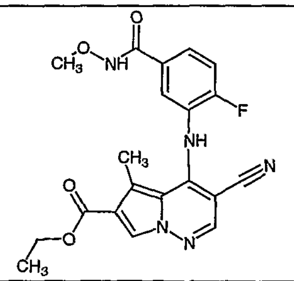
LC* = YMC S5 ODS column 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm.

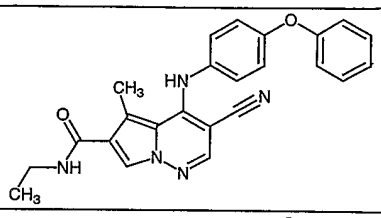
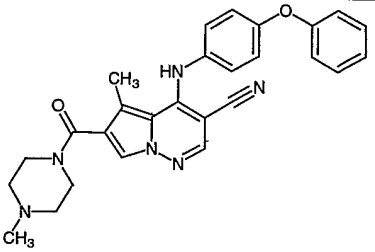
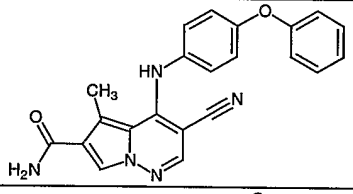
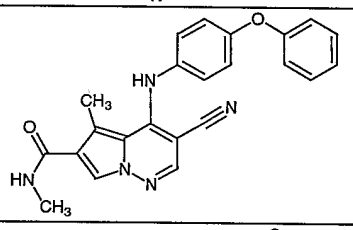
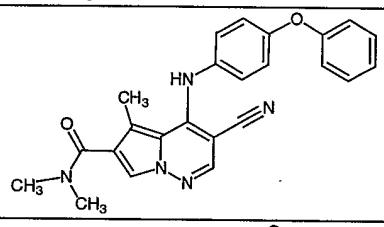
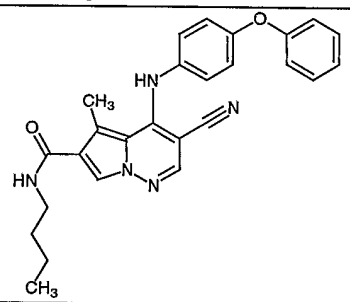
[0187] The molecular mass of the compounds listed in **Table 1** were determined by MS (ES) by the formula m/z.

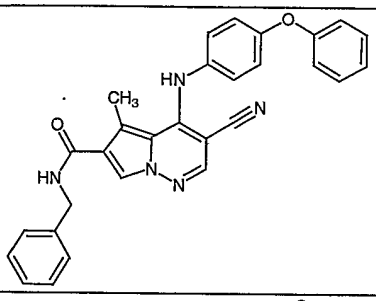
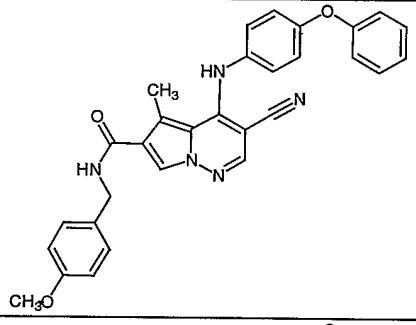
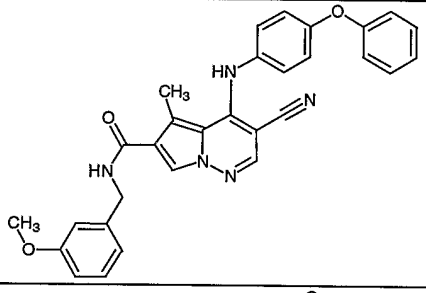
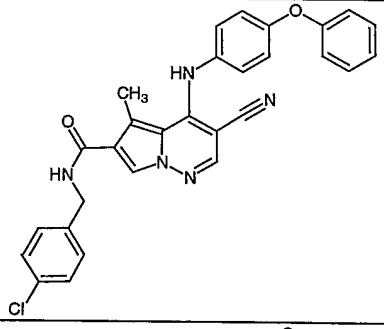
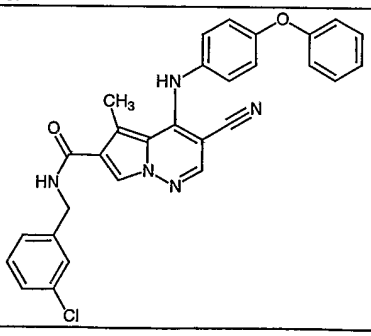
Table 1

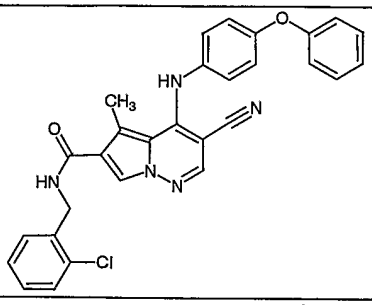
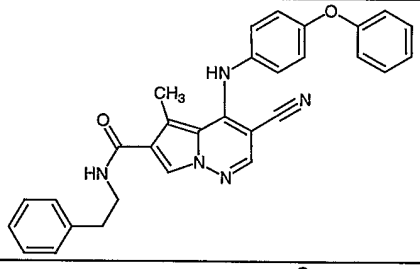
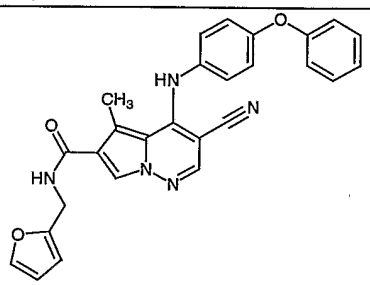
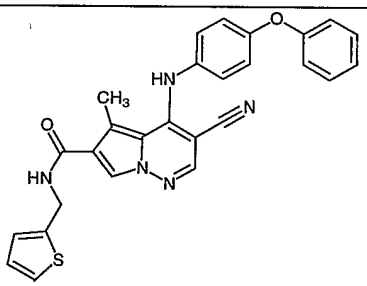
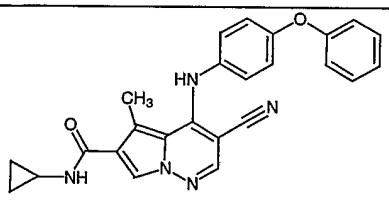
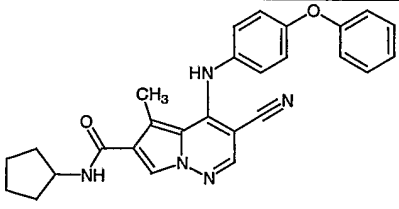
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
20		4-(6-Amino-1H-indazol-1-yl)-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	3.42 LC $[M+H]^+$= 361.0	1
21		4-(6-Amino-1H-indazol-1-yl)-3-cyano-5,7-dimethylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	3.59 LC $[M+H]^+$= 375.0	1
22		3-Cyano-4-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.79 LC $[M+H]^+$= 296.0	1
23		3-Cyano-4-(dimethylamino)-5,7-dimethylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.27 LC $[M+H]^+$= 287.0	1

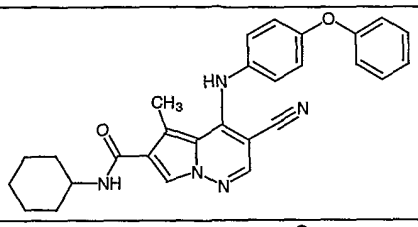
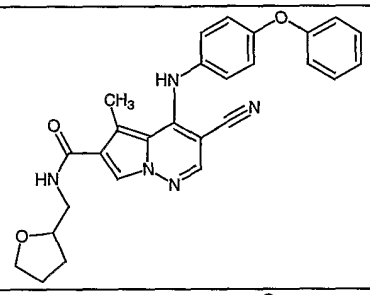
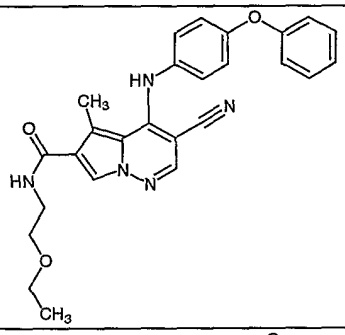
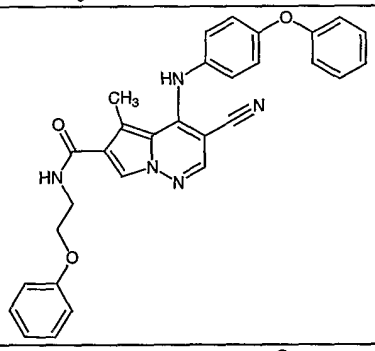
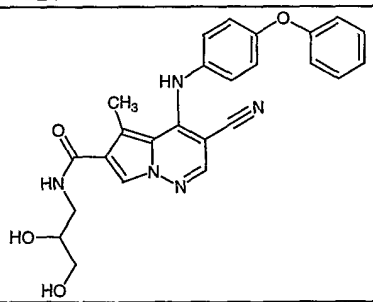
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
24		3-Cyano-4-(1H-indazol-6-ylamino)-5,7-dimethylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.06 LC $[M + H]^+$= 375.0	1
25		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(2-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.22 LC $[M + H]^+$= 374.0	1
26		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(phenylamino)pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.07 LC $[M + H]^+$= 321.0	1
27		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(2-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)oxy]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	3.80 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 375.0	2
28		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.31 LC $[M + H]^+$= 451.0	1
29		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(1H-indazol-1-yl)pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.04 LC $[M + H]^+$= 346.0	1
30		3-Cyano-4-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)oxy]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	3.86 LC $[M + H]^+$= 393.0	1

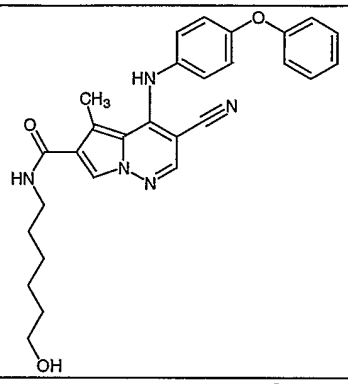
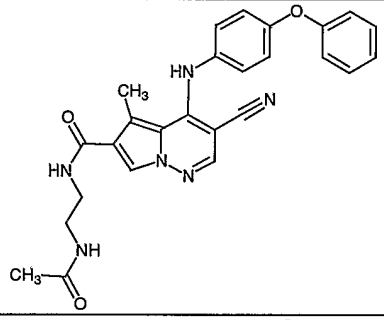
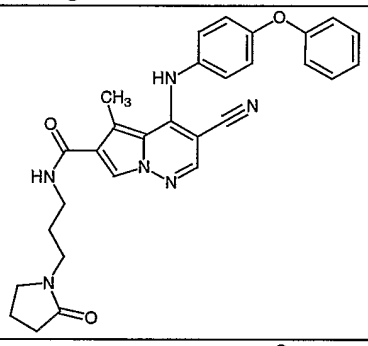
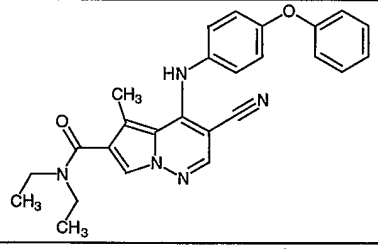
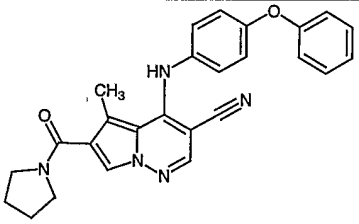
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
31		3-Cyano-4-[[2-fluoro-5-[(methoxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.23 LC [M + H]$^+$= 412.0	1
32		3-Cyano-4-[[5-[(methoxyamino)carbonyl]-2-methylphenyl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.19 LC [M + H]$^+$= 408.0	1
33		4-[(4-Bromo-2-fluorophenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.32 LC	1
34		4-[(4-Chloro-2-iodophenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.37 LC [M + H]$^+$= 481.0	1
35		4-[(2-Chloro-4-iodophenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.51 LC [M + Na$^+$]$^+$= 503.0	
36		3-Cyano-4-[[2-fluoro-5-[(methoxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.24 LC [M + H]$^+$= 412.0	1

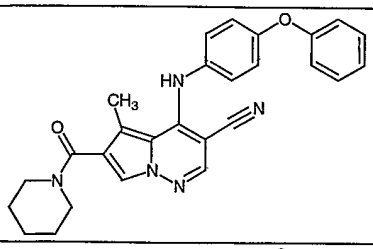
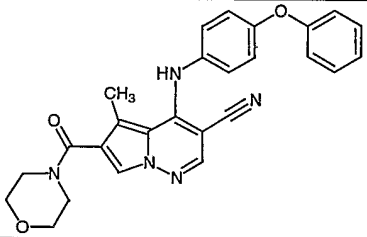
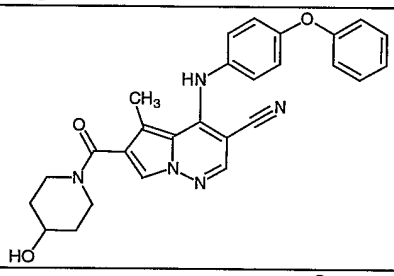
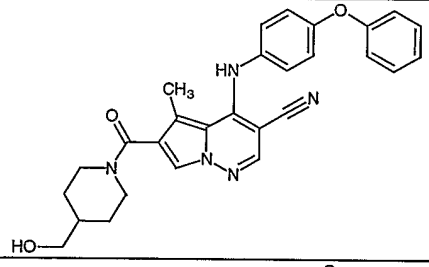
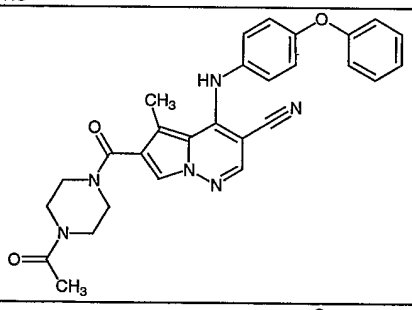
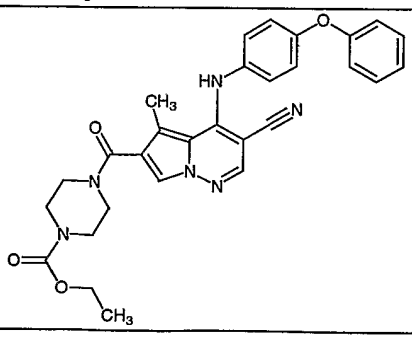
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
37		3-Cyano-*N*-ethyl-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.85 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 412.0	10
38		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-4-methylpiperazine	1.53 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 467.0	10
39		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.75 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 384.0	10
40		3-Cyano-*N*,5-dimethyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.79 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 398.0	10
41		3-Cyano-*N*,*N*,5-trimethyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.78 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 412.0	10
42		*N*-Butyl-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.00 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 440.0	10

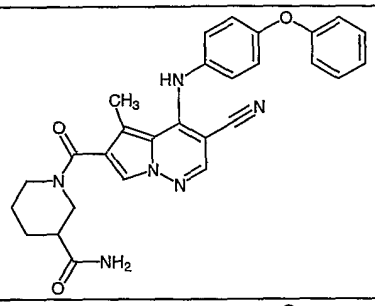
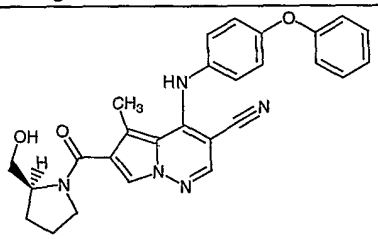
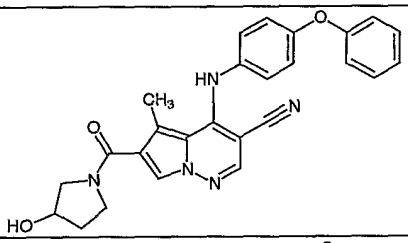
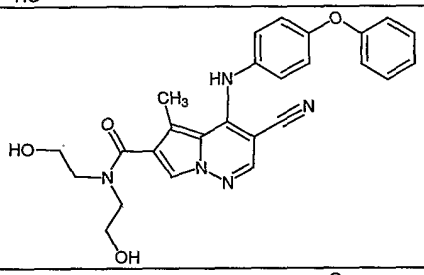
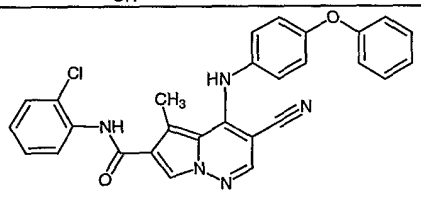
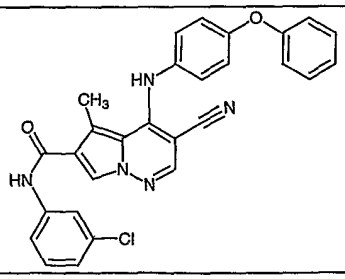
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
43		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-(phenylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.00 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 474.0	10
44		3-Cyano-*N*-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.98 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 504.0	10
45		3-Cyano-*N*-[(3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.01 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 504.0	10
46		*N*-[(4-Chlorophenyl)methyl]-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.09 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 508.0	10
47		*N*-[(3-Chlorophenyl)methyl]-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.08 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 508.0	10

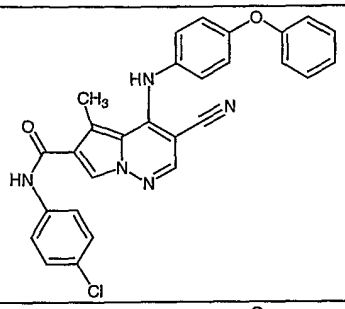
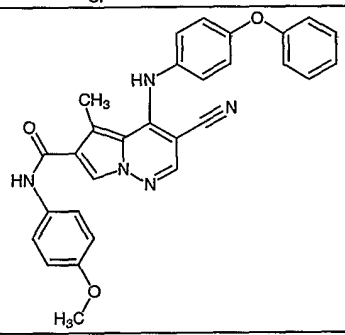
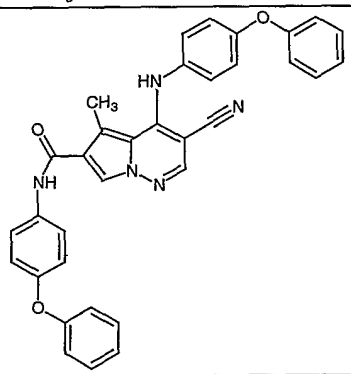
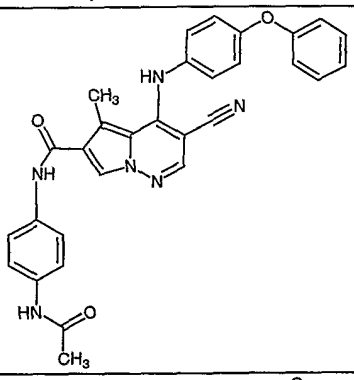
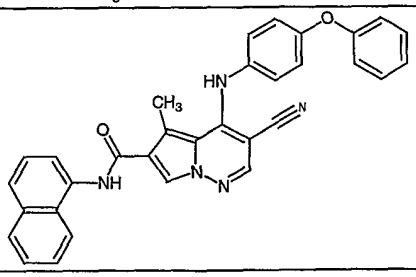
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
48		*N*-[(2-Chlorophenyl)methyl]-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.06 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 508.0	10
49		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-(2-phenylethyl)pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.04 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 488.0	10
50		3-Cyano-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.92 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 464.0	10
51		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-(2-thienylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.97 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 480.0	10
52		3-Cyano-*N*-cyclopropyl-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.86 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 424.0	10
53		3-Cyano-*N*-cyclopentyl-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.99 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 452.0	10

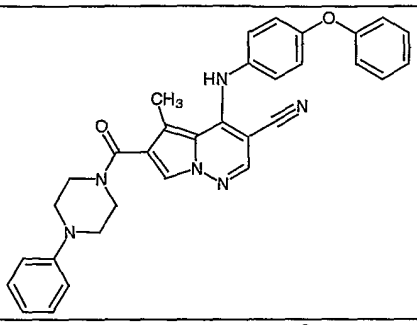
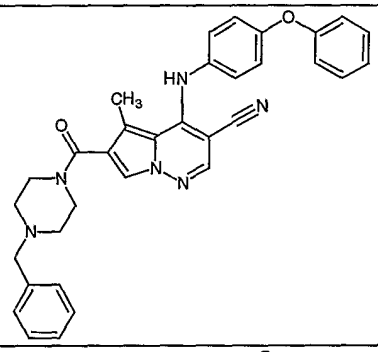
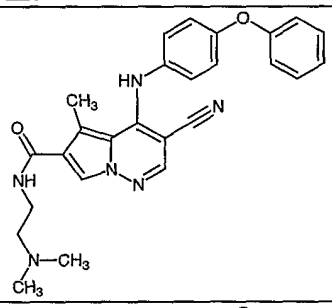
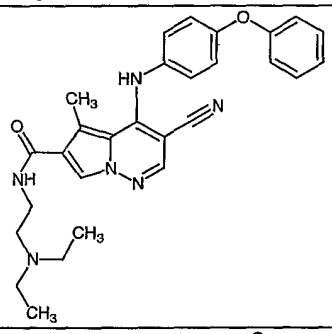
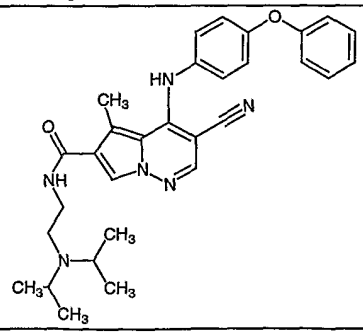
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
54		3-Cyano-*N*-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.07 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 466.0	10
55		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-[(tetrahydro-2-furanyl)methyl]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.89 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 468.0	10
56		3-Cyano-*N*-(2-ethoxyethyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.90 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 456.0	10
57		3-Cyano-5-methyl-*N*-(2-phenoxyethyl)-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.05 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 504.0	10
58		3-Cyano-*N*-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.69 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 458.0	10

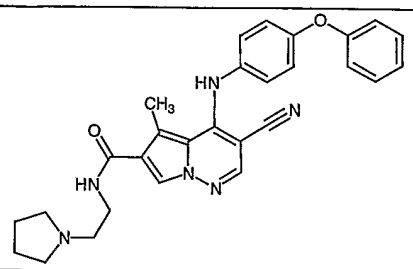
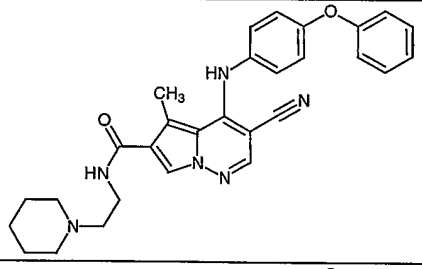
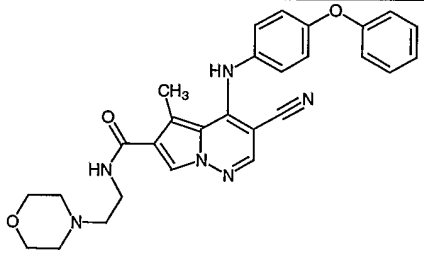
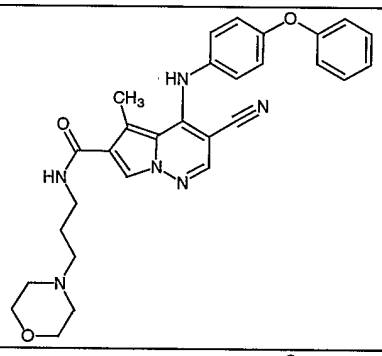
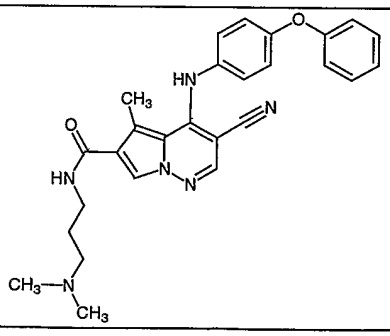
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
59		3-Cyano-*N*-(6-hydroxyhexyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.87 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 484.0	10
60		*N*-[2-(Acetylamino)ethyl]-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.74 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 469.0	10
61		3-Cyano-5-methyl-*N*-[3-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)propyl]-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.81 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 509.0	10
62		3-Cyano-*N*,*N*-diethyl-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.90 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 440.0	10
63		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]pyrrolidine	1.88 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 438.0	10

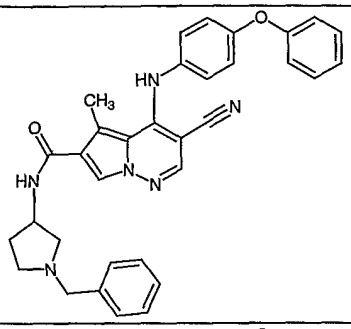
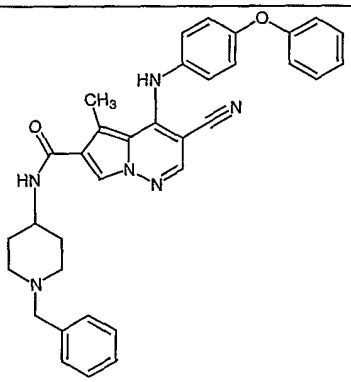
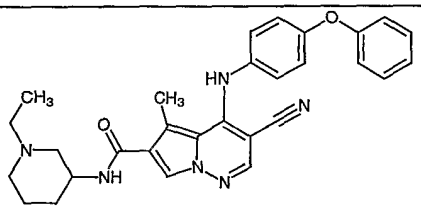
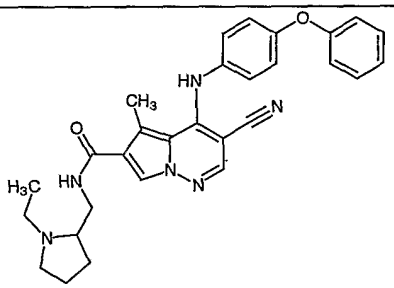
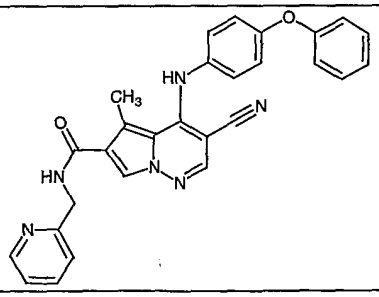
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
64		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]piperidine	1.96 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 452.0	10
65		4-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]morpholine	1.76 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 454.0	10
66		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-4-hydroxypiperidine	1.74 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 468.0	**10**
67		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-4-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine	1.76 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 482.0	10
68		1-Acetyl-4-[[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]piperazine	1.69 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 495.0	10
69		4-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-1-piperazinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester	1.85 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 525.0	10

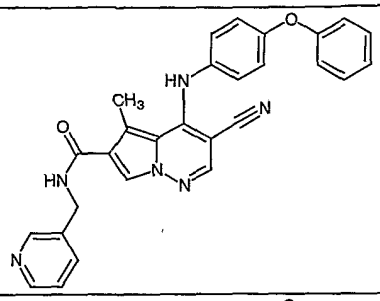
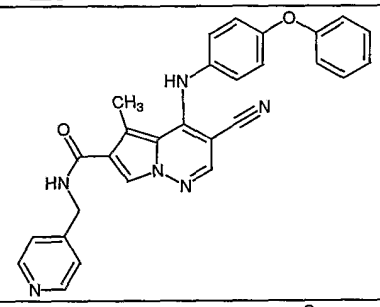
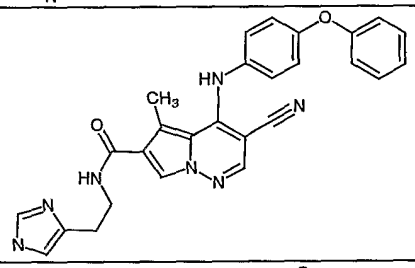
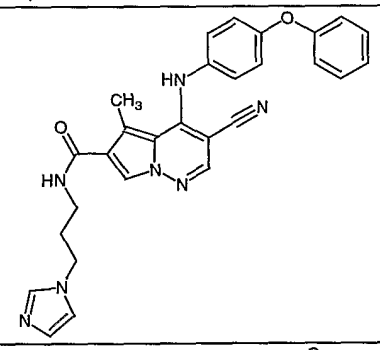
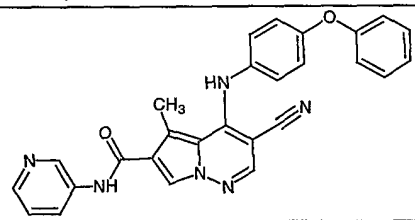
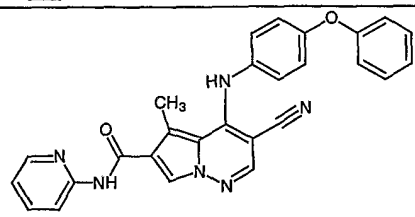
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
70		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-3-piperidinecarboxamide	1.72 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 495.0	10
71		(2*S*)-1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-2-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine	1.79 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 468.0	10
72		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-3-hydroxypyrrolidine	1.70 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 454.0	10
73		3-Cyano-*N*,*N*-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.62 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 472.0	10
74		*N*-(2-Chlorophenyl)-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.09 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 494.0	10
75		*N*-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.18 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 494.0	10

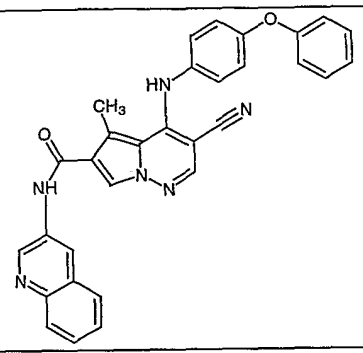
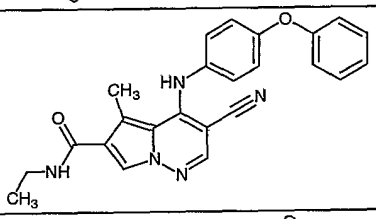
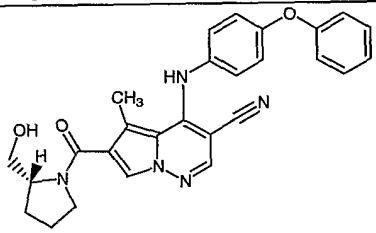
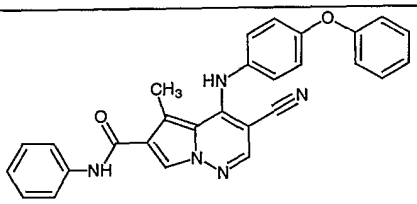
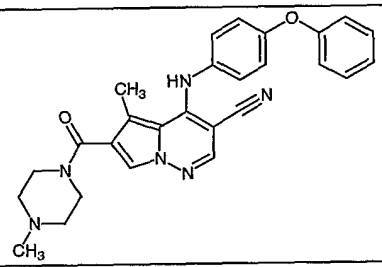
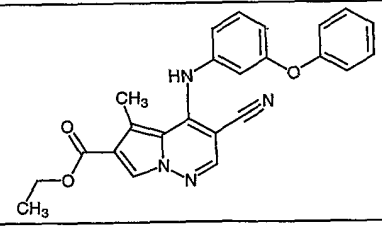
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
76		*N*-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.17 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 494.0	10
77		3-Cyano-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.03 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 490.0	10
78		3-Cyano-5-methyl-*N*-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.26 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 552.0	10
79		*N*-[4-(Acetylamino)phenyl]-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.91 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 517.0	10
80		3-Cyano-5-methyl-*N*-1-naphthalenyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.09 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 510.0	10

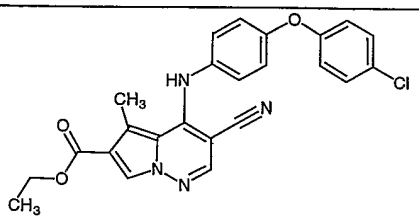
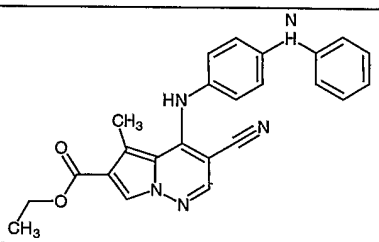
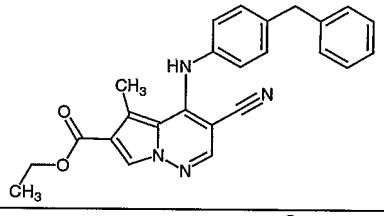
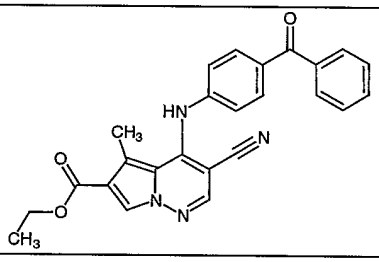
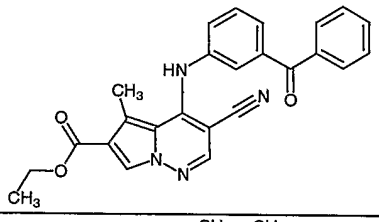
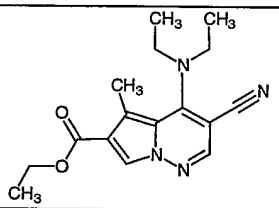
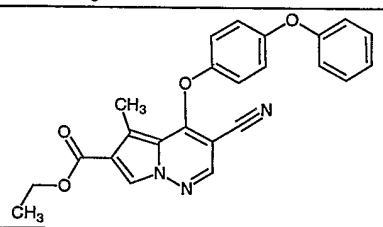
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
81		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-4-phenylpiperazine	2.02 LC* $[M + H]^+$= 529.0	10
82		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)piperazine	1.64 LC* $[M + H]^+$= 543.0	10
83		3-Cyano-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.60 LC* $[M + H]^+$= 455.0	10
84		3-Cyano-*N*-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.62 LC* $[M + H]^+$= 483.0	10
85		*N*-[2-[Bis(1-methylethyl)amino]ethyl]-3-cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.66 LC* $[M + H]^+$= 511.0	10

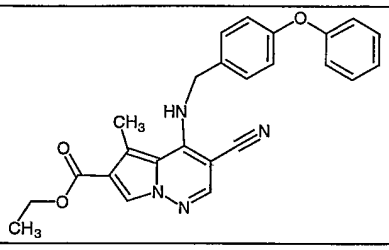
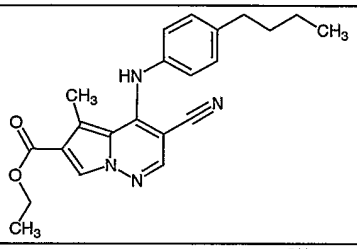
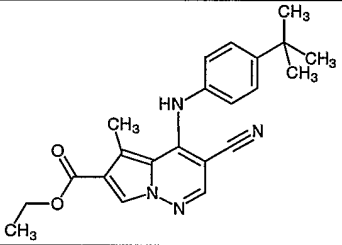
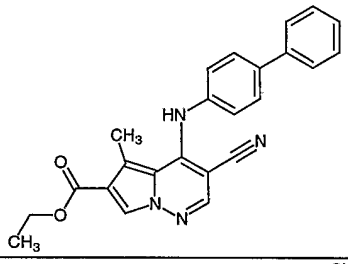
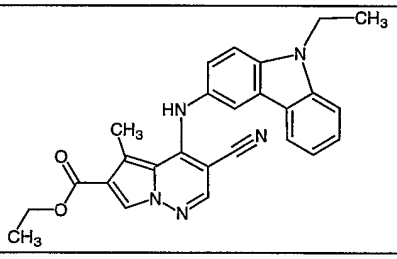
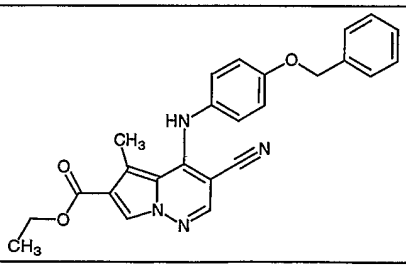
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
86		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.62 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 481.0	10
87		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethyl]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.64 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 495.0	10
88		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.60 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 497.0	10
89		3-Cyano-5-methyl-*N*-[3-(4-morpholinyl)propyl]-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.60 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 511.0	10
90		3-Cyano-*N*-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.62 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 469.0	10

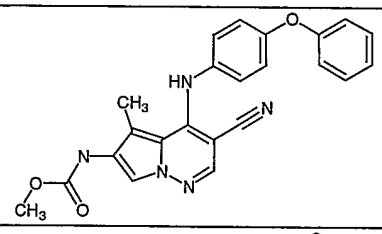
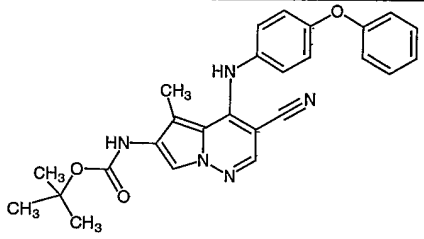
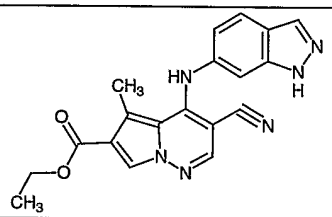
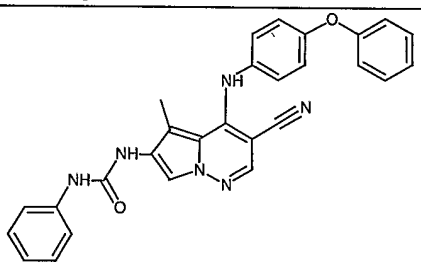
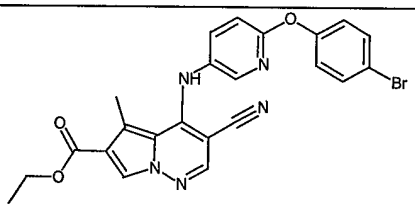
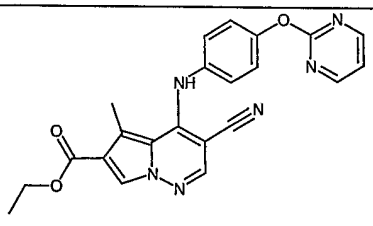
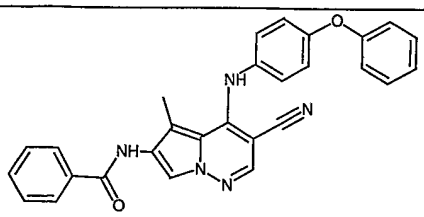
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
91		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-[1-(phenylmethyl)-3-pyrrolidinyl]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.71 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 543.0	10
92		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-[1-(phenylmethyl)-4-piperidinyl]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.71 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 557.0	10
93		3-Cyano-*N*-(1-ethyl-3-piperidinyl)-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.65 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 495.0	10
94		3-Cyano-*N*-[(1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.65 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 495.0	10
95		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-(2-pyridinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.63 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.0	10

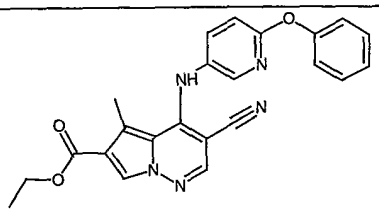
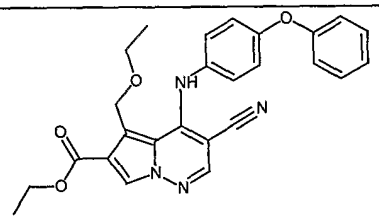
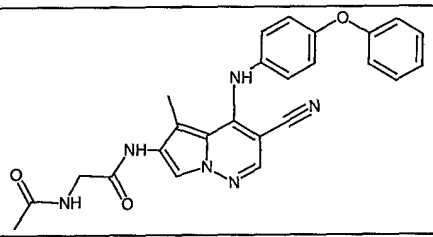
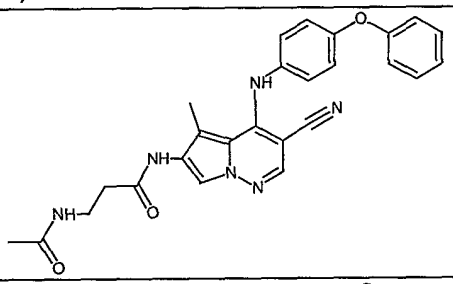
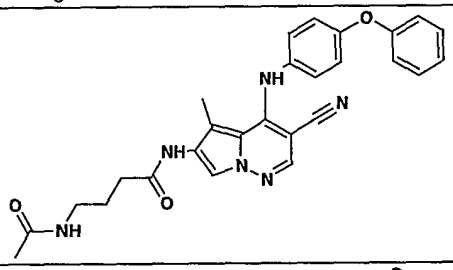
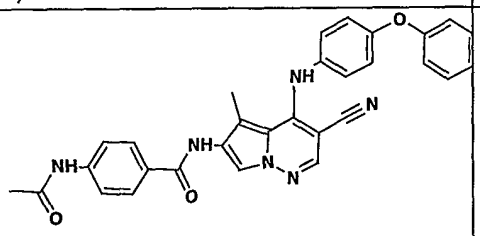
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
96		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-(3-pyridinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.61 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.0	10
97		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-(4-pyridinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.61 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.0	10
98		3-Cyano-*N*-[2-(1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.61 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 478.0	10
99		3-Cyano-*N*-[3-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.62 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 492.0	10
100		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-3-pyridinylpyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.70 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 461.0	10
101		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-2-pyridinylpyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.74 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 461.0	10

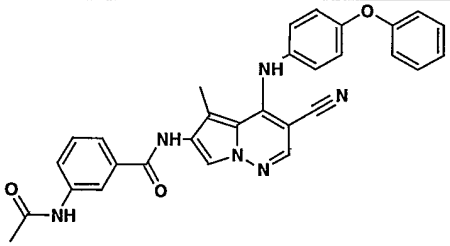
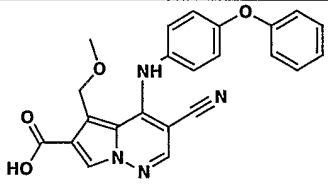
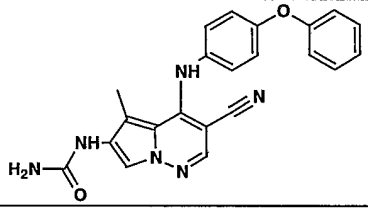
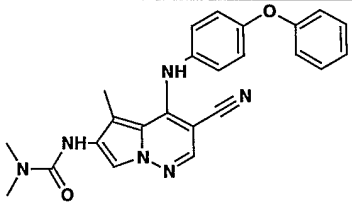
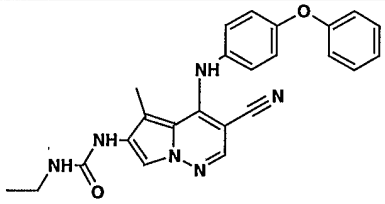
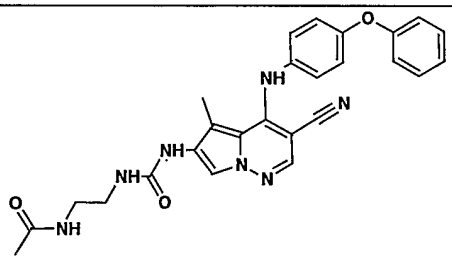
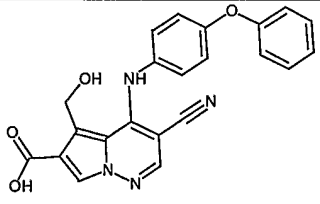
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
102		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-3-quinolinylpyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.96 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 511.0	10
103		3-Cyano-*N*-ethyl-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	1.85 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 412.0	10
104		(2*R*)-1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-2-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine	1.79 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 468.0	10
105		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]-*N*-phenylpyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxamide	2.05 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 460.0	10
106		1-[[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbonyl]-4-methylpiperazine	1.53 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 467.0	10
107		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.01 LCMS* **[M + H]$^+$=** 413.0	10

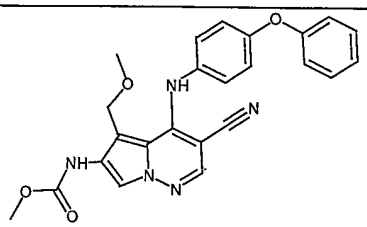
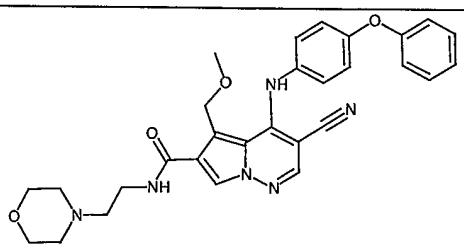
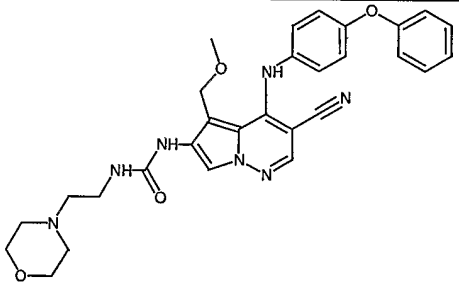
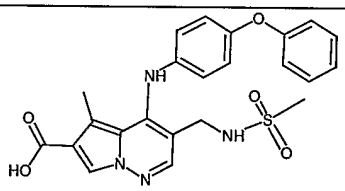
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
108		4-[[4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)phenyl]amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.13 LCMS* $[M+H]^+$= 447.0	10
109		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[[4-(phenylamino)phenyl]amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	1.95 LCMS* $[M+H]^+$= 412.0	10
110		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[[4-(phenylmethyl)phenyl]amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.05 LCMS* $[M+H]^+$= 411.0	10
111		4-[(4-Benzoylphenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	1.91 LCMS* $[M+H]^+$= 425.0	10
112		4-[(3-Benzoylphenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	1.92 LCMS* $[M+H]^+$= 425.0	10
113		3-Cyano-4-(diethylamino)-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	1.85 LCMS* $[M+H]^+$= 301.0	10
114		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.19 LCMS* $[M+H]^+$= 414.0	10

Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
115		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[[(4-phenoxyphenyl)methyl]amino]pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	4.20 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 427.0	10
116		4-[(4-Butylphenyl)amino]-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.10 LCMS* $[M + H]^+$= 377.0	10
117		3-Cyano-4-[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.07 LCMS* $[M + H]^+$= 377.0	10
118		4-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-ylamino)-3-cyano-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.04 LCMS* $[M + H]^+$= 397.0	10
119		3-Cyano-4-[(9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.05 LCMS* $[M + H]^+$= 438.0	10
120		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]amino]-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	2.03 LCMS* $[M + H]^+$= 427.0	10

Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
121		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbamic acid, methyl ester	3.65 LCMS* **[M + H]$^+$=** 414.0	11A
122		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-6-yl]carbamic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester	3.99 LCMS **[M + H]$^+$=** 456.0	11A
123		3-Cyano-4-(1*H*-indazol-6-ylamino)-5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester	3.79 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 361.13	1
124		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-phenyl-urea	3.90 LCMS **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.0	19
125		4-[6-(4-Bromo-phenoxy)-pyridin-3-ylamino]-3-cyano-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	4.01 LCMS **[M + H]$^+$=** 492.0	1
126		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-[4-(pyrimidin-2-yloxy)-phenylamino]-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	3.38 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 415.0	1
127		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-benzamide	1.94 LCMS-1 **[M + H]$^+$=** 460.0	12

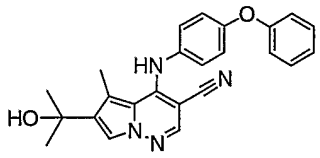
Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
128		3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(6-phenoxy-pyridin-3-ylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	3.72 LCMS **[M + H]$^+$=** 414.0	1
129		3-Cyano-5-ethoxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	2.30 LCMS-1 **[M + H]$^+$=** 457.0	17
130		2-Acetylamino-N-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-acetamide	1.70 LCMS-1 **[M + H]$^+$=** 455.0	12
131		3-Acetylamino-N-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-propionamide	1.73 LCMS-1 **[M + H]$^+$=** 469.0	12
132		4-Acetylamino-N-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-butyramide	1.76 LCMS-1 **[M + H]$^+$=** 483.0	12
133		4-Acetylamino-N-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-benzamide	1.85 LCMS-1 **[M + H]$^+$=** 517.0	12

Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
134		3-Acetylamino-N-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-benzamide	1.87 LCMS-1 $[M + H]^+$= 517.0	12
135		3-Cyano-5-methoxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	3.86 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 415.0	4, 17
136		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	3.31 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 399.0	19
137		3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-1,1-dimethyl-urea	3.38 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 427.0	19
138		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-ethyl-urea	3.54 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 427.0	19
139		N-(2-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-ethyl)-acetamide	3.35 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 484.0	19
140		3-Cyano-5-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	3.66 LCMS $[M + H]^+$= 401.0	4, 16

Ex. No.	Compound Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
141		[3-Cyano-5-methoxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid methyl ester	1.99 LCMS-1 **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 444.0	11, 17
142		3-Cyano-5-methoxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid (2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-amide	1.78 LCMS-1 **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 527.0	12, 17
143		1-[3-Cyano-5-methoxymethyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.73 LCMS-1 **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 542.0	17, 19
144		3-(Methanesulfonylamino-methyl)-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	3.35 LCMS **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 467.0	14

EXAMPLE 145

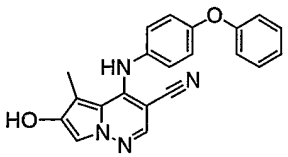
6-(1-Hydroxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile



[0188] To a solution of compound 3A (124 mg, 0.30 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at 0°C was slowly added a 3.0 M solution of MeMgBr in ether (0.40 mL, 1.20 mmol). The reaction was warmed to room temperature and then heated at 50°C for 1 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was quenched with EtOAc (20 mL) and saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (20 mL) was added. The resulting two layers were separated and the organic layer washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to an orange oil. This crude oil was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (eluted with 14 – 17% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **145** as a yellow solid (76 mg, 64%). HPLC: 97% at 1.97 min (retention time) (Phenom-Prime S5 C18 column, 4.6 x 30 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 399 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 146

6-Hydroxy-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile

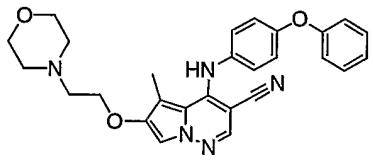


[0189] To a mixture of H_2O_2 (50% wt in H_2O, 0.0115 mL, 0.20 mmol) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) at -5°C was added $BF_3.OEt_2$. The reaction was stirred at -5°C for 40 min before a solution of compound **145** (56 mg, 0.14 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was added. The reaction was kept at -5°C for 10 min and quenched with an aqueous

solution of Na_2SO_3 (2g, 10 mL). The reaction was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and the two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2x10 mL). The CH_2Cl_2 layers were combined and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a brown oil. This crude oil was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (eluted with 10% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **146** as a yellow solid (32 mg, 64%). HPLC: 90% at 1.89 min (retention time) (Phenom-Prime S5 C18 column, 4.6 x 30 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 357 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 147

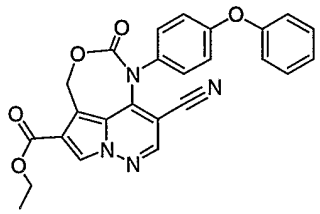
5-Methyl-6-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile



[0190] To a solution of compound 146 (8.9 mg, 0.025 mmol) PPh_3 (13.1 mg, 0.05 mmol) and 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-morpholine (6.6 mg, 0.05 mmol) in dry THF (0.3 mL) under N_2 at 0°C was added DEAD (8.7 mg, 0.05 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 5 min, warmed to room temperature for 2 h, concentrated to dryness, and purified by silica gel flash chromatography (eluted with 1 - 5% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **147** as a yellow oil (10 mg, 85%). HPLC: 96% at 1.69 min (retention time) (Phenom-Prime S5 C18 column, 4.6 x 30 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 470 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 148

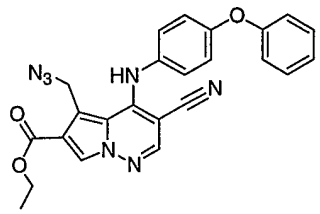
5-Cyano-7-oxo-6-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-6,7-dihydro-9H-8-oxa-2a,3,6-triaza-benzo[cd]azulene-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



[0191] To a solution of compound **16C** (26 mg, 0.061 mmol) and DIPEA (63 mg, 0.485 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) at -50°C was added triphosgene (30 mg, 0.101 mmol). The reaction was slowly warmed up to 10°C over 1 h, quenched with MeOH (1 mL), concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and purified by silica gel flash chromatography (eluted with 1 - 2% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **148** as a yellow solid (16 mg, 58%). HPLC: 91% at 2.09 min (retention time) (Phenom-Prime S5 C18 column, 4.6 x 30 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 455 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 149

5-Azidomethyl-3-cyano-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

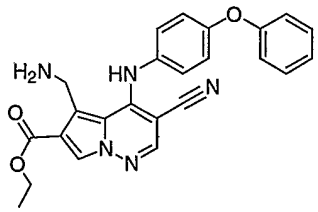


[0192] To a solution of compound **148** (21 mg, 0.05 mmol) in THF (0.6 mL) was added DPPA (22 mg, 0.08 mmol) followed by DBU (9 mg, 0.06 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography on a silica gel column (0.5– 1% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2) to give compound **149** as a yellow oil (14 mg, 63%). HPLC: 99% at 2.16 min (retention time) (PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC column, 4.6 x 30 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous

methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 454 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 150

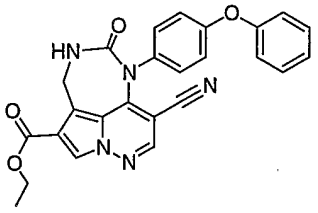
5-Aminomethyl-3-cyano-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



[0193] To a solution of compound **149** (12 mg, 0.026 mmol) in a mixture of 1:2 THF:MeOH (3 mL) was added Pd/C (5 mg). The reaction was hydrogenated under a hydrogen balloon at room temperature for 30 min and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give **8** as a yellow solid (9 mg, 80%). No further purification was required. HPLC: 92% at 1.71 min (retention time) (PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC column, 4.6 x 30 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 428 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 151

5-Cyano-7-oxo-6-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2a,3,6,8-tetraaza-benzo[cd]azulene-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



[0194] To a solution of compound **150** (7 mg, 0.016 mmol) and DIPEA (17 mg, 0.13 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) at -70°C was added triphosgene (9.5 mg, 0.032 mmol). The reaction was slowly warmed up to -5°C over 1 h, quenched with MeOH (0.5 mL), concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel flash chromatography

(eluted with 6 - 8% EtOAc/CH_2Cl_2) to give **9** as a yellow solid (6 mg, 81%). HPLC: 98% at 1.97 min (retention time) (PrimeSphere 5u C18-HC column, 4.6 x 30 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm). MS (ES): m/z 454 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLES 152 TO 367

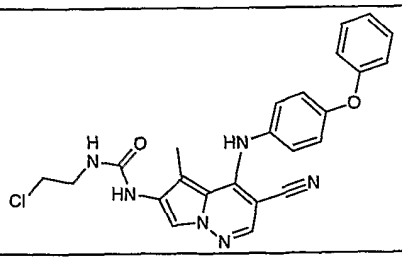
[0195] Further compounds of the present invention were prepared by procedures analogous to those described above. Table 2 provides the name and structure of representative compounds and their retention times, as well as the Example number of the procedure on which the preparation of the compound was based. The chromatography techniques used to determine the retention times of the compounds listed in Table 2 are as follows:

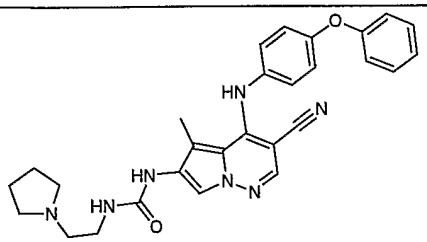
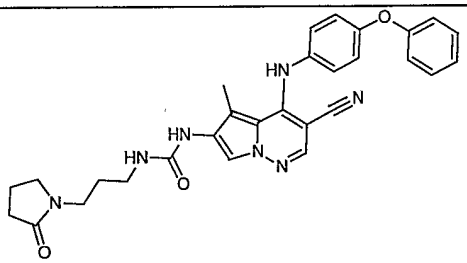
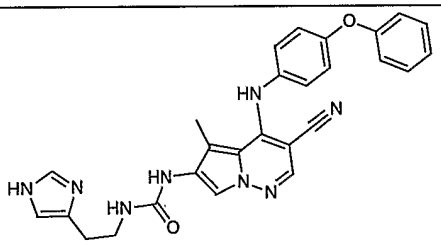
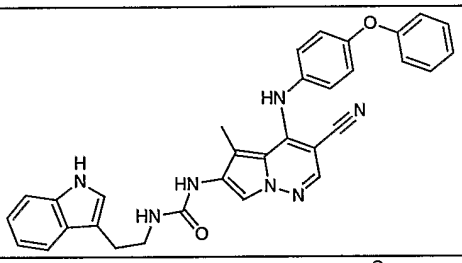
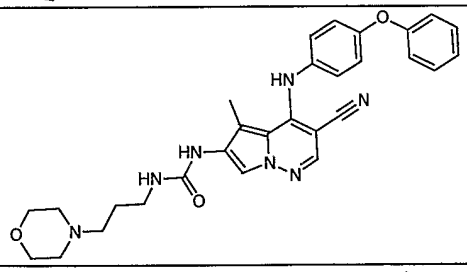
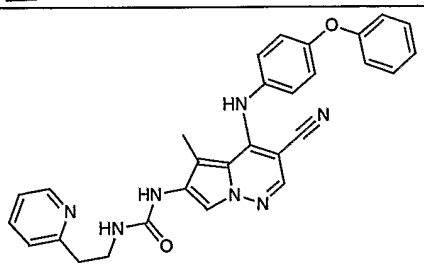
LC = YMC S5 ODS column, 3.6 x 50 mm, eluting with 10-90% aqueous methanol over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 5 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm

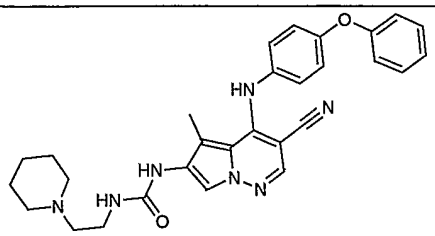
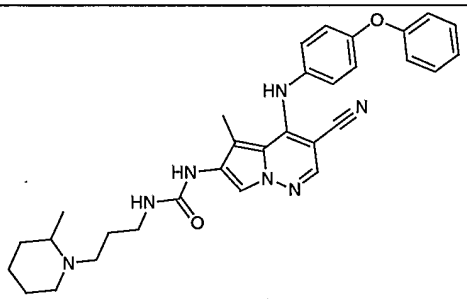
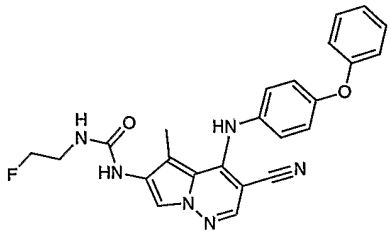
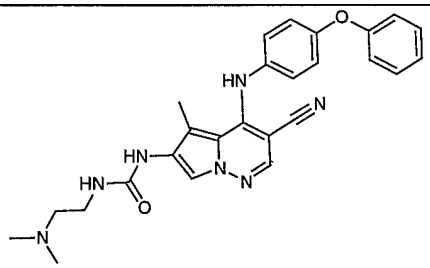
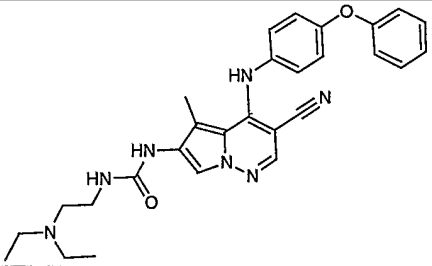
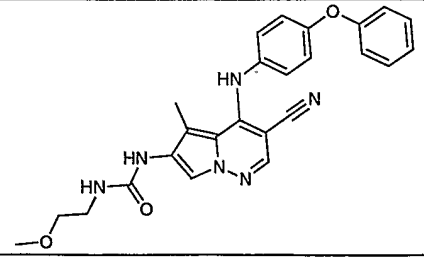
LC* = YMC S5 ODS column 4.6 x 50 mm eluting with 10-90% MeOH/H_2O over 4 minutes containing 0.2% phosphoric acid, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm.

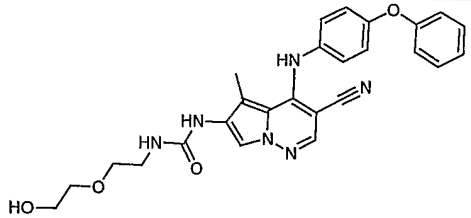
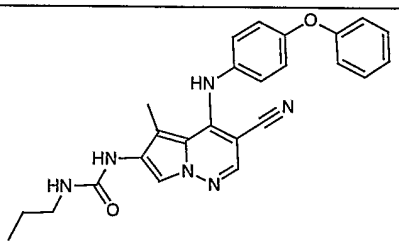
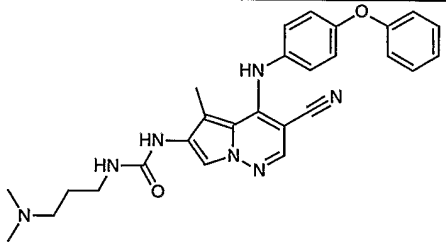
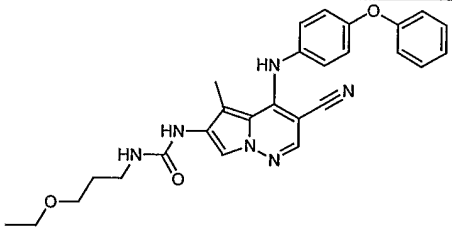
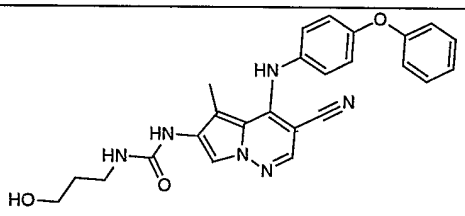
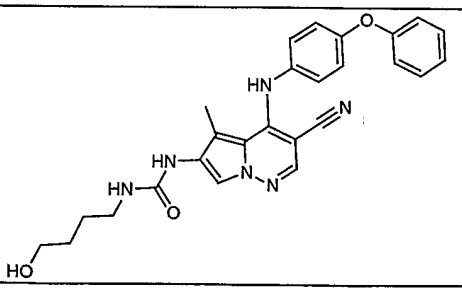
[0196] The molecular mass of the compounds listed in Table 2 were determined by MS (ES) by the formula m/z.

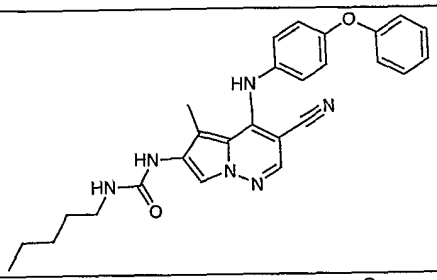
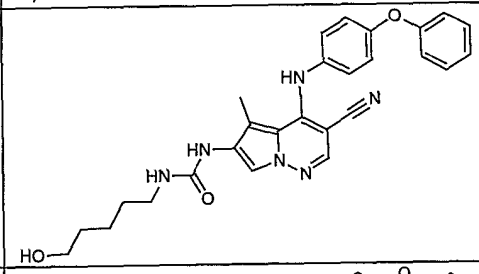
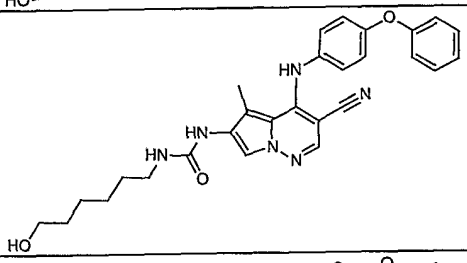
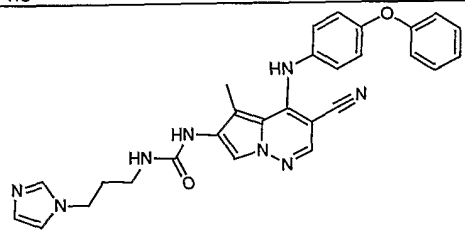
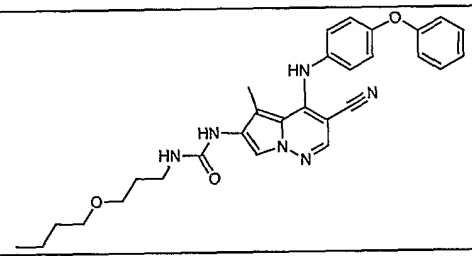
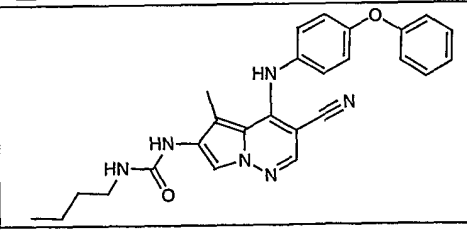
Table 2

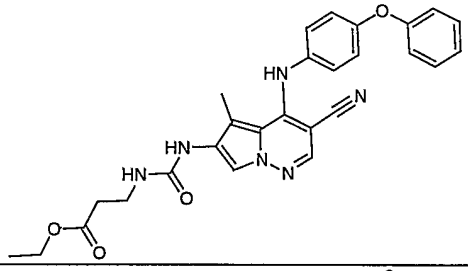
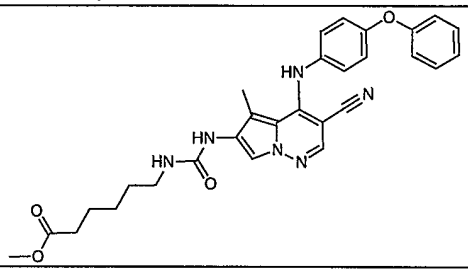
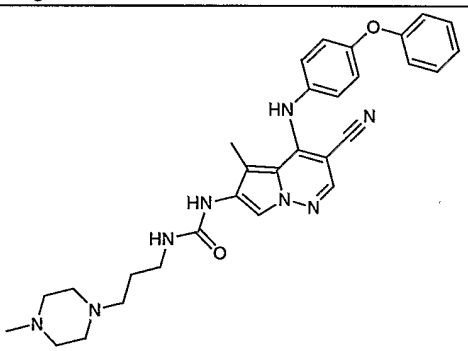
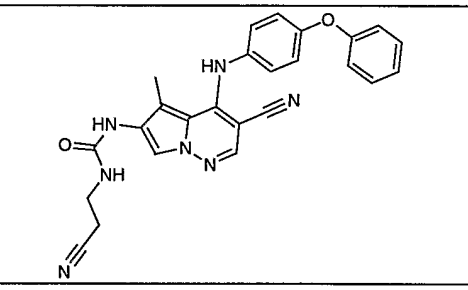
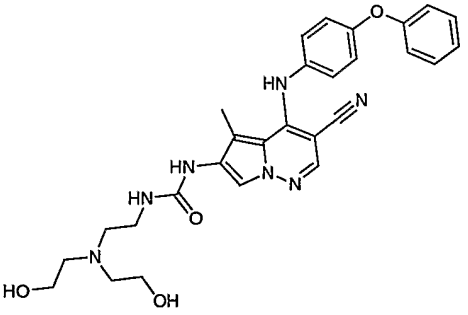
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
152		1-(2-Chloro-ethyl)-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.74 LC $[M+H]^+$= 416.2	19

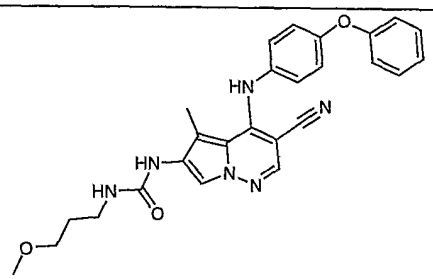
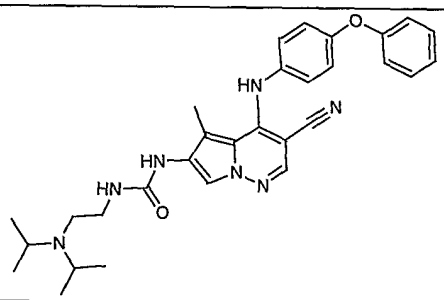
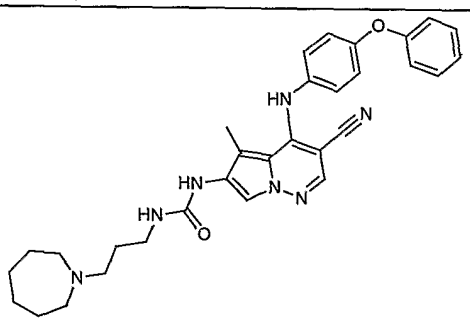
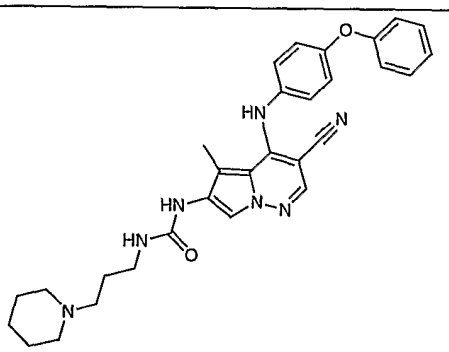
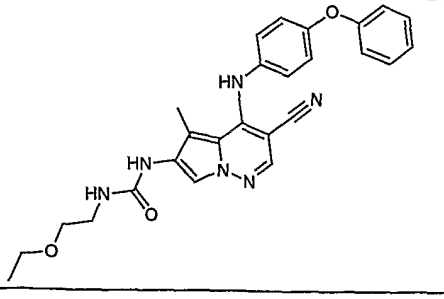
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
153		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.51 LC $[M + H]^+$= 496.2	19
154		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[3-(2-oxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-propyl]-urea	1.67 LC $[M + H]^+$= 524.2	19
155		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-urea	1.51 LC $[M + H]^+$= 493.2	19
156		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-urea	1.86 LC $[M + H]^+$= 542.2	19
157		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea	1.51 LC $[M + H]^+$= 526.2	19
158		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-pyridin-2-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.53 LC $[M + H]^+$= 504.2	19

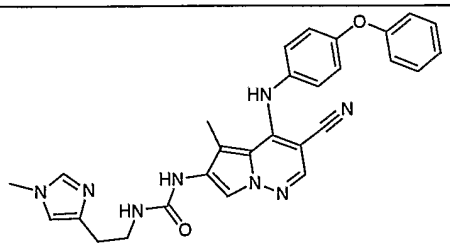
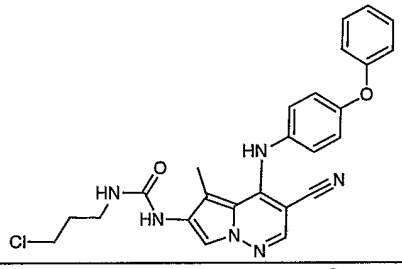
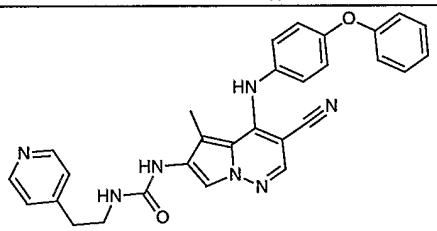
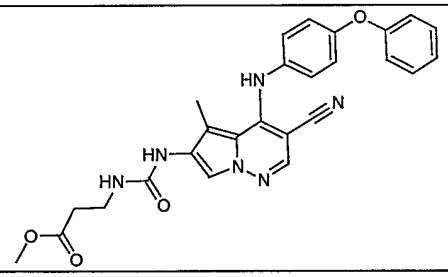
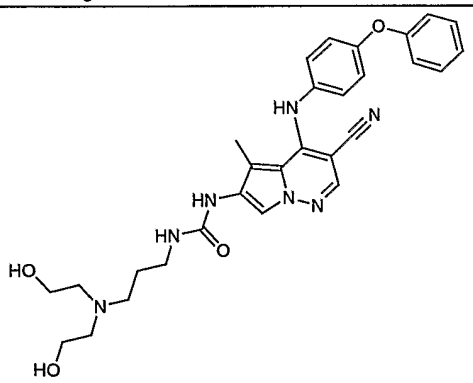
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
159		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.55 LC $[M + H]^+$= 510.2	19
160		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[3-(2-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-propyl]-urea	1.57 LC $[M + H]^+$= 538.3	19
161		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-fluoro-ethyl)-urea	1.69 LC $[M + H]^+$= 455.2	19
162		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-urea	1.5 LC $[M + H]^+$= 470.2	19
163		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-urea	1.54 LC $[M + H]^+$= 498.2	19
164		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.7 LC $[M + H]^+$= 457.2	19

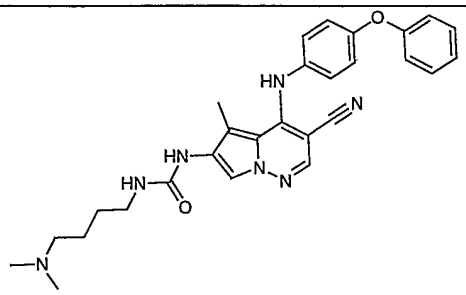
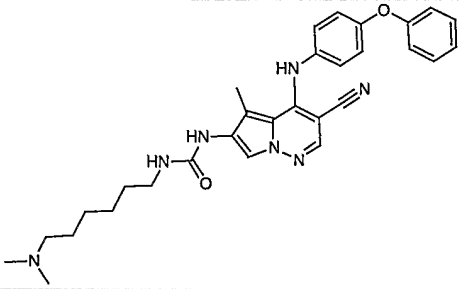
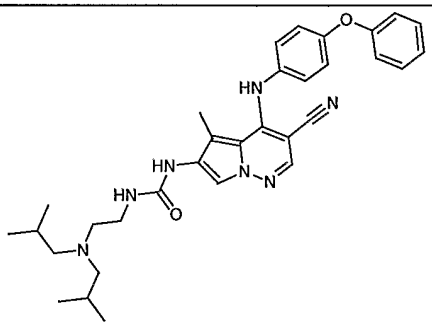
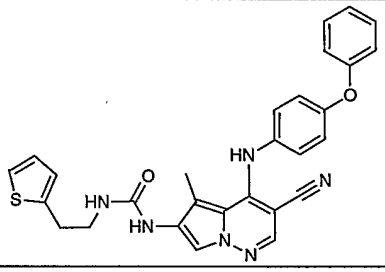
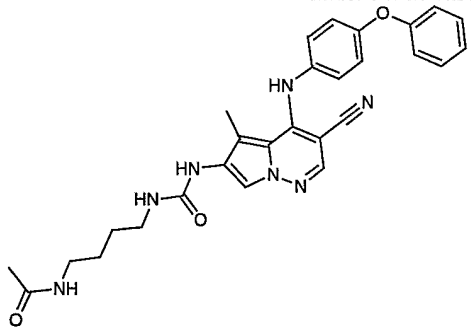
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
165		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethyl]-urea	1.64 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 487.2	19
166		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-propyl-urea	1.78 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 441.2	19
167		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-urea	1.52 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 484.2	19
168		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-ethoxy-propyl)-urea	1.79 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 485.2	19
169		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-urea	1.62 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 457.2	19
170		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(4-hydroxy-butyl)-urea	1.63 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 471.3	19

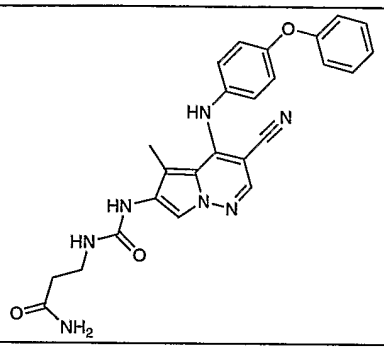
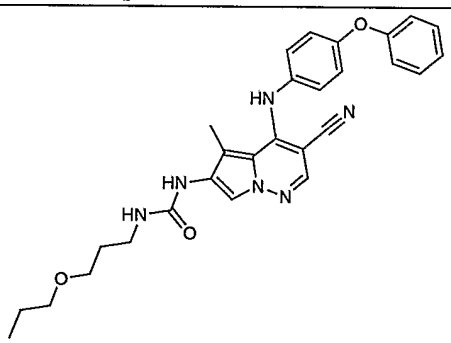
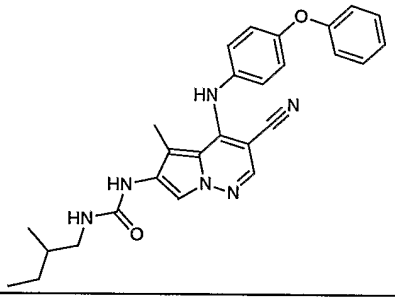
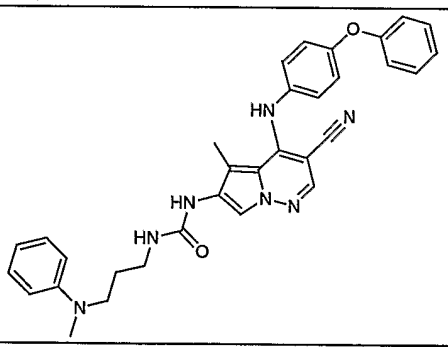
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
171		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-pentyl-urea	1.92 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 467.2	19
172		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(5-hydroxy-pentyl)-urea	1.7 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 485.2	19
173		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(6-hydroxy-hexyl)-urea	1.75 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 499.2	19
174		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-imidazol-1-yl-propyl)-urea	1.53 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 507.2	19
175		1-(3-Butoxy-propyl)-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.91 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 513.2	19
176		1-Butyl-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.85 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 455.2	19

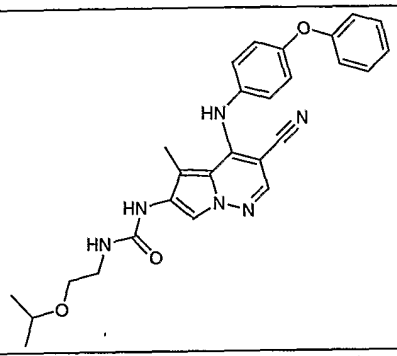
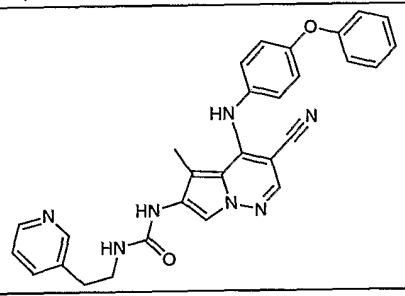
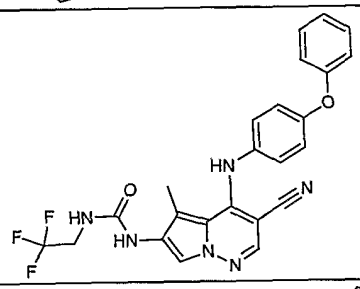
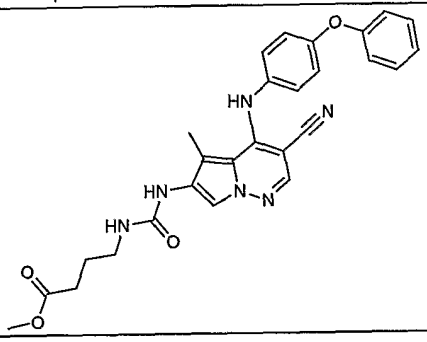
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
177		3-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-propionic acid ethyl ester	1.77 LC $[M+H]^+$= 499.2	19
178		6-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-hexanoic acid methyl ester	1.81 LC $[M+H]^+$= 527.2	19
179		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[3-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-propyl]-urea	1.44 LC $[M+H]^+$= 539.2	19
180		1-(2-Cyano-ethyl)-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.64 LC $[M+H]^+$= 452.2	19
181		1-{2-[Bis-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-amino]-ethyl}-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.46 LC $[M+H]^+$= 530.2	19

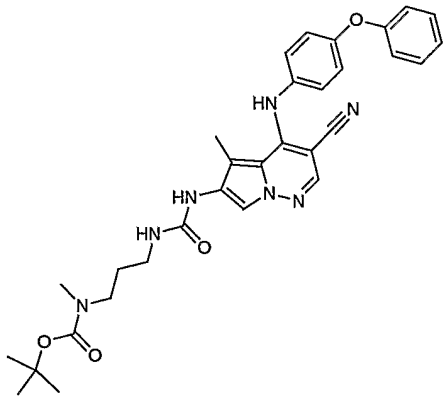
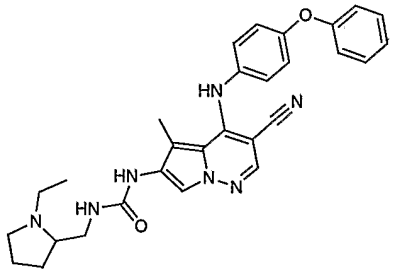
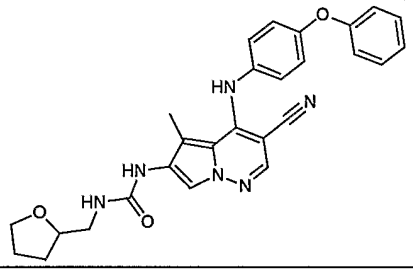
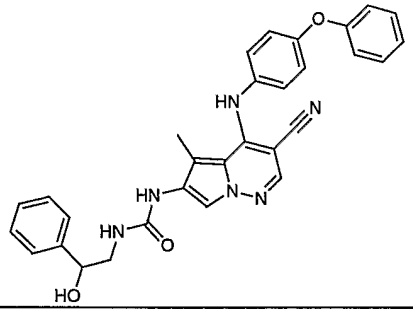
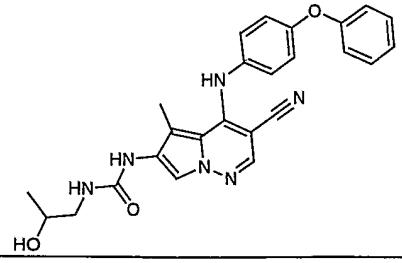
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
182		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-methoxy-propyl)-urea	1.71 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 471.2	19
183		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-diisopropylamino-ethyl)-urea	1.58 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 526.2	19
184		1-(3-Azepan-1-yl-propyl)-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.59 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 538.2	19
185		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-piperidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea	1.57 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 524.2	19
186		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-ethoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.76 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 471.2	19

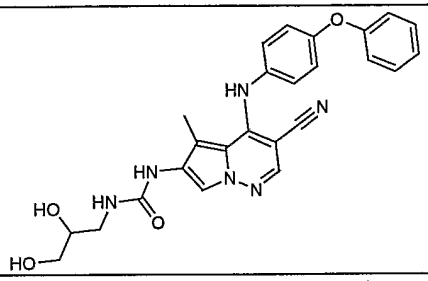
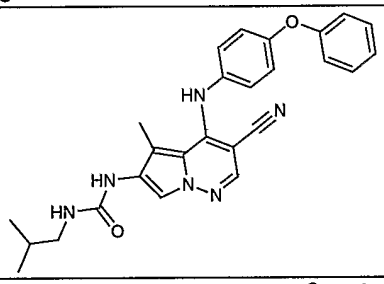
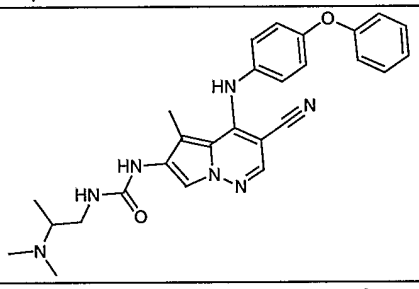
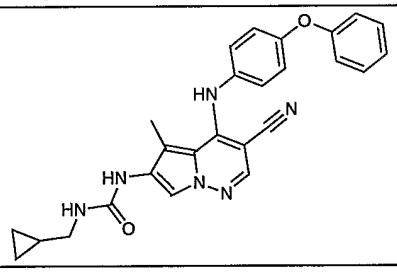
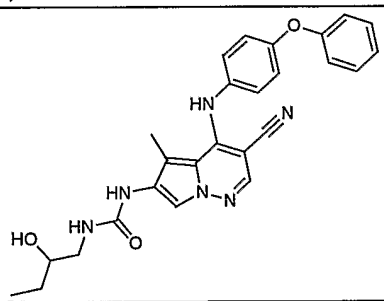
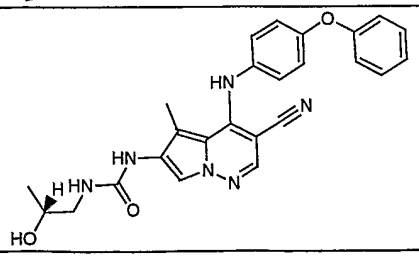
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
187		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[2-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-urea	1.52 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 507.2	19
188		1-(3-Chloro-propyl)-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.8 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.2	19
189		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-pyridin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.53 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 504.2	19
190		3-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-propionic acid methyl ester	1.7 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 485.2	19
191		1-{3-[Bis-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-amino]-propyl}-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.48 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 544.2	19

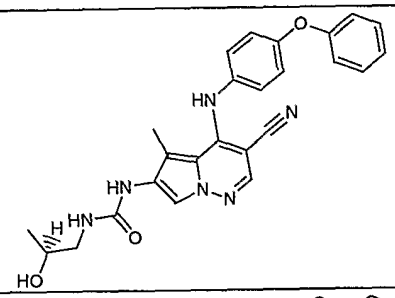
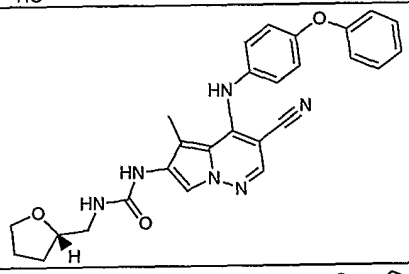
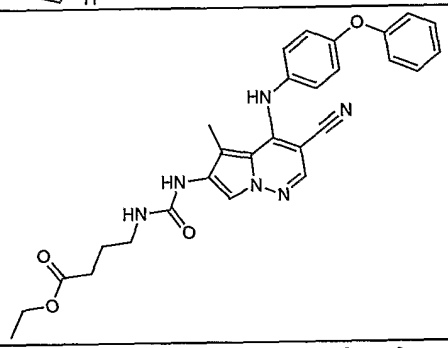
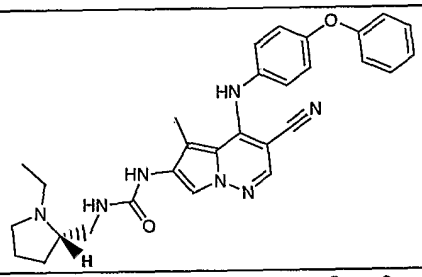
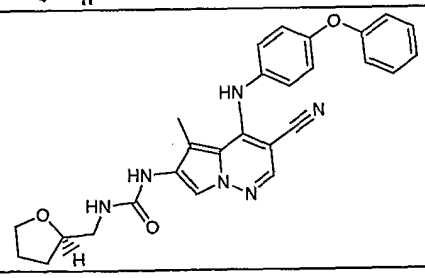
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
192		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(4-dimethylamino-butyl)-urea	1.53 LC $[M+H]^+$= 498.2	19
193		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(6-dimethylamino-hexyl)-urea	1.6 LC $[M+H]^+$= 526.2	19
194		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-diisobutylamino-ethyl)-urea	1.73 LC $[M+H]^+$= 552.1	19
195		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-thiophen-2-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.87 LC $[M+H]^+$= 509.1	19
196		N-(4-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-butyl)-acetamide	1.66 LC $[M+H]^+$= 512.2	19

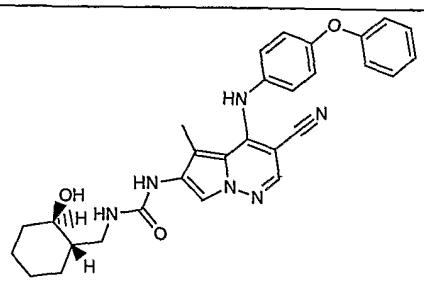
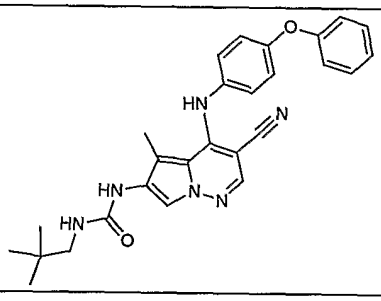
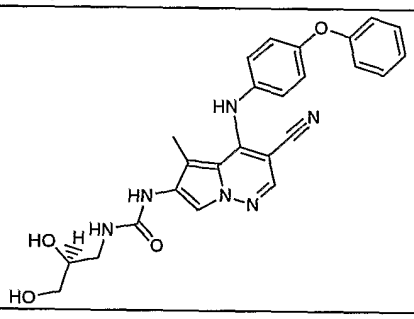
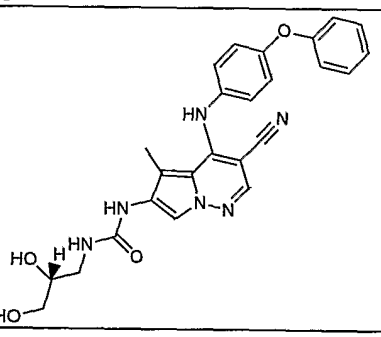
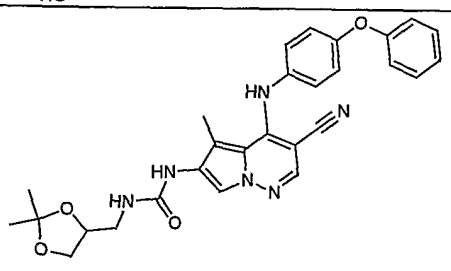
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
197		3-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-propionamide	1.59 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 470.2	19
198		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-propoxy-propyl)-urea	1.85 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 499.2	19
199		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-methyl-butyl)-urea	1.9 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 469.2	19
200		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-[3-(methyl-phenyl-amino)-propyl]-urea	1.61 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 546.2	19

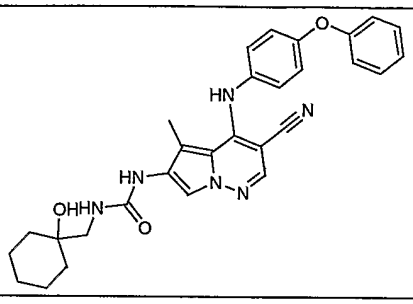
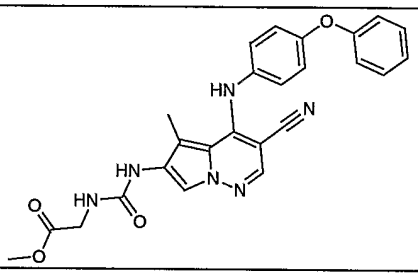
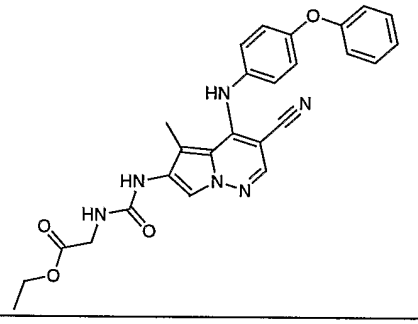
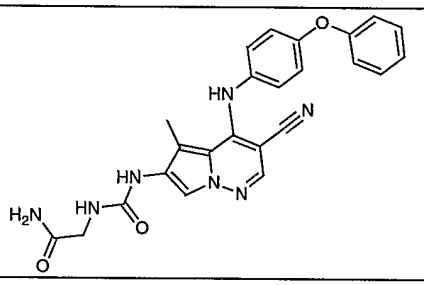
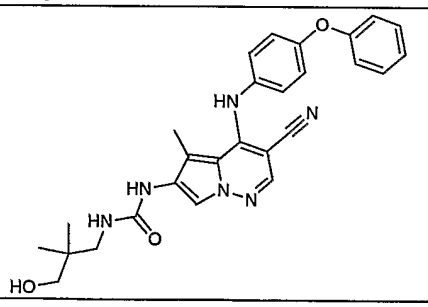
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
201		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-isopropoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.82 LC $[M + H]^+$= 485.2	19
202		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-pyridin-3-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.53 LC $[M + H]^+$= 504.2	19
203		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl)-urea	1.76 LC $[M + H]^+$= 481.1	19
204		4-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-butyric acid methyl ester	1.71 LC $[M + H]^+$= 499.2	19

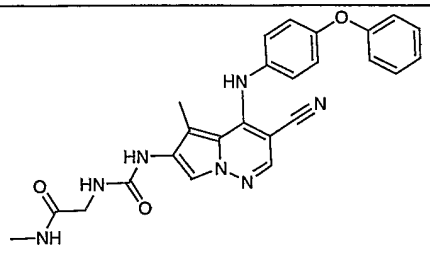
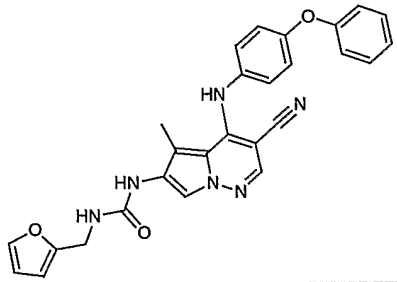
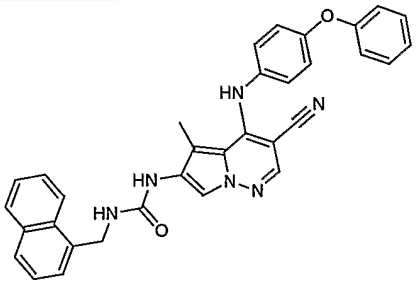
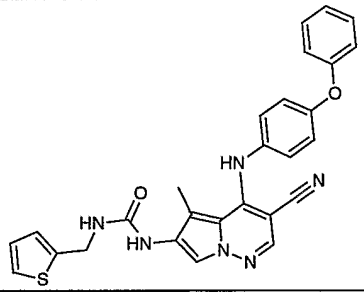
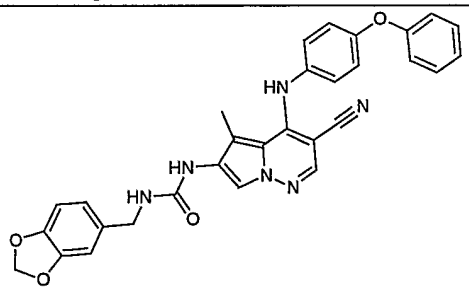
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
205		(3-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-propyl)-methyl-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester	1.9 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 570.3	19
206		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(1-ethyl-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethyl)-urea	1.55 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 510.2	19
207		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(tetrahydro-furan-2-ylmethyl)-urea	1.77 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 483.2	19
208		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-hydroxy-2-phenyl-ethyl)-urea	1.79 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 519.2	19
209		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-hydroxy-propyl)-urea	1.66 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 457.2	19

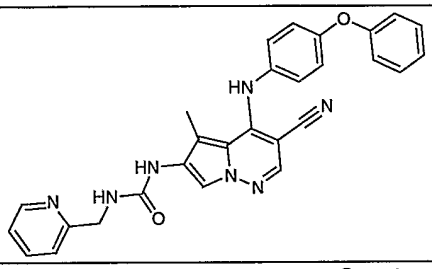
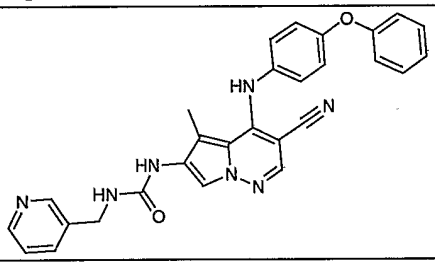
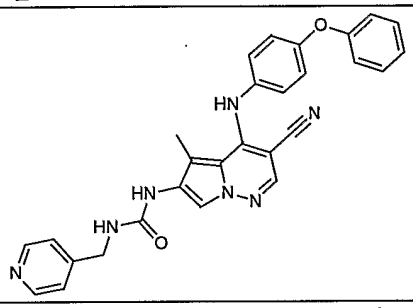
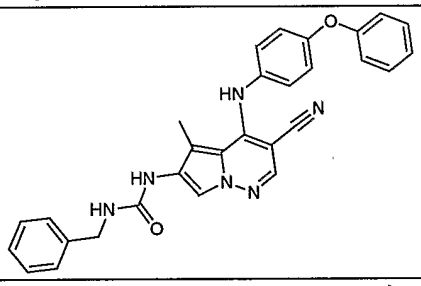
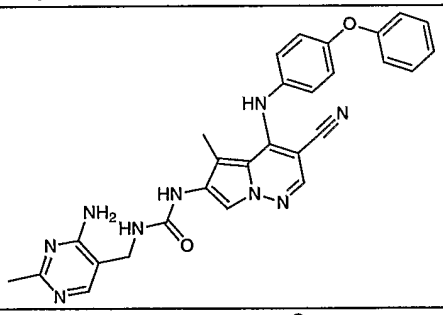
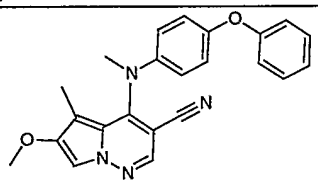
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
210		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2,3-dihydroxy-propyl)-urea	1.58 LC $[M+H]^+$= 473.2	19
211		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-isobutyl-urea	1.85 LC $[M+H]^+$= 455.2	19
212		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-dimethylamino-propyl)-urea	1.52 LC $[M+H]^+$= 484.2	19
213		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-cyclopropylmethyl-urea	1.8 LC $[M+H]^+$= 453.2	19
214		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-hydroxy-butyl)-urea	1.73 LC $[M+H]^+$= 471.2	19
215		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-hydroxy-propyl)-urea	1.66 LC $[M+H]^+$= 457.2	19

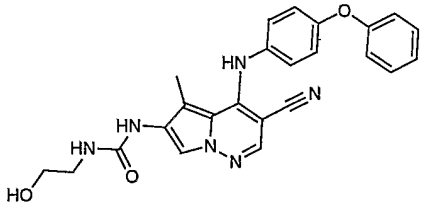
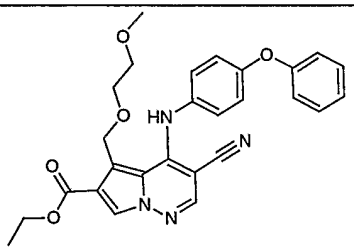
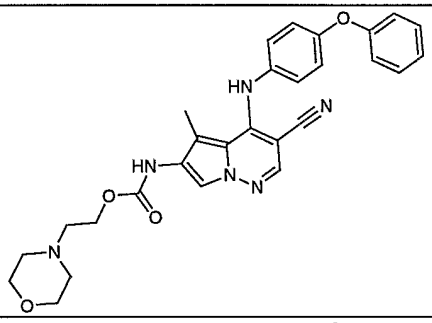
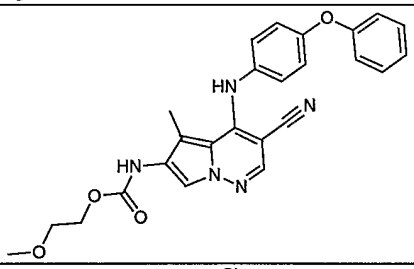
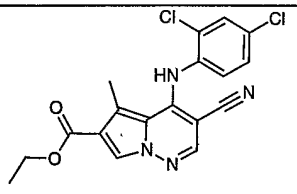
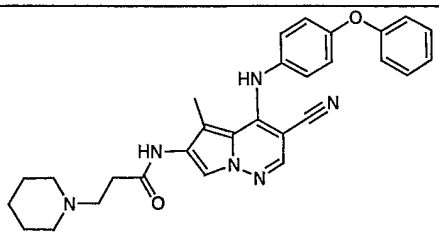
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
216		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-hydroxy-propyl)-urea	1.66 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 457.2	19
217		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(tetrahydro-furan-2-ylmethyl)-urea	1.77 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 483.2	19
218		4-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-butyric acid ethyl ester	1.79 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 513.2	19
219		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(1-ethyl-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethyl)-urea	1.56 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 510.2	19
220		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(tetrahydro-furan-2-ylmethyl)-urea	1.77 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 483.2	19

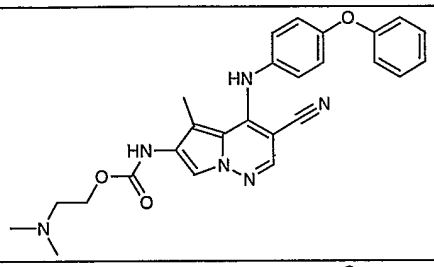
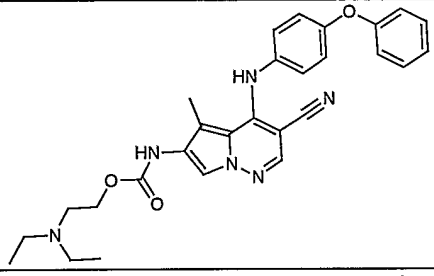
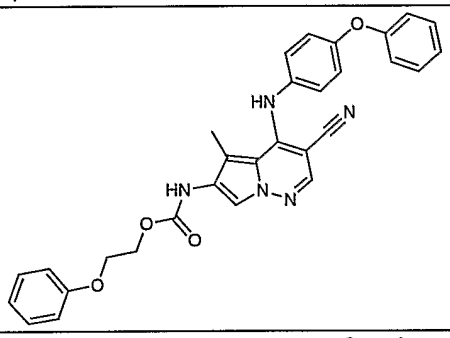
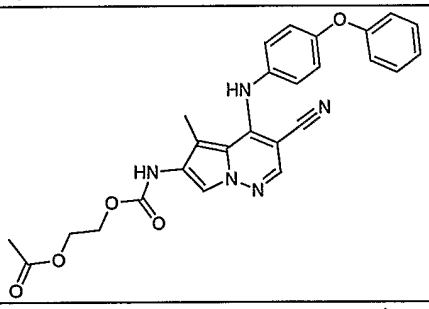
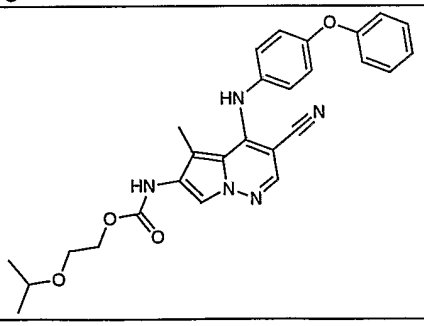
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
221		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-hydroxy-cyclohexylmethyl)-urea	1.83 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 511.2	19
222		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2,2-dimethyl-propyl)-urea	1.9 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 469.2	19
223		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2,3-dihydroxy-propyl)-urea	1.59 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 473.2	19
224		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2,3-dihydroxy-propyl)-urea	1.59 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 473.2	19
225		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2,2-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-4-ylmethyl)-urea	1.58 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 511.2	19

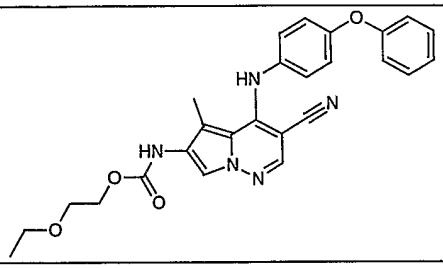
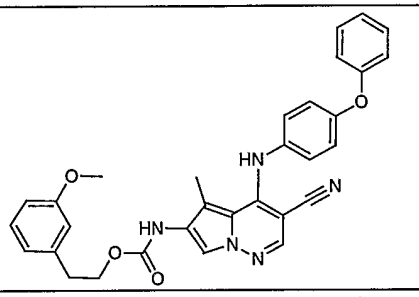
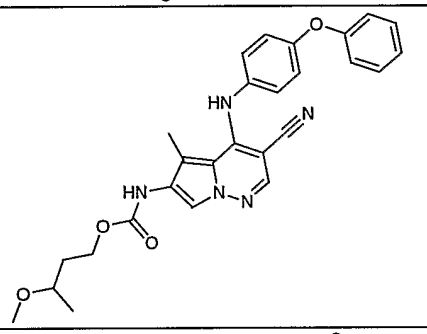
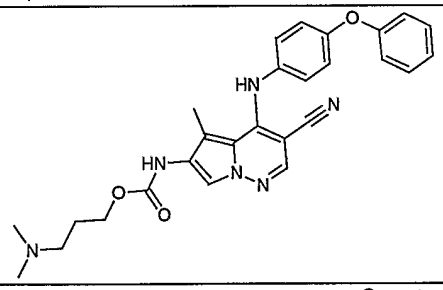
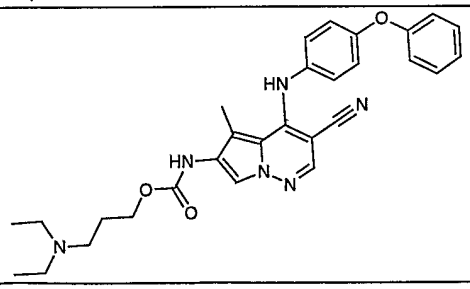
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
226		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(1-hydroxy-cyclohexylmethyl)-urea	1.84 LC **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 511.2	19
227		{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-acetic acid methyl ester	1.66 LC **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 471.2	19
228		{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-acetic acid ethyl ester	1.72 LC **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 485.2	19
229		2-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-acetamide	1.58 LC **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 456.2	19
230		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-propyl)-urea	1.77 LC **[M + H] $^{+}$=** 485.2	19

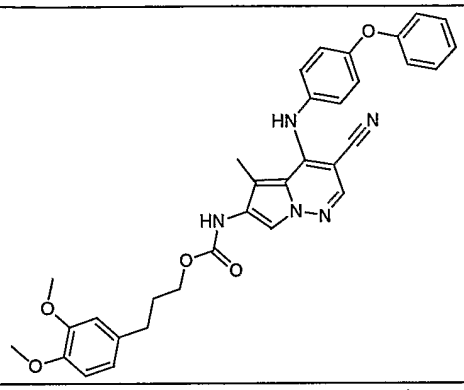
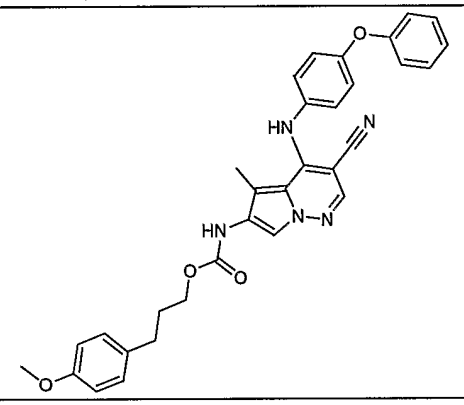
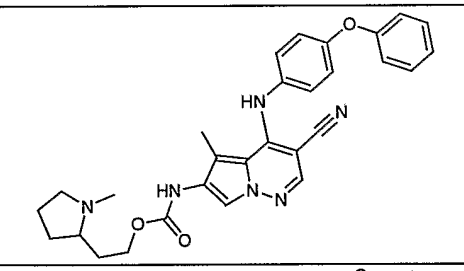
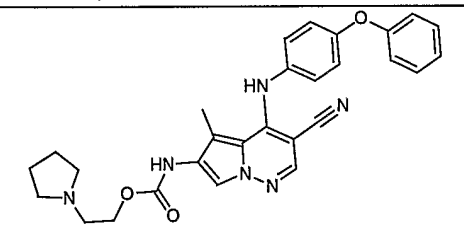
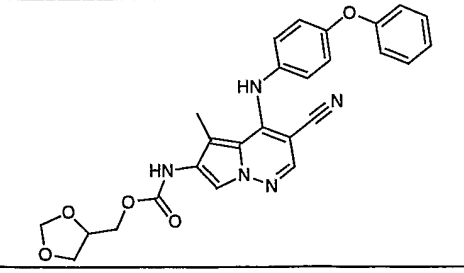
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
231		2-{3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-ureido}-N-methyl-acetamide	1.59 LC $[M + H]^+$= 470.2	19
232		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-furan-2-ylmethyl-urea	1.79 LC $[M + H]^+$= 479.2	19
233		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-naphthalen-1-ylmethyl-urea	1.94 LC $[M + H]^+$= 539.1	19
234		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-thiophen-2-ylmethyl-urea	1.83 LC $[M + H]^+$= 495.2	19
235		1-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-ylmethyl-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.84 LC $[M + H]^+$= 533.1	19

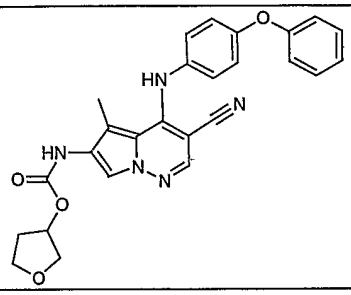
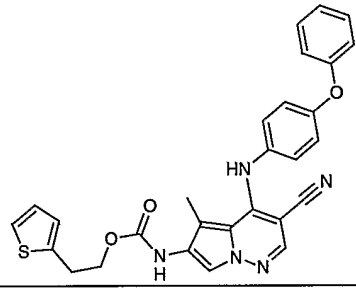
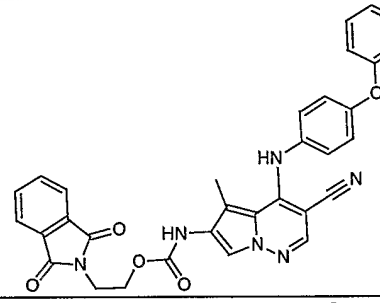
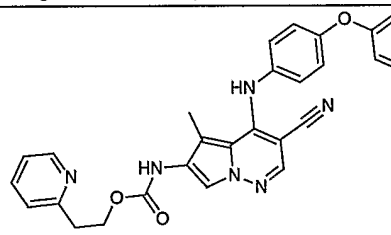
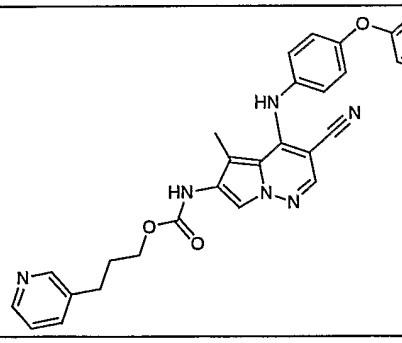
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
236		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-pyridin-2-ylmethyl-urea	1.53 LC [M + H]$^+$= 490.2	19
237		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-pyridin-3-ylmethyl-urea	1.52 LC [M + H]$^+$= 490.2	19
238		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-urea	1.52 LC [M + H]$^+$= 490.2	19
239		1-Benzyl-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.85 LC [M + H]$^+$= 489.2	19
240		1-(4-Amino-2-methyl-pyrimidin-5-ylmethyl)-3-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-urea	1.53 LC [M + H]$^+$= 520.1	19
241		6-Methoxy-5-methyl-4-[methyl-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-amino]-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-3-carbonitrile	2.17 LC [M + H]$^+$= 385.2	154

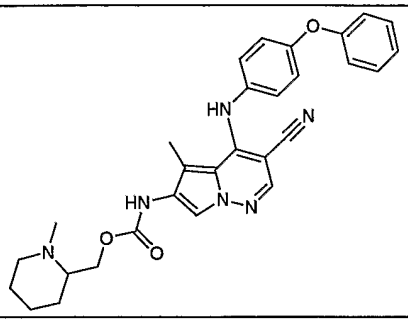
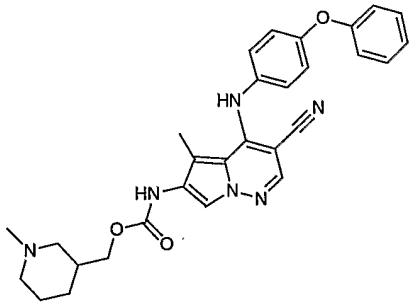
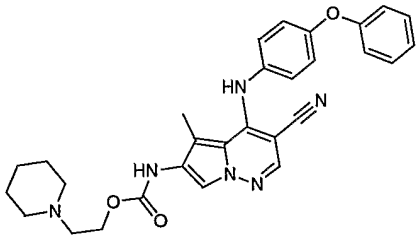
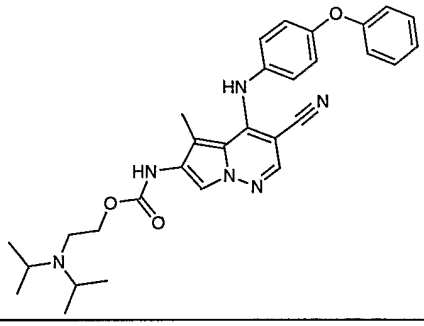
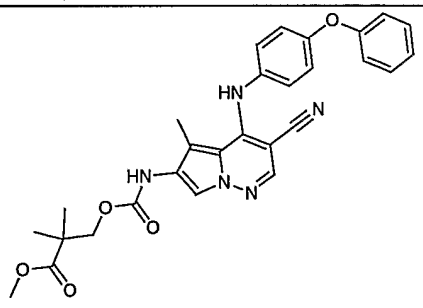
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
242		1-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-urea	1.77 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 443.2	19
243		3-Cyano-5-(2-methoxy-ethoxymethyl)-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	2.19 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 487.2	17B
244		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.50 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 513.2	11A
245		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester	1.71 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 458.2	11A
246		3-Cyano-4-(2,4-dichloro-phenylamino)-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	4.39 LC* **[M + H]$^+$=** 390.0	1E
247		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-piperidin-1-yl-propionamide	1.52 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 495.2	12

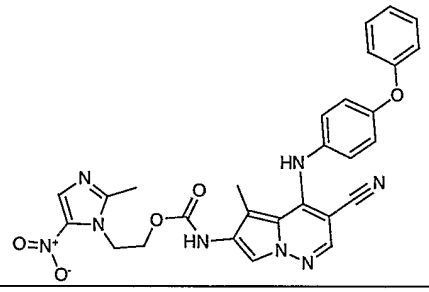
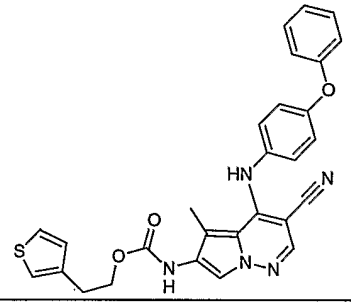
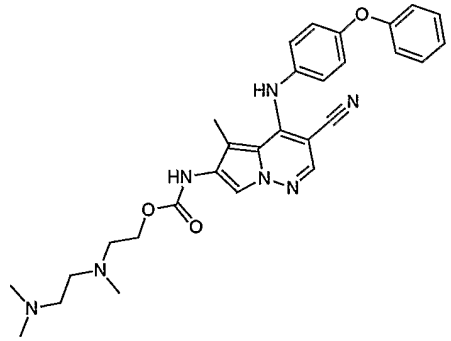
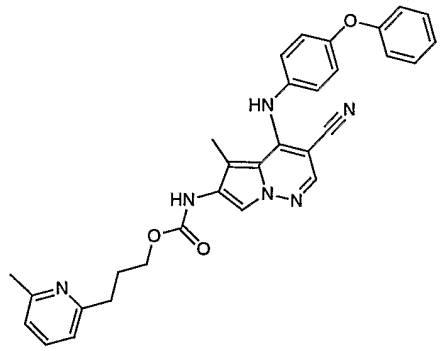
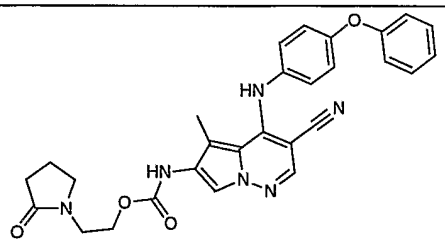
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
248		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-dimethylamino-ethyl ester	1.55 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 471.2	11A
249		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-diethylamino-ethyl ester	1.52 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 499.2	11A
250		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-phenoxy-ethyl ester	1.90 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 520.1	11A
251		Acetic acid 2-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-ylcarbamoyloxy]-ethyl ester	1.72 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 486.2	11A
252		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-isopropoxy-ethyl ester	1.74 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 486.4	11A

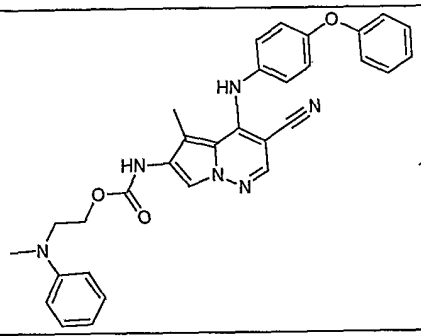
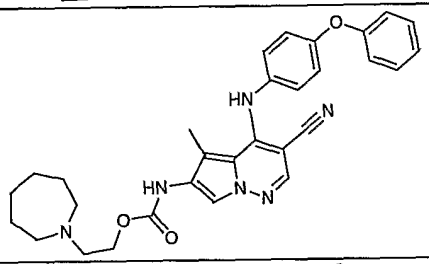
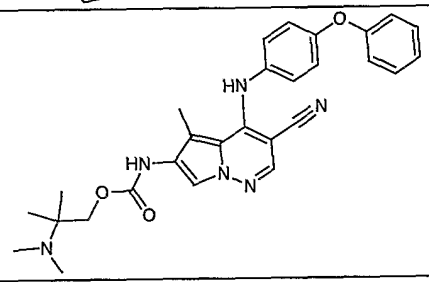
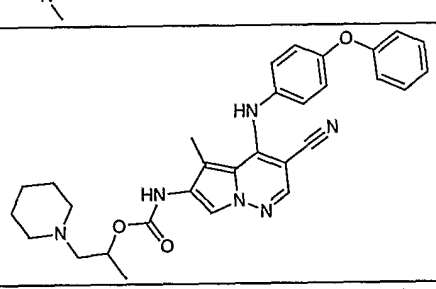
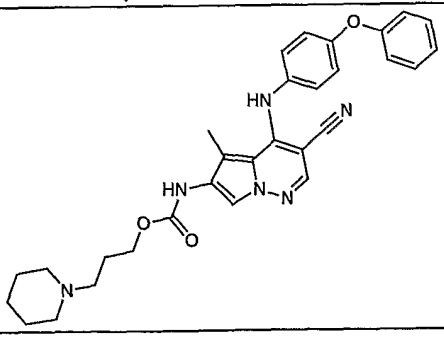
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
253		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-ethoxy-ethyl ester	1.77 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 472.2	11A
254		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl ester	1.9 2 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 534.2	11A
255		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-methoxy-butyl ester	1.81 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 486.2	11A
256		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-dimethylamino-propyl ester	1.56 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 485.2	11A
257		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-diethylamino-propyl ester	1.58 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 513.2	11A

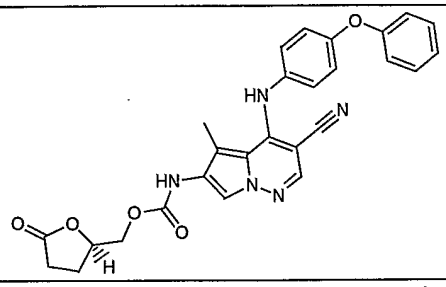
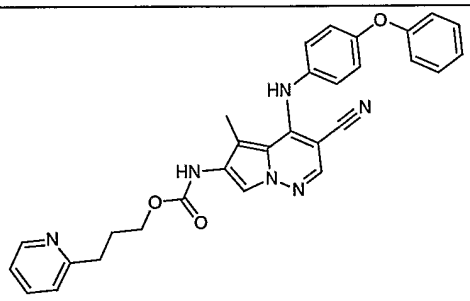
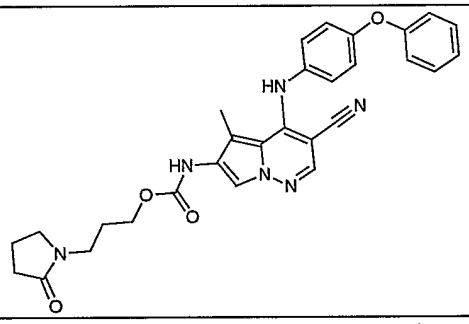
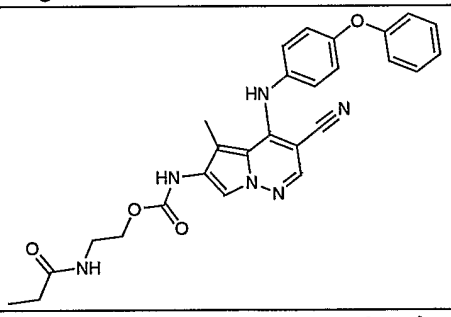
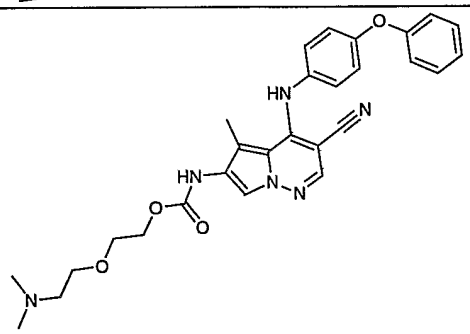
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
258		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-propyl ester	1.90 LC $[M + H]^+$= 578.2	11A
259		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-propyl ester	1.96 LC $[M + H]^+$= 548.2	11A
260		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl)-ethyl ester	1.59 LC $[M + H]^+$= 511.2	11A
261		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl ester	1.56 LC $[M + H]^+$= 497.2	11A
262		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid [1,3]dioxolan-4-ylmethyl ester	1.70 LC $[M + H]^+$= 486.2	11A

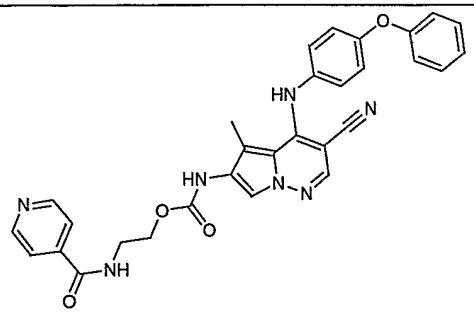
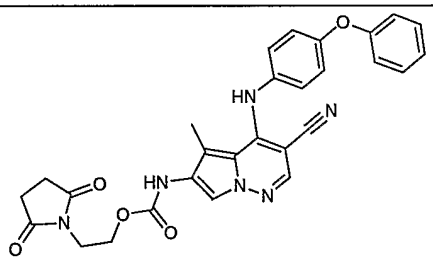
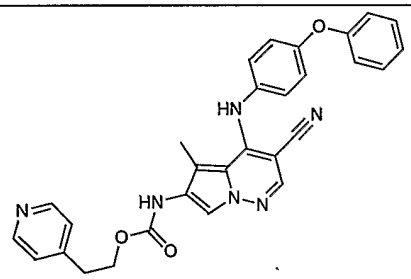
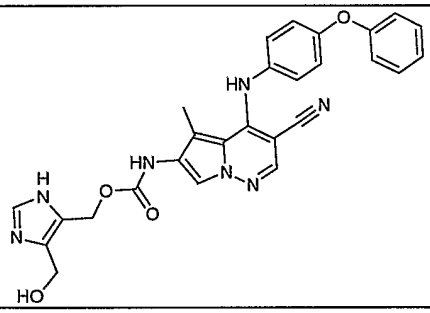
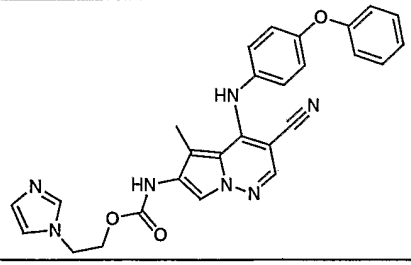
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
263		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid tetrahydro-furan-3-yl ester	1.72 LC $[M+H]^+$= 470.2	11A
264		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-thiophen-2-yl-ethyl ester	1.90 LC $[M+H]^+$= 510.1	11A
265		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-ethyl ester	1.80 LC $[M+H]^+$= 573.2	11A
266		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-pyridin-2-yl-ethyl ester	1.57 LC $[M+H]^+$= 505.2	11A
267		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-pyridin-3-yl-propyl ester	1.61 LC $[M+H]^+$= 519.2	11A

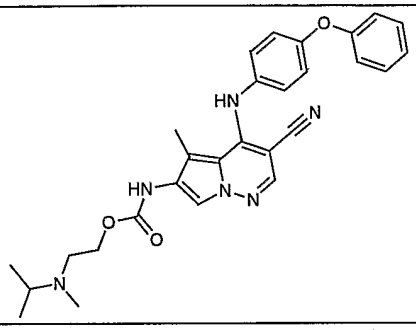
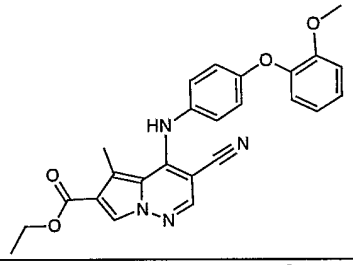
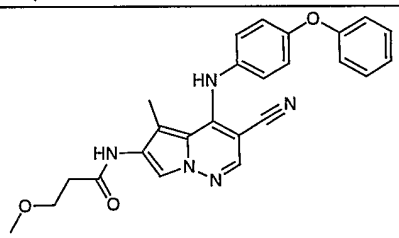
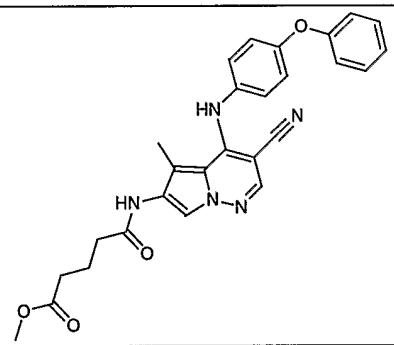
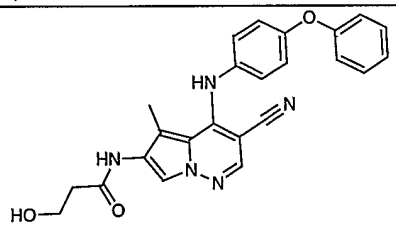
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
268		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 1-methyl-piperidin-2-ylmethyl ester	1.60 LC $[M+H]^+$= 511.2	11A
269		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 1-methyl-piperidin-3-ylmethyl ester	1.60 LC $[M+H]^+$= 511.2	11A
270		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl ester	1.54 LC $[M+H]^+$= 511.2	11A
271		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-diisopropylamino-ethyl ester	1.59 LC $[M+H]^+$= 527.2	11A
272		3-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-ylcarbamoyloxy]-2,2-dimethyl-propionic acid methyl ester	1.83 LC $[M+H]^+$= 514.2	11A

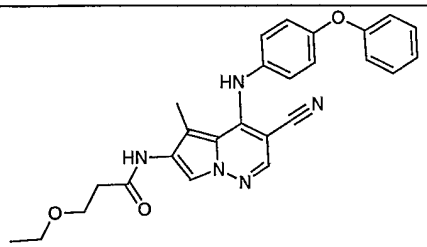
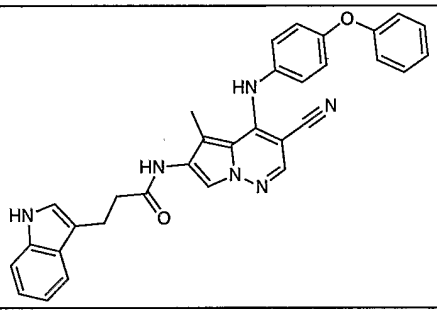
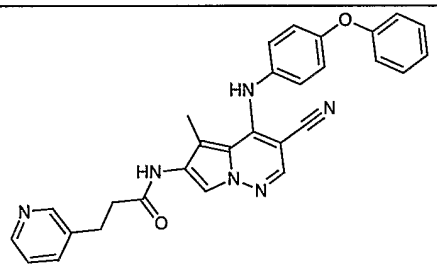
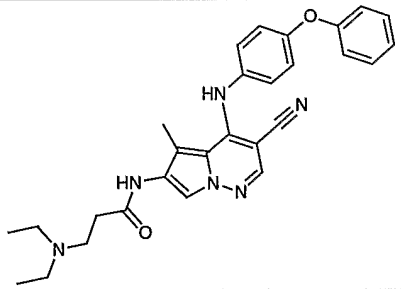
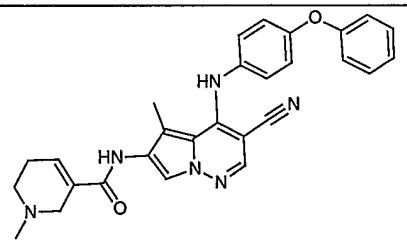
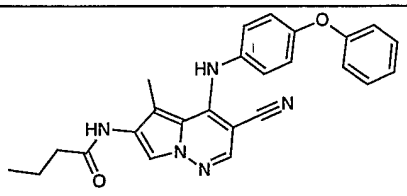
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
273		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(2-methyl-5-nitro-imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl ester	1.70 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 553.2	11A
274		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-thiophen-3-yl-ethyl ester	1.95 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 510.2	11A
275		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-[(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-methyl-amino]-ethyl ester	1.43 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 528.2	11A
276		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-propyl ester	1.61 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 533.2	11A
277		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(2-oxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethyl ester	1.68 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 511.2	11A

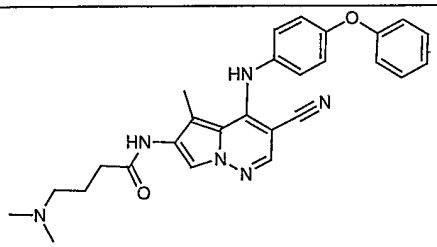
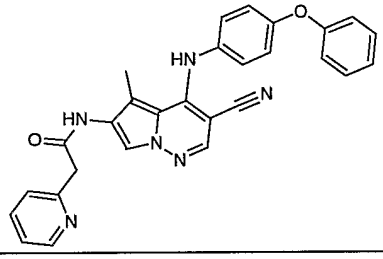
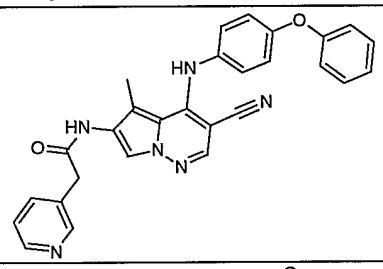
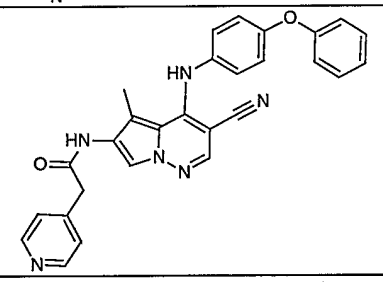
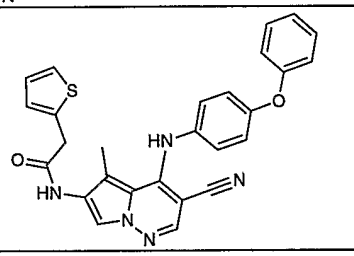
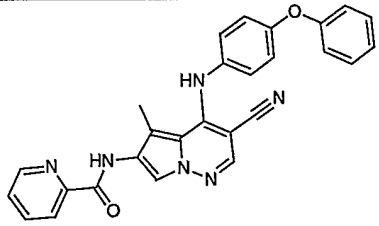
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
278		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(methyl-phenyl-amino)-ethyl ester	1.72 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 533.2	11A
279		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-azepan-1-yl-ethyl ester	1.56 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 525.2	11A
280		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-dimethylamino-2-methyl-propyl ester	1.57 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 499.2	11A
281		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 1-methyl-2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl ester	1.58 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 525.2	11A
282		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-piperidin-1-yl-propyl ester	1.60 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 525.2	11A

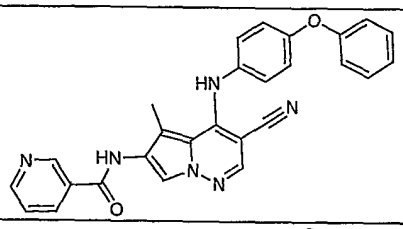
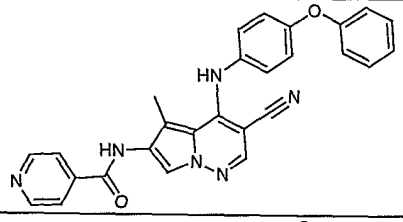
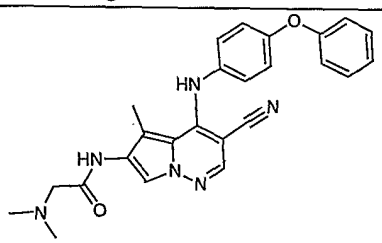
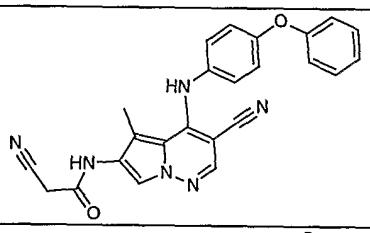
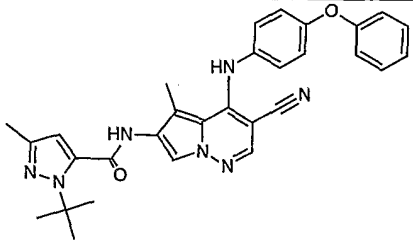
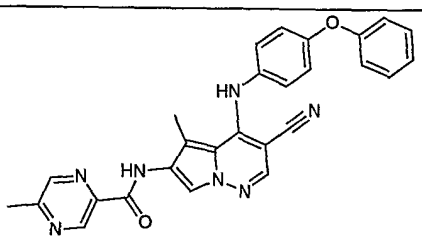
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
283		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 5-oxo-tetrahydro-furan-2-ylmethyl ester	1.70 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 498.2	11A
284		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-pyridin-2-yl-propyl ester	1.60 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 519.2	11A
285		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-(2-oxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-propyl ester	1.72 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 525.2	11A
286		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-propionylamino-ethyl ester	1.68 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 499.2	11A
287		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(2-dimethylamino-ethoxy)-ethyl ester	1.58 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 515.2	11A

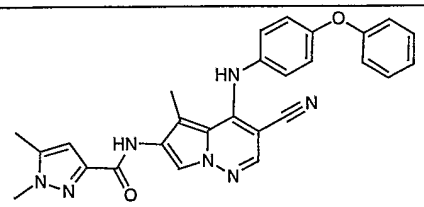
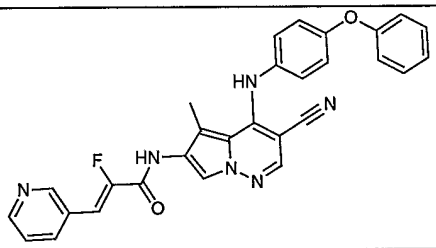
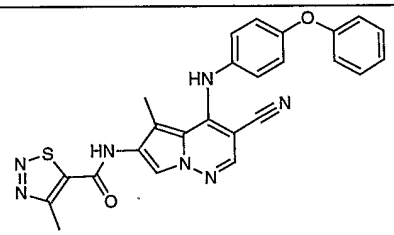
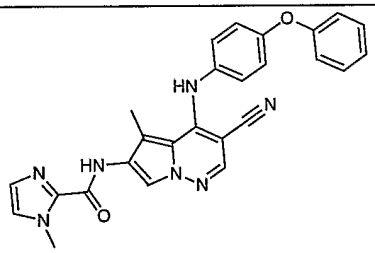
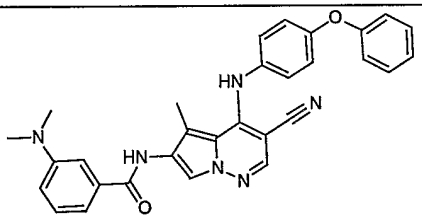
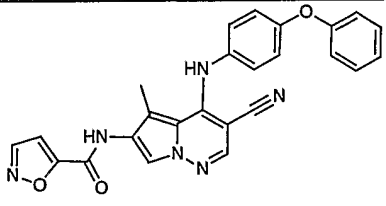
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
288		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-[(pyridine-4-carbonyl)-amino]-ethyl ester	1.58 LC $[M + H]^+$= 548.2	11A
289		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(2,5-dioxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethyl ester	1.64 LC $[M + H]^+$= 523.2	11A
290		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-pyridin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.57 LC $[M + H]^+$= 505.2	11A
291		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 5-hydroxymethyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl ester	1.49 LC $[M + H]^+$= 510.2	11A
292		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-imidazol-1-yl-ethyl ester	1.55 LC $[M + H]^+$= 494.2	11A

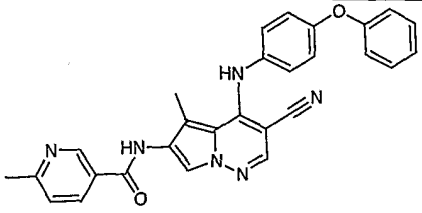
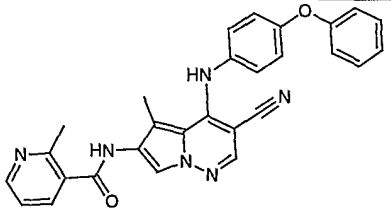
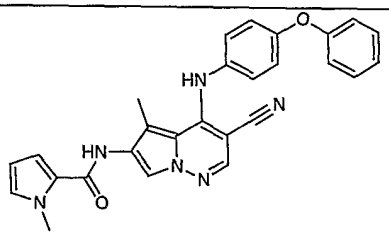
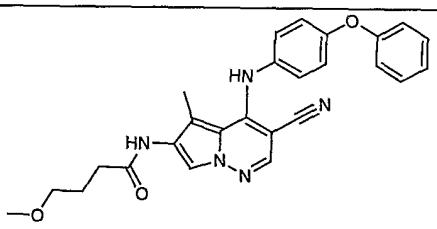
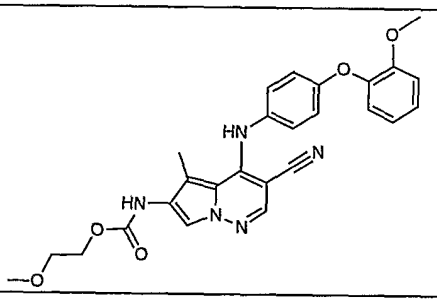
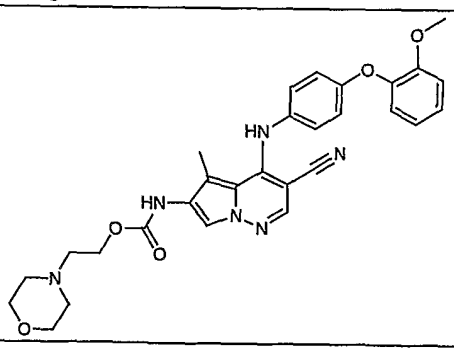
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
293		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 2-(isopropyl-methyl-amino)-ethyl ester	1.58 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 499.2	11A
294		3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	1.86 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 443.2	1E
295		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-methoxy-propionamide	1.64 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 442.2	12
296		4-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-ylcarbamoyl]-butyric acid methyl ester	1.69 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 484.2	12
297		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-hydroxy-propionamide	1.55 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 428.2	12

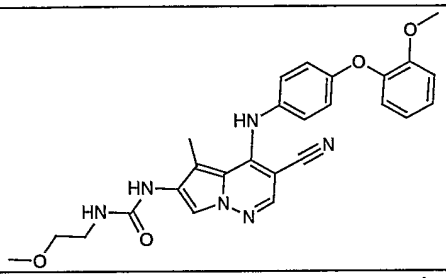
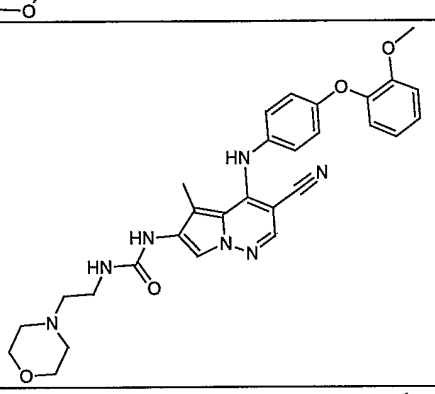
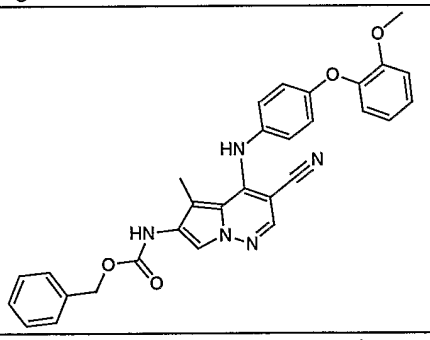
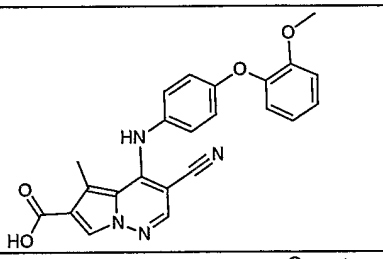
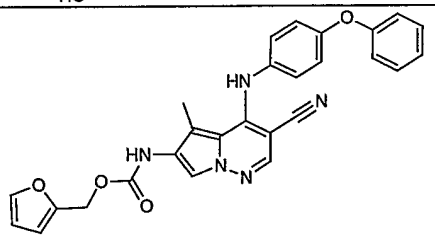
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
298		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-ethoxy-propionamide	1.71 LC $[M+H]^+$= 456.2	12
299		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-propionamide	1.8 LC $[M+H]^+$= 527.2	12
300		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-pyridin-3-yl-propionamide	1.49 LC $[M+H]^+$= 489.2	12
301		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-diethylamino-propionamide	1.54 LC $[M+H]^+$= 483.3	12
302		1-Methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-pyridine-3-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.51 LC $[M+H]^+$= 479.3	12
303		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-butyramide	1.73 LC $[M+H]^+$= 426.2	12

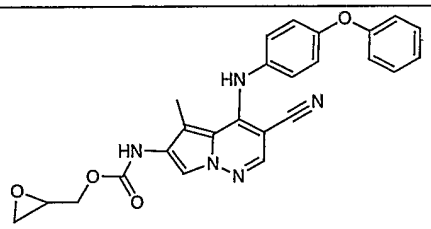
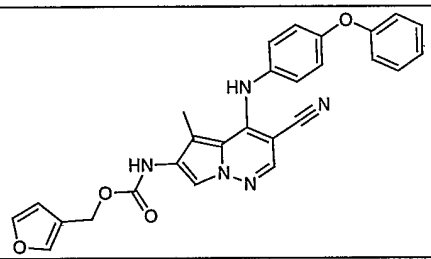
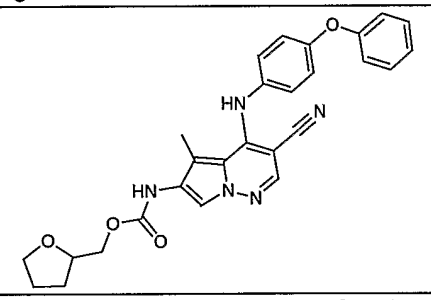
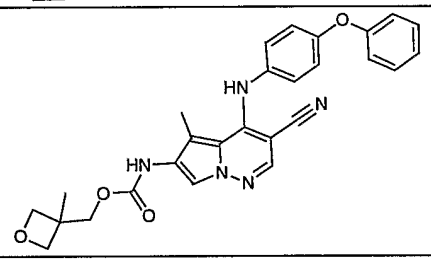
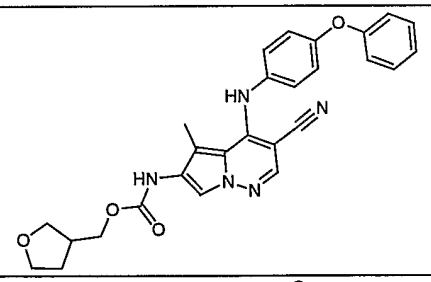
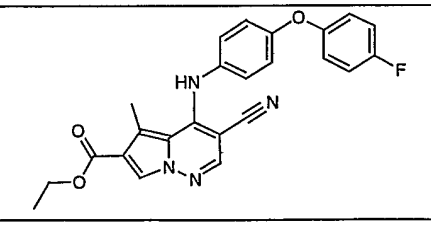
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
304		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-4-dimethylamino-butyramide	1.55 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 469.3	12
305		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-acetamide	1.5 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.3	12
306		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-2-pyridin-3-yl-acetamide	1.48 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.3	12
307		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-2-pyridin-4-yl-acetamide	1.47 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.3	12
308		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-acetamide	1.76 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 480.2	12
309		Pyridine-2-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.87 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 461.2	12

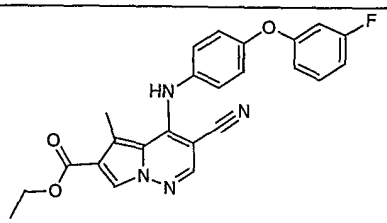
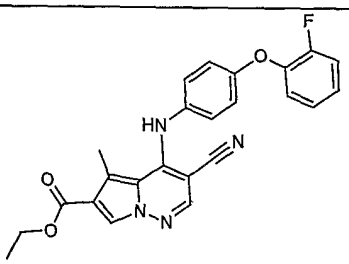
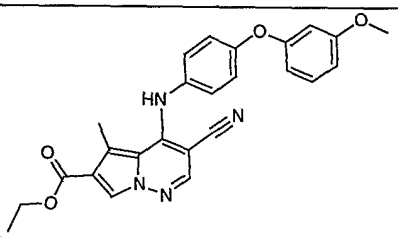
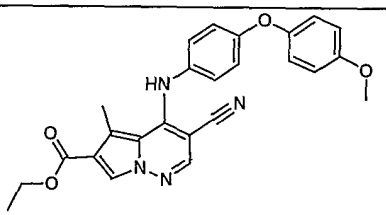
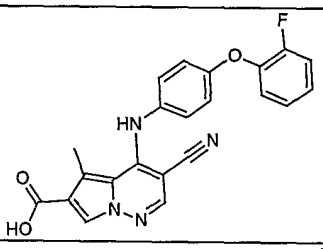
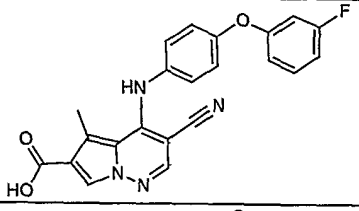
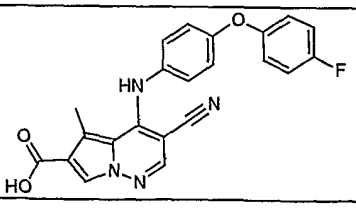
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
310		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-nicotinamide	1.59 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 461.2	12
311		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-isonicotinamide	1.57 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 461.2	12
312		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-2-dimethylamino-acetamide	1.5 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 441.2	12
313		2-Cyano-N-[3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-acetamide	1.64 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 423.2	12
314		2-tert-Butyl-5-methyl-2H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.85 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 520.2	12
315		5-Methyl-pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.83 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 476.3	12

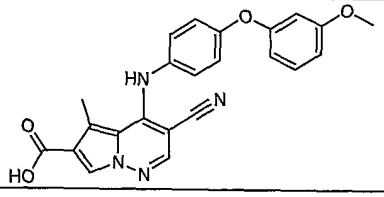
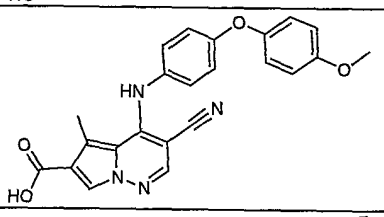
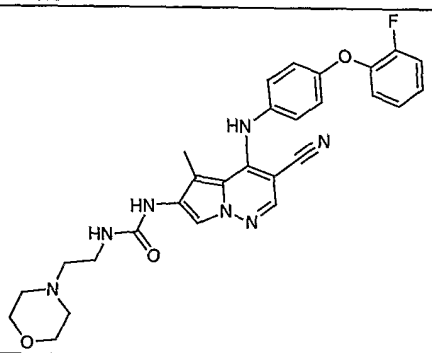
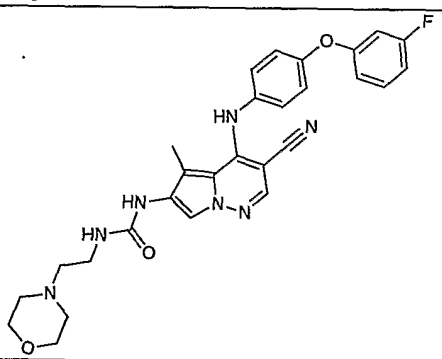
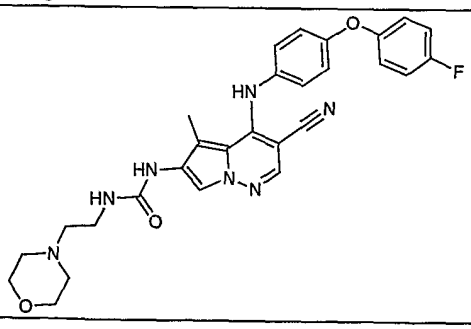
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
316		1,5-Dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.78 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 478.3	12
317		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-2-fluoro-3-pyridin-3-yl-acrylamide	1.6 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 505.2	12
318		4-Methyl-[1,2,3]thiadiazole-5-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.74 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 482.2	12
319		1-Methyl-1H-imidazole-2-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.7 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 464.3	12
320		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-3-dimethylamino-benzamide	1.62 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 503.3	12
321		Isoxazole-5-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.67 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 451.2	12

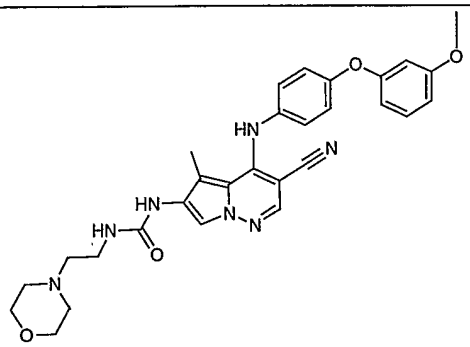
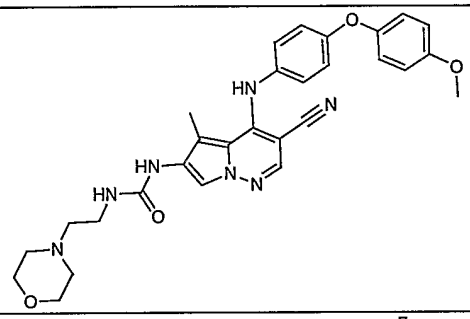
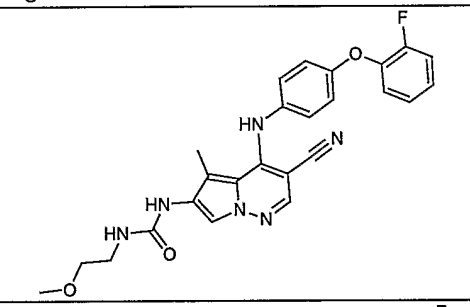
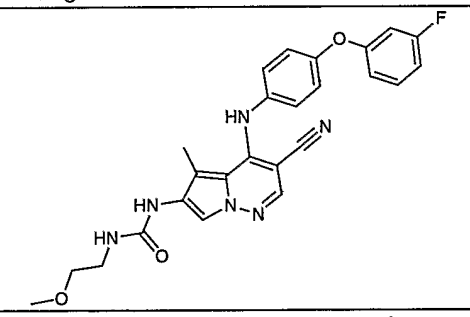
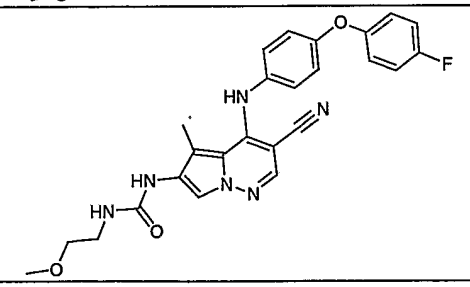
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
322		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-6-methyl-nicotinamide	1.52 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.3	12
323		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-2-methyl-nicotinamide	1.5 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 475.3	12
324		1-Methyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid [3-cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-amide	1.76 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 463.3	12
325		N-[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-4-methoxy-butyramide	1.67 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 456.2	12
326		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester	1.64 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 488.4	11A
327		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.42 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 543.4	11A

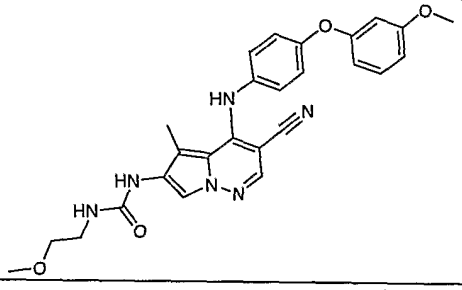
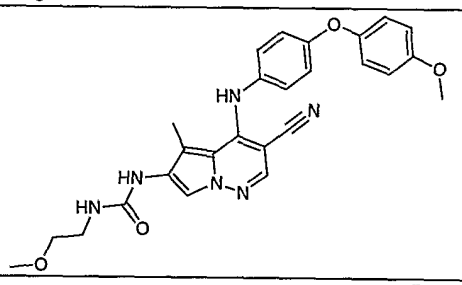
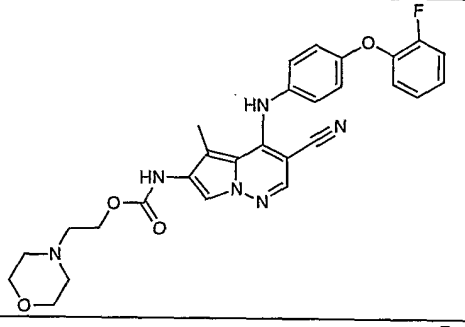
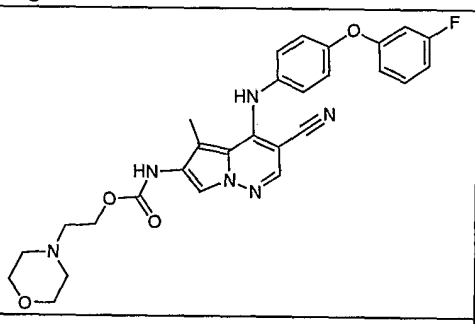
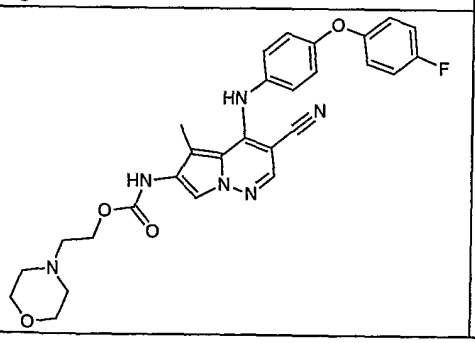
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
328		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.39 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 542.4	19
329		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.58 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 487.2	19
330		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid benzyl ester	1.83 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 520.2	11A
331		3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	1.66 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 415.2	9
332		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid furan-2-ylmethyl ester	1.80 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 480.2	11A

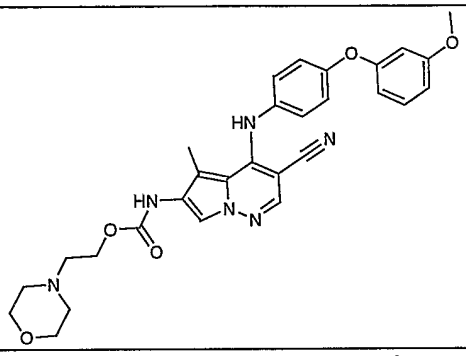
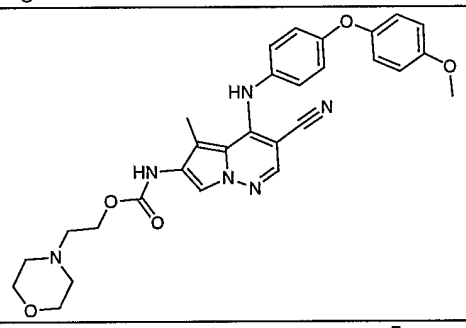
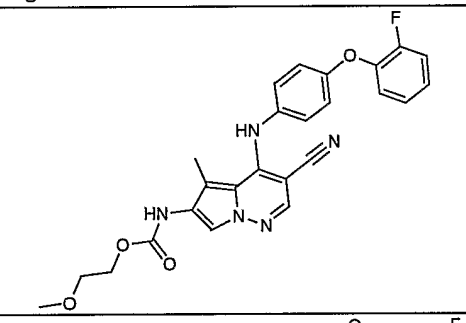
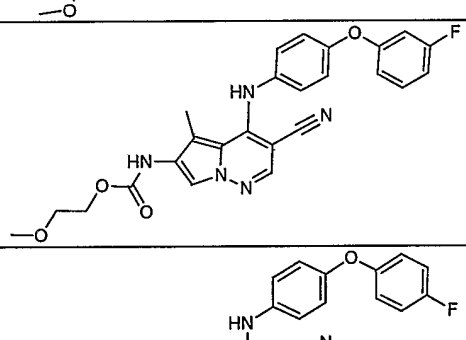
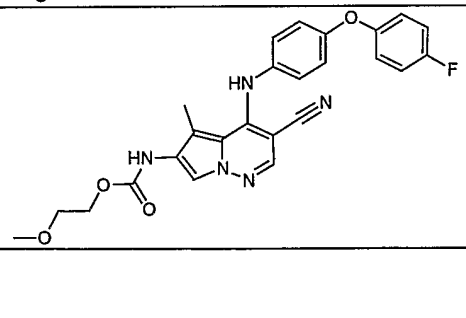
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
333		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid oxiranylmethyl ester	1.67 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 456.3	11A
334		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid furan-3-ylmethyl ester	1.84 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 480.3	11A
335		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid tetrahydro-furan-2-ylmethyl ester	1.76 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 484.3	11A
336		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid 3-methyl-oxetan-3-ylmethyl ester	1.75 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 484.2	11A
337		[3-Cyano-5-methyl-4-(4-phenoxy-phenylamino)-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid tetrahydro-furan-3-ylmethyl ester	1.75 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 484.3	11A
338		3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	1.93 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 431.2	1E

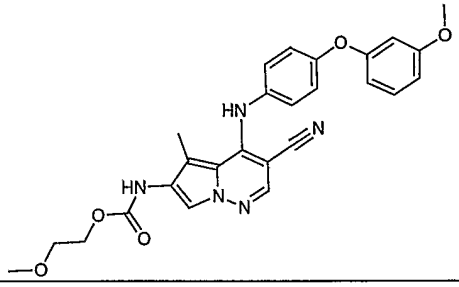
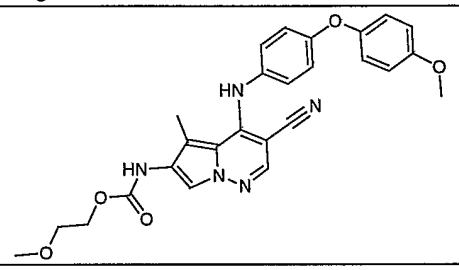
Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
339		3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	1.92 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 431.2	1E
340		3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	1.86 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 431.2	1E
341		3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	1.96 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 443.3	1E
342		3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	1.89 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 443.2	1E
343		3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	1.65 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 403.3	9
344		3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	1.70 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 403.3	9
345		3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	1.69 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 403.3	9

Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
346		3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	1.74 LC [M + H] $^+$= 415.2	9
347		3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazine-6-carboxylic acid	1.66 LC [M + H] $^+$= 415.2	9
348		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.46 LC [M + H] $^+$= 530.3	19
349		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.53 LC [M + H] $^+$= 530.3	19
350		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.50 LC [M + H] $^+$= 530.3	19

Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
351		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.51 LC $[M+H]^+$= 542.4	19
352		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea	1.49 LC $[M+H]^+$= 542.4	19
353		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.64 LC $[M+H]^+$= 475.3	19
354		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.69 LC $[M+H]^+$= 475.3	19
355		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.68 LC $[M+H]^+$= 475.3	19

Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
356		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.68 LC $[M+H]^+$= 487.3	19
357		1-{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-urea	1.64 LC $[M+H]^+$= 487.4	19
358		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.47 LC $[M+H]^+$= 531.3	11A
359		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.53 LC $[M+H]^+$= 531.3	11A
360		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.51 LC $[M+H]^+$= 531.3	11A

Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
361		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.52 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 543.4	11A
362		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl ester	1.48 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 543.4	11A
363		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(2-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester	1.68 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 476.3	11A
364		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester	1.68 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 476.3	11A
365		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester	1.72 LC **[M + H]$^+$=** 476.3	11A

Ex. No.	Structure	Compound Name	Retention Time Min. / Molecular Mass	Proc. of Ex.
366		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(3-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester	1.78 LC $[M + H]^+$= 488.3	11A
367		{3-Cyano-4-[4-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenylamino]-5-methyl-pyrrolo[1,2-b]pyridazin-6-yl}-carbamic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester	1.68 LC $[M + H]^+$= 488.3	11A

EXAMPLE 368

VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1 Kinase assays

Reagents	Final Concentration	
Stock Solution	**VEGFR-2**	**FGFR-1**
Tris pH 7.0	20 mM	20mM
BSA 10 mg/ml	25 µg/ml	25µg/ml
$MnCl_2$ (1M)	1.5 mM	0.5 mM
$MgCl_2$ (1M)	----------	0.5 mM
DTT(1M)	0.5 mM	0.5 mM
Enzyme Stock in 10% glycerol (1 mg/ml)	5ng/rxn	20ng/rxn
Polyglu/tyr (10 mg/ml)	80 µg/ml	30 µg/ml
ATP (1mM)	2.5 µM	1.0 µM
γ-ATP (10µCi/µl)	0.5 µCi/ml	0.5µCi

[0197] Incubation mixtures employed for VEGFR-2 or FGFR-1 assay contained the synthetic substrate polyGlu:Tyr, (4:1), ATP, ATP-γ-^{33}P and buffer

containing Mn^{++} and/or Mg^{++}, dithiothreitol (DTT), bovine serum albumin (BSA), and Tris buffer. The reaction was initiated by addition of enzyme and after 60 minutes was terminated by the addition of trichloroacetic acid (TCA) to a concentration of 30% on a volume percent basis. Inhibitors in accordance with the invention were brought to a concentration of 10mM in DMSO. Assays were prepared in a 96 well format. Compounds were diluted 1:500 in DMSO and then 1:10 in water for a final DMSO concentration of 10%. Aliquots of 10 µL were added to rows B-H in a 96 well format of 10% DMSO. Aliquots of 20 µl of inhibitor solution were added to row A at a concentration 5 fold higher than running conditions. A 10 µL aliquot was transferred to each row with 10 pipetting phases for mixing, and at row F a 10 µL aliquot was discarded. Row G was a control with no compound and row H was a no-compound and no-enzyme control. Enzyme and substrate were delivered using a Tomtec Quadra station.

[0198] Plates were covered with sticky plate tops, incubated at 27°C for 60 minutes, and then acid precipitated with TCA for 20 minutes on ice. The precipitate was transferred to UniFilter-96, GF/C microplates using either a Tomtec or Packard FilterMate harvester. Activity was determined by quantifying the incorporated radioactivity using a Packard TopCount Microplate Scintillation Counter following the addition of Microscint-20 cocktail into each dried well of the UniFilter microplates.

[0199] Tested compounds of formula I inhibited VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1 kinases with IC_{50} values ≤80 µM.

EXAMPLE 369

HER1, HER2 or HER4 Kinase assays:

[0200] Compounds of interest were assayed in a kinase buffer that contained 20 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.5, 10 mM $MnCl_2$, 0.5 mM dithiothreitol, bovine serum albumin at 0.1 mg/ml, poly(glu/tyr, 4:1) at 0.1 mg/ml, 1 µM ATP, and 4 µCi/ml [γ-^{33}P]ATP. Poly(glu/tyr, 4:1) is a synthetic polymer that serves as a phosphoryl acceptor and is purchased from Sigma Chemicals. The kinase reaction is initiated by

the addition of enzyme and the reaction mixtures were incubated at 26 °C for 1 h. The reaction is terminated by the addition of EDTA to 50 mM and proteins are precipitated by the addition of trichloroacetic acid to 5%. The precipitated proteins are recovered by filtration onto Packard Unifilter plates and the amount of radioactivity incorporated is measured in a Topcount scintillation counter.

[0201] For the preparation of recombinant HER1 and HER4, the cytoplasmic sequences of the receptors were expressed in insect cells as GST fusion proteins, which were purified by affinity chromatography. The cytoplasmic sequence of HER2 was subcloned into the baculovirus expression vector pBlueBac4 (Invitrogen) and was expressed as an untagged protein in insect cells. The recombinant protein was partially purified by ion-exchange chromatography.

[0202] The instant compounds inhibit HER1, HER2, and HER4 kinases with IC50 values between 0.001 25 μM. Preferred compounds have IC_{50} values between 0.001 – 5.0 μM. More preferred compounds have IC_{50} values between 0.001 – 1.0 μM. Most preferred compounds have IC_{50} values between 0.001 – 0.1 μM.

[0203] A HERG potassium channel assay may be used to screen compounds for HERG activity (see Caballero R, *et al.*, "Direct Effects of Candesartan and Eprosartan on Human Cloned Potassium Channels Involved in Cardiac Repolarization," *Molecular Pharmacology*, 59(4), 825-36, (2001)). Accordingly, preferred compounds have lower HERG assay activity.

[0204] For the preparation of recombinant HER1, the cytoplasmic sequences of the receptor were expressed in insect cells as a GST fusion protein, which was purified by affinity chromatography. The cytoplasmic sequence of HER2 was subcloned into the baculovirus expression vector pBlueBac4 (Invitrogen) and was expressed as an untagged protein in insect cells. The recombinant protein was partially purified by ion-exchange chromatography.

[0205] Tested compounds of formula I inhibited HER-1 and HER-2 kinases with IC50 values $\leq$ 100 μM.

EXAMPLE 370

MEK-ERK Kinase Cascade Assay

[0206] An *in vitro* 96-well plate assay described in Example **388**, above, was adopted with several modifications. Each well contained 30 µl assay buffer (Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, $MgCl_2$, DTT, BSA, Myelin basic protein (MBP), ATP and [γ-^{33}P]ATP), 10 µl inhibitor dilutions or empty DMSO solvent and 10 µl enzyme mixture (5-10 ng MEK-EE and 100-200 ng ERK). The final concentrations in the assay were 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.3 mM DTT, 50 µg BSA, 50 µg Myelin basic protein (MBP), 10 µM ATP and 200 nCi [γ-^{33}P]ATP. The plates were incubated at room temperature for 60 min and reactions were terminated by the addition of 10 µl stop mixture containing 300 mM EDTA and 25 µg BSA. The samples were subjected to precipitation with TCA containing ATP (final concentrations: TCA, 3.2% and ATP, 2.3 mM). The samples were transferred to a Packard GF/C 96-well Unifilter plates using a Packard Filter Mate 196 Harvester. Following drying under light, the radioactivity of the residue in the wells was counted with a Packard Top Count microplate counter.

[0207] Since this assay is a cascade assay, inhibitors of both MEK and ERK are expected to be identified. Further *in vitro* analysis is required to determine whether the "hits" were attributable to the inhibition of MEK (using MEK and kinase deficient ERK) or ERK (using activated ERK and MBP) inhibitors. Nevertheless, tested compounds of formula I inhibited MEK and/or ERK with IC_{50} values $\leq$ 10 µM.

EXAMPLE 371

Generation of p38 Kinases

[0208] cDNAs of human p38α, β and γ isozymes were cloned by PCR. These cDNAs were subcloned in the pGEX expression vector (Pharmacia). GST-p38 fusion protein was expressed in *E. coli* and purified from bacterial pellets by affinity chromatography using glutathione agarose. p38 fusion protein was activated by incubating with constitutively active MKK6. Active p38 was separated from MKK6

by affinity chromatography. Constitutively active MKK6 was generated according to Raingeaud *et al.* [*Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 1247-1255 (1996)].

EXAMPLE 372

TNF-α Production by LPS-Stimulated PBMCs

[0209] Heparinized human whole blood was obtained from healthy volunteers. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were purified from human whole blood by Ficoll-Hypaque density gradient centrifugation and resuspended at a concentration of 5 x 10^6/ml in assay medium (RPMI medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum). 50 ul of cell suspension was incubated with 50 ul of test compound (4X concentration in assay medium containing 0.2% DMSO) in 96-well tissue culture plates for 5 minutes at RT. 100 ul of LPS (200 ng/ml stock) was then added to the cell suspension and the plate was incubated for 6 hours at 37°C. Following incubation, the culture medium was collected and stored at –20°C. TNF-α concentration in the medium was quantified using a standard ELISA kit (Pharmingen-San Diego, CA). Concentrations of TNF-α and IC_{50} values for test compounds (concentration of compound that inhibited LPS-stimulated TNF-α production by 50%) were calculated by linear regression analysis.

EXAMPLE 373

p38 Assay

[0210] The assays were performed in V-bottomed 96-well plates. The final assay volume was 60 μl prepared from three 20 μl additions of enzyme, substrates (MBP and ATP) and test compounds in assay buffer (50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 50 mM NaCl and 1 mM DTT). Bacterially expressed, activated p38 was pre-incubated with test compounds for 10 min. prior to initiation of reaction with substrates. The reaction was incubated at 25°C for 45 min. and terminated by adding 5 μl of 0.5 M EDTA to each sample. The reaction mixture was aspirated onto a pre-wet filtermat using a Skatron Micro96 Cell Harvester (Skatron, Inc.), then washed with PBS. The filtermat was then dried in a microwave oven for 1 min., treated with

MeltilLex A scintillation wax (Wallac), and counted on a Microbeta scintillation counter Model 1450 (Wallac). Inhibition data were analyzed by nonlinear least-squares regression using Prizm (GraphPadSoftware). The final concentration of reagents in the assays are ATP, 1 μM; [γ-^{33}P]ATP, 3 nM,; MBP (Sigma, #M1891), 2μg/well; p38, 10 nM; and DMSO, 0.3%.

EXAMPLE 374

TNF-α Production by LPS-Stimulated Mice

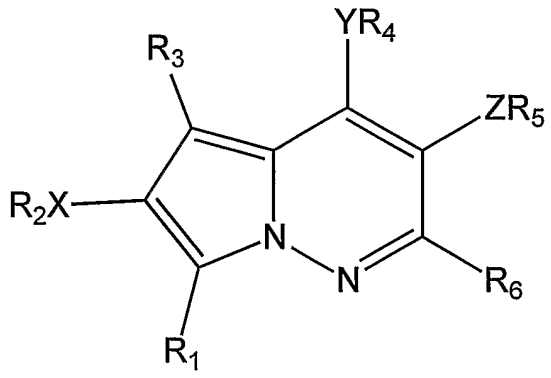
[0211] Mice (Balb/c female, 6-8 weeks of age, Harlan Labs; n=8/treatment group) were injected intraperitoneally with 50ug/kg lipopolysaccharide (LPS; *E coli* strain 0111:B4, Sigma) suspended in sterile saline. Ninety minutes later, mice were sedated by CO_2:O_2 inhalation and a blood sample was obtained. Serum was separated and analyzed for TNF-alpha concentrations by commercial ELISA assay per the manufacturer's instructions (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN).

[0212] Test compounds were administered orally at various times before LPS injection. The compounds were dosed either as suspensions or as solutions in various vehicles or solubilizing agents.

[0213] The entire disclosures of the publications cited above are incorporated herein by reference. While certain preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described and specifically exemplified above, it is not intended that the invention be limited to such embodiments. Various modifications may be made to the invention without departing from the scope and spirit thereof as set forth in the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I)

including enantiomers, diastereomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs, and solvates thereof, wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H, hydroxyl, alkyl, aralkyl, halogen, OR_1', $OC(O)R_1'$, $OC(O)OR_1'$, $OC(O)NR_1'R_1''$, $OS(O)_2R_1'''$, and $OS(O)_2NR_1'R_1''$; wherein R_1' and R_1'' are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclo, and cycloalkyl groups; R_1' and R_1'' may also be taken together to form one of a cycloalkyl, an aryl, and a heterocyclic group; R_1''' is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclo, and cycloalkyl;

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, aralkyl, $R_1'OC(O-$, $R_1'C(O)-$ $R_1''R_1'NC(O)-$ $R_1'''O(O)_2S-$ $R_1'R_1''N(O)_2S-$ and $R_1'''(O)_nS-$ wherein n is the integer 1 or 2;

R_1 and R_2 may be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group;

X is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_2'; and R_2' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, $C(O)R_1$,

$C(O)OR_1$, $SO_2NR_1'R_1''$, $C(O)NR_1'R_1''$ and SO_2R_1'''; with the proviso that when X is S, R_2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl;

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H, hydroxyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, carbalkoxy, carboxamido, halogen, amine, substituted amine, OR_3', CH_2OR_3', $CH_2NR_3'R_3''$, CH_2SR_3', $OC(O)R_3'$, $OC(O)OR_3''$, $OC(O)NR_3'R_3''$, $OS(O)_2R_3'$, and $OS(O)_2NR_3'R_3''$; wherein R_3' and R_3'' are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, heterocycle, cycloalkyl, and aryl; R_3' and R_3'' may also be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group; when R_3 is a carbalkoxy, acyl, or carboxamido group, these groups are optionally substituted with one or two substituent groups, said substituent groups are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, heterocycle, cycloalkyl, and aryl; said substituent groups may also be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group;

R_2 and R_3 may also be taken together to form a cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group;

R_4 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, aralkyl, $R_1'OC(O)$, $R_1'C(O)$, $R_1''R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1'''O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1''N(O)_2S$ and $R_1'''(O)_nS$, wherein n is the integer 1 or 2;

Y is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_4'; R_4' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, a heterocycle, $C(O)R_1$, $C(O)OR_1$, $S(O_2)NR_1'R_1''$, $C(O)NR_1'R_1''$, and $S(O_2)R_1$; with the proviso that when Y is S, R_4 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl; when Y is NR_4', R_4' can be taken together with R_3 to form a heterocyclic ring system;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of H, halogen, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, a heterocycle, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, substituted alkylene group, $R_1'OC(O)$,

$R_1'C(O)$, $R_1"R_1'NC(O)$, $R_1"'O(O)_2S$, $R_1'R_1"N(O)_2S$ and $R_1"'(O)_nS$; wherein n the integer 1 or 2;

Z is selected from the group consisting of a valence bond, O, S, and NR_5'; R_5' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl and a heterocycle; with the proviso that when Z is a valence bond, R_5 is selected from the group consisting of H, halogen, a substituted alkylene group and a cyano group; and, with the further proviso that when Z is S, R_5 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle and aralkyl; and,

R_6 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, a heterocycle, acyl, carbalkoxy, and carboxamido; said carbalkoxy, acyl, and carboxamido groups are optionally substituted with one or two substituent groups, each of which is independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, and a heterocycle.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein Z is a valence bond, and R_5 is cyano.

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein R_3 is methyl.

4. The compound of claim 3, wherein Y is N.

5. The compound of claim 4, wherein R_4 is alkyl, aryl, or heterocyclo.

6. The compound of claim 5, wherein X is a valence bond, O, or NR_2'.

7. The compound of claim 6, wherein R_2 is $R_1'C(O)$.

8. The compound of claim 6, wherein R_2 is $-C(O)NR_1'R_2'$ or $-C(O)OR_1'$.

9. The compound of claim 8, wherein R_1' and R_1'' are independently alkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclo.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 1, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, further comprising at least one additional therapeutic agent.

12. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of angiogenesis inhibitors, antiestrogens, progestogens, aromatase inhibitors, antihormones, antiprogestogens, antiandrogens, LHRH agonists and antagonists, testosterone 5α-dihydroreductase inhibitors, farnesyl transferase inhibitors, anti-invasion agents, growth factor inhibitors, antimetabolites, intercalating antitumour antibiotics, platinum derivatives, alkylating agents, antimitotic agents, topoisomerase inhibitors, cell cycle inhibitors, and biological response modifiers.

13. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of linomide, integrin αvβ3 function inhibitors, angiostatin, razoxin, tamoxifen, toremifen, raloxifene, droloxifene, iodoxyfene, megestrol acetate, anastrozole, letrazole, borazole, exemestane, flutamide, nilutamide, bicalutamide, cyproterone acetate, gosereline acetate, luprolide, finasteride, metalloproteinase inhibitors, urokinase plasminogen activator receptor function inhibitors, growth factor antibodies, growth factor receptor antibodies, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, serine/threonine kinase inhibitors, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, purine, adenosine analogues, cytosine arabinoside, doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin, idarubicin, mitomycin-C, dactinomycin, mithramycin, cisplatin, carboplatin, nitrogen mustard, melphalan, chlorambucil, busulphan, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide nitrosoureas, thiotephan, vincristine, taxol, taxotere, epothilone analogs, discodermolide analogs, eleutherobin analogs, etoposide, teniposide, amsacrine, topotecan, flavopyridols.

14. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of taxol, Erbitux™, paraplatin and Ifex.

15. A method of treating a proliferative or inflammatory disease, in a patient in need thereof, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 1.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising administering at least one additional therapeutic agent.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of angiogenesis inhibitors, antiestrogens, progestogens, aromatase inhibitors, antihormones, antiprogestogens, antiandrogens, LHRH agonists and antagonists, testosterone 5α-dihydroreductase inhibitors, farnesyl transferase inhibitors, anti-invasion agents, growth factor inhibitors, antimetabolites, intercalating antitumour antibiotics, platinum derivatives, alkylating agents, antimitotic agents, topoisomerase inhibitors, cell cycle inhibitors, and biological response modifiers.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of linomide, integrin αvβ3 function inhibitors, angiostatin, razoxin, tamoxifen, toremifen, raloxifene, droloxifene, iodoxyfene, megestrol acetate, anastrozole, letrazole, borazole, exemestane, flutamide, nilutamide, bicalutamide, cyproterone acetate, gosereline acetate, luprolide, finasteride, metalloproteinase inhibitors, urokinase plasminogen activator receptor function inhibitors, growth factor antibodies, growth factor receptor antibodies, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, serine/threonine kinase inhibitors, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, purine, adenosine analogues, cytosine arabinoside, doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin, idarubicin, mitomycin-C, dactinomycin, mithramycin, cisplatin, carboplatin, nitrogen mustard, melphalan, chlorambucil, busulphan, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide nitrosoureas, thiotephan, vincristine, taxol, taxotere, epothilone analogs, discodermolide analogs, eleutherobin analogs, etoposide, teniposide, amsacrine, topotecan, flavopyridols.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the additional therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of Erbitux™, taxol, paraplatin and Ifex.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the at least one additional therapeutic agent is administered simultaneously, sequentially or a combination thereof, with the compound of formula I.