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*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: METHODS OF FACILITATING NEURAL CELL SURVIVAL USING NON-PEPTIDE AND PEPTIDE BDNF NEUROTROPHIN MIMETICS



(57) Abstract: Methods and compounds for treating neurological and other disorders are provided. Included is the administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule.

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## DESCRIPTION

METHODS OF FACILITATING NEURAL CELL SURVIVAL USING  
NON-PEPTIDE AND PEPTIDE BDNF NEUROTROPHIN MIMETICS

## 5 CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based on and claims priority to United States Provisional Application Serial Number 60/688,767, filed June 8, 2005, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

## 10 GRANT STATEMENT

The presently disclosed subject matter was made with U.S. Government support under Grant No. NS30687 awarded by the National Institutes of Health and Grant No. 40967 awarded by The Institute on Aging. As such, the U.S. Government has certain rights in the presently disclosed  
15 subject matter.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The presently disclosed subject matter generally relates to the treatment of disorders in a subject, including but not limited to neurological  
20 disorders. More particularly, the methods of the presently disclosed subject matter relate to administering to a subject an effective amount of a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor molecule to treat a disorder in the subject.

## 25 TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

	2D	-	two-dimensional
	3D	-	three-dimensional
	A $\beta$	-	amyloid- $\beta$
	Ab	-	antibody
30	AD	-	Alzheimer's disease
	ALS	-	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
	BCA	-	bicinchoninic acid

	BDNF	-	brain-derived neurotrophic factor
	b.i.d.	-	twice daily
	cm	-	centimeter
	d	-	day
5	D	-	Dalton
	DMEM	-	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Media
	ECL	-	electrogenerated chemiluminescence
	EDTA	-	ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
	ELISA	-	Enzyme Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay
10	ERK	-	extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase
	FBS	-	fetal bovine serum
	g	-	gram
	h	-	hour
	HBA	-	hydrogen bond acceptor
15	HBD	-	hydrogen bond donor
	HD	-	Huntington's disease
	HEPES	-	4-2-hydroxyethyl-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid
	HRP	-	horseradish peroxidase
	IgG	-	Immunoglobulin G
20	IP	-	Intraperitoneal
	IV	-	intravenous
	K <sup>32</sup>	-	lysine residue number 32
	kcal	-	kilocalorie
	kg	-	kilogram
25	MBP	-	myelin basic protein
	mg	-	milligram
	min	-	minute
	ml	-	milliliter
	mM	-	millimolar
30	mol	-	mole
	MTT	-	3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide

	MW	-	molecular weight
	NaCl	-	sodium chloride
	ng	-	nanogram
	nM	-	nanomolar
5	NS	-	not significant
	NMR	-	nuclear magnetic resonance
	NGF	-	nerve growth factor
	nM	-	nanomolar
	P	-	probability
10	p75 <sup>NTR</sup>	-	p75 neurotrophin receptor
	PBS	-	phosphate-buffered saline
	PD	-	Parkinson's disease
	pmol	-	picomole
	PMSF	-	phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride
15	PO	-	per os (by mouth)
	pro-NGF	-	unprocessed precursor of NGF
	PVDF	-	Polyvinylidene Difluoride
	SDS	-	sodium dodecyl sulfate
	SE	-	standard error
20	s.e.m.	-	standard error of measurement
	Tris	-	2-Amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol
	TUNEL	-	Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated deoxyuridine triphosphate nick-end labeling
	$\mu\text{g}$	-	microgram
25	$\mu\text{l}$	-	microliter
	$\mu\text{M}$	-	micromolar
	%	-	percent
	°C	-	degrees Celsius
	$\geq$	-	greater than or equal to
30	$>$	-	greater than
	$\leq$	-	less than or equal to
	$<$	-	less than

## BACKGROUND

Neurotrophins are polypeptides that play a role in the development, function, and/or survival of certain cells, including neurons. The death or dysfunction of neurons has been directly implicated in a number of neurological disorders. It has been suggested that alterations in neurotrophin localization, expression levels of neurotrophins, and/or expression levels of the receptors that bind neurotrophins are linked to neuronal degeneration or dysfunction. This degeneration or dysfunction can occur in the neurological disorders Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), among others. Neurotrophins also mediate fundamental mechanisms relevant to non-neurological disorders including for example depression, obesity, and ischemic conditions of peripheral tissues.

A variety of neurotrophins have been identified, including Nerve Growth Factor (NGF), Neurotrophin-3 (NT-3), Neurotrophin-4/5 (NT-4/5), Neurotrophin 6 (NT-6) and Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF). Neurotrophins are found in both precursor form, known as pro-neurotrophins, and in mature form. The mature forms are proteins of about 120 amino acids in length that exist in physiological states as stable, non-covalent approximately 25 kDa homodimers. Each neurotrophin monomer includes three solvent-exposed  $\beta$ -hairpin loops, referred to as loops 1, 2, and 4 that exhibit relatively high degrees of amino acid conservation across the neurotrophin family.

Mature neurotrophins bind preferentially to the receptors Trk and p75<sup>NTR</sup>, while pro-neurotrophins, which contain an N-terminal domain proteolytically removed in mature forms, interact principally with the p75<sup>NTR</sup> receptor and through their N-terminal domains, with the sorting receptor sortilin (Fahnestock, M., Michalski, B., Xu, B., Coughlin, M.D. (2001) *Mol Cell Neurosci* **18**, 210-220; Harrington, A.W. *et al.* (2004) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **101**, 6226-6230; Nykjaer, A. *et al.*, (2004) *Nature* **427**, 843-848). The p75<sup>NTR</sup> receptor interacts with Trks and modulates Trk signaling, but is also independently coupled to several signaling systems, including pro-survival

signals, IRAK/TRAF6/NF $\kappa$ B, PI3/AKT, and pro-apoptotic signals, NRAGE/JNK (Mamidipudi, V., Li, X., Wooten, M.W. (2002) *J Biol Chem* **277**, 28010-28018; Roux, P.P., Bhakar, A.L., Kennedy, T.E., Barker, P.A. (2001) *J Biol Chem* **276**, 23097-23104; Salehi, A.H., *et al.* (2000) *Neuron* **27**, 279-288).

Depending on the operative ligands, co-expression of Trk or other receptors, and expression of downstream signaling elements, p75<sup>NTR</sup> promotes cell survival or death. proNGF induces death of superior cervical ganglion neurons and oligodendrocytes through p75<sup>NTR</sup>, and its comitant binding to p75<sup>NTR</sup> and sortilin has been shown to activate cell death pathways (Nykjaer, A. *et al.*, (2004) *Nature* **427**, 843-848; Lee, R., Kermani, P., Teng, K.K., Hempstead, B.L. (2001) *Science* **294**, 1945-1948; Beattie, M.S., *et al.* (2002) *Neuron* **36**, 375-386).

When administered for therapeutic use, neurotrophins exhibit suboptimal pharmacological properties, including poor stability with low serum half lives, likely poor oral bioavailability, and restricted central nervous system penetration (Podulso, J.F., Curran, G.L. (1996) *Brain Res Mol Brain Res* **36**, 280-286; Saltzman, W.M., Mak, M.W., Mahoney, M.J., Duenas, E.T., Cleland, J.L. (1999) *Pharm Res* **16**, 232-240; Partridge, W.M. (2002) *Adv Exp Med Bio* **513**, 397-430). Additionally, the highly pleiotropic effects of neurotrophins achieved through action of the triple receptor signaling network increases the chances of adverse effects.

Unfortunately, technical and ethical considerations have thus far hampered the development of therapeutic agents based upon neurotrophins. For example, it is technically difficult to produce sufficient quantities of pure neurotrophins using recombinant DNA techniques. Additionally, although it is possible to utilize human fetal cells to produce neurotrophins, the ethical ramifications raised by the use of such cells (typically obtained from an aborted fetus) have all but prevented the utilization of this approach.

Previous studies have described the creation of synthetic peptides corresponding to various domains of the BDNF protein that are capable of achieving the BDNF effect of promoting neurite outgrowth (O'Leary and

Hughes, 2003; Williams *et al.*, 2005; Fletcher and Hughes, 2006). While it is not known if these synthetic BDNF peptides actually activate the TrkB receptor or whether they achieve their neurotrophic effects by a non-TrkB mechanism, these peptides are too large (approximately 2000 MW) to  
5 constitute actual medicinal compounds.

Accordingly, there is an unmet need in the art for the development of small molecule (for example, < 500 MW, characteristic of successful drugs) non-peptidyl or peptide agents based upon neurotrophins for use in the treatment of disorders. In particular, there is a need to identify small  
10 molecules that mimic key regions of neurotrophin proteins and have the ability to activate the TrkB receptor. There is further a need for small molecules that target TrkB receptors to avoid or minimize potentially deleterious interactions with the p75<sup>NTR</sup> and sortilin receptors.

15

## SUMMARY

This Summary lists several embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter, and in many cases lists variations and permutations of these embodiments. This Summary is merely exemplary of the numerous and varied embodiments. Mention of one or more representative features of a  
20 given embodiment is likewise exemplary. Such an embodiment can typically exist with or without the feature(s) mentioned; likewise, those features can be applied to other embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter, whether listed in this Summary or not. To avoid excessive repetition, this Summary does not list or suggest all possible combinations of such features.

25 Disclosed herein are methods of treating a disorder in a subject, including both neurological and non-neurological disorders, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a small molecule compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule.

30 In some embodiments, the disorder is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Rett syndrome, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury,

stroke, hypoxia, ischemia, brain injury, diabetic neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy, nerve transplantation complications, motor neuron disease, multiple sclerosis, HIV dementia, peripheral nerve injury, hearing loss, depression, obesity, metabolic syndrome, pain, cancer, and conditions  
5 involving degeneration or dysfunction of cells expressing TrkB.

In some embodiments, the subject is a human subject.

Also disclosed herein are methods of facilitating neural cell survival or promoting neural function comprising treating a neural cell with a compound having the ability to specifically bind and/or modulate the activity of a TrkB  
10 receptor molecule.

Additionally disclosed herein are compounds having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule.

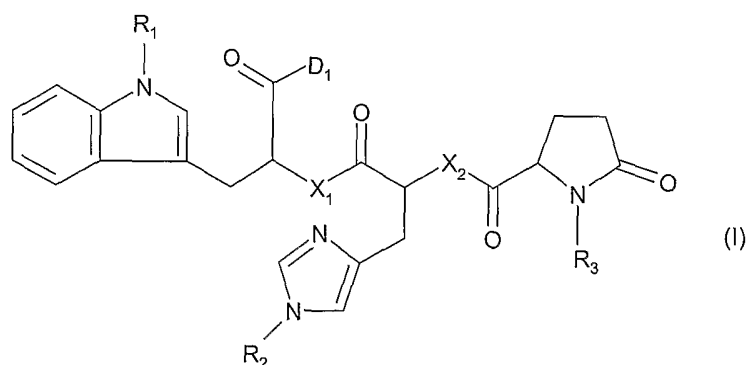
In some embodiments, the compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule is a mimetic of a BDNF  
15  $\beta$ -turn loop.

In some embodiments, the compound comprises a pharmacophore substantially identical to the pharmacophore illustrated in Figure 1.

In some embodiments, the compound is a small molecule or small peptide.

20 In some embodiments, the BDNF  $\beta$ -turn loop is loop 2.

In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (I):



wherein:

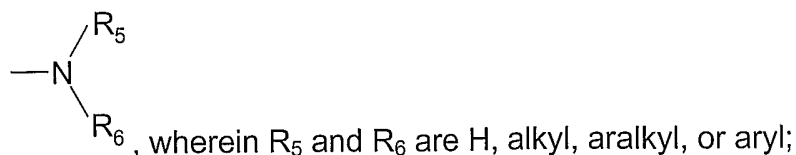
25  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl,



aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

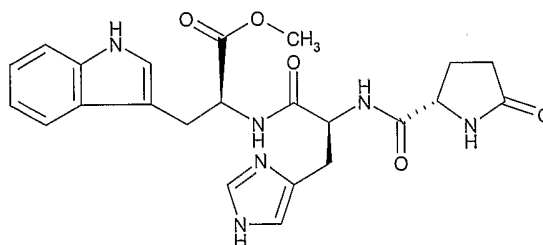
$X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independently selected from  $CH_2$  and  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

5  $D_1$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkoxyl, and



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

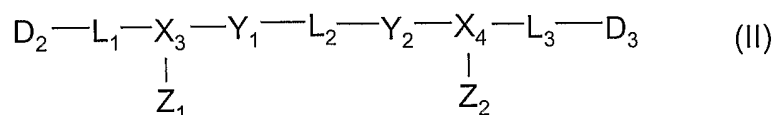
In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (I) is



10

or a stereoisomer thereof.

In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (II):

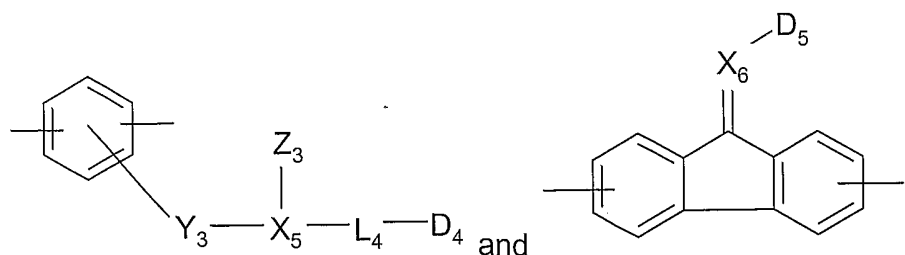


15

wherein:

$L_1$  and  $L_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, and substituted arylene;

$L_2$  is selected from the group consisting of  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, substituted arylene,



20

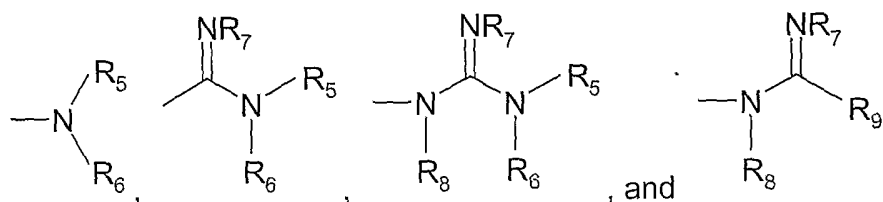
L<sub>4</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene;

Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub>, and Z<sub>3</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl;

X<sub>3</sub>, X<sub>4</sub>, X<sub>5</sub>, and X<sub>6</sub> are independently N or CH;

5 Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, and Y<sub>3</sub> are independently carbonyl, sulfonyl, or methylene; and

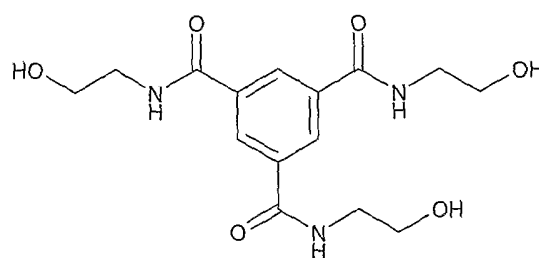
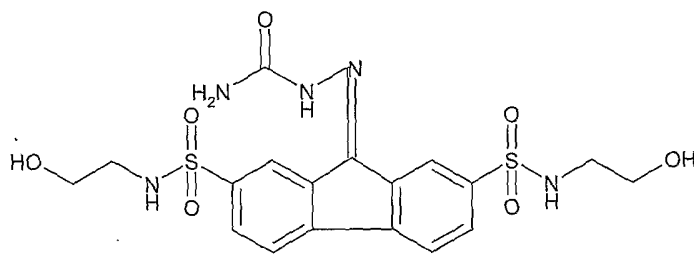
D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>3</sub>, D<sub>4</sub>, and D<sub>5</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, halo, hydroxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



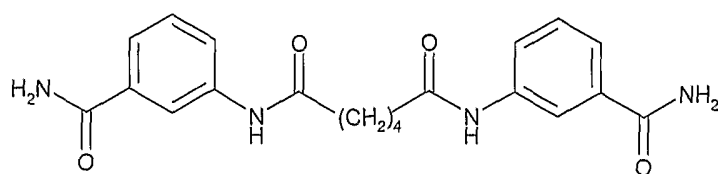
wherein R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

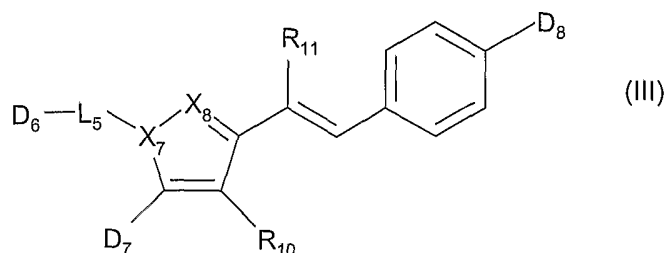
In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (II) is selected from the group consisting of:



20



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (III):



5

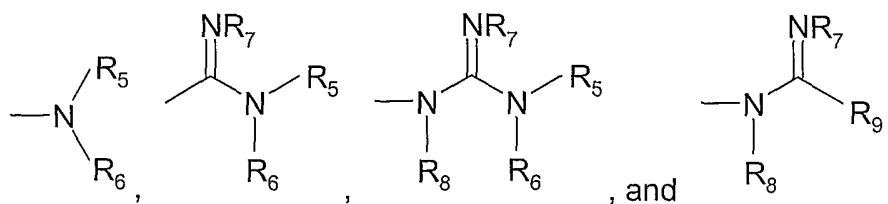
wherein:

$L_5$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_7$  and  $X_8$  are independently N or CH;

10  $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, and cyano;

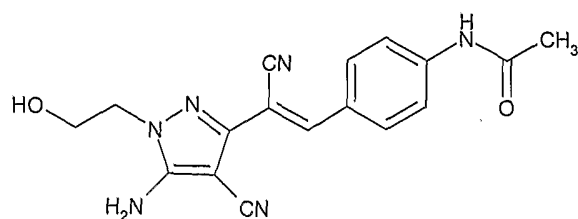
15  $D_6$ ,  $D_7$ , and  $D_8$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



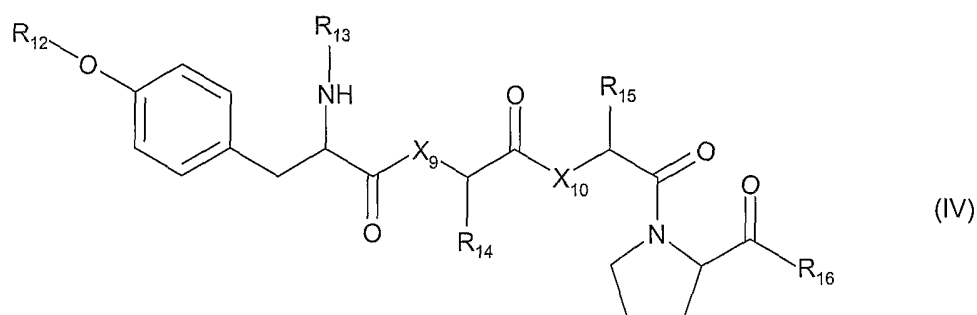
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

20 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (III) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic has a structure of Formula (IV):



5

wherein:

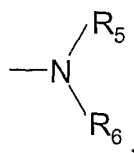
$X_9$  and  $X_{10}$  are independently  $CH_2$  or  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$R_{12}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, acyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

$R_{13}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

$R_{14}$  and  $R_{15}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, and aralkyl; and

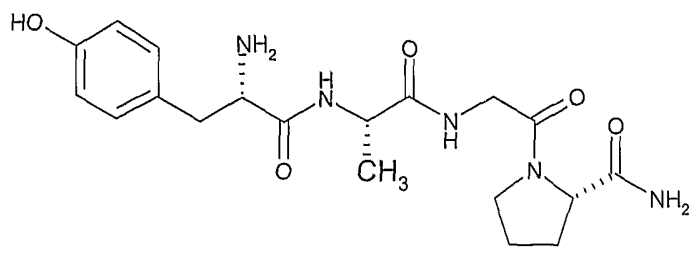
$R_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, and



wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are H, alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl;

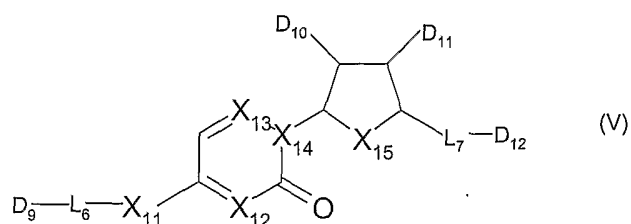
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (IV) is



or a stereoisomer thereof.

In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (V):



5

wherein:

L<sub>6</sub> and L<sub>7</sub> are independently present or absent, and if present are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene;

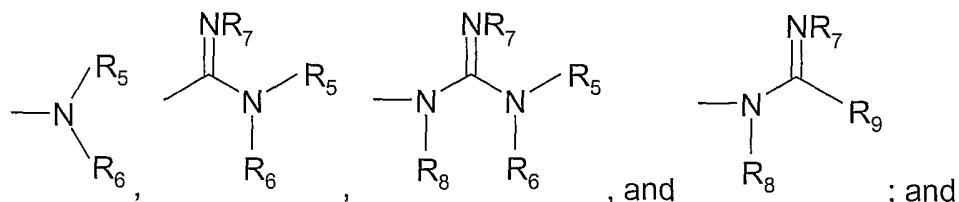
X<sub>11</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>17</sub>, wherein R<sub>17</sub> is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

X<sub>12</sub>, X<sub>13</sub>, and X<sub>14</sub> are independently CH or N;

X<sub>15</sub> is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NR<sub>18</sub>, wherein R<sub>18</sub> is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

D<sub>9</sub>, D<sub>10</sub>, D<sub>11</sub>, and D<sub>12</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

15

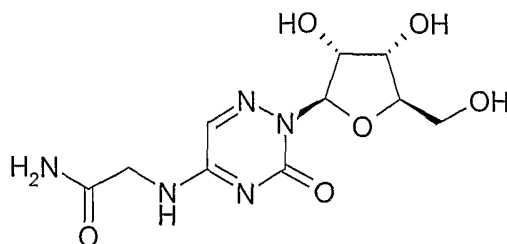


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R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

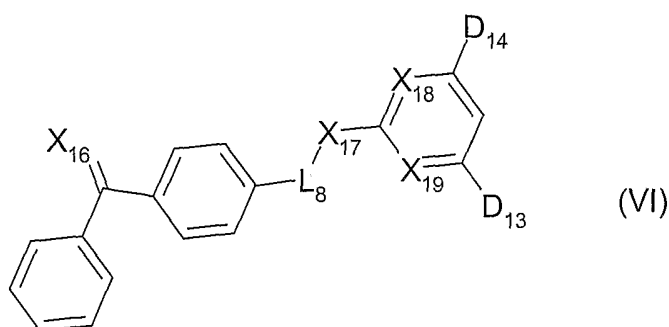
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (V) is



or a stereoisomer thereof.

In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a  
5 structure of Formula (VI):



wherein:

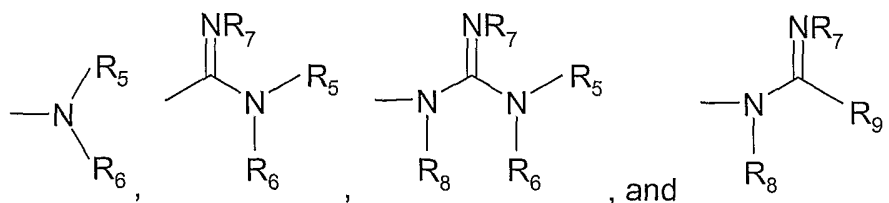
$L_8$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $NR_{19}$ ,  
10 wherein  $R_{19}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{17}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S,  $CH_2$ , and  
 $NR_{20}$ , wherein  $R_{20}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

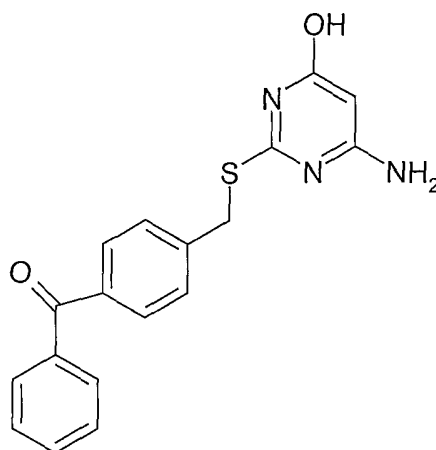
$X_{18}$  and  $X_{19}$  are independently selected from N and CH; and

$D_{13}$  and  $D_{14}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl,  
15 aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxyl, mercapto,  
mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl,  
aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl,  
dialkylcarbamoyl,



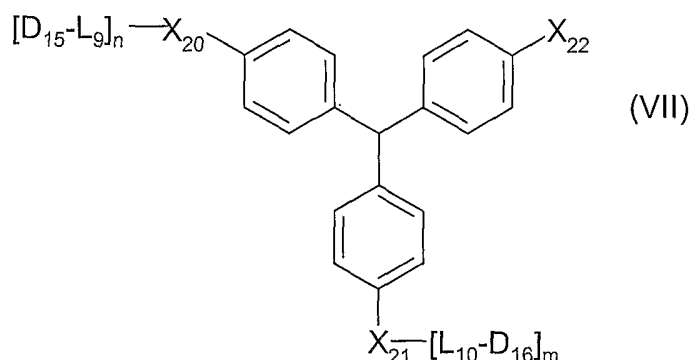
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (VI) is



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In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (VII):

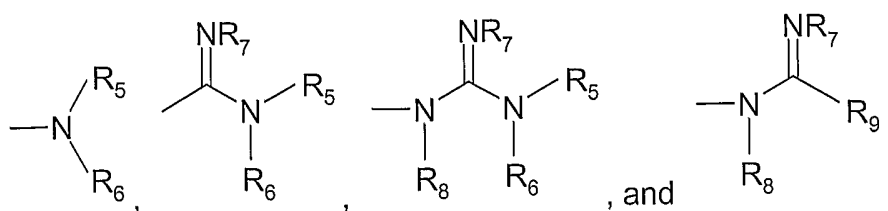


(VII)

wherein:

- 10                     $m$  and  $n$  are independently 1 or 2;  
                       each  $L_9$  and  $L_{10}$  can be present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;  
                        $X_{20}$  and  $X_{21}$  are independently selected from CH,  $CH_2$ , N, and  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;  
 15                     $X_{22}$  is selected from H and halo; and  
                       each  $D_{15}$  and each  $D_{16}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl,

aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

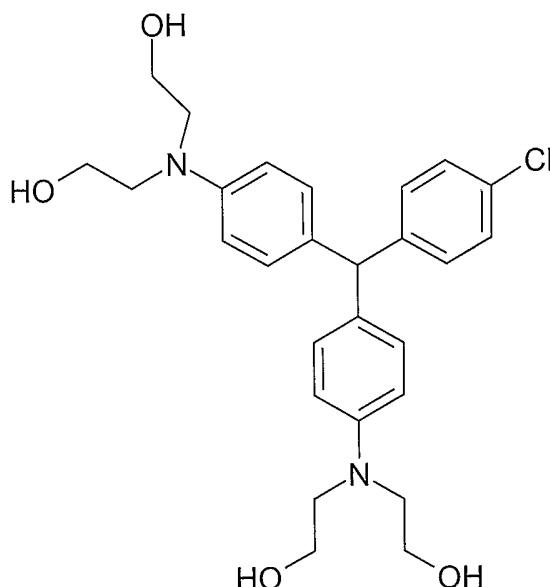


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

5

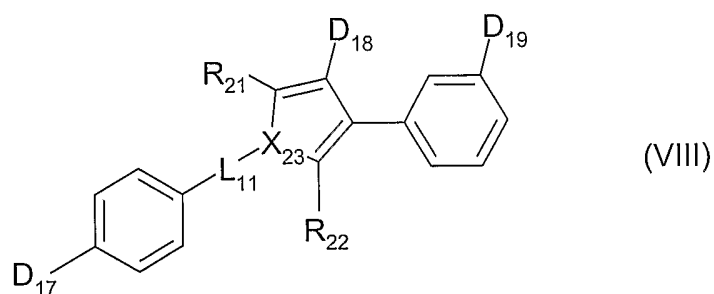
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (VII) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (VIII):

10



(VIII)

wherein:

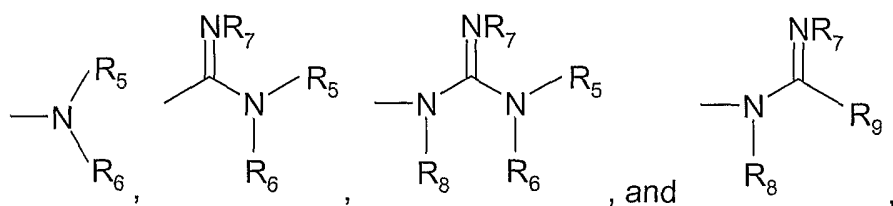
$L_{11}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{23}$  is N or CH;



$R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl and halo; and

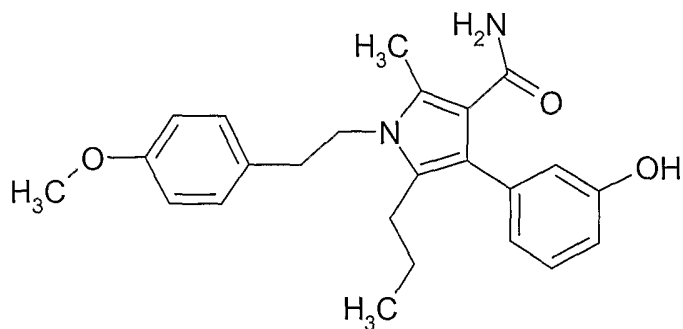
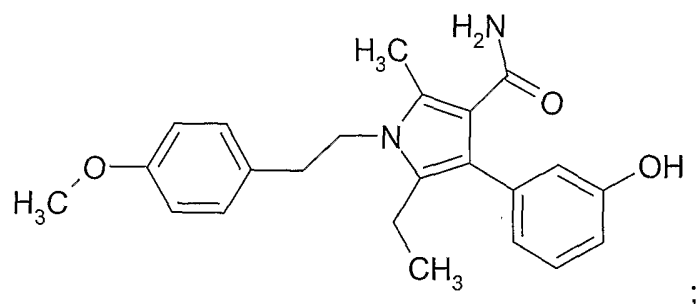
$D_{17}$ ,  $D_{18}$ , and  $D_{19}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

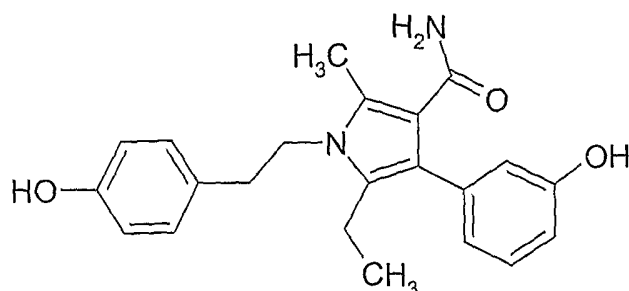


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

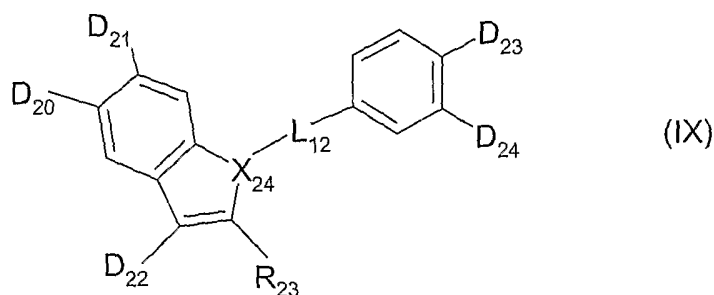
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (VIII) is selected from the group consisting of:





In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (IX):



5

wherein:

$L_{12}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

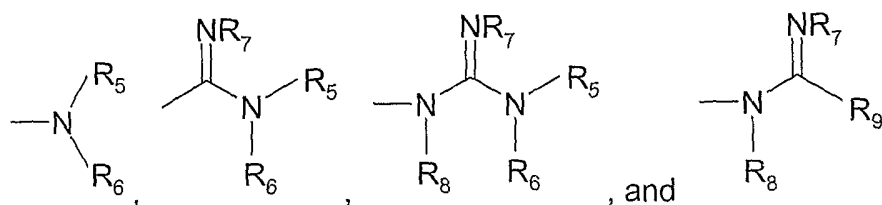
$X_{24}$  is N or CH;

$R_{23}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

10

$D_{20}$ ,  $D_{21}$ ,  $D_{22}$ ,  $D_{23}$ , and  $D_{24}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

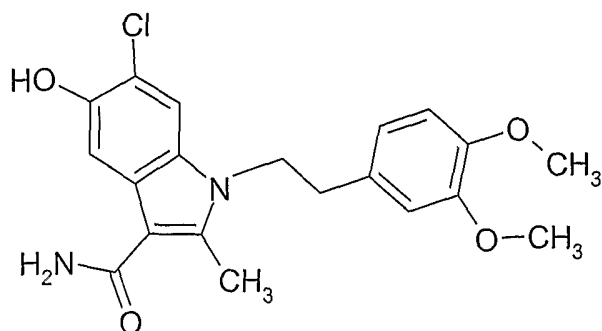
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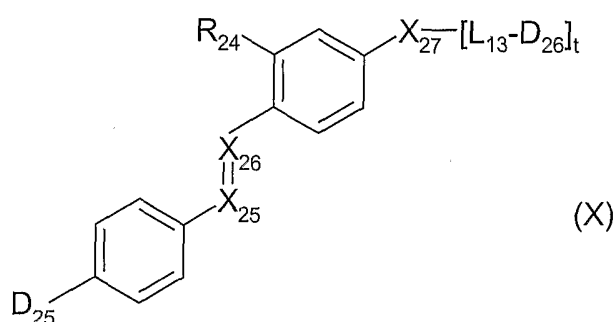
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (IX) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (X):



5

wherein:

t is 1 or 2;

each L<sub>13</sub> is present or absent, and when present is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene;

X<sub>25</sub> and X<sub>26</sub> are selected from N and CH;

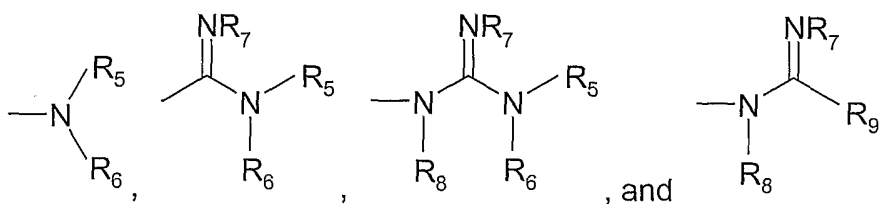
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X<sub>27</sub> is selected from N, CH, CH<sub>2</sub>, and NR<sub>25</sub>, wherein R<sub>25</sub> is H or alkyl;

R<sub>24</sub> is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

15

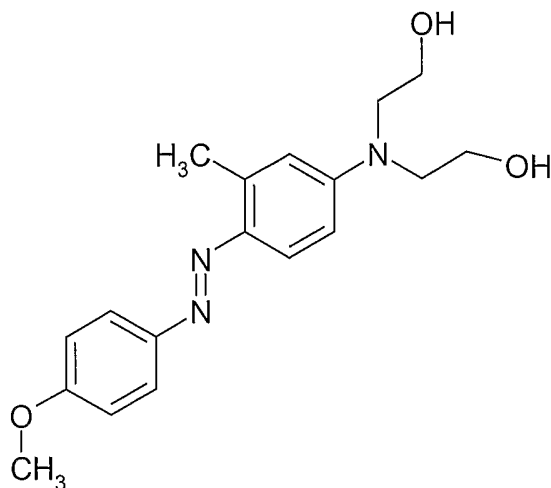
D<sub>25</sub> and each D<sub>26</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

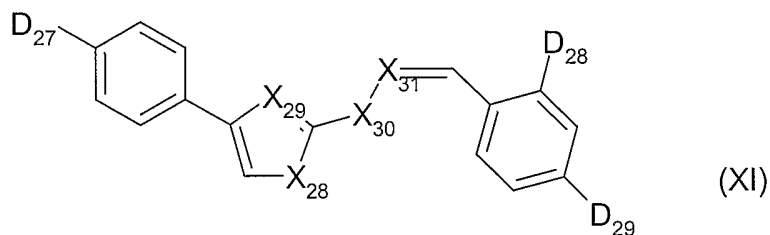
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (X) is



5

In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (XI):



(XI)

wherein:

10  $X_{28}$  is selected from  $CH_2$ , O, S, and  $NR_{26}$ , wherein  $R_{26}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

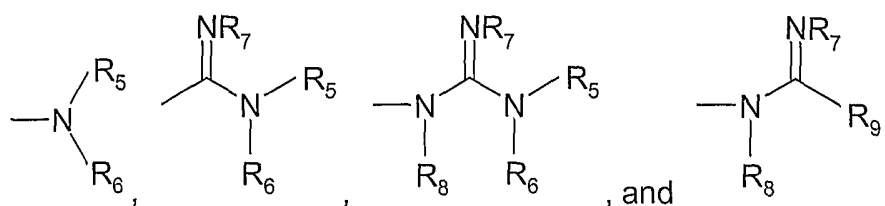
$X_{29}$  is N or CH;

$X_{30}$  is  $CH_2$  or  $NR_{27}$ ; wherein  $R_{27}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

15  $X_{31}$  is N or CH; and

$D_{27}$ ,  $D_{28}$ , and  $D_{29}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

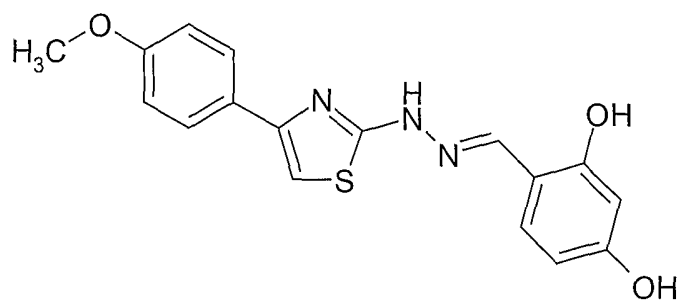
20



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (XI) is



In some embodiments, the compound is a derivative of a parent compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule, wherein the derivative also has binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor or wherein the derivative is modified *in vivo* to form a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor. In some embodiments, the derivative exhibits an enhancement in at least one of the characteristics selected from the group consisting of potency, selectivity, hydrophilicity, lipophilicity, amphipathicity, solubility, bioavailability, and resistance to hepatic degradation, as compared to the parent compound.

An object of the presently disclosed subject matter is to provide methods of and compositions for facilitating neural cell survival or promoting the function of neurons or other TrkB-bearing cells using BDNF small molecule mimetics.

An object of the presently disclosed subject matter having been stated hereinabove, and which is addressed in whole or in part by the present presently disclosed subject matter, other objects will become evident

as the description proceeds when taken in connection with the accompanying examples and drawings as best described hereinbelow.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5           Figure 1 is a ribbon representation of the X-ray crystal structure of a portion of human BDNF peptide including loop 2. Hydrogen bonding features are represented by pairs of spheres with their relative positions indicating the locations of the acceptor and donor. One of the spheres of each pair is centered on putative acceptor/donor features in the model, while  
10   the other (*i.e.*, the sphere centered on the pointed end of the arrow) indicates the target location of a complementary feature on any potentially interacting molecule. The diameter of the spheres represents a spatial tolerance for chemical feature matching in 3D conformer library scans.

          Figure 2 is a series of fluorescence photomicrographs of E16 mouse  
15   hippocampal neuronal cultures treated with culture medium only (CM) or medium containing BDNF or Compound 4 (also referred to in the figures as LM22A-4 and BD2-4), showing that Compound 4 has neurotrophic effects similar to that of BDNF. Neurons are immunostained with GAP43 antibody.

          Figures 3A-3E are a series of neuron survival dose response curves  
20   of BDNF (Figure 3A), Compound 1 (also referred to as BD2-1, Figure 3B) Compound 2 (also referred to as BD2-2, Figure 3C), Compound 3 (also referred to as BD2-3, Figure 3D), and Compound 4 (also referred to as BD2-4, Figure 3E) using Mouse E16 hippocampal neurons. Survival was determined as the total number of cells in each well that were both  
25   morphologically intact and filled with blue formazan MTT conversion product (Longo, F.M., Manthorpe, M., Xie, Y.M., and Varon, S. (1997) *J Neurosci Res.* 48, 1-17). Counts were normalized to survival achieved with 25 ng/mL BDNF. Survival was assessed at 48 hrs. Symbols and bars indicate mean  
+/- s.e.m., and lines are fits of a single exponential rise model to the data.

30           Figure 4 is a bar graph comparing neuron survival (Mouse E16 hippocampal neurons) with no treatment (CM), treatment with BDNF (50 ng/mL), with Compound 4 (BD2-4), or with a combination of BDNF and

Compound 4 (BDNF + BD2-4), showing that Compound 4 is a partial agonist of BDNF. This is the first observation that a small molecule BDNF mimetic can function as a partial agonist.

Figure 5A is a digital composite image of Western blots monitoring Trk activation as indicated by promotion of Trk phosphorylation at Y490 in NIH3T3 cells expressing either TrkB (upper two panels) or TrkA (lower two panels) demonstrating that BDNF and Compound 4 (BD2-4) (as indicated above each lane in the blots) activate TrkB and not TrkA while NGF (second column from left) activates TrkA but not TrkB. The upper lane for each pair shows staining with anti-p-Trk<sup>Y490</sup> antibody (p-Trk<sup>Y490</sup>), while the lower lane of each pair shows total TrkB or TrkA. CM represents culture medium.

Figure 5B is a digital composite image of Western blots monitoring TrkC activation as indicated by promotion of Trk phosphorylation at Y490 in NIH3T3 cells expressing TrkC. BDNF and Compound 4 (BD2-4) (the right two lanes) do not activate TrkC, while NT-3 (second lane from the left) activates TrkC. CM represents culture medium.

Figure 6A is a bar graph showing prevention of quinolinic acid-induced death of mouse E16 striatal neurons by varying concentrations of BDNF and Compound 4 (BD2-4). The quinolinic acid-induced death is used as a model for neuronal death in Huntington's disease (HD). Application of quinolinic acid at 7.5 mM leads to death of approximately 50% of neurons as seen comparing culture medium alone (CM) to quinolinic acid in the absence of BDNF. Bars indicate mean  $\pm$  s.e.m.

Figure 6B is a bar graph showing the effects of K252a (a TrkB receptor activation inhibitor) on the prevention of quinolinic acid-induced death in mouse E16 striatal neurons by BDNF and Compound 4 (BD2-4). CM represents culture medium and QUIN represents quinolinic acid. Bars indicate mean  $\pm$  s.e.m and \*\*\* indicates  $p < 0.005$  student t test.

Figure 6C is a bar graph of the results of a study similar to that described for Figure 6B only using Darp32-positive neurons. Bars indicate mean  $\pm$  s.e.m and \*\*\* indicates  $p < 0.005$  student t test.

Figure 7 is a bar graph showing that BDNF mimetics prevent neuronal death in a Parkinson's disease (PD) model. As indicated by the bar second from the left, the TrkB inhibitor K252a has a small effect on lowering cell survival in the SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells compared to cells treated with culture medium (CM) alone. The neurotoxin 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP<sup>+</sup>, 100  $\mu$ M) promotes death of essentially all cells. The death-inducing activity of MPP<sup>+</sup> is significantly blocked to a similar extent by BDNF and BD2-4 (Compound 4). K252a blocks the protection effect of BDNF and BD2-4 (the two bars on the right of the graph) indicating that this protective effect is mediated through the activation of TrkB. Mean  $\pm$  SE are shown. One-Way ANOVA showed significant effects between drug conditions ( $F = 648.2$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$  vs MPP<sup>+</sup>, #  $P < 0.001$  vs CM.

Figure 8 is a bar graph showing that BDNF and BDNF mimetics prevent A $\beta$ -induced neuronal degeneration in E16-17 hippocampal neurons. Neuronal cell survival in culture medium (CM) and with the addition of 10  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ <sub>Scrambled</sub> oligomer are shown in the two bars on the left-hand side of the graph as positive controls. Cells were also treated with 10  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> alone or in combination with NGF (100ng/mL), NGF mimetic LM11A-31 (100 nM), a combination of NGF and LM11A-31, Compound 4 (BD2-4, 500 nM), Compound 24 (BD2-24, 500 nM), or either 20 or 100 ng/mL BDNF, as indicated under each bar. Addition of A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> oligomer but not control A $\beta$ <sub>Scrambled</sub> oligomer resulted in an approximate 40% reduction in neuronal survival. BDNF mimetics BD2-4 and BD2-24 were as effective as BDNF in blocking A $\beta$ -induced degeneration. Mean  $\pm$  SE are shown and \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  for survival above CM baseline.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In subjects with particular disorders, including neurological and other disorders, alterations in neurotrophin localization, expression levels of neurotrophins, and/or expression levels of the receptors that bind neurotrophins can occur. Accordingly, by providing subjects suffering from such disorders with a corresponding neurotrophic factor or mimetic thereof,



such neural degeneration can be alleviated or prevented. In some cases, inhibition of neurotrophin function would be of benefit. As disclosed for the first time herein, methods of treating a disorder and/or facilitating neural cell survival by administering a non-peptide compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor molecule are provided.

The methods and compounds of the presently disclosed subject matter relate to compounds having binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor molecule. As used herein, discovery by *in silico* screening of compounds having binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor are suitable for positively regulating survival or function of neural and other cells. Particularly, in cells showing trophic responses to neurotrophins, the compounds can promote survival signaling.

#### I. Definitions

It is to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting. Throughout the specification and claims, a given chemical formula or name shall encompass all optical and stereoisomers, as well as racemic mixtures where such isomers and mixtures exist.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the presently disclosed subject matter belongs. Although any methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the presently disclosed subject matter, representative methods and materials are herein described.

Following long-standing patent law convention, the terms "a", "an", and "the" refer to "one or more" when used in this application, including the claims. Thus, for example, reference to "a carrier" includes mixtures of one or more carriers, two or more carriers, and the like.

Unless otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, reaction conditions, and so forth used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term

"about". Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in the present specification and attached claims are approximations that can vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained by the presently disclosed subject matter.

5           The term "about", as used herein when referring to a measurable value such as an amount of weight, time, dose, *etc.* is meant to encompass in one example variations of  $\pm 20\%$  or  $\pm 10\%$ , in another example  $\pm 5\%$ , in another example  $\pm 1\%$ , and in yet another example  $\pm 0.1\%$  from the specified amount, as such variations are appropriate to perform the disclosed  
10       methods.

          As used herein, the term "neurological disorder" includes any disorder characterized by damage of nervous system cells and include the following, without limitation, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury,  
15       stroke, hypoxia, ischemia, brain injury, diabetic neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy, nerve transplantation complications complications, multiple sclerosis, peripheral nerve injury, and conditions involving degeneration or dysfunction of cells expressing Trkb.

          As used herein the term "alkyl" refers to  $C_{1-20}$  inclusive, linear (*i.e.*,  
20       "straight-chain"), branched, or cyclic (a "cycloalkyl"), saturated or at least partially and in some cases fully unsaturated (*i.e.*, alkenyl and alkynyl) hydrocarbon chains, including for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *tert*-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, octyl, ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, octenyl, butadienyl, propynyl, methylpropynyl, butynyl,  
25       pentynyl, hexynyl, heptynyl, and allenyl groups. "Branched" refers to an alkyl group in which a lower alkyl group, such as methyl, ethyl or propyl, is attached to a linear alkyl chain. "Lower alkyl" refers to an alkyl group having 1 to about 8 carbon atoms (*i.e.*, a  $C_{1-8}$  alkyl), e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 carbon atoms. "Higher alkyl" refers to an alkyl group having about 10 to  
30       about 20 carbon atoms, e.g., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 carbon atoms. In certain embodiments, "alkyl" refers, in particular, to  $C_{1-8}$

straight-chain alkyls. In other embodiments, "alkyl" refers, in particular, to C<sub>1-8</sub> branched-chain alkyls.

Alkyl groups can optionally be substituted (a "substituted alkyl") with one or more alkyl group substituents, which can be the same or different.

5 The term "alkyl group substituent" includes but is not limited to alkyl, substituted alkyl, halo, arylamino, acyl, hydroxyl, aryloxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, arylthio, aralkyloxy, aralkylthio, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, oxo, and cycloalkyl. There can be optionally inserted along the alkyl chain one or more oxygen, sulfur or substituted or unsubstituted nitrogen atoms, wherein  
10 the nitrogen substituent is hydrogen, lower alkyl (also referred to herein as "alkylaminoalkyl"), or aryl.

Thus, as used herein, the term "substituted alkyl" includes alkyl groups, as defined herein, in which one or more atoms or functional groups of the alkyl group are replaced with another atom or functional group,  
15 including for example, alkyl, substituted alkyl, halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, sulfate, and mercapto.

Further, as used herein, the terms alkyl and/or "substituted alkyl" include an "allyl" or an "allylic group." The terms "allylic group" or "allyl" refer  
20 to the group -CH<sub>2</sub>HC=CH<sub>2</sub> and derivatives thereof formed by substitution. Thus, the terms alkyl and/or substituted alkyl include allyl groups, such as but not limited to, allyl, methylallyl, di-methylallyl, and the like. The term "allylic position" or "allylic site" refers to the saturated carbon atom of an allylic group. Thus, a group, such as a hydroxyl group or other substituent  
25 group, attached at an allylic site can be referred to as "allylic."

The term "aryl" is used herein to refer to an aromatic substituent that can be a single aromatic ring, or multiple aromatic rings that are fused together, linked covalently, or linked to a common group, such as, but not limited to, a methylene or ethylene moiety. The common linking group also  
30 can be a carbonyl, as in benzophenone, or oxygen, as in diphenylether, or nitrogen, as in diphenylamine. The term "aryl" specifically encompasses heterocyclic aromatic compounds. The aromatic ring(s) can comprise

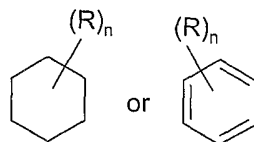
phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, diphenylether, diphenylamine and benzophenone, among others. In particular embodiments, the term "aryl" means a cyclic aromatic comprising about 5 to about 10 carbon atoms, e.g., 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 carbon atoms, and including 5- and 6-membered hydrocarbon and heterocyclic aromatic rings.

The aryl group can be optionally substituted (a "substituted aryl") with one or more aryl group substituents, which can be the same or different, wherein "aryl group substituent" includes alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkyloxy, carboxyl, acyl, halo, nitro, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acyloxy, acylamino, aroylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl, arylthio, alkylthio, alkylene, and  $-NR'R''$ , wherein  $R'$  and  $R''$  can each be independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, and aralkyl.

Thus, as used herein, the term "substituted aryl" includes aryl groups, as defined herein, in which one or more atoms or functional groups of the aryl group are replaced with another atom or functional group, including for example, alkyl, substituted alkyl, halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, alkoxyl, hydroxyl, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, sulfate, and mercapto.

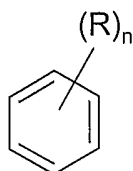
Specific examples of aryl groups include, but are not limited to, cyclopentadienyl, phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole, pyran, pyridine, imidazole, benzimidazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, pyrazole, pyrazine, triazine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, indole, carbazole, fluorene, and the like.

A structure represented generally by a formula such as:



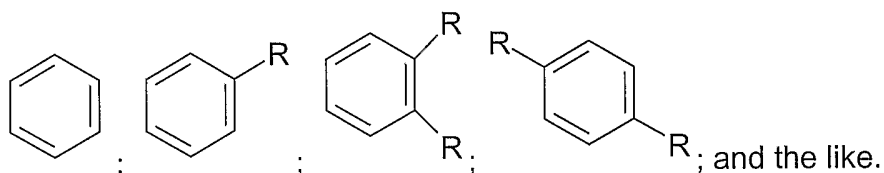
as used herein refers to a ring structure, for example, but not limited to a 3-carbon, a 4-carbon, a 5-carbon, a 6-carbon, and the like, aliphatic and/or aromatic cyclic compound comprising a substituent R group, wherein the R group can be present or absent, and when present, one or more R groups can each be substituted on one or more available carbon atoms of the ring

structure. The presence or absence of the R group and number of R groups is determined by the value of the integer n. Each R group, if more than one, is substituted on an available carbon of the ring structure rather than on another R group. For example, the structure:



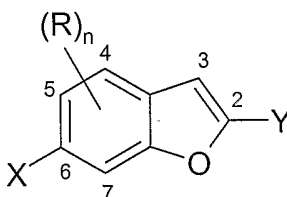
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wherein n is an integer from 0 to 2 comprises compound groups including, but not limited to:

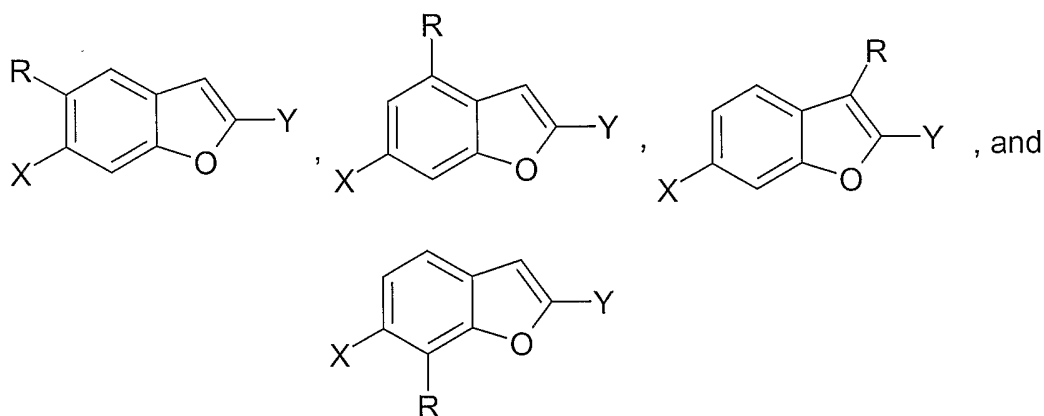


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The structure:



wherein n is one (1) comprises compound groups including:



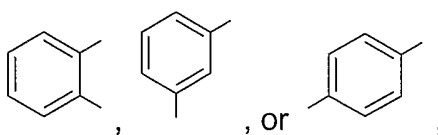
15 wherein the one (1) R substituent can be attached at any carbon on the benzofuran parent structure not occupied by another designated substituent, as in this case carbon 6 is substituted by X and carbon 2 is substituted by Y.

A dashed line representing a bond in a cyclic ring structure indicates that the bond can be either present or absent in the ring. That is a dashed line representing a bond in a cyclic ring structure indicates that the ring structure is selected from the group consisting of a saturated ring structure,  
 5 a partially saturated ring structure, and an unsaturated ring structure.

When a named atom of an aromatic ring or a heterocyclic aromatic ring is defined as being "absent," the named atom is replaced by a direct bond. When the linking group or spacer group is defined as being absent, the linking group or spacer group is replaced by a direct bond.

10 "Alkylene" refers to a straight or branched bivalent aliphatic hydrocarbon group having from 1 to about 20 carbon atoms, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 carbon atoms. The alkylene group can be straight, branched or cyclic. The alkylene group also can be optionally unsaturated and/or substituted with one or more "alkyl  
 15 group substituents." There can be optionally inserted along the alkylene group one or more oxygen, sulfur or substituted or unsubstituted nitrogen atoms (also referred to herein as "alkylaminoalkyl"), wherein the nitrogen substituent is alkyl as previously described. Exemplary alkylene groups include methylene ( $-\text{CH}_2-$ ); ethylene ( $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ); propylene ( $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$ );  
 20 cyclohexylene ( $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}-$ );  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ;  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ;  $-(\text{CH}_2)_q-\text{N}(\text{R})-(\text{CH}_2)_r-$ , wherein each of  $q$  and  $r$  is independently an integer from 0 to about 20, e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20, and  $\text{R}$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl; methylenedioxy ( $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-$ ); and ethylenedioxy ( $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{O}-$ ). An alkylene group can have about 2 to  
 25 about 3 carbon atoms and can further have 6-20 carbons.

"Arylene" refers to a bivalent aryl group. An exemplary arylene is phenylene, which can have ring carbon atoms available for bonding in *ortho*, *meta*, or *para* positions with regard to each other, *i.e.*,



respectively. The arylene group can also be naphthylene or a divalent fluorene moiety. The arylene group can be optionally substituted (a "substituted arylene") with one or more "aryl group substituents" as defined herein, which can be the same or different.

5           "Aralkylene" refers to a bivalent group that contains both alkyl and aryl groups. For example, aralkylene groups can have two alkyl groups and an aryl group (*i.e.*, -alkyl-aryl-alkyl-), one alkyl group and one aryl group (*i.e.*, -alkyl-aryl-) or two aryl groups and one alkyl group (*i.e.*, -aryl-alkyl-aryl-)

As used herein, the term "acyl" refers to an organic acid group  
10 wherein the -OH of the carboxyl group has been replaced with another substituent (*i.e.*, as represented by RCO—, wherein R is an alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl group as defined herein). As such, the term "acyl" specifically includes arylacyl groups, such as an acetylfuran and a phenacyl group. Specific examples of acyl groups include acetyl and benzoyl.

15           "Cyclic" and "cycloalkyl" refer to a non-aromatic mono- or multicyclic ring system of about 3 to about 10 carbon atoms, *e.g.*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 carbon atoms. The cycloalkyl group can be optionally partially unsaturated. The cycloalkyl group also can be optionally substituted with an alkyl group substituent as defined herein. There can be optionally inserted  
20 along the cyclic alkyl chain one or more oxygen, sulfur or substituted or unsubstituted nitrogen atoms, wherein the nitrogen substituent is hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or substituted aryl, thus providing a heterocyclic group. Representative monocyclic cycloalkyl rings include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, and  
25 the like. Further, the cycloalkyl group can be optionally substituted with a linking group, such as an alkylene group as defined hereinabove, for example, methylene, ethylene, propylene, and the like. In such cases, the cycloalkyl group can be referred to as, for example, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, and the like. Additionally, multicyclic cycloalkyl rings  
30 include adamantyl, octahydronaphthyl, decalin, camphor, camphane, and noradamantyl.

"Alkoxy" or "alkoxy" refer to an alkyl-O- group wherein alkyl is as previously described. The term "alkoxy" as used herein can refer to C<sub>1-20</sub> inclusive, linear, branched, or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated oxo-hydrocarbon chains, including, for example, methoxyl, ethoxyl, propoxyl, isopropoxyl, butoxyl, *t*-butoxyl, and pentoxyl.

"Aryloxy" refers to an aryl-O- group wherein the aryl group is as previously described, including a substituted aryl. The term "aryloxy" as used herein can refer to phenyloxy or hexyloxy, and alkyl, substituted alkyl, halo, or alkoxy substituted phenyloxy or hexyloxy.

"Aralkyl" refers to an aryl-alkyl- group wherein aryl and alkyl are as previously described, and included substituted aryl and substituted alkyl. Exemplary aralkyl groups include benzyl, phenylethyl, and naphthylmethyl.

The term "aralkoxy" refers to an aralkyl-O group wherein aralkyl is as described above.

"Aralkyloxy" refers to an aralkyl-O- group wherein the aralkyl group is as previously described. An exemplary aralkyloxy group is benzyloxy.

"Alkylamino" refers to an -NHR group wherein R is an alkyl group or substituted alkyl group as previously described.

"Dialkylamino" refers to an -NRR' group wherein each of R and R' is independently an alkyl group and/or a substituted alkyl group as previously described. Exemplary dialkylamino groups include ethylmethyldiamino, dimethyldiamino, and diethyldiamino.

"Alkoxy carbonyl" refers to an alkyl-O-CO- group. Exemplary alkoxy carbonyl groups include methoxy carbonyl, ethoxy carbonyl, butyloxy carbonyl, and *t*-butyloxy carbonyl.

"Aryloxy carbonyl" refers to an aryl-O-CO- group. Exemplary aryloxy carbonyl groups include phenoxy- and naphthoxy-carbonyl.

"Aralkoxy carbonyl" refers to an aralkyl-O-CO- group. An exemplary aralkoxy carbonyl group is benzyloxy carbonyl.

"Carbamoyl" refers to an H<sub>2</sub>N-CO- group.



"Alkylcarbamoyl" refers to a R'RN-CO- group wherein one of R and R' is hydrogen and the other of R and R' is alkyl and/or substituted alkyl as previously described.

5 "Dialkylcarbamoyl" refers to a R'RN-CO- group wherein each of R and R' is independently alkyl and/or substituted alkyl as previously described.

"Acyloxy" refers to an acyl-O- group wherein acyl is as previously described.

10 "Acylamino" refers to an acyl-NH- group wherein acyl is as previously described.

The term "alkenylene" denotes an acyclic carbon chain (*i.e.*, having an open-chain structure) having a carbon-to-carbon double bond and is represented by the formula  $C_nH_{2n-2}$ , which optionally can be substituted one or more times. Representative alkenylene groups include, but are not  
15 limited to, ethenylene, propenylene, 1- or 2-butenylene, 1-, or 2-pentenylene, and the like.

"Aroylamino" refers to an aroyl-NH- group wherein aroyl is as previously described.

The term "amino" refers to the  $-NH_2$  group.

20 The term "carbonyl" refers to the  $-(C=O)-$  group.

The term "carboxyl" refers to the  $-COOH$  group.

The term "cyano" refers to the  $-CN$  group.

The terms "halo", "halide", or "halogen" as used herein refer to fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo groups.

25 The terms "hydroxyl" and "hydroxy" refer to the  $-OH$  group.

The term "hydroxyalkyl" refers to an alkyl group substituted with an  $-OH$  group.

The term "mercapto" refers to the  $-SH$  group.

30 The term "mercaptoalkyl" refers to the  $-SR$  group wherein R is alkyl or substituted alkyl.

The term "oxo" refers to a compound described previously herein wherein a carbon atom is replaced by an oxygen atom.

The term "nitro" refers to the  $\text{-NO}_2$  group.

The term "thio" refers to a compound described previously herein wherein a carbon or oxygen atom is replaced by a sulfur atom.

The term "sulfate" refers to the  $\text{-SO}_4$  group.

5 The term "sulfonyl" refers to the  $\text{-S(=O)}_2\text{-}$  group.

The term "cycloalkenyl" refers to a partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbon group containing one or more rings, for example, one ring, two rings, three rings, or four rings, with three or more carbon atoms per ring, for example, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 carbon atoms per ring. Exemplary cycloalkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, cyclopropenyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, and the like.

The term "substituted cycloalkenyl" refers to a cycloalkenyl group substituted with one or more substituents, preferably 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents, at any available point of attachment. Exemplary substituents include, but are not limited to, alkyl, substituted alkyl, halo, arylamino, acyl, hydroxyl, aryloxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, arylthio, aralkyloxy, aralkylthio, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, oxo, and cycloalkyl.

When the term "independently selected" is used, the substituents being referred to (e.g., R groups, such as groups  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , or groups X and Y), can be identical or different. For example, both  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be substituted alkyls, or  $R_1$  can be hydrogen and  $R_2$  can be a substituted alkyl, and the like.

A named "R," "X," "Y," "D," "L," or "Z" group will generally have the structure that is recognized in the art as corresponding to a group having that name, unless specified otherwise herein. For the purposes of illustration, certain representative "R," "X," "Y," "D," "L," and "Z" groups as set forth above are defined below. These definitions are intended to supplement and illustrate, not preclude, the definitions that would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art upon review of the present disclosure.

30 The term "treatment" as used herein covers any treatment of a disease, disorder, and/or condition in an animal or mammal, particularly a human, and includes: (i) preventing a disease, disorder and/or condition

from occurring in a person which can be predisposed to the disease, disorder and/or condition, or at risk for being exposed to an agent that can cause the disease, disorder, and/or condition; but, has not yet been diagnosed as having it; (ii) inhibiting the disease, disorder and/or condition, *i.e.*, arresting its development; and (iii) relieving the disease, disorder and/or condition, *i.e.*, causing regression of the disease, disorder and/or condition.

The term "mimetic" refers to a compound having similar functional and/or structural properties to another known compound or a particular fragment of that known compound, such as a known compound of biological origin, *e.g.*, a polypeptide or fragment thereof.

"Binding specificity" refers to the ability of a protein or other type of molecule capable of recognizing and interacting with a complementary site on another protein or other type of molecule. As used herein, the term binding specificity can refer to the ability of a molecule to bind preferentially to one type of molecule over another. For example, binding specificity can refer the ability of a BDNF mimetic to preferentially bind to TrkB as opposed to TrkA or TrkC. A molecule having binding specificity for a receptor can be used for one or more of contacting the receptor, activating the receptor, and inhibiting the receptor.

The term "modulation specificity" as used herein refers to a molecule that can modulate the activity of one receptor preferentially. The molecule can modulate the activity of one receptor to a greater extent than another receptor or can modulate the activity of one receptor in a group of receptors exclusively. For example, a BDNF mimetic can specifically modulate the activity of TrkB and not TrkA or TrkC. The modulation of activity can include, but is not limited to, upregulation, downregulation, activation, partial activation, agonism, partial agonism, antagonism, partial antagonism, inhibition, partial inhibition, or a combination thereof. A molecule having modulation specificity for a receptor can be used, for example, to contact and activate a receptor or to contact and inhibit a receptor.

The term "binding and/or modulation specificity" refers to a molecule that can bind a designated receptor, modulate the activity of a designated receptor, or both bind and modulate the activity of a designated receptor.

5 The term "pharmacophore", as used herein, refers to a molecular moiety capable of exerting a selected biochemical effect, e.g., inhibition of an enzyme, binding to a receptor, chelation of an ion, and the like. A selected pharmacophore can have more than one biochemical effect, e.g., can be an inhibitor of one enzyme and an agonist of a second enzyme. A therapeutic agent can include one or more pharmacophores, which can have  
10 the same or different biochemical activities.

The term "derivative" as used herein refers to a compound chemically modified so as to differentiate it from a parent compound. Such chemical modifications can include, for example, replacement of hydrogen by an alkyl, acyl, or amino group. A derivative compound can be modified by, for  
15 example, glycosylation, pegylation, or any similar process that retains at least one biological or immunological function of the compound from which it was derived.

The terms "small molecule" and "small peptide" refer to compounds having molecular weights below 1000. In some embodiments, the small  
20 molecule or small peptide is a compound having a molecular weight below 750. In some embodiments, the small molecule or small peptide has a molecular weight below 500.

The term "peptide" refers to any polymer comprising amino acids linked by amide bonds between the amino group of each amino acid and the  
25 carboxyl group of the neighboring amino acid. Each amino acid unit making up the peptide is referred to as a "residue." Thus the term "amino acid residue" refers to the radical or diradical of one of the 20 standard amino acids or of a nonstandard amino acid that results from the loss of a proton from the amine group, the loss of the hydroxyl from the carboxylic acid  
30 group, or the loss of both a proton from the amine group and the hydroxyl from the carboxylic acid group. The term "peptide" also refers to derivatives of peptides wherein the amino terminus, the carboxyl terminus, one or more

amino acid side chain, or a combination thereof has been chemically modified or derivatized, for example, through acylation, alkylation, reduction, or amidation, or any other method known in the art of peptide chemistry.

The term "stereoisomer" as it relates to a given compound is well understood in the art, and refers to another compound having the same molecular formula, wherein the atoms making up the other compound differ in the way they are oriented in space, but wherein the atoms in the other compound are like the atoms in the given compound with respect to which atoms are joined to which other atoms (e.g., an enantiomer, a diastereomer, or a geometric isomer).

The term "hydrophilicity" is used in the common manner of the field as having an affinity for water; readily absorbing and/or dissolving in water.

The term "lipophilicity" is used in the common manner of the field as having an affinity for, tending to combine with, or capable of dissolving in lipids.

The term "amphipathicity", as used herein, describes a structure having discrete hydrophobic and hydrophilic regions. Thus, one portion of the structure interacts favorably with aqueous and other polar media, while another portion of the structure interacts favorably with non-polar media.

The term "solubility" as used herein, describes the maximum amount of solute that will dissolve in a given amount of solvent at a specified temperature.

The term "bioavailability" as used herein refers to the systemic availability (i.e., blood/plasma levels) of a given amount of compound administered to a subject. The term further encompasses the rate and extent of absorption of compound that reaches the site of action.

## II. Compounds

The presently disclosed subject matter provides compounds having binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor molecule. In some embodiments, the compounds are mimetics of a neurotrophin  $\beta$ -turn loop. In some embodiments, the neurotrophin is BDNF. In some

embodiments, the  $\beta$ -turn loop is loop 2 of BDNF. These compounds can be used in accordance with the presently disclosed pharmaceutical compounds and methods in the treatment and prevention of disorders, including but not limited to neurological disorders (e.g., neurodegenerative disorders).

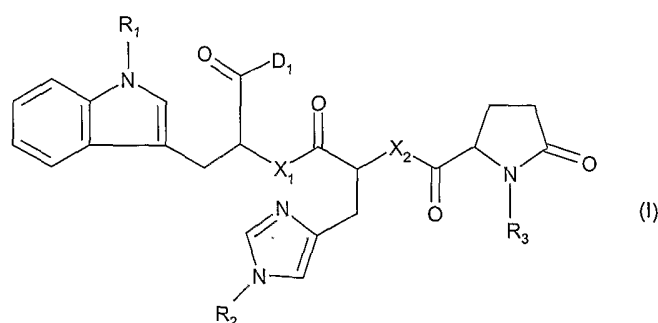
5        Some TrkB binding and/or modulation compounds demonstrate agonist function and thus promote TrkB activation. Some TrkB binding and/or modulation compounds demonstrate partial agonist function. These compounds can be used to promote TrkB function or in some cases to partially block the function of endogenous BDNF. Inhibition of BDNF  
10        function can prove useful for prevention or treatment of epilepsy or other disorders in which excessive BDNF function contributes to underlying disease mechanisms. Some TrkB binding and/or modulation compounds demonstrate no agonist activity and thus might prove useful as TrkB antagonists.

15        The TrkB binding and/or modulation compounds of the presently disclosed subject matter can be isolated from natural sources, purchased from commercial sources, or synthesized or partially synthesized by methodology known in the art of synthetic organic chemistry, including parallel and combinatorial synthetic techniques.

20        II.A. Structure

In accordance with the presently disclosed subject matter, a representative compound or mimetic of BDNF  $\beta$ -turn loop 2 having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule can comprise a compound having a structure of one of Formulas (I-XI).

25        In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (I):

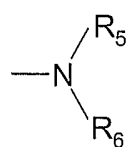


wherein:

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

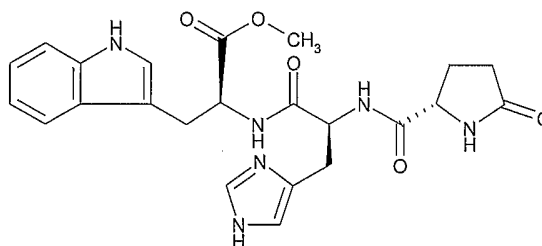
X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> are independently selected from CH<sub>2</sub> and NR<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>4</sub> is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

D<sub>1</sub> is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, and



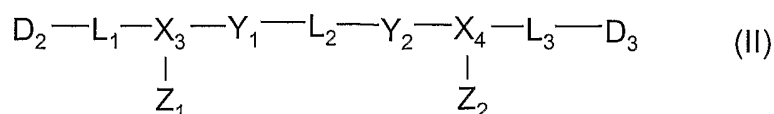
, wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are H, alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

In some embodiments, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub> are H, X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> are NH, and D<sub>1</sub> is alkoxy. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (I) is



or a stereoisomer thereof.

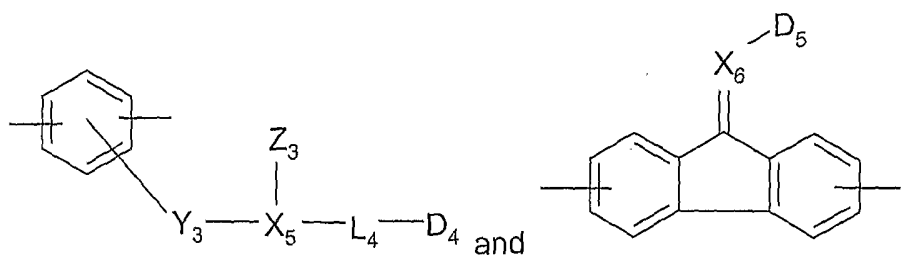
In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (II):



wherein:

L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>3</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, and substituted arylene;

L<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, substituted arylene,



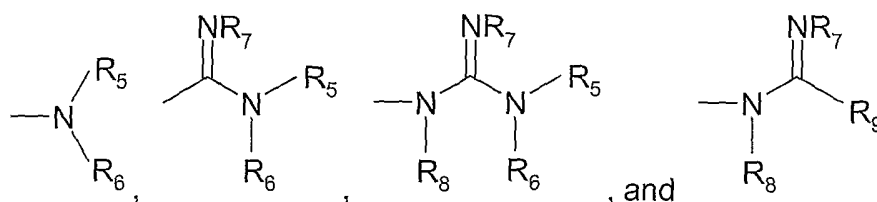
$L_4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ , and  $Z_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl;

5  $X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ,  $X_5$ , and  $X_6$  are independently N or CH;

$Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ , and  $Y_3$  are independently carbonyl, sulfonyl, or methylene; and

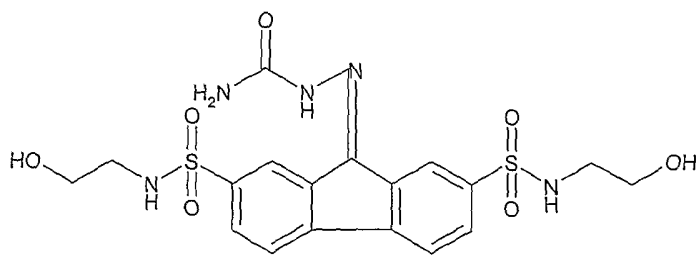
$D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$ , and  $D_5$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, halo, hydroxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



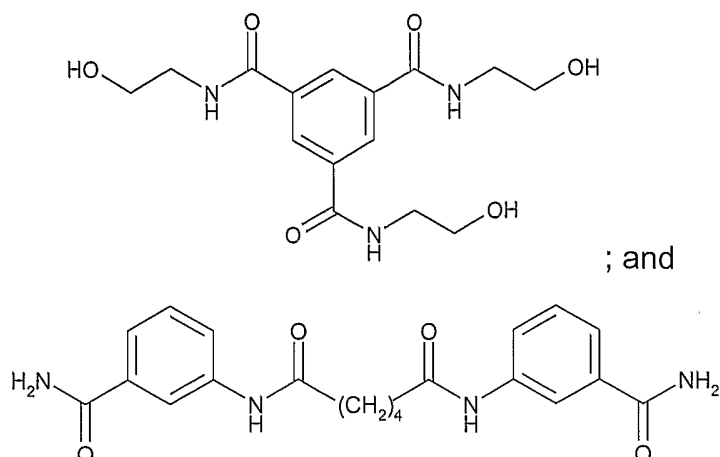
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

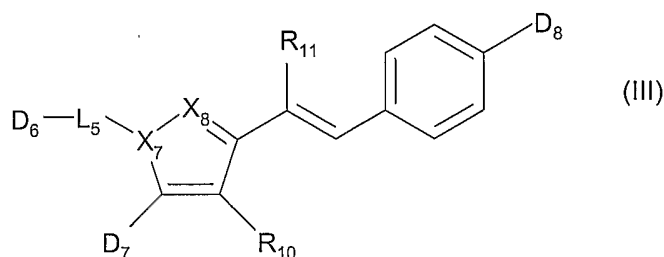
In some embodiments,  $L_1$  and  $L_3$  are  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene or phenylene. In some embodiments,  $D_2$  and  $D_3$  are hydroxyl or carbamoyl. In some embodiments,  $X_3$  and  $X_4$  are N. In some embodiments, the compound of





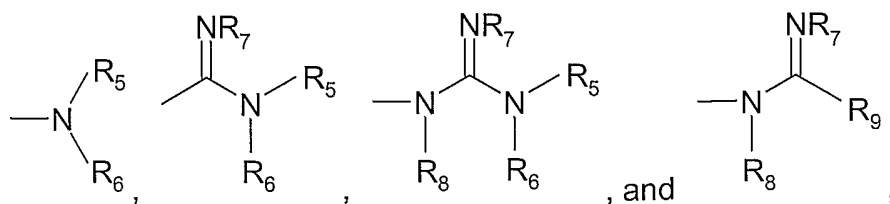


In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a  
 5 structure of Formula (III):



wherein:

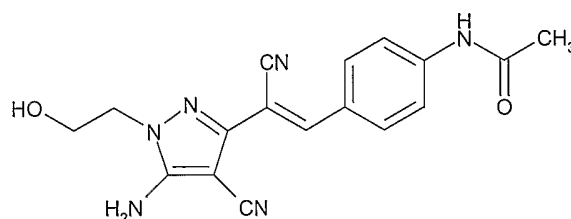
- 10  $L_5$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;  
 $X_7$  and  $X_8$  are independently N or CH;  
 $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  are independently selected from the group  
 consisting of H, halo, alkyl, and cyano;  
 $D_6$ ,  $D_7$ , and  $D_8$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl,  
 15 aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto,  
 mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl,  
 aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl,  
 dialkylcarbamoyl,



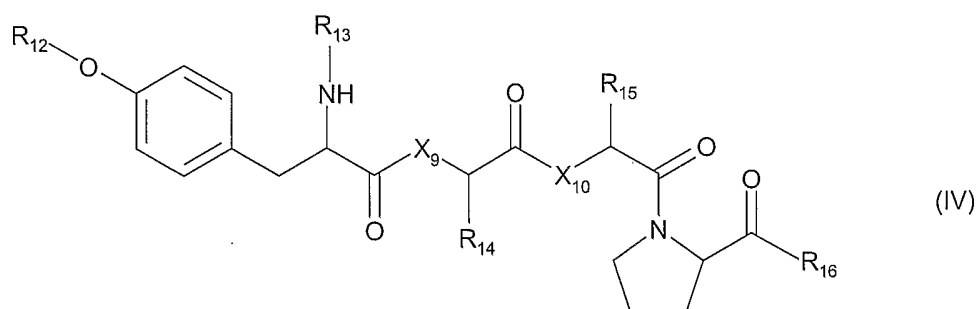
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments,  $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  are cyano. In some  
 5 embodiments,  $D_6$  is hydroxyl. In some embodiments,  $D_7$  is  $NR_5R_6$ . In some  
 embodiments,  $D_8$  is acylamino. In some embodiments, the compound of  
 Formula (III) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic has a structure of  
 10 Formula (IV):



wherein:

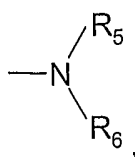
$X_9$  and  $X_{10}$  are independently  $CH_2$  or  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is  
 15 selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$R_{12}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl,  
 aryl, acyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

$R_{13}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxy carbonyl,  
 aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and  
 20 dialkylcarbamoyl;

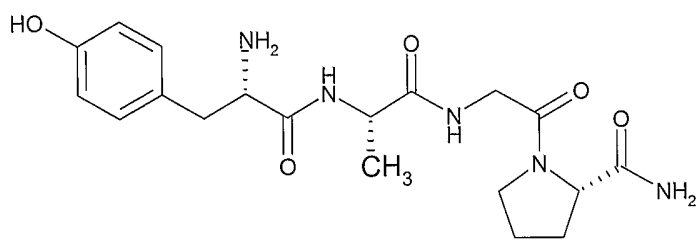
$R_{14}$  and  $R_{15}$  are independently selected from H alkyl,  
 substituted alkyl, and aralkyl; and

$R_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl,  
 aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, and



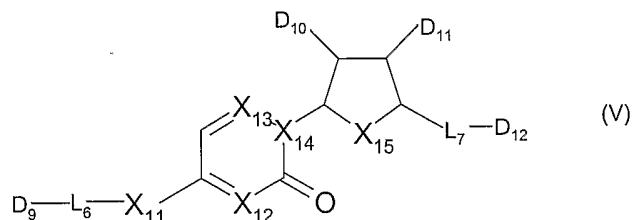
wherein  $\text{R}_5$  and  $\text{R}_6$  are H, alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl;  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments,  $\text{R}_{12}$ ,  $\text{R}_{13}$ ,  $\text{R}_{14}$ , and  $\text{R}_{15}$  are H or alkyl. In some  
5 embodiments,  $\text{X}_9$  and  $\text{X}_{10}$  are  $\text{NR}_4$ . In some embodiments,  $\text{R}_{16}$  is  $\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6$ ,  
wherein  $\text{R}_5$  and  $\text{R}_6$  are H or alkyl. In some embodiments, the compound of  
Formula (IV) is



or a stereoisomer thereof.

10 In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a  
structure of Formula (V):



wherein:

$\text{L}_6$  and  $\text{L}_7$  are independently present or absent, and when  
15 present are  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$  alkylene;

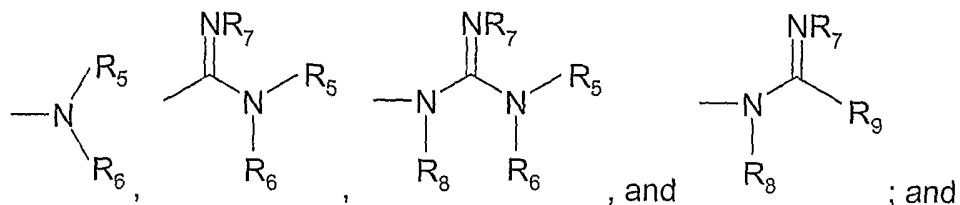
$\text{X}_{11}$  is O, S,  $\text{CH}_2$  or  $\text{NR}_{17}$ , wherein  $\text{R}_{17}$  is selected from H, alkyl,  
aralkyl and aryl;

$\text{X}_{12}$ ,  $\text{X}_{13}$ , and  $\text{X}_{14}$  are independently CH or N;

$\text{X}_{15}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $\text{NR}_{18}$ ,  
20 wherein  $\text{R}_{18}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

$\text{D}_9$ ,  $\text{D}_{10}$ ,  $\text{D}_{11}$ , and  $\text{D}_{12}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl,  
aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto,  
mercaptoalkyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl,

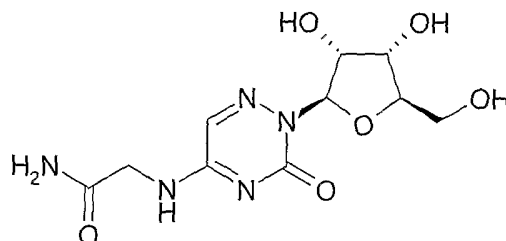
aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



5  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

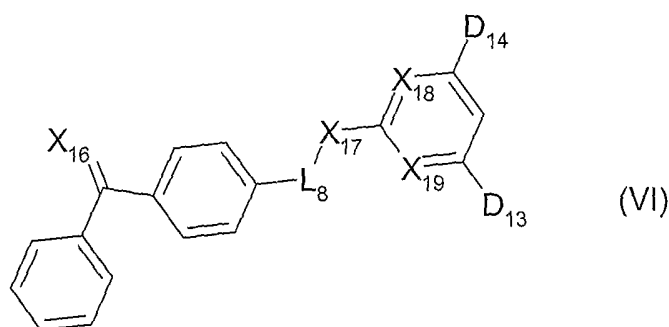
In some embodiments,  $D_9$ ,  $D_{10}$ ,  $D_{11}$ , and  $D_{12}$  are hydroxyl, alkoxy or carbamoyl. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (V) is



10

or a stereoisomer thereof.

In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (VI):



15

wherein:

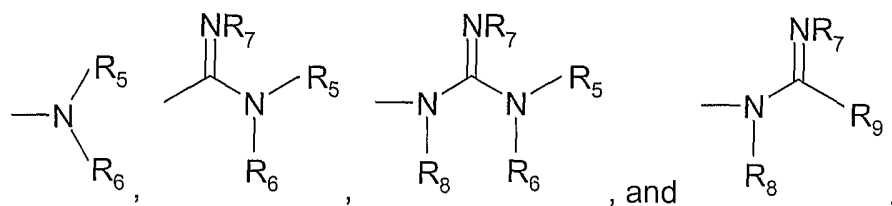
$L_8$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $NR_{19}$ , wherein  $R_{19}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{17}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S,  $CH_2$ , and  $NR_{20}$ , wherein  $R_{20}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{18}$  and  $X_{19}$  are independently selected from N and CH; and

5  $D_{13}$  and  $D_{14}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

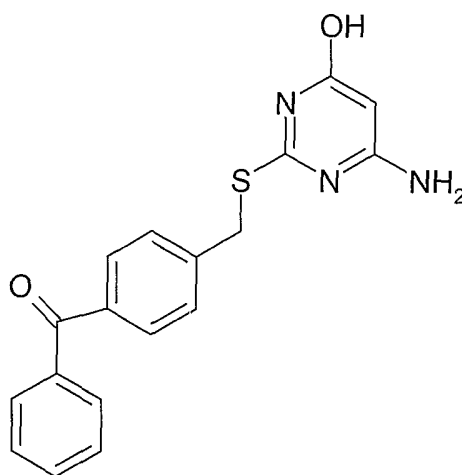


10 wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

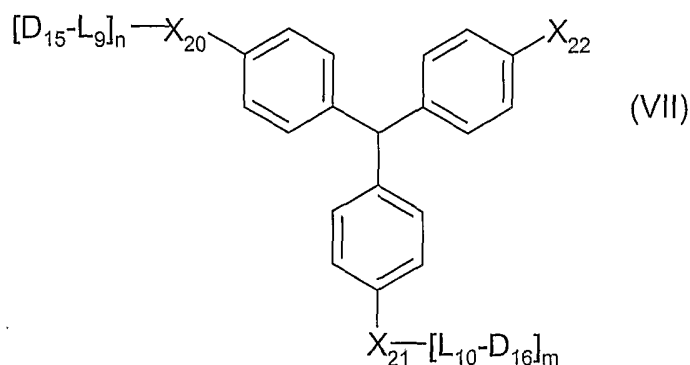
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments,  $D_{13}$  and  $D_{14}$  are hydroxyl, alkoxy, or  $NR_5R_6$ , wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are H or alkyl. In some embodiments, the compound of

15 Formula (VI) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (VII):



wherein:

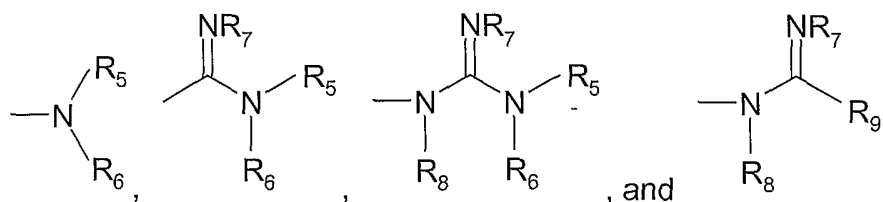
m and n are independently 1 or 2;

each  $L_9$  and  $L_{10}$  can be present or absent, and when present is  
 5  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{20}$  and  $X_{21}$  are independently selected from CH,  $CH_2$ , N, and  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{22}$  is selected from H and halo; and

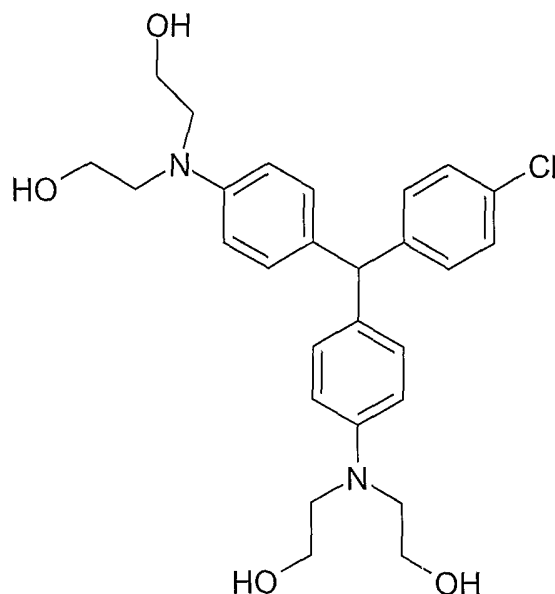
each  $D_{15}$  and each  $D_{16}$  are independently selected from H,  
 10 alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy,  
 mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl,  
 aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl,  
 alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



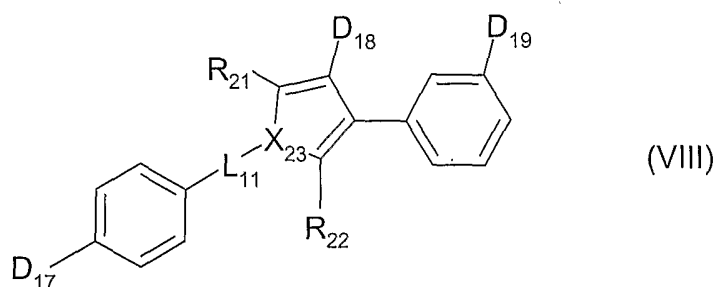
15 wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H,  
 alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments,  $X_{22}$  is halo. In some embodiments, each  $D_{15}$   
 and each  $D_{16}$  are hydroxyl. In some embodiments, the compound of  
 20 Formula (VII) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (VIII):



5

wherein:

$L_{11}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

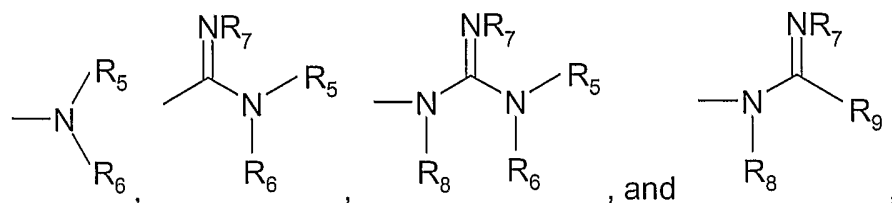
$X_{23}$  is N or CH;

$R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl and halo; and

10

$D_{17}$ ,  $D_{18}$ , and  $D_{19}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

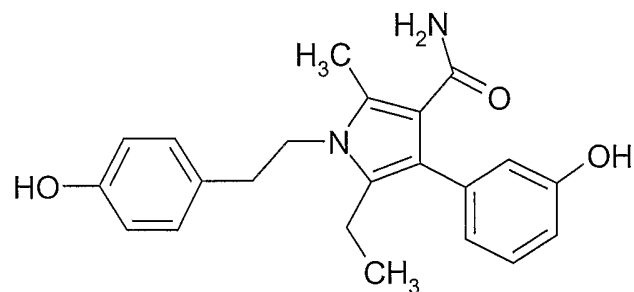
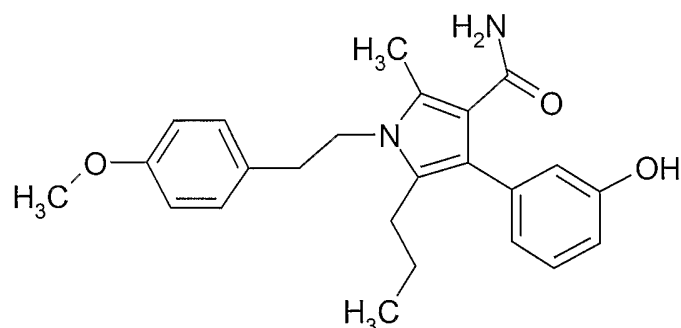
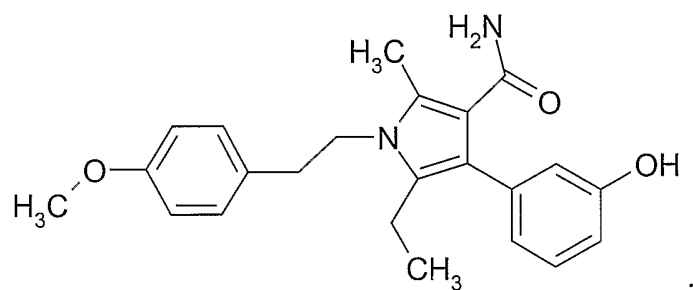
15



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

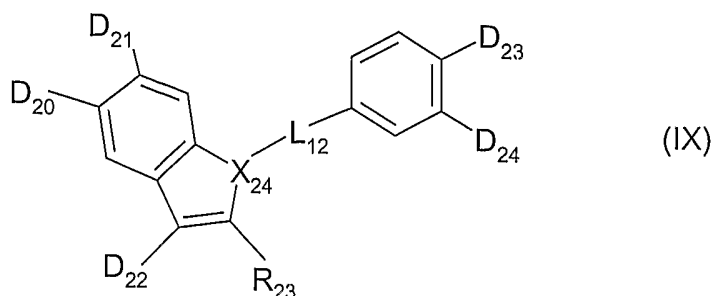
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 5 In some embodiments,  $R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  are alkyl. In some embodiments,  $D_{17}$ ,  $D_{18}$ , and  $D_{19}$  are selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, and carbamoyl. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (VIII) is selected from the group consisting of:



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (IX):





wherein:

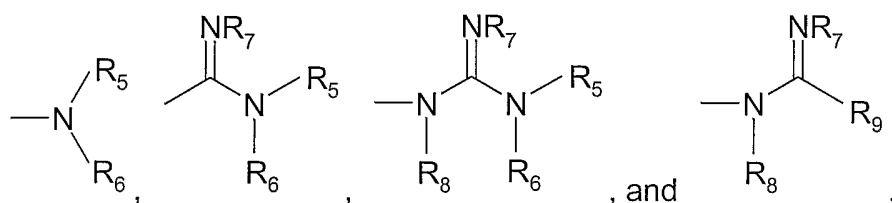
$L_{12}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{24}$  is N or CH;

5  $R_{23}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

$D_{20}$ ,  $D_{21}$ ,  $D_{22}$ ,  $D_{23}$ , and  $D_{24}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

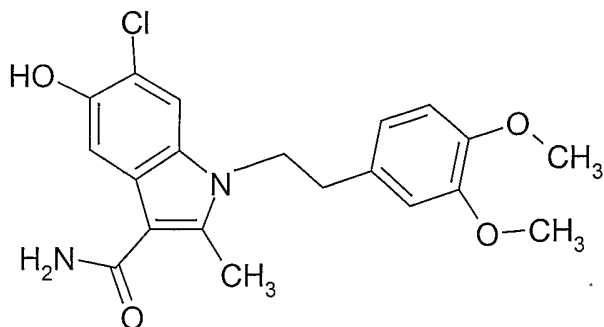
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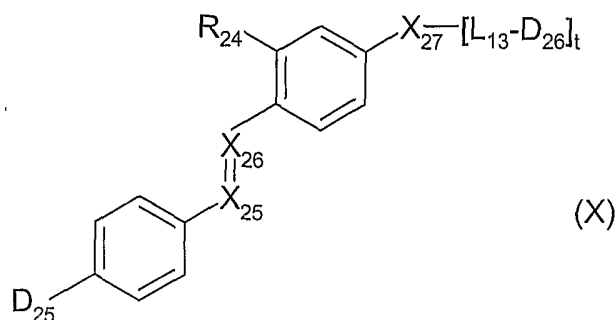
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments,  $D_{20}$ ,  $D_{21}$ ,  $D_{22}$ ,  $D_{23}$ , and  $D_{24}$  are selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, halo, and carbamoyl. In some embodiments,  $R_{23}$  is alkyl. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (IX) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (X):



wherein:

5                   t is 1 or 2;

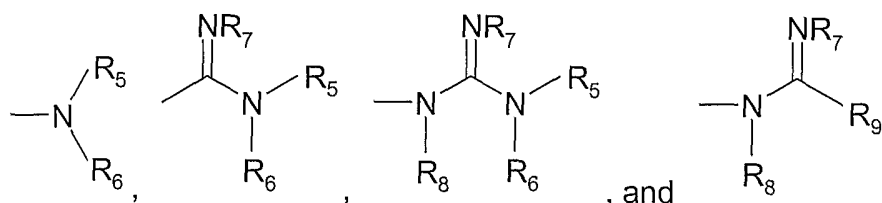
each  $L_{13}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{25}$  and  $X_{26}$  are selected from N and CH;

10                    $X_{27}$  is selected from N, CH,  $CH_2$ , and  $NR_{25}$ , wherein  $R_{25}$  is H or alkyl;

$R_{24}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

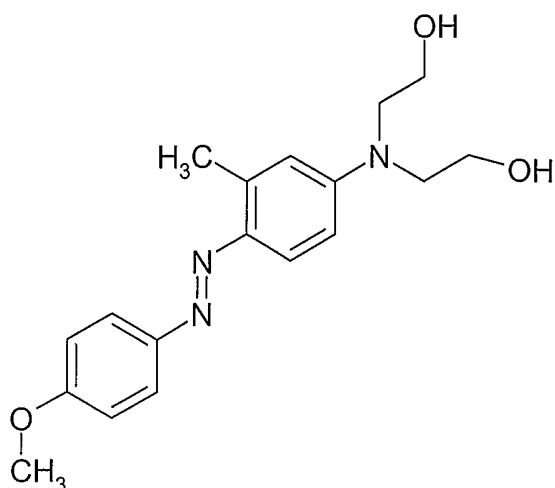
15                    $D_{25}$  and each  $D_{26}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



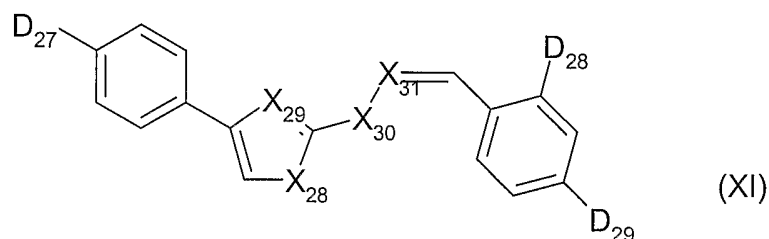
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

20                   or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments,  $D_{25}$  and each  $D_{26}$  are selected from hydroxyl and alkoxy. In some embodiments,  $R_{24}$  is alkyl. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (X) is



In some embodiments, the loop 2 BDNF mimetic compound has a structure of Formula (XI):



5 wherein:

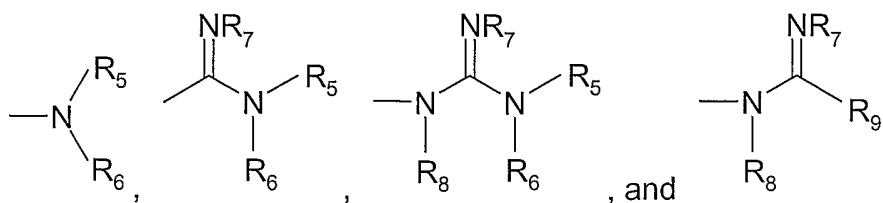
$X_{28}$  is selected from  $CH_2$ , O, S, and  $NR_{26}$ , wherein  $R_{26}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{29}$  is N or CH;

10  $X_{30}$  is  $CH_2$  or  $NR_{27}$ ; wherein  $R_{27}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{31}$  is N or CH; and

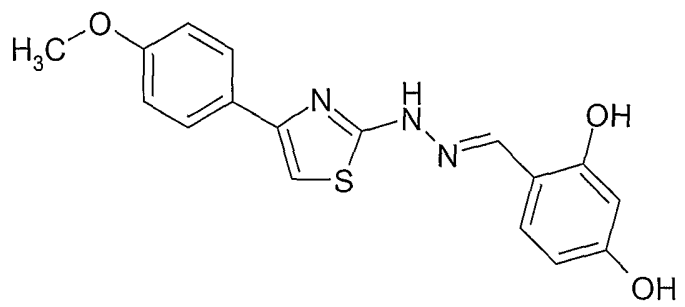
15  $D_{27}$ ,  $D_{28}$ , and  $D_{29}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In some embodiments, D<sub>27</sub>, D<sub>28</sub>, and D<sub>29</sub> are independently hydroxyl  
5 or alkoxy. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (XI) is



The compounds disclosed herein can also encompass derivatives of a parent compound, which has binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule, wherein the derivative also has binding and/or  
10 modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor. The derivative can exhibit enhancement in at least one of the characteristics selected from the group consisting of hydrophilicity, lipophilicity, amphipathicity, solubility, bioavailability, and resistance to hepatic degradation, as compared to the parent compound.

15 In some embodiments, the compound is a derivative of a parent compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule, wherein the derivative is transformed *in vivo* to the parent compound or to another derivative of the parent compound that also has binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor. Such derivatives  
20 can be referred to in some embodiments as prodrugs. Prodrugs can contain bonds that hydrolyze *in vivo* chemically (i.e., hydrolysis catalyzed by changes in pH) or enzymatically. Such bonds include, but are not limited to, esters, amides, and carbonates. Hydrolysis of such a bond *in vivo* can reveal, for example, a hydrogen donor moiety, such as an alcohol or an  
25 amine.

It is to be understood that in some embodiments the compounds disclosed herein can encompass a pharmacophore substantially identical to

the pharmacophore illustrated in Figure 1. Representative such compounds include, but are not limited to, compounds encompassed by Formulae (I-XI).

## II.B. Formulations

The compounds disclosed herein can be formulated in accordance with the routine procedures adapted for desired administration route. Accordingly, the compounds disclosed herein can take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and can contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. The compounds disclosed herein can also be formulated as a preparation for implantation or injection. Thus, for example, the compounds can be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (e.g., as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives (e.g., as a sparingly soluble salt). Alternatively, the active ingredient can be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use. Suitable formulations for each of these methods of administration can be found, for example, in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, A. Gennaro, ed., 20th edition, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, Pa.

For example, formulations for parenteral administration can contain as common excipients sterile water or saline, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, hydrogenated naphthalenes and the like. In particular, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide copolymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers can be useful excipients to control the release of active compounds. Other potentially useful parenteral delivery systems include ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer particles, osmotic pumps, implantable infusion systems, and liposomes. Formulations for inhalation administration contain as excipients, for example, lactose, or can be aqueous solutions containing, for example, polyoxyethylene-9-auryl ether, glycocholate and deoxycholate, or oily solutions for administration in the form of nasal drops, or as a gel to be applied intranasally. Formulations for parenteral administration can also include glycocholate for buccal administration,

methoxysalicylate for rectal administration, or citric acid for vaginal administration.

Further, formulations for intravenous administration can comprise solutions in sterile isotonic aqueous buffer. Where necessary, the  
5 formulations can also include a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic to ease pain at the site of the injection. Generally, the ingredients are supplied either separately or mixed together in unit dosage form, for example, as a dry lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampule or sachet indicating the quantity of active  
10 agent. Where the compound is to be administered by infusion, it can be dispensed in a formulation with an infusion bottle containing sterile pharmaceutical grade water, saline or dextrose/water. Where the compound is administered by injection, an ampule of sterile water for injection or saline can be provided so that the ingredients can be mixed prior to administration.

15 Suitable formulations further include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions that can contain antioxidants, buffers, bacteriostats, bactericidal antibiotics and solutes that render the formulation isotonic with the bodily fluids of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions, which can include suspending agents and thickening  
20 agents.

Formulations of the compounds can contain minor amounts of wetting or emulsifying agents, or pH buffering agents. The formulations comprising the compound can be a liquid solution, suspension, emulsion, tablet, pill, capsule, sustained release formulation, or powder.

25 The compounds can be formulated as a suppository, with traditional binders and carriers such as triglycerides.

Oral formulations can include standard carriers such as pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, sodium saccharine, cellulose, magnesium carbonate,  
30 *etc.*

The pharmaceutical formulations comprising the compounds of the presently disclosed subject matter can include an agent which controls

release of the compound, thereby providing a timed or sustained release compound.

### II.C. Carriers

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are well known to those skilled  
5 in the art and include, but are not limited to, from about 0.01 to about 0.1 M and preferably 0.05M phosphate buffer or 0.8% saline. Such pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can be aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions and emulsions.

Examples of non-aqueous solvents suitable for use in the presently  
10 disclosed subject matter include, but are not limited to, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate.

Aqueous carriers suitable for use in the presently disclosed subject matter include, but are not limited to, water, ethanol, alcoholic/aqueous  
15 solutions, glycerol, emulsions or suspensions, including saline and buffered media. Oral carriers can be elixirs, syrups, capsules, tablets and the like.

Liquid carriers suitable for use in the presently disclosed subject matter can be used in preparing solutions, suspensions, emulsions, syrups, elixirs and pressurized compounds. The active ingredient can be dissolved  
20 or suspended in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier such as water, an organic solvent, a mixture of both or pharmaceutically acceptable oils or fats. The liquid carrier can contain other suitable pharmaceutical additives such as solubilizers, emulsifiers, buffers, preservatives, sweeteners, flavoring agents, suspending agents, thickening agents, colors, viscosity  
25 regulators, stabilizers or osmo-regulators.

Liquid carriers suitable for use in the presently disclosed subject matter include, but are not limited to, water (partially containing additives as above, e.g. cellulose derivatives, preferably sodium carboxymethyl cellulose solution), alcohols (including monohydric alcohols and polyhydric alcohols,  
30 e.g. glycols) and their derivatives, and oils (e.g. fractionated coconut oil and arachis oil). For parenteral administration, the carrier can also include an oily ester such as ethyl oleate and isopropyl myristate. Sterile liquid carriers

are useful in sterile liquid form comprising compounds for parenteral administration. The liquid carrier for pressurized compounds disclosed herein can be halogenated hydrocarbon or other pharmaceutically acceptable propellant.

5           Solid carriers suitable for use in the presently disclosed subject matter include, but are not limited to, inert substances such as lactose, starch, glucose, methyl-cellulose, magnesium stearate, dicalcium phosphate, mannitol and the like. A solid carrier can further include one or more substances acting as flavoring agents, lubricants, solubilizers, suspending  
10 agents, fillers, glidants, compression aids, binders or tablet-disintegrating agents; it can also be an encapsulating material. In powders, the carrier can be a finely divided solid which is in admixture with the finely divided active compound. In tablets, the active compound is mixed with a carrier having the necessary compression properties in suitable proportions and compacted in  
15 the shape and size desired. The powders and tablets preferably contain up to 99% of the active compound. Suitable solid carriers include, for example, calcium phosphate, magnesium stearate, talc, sugars, lactose, dextrin, starch, gelatin, cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, low melting waxes and ion exchange resins.

20           Parenteral carriers suitable for use in the presently disclosed subject matter include, but are not limited to, sodium chloride solution, Ringer's dextrose, dextrose and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's and fixed oils. Intravenous carriers include fluid and nutrient replenishers, electrolyte replenishers such as those based on Ringer's dextrose and the like.  
25 Preservatives and other additives can also be present, such as, for example, antimicrobials, antioxidants, chelating agents, inert gases and the like.

          Carriers suitable for use in the presently disclosed subject matter can be mixed as needed with disintegrants, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders and the like using conventional techniques known in the  
30 art. The carriers can also be sterilized using methods that do not deleteriously react with the compounds, as is generally known in the art.



### II.D. Salts

It is also to be understood that the disclosed compounds can further comprise pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Such salts include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable  
5 acid addition salts, pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts, pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts, ammonium and alkylated ammonium salts.

Acid addition salts include salts of inorganic acids as well as organic acids. Representative examples of suitable inorganic acids include  
10 hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, phosphoric, sulfuric, nitric acids and the like. Representative examples of suitable organic acids include formic, acetic, trichloroacetic, trifluoroacetic, propionic, benzoic, cinnamic, citric, fumaric, glycolic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, mandelic, oxalic, picric, pyruvic, salicylic, succinic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, tartaric,  
15 ascorbic, pantoic, bismethylene salicylic, ethanedisulfonic, gluconic, citraconic, aspartic, stearic, palmitic, EDTA, glycolic, p-aminobenzoic, glutamic, benzenesulfonic, p-toluenesulfonic acids, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates, perchlorates, borates, acetates, benzoates, hydroxynaphthoates, glycerophosphates, ketoglutarates and the like.

20 Base addition salts include but are not limited to, ethylenediamine, N-methyl-glucamine, lysine, arginine, ornithine, choline, N, N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chlorprocaine, diethanolamine, procaine, N-benzylphenethylamine, diethylamine, piperazine, tris (hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, triethylamine,  
25 dibenzylamine, ephedrine, dehydroabietylamine, N-ethylpiperidine, benzylamine, tetramethylammonium, tetraethylammonium, methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, ethylamine, basic amino acids, e. g. , lysine and arginine dicyclohexylamine and the like.

Examples of metal salts include lithium, sodium, potassium,  
30 magnesium salts and the like.

Examples of ammonium and alkylated ammonium salts include ammonium, methylammonium, dimethylammonium, trimethylammonium,

ethylammonium, hydroxyethylammonium, diethylammonium, butylammonium, tetramethylammonium salts and the like. Examples of organic bases include lysine, arginine, guanidine, diethanolamine, choline and the like.

5           II.E. Tracers

In some embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter, the BDNF mimetic comprises a tracer or label that can be detected *in vivo* (i.e., in a living subject) or *in vitro* (i.e., outside a living subject). In some embodiments, the tracer is detectable *in vivo* by a non-invasive method, including, but not limited to, scintigraphic methods, magnetic resonance  
10           imaging, ultrasound, or fluorescence. The tracer can be conjugated or otherwise associated with a BDNF mimetic, a drug carrier, or combinations thereof. Following administration of the labeled composition to a subject, and after a time sufficient for localization *in vivo*, the biodistribution of the  
15           composition can be visualized. For example, a BDNF mimetic labeled with a radioactive tracer can be used to detect tumors or other pathological states with altered TrkB expression *in vivo*.

In some embodiments, the label is detectable by a scintigraphic imaging method. Scintigraphic imaging methods include SPECT (Single  
20           Photon Emission Computed Tomography), PET (Positron Emission Tomography), gamma camera imaging, and rectilinear scanning. A gamma camera and a rectilinear scanner each represent instruments that detect radioactivity in a single plane. Most SPECT systems are based on the use of one or more gamma cameras that are rotated about the subject of  
25           analysis, and thus integrate radioactivity in more than one dimension. PET systems comprise an array of detectors in a ring that also detect radioactivity in multiple dimensions.

When scintigraphic imaging is employed, the detectable tracer or label can comprise a radionuclide label selected from the group consisting  
30           of, but not limited to, <sup>18</sup>fluorine, <sup>64</sup>copper, <sup>65</sup>copper, <sup>67</sup>gallium, <sup>68</sup>gallium, <sup>77</sup>bromine, <sup>80m</sup>bromine, <sup>95</sup>ruthenium, <sup>97</sup>ruthenium, <sup>103</sup>ruthenium, <sup>105</sup>ruthenium, <sup>99m</sup>technetium, <sup>107</sup>mercury, <sup>203</sup>mercury, <sup>123</sup>iodine, <sup>124</sup>iodine, <sup>125</sup>iodine,

<sup>126</sup>iodine, <sup>131</sup>iodine, <sup>133</sup>iodine, <sup>111</sup>indium, <sup>113</sup>indium, <sup>99m</sup>rhenium, <sup>105</sup>rhenium, <sup>101</sup>rhenium, <sup>186</sup>rhenium, <sup>188</sup>rhenium, <sup>121</sup>mtellurium, <sup>122m</sup>tellurium, <sup>125m</sup>tellurium, <sup>165</sup>thulium, <sup>167</sup>thulium, <sup>168</sup>thulium, and nitride or oxide forms derived there from.

- 5           Methods for radionuclide-labeling of a molecule so as to be used in accordance with the disclosed methods are known in the art. For example, a BDNF mimetic can be derivatized so that a radionuclide can be bound directly to it. Thus, the radionuclide can take the place of a hydrogen atom of one of the BDNF mimetics described herein in Formulas (I-XI).
- 10          Alternatively, the radionuclide or radioactive tracer can be bound to a BDNF mimetic of Formulas (I-XI) through a suitable organic tether moiety, such as an alkylene group.

            When compositions comprising radionuclides are used, stabilizers to prevent or minimize radiolytic damage, such as ascorbic acid, gentisic acid,

15          or other appropriate antioxidants, can be added to the composition comprising the labeled targeting molecule.

### III.    Methods of Use

            The presently disclosed subject matter provides novel methods of

20          treating disorders, including, but not limited to, neurological disorders (e.g., neurodegenerative disorders) and in a subject. More particularly, the methods of the presently disclosed subject matter involve the administration of a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule in a subject to treat a disorder. The compound can be

25          administered in an amount effective to induce survival signaling and/or to upregulate neural function. The compound can also be used to stimulate desired mechanisms of non-neural cells. The compound can also be used to partially or fully block endogenous BDNF.

            The disorder to be treated can be any condition that is mediated, at

30          least in part, by binding of neurotrophins to the TrkB receptor, and conditions wherein the TrkB receptor is present, though not necessarily causally linked to the condition. Neurotrophins can be present or absent in the condition.

Such disorders include, but are not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Rett syndrome, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury, stroke, hypoxia, ischemia, brain injury, diabetic neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy, nerve  
 5 transplantation complications, multiple sclerosis, peripheral nerve injury, conditions involving degeneration or dysfunction of cells expressing TrkB. The disorder to be treated further includes depression, obesity, and ischemic conditions of peripheral tissues. Table 1 lists a variety of disorders to which TrkB involvement has been linked.

10

<b>Table 1. Disorders involving TrkB signaling.</b>		
<b>Pathological state potentially involving BDNF mechanisms</b>	<b>Potential roles for TrkB small molecule ligands</b>	<b>Reference(s)</b>
Alzheimer's disease	Agonist to compensate for BDNF deficiency, prevent neural degeneration, improve synaptic transmission, promote plasticity, promote neurogenesis	Fumagalli <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Elliott <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Huntington's disease	Agonist to compensate for BDNF deficiency and to promote striatal neuron function	Canals <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Cattaneo <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Parkinson's disease	Agonist to upregulate D3 receptor expression and to protect dopaminergic neurons	Guillin <i>et al.</i> , 2003; Presgraves <i>et al.</i> , 2004
Rett syndrome	Agonist to compensate for BDNF deficiency	Sun and Wu, 2006
Motor neuron disease	Agonist to inhibit motor neuron death	BDNF Study Group, 1999
Depression	Agonist to promote neurogenesis or upregulate neurotransmitter function	Schechter <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Ischemic stroke	Agonist to prevent neuronal death and/or to upregulate neuronal function and promote post-injury plasticity	Schabitz <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Nomura <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2005
HIV dementia	Agonist to protect neurons from HIV-1/gp120-induced death	Mocchetti and Bachis, 2004
Multiple sclerosis	Agonist to mimic immune-mediated BDNF protective mechanisms in MS lesions	Gielen <i>et al.</i> , 2003; Stadelmann <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Spinal cord injury	Agonist to promote axonal regeneration, plasticity and activation of TrkB without p75 <sup>NTR</sup> liganding to overcome myelin inhibition	Koda <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Williams <i>et al.</i> , 2005

Nerve injury	Agonist to prevent post-axotomy neuron loss and/or promote regeneration	Watabe <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Vogelin <i>et al.</i> , 2006
Hearing loss	Agonists to protect auditory neurons	McGuinness and Shepherd, 2005
Obesity, diabetes, and metabolic syndrome	Agonist to limit food intake and correct metabolic syndrome	Wisse and Schwartz, 2003; Nakagawa <i>et al.</i> , 2003; Lebrun <i>et al.</i> , 2006
Peripheral tissue ischemia	Agonist to promote angiogenesis	Kermani <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Epilepsy	Antagonist or partial agonist to inhibit hyperexcitable circuits in injured brain	He <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Koyama and Ikegaya, 2005
Pain	Antagonist, partial agonist or agonist to suppress pain transmission	Malcangio and Lessmann, 2003
Cancer	Agonist or partial agonist to inhibit TrkB-dependent tumor therapeutic resistance mechanisms	Desmet and Peeper, 2006

The presently disclosed subject matter further provides for methods of facilitating cell survival or function, including both neural cells and non-neural cells. Representative neural cells include, but are not limited to, hippocampal pyramidal cells, cortical cells, striatal cells, substantial nigra cells, motor neuron cells, Purkinje cells, dorsal root ganglia cells. Non-neuronal cells include, but are not limited to, vascular endothelial cells. The methods can comprise treating a neural or non-neural cell with a compound having binding or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule, whereby the compound induces survival signaling and/or upregulation of cell function.

The BDNF mimetics of Formulas (I-XI) can be used in both *in vivo* and *in vitro* settings. In some embodiments, the BDNF mimetics can be used as a cost saving alternative to BDNF in *in vitro* methods. In some embodiments, the BDNF mimetics can be used in methods related to stem cells. Thus, in some embodiments, the BDNF mimetics can be used for maintaining stem cells in an undifferentiated state or to induce stem cell differentiation. By way of example, a BDNF mimetic as disclosed herein can be used in methods currently available in the art that employ BDNF (Huang, E.J., Reichardt, L.F. (2003) *Annu Rev Biochem* **72**, 609-642; Banker, G.,

Goslin, K. (Eds.) (1998) Culturing Nerve Cells, Chapters 10 and 14 (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press)), except with the substitution of the BDNF mimetic.

5            III.A. Administration

The presently disclosed subject matter provides methods of administering compounds having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor compound in order to ameliorate a disorder mediated by TrkB binding or modulation in a subject. The method can comprise administering  
10 to a subject an effective amount of a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor, such as any of the compounds disclosed herein.

As used herein, administering can be effected or performed using any of the various methods known to those skilled in the art. The compound can  
15 be administered, for example, subcutaneously, intravenously, parenterally, intraperitoneally, intradermally, intramuscularly, topically, enteral (e.g., orally), rectally, nasally, buccally, sublingually, vaginally, by inhalation spray, by drug pump or via an implanted reservoir in dosage formulations containing conventional non-toxic, physiologically acceptable carriers or  
20 vehicles.

Further, the presently disclosed compounds can be administered to a localized area in need of treatment. This can be achieved by, for example, and not by way of limitation, local infusion during surgery, topical application, transdermal patches, by injection, by catheter, by suppository, or by implant  
25 (the implant can optionally be of a porous, non-porous, or gelatinous material), including membranes, such as sialastic membranes or fibers.

The form in which the compound is administered (e.g., syrup, elixir, capsule, tablet, solution, foams, emulsion, gel, sol) will depend in part on the route by which it is administered. For example, for mucosal (e.g., oral  
30 mucosa, rectal, intestinal mucosa, bronchial mucosa) administration, nose drops, aerosols, inhalants, nebulizers, eye drops or suppositories can be used. The compounds and agents disclosed herein can be administered together with other biologically active agents, such as analgesics, anti-

inflammatory agents, anesthetics and other agents which can control one or more symptoms or causes of a TrkB mediated disorder.

Additionally, administration can comprise administering to the subject a plurality of dosages over a suitable period of time. Such administration  
5 regimens can be determined according to routine methods, upon a review of the instant disclosure.

In some embodiments, administration comprises administering to the subject a dose or plurality of dosages to achieve a compound concentration in a cell or in a cell microenvironment of between about 0.10  $\mu$ M and about  
10 50  $\mu$ M.

The compounds of the presently disclosed subject matter can be employed as the sole active agent in a pharmaceutical or can be used in combination (e.g., administered proximate in time to each other or even in the same formulation) with other active ingredients, e.g., neurotrophins, or  
15 other factors or drugs which can facilitate neural survival or axonal growth in neurodegenerative diseases. For example, synergistic effects can be provided by administering a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule to a subject with a second compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a p75<sup>NTR</sup> receptor molecule.  
20 Representative compounds having binding specificity for p75<sup>NTR</sup> receptor molecules are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 11/396,936, filed April 3, 2006, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### III.B. Dosage

For administration of a compound as disclosed herein, conventional  
25 methods of extrapolating human dosage based on doses administered to a murine animal models can be carried out using the conversion factor for converting the mouse dosage to human dosage: Dose Human per kg=Dose Mouse per kg $\times$ 12 (Freireich et al., (1966) *Cancer Chemother Rep.* **50**, 219-244). Drug doses can also be given in milligrams per square meter of body  
30 surface area rather than body weight, as this method achieves a good correlation to certain metabolic and excretory functions. Moreover, body surface area can be used as a common denominator for drug dosage in

adults and children as well as in different animal species (Freireich et al., (1966) *Cancer Chemother Rep.* **50**, 219-244). Briefly, to express a mg/kg dose in any given species as the equivalent mg/sq m dose, the dosage is multiplied by the appropriate km factor. In an adult human, 100 mg/kg is  
5 equivalent to  $100 \text{ mg/kg} \times 37 \text{ kg/sq m} = 3700 \text{ mg/m}^2$ .

Insofar as the compounds disclosed herein can take the form of a mimetic or fragment thereof, it is to be appreciated that the potency, and therefore dosage of an effective amount can vary. However, one skilled in the art can readily assess the potency of a compound of the type presently  
10 envisioned by the presently disclosed subject matter.

The compounds disclosed herein can be used in unit dosage form and can be prepared by any of the methods well known in the pharmaceutical art, or example, as described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Mack Pub. Co., Easton, PA, 1980).

15 It will be appreciated by one of skill in the art that dosage range will depend on the particular compound, and its potency. The dosage range is understood to be large enough to produce the desired effect in which the neurological disorder and the symptoms associated therewith are ameliorated and/or survival of the neural cells is achieved, but not be so  
20 large as to cause unmanageable adverse side effects. The appropriate range for therapeutic effectiveness will be readily determined by one skilled in the art depending on the route of administration, age, and condition of the subject being treated. The dosage can also be adjusted by the individual physician in the event of any complication. No unacceptable toxicological  
25 effects are expected when compounds disclosed herein are used in accordance with the presently disclosed subject matter.

An effective amount of the compounds disclosed herein comprise amounts sufficient to produce a measurable biological response. Actual dosage levels of active ingredients in a therapeutic compound of the  
30 presently disclosed subject matter can be varied so as to administer an amount of the active compound that is effective to achieve the desired therapeutic response for a particular subject and/or application. Preferably,



a minimal dose is administered, and the dose is escalated in the absence of dose-limiting toxicity to a minimally effective amount. Determination and adjustment of a therapeutically effective dose, as well as evaluation of when and how to make such adjustments, are known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Further with respect to the methods of the presently disclosed subject matter, a preferred subject is a vertebrate subject. A preferred vertebrate is warm-blooded; a preferred warm-blooded vertebrate is a mammal. The subject treated by the presently disclosed methods is desirably a human, although it is to be understood that the principles of the presently disclosed subject matter indicate effectiveness with respect to all vertebrate species which are to included in the term "subject." In this context, a vertebrate is understood to be any vertebrate species in which treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder is desirable. As used herein, the term "subject" includes both human and animal subjects. Thus, veterinary therapeutic uses are provided in accordance with the presently disclosed subject matter.

As such, the presently disclosed subject matter provides for the treatment of mammals such as humans, as well as those mammals of importance due to being endangered, such as Siberian tigers; of economic importance, such as animals raised on farms for consumption by humans; and/or animals of social importance to humans, such as animals kept as pets or in zoos. Examples of such animals include but are not limited to: carnivores such as cats and dogs; swine, including pigs, hogs, and wild boars; ruminants and/or ungulates such as cattle, oxen, sheep, giraffes, deer, goats, bison, and camels; and horses. Also provided is the treatment of birds, including the treatment of those kinds of birds that are endangered and/or kept in zoos or as pets (including parrots), as well as fowl, and more particularly domesticated fowl, *i.e.*, poultry, such as turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, and the like, as they are also of economical importance to humans. Thus, also provided is the treatment of livestock, including, but not limited to, domesticated swine, ruminants, ungulates, horses (including race horses), poultry, and the like.

### III.C. Coatings

In some embodiments, the compounds of the presently disclosed subject matter can be used in coatings. For example, the BDNF mimetics of  
5 Formulas (I-XI) can be used to coat medical devices, such as surgical tools, biosensors, and implants, to promote neural and/or non-neural cell survival in tissues or fluids coming into contact with the medical device or to treat a pathological state with altered TrkB expression in an area in contact with the medical device. In some embodiments, the medical device is a cochlear  
10 implant, an electronic device interfacing with the nervous system, or a synthetic matrix designed to support neural regeneration.

The mimetics can be coated onto the medical devices by a variety of methods. For example, the mimetics can be suspended or dissolved in a liquid carrier, coated and dried onto the medical device. Alternatively, the  
15 mimetics can be conjugated to a chemically functionalized surface of a device or imbedded in or conjugated to a polymeric coating of a medical device. In some embodiments, the device being coated can have a metallic surface, such as, for example, stainless steel, nickel, titanium, aluminum, copper, gold, silver, platinum, and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the  
20 device can have a glass or polymeric surface.

### EXAMPLES

The following Examples have been included to provide illustrations of the presently disclosed subject matter. In light of the present disclosure and  
25 the general level of skill in the art, those of skill will appreciate that the following Examples are intended to be exemplary only and that numerous changes, modifications and alterations can be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the presently disclosed subject matter.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR EXAMPLES

Computational studies

Computational studies were performed using the Accelrys Catalyst® and INSIGHT II™ systems obtained from Accelrys (San Diego, California, United States of America).

Antibodies and Proteins

Monoclonal anti-phospho-ERK<sup>T202/Y204</sup>, polyclonal anti-ERK42/44, monoclonal anti-phospho-AKT<sup>S473</sup>, polyclonal anti-AKT, polyclonal anti-phospho-NFκB-p65(Ser<sup>563</sup>), and site-specific polyclonal anti-Trk<sup>Y490</sup> were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (Beverly, Massachusetts, United States of America). Monoclonal anti-actin was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Corp. (St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America). Polyclonal TrkA and TrkB antibodies were obtained from Upstate USA, Inc. (Charlottesville, Virginia, United States of America). Recombinant human NGF was obtained from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, California, United States of America) and BDNF from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America).

Hippocampal neurons were prepared from E16-17 mouse embryos as previously described (Yang, T. *et al.* (2003) *J Neurosci* **23**, 3353-3363). Low density cultures were initiated in poly-L-lysine coated A/2 plates by adding 25 μl of cell suspension (2000 neurons/well; 12,500 cells/cm<sup>2</sup>), 25 μl of DMEM containing 10% FBS, and different concentrations of recombinant BDNF, NGF, or TrkB-binding compounds to each well.

After 48 hours in culture, cell survival was assessed as previously described (Longo, F.M., Manthorpe, M., Xie, Y.M., Varon, S. (1997) *J Neurosci Res* **48**, 1-17) using a combination of standard morphological criteria along with visual determination of whether a given cell converted MTT to its blue formazan product. Briefly, the number of surviving neurons was determined by counting the total number of cells in each well that were both morphologically intact and filed with blue product (Longo F.M., Manthorpe, M., Xie, Y.M., Varon, S. (1997) *J Neurosci Res* **48**, 1-17). For each neurotrophin or compound concentration, duplicate wells were counted

and the resulting values averaged. Activity of each compound was confirmed by blinded counts. Counts were normalized to survival achieved with 25 ng/ml BDNF or to baseline survival. Fitting of dose-responsive curves was performed with SIGMAPLOT™ obtained from SYSTAT Software Inc. (Richmond, California, United States of America).

For signaling pathway inhibitor studies, LY294002, PD98059 (obtained from EMD Biosciences/Calbiochem, San Diego, California, United States of America), were added to cultures at final concentrations of 25  $\mu$ M, 50  $\mu$ M, and 2.5  $\mu$ g/ml respectively, concomitantly with BDNF or TrkB-binding compounds. For all studies applying signaling inhibitors, survival was assessed at 48 hours.

#### Protein Extraction and Western Blot Analysis

For assays of Trk, AKT, and ERK activation, hippocampal neurons derived from E16-17 mice were cultured in poly-L-lysine coated six-well plates (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) in DMEM containing 10% FBS, followed by incubation in serum-free DMEM for 2 hours before addition of neurotrophins or compounds. At the indicated time points, neurons were harvested in lysis buffer consisting of: 20 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 137 mM NaCl, 1% Igepal CA-630, 10% glycerol, 1 mM PMSF, 10  $\mu$ g/ml aprotinin, 1  $\mu$ g/ml leupeptin, 500  $\mu$ M orthovanadate (Zhou, J., Valletta, J.S., Grimes, M.L., Mobley, W.C. (1995) *J Neurochem* **65**, 1146-1156). Lysates were centrifuged, the supernatant collected, and protein concentrations determined using the BCA Protein Assay Reagent obtained from Pierce (Rockford, Illinois, United States of America).

Western blots were performed as described previously (Yang, T. *et al.* (2003) *J Neurosci* **23**, 3353-3363). Western blot signals were detected using the ECL Chemiluminescence System obtained by Amersham (Piscataway, New Jersey, United States of America) (Yang, T. *et al.* (2003) *J Neurosci* **23**, 3353-3363). To detect the presence of anti-Trk antibodies, blots were probed with horseradish peroxidase-linked goat anti-rabbit IgG obtained from Amersham/Pharmacia Biotech (Piscataway, New Jersey, United States of America). Signals were detected by the ECL

chemiluminescence system obtained from Amersham Biosciences (Piscataway, New Jersey, United States of America). To control for variation in protein loading, the blot was stripped and reprobed with  $\beta$ -actin monoclonal antibody obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America).

### Example 1

#### Computational Modeling, Pharmacophore Generation,

#### Virtual and Functional Screening

10 In order to generate a productive pharmacophore emulating a loop structure known to interact with a receptor, it was hypothesized that (1) the degrees of freedom of the ligand peptide structure are restricted by its residence in the protein, and (2) there is little "induced fit" involving changes in loop structure at the targeted receptor subsite, or it is accommodated by flexibility of the small molecule ligand. When both of these conditions apply, 15 they allow an interacting/activating small molecule conformation that interacts with the receptor in a manner similar to that of the native ligand.

Efforts were focused on locating compounds emulating a single loop BDNF loop 2 structure. Computational studies suggested that *in situ*, the 20 tethered loop 2 backbone and proximal portions of the side chain structure had restricted degrees of freedom, and an intermediate structure chosen from an ensemble of samples from loop molecular dynamics simulations was extracted and used to build a pharmacophoric model. The residues involved with the pharmacophore were Ser45, Lys46 and Gln48 of BDNF 25 (Figure 1). Guidance for the placement of pharmacophore features was obtained from consideration of loop phylogeny and side chain chemistry.

An average of 35 conformers of each of over 5.5 million compounds compounds were screened against the pharmacophore, yielding approximately 3000 that fit with a calculated internal energy of less than 10 30 kcal/mol. This number was reduced to approximately 50 by visual inspection, calculated blood brain barrier penetration and other predicted medicinal properties on the basis of likely steric compatibility with a

hypothetical shallow receptor binding pocket, and maximal flexibility of the functional groups.

## Example 2

### 5                    Compounds Promote Hippocampal Neuron Survival

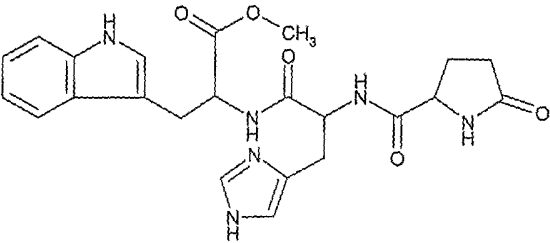
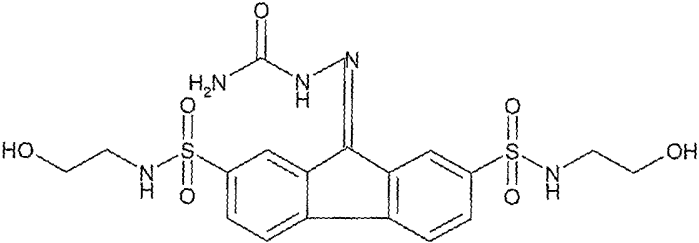
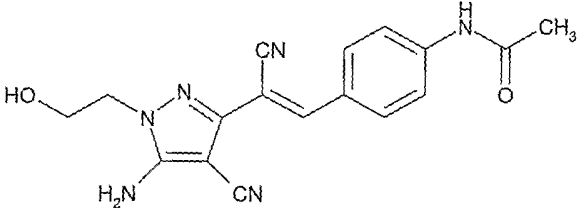
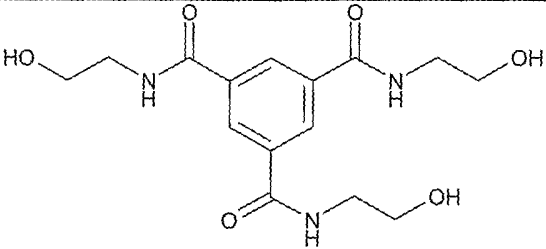
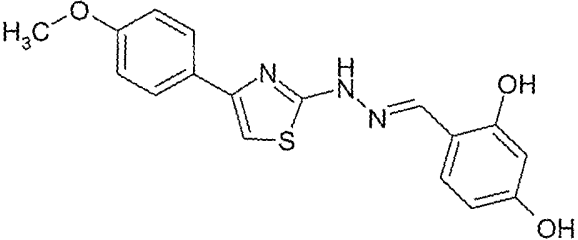
High-throughput virtual screening based on BDNF loop 2 models (Figure 1) and small-scale *in vitro* bioassays were used to identify chemically diverse compounds with potent neurotrophic activity. Approximately 5.5 million compounds were screened *in silico* to produce a high yield of 15  
10                    positives out of 32 compounds submitted to *in vitro* screening (47%).

In order to understand the mechanisms of action of the BDNF loop 2 mimetics and to test the conjecture that they work via the targeted receptor, TrkB, the dose-dependent relationships of the survival-promoting activities of the mimetics was compared to BDNF using embryonic hippocampal neurons  
15                    in culture conditions in which BDNF promotes neural survival. In the cultures, neurotrophic activity was mediated by BDNF principally through TrkB and p75<sup>NTR</sup>, as they express little TrkA (Brann, A.B., et al. (1999) *J Neurosci* **19**, 8199-8206; Bui, N.T., et al. (2002) *J Neurochem* **81**, 594-605).

20                    Studies indicated that Compound 4 (BD2-4) prevents the death of E16 hippocampal neurons and that neurite outgrowth length promoted by Compound 4 was similar to that seen with BDNF. See Figure 2. Dose-response profiles of Compounds 1-4 (BD2-1, BD2-2, BD2-3, and BD2-4, respectively; Figure 3A-E) demonstrated EC<sub>50</sub> values in the range of 0.1-1.0  
25                    nM and intrinsic activities of 50-200% of the BDNF response. Additionally, as predicted for a partial agonist, Compound 4 in the presence of a maximally effective BDNF concentration (50 ng/mL) causes an inhibition of BDNF activity. See Figure 4. The structures of Compounds 1-4 are illustrated in Table 2 below.

30

Table 2  
Structures of Compounds 1-4

Compound No.	Structure
1 (BD2-1)	
2 (BD2-2)	
3 (BD2-3)	
4 (BD2-4)	
24 (BD2-24)	

Of the four compounds initially identified, one, Compound 4, is predicted to have the most "drug-like" character by the Lipinski criteria (Lipinski, C.A. (2000) *J Pharm Toxicol Methods* **44**, 235-249) and blood-brain barrier calculations (Fu, X.C., Chen, C.X., Liang, W.Q., Yu, Q.S. (2001) *Acta Pharmacol Sin* **22**, 663-668; Clark, D.E. (2002) *J Pharm Sci* **88**, 815-821). As such, Compound 4 was selected for more detailed mechanistic study.

### Example 3

#### 10                    Compounds Activate TrkB Receptors.

In order to assess the interactions of the BDNF loop 2 mimetic compounds with TrkB receptors, the ability of Compound 4 to activate TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC was compared in a series of Western blotting experiments. These studies demonstrate that the BDNF mimetics achieve a high level of specificity in that only TrkB is activated.

The top two panels in Figure 5A show that in NIH3T3 cells expressing TrkB, both BDNF and Compound 4 (BD2-4) activate TrkB as evidenced by Trk phosphorylation (indicated by probing with anti-Trk<sup>Y490</sup> antibodies in the uppermost panel). Culture medium alone (CM) or treatment with NGF does not activate TrkB. The second panel from the top shows the Western blot with anti-TrkB antibodies indicating the total amount of TrkB present. In the bottom two panels of Figure 5A, NIH3T3 cells expressing TrkA were used. NGF promotes activation of TrkA as evidenced by Trk phosphorylation, but BDNF and Compound 4 do not.

25                    In Figure 5B, NIH3T3 cells expressing TrkC were used. The bottom panel indicates the total amount of TrkC present by probing with anti-TrkC antibodies. NT-3 promotes the phosphorylation of Trk (upper panel), while culture medium alone (CM), BDNF, and Compound 4 do not.

### 30                    Example 4

#### Compound Activity in Huntington's Disease Model

Quinolinic acid-induced death of striatal neurons is an established model for Huntington's disease (HD). Previous work has shown that BDNF



functions are impaired in HD and that administration of BDNF can prevent quinolinic acid-induced death. See Perez-Navarro, E., et al. (2000) *J. Neurochem* **75**, 2190-2199; and Kells, A. P., et al. (2004) *Mol Ther* **9**, 682-688, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

5           As shown in Figure 6A, application of quinolinic acid at 7.5 mM leads to death of approximately 50% of mouse E16 striatal neurons comparing culture medium alone (CM) to quinolinic acid in the absence of BDNF, over a dose range of 0 to 1.5 ng/mL, and BD2-4, over a dose range of 10-1000 nM, demonstrate similar efficacies in decreasing quinolinic acid-induced death.

10           The K252a inhibitor is a well-characterized inhibitor of TrkB receptor activation. As shown in Figure 6B, K252a had no effect on quinolinic acid-induced death but did block the ability of BDNF and BD2-4 to prevent death. These findings confirm that the BD2-4 effect is mediated through its ability to activate the TrkB receptor.

15           A study similar to the one shown in Figure 6B was conducted in which only DARP32-positive neurons were assessed. DARP32-positive neurons represent the population within the striatum that are particularly vulnerable in HD. As shown in Figure 6C, BD2-4 protects DARP32—positive neurons with an efficacy similar to that of BDNF. Figure 6C further demonstrates that this  
20           protection is mediated through TrkB and that the efficacy of BD2-4 is similar to that of BDNF. As in Figure 6B, the addition of the inhibitor K252a decreased the ability of BDNF and BD2-4 to prevent cell death (Figure 6C).

#### Example 5

##### 25           Compound Activity in Parkinson's Disease Model

Exposure of SH-SY5Y cells to 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP<sup>+</sup>) with resulting cell death is a well-characterized model of Parkinson's disease (PD). See Presgraves, S.P., et al. (2004) *Exp Neurol* **190**, 157-170, and Dluzen, D.E., et al. (2004) *Neuroscience* **128**, 201-208, each of which is  
30           herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. BDNF has also been previously shown to protect dopaminergic neurons. Further, MPP<sup>+</sup> causes a PD-like condition in primates.

For the Parkinson's disease model assays, human SH-SY5Y cells were used after terminal differentiation into a dopaminergic phenotype (Presgraves, S.P., *et al.* (2004) Exp Neurol 190, 157-170). Human SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells were propagated to confluence in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's media (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 100µg/mL penicillin, 100µg/mL streptomycin, 0.25µg/mL amphotericin B, and 0.01 µM non-essential amino acids and then sub-cultured for differentiation. For differentiation, the cells were incubated in same media containing 10 µM retinoic acid for 3 days; then the media was removed and replaced with media containing 160 nM of the phorbol ester 12-O-tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-acetate (TPA) for 3 days of differentiation. The cells were then administered a range dose of BD2-4 or BDNF ( $1 \times 10^{-12}$  M to 1 mM) in DMEM for 30 mins for three days prior to addition of 100 µM MPP<sup>+</sup>. Following transfer of MPP<sup>+</sup> to the media, sister cultures were tested at 6, 12, 24, and 48 hrs for the cytotoxicity of MPP<sup>+</sup> as measured by the MTT and lactate dehydrogenase method (LDH) assays which accurately measure different aspects of cell death. In addition, the neuroprotective effects of a fixed dose of BD2-4 and BDNF on MPP<sup>+</sup> induced cell death were tested for in the presence and absence of TrkB inhibitor K252a (200 nM).

As shown in Figure 7, the TrkB inhibitor K252a has a small effect on lowering cell survival of dopaminergic neurons. MPP<sup>+</sup> promotes death of essentially all cells. The death-inducing activity of MPP<sup>+</sup> is significantly blocked to a similar extent by both BDNF and BD2-4. K252a blocks a significant amount of the protection afforded by BDNF and BD2-4, indicating that this protective effect is mediated through the activation of TrkB. Mean  $\pm$  SE are shown.

#### Example 6

##### Compound Activity in Alzheimer's Disease Model

The ability of the BDNF mimetics to prevent A $\beta$ -induced neuronal degeneration was tested as a model of the compounds' ability to treat Alzheimer's disease. E16-17 hippocampal neurons were matured for 6

days and then incubated for 3 days with the indicated combinations of A $\beta$  oligomer preparations (Dahlgren, K.N., et al. (2002) *J Biol Chem* **277**, 32046-32053), neurotrophins and neurotrophin mimetics. Following the three day incubation, neuronal survival was assessed using standard  
5 morphological criteria (Massa, S.M., et al. (2006) *J Neurosci* **26**, 5288-5300.).

As shown in Figure 8, addition of A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> oligomer (10  $\mu$ M) but not control A $\beta$ <sub>Scrambled</sub> oligomer (10  $\mu$ M) resulted in an approximate 40% reduction in neuronal survival. NGF failed to prevent A $\beta$ -induced  
10 degeneration. NGF mimetic LM11A-31, known to act as a ligand at the NGF p75<sup>NTR</sup> receptor (described in U. S. Patent Application Serial No. 11/396,936, filed April 3, 2006), blocked A $\beta$ -induced degeneration. This blocking activity was itself blocked by NGF, consistent with NGF competing with LM11A-31 at the p75<sup>NTR</sup> receptor and thereby inhibiting its protective  
15 effect. BDNF mimetics BD2-4 (Compound 4) and BD2-24 (Compound 24) were as effective as BDNF in blocking A $\beta$ -induced degeneration. These studies demonstrate for the first time that BDNF can block A $\beta$  oligomer-induced degeneration and that BDNF mimetics are equally as effective in blocking the A $\beta$  oligomer-induced degeneration as BDNF protein.

20

## REFERENCES

The references listed below as well as all references cited in the specification are incorporated herein by reference to the extent that they supplement, explain, provide a background for or teach methodology,  
25 techniques and/or compounds employed herein.

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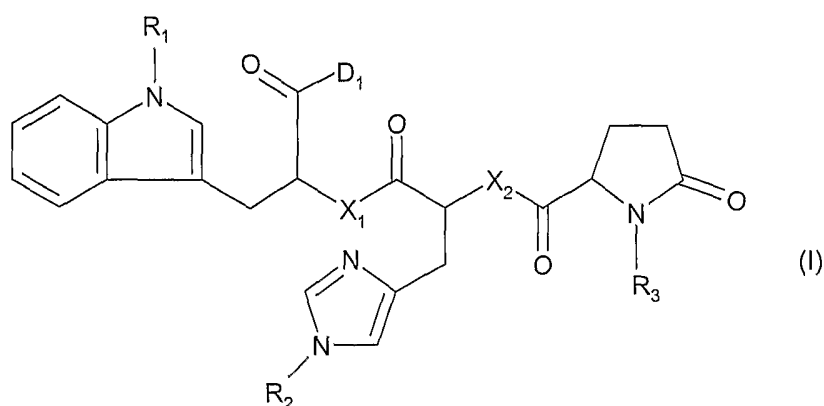
It will be understood that various details of the presently claimed subject matter can be changed without departing from the scope of the

15    presently claimed subject matter. Furthermore, the foregoing description is for the purpose of illustration only, and not for the purpose of limitation.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating a disorder that can be treated by contacting, activating or inhibiting a TrkB receptor in a subject in need of treatment  
5 thereof, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule, thereby treating the disorder.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the disorder is selected from, but not  
10 limited to, the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Rett syndrome, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury, stroke, hypoxia, ischemia, brain injury, diabetic neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy, nerve transplantation complications, motor neuron disease, multiple sclerosis, HIV dementia, peripheral nerve  
15 injury, hearing loss, depression, obesity, metabolic syndrome, pain, cancer, and other conditions involving degeneration or dysfunction of cells expressing TrkB.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a human subject.  
20
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is a mimetic of a brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)  $\beta$ -turn loop.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the compound comprises a  
25 pharmacophore substantially identical to the pharmacophore illustrated in Figure 1.
6. The method of claim 4, wherein the compound is a small molecule.
- 30 7. The method of claim 4, wherein the BDNF  $\beta$ -turn loop is loop 2.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (I):

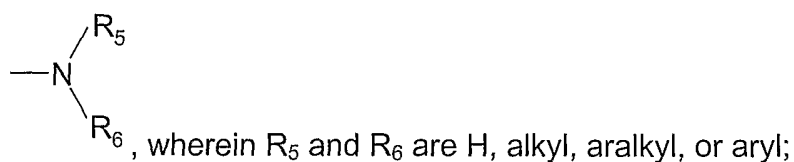


5                   wherein:

$R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

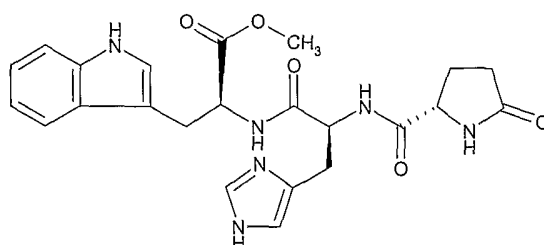
10                    $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independently selected from  $CH_2$  and  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

$D_1$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkoxyl, and



15                   or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

9.       The method of claim 8, wherein the compound has the structure:

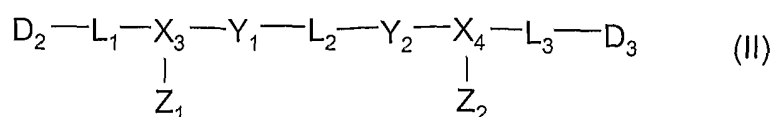


or a stereoisomer thereof.

20



10. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (II):



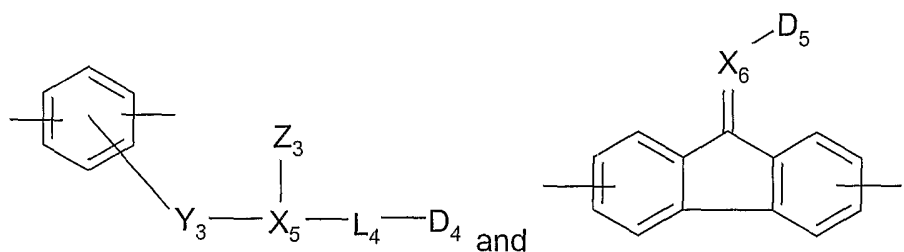
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wherein:

$L_1$  and  $L_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, and substituted arylene;

$L_2$  is selected from the group consisting of  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, substituted arylene,

10



$L_4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ , and  $Z_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl;

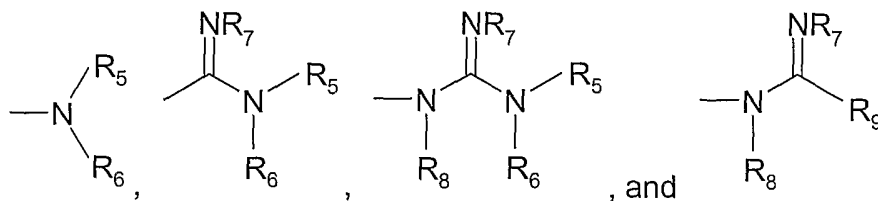
15

$X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ,  $X_5$ , and  $X_6$  are independently N or CH;

$Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ , and  $Y_3$  are independently carbonyl, sulfonyl, or methylene; and

$D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$ , and  $D_5$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, halo, hydroxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

20



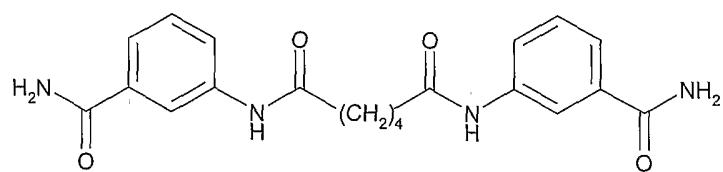
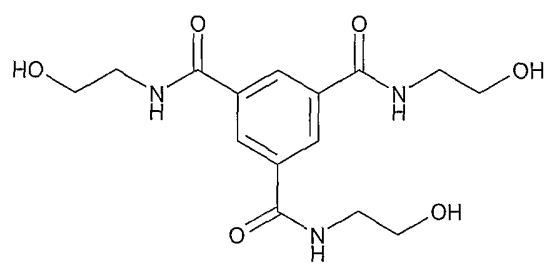
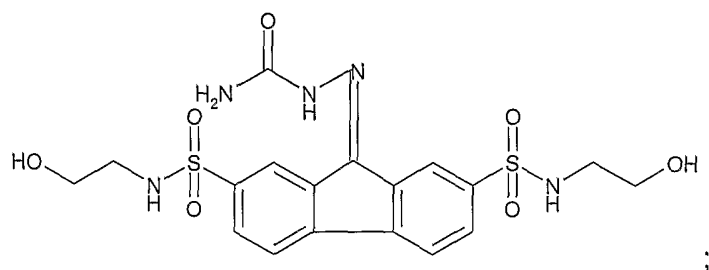
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

25

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

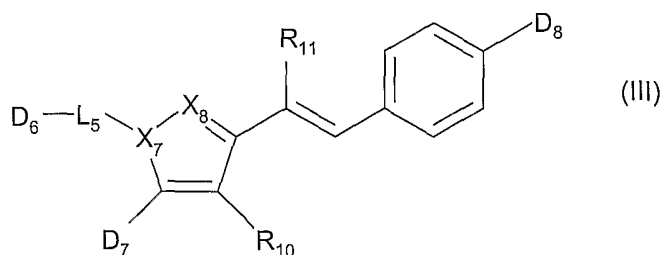
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

5



10

12. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (III):



15

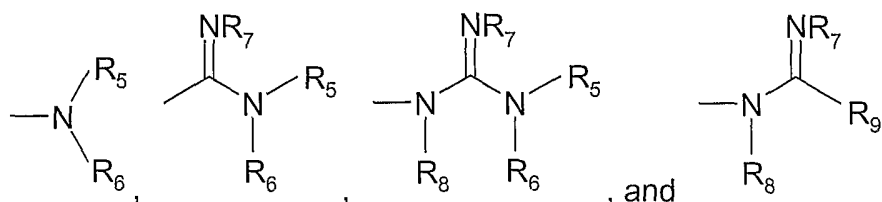
wherein:

$L_5$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_7$  and  $X_8$  are independently N or CH;

$R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, and cyano;

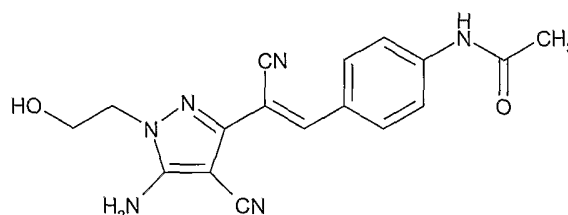
$D_6$ ,  $D_7$ , and  $D_8$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



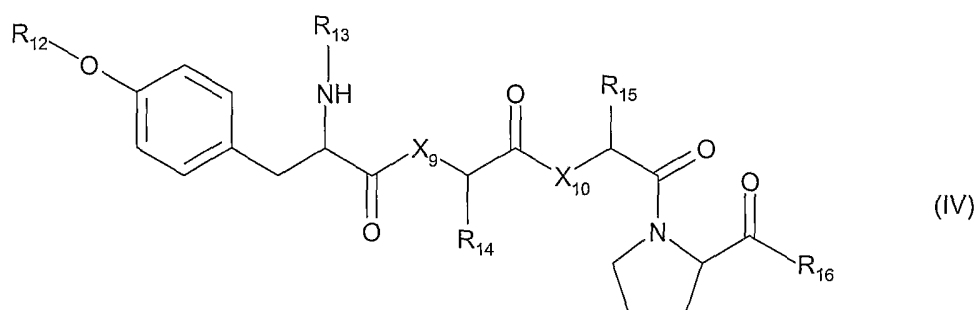
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the compound is



14. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (IV):



wherein:

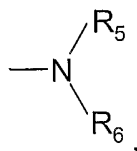
$X_9$  and  $X_{10}$  are independently  $CH_2$  or  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$R_{12}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, acyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

5  $R_{13}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

$R_{14}$  and  $R_{15}$  are independently selected from H alkyl, substituted alkyl, and aralkyl; and

10  $R_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkoxyl, and

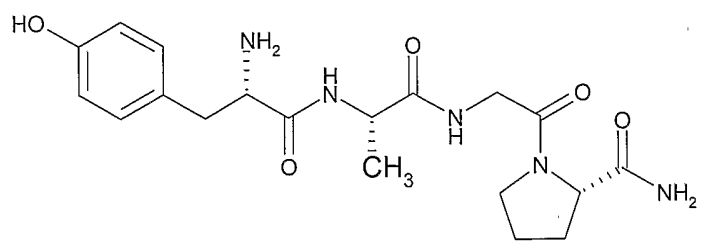


wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are H, alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl.

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

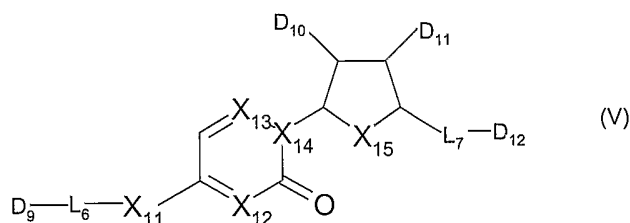
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15. The method of claim 14, wherein the compound is



or a stereoisomer thereof.

20 16. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (V):



wherein:

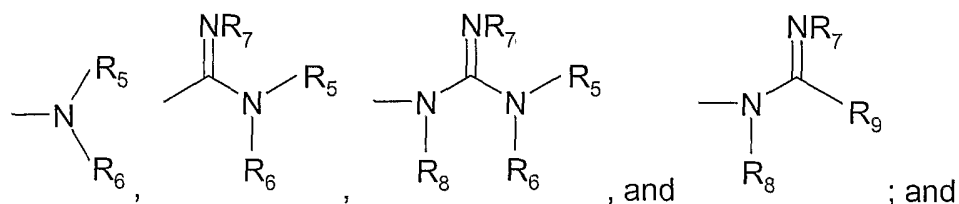
$L_6$  and  $L_7$  are independently present or absent, and when present are  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{11}$  is O, S,  $CH_2$  or  $NR_{17}$ , wherein  $R_{17}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

5  $X_{12}$ ,  $X_{13}$ , and  $X_{14}$  are independently CH or N;

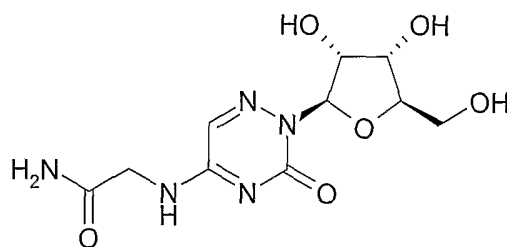
$X_{15}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $NR_{18}$ , wherein  $R_{18}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

10  $D_9$ ,  $D_{10}$ ,  $D_{11}$ , and  $D_{12}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



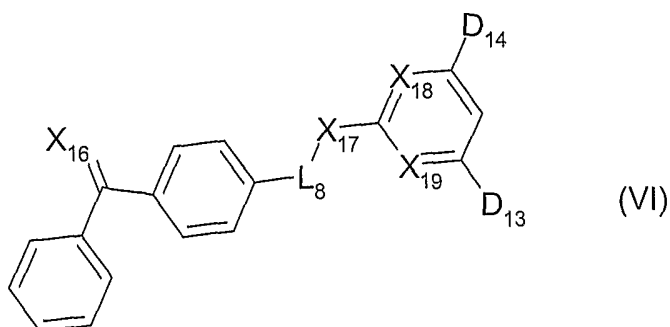
15  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the compound is



20 or a stereoisomer thereof.

18. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (VI):



wherein:

$L_8$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

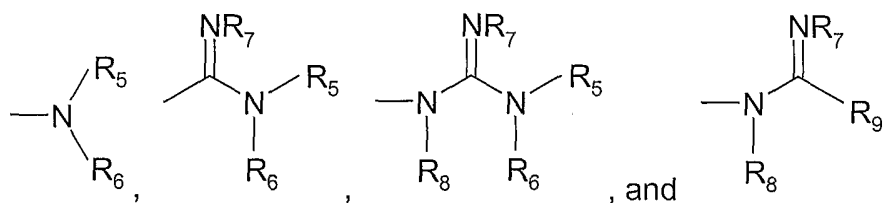
$X_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $NR_{19}$ ,

5 wherein  $R_{19}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{17}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S,  $CH_2$ , and  $NR_{20}$ , wherein  $R_{20}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{18}$  and  $X_{19}$  are independently selected from N and CH; and

10  $D_{13}$  and  $D_{14}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

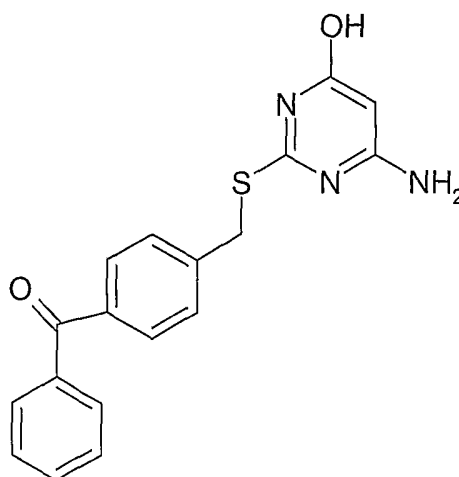


15 wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

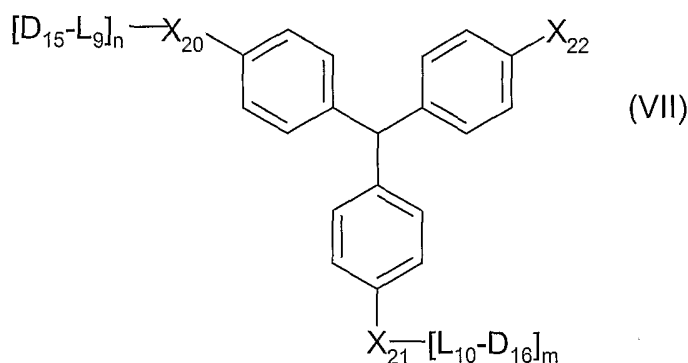
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the compound is

20



20. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (VII):



5

wherein:

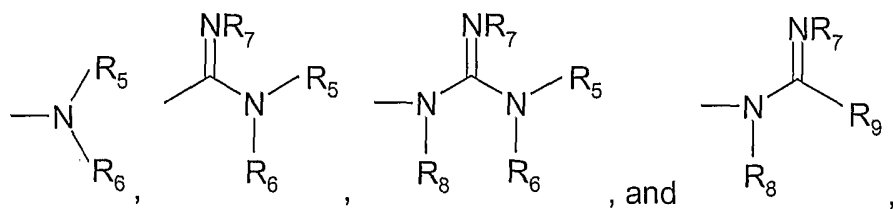
m and n are independently 1 or 2;

each  $L_9$  and  $L_{10}$  can be present or absent, and when present is  $C_1-C_5$  alkylene;

10  $X_{20}$  and  $X_{21}$  are independently selected from CH, CH<sub>2</sub>, N, and NR<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>4</sub> is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{22}$  is selected from H and halo; and

15 each  $D_{15}$  and each  $D_{16}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

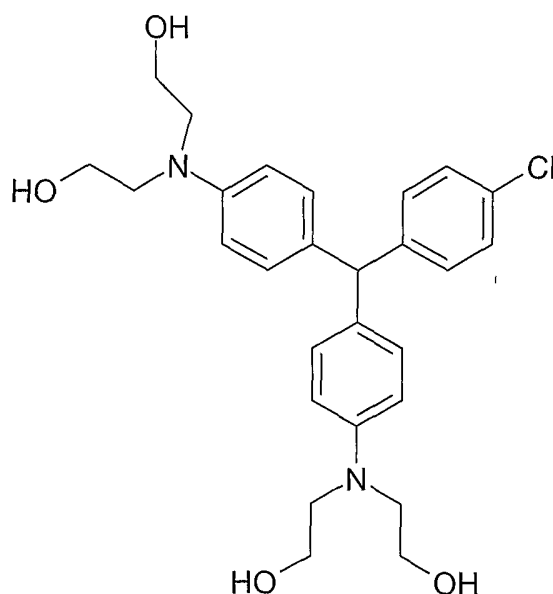


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

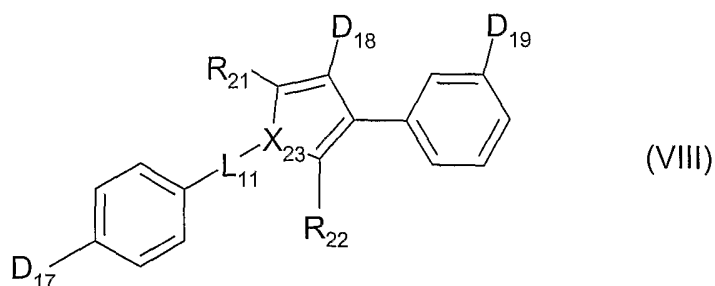
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the compound is



22. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of  
10 Formula (VIII):



wherein:

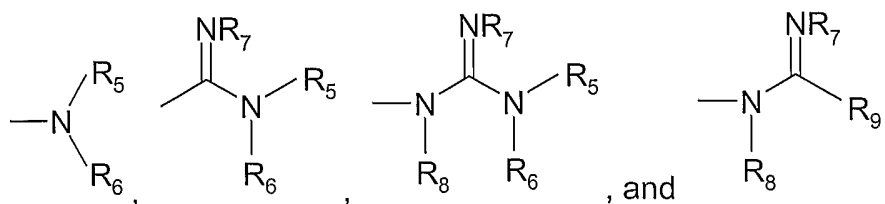
$L_{11}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{23}$  is N or CH;



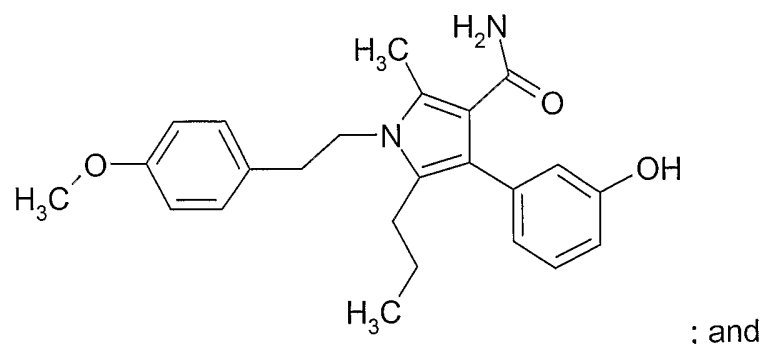
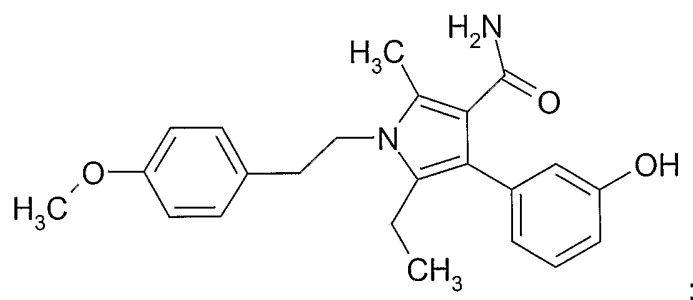
R<sub>21</sub> and R<sub>22</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl and halo; and

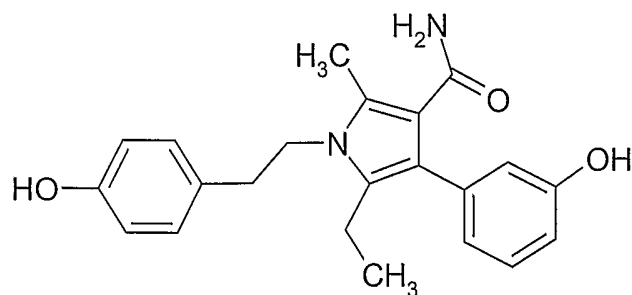
D<sub>17</sub>, D<sub>18</sub>, and D<sub>19</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



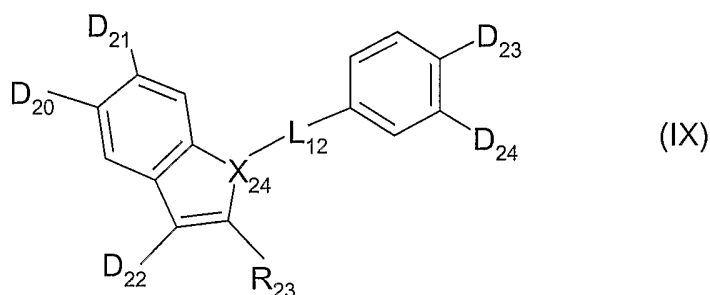
wherein R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:





24. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (IX):



5

wherein:

$L_{12}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

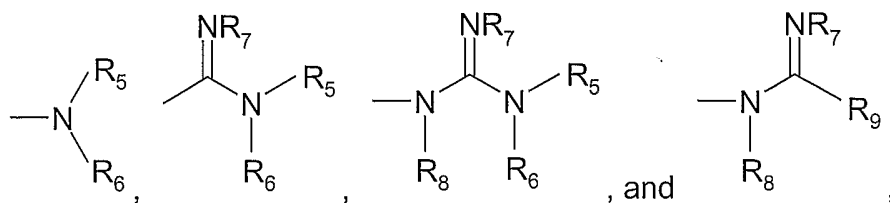
$X_{24}$  is N or CH;

$R_{23}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

10

$D_{20}$ ,  $D_{21}$ ,  $D_{22}$ ,  $D_{23}$ , and  $D_{23}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

15

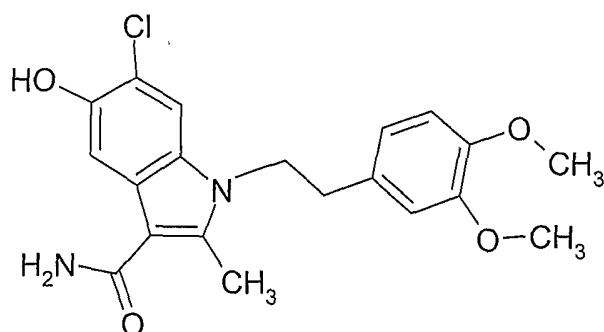


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

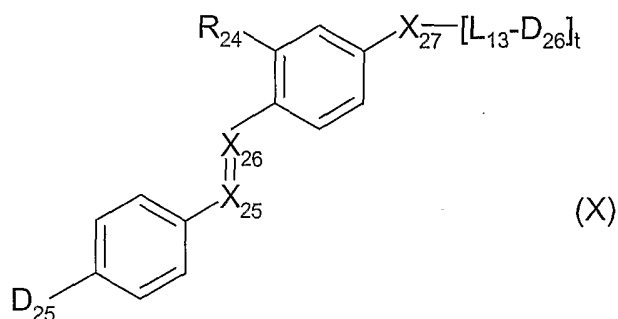
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the compound is



26. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of  
5 Formula (X):



wherein:

t is 1 or 2;

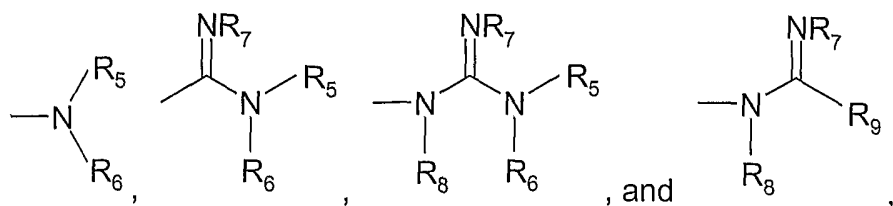
10 each  $L_{13}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{25}$  and  $X_{26}$  are selected from N and CH;

$X_{27}$  is selected from N, CH,  $CH_2$ , and  $NR_{25}$ , wherein  $R_{25}$  is H or alkyl;

$R_{24}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

15  $D_{25}$  and each  $D_{26}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

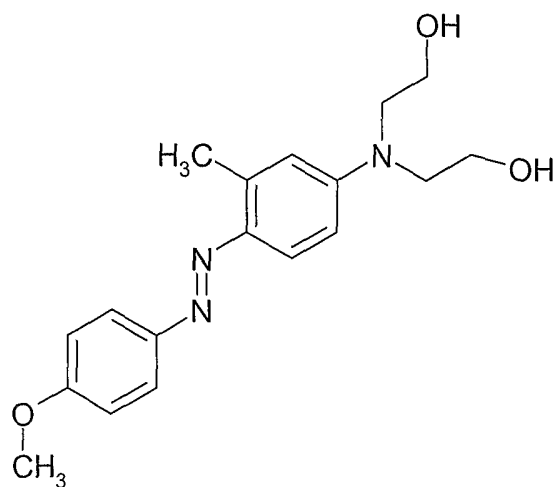


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

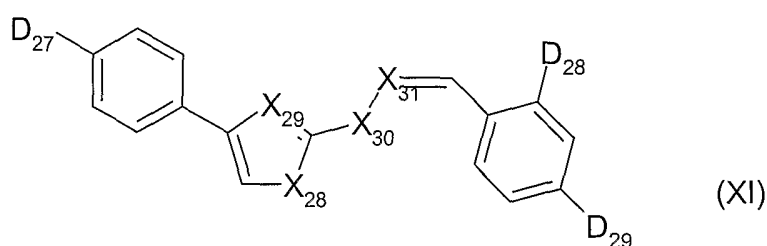
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27. The method of claim 26, wherein the compound is



28. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a structure of

10 Formula (XI):



wherein:

$X_{28}$  is selected from  $\text{CH}_2$ , O, S, and  $\text{NR}_{26}$ , wherein  $R_{26}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

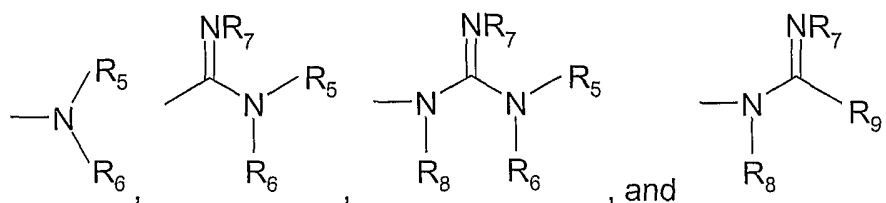
$X_{29}$  is N or CH;

$X_{30}$  is  $\text{CH}_2$  or  $\text{NR}_{27}$ ; wherein  $R_{27}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{31}$  is N or CH; and

15

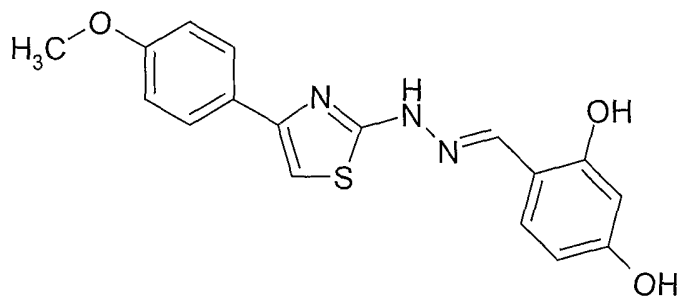
D<sub>27</sub>, D<sub>28</sub>, and D<sub>29</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein the compound is



30. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound comprises a derivative of a parent compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule, wherein the derivative also has binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the derivative exhibits an enhancement in at least one of the characteristics selected from the group consisting of potency, selectivity, hydrophilicity, lipophilicity, amphipathicity, solubility, bioavailability, and resistance to hepatic degradation, as compared to the parent compound.

32. A method of facilitating neuronal or other cell survival comprising treating a neuronal or other TrkB-expressing cell with a compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule.

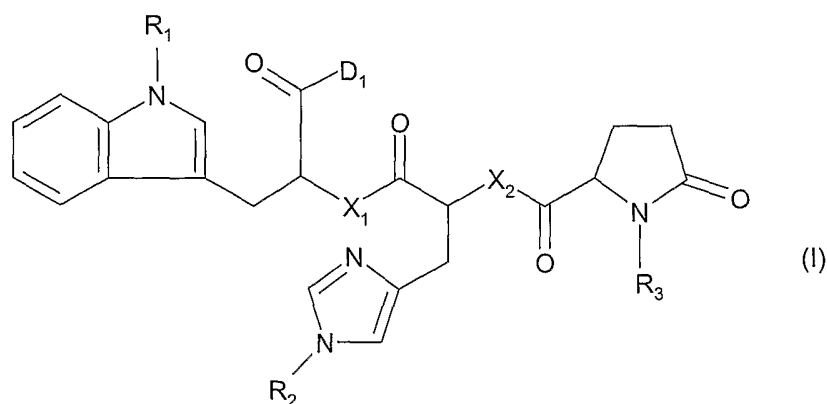
5 33. The method of claim 32, wherein the compound is a mimetic of a brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)  $\beta$ -turn loop.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the compound comprises a pharmacophore substantially identical to the pharmacophore illustrated in  
10 Figure 1.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the compound is a small molecule.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein the BDNF  $\beta$ -turn loop is loop 2.  
15

37. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (I):

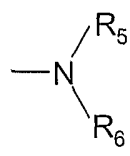


wherein:

20  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

$X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independently selected from  $\text{CH}_2$  and  $\text{NR}_4$ ,  
25 wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

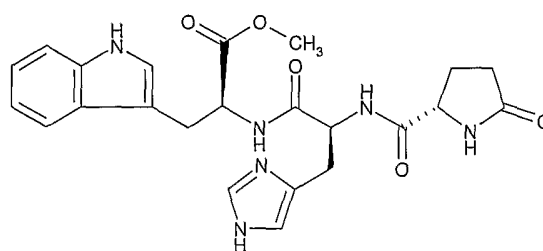
D<sub>1</sub> is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkoxyl, and



, wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are H, alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl;  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

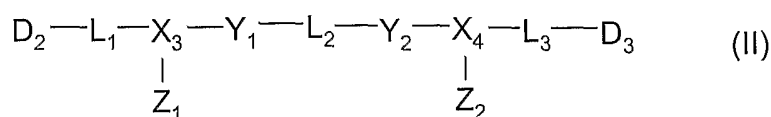
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38. The method of claim 37, wherein the compound has the structure:



or a stereoisomer thereof.

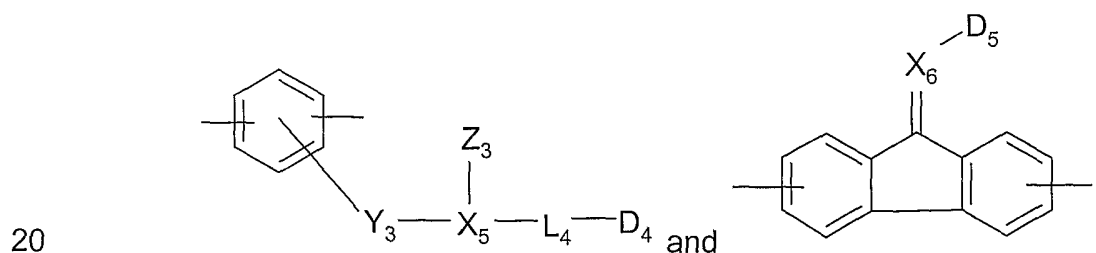
10 39. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (II):



15 wherein:

L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>3</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, and substituted arylene;

L<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, substituted arylene,



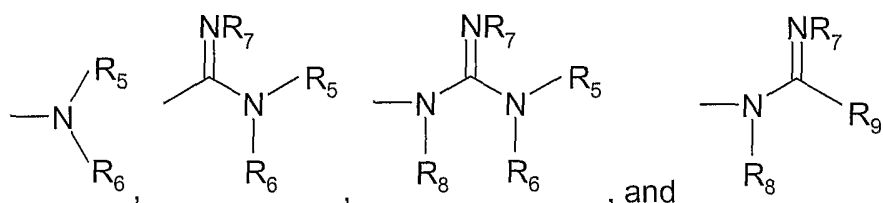
L<sub>4</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene;

$Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ , and  $Z_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl;

$X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ,  $X_5$ , and  $X_6$  are independently N or CH;

$Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ , and  $Y_3$  are independently carbonyl, sulfonyl, or methylene; and

$D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$ , and  $D_5$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, halo, hydroxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

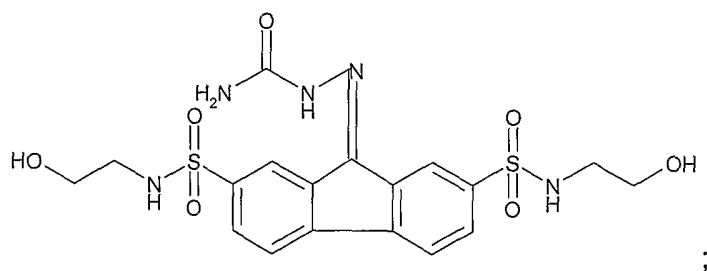


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

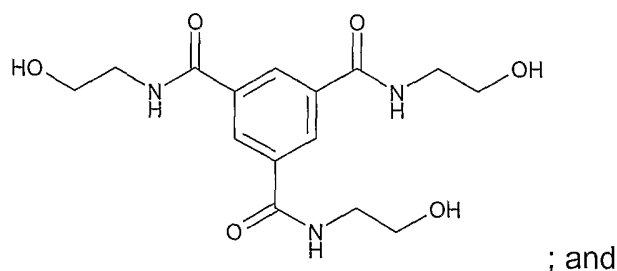
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15

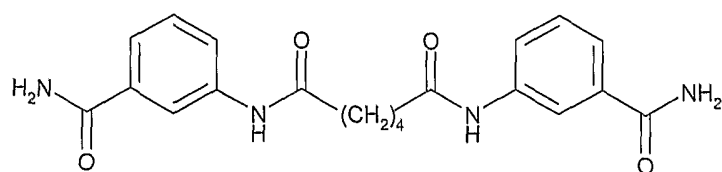
40. The method of claim 39, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:



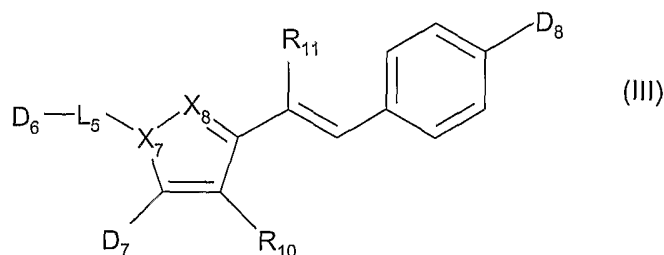
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41. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (III):



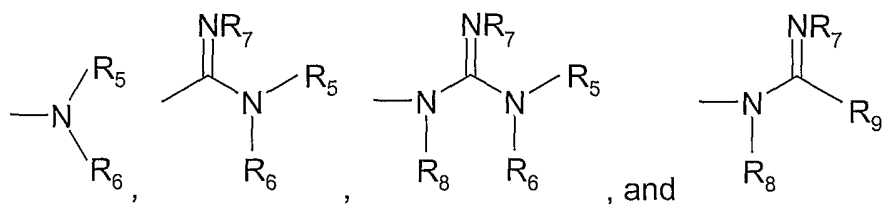
wherein:

L<sub>5</sub> is present or absent, and when present is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene;

X<sub>7</sub> and X<sub>8</sub> are independently N or CH;

R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, and cyano;

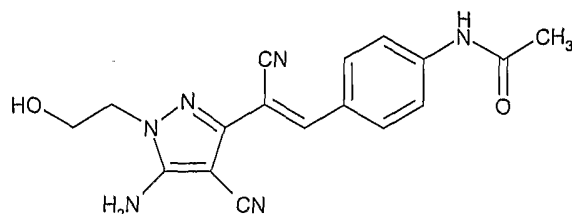
D<sub>6</sub>, D<sub>7</sub>, and D<sub>8</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



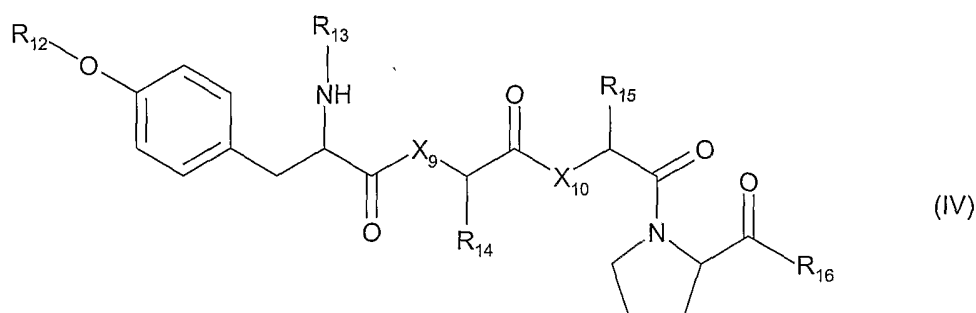
wherein R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the compound is



5 43. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (IV):



wherein:

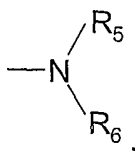
10  $X_9$  and  $X_{10}$  are independently  $CH_2$  or  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$R_{12}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, acyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

15  $R_{13}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

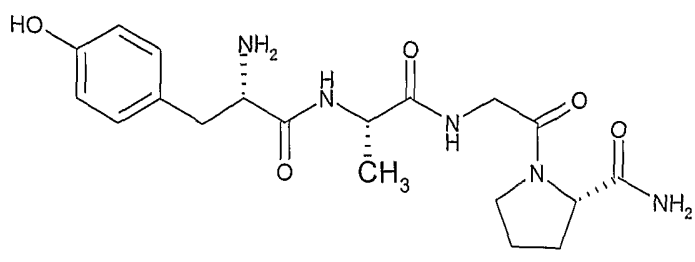
$R_{14}$  and  $R_{15}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, and aralkyl; and

20  $R_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkoxyl, and



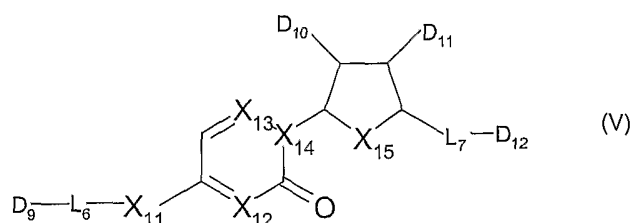
wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are H, alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl;  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

44. The method of claim 43, wherein the compound is



or a stereoisomer thereof.

5 45. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (V):



wherein:

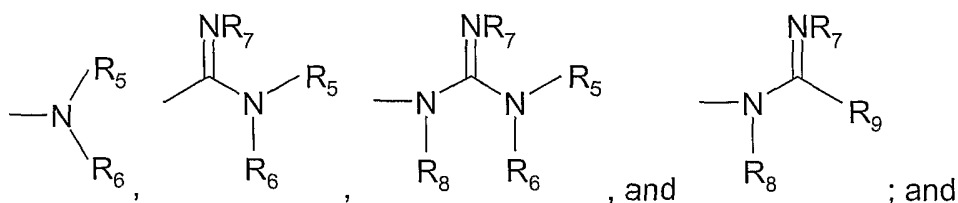
10 L<sub>6</sub> and L<sub>7</sub> are independently present or absent, and when present are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylene;

X<sub>11</sub> is O, S, CH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>17</sub>, wherein R<sub>17</sub> is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

X<sub>12</sub>, X<sub>13</sub>, and X<sub>14</sub> are independently CH or N;

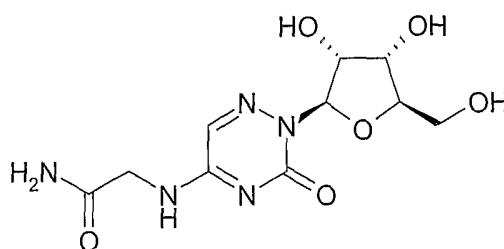
15 X<sub>15</sub> is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NR<sub>18</sub>, wherein R<sub>18</sub> is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

20 D<sub>9</sub>, D<sub>10</sub>, D<sub>11</sub>, and D<sub>12</sub> are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, acyloxyl, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



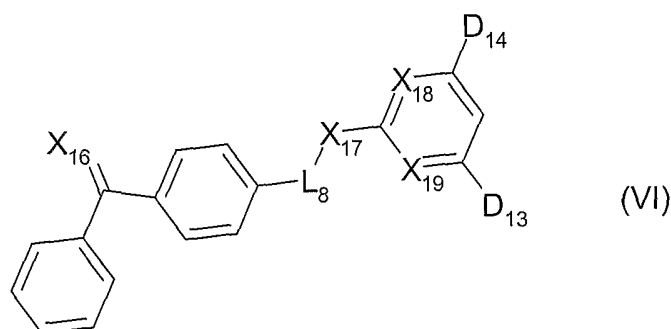
$R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 46. The method of claim 45, wherein the compound is



or a stereoisomer thereof.

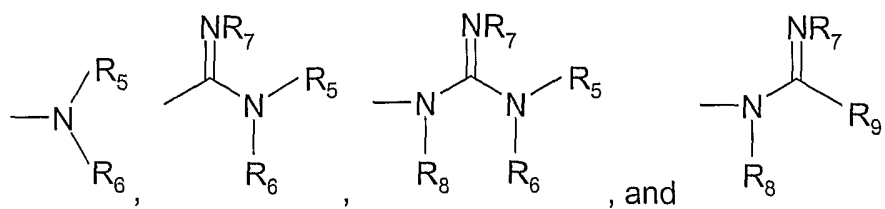
10 47. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula (VI):



wherein:

- 15  $L_8$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;  
 $X_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $NR_{19}$ ,  
 wherein  $R_{19}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;  
 $X_{17}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S,  $CH_2$ , and  
 $NR_{20}$ , wherein  $R_{20}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;  
 20  $X_{18}$  and  $X_{19}$  are independently selected from N and CH; and  
 $D_{13}$  and  $D_{14}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl,  
 aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxyl, mercapto,  
 mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl,

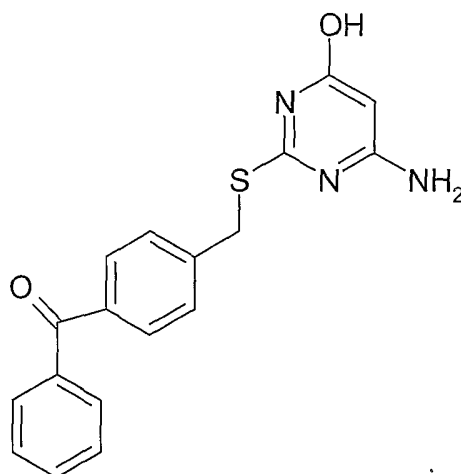
aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl,  
dialkylcarbamoyl,



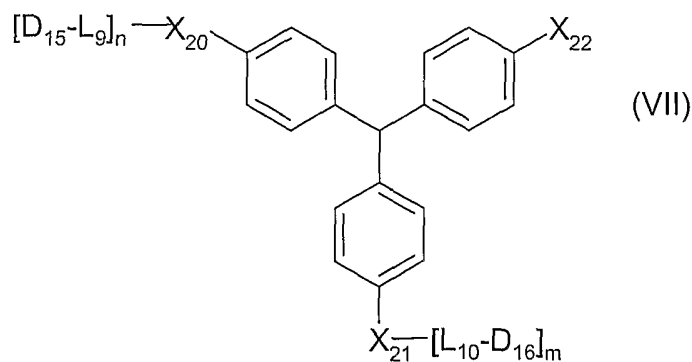
wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H,  
alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

48. The method of claim 47, wherein the compound is



49. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of  
Formula (VII):



wherein:

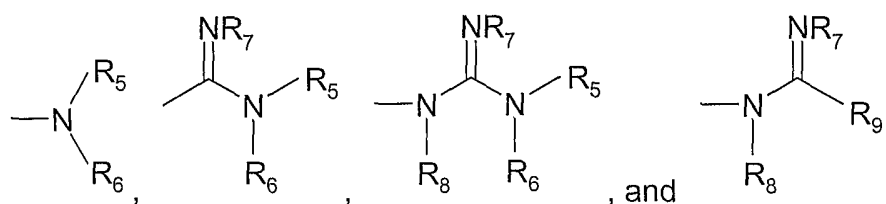
$m$  and  $n$  are independently 1 or 2;

each  $L_9$  and  $L_{10}$  can be present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{20}$  and  $X_{21}$  are independently selected from CH,  $CH_2$ , N, and  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

5  $X_{22}$  is selected from H and halo; and

each  $D_{15}$  and each  $D_{16}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, 10 alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

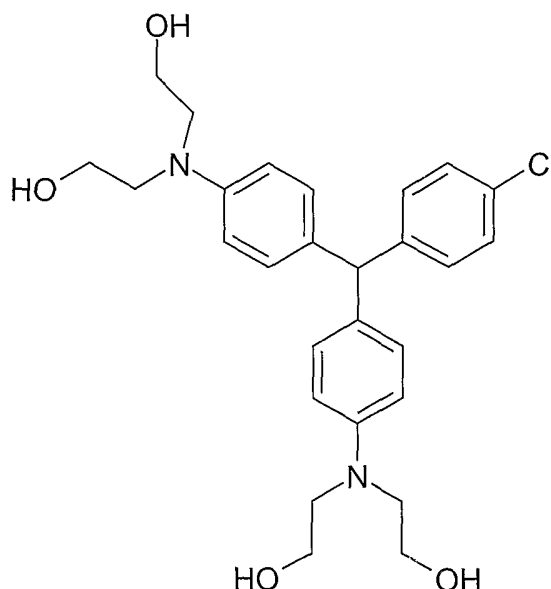


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

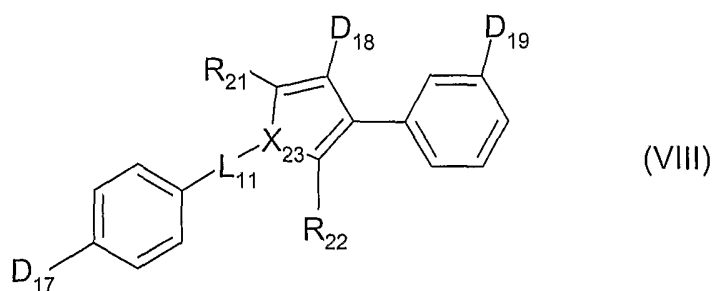
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15

50. The method of claim 49, wherein the compound is



51. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of 20 Formula (VIII):



wherein:

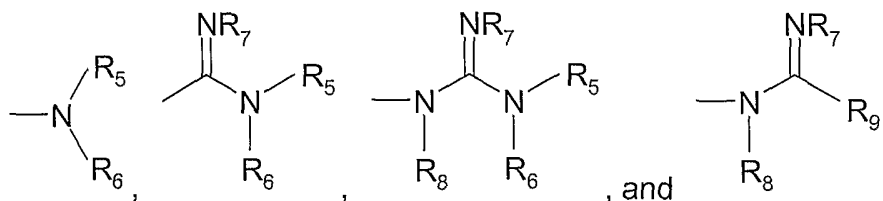
$L_{11}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{23}$  is N or CH;

5  $R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl and halo; and

$D_{17}$ ,  $D_{18}$ , and  $D_{19}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

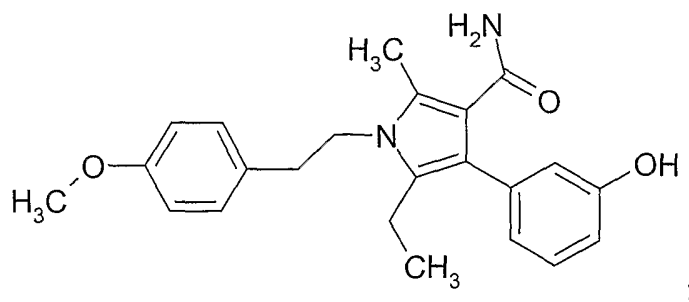
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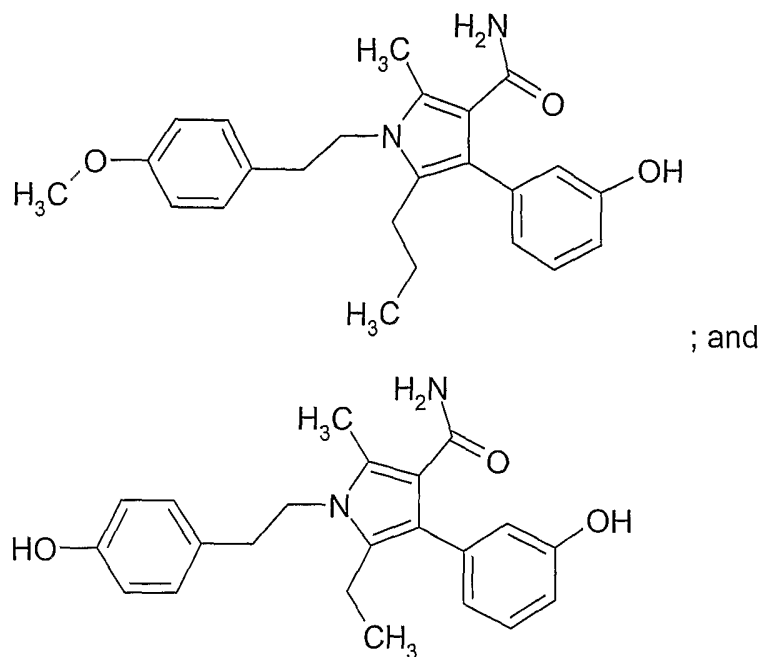


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

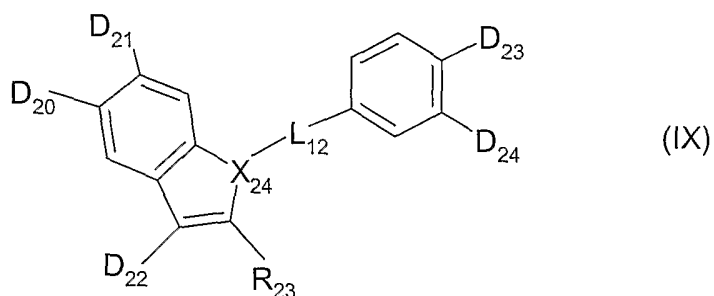
15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:





53. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of  
 5 Formula (IX):



wherein:

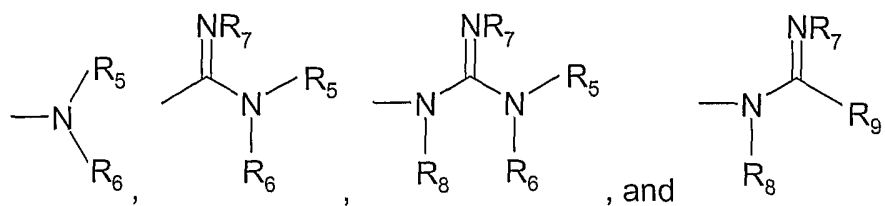
$L_{12}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{24}$  is N or CH;

10  $R_{23}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

15  $D_{20}$ ,  $D_{21}$ ,  $D_{22}$ ,  $D_{23}$ , and  $D_{24}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



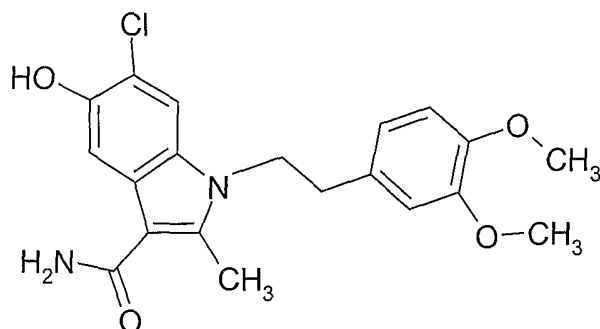


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

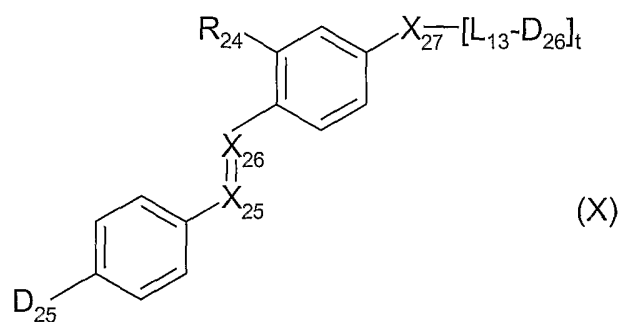
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54. The method of claim 53, wherein the compound is



55. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of

10 Formula (X):



wherein:

$t$  is 1 or 2;

each  $L_{13}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{25}$  and  $X_{26}$  are selected from N and CH;

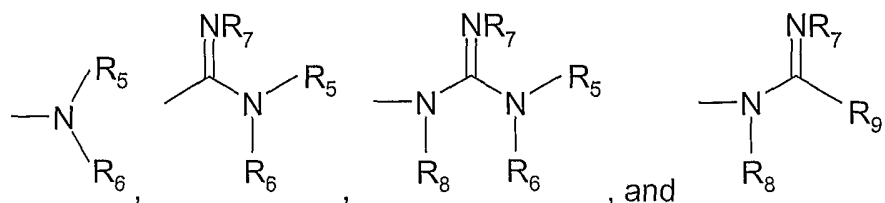
$X_{27}$  is selected from N, CH,  $CH_2$ , and  $NR_{25}$ , wherein  $R_{25}$  is H or alkyl;

$R_{24}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

15

$D_{25}$  and each  $D_{26}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

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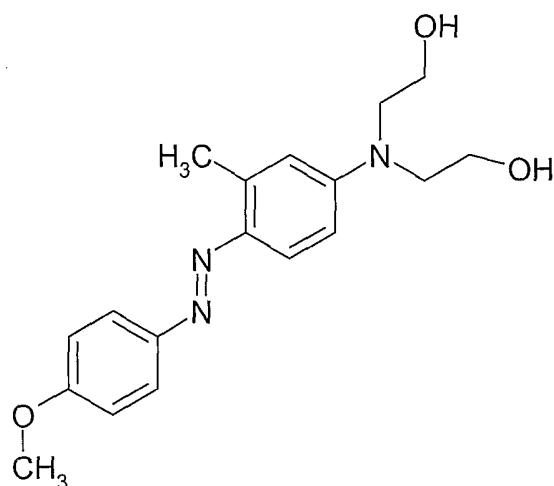


wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

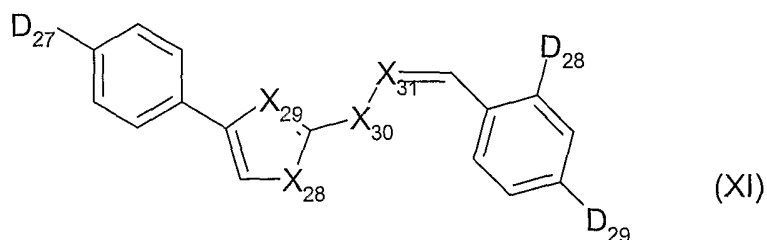
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56. The method of claim 55, wherein the compound is



57. The method of claim 36, wherein the compound has a structure of

15 Formula (XI):



wherein:

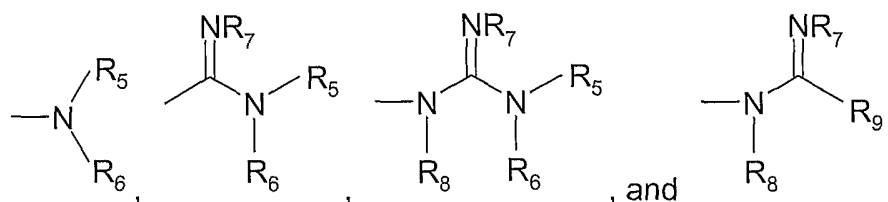
$X_{28}$  is selected from  $CH_2$ , O, S, and  $NR_{26}$ , wherein  $R_{26}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{29}$  is N or CH;

5  $X_{30}$  is  $CH_2$  or  $NR_{27}$ ; wherein  $R_{27}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{31}$  is N or CH; and

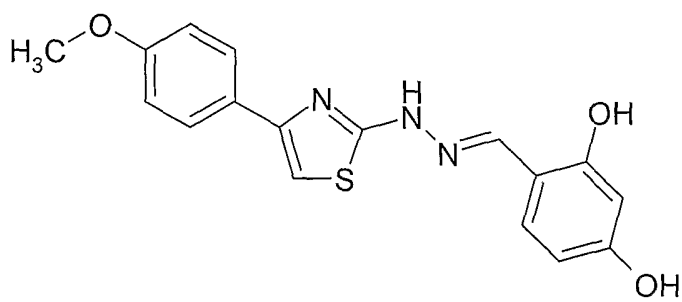
$D_{27}$ ,  $D_{28}$ , and  $D_{29}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, 10 aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

58. The method of claim 57, wherein the compound is



20

59. The method of claim 32, wherein the compound comprises a derivative of a parent compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor molecule, wherein the derivative exhibits an enhancement in at least one of the characteristics selected from the group consisting of potency, selectivity, hydrophilicity, lipophilicity, amphipathicity, 25

solubility, bioavailability, and resistance to hepatic degradation, as compared to the parent compound.

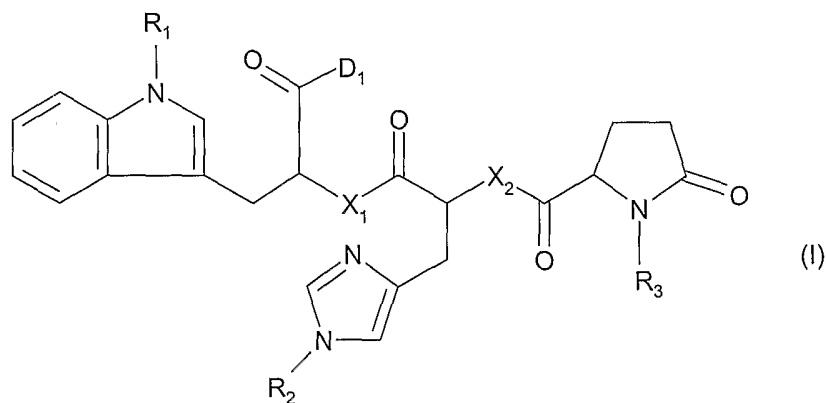
60. The method of claim 59, wherein the derivative is selected from a derivative that has binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor and a derivative that is transformed *in vivo* to have binding and/or modulation specificity for the TrkB receptor.

61. The method of claim 32, wherein the treating is done *in vitro*.

62. The method of claim 61, wherein the cell is a stem cell.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein the treating further comprises one of maintaining the stem cell in an undifferentiated state and inducing differentiation in the stem cell.

64. A compound having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor, wherein the compound has a structure of one of Formulas (I-XI), further wherein Formula (I) has the structure:

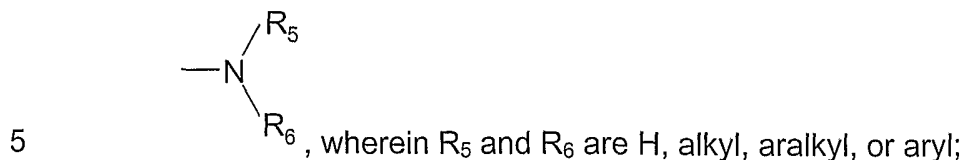


wherein:

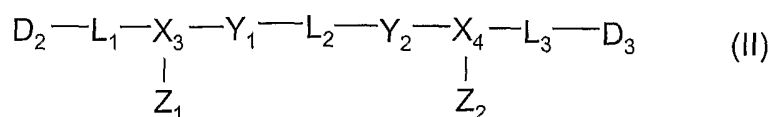
R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

$X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independently selected from  $CH_2$  and  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

$D_1$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkoxyl, and



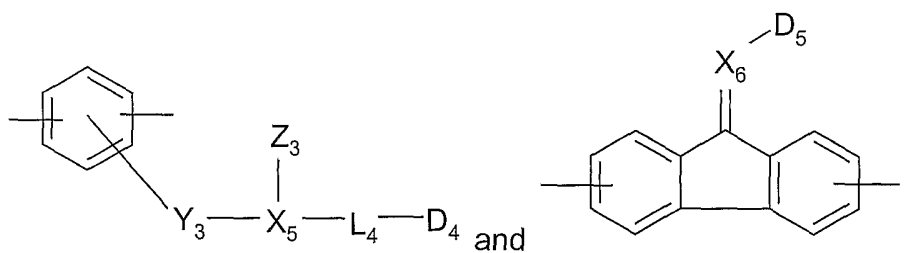
Formula (II) has the structure:



wherein:

10  $L_1$  and  $L_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, and substituted arylene;

$L_2$  is selected from the group consisting of  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, substituted arylene,



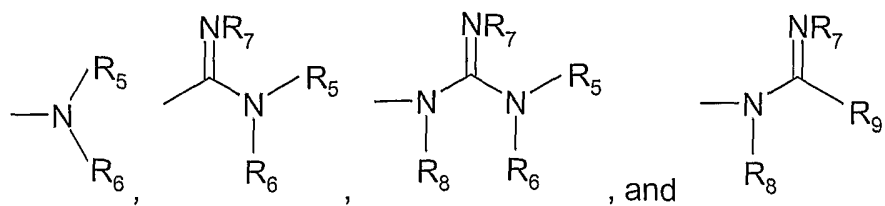
15  $L_4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ , and  $Z_3$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl;

$X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ,  $X_5$ , and  $X_6$  are independently N or CH;

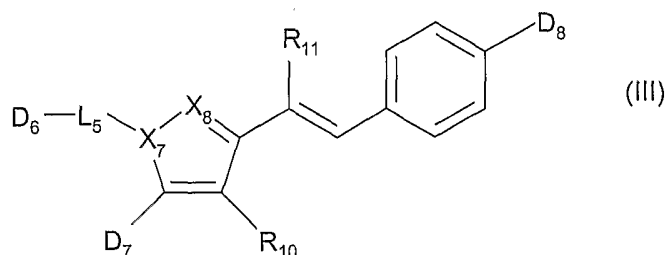
20  $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ , and  $Y_3$  are independently carbonyl, sulfonyl, or methylene; and

25  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$ , and  $D_5$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, halo, hydroxyl, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, alkoxyl, aryloxy, aralkoxyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

Formula (III) has the structure:



5

wherein:

$L_5$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

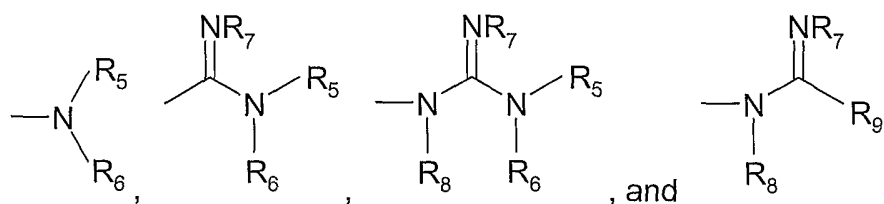
$X_7$  and  $X_8$  are independently N or CH;

10

$R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, and cyano;

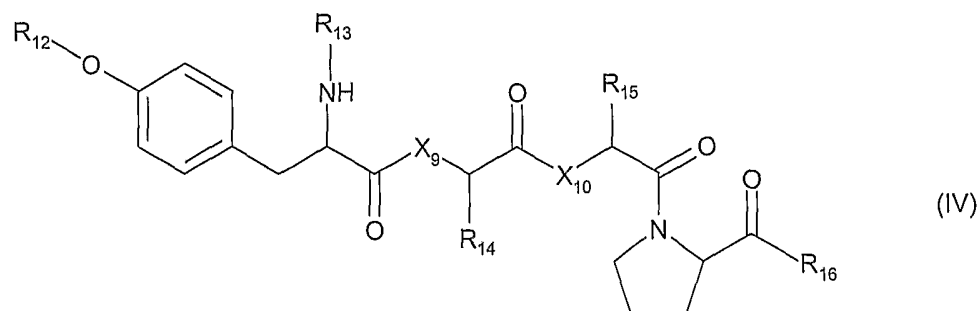
$D_6$ ,  $D_7$ , and  $D_8$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

15



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

20 Formula (IV) has the structure:



wherein:

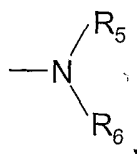
$X_9$  and  $X_{10}$  are independently  $CH_2$  or  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

5  $R_{12}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, acyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

$R_{13}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aralkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, and dialkylcarbamoyl;

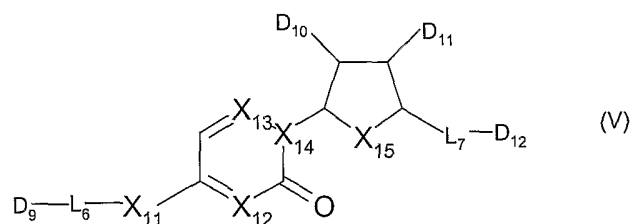
10  $R_{14}$  and  $R_{15}$  are independently selected from H alkyl, substituted alkyl, and aralkyl; and

$R_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, and



15 wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are H, alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl;

Formula (V) has the structure:



wherein:

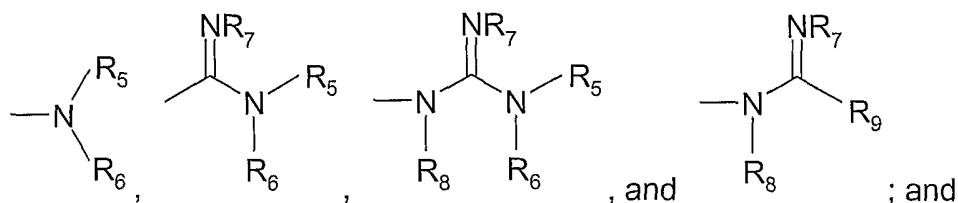
20  $L_6$  and  $L_7$  are independently present or absent, and when present are  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{11}$  is O, S,  $CH_2$  or  $NR_{17}$ , wherein  $R_{17}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{12}$ ,  $X_{13}$ , and  $X_{14}$  are independently CH or N;

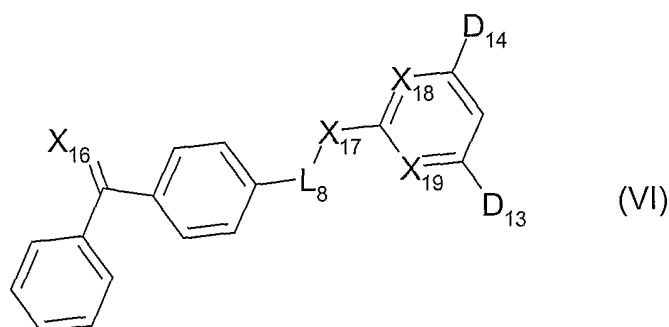
$X_{15}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $NR_{18}$ , wherein  $R_{18}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

$D_9$ ,  $D_{10}$ ,  $D_{11}$ , and  $D_{12}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



$R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

Formula (VI) has the structure:



wherein:

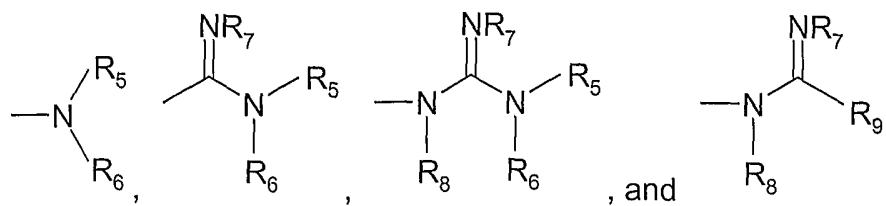
$L_8$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;  
 $X_{16}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and  $NR_{19}$ , wherein  $R_{19}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{17}$  is selected from the group consisting of O, S,  $CH_2$ , and  $NR_{20}$ , wherein  $R_{20}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{18}$  and  $X_{19}$  are independently selected from N and CH; and

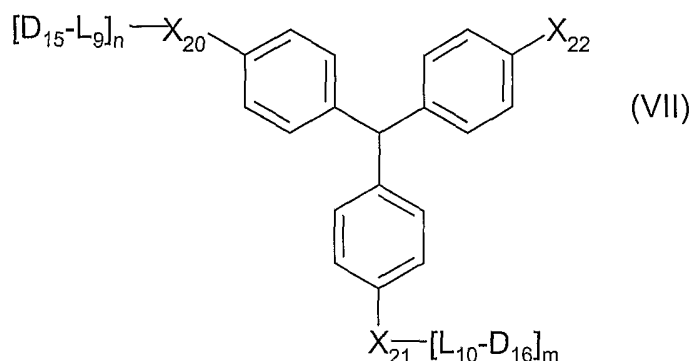
$D_{13}$  and  $D_{14}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,





wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

Formula (VII) has the structure:



5

wherein:

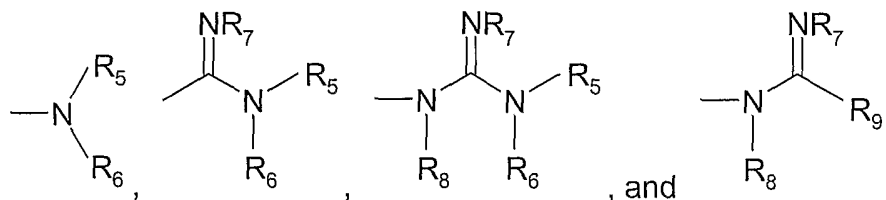
$m$  and  $n$  are independently 1 or 2;

each  $L_9$  and  $L_{10}$  can be present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

10  $X_{20}$  and  $X_{21}$  are independently selected from CH,  $CH_2$ , N, and  $NR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl and aryl;

$X_{22}$  is selected from H and halo; and

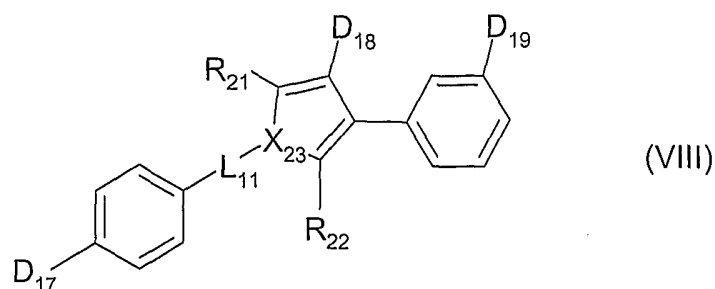
15 each  $D_{15}$  and each  $D_{16}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

20

Formula (VIII) has the structure:



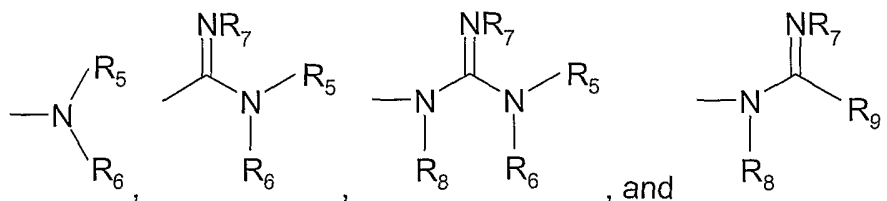
wherein:

$L_{11}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{23}$  is N or CH;

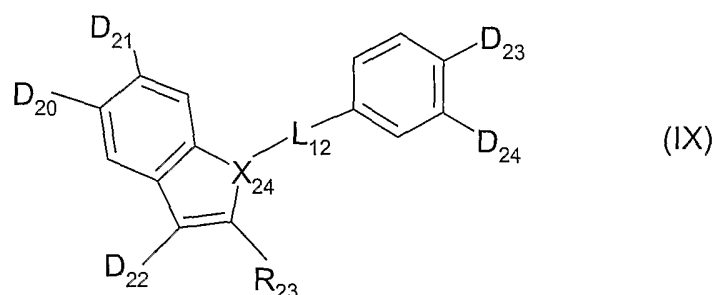
5  $R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl and halo; and

$D_{17}$ ,  $D_{18}$ , and  $D_{19}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, 10 aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

15 Formula (IX) has the structure:



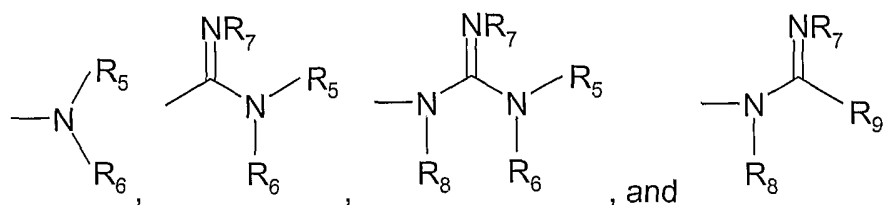
wherein:

$L_{12}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

$X_{24}$  is N or CH;

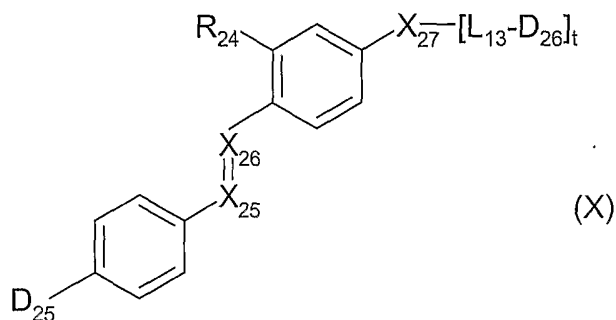
20  $R_{23}$  is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

5  $D_{20}$ ,  $D_{21}$ ,  $D_{22}$ ,  $D_{23}$ , and  $D_{23}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

Formula (X) has the structure:



10

wherein:

$t$  is 1 or 2;

each  $L_{13}$  is present or absent, and when present is  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylene;

15

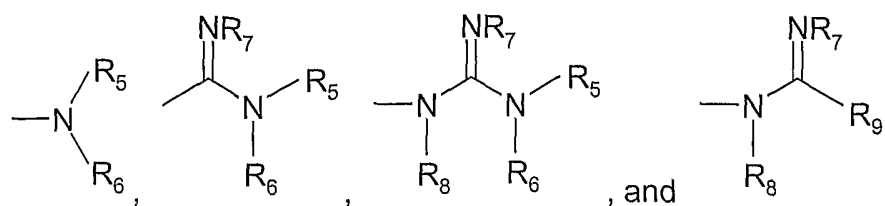
$X_{25}$  and  $X_{26}$  are selected from N and CH;

$X_{27}$  is selected from N, CH,  $CH_2$ , and  $NR_{25}$ , wherein  $R_{25}$  is H or alkyl;

$R_{24}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and halo; and

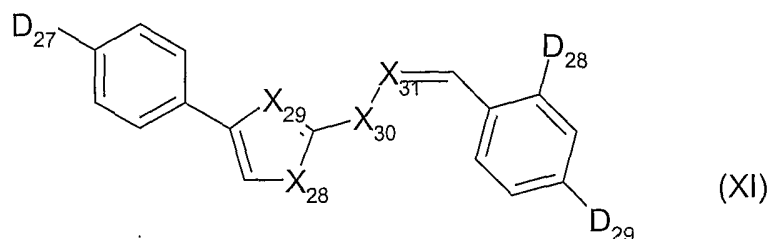
20

$D_{25}$  and each  $D_{26}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,



wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl; and

Formula (XI) has the structure:



5

wherein:

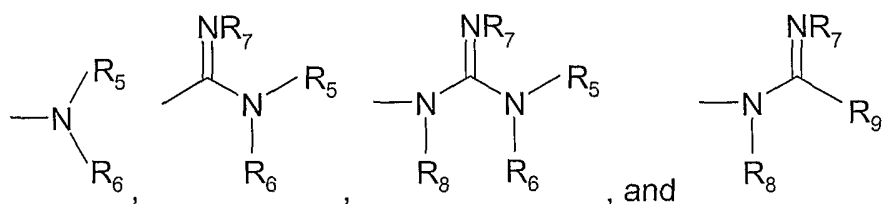
$X_{28}$  is selected from  $CH_2$ , O, S, and  $NR_{26}$ , wherein  $R_{26}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

$X_{29}$  is N or CH;

10  $X_{30}$  is  $CH_2$  or  $NR_{27}$ ; wherein  $R_{27}$  is selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

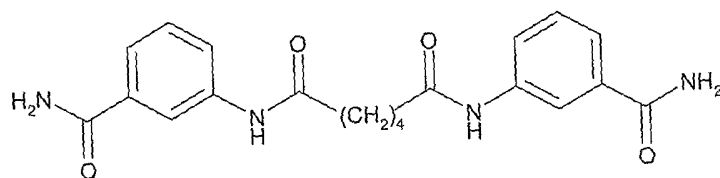
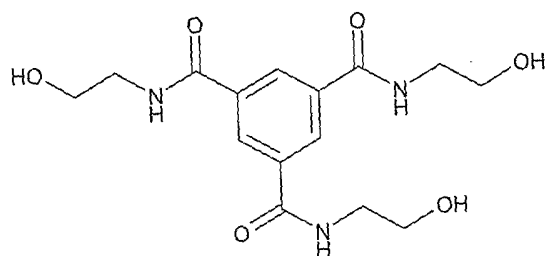
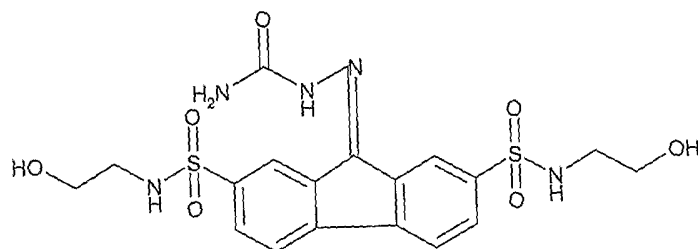
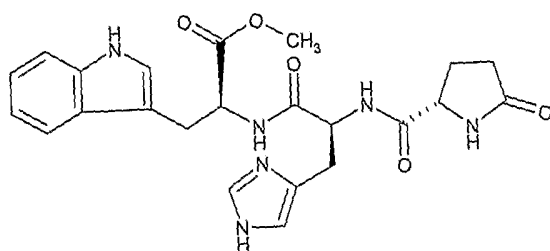
$X_{31}$  is N or CH; and

15  $D_{27}$ ,  $D_{28}$ , and  $D_{29}$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, aralkoxyl, aryloxy, mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, carboxyl, acyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, acylamino, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl,

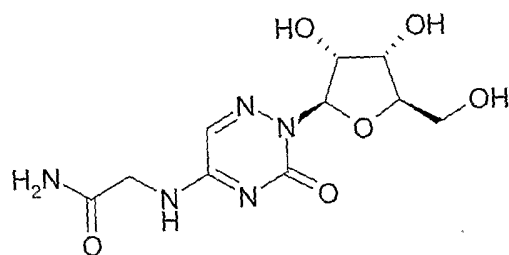
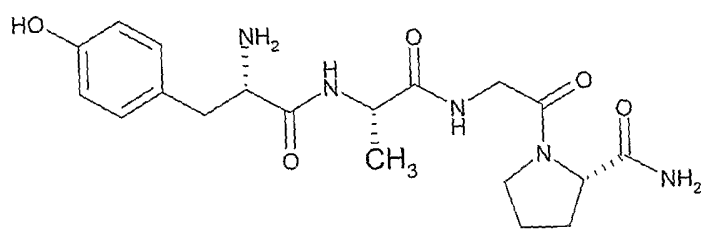
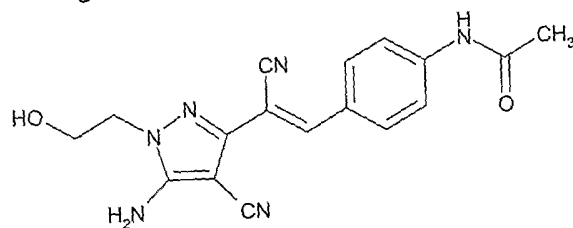


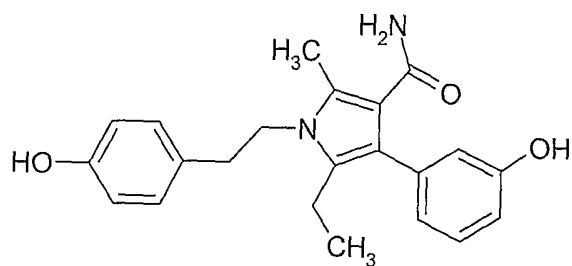
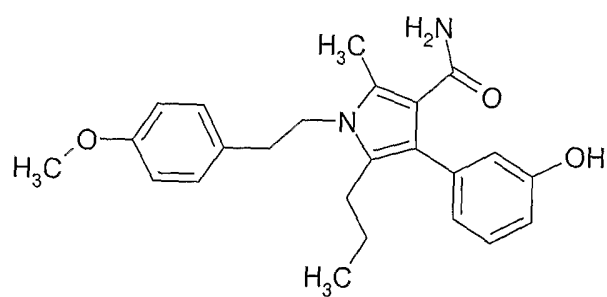
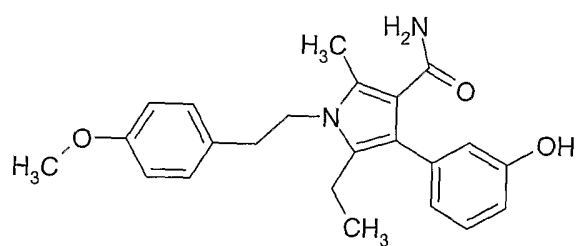
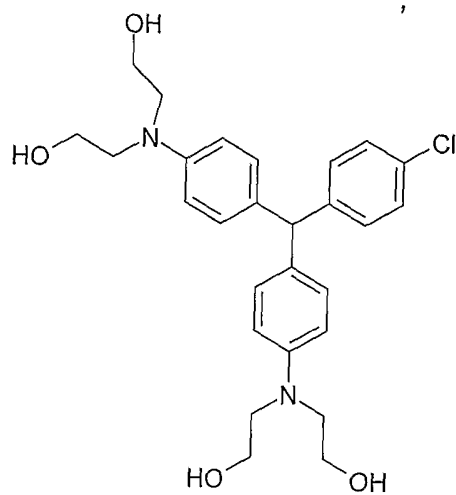
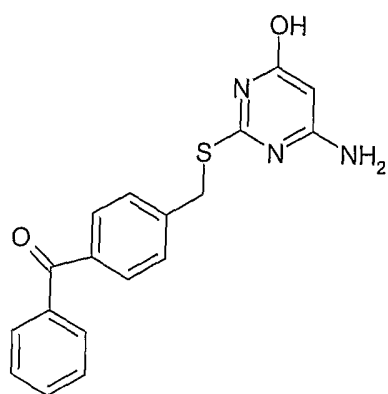
20 wherein  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ , and  $R_9$  are independently selected from H, alkyl, aralkyl, and aryl;

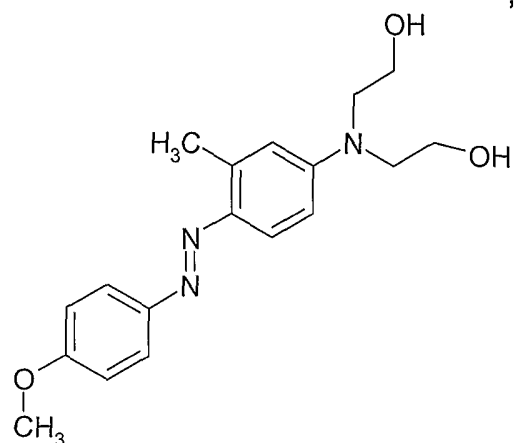
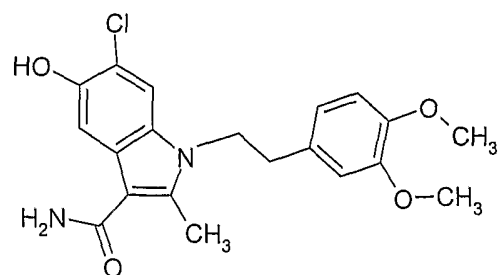
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the proviso that the compound of Formula (I-XI) is not a compound selected from the group consisting of:



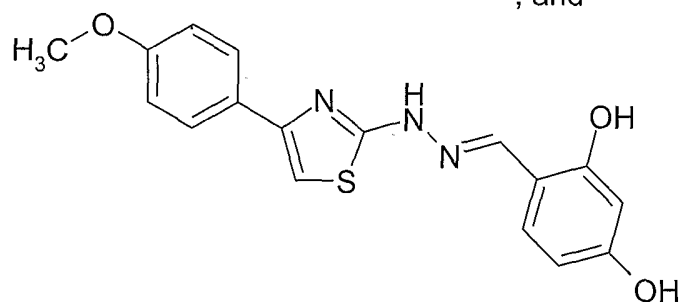
5







, and



- 5 65. A method of coating a substrate for use in an environment where a TrkB receptor is present, the method comprising coating the substrate with with a composition comprising a molecule having binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor.
- 10 66. A method of imaging a cell having a TrkB receptor, the method comprising:
- (a) contacting the cell with a compound having a binding and/or modulation specificity for a TrkB receptor, the compound further comprising a detectable label; and
  - 15 (b) detecting the detectable label, thereby imaging the cell.

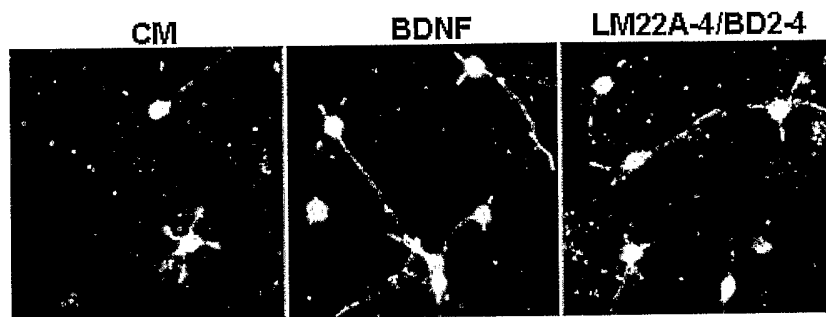
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**Fig. 1**

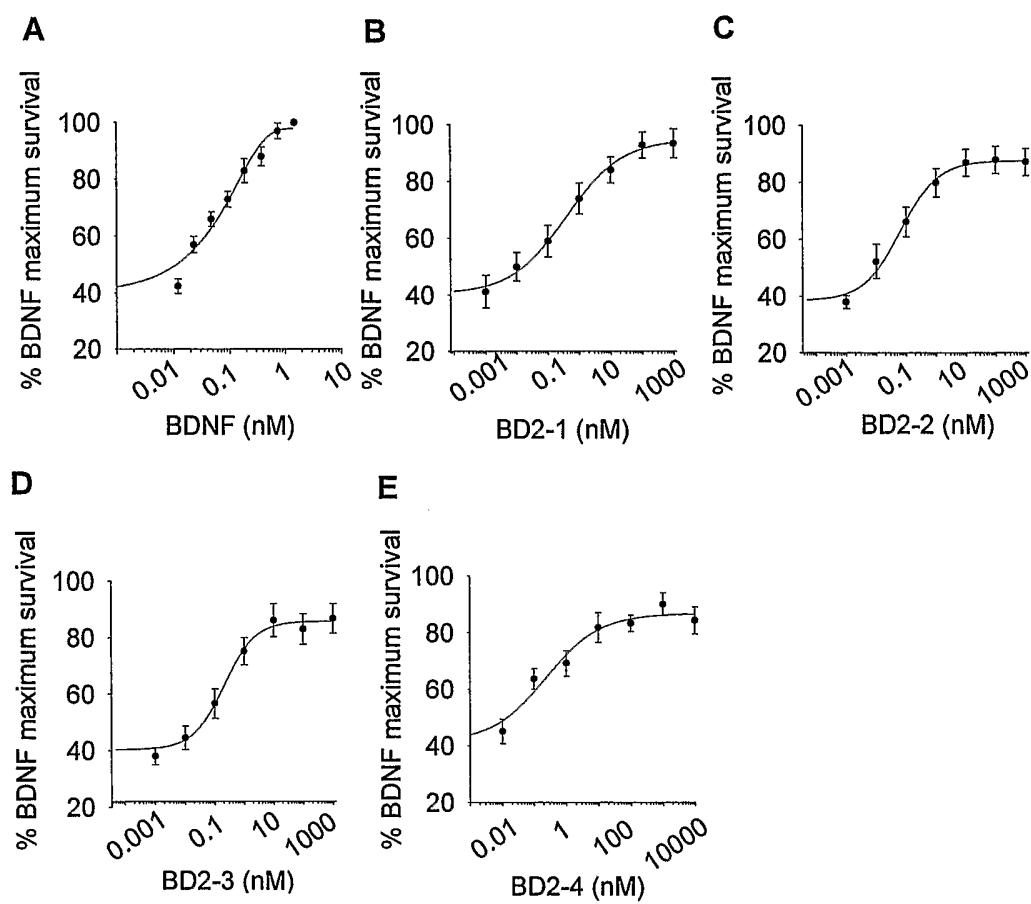


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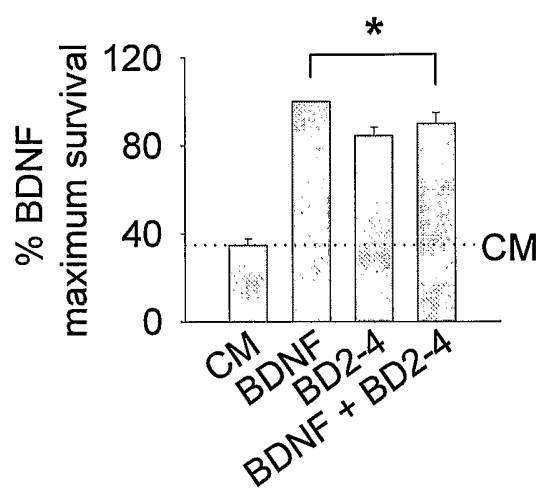


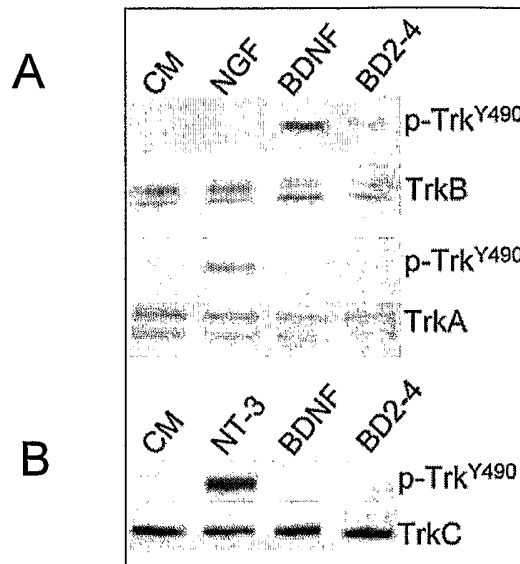
**Fig. 2**

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**Fig. 3**

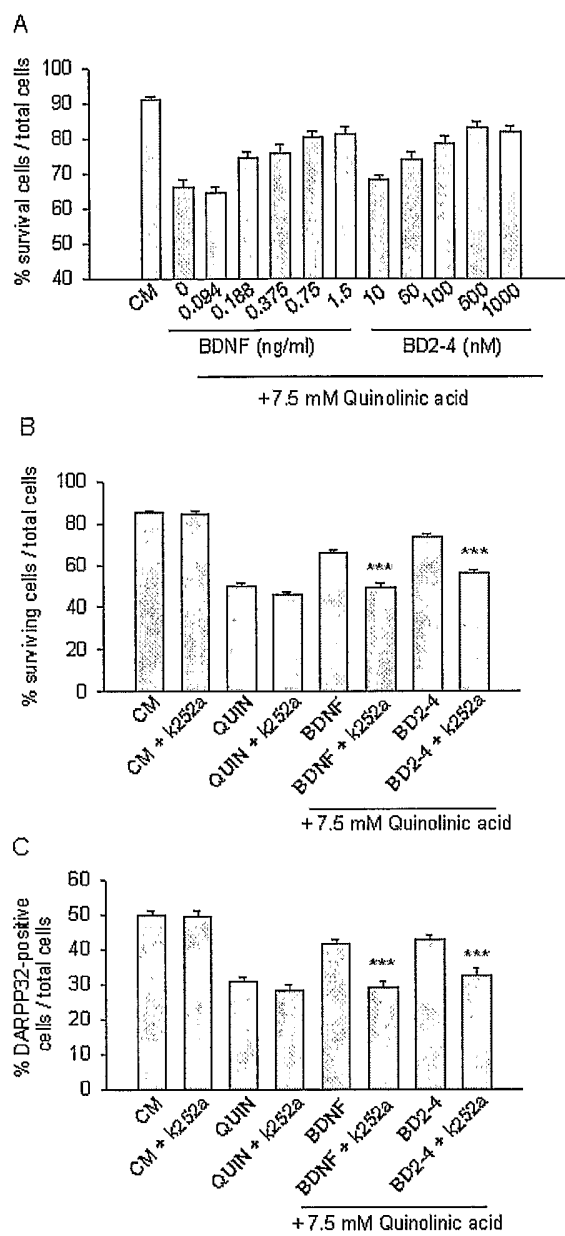
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**Fig. 4**

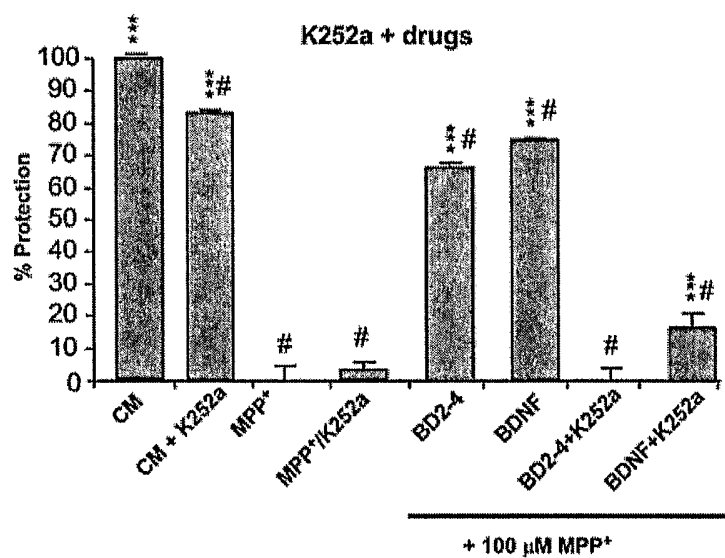


**Fig. 5**

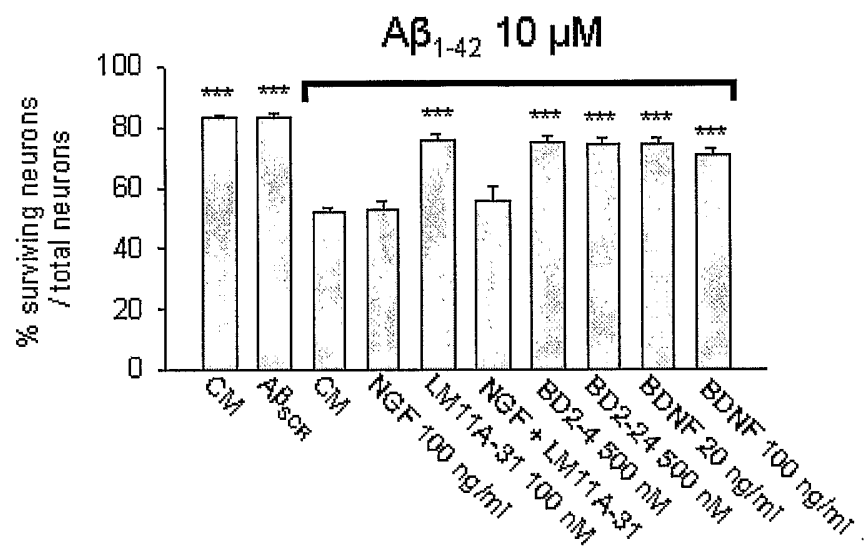
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**Fig. 6**

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**Fig. 7**

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**Fig. 8**