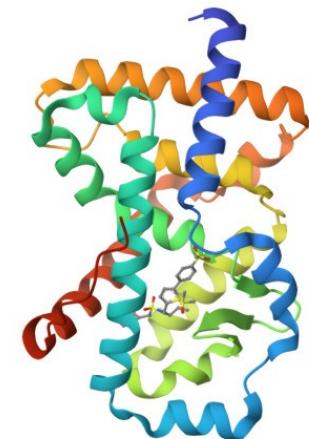
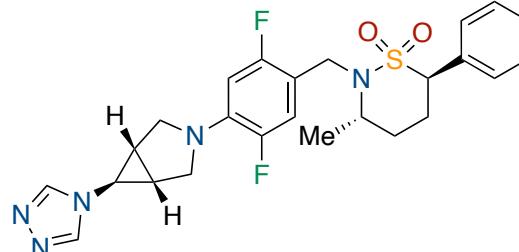
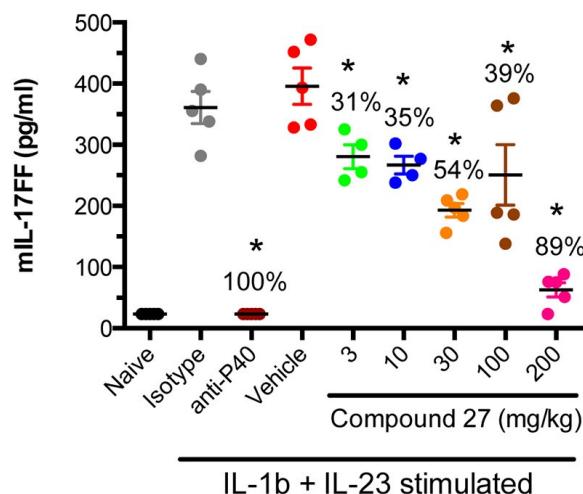
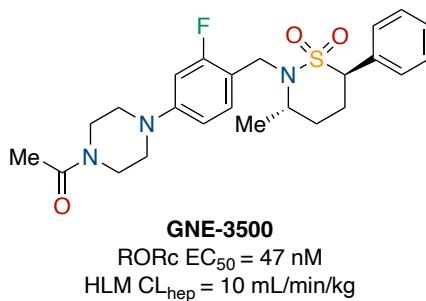
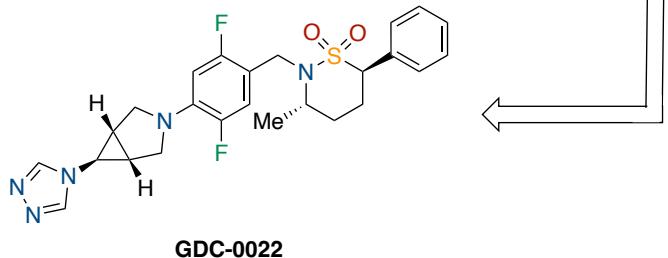
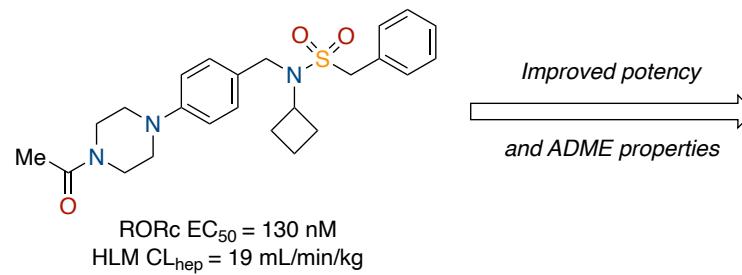


Background:

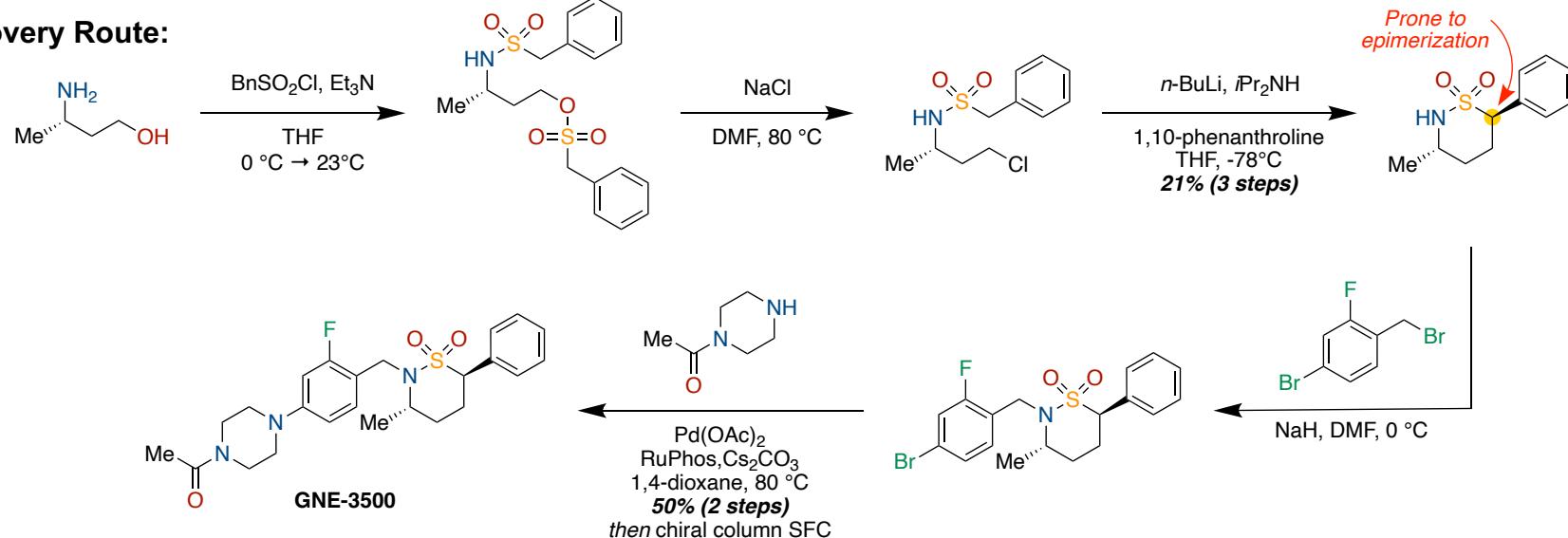
- Retinoic acid receptor-related orphan receptor γ (ROR γ) is a transcription factor involved in the production and regulation of the pro-inflammatory cytokine interleukin (IL)-17
- ROR γ plays a role in multiple inflammatory pathways including regulation of IL-22, granulocyte macrophage colonystimulating factor (GM-CSF), of innate lymphoid cells (ILCs) 13, 14, and $\gamma\delta T$ cells
- ROR γ is a potential target for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases such as psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis

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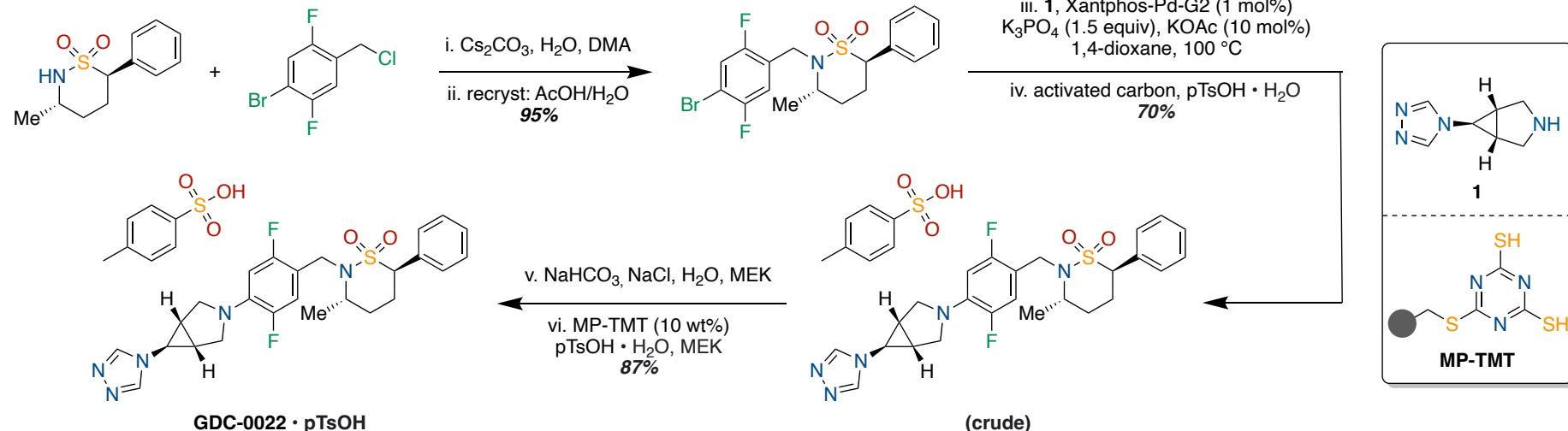
**ROR γ Inhibitors: Lead Candidates**

Discovery Route:

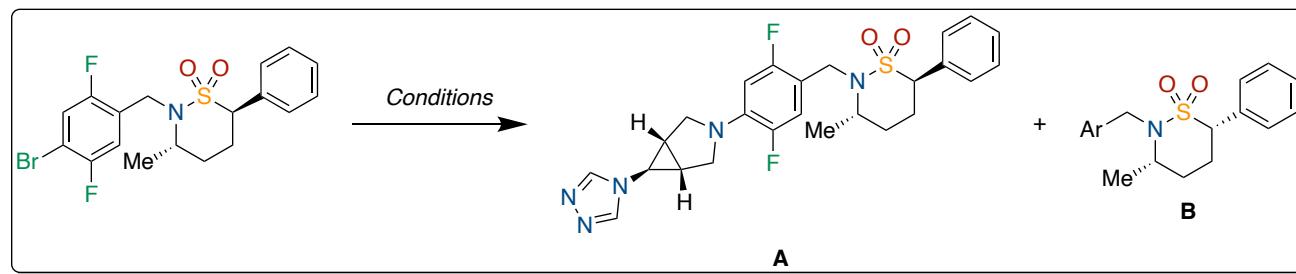


Faubert, B. P. *J. Med. Chem.* 2015, 58 (13), 5308–5322. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.5b00597>

Process Route:



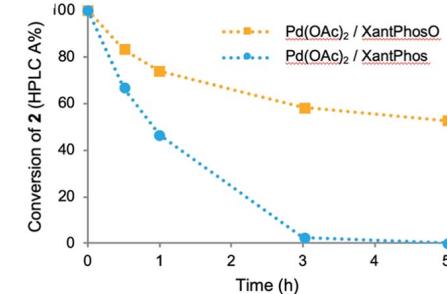
Sirois, L. E. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* 2020, 24 (4), 567–578. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.oprd.0c00012>



Conditions	Conversion (A%)	B (A%)
a. Pd(OAc) ₂ (10 mol%), XantPhos (20 mol%), CsCO ₃ (5 equiv)	25-40*	Up to 12*
b. XantPhos-Pd-G2 (1 mol%), K ₃ PO ₄ (1.5 equiv)	69	4
c. XantPhos-Pd-G2 (1 mol%), K ₃ PO ₄ (1.5 equiv), KOAc (10 mol%)	93	4

*Isolated yield

Although condition **b** provide a cleaner reaction profile, addition of KOAc is necessary for adequate turnover with low catalyst loading!



Reaction progress kinetic analysis (RPKA) suggested catalyst deactivation or product inhibition. Ligand oxidation to a bisphosphine monoxide was shown to be a potential mode of catalyst deactivation.

