Abstract:
The invention relates to a compound of Formula (I) and methods of treating cystic fibrosis comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) or II to a patient in need thereof. Formula (I) and Formula (II). The invention relates to the use of substituted oxazole and substituted thiazole compounds in the treatment of cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) mediated diseases.
ISOXAZOLE COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CYSTIC FIBROSIS

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/058,938, filed on October 2, 2014. The entire teachings of the above application are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND


The CF gene codes for a cAMP/PKA-dependent, ATP-requiring, membrane chloride ion channel, generally found in the apical membranes of many secreting epithelia and is known as CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator). There are currently over 1900 known mutations affecting CFTR, many of which give rise to a disease phenotype. Around 75% of CF alleles contain the AF508 mutation in which a triplet codon has been lost, leading to a missing phenylalanine at position 508 in the protein. This altered protein fails to be trafficked to the correct location in the cell and is generally destroyed by the proteasome. The small amount that does reach the correct location functions poorly. (Cuthbert AW, British Journal of Pharmacology, 163(1), 173-183, 2011).

Mutations in the CFTR gene result in absence or dysfunction of the protein that regulates ion transport across the apical membrane at the surface of certain epithelia. Although CFTR functions mainly as a chloride channel, it has many other roles, including inhibition of sodium transport through the epithelial sodium channel, regulation of the outwardly rectifying chloride channel, ATP channels, intracellular vesicle transport, and inhibition of endogenous calcium-activated chloride channels. CFTR is also involved in bicarbonate-chloride exchange. A deficiency in bicarbonate secretion leads to poor solubility and aggregation of luminal mucins. Obstruction of intrapancreatic ducts with
thickened secretions causes autolysis of pancreatic tissue with replacement of the body of the pancreas with fat, leading to pancreatic insufficiency with subsequent malnutrition. In the lungs, CFTR dysfunction leads to airway surface liquid (ASL) depletion and thickened and viscous mucus that adheres to airway surfaces. The result is decreased mucociliary clearance (MCC) and impaired host defenses. Dehydrated, thickened secretions lead to endobronchial infection with a limited spectrum of distinctive bacteria, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and an exaggerated inflammatory response leading to development of bronchiectasis and progressive obstructive airways disease. Pulmonary insufficiency is responsible for most CF-related deaths. (Cohen-Cymberknoh, M et al, *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* 1463-1471, 2011).

The prognosis for the treatment of CF has improved over the last 40 years. This was achieved by improving pancreatic enzyme supplements, drugs designed to treat pulmonary infection, reduce inflammation and enhance mucociliary clearance. Currently the therapeutic challenges are to correct the biochemical defect of CF and to identify effective treatments for chronic respiratory infection. (Frerichs C. et al, *Expert Opin Pharmacother.* 10(7), 1191-202, 2009).

**SUMMARY**

The invention relates to the use of substituted oxazole and substituted thiazole compounds in the treatment of cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) mediated diseases. The invention relates to a compound of Formula I or II and methods of treating CFTR mediated diseases, in particular cystic fibrosis, comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I or II to a patient in need thereof:
In one embodiment, the invention relates to a compound of Formula I and methods of treating cystic fibrosis comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I to a patient in need thereof:

Formula I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof;

wherein, X is S or O;

Gi is selected from absent, -C(O)N(R_{10})-, -C(S)N(R_{10})-, -N(R_{10})-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -N(R_{11})C(O)N(R_{10})-, -S-, -SO-, -S(O)_{2}-, -S(O)_{2}N(R_{10})-, -C(S)0- and -C(S)N(R_{io});

each Rio and R_{11} is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroary1, or substituted heteroaryl;

each G_{2} is absent or is selected from a bivalent aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroary1, and substituted heteroaryl;

G_{3} is absent or is selected from absent, -N(R_{10})C(O)-, -N(R_{10})C(S)-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -N(R_{11})C(0)-, -SO-, -S(O)_{2}-, -N(R_{10})S(O)_{2}-, -OC(S)- and -N(R_{10})C(S)-;

Ri is selected from aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroary1, and substituted heteroaryl;

each R_{2} and R_{3} is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, -OR_{10}, -SR_{10}, -NR_{10}R_{1i}, -CF_{3}, -CN, -NO_{2}, -N_{3}, -C(O)OR_{10}, -C(O)R_{10}, -C(O)NR_{10}, -S(O)R_{10}, -S(O)NR_{io}, -S(O)_{2}Rio, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl,
substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, 
heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl and substituted heteroaryl; and, 
n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.

In a preferred embodiment, G is selected from -C(0)N(Ri)-, -C(S)N(R io)-, -
\[ \text{N(Rio)-, } -\text{C(O)O-}, -\text{C(S)O-}, -\text{N(R}_{11})\text{C(O)N(R}_{10})-, -\text{S-}, -\text{O-}. \]

In a preferred embodiment, G is selected from:

\[ \begin{align*}
& \text{R}_{15} \quad \vdots \\
& \text{R}_{14} \\
& \text{R}_{13} \\
& \text{R}_{12} \\
& \text{R}_{11} \\
& \text{R}_{10} \\
& \text{R}_{9} \\
& \text{R}_{8} \\
& \text{R}_{7} \\
& \text{R}_{6} \\
& \text{R}_{5} \\
& \text{R}_{4} \\
& \text{R}_{3} \\
& \text{R}_{2} \\
& \text{R}_{1} \\
& \text{R}_{0}
\end{align*} \]

wherein

g is an integer between about 1 and about 1000, preferably between 1 and 100, more
preferably between 1 and 10;

e and f is independently selected from 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30;
d is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7;
each \( R_{i2}, R_{i3}, R_{i4}, R_{i5}, \) and \( R_{i\frac{1}{2}} \) is independently selected from absent, hydrogen, halogen, -OR\(_{20}\), -SR\(_{20}\), -NR\(_{20}\)R\(_{21}\), -C(O)OR\(_{20}\), -C(O)NR\(_{20}\)R\(_{21}\), -N(R\(_{20}\))C(O)R\(_{21}\), -CF\(_3\), -CN, -NO\(_2\), N\(_3\), acyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkylamino, optionally substituted dialkylamino, optionally substituted alkylthio, optionally substituted alkyloxyl, optionally substituted aliphatic, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl; alternatively two \( R_{i6} \) and \( R_{i\frac{3}{2}} \) together with the atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring; and, each \( R_{20} \) and \( R_{2i} \) is selected from hydrogen, halogen, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl or substituted aryl.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to a compound of Formula IA or a pharmaceutical acceptable salt thereof, and methods of treating cystic fibrosis comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula IA to a patient in need thereof:

![Diagram](attachment:image)

**Formula IA**

wherein, \( s \) is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

\( R_4 \) is hydrogen, halogen, -OR\(_{20}\), -SR\(_{20}\), -NR\(_{20}\)R\(_{21}\), -C(O)OR\(_{20}\), -C(O)NR\(_{20}\)R\(_{21}\), -N(R\(_{20}\))C(O)R\(_{21}\), -CF\(_3\), -CN, -NO\(_2\), N\(_3\), acyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkylamino, optionally substituted dialkylamino, optionally substituted alkylthio, optionally substituted alkyloxyl, optionally substituted aliphatic, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl; Alternatively two \( R_4 \) together with the atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring; and, each \( R_{20} \) and \( R_{2i} \) is selected from hydrogen, halogen, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl or substituted aryl.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to a compound of Formula IB, IC, ID or a pharmaceutical acceptable salt thereof, and methods of treating cystic fibrosis...
comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula IB to a patient in need thereof:

![Formula IB](image1)

![Formula IC](image2)

Formula IB

Formula IC

wherein \( t \) is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17.

In one embodiment, the invention relates to a compound of Formula II or a pharmaceutical acceptable salt thereof, and methods of treating cystic fibrosis comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula II to a patient in need thereof:

![Formula II](image3)

Formula II

wherein, \( X \) is \( S \) or \( O \);

\( G_4 \) is absent or is selected from absent, \(-C(O)N(R_{i0})\), \(-C(S)N(R_{i0})\), \(-N(R_{10})\), \(-C(0)O\), \(-C(0)\), \(-C(S)\), \(-N(R_{n})C(O)N(R_{10})\), \(-S\), \(-O\), \(-SO\), \(-SO_2\), \(-SO_2N(R_{10})\), \(-C(S)O\) and \(-C(S)N(R_{10})\);
each Rio and R_{11} is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, or substituted heteroaryl;

each G_{i} is absent or is selected from a bivalent aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, and substituted heteroaryl;

G_{6} is absent or is selected from -N(R_{10})C(O)-, -N(R_{10})C(S)-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -N(R_{11})C(O)-, -SO-, -S(O)_{2}-, N(R_{10})S(O)_{2}, -OC(S)- and -N(R_{10})C(S)-;

each Re and R_{7} is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl and substituted heteroaryl; alternatively R_{6} and R_{7} together with the atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring and,

each R_{8} and R_{9} is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, or substituted heteroaryl; Alternatively R_{8} and R_{9} groups together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring.

In a preferred embodiment, G_{4} is selected from -C(0)N(Rio)-, -C(S)N(Rio)-, -N(Rio)-, -C(0)0-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -N(R_{11})C(O)N(R_{10})-, -S-, -0-.

In a preferred embodiment, G_{5} is selected from:
wherein

g is an integer between about 1 and about 1000, preferably between 1 and 100, preferably between 1 and 10;

e and f is independently selected from 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30;

d is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7;

each R_{i2}, R_{i3}, R_{i4}, and R_{i5}, is independently selected from absent, hydrogen, halogen, -OR_{i0}, -SR_{20}, -NR_{20}R_{21}, -C(O)R_{20}, -C(O)OR_{20}, -C(O)NR_{20}R_{2i}, -N(R_{20})C(O)R_{2i}, -CF_{3}, -CN, -N0_{2}, -N_{3} acyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkylamino, optionally substituted dialkylamino, optionally substituted alkylthio, optionally substituted aliphatic, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl; alternatively two R_{i0}, R_{i1}, R_{i2}, R_{i3}, R_{i4}, and R_{i5} together with the atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring; and,
each R₂₀ and R₂₁ is selected from hydrogen, halogen, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl or substituted aryl.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to a compound of Formula I or II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Rᵢ is selected from Table 1:

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>![Compound 1]</th>
<th>![Compound 2]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Compound 3]</td>
<td>![Compound 4]</td>
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<tr>
<td>![Compound 5]</td>
<td>![Compound 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>![Compound 7]</td>
<td>![Compound 8]</td>
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<tr>
<td>![Compound 9]</td>
<td>![Compound 10]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

...
wherein each $R_{100}$, $R_{101}$, $R_{102}$ and $R_{103}$ is independently absent, hydrogen, halogen, -OR, -SR, -NR$_1$, -C(OR)$_{10}$, -C(O)OR$_{10}$, -C(O)NR$_{10}$, -N(R$_{10}$)C(O)R$_{10}$, -CF$_3$, -CN, -NO$_2$, -acyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, alkylamino, substituted alkylamino, dialkylamino, substituted dialkylamino, substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio, substituted or unsubstituted alkylsulfonyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl and substituted aryl.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to a compound of Formula I or II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein $R_i$ is selected a group below:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{and} \\
&\text{and}
\end{align*}
\]

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates a compound of Formula II wherein $R_8$ and $R_9$ groups together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a cyclic group selected from:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{or} \\
&\text{or}
\end{align*}
\]

In a more preferred embodiment, a compound of Formula I is selected from Table A or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:
In a more preferred embodiment, a compound of Formula II is selected from Table B or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table A:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Chemical Structures" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Chemical Structures" /></td>
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<table>
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<th>Table B</th>
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<td><img src="image31" alt="Chemical Structures" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image34" alt="Chemical Structures" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
List of Abbreviations:

All temperatures are in degrees Centigrade

CF-cystic fibrosis
CFTR- cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator
CH2Cl2 - methylene chloride
DIPEA- N,N-diisopropylethylamine
DMF- dimethylformamide
DMSO - dimethylsulfoxide
ENaC- epithelial sodium channel
Et2O - diethyl ether
Et3N - triethylamine
EtOAc - ethyl acetate
h - hours
H2O - water
HATU-(1-[Bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium 3-oxid hexafluorophosphate)
HBS- Hepes-buffered saline
HCl - hydrochloric acid
HOAc - acetic acid
HPLC- high pressure liquid chromatography
hr - hours
HTS- high throughput screen
Na2SO4 - sodium sulfate
NaH - sodium hydride
NaH- sodium hydride
NaHCO3 - sodium bicarbonate
NAUC- normalized area under the curve
NH₄Cl - ammonium chloride
NMR - nuclear magnetic resonance
PBS - Phosphate buffered saline
POC13 - phosphorus oxychloride
rt - room temperature
TFA - trifluoroacetic acid
THF - tetrahydrofuran
YFP - yellow fluorescent protein

The compounds of this invention may be prepared by methods known in the art.
Exemplary synthetic routes to prepare compounds of this invention are illustrated below:

**Scheme I:**

![Scheme I Diagram]

**Scheme II:**

![Scheme II Diagram]

**Scheme III:**

![Scheme III Diagram]
Compounds of the invention are useful as modulators of CFTR and treating diseases or disorders mediated by CFTR such as for the treatment of disease, disorders or conditions such as Cystic fibrosis, Asthma, Constipation, Pancreatitis, Gastrointestinal diseases or disorders, Infertility, Hereditary emphysema, Hereditary hemochromatosis, Coagulation-Fibrinolysis deficiencies, such as Protein C deficiency, Type 1 hereditary angioedema, Lipid processing deficiencies, such as Familial hypercholesterolemia, Type 1 chylomicronemia, Abetalipoproteinemia, Lysosomal storage diseases, such as I-cell disease/Pseudo-Hurler, Mucopolysaccharidoses, Sandhoff/Tay-Sachs, Crigler-Najjar type II, Polyendocrinopathy/Hyperinsulemia, Diabetes mellitus, Laron dwarfism, Myeloperoxidase deficiency, Primary hypoparathyroidism, Melanoma, Glycanosis CDG type 1, Hereditary hypofibrinogenemia, ACT deficiency, Diabetes insipidus (DI), Neurophyseal DI, Neprogenic DI, Charcot-Marie Tooth syndrome, Perlizaeus-Merzbacher disease, neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Progressive supranuclear plasy, Pick's disease, several polyglutamine neurological disorders such as Huntington's disease, Spinocerebellar ataxia type I, Spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy, Dentororubal pallidoluysian, and Myotic dystrophy, as well as spongiform encephalopathies such as Hereditary Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Fabry disease, Straussler-Scheinker disease, secretory diarrhea, polycystic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), dry eye disease, or Sjogren's Syndrome, Spongiform encephalopathies, such as Hereditary Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (due to Prion protein processing defect), Fabry disease and Straussler-Scheinker syndrome.

The compounds of the invention may be administered in combination with antibiotics, anti-inflammatory medicines, bronchodilators, or mucus-thinning medicines. In particular antibiotics for the treatment of bacteria mucoid Pseudomonas may be used in combination with compounds of the invention. Inhaled antibiotics such as tobramycin, colistin, and aztreonam can be used in combination with treatment with compounds of the invention. Anti-inflammatory medicines may also be used in combination with compounds
of the invention to treat CFTR related diseases. Bronchodilators can be used in combination with compounds of the invention to treat CFTR related diseases.

In one embodiment, the invention relates to combination therapy comprising compounds of the invention and other pharmaceutical agents useful for the treatment of CF.

In a preferred embodiment, the aminoglycoside gentamicin can be used. In a preferred embodiment, ataluren, Ivacaftor (Kalydeco) or VX-809 may be used in combination with compounds of the invention.

In one embodiment, the invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising compounds of the invention and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. The compositions may include compounds of the invention, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle. In certain embodiments, these compositions optionally further comprise one or more additional therapeutic agents useful for the treatment of CFTR mediated diseases or disorders.

**Pharmaceutical Compositions**

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present invention formulated together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient" means a non-toxic, inert solid, semi-solid, gel or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are sugars such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; cyclodextrins such as alpha- (α), beta- (β) and gamma- (γ) cyclodextrins; starches such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and soybean oil; glycols such as propylene glycol; esters such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol, and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other non-toxic compatible lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator.
The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir. In a preferred embodiment, administration is oral administration.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, EtOAc, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, the oral compositions can also include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may contain any conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers, adjuvants or vehicles. In some cases, the pH of the formulation may be adjusted with pharmaceutically acceptable acids, bases or buffers to enhance the stability of the formulated compound or its delivery form. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarticular, intraarterial, intrasynovial, intrasternal, intrathecal, intralesional and intracranial injection or infusion techniques.

In another embodiment, administration is parenteral administration by injection. Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions, may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable suspension or emulsion, such as INTRALIPID®, LIPOSYN® or OMEGA-VEN®, or solution, in a nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butaneediol. INTRALIPID® is an intravenous fat emulsion containing 10-30% soybean oil, 1-10% egg yolk phospholipids, 1-10% glycerin and water. LIPOSYN® is also an intravenous fat emulsion containing 2-15% safflower oil, 2-15% soybean oil, 0.5-5% egg phosphatides 1-10% glycerin and water. OMEGA-VEN® is an emulsion for infusion containing about 5-25% fish oil, 0.5-10% egg phosphatides, 1-10% glycerin and water. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, USP and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland
fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid are used in the preparation of injectables.

The injectable formulations can be sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium prior to use.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of this invention with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol or a suppository wax which are solid at ambient temperature but liquid at body temperature and therefore melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active compound.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is mixed with at least one inert, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or: a) fillers or extenders such as starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid; b) binders such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidinone, sucrose, and acacia; c) humectants such as glycerol; d) disintegrating agents such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and sodium carbonate; e) solution retarding agents such as paraffin; f) absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds; g) wetting agents such as, for example, cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate; h) absorbents such as kaolin and bentonite clay; and i) lubricants such as t alc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions that can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.
Dosage forms for topical or transdermal administration of a compound of this invention include ointments, pastes, creams, lotions, gels, powders, solutions, sprays, inhalants or patches. The active component is admixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives or buffers as may be required. Ophthalmic formulation, ear drops, eye ointments, powders and solutions are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention.

The ointments, pastes, creams and gels may contain, in addition to an active compound of this invention, excipients such as animal and vegetable fats, oils, waxes, paraffins, starch, tragacanth, cellulose derivatives, polyethylene glycols, silicones, bentonites, silicic acid, talc and zinc oxide, or mixtures thereof.

Powders and sprays can contain, in addition to the compounds of this invention, excipients such as lactose, talc, silicic acid, aluminum hydroxide, calcium silicates and polyamide powder, or mixtures of these substances. Sprays can additionally contain customary propellants such as chlorofluorohydrocarbons.

Transdermal patches have the added advantage of providing controlled delivery of a compound to the body. Such dosage forms can be made by dissolving or dispensing the compound in the proper medium. Absorption enhancers can also be used to increase the flux of the compound across the skin. The rate can be controlled by either providing a rate controlling membrane or by dispersing the compound in a polymer matrix or gel.

For pulmonary delivery, a therapeutic composition of the invention is formulated and administered to the patient in solid or liquid particulate form by direct administration e.g., inhalation into the respiratory system. Solid or liquid particulate forms of the active compound prepared for practicing the present invention include particles of respirable size: that is, particles of a size sufficiently small to pass through the mouth and larynx upon inhalation and into the bronchi and alveoli of the lungs. Delivery of aerosolized therapeutics is known in the art (see, for example U.S. Pat. No. 5,767,068 to VanDevanter et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,508,269 to Smith et al., and WO 98/43650 by Montgomery).

The compositions described herein can be formulated in a unit dosage form. The term "unit dosage form" refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary dosage for subjects undergoing treatment, with each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active material calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect, optionally in association with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier. The unit dosage form can be for a single daily dose or one of multiple daily doses (e.g., about 1 to 4 or more times per day). When multiple daily doses are used, the unit dosage form can be the same or different for each dose. The amount of the
active compound in a unit dosage form will vary depending upon, for example, the host treated, and the particular mode of administration. In one embodiment, the unit dosage form can have one of the compounds of the invention as an active ingredient in an amount of about 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, 40 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg, 250 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg, 500 mg, 600 mg, 700 mg, 750 mg, 800 mg, 900 mg, 1000 mg, or 1,250 mg.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the invention can be administered in a dose of at least about 10 mg/day to at least about 1500 mg/day. In some embodiments, the compounds of the invention are administered in a dose of at least about 300 mg (e.g., at least about 450 mg, at least about 500 mg, at least about 750 mg, at least about 1,000 mg, at least about 1250 mg, or at least about 1500 mg).

Dose adjustments can be made for patients with mild, moderate or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class A). Furthermore, dosage adjustments can be made for patients taking one or more Cytochrome P450 inhibitors and inducers, in particular CYP3A4, CYP2D6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP2B6 inhibitors and inducers. Dose adjustments can also be made for patients with impaired Cytochrome P450 function such as poor, intermediate, extensive and ultra-rapid metabolizers.

Definitions

Listed below are definitions of various terms used to describe this invention. These definitions apply to the terms as they are used throughout this specification and claims, unless otherwise limited in specific instances, either individually or as part of a larger group.

The term "aliphatic group" or "aliphatic" refers to a non-aromatic moiety that may be saturated (e.g., single bond) or contain one or more units of unsaturation, e.g., double and/or triple bonds. An aliphatic group may be straight chained, branched or cyclic, contain carbon, hydrogen or, optionally, one or more heteroatoms and may be substituted or unsubstituted. In addition to aliphatic hydrocarbon groups, aliphatic groups include, for example, polyalkoxyalkyls, such as polyalkylene glycols, polyamines, and polyimines, for example. Such aliphatic groups may be further substituted. It is understood that aliphatic groups may include alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, and substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl groups as described herein. The term "acyl" refers to a carbonyl substituted with hydrogen, alkyl, partially saturated or fully saturated cycloalkyl, partially saturated or fully saturated heterocycle, aryl, or heteroaryl. For example, acyl includes groups such as (C1-C6) alkanoyl (e.g.,
formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, valeryl, caproyl, t-butylacetyl, etc.), (C₃-C₆) cycloalkylcarbonyl (e.g., cyclopropylcarbonyl, cyclobutylcarbonyl, cyclopentylcarbonyl, cyclohexylcarbonyl, etc.), heterocyclic carbonyl (e.g., pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, pyrrolid-2-one-5-carbonyl, piperidinylcarbonyl, piperazinylcarbonyl, tetrahydrofuranylcarbonyl, etc.), aroyl (e.g., benzoyl) and heteroaroyl (e.g., thiophenyl-2-carbonyl, thiophenyl-3-carbonyl, furanyl-2-carbonyl, furanyl-3-carbonyl, IH-pyrryl-2-carbonyl, LH-pyrryl-3-carbonyl, benzo[b] thiophenyl-2-carbonyl, etc.). In addition, the alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle, aryl and heteroaryl portion of the acyl group may be any one of the groups described in the respective definitions. When indicated as being "optionally substituted", the acyl group may be unsubstituted or optionally substituted with one or more substituents (typically, one to three substituents) independently selected from the group of substituents listed below in the definition for "substituted" or the alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle, aryl and heteroaryl portion of the acyl group may be substituted as described above in the preferred and more preferred list of substituents, respectively.

The term "alkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight chain, substituted or unsubstituted saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals/groups having the specified number of carbons. Preferred alkyl groups comprise about 1 to about 24 carbon atoms ("C1-C24"). Other preferred alkyl groups comprise at about 1 to about 8 carbon atoms ("Ci-Cs") such as about 1 to about 6 carbon atoms ("Ci-C6"), or such as about 1 to about 3 carbon atoms ("Ci-C3"). Examples of Ci-Ce alkyl radicals include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, w-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, neopentyl and n-hexyl radicals.

The term "alkenyl" refers to linear or branched radicals having at least one carbon-carbon double bond. Such radicals preferably contain from about two to about twenty-four carbon atoms ("C₂-C₂₄"). Other preferred alkenyl radicals are "lower alkenyl" radicals having two to about ten carbon atoms ("C₂-C₁₀") such as ethenyl, allyl, propenyl, butenyl and 4-methylbutenyl. Preferred lower alkenyl radicals include 2 to about 6 carbon atoms ("C₂-C₆"). The terms "alkenyl", and "lower alkenyl", embrace radicals having "cis" and "trans" orientations, or alternatively, "E" and "Z" orientations.

The term "alkynyl" refers to linear or branched radicals having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. Such radicals preferably contain from about two to about twenty-four carbon atoms ("C₂-C₂₄"). Other preferred alkynyl radicals are "lower alkynyl" radicals having two to about ten carbon atoms such as propargyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butyn,
2-butynyl and 1-pentynyl. Preferred lower alkynyl radicals include 2 to about 6 carbon atoms ("C₂-C₆").

The term "cycloalkyl" refers to saturated carbocyclic radicals having three to about twelve carbon atoms (\(\text{C}^3\text{-C}^0\)). The term "cycloalkyl" embraces saturated carbocyclic radicals having three to about twelve carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

The term "cycloalkenyl" refers to partially unsaturated carbocyclic radicals having three to twelve carbon atoms. Cycloalkenyl radicals that are partially unsaturated carbocyclic radicals that contain two double bonds (that may or may not be conjugated) can be called "cycloalkyldienyl". More preferred cycloalkenyl radicals are "lower cycloalkenyl" radicals having four to about eight carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include cyclobutenyl, cyclopenentyl and cyclohexenyl.

The term "alkylene," as used herein, refers to a divalent group derived from a straight chain or branched saturated hydrocarbon chain having the specified number of carbons atoms. Examples of alkyene groups include, but are not limited to, ethylene, propylene, butylene, 3-methyl-pentylene, and 5-ethyl-hexylene.

The term "alkenylene," as used herein, denotes a divalent group derived from a straight chain or branched hydrocarbon moiety containing the specified number of carbon atoms having at least one carbon-carbon double bond. Alkenylene groups include, but are not limited to, for example, ethenylene, 2-propenylene, 2-butenylene, 1-methyl-2-buten-1-ylene, and the like.

The term "alkynylene," as used herein, denotes a divalent group derived from a straight chain or branched hydrocarbon moiety containing the specified number of carbon atoms having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. Representative alkynylene groups include, but are not limited to, for example, propynylene, 1-butynylene, 2-methyl-3-hexynylene, and the like.

The term "alkoxy" refers to linear or branched oxy-containing radicals each having alkyl portions of one to about twenty-four carbon atoms or, preferably, one to about twelve carbon atoms. More preferred alkoxy radicals are "lower alkoxy" radicals having one to about ten carbon atoms and more preferably having one to about eight carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy and tert-butoxy.

The term "alkoxyalkyl" refers to alkyl radicals having one or more alkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl radicals.
The term "aryl", alone or in combination, means an aromatic system containing one, two or three rings wherein such rings may be attached together in a pendant manner or may be fused. The term "aryl" embraces aromatic radicals such as phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indane furanyl, quinazolinyl, pyridyl and biphenyl.

The terms "heterocyclyl", "heterocycle" "heterocyclic" or "heterocyclo" refer to saturated, partially unsaturated and unsaturated heteroatom-containing ring-shaped radicals, which can also be called "heterocyclyl", "heterocycloalkenyl" and "heteroaryl" correspondingly, where the heteroatoms may be selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen. Examples of saturated heterocyclyl radicals include saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms (e.g. pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidino, pipersazinyl, etc.); saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms (e.g. morpholinyl, etc.); saturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms (e.g., thiazolidiny1, etc.). Examples of partially unsaturated heterocyclyl radicals include dihydrothiophene, dihydrofuran, dihydrofuran and dihydrothiazole. Heterocyclyl radicals may include a pentavalent nitrogen, such as in tetrazolium and pyridinium radicals. The term "heterocycle" also embraces radicals where heterocyclyl radicals are fused with aryl or cycloalkyl radicals. Examples of such fused bicyclic radicals include benzoferan, benzothiophene, and the like.

The term "heteroaryl" refers to unsaturated aromatic heterocyclyl radicals. Examples of heteroaryl radicals include unsaturated 3 to 6 membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms, for example, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl (e.g., 4H-1, 2, 4-triazolyl, 1H-1, 2, 3-triazolyl, 2H-1, 2, 3-triazolyl, etc.) tetrazolyl (e.g. 1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, etc.), etc.; unsaturated condensed heterocyclyl group containing 1 to 5 nitrogen atoms, for example, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolizinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinoxy1, indazolyl, benzotriazolyl, tetrazolopyridazinyl (e.g., tetrazolo[1, 5-b]pyridazinyl, etc.), etc.; unsaturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing an oxygen atom, for example, pyranyl, furanyl, etc.; unsaturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing a sulfur atom, for example, thienyl, etc.; unsaturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms, for example, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl (e.g., 1, 2, 4-oxadiazolyl, 1, 3, 4-oxadiazolyl, 1, 2, 5-oxadiazolyl, etc.) etc.; unsaturated condensed heterocyclyl group containing 1 to 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms (e.g. benzoazolyl, benzoazidazolyl, etc.);
unsaturated 3 to 6-membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms, for example, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1, 2, 4-thiadiazolyl, 1, 3, 4-thiadiazolyl, 1, 2, 5-thiadiazolyl, etc.) etc.; unsaturated condensed heterocycloalkyl group containing 1 to 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms (e.g., benzothiazolyl, benzo thiadiazolyl, etc.) and the like.

The term "heterocycloalkyl" refers to heterocyclo-substituted alkyl radicals. More preferred heterocycloalkyl radicals are "lower heterocycloalkyl" radicals having one to six carbon atoms in the heterocyclo radical.

The term "alkythio" refers to radicals containing a linear or branched alkyl radical, of one to about ten carbon atoms attached to a divalent sulfur atom. Preferred alkythio radicals have alkyl radicals of one to about twenty-four carbon atoms or, preferably, one to about twelve carbon atoms. Most preferred alkythio radicals have alkyl radicals which are "lower alkythio" radicals having one to about ten carbon atoms. Most preferred are alkythio radicals having lower alkyl radicals of one to about eight carbon atoms. Examples of such lower alkythio radicals include methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, butylthio and hexylthio.

The terms "aralkyl" or "arylalkyl" refer to aryl-substituted alkyl radicals such as benzyl, diphenethyl, triphenethyl, phenylethyl, and diphenylethyl.

The term "aryloxy" refers to aryl radicals attached through an oxygen atom to other radicals.

The terms "aralkoxy" or "arylalkoxy" refer to aralkyl radicals attached through an oxygen atom to other radicals.

The term "aminoalkyl" refers to alkyl radicals substituted with amino radicals. Preferred aminoalkyl radicals have alkyl radicals having about one to about twenty-four carbon atoms or, preferably, one to about twelve carbon atoms. More preferred aminoalkyl radicals are "lower aminoalkyl" that have alkyl radicals having one to about ten carbon atoms. Most preferred are aminoalkyl radicals having lower alkyl radicals having one to eight carbon atoms. Examples of such radicals include aminomethyl, aminoethyl, and the like.

The term "alkylamino" denotes amino groups which are substituted with one or two alkyl radicals. Preferred alkylamino radicals have alkyl radicals having about one to about twenty carbon atoms or, preferably, one to about twelve carbon atoms. More preferred alkylamino radicals are "lower alkylamino" that have alkyl radicals having one to about ten carbon atoms. Most preferred are alkylamino radicals having lower alkyl radicals having
one to about eight carbon atoms. Suitable lower alkylamino may be monosubstituted N-
alkylamino or disubstituted N,N-alkylamino, such as N-methylamino, N-ethylamino, N,N-
dimethylamino, N,N-diethylamino or the like.

The term "substituted" refers to the replacement of one or more hydrogen radicals in
a given structure with the radical of a specified substituent including, but not limited to:
halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, thiol, alkythio, arylthio, alkylthioalkyl,
arylthioalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylealkyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy,
aralkoxy, aminocarbonyl, alkyaminocarbonyl, alyaminocarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl,
aryloxycarbonyl, haloalkyl, amino, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, alkylamino, arylamino,
alkylaminoalkyl, arylaminoalkyl, aminoalkylamino, hydroxy, alkoxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl,
alkoxycarbonylalkyl, aminocarboxylalkyl, acyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carboxylic acid, sulfonic
acid, sulfonyle, phosphonic acid, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and aliphatic. It is
understood that the substituent may be further substituted.

For simplicity, chemical moieties that are defined and referred to throughout can be
univalent chemical moieties (e.g., alkyl, aryl, etc.) or multivalent moieties under the
appropriate structural circumstances clear to those skilled in the art. For example, an "alkyl"
moiety can be referred to a monovalent radical (e.g. CH$_3$CH$_2^-$), or in other instances, a
bivalent linking moiety can be "alkyl, " in which case those skilled in the art will understand
the alkyl to be a divalent radical (e.g., -CH$_2$CH$_2^-$), which is equivalent to the term
"alkylene." Similarly, in circumstances in which divalent moieties are required and are
stated as being "alkoxy", "alkylamino", "aryloxy", "alkylthio", "aryl", "heteroaryl",
"heterocyclic", "alkyl" "alkenyl", "alkynyl", "aliphatic", or "cycloalkyl", those skilled in
the art will understand that the terms "alkoxy", "alkylamino", "aryloxy", "alkylthio", "aryl",
"heteroaryl", "heterocyclic", "alkyl", "alkenyl", "alkynyl", "aliphatic", or "cycloalkyl" refer
to the corresponding divalent moiety.

The terms "halogen" or "halo" as used herein, refers to an atom selected from
fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

The terms "compound" "drug," and "prodrug" as used herein all include
pharmaceutically acceptable salts, co-crystals, solvates, hydrates, polymorphs, enantiomers,
diastereoisomers, racemates and the like of the compounds, drugs and prodrugs having the
formulas as set forth herein.

The present invention includes all pharmaceutically acceptable isotopically-labeled
or enriched compounds of the invention. The compounds include one or more atoms that
are replaced by atoms having the same atomic number, but an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature.

Examples of isotopes suitable for inclusion in the compounds of the invention comprises isotopes of hydrogen, such as $^2$H and $^3$H, carbon, such as $^{11}$C, $^{13}$C and $^{14}$C, nitrogen, such as $^{15}$N and $^{15}$N, oxygen, such as $^{15}$O, $^{17}$O and $^{18}$O, chlorine, such as $^{36}$Cl, fluorine, such as $^{19}$F, iodine, $^{125}$I and $^{125}$I, phosphorus, such as $^{32}$P, and sulphur, such as $^{35}$S.

Substituents indicated as attached through variable points of attachments can be attached to any available position on the ring structure.

As used herein, the term "effective amount of the subject compounds," with respect to the subject method of treatment, refers to an amount of the subject compound which, when delivered as part of desired dose regimen, brings about management of the disease or disorder to clinically acceptable standards.

"Treatment" or "treating" refers to an approach for obtaining beneficial or desired clinical results in a patient. For purposes of this invention, beneficial or desired clinical results include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: alleviation of symptoms, diminishment of extent of a disease, stabilization (i.e., not worsening) of a state of disease, preventing spread (i.e., metastasis) of disease, preventing occurrence or recurrence of disease, delay or slowing of disease progression, amelioration of the disease state, and remission (whether partial or total).

EXAMPLES

![Diagram](image.png)

**4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,4-dioxobutanoate:** To a stirred solution of NaH (60%) (15.0 g, 361 mmol), in toluene (400 mL) at 0° C, was added 4-fluoro acetophenone (25.0 g, 181 mmol) drop wise at 0° C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at 0° C for 30 minutes. Diethyl oxalate (37 mL, 271 mmol) was added drop wise at 0° C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25° C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (1000 mL) and extracted in ethyl acetate (250 mL x 3). The organic layer was washed with brine (250 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and distilled off to obtain crude ethyl 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,4-dioxobutanoate (44.0 g) as a liquid. This was carry forward to next step without further purification. (238.96 [M+H]).
5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylate: To a stirred solution of ethyl 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,4-dioxobutanoate (44.0 g, 187 mmol) in ethanol (600 mL) at 0°C, was added hydroxyl amine hydrochloride (39.0 g, 561 mmol) portion wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at 80°C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduce pressure and the resulting residue was suspended in water (500 mL). The precipitates were collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to give crude product which was purified by column chromatography (eluted in 0-15% Ethyl acetate in Hexane) to obtained ethyl 5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylate (24.0 g, 236 \[M+H]\]).

\[\delta: 1.601-1.610 (t, 3H), 4.468-4.530 (m, 2H), 6.898-6.908 (t, 1H), 7.188-7.230 (m, 2H), 7.810-7.849 (m, 2H).\]

5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid: To a stirred solution of ethyl 5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylate (24.0 g, 100.8 mmol) in THF (150 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (16.5 g, 403 mmol) in water (150 mL). The reaction was stirred for 2 h. THF was distilled off the reaction mixture, water was added (300 mL), the solution was acidified with aq. 5N HCl (40 mL). The solid precipitate was collected and dried under vacuum to give 5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (18.0 g, 208 \[M+H]\]) as a solid. 

\[\delta: 7.396-7.447 (m, 3H), 8.008-8.043 (m, 2H).\]

3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoate: To a stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (2.0 g, 9.6 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added HATU (5.6 g, 14.4 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Methyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride (1.6 g, 11.5 mmol) was added portion wise and the reaction was stirred at 0°C for 15 minutes. DIPEA (10 mL, 57.6 mmol) was
added drop-wise 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ice water (100mL) and the resulting solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtained methyl 3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoate (1.84 g, 293 [M+H]) 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.602-2.637 (t, 2H), 3.485-3.534 (q, 2H), 3.615 (s, 3H), 7.378-7.388 (d, J=4, 1H), 7.396-7.441 (m, 2H), 7.996-8.031 (m, 2H), 8.880-8.907 (t, 1H).

3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid: To a stirred solution of methyl 3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoate (1.84 g, 6.3mmol) in THF (20mL) was added a solution of lithium hydroxide (1.03g, 25.2mmol) in water (20mL). The reaction was stirred for 2h. THF was distilled off, water (50 mL) was added, and the solution was acidified with aq. 5N.HCl (10mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to give 3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid (1.18 g, 279 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.503-2.557 (t, 2H), 3.454-3.503 (q, 2H), 7.370-7.439(m, 3H), 7.994-8.030 (dd, J=1.2,3.6, 2H), 8.807-8.835 (t, 1H),10.239 (s, 1H).

Example 1: 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid (1.8 g, 6.47mmol) in DMF (60 mL) was added HATU (3.69 g 9.7mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minute. Then 1-methylpiperazine (0.647 g, 6.47mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 10 minutes. Next DIPEA (3.5mL, 19.4mmol) was added drop-wise and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for lh. Ice water was added and the mixture stirred for 30 minutes. The solid was filtrated, washed with water and dried under vacuum to obtain 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide (1.10 g, 361 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.170 (s, 3H), 2.228-2.303 (m, 4H), 2.598-2.634 (t, 2H), 3.416-3.505 (m, 6H), 7.375-7.439 (m, 3H), 7.996-8.031 (m, 2H), 8.698-8.727 (t, 1H).
Representative compounds of the invention are prepared similarly from 3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid and the corresponding amine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>LC/MS m/z</th>
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<th>LC/MS m/z</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>332 [M+H]</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>318 [M+H]</td>
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<td>348 [M+H]</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>360 [M+H]</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>336 [M+H]</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>332 [M+H]</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>368 [M+H]</td>
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</table>

4-(5-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-3-carboxamido)butanoate: To a stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (0.2g, 0.96mmol) in DMF (8mL) was added HATU (0.548g, 1.44mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes and methyl 4-aminobutanoate hydrochloride (0.148g, 0.96mmol) was added portion wise at 0°C and stirred for 15 minutes. DIPEA (0.49mL, 2.88mmol) was added...
drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction was quenched in ice water (30mL) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. The solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to give methyl 4-(5-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-3-carboxamido)butanoate (0.100g, 307 [M+H]).

4-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)butanoic acid: To a stirred solution of methyl 4-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)butanoate (0.100 g, 0.32mmol) in THF (5mL) was added lithium hydroxide (0.054g, 1.3mmol) in water (5mL). The reaction was stirred for 2h. THF was distilled off, water (10 mL) was added, and the solution was acidified with aq. 5N HCl (4mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to give 4-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)butanoic acid (0.075 g, 293 [M+H]). 'HNMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.921-1.957(q, 2H), 2.398-2.434(q, 2H), 3.447-3.482(q, 2H), 7.076(s, 1H), 7.277-7.321(m, 2H), 7.931-7.967(m, 2H).

Example 14: 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-4-oxobutyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (0.075g, 0.25mmol) in DMF (6mL) was added HATU (0.145g, 0.384mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Then 1-methylpiperazine (0.03mL, 0.25mmol) was added portion wise at 0°C and stirred for 15 minutes. Next, DIPEA (0.13mL, 0.77mmol) was added drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction was quenched in ice water (20mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min. The solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to give 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-4-oxobutyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide (0.095g, 375 [M+H]) 'HNMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.171(s, 3H), 2.212-2.237 (t, 2H), 2.272-2.296 (t, 2H), 2.344-2.380 (t, 2H), 3.262-3.294(q, 2H), 3.400-3.435 (q, 4H), 7.362 (s, 1H), 7.397-7.441 (m, 2H), 7.992-8.028 (m, 2H), 8.829-8.857(t,1H).
tert-butyl (5-(4-methylpiperazine-l-yl)-5-oxopentyl) carbamate: To a stirred solution of 5-((tert-butoxycarbonyl) amino) pentatonic acid (1.08 g, 4.99mmol) in DMF (10mL) at 0°C was added HATU (2.85g, 7.48mmol) and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Next, 1-methylpiperazine (0.5g, 4.99mmol) was added at 0°C and stirred for 5 minutes at 0°C. Then DIPEA (2.58mL, 14.97mmol) was added drop wise at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 1h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (50mL) and extracted in EtOAc (25mL x 2). The organic layer was washed with brine (50mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and distilled off to give crude product which was purified by column chromatography (0.5% methanol in dichloromethane) to obtained tert-butyl (5-(4-methylpiperazin-l-yl)-5-oxopentyl) carbamate (0.833g, 300 [M+1]).

5-amino-l-(4-methylpiperazine-l-yl)pentan-l-one: To a stirred solution of tert-butyl (5-(4-methylpiperazine-l-yl)-5-oxopentyl) carbamate (lg, 3.3mmol) in dichloromethane (10mL) at 0°C was added TFA (1.27mL, 16.6mmol) drop wise. The reaction warmed to rt and stirred for 3h. Solvent was distilled off to give crude product 5-amino-l-(4-methylpiperazin-l-yl)pentan-l-one(2.0g, 200 [M+H]) which was carried forward to the next step without purification.

Example 15: 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(5-(4-methylpiperazine-l-yl)-5-oxopentyl) isoxazole-3-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (0.3g, 1.44mmol) in DMF (15mL) at 0°C was added HATU (0.825g, 2.17mmol) at 0°C and reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, 5-amino-l-(4-methylpiperazin-l-yl) pentan-l-one (0.289g, 1.44mmol) was added at 0°C and the reaction was stirred for 5 minutes at 0°C. Next, DIPEA (1.24mL, 7.2mmol) was added drop wise at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 1h. The reaction mixture was diluted
with water (50mL) and extracted in EtOAc (25mL x 2). The organic layer was washed with brine (50mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and distilled off to give crude product which was purified by prep HPLC to obtained 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl) isoxazole-3-carboxamide (0.095g, 389 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.507-1.542 (m, 4H), 2.164 (s, 3H), 2.209-2.233 (m, 2H), 2.265-2.287 (m, 2H), 2.313-2.347 (m, 2H), 3.245-3.275 (m, 2H), 3.423 (s, 4H), 7.356 (s, 1H), 7.395-7.440 (m, 2H), 7.992-8.027 (m, 2H), 8.816-8.844 (d, 5.6Hz, 1H).

5-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoate: To a stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (4.0g, 19.3mmol) in DMF (40mL) was added HATU (11.0g, 28.9mmol) at 0°C and the solution was stirred for 30 minutes. Methyl 5-aminopentanoate hydrochloride (5.8g, 35mmol) was added portion wise and the reaction was stirred 15 minutes. DIPEA (19.9mL, 115mmol) was added drop wise and the reaction stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ice water (300mL) and the solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtained methyl 5-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoate (9.0g, 321 [M+H]).

5-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoic acid: To a stirred solution of methyl 5-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoate (9 g, 28.17mmol) in THF (100mL) was added lithium hydroxide (4.6g, 112mmol) in water (100mL). The reaction was stirred for 2h. THF was distilled off and water was added (250 mL), acidified with aq. 5N HCl (30mL). The precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to give 5-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (6.3 g, 307 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.535 (s, 4H), 2.250 (s, 2H), 3.253-3.349(d, J=6, 2H), 7.359-7.437(m,3H), 7.991-8.026 (m, 2H), 8.835-8.863 (t, 2H), 12.050(s,IH).
Example 16: N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (6.3 g, 20.5mmol) in DMF (60mL) was added HATU (11.68g, 30.7mmol) at 0°C and the solution stirred for 30 minutes. Azetidine HCl (2.3g, 24.6mmol) was added portion wise and mixture stirred for 15 minutes. DIPEA (22mL, 123mmol) was added drop wise and reaction stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ice water (300mL) and the solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to give crude product which was purified by column chromatography (0-5% methanol in dichloromethane) to obtained N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide (4.5 g, 346[M+H]). 1H NMR(400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.480-1.515 (m, 4H), 2.019-2.054 (t, 2H), 2.122-2.199(q, 2H), 3.228-3.259(m, 2H), 3.792-3.830(m, 2H), 4.072-4.100(m, 2H), 7.361(S,1H), 7.396-7.441(m, 2H), 7.993-8.029(m, 2H), 8.8824-8.853 (t, 1H).

Example 17: 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-phenethylisoxazole-3-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (0.2g, 0.96mmol) in DMF (8 mL) was added HATU (0.55 g 1.44mmol) at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Next, phenylethan-1 -amine (0.120g, 0.96mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 10 minute at 0°C. Then DIPEA (0.5mL, 2.8mmol) was added drop wise and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for lh. The reaction mixture was quench in ice cold water and the resulting solid mass was filter out. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10-15% ethyl acetate in hexane) to give 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-phenethylisoxazole-3-carboxamide (0.110g, 311 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.843-2.881(m, 2H), 3.477-3.529 (m, 2H), 7.195-7.3.327 (m, 5H), 7.354 (m, 1H), 7.397-7.442 (m, 2H), 7.995-8.030 (dd, J=9.2, 6.4, 2H), 8.895-8.924(t,1H).

Representative compounds of the invention are prepared similarly from 5-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid and the corresponding amine.
Example 36: N-(cyclopropylmethyl)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide: A stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (0.1 g, 0.48mmol) and
cyclopropylmethanamine (0.034g, 0.48mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was cooled to 0°C. Pyridine (0.2mL) was added and the reaction stirred for 10 minutes. Then POCl₃ (0.2mL) was added drop wise and reaction mixture was stirred for 1h at 25°C. Ice water was added and the product was extracted into dichloromethane (2 x 25ml). The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (25 ml), brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to obtained crude product which was purified by column purification (0-20% ethyl acetate in hexane) to obtained N-(cyclopropylmethyl)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxamide (0.057g, 261 [M+H]). 'HNMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 0.256-0.270 (q, 2H), 0.422-0.467 (m, 2H), 1.033-1.070 (m, 1H), 3.128-3.160 (t, 2H), 7.370-7.442 (m, 3H), 7.997-8.032 (m, 2H) 8.896-8.925 (t, 1H).

Example 37: 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-morpholinoethyl) isoxazole-3-carboxamide: A stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (0.1 g, 0.48mmol) and 2-morpholinoethan-1-amine (0.127g, 0.97mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was cooled to 0°C. Pyridine (0.2mL) was added and the reaction stirred for 10 minutes. POCl₃ (0.2mL) was added drop wise and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1h at 25°C. Ice water was added and the product was extracted into dichloromethane (2 x 25ml). The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (25 ml), brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to obtained crude product which was purified by flash column chromatography (0-20% ethyl acetate in hexane) to obtained 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-morpholinoethyl) isoxazole-3-carboxamide (0.090g, 319 [M+H]). ¹H NMR: (400MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.420 (s, 4H), 2.462-2.479 (m, 2H), 3.374-3.423 (m, 2H), 3.563-3.585 (t, J =4.4, 4H), 7.365 (s, 1H), 7.397-7.442 (t, J =8.8, 2H), 7.998-8.033 (m, 2H), 8.671-8.699 (t, J = 5.6, 1H).

Ethyl 2,4-dioxo-4-phenylbutanoate: To a stirred solution of NaH (60%) (17.0 g, 418mmol), in toluene (400mL) at 0°C, was added acetophenone (25.0 g, 208mmol) drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Diethyl oxalate
(43mL, 312mmol) was then added drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (1000mL) and extracted in ethyl acetate (3 x 250mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (250mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and distilled off to obtain crude ethyl 2,4-dioxo-4-
phenylbutanoate (48.0 g, 221 [M+H]) as a liquid. This material was carried forward to next step without further purification.

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\node (A) at (0,0) {O};
\node (B) at (0.8,0) {-N-};
\node (C) at (1.6,0) {COOEt};
\end{tikzpicture}}
\]

**Ethyl 5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxylate:** To a stirred solution of ethyl 2,4-dioxo-4-
phenylbutanoate (48.0 g, 218mmol) in ethanol (600mL) at 0°C, was added hydroxyl amine hydrochloride (46.0 g, 654mmol) portion wise. The mixture was then stirred at 80°C for 3h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduce pressure and the resulting residue was suspended in water (500mL). The precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to give crude product which was purified by column chromatography (0-7% Ethyl acetate in hexane) to obtained ethyl 5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxylate (28.0 g, 218 [M+H]).

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\node (B) at (0.8,0) {-N-};
\node (C) at (1.6,0) {OH};
\end{tikzpicture}}
\]

**5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxylic acid:** To a stirred solution of ethyl 5-phenylisoxazole-3-
carboxylate (28.0 g, 129mmol) in THF (200mL) was added lithium hydroxide (21.16g, 516mmol) in water (200mL). The reaction was stirred for 2h. The organic solvent was distilled off, water was added (500 mL), and acidified with aq. 5N HCl (50mL). The solid precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to give 5-phenylisoxazole-3-
carboxylic acid (24.0 g, 190 [M+H]); ¹H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 7.438(S,1H), 7.524-
7.593(m,3H), 7.945-7.969(m, 2H), 14.115(S, 1H).

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\node (C) at (1.6,0) {OH};
\end{tikzpicture}}
\]

**5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoate:** To a stirred solution of 5-
aminopentanoic acid (7.35 g, 59.8mmol) in methanol (50mL) was added thionyl chloride
(4.9mL, 65.8mmol) dropwise at 0°C. The reaction was stirred at 25°C for 16h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduce pressure and the resulting residue was suspended in diethyl ether (100mL). The solid precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to obtain methyl 5-aminopentanoate hydrochloride. To a stirred solution of 5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (7.4 g, 39.1mmol) in DMF (80mL) was added HATU (22.3g, 58.6mmol) at 0°C and the reaction mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Methyl 5-aminopentanoate hydrochloride (7.8g, 46.9mmol) was added portionwise and the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. DIPEA (34.0mL, 195mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. Reaction mixture was diluted with ice water (500mL) and the solid precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to obtain methyl 5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoate (9.5 g, 279 [M+H]; 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.545-1.580 (m, 4H), 2.336-2.371 (m, 2H), 3.243-3.289 (d, J=12.4, 2H), 3.589 (S, 3H), 7.364 (S, 1H), 7.538-7.581 (m, 3H), 7.927-7.951 (dd, J=1.6, 7.2, 2H), 8.836-8.865 (t, 1H).

5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoic acid: To a stirred solution of methyl 5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoate (9.5 g, 31.4mmol) in THF (100mL) was added lithium hydroxide (5.2g, 125.9mmol) in water (100mL). The reaction was stirred for 2h. The organic solvent was distilled off, water was added (250 mL), and acidified with aq. 5N HCl (20mL). The solid precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to give 5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (7.0 g, 289 [M+H]; 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.539 (s, 4H), 2.236-2.270 (m, 2H), 3.257-3.272 (d, J=6.0, 2H), 7.366 (S, 1H), 7.541-7.590 (m, 3H), 7.926-7.950 (dd, J=2.0, 7.2, 2H), 8.842-8.871 (t, 1H), 12.056 (s, 1H).

Example 38: N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (7.0g, 24.3mmol) in DMF (70mL) was added HATU (14.0g, 36.4mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then
stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Azetidine hydrochloride (2.8g, 29.2mmol) was added portion wise and stirred for 15 minutes. DIPEA (21.0mL, 121.5mmol) was added drop wise and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (250mL) and extracted in ethyl acetate (3 x 100mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (100mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and distilled off to obtain crude product which was purified by column chromatography (0-5% methanol in dichloromethane) to give a solid product. The solid product was triturated with diethyl ether and pentane to obtain N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamide (4.3g, 328 [M+H]). ¹H NMR(400MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.481-1.517 (m, 4H), 2.020-2.055 (t, 2H), 2.120-2.197 (qt, 2H), 3.232-3.278 (m, 2H), 3.791-3.830 (m, 2H), 4.071-4.109 (m, 2H), 7.369 (S, 1H), 7.537-7.590 (m, 3H), 7.928-7.952 (dd, J=2.0, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 8.835-8.864 (t, 1H).

Representative compounds of the invention are prepared similarly from 5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)pentanoic acid and the corresponding amine.

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<th>LC/MS m/z</th>
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**Example 43: N-(5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamide:** To a stirred solution of 5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (0.5 g, 2.64mmol) in DMF (10mL) was added HATU (1.5g, 3.96mmol) at 0°C. The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 30min. 5-amino-1-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)pentan-1-one (0.526g, 2.64mmol) was added at 0°C and the reaction was stirred for 15 min. Next, DIPEA (3.2mL, 18.4mmol) was added at 0°C and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 1h. Water was added (100mL) and the resulting solid was filtered and dried under vacuum to give N-(5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamide (0.120g, 371 MRM.
3-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido) propanoate: To a stirred solution of 5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxylic acid (5.0g, 26.43mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was added HATU (15.06 g, 39.63mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes and then methyl 3-aminopropanoate (3.65g, 26.43mmol) was added. After stirring 10 minutes, DIPEA (24 mL, 132.15mmol) was added drop wise and the reaction stirred at 25°C for 1h. The reaction mixture was quenched in ice cold water and the resulting solid was filtered. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10-15% ethyl acetate in hexane) to give methyl 3-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido) propanoate (6.5g, 275 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400MHz, DMSO): δ: 2.605-2.641 (t, 2H), 3.062 (s, 2H), 3.618 (s, 3H), 7.539-7.609 (m, 4H), 7.930-7.954 (dd, J=1.6, 7.2, 2H), 8.875-8.903 (t, 1H).

3-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid: To a stirred solution of methyl 3-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoate (2.8g, 10.2mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (1.67g, 40.83mmol) in water (20 mL) at 0°C and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The organic solvent was distilled off, water was added (20 mL), and acidified with aq. 5N HCl (20mL). The solid precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to give 3-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid (2.0g, 261 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400MHz, DMSO): δ: 2.512-2.560 (dd, J=4.8, J=12, 2H), 3.456-3.506 (dd, J=7.2, J=12.8, 2H), 7.419 (s, 2H), 7.527-7.551 (m, 4H), 8.819-8.847 (t, 1H), 12.331 (s, 1H).
Example 44: N-(3-(azetidin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)-5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 3-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid (1.5g, 5.763mmol) in DMF (20mL) was added HATU (3.28g, 8.64mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minute and added azetidine HCl(0.539g, 5.76mmol) and After 10 minute DIPEA (2.99 mL, 17.29mmol) was added drop wise and stirred at 25°C for lh. Reaction mixture was quench in ice cold water and solid mass was filter out. The crude product was purified by column chromatography; pure product was eluted in 0-2% methanol in MDC to give N-(3-(azetidin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)-5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamide (0.792g, 300 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400MHz, DMSO): δ 2.135-2.212 (dd, J=8,15.6, 2H), 2.317-2.352 (t, 2H), 3.352-3.472 (dd, J=6, 6.8, 2H), 3.824-3.862 (t, 2H), 4.085-4.123 (t, 2H), 7.381 (s, 1H), 7.553-7.567 (d, J=5.6, 3H), 7.934-7.953 (t, 2H), 8.787 (s, 1H).

Representative compounds of the invention are prepared similarly from 5-(5-phenylisoxazole-3-carboxamido)propanoic acid and the corresponding amine.

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(E)-4-fluorobenzaldehydeoxime: To a stirred solution of 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (10.0 g, 80.53 mmol) and sodium acetate (11.2 g, 136.84 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) was added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (6.0 g, 88.49 mmol) and the reaction was stirred for 2 h at 25°C. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (150 mL) and the resulting solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtain (E)-4-fluorobenzaldehydeoxime (5.5 g). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 7.221-7.266 (t, 2H), 7.630-7.665 (m, 2H), 8.154 (s, 1H), 11.256 (s, 1H).

Methyl 3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxylate: To a stirred solution (E)-4-fluorobenzaldehydeoxime (5.5 g, 39.53 mmol) in water (20 mL) was added methyl propiolate (8.3 g, 98.82 mmol) and potassium chloride (2.9 g, 39.53 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. Oxone (36.45 g, 59.29 mmol) was added portion wise at 0°C and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted in dichloromethane (50 mL x 2). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated to obtain crude product which was purified by column chromatography (0-50% ethyl acetate in hexane) to obtain methyl 3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxylate (3.0 g). 1H NMR: 400 MHz, DMSO) (30008) δ: 3.809 (s, 3H), 7.616-7.648 (m, 2H), 7.784 (s, 1H), 7.793-7.784 (m, 2H).

3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxylic acid: To a stirred solution of methyl 3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxylate (4.5 g, 19.80 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (40 mL) was added IN NaOH (21.0 mL) drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 25°C. Dioxane was evaporated off and water (20 mL) was added and acidified using IN HCl
(25mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered, washed with water and dried under vacuum to obtain 3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxylic acid (2.5g).

**methyl 3-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoate:** To a stirred solution of 3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxylic acid (1.0g, 4.82mmol) and methyl 3-aminopropanoate (1.0g, 7.24mmol) in a 1:1 mixture of dichloromethane:ethyl acetate (20mL) was added DIPEA (5.18mL, 28.92mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere and the solution was stirred for 30 minutes. Next, 1-propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (2.3mL, 7.24mmol) was added drop-wise and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The solvent was distilled off and the reaction mixture was diluted with water (15mL) to form solid precipitate that was filtered. The solid was dried under vacuum to obtain methyl 3-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoate (0.7g, 293 [M+H]). 'HNMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.613-2.648 (t, 2H), 3.491-3.540 (q, 2H), 3.619 (s, 3H), 7.366-7.410 (t, 2H), 7.660 (s, 1H), 7.978-8.014 (m, 2H), 9.011-9.136 (t, 1H).

**3-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoic acid:** To a stirred solution of methyl 3-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoate (0.7 g, 2.391mmol) in THF (10mL) was added lithium hydroxide (0.401g, 9.565mmol) solution in water (5mL) drop-wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at 25°C. THF was distilled off, water (10mL) was added and the aqueous solution was acidified using IN HCl (25mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered, washed with water and dried under vacuum to obtain 3-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoic acid (0.5g, 277 [M+H]).

**Example 51:** N-(3-(azetidin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 3-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-
carboxamido)propanoic acid (0.3 g, 1.083 mmol) and azetidine-HCl (0.151 g, 1.62 mmol) in a 1:1 solution of dichloromethane:ethyl acetate (10 mL) was added DIPEA (1.16 mL, 6.498 mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred for 30 minutes and then 1-propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (1.0 mL, 1.62 mmol) was added drop-wise to the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. Solvent was distilled off and the residue was diluted with water (15 mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered and washed with water to obtain crude product which was purified by Prep HPLC to give N-(3-(azetidin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamide (0.070 g, 318 \([M+H]\)). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.140-2.217 (m, 2H), 2.324-2.360 (t, 2H), 3.443-3.475 (t, 2H), 3.827-3.868 (t, 2H), 4.085-4.123 (t, 2H), 7.373-7.418 (t, 2H), 7.653 (s, 1H), 7.980-8.016 (m, 2H), 9.008-9.035 (t, 1H).

Example 52: 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 3-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoic acid (0.300 g, 1.083 mmol) and 1-methylpiperazine (0.162 g, 1.62 mmol) in 1:1 dichloromethane:ethyl acetate (10 mL) was added DIPEA (0.9 mL, 5.49 mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere and the mixture stirred for 30 minutes. 1-Propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (1.0 mL, 1.62 mmol) was added drop-wise to the reaction mixture and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. Solvent was distilled off and reaction mixture was diluted with water (15 mL). The precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtain 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamide (0.060 g, 361 \([M+H]\)). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.236 (s, 3H), 2.339-2.385 (m, 4H), 2.612-2.648 (t, 2H), 3.458-3.506 (q, 6H), 7.372-7.416 (t, 2H), 7.660 (s, 1H), 7.919-8.015 (m, 2H), 8.975-9.002 (t, 1H).

5-(3-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoate: To a stirred solution of 3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxylic acid (1.0 g, 4.82 mmol) and methyl 5-aminopentanoate (1.1 g, 7.24 mmol) in 1:1 dichloromethane:ethyl acetate (20 mL) was added DIPEA (5.18 mL,
28.92 mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. 1-Propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (2.3 mL, 7.24 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. Solvent was distilled off and residue was diluted with water (15 mL). The solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtained methyl 5-(3-(4-fluorophenyl) isoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoate. (0.700 g, 321 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.541-1.547 (d, 4H), 2.327-2.343 (d, J=6.4, 2H), 3.259-3.287 (t, 2H), 3.490-3.576 (t, 3H), 7.361-7.402 (t, 2H), 7.590-7.599 (d, J=3.6, 1H), 7.967-7.997 (t, 3H), 9.051-9.079 (t, 1H).

5-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid: To a stirred solution of methyl 5-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoate (0.7 g, 2.391 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (0.4 g, 9.565 mmol) solution in water (5 mL) dropwise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 25°C. THF was distilled off, water was added and acidified using IN HCl (25 mL). The precipitate was filtered, washed with water, and dried under vacuum to obtain 5-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (0.5 g, 307 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 1.539-1.546 (d, J=2.8, 4H), 2.239-2.272 (t, 2H), 3.265-3.279 (d, J=5.6, 2H), 7.367-7.411 (t, 3H), 7.632 (s, 1H), 7.977-7.999 (m, 2H), 9.031-9.051 (t, 1H).

**Example 53:** N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (0.17 g, 0.555 mmol) and azetidine-HCl (0.077 g, 0.833 mmol) in 1:1 dichloromethane:ethyl acetate (10 mL) was added DIPEA (1.16 mL, 6.498 mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere and the mixture stirred for 30 minutes. 1-Propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (0.53 mL, 0.833 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. Solvent was distilled off and the residue was diluted with water (15 mL). The precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtain N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-3-(4-
fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamide (0.050g, 346 [M+H]). $^1$H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) $\delta$: 1.507-1.515 (d, J=3.2, 4H), 2.024-2.05 (t, 2H), 2.143-2.162 (t, 2H), 3.343 (s, 2H), 3.793-3.812 (t, 2H), 4.073-4.11 (t, 2H), 7.373-7.417 (t, 2H), 7.636 (s, 1H), 7.981-8.017 (m, 2H), 9.026-9.054 (t, 1H).

Example 54: 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl) isoxazole-5-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)isoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (0.17 g, 0.555mmol) and 1-methylpiperazine (0.0797g, 0.833mmol) in 1:1 dichloromethane:ethyl acetate (10 mL) was added DIPEA (1.16mL, 6.498mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred for 30 minutes. 1-Propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (0.53mL, 0.833mmol) was added drop wise to the reaction mixture and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 2h. Solvent was distilled off and the residue was diluted with water (15mL). The precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtain 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl) isoxazole-5-carboxamide (0.040g, 389 [M+H]). $^1$H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) $\delta$: 1.536 (s, 4H), 2.158 (s, 3H), 2.216 (s, 2H), 2.269 (s, 2H), 2.330 (s, 2H), 3.282-3.266 (d, J=6.4, 2H), 3.420 (s, 4H), 7.414-7.312 (t, 2H), 7.414 (s, 1H), 8.013-7.980 (t, 2H), 9.059-9.045 (d, J=5.6, 1H).

Methyl 3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxylate: To a stirred solution (E)-benzaldehydeoxime (5.0g, 41.21mmol) in water (20mL) was added methyl propiolate (8.6g, 103.18mmol) and potassium chloride (3.07g, 41.21mmol) at 0°C and stirred for 10 minutes. Oxone (38.0g, 61.81mmol) was added portion wise at 0°C and the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (30mL) and extracted in dichloromethane (50mL x 2). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated to obtain crude which was purified by column chromatography and the product was eluted at 0-50% ethyl acetate in hexane system to obtain methyl 3-
phenylisoxazole-5-carboxylate (4.0g, 203.20[M+H]). $^1$H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) (30737) $\delta$: 3.937 (s, 3H), 7.503-7.547 (m, 3H), 7.929 (s, 1H), 7.943-7.985 (m, 2H).

**3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxylate:** To a stirred solution of methyl 3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxylate (4.5g, 19.80mmol) in 1,4-dioxane(40mL) was added 1N NaOH (21.12mL) added drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at 25°C. Dioxane was distilled off and the crude mixture was diluted with water (20mL) and acidified using 1N HCl (25mL). The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water and dried under vacuum to obtain 3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxylic acid (2.2g).

**methyl 5-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoate:** To a stirred solution of 3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxylic acid (1.0 g, 5.28mmol) and methyl 5-amino pentanoate (1.3g, 7.929mmol) in dichloromethane :ethyl acetate (10:10mL) was added DIPEA (5.6mL, 31.68mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred for 30 minutes. Then, 1-propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (2.5 mL 7.929 mmol) was added drop-wise at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The solvent was distilled off and the reaction mixture was to diluted with water (15mL). The resulting was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to obtain methyl 5-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoate (0.800g, 302.95[M+H]). $^1$HNMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) (31021) $\delta$: 1.237 (s, 2H), 1.551-1.587 (q, 4H), 2.340-2.375 (t, 2H), 3.252-3.298 (q, 2H), 3.589 (s, 3H), 7.538-7.555 (t, 3H), 7.632 (s, 1H), 7.920-7.944 (m, 2H), 9.068-9.040 (t, 1H).
5-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid: To a stirred solution methyl 5-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoate of (0.8 g, 2.64 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (0.44 g, 10.54 mmol) solution in water (5 mL) drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 25°C and tetrahydrofuran was distilled off. The remaining aqueous was acidified using 1 N HCl (25 mL) and the resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with water. The precipitate was dried under vacuum to obtain 5-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (0.630 g, 288.89 [M+H]).

Example 55: N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 5-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid (0.2 g, 0.694 mmol) and azetidine-HCl (0.97 g, 0.833 mmol) in dichloromethane: ethyl acetate (1:1, 10 mL) was added DIPEA (0.74 mL, 4.164 mmol) and at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred for 30 minutes. 1-propanephosphonic anhydride (T3P) (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (0.66 mL, 1.041 mmol) was added drop wise in the reaction mixture and stirred at 25°C for 2 h. The organic solvent was distilled off and the crude reaction mixture was diluted with water (15 mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtain N-(5-(azetidin-1-yl)-5-oxopentyl)-3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamide (0.050 g, 327.38 [M+H]). 1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ : 1.511-1.527 (t, 4H), 2.026-2.059 (t, 2H), 2.124-2.200 (m, 2H), 3.244-3.274 (t, 2H), 3.794-3.833 (t, 2H), 4.074-4.12 (t, 2H), 7.539-7.555 (t, 3H) 7.626 (s, 1H), 7.920-7.944 (q, 2H), 9.019-9.046 (t, 1H).

Representative compounds of the invention are prepared similarly 3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)pentanoic acid and the corresponding amine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>LC/MS m/z</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>LC/MS m/z</th>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>356 [M+H]</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>342 [M+H]</td>
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</table>
Methyl 3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoate: To a stirred solution of 3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxylic acid (1 g, 4.82 mmol) and methyl 3-aminopropanoate (1.1 g, 7.29 mmol) in dichloromethane :ethyl acetate (5:5 mL) was added DIPEA (5.1 mL, 28.92 mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. After 10 min, 1-propanephosphonic anhydride (50% Solution in ethyl acetate) (2.3 mL, 7.24 mmol) was added drop wise and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. The organic solvents were distilled off and the reaction crude mixture was diluted with water (15 mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtain methyl 3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoate (0.800 g, 274.93 [M+H]). 

1H NMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) (31313) δ: 1.257-1.268 (d, J=4.4, 2H), 2.617-2.652 (t, 2H), 3.495-3.583 (q, 2H), 3.622 (s, 3H), 7.537-7.655 (t, 3H), 7.655 (s, 1H), 7.920-7.943 (m, 2H), 9.1 12-9.138 (t, 1H).

3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoic acid: To a stirred solution methyl 3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoate of (0.800 g, 2.94 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (0.491 g, 11.72 mmol) solution in water (5 mL) drop wise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 25°C and the tetrahydrofuran was distilled off. The remaining aqueous solution was acidified using 1N HCl (25 mL) and the resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water and dried under vacuum to obtain 3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoic acid (0.430 g, 258.9 [M+H])
Example 60: N-(3-(azetidin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)-3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamide: To a stirred solution of 3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoic acid (0.200g, 0.764mmol) and azetidine-HCl (0.8.2mL, 4.615mmol) in dichloromethane: ethyl acetate (1:1, 10.OmL) was added DIPEA (0.74mL, 4.164mmol) at 0°C under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. Next, 1-propane phosphonic anhydride (T3P) (50%Solution in ethyl acetate) (0.73mL, 1.15) was added drop wise to the reaction mixture which was then stirred at 25°C for 2h. The organic solvents were distilled off and the reaction crude mixture was diluted with water (15mL). The resulting solid precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum to obtain crude product which was purified by Prep HPLC to give N-(3-(azetidin-1-yl)-3-oxopropyl)-3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamide (0.050g, 300.04M+H). ^1HMR: (400 MHz, DMSO) δ: 2.141-2.216 (m, 2H), 2.328-2.364 (t, 2H), 3.430-3.480 (q, 2H), 3.828-3.867 (t, 2H), 4.086-4.124 (t, 2H), 7.539-7.555 (t, 3H), 7.644 (s, 2H), 7.919 (m, 2H), 9.005-9.032 (t, 1H).

Representative compounds of the invention are prepared similarly 3-(3-phenylisoxazole-5-carboxamido)propanoic acid and the corresponding amine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>LC/MS m/z</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>LC/MS m/z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>316 [M+H]</td>
<td>63.</td>
<td>343 [M+H]</td>
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<td>62.</td>
<td>328 [M+H]</td>
<td>64.</td>
<td>314 [M+H]</td>
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</table>

Assays for detecting and measuring the effect of compounds on dF508-CFTR channels

CFRT-YFP High Throughput Assay:

The following protocol is designed to selectively screen small molecule compounds for F508del CFTR corrector activities in the HTS YFP flux assay. In this protocol, the cells are incubated with test compounds for 24 hours, washed with PBS, stimulated with...
forskolin and a standard potentiator, and read on a 384-well HTS plate reader, such as the Hamamatsu FDDD-6000.

YFP fluorescence intensity is acquired at high speed before and after iodide buffer is injected to the assay cells. Iodide enters the cells via active CFTR channels in the plasma membrane, and quenches the YFP fluorescence. The rate of fluorescence quenching is proportionally related to the total CFTR activities in the cell membrane. dF508-CFTR corrector accelerates YFP quenching by increasing the number of CFTR molecules in the testing cell plasma membrane.

This method was initially developed for bench top plate readers (Galietta et al., 2001), and was adapted to the HTS format (Sui et al. Assay Drug Dev. Technol. 2010).

Fisher Rat Thyroid (FRT) cells stably expressing both human AF508-CFTR and a halide-sensitive yellow fluorescent protein (YFP-H148Q/I152L 25, 22) (Galietta et al, Am.J.Physiol Cell Physiol 281(5), C1734, 2001) were cultured on plastic surface in Coon's modified Ham's F12 medium supplemented with FBS 10%, L-glutamine 2mM, penicillin 100U/mL, and streptomycin 100µg/mL. G418 (0.75-1.0mg/mL) and zeocin (3.2ug/mL) were used for selection of FRT cells expressing AF508-CFTR and YFP. For primary screening, FRT cells were plated into 384-well black wall, transparent bottom microtiter plates (Costar; Corning Inc.) at a cell density of 20,000-40,000 per well. Test compounds were applied to the cells at varying concentrations. Cells were incubated in a cell culture incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂ for 24-26 h. Assay plates were washed with DPBS media (Thermo, cat# SH30028.02) to remove unbound cells and compound. Stimulation media (25 µL) containing 20 µM Forskolin & 30 µM P3 [6-(Ethyl-phenyl-sulfonyl)-4-oxo-l, 4-dihydro-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid 2-methoxy-benzylamide] in Hams F-12 coon's modified media was added to the plate wells and incubated at room temperature for 60-120 min. 25 µl, of HEPES-PBS-1 buffer (10 mM HEPES, 1 mM MgCl₂, 3 mM KC1, 1 mM CaCl₂, 150 mM NaCl) was then added and fluorescence quench curves (Excitation 500 nm/Emission 540 nm; exposure 136 ms) were immediately recorded on an FDSS-6000 plate reader (Hamamatsu). Quench rates were derived from least squares fitting of the data as described by Sui et al, (2010).

References:

**Determination of Activity in primary CF cell:**

**Cell Culture:**

Primary CF airway epithelial cells were obtained from the UNC Cystic Fibrosis Tissue Procurement and Cell Culture Core. The cells are grown at 37°C in a Heracell 150i incubator using growth media (BEGM, Fischer). Cells were then transferred to differentiation media (ALI, UNC) for a minimum of 4 weeks on coated Costar snapwells. Two days before the Ussing assay the mucus on the apical surface of the cells was aspirated after incubating with 200 µL of differentiation Media for at least thirty (30) minutes. One day before the Ussing assay test compounds were added to the basolateral surface of the cells at various test concentrations dissolved in DMSO. Duplicate wells were prepared giving a n=3 or n=4 protocol.

**6.1.2 Electrophysiological procedures**

Cells were treated for 24 hours with various combinations and concentrations of the test articles, reference standard (3 µM VX809, positive control). Compounds stock solutions were prepared in DMSO and diluted 1/1000 into ALI media to their final assay concentration. Cells were treated with combination solutions (2 mL of each dilution) and incubated at 37°C for 24 h.

**Ussing:**

For an Ussing experiment, cells on four Snapwell (6-well) plates were treated 24 hours prior to experimentation. The next day filters from individual Snapwells were removed from the plates and mounted vertically in Ussing chambers pre-equilibrated at 37°C in 5 ml of HBS (pH 7.4) both apical and basolateral sides and bubbled with room air to facilitate mixing upon addition of compounds. The resting current was recorded for 10 min to ensure a stable baseline. Resting current was blocked by the apical addition of 3 µM benzamil, an ENaC inhibitor. After 10 min, 10 µM forskolin was added to both the apical and basolateral side to stimulate CFTR. The increase in chloride current was detected as an
upward deflection of the trace. After an additional 10 min, the potentiator VX770 (1 µM) was added, further increasing the chloride current. Finally CFTR-172 (a CFTR inhibitor, 20 µM) and/or bumetanide (20 uM) was added to block CFTR mediated chloride current, resulting in a decrease in the observed current.

For the equivalent current assay, cells on four Transwell (24-well) plates were treated. Each Transwell plate was filled with 200 µl of HBS on the apical surface and 2 ml on the basolateral surface. Plates were placed horizontally in a heated mount at 37°C, and equilibrated for several minutes. Resting current was measured for 15 min and then blocked by the apical addition of 5 µM benzamil. After 20 min, 10 µM forskolin and 1 µM VX770 were added to both the apical and basolateral side to stimulate CFTR. An increase in chloride current is seen as an upward deflection of the trace. After another 30 min, CFTR-172 (a CFTR inhibitor, 20 µM) and/or bumetanide (20 uM) was added to block CFTR mediated chloride current.

**DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS METHODS**

The raw data, current vs. time for the Ussing chamber (sampling interval: 10 s) and voltage vs. time and resistance vs. time for the equivalent current assay (sampling interval: 5 minutes) were transferred to Excel (Microsoft Office Professional, version 14.0.7106.5003) for analysis. CFTR specific current was measured as the average amplitude of the increase in current elicited upon addition forskolin and ending upon addition of the CFTR channel specific blocker CFTR-172. This average is equivalent to the sum of the average forskolin activated and the average VX770-potentiated currents. The average current measured in vehicle (0.1% DMSO) treated cells, Iy, was subtracted from the current for the test article, ITA, or from the corrector reference standard VX809 (3 uM I5TD). For replicate measurements, the average vehicle subtracted response for the test article, was normalized to the average vehicle subtracted inhibitor response of the reference corrector VX809 (3 µM).

\[ \text{INSC} = \frac{(\text{ITA-IV})_{\text{ave}}}{(\text{I5TD-IV})_{\text{ave}}} \]  

A second endpoint, for the equivalent current assay, evaluated was NAUC, the normalized area under the curve (AUC) measuring the response after addition of forskolin and VX770 to the time point right before the addition of the CFTR inhibitor. The AUC is effectively the average response multiplied by the duration of the response. The AUC of the test article, AUCTA was then corrected by subtracting the average vehicle response,
AUCy,ave over the same time range, and normalized as for the inhibitor-sensitive current to the difference of the control reference standard VX809 (3 μM \( v_{\text{X809r,ve}} \)) and the vehicle response:

\[ NAUC_{TA} = \frac{[AUC_{TA} - AUC_{\text{ve}}]}{[AUC_{\text{VX809r,ve}} - AUC_{\text{ve}}]} \] (Equation 2).

The normalized value for DMSO is 0.0 and for VX-809 alone is 1.0. Combinations of compounds with VX-809 that give normalized values greater than 1.0 show activity in the combination assay. A value of 2 means the test compound doubles the effect to VX-809 alone.

Experiments were run with a minimum of n=4 replicates per concentration. Since the distribution for the ratio of two normal distributions is a Cauchy distribution, the median value must be used for the average and the average deviation must be used for the error of all normalized data. Potency (EC_{50}) and efficacy (maximum response) were determined by fitting dose response data to a sigmoid dose response model (GraphPad Prism 5.04, Manufacturer) using Equation 3:

\[ E = E_{\text{min}} + \frac{(E_{\text{max}} - E_{\text{min}})}{(1 + 10^{(\text{LogEC50} - S + nH)})} \] (Equation 3)

where \( E \) is the recorded response, and \( S \) is the concentration of test compound in combination with VX-809. Since there were at most 8 points in the dose response curve only EC_{50} and maximum (E_{max}) were allowed to vary, while the minimum (E_{min}) was fixed equal to the VX-809 response of 1.0, and the Hill slope, \( n_H \), was fixed equal to 1.

Statistical comparisons (t-test and Mann Whitney) and calculation of averages and errors were performed in Excel.

The compounds and processes of the present invention will be better understood in connection with the following examples, which are intended as an illustration only and not limiting of the scope of the invention. Various changes and modifications to the disclosed embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art and such changes and modifications including, without limitation, those relating to the chemical structures, substituents, derivatives, formulations and/or methods of the invention may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

**Table 1:** Equivalent current assay results in Primary CF airway epithelial cells;

The following meanings apply:

NAUC "+++" refers to an observed NAUC >170% of positive control
NAUC "++" refers to an observed NAUC 170-140% of positive control

NAUC "+" refers to an observed NAUC <140% of positive control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example No</th>
<th>Test Conc 3 uM</th>
<th>Test Conc 10 uM</th>
</tr>
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The patent and scientific literature referred to herein establishes the knowledge that is available to those with skill in the art. All United States patents and published or unpublished United States patent applications cited herein are incorporated by reference. All published foreign patents and patent applications cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference. All other published references, documents, manuscripts and scientific literature cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference.
What is claimed:

1. A compound of Formula I:

$$\text{Formula I}$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof;

wherein, X is S or O;

Gi is absent or selected from -C(O)N(Ri)0-, -C(S)N(R10)-, -N(R10)-, -C(0)0-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -N(Ri)0+C(O)N(R10)-, -S-, -0-, -SO-, -S(O)2-, -S(O)2N(R10)-, -C(S)0- and -C(S)N(R10);

each Ri and Rn is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, or substituted heteroaryl;

each G2 is absent or is selected from a bivalent aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, and substituted heteroaryl;

G3 is absent or is selected from -N(Ri)0C(O)-, -N(R10)C(S)-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -N(R11)C(O)-, -SO-, -S(O)2-, -N(R10)S(O)2-, -OC(S)- and -N(R10)C(S)-;

Ri is selected from aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, and substituted heteroaryl;

each R2 and R3 is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, -OR10, -SR10, -NRi0Rii, -CF3, -CN, -NO2, -N3-, -C(O)OR10-, -C(O)R10-, -C(0)N R10Rn, -S(O)R10-, -S(0)NRi0, -S(O)2Ri0, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl,
substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl and substituted heteroaryl; and,
n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.

2. A compound according to claim 1 having Formula IA:

![Formula IA](image)

or a pharmaceutically acceptably salt thereof;

wherein, s is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R4 is hydrogen, halogen, -OR₂₀, -SR₂₀, -NR₂₀R₂₀, -C(O)R₂₀, -C(O)OR₂₀, -C(O)NR₂₀R₂₀, -N(R₂₀)C(O)R₂₀, -CF₃, -CN, -NO₂, -N₃ acyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkylamino, optionally substituted dialkylamino, optionally substituted alkylthio, optionally substituted alkylsulfanyl, optionally substituted aliphatic, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl; Alternatively two R4 together with the atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring; and,

each R₂₀ and R₂₀ is selected from hydrogen, halogen, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl or substituted aryl.
3. A compound of claim 1 having Formula IB, IC or ID:

![Formula IB](image1)

![Formula IC](image2)

![Formula ID](image3)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein t is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17.

4. The compound according to any of the above claims wherein Gi is absent or selected

from -C(0)NH-,

-N(S)N(Ri)-, -N(N(Ri))-,

-C(O)N(Ri)-, -C(S)N(Ri)-,

-N(Rii)C(0)N(Ri)-, -S-, -O-, -SO-, -SO(NRi)-,

-N(NRi)-, -C(S)O- and -C(S)N(Ri) or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein Gi is -C(0)NH- or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
6. The compound according to any of the above claims, wherein G2 is selected from:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

wherein e and f is independently selected from 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10;

d is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7;

each R12, R13, R14, and R15 is independently selected from absent, hydrogen, halogen, -OR20, -SR20, -NR20R21L, -C(O)R20, -C(O)OR20, -C(O)NR20R21L, -N(R20)C(O)R21L, -CF3, -CN, -NO2, -N3, acyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkylamino, optionally substituted dialkylamino, optionally substituted alkylthio, optionally substituted alkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted aliphatic, optionally substituted aryl or
optionally substituted heterocyclyl; Alternatively two R_{io}, R_{ii}, R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{14}, and R_{15} together with the atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring; and,

each R_{20} and R_{21} is selected from hydrogen, halogen, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl or substituted aryl.

7. A compound according to any of the above claims, wherein R_{i} is selected from the Table below or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:
wherein each R100, R101, R102 and R103 is independently absent, hydrogen, halogen, -OR10, -SR10, -NR10R11, -C(O)R10, -C(O)OR10, -C(O)NR10Rn, -N(R10)C(O)R11, -CF3, -CN, -N02, -N3 acyl, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy, alkylamino, substituted alkylamino, dialkylamino, substituted dialkylamino, substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio, substituted or unsubstituted alkylsulfonyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl and substituted aryl.

8. A compound according to any of the above claims, wherein R1 is selected from:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{and} \\
\end{align*}
\]

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
9. A compound selected from Table A or Table B, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

Table A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Structures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Chemical Structures" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any of the above claims and a carrier.

11. A method of treating a disease or disorder mediated by cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any of claims 1-10 to a patient in need thereof.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein said disease or disorder is selected from cystic fibrosis, asthma, constipation, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal diseases or disorders, infertility, hereditary emphyema, hereditary hemochromatosis, coagulation-fibrinolysis deficiencies, type 1 hereditary angioedema, lipid processing deficiencies, such as familial hypercholesterolemia, type 1 chylomicronemia, abetalipoproteinemia, lysosomal storage diseases, such as I-cell disease/pseudo-hurler, mucopolysaccharidoses, Sandhof/Tay-Sachs, Crigler-Najjar type II, polyendocrinopathy/hyperinsulemia, diabetes mellitus, Laron dwarfism, myeloperoxidase deficiency, primary hypoparathyroidism, melanoma, glycanosis CDG type 1, hereditary emphysema, congenital hyperthyroidism, osteogenesis imperfecta, hereditary hypofibrinogenemia, ACT deficiency, diabetes insipidus (DI), neurophyseal DI, nephrogenic DI, Charcot-Marie tooth syndrome, Perlizaeus-merzbacher disease, neurodegenerative diseases such as Huntington's disease, Spinocerebellar ataxia type I, Spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy, Dentororubal pallidoluysian, and Myotic dystrophy, as well as spongiform encephalopathies such as Hereditary Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Fabry disease, Straussler-Scheinker disease, secretory diarrhea, polycystic
kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), dry eye disease, or Sjogren's Syndrome, spongiform encephalopathies and myotonic dystrophy.

13. A method for treating cystic fibrosis or a symptom thereof, comprising the step of administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any of claims 1-10 or Table B.

14. A composition comprising a compound according to any of claims 1-10 or Table B in combination with a second compound that is a modulator of cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene.

15. A composition comprising a compound according to any of claims 1-10 or Table B in combination with one or more compounds that modulate activity or expression of CFTR or disease-causing variants thereof.

16. The method according to claim 14 or 15, wherein said second compound is selected from Gentamicin, Genestein, Ataluren, Ivacaftor (Kalydeco), VX-661 and VX-809 (Lumacaftor) or a combination thereof.

17. A composition comprising a compound according to any of claims 1-10 or Table B in combination with a compound that modulates activity or expression of CFTR or disease-causing variants thereof, including FDL169.

18. A method of treating a disease or disorder mediated by cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a patient in need thereof:

![Formula II](image)

wherein, X is S or O;
G₄ is absent or is selected from -C(O)N(R₁₀), -C(S)N(R₁₀), -N(R₁₀), -C(0)0-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -N(R)-, -C(0)0-, -C(O)-, -C(S)N(R₁₀); each R₀ and R₁₀ is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, or substituted heteroaryl;

each G₅ is absent or is selected from a bivalent aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, and substituted heteroaryl;

G₆ is absent or is selected from -N(R₁₀)C(O)-, -N(R₁₀)C(S)-, -OC(O)-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -SO-, -S(O)₂, -N(R₁₀)S(O)₂, -OC(S)₂ and -N(R₁₀)C(S)₂; each R₆ and R₁₀ is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl and substituted heteroaryl; alternatively R₆ and R₁₀ together with the atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring and, each R₈ and R₉ is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, aliphatic, substituted aliphatic, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, substituted heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, or substituted heteroaryl; alternatively R₈ and R₉ groups together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein said disease or disorder is selected from cystic fibrosis, asthma, constipation, hereditary emphysema, hereditary hemochromatosis, coagulation-fibrinolysis deficiencies, type 1 hereditary angioedema, lipid processing deficiencies, such as familial hypercholesterolemia, type 1 chylomicronemia, abetalipoproteinemia, lysosomal storage diseases, such as I-cell disease/pseudo-hurler, mucopolysaccharidoses, Sandhof/Tay-Sachs, Crigler-Najjar type II, polyendocrinopathy/hyperinsulemia, diabetes mellitus, Laron dwarfism, myeloperoxidase deficiency, primary hypoparathyroidism, melanoma, glycanosis CDG.
type 1, hereditary emphysema, congenital hyperthyroidism, osteogenesis imperfecta, hereditary hypofibrinogenemia, ACT deficiency, diabetes insipidus (DI), neurophyseal DI, nephrogenic DI, Charcot-Marie tooth syndrome, Perlizaeus-Merzbacher disease, neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive supranuclear palsy, Pick's disease, several polyglutamine neurological disorders such as Huntington's disease, Spinocerebellar ataxia type I, Spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy, Dentorubral pallidoluysian, and Myotic dystrophy, as well as spongiform encephalopathies such as Hereditary Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Fabry disease, Straussler-Scheinker disease, secretory diarrhea, polycystic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), dry eye disease, or Sjogren's Syndrome, spongiform encephalopathies and myotonic dystrophy.

20. The method according to claim 18 or 19, wherein said compound of Formula II is administered in combination with a compound selected from Gentamicin, Genestein, Ataluren, Ivacaftor (Kalydeco), VX-661 and VX-809 or a combination thereof.

21. The method according to any of claims 18-20, wherein said compound Formula II is selected from the table below or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:
IN INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2015/053808

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC (8) - C07D 417/04 (2015.01)
CPC - C07D 417/04 (2015.12)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC - C07D 417/04 (2015.01)
CPC - C07D 417/04 (2015.12)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
IPC - C07D 205/04 (2015.01); CPC - C07D 205/04 (2015.12); USPC - 548/206 (keyword delimited)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Orbit, STN, PubMed, Google Scholar
Keywords: azetidine, thiazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, phenyl

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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<th>Category*</th>
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<th>Relevant to claim No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US 2011/0245221 A1 (GIANNINI et al) 06 October 2011 (06.10.2011) entire document</td>
<td>1,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US 7,094,777 B2 (CHAMBERS et al) 22 August 2006 (22.08.2006) entire document</td>
<td>1,4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* Special categories of cited documents:
  "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
  "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
  "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
  "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
  "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

The symbol "T" indicates the later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

The symbol "X" indicates the document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

The symbol "Y" indicates the document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search 10 January 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report 29 JAN 2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
Facsimile No. 571-273-8300

Authorized officer Blaine R. Copenheaver
PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300
PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2015)
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2015/053808

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

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

1. □ Claims Nos.:
   because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. □ Claims Nos.:
   because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. □ Claims Nos.:
   because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

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

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

Claims 1 and 4 have been analyzed subject to the restriction that the claims read on a compound of Formula 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof; wherein X is S; G1 is absent; G2 is absent; G3 is absent; R1 is aryl, which is unsubstituted, wherein the aryl is phenyl; each R2 and R3 is independently hydrogen; and n is 0.

See Extra Sheet

1. □ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. □ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. □ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. □ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

   1, 4

Remark on Protest

H The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant’s protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

□ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant’s protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

□ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (2)) (January 2015)
This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees need to be paid.

Group I: claims 1-5 and 9 are drawn to a compound of Formula I: or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof.

Group II: claims 18-20 are drawn to methods thereof.

The first invention of Group I is restricted to a compound of Formula I: or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof; wherein, X is S; G1 is absent; G2 is absent; G3 is absent; R1 is aryl, which is unsubstituted, wherein the aryl is phenyl; each R2 and R3 is independently hydrogen; and n is 0. It is believed that claims 1 and 4 read on this first named invention and thus these claims will be searched without fee to the extent that they read on the above embodiment.

The first invention of Group II is restricted to a method of treating a disease or disorder mediated by cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula II or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a patient in need thereof: wherein, X is S; G4 is absent; G5 is absent; G6 is absent; each R6 and R7 is independently hydrogen, and each R8 and R9 is independently hydrogen.

Applicant is invited to elect additional formula(e) for each additional compound to be searched in a specific combination by paying an additional fee for each set of election. An exemplary election would to a compound of Formula I: or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof; wherein, X is O; G1 is absent; G2 is absent; G3 is absent; R1 is aryl, which is unsubstituted, wherein the aryl is phenyl; each R2 and R3 is independently hydrogen; and n is 0. Additional formula(e) will be searched upon the payment of additional fees. Applicants must specify the claims that read on any additional elected inventions. Applicants must further indicate, if applicable, the claims which read on the first named invention if different than what was indicated above for this group. Failure to clearly identify how any paid additional invention fees are to be applied to the “+” group(s) will result in only the first claimed invention to be searched/examined.

The inventions listed in Groups I and II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1, because under PCT Rule 13.2 they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The special technical features of Group I, a compound of Formula I: or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof, are not present in Group II; and the special technical features of Group II, uses and methods, are not present in Group I.

The Groups I, and II, formulae do not share a significant structural element requiring the selection of alternatives for the compound variables X, G1, G2, G3, R1, R2, R3, n, G4, G5, G6, R6, R7, R8, and R9.

Specifically, US 201 1/0245221 A1 to Giannini et al. teach a compound of Formula I: or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester of prodrug thereof; wherein, X is O; G1 is -C(O)-; G2 is absent; G3 is absent; R1 is substituted aryl; R2 is hydrogen and R3 is halogen; and n is 2 [Para. [0254], Step1i: 5-(2,4-bis-(benzyloxy)-5-chlorophenyl)isoaxazol-3-yl)(3,3-difuoroazetidin-1-yl)-methanone); and a method of treating a disease or disorder mediated by cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a patient in need thereof. However, these shared technical features do not represent a contribution over the prior art.

The inventions listed in Groups I and II therefore lack unity under Rule 13 because they do not share a same or corresponding special technical feature.