ings as set forth below, except to the extent that the context in which they are used indicates otherwise. The following abbreviations and terms have the indicated meanings throughout:

[0025] As used herein, when any variable occurs more than one time in a chemical formula, its definition on each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence.

[0026] The following abbreviations and terms have the indicated meanings throughout:

[0027] Ac=acetyl

[0028] Boc=t-butyloxy carbonyl

[0029] Bu=butyl

[0030] c-=cyclo

[0031] CBZ=carbobenzoxy=benzyloxycarbonyl

[0032] DCM=dichloromethane=methylene chloride=CH_2Cl_2

[0033] DCE=dichloroethane

[0034] DEAD=diethyl azodicarboxylate

[0035] DIC=diisopropylcarbodiimide

[0036] DIEA=N,N-diisopropylethylamine

[0037] DMAP=4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine

[0038] DMF=N,N-dimethylformamide

[0039] DMSO=dimethyl sulfoxide

[0040] Et=ethyl

[0041] Fmoc=9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl

[0042] GC=gas chromatography

[0043] HATU=O-(7-Azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate

[0044] HOAc=acetic acid

[0045] HOBt=hydroxybenzotriazole

[0046] LAH=lithium aluminum hydride

[0047] Me=methyl

[0048] mesyl=methanesulfonyl

[0049] NCS=N-chlorosuccinimide

[0050] Ph=phenyl

[0051] Py=pyridine

[0052] rt=room temperature

[0053] sat'd=saturated

[0054] s-=secondary

[0055] t-=tertiary

[0056] TES=triethylsilyl

[0057] TFA=trifluoroacetic acid

[0058] THF=tetrahydrofuran

[0059] TMS=trimethylsilyl

[0060] tosyl=p-toluenesulfonyl

[0061] As used herein, when any variable occurs more than one time in a chemical formula, its definition on each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. In accordance with the usual meaning of "a" and "the" in patents, reference, for example, to "a" kinase or "the" kinase is inclusive of one or more kinases.

[0062] Formula I includes all subformulae thereof. For example Formula I includes compounds of Formula II.

[0063] A dash ("-") that is not between two letters or symbols is used to indicate a point of attachment for a substituent. For example, —$CONH_2$ is attached through the carbon atom.

[0064] By "optional" or "optionally" is meant that the subsequently described event or circumstance may or may not occur, and that the description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not. For example, "optionally substituted alkyl" encompasses both "alkyl" and "substituted alkyl" as defined below. It will be understood by those skilled in the art, with respect to any group containing one or more substituents, that such groups are not intended to introduce any substitution or substitution patterns that are sterically impractical, synthetically non-feasible and/or inherently unstable.

[0065] "Alkyl" encompasses straight chain and branched chain having the indicated number of carbon atoms, usually from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, for example 1 to 8 carbon atoms, such as 1 to 6 carbon atoms. For example C_1-C_6 alkyl encompasses both straight and branched chain alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, 2-hexyl, 3-hexyl, 3-methylpentyl, and the like. Alkylene is another subset of alkyl, referring to the same residues as alkyl, but having two points of attachment. Alkylene groups will usually have from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, for example 2 to 8 carbon atoms, such as from 2 to 6 carbon atoms. For example, C_0 alkylene indicates a covalent bond and C_1 alkylene is a methylene group. When an alkyl residue having a specific number of carbons is named, all geometric combinations having that number of carbons are intended to be encompassed; thus, for example, "butyl" is meant to include n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl and t-butyl; "propyl" includes n-propyl and isopropyl. "Lower alkyl" refers to alkyl groups having one to four carbons.

[0066] "Alkenyl" refers to an unsaturated branched or straight-chain alkyl group having at least one carbon-carbon double bond derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkene. The group may be in either the cis or trans configuration about the double bond(S). Typical alkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, ethenyl; propenyls such as prop-1-en-1-yl, prop-1-en-2-yl, prop-2-en-1-yl (allyl), prop-2-en-2-yl, cycloprop-1-en-1-yl; cycloprop-2-en-1-yl; butenyls such as but-1-en-1-yl, but-1-en-2-yl, 2-methyl-prop-1-en-1-yl, but-2-en-1-yl, but-2-en-1-yl, but-2-en-2-yl, buta-1,3-dien-1-yl, buta-1,3-dien-2-yl, cyclobut-1-en-1-yl, cyclobut-1-en-3-yl, cyclobuta-1,3-dien-1-yl; and the like. In certain embodiments, an alkenyl group has from 2 to 20 carbon atoms and in other embodiments, from 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

[0067] "Alkynyl" refers to an unsaturated branched or straight-chain alkyl group having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkyne. Typical alkynyl groups include, but are not limited to, ethynyl; propynyls such as prop-1-yn-1-yl, prop-2-yn-1-yl; butynyls such as but-1-yn-1-yl, but-1-yn-3-yl, but-3-yn-1-yl; and the like. In certain embodiments, an alkynyl group has from 2 to 20 carbon atoms and in other embodiments, from 3 to 6 carbon atoms.

[0068] "Cycloalkyl" indicates a non-aromatic carbocyclic ring, usually having from 3 to 7 ring carbon atoms. The ring may be saturated or have one or more carbon-carbon double bonds. Examples of cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, and cyclohexenyl, as well as bridged and caged saturated ring groups such as norbornane.

[0069] By "alkoxy" is meant an alkyl group of the indicated number of carbon atoms attached through an oxygen bridge such as, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, 2-pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, neopentyloxy, hexyloxy, 2-hexyloxy, 3-hexyloxy, 3-methylpentyloxy, and the like. Alkoxy groups will usually have from 1 to 7 carbon atoms attached through the oxygen bridge. "Lower alkoxy" refers to alkoxy groups having one to four carbons.