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- (54) Title  
**Liquid formulations of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo(1,5-a)pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide**
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**R. C. DOEBELE ET AL, "An Oncogenic NTRK Fusion in a Patient with Soft-Tissue Sarcoma with Response to the Tropomyosin-Related Kinase Inhibitor LOXO-101", CANCER DISCOVERY, US, (2015-07-27), vol. 5, no. 10, pages 1049 - 1057**  
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(54) **Title:** LIQUID FORMULATIONS OF (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-PYRROLIDIN-1-YL)-PYRAZOLO[1,5-A]PYRIMIDIN-3-YL)-3-HYDROXYPYRROLIDINE-1-CARBOXAMIDE

(57) **Abstract:** A liquid formulation of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, or a combination thereof and the use of the liquid formulation in the treatment of pain, cancer, inflammation, and certain infectious diseases are disclosed.



**LIQUID FORMULATIONS OF (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-  
PYRROLIDIN-1-YL)-PYRAZOLO[1,5-A]PYRIMIDIN-3-YL)-3-  
HYDROXYPYRROLIDINE-1-CARBOXAMIDE**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial Nos. 62/318,041, filed April 4, 2016; 62/323,452, filed April 15, 2016; and 62/329,561, filed April 29, 2016, each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein.

**BACKGROUND**

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to liquid formulations of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Formula I), pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, or a combination thereof and to the use of the liquid formulations in the treatment of pain, inflammation, cancer, and certain infectious diseases.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

Trk's are the high affinity receptor tyrosine kinases activated by a group of soluble growth factors called neurotrophins (NT). The Trk receptor family has three members – TrkA, TrkB and TrkC. Among the neurotrophins are (i) nerve growth factor (NGF) which activates TrkA, (ii) brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and NT-4/5 which activate TrkB and (iii) NT3 which activates TrkC. Trk's are widely expressed in neuronal tissue and are implicated in the maintenance, signaling and survival of neuronal cells (Patapoutian, A. et al., Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2001, 11, 272-280).

Recent literature has shown that overexpression, activation, amplification and/or mutation of Trk's are associated with many cancers including neuroblastoma (Brodeur, G. M., Nat. Rev. Cancer 2003, 3, 203-216), ovarian cancer (Davidson, B. et al., Clin. Cancer Res. 2003, 9, 2248-2259), breast cancer (Kruettgen et al., Brain Pathology 2006, 16: 304-310), prostate cancer (Dionne et al., Clin. Cancer Res. 1998, 4(8): 1887-1898), pancreatic cancer (Dang et al., Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology 2006, 21(5): 850-858), multiple myeloma (Hu et al., Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics 2007, 178: 1-10), astrocytoma and medulloblastoma (Kruettgen et al., Brain Pathology 2006, 16: 304-310), glioma (Hansen et al., Journal of Neurochemistry 2007, 103: 259-275), melanoma

(Nakagawara, A. (2001) *Cancer Letters* 169:107-114; Meyer, J. et al. (2007) *Leukemia*, 1-10; Pierottia, M.A. and Greco A., (2006) *Cancer Letters* 232:90-98; Eric Adriaenssens, E. et al. *Cancer Res* (2008) 68:(2) 346-351), thyroid carcinoma (Brzezianska et al., Neuroendocrinology Letters 2007, 28(3), 221-229), lung adenocarcinoma (Perez-Pinera et al., Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry 2007, 295(1&2), 19-26), large cell neuroendocrine tumors (Marchetti et al., Human Mutation 2008, 29(5), 609-616), and colorectal cancer (Bardelli, A., Science 2003, 300, 949). In preclinical models of cancer, Trk inhibitors are efficacious in both inhibiting tumor growth and stopping tumor metastasis. In particular, non-selective small molecule inhibitors of TrkA, TrkB, TrkC and Trk/Fc chimeras were

5      efficacious in both inhibiting tumor growth and stopping tumor metastasis (Nakagawara, A. (2001) *Cancer Letters* 169:107-114; Meyer, J. et al. (2007) *Leukemia*, 1-10; Pierottia, M.A. and Greco A., (2006) *Cancer Letters* 232:90-98; Eric Adriaenssens, E. et al. *Cancer Res* (2008) 68:(2) 346-351). Therefore, an inhibitor of the Trk family of kinases is expected to have utility in the treatment of cancer.

15      In addition, inhibitors of the Trk/neurotrophin pathway have been demonstrated to be effective in numerous pre-clinical animal models of pain. For example, antagonistic NGF and TrkA antibodies (for example, RN-624) have been shown to be efficacious in inflammatory and neuropathic pain animal models and in human clinical trials (Woolf, C.J. et al. (1994) *Neuroscience* 62,327-331; Zahn, P.K. et al. (2004) *J. Pain* 5, 157-163; McMahon, S. B. et al., (1995) *Nat. Med.* 1, 774-780; Ma, Q. P. and Woolf, C. J. (1997) *Neuroreport* 8, 807-810; Shelton, D. L. et al. (2005) *Pain* 116, 8-16; Delafoy, L. et al. (2003) *Pain* 105, 489-497; Lamb, K. et al. (2003) *Neurogastroenterol. Motil.* 15, 355-361; Jaggar, S. I. et al. (1999) *Br. J. Anaesth.* 83, 442-448). Additionally, recent literature indicates after inflammation, BDNF levels and TrkB signaling is increased in the dorsal root ganglion (Cho,

20      L. et al. Brain Research 1997, 749, 358) and several studies have shown antibodies that decrease signaling through the BDNF/TrkB pathway inhibit neuronal hypersensitization and the associated pain (Chang-Qi, L et al. Molecular Pain 2008, 4:27).

25      It has been shown that NGF secreted by tumor cells and tumor invading macrophages directly stimulates TrkA located on peripheral pain fibers. Using various tumor models in both mice and rats it was demonstrated that neutralizing NGF with a monoclonal antibody inhibits cancer related pain to a degree similar or superior to the highest tolerated dose of morphine. In addition, activation of the BDNF/TrkB pathway has been implicated in numerous studies as a modulator of various types of pain including inflammatory pain (Matayoshi, S., J. Physiol. 2005, 569:685-95), neuropathic pain (Thompson, S.W., Proc. Natl.

Acad. Sci. USA 1999, 96:7714-18) and surgical pain (Li, C.-Q. et al., *Molecular Pain*, 2008, 4(28), 1-11). Because TrkA and TrkB kinases may serve as a mediator of NGF driven biological responses, inhibitors of TrkA and/or other Trk kinases may provide an effective treatment for chronic pain states.

5           The current treatment regimens for pain conditions utilize several classes of compounds. The opioids (such as morphine) have several drawbacks including emetic, constipatory and negative respiratory effects, as well as the potential for addictions. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics (NSAIDs, such as COX-1 or COX-2 types) also have drawbacks including insufficient efficacy in treating severe pain. In addition, COX-1  
10       inhibitors can cause ulcers of the mucosa. Accordingly, there is a continuing need for new and more effective treatments for the relief of pain, especially chronic pain.

          In addition, inhibition of the neurotrophin/Trk pathway has been shown to be effective in treatment of pre-clinical models of inflammatory diseases. For example, inhibition of the neurotrophin/Trk pathway has been implicated in preclinical models of  
15       inflammatory lung diseases including asthma (Freund-Michel, V; Frossard, N.; *Pharmacology & Therapeutics* (2008), 117(1), 52-76), interstitial cystitis (Hu Vivian Y; et. al. *The Journal of Urology* (2005), 173(3), 1016-21), inflammatory bowel diseases including ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease (Di Mola, F. F, et. al., *Gut* (2000), 46(5), 670-678) and inflammatory skin diseases such as atopic dermatitis (Dou, Y.-C.; et. al. *Archives of*  
20       *Dermatological Research* (2006), 298(1), 31-37), eczema and psoriasis (Raychaudhuri, S. P.; et. al. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* (2004), 122(3), 812-819).

          The neurotrophin/Trk pathway, particularly BDNF/TrkB, has also been implicated in the etiology of neurodegenerative diseases including multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease (Sohrabji, Farida; Lewis, Danielle K. *Frontiers in*  
25       *Neuroendocrinology* (2006), 27(4), 404-414). Modulation of the neurotrophin/Trk pathway may have utility in treatment of these and related diseases.

          The TrkA receptor is also thought to be critical to the disease process in the infection of the parasitic infection of *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Chagas disease) in human hosts (de Melo-Jorge, M. et al. *Cell Host & Microbe* (2007), 1(4), 251-261). Thus, TrkA inhibition may  
30       have utility in treating Chagas disease and related protozoan infections.

          Trk inhibitors may also find use in treating disease related to an imbalance of the regulation of bone remodeling, such as osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and bone metastases. Bone metastases are a frequent complication of cancer, occurring in up to 70 percent of patients with advanced breast or prostate cancer and in approximately 15 to 30

percent of patients with carcinoma of the lung, colon, stomach, bladder, uterus, rectum, thyroid, or kidney. Osteolytic metastases can cause severe pain, pathologic fractures, life threatening hypercalcemia, spinal cord compression, and other nerve-compression syndromes. For these reasons, bone metastasis is a serious and costly complication of cancer.

5 Therefore, agents that can induce apoptosis of proliferating osteoblasts would be highly advantageous. Expression of TrkA and TrkC receptors has been observed in the bone forming area in mouse models of bone fracture (K. Asaumi, et al., Bone (2000) 26(6) 625-633). In addition, localization of NGF was observed in almost all bone forming cells (K. Asaumi, et al.). Recently, it was demonstrated that a pan-Trk inhibitor inhibits the tyrosine  
10 signaling activated by neurotrophins binding to all three of the Trk receptors in human hFOB osteoblasts (J. Pinski, et al., (2002) 62, 986-989). These data support the rationale for the use of Trk inhibitors for the treatment of bone remodeling diseases, such as bone metastases in cancer patients.

Several classes of small molecule inhibitors of Trk kinases said to be useful for  
15 treating pain or cancer are known (*Expert Opin. Ther. Patents* (2009) 19(3)).

International Patent Application Publications WO 2006/115452 and WO 2006/087538 describe several classes of small molecules said to be inhibitors of Trk kinases which could be useful for treating pain or cancer.

Pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine compounds are known. For example, International Patent  
20 Application Publication WO 2008/037477 discloses pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine compounds bearing an alkyl, aryl or heterocyclic group at the 3-position. These compounds are asserted to be PI3K and/or mTOR Lipid Kinase inhibitors.

PCT Patent Publication No. WO 2008/058126 discloses pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine compounds bearing a phenyl group at the 3-position. These compounds are asserted to be  
25 Pim-kinase inhibitors.

U.S. Patent Publication No. 2006/0094699 discloses pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine compounds bearing a  $-C(=O)NH$ -phenyl,  $-C(=O)(4\text{-methylpiperidiny})$  or  $-C(=O)NMe(CH_2\text{-trimethylpyrazolyl})$  group at the 3-position for use in combination therapy with a glucocorticoid receptor agonist.

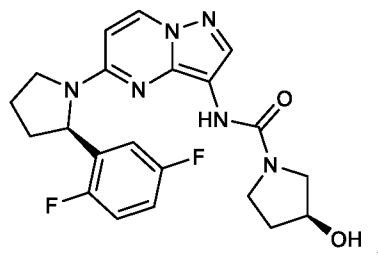
30 PCT Patent Publication Nos. WO 2010/033941, WO 2010/048314, WO 2011/006074, and WO 2011/146336 disclose compounds which exhibit Trk family protein tyrosine kinase inhibition, and which are useful in the treatment of pain, cancer, inflammation, neurodegenerative diseases and certain infectious diseases.

WO 2010/048314 discloses in Example 14A a hydrogen sulfate salt of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide. WO 2010/048314 does not disclose the particular form of the hydrogen sulfate salt described herein when prepared according to the method of Example 14A in that document. In particular, WO 2010/048314 does not disclose crystalline form (I-HS) as described below.

All documents, including scientific articles, patent publications and applications, and the like, referenced in the present disclosure are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

## SUMMARY

Provided herein is a liquid formulation comprising a solubilizing agent and (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



**(I)**

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of formula **(I)**, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, is present in an amount from about 0.5 wt.% to about 7 wt.%. For example, the compound of formula **(I)**, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 1.5 wt.% to about 2.5 wt.%.

In some embodiments, the compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 5 mg/mL to about 50 mg/mL in the liquid formulation. For example, the compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, can have a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation. In some embodiments, the compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination

thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

The solubilizing agent can be selected from the group consisting of a cyclodextrin, a glycol, a glycerol, and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the solubilizing agent includes a cyclodextrin. For example, the solubilizing agent can be selected from the group consisting of a  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin derivative, a  $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin, and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the solubilizing agent includes a hydroxy alkyl- $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin. The solubilizing agent can include a  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy alkyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin, a sulfoalkyl ether- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin, and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the solubilizing agent includes hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin.

In some embodiments, the solubilizing agent is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%. For example, the solubilizing agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 13 wt.% to about 17 wt.%.

The liquid formulation can further include a buffer. In some embodiments, the buffer includes at least one of a citrate buffer, a lactate buffer, a phosphate buffer, a maleate buffer, a tartarate buffer, a succinate buffer, or an acetate buffer. In some embodiments, the buffer includes at least one of lithium lactate, sodium lactate, potassium lactate, calcium lactate, lithium phosphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate, lithium maleate, sodium maleate, potassium maleate, calcium maleate, lithium tartarate, sodium tartarate, potassium tartarate, calcium tartarate, lithium succinate, sodium succinate, potassium succinate, calcium succinate, lithium acetate, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, or calcium acetate. The buffer can be a citrate buffer. The citrate buffer can include at least one of lithium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate monohydrate, lithium citrate dihydrate, sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium citrate dihydrate, lithium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, lithium citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, lithium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate pentahydrate, lithium citrate hexahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate, lithium citrate heptahydrate, sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, or calcium citrate heptahydrate. In some embodiments, the buffer includes at least one of sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium citrate dihydrate, sodium citrate trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate



tetrahydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate, sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, or calcium citrate heptahydrate.

5 In some embodiments, the buffer includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

The buffer can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%.

In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 2 to about 7. For example, the formulation can have a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the formulation  
10 has a pH of about 3.5.

In some embodiments, the pH of the liquid formulation is adjusted. In some such embodiments, the formulation includes a base. For example, the base can include one or more of a citrate, a lactate, a phosphate, a maleate, a tartarate, a succinate, an acetate, a carbonate, and a hydroxide. In some embodiments, the formulation includes at least one of lithium  
15 lactate, sodium lactate, potassium lactate, calcium lactate, lithium phosphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate, lithium maleate, sodium maleate, potassium maleate, calcium maleate, lithium tartarate, sodium tartarate, potassium tartarate, calcium tartarate, lithium succinate, sodium succinate, potassium succinate, calcium succinate, lithium acetate, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, calcium acetate, sodium  
20 carbonate, potassium carbonate, calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, calcium bicarbonate, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the base includes a citrate. The citrate can include at least one of lithium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate monohydrate, lithium citrate dihydrate,  
25 sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium citrate dihydrate, lithium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, lithium citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, lithium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate pentahydrate, lithium citrate  
30 hexahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate, lithium citrate heptahydrate, sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, or calcium citrate heptahydrate. In some embodiments, the liquid formulation includes at least one of sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium citrate

dihydrate, sodium citrate trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate,  
5 sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, or calcium citrate heptahydrate.

In some embodiments, the base includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

In some embodiments, the formulation includes about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.% of a base such as citrate (e.g., sodium citrate dihydrate).

The liquid formulation can further include a sweetener. In some embodiments, the  
10 sweetener includes a sugar. The sugar can include sucrose. In some embodiments, the sweetener includes an intense sweetener. The intense sweetener can include sucralose.

In some embodiments, the sweetener is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%. For example, the sweetener can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 45 wt.% to about 55 wt.%.

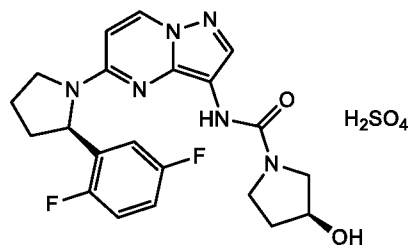
15 The liquid formulation can further include a bitterness masking agent. In some embodiments, the bitterness masking agent is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. For example, the bitterness masking agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%.

The liquid formulation can further include a flavoring agent. The flavoring agent can  
20 include at least one of a natural flavoring agent, a natural fruit flavoring agent, an artificial flavoring agent, an artificial fruit flavoring agent, or a flavor enhancer. In some embodiments, the flavoring agent is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. For example, the flavoring agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 0.1 wt.%.

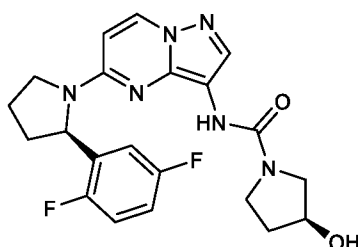
25 In some embodiments, the liquid formulation further includes a coloring agent.

In some embodiments, the liquid formulation is prepared from a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of formula **(I)**. For example, the liquid formulation can be prepared from the hydrogen sulfate salt of the compound of formula **(I)**.

In some embodiments, the liquid formulation is prepared from a crystalline form of  
30 the compound of formula **(I)**. In some embodiments, the crystalline form has the formula **(I-HS)**:

**I-HS**

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:

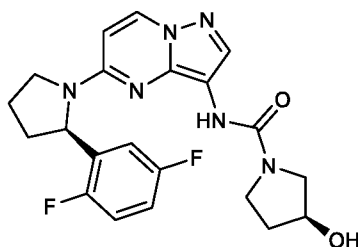
**(I)**

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation also includes a solubilizing agent and a buffer. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5. The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In some embodiments, the liquid formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4.

In some embodiments, the buffer includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:

**(I)**

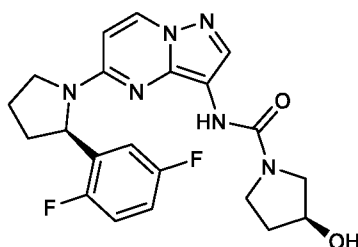
a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation

also includes a solubilizing agent and a base. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5. In some embodiments, the base includes a citrate (e.g., sodium citrate). The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In some embodiments, the liquid formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4.

In some embodiments, the base includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



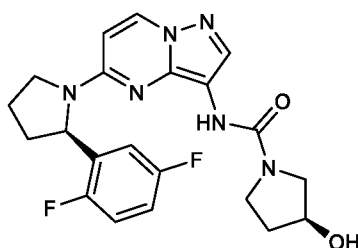
(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation includes a solubilizing agent, a buffer, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and a flavoring agent. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In some embodiments, the buffer includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

In some embodiments, the sweetener includes sucrose.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

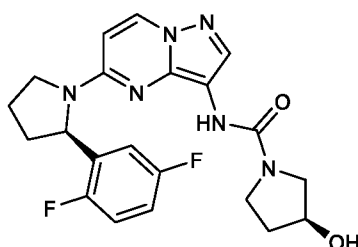
a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation

includes a solubilizing agent, a base, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and a flavoring agent. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the base includes a citrate (e.g., sodium citrate). The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In some embodiments, the base includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

In some embodiments, the sweetener includes sucrose.

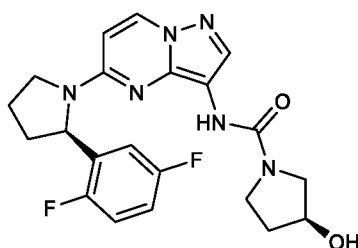
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation includes a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.% and a buffer present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5. The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):

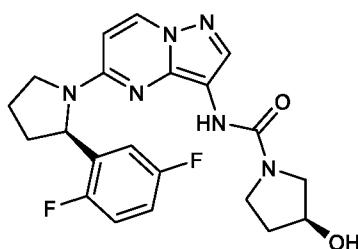


(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation

includes a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; a buffer present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%; a sweetener present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%; a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%; and a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5. The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

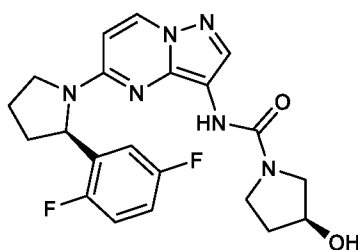
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation includes a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; a base present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%; a sweetener present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%; a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%; and a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5. The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

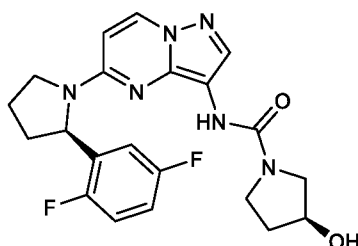
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



## (I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation includes a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a buffer including sodium citrate dihydrate present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a sweetener including sucrose present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a bitterness masking agent is present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):

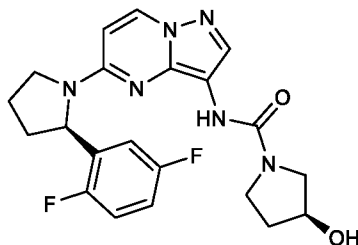


## (I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation includes a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a base including sodium citrate dihydrate present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a sweetener including sucrose present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a bitterness masking agent is present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. The compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

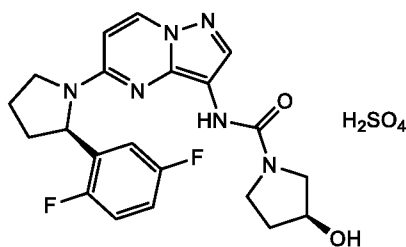
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-

difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:

**(I)**

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. The liquid formulation includes a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes sodium citrate dihydrate present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a sweetener including sucrose present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a bitterness masking agent is present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%. The liquid formulation also includes a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. The liquid formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. The compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

The liquid formulations provided herein can be prepared from a crystalline form of the compound of formula **(I)** having the formula **(I-HS)**:

**I-HS**

In some embodiments, the crystalline form can be characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $18.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $23.1 \pm 0.2$ , and  $24.0 \pm 0.2$ . In some embodiments, the crystalline form is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $18.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $23.1 \pm 0.2$ , and  $24.0 \pm 0.2$ . In some embodiments, the crystalline form is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $18.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $19.2 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.2 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $21.5 \pm 0.2$ ,  $23.1 \pm 0.2$ , and  $24.0 \pm 0.2$ . In some embodiments, the crystalline form is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7 \pm 0.2$ ,



15.3±0.2, 16.5±0.2, 18.4±0.2, 19.2±0.2, 19.9±0.2, 20.2±0.2, 20.7±0.2, 21.5±0.2, 22.1±0.2, 23.1±0.2, 24.0±0.2, 24.4±0.2, 25.6±0.2, 26.5±0.2, 27.6±0.2, 28.2±0.2, 28.7±0.2, 30.8±0.2, and 38.5±0.2.

Also provided herein is a method of treating a cancer in a patient in need thereof. The method includes identifying a patient in need thereof having dysphagia and administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation provided herein.

Also provided herein is a method of treating a cancer in a patient in need thereof, which includes identifying a patient in need thereof having dysphagia, determining if the cancer is mediated by a Trk kinase and if the cancer is determined to be mediated by a Trk kinase, administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation provided herein. Also provided herein is a method of treating a cancer in a patient in need thereof, which includes identifying a patient in need thereof having dysphagia, identifying that the cancer is mediated by a Trk kinase administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation provided herein.

Also provided herein is a method of treating cancer in a patient in need thereof, which includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein.

In some embodiments, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of a head and neck cancer, a throat cancer, an esophageal cancer, or combinations thereof.

In some embodiments, the patient is an infant, a child, an adolescent, or an elderly patient.

Also provided herein is a method for treating cancer in a subject in need thereof. The method includes determining if the cancer is associated with and/or exhibits one or more of overexpression, activation, amplification, and mutation of a Trk kinase and if the cancer is determined to be associated with and/or exhibits one or more of overexpression, activation, amplification, and mutation of a Trk kinase, administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein. Also provided herein is a method for treating cancer in a subject in need thereof. The method includes identifying that the cancer is associated with and/or exhibits one or more of overexpression, activation, amplification, and mutation of a Trk kinase and administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein.

Also provided herein is a method for treating cancer in a subject in need thereof, which includes determining if the cancer is mediated by a Trk kinase, and if the cancer is determined to be mediated by a Trk kinase, administering to the subject a therapeutically

effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein. Also provided herein is a method for treating cancer in a subject in need thereof, which includes identifying the cancer as mediated by a Trk kinase, and administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein.

Also provided herein is a method of treating a subject. The method includes performing an assay on a sample obtained from the subject to determine whether the subject has a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or level of the same. The method also includes administering to a subject determined to have a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein.

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or level of the same is a chromosome translocation that results in the translation of a Trk fusion protein. The Trk fusion protein can be selected from the group consisting of: TP53-TrkA, LMNA-TrkA, CD74-TrkA, TFG-TrkA, TPM3-TrkA, NFASC-TrkA, BCAN-TrkA, MPRIP-TrkA, TPR-TrkA, RFWD2-TrkA, IRF2BP2-TrkA, SQSTM1-TrkA, SSBP2-TrkA, RABGAP1L-TrkA, C18ORF8-TrkA, RNF213-TrkA, TBC1D22A-TrkA, C20ORF112-TrkA, DNER-TrkA, ARHGEF2-TrkA, CHTOP-TrkA, PPL-TrkA, PLEKHA6-TrkA, PEAR1-TrkA, MRPL24-TrkA, MDM4-TrkA, LRRC71-TrkA, GRIPAP1-TrkA, EPS15-TrkA, DYNC2H1-TrkA, CEL-TrkA, EPHB2-TrkA, TGF-TrkA, NACC2-TrkB, QKI-TrkB, AFAP1-TrkB, PAN3-TrkB, SQSTM1-TrkB, TRIM24-TrkB, VCL-TrkB, AGBL4-TrkB, DAB2IP-TrkB, ETV6-TrkC, BTBD1-TrkC, LYN-TrkC, RBPMS-TrkC, EML4-TrkC, HOMER2-TrkC, TFG-TrkC, FAT1-TrkC, and TEL-TrkC.

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity of the same is one or more point mutation in the gene. The NTRK gene can be a NTRK1 gene, and the one or more point mutations in the NTRK1 gene can result in the translation of a TrkA protein having substitutions are one or more of the following amino acid positions: 33, 336, 337, 324, 420, 444, 517, 538, 649, 682, 683, 702, and 1879.

In some embodiments, the one or more point mutations in the NTRK1 gene results in the translation of a TrkA protein having one or more of the following amino acid substitutions: R33W, A336E, A337T, R324Q, R324W, V420M, R444Q, R444W, G517R, G517V, K538A, R649W, R649L, R682S, V683G, R702C, and C1879T.

The features and advantages described in this summary and the following detailed description are not all-inclusive. Many additional features and advantages will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the drawings, specification, and claims hereof.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates an X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) pattern of crystalline form (I-HS) prepared according to Example 2, according to one embodiment.

5 FIG. 2 illustrates a simultaneous thermogravimetric/differential thermal analyzer (TG/DTA) profile of crystalline form (I-HS) prepared according to Example 2, according to one embodiment.

FIG. 3 illustrates a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) profile of crystalline form (I-HS) prepared according to Example 2, according to one embodiment.

10 FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate polarized light microscopy (PLM) images of crystalline form (I-HS) prepared according to Example 2 under (A) unpolarized and (B) polarized light, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 5 illustrates a dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) isotherm profile of crystalline form (I-HS) prepared according to Example 2, according to one embodiment.

15 FIG. 6 illustrates an infrared (IR) spectroscopy profile of crystalline form (I-HS) prepared according to Example 2, according to one embodiment.

FIG. 7 illustrates an XRPD pattern of the amorphous freebase form of a compound of Formula I, according to one embodiment.

FIG. 8 illustrates an X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) pattern of crystalline form (I-HS).

20 FIG. 9 is pictogram of pediatric solution formulation compounding instructions for the crystalline form (I-HS).

FIG. 10 is set of six MR images showing the brain in neck of the patient diagnosed with infantile fibrosarcoma. (A) and (B) are MR images of the brain and neck showing a 20 mm x 19 mm x 18 mm hyperenhancing mass involving the skull base of the middle cranial fossa, just anterior and inferior to the inner ear structures five weeks following surgical resection. (C) and (D) are MR images of the brain and neck showing a significant interval reduction in the size and enhancement of the mass by more than 90% from baseline at the end of cycle 1 (day 28) where the patient was administered the hydrogen sulfate salt of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide BID. (E) and (F) are MR images of the brain and neck taken at the end of Cycle 2, which confirmed the size reduction and showed continued decrease in enhancement, confirming partial response.

FIG. 11 is a sequence listing for an exemplary wildtype TrkA polypeptide (SEQ ID

NO: 1).

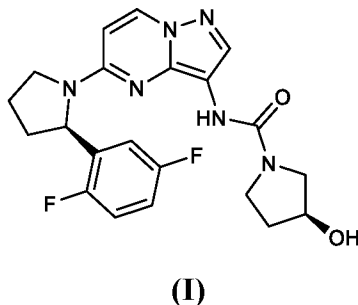
FIG. 12 is a sequence listing for an exemplary wildtype TrkA polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 2).

FIG. 13 is a sequence listing for an exemplary wildtype TrkA polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 3).

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure relates to liquid formulations of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or combinations thereof, and to the use of the liquid formulations in the treatment of pain, inflammation, cancer, and certain infectious diseases.

Provided herein is a liquid formulation including a solubilizing agent and (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound of formula **(I)**, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount from about 0.5 wt.% to about 7%, about 1 wt.% to about 3 wt.%, or about 1.5 wt.% to about 2.5 wt.%. For example, the compound of formula **(I)**, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.5 wt.%, 1 wt.%, 2 wt.%, 3 wt.%, 4 wt.%, 5 wt.%, 6 wt.%, or about 7 wt.%. In some embodiments, the compound of formula **(I)**, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 2 wt.%.

In some embodiments, the compound of formula **(I)**, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, has a concentration of about 5 mg/mL to about 50 mg/mL, about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL, or about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the

liquid formulation. For example, the compound of formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof can have a concentration of about 5 mg/mL, 10 mg/mL, 15 mg/mL, 20 mg/mL, 25 mg/mL, 30 mg/mL, 35 mg/m, 40 mg/mL, 45 mg/mL, or about 50 mg/mL in the liquid formulation. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof can be present at a concentration of about 20 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

The formulations provided herein can include a solubilizing agent that functions to increase the solubility of the compound of formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof. A solubilizing agent is a polar organic compound having one or more hydroxyl groups. The solubilizing agent is also capable of achieving a higher concentration of the compound of formula (I) (e.g., the free base) in aqueous solution compared to an aqueous phase dissolution of the compound of formula (I) in a similar pH range without the solubilizing agent. The solubilizing agent can include, for example, a cyclodextrin, a glycol, a glycerol, a polyethylene glycol, a self-emulsifying drug delivery system (SEDDS), or a combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin can include an  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin,  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin derivative, a  $\delta$ -cyclodextrin derivative, a  $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin, or a combination derivative thereof. For example, the solubilizing agent can include a cyclodextrin. The solubilizing agent can include a  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin derivative, a  $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin, or a mixture thereof. For example, the solubilizing agent can include a hydroxy alkyl- $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin. In some embodiments, the solubilizing agent includes a  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin including at least one of a hydroxy alkyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin (e.g., hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin) or a sulfoalkyl ether- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin (e.g., sulfobutyl ether- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin). For example, the liquid the solubilizing agent can include hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin. In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is CAVASOL® W7 HP (hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin). In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is KLEPTOSE® HP (hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin). In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is CAVAMAX® W7 ( $\beta$ -cyclodextrin). In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is CAPTISOL® (sulfoalkyl ether- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin). In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is CAVASOL® W7 M (methyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin). In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is CAVASOL® W8 HP (hydroxypropyl- $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin). In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is CAVAMAX® W8 ( $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin). In some embodiments, the cyclodextrin is CAVAMAX® W6 ( $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin).

SEDDS are isotropic mixtures of oils, surfactants, solvents and co-solvents/surfactants, that can be used to improve the oral absorption of highly lipophilic drug

compounds. See, e.g., Tarate, B. et al., *Recent Patents on Drug Delivery & Formulation* (2014) Vol. 8.

In some embodiments, the poly(ethylene glycol) molecule is a linear polymer. The molecular weight of the linear chain PEG may be between about 1,000 Da and about 100,000 Da. For example, a linear chain PEG used herein can have a molecular weight of about 100,000 Da, 95,000 Da, 90,000 Da, 85,000 Da, 80,000 Da, 75,000 Da, 70,000 Da, 65,000 Da, 60,000 Da, 55,000 Da, 50,000 Da, 45,000 Da, 40,000 Da, 35,000 Da, 30,000 Da, 25,000 Da, 20,000 Da, 15,000 Da, 10,000 Da, 9,000 Da, 8,000 Da, 7,000 Da, 6,000 Da, 5,000 Da, 4,000 Da, 3,000 Da, 2,000 Da, or 1,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the linear chain PEG is between about 1,000 Da and about 50,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the linear chain PEG is between about 1,000 Da and about 40,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the linear chain PEG is between about 5,000 Da and about 40,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the linear chain PEG is between about 5,000 Da and about 20,000 Da.

In some embodiments, the poly(ethylene glycol) molecule is a branched polymer. The molecular weight of the branched chain PEG may be between about 1,000 Da and about 100,000 Da. For example, a branched chain PEG used herein can have a molecular weight of about 100,000 Da, 95,000 Da, 90,000 Da, 85,000 Da, 80,000 Da, 75,000 Da, 70,000 Da, 65,000 Da, 60,000 Da, 55,000 Da, 50,000 Da, 45,000 Da, 40,000 Da, 35,000 Da, 30,000 Da, 25,000 Da, 20,000 Da, 15,000 Da, 10,000 Da, 9,000 Da, 8,000 Da, 7,000 Da, 6,000 Da, 5,000 Da, 4,000 Da, 3,000 Da, 2,000 Da, or 1,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the branched chain PEG is between about 1,000 Da and about 50,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the branched chain PEG is between about 1,000 Da and about 40,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the branched chain PEG is between about 5,000 Da and about 40,000 Da. In some embodiments, the molecular weight of the branched chain PEG is between about 5,000 Da and about 20,000 Da.

In some embodiments, the solubilizing agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%, about 10 wt.% to about 25 wt.%, about 10 wt.% to about 20 wt.%, or about 13 wt.% to about 17 wt.%. For example, the solubilizing agent can be present at about 5 wt.%, 7 wt.%, 10 wt.%, 13 wt.%, 15 wt.%, 17 wt.%, 20 wt.%, 23 wt.%, 26 wt.%, 30 wt.% or about 35 wt.%. In some embodiments, the solubilizing agent is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of 15 wt.%.

A buffer can be added to the liquid formulation to adjust the pH of the formulation to a desired pH. In some embodiments, a buffer can be added in an amount to adjust the pH of

the formulation to a pH of about 2 to about 7, about 2.5 to about 5.5, or about 3 to about 4. For example, a buffer can be added in an amount to adjust the pH of the formulation to a pH of about 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 6.0, or about 7.0. In some embodiments, a buffer can be added in an amount to adjust the pH of the formulation to a pH of about 3.5. In some

5       embodiments, the buffer includes a citrate buffer, a lactate buffer, a phosphate buffer, a maleate buffer, a tartrate buffer, a succinate buffer, an acetate buffer, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the buffer includes lithium lactate, sodium lactate, potassium lactate, calcium lactate, lithium phosphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate, lithium maleate, sodium maleate, potassium maleate, calcium maleate, lithium

10       tartrate, sodium tartrate, potassium tartrate, calcium tartrate, lithium succinate, sodium succinate, potassium succinate, calcium succinate, lithium acetate, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, calcium acetate, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the buffer is a citrate buffer. For example, the citrate buffer can include at least one of lithium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate

15       monohydrate, lithium citrate dihydrate, sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium citrate dihydrate, lithium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, lithium citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, lithium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate

20       pentahydrate, lithium citrate hexahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate, lithium citrate heptahydrate, sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, calcium citrate heptahydrate, or mixtures thereof. The buffer can include sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium

25       citrate dihydrate, sodium citrate trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate, sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, or calcium citrate

30       heptahydrate. In some embodiments, the buffer includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

In some embodiments, the buffer is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%, about 0.3 wt.% to about 4 wt.%, about 0.5 wt.% to about 3.5 wt.%, about 0.6 wt.% to about 3 wt.%, 0.7 wt.% to about 2.5 wt.%, about 0.7 wt.% to about 2.0 wt.%, or about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%. For example, the buffer can be present in the

liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.1 wt.%, 0.3 wt.%, 0.5 wt.%, 0.7 wt.%, 0.9 wt.%, 1.1 wt.%, 1.5 wt.%, 2.0 wt.%, 2.5 wt.%, 3.0 wt.%, 3.5 wt.%, 4.0 wt.%, or about 5 wt.%. In some embodiments, the buffer is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.9 wt.%.

5           The pH of the liquid formulation can be adjusted to a desired pH. In some embodiments, the pH of the formulation can be adjusted to a pH of about 2 to about 7, about 2.5 to about 5.5, or about 3 to about 4. For example, the pH of the formulation can be adjusted to a pH of about 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 6.0, or about 7.0. In some  
10       embodiments, the pH of the formulation is adjusted to a pH of about 3.5. In some such embodiments, where the pH of the liquid formulation is adjusted to a desired pH, the liquid formulation includes a base. In some embodiments, the base is selected from a citrate, a lactate, a phosphate, a maleate, a tartrate, a succinate, an acetate, a carbonate, a hydroxide, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the base includes lithium lactate, sodium  
15       lactate, potassium lactate, calcium lactate, lithium phosphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate, lithium maleate, sodium maleate, potassium maleate, calcium maleate, lithium tartrate, sodium tartrate, potassium tartrate, calcium tartrate, lithium succinate, sodium succinate, potassium succinate, calcium succinate, lithium acetate, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, calcium acetate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, calcium bicarbonate, sodium  
20       hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the base includes a citrate. For example, the citrate can include at least one of lithium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate monohydrate, lithium citrate dihydrate, sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium citrate dihydrate, lithium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate  
25       trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, lithium citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, lithium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate pentahydrate, lithium citrate hexahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate, lithium citrate heptahydrate, sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, calcium citrate heptahydrate, or  
30       mixtures thereof. The base can include sodium citrate monohydrate, potassium citrate monohydrate, calcium citrate monohydrate, sodium citrate dihydrate, potassium citrate dihydrate, calcium citrate dihydrate, sodium citrate trihydrate, potassium citrate trihydrate, calcium citrate trihydrate, sodium citrate tetrahydrate, potassium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium



citrate tetrahydrate, sodium citrate pentahydrate, potassium citrate pentahydrate, calcium citrate pentahydrate, sodium citrate hexahydrate, potassium citrate hexahydrate, calcium citrate hexahydrate, sodium citrate heptahydrate, potassium citrate heptahydrate, or calcium citrate heptahydrate. In some embodiments, the base includes sodium citrate dihydrate.

5 In some embodiments, the base is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%, about 0.3 wt.% to about 4 wt.%, about 0.5 wt.% to about 3.5 wt.%, about 0.6 wt.% to about 3 wt.%, 0.7 wt.% to about 2.5 wt.%, about 0.7 wt.% to about 2.0 wt.%, or about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%. For example, the base can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.1 wt.%, 0.3 wt.%, 0.5 wt.%, 0.7 wt.%, 0.9 wt.%,  
10 1.1 wt.%, 1.5 wt.%, 2.0 wt.%, 2.5 wt.%, 3.0 wt.%, 3.5 wt.%, 4.0 wt.%, or about 5 wt.%. In some embodiments, the base is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.9 wt.%. For example, the citrate is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%, about 0.3 wt.% to about 4 wt.%, about 0.5 wt.% to about 3.5 wt.%, about 0.6 wt.% to about 3 wt.%, 0.7 wt.% to about 2.5 wt.%, about 0.7 wt.% to about 2.0  
15 wt.%, or about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%. In some embodiments, the citrate can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.1 wt.%, 0.3 wt.%, 0.5 wt.%, 0.7 wt.%, 0.9 wt.%, 1.1 wt.%, 1.5 wt.%, 2.0 wt.%, 2.5 wt.%, 3.0 wt.%, 3.5 wt.%, 4.0 wt.%, or about 5 wt.%. For example, the citrate is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.9 wt.%.

20 The liquid formulation can have a pH of about 2 to about 8, about 2.5 to about 6, about 3 to about 4, or about 3 to about 4. For example, the liquid formulation can have a pH of about 2, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, or about 5. In some embodiments, the formulation can have a pH of about 3.5.

A sweetener can be added to the liquid formulation to make it less bitter or palatable,  
25 or both. Sweeteners suitable for inclusion in the formulation can include, both natural and artificial sweeteners. In some embodiments, the sweetener is an artificial sweetener and can include intense or high-intensity sweeteners. Intense sweeteners are commonly used as sugar substitutes or sugar alternatives as they are many times sweeter than sugar but contribute only a few to no calories when added to food. Exemplary intense sweeteners include sorbitol,  
30 sucrose, saccharins such as sodium saccharin, cyclamates such as sodium cyclamates, aspartame, sucralose, thaumatin, and acesulfam K. In some embodiments, the sweetener is a natural sugar. For example, sugars such as monosaccharides, disaccharides and polysaccharides can be used in the liquid formulations provided herein. The sugars can include xylose, ribose, glucose, mannose, galactose, fructose, dextrose, sucrose, maltose,

partially hydrolyzed starch or corn syrup, and sugar alcohols such as sorbitol, xylitol, mannitol, glycerin, and combination thereof. In some embodiments, the liquid formulation further comprises a sweetener. The sweetener can include a sugar. For example, the sweetener can include sucrose. For example, the sweetener can be ORA-SWEET®, a  
5 sweetener that includes purified water, sucrose, glycerin, sorbitol, and flavoring; is buffered with citric acid and sodium phosphate; and is preserved with methylparaben and potassium sorbate. The sweetener can also include an intense sweetener. The intense sweetener can include sucralose. For example, the sweetener can be ORA-SWEET SF®, a sugar free  
10 sweetener that includes purified water, glycerin, sorbitol, sodium saccharin, xanthan gum, and flavoring; is buffered with citric acid and sodium citrate; and is preserved with methylparaben (0.03%), potassium sorbate (0.1%), and propylparaben (0.008%).

In some embodiments, the sweetener includes one or more of sucrose, glycerin, sorbitol, and flavoring. In some such embodiments, the sweetener further includes citric acid and sodium phosphate. In some such embodiments, the sweetener can include a preservative,  
15 such as methylparaben and potassium sorbate. For example, the sweetener includes sucrose, glycerin, sorbitol, flavoring, citric acid, sodium phosphate, methylparaben, and potassium sorbate. In some embodiments, the sweetener includes one or more of glycerin, sorbitol, sodium saccharin, xanthan gum, and flavoring. In some such embodiments, the sweetener further includes citric acid and sodium citrate. In some such embodiments, the sweetener  
20 includes a preservative, such as methylparaben, potassium sorbate, and propylparaben. For example, the sweetener can include glycerin, sorbitol, sodium saccharin, xanthan gum, flavoring, citric acid and sodium citrate, methylparaben (0.03%), potassium sorbate (0.1%), and propylparaben (0.008%).

In some embodiments, the sweetener is present in the liquid formulation in an amount  
25 of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%, about 35 wt.% to about 65 wt.%, about 40 wt.% to about 60 wt.%, or about 45 wt.% to about 55 wt.%. For example, the sweetener can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 30 wt.%, 35 wt.%, 40 wt.%, 45 wt.%, 50 wt.%, 55 wt.%, 60 wt.%, 65 wt.%, or about 70 wt.%. In some embodiments, the sweetener is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 50 wt.%.

30 In some embodiments, the liquid formulation further comprises a bitterness masking agent. The bitterness masking agent can include 231a12 natural masking type flavor (Abelei®), 231a39 natural bitterness masking type flavor (Abelei®), bitterness masking flavor, nat (FONA®), and FINATECH Taste Modifier Flavor, Nat.

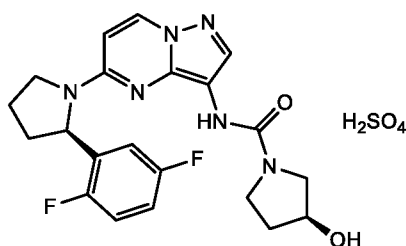
The bitterness masking agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of

about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%, about 0.1 wt.% to about 1.0 wt.%, or about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%. For example, the bitterness masking agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.01 wt.%, 0.1 wt.%, 0.2 wt.%, 0.3 wt.%, 0.4 wt.%, 0.5 wt.%, 0.7 wt.%, 1.0 wt.%, 1.5 wt.%, or 2.0 wt.%. In some embodiments, the bitterness masking agent is present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.4 wt.%.

A flavoring agent can be included in the liquid formulation so that the final formulation has a substantially non-bitter and palatable taste. The flavoring agent can include at least one of a natural flavoring agent, a natural fruit flavoring agent, an artificial flavoring agent, an artificial fruit flavoring agent, flavor enhancers, or mixtures thereof. Exemplary flavoring agents can be found, for example in US CFR 21 § 172.515 (April 1, 2015), which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. For example, cinnamon, raspberry, orange, maple, butterscotch, glycyrrhiza (licorice) syrup, fruit, berry, vanilla, acacia syrup, coca, chocolate-mint, wild cherry, walnut, eriodictyon, bubblegum, grapefruit, lime, marshmallow, gurana, coffee, peach, lemon, fennel, apricot, honey, mint, wintergreen, and cherry. In some embodiments, the flavoring agent can include a FONATECH® natural taste modifier flavoring agent. The flavoring agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%, about 0.01 wt.% to about 0.1 wt.%, or about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%. For example, the flavoring agent can be present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.%, 0.1 wt.%, 0.2 wt.%, 0.3 wt.%, 0.4 wt.%, 0.5 wt.%, 0.7 wt.%, 1.0 wt.%, 1.5 wt.%, or 2.0 wt.%. In some embodiments, the flavoring agent can be present in the liquid formulation in an amount of about 0.5 wt.%.

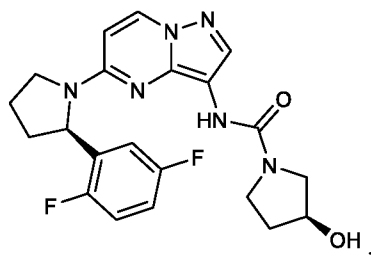
The liquid formulation can also include a coloring agent.

The liquid formulations provided herein can be prepared from a crystalline form of the compound of formula **(I)**. The crystalline form can be the formula **(I-HS)**:



**I-HS**

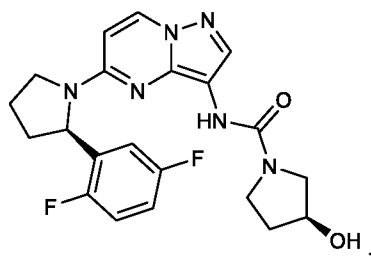
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent and a buffer. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5. In some  
 5 embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4 and the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, is present at a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation. The buffer can include sodium citrate dihydrate.

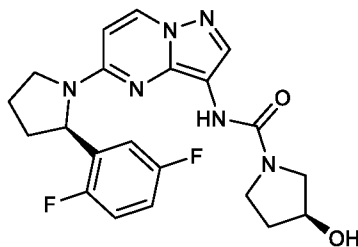
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-  
 10 difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent and a base. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5. In some  
 15 embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4 and the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, is present at a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation. The base can include sodium citrate dihydrate.

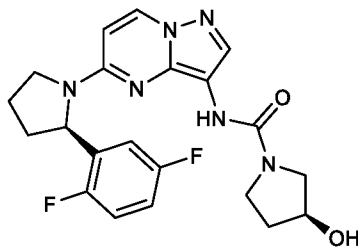
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-  
 20 difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent, a buffer, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and a flavoring agent. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4 and the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, is present at a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation. In some embodiments, the buffer includes sodium citrate dihydrate. In some embodiments, the sweetener includes sucrose.

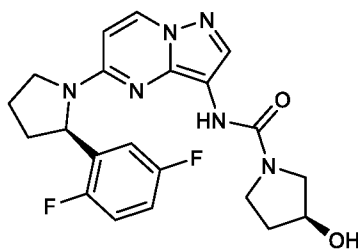
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent, a base, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and a flavoring agent. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4 and the compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, is present at a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation. In some embodiments, the base includes sodium citrate dihydrate. In some embodiments, the sweetener includes sucrose.

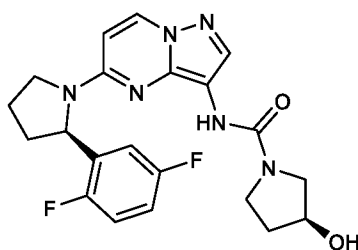
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent, a buffer, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and flavoring agent, wherein the formulation

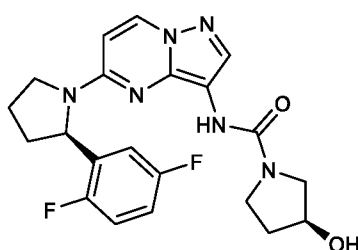
Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent, a base, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and flavoring agent, wherein the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):

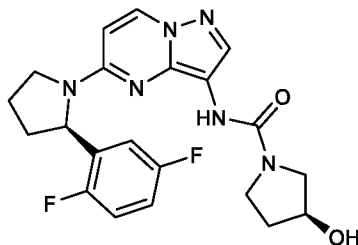


(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent, a buffer, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and a flavoring agent, wherein the compound

of formula (I) has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):

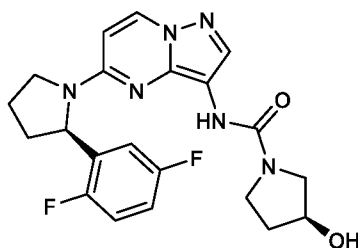


(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, a solubilizing agent, a base, a sweetener, a bitterness masking agent, and a flavoring agent, wherein the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 15 mg/mL to about 35 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including:

(a) (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

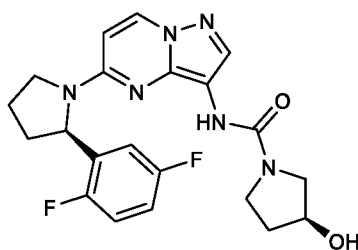
(b) a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; and

(c) a buffer present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%. In some embodiments, the buffer comprises sodium citrate dehydrate. In some embodiments, the formulation also includes a sweetener present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%. In some embodiments, the sweetener comprises sucrose. In some embodiments, the formulation also includes a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%. In some embodiments, the formulation also includes a flavoring agent present in an

amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including:

- 5 (a) (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):

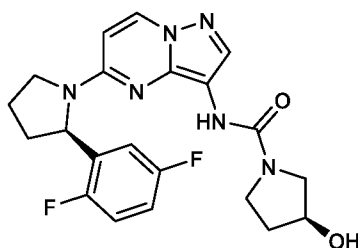


(I)

- 10 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;
- (b) a solubilizing agent present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; and
- (c) a base present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%. In some embodiments, the base comprises sodium citrate dehydrate. In some embodiments, the formulation also includes a sweetener present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%. In some
- 15 embodiments, the sweetener comprises sucrose. In some embodiments, the formulation also includes a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%. In some embodiments, the formulation also includes a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a
- 20 concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including:

- (a) (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)



a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

(b) a solubilizing agent (e.g., a cyclodextrin such as a hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin) present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; and

(c) a buffer (e.g., a citrate buffer such as sodium citrate) present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%;

(d) a sweetener (e.g., a sweetener comprising sucrose or an intense sweetener) present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%;

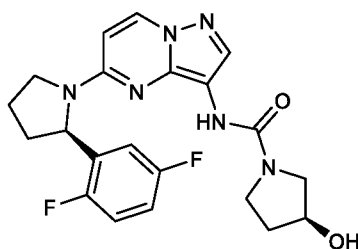
(e) a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%; and

(f) a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. In some

embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including:

(a) (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

(b) a solubilizing agent (e.g., a cyclodextrin such as a hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin) present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; and

(c) a base (e.g., a citrate such as sodium citrate) present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%;

(d) a sweetener (e.g., a sweetener comprising sucrose or an intense sweetener) present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%;

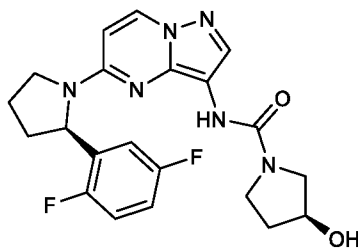
(e) a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%; and

(f) a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. In some

embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including:

- (a) (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

- (b) hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; and

- (c) a sodium citrate present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%;

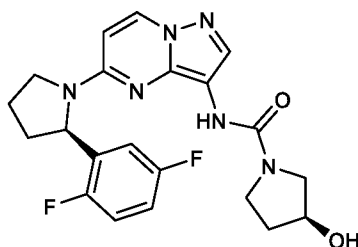
- (d) a sucrose or an intense sweetener present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%;

- (e) a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%; and

- (f) a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

Also provided herein is a liquid formulation including:

- (a) (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

- (b) hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin present in an amount of about 5 wt.% to about 35 wt.%; and

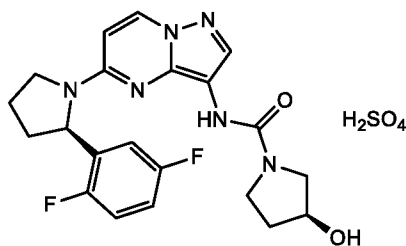
(c) sodium citrate dihydrate present in an amount of about 0.1 wt.% to about 5 wt.%;

(d) a sucrose or an intense sweetener present in an amount of about 30 wt.% to about 70 wt.%;

(e) a bitterness masking agent present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%; and

5 (f) a flavoring agent present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 2 wt.%. In some embodiments, the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

10 In some embodiments, the liquid formulation is prepared from a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of formula (I). For example, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a hydrogen sulfate salt. In some embodiments, the liquid formulation is prepared from a crystalline form of the compound of formula (I). For example, the crystalline form of the compound of formula (I) can have the formula (I-HS):



15 **I-HS**

In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $18.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $23.1 \pm 0.2$ , and  $24.0 \pm 0.2$ . In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $18.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $23.1 \pm 0.2$ , and  $24.0 \pm 0.2$ . In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $18.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $19.2 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.2 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $21.5 \pm 0.2$ ,  $23.1 \pm 0.2$ , and  $24.0 \pm 0.2$ . In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $15.3 \pm 0.2$ ,  $16.5 \pm 0.2$ ,  $18.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $19.2 \pm 0.2$ ,  $19.9 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.2 \pm 0.2$ ,  $20.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $21.5 \pm 0.2$ ,  $22.1 \pm 0.2$ ,  $23.1 \pm 0.2$ ,  $24.0 \pm 0.2$ ,  $24.4 \pm 0.2$ ,  $25.6 \pm 0.2$ ,  $26.5 \pm 0.2$ ,  $27.6 \pm 0.2$ ,  $28.2 \pm 0.2$ ,  $28.7 \pm 0.2$ ,  $30.8 \pm 0.2$ , and  $38.5 \pm 0.2$ .

In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) has XRPD pattern substantially as shown in Figure 1 or Figure 8.

30 In some embodiments, the crystalline form exhibits an onset to maximum of about  $193$  to about  $205^\circ$  Celsius, as measured by differential scanning calorimetry. In some embodiments,

the crystalline form (I-HS) exhibits a heat of melting of about 2.415 mW, as measured by differential scanning calorimetry.

Also provided herein is a method of treating cancer in a patient in need thereof. The method includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid  
5 formulation provided herein.

In some embodiments, the cancer results in dysphagia or difficulty swallowing. For example, the cancer can be a head and neck cancer, a mouth cancer, a throat cancer, or an esophageal cancer. In some embodiments, a patient having cancer develops difficulty  
10 swallowing due to one or more of fibrosis in the throat, esophagus, or mouth; infections of the mouth or esophagus (e.g., from radiation therapy or chemotherapy), swelling or narrowing of the throat or esophagus (e.g., from radiation therapy or surgery); physical changes to the mouth, jaws, throat, or esophagus from surgery; mucositis, which is soreness, pain or inflammation in the throat, esophagus, or mouth; xerostomia, commonly referred to as dry mouth (e.g., from radiation therapy or chemotherapy).

15 In some embodiments, the patient is an infant, a child, an adolescent, or an elderly patient.

In some embodiments, the patient has a dysphagia. The dysphagia can be an oropharyngeal dysphagia. Oropharyngeal dysphagia can arise due to cancer (e.g., certain cancers and some cancer treatments, such as radiation, can cause difficulty swallowing),  
20 neurological disorders (e.g., certain disorders, such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's disease, can cause dysphagia), neurological damage (e.g., sudden neurological damage, such as from a stroke or brain or spinal cord injury, that effects one's ability to swallow), and pharyngeal diverticula.

In some embodiments, the patient has a neurological disorders (e.g., certain disorders, such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's disease, can cause dysphagia),  
25 neurological damage (e.g., sudden neurological damage, such as from a stroke or brain or spinal cord injury, that effects one's ability to swallow), and pharyngeal diverticula.

Also provided herein is a method of treating cancer in a patient in need thereof with dysphagia (e.g., difficulty swallowing). The method includes identifying a patient in need  
30 thereof with dysphagia. The method further includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation described herein.

In some embodiments, the dysphagia is an oropharyngeal dysphagia.

Also provided herein is a method of treating cancer in a patient in need thereof with dysphagia. The method includes identifying a patient in need thereof with dysphagia. The

method further includes determining if the cancer is mediated by a Trk kinase. If the cancer is determined to be mediated by a Trk kinase, administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation described herein. Also provided herein is a method of treating cancer in a patient in need thereof with dysphagia. The method includes

5 identifying a patient in need thereof with dysphagia. The method further includes identifying the cancer as mediated by a Trk kinase, and administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation described herein.

In some embodiments, the dysphagia is an oropharyngeal dysphagia. Oropharyngeal dysphagia can arise due to cancer (e.g., certain cancers and some cancer treatments, such as radiation, can cause difficulty swallowing), neurological disorders (e.g., certain disorders, such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's disease, can cause dysphagia), neurological damage (e.g., sudden neurological damage, such as from a stroke or brain or spinal cord injury, that effects one's ability to swallow), and pharyngeal diverticula.

#### 15 Crystalline Form of the compound of Formula (I)

As discussed herein the liquid formulations can be prepared from a crystalline form of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Formula I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the crystalline form is crystalline form (I-HS).

20 As illustrated in FIG. 1, in some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) can be characterized by its X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XRPD). The XRPD was carried out on a D5000 X-ray diffractometer with a CuK $\alpha$ 1, 0.1540562 nm long, fine focus sealed tube source from Siemens by scanning samples between 3 and 40 °2-theta at a step size of 0.0200 °2-theta and a time per step of 1 second. The effective scan speed was 0.0200 °/s with an instrument voltage 40 kV and a current setting of 40 mA. Samples were analyzed using a divergence slit having a size of 2 mm in reflection mode under the following experimental conditions.

In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 20 characteristic peaks (2 $\theta$  degrees  $\pm$  0.3), as listed in Table 1.

30 **Table 1. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position [°2- $\theta$ ]	FWHM [°2- $\theta$ ]	d-spacing [Å]	Relative Intensity [%]
10.63	0.12	8.32	27.44
15.25	0.14	5.81	12.24

16.39	0.13	5.40	13.92
18.37	0.13	4.82	43.65
19.08	0.14	4.65	19.60
19.79	0.11	4.48	9.83
20.15	0.25	4.40	25.09
20.61	0.13	4.31	100.00
21.47	0.21	4.14	24.71
22.01	0.12	4.03	14.45
23.04	0.15	3.86	33.01
23.97	0.12	3.71	38.52
24.35	0.21	3.65	10.05
25.58	0.13	3.48	8.11
26.48	0.17	3.36	9.76
27.50	0.14	3.24	7.70
28.17	0.17	3.16	11.60
28.58	0.19	3.12	10.85
30.77	0.29	2.90	8.48
38.47	0.21	2.34	10.97

In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 8 characteristic peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees  $\pm 0.3$ ), which comprises peaks having a relative intensity greater than or equal to about 15%, as listed in Table 2.

5 **Table 2. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position [ $2\theta$ ]	FWHM [ $2\theta$ ]	d-spacing [Å]	Relative Intensity [%]
10.63	0.12	8.32	27.44
18.37	0.13	4.82	43.65
19.08	0.14	4.65	19.60
20.15	0.25	4.40	25.09
20.61	0.13	4.31	100.00
21.47	0.21	4.14	24.71
23.04	0.15	3.86	33.01
23.97	0.12	3.71	38.52

In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 5 characteristic peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees  $\pm 0.3$ ), which comprises peaks having a relative intensity greater than or equal to about 25%, as listed in Table 3.

10 **Table 3. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position [ $2\theta$ ]	FWHM [ $2\theta$ ]	d-spacing [Å]	Relative
------------------------	--------------------	---------------	----------

			<b>Intensity [%]</b>
10.63	0.12	8.32	27.44
18.37	0.13	4.82	43.65
20.61	0.13	4.31	100.00
23.04	0.15	3.86	33.01
23.97	0.12	3.71	38.52

In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 4 characteristic peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees  $\pm 0.3$ ), which comprises peaks having a relative intensity greater than or equal to about 30%, as listed in Table 4.

5 **Table 4. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position [ $2\theta$ ]	FWHM [ $2\theta$ ]	d-spacing [ $\text{\AA}$ ]	Relative Intensity [%]
18.37	0.13	4.82	43.65
20.61	0.13	4.31	100.00
23.04	0.15	3.86	33.01
23.97	0.12	3.71	38.52

In certain embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern that is substantially the same XRPD pattern as shown in Figure 1.

10 In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at about 18.4, 20.6, 23.0, and 24.0. In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at about 10.6, 18.4, 20.6, 23.0, and 24.0. In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at about 10.6, 18.4, 19.1, 20.2, 20.6, 21.5, 23.0, and 24.0. In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by  
15 having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at about 10.6, 15.3, 16.4, 18.4, 19.1, 19.8, 20.2, 20.6, 21.5, 22.0, 23.0, 24.0, 24.4, 25.6, 26.5, 27.5, 28.2, 28.6, 30.8, and 38.5.

In certain embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern that is substantially the same XRPD pattern as shown in Figure 8.

20 In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 20 characteristic peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees  $\pm 0.3$ ), as listed in Table 5.

**Table 5. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position (°2θ)	Relative Intensity (%)
10.76	29.85
15.38	13.22
16.52	16.46
18.50	48.07
19.22	22.92
19.92	16.05
20.26	30.80
20.74	100.00
21.56	23.78
22.16	15.51
23.16	32.52
24.10	33.89
24.50	12.14
25.72	8.89
26.50	10.88
27.62	8.61
28.32	11.44
28.74	10.73
30.92	8.23
38.60	8.88

In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 8 characteristic peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees  $\pm 0.3$ ), which comprises peaks having a relative intensity greater than or equal to about 15%, as listed in Table 6.

5 **Table 6. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position (°2θ)	Relative Intensity (%)
10.76	29.85
18.50	48.07
19.22	22.92
20.26	30.80
20.74	100.00
21.56	23.78
23.16	32.52
24.10	33.89

In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 5 characteristic peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees  $\pm 0.3$ ), which comprises peaks having a relative intensity greater than or equal to about 25%, as listed in Table 7.



**Table 7. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position (°2θ)	Relative Intensity (%)
10.76	29.85
18.50	48.07
20.74	100.00
23.16	32.52
24.10	33.89

In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) has an XRPD pattern with at least the 4 characteristic peaks (2θ degrees ± 0.3), which comprises peaks having a relative intensity greater than or equal to about 30%, as listed in Table 8.

**Table 8. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

Position (°2θ)	Relative Intensity (%)
18.50	48.07
20.74	100.00
23.16	32.52
24.10	33.89

In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks (2θ degrees) at about 18.5, 20.7, 23.2, and 24.1. In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks (2θ degrees) at about 10.8, 18.5, 20.7, 23.2, and 24.1. In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks (2θ degrees) at about 10.8, 18.5, 19.2, 20.3, 20.7, 21.6, 23.2, and 24.1. In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks (2θ degrees) at about 10.8, 15.4, 16.5, 18.5, 19.2, 19.9, 20.3, 20.7, 21.6, 22.2, 23.2, 24.1, 24.5, 25.7, 26.5, 27.6, 28.3, 28.7, 30.9, and 38.6.

In some embodiments, given the XRPD patterns provided in FIGs. 1 and 8, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD peaks (2θ degrees) as shown in Table 9.

**Table 9. XRPD peaks of crystalline form (I-HS)**

FIG. 1	FIG. 29	Difference	Average
10.76	10.63	0.13	10.70
15.38	15.25	0.13	15.32
16.52	16.39	0.13	16.46
18.50	18.37	0.13	18.44
19.22	19.08	0.14	19.15
19.92	19.79	0.13	19.86
20.26	20.15	0.11	20.21

20.74	20.61	0.13	20.68
21.56	21.47	0.09	21.52
22.16	22.01	0.15	22.09
23.16	23.04	0.12	23.10
24.10	23.97	0.13	24.04
24.50	24.35	0.15	24.43
25.72	25.58	0.14	25.65
26.50	26.48	0.02	26.49
27.62	27.50	0.12	27.56
28.32	28.17	0.15	28.25
28.74	28.58	0.16	28.66
30.92	30.77	0.15	30.85
38.60	38.47	0.13	38.54

In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $18.4\pm0.2$ ,  $20.7\pm0.2$ ,  $23.1\pm0.2$ , and  $24.0\pm0.2$ . In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7\pm0.2$ ,  $18.4\pm0.2$ ,  $20.7\pm0.2$ ,  $23.1\pm0.2$ , and  $24.0\pm0.2$ . In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7\pm0.2$ ,  $18.4\pm0.2$ ,  $19.2\pm0.2$ ,  $20.2\pm0.2$ ,  $20.7\pm0.2$ ,  $21.5\pm0.2$ ,  $23.1\pm0.2$ , and  $24.0\pm0.2$ . In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) is characterized by having XRPD diffraction peaks ( $2\theta$  degrees) at  $10.7\pm0.2$ ,  $15.3\pm0.2$ ,  $16.5\pm0.2$ ,  $18.4\pm0.2$ ,  $19.2\pm0.2$ ,  $19.9\pm0.2$ ,  $20.2\pm0.2$ ,  $20.7\pm0.2$ ,  $21.5\pm0.2$ ,  $22.1\pm0.2$ ,  $23.1\pm0.2$ ,  $24.0\pm0.2$ ,  $24.4\pm0.2$ ,  $25.6\pm0.2$ ,  $26.5\pm0.2$ ,  $27.6\pm0.2$ ,  $28.2\pm0.2$ ,  $28.7\pm0.2$ ,  $30.8\pm0.2$ , and  $38.5\pm0.2$ .

It will be understood that the 2-theta values of the X-ray powder diffraction patterns for crystalline form (I-HS) may vary slightly from one instrument to another and also depending on variations in sample preparation and batch to batch variation, and so the values quoted are not to be construed as absolute. It will also be understood that the relative intensities of peaks may vary depending on orientation effects so that the intensities shown in the XRPD trace included herein are illustrative and not intended to be used for absolute comparison. Accordingly, it is to be understood that the phrase "substantially the same XRPD pattern as shown in Figure 1 or Figure 8" means that for comparison purposes, at least 90% of the peaks shown in Figure 1 or Figure 8 are present. It is to be understood that the relative peak positions may vary  $\pm 0.3$  degrees from the peak positions shown in Figure 1 or Figure 8. It is to be further understood that for comparison purposes some variability in peak intensities from those shown in Figure 1 and Figure 8 is allowed.

FIG. 2 illustrates a simultaneous thermogravimetric/differential thermal analyzer (TG/DTA) profile of crystalline form (I-HS), according to one embodiment. For the analysis about 5 mg of crystalline form (I-HS) was weighed into an open aluminum pan and loaded into a simultaneous thermogravimetric/differential thermal analyzer (TG/DTA) and held at room temperature. The sample was then heated at a rate of 10° Celsius/min from 25° Celsius to 300° Celsius during which time the change in sample weight was recorded along with any differential thermal events. Nitrogen was used as the purge gas at a flow rate of 100 cm<sup>3</sup>/min. The TG/DAT profile of crystalline form (I-HS) shows an initial weight loss of 0.8% between 27.4° Celsius to 182.4° Celsius, which is followed by 4.9% weight loss in the TG curve between 182.4° Celsius to 225.0° Celsius, also seen as an endotherm in the DTA curve. These weight losses could be decomposition of the material.

FIG. 3 illustrates a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) profile of crystalline form (I-HS), according to one embodiment. DSC analysis of the sample was performed using a Seiko DSC6200 differential scanning calorimeter (equipped with a cooler). About 5 mg of crystalline form (I-HS) was weighed into an aluminum DSC pan and sealed non-hermetically with a pierced aluminum lid. The sample pan was then loaded into a Seiko DSC6200 (equipped with a cooler), cooled, and held at 25° Celsius. Once a stable heat-flow response was obtained, the sample and reference were heated to 270° Celsius at a scan rate of 10° Celsius/min while monitoring the resulting heat flow response. In some embodiments, crystalline form (I-HS) has a DSC thermogram substantially as shown in Figure 3. As used herein, "substantially as shown in Figure 3" means that the temperatures of the endothermic event shown in Figure 3 can vary by about  $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

As shown in FIG. 3, the DSC thermogram of the crystalline form (I-HS) indicates a small endothermic change in the baseline between 122.9° Celsius to 152.8° Celsius, followed by a sharp endotherm that corresponds to the melting of the crystalline form (I-HS) at an onset temperature of melting of 190.8° Celsius, a peak temperature of melting of 197.9° Celsius and a heat of melting of 2.415 mW. The transition following the melting endotherm may be caused by the decomposition of the melted crystalline form (I-HS).

FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate polarized light microscopy (PLM) images of crystalline form (I-HS) under (A) unpolarized and (B) unpolarized light, according to some embodiments. The presence of crystallinity (birefringence) was determined using an Olympus BX50 polarizing microscope, equipped with a Motic camera and image capture software (Motic Images Plus 2.0). All images were recorded using the 20x objective. The

crystalline form (I-HS) exhibits birefringence when examined under polarized light without exhibiting a definite morphology or agglomerates.

FIG. 5 illustrates a dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) isotherm profile of crystalline form (I-HS), according to one embodiment. For the DVS measurement a sample of crystalline form (I-HS) was cycled through changing humidity conditions to determine its hygroscopicity. The sample was analyzed using a Surface Measurement System DVS-1 Dynamic Vapor Sorption System. About 10 mg of crystalline form (I-HS) was placed into a mesh vapor sorption balance pan and loaded into a dynamic vapor sorption balance as part of the Surface Measurement System. Data was collected in 1 minute intervals. Nitrogen was used as the carrier gas. The sampled crystalline form (I-HS) was subjected to a ramping profile from 20-90% relative humidity (RH) at 10% increments, maintaining the sample at each step until a stable weight had been achieved (99.5% step completion). After completion of the sorption cycle, the sample was dried using the same procedure, but all the way down to 0% RH and finally taken back to the starting point of 20% RH. The weight change during the sorption/desorption cycles were plotted, allowing for the hygroscopic nature of the sample to be determined.

As shown in FIG. 5, crystalline form (I-HS) appears to be non-hygroscopic. A small increase in mass of about 1.7% was observed between 0% and 90% RH during the sorption cycle. In addition, a very small hysteresis was observed between sorption and desorption cycles. The XRPD pattern of crystalline form (I-HS) post DVS analysis (not shown) being similar to its pre-DVS XRPD pattern shown in FIG. 1 or FIG. 29 indicates that no change in the crystalline form (I-HS) occurred during DVS.

FIG. 6 illustrates an infrared (IR) spectroscopy profile of crystalline form (I-HS) for the compound of Formula I, according to one embodiment. IR spectroscopy was carried out on a Bruker ALPHA P spectrometer. Sufficient material of crystalline form (I-HS) was placed onto the center of the plate of the spectrometer with a transmittance spectrum being obtained using a resolution of  $4\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , a background scan time of 16 scans, a sample scan time of 16 scans, and collecting data from  $4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The observed IR spectrum of crystalline form (I-HS) is shown in FIG. 6.

The crystalline form (I-HS) has a number of properties that make it surprisingly superior to the amorphous form of (*S*)-N-(5-((*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate (AM(HS)). For example, the crystalline form (I-HS) has properties which contribute to its manufacturability and production of a commercial product. As shown in Example 8, the

crystalline form (I-HS) has better flow properties as compared to the amorphous API (AM(HS)) as evidenced by the Carr's and Hausner Index. For example, the crystalline form (I-HS) exhibits a Carr Index value of greater than 20%. In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) exhibits a Hausner ratio of less than 1.35 (e.g., a value of between about 1.26 to about 1.34). The differences in flow properties can make the development of a solid oral dosage form more difficult for the amorphous API vs. the crystalline API.

The crystalline form (I-HS) also evidenced better stability in an accelerated stability study conducted in an LDPE bag at 40 °C/75% RH for five weeks. While neither the AM(HS) or crystalline form (I-HS) exhibited a significant changes in chemical impurity levels over the course of the study, the study did reveal that the crystalline form (I-HS) has stable physicochemical properties. The amorphous API, on the other hand, converted into a crystalline form substantially similar to the crystalline form (I-HS) by XRPD, DSC, TGA, KF and polarized light microscopy. Additionally, the amorphous API changed to an agglomerated powder with reduced flow properties over the course of the stability testing. Such changes in the physical properties of the compound, including a change from an amorphous powder to a crystalline material and/or an agglomerated powder with reduced flow, on storage would make it nearly impossible to manufacture a solid oral dosage form for patient use based on the amorphous compound. The properties observed for the crystalline form (I-HS), however, are consistent with that desired for a commercial product, including having both a stable physical and chemical structure.

The crystalline form (I-HS), as noted previously, is non-hygroscopic. As used herein, "non-hygroscopic" refers to a compound exhibiting less than a 2% weight gain at 25 °C and 80% RH after 24 to 48 hours (see, e.g., Example 10). The AM(HS) compound, however, was found to deliquesce upon exposure to humidity. Given this tendency, use of the AM(HS) compound would require significant handling precautions during storage and manufacture to prevent this change in form from occurring whereas the crystalline form (I-HS) requires no such precautions during manufacture of the API. This stability to humidity would also be expected to carry over to any solid oral dosage product prepared using the crystalline form (I-HS).

A crystalline form (e.g., I-HS) can provide an improved impurity profile versus the amorphous API. The ability to control an impurity profile can be important for patient safety, developing a repeatable manufacturing process, and meeting requirements by regulatory agencies prior to use in humans. Additional properties and characteristics of the polymorph

can be found in U.S. Application Serial No. 14/943,014, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The liquid formulations provided herein, including (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (Formula I), exhibit Trk family protein tyrosine kinase inhibition, and can be used in the treatment of pain, inflammation, cancer, and certain infectious diseases.

Some embodiments include the use of a liquid formulation as provided herein for the treatment of disorders and diseases which can be treated by inhibiting TrkA, TrkB and/or TrkC kinases, such as a TrkA, TrkB and/or TrkC mediated condition, such as one or more conditions described herein, including a Trk-associated cancer. In some embodiments, the liquid formulations can be useful in the treatment of pain, including chronic and acute pain. In some embodiments, the liquid formulations can be useful in the treatment of multiple types of pain including inflammatory pain, neuropathic pain, surgical pain, and pain associated with cancer, surgery and bone fracture. In addition, the liquid formulations can be useful for treating inflammation, active and chronic neurodegenerative diseases and certain infectious diseases.

The ability of a compound of Formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof, or the crystalline form (I-HS) to act as TrkA, TrkB and/or TrkC inhibitors may be demonstrated by the assays described in Examples A and B as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 8,513,263, issued on August 20, 2013, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for treating a patient diagnosed with a TRK-associated cancer, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation provided herein. Trk family of neurotrophin receptors, TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC (encoded by NTRK1, NTRK2, and NTRK3 genes, respectively) and their neurotrophin ligands regulate growth, differentiation and survival of neurons. Dysregulation in a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, such as translocations involving the NTRK kinase domain, mutations involving the TRK ligand-binding site, amplifications of a NTRK gene, Trk mRNA splice variants, and Trk autocrine/paracrine signaling are described in a diverse number of tumor types and may contribute to tumorigenesis. Recently NTRK1 fusions were described in a subset of adenocarcinoma lung cancer patients<sup>2</sup>. Translocations in NTRK1, NTRK2, and NTRK3 that lead to the production of constitutively-active TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC fusion proteins are oncogenic and prevalent in a wide array of tumor types, including lung adenocarcinoma, thyroid, head and neck cancer, glioblastoma, and others.

In some embodiments, the dysregulation in a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes overexpression of wild-type TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC (e.g., leading to autocrine activation). In some embodiments, the dysregulation in a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes overexpression, activation, amplification or mutation in a chromosomal segment comprising the NTRK1, NTRK2, or NTRK3 gene or a portion thereof. In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes one or more chromosome translocations or inversions resulting in NTRK1, NTRK2, or NTRK3 gene fusions, respectively. In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, is a result of genetic translocations in which the expressed protein is a fusion protein containing residues from a non-TrkA partner protein and TrkA, a non-TrkB partner protein and TrkB, or a non-TrkC partner protein and TrkC proteins, and include a minimum of a functional TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC kinase domain, respectively.

In some embodiments, a TrkA fusion protein is one of the TrkA fusion proteins shown in Table 10, where:

**Table 10. Exemplary TrkA Fusion Proteins and Cancers**

<b>Fusion Protein</b>	<b>Non-TrkA Fusion Partner</b>	<b>Non-limiting Exemplary Trk- and Synonyms of Associated Cancer(s)</b>
TP53-TrkA <sup>1,11</sup>	Tumor Protein P53	Spitzoid Melanoma, Spitz tumors
LMNA-TrkA <sup>1, 12</sup>	Lamin A/C	Spitzoid Melanoma, Spitz tumors, Undifferentiated Sarcoma, Adult Soft Tissue Sarcoma (e.g., Soft Tissue Sarcoma Metastatic to Lung), Soft Tissue Fibrosarcoma, Spindle Cell Sarcoma <sup>G</sup> , Congenital Infantile Fibrosarcoma <sup>H</sup> , Pediatric haemangiopericytoma-like sarcoma <sup>I</sup> , Colorectal Cancer <sup>K</sup>
CD74-TrkA <sup>2</sup>	MHC class II invariant chain	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Lung adenocarcinoma
TFG-TrkA (TRK-T3) <sup>3</sup>	TRK-Fused Gene	Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma (PTC), Soft Tissue Solitary Fibrous Tumor
TPM3-TrkA <sup>3</sup>	Tropomyosin 3	Lung Cancer, Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma (PTC), Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), Sarcoma, Pediatric Gliomas, Colorectal Cancer (CRC), Soft Tissue

<b>Fusion Protein</b>	<b>Non-TrkA Fusion Partner</b>	<b>Non-limiting Exemplary Trk- and Synonyms of Associated Cancer(s)</b>
		Schwannoma, Spitzoid melanocytic tumors <sup>J</sup>
NFASC-TrkA <sup>4</sup>	Neurofascin	Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM); Glioblastoma
BCAN-TrkA <sup>4</sup>	Brevican	Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM)
MPRIP-TrkA <sup>5, E</sup>	Myosin Phosphatase Rho Interacting Protein or Rho Interacting Protein 3	Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), Lung adenocarcinoma
TPR-TrkA (TRK-T1 or TRK-T2) <sup>3</sup>	Translocated Promoter Region, Nuclear Basket Protein	Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma (PTC), Colorectal Cancer (CRC) <sup>A</sup> , Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
RFWD2-TrkA <sup>6</sup>	Ring Finger and WD Repeat Domain 2	Large Cell Neuroendocrine Cancer (LCNEC); NSCLC
IRF2BP2-TrkA <sup>7</sup>	Interferon Regulatory Factor 2 Binding Protein 2	Thyroid Cancer; Thyroid Gland Carcinoma
SQSTM1-TrkA <sup>7</sup>	Sequestosome 1	Thyroid Cancer (e.g., Papillary Thyroid Cancer), Thyroid Gland Carcinoma, Soft Tissue Fibrosarcoma, Non-small-cell lung cancer <sup>L</sup>
SSBP2-TrkA <sup>7</sup>	Single-Stranded DNA Binding Protein 2	Thyroid Cancer (e.g., Papillary Thyroid Cancer); Thyroid Gland Carcinoma
RABGAP1L-TrkA <sup>8</sup>	RAB GTPase Activating Protein 1-Like	Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (ICC)
C18ORF8-TrkA <sup>9</sup>	Chromosome 18 Open Reading Frame 8	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
RNF213-TrkA <sup>9</sup>	Ring Finger Protein 213	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
TBC1D22A-TrkA <sup>9</sup>	TBC1 Domain Family, Member 22A	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
C20ORF112-TrkA <sup>9</sup>	Chromosome 20 Open Reading Frame 112	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
DNER-TrkA <sup>9</sup>	Delta/Notch-Like EGF Repeat Containing	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
ARHGEF2-TrkA <sup>13</sup>	Rho Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor 2	Glioblastoma
CHTOP-TrkA <sup>13</sup>	Chromatin Target of PRMT1	Glioblastoma
PPL-TrkA <sup>13</sup>	Periplakin	Thyroid Carcinoma
PLEKHA6-TrkA	Pleckstrin Homology Domain-Containing Family A Member 6	
PEAR1-TrkA	Platelet Endothelial Aggregation Receptor 1	
MRPL24-TrkA	39S Ribosomal Protein L24, Mitochondrial	



<b>Fusion Protein</b>	<b>Non-TrkA Fusion Partner</b>	<b>Non-limiting Exemplary Trk- and Synonyms of Associated Cancer(s)</b>
MDM4-TrkA	Human Homolg of Mouse Double Minute 4	
LRRC71-TrkA	Leucine Rich Repeat Containing 71	
GRIPAP1-TrkA	GRIP1 Associated Protein 1	
EPS15-TrkA	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Substrate 15	
DYNC2H1-TrkA <sup>B</sup>	Dynein, Cytoplasmic 2, Heavy Chain 1	Sarcoma
CEL-TrkA	Carboxyl Ester Lipase	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma sample <sup>D</sup>
EPHB2-TrkA <sup>B</sup>	EPH Receptor B2	Lower Grade Glioma
TGF-TrkA <sup>C</sup>	Transforming Growth Factor	Papillary Thyroid Cancer
NELL1-TrkA <sup>F</sup>	Cytoplasmic Protein That Contains Epidermal Growth Factor (Egf)-Like Repeats	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
EPL4-TrkA <sup>F</sup>	EPH-Related Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Ligand 4/ Ephrin-A4 Protein	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
CTNND2-TrkA <sup>F</sup>	Catenin (Cadherin-Associated Protein), Delta 2	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
TCEANC2-TrkA <sup>F</sup>	Transcription Elongation Factor A (SII) N-Terminal And Central Domain	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

<sup>A</sup> Créancier et al., *Cancer Lett.* 365(1):107-111, 2015.J

<sup>B</sup> U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2015/0315657.

<sup>C</sup> U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2015/0283132.

5 <sup>D</sup> Egren et al., *Cancer Res.* 75(15 Supplement): 4793, 2015.

<sup>E</sup> U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2015/0073036.

<sup>F</sup> P.C.T. Patent Application Publication No. WO2015184443A1.

<sup>G</sup> Haller et al., *The Journal of pathology* 238.5 (2016): 700-710.

<sup>H</sup> Wong et al., *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2016;108: djv307.

10 <sup>I</sup> Haller et al., *J. Pathol.* 238(5): 700-10.

<sup>J</sup> Wu et al., *Mod Pathol.* 2016 Apr;29(4):359-69.

<sup>K</sup> Konicek et al., *Cancer research*, Vol. 76, No. 14, Supp. Supplement. Abstract Number: 2647; 107<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, AACR 2016. New Orleans, LA; 16-20 Apr 2016.

15 <sup>L</sup> Drilon et al., *Cancer research*, Vol. 76, No. 14, Supp. Supplement. Abstract Number: CT007; 107<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, AACR 2016. New Orleans, LA; 16-20 Apr 2016.

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or  
 20 expression or activity, or level of the same, includes one or more deletions, insertions, or  
 point mutation(s) in a TrkA protein. In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK  
 gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes a deletion of one

or more residues from the TrkA protein, resulting in constitutive activity of the TrkA kinase domain. In some embodiments, the deletion includes a deletion of amino acids 303-377 in TrkA isoform 2.

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes at least one point mutation in a NTRK1 gene that results in the production of a TrkA protein that has one or more amino acid substitutions as compared to the wildtype TrkA protein (see, for example, the point mutations listed in Table 11). An exemplary wildtype TrkA polypeptide is SEQ ID NO: 1, an exemplary wildtype TrkB polypeptide is SEQ ID NO: 2, and an exemplary TrkC polypeptide is SEQ ID NO: 3.

**Table 11. Activating TrkA Point Mutations<sup>A</sup>**

Point Mutation	Rationale	Exemplary Isoform in which Mutation is Present (if known)
R33W <sup>B</sup>		NP_001007793.1 <sup>F</sup>
A336E	Near NGF Binding Site	Reference TrkA sequence
A337T	Near NGF Binding Site	Reference TrkA sequence
R324Q or R324W	Near NGF Binding Site	Unknown
V420M	Close to Membrane	Reference TrkA sequence
R444Q or R444W	Close to Membrane	Reference TrkA sequence
G517R or G517V	P-Loop	Reference TrkA sequence
K538A	Activating	Reference TrkA sequence
V573M <sup>E</sup>		Reference TrkA sequence
F589L <sup>E</sup>		Reference TrkA sequence
G595R or G667C <sup>D</sup>	Catalytic Domain	Reference TrkA sequence
F598L <sup>E</sup>		Unknown
R649W or R649L	Arginine may stabilize auto-inhibited conformation.	Reference TrkA sequence
R682S	Activation Loop	Reference TrkA sequence
V683G	Activation Loop	Reference TrkA sequence
R702C	Exposed, may form face-to-face disulfide linked dimer	Reference TrkA sequence
Q627X <sup>C</sup> , Q597X <sup>C</sup> , Q633X <sup>C</sup>		NP_001012331.1 <sup>G</sup> , NP_001007793.1 <sup>F</sup> , and Reference TrkA sequence, respectively

<sup>A</sup> Reference TrkA sequence is UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P04629.4, and can be found at URL: [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/94730402?report=genbank&log\\$=protalign&blast\\_rank=0&RID=0](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/94730402?report=genbank&log$=protalign&blast_rank=0&RID=0) (SEQ ID NO: 1)

<sup>B</sup> Zhang et al., *Blood* 124(21):1682, 2014. Mutation found in T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia.

<sup>C</sup> Park et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 112(40):12492-12497, 2015. Mutation found in colorectal cancer.

<sup>D</sup> Russo et al., *Cancer Discov.* Jan;6(1):36-44, 2016.

<sup>E</sup> PCT Application No. WO2016196141A1.

5 <sup>F</sup> [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/56118210?report=genbank&log\\$=protalign&blast\\_rank=3&RID=0](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/56118210?report=genbank&log$=protalign&blast_rank=3&RID=0)

<sup>G</sup> [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/59889558](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/59889558)

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes a splice variation in a TrkA mRNA  
 10 which results in an expressed protein that is an alternatively spliced variant of TrkA having at least one residue deleted (as compared to a wild-type TrkA protein) resulting in constitutive activity of the TrkA kinase domain. In some embodiments, an alternatively spliced form of TrkA with constitutive activity has deletions of exons 8, 9, and 11 resulting in an expressed protein missing residues 192-284 and 393-398 relative to TrkA Isoform 2, has a deletion of  
 15 exon 10 in TrkA, or has a deletion in a NTRK1 gene that encodes a TrkA protein with a 75 amino acid deletion in the transmembrane domain (Reuther et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.* 20:8655-8666, 2000).

Cancers identified as having dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, (see references cited herein and also the  
 20 [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov) and [www.nccn.org](http://www.nccn.org) websites) include:

(A) Cancers wherein the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes one or more chromosome translocations or inversions resulting in TrkA fusion proteins, e.g., including:

Cancer	Standard of Care
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer <sup>2</sup>	radiotherapy (e.g., radioiodide therapy, external-beam radiation, or radium 223 therapy), chemotherapeutics as single agents (e.g., afatinib dimaleate, bevacizumab, carboplatin, cetuximab, cisplatin, crizotinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, gemcitabine, methotrexate, paclitaxel, or pemetrexed) or combinations (e.g., carboplatin-paclitaxel, gemcitabine-paclitaxel, or chemoradiation)
Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma <sup>14</sup>	Radiotherapies (e.g., radioiodide therapy or external-beam radiation) and chemotherapeutics (e.g., sorafenib, sunitinib, or pazopanib)
Glioblastoma Multiforme <sup>15</sup>	Chemotherapeutics (e.g., bevacizumab, everolimus, lomustine, or temozolomide)
Colorectal Carcinoma <sup>16</sup>	Chemotherapeutics as single agents (e.g., aflibercept, bevacizumab, capecitabine, cetuximab, fluorouracil, irinotecan,

Cancer	Standard of Care
	leucovorin, oxaliplatin, panitumumab, or regorafenib) or combinations (e.g., folfox, folfiri, capox, folfiri-bevacizumab, folfiri-cetuximab, or xelox)
Melanoma <sup>12</sup>	Chemotherapeutics (e.g., aldesleukin, dabrafenib, dacarbazine, interferon alfa-2b, ipilimumab, peginterferon alfa-2b, trametinib, or vemurafenib)

(B) Cancers wherein the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes one or more deletions, insertions, or mutations in the TrkA protein, e.g., including:

Cancer	Standard of care
Acute Myeloid leukemia <sup>17, 18</sup>	Chemotherapeutics as single agents (e.g., arsenic trioxide, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, or vincristine) or combinations (e.g., ADE)
Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma <sup>19</sup>	Radiotherapy (e.g., radioiodide therapy, external-beam radiation, or radium 223 therapy) and/or chemotherapeutics (e.g., cisplatin, carboplatin, or etoposide)
Neuroblastoma <sup>20</sup>	Chemotherapeutics (e.g., cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, or vincristine)

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(C) Cancers wherein the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes overexpression of wildtype TrkA (autocrine activation), e.g., including:

Cancer	Standard of care
Prostate Carcinoma <sup>21, 22</sup>	Radiotherapy (e.g., radium 223 therapy) or chemotherapeutics (e.g. abiraterone, cabazitaxel, degarelix, denosumab, docetaxel, enzalutamide, leuprolide, prednisone, or sipuleucel-T)
Neuroblastoma <sup>23</sup>	Chemotherapeutics (e.g., cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, or vincristine)
Pancreatic Carcinoma <sup>24</sup>	Chemotherapeutics as single agents (e.g., erlotinib, fluorouracil, gemcitabine, or mitomycin C) or combinations (e.g., gemcitabine-oxaliplatin)
Melanoma <sup>25</sup>	Chemotherapeutics (e.g., aldesleukin, dabrafenib, dacarbazine, interferon alfa-2b, ipilimumab, peginterferon alfa-2b, trametinib, or vemurafenib)
Head and Neck	Radiotherapy and/or chemotherapeutics (e.g., bleomycin,

Cancer	Standard of care
Squamous Cell Carcinoma <sup>26</sup>	cetuximab, cisplatin, docetaxel, fluorouracil, or methotrexate)
Gastric Carcinoma <sup>27</sup>	Chemotherapeutics (e.g., docetaxel, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, mitomycin C, or trastuzumab)

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes a translocation that results in the expression of a TrkB fusion protein, e.g., one of the TrkB fusion proteins shown in Table 12.

5 **Table 12. Exemplary TrkB Fusion Proteins and Cancers**

Fusion Protein	Non-TrkB Fusion Partner	Non-limiting Exemplary Trk- and Synonyms of Associated Cancer(s)
NACC2-TrkB <sup>10</sup>	NACC Family Member 2, BEN and BTB (POZ) Domain Containing	Pilocytic Astrocytoma
QKI-TrkB <sup>10</sup>	QKI, KH Domain Containing, RNA Binding	Pilocytic Astrocytoma
AFAP1-TrkB <sup>7</sup>	Actin Filament Associated Protein 1	Lower-grade Glioma, <i>In vitro</i> (murine Ba/F3 cells) <sup>B</sup> , Pilocytic astrocytoma with anaplasia (PAA) <sup>E</sup>
PAN3-TrkB <sup>7</sup>	PAN3 Poly(A) Specific Ribonuclease Subunit	Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma
SQSTM1-TrkB <sup>7</sup>	Sequestosome 1	Lower-Grade Glioma
TRIM24-TrkB <sup>7</sup>	Tripartite Motif Containing 24	Lung adenocarcinoma
VCL-TrkB <sup>11</sup>	Vinculin	Pediatric gliomas
AGBL4-TrkB <sup>11</sup>	ATP/GTP Binding Protein-Like 4	Pediatric gliomas
DAB2IP-TrkB	Disabled Homolog 2-Interacting Protein	
NTRK2-TERT <sup>A</sup>	Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase	Thyroid Cancer
TEL-TrkB <sup>C</sup> (ETV6)	ETS Variant 6	<i>In vitro</i> (murine Ba/F3 cells)
QKI-TrkB <sup>D</sup>	Protein Quaking	Astrocytoma

<sup>A</sup> PCT Patent Application Publication No. WO 2015/183836A1

<sup>B</sup> Drilon et al., *Ann Oncol.* 2016 May;27(5):920-6.

<sup>C</sup> Yuzugullu et al., *Cell Discov.* 2: 16030, 2016.

<sup>D</sup> Ni et al., *Neuro Oncol.* 2017 Jan;19(1):22-30.

<sup>E</sup> Lin et al., *Neuro-Oncol*, Vol. 18, Supp. Supplement 3, pp. iii58, Abstract Number: HG-48; 17<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Pediatric Neuro-Oncology, ISPNO 2016. Liverpool, UK, 12 Jun 2016- 15 Jun 2016.

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In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes at least one point mutation in a NTRK1 gene that results in the production of a TrkB protein that has one or more amino acid substitutions as compared to the wildtype TrkB protein (see, for example, the point mutations listed in Table 13.

**Table 13. Activating TrkB Point Mutations<sup>A</sup>**

Point Mutation	Rationale	Exemplary Isoform in which Mutation is Present (if known)
A13T <sup>C</sup>		Reference TrkB sequence
E142K <sup>C</sup>		Reference TrkB sequence
R136H <sup>C</sup>		Reference TrkB sequence
V619M <sup>B</sup>		Unknown
F633L <sup>B</sup>		NP_006171.2 <sup>D</sup> (Corresponding to position 617 of Reference TrkB sequence)
G639R <sup>B</sup>		NP_006171.2 <sup>D</sup> (Corresponding to position 623 of Reference TrkB sequence)
G709C or G709A or G709S <sup>B</sup>		NP_006171.2 <sup>D</sup> (Corresponding to position 693 of Reference TrkB sequence)

<sup>A</sup> Reference TrkB sequence is UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q16620.1, and can be found at URL: [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/2497560?report=genbank&log\\$=proalign&blast\\_rank=0&RID=0](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/2497560?report=genbank&log$=proalign&blast_rank=0&RID=0) (SEQ ID NO. 2)

<sup>B</sup> PCT Application No. WO2016196141A1.

<sup>C</sup> Bonanno et al., *Journal of Thoracic Oncology*, Vol. 11, No. 4, Suppl. Suppl. 1, pp S67. Abstract Number: 28P; 6<sup>th</sup> European Lung Cancer Conference, ELCC 2016, Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>D</sup> [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/NP\\_006171.2](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/NP_006171.2)

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes a translocation which results in the expression of a TrkC fusion protein, e.g., one of the TrkC fusion proteins shown in Table 14.

**Table 14. Exemplary TrkC Fusion Proteins and Cancers**

Fusion Protein	Non-TrkB Fusion Partner	Non-limiting Exemplary Trk- and Synonyms of Associated Cancer(s)
ETV6-TrkC <sup>11</sup> (TEL; or chromosomal translocation t(12;15) (p13;q25)) <sup>1</sup>	ETS Variant 6	Salivary Gland Cancer, Secretory Breast Carcinoma, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Fibrosarcoma, Nephroma, Melanoma, Colorectal Cancer (CRC), Breast Cancer, Pediatric Gliomas, Thyroid Cancer (e.g., Papillary Thyroid Cancer),

<b>Fusion Protein</b>	<b>Non-TrkB Fusion Partner</b>	<b>Non-limiting Exemplary Trk- and Synonyms of Associated Cancer(s)</b>
		Infantile Fibrosarcoma, Soft Tissue Hemangioma, Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) (e.g., c-kit-negative GIST), Mammary Carcinoma (e.g., Mammary Analogue Secretory Carcinoma, Secretory Breast Carcinoma (SBSC)) <sup>K</sup> , Congenital Fibrosarcoma, Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma <sup>D</sup> , ALK-negative inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMT) <sup>E</sup> , Infantile Fibrosarcoma (IFS) <sup>F, M</sup> , Acinic cell carcinoma (AcCC) <sup>G</sup> , Cellular mesoblastic nephroma <sup>H</sup> , Promyelocytic leukemia <sup>I</sup> , Burkitt Lymphoma <sup>I</sup> , B-cell lymphoma <sup>I</sup> , multiple myeloma <sup>I</sup> , medulloblastoma <sup>I</sup> , neuroblastoma <sup>I</sup> , ovarian cancer <sup>I</sup> , intestinal cancer <sup>I</sup> , acute lymphoblastic leukemia <sup>K</sup>
BTBD1-TrkC <sup>11</sup>	BTB (POZ) Domain Containing 1	Pediatric Gliomas
LYN-TrkC <sup>7</sup>	V-Yes-1 Yamaguchi Sarcoma Viral Related Oncogene Homolog (also known as Lck/Yes-Related Novel Protein Tyrosine Kinase)	Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma
RBPMS-TrkC <sup>7</sup>	RNA Binding Protein with Multiple Splicing	Thyroid Cancer (e.g., Papillary Thyroid Cancer)
EML4-TrkC <sup>A</sup>	Echinoderm Microtubule-Associated Protein-Like 4	Fibrosarcoma (e.g., Pediatric Fibrosarcoma <sup>L</sup> )
HOMER2-TrkC	Homer Protein Homolog 2	Soft Tissue Sarcoma
TFG-TrkC	TRK-Fused Gene	Soft Tissue Solitary Fibrous Tumor
FAT1-TrkC	FAT Atypical Cadherin 1	Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma <sup>B</sup>
MYO5A-TrkC	Myosin VA	Spitz tumor <sup>C</sup>
MYH9-TrkC	Myosin Heavy Chain 9	Spitz tumor <sup>C</sup>

<sup>A</sup> Tannenbaum et al., *Cold Spring Harb. Mol. Case Stud.* 1: a000471, 2015.

<sup>B</sup> U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2015/0315657.

<sup>C</sup> Yeh et al., *J Pathol.* 240(3): 282-90, 2016

<sup>D</sup> Montalli et al., *J Oral Pathol Med.* doi: 10.1111/jop.12491, 2016

<sup>E</sup> Allassiri et al., *Am J Surg Pathol.*, Aug;40(8):1051-61, 2016.

<sup>F</sup> Nagasubramanian et al., *Pediatr Blood Cancer.*, Aug;63(8):1468-70, 2016.

<sup>G</sup> Chintakuntlawar et al., *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol.* 2016

May;121(5):542-549.e1.

<sup>H</sup> U.S. Patent No. US9511050B2.

<sup>I</sup> U.S. Patent No. US9447135B2.

<sup>J</sup> Skalova et al., *Modern Pathology* 30, S27-S43, 2017.

<sup>K</sup> Hycza et al., Vol. 469, Supp. Supplement 1, pp. S17. Abstract Number: OFP-1997-7; 31<sup>st</sup> International Congress of the International Academy of Pathology and the 28<sup>th</sup> Congress of the European Society of Pathology, Cologne, Germany. 25-29 September 2016.

<sup>L</sup> Sims et al., *Journal of Immunotherapy of Cancer*, Vol. 4, Supp. Supplement 1; Abstract Number: P280; 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting and Associated Programs of the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer, SITC 2016. National Harbor, MD; 9-13 November 2016.

<sup>K</sup> Roberts et al., *Blood*, Vol. 128, No. 22. Abstract Number: 278, 58th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology, ASH 2016. San Diego, CA, United States. 03 Dec 2016-06 Dec 2016.

<sup>M</sup> Pavlick et al., *Pediatr Blood Cancer*, doi: 10.1002/pbc.26433, 2017.

In some embodiments, the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, includes at least one point mutation in a NTRK1 gene that results in the production of a TrkC protein that has one or more amino acid substitutions as compared to the wildtype TrkC protein (see, for example, the point mutations listed in Table 15.

**Table 15. Activating TrkC Point Mutations<sup>A</sup>**

Point Mutation	Rationale	Exemplary Isoform in which Mutation is Present (if known)
V603M <sup>C</sup>		NP_001007157.1 <sup>D</sup>
F617L <sup>C</sup>		Reference TrkC sequence
G623R <sup>B,C</sup>	Steric Hinderance	Reference TrkC sequence
G696C or G696A or G696S <sup>C</sup>		Reference TrkC sequence

<sup>A</sup> Reference TrkC sequence is UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q16288.2, and can be found at URL: [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/134035335?report=genbank&log\\$=protalign&blast\\_rank=0&RID=0](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/134035335?report=genbank&log$=protalign&blast_rank=0&RID=0) (SEQ ID NO. 3)

<sup>B</sup> Drilon et al., *Ann Oncol.* 2016 May;27(5):920-6. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdw042. Epub 2016 Feb 15.

<sup>C</sup> PCT Application No. WO2016196141A1.

<sup>D</sup> [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/NP\\_001007157](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/NP_001007157)

In some embodiments, a TRK-associated cancer has been identified as having one or more TRK inhibitor resistance mutations (that result in an increased resistance to a TRK inhibitor. Non-limiting examples of TRK inhibitor resistance mutations are listed in Tables 17-19.

**Table 17. Exemplary TrkA Resistance Mutations**

Amino acid position 517 (e.g., G517R)
Amino acid position 542 (e.g., A542V)
Amino acid position 568 (e.g., Q568x)



Amino acid position 573 (e.g., V573M)
Amino acid position 589 (e.g., F589L, F589C)
Amino acid position 595 (e.g., G595S, G595R <sup>1</sup> )
Amino acid position 599 (e.g., D596V)
Amino acid position 600 (e.g., F600L)
Amino acid position 602 (e.g., R602x)
Amino acid position 646 (e.g., F646V)
Amino acid position 656 (e.g., C656Y, C656F)
Amino acid position 657 (e.g., L657V)
Amino acid position 667 (e.g., G667C <sup>1</sup> , G667S)
Amino acid position 676 (e.g., Y676S)

<sup>1</sup> Russo et al., Acquired Resistance to the TRK Inhibitor Entrectinib in Colorectal Cancer, Cancer Discov. Jan;6(1):36-44, 2016.

5 **Table 18. Exemplary TrkB Resistance Mutations**

Amino acid position 545 (e.g., G545R)
Amino acid position 570 (e.g., A570V)
Amino acid position 596 (e.g., Q596E, Q596P)
Amino acid position 601 (e.g., V601G)
Amino acid position 617 (e.g., F617L, F617C, F617I)
Amino acid position 623 (e.g., G623S, G623R)
Amino acid position 624 (e.g., D624V)
Amino acid position 628 (e.g., F628x)
Amino acid position 630 (e.g., R630K)
Amino acid position 672 (e.g., F672x)
Amino acid position 682 (e.g., C682Y, C682F)
Amino acid position 683 (e.g., L683V)
Amino acid position 693 (e.g., G693S)
Amino acid position 702 (e.g., Y702x)

**Table 19. Exemplary TrkC Resistance Mutations**

Amino acid position 545 (e.g., G545R)
Amino acid position 570 (e.g., A570V)
Amino acid position 596 (e.g., Q596x)
Amino acid position 601 (e.g., V601)
Amino acid position 617 (e.g., F617x, F617L)
Amino acid position 623 (e.g., G623R <sup>1</sup> )
Amino acid position 624 (e.g., D624V)
Amino acid position 628 (e.g., F628x)
Amino acid position 630 (e.g., R630x)
Amino acid position 675 (e.g., F675x)
Amino acid position 685 (e.g., C685Y, C684F)
Amino acid position 686 (e.g., L686V)
Amino acid position 696 (e.g., G696x, G696A)

Amino acid position 705 (e.g., Y705x)
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<sup>1</sup> Drilon et al., What hides behind the MASC: clinical response and acquired resistance to entrectinib after ETV6-NTRK3 identification in a mammary analogue secretory carcinoma (MASC), *Ann Oncol.* 2016 May;27(5):920-6. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdw042. Epub 2016 Feb 15.

In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for treating a patient diagnosed with a Trk-associated cancer, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein. For example, the Trk-associated cancer can be selected from the group of: non-small cell lung cancer, papillary thyroid carcinoma, glioblastoma multiforme, acute myeloid leukemia, colorectal carcinoma, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, prostate cancer, neuroblastoma, pancreatic carcinoma, melanoma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, gastric carcinoma, Spitz cancer, papillary thyroid carcinoma, colon cancer, acute myeloid leukemia, gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) (e.g., GIST testing wild type for KIT/PDGFR/BRAF/SDH), sarcoma, pediatric glioma, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, pilocytic astrocytoma, lower grade glioma, lung adenocarcinoma, salivary gland cancer, secretory breast cancer, fibrosarcoma, nephroma, and breast cancer.

In some embodiments, a Trk-associated cancer is selected from the group of: non-limiting examples of TRK-associated cancers include: Spitzoid melanoma, Spitz tumors (e.g., metastatic Spitz tumors), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), thyroid carcinoma (e.g., papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC)), acute myeloid leukemia (AML), sarcoma (e.g., undifferentiated sarcoma or adult soft tissue sarcoma), pediatric gliomas, colorectal cancer (CRC), glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), large cell neuroendocrine cancer (LCNEC), thyroid cancer, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), pilocytic astrocytoma, lower-grade glioma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma (e.g., lung adenocarcinoma), salivary gland cancer, secretory breast carcinoma, breast cancer, acute myeloid leukemia, fibrosarcoma, nephroma, melanoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, B-cell cancer, Bronchus cancer, cancer of the oral cavity or pharynx, cancer of hematological tissues, cervical cancer, gastric cancer, kidney cancer, liver cancer, multiple myeloma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, salivary gland cancer, small bowel or appendix cancer, testicular cancer, urinary bladder cancer, uterine or endometrial cancer, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, neuroblastoma, small cell lung cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, esophageal-gastric cancer, skin cancer, neoplasm (e.g., a

melanocystic neoplasm), Spitz nevi, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, glioma, large cell neuroendocrine tumors, mammary analogue secretory carcinoma, nonparotid acinic cell carcinoma, bone cancer, and rectum carcinoma.

In some embodiments, the fibrosarcoma is infantile fibrosarcoma.

5 In some embodiments, the Trk-associated cancer is LMNAa-NTRK1 fusion soft tissue sarcoma or EVT6-NTRK3 fusion papillary thyroid cancer.

In some embodiments, the liquid formulations as described herein are useful for treating Trk-associated cancers in pediatric patients. For example, a liquid formulation as provided herein provided herein can be used to treat infantile sarcoma, neuroblastoma,  
10 congenital mesoblastic nephroma, brain low-grade glioma, and pontine glioma.

In some embodiments, the liquid formulations provided herein are useful for treating a Trk-associated cancer in combination with one or more additional therapeutic agents or therapies that work by the same or a different mechanism of action.

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent(s) is selected from the group  
15 of: receptor tyrosine kinase-targeted therapeutic agents, including cabozantinib, crizotinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, imatinib, lapatinib, nilotinib, pazopanib, pertuzumab, regorafenib, sunitinib, and trastuzumab.

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent(s) is selected from signal transduction pathway inhibitors, including, e.g., Ras-Raf-MEK-ERK pathway inhibitors (e.g.,  
20 sorafenib, trametinib, or vemurafenib), PI3K-Akt-mTOR-S6K pathway inhibitors (e.g., everolimus, rapamycin, perifosine, or temsirolimus) and modulators of the apoptosis pathway (e.g., obataclax).

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent(s) is selected from the group of: cytotoxic chemotherapeutics, including, e.g., arsenic trioxide, bleomycin, cabazitaxel,  
25 capecitabine, carboplatin, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, dacarbazine, daunorubicin, docetaxel, doxorubicin, etoposide, fluorouracil, gemcitabine, irinotecan, lomustine, methotrexate, mitomycin C, oxaliplatin, paclitaxel, pemetrexed, temozolomide, and vincristine.

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent(s) is selected from the group  
30 of angiogenesis-targeted therapies, including e.g., aflibercept and bevacizumab.

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent(s) is selected from the group of immune-targeted agents, e.g., including aldesleukin, ipilimumab, lambrolizumab, nivolumab, and sipuleucel-T.

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent(s) is selected from agents active against the downstream Trk pathway, including, e.g., NGF-targeted biopharmaceuticals, such as NGF antibodies and panTrk inhibitors.

5 In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent or therapy is radiotherapy, including, e.g., radioiodide therapy, external-beam radiation, and radium 223 therapy.

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent(s) includes any one of the above listed therapies or therapeutic agents which are standards of care in cancers wherein the cancer has a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same.

10 Methods of detecting dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, include, e.g., detection of NTRK gene translocations, e.g., using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH) (e.g., as described in International Application Nos. PCT/US2013/061211 PCT/US2013/057495, which are incorporated herein by reference).

15 In some embodiments, provided herein is a method of treating cancer (e.g., a Trk-associated cancer) in a patient, comprising administering to said patient a liquid formulation as provided herein in combination with at least one additional therapy or therapeutic agent. In some embodiments, the at least one additional therapy or therapeutic agent is selected from radiotherapy (e.g., radioiodide therapy, external-beam radiation, or radium 223 therapy), cytotoxic chemotherapeutics (e.g., arsenic trioxide, bleomycin, cabazitaxel, capecitabine, 20 carboplatin, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, dacarbazine, daunorubicin, docetaxel, doxorubicin, etoposide, fluorouracil, gemcitabine, irinotecan, lomustine, methotrexate, mitomycin C, oxaliplatin, paclitaxel, pemetrexed, temozolomide, or vincristine), tyrosine kinase targeted-therapeutics (e.g., afatinib, cabozantinib, cetuximab, crizotinib, dabrafenib, erlotinib, gefitinib, imatinib, lapatinib, nilotinib, pazopanib, panitumumab, pertuzumab, 25 regorafenib, sunitinib, or trastuzumab), apoptosis modulators and signal transduction inhibitors (e.g. everolimus, perifosine, rapamycin, sorafenib, temsirolimus, trametinib, or vemurafenib), immune-targeted therapies (e.g., aldesleukin, interferon alfa-2b, ipilimumab, lambrolizumab, nivolumab, prednisone, or sipuleucel-T) and angiogenesis-targeted therapies (e.g., aflibercept or bevacizumab), wherein the amount of the liquid formulation as provided 30 herein is, in combination with the additional therapy or therapeutic agent, effective in treating said cancer.

In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent is a different Trk inhibitor. In some embodiments, a receptor tyrosine kinase targeted therapeutic is a multikinase inhibitor (e.g., TRK-targeted therapeutic inhibitor) exhibiting TRK inhibition activity. In some

embodiments, the TRK-targeted therapeutic inhibitor is selective for a TRK kinase. Exemplary TRK kinase inhibitors can exhibit inhibition activity (IC<sub>50</sub>) against a TRK kinase of less than about 1000 nM, less than about 500 nM, less than about 200 nM, less than about 100 nM, less than about 50 nM, less than about 25 nM, less than about 10 nM, or less than about 1 nM as measured in an assay as described herein. In some embodiments, a TRK kinase inhibitor can exhibit inhibition activity (IC<sub>50</sub>) against a TRK kinase of less than about 25 nM, less than about 10 nM, less than about 5 nM, or less than about 1 nM as measured in an assay. For example, a TRK inhibitor assay can be any of those provided in US Patent No. 8,933,084 (e.g., Example A or B).

Non-limiting examples of receptor tyrosine kinase (e.g., Trk) targeted therapeutic agents, include afatinib, cabozantinib, cetuximab, crizotinib, dabrafenib, entrectinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, imatinib, lapatinib, lestaurtinib, nilotinib, pazopanib, panitumumab, pertuzumab, sunitinib, trastuzumab, 1-((3S,4R)-4-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)-3-(4-methyl-3-(2-methylpyrimidin-5-yl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)urea, AG 879, AR-772, AR-786, AR-256, AR-618, AZ-23, AZ623, DS-6051, Gö 6976, GNF-5837, GTx-186, GW 441756, LOXO-101, MGCD516, PLX7486, RXDX101, TPX-0005, and TSR-011. Additional Trk targeted therapeutic agents include those described in U.S. Patent No. 8,450,322; 8,513,263; 8,933,084; 8,791,123; 8,946,226; 8,450,322; 8,299,057; and 8,912,194; U.S. Publication No. 2016/0137654; 2015/0166564; 2015/0051222; 2015/0283132; and 2015/0306086; International Publication No. WO 2010/033941; WO 2010/048314; WO 2016/077841; WO 2011/146336; WO 2011/006074; WO 2010/033941; WO 2012/158413; WO 2014078454; WO 2014078417; WO 2014078408; WO 2014078378; WO 2014078372; WO 2014078331; WO 2014078328; WO 2014078325; WO 2014078323; WO 2014078322; WO 2015175788; WO 2009/013126; WO 2013/174876; WO 2015/124697; WO 2010/058006; WO 2015/017533; WO 2015/112806; WO 2013/183578; and WO 2013/074518, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

Further examples of Trk inhibitors can be found in U.S. Patent No. 8,637,516, International Publication No. WO 2012/034091, U.S. Patent No. 9,102,671, International Publication No. WO 2012/116217, U.S. Publication No. 2010/0297115, International Publication No. WO 2009/053442, U.S. Patent No. 8,642,035, International Publication No. WO 2009092049, U.S. Patent No. 8,691,221, International Publication No. WO2006131952, all of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties herein. Exemplary Trk inhibitors include GNF-4256, described in *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 75(1):131-141, 2015; and GNF-5837 (N-[3-[[2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-3-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethylene)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]-4-

methylphenyl]-N'-[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-urea), described in *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* 3(2):140-145, 2012, each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein.

Additional examples of Trk inhibitors include those disclosed in U.S. Publication No. 2010/0152219, U.S. Patent No. 8,114,989, and International Publication No. WO 2006/123113, all of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties herein. Exemplary Trk inhibitors include AZ623, described in *Cancer* 117(6):1321-1391, 2011; AZD6918, described in *Cancer Biol. Ther.* 16(3):477-483, 2015; AZ64, described in *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 70:477-486, 2012; AZ-23 ((S)-5-Chloro-N2-(1-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)ethyl)-N4-(5-isopropoxy-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)pyrimidine-2,4-diamine), described in *Mol. Cancer Ther.* 8:1818-1827, 2009; and AZD7451; each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

A Trk inhibitor can include those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 7,615,383; 7,384,632; 6,153,189; 6,027,927; 6,025,166; 5,910,574; 5,877,016; and 5,844,092, each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Further examples of Trk inhibitors include CEP-751, described in *Int. J. Cancer* 72:672-679, 1997; CT327, described in *Acta Derm. Venereol.* 95:542-548, 2015; compounds described in International Publication No. WO 2012/034095; compounds described in U.S. Patent No. 8,673,347 and International Publication No. WO 2007/022999; compounds described in U.S. Patent No. 8,338,417; compounds described in International Publication No. WO 2016/027754; compounds described in U.S. Patent No. 9,242,977; compounds described in U.S. Publication No. 2016/0000783; sunitinib (N-(2-diethylaminoethyl)-5-[(Z)-(5-fluoro-2-oxo-1H-indol-3-ylidene)methyl]-2,4-dimethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide), as described in *PLoS One* 9:e95628, 2014; compounds described in International Publication No. WO 2011/133637; compounds described in U.S. Patent No. 8,637,256; compounds described in *Expert. Opin. Ther. Pat.* 24(7):731-744, 2014; compounds described in *Expert Opin. Ther. Pat.* 19(3):305-319, 2009; (R)-2-phenylpyrrolidine substituted imidazopyridazines, e.g., GNF-8625, (R)-1-(6-(6-(2-(3-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazin-3-yl)-[2,4'-bipyridin]-2'-yl)piperidin-4-ol as described in *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* 6(5):562-567, 2015; GTx-186 and others, as described in *PLoS One* 8(12):e83380, 2013; K252a ((9S-(9 $\alpha$ ,10 $\beta$ ,12 $\alpha$ ))-2,3,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-10-hydroxy-10-(methoxycarbonyl)-9-methyl-9,12-epoxy-1H-diindolo[1,2,3-fg:3',2',1'-kl]pyrrolo[3,4-i][1,6]benzodiazocin-1-one), as described in *Mol. Cell Biochem.* 339(1-2):201-213, 2010; 4-aminopyrazolylpyrimidines, e.g., AZ-23 (((S)-5-chloro-N2-(1-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)ethyl)-N4-(5-isopropoxy-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)pyrimidine-2,4-diamine)), as described in *J. Med. Chem.* 51(15):4672-4684, 2008; PHA-739358 (danusertib), as described in *Mol. Cancer Ther.* 6:3158, 2007; Gö 6976 (5,6,7,13-

tetrahydro-13-methyl-5-oxo-12H-indolo[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]carbazole-12-propanenitrile), as described in *J. Neurochem.* 72:919-924, 1999; GW441756 ((3Z)-3-[(1-methylindol-3-yl)methylidene]-1H-pyrrolo[3,2-b]pyridin-2-one), as described in *IJAE* 115:117, 2010; milciclib (PHA-848125AC), described in *J. Carcinog.* 12:22, 2013; AG-879 ((2E)-3-[3,5-Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-cyano-2-propenethioamide); altiratinib (N-(4-((2-(cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)-2,5-difluorophenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide); cabozantinib (N-(4-((6,7-Dimethoxyquinolin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)-N'-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide); lestaurtinib ((5S,6S,8R)-6-Hydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-5-methyl-7,8,14,15-tetrahydro-5H-16-oxa-4b,8a,14-triaza-5,8-methanodibenzo[b,h]cycloocta[jkl]cyclopenta[e]-as-indacen-13(6H)-one); dovatinib (4-amino-5-fluoro-3-[6-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]quinolin-2(1H)-one mono 2-hydroxypropanoate hydrate); sitravatinib (N-(3-fluoro-4-((2-(5-(((2-methoxyethyl)amino)methyl)pyridin-2-yl)thieno[3,2-b]pyridin-7-yl)oxy)phenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide); ONO-5390556; regorafenib (4-[4-({[4-Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]carbonyl}amino)-3-fluorophenoxy]-N-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide hydrate); and VSR-902A; all of the references above are incorporated by reference in their entireties herein.

The ability of a Trk inhibitor to act as a TrkA, TrkB, and/or Trk C inhibitor may be tested using the assays described in Examples A and B in U.S. Patent No. 8,513,263, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In some embodiments, signal transduction pathway inhibitors include Ras-Raf-MEK-ERK pathway inhibitors (e.g., binimetinib, selumetinib, encorafenib, sorafenib, trametinib, and vemurafenib), PI3K-Akt-mTOR-S6K pathway inhibitors (e.g. everolimus, rapamycin, perifosine, temsirolimus), and other kinase inhibitors, such as baricitinib, brigatinib, capmatinib, danusertib, ibrutinib, milciclib, quercetin, regorafenib, ruxolitinib, semaxanib, AP32788, BLU285, BLU554, INCB39110, INCB40093, INCB50465, INCB52793, INCB54828, MGCD265, NMS-088, NMS-1286937, PF 477736 ((R)-amino-N-[5,6-dihydro-2-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-oxo-1Hpyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2,3]benzodiazepin-8-yl]-cyclohexaneacetamide), PLX3397, PLX7486, PLX8394, PLX9486, PRN1008, PRN1371, RXDX103, RXDX106, RXDX108, and TG101209 (N-tert-butyl-3-(5-methyl-2-(4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)phenylamino)pyrimidin-4-ylamino)benzenesulfonamide).

Non-limiting examples of checkpoint inhibitors include ipilimumab, tremelimumab, nivolumab, pidilizumab, MPDL3208A, MEDI4736, MSB0010718C, BMS-936559, BMS-956559, BMS-935559 (MDX-1105), AMP-224, and pembrolizumab.

In some embodiments, cytotoxic chemotherapeutics are selected from arsenic trioxide, bleomycin, cabazitaxel, capecitabine, carboplatin, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, dacarbazine, daunorubicin, docetaxel, doxorubicin, etoposide, fluorouracil, gemcitabine, irinotecan, lomustine, methotrexate, mitomycin C, oxaliplatin, paclitaxel, pemetrexed, temozolomide, and vincristine.

Non-limiting examples of angiogenesis-targeted therapies include aflibercept and bevacizumab.

In some embodiments, immune-targeted agents are selected from aldesleukin, interferon alfa-2b, ipilimumab, lambrolizumab, nivolumab, prednisone, and sipuleucel-T.

Non-limiting examples of radiotherapy include radioiodide therapy, external-beam radiation, and radium 223 therapy.

Additional kinase inhibitors include those described in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 7,514,446; 7,863,289; 8,026,247; 8,501,756; 8,552,002; 8,815,901; 8,912,204; 9,260,437; 9,273,051; U.S. Publication No. US 2015/0018336; International Publication No. WO 2007/002325; WO 2007/002433; WO 2008/080001; WO 2008/079906; WO 2008/079903; WO 2008/079909; WO 2008/080015; WO 2009/007748; WO 2009/012283; WO 2009/143018; WO 2009/143024; WO 2009/014637; 2009/152083; WO 2010/111527; WO 2012/109075; WO 2014/194127; WO 2015/112806; WO 2007/110344; WO 2009/071480; WO 2009/118411; WO 2010/031816; WO 2010/145998; WO 2011/092120; WO 2012/101032; WO 2012/139930; WO 2012/143248; WO 2012/152763; WO 2013/014039; WO 2013/102059; WO 2013/050448; WO 2013/050446; WO 2014/019908; WO 2014/072220; WO 2014/184069; and WO 2016/075224, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

Further examples of kinase inhibitors include those described in, for example, WO 2016/081450; WO 2016/022569; WO 2016/011141; WO 2016/011144; WO 2016/011147; WO 2015/191667; WO 2012/101029; WO 2012/113774; WO 2015/191666; WO 2015/161277; WO 2015/161274; WO 2015/108992; WO 2015/061572; WO 2015/058129; WO 2015/057873; WO 2015/017528; WO/2015/017533; WO 2014/160521; and WO 2014/011900, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Yet other additional therapeutic agents include RET inhibitors such as those described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 8,299,057; 8,399,442; 8,937,071; 9,006,256; and 9,035,063; U.S. Publication Nos. 2014/0121239; 2011/0053934; 2011/0301157; 2010/0324065; 2009/0227556; 2009/0130229; 2009/0099167; 2005/0209195; International Publication Nos. WO 2014/184069; WO 2014/072220; WO 2012/053606; WO 2009/017838;



WO 2008/031551; WO 2007/136103; WO 2007/087245; WO 2007/057399; WO 2005/051366; and WO 2005/044835; and *J. Med. Chem.* 2012, 55 (10), 4872-4876.

These additional therapeutic agents may be administered with a liquid formulation as provided herein as part of the same or separate dosage forms, via the same or different routes of administration, and on the same or different administration schedules according to standard pharmaceutical practice known to one skilled in the art.

Also provided herein is (i) a pharmaceutical combination for treating cancer (e.g., a Trk-associated cancer) in a patient in need thereof, which comprises (a) a liquid formulation as provided herein, (b) an additional therapeutic agent and (c) optionally at least one additional additives for simultaneous, separate or sequential use for the treatment of a tumor disease, wherein the amounts of the liquid formulation as provided herein and of the additional therapeutic agent are together effective in treating said cancer; (ii) a pharmaceutical composition comprising such a combination; (iii) the use of such a combination for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cancer (e.g., a Trk-associated cancer); and (iv) a commercial package or product comprising such a combination as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use; and to a method of treatment of cancer (e.g., Trk-associated cancer) in a patient in need thereof.

Also provided are methods of treating a subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer (e.g., a subject that has been identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer through the use of a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit for identifying dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, in a subject or a biopsy sample from the subject) (e.g., any of the Trk-associated cancers described herein or known in the art) that include administering the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein. Also provided is a liquid formulation as provided herein for use in treating a Trk-associated cancer in a subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer (e.g., a subject that has been identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer through the use of a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit for identifying dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, in a subject or a biopsy sample from the subject) (e.g., any of the Trk-associated cancers described herein or known in the art). Also provided is the use of a liquid formulation as provided herein for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a Trk-associated cancer in a subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer (e.g., a subject that has been identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer through the use of a regulatory agency-

approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit for identifying dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, in a subject or a biopsy sample from the subject) (e.g., any of the Trk-associated cancers described herein or known in the art).

Also provided are methods of treating a subject (e.g., a subject suspected of having a  
5 Trk-associated cancer, a subject presenting with one or more symptoms of a Trk-associated cancer, or a subject having an elevated risk of developing a Trk-associated cancer) that include performing an assay (e.g., an assay that utilizes next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, break apart FISH, or dual-fusion FISH analysis) (e.g., using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit) on a sample obtained from the subject  
10 to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, and administering (e.g., specifically or selectively administering) a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein to a subject determined to have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or levels of the same. Additional assays, non-limiting assays that may be used in  
15 these methods are described herein. Additional assays are also known in the art. Also provided is the use of a liquid formulation as provided herein for use in treating a Trk-associated cancer in a subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer through a step of performing an assay (e.g., an in vitro assay) (e.g., an assay that utilizes next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, break apart FISH, or dual-fusion FISH  
20 analysis) (e.g., using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit) on a sample obtained from the subject to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, where the presence of dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, identifies that the subject has a Trk-associated cancer. Also provided is the use of a liquid  
25 formulation as provided herein for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a Trk-associated cancer in a subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer through a step of performing an assay (e.g., an in vitro assay) (e.g., an assay that utilizes next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, break apart FISH, or dual-fusion FISH analysis) (e.g., using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit) on a sample  
30 obtained from the subject to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, where the presence of dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, identifies that the subject has a Trk-associated cancer. Some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein further include recording in the subject's clinical record

(e.g., a computer readable medium) that the subject determined to have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, through the performance of the assay, should be administered a liquid formulation as provided herein.

In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, the subject has been identified or diagnosed as having a cancer with dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., as determined using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, assay or kit). In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, the subject has a tumor that is positive for dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., as determined using a regulatory agency-approved assay or kit). In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, the subject can be a subject with a tumor(s) that is positive for dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., identified as positive using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, assay or kit). In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, the subject can be a subject whose tumors have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or a level of the same (e.g., where the tumor is identified as such using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit or assay). In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, the subject is suspected of having a Trk-associated cancer. In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, the subject has a clinical record indicating that the subject has a tumor that has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (and optionally the clinical record indicates that the subject should be treated with any of the compositions provided herein).

Also provided are methods of treating a subject that include administering a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein to a subject having a clinical record that indicates that the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same. Also provided is the use of a liquid formulation as provided herein for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a Trk-associated cancer in a subject having a clinical record that indicates that the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same. Also provided is the use of a liquid formulation as provided herein for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a Trk-associated cancer in a subject having a clinical record that indicates that the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same. Some embodiments of these methods and uses can further

include: a step of performing an assay (e.g., an in vitro assay) (e.g., an assay that utilizes next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, break apart FISH, or dual-fusion FISH analysis) (e.g., using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit) on a sample obtained from the subject to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, and recording information in a subject's clinical file (e.g., a computer-readable medium) that the subject has been identified to have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same.

Also provided are methods (e.g., in vitro methods) of selecting a treatment for a subject that includes selecting a treatment including administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein for a subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer (e.g., a subject that has been identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer through the use of a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit for identifying dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, in a subject or a biopsy sample from the subject) (e.g., any of the Trk-associated cancers described herein or known in the art). Some embodiments can further include administering the selected treatment to the subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer. Some embodiments can further include a step of performing an assay (e.g., an in vitro assay) (e.g., an assay that utilizes next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, break apart FISH, or dual-fusion FISH analysis) (e.g., using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit) on a sample obtained from the subject to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, and identifying or diagnosing a subject determined to have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, as having a Trk-associated cancer.

Also provided are methods of selecting a treatment for a subject that include administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein, wherein the methods include a step of performing an assay (e.g., an in vitro assay) (e.g., an assay that utilizes next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, break apart FISH, or dual-fusion FISH analysis) (e.g., using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit) on a sample obtained from the subject to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, and identifying or diagnosing a subject determined to have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, as having a Trk-associated cancer,

and selecting a therapeutic treatment including administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein for the subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer. Some embodiments further include administering the selected treatment to the subject identified or diagnosed as having a Trk-associated cancer.

Also provided are methods of selecting a subject for treatment including administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein that include selecting, identifying, or diagnosing a subject having a Trk-associated cancer, and selecting the subject for treatment including administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein. In some embodiments, identifying or diagnosing a subject as having a Trk-associated cancer can include a step of performing an assay (e.g., an in vitro assay) (e.g., an assay that utilizes next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, break apart FISH, or dual-fusion FISH) (e.g., using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit) on a sample obtained from the subject to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, and identifying or diagnosing a subject determined to have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, as having a Trk-associated cancer. In some embodiments, the selecting a treatment can be used as part of a clinical study that includes administration of various treatments of a Trk-associated cancer.

In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, an assay used to determine whether the subject has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, using a sample (e.g., a biological sample or a biopsy sample (e.g., a paraffin-embedded biopsy sample) from a subject (e.g., a subject suspected of having a Trk-associated cancer, a subject having one or more symptoms of a Trk-associated cancer, and/or a subject that has an increased risk of developing a Trk-associated cancer) can include, for example, next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, fluorescence microscopy, break apart FISH analysis, Southern blotting, Western blotting, FACS analysis, Northern blotting, and PCR-based amplification (e.g., RT-PCR). As is well-known in the art, the assays are typically performed, e.g., with at least one labelled nucleic acid probe or at least one labelled antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. Assays can utilize other detection methods known in the art for detecting dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or levels of the same (see, e.g., the references cited herein).

In some embodiments, a liquid formulation as provided herein is useful for treating chronic and acute pain, including pain associated with cancer, surgery, and bone fracture. A liquid formulation as provided herein may be useful in the treatment of multiple types of pain including inflammatory pain, neuropathic pain, and pain associated with cancer, surgery, and bone fracture. A liquid formulation as provided herein can also be useful for treating cancers including neuroblastoma, ovarian, pancreatic and colorectal cancer. A liquid formulation as provided herein is also useful for treating inflammation and certain infectious diseases. In addition, a liquid formulation as provided herein may also be used to treat interstitial cystitis (IC), painful bladder syndrome (PBS), urinary incontinence, asthma, anorexia, atopic dermatitis, and psoriasis. A liquid formulation as provided herein may also be used to treat demyelination and dysmyelination by promoting myelination, neuronal survival, and oligodendrocyte differentiation via blocking Sp35-TrkA interaction. A liquid formulation as provided herein may be useful in the treatment of multiple types of pain including inflammatory pain, neuropathic pain, surgical pain and pain associated with cancer. A liquid formulation as provided herein may be useful in the treatment of bone-related diseases (such as those involving bone resorption). Examples of bone-related diseases include metastatic bone disease, treatment-induced bone loss, osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, Paget's disease, and periodontal disease. The osteoporosis may be attributed to (1) menopause in women, (2) aging in men or women, (3) suboptimal bone growth during childhood and adolescence that resulted in failure to reach peak bone mass, and/or (4) bone loss secondary to other disease conditions, eating disorders, medications and/or medical treatments. Other osteolytic diseases that can be treated according to the methods provided herein are more localized. A particular example is metastatic tumor-induced osteolysis. In this condition, bone cancers or bone metastases induce localized osteolysis that causes pain, bone weakness and fractures. Such localized osteolysis also permits tumors to grow larger by creating more space for them in the bone and releasing growth factors from the bone matrix. Cancers presently known to cause tumor-induced osteolysis include hematological malignancies (e.g., myeloma and lymphoma) and solid tumors (e.g., breast, prostate, lung, renal and thyroid), all of which the present disclosure contemplates treating. As used herein, the term treatment includes prophylaxis as well as treatment of an existing condition.

Accordingly, also provided herein is a method of treating diseases or medical conditions in a subject in need thereof, wherein said disease or condition is treatable with an inhibitor of TrkA and/or TrkB (e.g., a Trk-associated cancer), comprising administering to the subject a liquid formulation as provided herein in an amount effective to treat or prevent

said disorder. In a particular embodiment, provided herein is a method of treating pain, cancer, inflammation, neurodegenerative disease or Trypanosoma cruzi infection in a mammal, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein. In another embodiment, provided herein is a method of treating osteolytic disease in a mammal, which comprises administering to said subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a liquid formulation as provided herein.

A liquid formulation as provided herein can be used in combination with one or more additional drugs that work by the same or a different mechanism of action. Such conjoint treatment may be achieved by way of the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the individual components of the treatment. Examples include anti-inflammatory compounds, steroids (e.g., dexamethasone, cortisone and fluticasone), analgesics such as NSAIDs (e.g., aspirin, ibuprofen, indomethacin, and ketoprofen), and opioids (such as morphine), and chemotherapeutic agents.

In the field of medical oncology it is normal practice to use a combination of different forms of treatment to treat each patient with cancer. In medical oncology the other component(s) of such conjoint treatment in addition to compositions provided herein may be, for example, surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, signal transduction inhibitors and/or monoclonal antibodies. Compounds of Formula (I) therefore may also be useful as adjuvants to cancer treatment, that is, they can be used in combination with one or more additional therapies or therapeutic agents, for example a chemotherapeutic agent that works by the same or by a different mechanism of action.

Accordingly, a liquid formulation as provided herein can be administered in combination with one or more agents selected from mitotic inhibitors, alkylating agents, anti-metabolites, antisense DNA or RNA, intercalating antibiotics, growth factor inhibitors, signal transduction inhibitors, cell cycle inhibitors, enzyme inhibitors, retinoid receptor modulators, proteasome inhibitors, topoisomerase inhibitors, biological response modifiers, anti-hormones, angiogenesis inhibitors, cytostatic agents anti-androgens, targeted antibodies, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, and prenyl-protein transferase inhibitors.

In some embodiments of any the methods described herein, the liquid formulations provided herein are administered in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of at least one additional therapeutic agent selected from one or more additional therapies or therapeutic (e.g., chemotherapeutic) agents.

Non-limiting examples of additional therapeutic agents include: other receptor tyrosine

kinase-targeted therapeutic agents (e.g., TRK kinase inhibitors), kinase targeted therapeutics, signal transduction pathway inhibitors, checkpoint inhibitors, modulators of the apoptosis pathway (e.g. obataclax); cytotoxic chemotherapeutics, angiogenesis-targeted therapies, immune-targeted agents, and radiotherapy.

5 In the methods of treatment described herein the liquid formulations provided herein can be especially useful in treating a subject with dysphagia (e.g., difficulty swallowing). For example, the liquid formulations provided herein can be useful in a method of treating cancer in a subject with an oropharyngeal dysphagia.

Where the compound disclosed herein has at least one chiral center, the compounds  
10 may accordingly exist as enantiomers. Where the compounds possess two chiral centers, the compounds may additionally exist as diastereomers. That is, the compound of Formula I, in addition to having the desired configuration designated by the nomenclature "(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-

hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate" (hereinafter referred to as the (S,R)

15 isomer), it may also be present in minor amounts as the isomer (R)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate (hereinafter referred to as the (R,R) isomer) and/or may also be present in minor amounts as the (S)-N-(5-((S)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate

20 (hereinafter referred to as the (S,S) isomer), and/or may be present in minor amounts as the isomer (R)-N-(5-((S)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate" (hereinafter referred to as the (R,S) isomer).

It is to be understood that all such isomers and mixtures thereof are encompassed within the scope of the present invention. Preferably, wherein the compound is present as the  
25 (S,R) isomer, the (S,R) isomer is present at an excess of greater than or equal to about 80%, more preferably at an excess of greater than or equal to about 90%, more preferably still at an excess of greater than or equal to about 95%, more preferably still at an excess of greater than or equal to about 98%, more preferably at an excess of greater than or equal to about 99%.

It will be appreciated that crystalline form (I-HS) contains two centers of asymmetry  
30 and may therefore be prepared and isolated in a mixture of isomers such as a racemic or diastereomeric mixture, or in an enantiomerically pure form. Where stereochemistry is specified by a solid wedge or dashed line representing a particular configuration, then that stereoisomer is so specified and defined.



As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts that retain the desired biological activity of the subject compound and exhibit minimal undesired toxicological effects. These pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be prepared in situ during the final isolation and purification of the compound, or by separately reacting the purified compound in its free acid or free base form with a suitable base or acid, respectively. In some embodiments, pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be preferred over the respective free base or free acid because such salts impart greater stability or solubility to the molecule thereby facilitating formulation into a dosage form. Basic compounds are generally capable of forming pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts by treatment with a suitable acid. Suitable acids include pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic acids and pharmaceutically acceptable organic acids. Representative pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts include hydrochloride, hydrobromide, nitrate, methylnitrate, sulfate, bisulfate, sulfamate, phosphate, acetate, hydroxyacetate, phenylacetate, propionate, butyrate, isobutyrate, valerate, maleate, hydroxymaleate, acrylate, fumarate, malate, tartrate, citrate, salicylate, p-aminosalicylate, glycollate, lactate, heptanoate, phthalate, oxalate, succinate, benzoate, o-acetoxybenzoate, chlorobenzoate, methylbenzoate, dinitrobenzoate, hydroxybenzoate, methoxybenzoate, mandelate, tannate, formate, stearate, ascorbate, palmitate, oleate, pyruvate, pamoate, malonate, laurate, glutarate, glutamate, estolate, methanesulfonate (mesylate), ethanesulfonate (esylate), 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate (besylate), p-aminobenzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate (tosylate), naphthalene-2-sulfonate, Ethanedisulfonate, and 2,5-dihydroxybenzoate.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term "isolated form" shall mean that the compound is present in a form which is separate from any solid mixture with another compound(s), solvent system or biological environment. In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) is present as an isolated form.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term "substantially pure form" shall mean that the mole percent of impurities in the isolated compound or crystalline form is less than about 5 mole percent, preferably less than about 2 mole percent, more preferably, less than about 0.5 mole percent, most preferably, less than about 0.1 mole percent. In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) is present as a substantially pure form.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term "substantially free of other amorphous, polymorph or crystalline form(s)" when used to described crystalline form (I-HS) shall mean that mole percent of other amorphous, polymorph or crystalline form(s) of the isolated base of crystalline form (I-HS) is less than about 5 mole percent, preferably less than

about 2 mole percent, more preferably, less than about 0.5 mole percent, most preferably less than about 0.1 mole percent. In some embodiments, the crystalline form (I-HS) is present as a form substantially free of other amorphous, polymorph or crystalline form(s).

5 The terms “polymorph” and “polymorphic form” refer to different crystalline forms of a single compound. That is, polymorphs are distinct solids sharing the same molecular formula, yet each polymorph may have distinct solid state physical properties. Therefore, a single compound may give rise to a variety of polymorphic forms where each form has different and distinct solid state physical properties, such as different solubility profiles, dissolution rates, melting point temperatures, flowability, and/or different X-ray diffraction  
10 peaks. The differences in physical properties may affect pharmaceutical parameters such as storage stability, compressibility and density (which can be important in formulation and product manufacturing), and dissolution rate (which can be an important factor in bioavailability). Techniques for characterizing polymorphic forms include, but are not limited to, X-ray powder diffractometry (XRPD), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC),  
15 thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA), single-crystal X-ray diffractometry (XRD), vibrational spectroscopy, e.g., infrared (IR) and Raman spectroscopy, solid-state and solution nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, optical microscopy, hot stage optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), electron crystallography and quantitative analysis, particle size analysis (PSA), surface area analysis, solubility measurements, dissolution  
20 measurements, elemental analysis and Karl Fischer analysis.

The term “amorphous” means a solid in a solid state that is a non-crystalline state. Amorphous solids are disordered arrangements of molecules and therefore possess no distinguishable crystal lattice or unit cell and consequently have no definable long range ordering. The solid state form of a solid may be determined by polarized light microscopy, X-  
25 ray powder diffraction (“XRPD”), differential scanning calorimetry (“DSC”), or other standard techniques known to those of skill in the art.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the terms “treating,” “treatment,” and the like, shall include the management and care of a subject or patient (preferably mammal, more preferably human) for the purpose of combating a disease, condition, or disorder and includes  
30 the administration of a disclosed compound to alleviate the symptoms or complications, or reduce the rate of progression of the disease, condition, or disorder.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term “prevention” shall include (a) reduction in the frequency of one or more symptoms; (b) reduction in the severity of one or

more symptoms; (c) the delay or avoidance of the development of additional symptoms; and/or (d) delay or avoidance of the development of the disorder or condition.

As used herein, the term “Trk-associated cancer” shall be defined to include cancers associated with or having dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., any of types of dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, described herein). Non-limiting examples of a Trk-associated cancer are described herein.

As used herein, the term “pain” shall be defined to include acute, chronic, inflammatory and neuropathic pain, including diabetic neuropathy. Further, the pain may be centrally mediated, peripherally mediated, caused by structural tissue injury, caused by soft tissue injury or caused by progressive disease. Any centrally mediated, peripherally mediated, structural tissue injury, soft tissue injury or progressive disease related pain may be acute or chronic.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, pain shall include inflammatory pain, centrally mediated pain, peripherally mediated pain, visceral pain, structural related pain, cancer pain, soft tissue injury related pain, progressive disease related pain, neuropathic pain, acute pain from acute injury, acute pain from trauma, acute pain from surgery, headache, dental pain, back pain (preferably lower back pain), chronic pain from neuropathic conditions and chronic pain from post-stroke conditions.

Some embodiments include methods for the treatment of pain, wherein the pain is acute pain. Some embodiments include methods for the treatment of pain, wherein the pain is chronic pain. Some embodiments include methods for the treatment of pain, wherein the pain is neuropathic pain, including diabetic neuropathy. Some embodiments include methods for the treatment of pain, wherein the pain is inflammatory pain.

In some embodiments, the pain is selected from the group consisting of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, fibromyalgia, headache, toothache, burn, sunburn, animal bite (such as dog bite, cat bite, snake bite, spider bite, insect sting, and the like), neurogenic bladder, benign prostatic hypertrophy, interstitial cystitis, rhinitis, contact dermatitis/hypersensitivity, itch, eczema, pharyngitis, mucositis, enteritis, cellulites, causalgia, sciatic neuritis, mandibular joint neuralgia, peripheral neuritis, polyneuritis, stump pain, phantom limb pain, post-operative ileus, cholecystitis, postmastectomy pain syndrome, oral neuropathic pain, Charcot's pain, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, Guillain-Barre syndrome, meralgia paresthetica, burning-mouth syndrome, post-herpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, peripheral neuropathy, bilateral peripheral neuropathy, diabetic neuropathy, postherpetic

neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, optic neuritis, postfebrile neuritis, migrating neuritis, segmental neuritis, Gombault's neuritis, neuronitis, cervicobrachial neuralgia, cranial neuralgia, geniculate neuralgia, glossopharyngeal neuralgia, migrainous neuralgia, idiopathic neuralgia, intercostals neuralgia, mammary neuralgia, Morton's neuralgia, nasociliary  
5 neuralgia, occipital neuralgia, red neuralgia, Sluder's neuralgia, splenopalatine neuralgia, supraorbital neuralgia, vidian neuralgia, inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, labor, childbirth, menstrual cramps, cancer, back pain, lower back pain and carpal tunnel syndrome pain.

Acute pain includes pain caused by acute injury, trauma, illness or surgery (for  
10 example, open-chest surgery (including open-heart or bypass surgery)). Acute pain also includes, and is not limited to, headache, post-operative pain, kidney stone pain, gallbladder pain, gallstone pain, obstetric pain, rheumatological pain, dental pain or pain caused by sports-medicine injuries, carpal tunnel syndrome, burns, musculoskeletal sprains and strains, musculotendinous strain, cervicobrachial pain syndromes, dyspepsia, gastric ulcer, duodenal  
15 ulcer, dysmenorrhea or endometriosis.

Chronic pain includes pain caused by an inflammatory condition, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis or as sequela to disease, acute injury or trauma. Chronic pain also includes, and is not limited to, headache, upper back pain or lower back pain (selected from back pain resulting from systematic, regional or primary spine disease (selected from  
20 radiculopathy)), bone pain (selected from bone pain due to osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, bone metastases or unknown reasons), pelvic pain, spinal cord injury-associated pain, cardiac chest pain, non-cardiac chest pain, central post-stroke pain, myofascial pain, cancer pain, AIDS pain, sickle cell pain, geriatric pain or pain caused by headache, migraine, trigeminal neuralgia, temporomandibular joint syndrome, fibromyalgia syndrome, osteoarthritis,  
25 rheumatoid arthritis, gout, fibrositis or thoracic outlet syndromes.

Neuropathic pain includes pain resulting from chronic or debilitating conditions or disorders. The chronic or debilitating conditions or disorders which can lead to neuropathic pain include, but are not limited to, painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy, post-herpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, post-stroke pain, multiple sclerosis-associated pain,  
30 neuropathies-associated pain such as in idiopathic or post-traumatic neuropathy and mononeuritis, HIV-associated neuropathic pain, cancer-associated neuropathic pain, carpal tunnel-associated neuropathic pain, spinal cord injury-associated pain, complex regional pain syndrome, fibromyalgia-associated neuropathic pain, lumbar and cervical pain, reflex

sympathic dystrophy, phantom limb syndrome and other chronic and debilitating condition-associated pain syndromes.

“Acute neurodegenerative disorders or diseases” include, but are not limited to, various types of acute neurodegenerative disorders associated with neuron death or damage including cerebrovascular insufficiency, focal brain trauma, diffuse brain damage, and spinal cord injury, that is, cerebral ischemia or infarction including embolic occlusion and thrombotic occlusion, reperfusion following acute ischemia, perinatal hypoxic-ischemic injury, cardiac arrest, as well as intracranial hemorrhage of any type (including, but not limited to, epidural, subdural, subarachnoid and intracerebral), and intracranial and intravertebral lesions (including, but not limited to, contusion, penetration, shear, compression and laceration), and whiplash shaken infant syndrome. In some embodiments, the acute neurodegenerative disorder is a result of stroke, acute ischemic injury, head injury or spinal injury.

“Chronic neurodegenerative disorders or diseases” include, but are not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, diffuse Lewy body disease, progressive supranuclear palsy (Steel-Richardson syndrome), multisystem degeneration (Shy-Drager syndrome), chronic epileptic conditions associated with neurodegeneration, motor neuron diseases including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, degenerative ataxias, cortical basal degeneration, ALS-Parkinson's-Dementia complex of Guam, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, synucleinopathies (including multiple system atrophy), primary progressive aphasia, striatonigral degeneration, Machado-Joseph disease/spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 and olivopontocerebellar degenerations, Gilles De La Tourette's disease, bulbar and pseudobulbar palsy, spinal and spinobulbar muscular atrophy (Kennedy's disease), multiple sclerosis, primary lateral sclerosis, familial spastic paraplegia, Werdnig-Hoffmann disease, Kugelberg-Welander disease, Tay-Sach's disease, Sandhoff disease, familial spastic disease, Wohlfart-Kugelberg-Welander disease, spastic paraparesis, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, familial dysautonomia (Riley-Day syndrome), and prion diseases (including, but not limited to Creutzfeldt-Jakob, Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker disease, Kuru and fatal familial insomnia). In some embodiments, the chronic neurodegenerative disorder is selected from Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis or cerebral palsy.

The term “subject” as used herein, refers to an animal, preferably a mammal, most preferably a human, who has been the object of treatment, observation or experiment. In some embodiments, the subject has experienced and/or exhibited at least one symptom of the

disease or disorder to be treated and/or prevented. In some embodiments, the patient is from birth through the first 28 days of life, from 29 days of age to less than two years of age, from two years of age to less than 12 years of age, (12 years of age through 21 years of age (up to, but not including, the twenty-second birthday), from 22 years of age to 35 years of age, from 35 years of age to 65 years of age, or greater than 65 years of age. In some embodiments, a patient is a pediatric patient (i.e. a patient under the age of 21 years at the time of diagnosis or treatment). The term “pediatric” can be further divided into various subpopulations including: neonates (from birth through the first 28 days of life); infants (29 days of age to less than two years of age); children (two years of age to less than 12 years of age); and adolescents (12 years of age through 21 years of age (up to, but not including, the twenty-second birthday)). Berhman RE, Kliegman R, Arvin AM, Nelson WE. *Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*, 15th Ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1996; Rudolph AM, et al. *Rudolph’s Pediatrics*, 21st Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002; and Avery MD, First LR. *Pediatric Medicine*, 2nd Ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins; 1994. In some embodiments, the patient is an elderly patient (e.g., a patient of more than 65 years of age).

In some embodiments, the subject has been identified or diagnosed as having a cancer with dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., as determined using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, assay or kit). In some embodiments, the subject has a tumor that is positive for dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., as determined using a regulatory agency-approved assay or kit). The subject can be a subject with a tumor(s) that is positive for dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., identified as positive using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, assay or kit). The subject can be a subject whose tumors have dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or a level of the same (e.g., where the tumor is identified as such using a regulatory agency-approved, e.g., FDA-approved, kit or assay). In some embodiments, the subject is suspected of having a Trk-associated cancer. In some embodiments, the subject has a clinical record indicating that the subject has a tumor that has dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (and optionally the clinical record indicates that the subject should be treated with any of the compositions provided herein).

The term “Trk” or “Trk protein” includes any of the Trk proteins described herein (e.g., a TrkA, a TrkB, or a TrkC protein).

The term “NTRK gene” includes any of the NTRK genes described herein (e.g., a NTRK1, a NTRK2, or a NTRK3 gene).

The term “wildtype” or “wild-type” describes a nucleic acid (e.g., a NTRK gene or a Trk mRNA) or protein (e.g., a Trk protein) that is found in a subject that does not have a Trk-associated cancer (and optionally also does not have an increased risk of developing a Trk-associated cancer or condition and/or is not suspected of having a Trk-associated cancer or condition) or is found in a cell or tissue from a subject that does not have a Trk-associated cancer or condition (and optionally also does not have an increased risk of developing a Trk-associated cancer or condition and/or is not suspected of having a Trk-associated cancer or condition).

The term “regulatory agency” is a country’s agency for the approval of the medical use of pharmaceutical agents with the country. For example, a non-limiting example of a regulatory agency is the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The phrase “dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same” is a genetic mutation (e.g., a NTRK gene translocation that results in the expression of a fusion protein, a deletion in a NTRK gene that results in the expression of a Trk protein that includes a deletion of at least one amino acid as compared to the wild-type Trk protein, or a mutation in a NTRK gene that results in the expression of a Trk protein with one or more point mutations, an alternative spliced version of a Trk mRNA that results in a Trk protein that results in the deletion of at least one amino acid in the Trk protein as compared to the wild-type Trk protein), or a NTRK gene duplication that results in overexpression of a Trk protein) or an autocrine activity resulting from the overexpression of a NTRK gene a cell, that results in a pathogenic increase in the activity of a kinase domain of a Trk protein (e.g., a constitutively active kinase domain of a Trk protein) in a cell. For example, a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can be a mutation in a NTRK1, NTRK2, or NTRK3 gene that encodes a Trk protein that is constitutively active or has increased activity as compared to a protein encoded by a NTRK1, NTRK2, or NTRK3 gene that does not include the mutation. For example, a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can be the result of a gene translocation which results in the expression of a fusion protein that contains a first portion of TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC that includes a functional kinase domain, and a second portion of a partner protein (i.e., that is not TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC). A gene encoding a fusion protein can include, e.g., the following exons of a wild-type NTRK1 gene: exons 10-19, exons 12-19, exons 12-19, exons 13-19, exons 14-19, or exons 15-19. A gene

encoding a fusion protein can include, e.g., the following exons of a wild-type NTRK2 gene: exons 12-21, exons 13-21, exons 15-21, exons 16-21, or exons 17-21. A gene encoding a fusion protein can include, e.g., the following exons of a wild-type NTRK3 gene: exons 17-22 or exons 16-22. Non-limiting examples of fusion proteins that are a result of a NTRK gene translocation are described in Tables 1, 3, and 4.

A dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can, e.g., include a mutation(s) in a NTRK1, NTRK2, or NTRK3 gene that results in a TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC containing at least one (e.g., two, three, four, or five) point mutations (e.g., one of more of the point mutations listed in Table 6). A dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can, e.g., include a mutation in a NTRK2 gene that results in a TrkB protein including a point mutation of V673M. A dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can, e.g., include a mutation in a NTRK3 gene that results in a TrkC protein including a point mutation of H677Y.

A dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can be a mutation in a NTRK1, NTRK2, or NTRK3 gene that results in a deletion of one or more contiguous amino acids (e.g., at least two, at least three, at least four, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 15, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 60, at least 70, at least 80, at least 90, at least 100, at least 110, at least 120, at least 130, at least 140, at least 150, at least 160, at least 170, at least 180, at least 190, at least 200, at least 210, at least 220, at least 230, at least 240, at least 250, at least 260, at least 270, at least 280, at least 290, at least 300, at least 310, at least 320, at least 330, at least 340, at least 350, at least 360, at least 370, at least 380, at least 390, or at least 400 amino acids) in the TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC protein (except for the deletion of amino acids in the kinase domain of TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC that would result in inactivation of the kinase domain). In some embodiments, dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can include a deletion in a NTRK1 gene that results in a TrkA protein that lacks the NGF-binding site or exon 10, which includes the NGF binding site, the latter of which is associated with acute myeloid leukemia.

In some examples, a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, can include an alternate spliced form of a Trk mRNA, e.g., a TrkAIII spliced variant or an alternative spliced form of a TrkA mRNA that results in the production of a TrkA protein that lacks the amino acids encoded by exon 10. In some examples, a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level



of the same, includes an amplification of a NTRK gene (e.g., one, two, three, or four additional copies of the NTRK gene) that can result, e.g., in an autocrine expression of a NTRK gene in a cell.

The term “Trk-associated cancer or tumor” is a cancer that is associated with dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same (e.g., a cancer that is associated with at least one example (e.g., two, three, four, or five examples) of dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or activity, or level of the same, described herein).

The term “mammal” as used herein, refers to a warm-blooded animal that has or is at risk of developing a disease described herein and includes, but is not limited to, guinea pigs, dogs, cats, rats, mice, hamsters, and primates, including humans.

The term “therapeutically effective amount” as used herein, means that amount of active compound or pharmaceutical agent that elicits the biological or medicinal response in a tissue system, animal or human that is being sought by a researcher, veterinarian, medical doctor or other clinician, which includes alleviation of the symptoms of the disease or disorder being treated. In particular, a therapeutically effective amount, when administered to a subject in need of such treatment, is sufficient to (i) treat or prevent a particular disease, condition, or disorder which can be treated with an inhibitor of TrkA and/or TrkB, (ii) attenuate, ameliorate, or eliminate one or more symptoms of the particular disease, condition, or disorder, or (iii) prevent or delay the onset of one or more symptoms of the particular disease, condition, or disorder described herein. The amount of crystalline form (I-HS) that will correspond to such a therapeutically effective amount will vary depending upon factors such the disease condition and its severity, the identity (e.g., weight) of the mammal in need of treatment, but can nevertheless be routinely determined by one skilled in the art.

As used herein, the term “composition” is intended to encompass a product comprising the specified ingredients in the specified amounts, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combinations of the specified ingredients in the specified amounts.

To provide a more concise description, some of the quantitative expressions given herein are not qualified with the term “about.” It is understood that whether the term “about” is used explicitly or not, every quantity given herein is meant to refer to the actual given value, and it is also meant to refer to the approximation to such given value that would reasonably be inferred based on the ordinary skill in the art, including approximations due to the experimental and/or measurement conditions for such given value.

In some embodiments, the term "about" is used herein to mean approximately, in the region of, roughly, or around. When the term "about" is used in conjunction with a numerical range, it modifies that range by extending the boundaries above and below the numerical values set forth. In general, the term "about" is used herein to modify a numerical value  
5 above and below the stated value by a variance of 10%.

The term "about" preceding one or more peak positions in an X-ray powder diffraction pattern means that all of the peaks of the group which it precedes are reported in terms of angular positions (two theta) with an allowable variability of  $\pm 0.3^\circ$ . The variability of  $\pm 0.3^\circ$  is intended to be used when comparing two powder X-ray diffraction patterns. In  
10 practice, if a diffraction pattern peak from one pattern is assigned a range of angular positions (two theta) which is the measured peak position  $\pm 0.3^\circ$  and if those ranges of peak positions overlap, then the two peaks are considered to have the same angular position. For example, if a peak from one pattern is determined to have a position of  $11.0^\circ$ , for comparison purposes the allowable variability allows the peak to be assigned a position in the range of  $10.7^\circ$ - $11.3^\circ$ .

15 The term "about" preceding a value for DSC, TGA, TG, or DTA, which are reported as degrees Celsius, have an allowable variability of  $\pm 5^\circ$  C.

To provide a more concise description, some of the quantitative expressions herein are recited as a range from about amount X to about amount Y. It is understood that wherein a range is recited, the range is not limited to the recited upper and lower bounds, but rather  
20 includes the full range from about amount X through about amount Y, or any range therein.

In some embodiments, a liquid formulation as provided herein contains, per unit dosage unit, about 20 mg, about 30 mg, about 40 mg, about 50 mg, about 100 mg, about 150 mg, about 200 mg, about 250 mg, about 300 mg, about 400 mg, or about 500 mg of a compound of Formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination  
25 thereof. The dosages, however, may be varied depending upon the requirement of the patients, the severity of the condition being treated and the compound being employed. In some embodiments, the dosages are administered once daily (QD) or twice daily (BID).

The daily dosage of a compound of Formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof in a liquid formulation as described herein may be varied  
30 over a wide range from 1.0 to 10,000 mg per adult human per day, or higher, or any range therein. For oral administration, the compositions are preferably provided in the form of tablets containing, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 25.0, 50.0, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 500 milligrams of the active ingredient for the symptomatic adjustment of the dosage to the patient to be treated. An effective amount of the drug is ordinarily supplied at a dosage

level of from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 1000 mg/kg of body weight per day, or any range therein. The range can be from about 0.5 to about 500 mg/kg of body weight per day, or any range therein. The range can be from about 1.0 to about 250 mg/kg of body weight per day, or any range therein. The range can be from about 0.1 to about 100 mg/kg of body weight per day, or any range therein. In an example, the range may be from about 0.1 to about 50.0 mg/kg of body weight per day, or any amount or range therein. In another example, the range may be from about 0.1 to about 15.0 mg/kg of body weight per day, or any range therein. In yet another example, the range may be from about 0.5 to about 7.5 mg/kg of body weight per day, or any amount to range therein. A liquid formulation as provided herein may be administered on a regimen of 1 to 4 times per day or in a single daily dose.

Optimal dosages to be administered may be readily determined by those skilled in the art, and will vary with the mode of administration, the strength of the preparation, the mode of administration, and the advancement of the disease condition. In addition, factors associated with the particular patient being treated, including patient age, weight, diet and time of administration, will result in the need to adjust dosages.

One skilled in the art will recognize that, both in vivo and in vitro trials using suitable, known and generally accepted cell and/or animal models are predictive of the ability of a test compound to treat or prevent a given disorder.

One skilled in the art will further recognize that human clinical trials including first-in-human, dose ranging and efficacy trials, in healthy patients and/or those suffering from a given disorder, may be completed according to methods well known in the clinical and medical arts. For example, determining proper dosages for pediatric patients can be determined using known methods, including weight, age, and models such as Simcyp® Pediatric Simulation modeling (CERTARA, Princeton, New Jersey) which can be used to establish a pharmacokinetic approach for dosing that takes into account patient age, ontogeny of the clearance pathways that a compound of formula (I), a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, and body surface area (BSA).

The liquid formulations provided herein can be administered through a number of different routes including oral administration, intranasal administration, and administration through an enteral feeding or gastrostomy tube.

Acronyms found in the specification have the following meanings:

ATP	adenosine triphosphate
DI	deionized

EtOH	ethanol
GC	gas chromatography
MOPS	3-(N-morpholino)-propanesulfonic acid
MTBE	methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether
PDA	photodiode array
RRT	relative retention time
RT	room temperature
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TMB	3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine

The following examples illustrate the invention and are set forth to aid in the understanding of the invention, and are not intended and should not be construed to limit in any way the invention set forth in the claims which follow thereafter.

5 In the examples described below, unless otherwise indicated all temperatures are set forth in degrees Celsius. Reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers such as Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company, EMD, JT Baker, or Pharco-Aaper, and were used without further purification unless otherwise indicated. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), heptane and other organic solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers, such as Sigma-Aldrich  
 10 Chemical Company, ACROS, Alfa-Aesar, Lancaster, TCI, or Maybridge, and used as received.

One skilled in the art will recognize that, where not otherwise specified, the reaction step(s) is performed under suitable conditions, according to known methods, to provide the desired product. One skilled in the art will also recognize that wherein a reaction step as  
 15 disclosed herein may be carried out in a variety of solvents or solvent systems, said reaction step may also be carried out in a mixture of the suitable solvents or solvent systems. One skilled in the art will recognize that, in the specification and claims as presented herein, wherein a reagent or reagent class/type (e.g. base, solvent, etc.) is recited in more than one step of a process, the individual reagents are independently selected for each reaction step  
 20 and may be the same or different from each other. For example, wherein two steps of a process recite an organic or inorganic base as a reagent, the organic or inorganic base selected for the first step may be the same or different than the organic or inorganic base of the second step.

The reactions set forth below were done generally under a positive pressure of nitrogen (unless otherwise stated) in "ACS grade" solvents, and the reaction flasks were typically fitted with rubber septa for the introduction of substrates and reagents via syringe or addition funnel.

Two reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) systems were used for in-process monitoring and analysis, using acetonitrile and water/trifluoroacetic acid as mobile phases. One system employed an Agilent Zorbax Extend C18 column at 264 nm, while the other system (hereinafter, "TRK1PM1 HPLC") included a Waters Xbridge Phenyl Column at 268 nm. Unless otherwise specified, the former system was used. The silica for both systems was stirred in a flask with the compound, and then filtered through a polypropylene cloth before being analyzed.

Amorphous freebase form of compound of Formula I: About 1 gram of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide is dissolved in minimum amount of water and cooled to a temperature of about -26° Celsius followed by drying in the freeze dryer for 24 hours. About 20 mg of the amorphous material obtained from the freeze dryer was weighed in a vial, to which 5 volume aliquots of an appropriate solvent system was added. The mixture was checked for dissolution and if no dissolution was apparent, the mixture was heated to about 40° Celsius and checked again. This procedure was continued until dissolution was observed or until 100 volumes of solvent had been added. The XRPD pattern of the amorphous material obtained from the freeze drying experiment is shown in FIG. 7.

Amorphous hydrogen sulfate salt of compound of Formula I was prepared as described in Example 14A in WO 2010/048314 (see Example 3). The XRPD patterns of the two different lots of amorphous material prepared by this method are shown in FIG. 28.

Also provided herein is a process for the preparation of crystalline form (I-HS). In some embodiments, the process comprises the steps as shown in Scheme 1.

In some embodiments, provided herein is a process for the preparation of crystalline form (I-HS), comprising:

(a) adding concentrated sulfuric acid to a solution of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide in EtOH to form the hydrogen sulfate salt of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;

(b) adding heptane to the solution in Step (a) to form a slurry;

(c) filtering the slurry to isolate (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate;

(d) mixing said (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate with a  
5 5:95 w/w solution of water/2-butanone;

(e) heating the mixture from step (d) at about 65-70 °C with stirring until the weight percent of ethanol is about 0.5% to form a slurry of the crystalline form of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate; and

10 (f) isolating the crystalline form of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate by filtration.

In some embodiments, the above method further comprises: (b1) seeding the solution from step (a) with (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate at  
15 room temperature and allowing the solution to stir until a slurry forms.

In some embodiments, provided herein is a process for the preparation of crystalline form (I-HS), comprising:

(a) reacting 5-chloro-3-nitropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine with (R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine (R)-2-hydroxysuccinate in the presence of a base to form (R)-5-(2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3-nitropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine;  
20

(b) treating said (R)-5-(2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3-nitropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine with Zn and hydrochloric acid to form (R)-5-(2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-amine;

25 (c) treating said (R)-5-(2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-amine with a base and phenyl chloroformate to form phenyl (R)-5-(2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)carbamate;

(d) reacting said phenyl (R)-5-(2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)carbamate with (S)-pyrrolidin-3-ol to form (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide;  
30

(e) adding sulfuric acid to said (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide form (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-

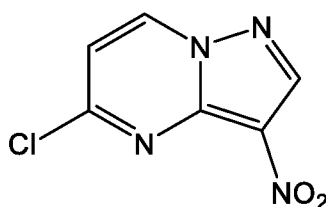
1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate; and

(f) isolating the crystalline form of (*S*)-N-(5-((*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate.

5 In some embodiments of the above step (a), the base is an amine base, such as triethylamine.

In some embodiments of the above step (c), the base is an alkali metal base, such as an alkali metal carbonate, such as potassium carbonate.

#### Preparation A



Preparation of 5-chloro-3-nitropyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine

10 Step A – Preparation of sodium pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidin-5-olate: A solution of 1H-pyrazol-5-amine and 1,3-dimethylpyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (1.05 equiv.) were charged to a round bottom flask outfitted with a mechanical stirrer, a steam pot, a reflux condenser, a J-

15 Kem temperature probe and an N<sub>2</sub> adaptor for positive N<sub>2</sub> pressure control. Under mechanical stirring the solids were suspended with 4 vol. (4 mL/g) of absolute EtOH under a nitrogen atmosphere, then charged with 2.1 equivalents of NaOEt (21 wt% solution in EtOH), and followed by line-rinse with 1 vol. (1 mL/g) of absolute EtOH. The slurry was warmed to about 75° Celsius and stirred at gentle reflux until less than 1.5 area % of 1H-pyrazol-5-

20 amine was observed by TRK1PM1 HPLC to follow the progression of the reaction using 20 µL of slurry diluted in 4 mL deionized water and 5 µL injection at 220 nm.

After 1 additional hour, the mixture was charged with 2.5 vol. (2.5 mL/g) of heptane and then refluxed at 70° Celsius for 1 hour. The slurry was then cooled to room temperature overnight. The solid was collected by filtration on a tabletop funnel and polypropylene filter

25 cloth. The reactor was rinsed and charged atop the filter cake with 4 vol. (4 mL/g) of heptane with the cake pulled and the solids being transferred to tared drying trays and oven-dried at 45° Celsius under high vacuum until their weight was constant. Pale yellow solid sodium pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidin-5-olate was obtained in 93-96% yield (corrected) and larger than 99.5 area% observed by HPLC (1 mg/mL dilution in deionized water, TRK1PM1 at 220 nm).

Step B – Preparation of 3-nitropyrzolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5(4H)-one: A tared round bottom flask was charged with sodium pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-olate that was dissolved at 40-45° Celsius in 3.0 vol. (3.0 mL/g) of deionized water, and then concentrated under high vacuum at 65° Celsius in a water-bath on a rotary evaporator until 2.4 x weight of starting material was observed (1.4 vol/1.4 mL/g deionized water content). Gas chromatography (GC) for residual EtOH (30 µL of solution dissolved in ~ 1 mL MeOH) was performed showing less than 100 ppm with traces of ethyl nitrate fumes being observed below upon later addition of HNO<sub>3</sub>. In some cases, the original solution was charged with an additional 1.5 vol. (1.5 mL/g) of DI water, then concentrated under high vacuum at 65° Celsius in a water-bath on a rotary evaporator until 2.4 x weight of starting material was observed (1.4 vol/1.4 mL/g DI water content). Gas chromatograph for residual EtOH (30 µL of solution dissolved in about 1 mL MeOH) was performed showing <<100 ppm of residual EtOH without observing any ethyl nitrate fumes below upon later addition of HNO<sub>3</sub>.

A round bottom vessel outfitted with a mechanical stirrer, a steam pot, a reflux condenser, a J-Kem temperature probe and an N<sub>2</sub> adaptor for positive N<sub>2</sub> pressure control was charged with 3 vol. (3 mL/g, 10 equiv) of >90 wt% HNO<sub>3</sub> and cooled to about 10° Celsius under a nitrogen atmosphere using external ice-water cooling bath under a nitrogen atmosphere. Using a pressure equalizing addition funnel, the HNO<sub>3</sub> solution was charged with the 1.75-1.95 volumes of a deionized water solution of sodium pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-olate (1.16-1.4 mL DI water/g of sodium pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-olate) at a rate to maintain 35-40° Celsius internal temperature under cooling. Two azeotropes were observed without any ethyl nitrate fumes. The azeotrope flask, the transfer line (if applicable) and the addition funnel were rinsed with 2 x 0.1 vol. (2 x 0.1 mL/g) deionized water added to the reaction mixture. Once the addition was complete, the temperature was gradually increased to about 45-50° Celsius for about 3 hours with HPLC showing > 99.5 area% conversion of sodium pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-olate to 3-nitropyrzolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5(4H)-one.

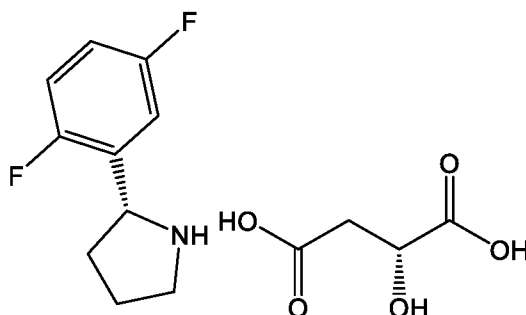
Step C – Preparation of 5-chloro-3-nitropyrzolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine: 3-nitropyrzolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5(4H)-one was charged to a round bottom flask outfitted with a mechanical stirrer, a heating mantle, a reflux condenser, a J-Kem temperature probe and an N<sub>2</sub> adaptor for positive N<sub>2</sub> pressure control. Under mechanical stirring the solids were suspended with 8 volumes (8 mL/g) of CH<sub>3</sub>CN, and then charged with 2,6-lutidine (1.05 equiv) followed by warming the slurry to about 50° Celsius. Using a pressure equalizing



addition funnel, the mixture was dropwise charged with 0.33 equivalents of POCl<sub>3</sub>. This charge yielded a thick, beige slurry of a trimer that was homogenized while stirring until a semi-mobile mass was observed. An additional 1.67 equivalents of POCl<sub>3</sub> was charged to the mixture while allowing the temperature to stabilize, followed by warming the reaction mixture to a gentle reflux (78° Celsius). Some puffing was observed upon warming the mixture that later subsided as the thick slurry got thinner.

The reaction mixture was allowed to reflux until complete dissolution to a dark solution and until HPLC (20 µL diluted in 5 mL of CH<sub>3</sub>CN, TRK1PM1 HPLC, 5 µL injection, 268 nm) confirmed that no more trimer (RRT 0.92) was present with less than 0.5 area% of 3-nitropyrrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5(4H)-one (RRT 0.79) being observed by manually removing any interfering and early eluting peaks related to lutidine from the area integration. On a 1.9 kg scale, 0 area% of the trimer, 0.25 area% of 3-nitropyrrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5(4H)-one, and 99.5 area% of 5-chloro-3-nitropyrrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine was observed after 19 hours of gentle reflux using TRK1PM1 HPLC at 268 nm

### Preparation B



Preparation of (*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine (*R*)-2-hydroxysuccinate

Step A – Preparation of *tert*-butyl (4-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl)-carbamate: 2-bromo-1,4-difluorobenzene (1.5 eq.) was dissolved in 4 volumes of THF (based on weight of *tert*-butyl 2-oxopyrrolidine-1-carboxylate) and cooled to about 5° Celsius. A solution of 2.0 M *i*PrMgCl in THF (1.4 eq.) was added over 2 hours to the mixture while maintaining a reaction temperature below 25° Celsius. The solution was allowed to cool to about 5° Celsius and stirred for 1 hour (GC analysis confirmed Grignard formation). A solution of *tert*-butyl 2-oxopyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (1.0 eq.) in 1 volume of THF was added over about 30 min while maintaining a reaction temperature below 25° Celsius. The reaction was stirred at about 5° Celsius for 90 min (*tert*-butyl 2-oxopyrrolidine-1-carboxylate was confirmed to be less than 0.5 area% by HPLC). The reaction was quenched with 5 volumes of 2 M aqueous HCl while maintaining a reaction temperature below 45° Celsius. The reaction was then

transferred to a separatory funnel adding 10 volumes of heptane and removing the aqueous layer. The organic layer was washed with 4 volumes of saturated aqueous NaCl followed by addition of 2 x 1 volume of saturated aqueous NaCl. The organic layer was solvent-switched to heptane (<1%wt THF confirmed by GC) at a distillation temperature of 35-55° Celsius and  
5 distillation pressure of 100-200 mm Hg for 2 x 4 volumes of heptane being added with a minimum distillation volume of about 7 volumes. The mixture was then diluted to 10 volumes with heptane while heating to about 55° Celsius yielded a denser solid with the mixture being allowed to cool to room temperature overnight. The slurry was cooled to less than 5° Celsius and filtered through polypropylene filter cloth. The wet cake was washed  
10 with 2 x 2 volumes of heptane. The solids were dried under vacuum at 55° Celsius until the weight was constant, yielding *tert*-butyl (4-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl)-carbamate as a white solid at about 75% to 85% theoretical yield.

Step B – Preparation of 5-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole: *tert*-butyl (4-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl)-carbamate was dissolved in 5 vol. of toluene with 2.2 eq. of  
15 12M HCl being added observing a mild exotherm and gas evolution. The reaction was heated to 65° Celsius for 12-24 hours and monitored by HPLC. Upon completion the reaction was cooled to less than 15° Celsius with an ice/water bath. The pH was adjusted to about 14 with 3 equivalents of 2M aqueous NaOH (4.7 vol.). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1-2 hours. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with toluene. The aqueous  
20 layer was removed and the organic layer was washed with 3 volumes of saturated aqueous NaCl. The organic layer was concentrated to an oil and redissolved in 1.5 volumes of heptane. The resulting suspension was filtered through a GF/F filter paper and concentrated to a light yellow oil of 5-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole with a 90% to 100% theoretical yield.

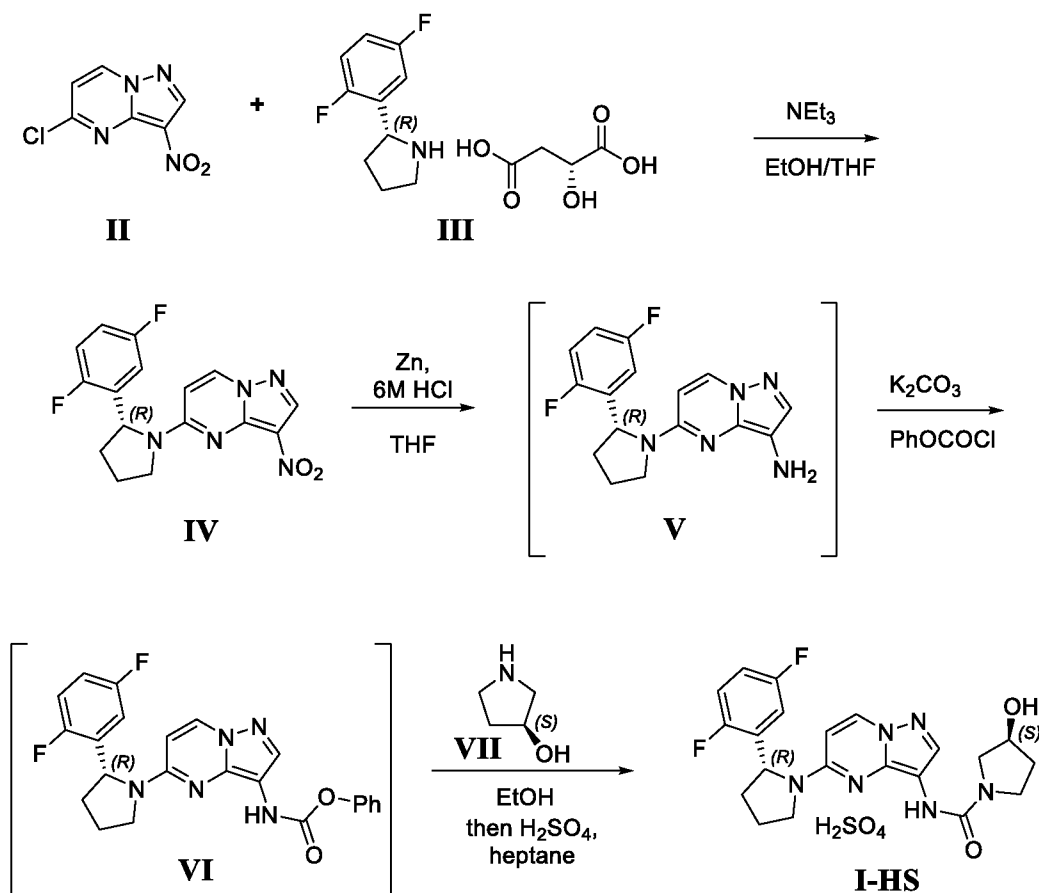
Step C – Preparation of (R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine: Chloro-1,5-cyclooctadiene iridium dimer (0.2 mol%) and (R)-2-(2-(diphenylphosphino)phenyl)-4-isopropyl-4,5-dihydrooxazole (0.4 mol%) were suspended in 5 volumes of MTBE (based on  
25 5-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour and most of the solids dissolved with the solution turning dark red. The catalyst formation was monitored using an HPLC/PDA detector. The reaction was cooled to less than  
30 5° Celsius and 5-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole (1.0 eq.) was added using a 0.5 volumes of MTBE rinse. Diphenylsilane (1.5 eq.) was added over about 20 minutes while maintaining a reaction temperature below 10° Celsius. The reaction was stirred for 30 minutes below 10° Celsius and then allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction was

stirred overnight at room temperature. The completion of the reaction was confirmed by HPLC and then cooled to less than 5° Celsius. The reaction was quenched with 5 volumes of 2M aqueous HCl maintaining temperature below 20° Celsius. After 10 minutes the ice/water bath was removed and the reaction temperature was allowed to increase to room temperature while stirring for 2 hours. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with 3 volumes of MTBE. The aqueous layer was washed with 3.5 volumes of MTBE followed by addition of 5 volumes of MTBE to the aqueous layer while adjusting the pH to about 14 by adding 0.75 volumes of aqueous 50% NaOH. The organic layer was washed with 5 volumes of aqueous saturated NaCl, then concentrated to an oil, and diluted with 3 volumes of MTBE. The solution was filtered through a polypropylene filter cloth and rinsed with 1 volume of MTBE. The filtrate was concentrated to an oil of (*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine with a 95% to 100% theoretical yield and with 75-85%ee.

Step D – Preparation of (*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine (*R*)-2-hydroxy-succinate: (*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine (1.0 eq.) was transferred to a round bottom flask charged with 15 volumes (corrected for potency) of EtOH (200 prf). D-malic acid (1.05 eq.) was added and the mixture was heated to 65° Celsius. The solids all dissolved at about 64° Celsius. The solution was allowed to cool to RT. At about 55° Celsius the solution was seeded with (*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine (*R*)-2-hydroxy-succinate ( about 50 mg, >97%ee) and stirred at room temperature overnight. The suspension was then filtered through a polypropylene filter cloth and washed with 2 x 1 volumes of EtOH (200 prf). The solids were dried under vacuum at 55° Celsius, yielding (*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine (*R*)-2-hydroxy-succinate with a 75% to 90% theoretical yield and with >96%ee.

Referring to **Scheme 1**, suitable bases include tertiary amine bases, such as triethylamine, and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. Suitable solvents include ethanol, heptane and tetrahydrofuran (THF). The reaction is conveniently performed at temperatures between 5° Celsius and 50° Celsius. The reaction progress was generally monitored by HPLC TRK1PM1.

Scheme 1



Compounds **II** (5-chloro-3-nitropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine) and **III** ((*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidine (*R*)-2-hydroxysuccinate, 1.05 eq.) were charged to a round bottom flask outfitted with a mechanical stirrer, a J-Kem temperature probe and an N<sub>2</sub> adaptor for positive N<sub>2</sub> pressure control. A solution of 4:1 EtOH:THF (10 mL/g of compound **II**) was added and followed by addition of triethylamine (NEt<sub>3</sub>, 3.50 eq.) via addition funnel with the temperature reaching about 40° Celsius during addition. Once the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was heated to 50° Celsius and stirred for 0.5-3 hours to yield compound **IV**.

To a round bottom flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer, a J-Kem temperature probe, and an N<sub>2</sub> inlet compound **IV** was added and followed by addition of tetrahydrofuran (10 mL/g of compound **IV**). The solution was cooled to less than 5° Celsius in an ice bath, and Zn (9-10 eq.) was added. 6M HCl (9-10 eq.) was then added dropwise at such a rate to keep the temperature below 30° Celsius (for 1 kg scale the addition took about 1.5 hours). Once the exotherm subsided, the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred for 30-60 min until compound **IV** was not detected by HPLC. At this time, a solution of potassium carbonate (K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 2.0 eq.) in water (5 mL/g of compound **IV**) was added all at

once and followed by rapid dropwise addition of phenyl chloroformate (PhOCOCl, 1.2 eq.). Gas evolution (CO<sub>2</sub>) was observed during both of the above additions, and the temperature increased to about 30° Celsius after adding phenyl chloroformate. The carbamate formation was stirred at room temperature for 30-90 min. HPLC analysis immediately followed to run  
5 to ensure less than 1 area% for the amine being present and high yield of compound **VI** in the solution.

To the above solution amine **VII** ((*S*)-pyrrolidin-3-ol, 1.1 eq. based on theoretical yield for compound **VI**) and EtOH (10mL/g of compound **VI**) was added. Compound **VII** was added before or at the same time as EtOH to avoid ethyl carbamate impurities from  
10 forming. The above EtOH solution was concentrated to a minimum volume (4-5mL/g) using the batch concentrator under reduced pressure (THF levels should be <5% by GC), and EtOH (10mL/g of compound **VI**) was back-added to give a total of 10mL/g. The reaction was then heated at 50° Celsius for 9-19 hours or until HPLC shows that compound **VI** is less than 0.5 area%. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature, and sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 1.0 eq.  
15 to compound **VI**) was added via addition funnel to yield compound **I-HS** with the temperature usually exotherming at about 30° Celsius.

### Example 1

#### Preparation of Crystalline Form (I-HS) (Method 1)

20 (*S*)-N-(5-((*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.500 g, 1.17 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (2.5 mL) and cooled to about 5° Celsius. Concentrated sulfuric acid (0.0636 mL, 1.17 mmol) was added to the cooled solution and stirred for about 10 min, while warming to room temperature. Methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) (2 mL) was slowly added to the mixture,  
25 resulting in the product gumming out. EtOH (2.5 mL) was then added to the mixture and heated to about reflux until all solids were dissolved. Upon cooling to room temperature and stirring for about 1 hour, some solids formed. After cooling to about 5° Celsius, the solids were filtered and washed with MTBE. After filtration and drying at air for about 15 minutes, (*S*)-N-(5-((*R*)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-  
30 hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate was isolated as a solid.

## Example 2

### Preparation of Crystalline Form (I-HS) (Method 2)

Concentrated sulfuric acid (392 mL) was added to a solution of 3031 g of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-

5 hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide in 18322 mL EtOH to form the hydrogen sulfate salt. The solution was seeded with 2 g of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate and the solution was stirred at room temperature for at least 2 hours to form a slurry of the hydrogen sulfate salt. Heptane (20888 g) was added and the slurry was stirred at room  
10 temperature for at least 60 min. The slurry was filtered and the filter cake was washed with 1:1 heptane/EtOH. The solids were then dried under vacuum at ambient temperature (oven temperature set at 15° Celsius).

The dried hydrogen sulfate salt (6389 g from 4 combined lots) was added to a 5:95 w/w solution of water/2-butanone (total weight 41652 g). The mixture was heated at about  
15 68° Celsius with stirring until the weight percent of ethanol was about 0.5%, during which time a slurry formed. The slurry was filtered, and the filter cake was washed with a 5:95 w/w solution of water/2-butanone. The solids were then dried under vacuum at ambient temperature (oven temperature set at 15° Celsius) to provide the crystalline form of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-  
20 hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrogen sulfate.

## Example 3

### Preparation of Amorphous Form AM(HS)

To a solution of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-  
25 a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (9.40 g, 21.94 mmol) in MeOH (220 mL) was slowly added sulfuric acid (0.1 M in MeOH, 219.4 mL, 21.94 mmol) at ambient temperature under rapid stirring. After 30 minutes, the reaction was first concentrated by rotary evaporator to near dryness, then on high vacuum for 48 h to provide amorphous form of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-  
30 hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide sulfate (11.37 g, 21.59 mmol, 98.43 % yield). LCMS (apci m/z 429.1, M+H).

### Example 4

#### Preparation of Crystalline HCl Salt of Formula I

A mixture of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.554 g, 1.29 mmol) in EtOH (6 mL, 200 proof) and MTBE (10 mL) was heated to 50 °C while stirring to obtain a solution, followed by addition of hydrogen chloride (conc.) (0.108 mL, 1.29 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool to ambient temperature first, then cooled to about 5 °C in an ice-water bath with stirring to induce crystallization. The suspension was stirred for 4 h in the ice-water bath before it was vacuum-filtered, with the filter cake rinsed with MTBE and dried under vacuum at 55°C to constant weight, yielding crystalline (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrochloride (0.534 g, 89% yield). LCMS (apci m/z 429.2, M+H).

#### Preparation of Crystalline HBr Salt of Formula I

A mixture of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.505 g, 1.18 mmol) in EtOH (6 mL, 200 proof) and MTBE (10 mL) was heated to 50 °C while stirring to obtain a solution, followed by addition of hydrogen bromide (33% aq.) (0.213 mL, 1.18 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux to obtain a mostly clear solution with small amount of oily residue on glass wall of reaction vessel. Upon cooled to ambient temperature, precipitation appeared and the oily residue solidified. The mixture was heated to 50 °C again, then allowed to cool to room temperature and stirred for overnight. The suspension was vacuum-filtered, with the filter cake rinsed with MTBE and dried under vacuum at 55°C to constant weight, yielding crystalline (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrobromide (0.51 g, 85% yield). LCMS (apci m/z 429.3, M+H).

#### Preparation of Crystalline Mesylate Salt of Formula I

A mixture of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.532 g, 1.24 mmol) in EtOH (2.7 mL, 200 proof) and MTBE (5.3 mL) was heated to 50 °C while stirring to obtain a solution, followed by addition of methanesulfonic acid (0.076 mL, 1.24 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux to obtain a mostly clear solution with small amount of

particulates. Upon cooled to ambient temperature, precipitation appeared along with some oily residue. Additional EtOH (0.5 mL, 200-proof) and methanesulfonic acid (0.010 mL) were added to obtain a solution. The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C again, then allowed to cool to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. The suspension was vacuum-filtered, with the filter cake rinsed with MTBE and dried under vacuum at 55°C to constant weight, yielding crystalline (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide methanesulfonate (0.51 g, 78% yield). LCMS (apci m/z 429.4, M+H).

#### Preparation of Crystalline Camsylate Salt of Formula I

A mixture of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.500 g, 1.17 mmol) and S-(+)-camphorsulfonic acid (0.271 g, 1.17 mmol) in EtOH (3 mL, 200 proof) and MTBE (5 mL) was heated to reflux while stirring to obtain a solution. Upon cooled to ambient temperature, precipitation appeared. The suspension was stirred at room temperature for overnight, then vacuum-filtered, with the filter cake rinsed with MTBE and dried under vacuum at 55°C to constant weight, yielding crystalline (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide ((1S,4R)-7,7-dimethyl-2-oxobicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-1-yl)methanesulfonate .

#### **Example 5**

Infantile fibrosarcoma with NTRK3-ETV6 fusion successfully treated with a liquid formulations of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

#### **Materials and Methods**

A multicenter pediatric phase 1 dose-escalation study in patients with advanced solid or primary CNS tumors was initiated in December 2015 (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02637687) to evaluate the safety and tolerability of Compound I-HS (i.e., the hydrogen sulfate salt of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide). Eligibility criteria included age 1-21 years regardless of the presence of a known TRK alteration, as well as those patients aged 1 month of age or greater with a known NTRK fusion and a diagnosis of infantile fibrosarcoma or congenital mesoblastic nephroma. An oral liquid formulation of Compound I-HS was developed for patients unable to swallow capsules. Simcyp® Pediatric Simulation modeling



(CERTARA, Princeton, New Jersey) was utilized to establish a pharmacokinetic approach for dosing that takes into account patient age, ontogeny of the clearance pathways that eliminate Compound I-HS, and body surface area (BSA). The pediatric dose selected for the initial cohort was predicted to equal the exposure achieved in adult patients taking a dose of 100 mg BID, the recommended Phase 2 adult dose. Cycles are measured in 28-day increments with continuous dosing. Response assessments by appropriate imaging modalities are scheduled every eight weeks. Patients continue on therapy until evidence of disease progression or intolerable toxicity.

A kit was provided that included a sealed graduated amber bottle containing 7.6 g of Compound I-HS; a sealed bottle containing 51 g CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma; a sealed bottle containing 500 g trisodium citrate dihydrate; a sealed bottle containing 100 mL sterile water; a sealed pint (~473 mL) bottle of ORA-Sweet® SF; a funnel; a 28-mm press-in bottle adaptor; a box containing 56 units of 1-mL single use dosing syringes; a box containing 56 units of 5-mL single use dosing syringes; a drug product label indicating the concentration of Compound I-HS (20 mg/mL); and compounding instructions.

A liquid solution was prepared as shown in Figure 9. First, the seal (cap) was removed from the bottle containing CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma. Next, using the funnel, the contents of the 100 mL bottle of sterile water were added to the bottle containing CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma. The bottle with its cap was then closed and the bottle containing CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma and sterile water was shaken until all of the CAVASOL® W7 HP was dissolved. Ten minutes were allowed to pass for full dissolution of the CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma. The bottom and sides of the bottle were inspected to make sure all CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma dissolved and was not clumped on the bottom or clinging to the sides. Next, the bottle was allowed to stand without agitation for approximately five minutes to allow the bubbles created from dissolved CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma to dissipate. The seal (cap) from the graduated bottle containing Compound I-HS was then removed. Using the same funnel from earlier, the CAVASOL® W7 HP Pharma solution was added to the graduated bottle containing Compound I-HS. The bottle was capped and shaken by hand until dissolved. Bubbles were allowed to come to surface and a clear red solution resulted. Using the same funnel from earlier, q.s. to 300 mL with the supplied ORA-Sweet® SF. The graduated bottle was capped and gently inverted 10 times to mix the ORA-Sweet® SF with the Compound I-HS /CAVASOL® W7 HP solution while being careful not to introduce too many bubbles into the formulation. Next, 3.5 g trisodium citrate dihydrate from the provided container of Trisodium Citrate Dihydrate was weighed

and added, using the second funnel in the kit, to the liquid formulation and, subsequently, the bottle was capped and the bottle was inverted ten times. The bubbles were allowed to rise to the top and the contents of the bottle were inspected to make sure all of the trisodium citrate dihydrate was fully dissolved; if it was not, the bottle was inverted an additional 10 times.

5 Subsequently, the cap on the graduated bottle was removed and the provided 28-mm press-in bottle adaptor (syringe adaptor) was inserted in the bottle. The bottle was then closed by securely placing the cap on the bottle. The liquid formulation was then administered the desired amount of Compound I-HS using a 1 mL or 5 mL syringe, depending on patient dosing regimen.

## 10 **Results**

An otherwise healthy female was born with a large, vascular, right-sided neck mass extending to the face that was initially diagnosed and treated as a Rapidly Involuting Congenital Hemangioma. At 6 months of age, the mass grew rapidly and surgical excision/debulking revealed the diagnosis of IFS confirmed by an ETV6 translocation by  
15 fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH). Within the first 7 days post-operatively, the tumor rapidly progressed, encroaching the oral cavity. Chemotherapy with vincristine, actinomycin-D and cyclophosphamide was initiated but the patient experienced disease progression during cycle 1. A new chemotherapy regimen comprised of ifosfamide and doxorubicin (ID) was started concurrently with debulking surgery and a tracheostomy was  
20 placed-for oropharyngeal obstruction. Two additional courses of ID and four courses of ifosfamide and etoposide had minimal impact on the tumor. The tumor progressed to involve the base of skull, mastoids and cervical vasculature. Gross surgical resection was performed in October 2015 by a team of multidisciplinary surgeons but clear surgical margins could not be achieved.

25 Five weeks following surgical resection, an MR of the brain and neck showed a 20mm x 19 mm x 18 mm hyperenhancing mass involving the skull base of the middle cranial fossa, just anterior and inferior to the inner ear structures Figure 10A and Figure 10B. Further chemotherapy was determined to be futile due to lack of response to all standard regimens. Repeat surgical resection was deemed not possible. Therapeutic radiotherapy was  
30 possible, but based on the age of the patient and location of the disease, it was expected to produce devastating long-term sequelae.

At the age of 16 months, the patient enrolled on the Phase 1 pediatric study of the oral, selective TRK inhibitor Compound I-HS. The parents noted improved engagement and playfulness throughout cycle 1. At the end of cycle 1 (day 28), an MR of the brain and neck

showed a significant interval reduction in the size and enhancement of the mass by more than 90% from baseline Figure 10C and Figure 10D. Repeat scans at the end of Cycle 2 confirmed the size reduction and showed continued decrease in enhancement, confirming partial response Figure 10E and Figure 10F. During the first two cycles, the patient experienced fever and PCR-confirmed influenza A (considered not related) but no adverse events related to Compound I-HS.

### Example 6

A liquid formulations of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide

A liquid formulation of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide was prepared with the components listed in Table 16.

**Table 16. A liquid formulations of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide.**

Material Name	% Weight (a)	Total Formulation Weight in grams (b)	Theoretical Quantity Required (a x b) /100	Amount per bottle <sup>(1)</sup>
Compound I-HS API	2.05%	171,648	3,518.8 grams <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	1.47 g
Purified Water, USP	33.55%		57,587.9 grams	24.01 g
KLEPTOSE® HPB Parenteral Grade EP, USP	14.55%		24,974.8 grams	10.48 g
ORA-SWEET®	48.51%		83,266.4 grams	34.93 g
Sodium Citrate, Dihydrate, Granular, USP (Spectrum)	0.94%		1,613.5 grams (1,694.2 grams) <sup>(3)</sup>	0.68 g
231a12 Natural Masking Type Flavor (Abelei)	0.10%		171.6 grams	0.07 g
231a39 Natural Bitterness Masking Type Flavor (Abelei)	0.20%		343.3 grams	0.14 g
Bitterness Masking Flavor, Nat (FONA - Liquid)	0.05%		85.8 grams	0.04 g
FONATECH® Taste Modifier Flavor, Nat	0.05%		85.8 grams	0.04 g

(1) Includes an API correction factor of 0.8137. Calculation: Free base molecular weight/salt formula weight = 428.44/526.51. Density of the liquid formulation is 1.2 mg/mL.

(2) Label claim = 3,518.8 grams Salt Form API x 0.8137 / 171,648 grams total formulation \* 1.2 g/mL density \* 1,000 mg/g.

5 (3) Includes an additional 5% of the total amount of Sodium Citrate added to the formulation for pH adjustment, as needed.

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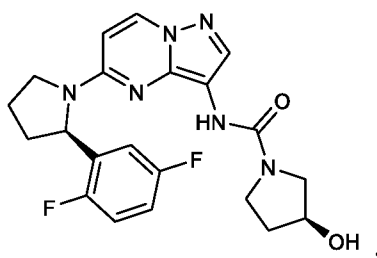
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In a first aspect, the invention relates to a liquid formulation comprising:

(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin;

sodium citrate; and

a sweetener;

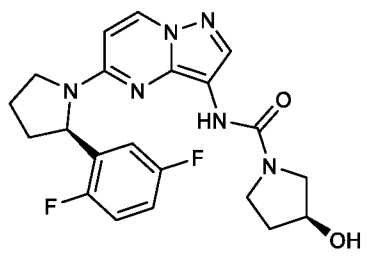
wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and

the compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In a second aspect, the invention relates to a liquid formulation comprising:

(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof.

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin in an amount from about 13 wt.% to about 17wt.%;

sodium citrate dihydrate present in an amount from about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%;

a sweetener that includes sucrose, glycerin, sorbitol, and flavoring, wherein the sweetener is buffered with citric acid and sodium phosphate, wherein the sweetener is preserved with methylparaben and potassium sorbate, and wherein the sweetener is present in an amount from about 45 wt.% to about 55 wt.%; and

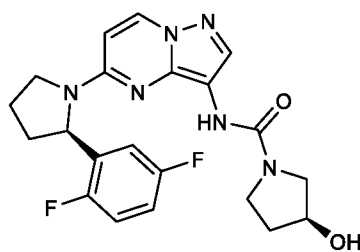
a bitterness masking agent present in the liquid formulation in an amount from about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%;

wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and  
the compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In a third aspect, the invention relates to a liquid formulation comprising:

(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



**(I)**

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin in an amount from about 13 wt.% to about 17 wt.%, preferably about 15 wt.%;

sodium citrate dihydrate in an amount from about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%, preferably about 1.1 wt.%;

a sweetener that includes sucralose; and;

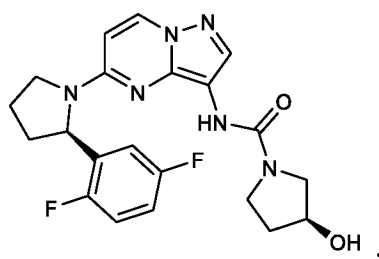
a flavoring agent present in an amount from about 0.01 wt.% to about 0.1 wt.%, wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4; and

the compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In a fourth aspect, the invention relates to method for treating a cancer mediated by a Trk kinase in a patient in need thereof comprising administering the liquid formulation of any one of the first to third aspects.

In a fifth aspect, the invention relates to use of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, in the manufacture of a liquid formulation for treating a cancer mediated by a Trk kinase in a patient in need thereof;

wherein the liquid formulation further comprises:

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin;

sodium citrate; and

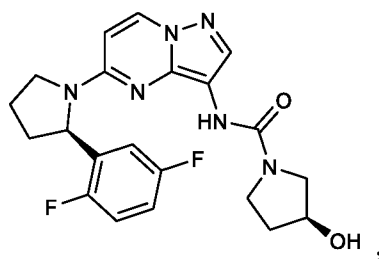
a sweetener;

wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and

the compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

In a sixth aspect, the invention relates to use of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula (I):



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, in the manufacture of a liquid formulation for treating a cancer in as subject in need thereof, wherein the cancer is determined to have a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or level of the same;

wherein the liquid formulation further comprises:

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin;

sodium citrate; and

a sweetener;

wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and

the compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

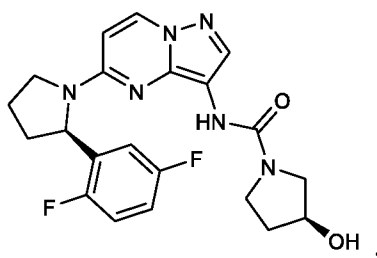
The term “comprise” and variants of the term such as “comprises” or “comprising” are used herein to denote the inclusion of a stated integer or stated integers but not to exclude any other integer or any other integers, unless in the context or usage an exclusive interpretation of the term is required.

Any reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken as an acknowledgement or any form of suggestion that the prior art forms part of the common general knowledge.



**What is claimed:**

1. A liquid formulation comprising:  
(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:

**(I)**

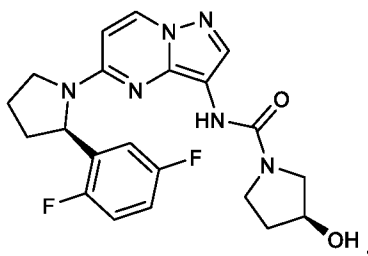
- a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;  
hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin;  
sodium citrate; and  
a sweetener;  
wherein:  
the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and  
the compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.
2. The liquid formulation of claim 1, wherein hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin is present in an amount of about 13 wt.% to about 17 wt.%, preferably about 15 wt.%.
  3. The liquid formulation of claim 1 or 2, wherein sodium citrate comprises at least one of sodium citrate monohydrate and sodium citrate dihydrate.
  4. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 1-3, wherein sodium citrate comprises sodium citrate dihydrate.
  5. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 3 or 4, wherein sodium citrate dihydrate is present in an amount of about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%, preferably about 1.1 wt.%.

6. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the sweetener comprises sucrose, glycerin, sorbitol, and flavoring.
7. The liquid formulation of claim 6, wherein the sweetener further includes citric acid and sodium phosphate.
8. The liquid formulation of claim 7, wherein the sweetener further includes methylparaben and potassium sorbate.
9. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 6-8, wherein the sweetener is present in an amount of about 45 wt.% to about 55 wt.%, preferably about 50 wt.%.
10. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 6-9, wherein the liquid formulation further comprises a bitterness masking agent.
11. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 6-10, wherein the bitterness masking agent is present in an amount of about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%.
12. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the sweetener includes sucralose.
13. The liquid formulation of claim 12, wherein the formulation further comprises a flavoring agent.
14. The liquid formulation of claim 13, wherein the flavoring agent comprises a natural berry flavoring agent.
15. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 13 or 14, wherein the flavoring agent is present in an amount of about 0.01 wt.% to about 0.1 wt.%.
16. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 1-15, wherein the liquid formulation is prepared from a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of formula **(I)**.

17. The liquid formulation of any one of claims 1-16, wherein the liquid formulation is prepared from the hydrogen sulfate salt of the compound of formula **(I)**.

18. A liquid formulation comprising:

(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



**(I)**

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof.

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin in an amount from about 13 wt.% to about 17 wt.%, preferably about 15 wt.%;

sodium citrate dihydrate present in an amount from about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%, preferably about 1.1 wt.%;

a sweetener that includes sucrose, glycerin, sorbitol, and flavoring, wherein the sweetener is buffered with citric acid and sodium phosphate, wherein the sweetener is preserved with methylparaben and potassium sorbate, and wherein the sweetener is present in an amount from about 45 wt.% to about 55 wt.%; and

a bitterness masking agent present in the liquid formulation in an amount from about 0.2 wt.% to about 0.5 wt.%, preferably about 0.4 wt.%;

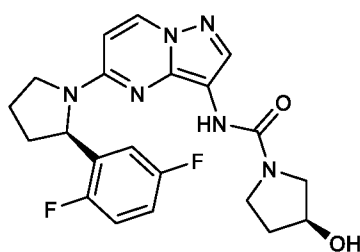
wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and

the compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

19. A liquid formulation comprising:

(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof;

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin in an amount from about 13 wt.% to about 17 wt.%, preferably about 15 wt.%;

sodium citrate dihydrate in an amount from about 0.7 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.%, preferably about 1.1 wt.%;

a sweetener that includes sucralose; and

a flavoring agent present in an amount from about 0.01 wt.% to about 0.1 wt.%,

wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 3 to about 4; and

the compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof, has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

20. A method for treating a cancer mediated by a Trk kinase in a patient in need thereof comprising administering the liquid formulation of any one of claims 1-19.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the cancer is associated with one or more of overexpression, activation, amplification, and mutation of a Trk kinase.

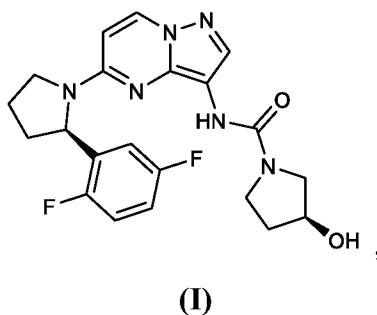
22. The method of claim 20, wherein the cancer is determined to have a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or level of the same.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or level of the same is a chromosome translocation that results in the translation of a Trk fusion protein.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the Trk fusion protein is selected from the group consisting of: TP53-TrkA, LMNA-TrkA, CD74-TrkA, TFG-TrkA, TPM3-TrkA, NFASC-TrkA,

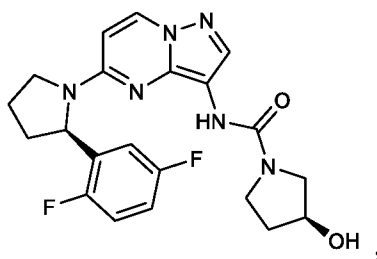
BCAN-TrkA, MPRIP-TrkA, TPR-TrkA, RFWD2-TrkA, IRF2BP2-TrkA, SQSTM1-TrkA, SSBP2-TrkA, RABGAP1L-TrkA, C18ORF8-TrkA, RNF213-TrkA, TBC1D22A-TrkA, C20ORF112-TrkA, DNER-TrkA, ARHGEF2-TrkA, CHTOP-TrkA, PPL-TrkA, PLEKHA6-TrkA, PEAR1-TrkA, MRPL24-TrkA, MDM4-TrkA, LRRC71-TrkA, GRIPAP1-TrkA, EPS15-TrkA, DYNC2H1-TrkA, CEL-TrkA, EPHB2-TrkA, TGF-TrkA, NACC2-TrkB, QKI-TrkB, AFAP1-TrkB, PAN3-TrkB, SQSTM1-TrkB, TRIM24-TrkB, VCL-TrkB, AGBL4-TrkB, DAB2IP-TrkB, ETV6-TrkC, BTBD1-TrkC, LYN-TrkC, RBPMS-TrkC, EML4-TrkC, HOMER2-TrkC, TFG-TrkC, FAT1-TrkC, and TEL-TrkC.

25. Use of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, in the manufacture of a liquid formulation for treating a cancer mediated by a Trk kinase in a patient in need thereof; wherein the liquid formulation further comprises:  
 hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin;  
 sodium citrate; and  
 a sweetener;  
 wherein:  
 the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and  
 the compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

26. Use of (S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxamide having the formula **(I)**:



**(I)**

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a combination thereof, in the manufacture of a liquid formulation for treating a cancer in as subject in need thereof, wherein the cancer is determined to have a dysregulation of a NTRK gene, a Trk protein, or expression or level of the same;

wherein the liquid formulation further comprises:

hydroxypropyl- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin;

sodium citrate; and

a sweetener;

wherein:

the formulation has a pH of about 2.5 to about 5.5; and

the compound of formula **(I)**, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the combination thereof has a concentration of about 20 mg/mL to about 30 mg/mL in the liquid formulation.

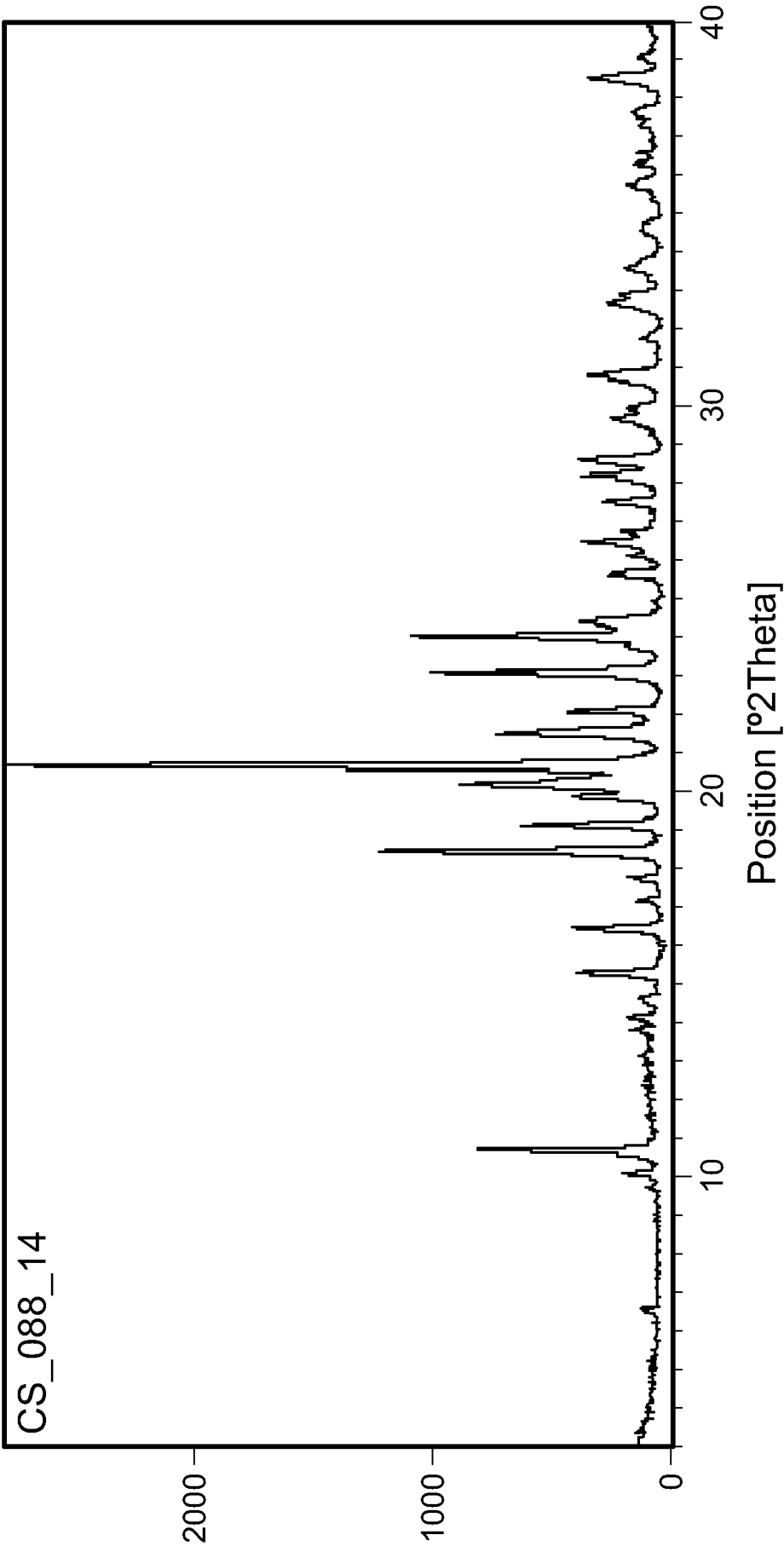


FIG. 1

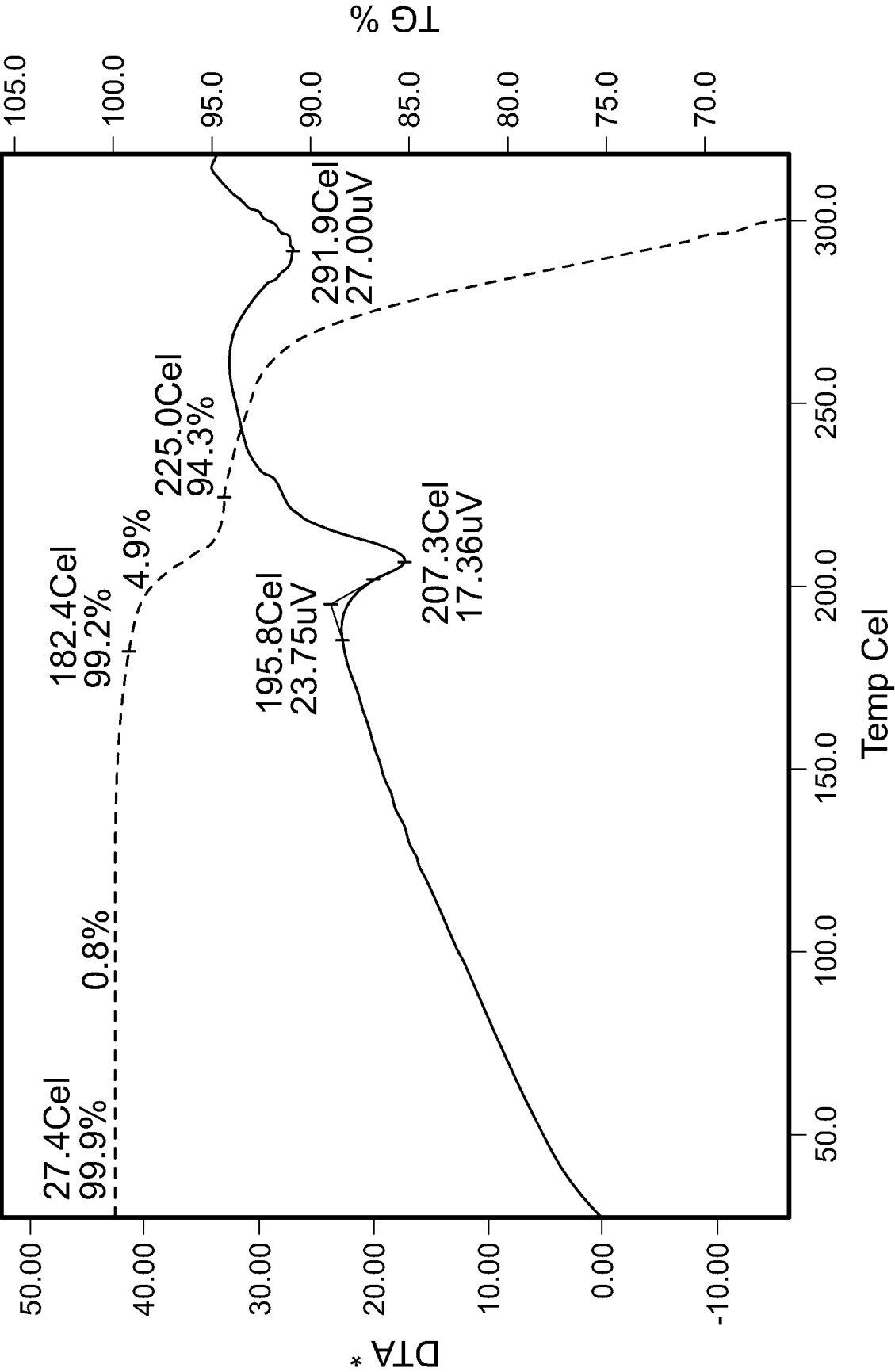


FIG. 2



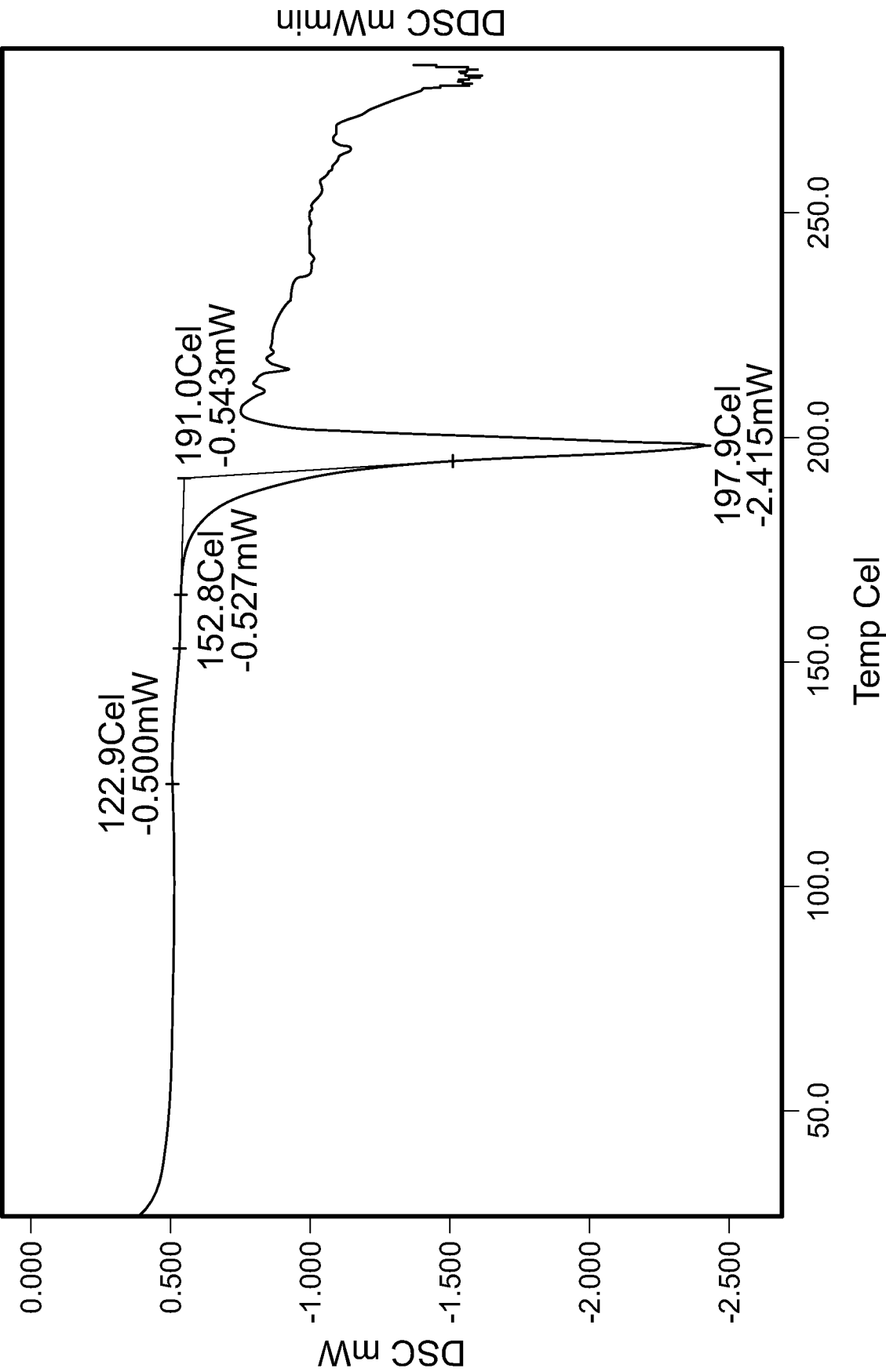
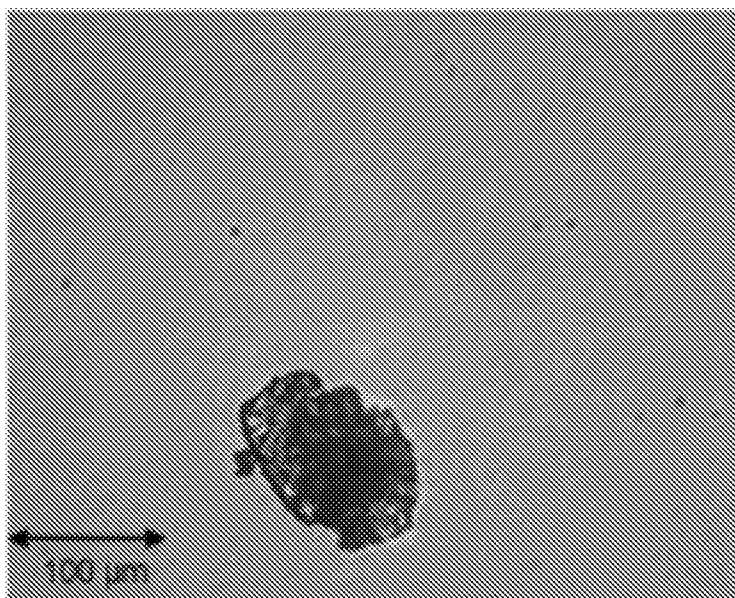
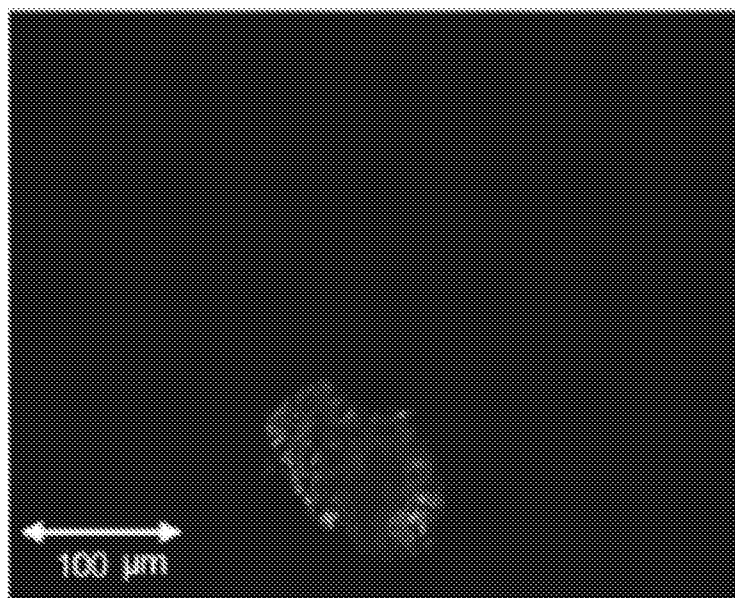


FIG. 3

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Unpolarised light  
FIG. 4A



Polarised light  
FIG. 4B

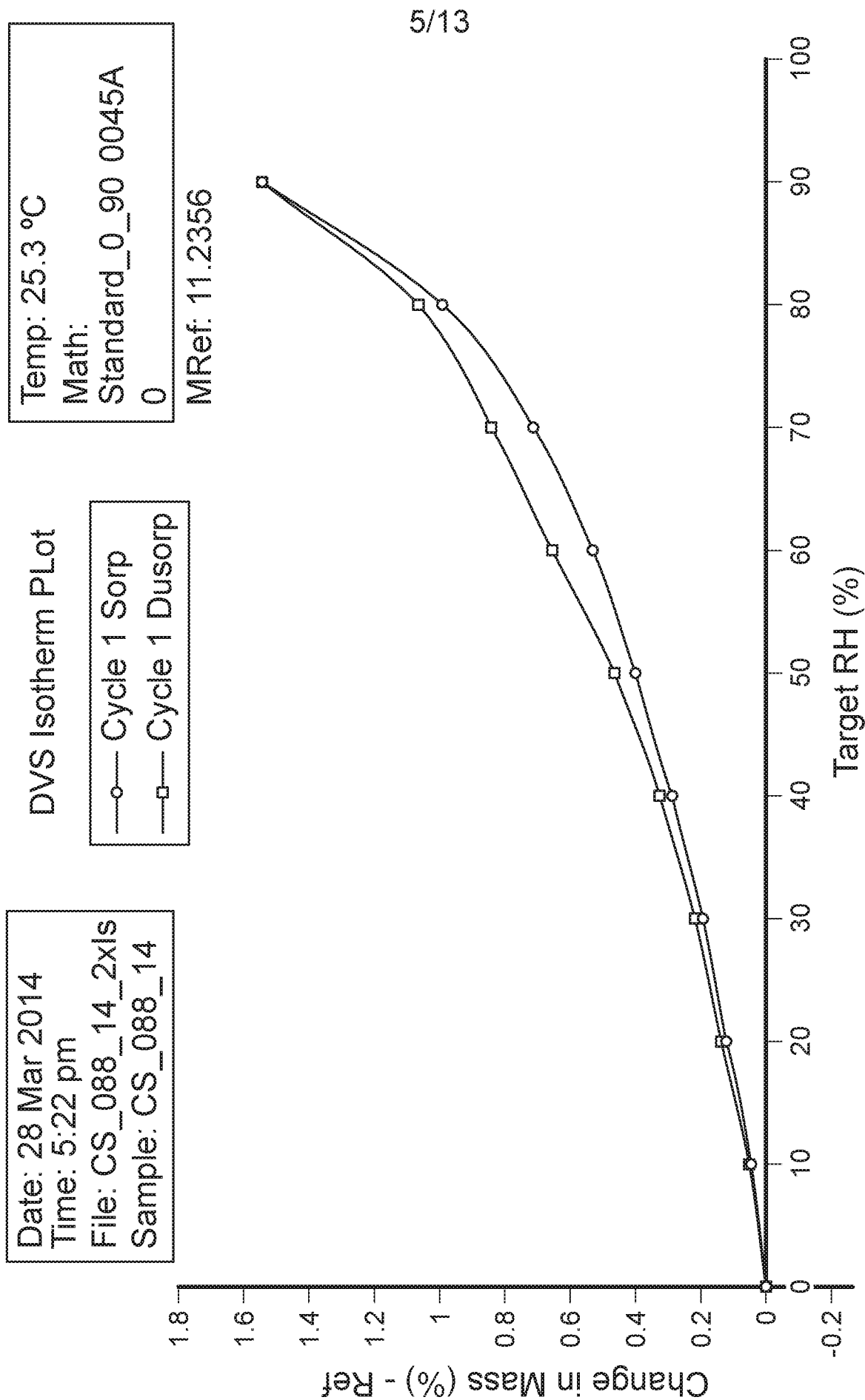


FIG. 5

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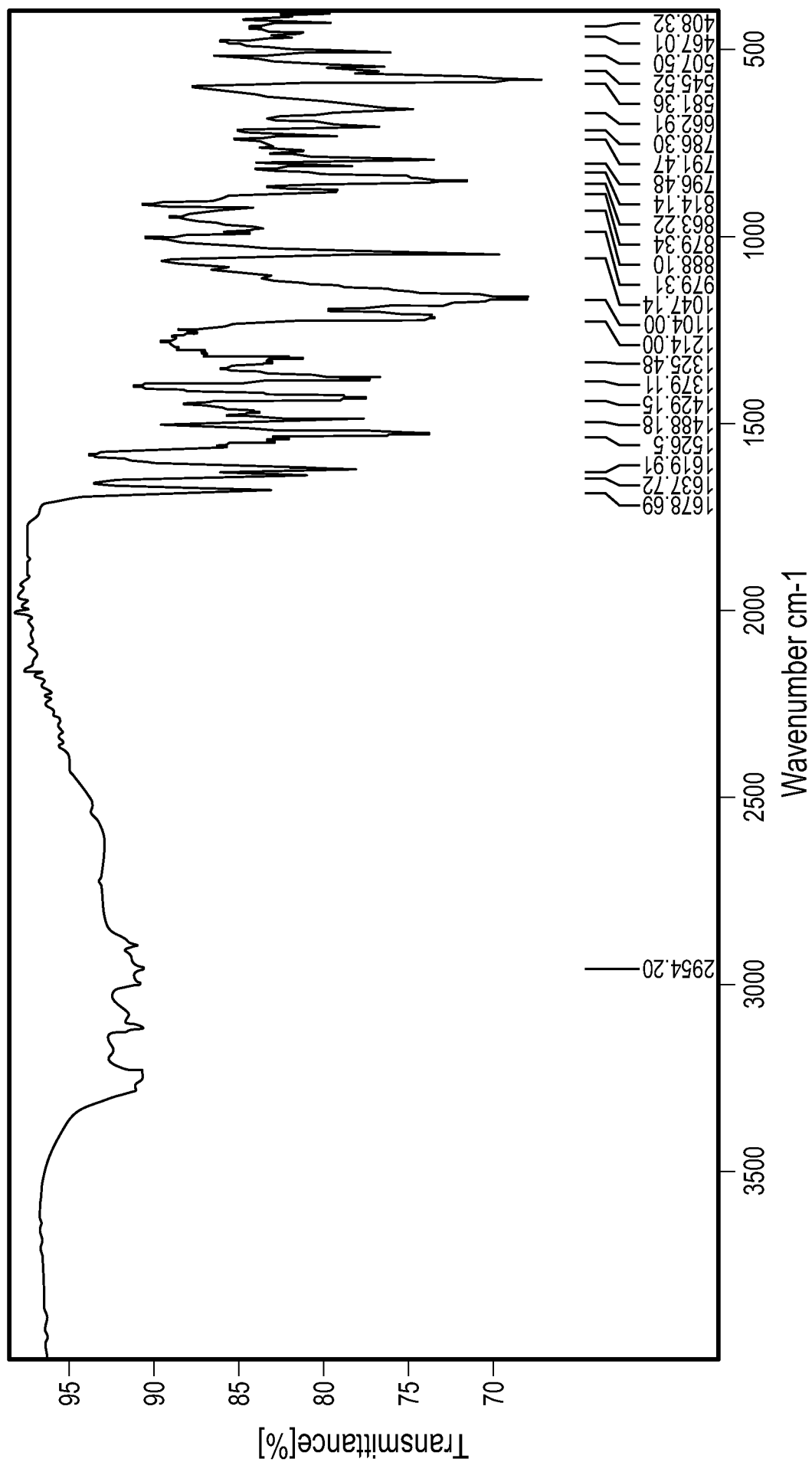


FIG. 6

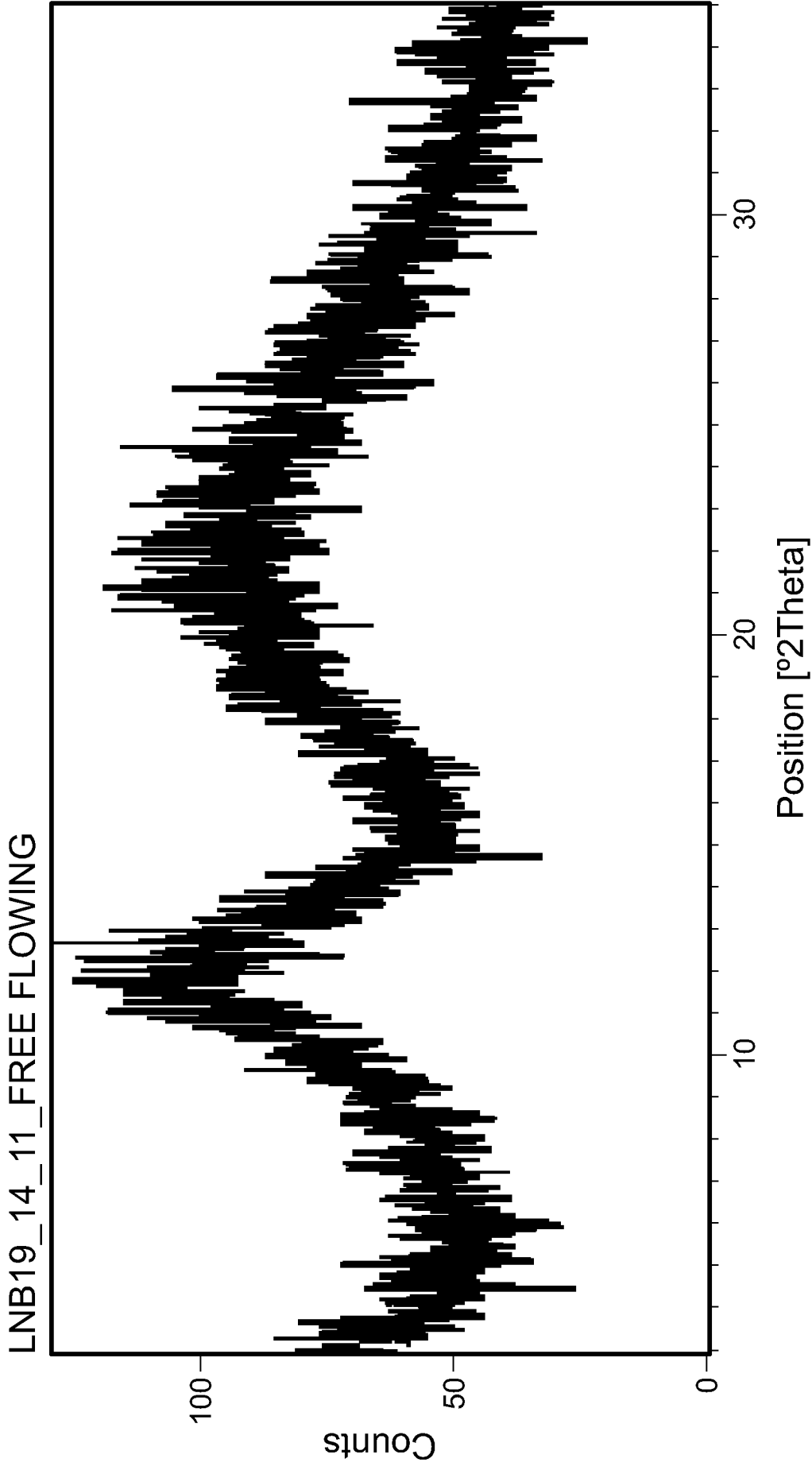


FIG. 7

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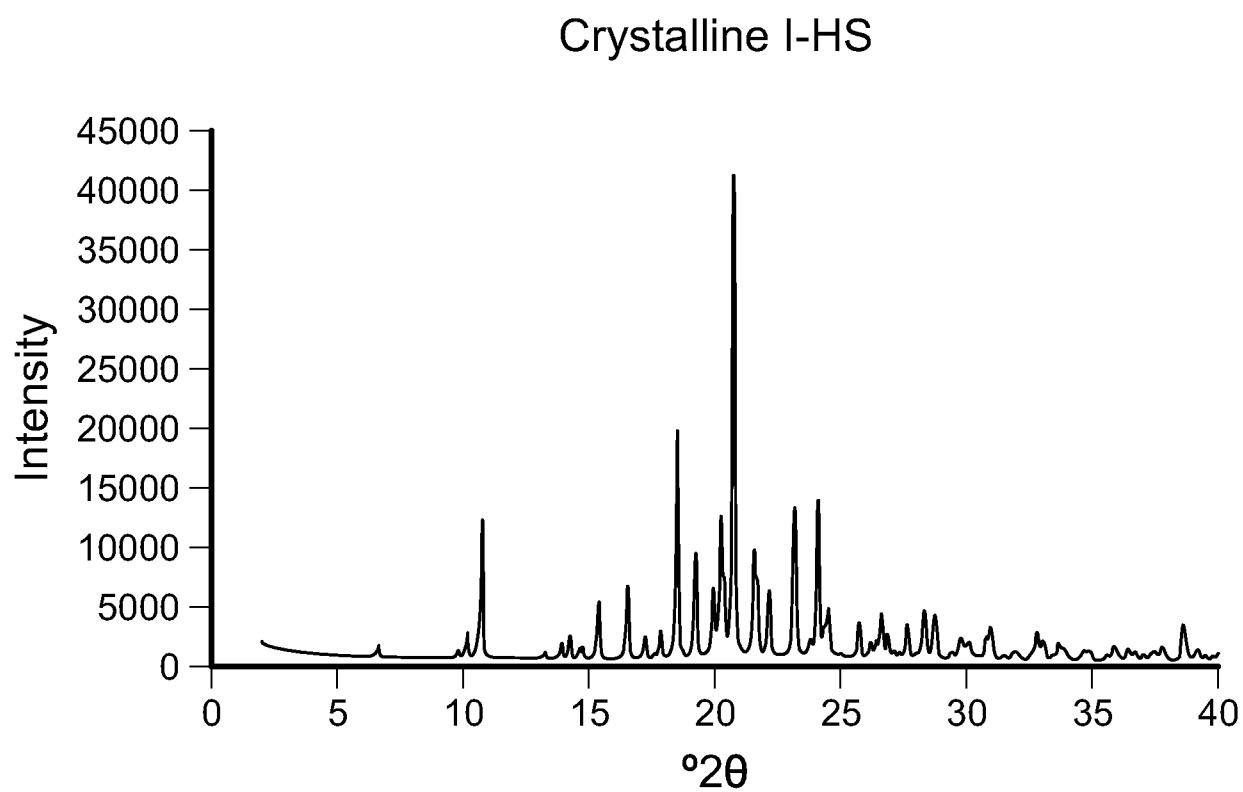


FIG. 8

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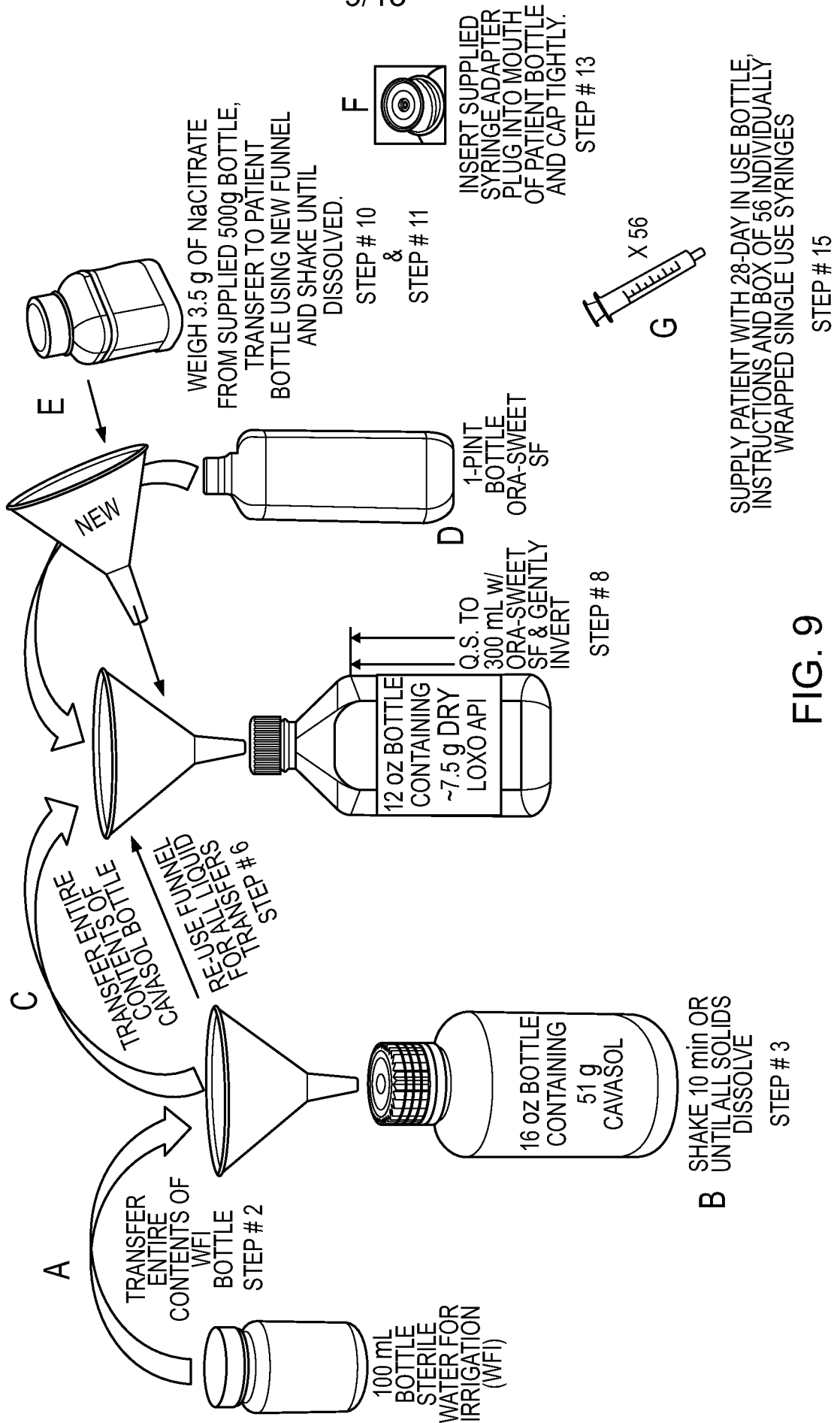


FIG. 9

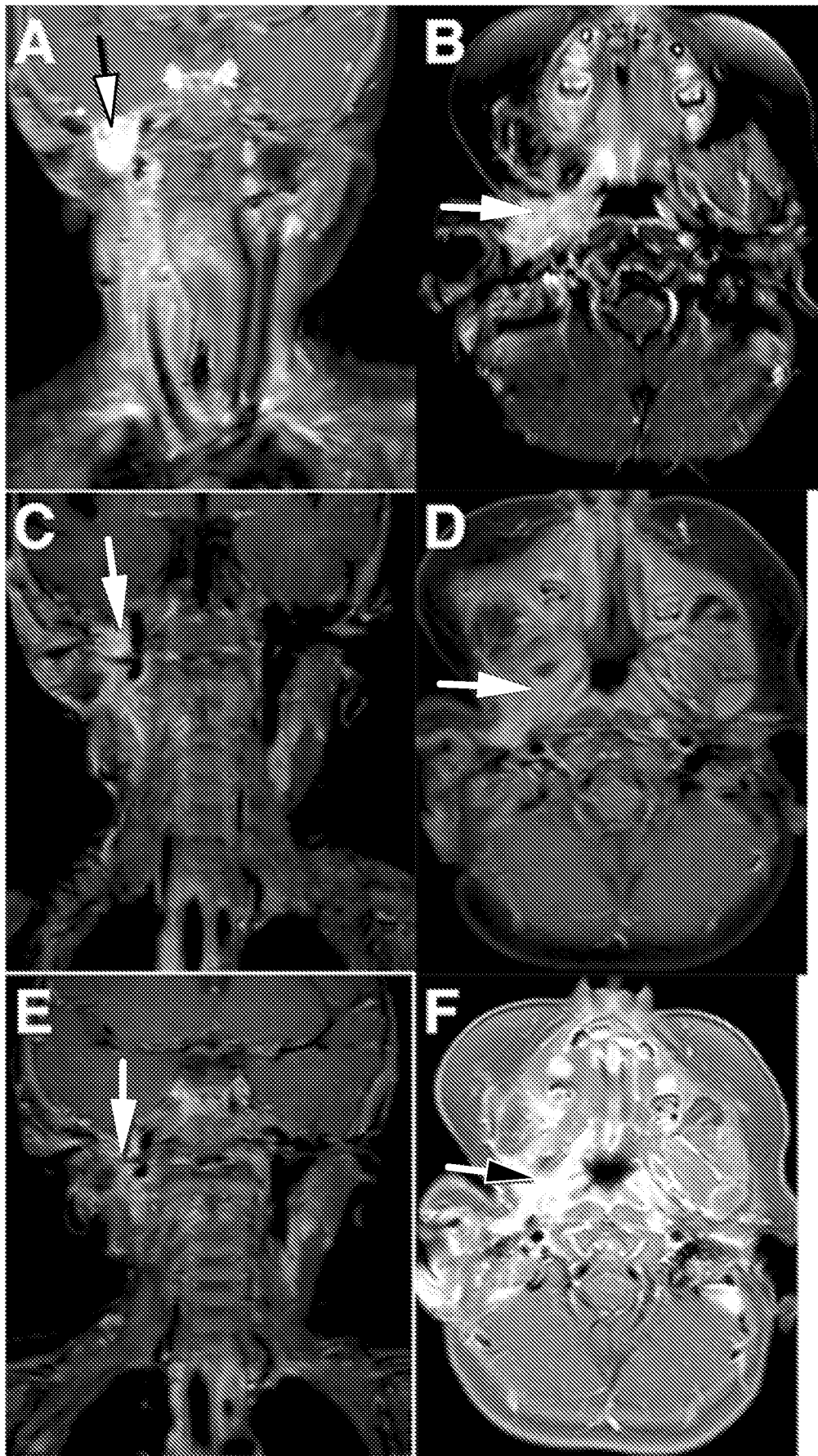


FIG. 10

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)



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SEQ ID NO: 1

PRT

Homo sapiens

Wildtype TrkA protein precursor

Amino acids 1-32 encode the signal sequence

```
1 mlrqgrrgql gwhswaagpg sllawlilas agaapcpdac cphgssglrc trdgaldslh
61 hlpgaenlte lyienqghlq hlelrdlrgl gelrnlktiv sglrfvapda fhftprlsrl
121 nlsfnalesl swktvqglsl qelvlsgnpl hcscalrwlq rweeeglggv peqklqchgq
181 gplahmpnas cgvp tlkvqv pnavdv gdd vllrcqvegr gleqagwilt eleqsatvmk
241 sgglpslglt lanvtsdlr knvtcwaend vgrae vsvqv nvsfpasvql htavemhhwc
301 ipfsvdgqpa pslrwlfngs vlnetsfift eflepaanet vrhgclrlng pthvnnngny
361 llaanpfgqa sasimaafmd npfefnpep ipvsf spvdt nstsgdpvek kdetpfgvsv
421 avglavfac lflstlllvln kcgrrnkfgi nrpavlaped glamslhfmt lggsslspte
481 gkgsglqghi ienpqyfsda cvhhikrrdi vlkwelgega fgkvflaech nllpeqdkml
541 vavkalkeas esarqdfgre aelltmlqh q hivrffgvct egrpllmvfe ymrhgdl nrf
601 lrshgpdakl laggedvapg plglgqllav asqvaagmvy laglhfvhrd latrnclvgq
661 glvvkigdfg msrdiystdy yrvgggrtmlp irwmp pesil yrkfttesdv wsfgvvlwei
721 ftygkqpwyq lsnteaaidci tqgrelerpr acppevyaim rgcwqrepqq rhsikdvhar
781 lqaldaqappv yldvlg
```

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/94730402?report=genbank&log\\$=protalign&blast\\_rank=0&RID=0](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/94730402?report=genbank&log$=protalign&blast_rank=0&RID=0)

FIG. 11

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SEQ ID NO: 2

PRT

Homo sapiens

Wildtype TrkB protein precursor

Amino acids 1-31 encode the signal sequence

```
1 msswirwhgp amarlwgfchw lvvgfwraaf acptsckcsa sriwcdpsp givafprlep
61 nsvdpenite ifianqkrle iineddveay vglrnltivd sglkf vahka flknsnlqhi
121 nftrnkltsl srkhfrhldl selilvgnpf tcsdimwik tlqeaksspd tqdlyclnes
181 skniplanlq ipncglpsan laapnltvee gksitlscsv agdpvnpmyw dvgnlvskhm
241 netshtqgsl ritnissdds gkqiscvaen lvgedqdsvn ltvhfaptit flesptsdhh
301 wcipftvkgn pkpalqwfyn gailneskyi ctkihvtnht eyhgclqldn pthmnngdyt
361 liakneygkd ekqisahfmg wpgiddganp nypdviyedy gtaandigdt tnrsneipst
421 dvtdktgreh lsvyavvvvia svvgfcllv mlfllklarhs kfgmkgpasv isndddsasp
481 lhhisngsnt pssseggpda viigmtkipv ienpqyfgit nsqlkpdtfv qhikrhnivl
541 krelgegafg kvflaecynl cpeqdkilva vktlkdasdn arkdfhreae lltnlqhehi
601 vkfygvcveg dplimvfeym khgdlnkflr ahgpdavlma egnppteltq sqmlhiaqqi
661 aagmvy lasq hfvh rdlatr nclvgenllv kigdfgmsrd vystdyrvvg ghtmlpirwm
721 ppesimyrkf ttesdvwslg vvlweiftyg kqpwyqlsnn eviecitqgr vlqrprtcpq
781 evyelmlgcw qrephmrkni kgihtllqnl akaspvyldi lg
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[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/2497560?report=genbank&log\\$=protalign&blast\\_rank=0&RID=0](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/2497560?report=genbank&log$=protalign&blast_rank=0&RID=0)

FIG. 12

13/13

SEQ ID NO: 3

PRT

Homo sapiens

Wildtype TrkC protein precursor

Amino acids 1-31 encode signal sequence

```
1 mdvslcpakc sfwrifllgs vwldyvgsvl acpancvcsk teincrrpdd gnlfppllegq
61 dsgnsngnas initdisrni tsihienwrs lhtlnavdme lytgqlqklti knsglrslqpp
121 rafaknphlr yinlssnrlt tswqlfqtl slrelqleqn ffncscdirw mqlwqeqgea
181 klnsqnlyci nadgsqlplf rmnisqcdlp eisvshvnlv vregdnait cngsgsplpd
241 vdwiwtglqs inthqtlnlw tnvhainltl vnvtsedngf tltdiaenvv gmsnasvalt
301 vyypprvvsl eepelrlehc iefvvrnpp ptlhwlnhgq plreskiihv eyyqegeise
361 gcillfnkpth ynnngnytlia knplgtanqt inghflkepf pestdnfilf devspptpit
421 vthkpeedtf gvsiavglaa facvllvvlv vminkygrrs kfgmkgpvav isgeedsasp
481 lhinhgitt pssldagpdt vvigmtripv ienpqyfrqg hnchkpdyv qhikrrdivl
541 krelgegafig kvflaecnly sptkdkmlva vkalkdptla arkdfqrae lltlnlqhehi
601 vkfygvcgdg dplimvfeym khgdlnkflr ahgpdamilv dgqprqakge lglsqmlhia
661 sqiasgmvyi asqhfvrhrl atrnclvgan llvkigdfgm srdvystdy rlfnpsgndf
721 ciwcevggth mlpirwmppe simyrkftte sdvwsfgvil weiftygkqp wfqlsntevi
781 ecitqgrvle rprvcpkvly dvmlgcwqre pqqrlnikei ykilhalgka tpiyldilg
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[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/134035335?report=genbank&log\\$=protalign&last\\_rank=0&RID=0](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/134035335?report=genbank&log$=protalign&last_rank=0&RID=0)

FIG. 13

SEQ. txt  
SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Loxo Oncology, Inc.

<120> LIQUID FORMULATIONS OF  
(S)-N-(5-((R)-2-(2,5-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-PYRROLIDIN-1-YL)-PYRAZOLO[1,5-A]PYRIMIDIN-3-YL)-3-HYDROXYPYRROLIDINE-1-CARBOXAMIDE

<130> 42001-0005W01

<150> 62/329,561  
<151> 2016-04-29

<150> 62/323,452  
<151> 2016-04-15

<150> 62/318,041  
<151> 2016-04-04

<160> 3

<170> PatentIn version 3.5

<210> 1  
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<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 1

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Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser Leu Leu Ala Trp Leu Ile Leu Ala Ser Ala Gly  
20 25 30

Ala Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp Ala Cys Cys Pro His Gly Ser Ser Gly Leu  
35 40 45

Arg Cys Thr Arg Asp Gly Ala Leu Asp Ser Leu His His Leu Pro Gly  
50 55 60

Ala Glu Asn Leu Thr Glu Leu Tyr Ile Glu Asn Gln Gln His Leu Gln  
65 70 75 80

His Leu Glu Leu Arg Asp Leu Arg Gly Leu Gly Glu Leu Arg Asn Leu  
85 90 95

Thr Ile Val Lys Ser Gly Leu Arg Phe Val Ala Pro Asp Ala Phe His  
100 105 110

Phe Thr Pro Arg Leu Ser Arg Leu Asn Leu Ser Phe Asn Ala Leu Glu  
115 120 125

Ser Leu Ser Trp Lys Thr Val Gln Gly Leu Ser Leu Gln Glu Leu Val  
130 135 140

Leu Ser Gly Asn Pro Leu His Cys Ser Cys Ala Leu Arg Trp Leu Gln  
145 150 155 160

## SEQ. txt

Arg Trp Glu Glu Glu Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Pro Glu Gln Lys Leu Gln  
 165 170 175  
 Cys His Gly Gln Gly Pro Leu Ala His Met Pro Asn Ala Ser Cys Gly  
 180 185 190  
 Val Pro Thr Leu Lys Val Gln Val Pro Asn Ala Ser Val Asp Val Gly  
 195 200 205  
 Asp Asp Val Leu Leu Arg Cys Gln Val Glu Gly Arg Gly Leu Glu Gln  
 210 215 220  
 Ala Gly Trp Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Glu Gln Ser Ala Thr Val Met Lys  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Leu Ala Asn Val Thr Ser  
 245 250 255  
 Asp Leu Asn Arg Lys Asn Val Thr Cys Trp Ala Glu Asn Asp Val Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Arg Ala Glu Val Ser Val Gln Val Asn Val Ser Phe Pro Ala Ser Val  
 275 280 285  
 Gln Leu His Thr Ala Val Glu Met His His Trp Cys Ile Pro Phe Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Val Asp Gly Gln Pro Ala Pro Ser Leu Arg Trp Leu Phe Asn Gly Ser  
 305 310 315 320  
 Val Leu Asn Glu Thr Ser Phe Ile Phe Thr Glu Phe Leu Glu Pro Ala  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Asn Glu Thr Val Arg His Gly Cys Leu Arg Leu Asn Gln Pro Thr  
 340 345 350  
 His Val Asn Asn Gly Asn Tyr Thr Leu Leu Ala Ala Asn Pro Phe Gly  
 355 360 365  
 Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ile Met Ala Ala Phe Met Asp Asn Pro Phe Glu  
 370 375 380  
 Phe Asn Pro Glu Asp Pro Ile Pro Val Ser Phe Ser Pro Val Asp Thr  
 385 390 395 400  
 Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Asp Pro Val Glu Lys Lys Asp Glu Thr Pro Phe  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Val Ser Val Ala Val Gly Leu Ala Val Phe Ala Cys Leu Phe Leu  
 420 425 430

SEQ. txt

Ser Thr Leu<sub>435</sub> Leu Leu Val Leu Asn<sub>440</sub> Lys Cys Gly Arg Arg<sub>445</sub> Asn Lys Phe

Gly Ile<sub>450</sub> Asn Arg Pro Ala Val<sub>455</sub> Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp<sub>460</sub> Gly Leu Ala Met

Ser<sub>465</sub> Leu His Phe Met Thr<sub>470</sub> Leu Gly Gly Ser Ser<sub>475</sub> Leu Ser Pro Thr Glu<sub>480</sub>

Gly Lys Gly Ser Gly<sub>485</sub> Leu Gln Gly His Ile<sub>490</sub> Ile Glu Asn Pro Gln Tyr<sub>495</sub>

Phe Ser Asp Ala<sub>500</sub> Cys Val His His<sub>505</sub> Lys Arg Arg Asp Ile<sub>510</sub> Val Leu

Lys Trp Glu<sub>515</sub> Leu Gly Glu Gly Ala<sub>520</sub> Phe Gly Lys Val Phe<sub>525</sub> Leu Ala Glu

Cys His<sub>530</sub> Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu<sub>535</sub> Gln Asp Lys Met Leu<sub>540</sub> Val Ala Val Lys

Ala<sub>545</sub> Leu Lys Glu Ala Ser<sub>550</sub> Glu Ser Ala Arg Gln<sub>555</sub> Asp Phe Gln Arg Glu<sub>560</sub>

Ala Glu Leu Leu Thr<sub>565</sub> Met Leu Gln His Gln<sub>570</sub> His Ile Val Arg Phe<sub>575</sub> Phe

Gly Val Cys Thr<sub>580</sub> Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu<sub>585</sub> Leu Met Val Phe Glu Tyr Met<sub>590</sub>

Arg His Gly<sub>595</sub> Asp Leu Asn Arg Phe<sub>600</sub> Leu Arg Ser His Gly<sub>605</sub> Pro Asp Ala

Lys Leu<sub>610</sub> Leu Ala Gly Gly Glu<sub>615</sub> Asp Val Ala Pro Gly<sub>620</sub> Pro Leu Gly Leu

Gly<sub>625</sub> Gln Leu Leu Ala Val<sub>630</sub> Ala Ser Gln Val Ala<sub>635</sub> Ala Gly Met Val Tyr<sub>640</sub>

Leu Ala Gly Leu His<sub>645</sub> Phe Val His Arg Asp<sub>650</sub> Leu Ala Thr Arg Asn Cys<sub>655</sub>

Leu Val Gly Gln<sub>660</sub> Gly Leu Val Val Lys<sub>665</sub> Ile Gly Asp Phe Gly Met Ser<sub>670</sub>

Arg Asp Ile<sub>675</sub> Tyr Ser Thr Asp Tyr<sub>680</sub> Tyr Arg Val Gly Gly<sub>685</sub> Arg Thr Met

Leu Pro Ile Arg Trp Met Pro<sub>695</sub> Pro Glu Ser Ile Leu<sub>700</sub> Tyr Arg Lys Phe

SEQ. txt

Thr Thr Glu Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Phe Gly Val Val Leu Trp Glu Ile  
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Phe Thr Tyr Gly Lys Gln Pro Trp Tyr Gln Leu Ser Asn Thr Glu Ala  
725 730 735

Ile Asp Cys Ile Thr Gln Gly Arg Glu Leu Glu Arg Pro Arg Ala Cys  
740 745 750

Pro Pro Glu Val Tyr Ala Ile Met Arg Gly Cys Trp Gln Arg Glu Pro  
755 760 765

Gln Gln Arg His Ser Ile Lys Asp Val His Ala Arg Leu Gln Ala Leu  
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Ala Gln Ala Pro Pro Val Tyr Leu Asp Val Leu Gly  
785 790 795

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<211> 822  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens  
<400> 2

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Gly Phe Cys Trp Leu Val Val Gly Phe Trp Arg Ala Ala Phe Ala Cys  
20 25 30

Pro Thr Ser Cys Lys Cys Ser Ala Ser Arg Ile Trp Cys Ser Asp Pro  
35 40 45

Ser Pro Gly Ile Val Ala Phe Pro Arg Leu Glu Pro Asn Ser Val Asp  
50 55 60

Pro Glu Asn Ile Thr Glu Ile Phe Ile Ala Asn Gln Lys Arg Leu Glu  
65 70 75 80

Ile Ile Asn Glu Asp Asp Val Glu Ala Tyr Val Gly Leu Arg Asn Leu  
85 90 95

Thr Ile Val Asp Ser Gly Leu Lys Phe Val Ala His Lys Ala Phe Leu  
100 105 110

Lys Asn Ser Asn Leu Gln His Ile Asn Phe Thr Arg Asn Lys Leu Thr  
115 120 125

Ser Leu Ser Arg Lys His Phe Arg His Leu Asp Leu Ser Glu Leu Ile  
130 135 140

## SEQ. txt

Leu Val Gly Asn Pro Phe Thr Cys Ser Cys Asp Ile Met Trp Ile Lys  
 145 150 155 160

Thr Leu Gln Glu Ala Lys Ser Ser Pro Asp Thr Gln Asp Leu Tyr Cys  
 165 170 175

Leu Asn Glu Ser Ser Lys Asn Ile Pro Leu Ala Asn Leu Gln Ile Pro  
 180 185 190

Asn Cys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ala Asn Leu Ala Ala Pro Asn Leu Thr Val  
 195 200 205

Glu Glu Gly Lys Ser Ile Thr Leu Ser Cys Ser Val Ala Gly Asp Pro  
 210 215 220

Val Pro Asn Met Tyr Trp Asp Val Gly Asn Leu Val Ser Lys His Met  
 225 230 235 240

Asn Glu Thr Ser His Thr Gln Gly Ser Leu Arg Ile Thr Asn Ile Ser  
 245 250 255

Ser Asp Asp Ser Gly Lys Gln Ile Ser Cys Val Ala Glu Asn Leu Val  
 260 265 270

Gly Glu Asp Gln Asp Ser Val Asn Leu Thr Val His Phe Ala Pro Thr  
 275 280 285

Ile Thr Phe Leu Glu Ser Pro Thr Ser Asp His His Trp Cys Ile Pro  
 290 295 300

Phe Thr Val Lys Gly Asn Pro Lys Pro Ala Leu Gln Trp Phe Tyr Asn  
 305 310 315 320

Gly Ala Ile Leu Asn Glu Ser Lys Tyr Ile Cys Thr Lys Ile His Val  
 325 330 335

Thr Asn His Thr Glu Tyr His Gly Cys Leu Gln Leu Asp Asn Pro Thr  
 340 345 350

His Met Asn Asn Gly Asp Tyr Thr Leu Ile Ala Lys Asn Glu Tyr Gly  
 355 360 365

Lys Asp Glu Lys Gln Ile Ser Ala His Phe Met Gly Trp Pro Gly Ile  
 370 375 380

Asp Asp Gly Ala Asn Pro Asn Tyr Pro Asp Val Ile Tyr Glu Asp Tyr  
 385 390 395 400

Gly Thr Ala Ala Asn Asp Ile Gly Asp Thr Thr Asn Arg Ser Asn Glu  
 405 410 415



## SEQ. txt

Ile Pro Ser Thr Asp Val Thr Asp Lys Thr Gly Arg Glu His Leu Ser  
 420 425 430  
 Val Tyr Ala Val Val Val Ile Ala Ser Val Val Gly Phe Cys Leu Leu  
 435 440 445  
 Val Met Leu Phe Leu Leu Lys Leu Ala Arg His Ser Lys Phe Gly Met  
 450 455 460  
 Lys Gly Pro Ala Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Asp Asp Ser Ala Ser Pro  
 465 470 475 480  
 Leu His His Ile Ser Asn Gly Ser Asn Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Glu Gly  
 485 490 495  
 Gly Pro Asp Ala Val Ile Ile Gly Met Thr Lys Ile Pro Val Ile Glu  
 500 505 510  
 Asn Pro Gln Tyr Phe Gly Ile Thr Asn Ser Gln Leu Lys Pro Asp Thr  
 515 520 525  
 Phe Val Gln His Ile Lys Arg His Asn Ile Val Leu Lys Arg Glu Leu  
 530 535 540  
 Gly Glu Gly Ala Phe Gly Lys Val Phe Leu Ala Glu Cys Tyr Asn Leu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Cys Pro Glu Gln Asp Lys Ile Leu Val Ala Val Lys Thr Leu Lys Asp  
 565 570 575  
 Ala Ser Asp Asn Ala Arg Lys Asp Phe His Arg Glu Ala Glu Leu Leu  
 580 585 590  
 Thr Asn Leu Gln His Glu His Ile Val Lys Phe Tyr Gly Val Cys Val  
 595 600 605  
 Glu Gly Asp Pro Leu Ile Met Val Phe Glu Tyr Met Lys His Gly Asp  
 610 615 620  
 Leu Asn Lys Phe Leu Arg Ala His Gly Pro Asp Ala Val Leu Met Ala  
 625 630 635 640  
 Glu Gly Asn Pro Pro Thr Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Gln Met Leu His Ile  
 645 650 655  
 Ala Gln Gln Ile Ala Ala Gly Met Val Tyr Leu Ala Ser Gln His Phe  
 660 665 670  
 Val His Arg Asp Leu Ala Thr Arg Asn Cys Leu Val Gly Glu Asn Leu  
 675 680 685

SEQ. txt

Leu Val Lys Ile Gly Asp Phe Gly Met Ser Arg Asp Val Tyr Ser Thr  
690 695 700

Asp Tyr Tyr Arg Val Gly Gly His Thr Met Leu Pro Ile Arg Trp Met  
705 710 715 720

Pro Pro Glu Ser Ile Met Tyr Arg Lys Phe Thr Thr Glu Ser Asp Val  
725 730 735

Trp Ser Leu Gly Val Val Leu Trp Glu Ile Phe Thr Tyr Gly Lys Gln  
740 745 750

Pro Trp Tyr Gln Leu Ser Asn Asn Glu Val Ile Glu Cys Ile Thr Gln  
755 760 765

Gly Arg Val Leu Gln Arg Pro Arg Thr Cys Pro Gln Glu Val Tyr Glu  
770 775 780

Leu Met Leu Gly Cys Trp Gln Arg Glu Pro His Met Arg Lys Asn Ile  
785 790 795 800

Lys Gly Ile His Thr Leu Leu Gln Asn Leu Ala Lys Ala Ser Pro Val  
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Tyr Leu Asp Ile Leu Gly  
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<213> Homo sapiens

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Leu Leu Gly Ser Val Trp Leu Asp Tyr Val Gly Ser Val Leu Ala Cys  
20 25 30

Pro Ala Asn Cys Val Cys Ser Lys Thr Glu Ile Asn Cys Arg Arg Pro  
35 40 45

Asp Asp Gly Asn Leu Phe Pro Leu Leu Glu Gly Gln Asp Ser Gly Asn  
50 55 60

Ser Asn Gly Asn Ala Ser Ile Asn Ile Thr Asp Ile Ser Arg Asn Ile  
65 70 75 80

Thr Ser Ile His Ile Glu Asn Trp Arg Ser Leu His Thr Leu Asn Ala  
85 90 95

SEQ. txt

Val Asp Met Glu Leu Tyr Thr Gly Leu Gln Lys Leu Thr Ile Lys Asn  
100 105 110

Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Ile Gln Pro Arg Ala Phe Ala Lys Asn Pro His  
115 120 125

Leu Arg Tyr Ile Asn Leu Ser Ser Asn Arg Leu Thr Thr Leu Ser Trp  
130 135 140

Gln Leu Phe Gln Thr Leu Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Gln Asn  
145 150 155 160

Phe Phe Asn Cys Ser Cys Asp Ile Arg Trp Met Gln Leu Trp Gln Glu  
165 170 175

Gln Gly Glu Ala Lys Leu Asn Ser Gln Asn Leu Tyr Cys Ile Asn Ala  
180 185 190

Asp Gly Ser Gln Leu Pro Leu Phe Arg Met Asn Ile Ser Gln Cys Asp  
195 200 205

Leu Pro Glu Ile Ser Val Ser His Val Asn Leu Thr Val Arg Glu Gly  
210 215 220

Asp Asn Ala Val Ile Thr Cys Asn Gly Ser Gly Ser Pro Leu Pro Asp  
225 230 235 240

Val Asp Trp Ile Val Thr Gly Leu Gln Ser Ile Asn Thr His Gln Thr  
245 250 255

Asn Leu Asn Trp Thr Asn Val His Ala Ile Asn Leu Thr Leu Val Asn  
260 265 270

Val Thr Ser Glu Asp Asn Gly Phe Thr Leu Thr Cys Ile Ala Glu Asn  
275 280 285

Val Val Gly Met Ser Asn Ala Ser Val Ala Leu Thr Val Tyr Tyr Pro  
290 295 300

Pro Arg Val Val Ser Leu Glu Glu Pro Glu Leu Arg Leu Glu His Cys  
305 310 315 320

Ile Glu Phe Val Val Arg Gly Asn Pro Pro Pro Thr Leu His Trp Leu  
325 330 335

His Asn Gly Gln Pro Leu Arg Glu Ser Lys Ile Ile His Val Glu Tyr  
340 345 350

Tyr Gln Glu Gly Glu Ile Ser Glu Gly Cys Leu Leu Phe Asn Lys Pro  
355 360 365

SEQ. txt

Thr	His	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ile	Ala	Lys	Asn	Pro	Leu
	370					375					380				
Gly	Thr	Ala	Asn	Gln	Thr	Ile	Asn	Gly	His	Phe	Leu	Lys	Glu	Pro	Phe
385					390					395					400
Pro	Glu	Ser	Thr	Asp	Asn	Phe	Ile	Leu	Phe	Asp	Glu	Val	Ser	Pro	Thr
				405					410					415	
Pro	Pro	Ile	Thr	Val	Thr	His	Lys	Pro	Glu	Glu	Asp	Thr	Phe	Gly	Val
			420					425					430		
Ser	Ile	Ala	Val	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ala	Cys	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Val
		435					440					445			
Leu	Phe	Val	Met	Ile	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ser	Lys	Phe	Gly	Met
	450					455					460				
Lys	Gly	Pro	Val	Ala	Val	Ile	Ser	Gly	Glu	Glu	Asp	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro
465					470					475					480
Leu	His	His	Ile	Asn	His	Gly	Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ala
				485					490					495	
Gly	Pro	Asp	Thr	Val	Val	Ile	Gly	Met	Thr	Arg	Ile	Pro	Val	Ile	Glu
			500					505					510		
Asn	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Gln	Gly	His	Asn	Cys	His	Lys	Pro	Asp	Thr
		515					520					525			
Tyr	Val	Gln	His	Ile	Lys	Arg	Arg	Asp	Ile	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Leu
	530					535					540				
Gly	Glu	Gly	Ala	Phe	Gly	Lys	Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Glu	Cys	Tyr	Asn	Leu
545					550					555					560
Ser	Pro	Thr	Lys	Asp	Lys	Met	Leu	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Ala	Leu	Lys	Asp
				565					570					575	
Pro	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Lys	Asp	Phe	Gln	Arg	Glu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Leu
			580					585					590		
Thr	Asn	Leu	Gln	His	Glu	His	Ile	Val	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Val	Cys	Gly
		595					600					605			
Asp	Gly	Asp	Pro	Leu	Ile	Met	Val	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Met	Lys	His	Gly	Asp
	610					615					620				
Leu	Asn	Lys	Phe	Leu	Arg	Ala	His	Gly	Pro	Asp	Ala	Met	Ile	Leu	Val
625					630					635					640

SEQ. txt

Asp Gly Gln Pro Arg Gln Ala Lys Gly Glu Leu Gly Leu Ser Gln Met  
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Leu His Ile Ala Ser Gln Ile Ala Ser Gly Met Val Tyr Leu Ala Ser  
660 665 670

Gln His Phe Val His Arg Asp Leu Ala Thr Arg Asn Cys Leu Val Gly  
675 680 685

Ala Asn Leu Leu Val Lys Ile Gly Asp Phe Gly Met Ser Arg Asp Val  
690 695 700

Tyr Ser Thr Asp Tyr Tyr Arg Leu Phe Asn Pro Ser Gly Asn Asp Phe  
705 710 715 720

Cys Ile Trp Cys Glu Val Gly Gly His Thr Met Leu Pro Ile Arg Trp  
725 730 735

Met Pro Pro Glu Ser Ile Met Tyr Arg Lys Phe Thr Thr Glu Ser Asp  
740 745 750

Val Trp Ser Phe Gly Val Ile Leu Trp Glu Ile Phe Thr Tyr Gly Lys  
755 760 765

Gln Pro Trp Phe Gln Leu Ser Asn Thr Glu Val Ile Glu Cys Ile Thr  
770 775 780

Gln Gly Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Pro Arg Val Cys Pro Lys Glu Val Tyr  
785 790 795 800

Asp Val Met Leu Gly Cys Trp Gln Arg Glu Pro Gln Gln Arg Leu Asn  
805 810 815

Ile Lys Glu Ile Tyr Lys Ile Leu His Ala Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Pro  
820 825 830

Ile Tyr Leu Asp Ile Leu Gly  
835