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(54) Title: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR MODULATING SPLICING

(57) Abstract: Described herein are small molecule splicing modulator compounds that modulate splicing of mRNA, such as pre-mRNA, encoded by genes, and methods of use of the small molecule splicing modulator compounds for modulating splicing and treating diseases and conditions.

WO 2020/163409 A1

METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR MODULATING SPLICING

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/801,397 filed on February 5, 2019, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/801,400 filed on February 5, 2019, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/801,538 filed on February 5, 2019, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/801,541 filed on February 5, 2019, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/802,078 filed on February 6, 2019, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/802,083 filed on February 6, 2019, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The majority of protein-coding genes in the human genome are composed of multiple exons (coding regions) that are separated by introns (non-coding regions). Gene expression results in a single precursor messenger RNA (pre-mRNA). The intron sequences are subsequently removed from the pre-mRNA by a process called splicing, which results in the mature messenger RNA (mRNA). By including different combinations of exons, alternative splicing gives rise to multiple mRNAs encoding distinct protein isoforms. The spliceosome, an intracellular complex of multiple proteins and ribonucleoproteins, catalyzes splicing.

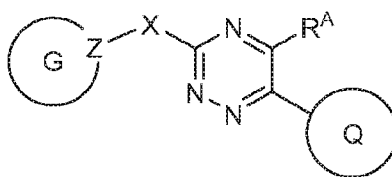
[0003] Current therapeutic approaches to direct and control mRNA expression require methods such as gene therapy, genome editing, or a wide range of oligonucleotide technologies (antisense, RNAi, etc.). Gene therapy and genome editing act upstream of transcription of mRNA by influencing the DNA code and thereby changing mRNA expression. Oligonucleotides modulate the action of RNA via canonical base/base hybridization. The appeal of this approach is in the design of the basic pharmacophore of an oligonucleotide, which can be defined in a straightforward fashion by known base pairing to the target sequence subject. Each of these therapeutic modalities suffers from substantial technical, clinical, and regulatory challenges. Some limitations of oligonucleotides as therapeutics (*e.g.*, antisense, RNAi) include unfavorable pharmacokinetics, lack of oral bioavailability, and lack of blood-brain-barrier penetration, with the latter precluding delivery to the brain or spinal cord after parenteral drug administration for the treatment of diseases (*e.g.*, neurological diseases, brain cancers). In addition, oligonucleotides are not taken up effectively into solid tumors without a complex delivery system such as lipid nanoparticles. Further, most of the oligonucleotides taken up into cells and tissues remain in non-functional compartments (*e.g.*, endosomes) and does not gain access to the cytosol and/or nucleus where the target is located

[0004] Additionally, to anneal to a target, oligonucleotide therapies require access to complementary base pairs of the target. This approach assumes that pre-mRNA sequences exist as a linear strand of RNA in the cell. However, pre-mRNA is rarely linear; it has complex secondary and tertiary structure. Further, cis-acting elements (*e.g.*, protein binding elements) and trans-acting factors (*e.g.*, splicing complex components) can create additional two-dimensional and three-dimensional complexity (*e.g.*, by binding to the pre-mRNA). These features can be potency-and efficacy-limiting for oligonucleotide therapies.

SUMMARY

[0005] The novel small molecule splicing modulators (SMSMs) described herein do not suffer from the limitations above, nor the structural and steric hindrances that greatly limit oligonucleotide therapies (*e.g.*, by blocking hybridization to pre-mRNA targets). Small molecules have been essential in uncovering the mechanisms, regulations, and functions of many cellular processes, including DNA replication, transcription, and translation. While several recent reports have described screens for small molecule effectors of splicing, only a small number of constitutive or alternative splicing modulators have been identified and many of the small-molecule inhibitors lack specificity, lack selectivity, lack potency, exhibit toxicity, or are not orally available. Targeting the RNA transcriptome with small-molecule modulators represents an untapped therapeutic approach to treat a variety of RNA-mediated diseases. Accordingly, there remains a need to develop small-molecule RNA modulators useful as therapeutic agents. There is need in the art for novel modulators of splicing or splicing-dependent processes. Provided herein are small molecule splicing modulators and uses thereof that fulfill this need.

[0006] Provided herein is a compound of Formula (VI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (VI)

wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³-;

Z is CR²;

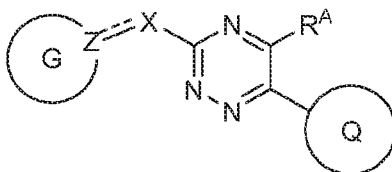
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

R^3 is hydrogen, $-\text{CN}$, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ heteroalkyl, $-\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ alkylene- OR^1 , substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_3\text{--C}_4$ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_3$ heterocycloalkyl.

[0007] Provided herein is a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (I)

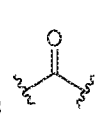
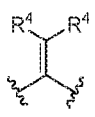
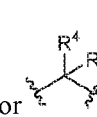
wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{SR}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})_2\text{R}^1$, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_3\text{--C}_4$ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_3$ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

 is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR^2 ;

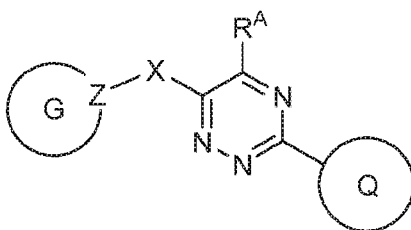
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro $\text{C}_4\text{--C}_{12}$ heterocycloalkyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_3\text{--C}_6$ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_5$ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^2 , when present, is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, or substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ haloalkyl; and

each R^4 is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ heteroalkyl.

[0008] Provided herein is a compound of Formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (II)

wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³-;

Z is CR²;

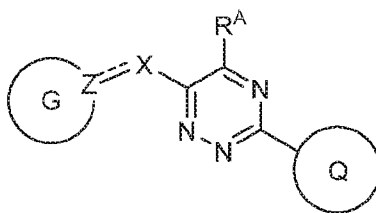
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

R³ is hydrogen, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, -C₁-C₄ alkylene-OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl.

[0009] Provided herein is a compound of Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (III)

wherein,

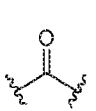
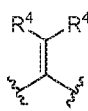
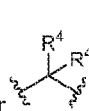
R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄

heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

--- is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR²;

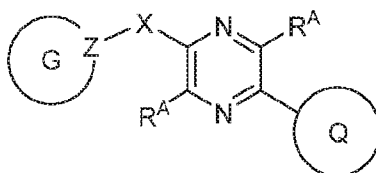
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄–C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl; and

each R⁴ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl.

[0010] Provided herein is a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (IV)

wherein,

each R⁴ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³-;

Z is CR²;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄–C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₆

cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl; and

R³ is hydrogen, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, -C₁–C₄ alkylene-OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl, provided that the compound of Formula (I) is not:

2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenol;

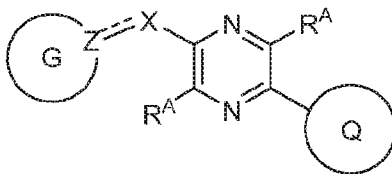
3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)piperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)oxy)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one; or

5-(4-(5-((1-(3-aminopropanoyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-3-hydroxyphenyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-one.

[0011] Provided herein is a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (V)

wherein,

each R^A is independently hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR²;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R², when present, is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

each R⁴ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl.

[0012] Also provided herein is a method of modulating splicing comprising contacting a compound described herein to cells, wherein the compound modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a pre-mRNA that encodes a mRNA, wherein the mRNA encodes a target protein or a functional RNA.

[0013] Provided herein is a method of treating a disease or condition comprising administering a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof to a subject in need thereof.

[0014] Provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.

[0015] Also provided herein is use of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition or disease.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

[0016] All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] Certain specific details of this description are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of various embodiments. However, one skilled in the art will understand that the present disclosure may be practiced without these details. In other instances, well-known structures have not been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring descriptions of the embodiments. Unless the context requires otherwise, throughout the specification and claims which follow, the word “comprise” and variations thereof, such as, “comprises” and “comprising” are to be construed in an open, inclusive sense, that is, as “including, but not limited to.” Further, headings provided herein are for convenience only and do not interpret the scope or meaning of the claimed disclosure.

[0018] As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. It should also be noted that the term “or” is generally employed in its sense including “and/or” unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

[0019] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this disclosure belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present disclosure, suitable methods and materials are described below.

Definitions

[0020] The terms “compound(s) of this disclosure”, “compound(s) of the present disclosure”, “small molecule steric modulator(s)”, “small molecule splicing modulator(s)”, “steric modulator(s)”, “splicing modulator(s)”, “compound(s) that modify splicing” and “compound(s) modifying splicing”, “SMSM” or “small molecule that binds a target RNA,” are interchangeably used herein and refer to compounds as disclosed herein and stereoisomers, tautomers, solvates, and salts (*e.g.*, pharmaceutically acceptable salts) thereof. The terms “compound(s) of this disclosure”, “compound(s) of the present disclosure”, “small molecule steric modulator(s)”, “small molecule splicing modulator(s)”, “steric modulator(s)”, “splicing modulator(s)”, “compound(s) that modify splicing” and “compound(s) modifying splicing”, “SMSM” or “small molecule that binds a target RNA,” denote a small molecule compound that binds to a cell component (*e.g.*, DNA, RNA, pre-mRNA, protein, RNP, snRNA, carbohydrates, lipids, co-factors, nutrients and/or metabolites) and modulates splicing of a target polynucleotide, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA. For example, an SMSM can bind directly or indirectly to a target polynucleotide, *e.g.*, RNA (*e.g.*, a pre-mRNA) with a mutated, non-mutated, bulged and/or aberrant splice site, resulting in modulation of splicing of the target polynucleotide. For example, an SMSM can bind directly or indirectly to a protein, *e.g.*, a spliceosome protein or a ribonuclear protein, resulting in steric modulation of the protein and modulation of splicing of a target RNA. For example, an SMSM can bind directly or indirectly to a spliceosome component, *e.g.*, a spliceosome protein or snRNA resulting in steric modulation of the spliceosome protein or snRNA and modulation of splicing of target polynucleotide. These terms specifically exclude compounds consisting of oligonucleotides. These terms include small molecule compounds that may bind to one or more secondary or tertiary structure elements of a target RNA. These sites include RNA triplexes, 3WJs, 4WJs, parallel-Y junctions, hairpins, bulge loops, pseudoknots, internal loops, and other higher-order RNA structural motifs.

[0021] The term “RNA” (ribonucleic acid) as used herein, means naturally-occurring or synthetic oligoribonucleotides independent of source (*e.g.*, the RNA may be produced by a human, animal, plant, virus, or bacterium, or may be synthetic in origin), biological context (*e.g.*, the RNA may be in the nucleus, circulating in the blood, in vitro, cell lysate, or isolated or pure form), or physical form (*e.g.*, the RNA may be in single-, double-, or triple-stranded form (including RNA-DNA hybrids), may include epigenetic modifications, native post-transcriptional modifications, artificial modifications (*e.g.*, obtained by chemical or in vitro modification), or other modifications, may be bound to, *e.g.*, metal ions, small molecules, proteins such as chaperones, or co-factors, or may be in a denatured, partially denatured, or folded state including any native or unnatural secondary

or tertiary structure such as quadruplexes, hairpins, triplexes, three way junctions (3WJs), four way junctions (4WJs), parallel-Y junctions, hairpins, bulge loops, pseudoknots, and internal loops, etc., and any transient forms or structures adopted by the RNA). In some embodiments, the RNA is 20, 22, 50, 75, or 100 or more nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the RNA is 250 or more nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the RNA is 350, 450, 500, 600, 750, or 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 7,500, 10,000, 15,000, 25,000, 50,000, or more nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the RNA is between 250 and 1,000 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the RNA is a pre-RNA, pre-miRNA, or pretranscript. In some embodiments, the RNA is a non-coding RNA (ncRNA), messenger RNA (mRNA), micro-RNA (miRNA), a ribozyme, riboswitch, lncRNA, lincRNA, snoRNA, snRNA, scaRNA, piRNA, ceRNA, pseudo- gene, viral RNA, fungal RNA, parasitic RNA, or bacterial RNA.

[0022] The term “target polynucleotide” or “target RNA,” as used herein, means any type of polynucleotide or RNA, respectively, having a splice site capable of being modulated by a small molecule compound described herein. For example, a target polynucleotide” or “target RNA,” may have a secondary or tertiary structure capable of binding a small molecule compound described herein.

[0023] “Steric alteration”, “steric modification” or “steric modulation” herein refers to changes in the spatial orientation of chemical moieties with respect to each other. A person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize steric mechanisms include, but are not limited to, steric hindrance, steric shielding, steric attraction, chain crossing, steric repulsions, steric inhibition of resonance, and steric inhibition of protonation.

[0024] Any open valency appearing on a carbon, oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atom in the structures herein indicates the presence of hydrogen, unless indicated otherwise.

[0025] The definitions described herein apply irrespective of whether the terms in question appear alone or in combination. It is contemplated that the definitions described herein can be appended to form chemically-relevant combinations, such as *e.g.* “heterocycloalkylaryl”, “haloalkylheteroaryl”, “arylalkylheterocycloalkyl”, or “alkoxyalkyl”. The last member of the combination is the radical which is binding to the rest of the molecule. The other members of the combination are attached to the binding radical in reversed order in respect of the literal sequence, *e.g.* the combination arylalkylheterocycloalkyl refers to a heterocycloalkyl-radical which is substituted by an alkyl which is substituted by an aryl.

[0026] When indicating the number of substituents, the term “one or more” refers to the range from one substituent to the highest possible number of substitution, i.e. replacement of one hydrogen up to replacement of all hydrogens by substituents.

[0027] The term “optional” or “optionally” denotes that a subsequently described event or circumstance can but need not occur, and that the description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not.

[0028] The term “substituent” denotes an atom or a group of atoms replacing a hydrogen atom on the parent molecule.

[0029] The term “substituted” denotes that a specified group bears one or more substituents. Where any group can carry multiple substituents and a variety of possible substituents is provided, the substituents are

independently selected and need not to be the same. The term “unsubstituted” means that the specified group bears no substituents. The term “optionally substituted” means that the specified group is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more substituents, independently chosen from the group of possible substituents. When indicating the number of substituents, the term “one or more” means from one substituent to the highest possible number of substitution, i.e. replacement of one hydrogen up to replacement of all hydrogens by substituents.

[0030] The following abbreviations are used throughout the specification: acetic acid (AcOH); ethyl acetate (EtOAc); butyl alcohol (n-BuOH); 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE); dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂, DCM); diisopropylethylamine (Diipea); dimethylformamide (DMF); hydrogen chloride (HCl); methanol (MeOH); methoxymethyl bromide (MOMBr); N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP); methyl Iodide (MeI); n-propanol (n-ProH); p-methoxybenzyl (PMB); triethylamine (Et₃N); [1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] dichloropalladium(II); (Pd(dppf)Cl₂); sodium ethane thiolate (EtSNa); sodium acetate (NaOAc); sodium hydride (NaH); sodium hydroxide (NaOH); tetrahydropyran (THP); tetrahydrofuran (THF).

[0031] As used herein, C₁-C_x includes C₁-C₂, C₁-C₃... C₁-C_x. By way of example only, a group designated as “C₁-C₄” indicates that there are one to four carbon atoms in the moiety, i.e. groups containing 1 carbon atom, 2 carbon atoms, 3 carbon atoms or 4 carbon atoms. Thus, by way of example only, “C₁-C₄ alkyl” indicates that there are one to four carbon atoms in the alkyl group, i.e., the alkyl group is selected from among methyl, ethyl, propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *iso*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, and *t*-butyl.

[0032] The term “oxo” refers to the =O substituent.

[0033] The term “thioxo” refers to the =S substituent.

[0034] The term “halo”, “halogen”, and “halide” are used interchangeably herein and denote fluoro, chloro, bromo, or iodo.

[0035] The term “alkyl” refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain radical, having from one to twenty carbon atoms, and which is attached to the rest of the molecule by a single bond. An alkyl comprising up to 10 carbon atoms is referred to as a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, likewise, for example, an alkyl comprising up to 6 carbon atoms is a C₁-C₆ alkyl. Alkyls (and other moieties defined herein) comprising other numbers of carbon atoms are represented similarly. Alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₁-C₉ alkyl, C₁-C₈ alkyl, C₁-C₇ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₂ alkyl, C₂-C₈ alkyl, C₃-C₈ alkyl and C₄-C₈ alkyl. Representative alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 1-methylethyl (*i*-propyl), *n*-butyl, *i*-butyl, *s*-butyl, *n*-pentyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl (*t*-butyl), 3-methylhexyl, 2-methylhexyl, 1-ethyl-propyl, and the like. In some embodiments, the alkyl is methyl or ethyl. In some embodiments, the alkyl is -CH(CH₃)₂ or -C(CH₃)₃. Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, an alkyl group may be optionally substituted as described below. “Alkylene” or “alkylene chain” refers to a straight or branched divalent hydrocarbon chain linking the rest of the molecule to a radical group. In some embodiments, the alkylene is -CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, or -CH₂CH₂CH₂-. In some embodiments, the alkylene is -CH₂-. In some embodiments, the alkylene is -CH₂CH₂-. In some embodiments, the alkylene is -CH₂CH₂CH₂-.

[0036] The term “alkoxy” refers to a radical of the formula -OR^a where R^a is an alkyl radical as defined. Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, an alkoxy group may be optionally substituted as described

below. Representative alkoxy groups include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy. In some embodiments, the alkoxy is methoxy. In some embodiments, the alkoxy is ethoxy.

[0037] The term “alkylamino” refers to a radical of the formula -NHR^a or $\text{-NR}^a\text{R}^a$ where each R^a is, independently, an alkyl radical as defined above. Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, an alkylamino group may be optionally substituted as described below.

[0038] The term “alkenyl” refers to a type of alkyl group in which at least one carbon-carbon double bond is present. In one embodiment, an alkenyl group has the formula -C(R)=CR^a , wherein R^a refers to the remaining portions of the alkenyl group, which may be the same or different. In some embodiments, R^a is H or an alkyl. In some embodiments, an alkenyl is selected from ethenyl (*i.e.*, vinyl), propenyl (*i.e.*, allyl), butenyl, pentenyl, pentadienyl, and the like. Non-limiting examples of an alkenyl group include -CH=CH_2 , $\text{-C(CH}_3\text{)=CH}_2$, -CH=CHCH_3 , $\text{-C(CH}_3\text{)=CHCH}_3$, and $\text{-CH}_2\text{CH=CH}_2$.

[0039] The term “alkynyl” refers to a type of alkyl group in which at least one carbon-carbon triple bond is present. In one embodiment, an alkenyl group has the formula $\text{-C}\equiv\text{C-R}^a$, wherein R^a refers to the remaining portions of the alkynyl group. In some embodiments, R^a is H or an alkyl. In some embodiments, an alkynyl is selected from ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, hexynyl, and the like. Non-limiting examples of an alkynyl group include $\text{-C}\equiv\text{CH}$, $\text{-C}\equiv\text{CCH}_3$, $\text{-C}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $\text{-CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$.

[0040] The term “aromatic” refers to a planar ring having a delocalized π -electron system containing $4n+2$ π electrons, where n is an integer. Aromatics can be optionally substituted. The term “aromatic” includes both aryl groups (*e.g.*, phenyl, naphthalenyl) and heteroaryl groups (*e.g.*, pyridinyl, quinolinyl).

[0041] The term “aryl” refers to an aromatic ring wherein each of the atoms forming the ring is a carbon atom. Aryl groups can be optionally substituted. Examples of aryl groups include, but are not limited to phenyl, and naphthyl. In some embodiments, the aryl is phenyl. Depending on the structure, an aryl group can be a monoradical or a diradical (*i.e.*, an arylene group). Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, the term “aryl” or the prefix “ar-” (such as in “aralkyl”) is meant to include aryl radicals that are optionally substituted. In some embodiments, an aryl group is partially reduced to form a cycloalkyl group defined herein. In some embodiments, an aryl group is fully reduced to form a cycloalkyl group defined herein.

[0042] The term “haloalkyl” denotes an alkyl group wherein at least one of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group has been replaced by same or different halogen atoms, particularly fluoro atoms. Examples of haloalkyl include monofluoro-, difluoro- or trifluoro-methyl, -ethyl or -propyl, for example 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, fluoromethyl, or trifluoromethyl. The term “perhaloalkyl” denotes an alkyl group where all hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group have been replaced by the same or different halogen atoms.

[0043] The term “haloalkoxy” denotes an alkoxy group wherein at least one of the hydrogen atoms of the alkoxy group has been replaced by same or different halogen atoms, particularly fluoro atoms. Examples of haloalkoxyl include monofluoro-, difluoro- or trifluoro-methoxy, -ethoxy or -propoxy, for example 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy, 2-fluoroethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, fluoromethoxy, or trifluoromethoxy. The term “perhaloalkoxy” denotes an alkoxy group where all hydrogen atoms of the alkoxy group have been replaced by the same or different halogen atoms.

[0044] The term “bicyclic ring system” denotes two rings which are fused to each other via a common single or double bond (annelated bicyclic ring system), via a sequence of three or more common atoms (bridged bicyclic ring system) or via a common single atom (spiro bicyclic ring system). Bicyclic ring systems can be saturated, partially unsaturated, unsaturated or aromatic. Bicyclic ring systems can comprise heteroatoms selected from N, O and S.

[0045] The terms “carbocyclic” or “carbocycle” refer to a ring or ring system where the atoms forming the backbone of the ring are all carbon atoms. The term thus distinguishes carbocyclic from “heterocyclic” rings or “heterocycles” in which the ring backbone contains at least one atom which is different from carbon. In some embodiments, at least one of the two rings of a bicyclic carbocycle is aromatic. In some embodiments, both rings of a bicyclic carbocycle are aromatic. Carbocycle includes cycloalkyl and aryl.

[0046] The term “cycloalkyl” refers to a monocyclic or polycyclic non-aromatic radical, wherein each of the atoms forming the ring (i.e. skeletal atoms) is a carbon atom. In some embodiments, cycloalkyls are saturated or partially unsaturated. In some embodiments, cycloalkyls are spirocyclic or bridged compounds. In some embodiments, cycloalkyls are fused with an aromatic ring (in which case the cycloalkyl is bonded through a non-aromatic ring carbon atom). Cycloalkyl groups include groups having from 3 to 10 ring atoms. Representative cycloalkyls include, but are not limited to, cycloalkyls having from three to ten carbon atoms, from three to eight carbon atoms, from three to six carbon atoms, or from three to five carbon atoms. Monocyclic cycloalkyl radicals include, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, and cyclooctyl. In some embodiments, the monocyclic cycloalkyl is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl. In some embodiments, the monocyclic cycloalkyl is cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl. In some embodiments, the monocyclic cycloalkyl is cyclopentenyl. Polycyclic radicals include, for example, adamantyl, 1,2-dihydronaphthalenyl, 1,4-dihydronaphthalenyl, tetraaryl, decalyl, 3,4-dihydronaphthalenyl-1(2H)-one, spiro[2.2]pentyl, norbornyl and bicycle[1.1.1]pentyl. Unless otherwise stated specifically in the specification, a cycloalkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0047] The term “bridged” refers to any ring structure with two or more rings that contains a bridge connecting two bridgehead atoms. The bridgehead atoms are defined as atoms that are the part of the skeletal framework of the molecule and which are bonded to three or more other skeletal atoms. In some embodiments, the bridgehead atoms are C, N, or P. In some embodiments, the bridge is a single atom or a chain of atoms that connects two bridgehead atoms. In some embodiments, the bridge is a valence bond that connects two bridgehead atoms. In some embodiments, the bridged ring system is cycloalkyl. In some embodiments, the bridged ring system is heterocycloalkyl.

[0048] The term “fused” refers to any ring structure described herein which is fused to an existing ring structure. When the fused ring is a heterocyclyl ring or a heteroaryl ring, any carbon atom on the existing ring structure which becomes part of the fused heterocyclyl ring or the fused heteroaryl ring may be replaced with one or more N, S, and O atoms. The non-limiting examples of fused heterocyclyl or heteroaryl ring structures include 6-5 fused heterocycle, 6-6 fused heterocycle, 5-6 fused heterocycle, 5-5 fused heterocycle, 7-5 fused heterocycle, and 5-7 fused heterocycle.

[0049] The term “haloalkyl” refers to an alkyl radical, as defined above, that is substituted by one or more halo radicals, as defined above, *e.g.*, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, fluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1,2-difluoroethyl, 3-bromo-2-fluoropropyl, 1,2-dibromoethyl, and the like. Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, a haloalkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0050] The term “haloalkoxy” refers to an alkoxy radical, as defined above, that is substituted by one or more halo radicals, as defined above, *e.g.*, trifluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, fluoromethoxy, trichloromethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, 1,2-difluoroethoxy, 3-bromo-2-fluoropropoxy, 1,2-dibromoethoxy, and the like. Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, a haloalkoxy group may be optionally substituted.

[0051] The term “fluoroalkyl” refers to an alkyl in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by a fluorine atom. In one aspect, a fluoroalkyl is a C₁-C₆ fluoroalkyl. In some embodiments, a fluoroalkyl is selected from trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, fluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1-fluoromethyl-2-fluoroethyl, and the like.

[0052] The term “heteroalkyl” refers to an alkyl group in which one or more skeletal atoms of the alkyl are selected from an atom other than carbon, *e.g.*, oxygen, nitrogen (*e.g.* -NH-, -N(alkyl)-, or -N(aryl)-), sulfur (*e.g.* -S-, -S(=O)-, or -S(=O)₂-), or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, a heteroalkyl is attached to the rest of the molecule at a carbon atom of the heteroalkyl. In some embodiments, a heteroalkyl is attached to the rest of the molecule at a heteroatom of the heteroalkyl. In some embodiments, a heteroalkyl is a C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl. Representative heteroalkyl groups include, but are not limited to -OCH₂OMe, -OCH₂CH₂OH, -OCH₂CH₂OMe, or -OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂NH₂.

[0053] The term “heteroalkylene” refers to an alkyl radical as described above where one or more carbon atoms of the alkyl is replaced with a O, N or S atom. “Heteroalkylene” or “heteroalkylene chain” refers to a straight or branched divalent heteroalkyl chain linking the rest of the molecule to a radical group. Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, the heteroalkyl or heteroalkylene group may be optionally substituted as described below. Representative heteroalkylene groups include, but are not limited to -OCH₂CH₂O-, -OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂O-, or -OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂O-.

[0054] The term “heterocycloalkyl” refers to a cycloalkyl group that includes at least one heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, the heterocycloalkyl radical may be a monocyclic, or bicyclic ring system, which may include fused (when fused with an aryl or a heteroaryl ring, the heterocycloalkyl is bonded through a non-aromatic ring atom) or bridged ring systems. The nitrogen, carbon or sulfur atoms in the heterocycloalkyl radical may be optionally oxidized. The nitrogen atom may be optionally quaternized. The heterocycloalkyl radical is partially or fully saturated. Examples of heterocycloalkyl radicals include, but are not limited to, dioxolanyl, thienyl[1,3]dithianyl, tetrahydroquinolyl, tetrahydroisoquinolyl, decahydroquinolyl, decahydroisoquinolyl, imidazolyl, imidazolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl, isoxazolidinyl, morpholinyl, octahydroindolyl, octahydroisoindolyl, 2-oxopiperazinyl, 2-oxopiperidinyl, 2-oxopyrrolidinyl, oxazolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, 4-piperidonyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, quinuclidinyl, thiazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuryl, trithianyl, tetrahydropyranlyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl, 1-oxo-thiomorpholinyl, 1,1-dioxo-thiomorpholinyl. The term heterocycloalkyl also includes all ring forms of carbohydrates, including but not limited to monosaccharides, disaccharides and

oligosaccharides. Unless otherwise noted, heterocycloalkyls have from 2 to 12 carbons in the ring. In some embodiments, heterocycloalkyls have from 2 to 10 carbons in the ring. In some embodiments, heterocycloalkyls have from 2 to 10 carbons in the ring and 1 or 2 N atoms. In some embodiments, heterocycloalkyls have from 2 to 10 carbons in the ring and 3 or 4 N atoms. In some embodiments, heterocycloalkyls have from 2 to 12 carbons, 0-2 N atoms, 0-2 O atoms, 0-2 P atoms, and 0-1 S atoms in the ring. In some embodiments, heterocycloalkyls have from 2 to 12 carbons, 1-3 N atoms, 0-1 O atoms, and 0-1 S atoms in the ring. It is understood that when referring to the number of carbon atoms in a heterocycloalkyl, the number of carbon atoms in the heterocycloalkyl is not the same as the total number of atoms (including the heteroatoms) that make up the heterocycloalkyl (i.e. skeletal atoms of the heterocycloalkyl ring). Unless stated otherwise specifically in the specification, a heterocycloalkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0055] The term “heterocycle” or “heterocyclic” refers to heteroaromatic rings (also known as heteroaryls) and heterocycloalkyl rings (also known as heteroalicyclic groups) that includes at least one heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, wherein each heterocyclic group has from 3 to 12 atoms in its ring system, and with the proviso that any ring does not contain two adjacent O or S atoms. In some embodiments, heterocycles are monocyclic, bicyclic, polycyclic, spirocyclic or bridged compounds. Non-aromatic heterocyclic groups (also known as heterocycloalkyls) include rings having 3 to 12 atoms in its ring system and aromatic heterocyclic groups include rings having 5 to 12 atoms in its ring system. The heterocyclic groups include benzo-fused ring systems. Examples of non-aromatic heterocyclic groups are pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, dihydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, oxazolidinonyl, tetrahydropyranlyl, dihydropyranlyl, tetrahydrothiopyranlyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, thioxanyl, piperazinyl, aziridinyl, azetidiny, oxetanyl, thietanyl, homopiperidinyl, oxepanyl, thiepanyl, oxazepinyl, diazepinyl, thiazepinyl, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridinyl, pyrrolin-2-yl, pyrrolin-3-yl, indolinyl, 2H-pyranlyl, 4H-pyranlyl, dioxanyl, 1,3-dioxolanyl, pyrazolinyl, dithianyl, dithiolanyl, dihydropyranlyl, dihydrothienyl, dihydrofuranyl, pyrazolidinyl, imidazolinyl, imidazolidinyl, 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexanyl, 3-azabicyclo[4.1.0]heptanyl, 3-h-indolyl, indolin-2-onyl, isoindolin-1-onyl, isoindoline-1,3-dionyl, 3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1(2H)-onyl, 3,4-dihydroquinolin-2(1H)-onyl, isoindoline-1,3-dithionyl, benzo[d]oxazol-2(3H)-onyl, 1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2(3H)-onyl, benzo[d]thiazol-2(3H)-onyl, and quinolizinyl. Examples of aromatic heterocyclic groups are pyridinyl, imidazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazinyl, tetrazolyl, furyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, cinnolinyl, indazolyl, indolizinyl, phthalazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, isoindolyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, furazanyl, benzofurazanyl, benzothiophenyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, and furopyridinyl. The foregoing groups are either C-attached (or C-linked) or N-attached where such is possible. For instance, a group derived from pyrrole includes both pyrrol-1-yl (N-attached) or pyrrol-3-yl (C-attached). Further, a group derived from imidazole includes imidazol-1-yl or imidazol-3-yl (both N-attached) or imidazol-2-yl, imidazol-4-yl or imidazol-5-yl (all C-attached). The heterocyclic groups include benzo-fused ring systems. Non-aromatic heterocycles are optionally substituted with one or two oxo (=O)

moieties, such as pyrrolidin-2-one. In some embodiments, at least one of the two rings of a bicyclic heterocycle is aromatic. In some embodiments, both rings of a bicyclic heterocycle are aromatic.

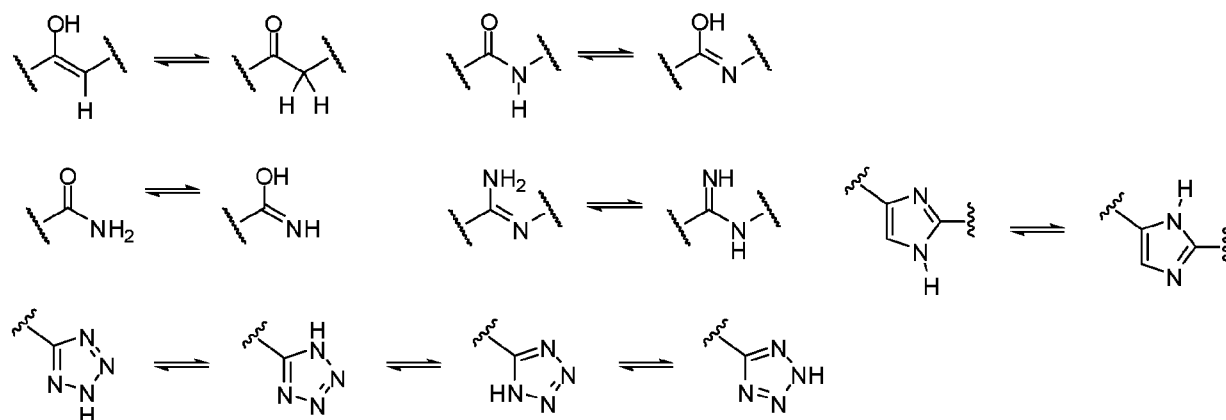
[0056] The term “heteroaryl” refers to an aryl group that includes one or more ring heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. The heteroaryl is monocyclic or bicyclic. Illustrative examples of monocyclic heteroaryls include pyridinyl, imidazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazinyl, tetrazolyl, furyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrrolyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, furazanyl, indolizine, indole, benzofuran, benzothiophene, indazole, benzimidazole, purine, quinolizine, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, phthalazine, quinazoline, quinoxaline, 1,8-naphthyridine, and pteridine. Illustrative examples of monocyclic heteroaryls include pyridinyl, imidazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazinyl, tetrazolyl, furyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrrolyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, and furazanyl. Illustrative examples of bicyclic heteroaryls include indolizine, indole, benzofuran, benzothiophene, indazole, benzimidazole, purine, quinolizine, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, phthalazine, quinazoline, quinoxaline, 1,8-naphthyridine, and pteridine. In some embodiments, heteroaryl is pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, thiadiazolyl or furyl. In some embodiments, a heteroaryl contains 0-6 N atoms in the ring. In some embodiments, a heteroaryl contains 1-4 N atoms in the ring. In some embodiments, a heteroaryl contains 4-6 N atoms in the ring. In some embodiments, a heteroaryl contains 0-4 N atoms, 0-1 O atoms, 0-1 P atoms, and 0-1 S atoms in the ring. In some embodiments, a heteroaryl contains 1-4 N atoms, 0-1 O atoms, and 0-1 S atoms in the ring. In some embodiments, heteroaryl is a C₁-C₉ heteroaryl. In some embodiments, monocyclic heteroaryl is a C₁-C₅ heteroaryl. In some embodiments, monocyclic heteroaryl is a 5-membered or 6-membered heteroaryl. In some embodiments, a bicyclic heteroaryl is a C₆-C₉ heteroaryl. In some embodiments, a heteroaryl group is partially reduced to form a heterocycloalkyl group defined herein. In some embodiments, a heteroaryl group is fully reduced to form a heterocycloalkyl group defined herein.

[0057] The term “moiety” refers to a specific segment or functional group of a molecule. Chemical moieties are often recognized chemical entities embedded in or appended to a molecule.

[0058] The term “optionally substituted” or “substituted” means that the referenced group is optionally substituted with one or more additional group(s) individually and independently selected from D, halogen, -CN, -NH₂, -NH(alkyl), -N(alkyl)₂, -OH, -CO₂H, -CO₂alkyl, -C(=O)NH₂, -C(=O)NH(alkyl), -C(=O)N(alkyl)₂, -S(=O)₂NH₂, -S(=O)₂NH(alkyl), -S(=O)₂N(alkyl)₂, alkyl, cycloalkyl, fluoroalkyl, heteroalkyl, alkoxy, fluoroalkoxy, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylsulfoxide, arylsulfoxide, alkylsulfone, and arylsulfone. In some other embodiments, optional substituents are independently selected from D, halogen, -CN, -NH₂, -NH(CH₃), -N(CH₃)₂, -OH, -CO₂H, -CO₂(C₁-C₄ alkyl), -C(=O)NH₂, -C(=O)NH(C₁-C₄ alkyl), -C(=O)N(C₁-C₄ alkyl)₂, -S(=O)₂NH₂, -S(=O)₂NH(C₁-C₄ alkyl), -S(=O)₂N(C₁-C₄ alkyl)₂, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₄ fluoroalkyl, C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ fluoroalkoxy, -SC₁-C₄ alkyl, -S(=O)C₁-C₄ alkyl, and -S(=O)₂(C₁-C₄ alkyl). In some embodiments, optional substituents are independently selected from D, halogen, -CN, -NH₂, -OH, -NH(CH₃), -N(CH₃)₂, -NH(cyclopropyl), -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CF₃, -OCH₃, and -OCF₃. In some embodiments, substituted groups are substituted with one or two of

the preceding groups. In some embodiments, an optional substituent on an aliphatic carbon atom (acyclic or cyclic) includes oxo (=O).

[0059] The term “tautomer” refers to a proton shift from one atom of a molecule to another atom of the same molecule. The compounds presented herein may exist as tautomers. Tautomers are compounds that are interconvertible by migration of a hydrogen atom, accompanied by a switch of a single bond and adjacent double bond. In bonding arrangements where tautomerization is possible, a chemical equilibrium of the tautomers will exist. All tautomeric forms of the compounds disclosed herein are contemplated. The exact ratio of the tautomers depends on several factors, including temperature, solvent, and pH. Some examples of tautomeric interconversions include:



[0060] The term “about” or “approximately” can mean within an acceptable error range for the particular value as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, which will depend in part on how the value is measured or determined, *i.e.*, the limitations of the measurement system. For example, “about” can mean within 1 or more than 1 standard deviation, per the practice in the art. Alternatively, “about” can mean a range of up to 20%, up to 15%, up to 10%, up to 5%, or up to 1% of a given value. Alternatively, particularly with respect to biological systems or processes, the term can mean within an order of magnitude, within 5-fold, or within 2-fold, of a value.

[0061] The terms “administer,” “administering,” “administration,” and the like, as used herein, refer to the methods that may be used to enable delivery of compounds or compositions to the desired site of biological action. These methods include, but are not limited to oral routes (p.o.), intraduodenal routes (i.d.), parenteral injection (including intravenous (i.v.), subcutaneous (s.c.), intraperitoneal (i.p.), intramuscular (i.m.), intravascular or infusion (inf.)), topical (top.) and rectal (p.r.) administration. Those of skill in the art are familiar with administration techniques that can be employed with the compounds and methods described herein. In some embodiments, the compounds and compositions described herein are administered orally.

[0062] The terms “co-administration” or the like, as used herein, are meant to encompass administration of the selected therapeutic agents to a single patient, and are intended to include treatment regimens in which the agents are administered by the same or different route of administration or at the same or different time.

[0063] The terms “effective amount” or “therapeutically effective amount,” as used herein, refer to a sufficient amount of an agent or a compound being administered which will relieve to some extent one or more of the symptoms of the disease or condition being treated; for example a reduction and/or alleviation of one or more signs, symptoms, or causes of a disease, or any other desired alteration of a biological system. For example, an “effective amount” for therapeutic uses can be an amount of an agent that provides a clinically significant decrease in one or more disease symptoms. An appropriate “effective” amount may be determined using techniques, such as a dose escalation study, in individual cases.

[0064] The terms “enhance” or “enhancing,” as used herein, means to increase or prolong either in amount, potency or duration a desired effect. For example, in regard to enhancing splicing of a target, the term “enhancing” can refer to the ability to increase or prolong splicing, either in amount, potency or duration, of a the target.

[0065] The term “subject” or “patient” encompasses mammals. Examples of mammals include, but are not limited to, any member of the mammalian class: humans, non-human primates such as chimpanzees, and other apes and monkey species; farm animals such as cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine; domestic animals such as rabbits, dogs, and cats; laboratory animals including rodents, such as rats, mice and guinea pigs, and the like. In one aspect, the mammal is a human. The term “animal” as used herein comprises human beings and non-human animals. In one embodiment, a “non-human animal” is a mammal, for example a rodent such as rat or a mouse. In one embodiment, a non-human animal is a mouse.

[0066] The terms “treat,” “treating” or “treatment,” as used herein, include alleviating, abating or ameliorating at least one symptom of a disease or condition, preventing additional symptoms, inhibiting the disease or condition, *e.g.*, arresting the development of the disease or condition, relieving the disease or condition, causing regression of the disease or condition, relieving a condition caused by the disease or condition, or stopping the symptoms of the disease or condition either prophylactically and/or therapeutically.

[0067] The term “preventing” or “prevention” of a disease state denotes causing the clinical symptoms of the disease state not to develop in a subject that can be exposed to or predisposed to the disease state, but does not yet experience or display symptoms of the disease state.

[0068] The terms “pharmaceutical composition” and “pharmaceutical formulation” (or “formulation”) are used interchangeably and denote a mixture or solution comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an active pharmaceutical ingredient together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients to be administered to a subject, *e.g.*, a human in need thereof.

[0069] The term “pharmaceutical combination” as used herein, means a product that results from mixing or combining more than one active ingredient and includes both fixed and non-fixed combinations of the active ingredients. The term “fixed combination” means that the active ingredients, *e.g.*, a compound described herein and a co-agent, are both administered to a patient simultaneously in the form of a single entity or dosage. The term “non-fixed combination” means that the active ingredients, *e.g.* a compound described herein and a co-agent, are administered to a patient as separate entities either simultaneously, concurrently or sequentially with no specific intervening time limits, wherein such administration provides effective levels of the two compounds

in the body of the patient. The latter also applies to cocktail therapy, *e.g.*, administration of three or more active ingredients.

[0070] The term “pharmaceutically acceptable” denotes an attribute of a material which is useful in preparing a pharmaceutical composition that is generally safe, non-toxic, and neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable and is acceptable for veterinary as well as human pharmaceutical use. “Pharmaceutically acceptable” can refer a material, such as a carrier or diluent, which does not abrogate the biological activity or properties of the compound, and is relatively nontoxic, *i.e.*, the material may be administered to an individual without causing undesirable biological effects or interacting in a deleterious manner with any of the components of the composition in which it is contained.

[0071] The terms “pharmaceutically acceptable excipient”, “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier” and “therapeutically inert excipient” can be used interchangeably and denote any pharmaceutically acceptable ingredient in a pharmaceutical composition having no therapeutic activity and being non-toxic to the subject administered, such as disintegrators, binders, fillers, solvents, buffers, tonicity agents, stabilizers, antioxidants, surfactants, carriers, diluents, excipients, preservatives or lubricants used in formulating pharmaceutical products

[0072] The term “pharmaceutically acceptable salts” denotes salts which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include both acid and base addition salts. A “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” can refer to a formulation of a compound that does not cause significant irritation to an organism to which it is administered and/or does not abrogate the biological activity and properties of the compound. In some embodiments, pharmaceutically acceptable salts are obtained by reacting an SMSM compound of any one of Formulas (I)-(VI) with an acid. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are also obtained by reacting a compound of any one of Formulas (I)-(VI) or with a base to form a salt. The type of pharmaceutical acceptable salts, include, but are not limited to: (1) acid addition salts, formed by reacting the free base form of the compound with a pharmaceutically acceptable: inorganic acid, such as, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, metaphosphoric acid, and the like; or with an organic acid, such as, for example, acetic acid, propionic acid, hexanoic acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, lactic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, 1,2-ethanedisulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid, 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, 4-methylbicyclo-[2.2.2]oct-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid, glucoheptonic acid, 4,4'-methylenebis-(3-hydroxy-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid), 3-phenylpropionic acid, trimethylacetic acid, tertiary butylacetic acid, lauryl sulfuric acid, gluconic acid, glutamic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, salicylic acid, stearic acid, muconic acid, butyric acid, phenylacetic acid, phenylbutyric acid, valproic acid, and the like; (2) salts formed when an acidic proton present in the parent compound is replaced by a metal ion, *e.g.*, an alkali metal ion (*e.g.* lithium, sodium, potassium), an alkaline earth ion (*e.g.* magnesium, or calcium), or an aluminum ion. In some cases, compounds described herein may coordinate with an organic base, such as, but not limited to, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine, N-

methylglucamine, dicyclohexylamine, tris(hydroxymethyl)methylamine. In other cases, compounds described herein may form salts with amino acids such as, but not limited to, arginine, lysine, and the like. Acceptable inorganic bases used to form salts with compounds that include an acidic proton, include, but are not limited to, aluminum hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and the like.

[0073] The term “nucleic acid” as used herein generally refers to one or more nucleobases, nucleosides, or nucleotides, and the term includes polynucleobases, polynucleosides, and polynucleotides.

[0074] The term “polynucleotide”, as used herein generally refers to a molecule comprising two or more linked nucleic acid subunits, *e.g.*, nucleotides, and can be used interchangeably with “oligonucleotide”. For example, a polynucleotide may include one or more nucleotides selected from adenosine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), thymine (T) and uracil (U), or variants thereof. A nucleotide generally includes a nucleoside and at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more phosphate (PO₃) groups. A nucleotide can include a nucleobase, a five-carbon sugar (either ribose or deoxyribose), and one or more phosphate groups. Ribonucleotides include nucleotides in which the sugar is ribose. Deoxyribonucleotides include nucleotides in which the sugar is deoxyribose. A nucleotide can be a nucleoside monophosphate, nucleoside diphosphate, nucleoside triphosphate or a nucleoside polyphosphate. For example, a nucleotide can be a deoxyribonucleoside polyphosphate, such as a deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate (dNTP). Exemplary dNTPs include deoxyadenosine triphosphate (dATP), deoxycytidine triphosphate (dCTP), deoxyguanosine triphosphate (dGTP), uridine triphosphate (dUTP) and deoxythymidine triphosphate (dTTP). dNTPs can also include detectable tags, such as luminescent tags or markers (*e.g.*, fluorophores). For example, a nucleotide can be a purine (*i.e.*, A or G, or variant thereof) or a pyrimidine (*i.e.*, C, T or U, or variant thereof). In some examples, a polynucleotide is deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), ribonucleic acid (RNA), or derivatives or variants thereof. Exemplary polynucleotides include, but are not limited to, short interfering RNA (siRNA), a microRNA (miRNA), a plasmid DNA (pDNA), a short hairpin RNA (shRNA), small nuclear RNA (snRNA), messenger RNA (mRNA), precursor mRNA (pre-mRNA), antisense RNA (asRNA), and heteronuclear RNA (hnRNA), and encompasses both the nucleotide sequence and any structural embodiments thereof, such as single-stranded, double-stranded, triple-stranded, helical, hairpin, stem loop, bulge, etc. In some cases, a polynucleotide is circular. A polynucleotide can have various lengths. For example, a polynucleotide can have a length of at least about 7 bases, 8 bases, 9 bases, 10 bases, 20 bases, 30 bases, 40 bases, 50 bases, 100 bases, 200 bases, 300 bases, 400 bases, 500 bases, 1 kilobase (kb), 2 kb, 3 kb, 4 kb, 5 kb, 10 kb, 50 kb, or more. A polynucleotide can be isolated from a cell or a tissue. For example, polynucleotide sequences may comprise isolated and purified DNA/RNA molecules, synthetic DNA/RNA molecules, and/or synthetic DNA/RNA analogs.

[0075] Polynucleotides may include one or more nucleotide variants, including nonstandard nucleotide(s), non-natural nucleotide(s), nucleotide analog(s) and/or modified nucleotides. Examples of modified nucleotides include, but are not limited to diaminopurine, 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xantine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl)uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-

isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6- isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5- oxyacetic acid methylester, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino- 3- N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, 2,6-diaminopurine and the like. In some cases, nucleotides may include modifications in their phosphate moieties, including modifications to a triphosphate moiety. Non-limiting examples of such modifications include phosphate chains of greater length (*e.g.*, a phosphate chain having, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more phosphate moieties) and modifications with thiol moieties (*e.g.*, alpha-thiotriphosphate and beta-thiotriphosphates). Nucleic acid molecules may also be modified at the base moiety (*e.g.*, at one or more atoms that typically are available to form a hydrogen bond with a complementary nucleotide and/or at one or more atoms that are not typically capable of forming a hydrogen bond with a complementary nucleotide), sugar moiety or phosphate backbone. Nucleic acid molecules may also contain amine -modified groups, such as amino ally 1-dUTP (aa-dUTP) and aminohexylacrylamide-dCTP (aha-dCTP) to allow covalent attachment of amine reactive moieties, such as N-hydroxysuccinimide esters (NHS). Alternatives to standard DNA base pairs or RNA base pairs in the oligonucleotides of the present disclosure can provide higher density in bits per cubic mm, higher safety (resistant to accidental or purposeful synthesis of natural toxins), easier discrimination in photo-programmed polymerases, or lower secondary structure. Such alternative base pairs compatible with natural and mutant polymerases for *de novo* and/or amplification synthesis are described in Betz K, Malyshev DA, Lavergne T, Welte W, Diederichs K, Dwyer TJ, Ordoukhanian P, Romesberg FE, Marx A. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 2012 Jul;8(7):612-4, which is herein incorporated by reference for all purposes.

[0076] As used herein, the terms “polypeptide”, “protein” and “peptide” are used interchangeably and refer to a polymer of amino acid residues linked via peptide bonds and which may be composed of two or more polypeptide chains. The terms “polypeptide”, “protein” and “peptide” refer to a polymer of at least two amino acid monomers joined together through amide bonds. An amino acid may be the L-optical isomer or the D-optical isomer. More specifically, the terms “polypeptide”, “protein” and “peptide” refer to a molecule composed of two or more amino acids in a specific order; for example, the order as determined by the base sequence of nucleotides in the gene or RNA coding for the protein. Proteins are essential for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's cells, tissues, and organs, and each protein has unique functions. Examples are hormones, enzymes, antibodies, and any fragments thereof. In some cases, a protein can be a portion of the protein, for example, a domain, a subdomain, or a motif of the protein. In some cases, a protein can be a variant (or mutation) of the protein, wherein one or more amino acid residues are inserted into, deleted from, and/or substituted into the naturally occurring (or at least a known) amino acid sequence of the protein. A protein or a variant thereof can be naturally occurring or recombinant.

[0077] Methods for detection and/or measurement of polypeptides in biological material are well known in the art and include, but are not limited to, Western-blotting, flow cytometry, ELISAs, RIAs, and various proteomics

techniques. An exemplary method to measure or detect a polypeptide is an immunoassay, such as an ELISA. This type of protein quantitation can be based on an antibody capable of capturing a specific antigen, and a second antibody capable of detecting the captured antigen. Exemplary assays for detection and/or measurement of polypeptides are described in Harlow, E. and Lane, D. *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, (1988), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

[0078] Methods for detection and/or measurement of RNA in biological material are well known in the art and include, but are not limited to, Northern-blotting, RNA protection assay, RT PCR. Suitable methods are described in *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Fourth Edition)* By Michael R. Green, Joseph Sambrook, Peter MacCallum 2012, 2,028 pp, ISBN 978-1-936113-42-2.

[0079] As used here, a “small molecular weight compound” can be used interchangeably with “small molecule” or “small organic molecule”. Small molecules refer to compounds other than peptides or oligonucleotides; and typically have molecular weights of less than about 2000 Daltons, *e.g.*, less than about 900 Daltons.

[0080] A ribonucleoprotein (RNP) refers to a nucleoprotein that contains RNA. A RNP can be a complex of a ribonucleic acid and an RNA-binding protein. Such a combination can also be referred to as a protein-RNA complex. These complexes can function in a number of biological functions that include, but are not limited to, DNA replication, gene expression, metabolism of RNA, and pre-mRNA splicing. Examples of RNPs include the ribosome, the enzyme telomerase, vault ribonucleoproteins, RNase P, heterogeneous nuclear RNPs (hnRNPs) and small nuclear RNPs (snRNPs).

[0081] Nascent RNA transcripts from protein-coding genes and mRNA processing intermediates, collectively referred to as pre-mRNA, are generally bound by proteins in the nuclei of eukaryotic cells. From the time nascent transcripts first emerge from RNA polymerase (*e.g.*, RNA polymerase II) until mature mRNAs are transported into the cytoplasm, the RNA molecules are associated with an abundant set of splicing complex components (*e.g.*, nuclear proteins and snRNAs). These proteins can be components of hnRNPs, which can contain heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA) (*e.g.*, pre-mRNA and nuclear RNA complexes) of various sizes.

[0082] Splicing complex components function in splicing and/or splicing regulation. Splicing complex components can include, but are not limited to, ribonuclear proteins (RNPs), splicing proteins, small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs), small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs), and heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs). Splicing complex components include, but are not limited to, those that may be required for splicing, such as constitutive splicing, alternative splicing, regulated splicing and splicing of specific messages or groups of messages. A group of related proteins, the serine arginine rich proteins (SR proteins), can function in constitutive pre-mRNA splicing and may also regulate alternative splice-site selection in a concentration-dependent manner. SR proteins typically have a modular structure that consists of one or two RNA-recognition motifs (RRMs) and a C-terminal rich in arginine and serine residues (RS domain). Their activity in alternative splicing may be antagonized by members of the hnRNP A/B family of proteins. Splicing complex components can also include proteins that are associated with one or more snRNAs. SR proteins in human include, but are not limited to, SC35, SRp55, SRp40, SRm300, SFRS10, TASR-1, TASR-2, SF2/ASF, 9G8, SRp75, SRp30c, SRp20 and P54/SFRS11. Other splicing complex components in human that can be involved in splice site

selection include, but are not limited to, U2 snRNA auxiliary factors (*e.g.* U2AF65, U2AF35), Urp/U2AF1-RS2, SF1/BBP, CBP80, CBP 20, SF1 and PTB/hnRNP1. hnRNP proteins in humans include, but are not limited to, A1, A2/B1, L, M, K, U, F, H, G, R, I and C1/C2. Human genes encoding hnRNPs include *HNRNPA0*, *HNRNPA1*, *HNRNPA1L1*, *HNRNPA1L2*, *HNRNPA3*, *HNRNPA2B1*, *HNRNPAB*, *HNRNPB1*, *HNRNPC*, *HNRNPCL1*, *HNRNPD*, *HNRPDL*, *HNRNPF*, *HNRNPH1*, *HNRNPH2*, *HNRNPH3*, *HNRNPK*, *HNRNPL*, *HNRPLL*, *HNRNPM*, *HNRNPR*, *HNRNPU*, *HNRNPUL1*, *HNRNPUL2*, *HNRNPUL3*, and *FMR1*. Splicing complex components may be stably or transiently associated with a snRNP or with a transcript.

[0083] The term “intron” refers to both the DNA sequence within a gene and the corresponding sequence in the unprocessed RNA transcript. As part of the RNA processing pathway, introns can be removed by RNA splicing either shortly after or concurrent with transcription. Introns are found in the genes of most organisms and many viruses. They can be located in a wide range of genes, including those that generate proteins, ribosomal RNA (rRNA), and transfer RNA (tRNA).

[0084] An “exon” can be any part of a gene that encodes a part of the final mature RNA produced by that gene after introns have been removed by RNA splicing. The term “exon” refers to both the DNA sequence within a gene and to the corresponding sequence in RNA transcripts.

[0085] A “spliceosome” can be assembled from snRNAs and protein complexes. The spliceosome can remove introns from a transcribed pre-mRNA.

[0086] “Medium effective dose” (ED₅₀) is the dose at which 50% of a population expresses a specified response. “Medium lethal dose” (LD₅₀) is the dose at which 50% of a population dies. “Medium toxic dose” (TD₅₀) is the dose at which 50% of a population expresses a specified toxic effect. One particularly useful pharmacological indicator is the “therapeutic index” which is traditionally defined as the ratio of LD₅₀ to ED₅₀ or the ratio of TD₅₀ to ED₅₀. Therapeutic index provides a simple and useful indicator of the benefit versus adverse effect of a drug. Those drugs which have a high therapeutic index have a large therapeutic window, *i.e.*, the drugs may be administered over a wider range of effective doses without incurring significant adverse events. Conversely, drugs having a small therapeutic index have a small therapeutic window (small range of effective doses without incurring significant adverse events).

[0087] The term “AUC” as used herein refers to an abbreviation for “area under the curve” in a graph of the concentration of a therapeutic agent over time in a certain part or tissue, such as blood or plasma, of a subject to whom the therapeutic agent has been administered.

Small Molecule Splicing Modulators (SMSMs)

[0088] It has now been found that compounds of this invention, and pharmaceutically acceptable compositions thereof, are effective as agents for use in treating, preventing, or ameliorating a disease or condition associated with a target RNA. The present invention provides the unexpected discovery that certain small chemical molecules can modify splicing events in pre-mRNA molecules, herein referred to as small molecule splicing modulators (SMSMs). These SMSMs can modulate specific splicing events in specific pre-mRNA molecules. These SMSMs can operate by a variety of mechanisms to modify splicing events. For example, the SMSMs of this invention can: 1) interfere with the formation and/or function and/or other properties of splicing complexes,

spliceosomes, and/or their components such as hnRNPs, snRNPs, SR-proteins and other splicing factors or elements, resulting in the prevention or induction of a splicing event in a pre-mRNA molecule. As another example; 2) prevent and/or modify post-transcriptional regulation (*e.g.*, splicing) of gene products, such as hnRNPs, snRNPs, SR-proteins and other splicing factors, which can subsequently be involved in the formation and/or function of a spliceosome or splicing complex component; 3) prevent and/or modify phosphorylation, glycosylation and/or other modifications of gene products including, but not limited to, hnRNPs, snRNPs, SR-proteins and other splicing factors, which can subsequently be involved in the formation and/or function of a spliceosome or splicing complex component; 4) bind to and/or otherwise affect specific pre-mRNA so that a specific splicing event is prevented or induced, *e.g.*, via a mechanism that does not involve base pairing with RNA in a sequence-specific manner. The small molecules of this invention are different from and are not related to antisense or antigene oligonucleotides.

[0089] Described herein are compounds modifying splicing of gene products for use in the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of diseases or conditions (*e.g.*, cancer). Described herein are compounds modifying splicing of gene products wherein the compounds induce a transcriptionally inactive variant or transcript of a gene product. Described herein are compounds modifying splicing of gene products wherein the compounds repress a transcriptionally active variant or transcript of a gene product.

[0090] In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) is made from racemic starting materials (and/or intermediates) and separated into the individual enantiomers by chiral chromatography as an intermediate or final product. Unless otherwise stated, it is understood that the absolute configuration of the separated intermediates and final compounds is not determined. In some embodiments, the absolute stereochemistry of the enantiomers as drawn is arbitrarily assigned. In some embodiments, both enantiomers are synthesized.

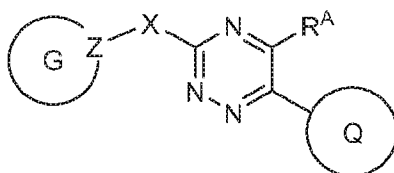
[0091] In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) is a single enantiomer. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) is not racemic. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) is substantially free of other isomers. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) is a single isomer substantially free of other isomers. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) comprises 25% or less of other isomers. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) comprises 20% or less of other isomers. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) comprises 15% or less of other isomers. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) comprises 10% or less of other isomers. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) comprises 5% or less of other

isomers. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) comprises 1% or less of other isomers.

[0092] In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 75%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 80%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 85%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 90%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 95%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 96%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 97%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 98%. In some embodiments, a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has a stereochemical purity of at least 98%.

[0093] In some embodiments, an asymmetric carbon atom of a compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) is present in enantiomerically enriched form. In certain embodiments, the asymmetric carbon atom of the compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has at least 50% enantiomeric excess, at least 60 % enantiomeric excess, at least 70 % enantiomeric excess, at least 80 % enantiomeric excess, at least 90 % enantiomeric excess, at least 95 % enantiomeric excess, or at least 99 % enantiomeric excess in the (S)- or (R)-configuration.

[0094] In one aspect, described herein is a compound of Formula (VI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (VI)

wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³-;

Z is CR²;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

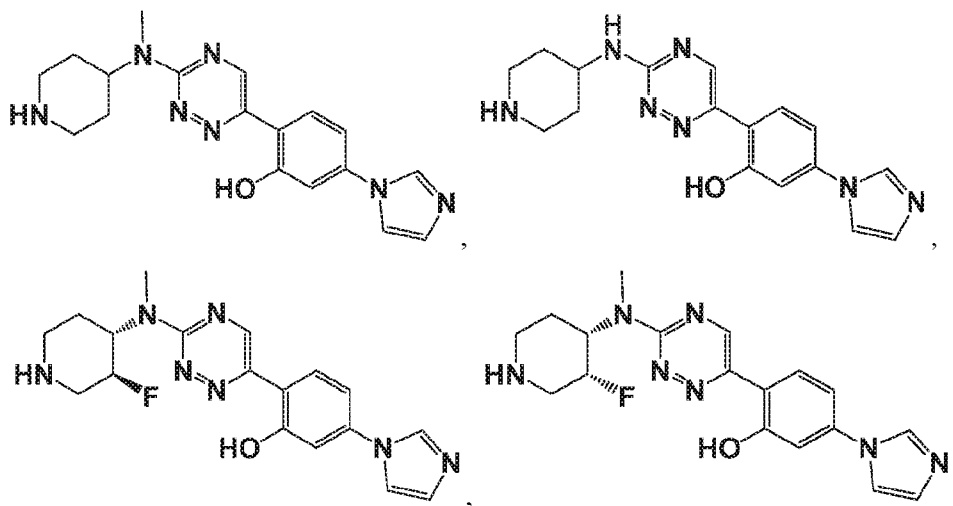
R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

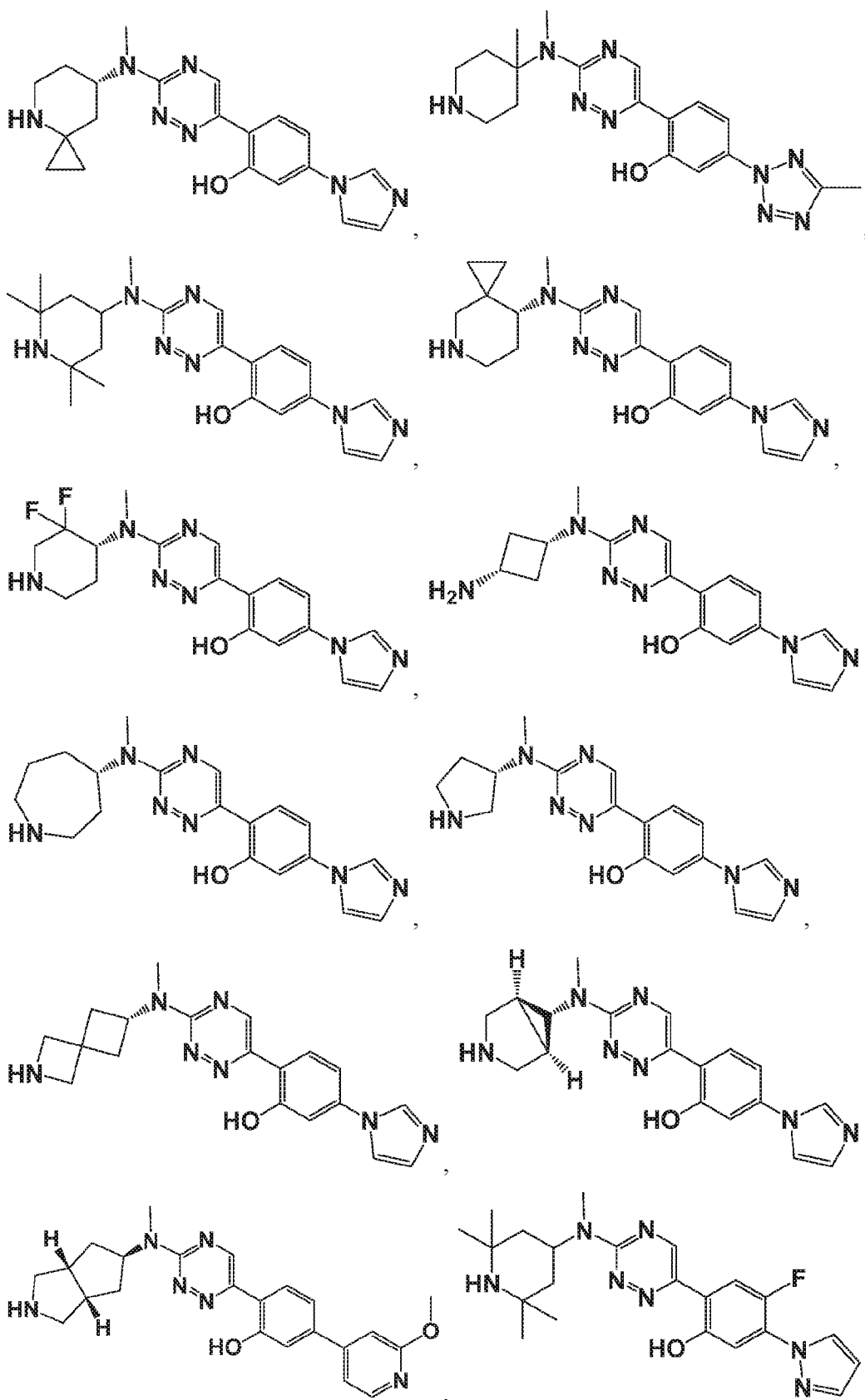
R³ is hydrogen, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, -C₁-C₄ alkylene-OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl.

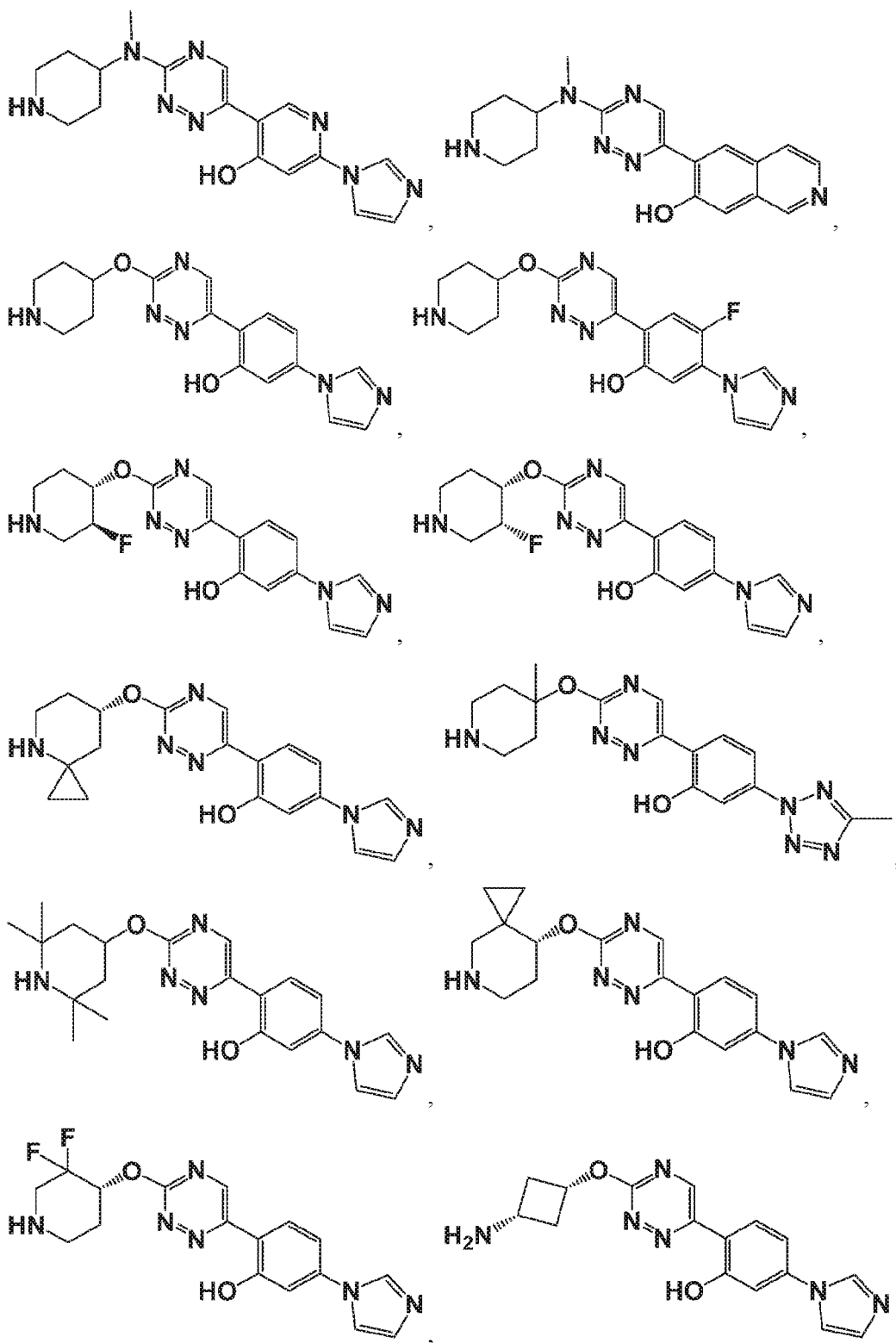
[0095] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, X is -O-. In some embodiments, X is -S-. In some embodiments, X is -NR³-.

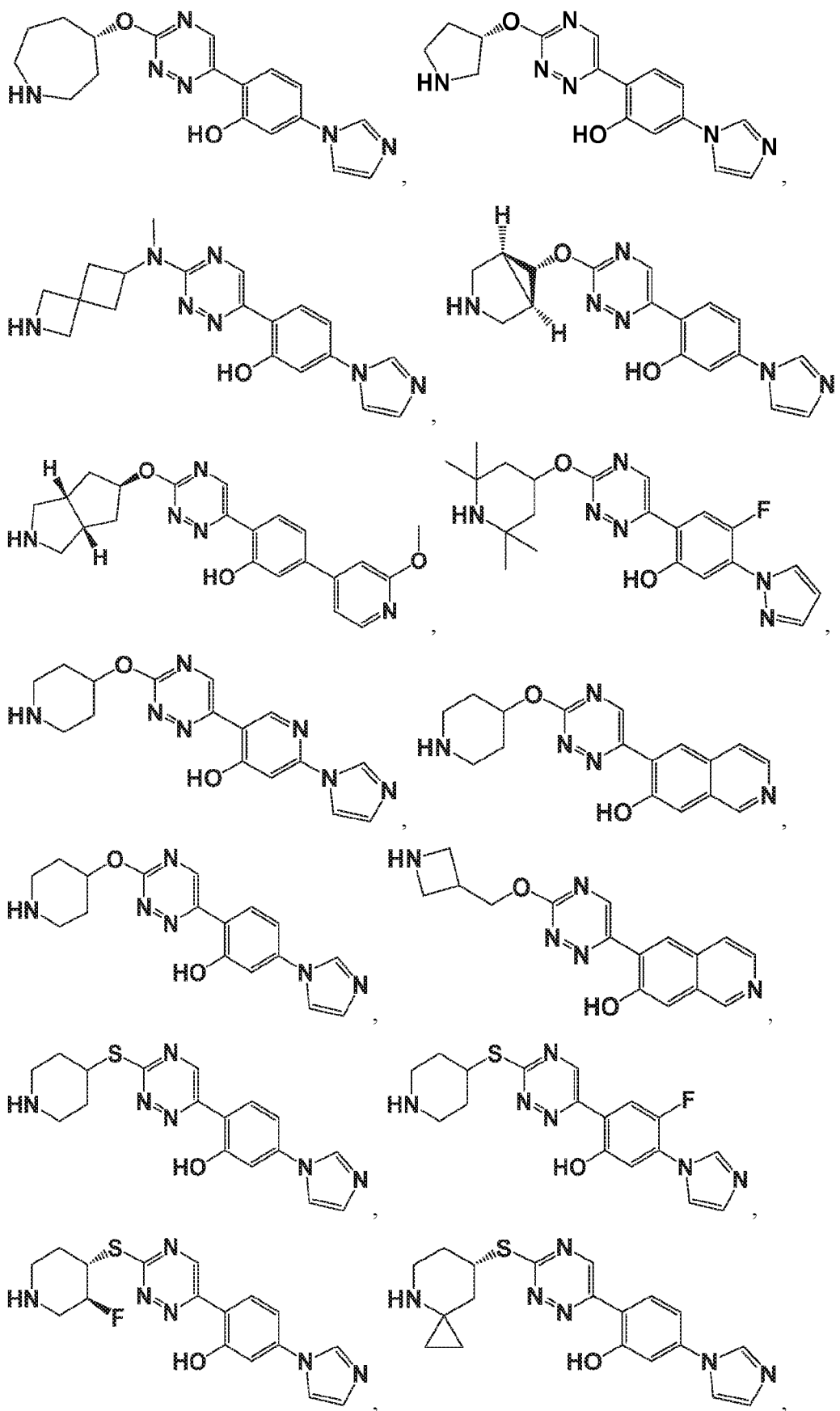
[0096] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, -CF₃, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -CF₃, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, or cyclopropyl.

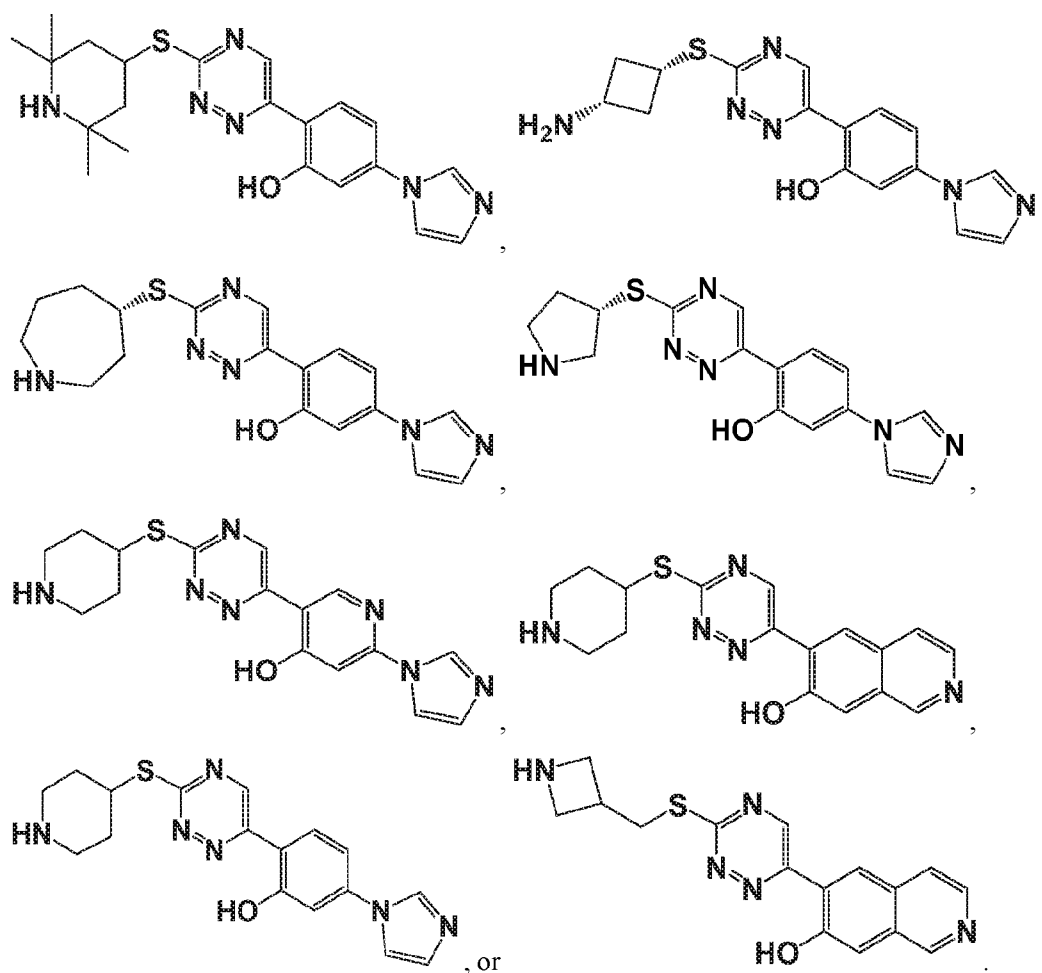
[0097] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, the compound is:



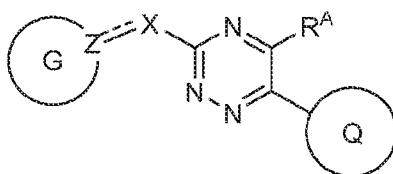








[0098] In one aspect, described herein is a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (I)

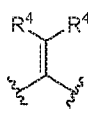
wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{SR}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})_2\text{R}^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_4 cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_3 heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

--- is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR²;

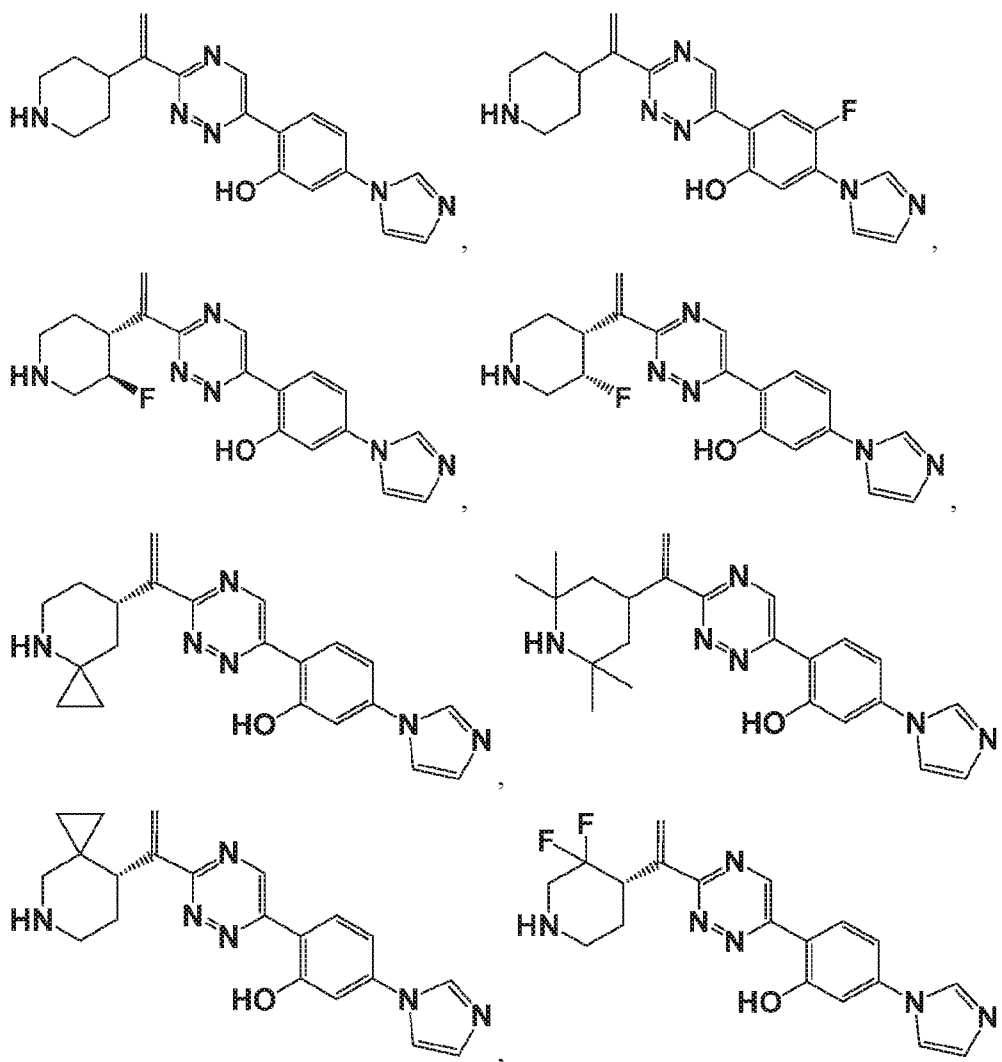
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

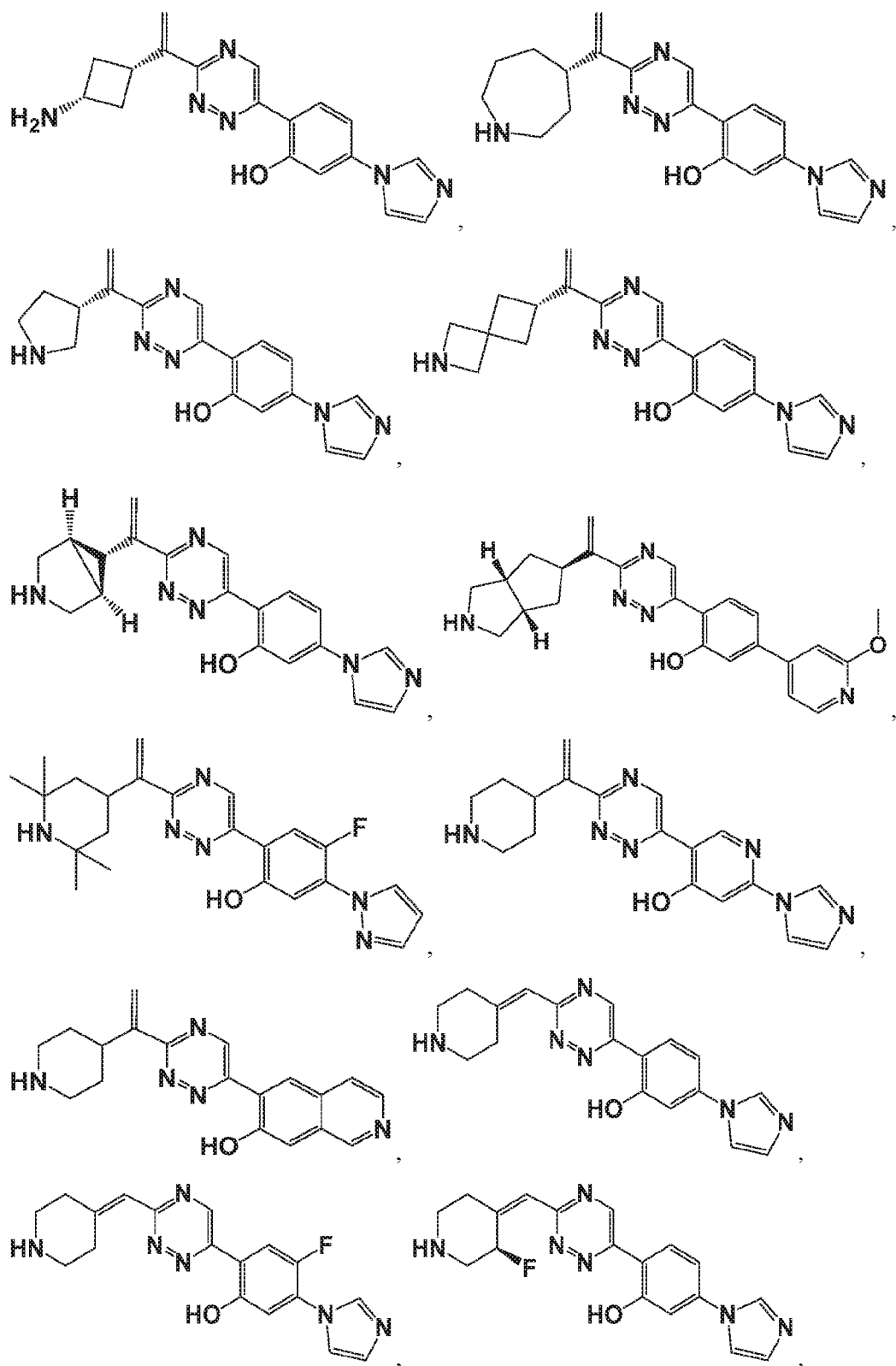
R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

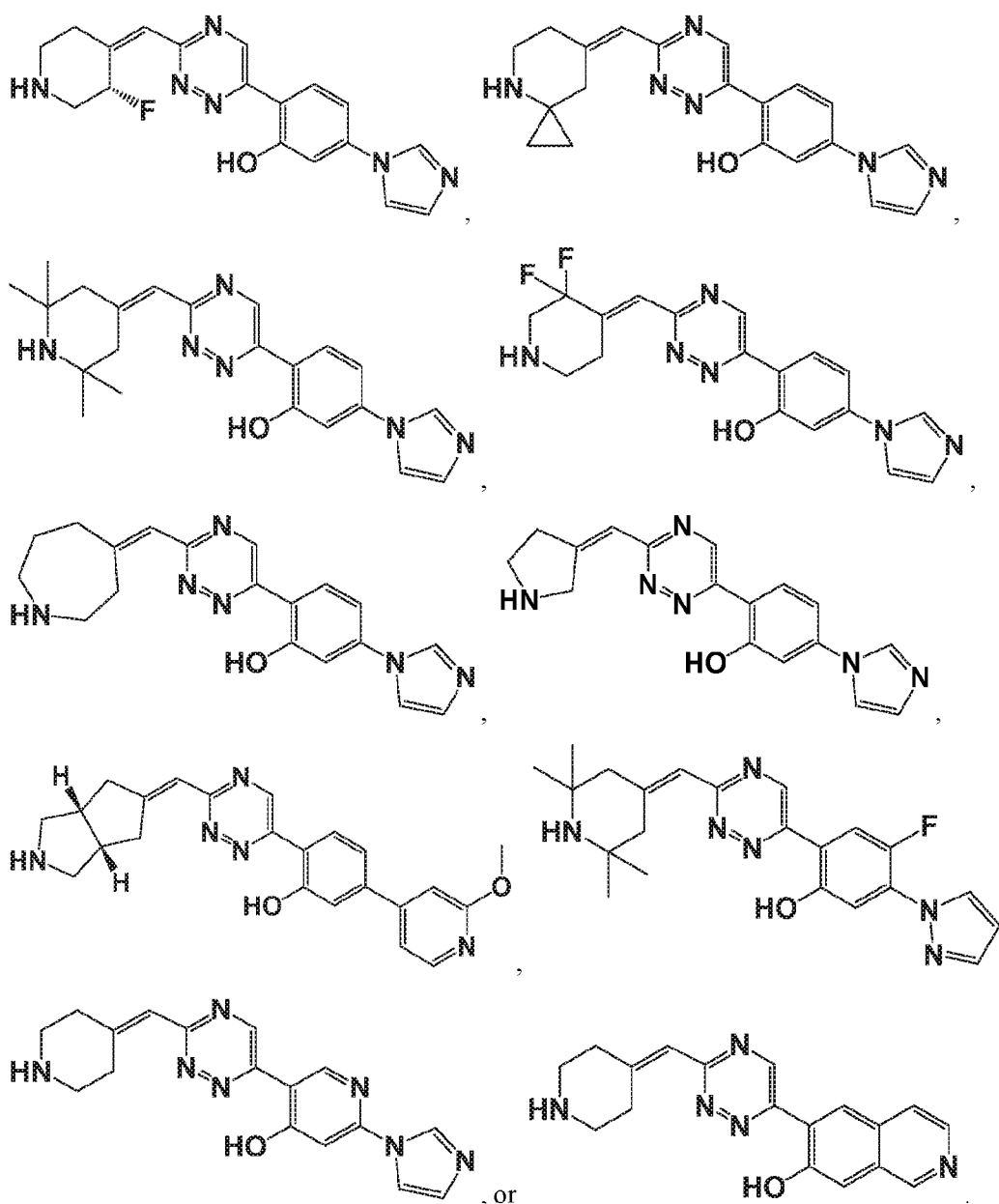
R², when present, is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

each R⁴ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl.

[0099] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, the compound is:







[0100] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from: deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or

unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0101] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl, wherein if aryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein

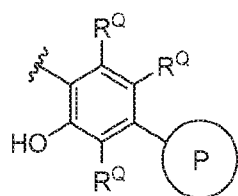
each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0102] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, wherein if heteroaryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein

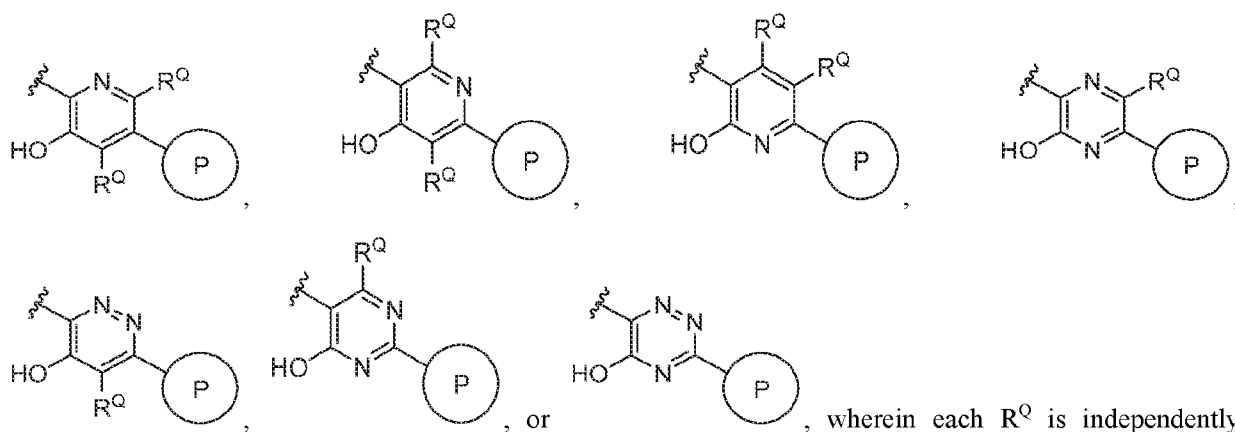
each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0103] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is



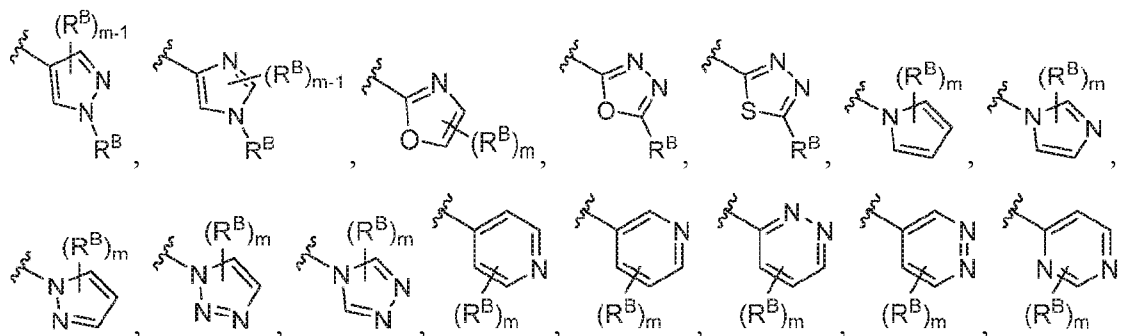
, wherein each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CF_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, and $-OCH(CH_3)_2$; and ring P is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

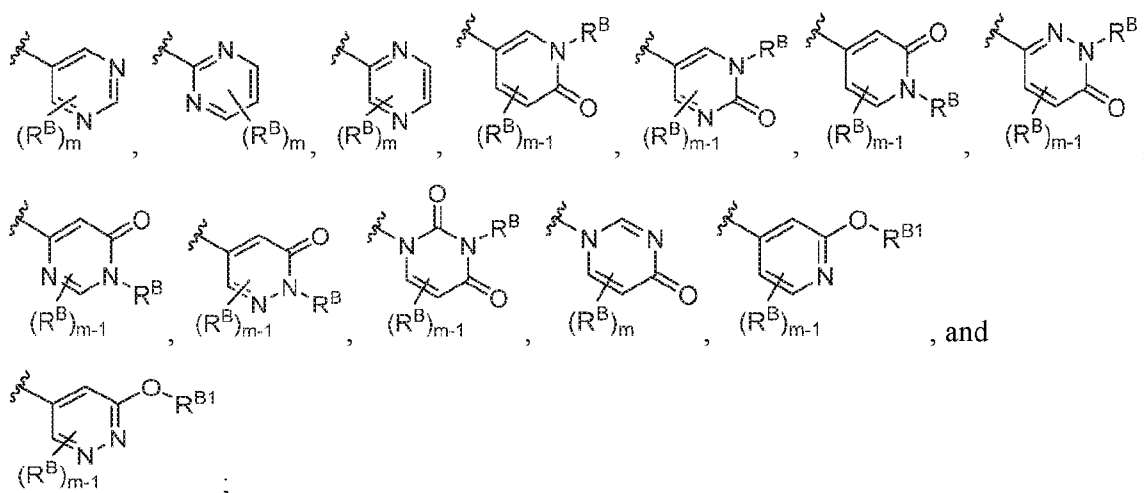
[0104] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 5- or 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl selected from:



, wherein each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CF_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, and $-OCH(CH_3)_2$; and ring P is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0105] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, or $-OCH_3$. In some embodiments, ring P is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:





wherein,

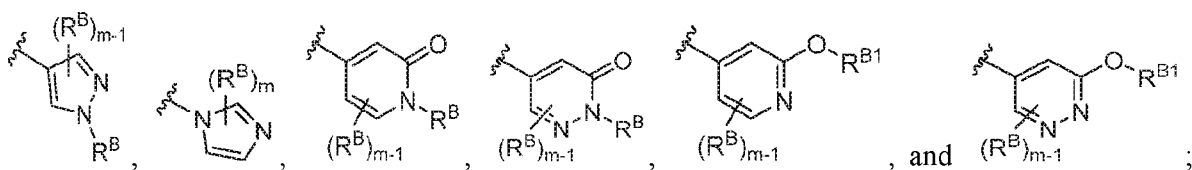
each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, deuterium substituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -OCD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; and

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

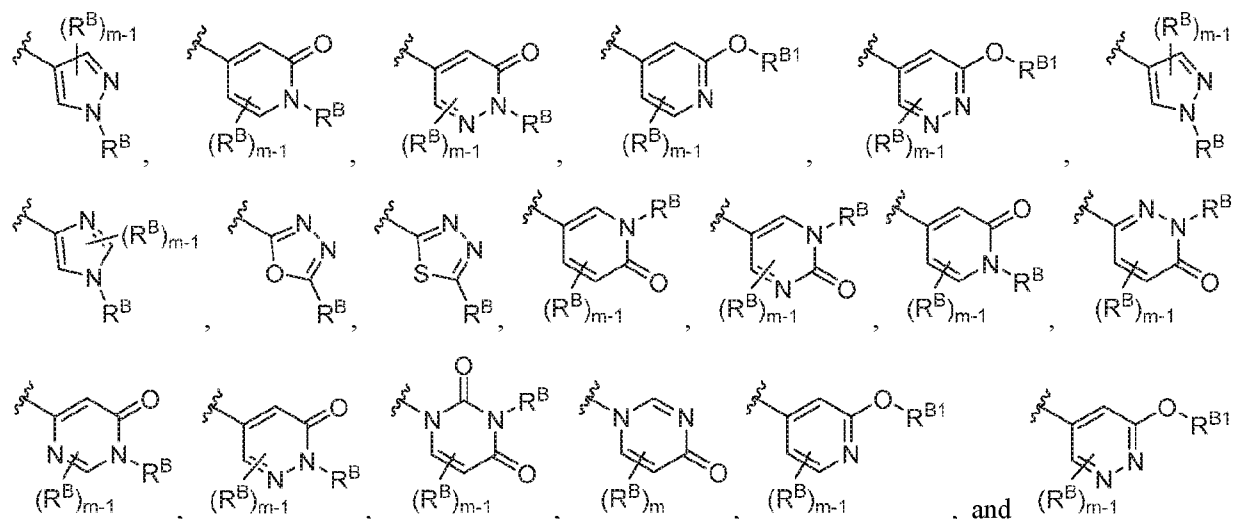
[0106] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, m is 1, 2, or 3. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3.

[0107] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



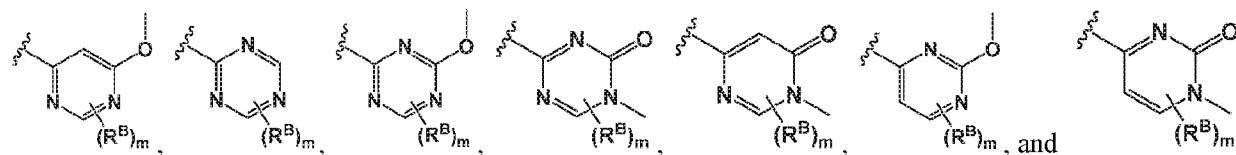
wherein,

each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, deuterium substituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -OCD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl,



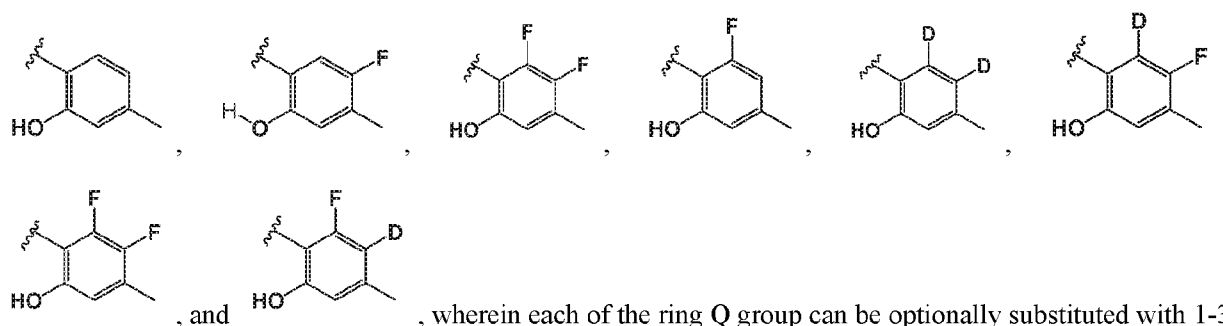
wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and m is 1, 2, 3 or 4. In some embodiments, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl. In some embodiments, m is 1, 2, or 3. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3. In some embodiments, m is 4.

[0111] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



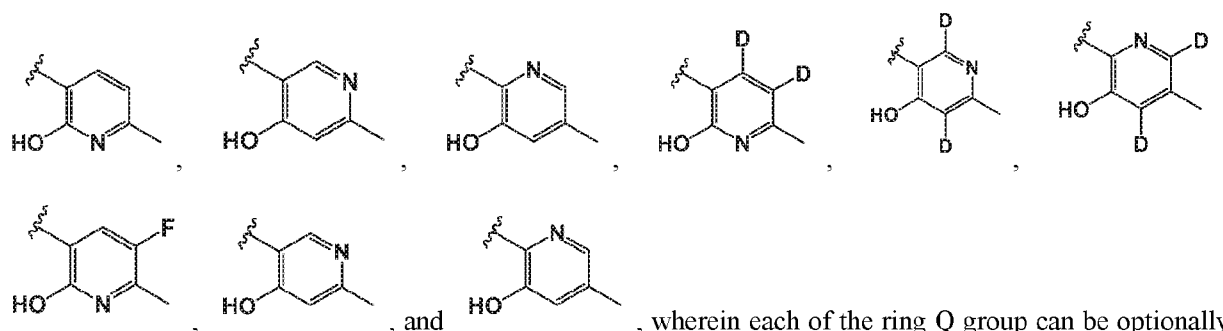
, wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. In some embodiments, m is 0. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3. In some embodiments, m is 4.

[0112] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



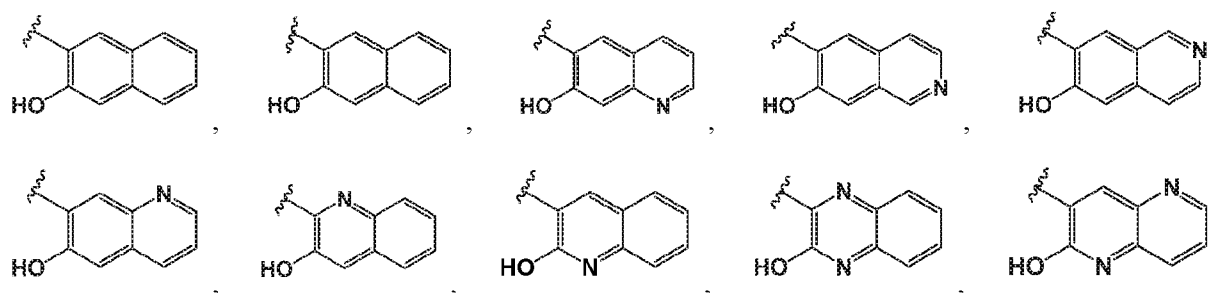
R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

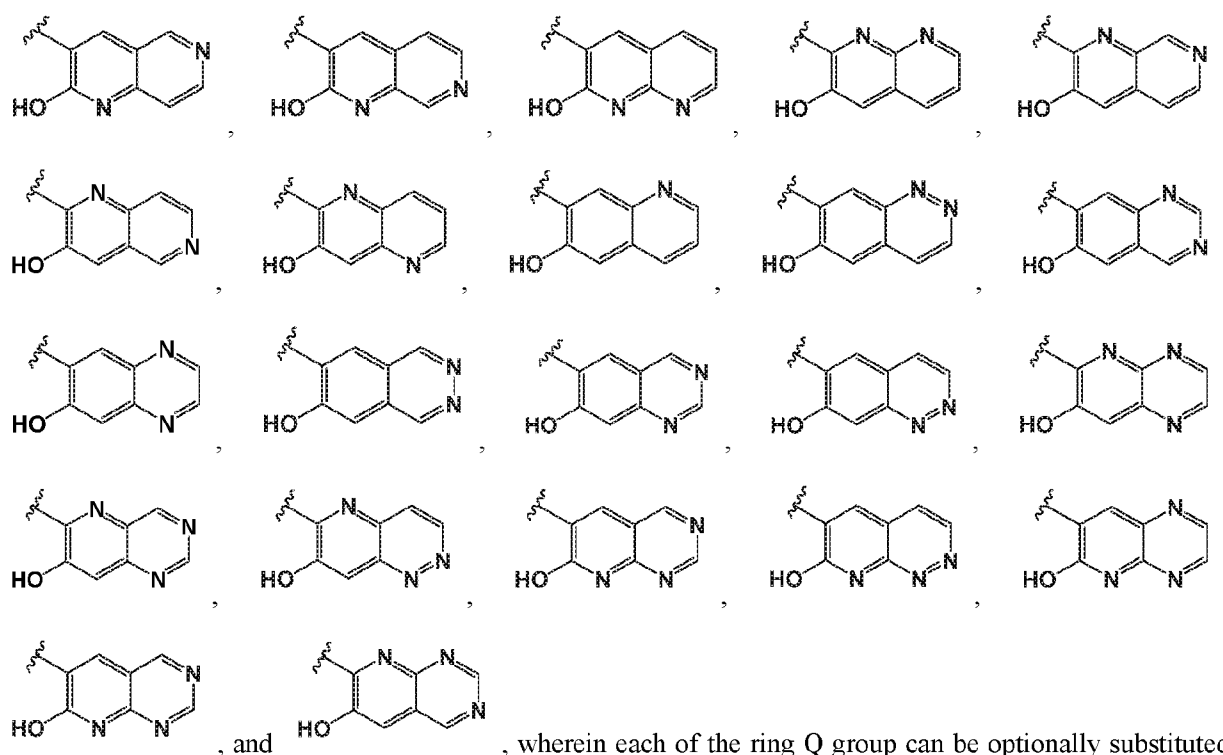
[0113] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



substituted with 1-3 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

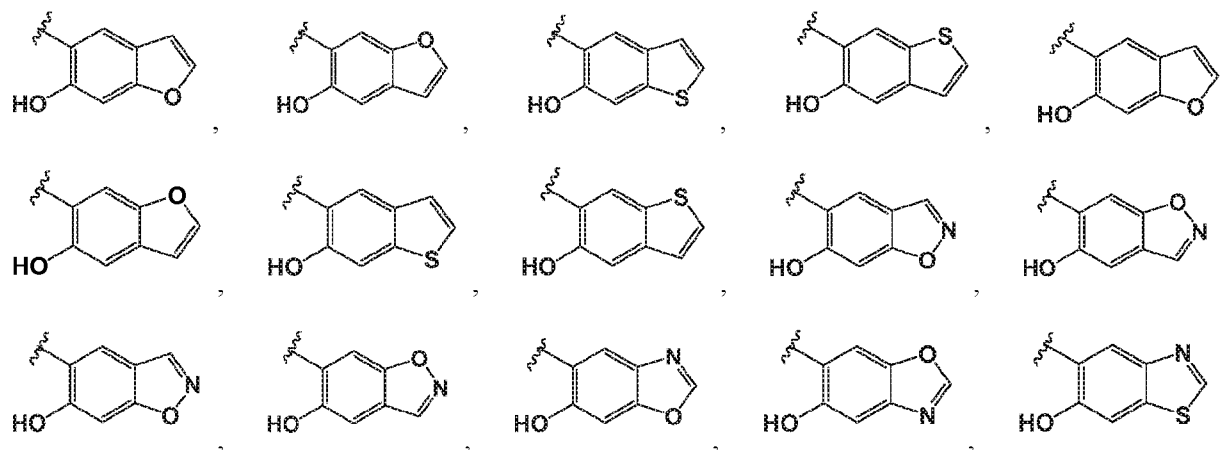
[0114] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:

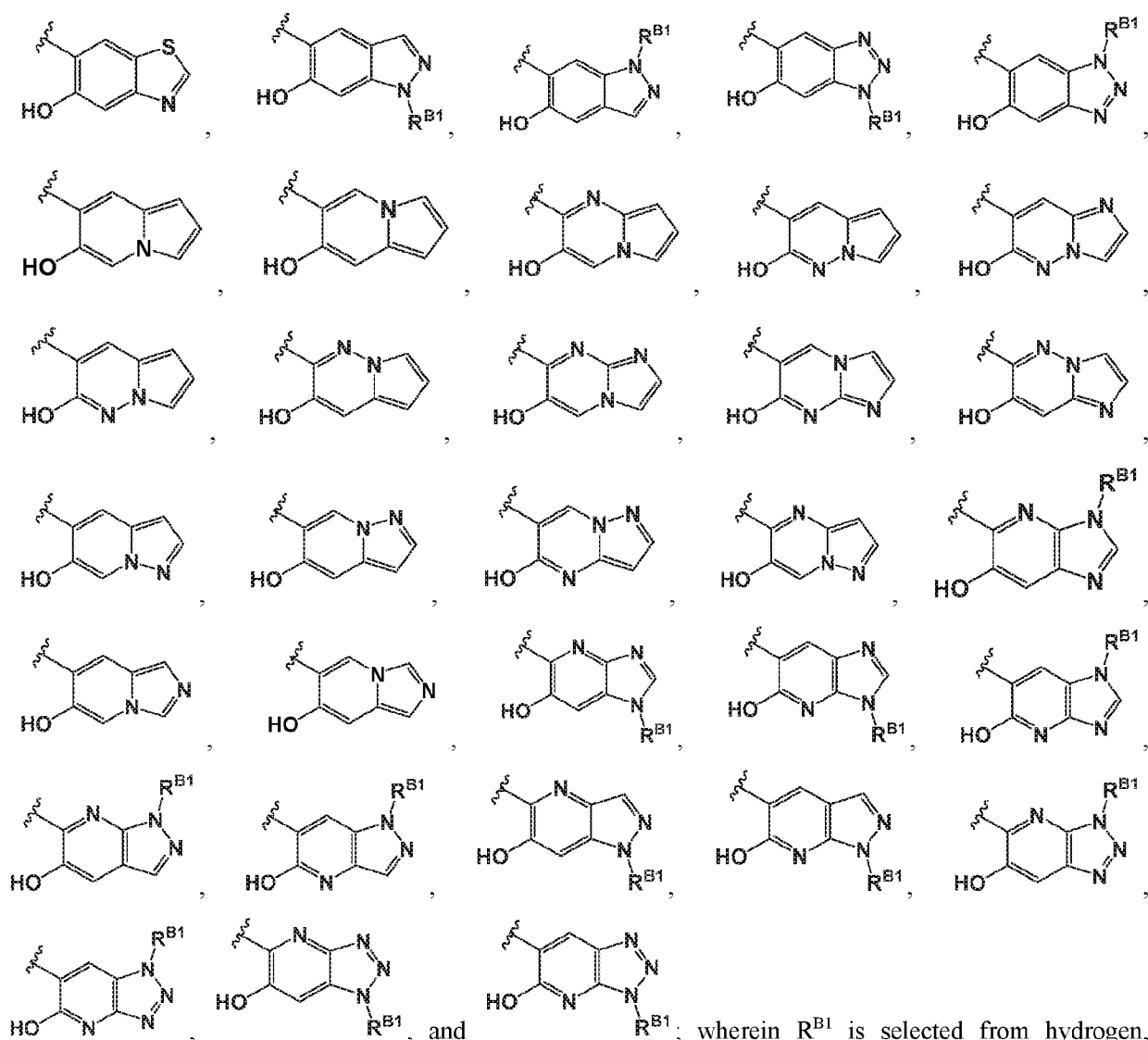




, wherein each of the ring Q group can be optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0115] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:





[0116] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen,

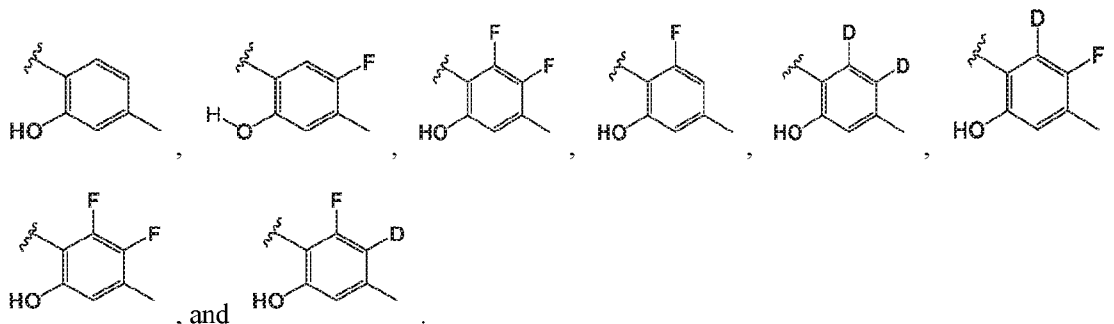
deuterium, -F, -Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -CF₃, -OH, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, each R^B is independently -F or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, -CH₃, -CF₃, and -CD₃. In some embodiments, R^B is H.

[0117] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-naphthyl substituted at the 3 position with 0, 1, and 2 substituents independently selected from:

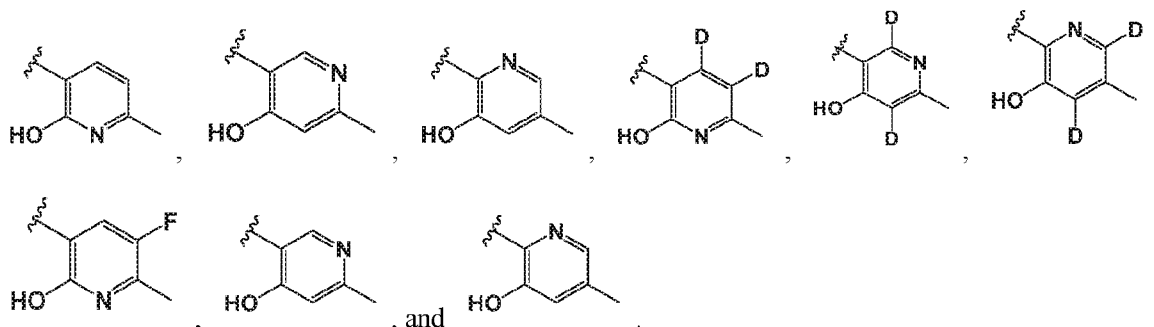
deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein

each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

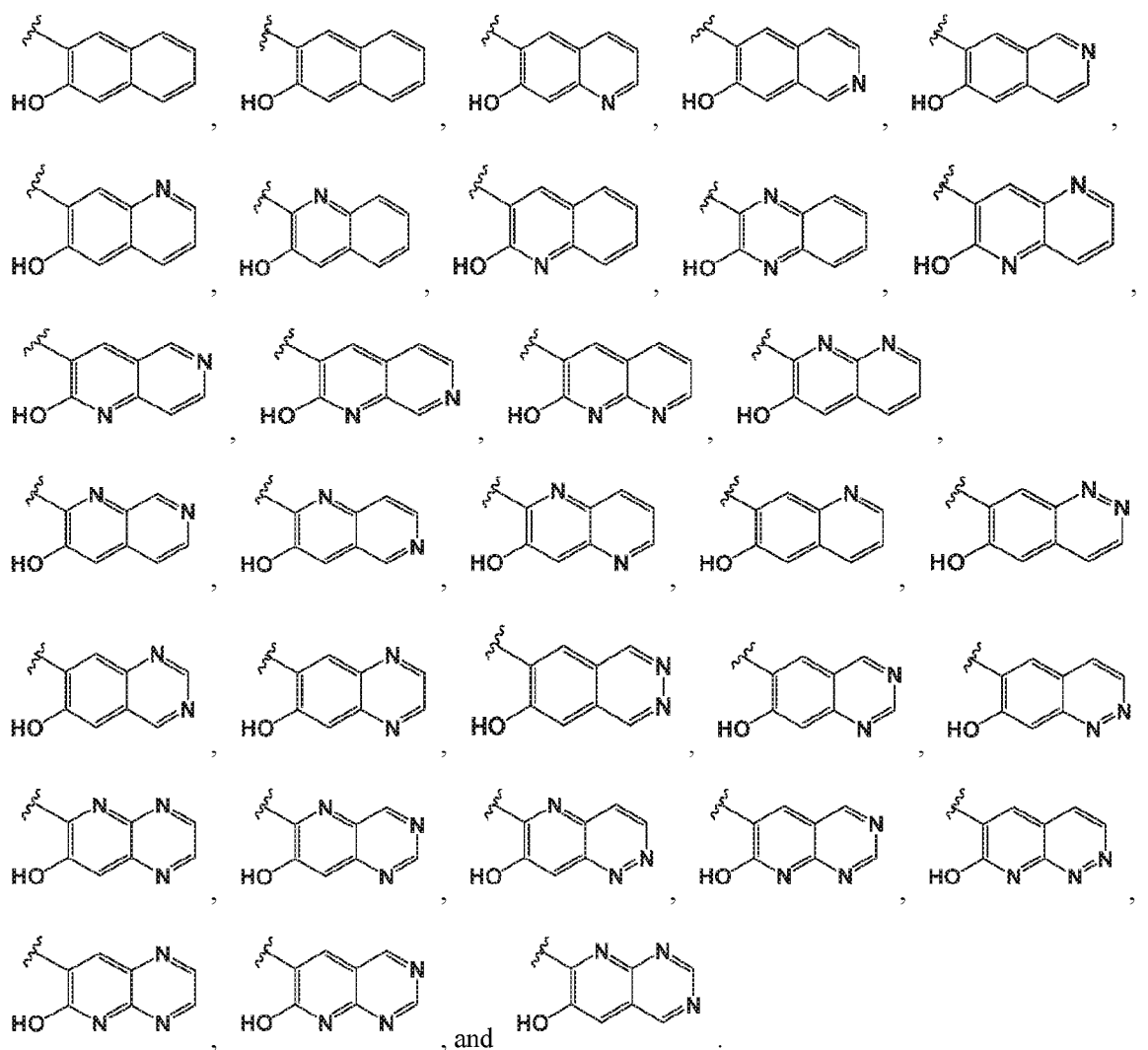
[0118] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



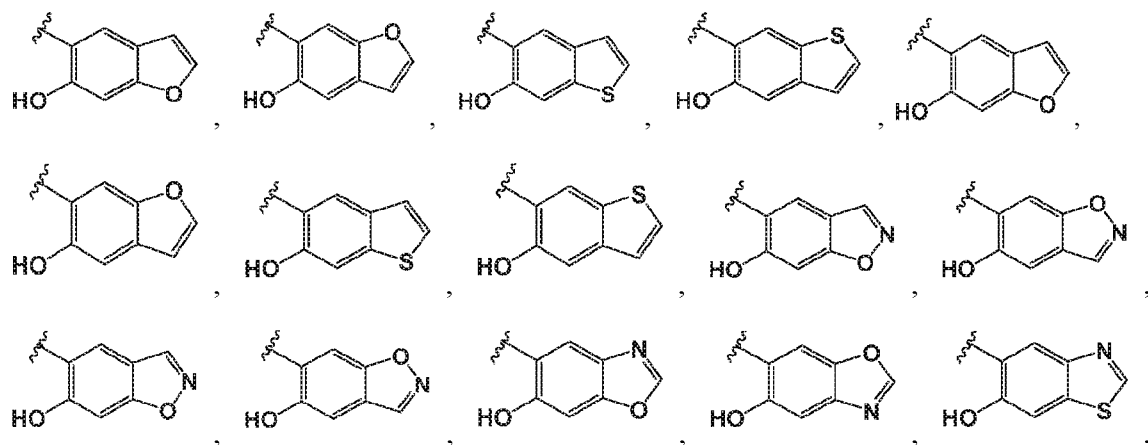
[0119] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:

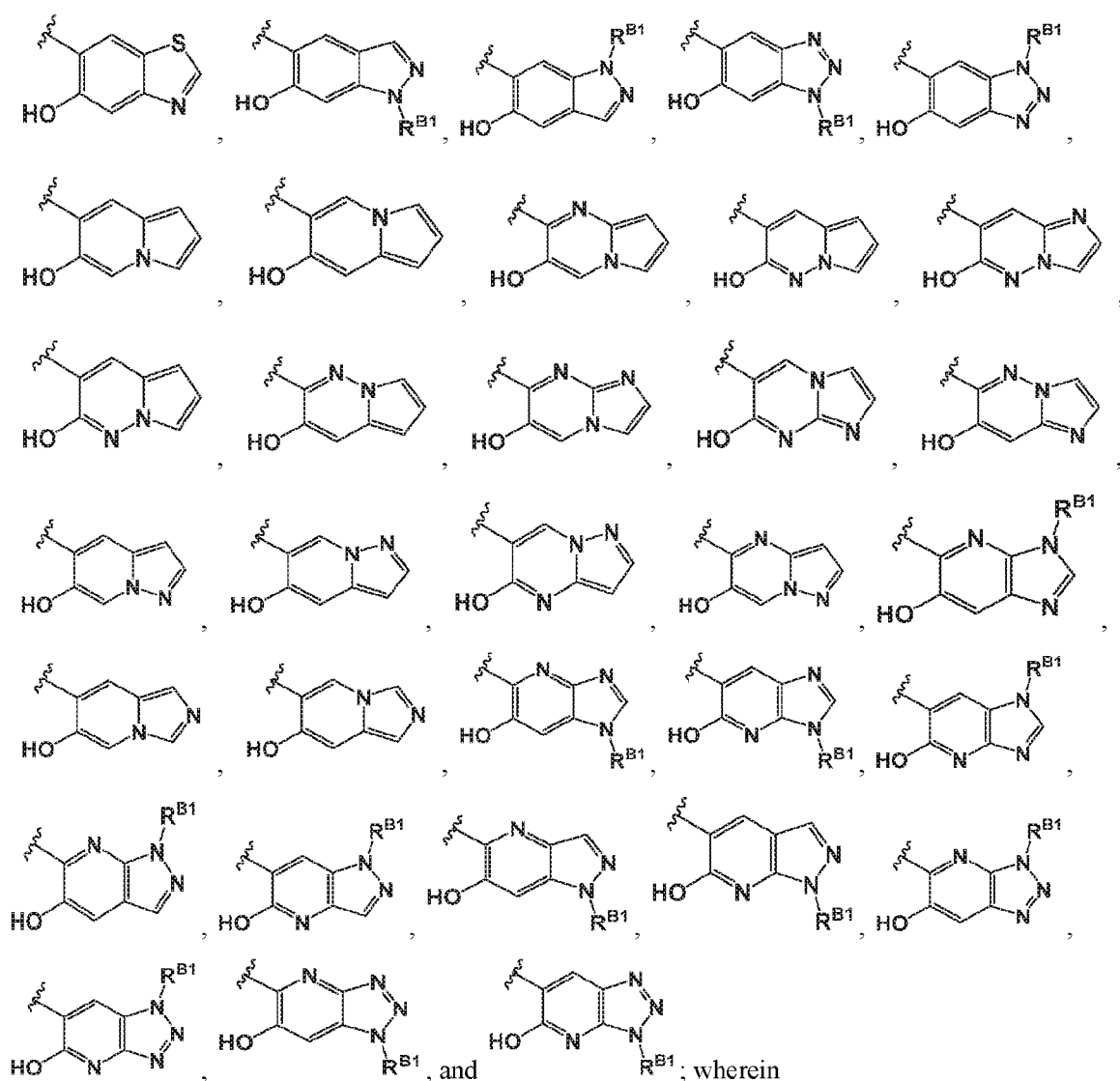


[0120] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



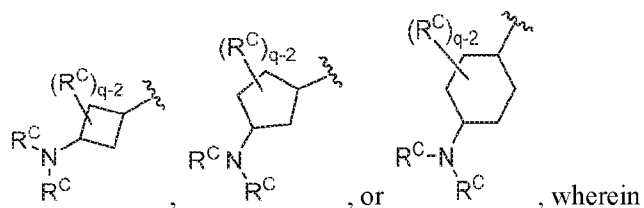
[0121] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:





R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - 7 heterocycloalkyl.

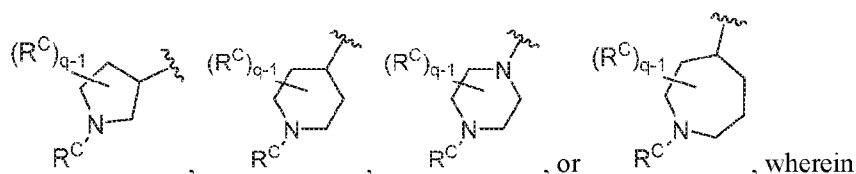
[0122] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-OR^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted

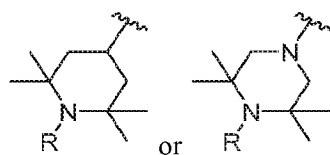
or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0123] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:

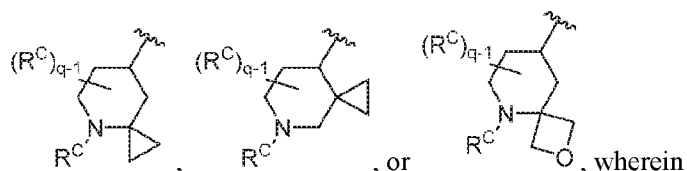


each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0124] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:

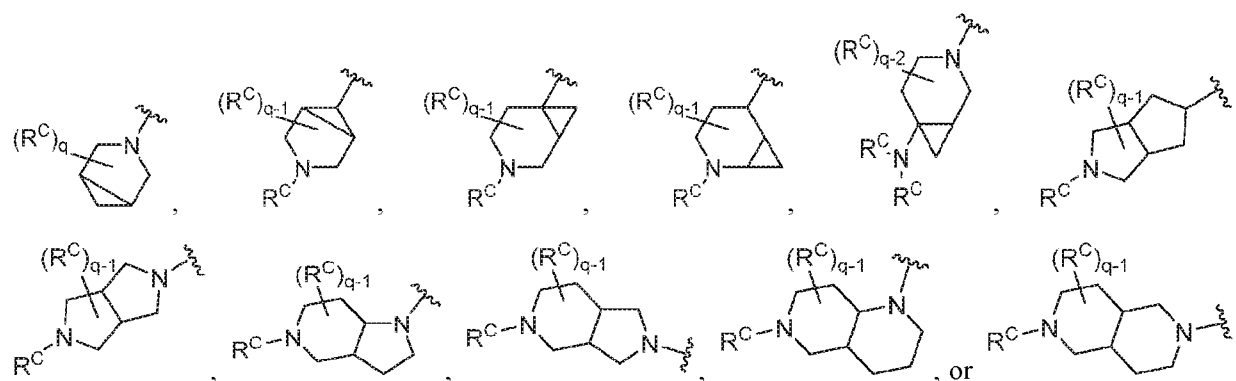


[0125] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

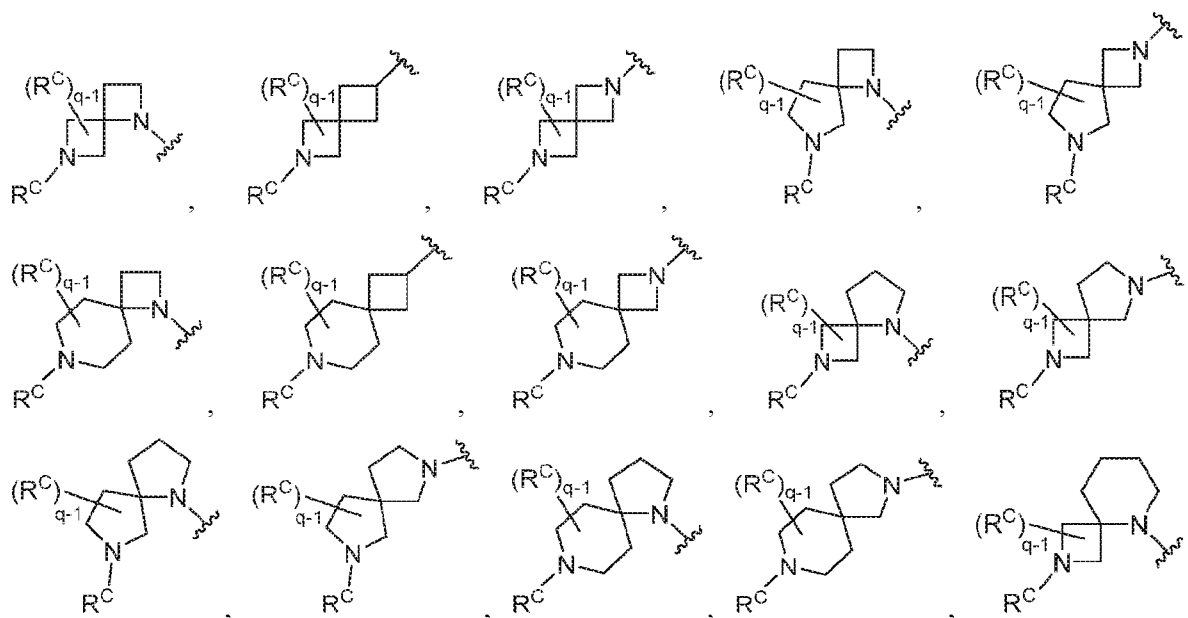
[0126] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is

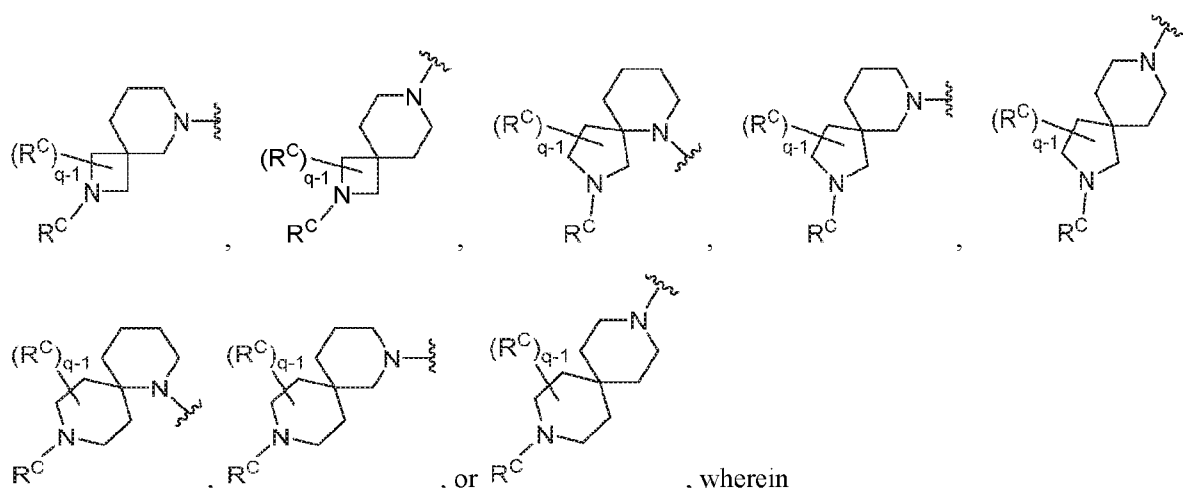


wherein

each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0127] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is





each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

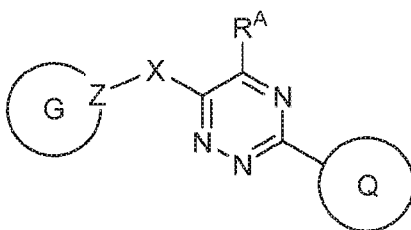
[0128] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G comprises at least one fluorine. In some embodiments, ring G comprises one fluorine. In some embodiments, ring G comprises at least two fluorines.

[0129] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, at least one R^C comprises a fluorine, e.g., F or C₁-C₄ fluoroalkyl such as CH₂F, CF₃, CHF₂, and CH₃CH₂F. In some embodiments, at least one R^C is F or C₁-C₄ fluoroalkyl. In some embodiments, one R^C comprises a fluorine. In some embodiments, at least two R^C comprise a fluorine.

[0130] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R² is hydrogen, -CH₃, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, R² is hydrogen.

[0131] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (VI) or Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH₂CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -OH, -OCH₃, -OCH₂CH₃, -OCF₃, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, or -CF₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -OH, -OCH₃, -OCF₃, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, or -CF₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, or -CH₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen.

[0132] In one aspect, described herein is a compound of Formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (II)

wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³-;

Z is CR²;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

R³ is hydrogen, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, -C₁-C₄ alkylene-OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl.

[0133] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, X is -O-. In some embodiments, X is -S-. In some embodiments, X is -NR³-.

[0134] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, -CF₃, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -CF₃, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R³ is hydrogen, -CH₃, or cyclopropyl.

[0135] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, the compound is:

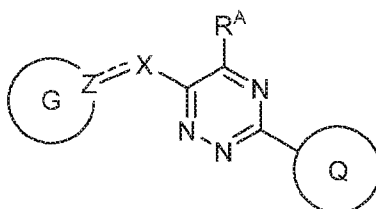
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;

5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;

2-(6-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
2-(6-(((3R,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
(R)-2-(6-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
2-(6-(((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutyl)(methylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(6-(azepan-4-yl(methylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(pyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
2-(6-(((1R,5S,6S)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)(methylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(6-(methyl((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
4-fluoro-2-(6-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)phenol;
2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(6-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)pyridin-4-ol;
6-(6-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
2-(6-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
2-(6-(((3R,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(6-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
2-(6-((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(6-(azepan-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
2-(6-(((1R,5S,6S)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(6-(((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)pyridin-4-ol;
6-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(3-(methylamino)propoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
6-(6-(azetidin-3-ylmethoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;

2-(6-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (S)-2-(6-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 2-(6-(((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (S)-2-(6-(azepan-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)pyridin-4-ol;
 6-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(((3-(methylamino)propyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol; or
 6-(6-(azetidin-3-ylmethylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol.

[0136] In one aspect, described herein is a compound of Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (III)

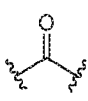
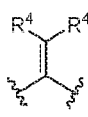
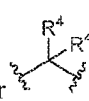
wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, $-CN$, $-OR^1$, $-SR^1$, $-S(=O)R^1$, $-S(=O)_2R^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_4 cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_3 heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

--- is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR^2 ;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C_4-C_{12} heterocycloalkyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_4 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_5 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl; and

each R⁴ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl.

[0137] For any and all of the embodiments, substituents are selected from among a subset of the listed alternatives. For example, in some embodiments of a compound of Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, X is , , or . In some

embodiments, X is . In some embodiments, X is . In some embodiments, X is .

[0138] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, the compound is:

2-(6-(1-((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutyl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (R)-4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 2-(6-(1-(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 (S)-2-(6-(1-(azepan-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 (E)-4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 (Z)-4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 (Z)-2-(6-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol;
 (Z)-2-(6-(azepan-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (E)-2-(6-(azepan-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol; or
 2-(6-((E)-((3aR,6aS)-hexahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5(1H)-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol.

[0139] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₆ alkoxy,

substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein

each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0140] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl, wherein if aryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein

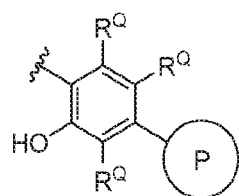
each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0141] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, wherein if heteroaryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein

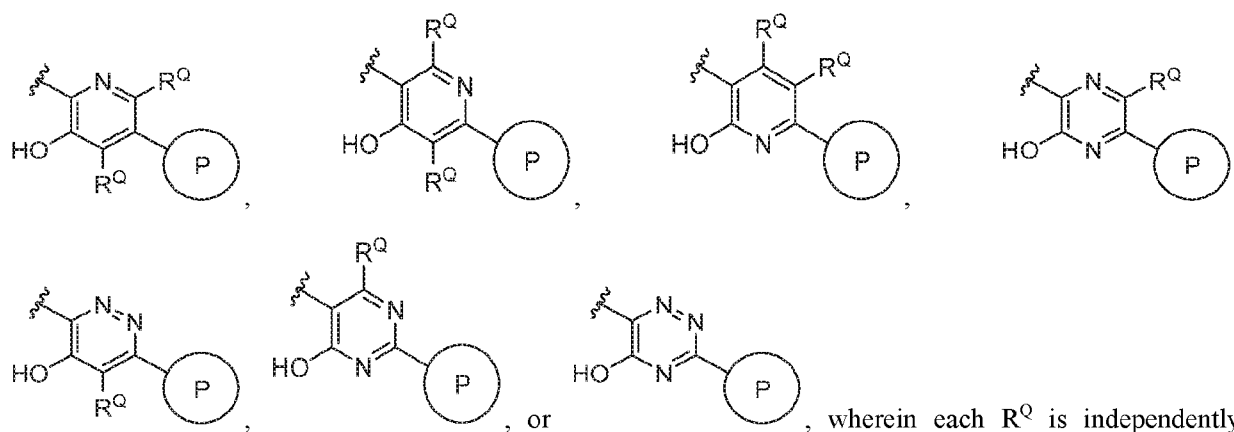
each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0142] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is



, wherein each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CF_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, and $-OCH(CH_3)_2$; and ring P is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

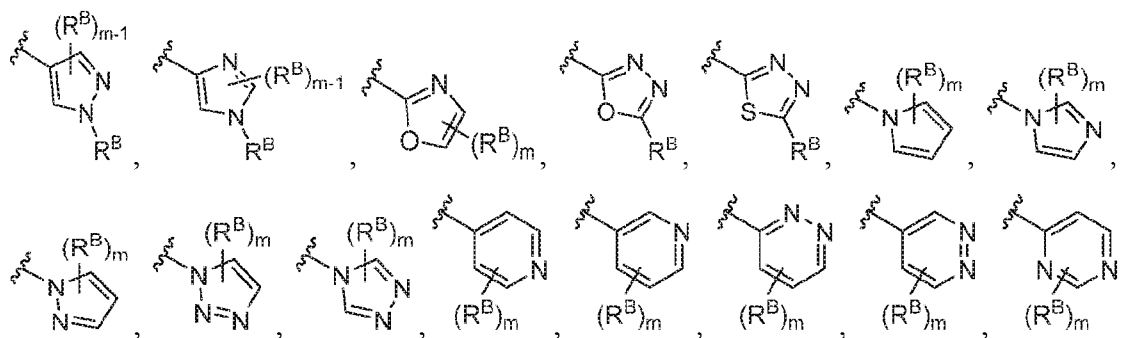
[0143] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 5- or 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl selected from:

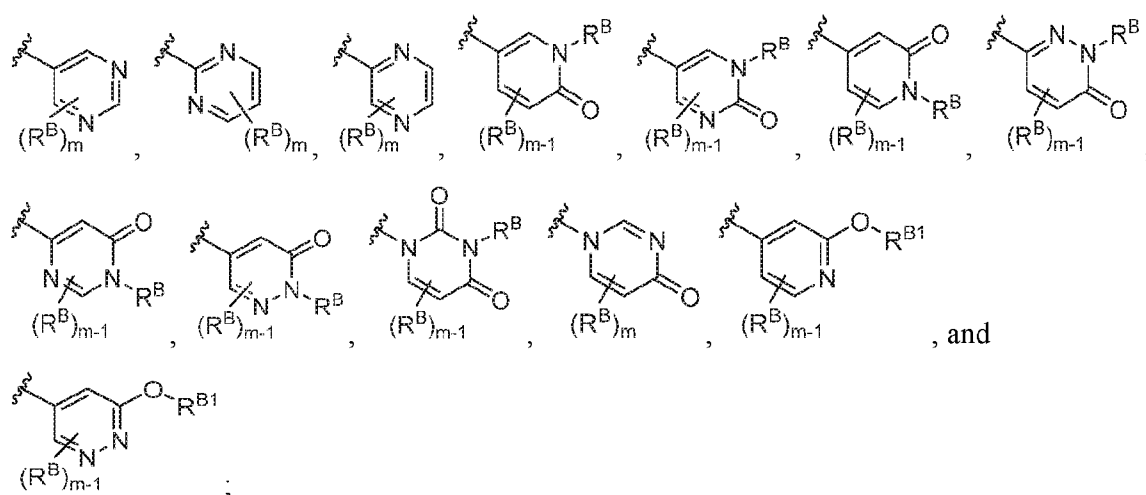


, wherein each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CF_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, and $-OCH(CH_3)_2$; and ring P is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0144] In some embodiments, each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, or $-OCH_3$.

[0145] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:





wherein,

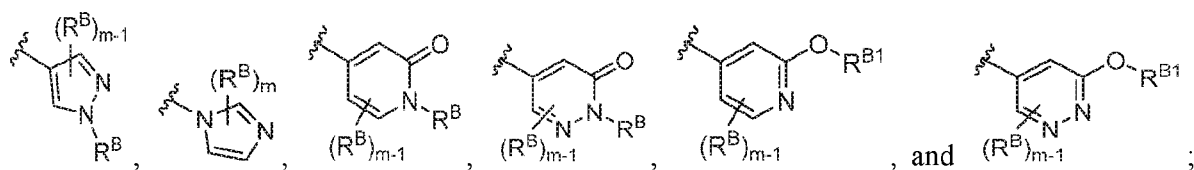
each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl; and

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

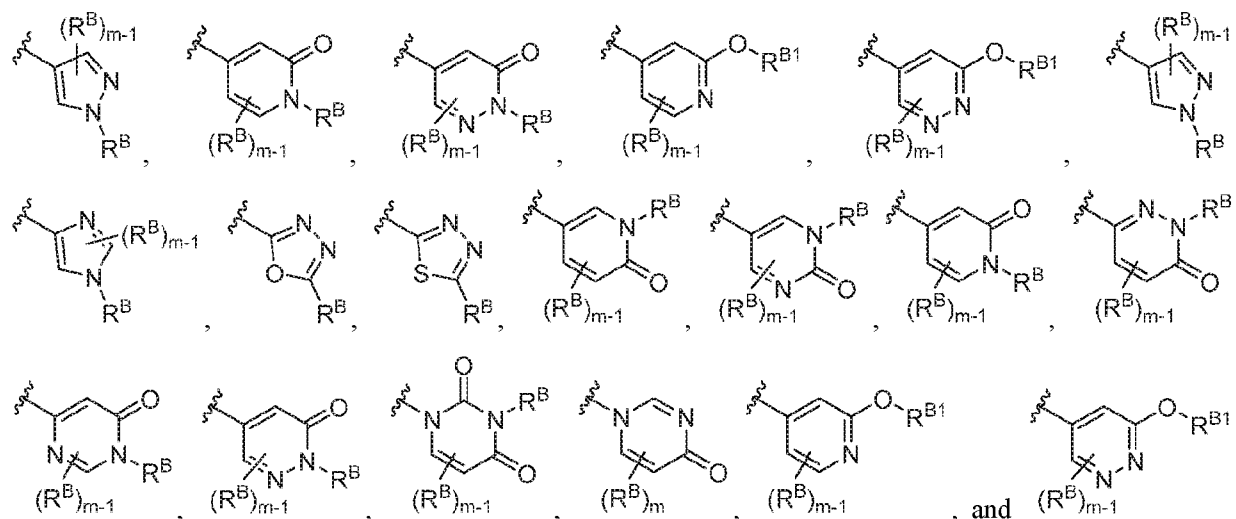
[0146] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, m is 1, 2, or 3. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3.

[0147] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



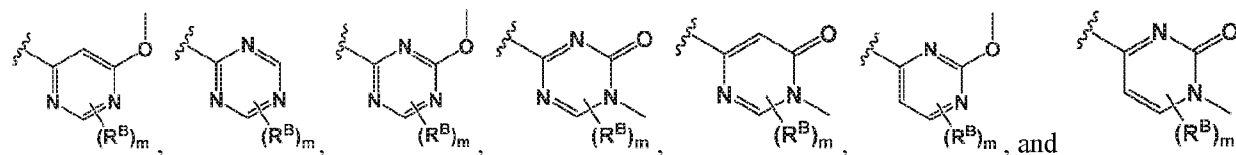
wherein,

each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl,



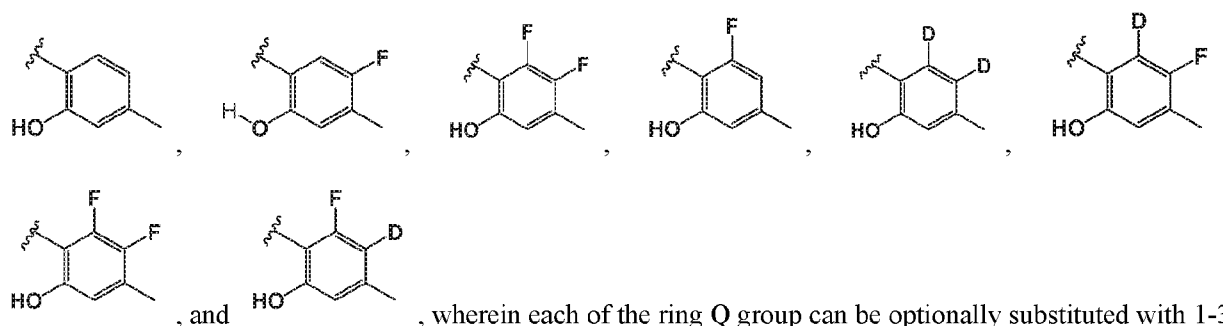
wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and m is 1, 2, 3 or 4. In some embodiments, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl. In some embodiments, m is 1, 2, or 3. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3. In some embodiments, m is 4.

[0151] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



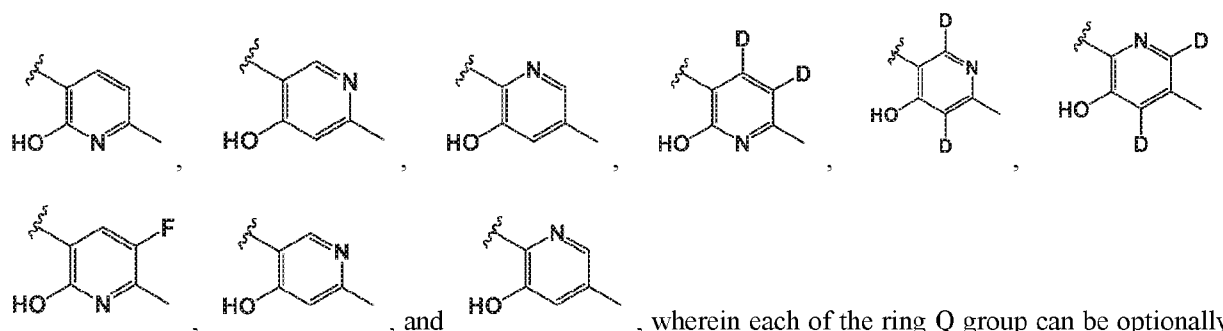
, wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. In some embodiments, m is 0. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3. In some embodiments, m is 4.

[0152] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



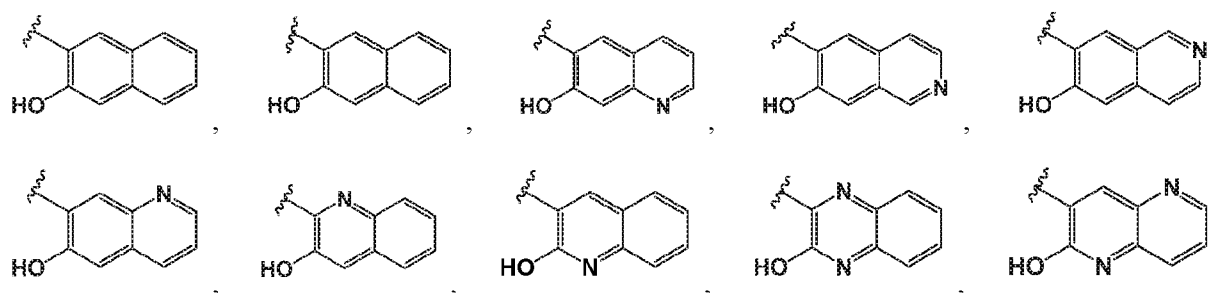
R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

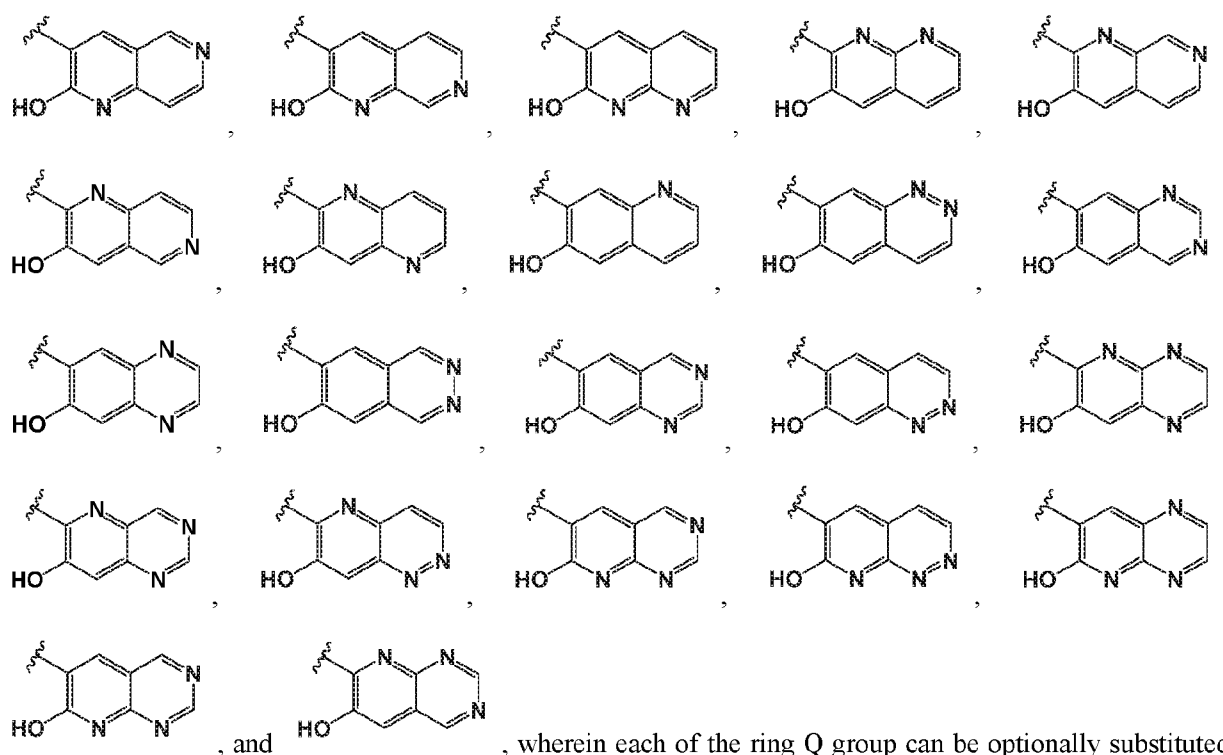
[0153] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



substituted with 1-3 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

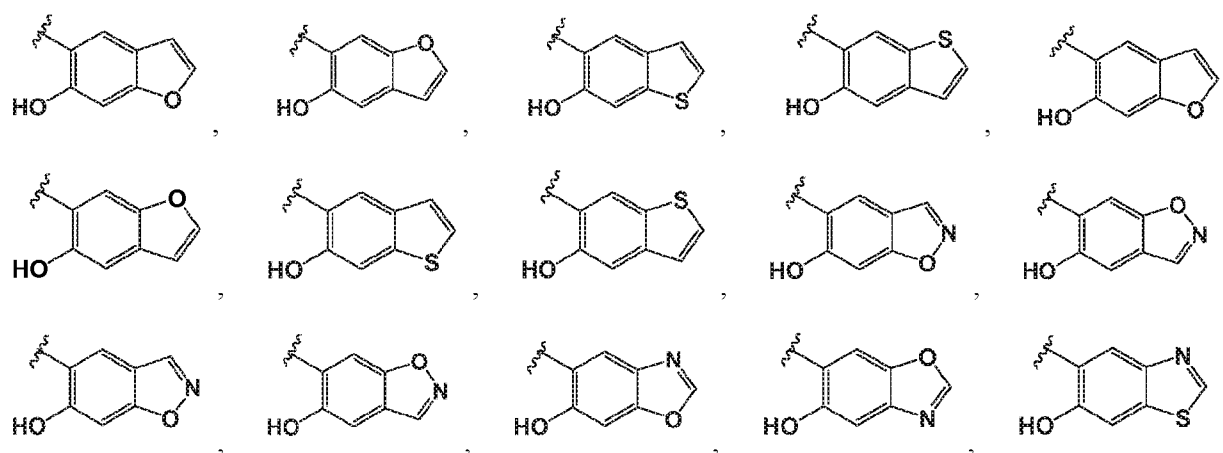
[0154] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:

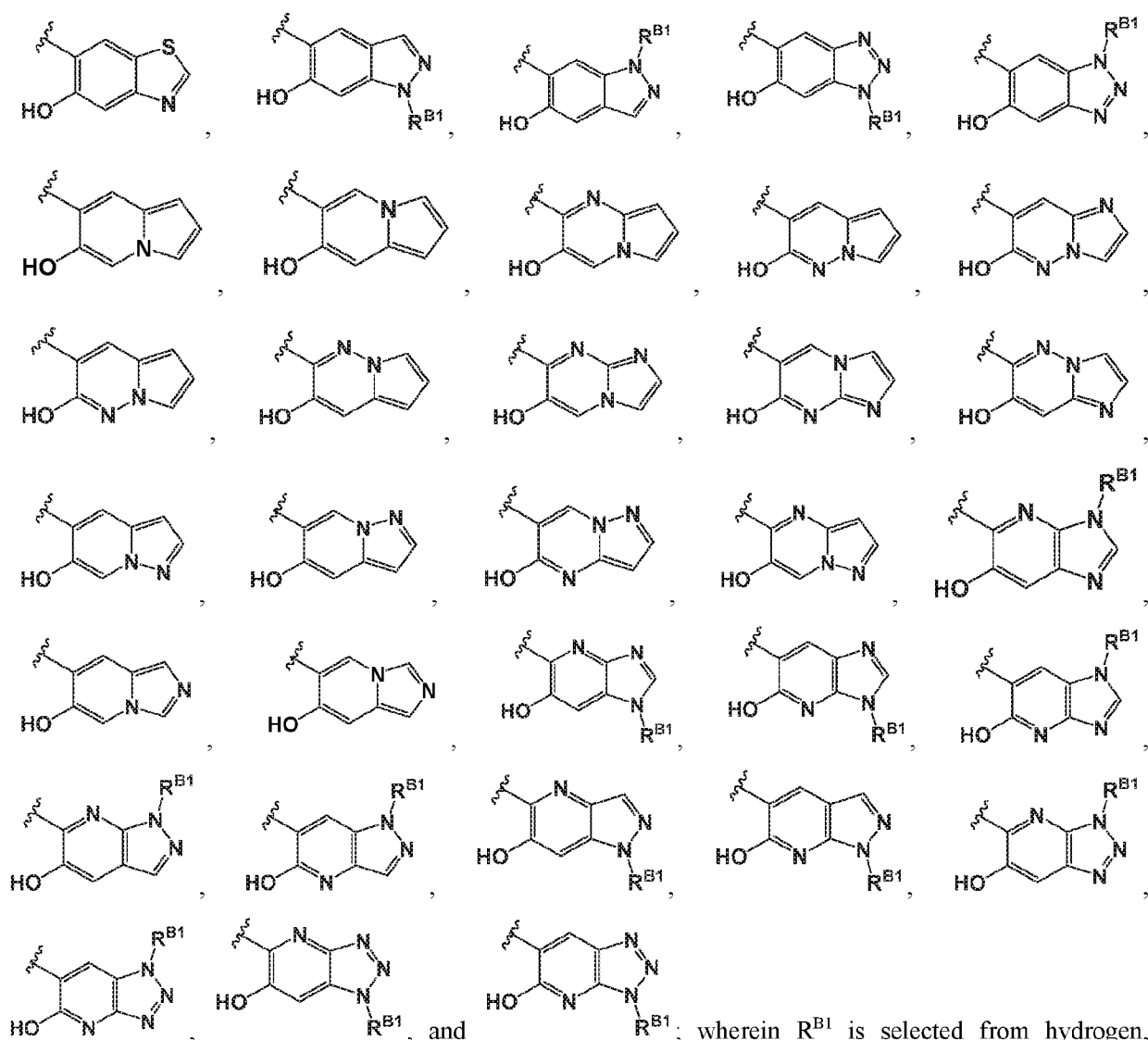




, wherein each of the ring Q group can be optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0155] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:





wherein R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, and wherein each of the ring Q group can be optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl.

[0156] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen,

deuterium, -F, -Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -CF₃, -OH, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, each R^B is independently -F or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, each R^B is H.

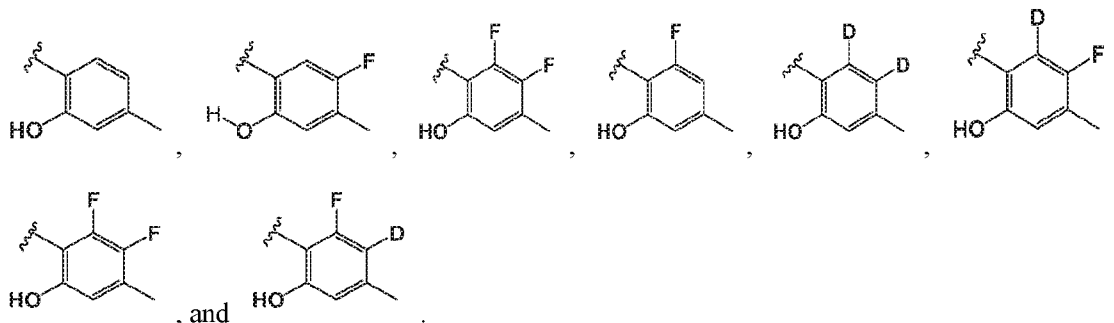
[0157] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, -CH₃, -CF₃, and -CD₃.

[0158] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-naphthyl substituted at the 3 position with 0, 1, and 2 substituents independently selected from:

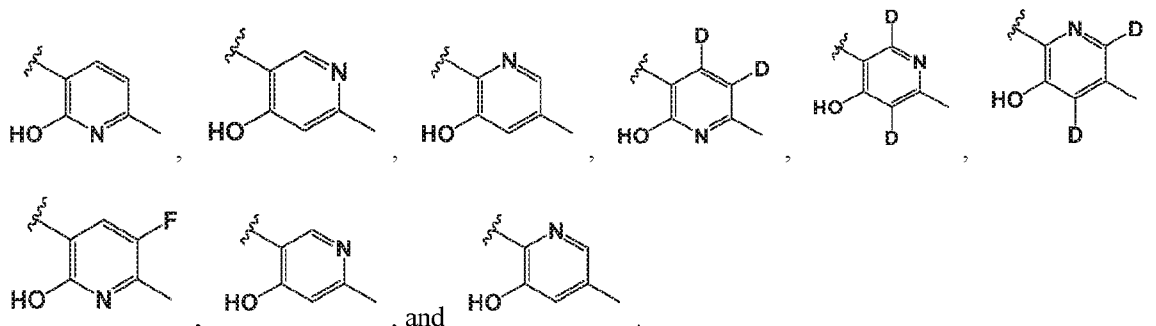
deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein

each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

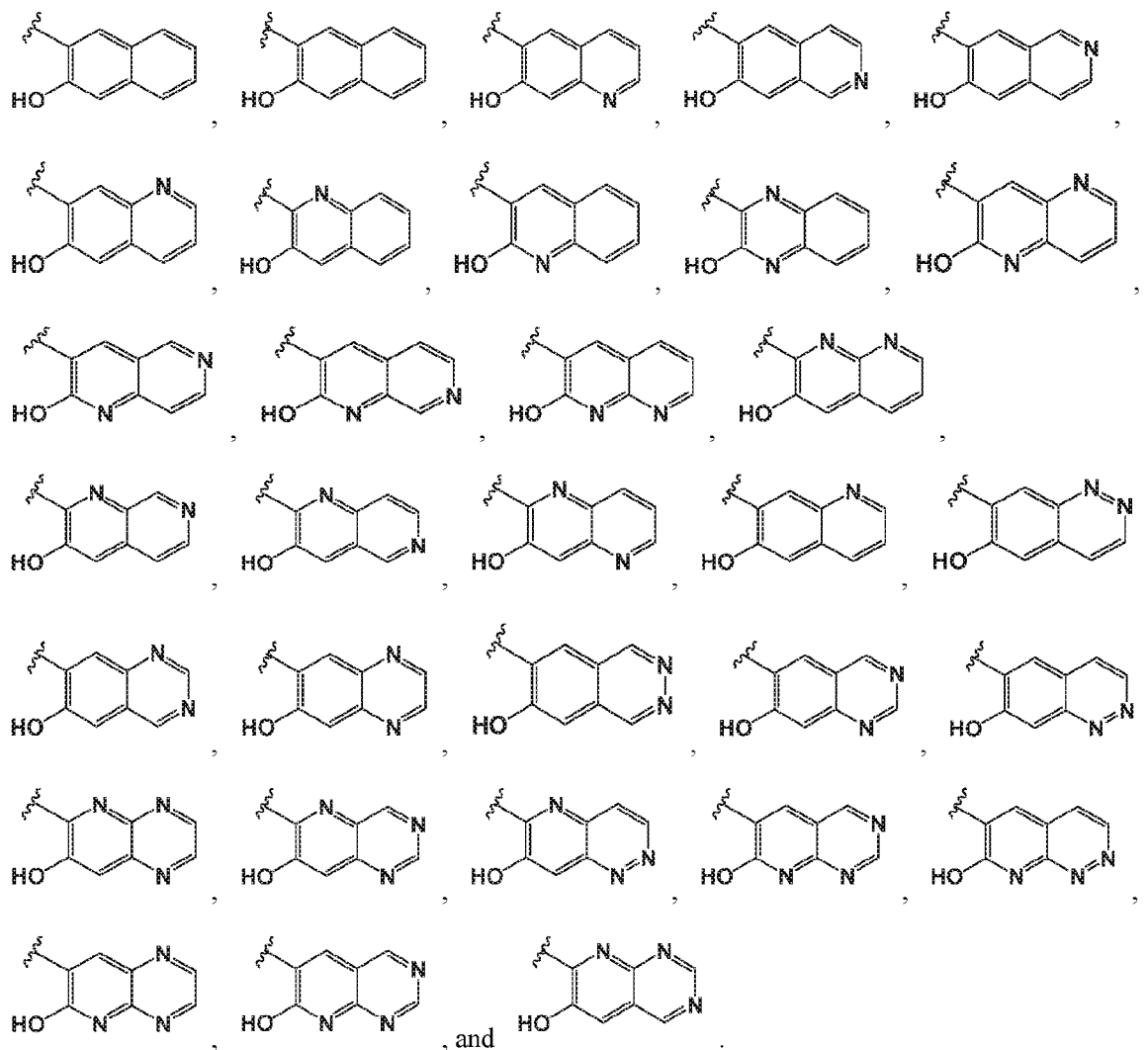
[0159] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



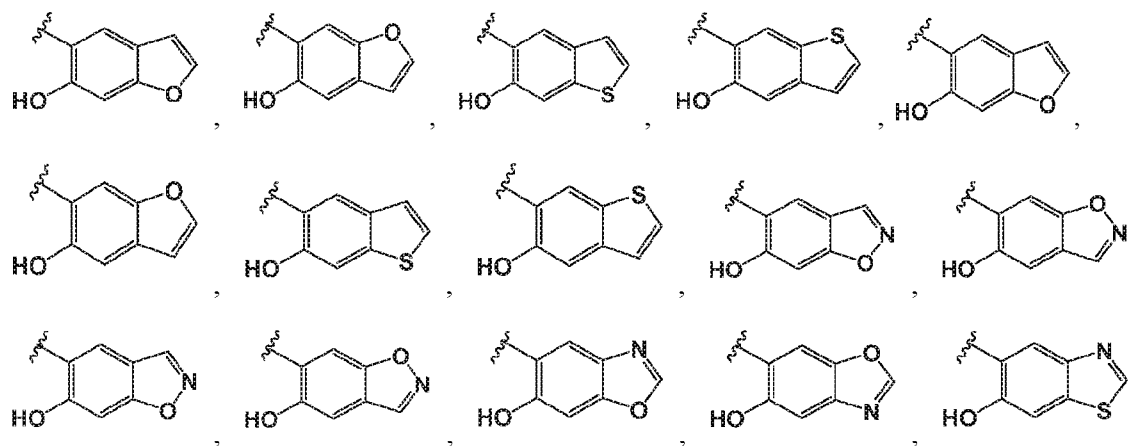
[0160] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:

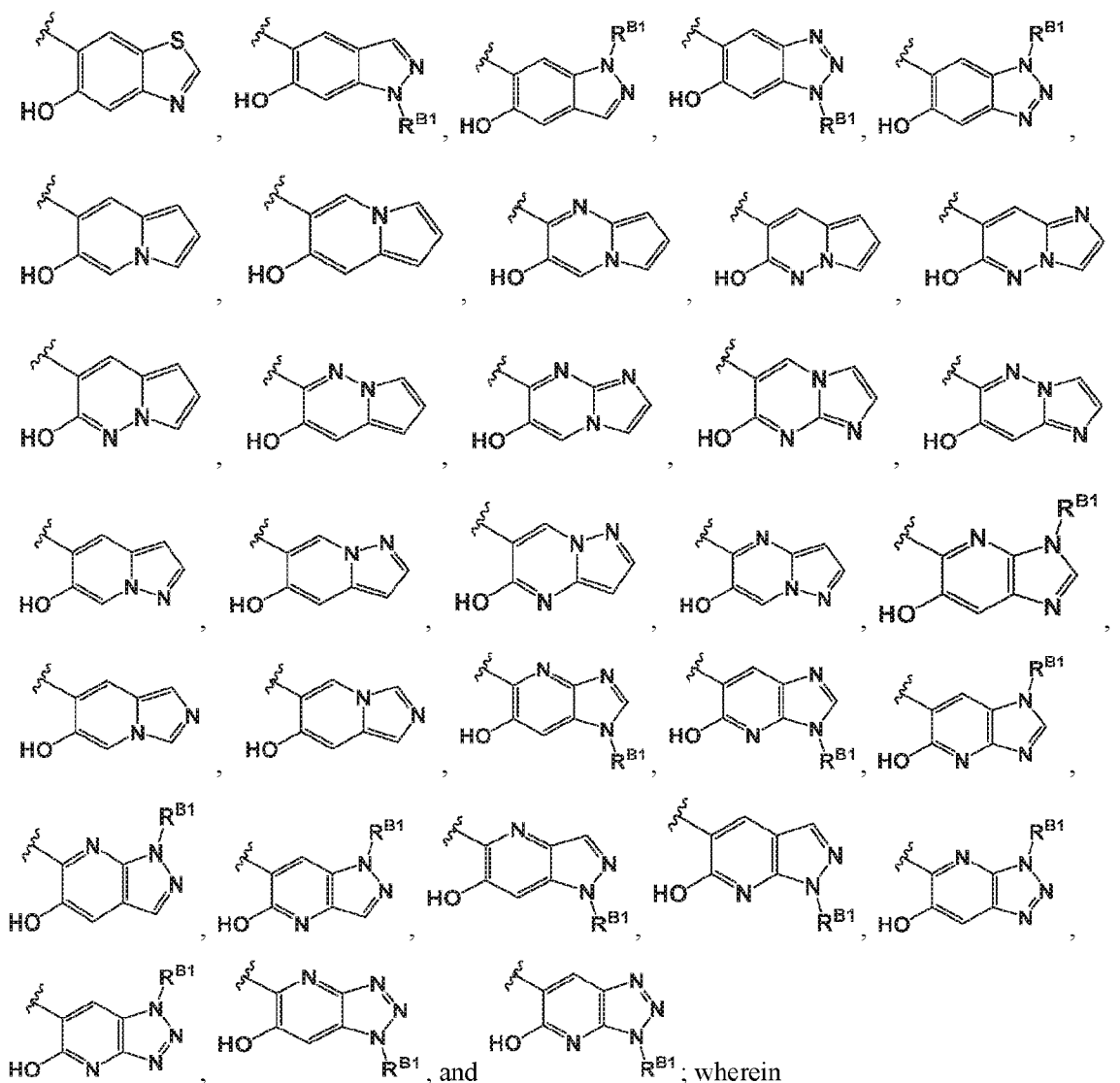


[0161] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



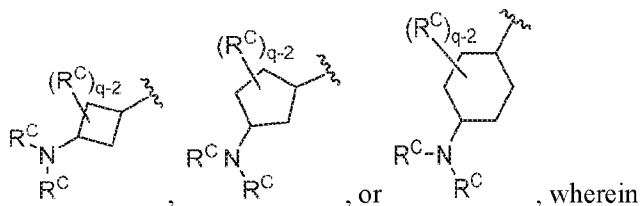
[0162] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:





R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - 7 heterocycloalkyl.

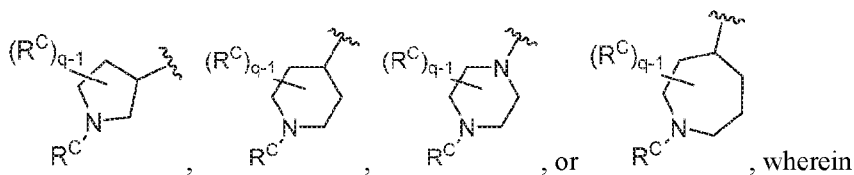
[0163] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-OR^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted

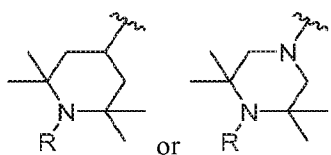
or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0164] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:

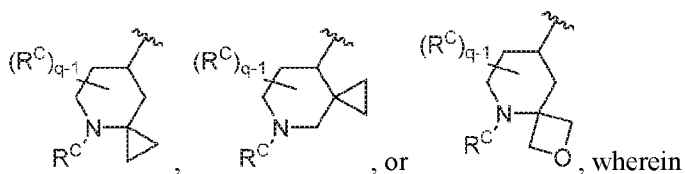


each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0165] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:

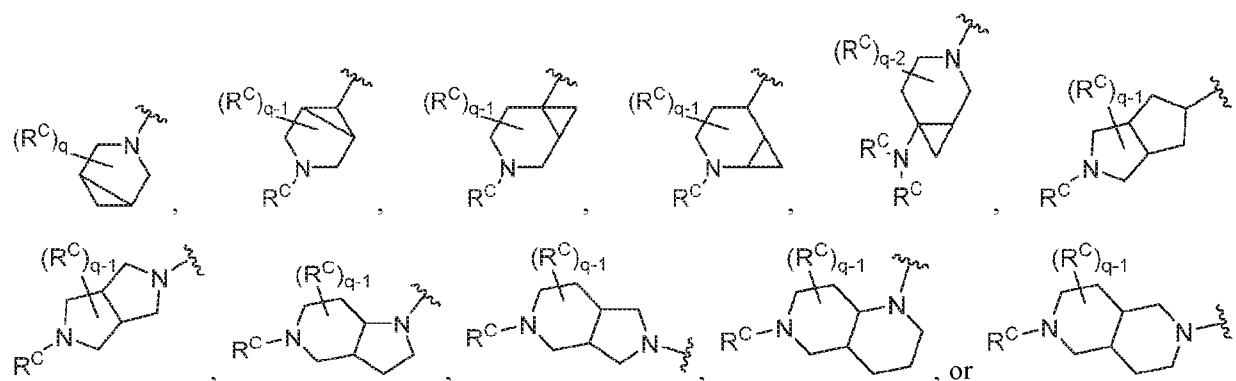


[0166] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

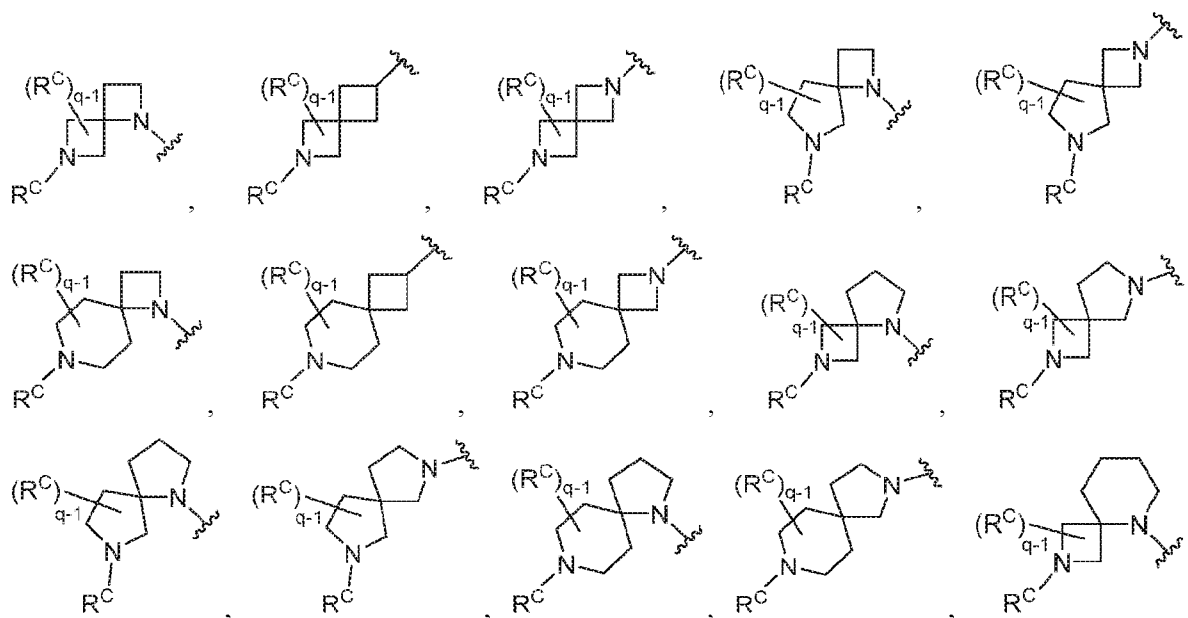
[0167] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is

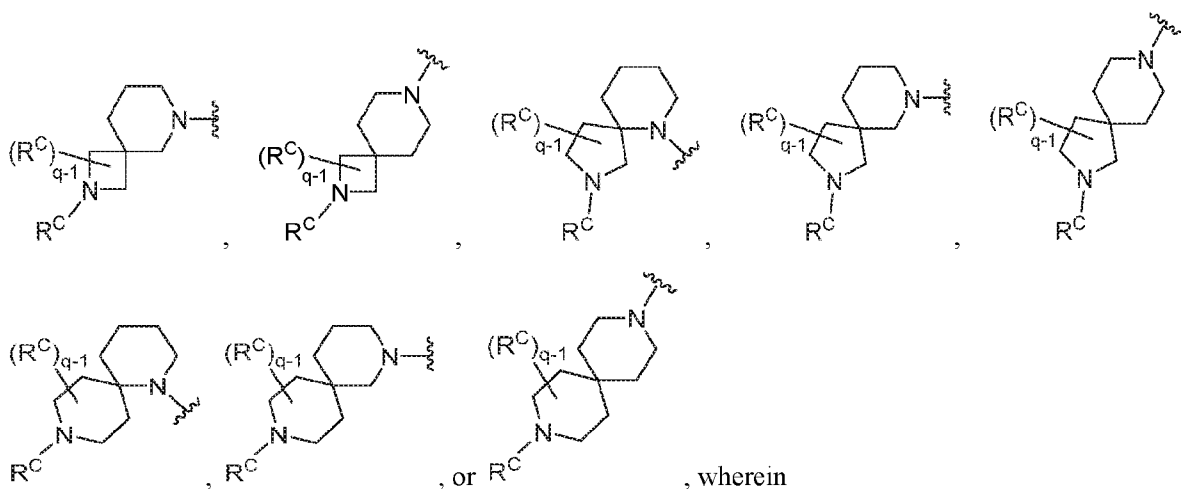


wherein

each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0168] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is





each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

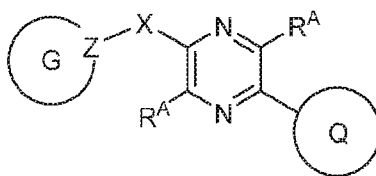
[0169] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G comprises at least one fluorine. In some embodiments, ring G comprises one fluorine. In some embodiments, ring G comprises at least two fluorines.

[0170] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, at least one R^C comprises a fluorine, e.g., F or C₁-C₄ fluoroalkyl such as CH₂F, CF₃, CHF₂, and CH₃CH₂F. In some embodiments, at least one R^C is F or C₁-C₄ fluoroalkyl. In some embodiments, one R^C comprises a fluorine. In some embodiments, at least two R^C comprise a fluorine.

[0171] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R² is hydrogen, -CH₃, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, R² is hydrogen.

[0172] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (II) or Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH₂CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -OH, -OCH₃, -OCH₂CH₃, -OCF₃, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, or -CF₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -OH, -OCH₃, -OCF₃, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, or -CF₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, or -CH₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen.

[0173] In one aspect, described herein is a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (IV)

wherein,

each R^A is independently hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³-;

Z is CR²;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

R³ is hydrogen, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, -C₁-C₄ alkylene-OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl, provided that the compound of Formula (I) is not:

2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenol;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)piperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)oxy)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one; or

5-(4-(5-((1-(3-aminopropanoyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-3-hydroxyphenyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-one.

[0174] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, the compound of Formula (IV) is not:

2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenol;

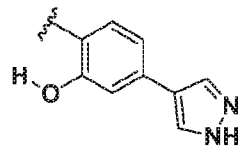
3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)piperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

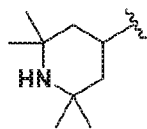
3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)oxy)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one; or

5-(4-(5-((1-(3-aminopropanoyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-3-hydroxyphenyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-one.

[0175] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or

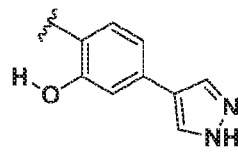


pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, when ring Q is

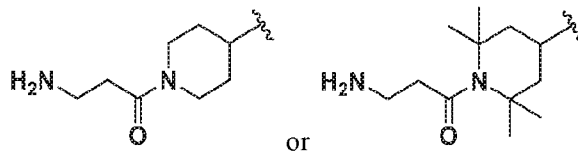


is $-N(CH_3)-$, then ring G is not

[0176] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or



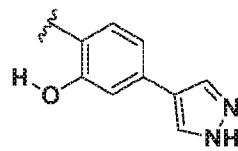
pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, when ring Q is



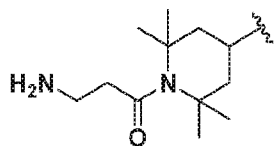
is $-N(CH_3)-$, then ring G is not

or

[0177] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or

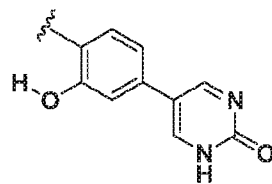


pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, when ring Q is

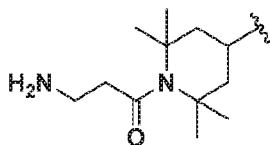


is $-O-$, then ring G is not

[0178] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or

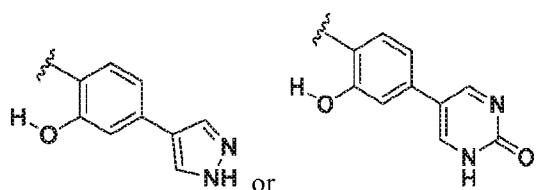


pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, when ring Q is

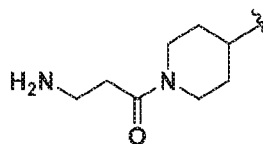


X is $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-$, then ring G is not

[0179] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or

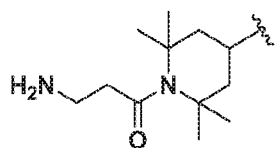


pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, when ring Q is



each R^A is hydrogen, and X is $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-$ or $-\text{O}-$, then ring G is not

or



[0180] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, X is $-\text{O}-$. In some embodiments, X is $-\text{S}-$. In some embodiments, X is $-\text{NR}^3-$.

[0181] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R^3 is hydrogen, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{F}$, $-\text{CHF}_2$, $-\text{CF}_3$, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R^3 is hydrogen, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{CF}_3$, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R^3 is hydrogen, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl. In some embodiments, R^3 is hydrogen, $-\text{CH}_3$, or cyclopropyl.

[0182] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, the compound is:

5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;

5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylamino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;

2-(5-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;

(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;

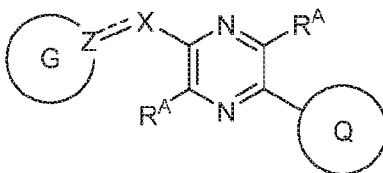
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;

(R)-2-(5-(((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;

2-(5-(((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutyl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(5-(azepan-4-yl(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(pyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
2-(5-(((1R,5S,6s)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(methyl((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
4-fluoro-2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)phenol;
2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol;
6-(5-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
2-(5-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(5-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
(R)-2-(5-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
2-(5-((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutoxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(5-(azepan-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
2-(5-((2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(piperidin-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol;
6-(5-(piperidin-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
2-(5-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(5-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
(R)-2-(5-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-2-(5-(azepan-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(pyrrolidin-3-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
2-(5-((2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(piperidin-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol; or

6-(5-(piperidin-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol.

[0183] In one aspect, described herein is a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (V)

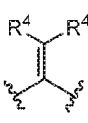
wherein,

each R^A is independently hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{SR}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})_2\text{R}^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_4 cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_3 heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

$\text{--}\text{Z}\text{--}$ is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR^2 ;

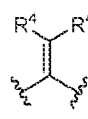
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C_4 – C_{12} heterocycloalkyl;

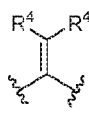
R^1 is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_5 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^2 , when present, is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, or substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl; and

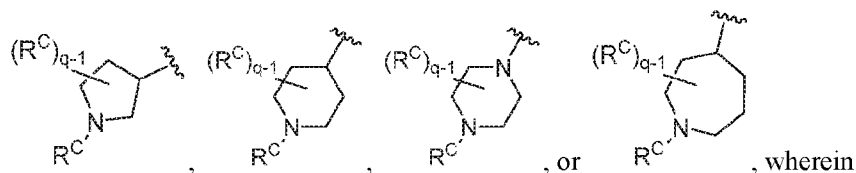
each R^4 is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl.

[0184] For any and all of the embodiments, substituents are selected from among a subset of the listed alternatives. For example, in some embodiments of a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, X is , , or . In some

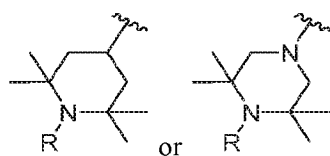
embodiments, X is . In some embodiments, X is . In some embodiments, X is .

[0185] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



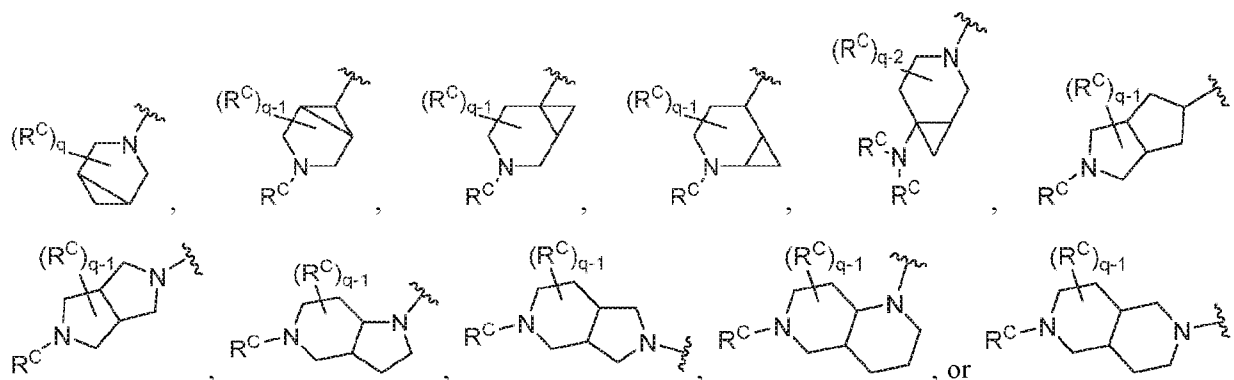
each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0186] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



wherein R is H, D, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl.

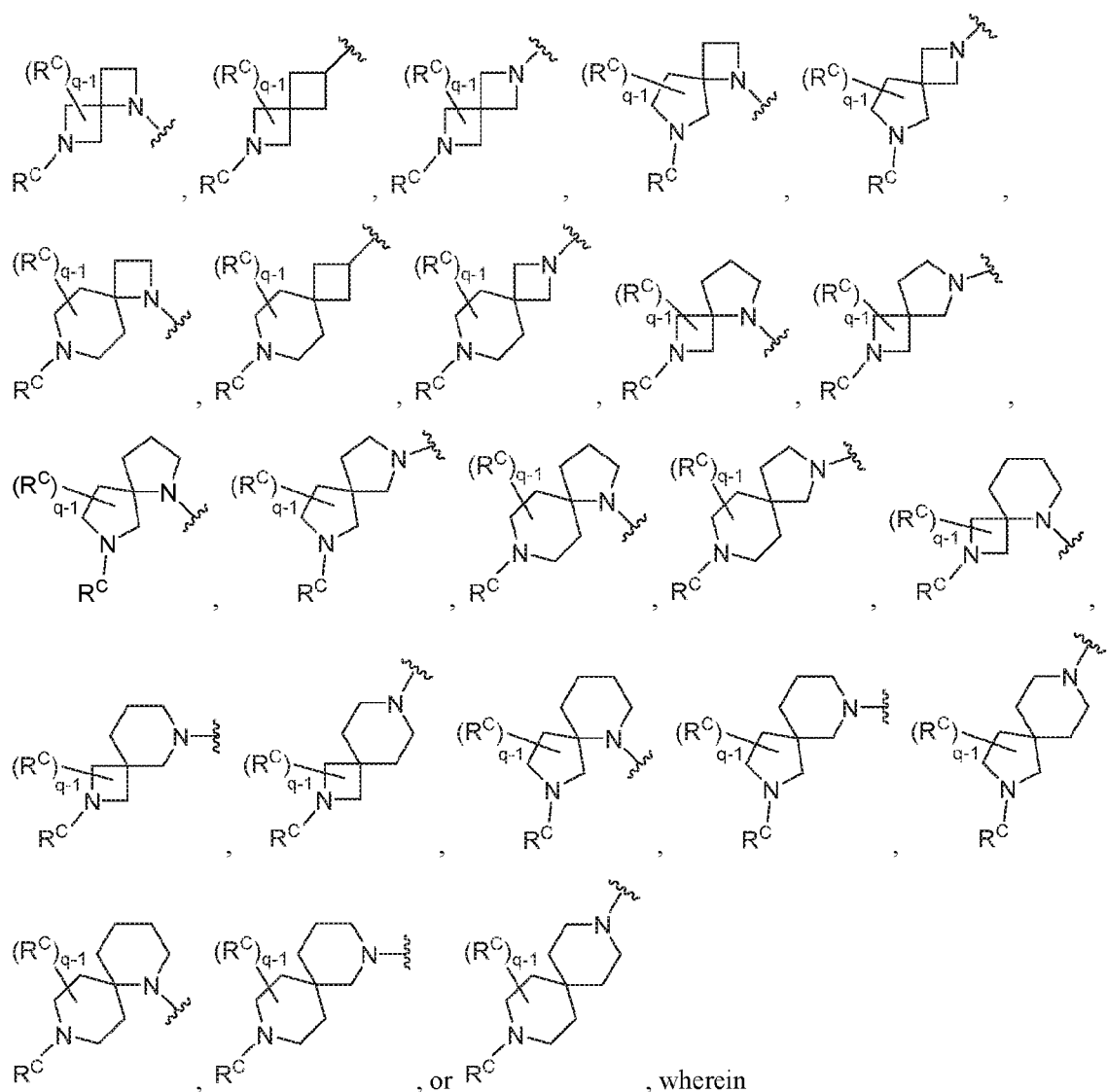
[0187] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is



wherein

each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0188] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0189] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or

pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, when X is  and Z is C, then ring G is attached to rest of the molecule via a double bond.

[0190] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, the compound is:

5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;

4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;

2-(5-(1-((3R,4R)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;

2-(5-(1-((3S,4R)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (S)-2-(5-(1-(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 (R)-2-(5-(1-(5-azaspiro[2.5]octan-8-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (S)-2-(5-(1-(3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 2-(5-(1-((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutyl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (S)-2-(5-(1-(azepan-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (R)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 2-(5-(1-(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 2-(5-(1-((1R,5S,6S)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(1-((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol;
 6-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 (R,Z)-2-(5-((3-fluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (S,Z)-2-(5-((3-fluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (Z)-2-(5-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 (E)-2-(5-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (Z)-2-(5-(azepan-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol;
 (Z)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(pyrrolidin-3-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol;
 2-(5-((E)-((3aR,6aS)-hexahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5(1H)-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)phenol;
 4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol;
 2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol; or
 6-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol.

[0191] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy,

substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein

each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0192] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl, wherein if aryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein

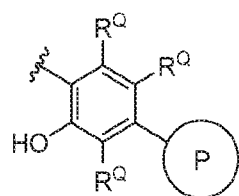
each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0193] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, wherein if heteroaryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein

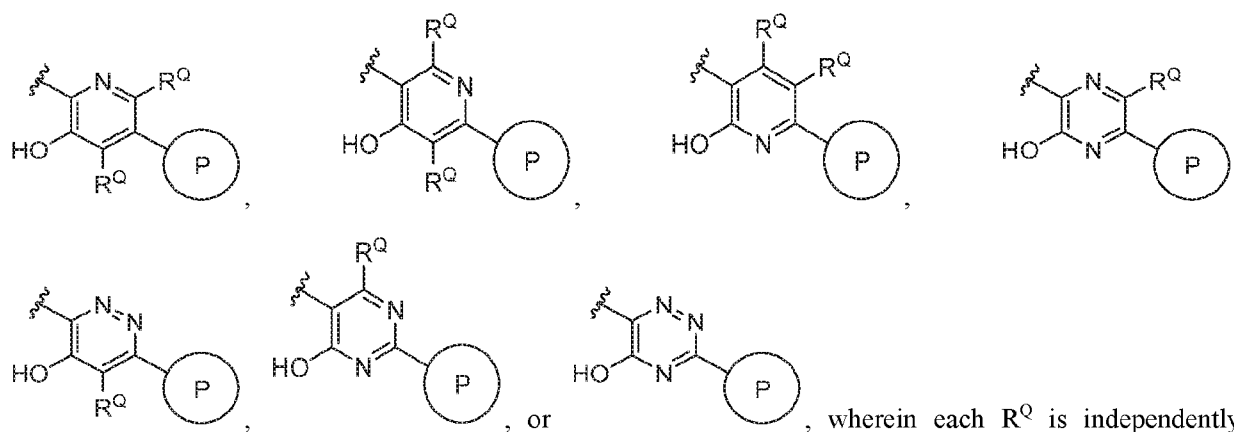
each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0194] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is



, wherein each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CF_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, and $-OCH(CH_3)_2$; and ring P is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

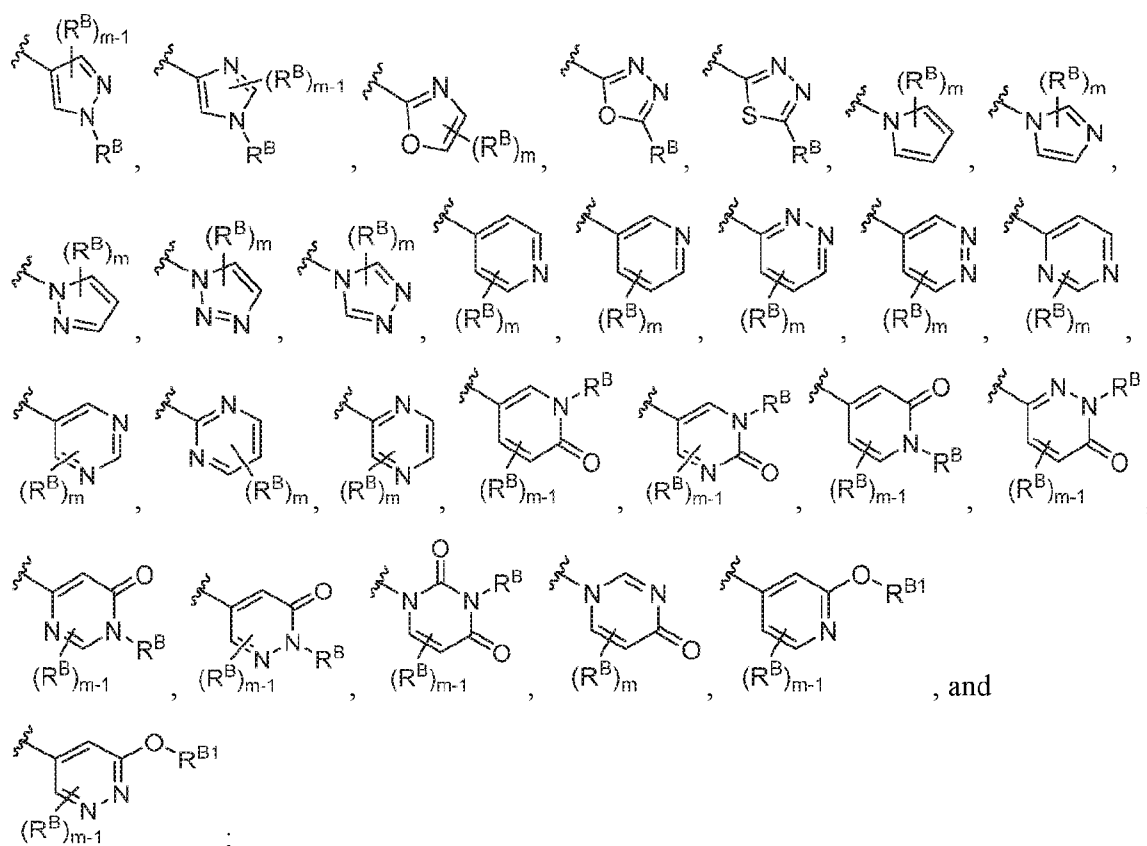
[0195] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 5- or 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring Q is 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl selected from:



, wherein each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CF_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_2CH_3$, and $-OCH(CH_3)_2$; and ring P is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0196] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, or $-OCH_3$.

[0197] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



wherein,

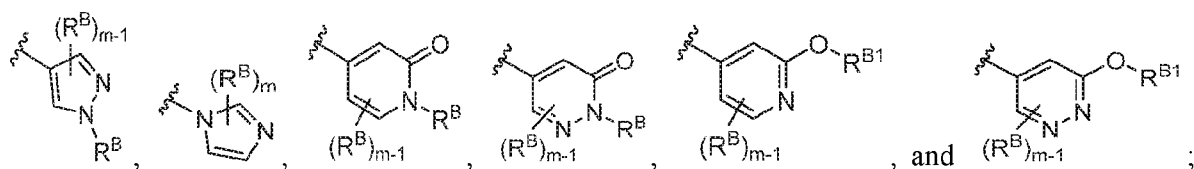
each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl; and

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

[0198] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, m is 1, 2, or 3. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3.

[0199] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



wherein,

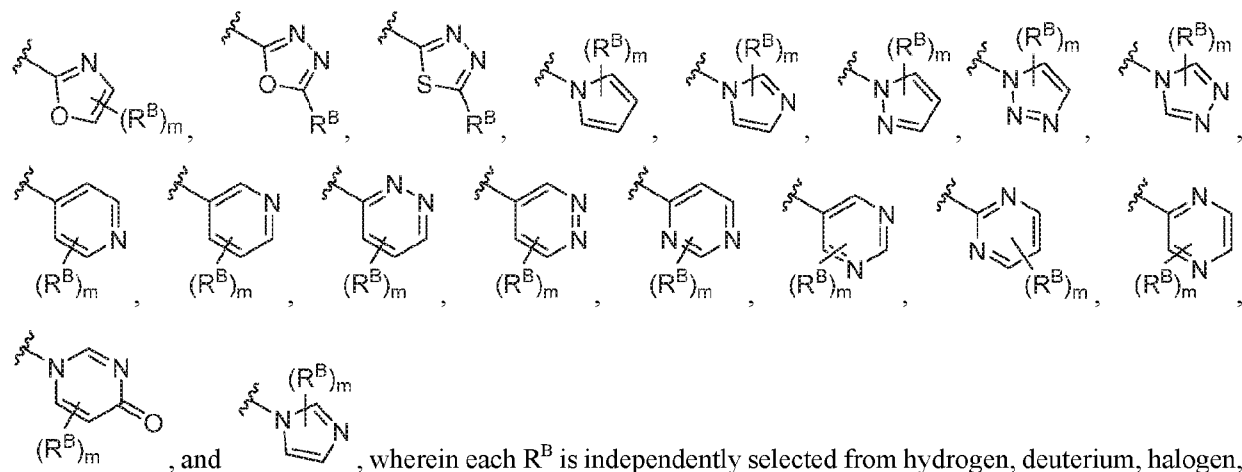
each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl; and

m is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

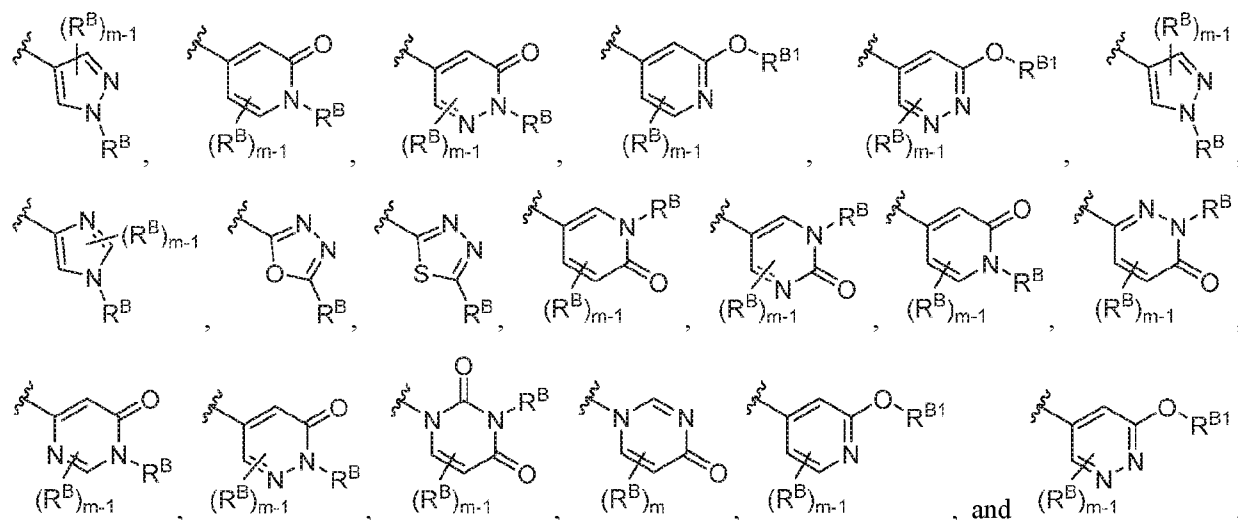
[0200] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, m is 1, 2, or 3. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3.

[0201] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



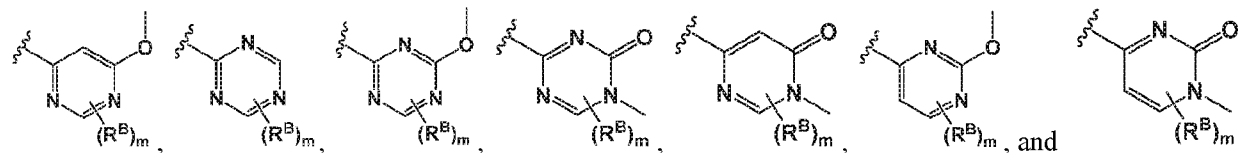
wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. In some embodiments, m is 0. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3. In some embodiments, m is 4.

[0202] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



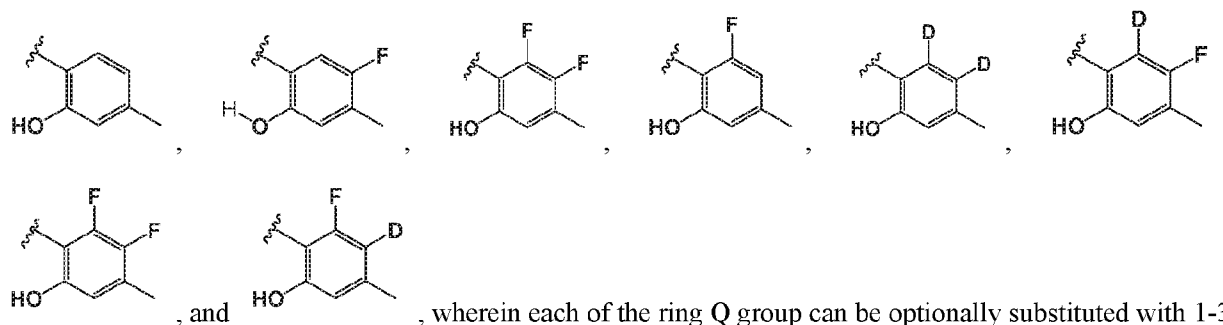
wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and m is 1, 2, 3 or 4. In some embodiments, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl. In some embodiments, m is 1, 2, or 3. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3. In some embodiments, m is 4.

[0203] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:



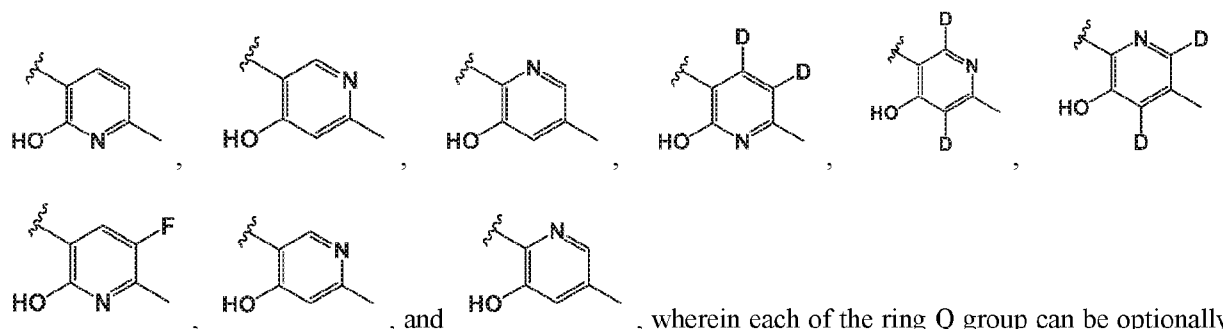
, wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. In some embodiments, m is 0. In some embodiments, m is 1. In some embodiments, m is 2. In some embodiments, m is 3. In some embodiments, m is 4.

[0204] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



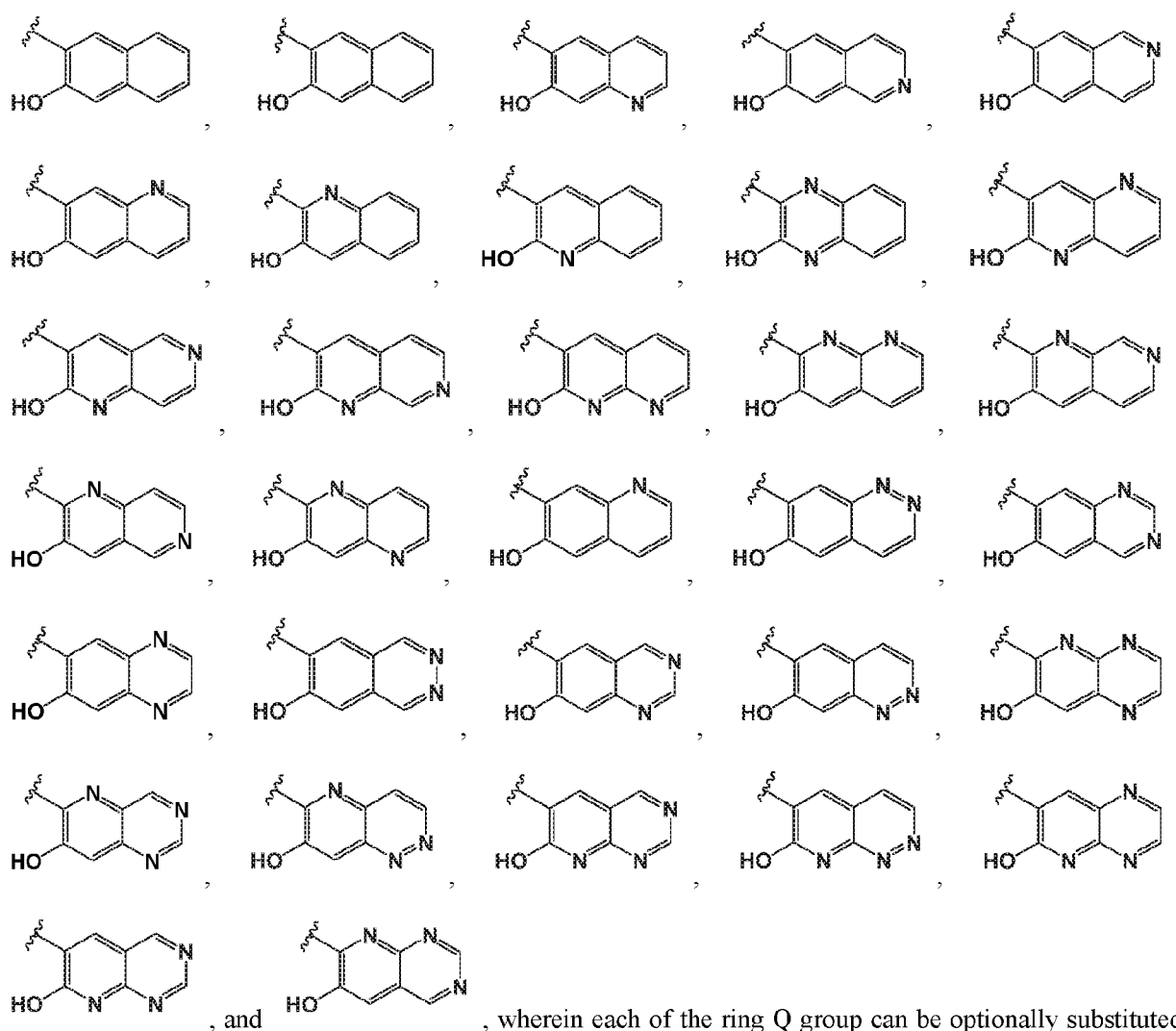
, wherein each of the ring Q group can be optionally substituted with 1-3 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0205] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



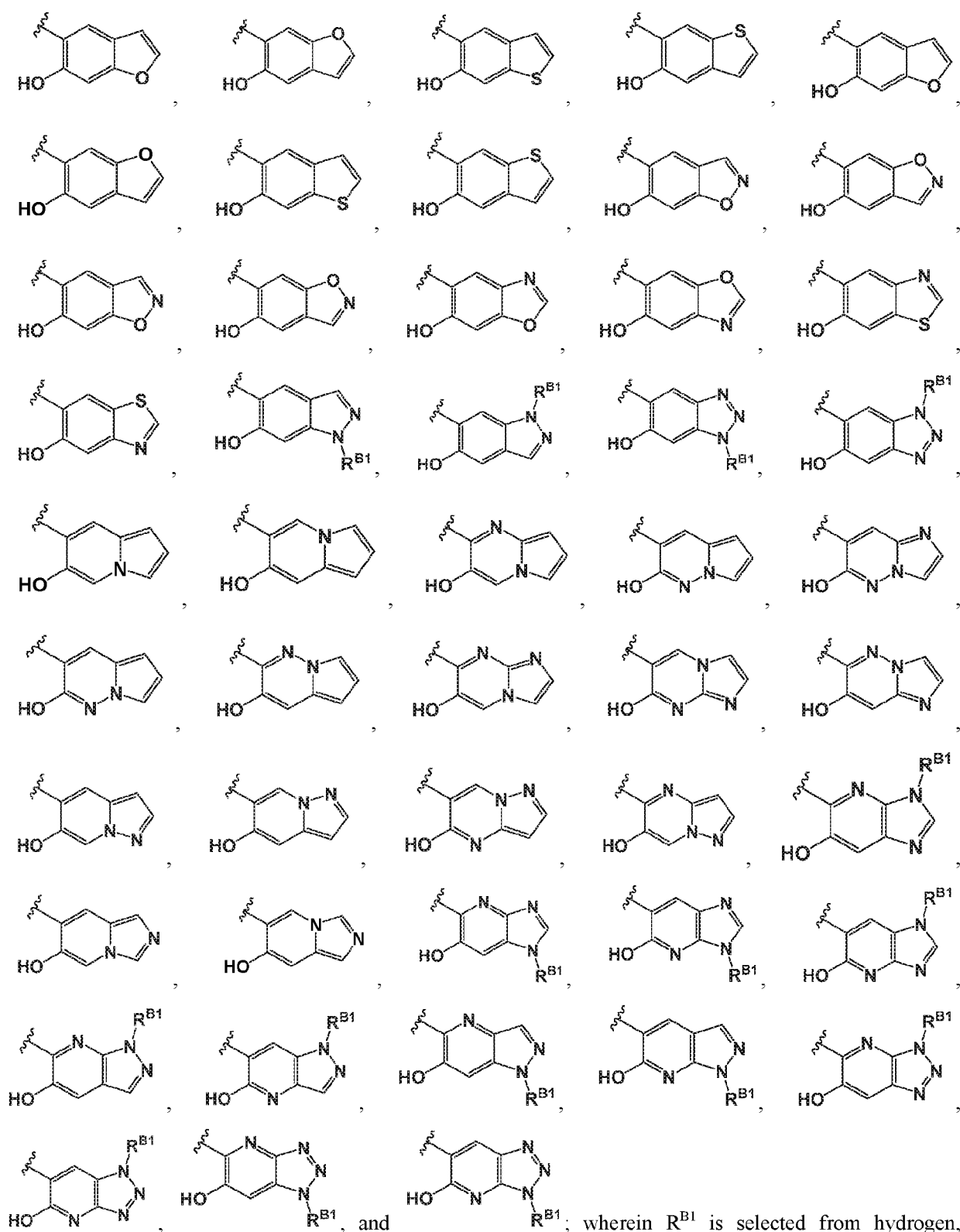
, wherein each of the ring Q group can be optionally substituted with 1-3 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0206] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

[0207] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:



1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 R^B , wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl. In some embodiments, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl.

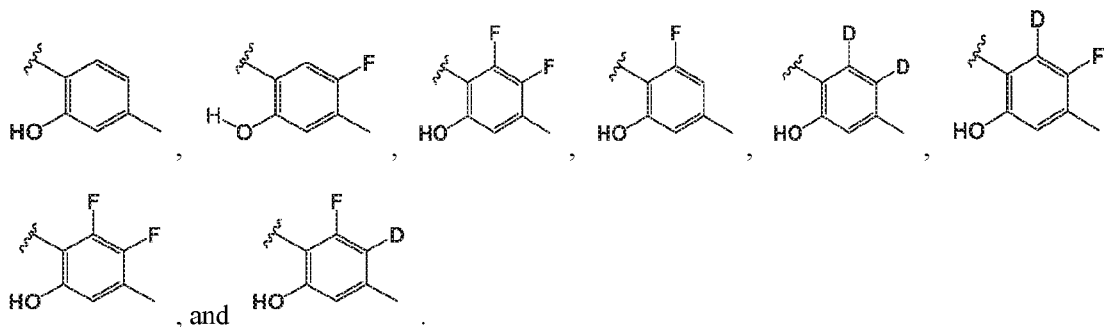
[0208] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, $-OH$, or $-OCH_3$. In some embodiments, each R^B is independently $-F$ or $-OCH_3$. In some embodiments, each R^B is H.

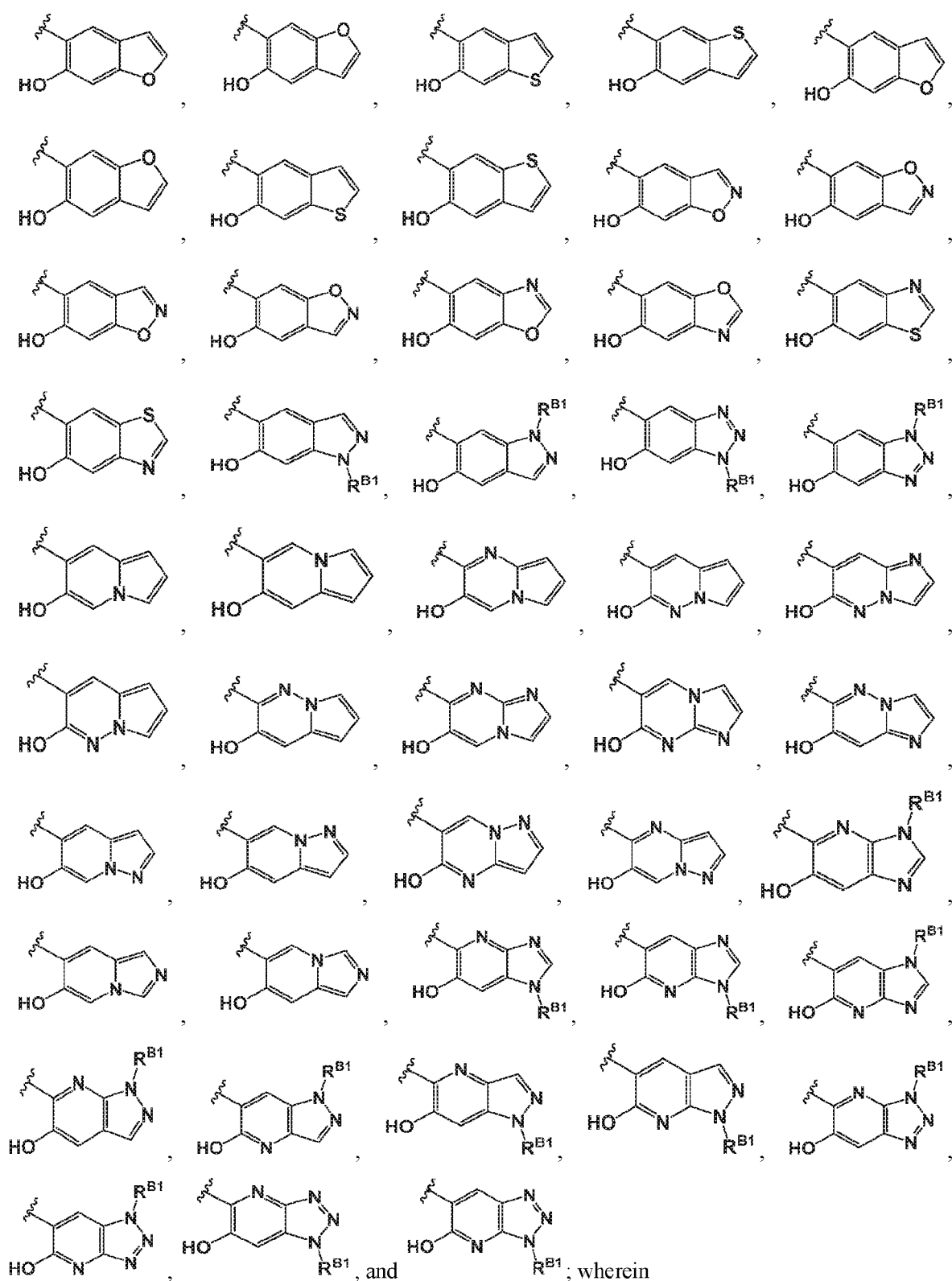
[0209] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, and $-CD_3$.

[0210] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is 2-naphthyl substituted at the 3 position with 0, 1, and 2 substituents independently selected from:

deuterium, halogen, $-OH$, $-NO_2$, $-CN$, $-SR^1$, $-S(=O)R^1$, $-S(=O)_2R^1$, $-N(R^1)_2$, $-C(=O)R^1$, $-OC(=O)R^1$, $-C(=O)OR^1$, $-C(=O)N(R^1)_2$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein each R^1 is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_5 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

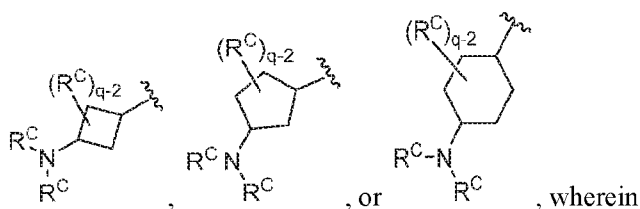
[0211] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:





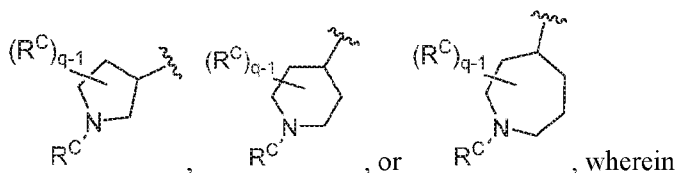
R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl.

[0215] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



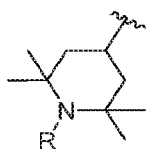
each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0216] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



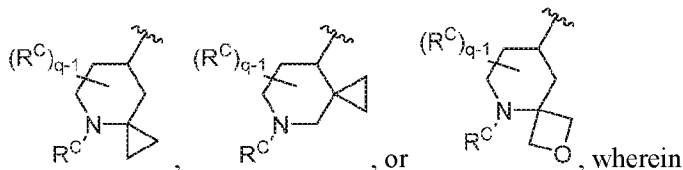
each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0217] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



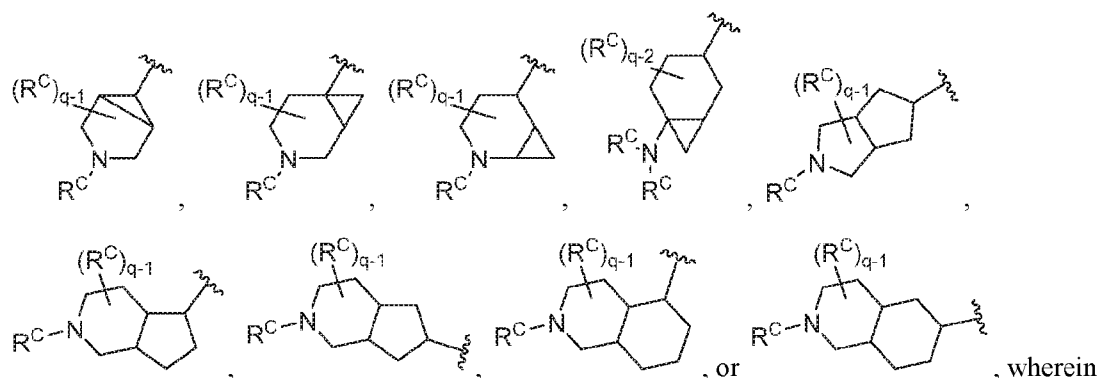
, wherein R is H, D, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl.

[0218] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is:



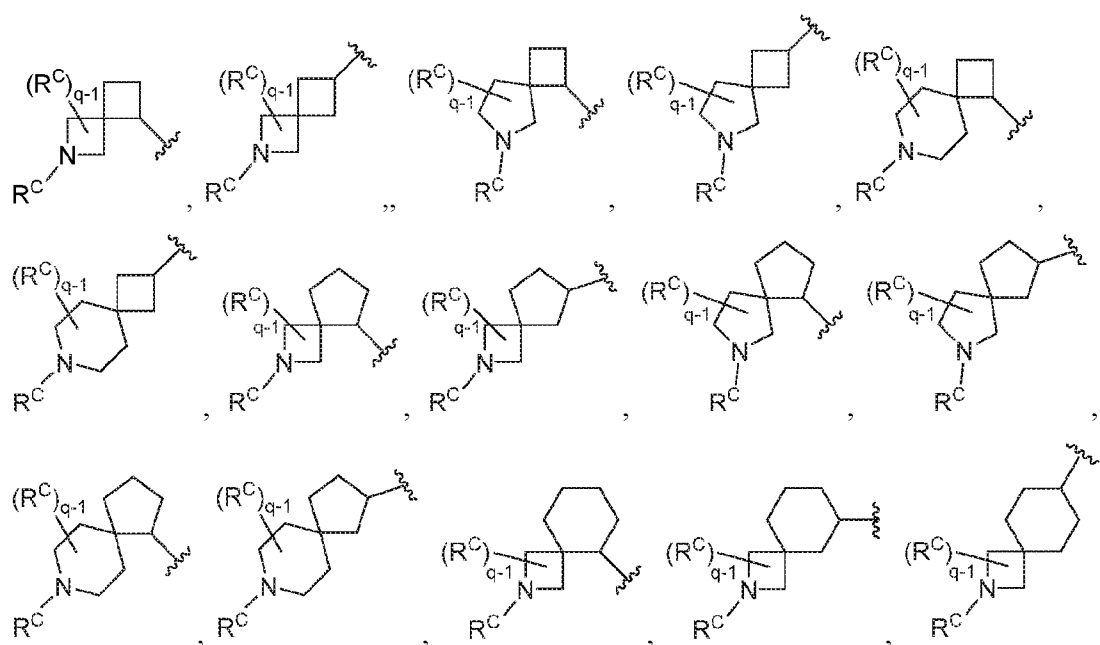
each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

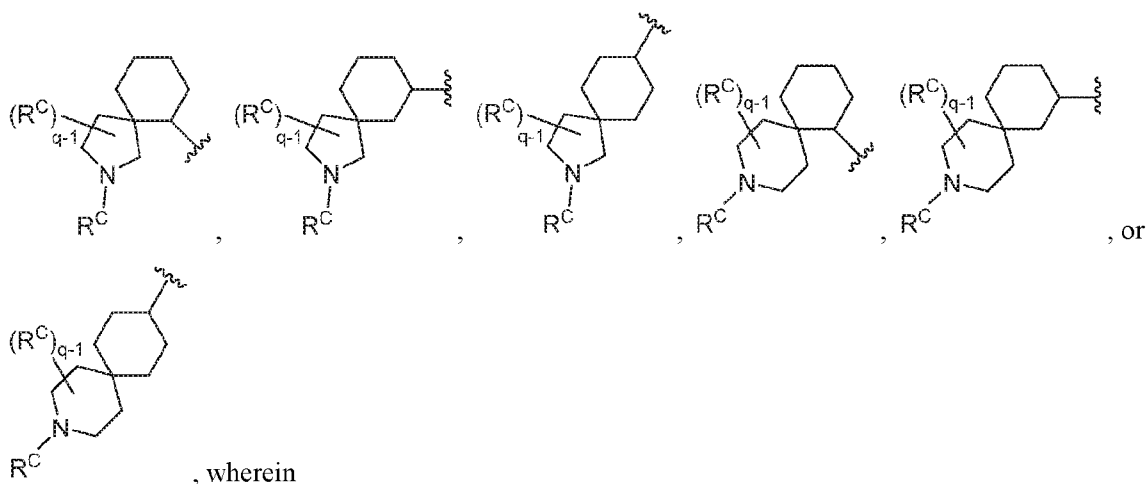
[0219] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR^I, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0220] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G is





each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[0221] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, ring G comprises at least one fluorine. In some embodiments, ring G comprises one fluorine. In some embodiments, ring G comprises at least two fluorines.

[0222] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, at least one R^C comprises a fluorine, e.g., F or C₁-C₄ fluoroalkyl such as CH₂F, CF₃, CHF₂, and CH₃CH₂F. In some embodiments, at least one R^C is F or C₁-C₄ fluoroalkyl. In some embodiments, one R^C comprises a fluorine. In some embodiments, at least two R^C comprise a fluorine.

[0223] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R² is hydrogen, -CH₃, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, R² is hydrogen.

[0224] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (IV) or Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -CH₂CH₃, -CH₂CH₂CH₃, -CH(CH₃)₂, -OH, -OCH₃, -OCH₂CH₃, -OCF₃, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, or -CF₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, -OH, -OCH₃, -OCF₃, -CH₂F, -CHF₂, or -CF₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, -CN, -CH₃, or -OCH₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, or -CH₃. In some embodiments, R^A is hydrogen.

[0225] In some embodiments of a compound of Formula (I)-(VI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl. In some embodiments, each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, or C₁-C₄ alkyl. In some embodiments, each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, or methyl.

[0226] Exemplary SMSM compounds are summarized in Table 1A.

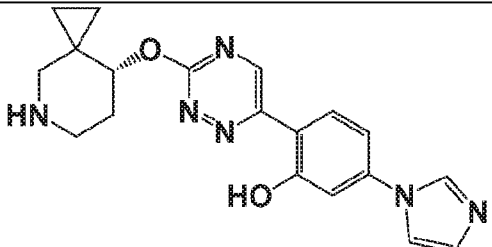
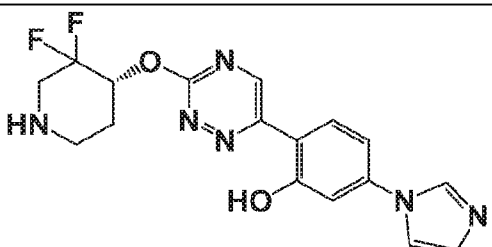
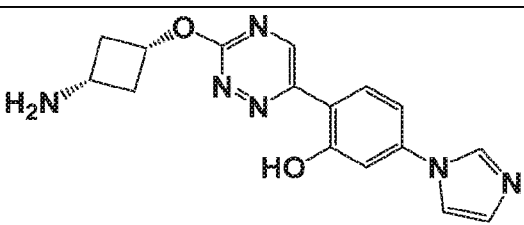
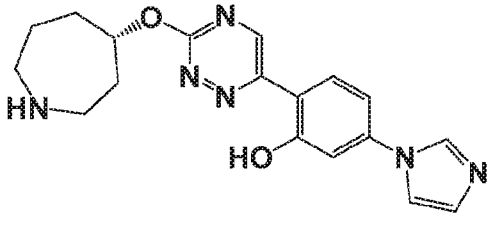
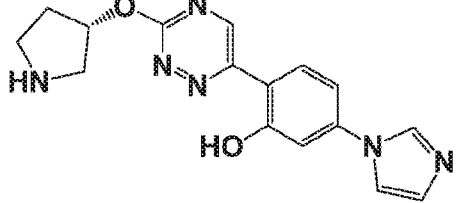
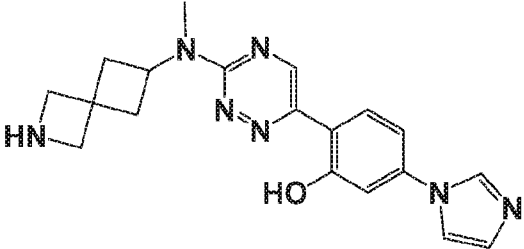
Table 1A: Exemplary SMSM compounds

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-1		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-2		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(piperidin-4-ylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-3		2-(3-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-4		2-(3-(((3R,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-5		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(methyl(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-6		2-(3-(methyl(4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(5-methyl-2H-tetrazol-2-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-7		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-8		(R)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(methyl(5-azaspiro[2.5]octan-8-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-9		(R)-2-(3-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-10		2-(3-(((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutyl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-11		(S)-2-(3-(azepan-4-yl(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-12		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(methyl(pyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-13		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-14		2-(3-(((1R,5S,6s)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-15		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-(methyl((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-16		4-fluoro-2-(3-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-17		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(3-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1A-18		6-(3-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-19		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-20		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-21		2-(3-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-22		2-(3-(((3R,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-23		(S)-2-(3-(((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-24		5-(5-methyl-2H-tetrazol-2-yl)-2-(3-(((4-methylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-25		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-26		(R)-2-(3-((5-azaspiro[2.5]octan-8-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-27		(R)-2-(3-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-28		2-(3-((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-29		(S)-2-(3-(azepan-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-30		(S)-2-(3-(azepan-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-31		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-32		2-(3-(((1R,5S,6s)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-33		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-(((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-34		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-35		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(3-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1A-36		6-(3-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1A-37		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(3-(methylamino)propoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-38		6-(3-(azetidin-3-ylmethoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-39		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-40		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-41		2-(3-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-42		(S)-2-(3-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-43		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-44		2-(3-(((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1A-45		(S)-2-(3-(azepan-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

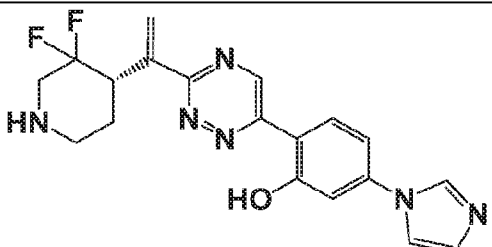
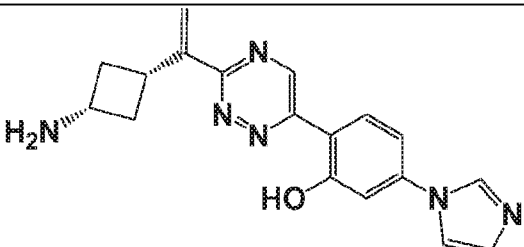
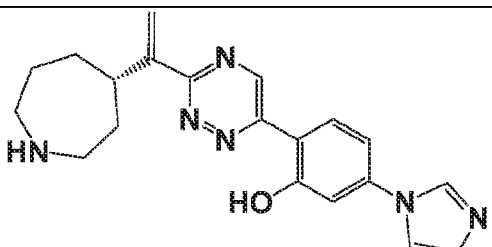
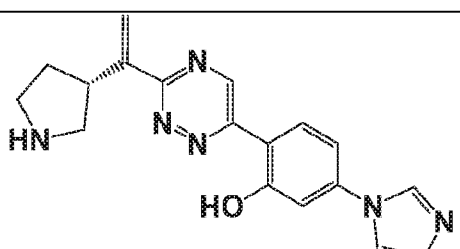
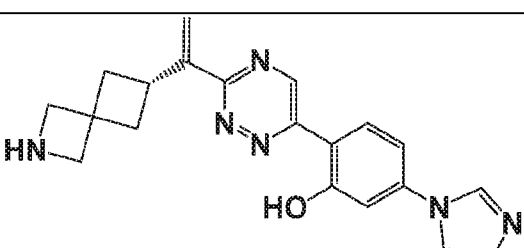
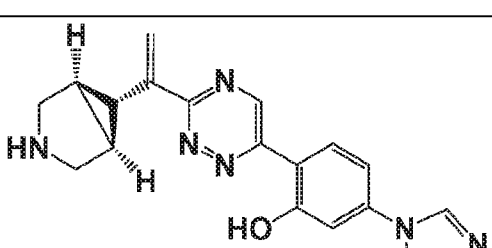
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1A-46		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(pyrrolidin-3-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-47		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(3-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1A-48		6-(3-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1A-49		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-((3-(methylamino)propyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1A-50		6-(3-((azetidin-3-ylmethyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

[0227] Exemplary SMSM compounds are summarized in Table 1B.

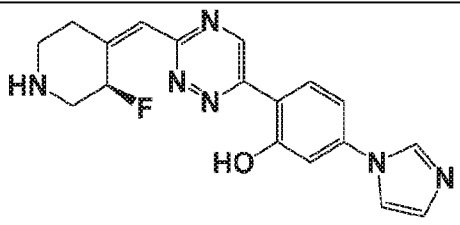
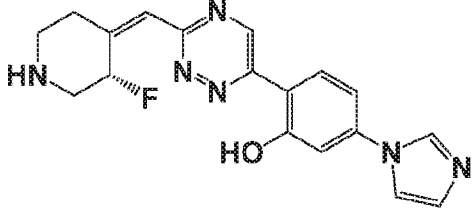
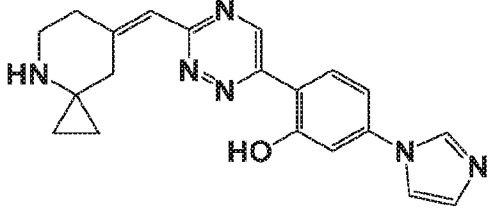
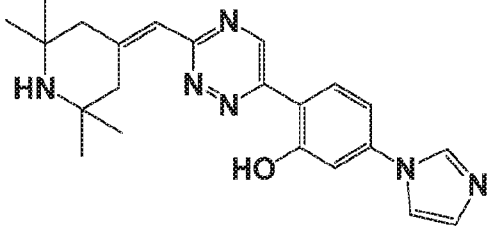
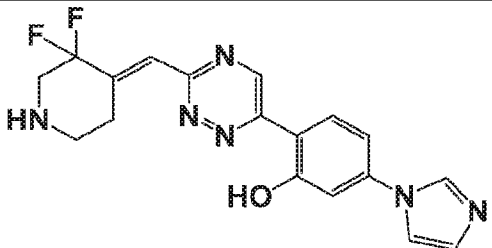
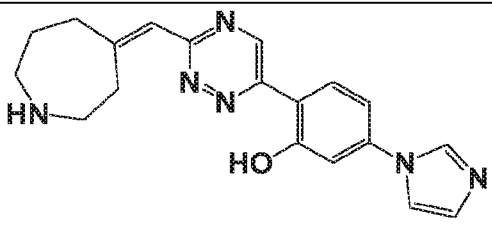
Table 1B: Exemplary SMSM compounds

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1B-1		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1B-2		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-3		2-(3-(1-((3R,4R)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-4		2-(3-(1-((3S,4R)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-5		(S)-2-(3-(1-(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-6		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-7		(R)-2-(3-(1-(5-azaspiro[2.5]octan-8-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1B-8		(S)-2-(3-(1-(3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-9		2-(3-(1-((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutyl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-10		(S)-2-(3-(1-(azepan-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-11		(R)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(1-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-12		2-(3-(1-(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-13		2-(3-(1-((1R,5S,6S)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1B-14		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-(1-((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-15		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-16		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(3-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1B-17		6-(3-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1B-18		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-19		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1B-20		(R,Z)-2-(3-((3-fluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-21		(S,Z)-2-(3-((3-fluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-22		(Z)-2-(3-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-23		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-24		(E)-2-(3-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1B-25		(Z)-2-(3-(azepan-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1B-26		(Z)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(pyrrolidin-3-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-27		2-(3-((E)-((3aR,6aS)-hexahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5(1H)-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)-5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)phenol
1B-28		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(3-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1B-29		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(3-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1B-30		6-(3-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

[0228] Exemplary SMSM compounds are summarized in Table 1C.

Table 1C: Exemplary SMSM compounds

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-1		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-2		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylamino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-3		2-(6-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-4		2-(6-(((3R,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-5		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-6		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-7		(R)-2-(6-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

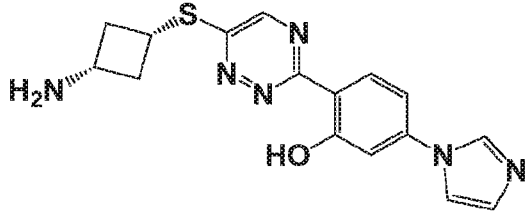
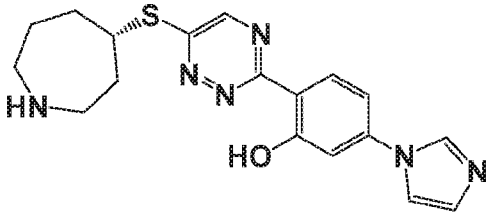
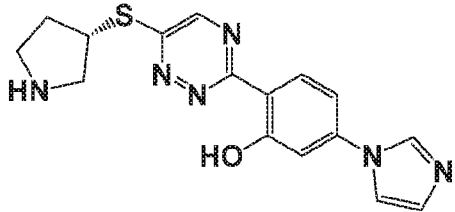
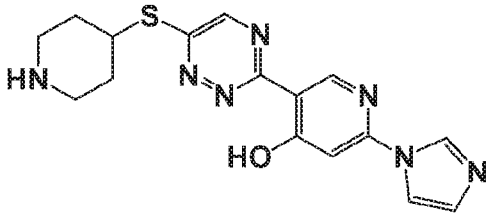
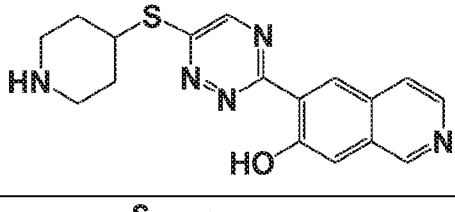
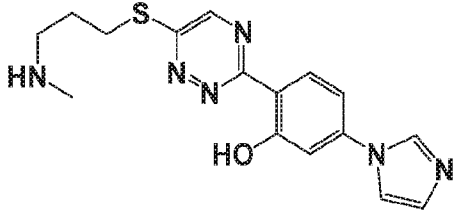
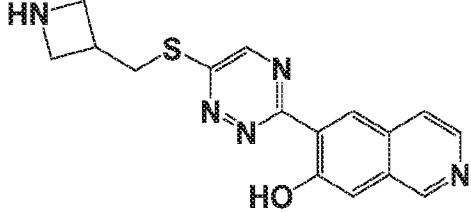
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-8		2-(6-(((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutyl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-9		(S)-2-(6-(azepan-4-yl(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-10		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(pyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-11		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-12		2-(6-(((1R,5S,6s)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)(methyl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-13		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(6-(methyl((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-14		4-fluoro-2-(6-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-15		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(6-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1C-16		6-(6-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1C-17		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-18		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-19		2-(6-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-20		2-(6-(((3R,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy))-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-21		(S)-2-(6-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)oxy))-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-22		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy))-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-23		2-(6-((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutoxy))-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-24		(S)-2-(6-(azepan-4-yloxy))-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-25		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy))-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol

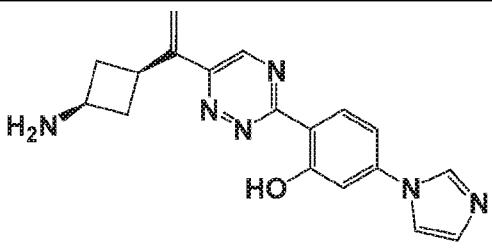
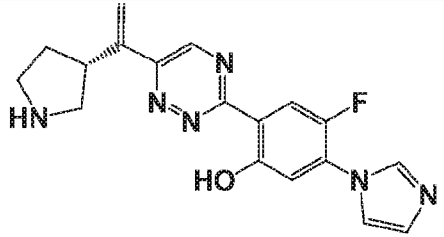
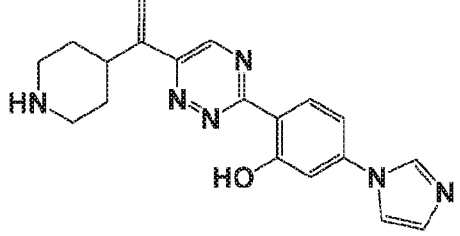
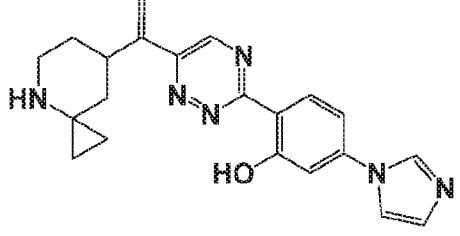
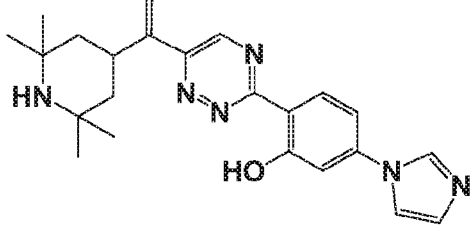
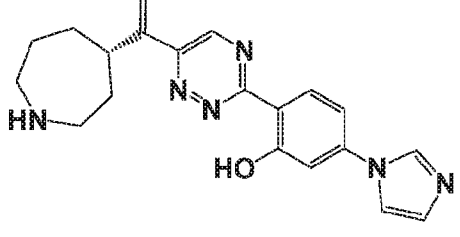
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-26		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-27		2-(6-(((1R,5S,6s)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-28		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(6-(((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-29		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-30		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1C-31		6-(6-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-32		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(3-(methylamino)propoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-33		6-(6-(azetidin-3-ylmethoxy)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1C-34		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-35		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-36		2-(6-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-37		(S)-2-(6-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-38		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol

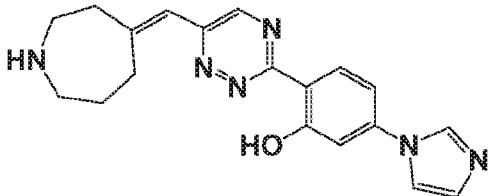
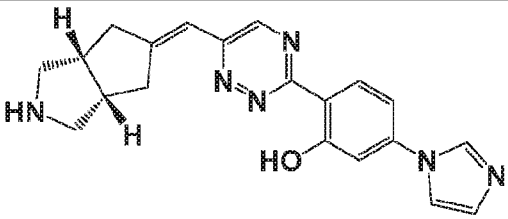
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1C-39		2-(6-(((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-40		(S)-2-(6-(azepan-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1C-41		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-42		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1C-43		6-(6-(piperidin-4-ylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1C-44		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((3-(methylamino)propyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
1C-45		6-(6-((azetidin-3-ylmethyl)thio)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

[0229] Exemplary SMSM compounds are summarized in Table 1D.

Table 1D: Exemplary SMSM compounds

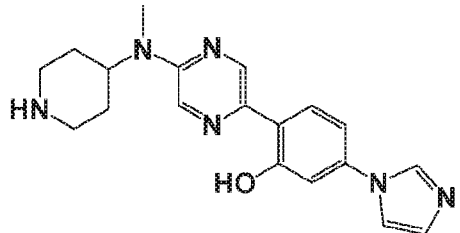
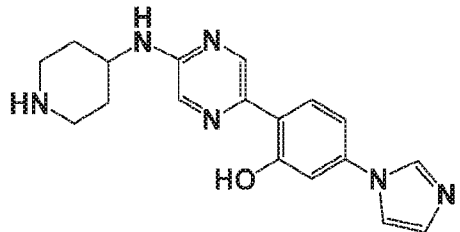
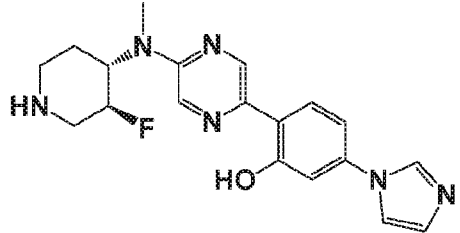
SMSM#	Structure	Name
ID-1		2-(6-(1-((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutyl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
ID-2		(R)-4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-3		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-4		2-(6-(1-(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
ID-5		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-6		(S)-2-(6-(1-(azepan-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

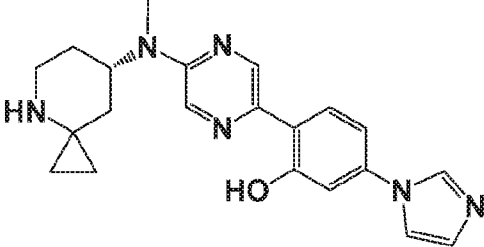
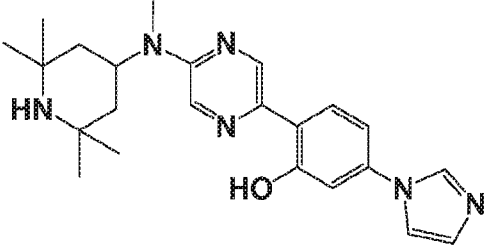
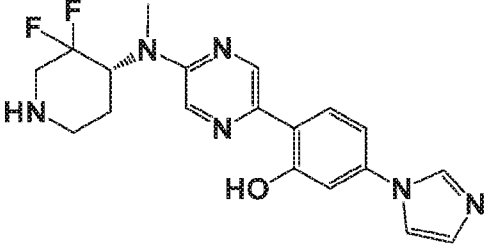
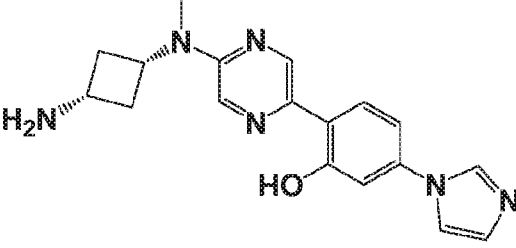
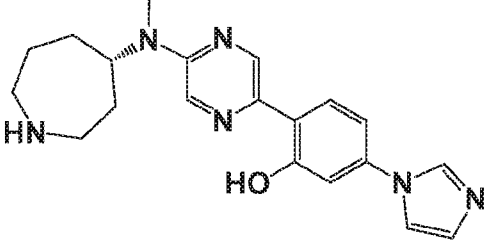
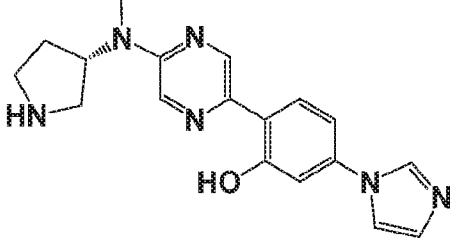
SMSM#	Structure	Name
ID-7		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(1-((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)vinyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-8		(E)-4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-9		(Z)-4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(pyrrolidin-3-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-10		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-11		(Z)-2-(6-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
ID-12		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(6-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)phenol
ID-13		(Z)-2-(6-(azepan-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1D-14		(E)-2-(6-(azepan-4-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1D-15		2-(6-((E)-((3aR,6aS)-hexahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5(1H)-ylidene)methyl)-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

[0230] Exemplary SMSM compounds are summarized in Table 1E.

Table 1E: Exemplary SMSM compounds

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-1		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-2		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylamino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-3		2-(5-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

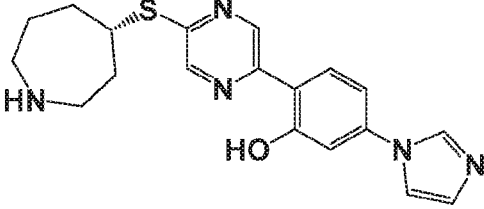
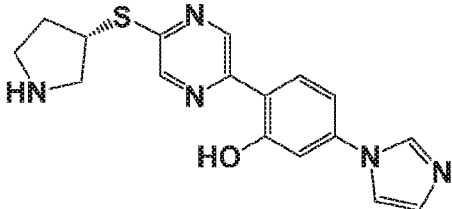
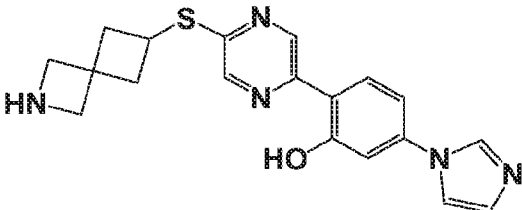
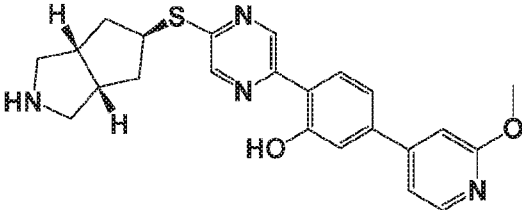
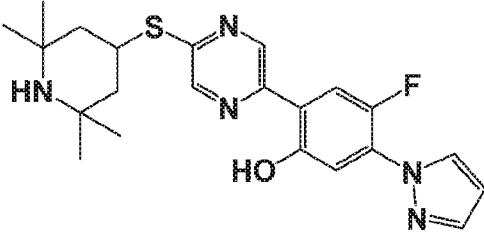
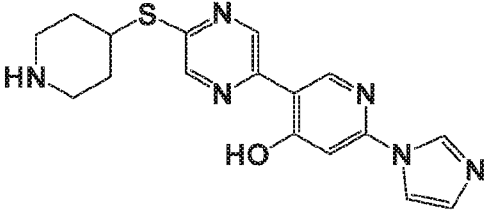
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-4		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-5		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-6		(R)-2-(5-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-7		2-(5-(((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutyl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-8		(S)-2-(5-(azepan-4-yl(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-9		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(pyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol

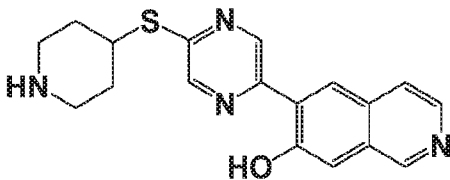
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-10		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(methyl(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-11		2-(5-(((1R,5S,6s)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-12		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(methyl((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-13		4-fluoro-2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-14		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1E-15		6-(5-(methyl(piperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-16		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-17		2-(5-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-18		(S)-2-(5-(((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-19		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-20		(R)-2-(5-(((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-21		2-(5-(((1S,3S)-3-aminocyclobutoxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-22		(S)-2-(5-(azepan-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-23		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-24		2-(5-((2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-25		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-26		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)oxy)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-27		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(piperidin-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol

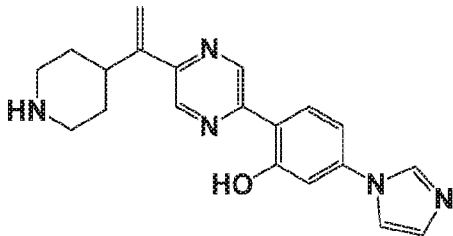
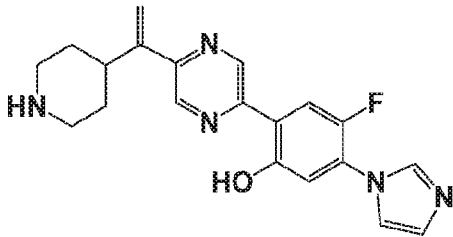
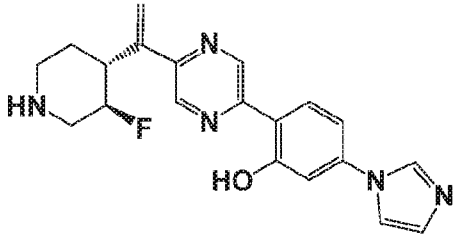
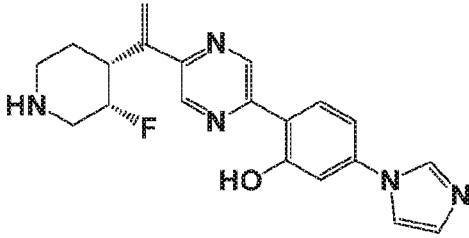
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-28		6-(5-(piperidin-4-yloxy)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1E-29		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-30		2-(5-(((3S,4S)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-31		(S)-2-(5-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-32		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-33		(R)-2-(5-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-34		(S)-2-(5-(azepan-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-35		(S)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(pyrrolidin-3-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-36		2-(5-((2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1E-37		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-38		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)thio)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1E-39		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(piperidin-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1E-40		6-(5-(piperidin-4-ylthio)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

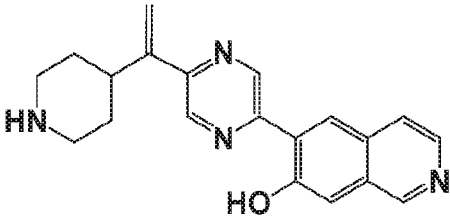
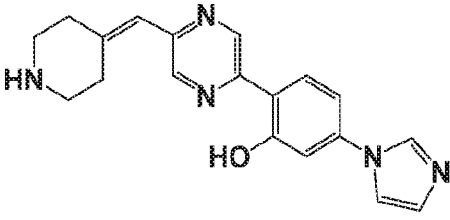
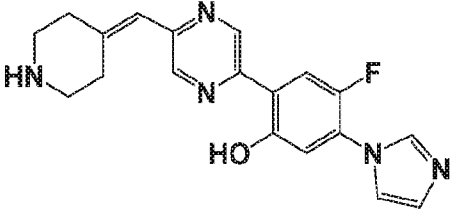
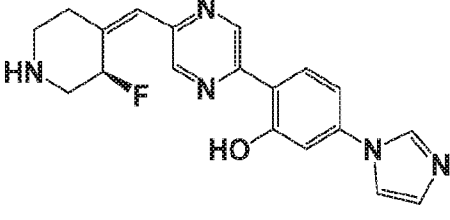
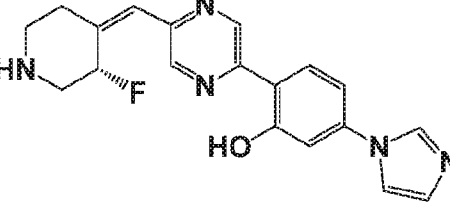
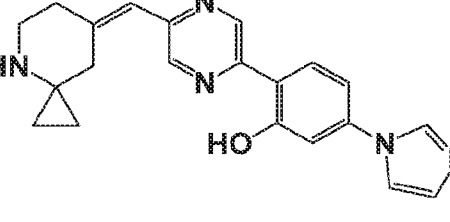
[0231] Exemplary SMSM compounds are summarized in Table 1F.

Table 1F: Exemplary SMSM compounds

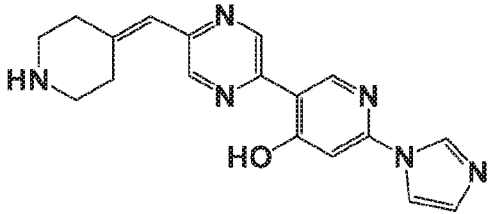
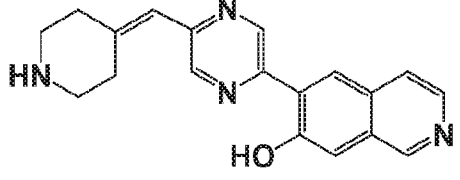
SMSM#	Structure	Name
1F-1		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-2		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-3		2-(5-(1-((3R,4R)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-4		2-(5-(1-((3S,4R)-3-fluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1F-5		(S)-2-(5-(1-(4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-6		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-7		(R)-2-(5-(1-(5-azaspiro[2.5]octan-8-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-8		(S)-2-(5-(1-(3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-9		2-(5-(1-((1s,3s)-3-aminocyclobutyl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-10		(S)-2-(5-(1-(azepan-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1F-11		(R)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(pyrrolidin-3-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-12		2-(5-(1-(2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-13		2-(5-(1-((1R,5S,6s)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-14		5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(5-(1-((3aR,5s,6aS)-octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-15		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-16		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1F-17		6-(5-(1-(piperidin-4-yl)vinyl)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol
1F-18		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-19		4-fluoro-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-20		(R,Z)-2-(5-((3-fluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-21		(S,Z)-2-(5-((3-fluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-22		(Z)-2-(5-((4-azaspiro[2.5]octan-7-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1F-23		5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol
1F-24		(E)-2-(5-((3,3-difluoropiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-25		(Z)-2-(5-(azepan-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenol
1F-26		(Z)-5-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(3-(pyrrolidin-3-ylidenemethyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl)phenol
1F-27		2-(5-((E)-((3aR,6aS)-hexahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5(1H)-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)phenol
1F-28		4-fluoro-5-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-2-(5-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-ylidene)methyl)pyrazin-2-yl)phenol

SMSM#	Structure	Name
1F-29		2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-5-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)pyridin-4-ol
1F-30		6-(5-(piperidin-4-ylidenemethyl)pyrazin-2-yl)isoquinolin-7-ol

[0232] In some cases, an SMSM provided herein can be designated by more than one SMSM# in different parts of the application; for example, the same compound can appear more than once in Tables 1A-1F, in the examples, and in the schemes.

[0233] In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein, possesses one or more stereocenters and each stereocenter exists independently in either the R or S configuration. The compounds presented herein include all diastereomeric, enantiomeric, and epimeric forms as well as the appropriate mixtures thereof. The compounds and methods provided herein include all cis, trans, syn, anti, entgegen (E), and zusammen (Z) isomers as well as the appropriate mixtures thereof. In certain embodiments, compounds described herein are prepared as their individual stereoisomers by reacting a racemic mixture of the compound with an optically active resolving agent to form a pair of diastereoisomeric compounds/salts, separating the diastereomers and recovering the optically pure enantiomers. In some embodiments, resolution of enantiomers is carried out using covalent diastereomeric derivatives of the compounds described herein. In another embodiment, diastereomers are separated by separation/resolution techniques based upon differences in solubility. In other embodiments, separation of stereoisomers is performed by chromatography or by the forming diastereomeric salts and separation by recrystallization, or chromatography, or any combination thereof. Jean Jacques, Andre Collet, Samuel H. Wilen, "Enantiomers, Racemates and Resolutions", John Wiley And Sons, Inc., 1981. In one aspect, stereoisomers are obtained by stereoselective synthesis.

[0234] In some embodiments, compounds described herein are prepared as prodrugs. A "prodrug" refers to an agent that is converted into the parent drug *in vivo*. Prodrugs are often useful because, in some situations, they may be easier to administer than the parent drug. They may, for instance, be bioavailable by oral administration whereas the parent is not. The prodrug may also have improved solubility in pharmaceutical compositions over the parent drug. In some embodiments, the design of a prodrug increases the effective water solubility. An example, without limitation, of a prodrug is a compound described herein, which is administered as an ester

(the “prodrug”) to facilitate transmittal across a cell membrane where water solubility is detrimental to mobility but which then is metabolically hydrolyzed to the carboxylic acid, the active entity, once inside the cell where water-solubility is beneficial. A further example of a prodrug might be a short peptide (polyaminoacid) bonded to an acid group where the peptide is metabolized to reveal the active moiety. In certain embodiments, upon *in vivo* administration, a prodrug is chemically converted to the biologically, pharmaceutically or therapeutically active form of the compound. In certain embodiments, a prodrug is enzymatically metabolized by one or more steps or processes to the biologically, pharmaceutically or therapeutically active form of the compound.

[0235] In one aspect, prodrugs are designed to alter the metabolic stability or the transport characteristics of a drug, to mask side effects or toxicity, to improve the flavor of a drug or to alter other characteristics or properties of a drug. By virtue of knowledge of pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic processes and drug metabolism *in vivo*, once a pharmaceutically active compound is known, the design of prodrugs of the compound is possible. (see, for example, Nogrady (1985) *Medicinal Chemistry A Biochemical Approach*, Oxford University Press, New York, pages 388-392; Silverman (1992), *The Organic Chemistry of Drug Design and Drug Action*, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, pages 352-401, Rooseboom *et al.*, *Pharmacological Reviews*, 56:53-102, 2004; Aesop Cho, “Recent Advances in Oral Prodrug Discovery”, *Annual Reports in Medicinal Chemistry*, Vol. 41, 395-407, 2006; T. Higuchi and V. Stella, *Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems*, Vol. 14 of the A.C.S. Symposium Series).

[0236] In some cases, some of the herein-described compounds may be a prodrug for another derivative or active compound.

[0237] In some embodiments, sites on the aromatic ring portion of compounds described herein are susceptible to various metabolic reactions. Therefore incorporation of appropriate substituents on the aromatic ring structures will reduce, minimize or eliminate this metabolic pathway. In specific embodiments, the appropriate substituent to decrease or eliminate the susceptibility of the aromatic ring to metabolic reactions is, by way of example only, a halogen, or an alkyl group.

[0238] In another embodiment, the compounds described herein are labeled isotopically (*e.g.* with a radioisotope) or by another other means, including, but not limited to, the use of chromophores or fluorescent moieties, bioluminescent labels, or chemiluminescent labels.

[0239] Compounds described herein include isotopically-labeled compounds, which are identical to those recited in the various formulae and structures presented herein, but for the fact that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into the present compounds include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, fluorine and chlorine, such as, for example, ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{18}O , ^{17}O , ^{35}S , ^{18}F , ^3Cl . In one aspect, isotopically-labeled compounds described herein, for example those into which radioactive isotopes such as ^3H and ^{14}C are incorporated, are useful in drug and/or substrate tissue distribution assays. In one aspect, substitution with isotopes such as deuterium affords certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, such as, for example, increased *in vivo* half-life or reduced dosage requirements.

[0240] In additional or further embodiments, the compounds described herein are metabolized upon administration to an organism in need to produce a metabolite that is then used to produce a desired effect, including a desired therapeutic effect.

[0241] Compounds described herein may be formed as, and/or used as, pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The type of pharmaceutical acceptable salts, include, but are not limited to: (1) acid addition salts, formed by reacting the free base form of the compound with a pharmaceutically acceptable: inorganic acid, such as, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, metaphosphoric acid, and the like; or with an organic acid, such as, for example, acetic acid, propionic acid, hexanoic acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, lactic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, 1,2-ethanedisulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid, 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, 4-methylbicyclo-[2.2.2]oct-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid, glucoheptonic acid, 4,4'-methylenebis-(3-hydroxy-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid), 3-phenylpropionic acid, trimethylacetic acid, tertiary butylacetic acid, lauryl sulfuric acid, gluconic acid, glutamic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, salicylic acid, stearic acid, muconic acid, butyric acid, phenylacetic acid, phenylbutyric acid, valproic acid, and the like; (2) salts formed when an acidic proton present in the parent compound is replaced by a metal ion, *e.g.*, an alkali metal ion (*e.g.* lithium, sodium, potassium), an alkaline earth ion (*e.g.* magnesium, or calcium), or an aluminum ion. In some cases, compounds described herein may coordinate with an organic base, such as, but not limited to, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine, N-methylglucamine, dicyclohexylamine, tris(hydroxymethyl)methylamine. In other cases, compounds described herein may form salts with amino acids such as, but not limited to, arginine, lysine, and the like. Acceptable inorganic bases used to form salts with compounds that include an acidic proton, include, but are not limited to, aluminum hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and the like.

[0242] It should be understood that a reference to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt includes the solvent addition forms, particularly solvates. Solvates contain either stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amounts of a solvent, and may be formed during the process of crystallization with pharmaceutically acceptable solvents such as water, ethanol, and the like. Hydrates are formed when the solvent is water, or alcoholates are formed when the solvent is alcohol. In some embodiments, solvates of compounds described herein are conveniently prepared or formed during the processes described herein. In addition, the compounds provided herein can exist in unsolvated as well as solvated forms. In general, the solvated forms are considered equivalent to the unsolvated forms for the purposes of the compounds and methods provided herein.

[0243] In some embodiments, an SMSM has a molecular weight of at most about 2000 Daltons, 1500 Daltons, 1000 Daltons or 900 Daltons. In some embodiments, an SMSM has a molecular weight of at least 100 Daltons, 200 Daltons, 300 Daltons, 400 Daltons or 500 Daltons. In some embodiments, an SMSM does not comprise a phosphodiester linkage.

Methods of Making Compounds

[0244] Compounds described herein can be synthesized using standard synthetic techniques or using methods known in the art in combination with methods described herein. Unless otherwise indicated, conventional methods of mass spectroscopy, NMR, HPLC, protein chemistry, biochemistry, recombinant DNA techniques and pharmacology can be employed. Compounds can be prepared using standard organic chemistry techniques such as those described in, for example, March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, 6th Edition, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. Alternative reaction conditions for the synthetic transformations described herein may be employed such as variation of solvent, reaction temperature, reaction time, as well as different chemical reagents and other reaction conditions. The starting materials can be available from commercial sources or can be readily prepared.

[0245] Suitable reference books and treatise that detail the synthesis of reactants useful in the preparation of compounds described herein, or provide references to articles that describe the preparation, include for example, "Synthetic Organic Chemistry", John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; S. R. Sandler et al., "Organic Functional Group Preparations," 2nd Ed., Academic Press, New York, 1983; H. O. House, "Modern Synthetic Reactions", 2nd Ed., W. A. Benjamin, Inc. Menlo Park, Calif. 1972; T. L. Gilchrist, "Heterocyclic Chemistry", 2nd Ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992; J. March, "Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions, Mechanisms and Structure", 4th Ed., Wiley Interscience, New York, 1992. Additional suitable reference books and treatise that detail the synthesis of reactants useful in the preparation of compounds described herein, or provide references to articles that describe the preparation, include for example, Fuhrhop, J. and Penzlin G. "Organic Synthesis: Concepts, Methods, Starting Materials", Second, Revised and Enlarged Edition (1994) John Wiley & Sons ISBN: 3 527-29074-5; Hoffman, R.V. "Organic Chemistry, An Intermediate Text" (1996) Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-509618-5; Larock, R. C. "Comprehensive Organic Transformations: A Guide to Functional Group Preparations" 2nd Edition (1999) Wiley-VCH, ISBN: 0-471-19031-4; March, J. "Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions, Mechanisms, and Structure" 4th Edition (1992) John Wiley & Sons, ISBN: 0-471-60180-2; Otera, J. (editor) "Modern Carbonyl Chemistry" (2000) Wiley-VCH, ISBN: 3-527-29871-1; Patai, S. "Patai's 1992 Guide to the Chemistry of Functional Groups" (1992) Interscience ISBN: 0-471-93022-9; Solomons, T. W. G. "Organic Chemistry" 7th Edition (2000) John Wiley & Sons, ISBN: 0-471-19095-0; Stowell, J.C., "Intermediate Organic Chemistry" 2nd Edition (1993) Wiley-Interscience, ISBN: 0-471-57456-2; "Industrial Organic Chemicals: Starting Materials and Intermediates: An Ullmann's Encyclopedia" (1999) John Wiley & Sons, ISBN: 3-527-29645-X, in 8 volumes; "Organic Reactions" (1942-2000) John Wiley & Sons, in over 55 volumes; and "Chemistry of Functional Groups" John Wiley & Sons, in 73 volumes.

[0246] In the reactions described, it may be necessary to protect reactive functional groups, for example hydroxy, amino, imino, thio or carboxy groups, where these are desired in the final product, in order to avoid their unwanted participation in reactions. A detailed description of techniques applicable to the creation of protecting groups and their removal are described in Greene and Wuts, Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd Ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1999, and Kocienski, Protective Groups, Thieme Verlag, New York, NY, 1994, which are incorporated herein by reference for such disclosure).

[0247] SMSMs can be made using known techniques and further chemically modified, in some embodiments, to facilitate intranuclear transfer to, *e.g.*, a splicing complex component, a spliceosome or a pre-mRNA

molecule. One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate the standard medicinal chemistry approaches for chemical modifications for intranuclear transfer (*e.g.*, reducing charge, optimizing size, and/or modifying lipophilicity).

Pharmaceutical Compositions

[0248] In some embodiments, the compounds described herein are formulated into pharmaceutical compositions. Pharmaceutical compositions are formulated in a conventional manner using one or more pharmaceutically acceptable inactive ingredients that facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations that can be used pharmaceutically. Proper formulation is dependent upon the route of administration chosen. A summary of pharmaceutical compositions described herein can be found, for example, in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Nineteenth Ed (Easton, Pa.: Mack Publishing Company, 1995); Hoover, John E., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pennsylvania 1975; Liberman, H.A. and Lachman, L., Eds., Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Marcel Decker, New York, N.Y., 1980; and Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems, Seventh Ed. (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins 1999), herein incorporated by reference for such disclosure.

[0249] A pharmaceutical composition can be a mixture of an SMSM described herein with one or more other chemical components (*i.e.* pharmaceutically acceptable ingredients), such as carriers, excipients, binders, filling agents, suspending agents, flavoring agents, sweetening agents, disintegrating agents, dispersing agents, surfactants, lubricants, colorants, diluents, solubilizers, moistening agents, plasticizers, stabilizers, penetration enhancers, wetting agents, anti-foaming agents, antioxidants, preservatives, or one or more combination thereof. The pharmaceutical composition facilitates administration of the compound to an organism.

[0250] The compositions described herein can be administered to the subject in a variety of ways, including parenterally, intravenously, intradermally, intramuscularly, colonically, rectally or intraperitoneally. In some embodiments, the small molecule splicing modulator or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is administered by intraperitoneal injection, intramuscular injection, subcutaneous injection, or intravenous injection of the subject. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions can be administered parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly or orally. The oral agents comprising a small molecule splicing modulator can be in any suitable form for oral administration, such as liquid, tablets, capsules, or the like. The oral formulations can be further coated or treated to prevent or reduce dissolution in stomach. The compositions of the present invention can be administered to a subject using any suitable methods known in the art. Suitable formulations for use in the present invention and methods of delivery are generally well known in the art. For example, the small molecule splicing modulators described herein can be formulated as pharmaceutical compositions with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier or excipient. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions including pH adjusting and buffering agents, tonicity adjusting agents, wetting agents and the like, such as, for example, sodium acetate, sodium lactate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate, etc.

[0251] Pharmaceutical formulations described herein can be administrable to a subject in a variety of ways by multiple administration routes, including but not limited to, oral, parenteral (*e.g.*, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intramedullary injections, intrathecal, direct intraventricular, intraperitoneal, intralymphatic, intranasal injections), intranasal, buccal, topical or transdermal administration routes. The pharmaceutical formulations described herein include, but are not limited to, aqueous liquid dispersions, self-emulsifying dispersions, solid solutions, liposomal dispersions, aerosols, solid dosage forms, powders, immediate release formulations, controlled release formulations, fast melt formulations, tablets, capsules, pills, delayed release formulations, extended release formulations, pulsatile release formulations, multiparticulate formulations, and mixed immediate and controlled release formulations.

[0252] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical formulation is in the form of a tablet. In other embodiments, pharmaceutical formulations containing an SMSM described herein are in the form of a capsule. In one aspect, liquid formulation dosage forms for oral administration are in the form of aqueous suspensions or solutions selected from the group including, but not limited to, aqueous oral dispersions, emulsions, solutions, elixirs, gels, and syrups.

[0253] For administration by inhalation, an SMSM described herein can be formulated for use as an aerosol, a mist or a powder. For buccal or sublingual administration, the compositions may take the form of tablets, lozenges, or gels formulated in a conventional manner. In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein can be prepared as transdermal dosage forms. In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein can be formulated into a pharmaceutical composition suitable for intramuscular, subcutaneous, or intravenous injection. In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein can be administered topically and can be formulated into a variety of topically administrable compositions, such as solutions, suspensions, lotions, gels, pastes, medicated sticks, balms, creams or ointments. In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein can be formulated in rectal compositions such as enemas, rectal gels, rectal foams, rectal aerosols, suppositories, jelly suppositories, or retention enemas.

Splicing

[0254] Extensive posttranscriptional processing occurs before eukaryotic pre-mRNA matures and exits from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, including the addition of a 7-methylguanosine cap at the 5' end, the cleavage and addition of a poly-A tail at the 3' end as well as the removal of intervening sequences or introns by the spliceosome. The vast majority of higher eukaryotic genes contain multiple introns that are spliced out with high precision and fidelity in order to maintain the reading frame of the exons. Splicing of pre-mRNA can utilize the recognition of short consensus sequences at the boundaries and within introns and exons by an array of small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (snRNP) complexes (*e.g.*, snRNPs U1, U2, U4, U5, U6, U11, U12m, U4atc and U6 atc) and a large number of proteins, including spliceosomal proteins and positively as well as negatively acting splicing modulators.

[0255] Serine-arginine-rich (SR)-domain-containing proteins generally serve to promote constitutive splicing. They can also modulate alternative splicing by binding to intronic or exonic splicing enhancer (ISE) or ESE, respectively) sequences. Other pre-mRNA binding proteins, such as hnRNPs, regulate splicing by binding to

intronic or exonic splicing suppressor (ISS or ESS, respectively) sequences and can also act as general splicing modulators. The SR protein family is a class of at least 10 proteins that have a characteristic serine/arginine rich domain in addition to an RNA-binding. SR proteins are generally thought to enhance splicing by simultaneously binding to U170K, a core component of the U1 snRNP, at the 5' splice site, and the U2AF35 at the 3' splice site, thus bridging the two ends of the intron. While this particular function of SR proteins seems to be redundant, as any individual SR protein can commit a pre-mRNA for constitutive splicing, the role of the various SR proteins in alternative splicing of specific pre-mRNAs is distinct due in part to their ability to recognize and bind to unique consensus sequences. Phosphorylation of the RS domain of SR proteins can lead to the regulation of their protein interactions, RNA binding, localization, trafficking, and role in alternative splicing. Several cellular kinases that phosphorylate SR proteins have been identified, including SR protein Kinase (SRPKs), Cdc2-like kinases (Clks), pre-mRNA processing mutant 4 (PRP4), and topoisomerase I. Optimal phosphorylation of SR proteins may be required for proper functioning as both hypo- and hyperphosphorylation of the RS domains may be detrimental to their role in constitutive and alternative splicing.

[0256] In higher eukaryotes, the vast majority of genes contain one or more introns, which creates a situation in which the exons are spliced together to generate mature mRNA and microRNA (miRNA). In the host nucleus, pre-mRNA splicing is the mechanism by which introns are removed from a pre-mRNA and the exons are ligated together to generate mature mRNAs and pre-miRNA that is then exported to the cytoplasm for translation into the polypeptide gene product. Splicing of pre-mRNA can occur in *cis*, where two exons derive from two adjacent cotranscribed sequences, or in *trans*, when the two exons come from different pre-mRNA transcripts. The ratio of the different protein products (isoforms) may be due to the frequency of alternative splicing events within a pre-mRNA that leads to different amounts of distinct splice variants. In some embodiments, alternative splicing of a pre-mRNA may lead to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or 20 protein isoforms being expressed.

[0257] Aberrations in splicing are thought to be the cause of roughly half of all inherited diseases. Aberrant splicing due to mutations in consensus sequences involved in exon-intron boundary recognition is responsible for up to 15% of inherited diseases. In addition, defects in the splicing machinery itself due to the loss or gain of function of splicing factors and modulators are causes of a wide range of human ailments from cancer to neurodegenerative diseases. Both constitutive and alternative splicing are subject to regulation by upstream signaling pathways. This regulation can be essential during development, in tissue specific expression of certain isoforms, during the cell cycle and in response to extrinsic signaling molecules.

[0258] Alternative splicing allows for a single gene to express different isoforms of mRNA, thus playing a major role in contributing to the cellular complexity in higher eukaryotes without the need to expand the genome. Splicing can also be subject to regulation by upstream signaling pathways. For example, an upstream signaling pathway may modulate alternative splicing and increase or decrease expression levels of different isoforms of mRNA.

[0259] Alternative splicing events are highly regulated by numerous splicing factors in a tissue type-, developmental stage-, and signal-dependent manner. Furthermore, non-mutation based causes of splicing

defects and defects in the splicing machinery itself, *e.g.*, due to the loss/gain of function of splicing factors or their relative stoichiometry, cause of a wide range of human ailments, ranging from cancer to neurodegenerative diseases. In many diseases the disease state is caused by an alteration of the ratio of different isoforms of two or more proteins expressed from a gene. In some embodiments, the alteration in the ratio of the protein products is due to changes in the frequency of alternative splicing events within a pre-mRNA, leading to changes in the ratio of splice variants produced. In some embodiments, alternative splicing of a pre-mRNA may lead to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or 20 protein isoforms being expressed. In some embodiments, a change in the splice variant ratio is caused by genetic mutation.

[0260] In eukaryotes, the vast majority of splicing processes are catalyzed by the spliceosome, an RNA-protein complex that occurs in unique steps and may comprise a subset of several hundred different proteins, in addition to five spliceosomal snRNAs. These factors are responsible for the accurate positioning of the spliceosome on the 5' and 3' splice site sequences. The reason why so many factors are needed reflects the observation that exon recognition can be affected by many pre-mRNA features such as exon length, sequence recognition, the presence of enhancer and silencer elements, the strength of upstream splicing signals, the promoter architecture, and the rate of RNA processivity, secondary and tertiary RNA structure.

[0261] All mammalian diseases are ultimately mediated by the transcriptome. Insofar as messenger mRNA (mRNA) is part of the transcriptome, and all protein expression derives from mRNAs, there is the potential to intervene in protein-mediated diseases by modulating the expression of the relevant protein and by, in turn, modulating the translation of the corresponding upstream mRNA. But mRNA is only a small portion of the transcriptome: other transcribed RNAs also regulate cellular biology either directly by the structure and function of RNA structures (*e.g.*, ribonucleoproteins) as well as via protein expression and action, including (but not limited to) microRNA (miRNA), long noncoding RNA (lncRNA), long intergenic noncoding RNA (lincRNA), small nucleolar RNA (snoRNA), small nuclear RNA (snRNA), small Cajal body-specific RNA (scaRNA), piwi-interacting RNA (piRNA), competing endogenous (ceRNA), and pseudo-genes. Drugs that intervene at this level have the potential of modulating any and all cellular processes. Existing therapeutic modalities such as antisense RNA or siRNA, in most cases, have yet to overcome significant challenges such as drug delivery, absorption, distribution to target organs, pharmacokinetics, and cell penetration. In contrast, small molecules have a long history of successfully surmounting these barriers and these qualities, which make them suitable as drugs, are readily optimized through a series of analogues to overcome such challenges. In sharp contrast, the application of small molecules as ligands for RNA that yield therapeutic benefit has received little to no attention from the drug discovery community.

[0262] DNA sequences in the chromosome are transcribed into pre-mRNAs which contain coding regions (exons) and generally also contain intervening non-coding regions (introns). Introns are removed from pre-mRNAs through splicing. Pre-mRNA splicing proceeds by a two-step mechanism. In the first step, the 5' splice site is cleaved, resulting in a "free" 5' exon and a lariat intermediate. In the second step, the 5' exon is ligated to the 3' exon with release of the intron as the lariat product. These steps are catalyzed in a complex of small nuclear ribonucleoproteins and proteins called the spliceosome.

[0263] In most cases, the splicing reaction occurs within the same pre-mRNA molecule, which is termed cis-splicing. Splicing between two independently transcribed pre-mRNAs is termed trans-splicing.

[0264] Introns are portions of eukaryotic DNA, which intervene between the coding portions, or “exons,” of that DNA. Introns and exons are transcribed into RNA termed “primary transcript, precursor to mRNA” (or “pre-mRNA”). Introns can be removed from the pre-mRNA so that the native protein encoded by the exons can be produced (the term “native protein” as used herein refers to naturally occurring, wild type, or functional protein). The removal of introns from pre-mRNA and subsequent joining of the exons is carried out in the splicing process.

[0265] The splicing process is a series of reactions, which are carried out on RNA after transcription but before translation and which are mediated by splicing factors. Thus, a “pre-mRNA” can be an RNA that contains both exons and intron(s), and a mature mRNA (“mRNA”) can be an RNA in which the intron(s) have been removed and the exons joined together sequentially so that the protein may be translated therefrom by the ribosomes.

[0266] Introns can be defined by a set of “splice elements” that are part of the splicing machinery and may be required for splicing and which are relatively short, conserved RNA segments that bind the various splicing factors, which carry out the splicing reactions. Thus, each intron is defined by a 5' splice site, a 3' splice site, and a branch point situated there between. Splice elements also comprise exon splicing enhancers and silencers, situated in exons, and intron splicing enhancers and silencers situated in introns at a distance from the splice sites and branch points. In addition to splice site and branch points these elements control alternative aberrant and constitutive splicing.

[0267] Initial RNA transcripts (pre-mRNA) of most eukaryotic genes are retained in the nucleus until non-coding intron sequences are removed by the spliceosome to produce mature messenger RNA (mRNA). The splicing that occurs can vary, so the synthesis of alternative protein products from the same primary transcript can be affected by tissue-specific or developmental signals. A significant fraction of human genetic diseases, including a number of cancers, are believed to result from deviations in the normal pattern of pre-mRNA splicing. The spliceosome is a complex comprising ribonucleoprotein (snRNP) particles composed of small nuclear RNAs and proteins. snRNA components of the spliceosome can promote the two transesterification reactions of splicing.

[0268] Two unique spliceosomes coexist in most eukaryotes: the U2-dependent spliceosome, which catalyzes the removal of U2-type introns, and the less abundant U12-dependent spliceosome, which is present in only a subset of eukaryotes and splices the rare U12-type class of introns. The U2-dependent spliceosome is assembled from the U1, U2, U5, and U4/U6 snRNPs and numerous non-snRNP proteins. The U2 snRNP is recruited with two weakly bound protein subunits, SF3a and SF3b, during the first ATP-dependent step in spliceosome assembly. SF3b is composed of seven conserved proteins, including PHF5 α , SF3b155, SF3b145, SF3b130, SF3b49, SF3b14a, and SF3b10.

[0269] Splicing or RNA splicing typically refers to the editing of the nascent precursor messenger RNA (pre-mRNA) transcript into a mature messenger RNA (mRNA). Splicing is a biochemical process which includes the removal of introns followed by exon ligation. Sequential transesterification reactions are initiated by a

nucleophilic attack of the 5' splice site (5'ss) by the branch adenosine (branch point; BP) in the downstream intron resulting in the formation of an intron lariat intermediate with a 2', 5'-phosphodiester linkage. This is followed by a 5'ss-mediated attack on the 3' splice site (3'ss), leading to the removal of the intron lariat and the formation of the spliced RNA product.

[0270] Splicing can be regulated by various cis-acting elements and trans-acting factors. Cis-acting elements are sequences of the mRNA and can include core consensus sequences and other regulatory elements. Core consensus sequences typically can refer to conserved RNA sequence motifs, including the 5'ss, 3'ss, polypyrimidine tract and BP region, which can function for spliceosome recruitment. BP refers to a partially conserved sequence of pre-mRNA, generally less than 50 nucleotides upstream of the 3'ss. BP reacts with the 5'ss during the first step of the splicing reaction. Other regulatory cis-acting elements can include exonic splicing enhancer (ESE), exonic splicing silencer (ESS), intronic splicing enhancer (ISE), and intronic splicing silencer (ISS). Trans-acting factors can be proteins or ribonucleoproteins which bind to cis-acting elements.

[0271] Splice site identification and regulated splicing can be accomplished principally by two dynamic macromolecular machines, the major (U2-dependent) and minor (U12-dependent) spliceosomes. Each spliceosome contains five snRNPs: U1, U2, U4, U5 and U6 snRNPs for the major spliceosome (which processes ~95.5% of all introns); and U11, U12, U4atac, U5 and U6atac snRNPs for the minor spliceosome. Spliceosome recognition of consensus sequence elements at the 5'ss, 3'ss and BP sites is one of the steps in the splicing pathway, and can be modulated by ESEs, ISEs, ESSs, and ISSs, which can be recognized by auxiliary splicing factors, including SR proteins and hnRNPs. Polypyrimidine tract-binding protein (PTBP) can bind to the polypyrimidine tract of introns and may promote RNA looping.

[0272] Alternative splicing is a mechanism by which a single gene may eventually give rise to several different proteins. Alternative splicing can be accomplished by the concerted action of a variety of different proteins, termed "alternative splicing regulatory proteins," that associate with the pre-mRNA, and cause distinct alternative exons to be included in the mature mRNA. These alternative forms of the gene's transcript can give rise to distinct isoforms of the specified protein. Sequences in pre-mRNA molecules that can bind to alternative splicing regulatory proteins can be found in introns or exons, including, but not limited to, ISS, ISE, ESS, ESE, and polypyrimidine tract. Many mutations can alter splicing patterns. For example, mutations can be cis-acting elements, and can be located in core consensus sequences (*e.g.* 5'ss, 3'ss and BP) or the regulatory elements that modulate spliceosome recruitment, including ESE, ESS, ISE, and ISS.

[0273] A cryptic splice site, for example, a cryptic 5'ss and a cryptic 3'ss, can refer to a splice site that is not normally recognized by the spliceosome and therefore are in the dormant state. Cryptic splice site can be recognized or activated, for example, by mutations in cis-acting elements or trans-acting factors, or structural configurations, such as bulges.

Splicing Modulation

[0274] The present invention contemplates use of small molecules with favorable drug properties that modulate the activity of splicing of a target RNA. Provided herein are small molecule splicing modulators (SMSMs) that modulate splicing of a target polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the SMSMs bind and modulate target RNA.

In some embodiments, provided herein is a library of SMSMs that bind and modulate one or more target RNAs. In some embodiments, the target RNA is mRNA. In some embodiments, the target RNA is mRNA a noncoding RNA. In some embodiments, the target RNA is a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, the target RNA is hnRNA. In some embodiments, the small molecules modulate splicing of the target RNA. In some embodiments, a small molecule provided herein modulates splicing at a sequence of the target RNA. In some embodiments, a small molecule provided herein modulates splicing at a cryptic splice site sequence of the target RNA. In some embodiments, a small molecule provided herein binds to a target RNA. In some embodiments, a small molecule provided herein binds to a splicing complex component. In some embodiments, a small molecule provided herein binds to a target RNA and a splicing complex component.

[0275] Thus, provided herein are methods of preventing or inducing a splicing event in a pre-mRNA molecule, comprising contacting the pre-mRNA molecule and/or other elements of the splicing machinery (*e.g.*, within a cell) with a compound provided herein to prevent or induce the splicing event in the pre-mRNA molecule. The splicing event that is prevented or induced can be, *e.g.*, an aberrant splicing event, a constitutive splicing event or an alternate splicing event.

[0276] Further provided herein is a method of identifying a compound capable of preventing or inducing a splicing event in a pre-mRNA molecule, comprising contacting the compound with splicing elements and/or factors involved in alternative, aberrant and/or constitutive splicing as described herein (*e.g.*, within cells) under conditions whereby a positive (prevention or induction of splicing) or negative (no prevention or induction of splicing) effect is produced and detected and identifying a compound that produces a positive effect as a compound capable of preventing or inducing a splicing event.

[0277] In some embodiments, a small molecule compound described herein in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier prevents or induces an alternative or aberrant splicing event in a pre-mRNA molecule. As noted above, the small molecule compounds provided herein are not antisense or antigene oligonucleotides. **Tables 1A-1F** show the chemical structure and name of exemplary compounds and are not intended to be all-inclusive.

[0278] In some embodiments, a composition comprises a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM); wherein the SMSM interacts with an unpaired bulged nucleobase of an RNA duplex, and wherein the RNA duplex comprises a splice site. Provided herein is composition comprising a complex comprising a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) bound to an RNA duplex, wherein the SMSM interacts with an unpaired bulged nucleobase of an RNA duplex, and wherein the RNA duplex comprises a splice site. In some embodiments, the duplex RNA comprises an alpha helix. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase is located on an external portion of a helix of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase is located within an internal portion of the helix of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with the unpaired bulged nucleobase. In some embodiments, the intermolecular interaction is selected from the group comprising an ionic interaction, a hydrogen bond, a dipole-dipole interaction or a van der Waals interaction. In some embodiments, a first portion of the SMSM interacts with the unpaired bulged nucleobase on a first RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, a second

portion of the SMSM interacts with one or more nucleobases of a second RNA strand of the RNA duplex, wherein the first RNA strand is not the second RNA strand. In some embodiments, a rate of exchange of the unpaired bulged nucleobase from within the interior of a helix of the duplex RNA to an exterior portion of the helix is reduced. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleobase. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleobase around a phosphate backbone of an RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates a distance of the unpaired bulged nucleobase from a second nucleobase of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces the distance of the unpaired bulged nucleobase from a second nucleobase of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase is located within the interior of a helix of the duplex RNA of the complex. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces a size of a bulge of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM removes a bulge of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM stabilizes a bulge of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM increases splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase has modulated base stacking within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase has increased base stacking within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase has decreased base stacking within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM is not an aptamer. In some embodiments, the RNA duplex comprises pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase is free to rotate around a phosphate backbone of an RNA strand of the RNA duplex in the absence of the SMSM.

[0279] In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to cells, wherein the SMSM kills the cells at an IC_{50} of less than 50 nM. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to cells, wherein the SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a pre-mRNA that encodes a mRNA, wherein the mRNA encodes a target protein or a functional RNA, and wherein a total amount of the mRNA is increased at least about 10% compared to the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in control cells. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to cells, wherein the SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a pre-mRNA that encodes a mRNA, wherein the mRNA encodes a target protein or a functional RNA, and wherein a total amount of the mRNA, the target protein and/or the functional RNA is at least 10% lower than the total amount of the mRNA, the target protein and/or the functional RNA in control cells.

[0280] In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to cells, wherein the SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a pre-mRNA that encodes a first mRNA isoform associated with a disease or condition and a second mRNA isoform, wherein a total amount of the first mRNA isoform is decreased by at least about 10% compared to the total amount of the first mRNA isoform in control cells, and/or a total amount of the second mRNA isoform is

increased by at least about 10% compared to the total amount of the first mRNA isoform in control cells. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to cells comprising an amount of a first mRNA isoform and an amount of a second mRNA isoform present in the cells; wherein a ratio of the first mRNA isoform to the second mRNA isoform is decreased at least 1.2 fold; wherein the first and second mRNAs are encoded by a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence, and wherein the first mRNA isoform is associated with a disease or condition and a second mRNA isoform.

[0281] In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, wherein the SMSM modulates exon inclusion, exon exclusion, pseudoexon inclusion, intron retention, or splicing at a cryptic splice site of the polynucleotide, and wherein the SMSM modulates splicing of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, thereby modulating splicing of the polynucleotide, wherein the splice site sequence comprises a splice site sequence selected from the group consisting of splice site sequences **Table 2A**, **Table 2B**, **Table 2C** or **Table 2D**. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, wherein the splice site sequence comprises a sequence selected from GGAguaag and AGAguaag. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, wherein the splice site sequence comprises at least one bulged nucleotide at the -3, -2, -1, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5 or +6 position of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, wherein the splice site sequence comprises a mutant nucleotide at the -3, -2, -1, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5 or +6 position of the splice site sequence.

[0282] In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, thereby modulating splicing of the polynucleotide, wherein the splice site sequence comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of NGAgunvrn, NHAdddddn, NNBnnnnnnn, and NHAddmhvk; wherein N or n is A, U, G or C; B is C, G, or U; H or h is A, C, or U; d is a, g, or u; m is a or c; r is a or g; v is a, c or g; k is g or u. In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, thereby modulating splicing of the polynucleotide, wherein the splice site sequence comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of NNBgunnnn, NNBhunnnn, or NNBgvnnnn; wherein N or n is A, U, G or C; B is C, G, or U; H or h is A, C, or U; d is a, g, or u; m is a or c; r is a or g; v is a, c or g; k is g or u. In some embodiments, the splice site sequence comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of NNBgurrn, NNBguwvnn, NNBgumvnn, NNBgubvnn, NNBgukddn, NNBgubnbd, NNBhunngn, NNBhurmhhd, or NNBgvdnvn; wherein

N or n is A, U, G or C; B is C, G, or U; H or h is A, C, or U; d is a, g, or u; m is a or c; r is a or g; v is a, c or g; k is g or u. In some embodiments, the nucleotide at the -3, -2, -1, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5 or +6 position of the splice site sequence is a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, the nucleotide at the -3, -2, -1, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5 or +6 position of the splice site sequence is mutated nucleotide. In some embodiments, the splice site sequence comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of splice site sequences of **Table 2A**, **Table 2B**, **Table 2C** or **Table 2D**.

[0283] In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell comprising a polynucleotide with a splice site sequence, thereby modulating splicing of the polynucleotide, wherein the polynucleotide is encoded by a gene selected from the group consisting of genes of **Table 2A**, **Table 2B**, **Table 2C** or **Table 2D**. In some embodiments, the gene is SMN2. In some embodiments, modulating splicing of the polynucleotide comprises inhibiting skipping of exon 7. In some embodiments, the gene is DMD. In some embodiments, modulating splicing of the polynucleotide comprises promoting skipping of exon 51.

[0284] In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing comprises contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell; wherein the SMSM interacts with an unpaired bulged nucleobase of an RNA duplex in the cell; wherein the duplex RNA comprises a splice site sequence; and wherein the SMSM modulates splicing of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, a method comprises modulating the relative position of a first nucleobase relative to a second nucleobase, wherein the first nucleobase and the second nucleobase are within a duplex RNA, the method comprising contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to the duplex RNA, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the first nucleobase is an unpaired bulged nucleobase of the RNA duplex; wherein the duplex RNA comprises a splice site sequence.

[0285] In some embodiments, the duplex RNA comprises a helix. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase is located on an external portion of a helix of the duplex RNA prior to contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with the unpaired bulged nucleobase. In some embodiments, the intermolecular interaction is selected from the group comprising an ionic interaction, a hydrogen bond, a dipole-dipole interaction or a van der Waals interaction. In some embodiments, a rate of exchange of the unpaired bulged nucleobase from within the interior of a helix of the duplex RNA to an exterior portion of the helix is reduced. In some embodiments, a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleobase is reduced. In some embodiments, a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleobase around a phosphate backbone of an RNA strand of the RNA duplex is reduced. In some embodiments, a distance of the unpaired bulged nucleobase from a second nucleobase of the duplex RNA is modulated after contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the distance of the unpaired bulged nucleobase from a second nucleobase of the duplex RNA is reduced. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase is located within the interior of the helix of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, a size of a bulge of the RNA duplex is reduced. In some embodiments, a bulge of the RNA duplex is removed or maintained. In some embodiments, splicing at the splice

site of the RNA duplex is promoted. In some embodiments, base stacking of the unpaired bulged nucleobase within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex is increased after contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the distance of the unpaired bulged nucleobase from a second nucleobase of the duplex RNA is increased or maintained. In some embodiments, a bulge of the RNA duplex is stabilized after contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleobase is located on an exterior portion of a helix of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, a size of a bulge of the RNA duplex is increased. In some embodiments, splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex is inhibited. In some embodiments, splicing is inhibited at the splice site. In some embodiments, base stacking of the unpaired bulged nucleobase within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex is reduced after contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the RNA duplex comprises pre-mRNA.

[0286] In some embodiments, a method of treating a subject with a tumor comprises administering a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to the subject, wherein a size of the tumor is reduced. In some embodiments, a method of treating a subject with a tumor comprises administering a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to the subject, wherein tumor growth is inhibited by at least 20. In some embodiments, a method of the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of a condition or disease comprises administering a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a subject, wherein the SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site of a polynucleotide in a cell of the subject, wherein the condition or disease is associated with splicing of the splice site. In some embodiments, the subject has the disease or condition. In some embodiments, a method of treating a subject with a disease or condition comprises administering a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a subject with a disease or condition selected from the group consisting of diseases of **Table 2A**, **Table 2B**, **Table 2C** or **Table 2D**. In some embodiments, a method of treating a subject with a disease or condition comprises administering a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a subject with a disease or condition, wherein the SMSM is selected from the group consisting of the SMSMs of **Tables 1A-1F**. In some embodiments, a method of treating a subject with a disease or condition comprises administering a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a subject with a disease or condition, wherein the SMSM binds to a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence selected from the group consisting of splice site sequences of **Table 2A**, **Table 2B**, **Table 2C** or **Table 2D**. In some embodiments, the subject is a mammal. In some embodiments, the mammal is a human. In some embodiments, the polynucleotide is a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, the disease or condition is spinal muscular atrophy. In some embodiments, the disease or condition is Duchenne's muscular dystrophy. In some embodiments, the method further comprises administering an additional therapeutic molecule to the subject. In some embodiments, the SMSM is a compound described herein. In some embodiments, the SMSM is selected from the group consisting of SMSMs of **Tables 1A-1F**.

[0287] In some embodiments, modulating splicing comprises preventing, inhibiting or reducing splicing at the splice site sequence of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, modulating splicing comprises enhancing, promoting or increasing splicing at the splice site sequence of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the splice site sequence is a 5' splice site sequence, a 3' splice site sequence, a branch point splice site sequence or a cryptic splice site sequence. In some embodiments, the splice site comprises a mutation, the splice site

comprises a bulge, the splice site comprises a mutation and a bulge, the splice site does not comprises a mutation, the splice site does not comprises a bulge, or the splice site does not comprises a mutation and does not comprise a bulge. In some embodiments, the bulge is a bulge caused by the mutation. In some embodiments, a bulged nucleotide is a mutant nucleotide. In some embodiments, a bulged nucleotide is not a mutant nucleotide. In some embodiments, the SMSM decreases a K_D of splicing complex component to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the SMSM increases a K_D of splicing complex component to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the SMSM inhibits binding of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, upstream of the splice site sequence or downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, the SMSM promotes binding of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, upstream of the splice site sequence or downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, the polynucleotide is RNA. In some embodiments, the RNA is a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, the RNA is a heterogeneous nuclear RNA. In some embodiments, the splice site sequence is a 5' splice site sequence, a 3' splice site sequence, a branch point (BP) splice site sequence, an exonic splicing enhancer (ESE) sequence, an exonic splicing silencer (ESS) sequence, an intronic splicing enhancer (ISE) sequence, an intronic splicing silencer (ISS) sequence, a polypyrimidine tract sequence, or any combination thereof. In some embodiments, the polynucleotide is at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1,000, 2,000, 5,000, 10,000, 50,000, 100,000, 500,000, or 1,000,000 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the SMSM binds to the splice site sequence of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the SMSM interacts with a bulge of the splice site sequence of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the polynucleotide comprises a cis-acting element sequence. In some embodiments, the cis-acting element sequence does not comprise a bulge. In some embodiments, the cis-acting element sequence does not comprise a mutation. In some embodiments, the cis-acting element sequence comprises a mutation, a bulge, or a combination thereof, at the cis-acting element sequence, 1-1000 nucleobases upstream of the cis-acting element sequence or 1-1000 nucleobases downstream of the cis-acting element sequence. In some embodiments, the cis-acting element sequence comprises a regulatory element sequence that modulates recruitment of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the cis-acting element sequence comprises a regulatory element sequence that modulates recruitment of a spliceosome to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the regulatory element sequence comprises an exonic splicing enhancer (ESE) sequence, an exonic splicing silencer (ESS) sequence, an intronic splicing enhancer (ISE) sequence, an intronic splicing silencer (ISS) sequence, and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the SMSM binds to the splicing complex component. In some embodiments, the splicing complex component is 9G8, A1 hnRNP, A2 hnRNP, ASD-1, ASD-2b, ASF, B1 hnRNP, C1 hnRNP, C2 hnRNP, CBP20, CBP80, CELF, F hnRNP, FBP11, Fox-1, Fox-2, G hnRNP, H hnRNP, hnRNP 1, hnRNP 3, hnRNP C, hnRNP G, hnRNP K, hnRNP M, hnRNP U, Hu, HUR, I hnRNP, K hnRNP, KH-type splicing regulatory protein (KSRP), L hnRNP, M hnRNP, mBBP, muscle-blind like (MBNL), NF45, NFAR, Nova-1, Nova-2, nPTB, P54/SFRS11, polypyrimidine tract binding protein (PTB), PRP19 complex proteins, R hnRNP, RNPC1, SAM68, SC35, SF, SF1/BBP, SF2, SF3 a, SF3B, SFRS10, Sm proteins, SR proteins, SRm300, SRp20, SRp30c, SRP35C, SRP36, SRP38, SRp40, SRp55, SRp75, SRSF, STAR, GSG,

SUP-12, TASR-1, TASR-2, TIA, TIAR, TRA2, TRA2a/b, U hnRNP, U1 snRNP, U11 snRNP, U12 snRNP, U1-C, U2 snRNP, U2AF1-RS2, U2AF35, U2AF65, U4 snRNP, U5 snRNP, U6 snRNP, Urp, YB1, or any combination thereof. In some embodiments, the splicing complex component comprises RNA. In some embodiments, the splicing complex component is a small nuclear RNA (snRNA). In some embodiments, the snRNA comprises U1 snRNA, U2 snRNA, U4 snRNA, U5 snRNA, U6 snRNA, U11 snRNA, U12 snRNA, U4atac snRNA, U5 snRNA, U6 atac snRNA, or any combination thereof. In some embodiments, the splicing complex component comprises a protein. In some embodiments, the splicing complex component comprises a small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (snRNP). In some embodiments, the snRNP comprises U1 snRNP, U2 snRNP, U4 snRNP, U5 snRNP, U6 snRNP, U11 snRNP, U12 snRNP, U4atac snRNP, U5 snRNP, U6 atac snRNP, or any combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the protein is a serine/arginine-rich (SR) protein. In some embodiments, the splice site sequence comprises a base that is mismatched to a base of a snRNA sequence. In some embodiments, a bulge is due to mismatched base pairing between the splice site sequence and a snRNA sequence.

[0288] In some embodiments, a method comprises upregulating expression of a native protein in a cell containing a DNA encoding the native protein, wherein the DNA contains a mutation or no mutation that causes downregulation of the native protein by aberrant and/or alternate splicing thereof. For example, the DNA can encode a pre-mRNA that has a mutation or an aberrant secondary or tertiary structure that causes downregulation of one or more isoforms of a protein. The method can comprise introducing into the cell a small molecule provided herein that prevents an aberrant splicing event, whereby the native intron is removed by correct splicing and the native protein is produced by the cell. In some embodiments, a method comprises introducing into a cell a small molecule provided herein that modulates an alternate splicing event to produce a protein that has a different function than the protein that would be produced without modulation of alternate splicing.

[0289] In some embodiments, a method comprises downregulating expression of a native protein in a cell containing a DNA encoding the native protein, wherein the DNA contains a mutation or no mutation that causes upregulation of the native protein by aberrant and/or alternate splicing thereof. For example, the DNA can encode a pre-mRNA that has a mutation or an aberrant secondary or tertiary structure that causes upregulation of one or more isoforms of a protein. The method can comprise introducing into the cell a small molecule provided herein that prevents an aberrant splicing event, whereby the native intron is removed by correct splicing and the native protein is produced by the cell. In some embodiments, a method comprises introducing into a cell a small molecule provided herein that modulates an alternate splicing event to produce a protein that has a different function than the protein that would be produced without modulation of alternate splicing. For example, a method can comprise preventing aberrant splicing in a pre-mRNA molecule containing a mutation or an aberrant secondary or tertiary structure and/or preventing an alternative splicing event. When present in the pre-mRNA, the mutation or aberrant secondary or tertiary structure can cause a pre-mRNA to splice incorrectly and produce an aberrant mRNA or mRNA fragment different from the mRNA ordinarily resulting from a pre-mRNA without the mutation or aberrant secondary or tertiary structure. For example, a pre-mRNA

molecule can contain: (i) a first set of splice elements defining a native intron which can be removed by splicing when the mutation or aberrant secondary or tertiary structure is absent to produce a first mRNA molecule encoding a native protein, and (ii) a second set of splice elements induced by the mutation or aberrant secondary or tertiary structure which defines an aberrant intron different from the native intron, which aberrant intron is removed by splicing when the mutation or aberrant secondary or tertiary structure is present to produce an aberrant second mRNA molecule different from the first mRNA molecule. The method can comprise contacting the pre-mRNA molecule and/or other factors and/or elements of the splicing machinery as described herein (*e.g.*, within a cell) with a compound described herein to prevent or promote an aberrant splicing event in a pre-mRNA molecule, whereby the native intron is removed by correct splicing and native protein production is increased in the cell.

[0290] In some embodiments, a method comprises upregulating expression of a RNA that would otherwise be downregulated by modulating an alternative splicing event in the RNA. The method can comprise contacting a pre-mRNA molecule and/or other elements and/or factors of the splicing machinery with a compound described herein to modulate alternate splicing events, whereby a native splicing event is inhibited and an alternate splicing event is promoted that upregulates expression of a RNA that is otherwise downregulated when under the control of the native splicing event.

[0291] In some embodiments, a method comprises downregulating expression of a RNA that would otherwise be upregulated by modulating an alternative splicing event in the RNA. The method can comprise contacting a pre-mRNA molecule and/or other elements and/or factors of the splicing machinery with a compound described herein to modulate alternate splicing events, whereby a native splicing event is inhibited and an alternate splicing event is promoted that downregulates expression of a RNA that is otherwise upregulated when under the control of the native splicing event.

[0292] The methods, compounds and compositions described herein have a variety of uses. For example, they are useful in any process where it is desired to have a means for downregulating expression of a RNA to be expressed until a certain time, after which it is desired to upregulate RNA expression. For such use, the RNA to be expressed may be any RNA encoding a protein to be produced so long as the gene contains a native intron. The RNA may be mutated by any suitable means, such as site-specific mutagenesis (*see*, T. Kunkel, U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,192) to deliberately create an aberrant second set of splice elements which define an aberrant intron which substantially downregulates expression of the gene. A sequence encoding the RNA may be inserted into a suitable expression vector and the expression vector inserted into a host cell (*e.g.*, a eukaryotic cell such as a yeast, insect, or mammalian cell (*e.g.*, human, rat)) by standard recombinant techniques. The host cell can then be grown in culture by standard techniques. When it is desired to upregulate expression of the mutated gene, a suitable compound of the present invention, in a suitable formulation, can be added to the culture medium so that expression of the gene is upregulated.

[0293] Also provided herein is a method of altering the ratio of splice variants produced from a gene. The method can comprise contacting a pre-mRNA molecule and/or other elements and/or factors of the splicing machinery with a compound or compounds described herein to modulate alternative splicing events. The

compound or compounds of this invention can be used to act upon 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or 20 alternative splicing events that may occur within a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, a first splice variant may be downregulated or inhibited and/or a second splice variant may be upregulated, resulting in an altered ratio of splice variants of the two or more RNA. In some embodiments, a first splice variant may be upregulated while a second splice variant may be unaffected, thereby altering the ratio of the RNA. In some embodiments, a first splice variant may be downregulated while a second splicing event may be unaffected thereby altering the ratio of the RNA.

[0294] The methods, compounds and formulations described herein are also useful as *in vitro* or *in vivo* tools to examine and modulate splicing events in human or animal RNAs encoded by genes, *e.g.*, those developmentally and/or tissue regulated (*e.g.*, alternate splicing events).

[0295] The compounds and formulations described herein are also useful as therapeutic agents in the treatment of disease involving aberrant and/or alternate splicing. Thus, in some embodiments, a method of treating a subject having a condition or disorder associated with an alternative or aberrant splicing event in a pre-mRNA molecule, comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein to modulate an alternative splicing event or prevent an aberrant splicing event, thereby treating the subject. The method can, *e.g.*, restore a correct splicing event in a pre-mRNA molecule. The method can, *e.g.*, utilize a small molecule compound described herein in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0296] Formulations containing the small molecules described herein can comprise a physiologically or pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as an aqueous carrier. Thus, formulations for use in the methods described herein include, but are not limited to, those suitable for oral administration, parenteral administration, including subcutaneous, intradermal, intramuscular, intravenous and intra-arterial administration, as well as topical administration (*e.g.*, administration of an aerosolized formulation of respirable particles to the lungs of a patient afflicted with cystic fibrosis or lung cancer or a cream or lotion formulation for transdermal administration of patients with psoriasis). The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art. The most suitable route of administration in any given case may depend upon the subject, the nature and severity of the condition being treated, and the particular active compound, which is being used, as would be readily determined by one of skill in the art.

[0297] Also provided herein are methods for the use of a compound described herein having the characteristics set forth above for the preparation of a medicament for upregulating or downregulating RNA expression in a patient having a disorder associated with aberrant or alternate splicing of a pre-mRNA molecule, as discussed above. In some embodiments, the medicament upregulates gene expression. In other embodiments, the medicament downregulates gene expression. In the manufacture of a medicament according to the invention, the compound can be admixed with, *inter alia*, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The carrier may be a solid or a liquid. One or more compounds may be incorporated in any combination in the formulations described herein, which may be prepared by any of the well-known techniques of pharmacy, such as admixing the components, and/or including one or more accessory therapeutic ingredients.

[0298] The present inventors identify herein low molecular weight compounds (sometimes referred to herein as small molecules, which block mRNA splicing and/or enhance (facilitate, augment) mRNA splicing. The splicing that can be regulated by the methods described herein include alternative splicing, *e.g.*, exon skipping, intron retention, pseudoexons skipping, exon exclusion, partial intron exclusion and others. Depending on factors such as the splicing sequence and the RNA (or gene encoding the RNA) or exon involved, modulation of splicing can be accomplished in the presence of, or in the absence of, antisense oligonucleotides (AOs) that are specific for splicing sequences of interest. In some embodiments, a small molecule and an AO act synergistically.

[0299] In some aspects, a method comprises contacting a splice modulating compound (*e.g.*, a SMSM) to a pre-mRNA that modulates splicing of the pre-mRNA to favor expression of a transcript that promotes cell proliferation. For example, an SMSM described herein can increase one or more isoforms of a transcript that promotes cell proliferation. For example, an SMSM described herein can decrease expression one or more isoforms of a transcript that prevents or inhibits cell proliferation.

[0300] In some aspects, a method comprises contacting a splice modulating compound (*e.g.*, a SMSM) to a pre-mRNA that modulates splicing of the pre-mRNA to favor expression of a transcript that prevents or inhibits cell proliferation. For example, an SMSM described herein can increase one or more isoforms of a transcript that prevents or inhibits cell proliferation. For example, an SMSM described herein can decrease expression one or more isoforms of a transcript that promotes cell proliferation.

[0301] In some embodiments, a method of modulating splicing of pre-mRNA comprises using an SMSM to decrease expression or functionality of one or more isoforms of a transcript in a subject. The method can comprise administering an SMSM, or a composition comprising an SMSM, to a subject, wherein the SMSM binds to a pre-mRNA or a splicing complex component and modulates splicing of the pre-mRNA to favor expression of one or more isoforms of a transcript. The method can comprise administering an SMSM, or a composition comprising an SMSM, to a subject, wherein the SMSM binds to a pre-mRNA or a splicing complex component and modulates splicing of the pre-mRNA to disfavor expression of one or more isoforms of a transcript.

[0302] In some embodiments, the present invention provides a method of treating a subject afflicted with a disease or condition associated with aberrant splicing of a pre-mRNA. The method can comprise administering an SMSM, or a composition comprising an SMSM, to a subject, wherein the SMSM binds to a pre-mRNA or a splicing complex component and modulates splicing of the pre-mRNA to inhibit expression of one or more isoforms of a transcript. The method can comprise administering an SMSM, or a composition comprising an SMSM, to a subject, wherein the SMSM binds to a pre-mRNA or a splicing complex component and modulates the splicing of the pre-mRNA to increase expression of one or more isoforms of a transcript.

[0303] A number of diseases are associated with expression of an aberrant gene product (*e.g.*, an RNA transcript or protein) of a gene. For example, aberrant amounts of a RNA transcript may lead to disease due to corresponding changes in protein expression. Changes in the amount of a particular RNA transcript may be the result of several factors. First, changes in the amount of RNA transcripts may be due to an aberrant level of

transcription of a particular gene, such as by the perturbation of a transcription factor or a portion of the transcription process, resulting in a change in the expression level of a particular RNA transcript. Second, changes in the splicing of particular RNA transcripts, such as by perturbation of a particular splicing process or mutations in the gene that lead to modified splicing can change the levels of a particular RNA transcript. Changes to the stability of a particular RNA transcript or to components that maintain RNA transcript stability, such as the process of poly-A tail incorporation or an effect on certain factors or proteins that bind to and stabilize RNA transcripts, may lead to changes in the levels of a particular RNA transcript. The level of translation of particular RNA transcripts can also affect the amount of those transcripts, affecting or upregulating RNA transcript decay processes. Finally, aberrant RNA transport or RNA sequestration may also lead to changes in functional levels of RNA transcripts, and may have an effect on the stability, further processing, or translation of the RNA transcripts.

[0304] In some embodiments, provided herein are methods for modulating the amount of one, two, three or more RNA transcripts encoded by a pre-mRNA, comprising contacting a cell with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In some embodiments, the cell is contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in a cell culture. In other embodiments, the cell is contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in a subject (*e.g.*, a non-human animal subject or a human subject).

[0305] In some embodiments, provided herein are methods for treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of a disease or condition comprising administering an effective amount of a small molecule splicing modulator as described herein to a subject, in particular to a mammal.

[0306] In some embodiments, provided herein are compositions and methods for treating a disease or condition, including steric modulator compounds or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof that promote prevention or correction of exon skipping of a pre-mRNA. The invention further provides compositions and methods for increasing production of mature mRNA and, in turn, protein, in cells of a subject in need thereof, for example, a subject that can benefit from increased production of protein. The invention further provides compositions and methods for decreasing production of mature mRNA and, in turn, protein, in cells of a subject in need thereof, for example, a subject that can benefit from decreased production of protein. In one embodiment, the described methods may be used to treat subjects having a disease or condition caused by a mutation in a gene, including missense, splicing, frameshift and nonsense mutations, as well as whole gene deletions, which result in deficient protein production. In another embodiment, the described methods may be used to treat subjects having a disease or condition not caused by gene mutation. In some embodiments, the compositions and methods of the present invention are used to treat subjects having a disease or condition, who can benefit from increased production of protein. In some embodiments, the compositions and methods of the present invention are used to treat subjects having a disease or condition, who can benefit from increased production of protein. In some embodiments, the compositions and methods of the present invention are used to treat subjects having a disease or condition, who can benefit from decreased production of a protein.

[0307] In some embodiments, provided herein are methods of treating a disease or condition in a subject in need thereof by increasing the expression of a target protein or functional RNA by cells of the subject, wherein the cells have a mutation that causes, *e.g.*, exon skipping or intron inclusion, or a portion thereof, of pre-mRNA, wherein the pre-mRNA encodes the target protein or functional RNA. The method can comprise contacting cells of a subject with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof that targets the pre-mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA or splicing complex component, whereby splicing of an exon from a pre-mRNA encoding a target protein or functional RNA is prevented or inhibited, thereby increasing a level of mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA, and increasing the expression of the target protein or functional RNA in the cells of the subject. In some embodiments, also disclosed herein is a method of increasing expression of a target protein by cells having a mutation or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structure that causes exon skipping of pre-mRNA, the pre-mRNA comprising a mutation or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structure that causes exon skipping. The method can comprise contacting the cells with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof that targets a pre-mRNA encoding a target protein or functional RNA, whereby splicing of an exon from a pre-mRNA encoding a target protein or functional RNA is prevented or inhibited, thereby increasing the level of mRNA encoding functional protein, and increasing the expression of protein in the cells. In some embodiments, the target protein is a tumor suppressor. In some embodiments, the target protein is a tumor promoter. In some embodiments, the target protein or the functional RNA is a compensating protein or a compensating functional RNA that functionally augments or replaces a target protein or functional RNA that is deficient in amount or activity in the subject. In some embodiments, the cells are in or from a subject having a condition caused by a deficient amount or activity of the protein. In some embodiments, the deficient amount of the target protein is caused by haploinsufficiency of the target protein, wherein the subject has a first allele encoding a functional target protein, and a second allele from which the target protein is not produced, or a second allele encoding a nonfunctional target protein, and wherein an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof binds to a targeted portion of a pre-mRNA transcribed from the first allele. In some embodiments, the target protein is produced in a form that is fully-functional compared to the equivalent protein produced from mRNA in which an exon has been skipped or is missing. In some embodiments, the pre-mRNA is encoded by a genetic sequence with at least about 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% sequence identity to a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof increases the amount of the target protein or the functional RNA by modulating alternative splicing of pre-mRNA transcribed from a gene encoding the functional RNA or target protein. In some embodiments, an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof increases the amount of the target protein or the functional RNA by modulating aberrant splicing resulting from mutation of the gene encoding the target protein or the functional RNA.

[0308] In some embodiments, the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased at least about 10%, at least about 20%, at least about 50%, at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 80%, at least about 90%, at least about 100%, at least about 150%, at least about 200%, at least about

250%, at least about 300%, at least about 400%, or at least about 500%, compared to the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in a control cell.

[0309] In some embodiments, the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in the cell contacted with than SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 20% to about 300%, about 50% to about 300%, about 100% to about 300%, about 150% to about 300%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 100%, about 20% to about 150%, about 20% to about 200%, about 20% to about 250%, about 50% to about 100%, about 50% to about 150%, about 50% to about 200%, about 50% to about 250%, about 100% to about 150%, about 100% to about 200%, about 100% to about 250%, about 150% to about 200%, about 150% to about 250%, or about 200% to about 250%, compared to the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in a control cell.

[0310] In some embodiments, the total amount of target protein produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased at least about 20%, at least about 50%, at least about 100%, at least about 150%, at least about 200%, at least about 250%, or at least about 300%, compared to the total amount of target protein produced by a control cell. In some embodiments, the total amount of target protein produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 20% to about 300%, about 50% to about 300%, about 100% to about 300%, about 150% to about 300%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 100%, about 20% to about 150%, about 20% to about 200%, about 20% to about 250%, about 50% to about 100%, about 50% to about 150%, about 50% to about 200%, about 50% to about 250%, about 100% to about 150%, about 100% to about 200%, about 100% to about 250%, about 150% to about 200%, about 150% to about 250%, or about 200% to about 250%, compared to the total amount of target protein produced by a control cell.

[0311] In some embodiments, a total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased at least about 1.1-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, or at least about 10-fold compared to the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in a control cell. In some embodiments, a total amount of an mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in a cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 1.1 to about 10-fold, about 1.5 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 1.1 to about 5-fold, about 1.1 to about 6-fold, about 1.1 to about 7-fold, about 1.1 to about 8-fold, about 1.1 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, or about 4 to about 9-fold, compared to a total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in a control cell.

[0312] In some embodiments, a total amount of target protein produced by a cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased at least about 1.1-fold, at least about 1.5-

fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, or at least about 10-fold, compared to the total amount of target protein produced by a control cell. In some embodiments, the total amount of target protein produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 1.1 to about 10-fold, about 1.5 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 1.1 to about 5-fold, about 1.1 to about 6-fold, about 1.1 to about 7-fold, about 1.1 to about 8-fold, about 1.1 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, or about 4 to about 9-fold, compared to a total amount of target protein produced by a control cell.

[0313] In some embodiments, the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased at least about 10%, at least about 20%, at least about 30%, at least about 40%, at least about 50%, at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 80%, at least about 90%, or at least about 100%, compared to the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in a control cell.

[0314] In some embodiments, the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased about 10% to about 100%, about 20% to about 100%, about 30% to about 100%, about 40% to about 100%, about 50% to about 100%, about 60% to about 100%, about 70% to about 100%, about 80% to about 100%, about 90% to about 100%, about 20% to about 30%, about 20% to about 40%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 60%, about 20% to about 70%, about 20% to about 80%, about 20% to about 90%, about 30% to about 40%, about 30% to about 50%, about 30% to about 60%, about 30% to about 70%, about 30% to about 80%, about 30% to about 90%, about 40% to about 50%, about 40% to about 60%, about 40% to about 70%, about 40% to about 80%, about 40% to about 90%, about 50% to about 60%, about 50% to about 70%, about 50% to about 80%, about 50% to about 90%, about 60% to about 70%, about 60% to about 80%, about 60% to about 90%, about 70% to about 80%, about 70% to about 90%, or about 80% to about 90%, compared to the total amount of the mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA produced in a control cell.

[0315] In some embodiments, the total amount of target protein produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased at least about 10%, at least about 20%, at least about 30%, at least about 40%, at least about 50%, at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 80%, at least about 90%, or at least about 100%, compared to the total amount of target protein produced by a control cell. In some embodiments, the total amount of target protein produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased about 10% to about 100%, about 20% to about 100%, about 30% to about 100%, about 40% to about 100%, about 50% to about 100%, about 60% to about 100%, about 70% to about 100%, about 80% to about 100%, about 90% to about 100%, about 20% to about 30%, about 20% to about 40%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 60%, about 20% to about 70%, about 20% to about 80%, about 20% to about 90%, about 30% to about 40%, about 30% to about

50%, about 30% to about 60%, about 30% to about 70%, about 30% to about 80%, about 30% to about 90%, about 40% to about 50%, about 40% to about 60%, about 40% to about 70%, about 40% to about 80%, about 40% to about 90%, about 50% to about 60%, about 50% to about 70%, about 50% to about 80%, about 50% to about 90%, about 60% to about 70%, about 60% to about 80%, about 60% to about 90%, 70% to about 80%, about 70% to about 90%, or about 80% to about 90%, compared to the total amount of target protein produced by a control cell.

[0316] In some embodiments, the difference in amount between a first splice variant and a second splice variant encoding a target protein or functional RNA isoform produced in the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 20% to about 300%, about 50% to about 300%, about 100% to about 300%, about 150% to about 300%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 100%, about 20% to about 150%, about 20% to about 200%, about 20% to about 250%, about 50% to about 100%, about 50% to about 150%, about 50% to about 200%, about 50% to about 250%, about 100% to about 150%, about 100% to about 200%, about 100% to about 250%, about 150% to about 200%, about 150% to about 250%, about 200% to about 250%, at least about 20%, at least about 50%, at least about 100%, at least about 150%, at least about 200%, at least about 250%, or at least about 300%, compared to the difference in amounts between the two splice variants produced by a control cell. In some embodiments, the difference in amount between a first protein isoform expressed from a first splice variant and a second protein isoform expressed from a second splice variant produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 20% to about 300%, about 50% to about 300%, about 100% to about 300%, about 150% to about 300%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 100%, about 20% to about 150%, about 20% to about 200%, about 20% to about 250%, about 50% to about 100%, about 50% to about 150%, about 50% to about 200%, about 50% to about 250%, about 100% to about 150%, about 100% to about 200%, about 100% to about 250%, about 150% to about 200%, about 150% to about 250%, about 200% to about 250%, at least about 20%, at least about 50%, at least about 100%, at least about 150%, at least about 200%, at least about 250%, or at least about 300%, compared to the difference in amounts between two protein isoforms produced from the splice variants produced by a control cell.

[0317] In some embodiments, the difference in amount between a first splice variant and a second splice variant encoding a target protein or functional RNA isoform produced in the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 1.1 to about 10-fold, about 1.5 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 1.1 to about 5-fold, about 1.1 to about 6-fold, about 1.1 to about 7-fold, about 1.1 to about 8-fold, about 1.1 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, at least about 1.1-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, or at least about 10-fold, compared to the difference in amounts between the two splice variants produced by a control cell. In some embodiments, the difference in amount between a first protein isoform

expressed from a first splice variant and a second protein isoform expressed from a second splice variant produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is increased about 1.1 to about 10-fold, about 1.5 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 1.1 to about 5-fold, about 1.1 to about 6-fold, about 1.1 to about 7-fold, about 1.1 to about 8-fold, about 1.1 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, at least about 1.1-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, or at least about 10-fold, compared to the difference in amounts between two protein isoforms expressed from the splice variants produced by a control cell.

[0318] In some embodiments, a difference in amount between a first splice variant and a second splice variant encoding a target protein or functional RNA isoform produced in a cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased about 20% to about 300%, about 50% to about 300%, about 100% to about 300%, about 150% to about 300%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 100%, about 20% to about 150%, about 20% to about 200%, about 20% to about 250%, about 50% to about 100%, about 50% to about 150%, about 50% to about 200%, about 50% to about 250%, about 100% to about 150%, about 100% to about 200%, about 100% to about 250%, about 150% to about 200%, about 150% to about 250%, about 200% to about 250%, at least about 20%, at least about 50%, at least about 100%, at least about 150%, at least about 200%, at least about 250%, or at least about 300%, compared to the difference in amounts between the two splice variants produced by a control cell. In some embodiments, a difference in amount between a first protein isoform expressed from a first splice variant and a second protein isoform expressed from a second splice variant produced by a cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased about 20% to about 300%, about 50% to about 300%, about 100% to about 300%, about 150% to about 300%, about 20% to about 50%, about 20% to about 100%, about 20% to about 150%, about 20% to about 200%, about 20% to about 250%, about 50% to about 100%, about 50% to about 150%, about 50% to about 200%, about 50% to about 250%, about 100% to about 150%, about 100% to about 200%, about 100% to about 250%, about 150% to about 200%, about 150% to about 250%, about 200% to about 250%, at least about 20%, at least about 50%, at least about 100%, at least about 150%, at least about 200%, at least about 250%, or at least about 300%, compared to a difference in amounts between two protein isoforms produced from the splice variants produced by a control cell.

[0319] In some embodiments, the difference in amount between a first splice variant and a second splice variant encoding a target protein or functional RNA isoform produced in the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased about 1.1 to about 10-fold, about 1.5 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 1.1 to about 5-fold, about 1.1 to about 6-fold, about 1.1 to about 7-fold, about 1.1 to about 8-fold, about 1.1 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about

3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, at least about 1.1-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, or at least about 10-fold, compared to the difference in amounts between the two splice variants produced by a control cell. In some embodiments, the difference in amount between a first protein isoform expressed from a first splice variant and a second protein isoform expressed from a second splice variant produced by the cell contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is decreased about 1.1 to about 10-fold, about 1.5 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 1.1 to about 5-fold, about 1.1 to about 6-fold, about 1.1 to about 7-fold, about 1.1 to about 8-fold, about 1.1 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, at least about 1.1-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, or at least about 10-fold, compared to the difference in amounts between two protein isoforms expressed from the splice variants produced by a control cell.

[0320] The ratio of a first isoform and a second isoform may contribute to a number of conditions or diseases. In some embodiments, a subject without a condition or disease has a first isoform to second isoform ratio of 1:1. In some embodiments, a subject with a condition or disease described herein has a first isoform to second isoform ratio of about 1:1.2, 1:1.4, 1:1.6, 1:1.8, 1:2, 1:2.5, 1:3, 1:3.5, 1:4, 1:4.5 or 1:5. In some embodiments, a subject with a condition or disease described herein has a first isoform to second isoform ratio from about 1:1 to about 1:1.1, about 1:1 to about 1:1.2, about 1:1 to about 1:1.3, about 1:1 to about 1:1.4, about 1:1 to about 1:1.5, about 1:1 to about 1:1.6, about 1:1 to about 1:1.8, about 1:1 to about 1:2, about 1:1 to about 1:3, about 1:1 to about 1:3.5, about 1:1 to about 1:4, about 1:1 to about 1:4.5, about 1:1 to about 1:5, 1:2 to about 1:3, about 1:2 to about 1:4, about 1:2 to about 1:5, about 1:3 to about 1:4, about 1:3 to about 1:5, or about 1:4 to about 1:5.

[0321] In some embodiments, binding of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to pre-mRNA prevents splicing out of one or more exons and/or introns and/or proteins thereof, from the population of pre-mRNAs to produce mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA. In some embodiments, the cell comprises a population of pre-mRNAs transcribed from the gene encoding the target protein or functional RNA, wherein the population of pre-mRNAs comprises a mutation that causes the splicing out of one or more exons, and wherein an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof binds to the mutation that causes the splicing out of the one or more exons in the population of pre-mRNAs. In some embodiments, the binding of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to the mutation that causes the splicing out of the one or more exons prevents splicing out of the one or more exons from the population of pre-mRNAs to produce mRNA encoding the target protein or functional RNA. In some embodiments, the condition is a disease or disorder. In some embodiments, the method further comprises

assessing protein expression. In some embodiments, an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof binds to a targeted portion of a pre-mRNA.

[0322] In some embodiments, the binding of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof catalyzes the inclusion of a missing exon or removal of an undesired retained intron or portions thereof, resulting in healthy mRNA and proteins. In some embodiments, the binding of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has minimal to no effect on non-diseased cells.

[0323] In some embodiments, an SMSM kills cells at an IC_{50} of less than 50 nM. In some embodiments, the cells are primary cells. In some embodiments, an SMSM kills the cells at an IC_{50} of less than 48 nM, 45 nM, 40 nM, 35 nM, 30 nM, 25 nM, 20 nM, 15 nM, 10 nM, 5 nM, 3 nM, or 1 nM.

[0324] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide of the primary cells. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates proliferation or survival of the primary cells. In some embodiments, the primary cells are primary diseased cells. In some embodiments, the primary diseased cells are primary cancer cells. In some embodiments, the SMSM is present at a concentration of at least about 1 nM, 10 nM, 100 nM, 1 μ M, 10 μ M, 100 μ M, 1 mM, 10 mM, 100 mM, or 1 M. In some embodiments, at least about 5%, 10%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% of the primary diseased cells are killed. In some embodiments, at least about 5%, 10%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% of the primary diseased cells undergo apoptosis. In some embodiments, at least about 5%, 10%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% of the primary diseased cells undergo necrosis. In some embodiments, proliferation is reduced or inhibited in at least about 5%, 10%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% of the primary diseased cells. In some embodiments, the primary diseased cells are non-transformed cells.

[0325] In some embodiments, an SMSM reduces a size of a tumor in a subject. In some embodiments, a size of a tumor in a subject administered an SMSM or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is reduced by at least about 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% in the subject. In some embodiments, a diameter of a tumor in a subject administered an SMSM or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is reduced by at least about 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%. In some embodiments, a volume of the tumor is reduced by at least about 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% in the subject. In some embodiments, the tumor is malignant.

[0326] In some embodiments, a method comprises contacting an SMSM to primary non-diseased cells. In some embodiments, at most about 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, or 50% of the primary non-diseased cells are killed. In some embodiments, at most about 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, or 50% of the primary non-diseased cells undergo apoptosis. In some embodiments, at most about 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, or 50% of the primary non-diseased cells undergo necrosis. In some embodiments, proliferation is reduced or inhibited in at most about 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, or 50% of the primary non-diseased cells. In some embodiments, the primary

non-diseased cells are of the same tissue as the primary diseased cells. In some embodiments, the primary non-diseased cells are differentiated cells.

[0327] An SMSM can modulate splicing at a splice site of a polynucleotide and does not exhibit significant toxicity. In some embodiments, an SMSM penetrates the blood brain barrier (BBB) when administered to a subject.

[0328] In some embodiments, an SMSM has a brain/blood AUC of at least about 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 40, or higher.

[0329] In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein, e.g., an SMSM of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has an apparent permeability (P_{app}) of at least about 1, at least about 2, at least about 3, at least about 4, at least about 5, at least about 10, at least about 15, at least about 20, at least about 30, at least about 40, at least about 50, at least about 60, at least about 70, at least about 80, at least about 90, or at least about 100, as determined by MDCK-MDR1 Permeability assay. In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein has an apparent permeability of at least about 10, at least about 20, or at least about 50.

[0330] In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein, e.g., an SMSM of Formula (I) or Formula (II) or Formula (III) or Formula (IV) or Formula (V) or Formula (VI) has an Efflux Ratio (ER) of at most about 3. In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein has an Efflux ratio within a range of from about 1, about 2, about 3 or about 4, to about 5, about 6, about 7, about 8, about 9, about 10, about 12 about 15, or about 20, as determined by MDCK-MDR1 Permeability assay. In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein has an Efflux ratio of from about 3 to about 10. In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein has an Efflux ratio that is at most about 3, at most about 2, or at most about 1. In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein has an Efflux ratio of larger than about 10. In some embodiments, an SMSM provided herein has an Efflux ratio of at least about 10, at least about 20, at least about 50, at least about 100, at least about 200, or at least about 300.

[0331] In some embodiments, an SMSM has a half-life of at least about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, or 1000 hours in a human.

[0332] In some embodiments, an SMSM is stable at room temperature for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 or 24 hours; or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months; or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years. In some embodiments, an SMSM is stable at 4 °C for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 or 24 hours; or for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months; or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years. In some embodiments, an SMSM is stable at room temperature in water or an organic solvent for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 or 24 hours; or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months; or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years. In some embodiments, an SMSM is stable at 4 °C in water or an organic solvent for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 or 24 hours; or for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months; or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years.

[0333] In some embodiments, an SMSM has an cell viability IC_{50} of 0.01-10 nM, 0.01-5 nM, 0.01-2.5 nM, 0.01-1 nM, 0.01-0.75 nM, 0.01-0.5 nM, 0.01-0.25 nM, 0.01-0.1 nM, 0.1-100 nM, 0.1-50 nM, 0.1-25 nM, 0.1-10 nM, 0.1-7.5 nM, 0.1-5 nM, 0.1-2.5 nM, 2-1000 nM, 2-500 nM, 2-250 nM, 2-100 nM, 2-75 nM, 2-50 nM, 2-25 nM, 2-10 nM, 10-1000 nM, 10-500 nM, 10-250 nM, 10-100 nM, 10-75 nM, 10-50 nM, 10-25 nM, 25-1000 nM, 25-500 nM, 25-250 nM, 25-100 nM, 25-75 nM, 25-50 nM, 50-1000 nM, 50-500 nM, 50-250 nM, 50-100 nM, 50-75 nM, 60-70 nM, 100-1000 nM, 100-500 nM, 100-250 nM, 250-1000 nM, 250-500 nM, or 500-1000 nM.

[0334] In some embodiments, an SMSM has an cell viability IC_{50} of at most 2 nM, 3 nM, 4 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 7 nM, 8 nM, 9 nM, 10 nM, 11 nM, 12 nM, 13 nM, 14 nM, 15 nM, 16 nM, 17 nM, 18 nM, 19 nM, 20 nM, 21 nM, 22 nM, 23 nM, 24 nM, 25 nM, 30 nM, 35 nM, 40 nM, 45 nM, 50 nM, 51 nM, 52 nM, 53 nM, 54 nM, 55 nM, 56 nM, 57 nM, 58 nM, 59 nM, 60 nM, 61 nM, 62 nM, 63 nM, 64 nM, 65 nM, 66 nM, 67 nM, 68 nM, 69 nM, 70 nM, 71 nM, 72 nM, 73 nM, 74 nM, 75 nM, 76 nM, 77 nM, 78 nM, 79 nM, 80 nM, 81 nM, 82 nM, 83 nM, 84 nM, 85 nM, 90 nM, 95 nM, 100 nM, 110 nM, 120 nM, 130 nM, 140 nM, 150 nM, 160 nM, 170 nM, 180 nM, 190 nM, 200 nM, 210 nM, 220 nM, 230 nM, 240 nM, 250 nM, 275 nM, 300 nM, 325 nM, 350 nM, 375 nM, 400 nM, 425 nM, 450 nM, 475 nM, 500 nM, 550 nM, 600 nM, 650 nM, 700 nM, 750 nM, 800 nM, 850 nM, 900 nM, 950 nM, 1 μ M, or 10 μ M.

[0335] In some embodiments, an SMSM reduces cell proliferation of diseased cells by more than 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% when the cells are treated with the SMSM at a concentration of 2-1000 nM, 2-500 nM, 2-250 nM, 2-100 nM, 2-75 nM, 2-50 nM, 2-25 nM, 2-10 nM, 10-1000 nM, 10-500 nM, 10-250 nM, 10-100 nM, 10-75 nM, 10-50 nM, 10-25 nM, 25-1000 nM, 25-500 nM, 25-250 nM, 25-100 nM, 25-75 nM, 25-50 nM, 50-1000 nM, 50-500 nM, 50-250 nM, 50-100 nM, 50-75 nM, 60-70 nM, 100-1000 nM, 100-500 nM, 100-250 nM, 250-1000 nM, 250-500 nM, or 500-1000 nM for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48 hours.

[0336] In some embodiments, an SMSM reduces cell proliferation of diseased cells by more than 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% when the cells are treated with the SMSM at a concentration of at least 2 nM, 3 nM, 4 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 7 nM, 8 nM, 9 nM, 10 nM, 11 nM, 12 nM, 13 nM, 14 nM, 15 nM, 16 nM, 17 nM, 18 nM, 19 nM, 20 nM, 21

nM, 22 nM, 23 nM, 24 nM, 25 nM, 30 nM, 35 nM, 40 nM, 45 nM, 50 nM, 51 nM, 52 nM, 53 nM, 54 nM, 55 nM, 56 nM, 57 nM, 58 nM, 59 nM, 60 nM, 61 nM, 62 nM, 63 nM, 64 nM, 65 nM, 66 nM, 67 nM, 68 nM, 69 nM, 70 nM, 71 nM, 72 nM, 73 nM, 74 nM, 75 nM, 76 nM, 77 nM, 78 nM, 79 nM, 80 nM, 81 nM, 82 nM, 83 nM, 84 nM, 85 nM, 90 nM, 95 nM, 100 nM, 110 nM, 120 nM, 130 nM, 140 nM, 150 nM, 160 nM, 170 nM, 180 nM, 190 nM, 200 nM, 210 nM, 220 nM, 230 nM, 240 nM, 250 nM, 275 nM, 300 nM, 325 nM, 350 nM, 375 nM, 400 nM, 425 nM, 450 nM, 475 nM, 500 nM, 550 nM, 600 nM, 650 nM, 700 nM, 750 nM, 800 nM, 850 nM, 900 nM, 950 nM, 1 μ M, or 10 μ M for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48 hours.

[0337] In some embodiments, an SMSM reduces viability of diseased cells by more than 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% when the cells are treated with the SMSM at a concentration of 2-1000 nM, 2-500 nM, 2-250 nM, 2-100 nM, 2-75 nM, 2-50 nM, 2-25 nM, 2-10 nM, 10-1000 nM, 10-500 nM, 10-250 nM, 10-100 nM, 10-75 nM, 10-50 nM, 10-25 nM, 25-1000 nM, 25-500 nM, 25-250 nM, 25-100 nM, 25-75 nM, 25-50 nM, 50-1000 nM, 50-500 nM, 50-250 nM, 50-100 nM, 50-75 nM, 60-70 nM, 100-1000 nM, 100-500 nM, 100-250 nM, 250-1000 nM, 250-500 nM, or 500-1000 nM for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48 hours.

[0338] In some embodiments, an SMSM reduces viability of diseased cells by more than 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% when the cells are treated with the SMSM at a concentration of at least 2 nM, 3 nM, 4 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 7 nM, 8 nM, 9 nM, 10 nM, 11 nM, 12 nM, 13 nM, 14 nM, 15 nM, 16 nM, 17 nM, 18 nM, 19 nM, 20 nM, 21 nM, 22 nM, 23 nM, 24 nM, 25 nM, 30 nM, 35 nM, 40 nM, 45 nM, 50 nM, 51 nM, 52 nM, 53 nM, 54 nM, 55 nM, 56 nM, 57 nM, 58 nM, 59 nM, 60 nM, 61 nM, 62 nM, 63 nM, 64 nM, 65 nM, 66 nM, 67 nM, 68 nM, 69 nM, 70 nM, 71 nM, 72 nM, 73 nM, 74 nM, 75 nM, 76 nM, 77 nM, 78 nM, 79 nM, 80 nM, 81 nM, 82 nM, 83 nM, 84 nM, 85 nM, 90 nM, 95 nM, 100 nM, 110 nM, 120 nM, 130 nM, 140 nM, 150 nM, 160 nM, 170 nM, 180 nM, 190 nM, 200 nM, 210 nM, 220 nM, 230 nM, 240 nM, 250 nM, 275 nM, 300 nM, 325 nM, 350 nM, 375 nM, 400 nM, 425 nM, 450 nM, 475 nM, 500 nM, 550 nM, 600 nM, 650 nM, 700 nM, 750 nM, 800 nM, 850 nM, 900 nM, 950 nM, 1 μ M, or 10 μ M for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48 hours.

[0339] In some embodiments, an SMSM does not reduce viability of non-diseased cells by more than 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%,

23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, or 50 when the cells are treated with the SMSM at a concentration of 2-1000 nM, 2-500 nM, 2-250 nM, 2-100 nM, 2-75 nM, 2-50 nM, 2-25 nM, 2-10 nM, 10-1000 nM, 10-500 nM, 10-250 nM, 10-100 nM, 10-75 nM, 10-50 nM, 10-25 nM, 25-1000 nM, 25-500 nM, 25-250 nM, 25-100 nM, 25-75 nM, 25-50 nM, 50-1000 nM, 50-500 nM, 50-250 nM, 50-100 nM, 50-75 nM, 60-70 nM, 100-1000 nM, 100-500 nM, 100-250 nM, 250-1000 nM, 250-500 nM, or 500-1000 nM for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48 hours.

[0340] In some embodiments, an SMSM does not reduce viability of non-diseased cells by more than 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, or 50% when the cells are treated with the SMSM at a concentration of at least 2 nM, 3 nM, 4 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 7 nM, 8 nM, 9 nM, 10 nM, 11 nM, 12 nM, 13 nM, 14 nM, 15 nM, 16 nM, 17 nM, 18 nM, 19 nM, 20 nM, 21 nM, 22 nM, 23 nM, 24 nM, 25 nM, 30 nM, 35 nM, 40 nM, 45 nM, 50 nM, 51 nM, 52 nM, 53 nM, 54 nM, 55 nM, 56 nM, 57 nM, 58 nM, 59 nM, 60 nM, 61 nM, 62 nM, 63 nM, 64 nM, 65 nM, 66 nM, 67 nM, 68 nM, 69 nM, 70 nM, 71 nM, 72 nM, 73 nM, 74 nM, 75 nM, 76 nM, 77 nM, 78 nM, 79 nM, 80 nM, 81 nM, 82 nM, 83 nM, 84 nM, 85 nM, 90 nM, 95 nM, 100 nM, 110 nM, 120 nM, 130 nM, 140 nM, 150 nM, 160 nM, 170 nM, 180 nM, 190 nM, 200 nM, 210 nM, 220 nM, 230 nM, 240 nM, 250 nM, 275 nM, 300 nM, 325 nM, 350 nM, 375 nM, 400 nM, 425 nM, 450 nM, 475 nM, 500 nM, 550 nM, 600 nM, 650 nM, 700 nM, 750 nM, 800 nM, 850 nM, 900 nM, 950 nM, 1 μ M, or 10 μ M for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48 hours.

[0341] In some embodiments, an SMSM reduces a size of a tumor in a subject by at least 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100%.

[0342] In some embodiments, an SMSM inhibits tumor growth of a tumor in a subject by at least 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100%.

SMSM Targets

[0343] Aberrant splicing of mRNA, such as pre-mRNA, can result in a defective protein and can cause a disease or a disorder in a subject. The compositions and methods described herein can reduce this aberrant splicing of mRNA, such as pre-mRNA, and treat a disease or a disorder caused by this aberrant splicing.

[0344] Diseases associated with changes to RNA transcript amount are often treated with a focus on the aberrant protein expression. However, if the processes responsible for the aberrant changes in RNA levels, such as components of the splicing process or associated transcription factors or associated stability factors, could be

targeted by treatment with a small molecule, it would be possible to restore protein expression levels such that the unwanted effects of the expression of aberrant levels of RNA transcripts or associated proteins. Therefore, there is a need for methods of modulating the amount of RNA transcripts encoded by certain genes as a way to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant expression of the RNA transcripts or associated proteins.

Structural Targets

[0345] Mutations and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures in cis-acting elements can induce three-dimensional structural change in pre-mRNA. Mutations and/or aberrant secondary RNA structures in cis-acting elements can induce three-dimensional structural change in pre-mRNA when the pre-mRNA is, for example, bound to at least one snRNA, or at least one snRNP, or at least one other auxiliary splicing factor. For example, non-canonical base pairing of a non-canonical splice site sequence to a snRNA can form a bulge. For example, a bulge can be formed when the 5'ss is bound to U1-U12 snRNA or a portion thereof. For example, a bulge can be induced to form when 5'ss containing at least one mutation is bound to U1-U12 snRNA or a portion thereof. For example, a bulge can be formed when the cryptic 5'ss is bound to U1-U12 snRNA or a portion thereof. For example, a bulge can be induced to form when cryptic 5'ss containing at least one mutation is bound to U1-U12 snRNA or a portion thereof. For example, a bulge can be formed when the 3'ss is bound to U2 snRNA or a portion thereof. For example, a bulge can be induced to form when the 3'ss is bound to U2 snRNA or a portion thereof. For example, a bulge can be formed when the cryptic 3'ss is bound to U2 snRNA or a portion thereof. For example, a bulge can be induced to form when the cryptic 3'ss is bound to U2 snRNA or a portion thereof. The protein components of U1 and U2 may or may not present to form the bulge. Exemplary 5' splice site mutations and/or with aberrant secondary and/or tertiary structures that can induce a bulge structure are described herein. A polynucleotide in the methods disclosed herein can contain any one of exemplary the 5' splice site sequences described herein.

[0346] In some embodiments, a small molecule can bind to a bulge. In some embodiments, a bulge is naturally occurring. In some embodiments, a bulge is formed by non-canonical base-pairing between the splice site and the small nuclear RNA. For example, a bulge can be formed by non-canonical base-pairing between the 5'ss and U1-U12 snRNA. The bulge can comprise 1 nucleotide, 2 nucleotides, 3 nucleotides, 4 nucleotides, 5 nucleotides, 6 nucleotides, 7 nucleotides, 8 nucleotides, 9 nucleotides, 10 nucleotides, 11 nucleotides, 12 nucleotides, 13 nucleotides, 14 nucleotides, or 15 nucleotides. In some embodiments, 3-dimensional structural changes can be induced by a mutation without bulge formation. In some embodiments, a bulge may be formed without any mutation in a splice site. In some embodiments, a recognition portion can be formed by a mutation in any of the cis-acting elements. In some embodiments, a small molecule can bind to a recognition portion that is induced by a mutation. In some embodiments, a mutation and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structure at an authentic 5' splice site can result in splicing at a cryptic 5' splice site. In some embodiments, a mutation and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structure can be in one of the regulatory elements including ESEs, ESSs, ISEs, and ISSs.

[0347] In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide in an exon. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice

site sequence with a bulged nucleotide upstream (5') of the splice site of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the -1 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNN*Nnnnnnn, wherein N* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the -2 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NN*Nnnnnnn, wherein N* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the -3 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of N*NNnnnnnn, wherein N* represents a bulged nucleotide.

[0348] In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide in an intron. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide downstream (3') of the splice site of the splice site sequence.

[0349] In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the +1 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNn*nnnnn, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the +2 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNnn*nnnn, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the +3 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNnnn*nnn, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the +4 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNnnnn*nn, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the +5 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNnnnnn*n, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the +6 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNnnnnnn*, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the +7 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNnnnnnnn*, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide.

[0350] In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with one or more bulged nucleotides at the -1, -2, -3, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5, +6 and/or +7 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNN*nnnnnn, NN*Nnnnnnn, N*NNnnnnnn, NNNn*nnnnn, NNNnn*nnnn, NNNnnn*nnn, NNNnnnnn*nn, NNNnnnnn*n, NNNnnnnnn*, or NNNnnnnnnn*, wherein N* or n* represents a bulged nucleotide.

[0351] In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with one or more bulged nucleotides at the -1, -2, and/or -3 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNN*nnnnnn, NN*Nnnnnnn, or N*NNnnnnnn, wherein N* represents a bulged nucleotide.

[0352] In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with one or more bulged nucleotides at the +1, +2, +3, +4, +5, +6 and/or +7 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NNNn*nnnnn, NNNnn*nnnn, NNNnnn*nnn, NNNnnnn*nn, NNNnnnnn*n, NNNnnnnnn*, or NNNnnnnnnn*, wherein n* represents a bulged nucleotide.

[0353] In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the -1 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence and a bulged nucleotide at the -2 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of NN*N*nnnnnn, wherein N* represents a bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, a target of an SMSM is a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence with a bulged nucleotide at the -2 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence and a bulged nucleotide at the -3 position relative to the splice site of the splice site sequence. For example, a target of an SMSM can be a pre-mRNA comprising a splice site sequence of N*N*Nnnnnnn, wherein N* represents a bulged nucleotide.

[0354] In some embodiments, an SMSM interacts with a bulged nucleotide of an RNA duplex comprising a splice site. In some embodiments, the RNA duplex comprises pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM binds to an RNA duplex and interacts with an unpaired bulged nucleobase of an RNA duplex comprising a splice site. In some embodiments, a first portion of the SMSM interacts with the bulged nucleotide on a first RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, a second portion of the SMSM interacts with one or more nucleotides of a second RNA strand of the RNA duplex, wherein the first RNA strand is not the second RNA strand. In some embodiments, the SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with the duplex RNA, for example, an ionic interaction, a hydrogen bond, a dipole-dipole interaction or a van der Waals interaction. In some embodiments, the SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with the bulged nucleotide, for example, an ionic interaction, a hydrogen bond, a dipole-dipole interaction or a van der Waals interaction.

[0355] In some embodiments, the duplex RNA comprises an alpha helix. In some embodiments, the bulged nucleotide is located on an external portion of a helix of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the bulged nucleotide is located within an internal portion of the helix of the duplex RNA.

[0356] In some embodiments, a rate of exchange of the bulged nucleotide from within the interior of a helix of the duplex RNA to an exterior portion of the helix is reduced.

[0357] In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates a distance of the bulged nucleotide from a second nucleotide of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces the distance of the bulged nucleotide from a second nucleotide of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, the SMSM increases the distance of the bulged nucleotide from a second nucleotide of the duplex RNA.

[0358] In some embodiments, the bulged nucleotide is located within the interior of a helix of the duplex RNA of the complex. In some embodiments, the bulged nucleotide has modulated base stacking within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the bulged nucleotide has increased base stacking within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the bulged nucleotide has decreased base stacking within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex.

[0359] In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM increases splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces a size of a bulge of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM removes a bulge of the RNA duplex. In some embodiments, the SMSM stabilizes a bulge of the RNA duplex.

[0360] In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleotide is free to rotate around a phosphate backbone of an RNA strand of the RNA duplex in the absence of the SMSM. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, the SMSM reduces a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleotide around a phosphate backbone of an RNA strand of the RNA duplex.

[0361] In some embodiments, the SMSM is not an aptamer.

[0362] Also, provided herein is a method of modulating splicing comprising contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to a cell; wherein the SMSM interacts with an unpaired bulged nucleotide of an RNA duplex in the cell; wherein the duplex RNA comprises a splice site; and wherein the SMSM modulates splicing of the RNA duplex.

[0363] Provided herein is a method for modulating the relative position of a first nucleotide relative to a second nucleotide, wherein the first nucleotide and the second nucleotide are within a duplex RNA, the method comprising contacting a small molecule splicing modulator compound (SMSM) to the duplex RNA, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the first nucleotide is a bulged nucleotide of the RNA duplex; wherein the duplex RNA comprises a splice site.

[0364] In some embodiments, the duplex RNA comprises a helix.

[0365] In some embodiments, the bulged nucleotide is located on an external portion of a helix of the duplex RNA prior to contacting the SMSM.

[0366] In some embodiments, SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with the duplex RNA.

[0367] In some embodiments, the SMSM forms one or more intermolecular interactions with an unpaired bulged nucleotide. In some embodiments, the intermolecular interaction is selected from the group comprising an ionic interaction, a hydrogen bond, a dipole-dipole interaction or a van der Waals interaction. In some

embodiments, a rate of exchange of the unpaired bulged nucleotide from within the interior of a helix of the duplex RNA to an exterior portion of the helix is reduced. In some embodiments, a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleotide is reduced. In some embodiments, a rate of rotation of the unpaired bulged nucleotide around a phosphate backbone of an RNA strand of the RNA duplex is reduced. In some embodiments, a distance of the unpaired bulged nucleotide from a second nucleotide of the duplex RNA is modulated after contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the distance of the unpaired bulged nucleotide from a second nucleotide of the duplex RNA is reduced. In some embodiments, unpaired bulged nucleotide is located within the interior of the helix of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, a size of a bulge of the RNA duplex is reduced. In some embodiments, a bulge of the RNA duplex is removed or maintained.

[0368] In some embodiments, splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex is promoted. In some embodiments, base stacking of the unpaired bulged nucleotide within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex is increased after contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the distance of the unpaired bulged nucleotide from a second nucleotide of the duplex RNA is increased or maintained. In some embodiments, a bulge of the RNA duplex is stabilized after contacting the SMSM. In some embodiments, the unpaired bulged nucleotide is located on an exterior portion of a helix of the duplex RNA. In some embodiments, a size of a bulge of the RNA duplex is increased. In some embodiments, splicing at the splice site of the RNA duplex is inhibited. In some embodiments, splicing is inhibited at the splice site. In some embodiments, base stacking of the unpaired bulged nucleotide within an RNA strand of the RNA duplex is reduced after contacting the SMSM.

[0369] Exemplary sites targeted by the SMSMs described herein include 5' splice sites, 3' splice sites, polypyrimidine tracts, branch sites, splicing enhancers and silencer elements. Mutations or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures at hot spots can create mRNA sites or scaffold sequences that can be targeted. For example, many exons are flanked by the intronic dinucleotides GT and AG at the 5' and 3' splice sites, respectively. For example, mutations or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures at these sites can cause, *e.g.*, exclusion of an adjacent exon or inclusion of an adjacent intron. Many factors influence the complex pre-mRNA splicing process, including several hundred different proteins, at least five spliceosomal snRNAs, sequences on the mRNA, sequence length, enhancer and silencer elements, and strength of splicing signals. Exemplary sites targeted by the SMSMs described herein include secondary and sometimes tertiary structures of RNA. For example, exemplary sites targeted by the SMSMs described herein include a stem loop, hairpin, branch point sequence (BPS), polypyrimidine tract (PPT), 5' splice site (5'ss) and 3' splice site (3'ss), duplex snRNA and splice sites and trans acting protein binding to RNA. The target pre-mRNA can comprise a defective sequence, such as a sequence that produces a deficient protein, such as a protein with altered function such as enzyme activity, or expression, such as lack of expression. In some embodiments, the defective sequence impacts the structure of the RNA. In some embodiments, the defect sequence impacts recognition by snRNP.

[0370] In addition to consensus splice site sequences, structural constraints, including those resulting from mutations, can affect *cis*-acting sequences such as exonic/intronic splicing enhancers (ESE/ISE) or silencer elements (ESS/ISS).

[0371] In some embodiments, a mutation in native DNA and/or pre-mRNA, or an aberrant secondary or tertiary structure of RNA, creates a new splice site sequence. For example, a mutation or aberrant RNA structure may cause native regions of the RNA that are normally dormant, or play no role as splicing elements, to become activated and serve as splice sites or splice elements. Such splice sites and elements can be referred to as “cryptic”. For example, a native intron may become divided into two aberrant introns, with a new exon situated there between. For example, a mutation may create a new splice site between a native 5' splice site and a native branch point. For example, a mutation may activate a cryptic branch point sequence between a native splice site and a native branch point. For example, a mutation may create a new splice site between a native branch point and a native splice site and may further activate a cryptic splice site and a cryptic branch point sequentially upstream from the aberrant mutated splice site.

[0372] In some embodiments, a mutation or misexpression of trans-acting proteins that regulate splicing activity may cause native regions of the RNA that are normally dormant, or play no role as splicing elements, to become activated and serve as splice sites or splice elements. For example, a mutation or misexpression of an SR protein may cause native regions of the RNA that are normally dormant, or play no role as splicing elements, to become activated and serve as splice sites or splice elements.

[0373] In some embodiments, a mutation in native DNA and/or pre-mRNA inhibits splicing at a splice site. For example, a mutation may result in a new splice site upstream from (i.e., 5' to) a native splice site sequence and downstream from (i.e., 3' to) a native branch point sequence. The native splice site sequence and the native branch point sequence may serve as members of both the native set of splice site sequences and the aberrant set of splice site sequences.

[0374] In some embodiments, a native splice element (e.g., a branch point) is also a member of the set of aberrant splice elements. For example, SMSMs provided herein can block the native element and activate a cryptic element (e.g., a cryptic 5'ss, a cryptic 3'ss or a cryptic branch point), which may recruit remaining members of the native set of splice elements to promote correct splicing over incorrect splicing. In some embodiments, an activated cryptic splice element is in an intron. In some embodiments, an activated cryptic splice element is in an exon. The compounds and methods provided herein can be used to block or activate a variety of different splice elements, depending on the type of aberrant splice element (e.g., mutated splice element or non-mutated splice element) and/or depending on regulation of a splice element (e.g., regulation by upstream signaling pathways). For example, the compounds and methods provided herein can block a mutated element, a non-mutated element, a cryptic element, or a native element; it may block a 5' splice site, a 3' splice site, or a branch point.

[0375] In some embodiments, an alternate splicing event can be modulated by employing the compounds provided herein. For example, a compound provided herein can be introduced into a cell in which a gene is present that encodes a pre-mRNA that comprises alternate splice sites. In some embodiments, in the absence of the compound, a first splicing event occurs to produce a gene product having a particular function. For example, in the presence of the compound provided herein, the first splicing event can be inhibited. In some embodiments, in the presence of the compound provided herein, the first splicing event can be inhibited and a second or

alternate splicing event occurs, resulting in expression of the same gene to produce a gene product having a different function.

[0376] In some embodiments, a first inhibited splicing event (*e.g.*, a splicing event inhibited by a mutation, a mutation-induced bulge or a non-mutation induced bulge), is promoted or enhanced in the presence of a compound provided herein. In some embodiments, the first inhibited splicing event (*e.g.*, a splicing event inhibited by a mutation, a mutation-induced bulge or a non-mutation induced bulge), is promoted or enhanced in the presence of a compound provided herein. For example, the inhibition of the first splicing event (*e.g.*, a splicing event inhibited by a mutation, a mutation-induced bulge or a non-mutation induced bulge) can be restored to a corresponding first splicing event that is uninhibited, in the presence of a compound provided herein; or the inhibition of the first splicing event can be decreased, in the presence of a compound provided herein. In some embodiments, a second or alternate splicing event occurs, resulting in expression of the same gene to produce a gene product having a different function.

Target Polynucleotides

[0377] The compounds described herein can modulate splicing of gene products, such as those described herein. In some embodiments, the compounds described herein are use in the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of diseases or conditions (*e.g.*, cancer and neurodegenerative diseases). In some embodiments, the compounds described herein can modulate splicing and induce a transcriptionally inactive variant or transcript of a gene product, such as those described herein. In some embodiments, the compounds described herein modulate splicing and repress a transcriptionally active variant or transcript of a gene product, such as those described herein.

[0378] Modulation of splicing by the compounds described herein includes, but is not limited to, modulation of naturally occurring splicing, splicing of an RNA expressed in a diseased cell, splicing of cryptic splice site sequences of an RNA or alternative splicing. Modulation of splicing by the compounds described herein can restore or promote correct splicing or a desired splicing event. Modulation of splicing by the compounds described herein includes, but is not limited to, prevention of aberrant splicing events, *e.g.*, splicing events caused by mutations or aberrant secondary or tertiary structures of RNA that are associated with conditions and diseases. In some embodiments, the compounds described herein prevent or inhibit splicing at a splice site sequence. In some embodiments, the compounds described herein promote or increase splicing at a splice site sequence. In some embodiments, the compounds described herein modulate splicing at a specific splice site sequence.

[0379] The compositions and methods described herein can be used to modulate splicing of a target RNA, *e.g.*, pre-mRNAs, encoded by genes. Examples of genes encoding a target RNA, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to the genes described herein. Examples of genes encoding a target RNA of the compositions and methods described herein, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to *ABCA4*, *ABCD1*, *ACADM*, *ACADSB*, *ADA*, *ADAMTS13*, *AGL*, *AGT*, *ALB*, *ALDH3A2*, *ALG6*, *ANGPTL3*, *APC*, *APOA1*, *APOB*, *APOC3*, *AR*, *ATM*, *ATP7A*, *ATP7B*, *ATR*, *ATXN2*, *ATXN3*, *B2M*, *BCL2-like 11 (BIM)*, *BMP2K*, *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *BTK*, *C3*, *CACNA1B*, *CACNA1C*, *CALCA*, *CAT*, *CD33*, *CD46*, *CDH1*, *CDH23*, *CFB*, *CFTR*, *CHM*, *CLCN1*,

COL11A1, COL11A2, COL1A1, COL1A2, COL2A1, COL3A1, COL4A5, COL6A1, COL7A1, COL9A2, COLQ, CREBBP, CSTB, CUL4B, CYBB, CYP17, CYP19, CYP27A1, DES, DGAT2, DMD, DUX4, DYSLF, EGFR, EMD, ETV4, F11, F13A1, F5, F7, F8, FAH, FANCA, FANCC, FANCG, FBN1, FECH, FGA, FGFR2, FGG, FIX, FLNA, FOXM1, FRAS1, GALC, GBA, GCGR, GH1, GHR, GHV, GLA, HADHA, HBA2, HBB, HEXA, HEXB, HLCS, HMBS, HMGCL, HNF1A, HPRT1, HPRT2, HSF4, HSPG2, HTT, IDH1, IDS, IKBKAP, IL7RA, INSR, ITGB2, ITGB3, ITGB4, JAG1, KLKB1, KRAS, KRT5, L1CAM, LAMA2, LAMA3, LDLR, LGALS3, LMNA, LPA, LPL, LRRK2, MADD, MAPT, MET, MLH1, MSH2, MST1R, MTHFR, MUT, MVK, NF1, NF2, NR1H4, OAT, OPA1, OTC, OXT, PAH, PBGD, PCCA, PDH1, PGK1, PHEX, PKD2, PKLR, PKM1, PKM2, PLEKHM1, PLKR, POMT2, PRDM1, PRKAR1A, PROC, PSEN1, PTCH1, PTEN, PYGM, RP6KA3, RPGR, RSK2, SBCAD, SCN5A, SCNA, SERPINA1, SH2D1A, SLC12A3, SLC6A8, SMN2, SOD1, SPINK5, SPTA1, TMPRSS6, TP53, TRAPPC2, TSC1, TSC2, TSHB, TTN, TTR, UBE3A, UGT1A1 and USH2A.

[0380] Examples of genes encoding a target RNA, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to the genes in **Table 2B**. Examples of genes encoding a target RNA of the compositions and methods described herein, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to *ABCD1, APOB, AR, ATM, BRCA1, C3, CFTR, COL1A1, COL3A1, COL6A1, COL7A1, CYP19, CYP27A1, DMD, F5, F7, FAH, FBN1, FGA, GCK, GHV, HBA2, HBB, HMGCL, HPRT1, HXA, IDS, ITGB2, ITGB3, KRT5, LDLR, LMNA, LPL, MTHFR, NF1, NF2, PBGD, PGK1, PKD1, PTEN, RPGR, TP53, TSC2, UGT1A1* and *YGM*.

[0381] Examples of genes encoding a target RNA, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to the genes in **Table 2C**. Examples of genes encoding a target RNA of the compositions and methods described herein, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to genes encoding a target RNA, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, with a splice site comprising a splice site sequence of AGAguag. Examples of genes encoding a target RNA of the compositions and methods described herein, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to *ABCA9, ABCB1, ABCB5, ACADL, ACSS2, ADAL, ADAM10, ADAM15, ADAMTS20, ADAMTS6, ADAMTS9, ADCY10, ADCY8, AFP, AGL, AHCTF1, AKAP10, AKAP3, ALAS1, ALS2CL, AMBRA1, ANK3, ANTXR2, ANXA10, ANXA11, AP2A2, AP4E1, APOB, ARFGEF1, ARFGEF2, ARHGAP1, ARHGAP18, ARHGEF18, ARHGEF2, ARPC3, ARS2, ASH1L, ASNSD1, ASPM, ATAD5, ATG4A, ATP11C, ATP6V1G3, BBOX1, BCS1L, BMPR2, BRCC3, BRSK2, C10orf137, C11orf70, C12orf51, C13orf1, C13orf15, C14orf118, C15orf29, C15orf42, C16orf33, C16orf38, C16orf48, C18orf8, C19orf42, C1orf107, C1orf114, C1orf130, C1orf149, C1orf27, C1orf71, C1orf94, C1R, C20orf74, C21orf70, C3orf23, C4orf18, C5orf34, C8B, C8orf33, C9orf114, C9orf86, C9orf98, CA11, CAB39, CACNA2D1, CALCOCO2, CAMK1D, CAMKK1, CAPN9, CAPSL, CBX1, CBX3, CCDC102B, CCDC11, CCDC15, CCDC18, CCDC5, CCDC81, CD4, CDC14A, CDC16, CDC2L5, CDC42BPB, CDCA8, CDH10, CDH11, CDH24, CDH8, CDH9, CDK5RAP2, CDK8, CELSR3, CENPI, CENTB2, CENTG2, CEP110, CEP170, CEP192, CETP, CFH, CHAF1A, CHD9, CHIC2, CHN1, CLIC2, CLINT1, CLPB, CMIP, CNOT1, CNOT7, COG3, COL11A1, COL12A1, COL14A1, COL19A1, COL1A1, COL1A2, COL22A1, COL24A1, COL25A1, COL29A1, COL2A1, COL3A1, COL4A1, COL4A2, COL4A5, COL4A6, COL5A2, COL9A1, COMTD1, COPA, COPB2, COPS7B, COPZ2, CPSF2, CPXM2, CR1, CREBBP, CRKRS, CSE1L, CT45-6, CUBN, CUL5, CXorf41, CYP3A4, CYP3A43, CYP3A5, DCC, DCTN3, DDA1, DDX1, DDX24, DDX4,*

DENND2D, DEPDC2, DHFR, DHRS7, DIP2A, DMD, DNAH3, DNAH8, DNAIL1, DNAJA4, DNAJC13, DNAJC7, DNTTIP2, DOCK11, DOCK4, DPP4, DSCC1, DYNC1H1, ECM2, EDEM3, EFCAB3, EFCAB4B, EIF3A, ELA1, ELA2A, EMCN, EML5, ENPP3, EPB41L5, EPHA3, EPHB1, EPHB3, EPS15, ERCC8, ERGIC3, ERMN, ERMP1, ERN1, ERN2, ETS2, EVC2, EXO1, EXOC4, F3, FAM13A1, FAM13B1, FAM13C1, FAM184A, FAM19A1, FAM20A, FAM23B, FAM65C, FANCA, FANCM, FANK1, FAR2, FBXO15, FBXO18, FBXO38, FEZ2, FGFR1OP, FGFR1OP2, FGFR2, FGR, FLJ35848, FLJ36070, FLNA, FN1, FNBP1L, FOLH1, FRAS1, FUT9, FZD3, FZD6, GAB1, GALNT3, GART, GAS2L3, GCG, GJA1, GLT8D1, GNAS, GNB5, GOLGB1, GOLT1A, GOLT1B, GPATCH1, GPR160, GRAMD3, GRHRP, GRIA1, GRIA3, GRIA4, GRIN2B, GRM3, GRM4, GRN, GSDMB, GSTCD, GTPBP4, HDAC3, HDAC5, HDX, HEPACAM2, HERC1, HIPK3, HNRNP1, HSPA9, HSPG2, HTT, ICA1, IFI44L, IL1R2, IL5RA, IMMT, INPP5D, INTU, IPO4, IPO8, ISL2, IWS1, JAK1, JAK2, KATNAL2, KCNN2, KCNT2, KIAA0256, KIAA0586, KIAA1033, KIAA1219, KIAA1622, KIF15, KIF16B, KIF5A, KIF5B, KIF9, KIN, KIR2DL5B, KIR3DL2, KIR3DL3, KLF12, KLF3, KPNA5, KREMEN1, KRIT1, KRTCAP2, L1CAM, L3MBTL, L3MBTL2, LACE1, LAMA2, LAMB1, LGMN, LHCGR, LHX6, LIMCH1, LIMK2, LMBRD1, LMBRD2, LMLN, LMO2, LOC390110, LPCAT2, LRP4, LRPPRC, LRRC19, LRRC42, LUM, LVRN, LYST, MADD, MAGI1, MAGT1, MALT1, MAP4K4, MAPK8IP3, MAPK9, MATN2, MCF2L2, MDGA2, MEGF10, MEGF11, MEMO1, MGAM, MGAT4A, MGC34774, MIB1, MIER2, MKL2, MLANA, MLL5, MLX, MME, MPI, MRAP2, MRPL39, MRPS28, MRPS35, MTDH, MTF2, MUC2, MYB, MYCBP2, MYH2, MYO19, MYO3A, MYO9B, MYOM2, MYOM3, NAG, NARG1, NARG2, NCOA1, NDFIP2, NEDD4, NEK1, NEK5, NFIA, NFIX, NFRKB, NKAP, NLRC3, NLRC5, NME7, NOL10, NOS1, NOS2A, NOTCH1, NPM1, NR4A3, NRXN1, NSMAF, NSMCE2, NT5C3, NUBP1, NUBPL, NUMA1, NUP160, NUP98, NUPL1, OBFC2B, OLIG2, OSBPL11, OSBPL8, OSGEPL1, PADI4, PAH, PAN2, PAPOLG, PARVB, PAWR, PCNX, PCOTH, PDCD4, PDE8B, PDIA3, PDK4, PDS5A, PDS5B, PHACTR4, PHKB, PHLDB2, PHTF1, PIAS1, PIGF, PIGN, PIGT, PIK3C2G, PIK3CG, PIK3R1, PIWIL3, PKHD1L1, PLCB1, PLCB4, PLCG1, PLD1, PLEKHA5, PLEKHA7, PLXNC1, POLN, POLR3D, POMT2, POSTN, PPFIA2, PPP1R12A, PPP3CB, PPP4C, PPP4R1L, PPP4R2, PRAME, PRC1, PRIM1, PRIM2, PRKG1, PRMT7, PROCR, PROSC, PROX1, PRPF40B, PRPF4B, PRRG2, PSD3, PSMAL, PTK2, PTK2B, PTPN11, PTPN22, PTPN3, PTPN4, PTPRD, PTPRK, PTPRM, PUS10, PVRL2, QRS1, RAB11FIP2, RAB23, RB1CC1, RBM39, RBM45, REC8, RFC4, RHPN2, RLN3, RNF32, RNFT1, ROCK1, ROCK2, RP1, RP11-265F1, RP13-36C9, RPAP3, RPN1, RTEL1, RYR3, SAAL1, SAE1, SCN11A, SCN1A, SCN3A, SCO1, SCYL3, SDK2, SEC24A, SEC24D, SEC31A, SEL1L, SENP3, SENP6, SENP7, SETD3, SETD4, SGCE, SGOL2, SGPL1, SH3PXD2A, SH3PXD2B, SH3RF2, SH3TC2, SIPA1L2, SIPA1L3, SKAP1, SKIV2L2, SLC13A1, SLC28A3, SLC38A1, SLC38A4, SLC39A10, SLC4A2, SMARCA1, SMARCA5, SMC5, SNRK, SNRP70, SNX6, SPAG9, SPATA13, SPATA4, SPATS1, SPECC1L, SPP2, SRP72, SSX3, SSX5, SSX9, STAG1, STAMBPL1, STARD6, STK17B, STX3, STXBP1, SUCLG2, SULF2, SUPT16H, SYCP1, SYTL5, TAF2, TBC1D3G, TBC1D8B, TBCEL, TBK1, TCEB3, TCF12, TCP11L2, TDRD3, TEAD1, TET2, TFRC, TG, THOC2, TIAL1, TIAM2, TIMM50, TLK2, TMEM156, TMEM27, TMF1, TNFRSF10A, TNFRSF10B, TNFRSF8, TNK2, TNKS, TNKS2, TOM1L1, TOP2B, TP53INP1, TP63, TRAF3IP3, TRIM44, TRIM65, TRIML1, TRIML2, TRPM7, TTC17, TTLL5, TTN, TTPAL, UHRF1BP1, UNC45B, UNC5C, USP38, USP39, USP6, UTP15,

UTP18, UTRN, UTX, UTY, UVRAG, UXT, VAPA, VPS29, VPS35, VTI1A, VTI1B, VWA3B, WDFY2, WDR17, WDR26, WDR44, WDR67, WDTC1, WRNIP1, WWC3, XRN1, XRN2, XX-FW88277, YARS, ZBTB20, ZC3HAV1, ZC3HC1, ZNF114, ZNF365, ZNF37A, ZNF618 and ZWINT.

[0382] Examples of genes encoding a target RNA, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to the genes in **Table 2D**. Examples of genes encoding a target RNA of the compositions and methods described herein, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to genes encoding a target RNA, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, with a splice site comprising a splice site sequence of GGAgtaag. Examples of genes encoding a target RNA of the compositions and methods described herein, *e.g.*, a pre-mRNA, include, but are not limited to *ABCC9, ACTG2, ADAM22, ADAM32, ADAMTS12, ADCY3, ADRBK2, AFP, AKNA, APOH, ARHGAP26, ARHGAP8, ATG16L2, ATP13A5, B4GALNT3, BBS4, BRSK1, BTAF1, C11orf30, C11orf65, C14orf101, C15orf60, C1orf87, C2orf55, C4orf29, C6orf118, C9orf43, CACHD1, CACNA1G, CACNA1H, CAPN3, CARKD, CCDC131, CCDC146, CD1B, CDK6, CEL, CGN, CGNL1, CHL1, CLEC16A, CLK1, CLPTM1, CMYA5, CNGA3, CNTN6, COL11A1, COL15A1, COL17A1, COL1A1, COL2A1, CRYZ, CSTF3, CYFIP2, CYP24A1, CYP4F2, CYP4F3, DAZ2, DCBLD1, DCUN1D4, DDEF1, DDX1, DHRS9, DMTF1, DOCK10, DPP3, DPY19L2P2, DVL3, EFNA4, EFTUD2, EPHA4, EPHB2, ERBB4, ERCC1, FAM134A, FAM161A, FAM176B, FCGBP, FGD6, FKBP3, GAPDH, GBT1, GFML, GPR158, GRIA1, GSTCD, GSTO2, HCK, HLA-DPB1, HLA-G, HLTF, HP1BP3, HPGD, HSF2BP, INTS3, IQGAP2, ITFG1, ITGAL, ITGB1, ITIH1, ITPR2, JMJD1C, KALRN, KCNN2, KIAA0528, KIAA0564, KIAA1166, KIAA1409, KIAA1787, KIF3B, KLHL20, KLK12, LAMA1, LARP7, LENG1, LOC389634, LRWD1, LYN, MAP2K1, MCM6, MEGF10, MGAM, MGAT5, MGC16169, MKKS, MPDZ, MRPL11, MS4A13, MSMB, MTIF2, NDC80, NEB, NEK11, NFE2L2, NFKBIL2, NKAIN2, NLRC3, NLRC5, NLRP13, NLRP7, NLRP8, NT5C, NUDT5, NUP88, OBFC2A, OPN4, OPTN, PARD3, PBRM1, PCBP4, PDE10A, PDLIM5, PDXK, PDZRN3, PELI2, PGM2, PIP5K1A, PITRM1, PKIB, PMFBP1, POMT2, PRKCA, PRODH, PRUNE2, PTPRN2, PTPRT, RALBP1, RALGDS, RBL2, RFT1, RFTN1, RIF1, RMND5B, RNF11, RNGTT, RPS6KA6, RRM1, RRP1B, RTF1, RUFY1, SCN2A, SCN4A, SCN8A, SDK1, SEZ6, SFRS12, SH3BGR12, SIVA1, SLC22A17, SLC25A14, SLC6A11, SLC6A13, SLC6A6, SMTN, SNCAIP, SNX6, STAT6, SUPT6H, SV2C, SYCP2, SYT6, TAF2, TBC1D26, TBC1D29, TBPL1, TECTB, TEK, TGM7, TGS1, TM4SF20, TM6SF1, TMEM194A, TMEM77, TOM1L2, TP53BP2, TP53I3, TRPM3, TRPM5, TSPAN7, TTLL9, TUSC3, TXNDC10, UCK1, USH2A, USP1, UTP20, VPS39, WDR16, ZC3H7A, ZFYVE1, ZNF169 and ZNF326.*

[0383] The SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing, such as aberrant splicing of polynucleotide encoded by a gene, *e.g.*, an *ABCA4, ABCA9, ABCB1, ABCB5, ABCC9, ABCD1, ACADL, ACADM, ACADSB, ACSS2, ACTG2, ADA, ADAL, ADAM10, ADAM15, ADAM22, ADAM32, ADAMTS12, ADAMTS13, ADAMTS20, ADAMTS6, ADAMTS9, ADCY10, ADCY3, ADCY8, ADRBK2, AFP, AGL, AGT, AHCTF1, AKAP10, AKAP3, AKNA, ALAS1, ALB, ALDH3A2, ALG6, ALS2CL, AMBRA1, ANGPTL3, ANK3, ANTXR2, ANXA10, ANXA11, AP2A2, AP4E1, APC, APOA1, APOB, APOC3, APOH, AR, ARFGEF1, ARFGEF2, ARHGAP1, ARHGAP18, ARHGAP26, ARHGAP8, ARHGEF18, ARHGEF2, ARPC3, ARS2, ASH1L, ASNSD1, ASPM, ATAD5, ATG16L2, ATG4A, ATM, ATP11C, ATP13A5, ATP6V1G3, ATP7A, ATP7B, ATR, ATXN2, ATXN3, B2M, B4GALNT3, BBOX1, BBS4, BCL2-like 11 (BIM), BCS1L, BMP2K,*

BMPR2, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRCC3, BRSK1, BRSK2, BTAF1, BTK, C10orf137, C11orf30, C11orf65, C11orf70, C12orf51, C13orf1, C13orf15, C14orf101, C14orf118, C15orf29, C15orf42, C15orf60, C16orf33, C16orf38, C16orf48, C18orf8, C19orf42, C1orf107, C1orf114, C1orf130, C1orf149, C1orf27, C1orf71, C1orf87, C1orf94, C1R, C20orf74, C21orf70, C2orf55, C3, C3orf23, C4orf18, C4orf29, C5orf34, C6orf118, C8B, C8orf33, C9orf114, C9orf43, C9orf86, C9orf98, CA11, CAB39, CACHD1, CACNA1B, CACNA1C, CACNA1G, CACNA1H, CACNA2D1, CALCA, CALCOCO2, CAMK1D, CAMKK1, CAPN3, CAPN9, CAPSL, CARKD, CAT, CBX1, CBX3, CCDC102B, CCDC11, CCDC131, CCDC146, CCDC15, CCDC18, CCDC5, CCDC81, CD1B, CD33, CD4, CD46, CDC14A, CDC16, CDC2L5, CDC42BPB, CDCA8, CDH1, CDH10, CDH11, CDH23, CDH24, CDH8, CDH9, CDK5RAP2, CDK6, CDK8, CEL, CELSR3, CENPI, CENTB2, CENTG2, CEP110, CEP170, CEP192, CETP, CFB, CFH, CFTR, CGN, CGNL1, CHAF1A, CHD9, CHIC2, CHL1, CHM, CHN1, CLCN1, CLEC16A, CLIC2, CLINT1, CLK1, CLPB, CLPTM1, CMIP, CMYA5, CNGA3, CNOT1, CNOT7, CNTN6, COG3, COL11A1, COL11A2, COL12A1, COL14A1, COL15A1, COL17A1, COL19A1, COL1A1, COL1A2, COL22A1, COL24A1, COL25A1, COL29A1, COL2A1, COL3A1, COL4A1, COL4A2, COL4A5, COL4A6, COL5A2, COL6A1, COL7A1, COL9A1, COL9A2, COLQ, COMTD1, COPA, COPB2, COPS7B, COPZ2, CPSF2, CPXM2, CR1, CREBBP, CRKRS, CRYZ, CSE1L, CSTB, CSTF3, CT45-6, CUBN, CUL4B, CUL5, CXorf41, CYBB, CYFIP2, CYP17, CYP19, CYP24A1, CYP27A1, CYP3A4, CYP3A43, CYP3A5, CYP4F2, CYP4F3, DAZ2, DCBLD1, DCC, DCTN3, DCUN1D4, DDA1, DDEF1, DDX1, DDX24, DDX4, DENND2D, DEPDC2, DES, DGAT2, DHFR, DHRS7, DHRS9, DIP2A, DMD, DMTF1, DNAH3, DNAH8, DNAI1, DNAJA4, DNAJC13, DNAJC7, DNTTIP2, DOCK10, DOCK11, DOCK4, DPP3, DPP4, DPY19L2P2, DSCC1, DUX4, DVL3, DYNC1H1, DYSF, ECM2, EDEM3, EFCAB3, EFCAB4B, EFNA4, EFTUD2, EGFR, EIF3A, ELA1, ELA2A, EMCN, EMD, EML5, ENPP3, EPB41L5, EPHA3, EPHA4, EPHB1, EPHB2, EPHB3, EPS15, ERBB4, ERCC1, ERCC8, ERGIC3, ERMN, ERMP1, ERN1, ERN2, ETS2, ETV4, EVC2, EXO1, EXOC4, F11, F13A1, F3, F5, F7, F8, FAH, FAM134A, FAM13A1, FAM13B1, FAM13C1, FAM161A, FAM176B, FAM184A, FAM19A1, FAM20A, FAM23B, FAM65C, FANCA, FANCC, FANCG, FANCM, FANK1, FAR2, FBN1, FBXO15, FBXO18, FBXO38, FCGBP, FECH, FEZ2, FGA, FGD6, FGFR1OP, FGFR1OP2, FGFR2, FGG, FGR, FIX, FKBP3, FLJ35848, FLJ36070, FLNA, FN1, FNBP1L, FOLH1, FOXM1, FRAS1, FUT9, FZD3, FZD6, GAB1, GALT, GALNT3, GAPDH, GART, GAS2L3, GBA, GBGT1, GCG, GCGR, GCK, GFM1, GH1, GHR, GHV, GJA1, GLA, GLT8D1, GNAS, GNB5, GOLGB1, GOLT1A, GOLT1B, GPATCH1, GPR158, GPR160, GRAMD3, GRHPR, GRIA1, GRIA3, GRIA4, GRIN2B, GRM3, GRM4, GRN, GSDMB, GSTCD, GSTO2, GTPBP4, HADHA, HBA2, HBB, HCK, HDAC3, HDAC5, HDX, HEPACAM2, HERC1, HEXA, HEXB, HIPK3, HLA-DPB1, HLA-G, HLCS, HLTF, HMBS, HMGCL, HNF1A, HNRNPH1, HP1BP3, HPGD, HPRT1, HPRT2, HSF2BP, HSF4, HSPA9, HSPG2, HTT, HXA, ICA1, IDH1, IDS, IFI44L, IKBKAP, IL1R2, IL5RA, IL7RA, IMMT, INPP5D, INSR, INTS3, INTU, IPO4, IPO8, IQGAP2, ISL2, ITFG1, ITGAL, ITGB1, ITGB2, ITGB3, ITGB4, ITIH1, ITPR2, IWS1, JAG1, JAK1, JAK2, JMJD1C, KALRN, KATNAL2, KCNN2, KCNT2, KIAA0256, KIAA0528, KIAA0564, KIAA0586, KIAA1033, KIAA1166, KIAA1219, KIAA1409, KIAA1622, KIAA1787, KIF15, KIF16B, KIF3B, KIF5A, KIF5B, KIF9, KIN, KIR2DL5B, KIR3DL2, KIR3DL3, KLF12, KLF3, KLHL20, KLK12, KLKB1, KPNA5, KRAS, KREMEN1, KRIT1, KRT5, KRTCAP2, LICAM, L3MBTL,

L3MBTL2, LACE1, LAMA1, LAMA2, LAMA3, LAMB1, LARP7, LDLR, LENG1, LGALS3, LGMN, LHCGR, LHX6, LIMCH1, LIMK2, LMBRD1, LMBRD2, LMLN, LMNA, LMO2, LOC389634, LOC390110, LPA, LPCAT2, LPL, LRP4, LRPPRC, LRRC19, LRRC42, LRRK2, LRWD1, LUM, LVRN, LYN, LYST, MADD, MAGI1, MAGT1, MALT1, MAP2K1, MAP4K4, MAPK8IP3, MAPK9, MAPT, MATN2, MCF2L2, MCM6, MDGA2, MEGF10, MEGF11, MEMO1, MET, MGAM, MGAT4A, MGAT5, MGC16169, MGC34774, MIB1, MIER2, MKKS, MKL2, MLANA, MLH1, MLL5, MLX, MME, MPDZ, MPI, MRAP2, MRPL11, MRPL39, MRPS28, MRPS35, MS4A13, MSH2, MSMB, MST1R, MTDH, MTF2, MTHFR, MTIF2, MUC2, MUT, MVK, MYB, MYCBP2, MYH2, MYO19, MYO3A, MYO9B, MYOM2, MYOM3, NAG, NARG1, NARG2, NCOA1, NDC80, NDFIP2, NEB, NEDD4, NEK1, NEK11, NEK5, NF1, NF2, NFE2L2, NFIA, NFIX, NFKBIL2, NFRKB, NKAIN2, NKAP, NLR3, NLR5, NLRP13, NLRP7, NLRP8, NME7, NOL10, NOS1, NOS2A, NOTCH1, NPM1, NR1H4, NR4A3, NRXN1, NSMAF, NSMCE2, NT5C, NT5C3, NUBP1, NUBPL, NUDT5, NUMA1, NUP160, NUP88, NUP98, NUPL1, OAT, OBFC2A, OBFC2B, OLIG2, OPA1, OPN4, OPTN, OSBP1L1, OSBP1L8, OSGEPL1, OTC, OXT, PADI4, PAH, PAN2, PAPOLG, PARD3, PARVB, PAWR, PBGD, PBRM1, PCBP4, PCCA, PCNX, PCOTH, PDCD4, PDE10A, PDE8B, PDH1, PDIA3, PDK4, PDLIM5, PDS5A, PDS5B, PDXK, PDZRN3, PELI2, PGK1, PGM2, PHACTR4, PHEX, PHKB, PHLDB2, PHTF1, PIAS1, PIGF, PIGN, PIGT, PIK3C2G, PIK3CG, PIK3R1, PIP5K1A, PITRM1, PIWIL3, PKD1, PKD2, PKHD1L1, PKIB, PKLR, PKM1, PKM2, PLCB1, PLCB4, PLCG1, PLD1, PLEKHA5, PLEKHA7, PLEKHM1, PLKR, PLXNC1, PMFBP1, POLN, POLR3D, POMT2, POSTN, PPFIA2, PPP1R12A, PPP3CB, PPP4C, PPP4R1L, PPP4R2, PRAME, PRC1, PRDM1, PRIM1, PRIM2, PRKAR1A, PRKCA, PRKG1, PRMT7, PROC, PROCR, PRODH, PROSC, PROX1, PRPF40B, PRPF4B, PRRG2, PRUNE2, PSD3, PSEN1, PSMAL, PTCH1, PTEN, PTK2, PTK2B, PTPN11, PTPN22, PTPN3, PTPN4, PTPRD, PTPRK, PTPRM, PTPRN2, PTPRT, PUS10, PVRL2, PYGM, QRS1, RAB11FIP2, RAB23, RALBP1, RALGDS, RB1CC1, RBL2, RBM39, RBM45, REC8, RFC4, RFT1, RFTN1, RHPN2, RIF1, RLN3, RMND5B, RNF11, RNF32, RNFT1, RNGTT, ROCK1, ROCK2, RP1, RP11-265F1, RP13-36C9, RP6KA3, RPAP3, RPGR, RPN1, RPS6KA6, RRM1, RRP1B, RSK2, RTEL1, RTF1, RUFY1, RYR3, SAAL1, SAE1, SBCAD, SCN11A, SCN1A, SCN2A, SCN3A, SCN4A, SCN5A, SCN8A, SCNA, SCO1, SCYL3, SDK1, SDK2, SEC24A, SEC24D, SEC31A, SEL1L, SENP3, SENP6, SENP7, SERPINA1, SETD3, SETD4, SEZ6, SFRS12, SGCE, SGOL2, SGPL1, SH2D1A, SH3BGRL2, SH3PXD2A, SH3PXD2B, SH3RF2, SH3TC2, SIPA1L2, SIPA1L3, SIVA1, SKAP1, SKIV2L2, SLC12A3, SLC13A1, SLC22A17, SLC25A14, SLC28A3, SLC38A1, SLC38A4, SLC39A10, SLC4A2, SLC6A11, SLC6A13, SLC6A6, SLC6A8, SMARCA1, SMARCA5, SMC5, SMN2, SMTN, SNCAIP, SNRK, SNRP70, SNX6, SOD1, SPAG9, SPATA13, SPATA4, SPATS1, SPECC1L, SPINK5, SPP2, SPTA1, SRP72, SSX3, SSX5, SSX9, STAG1, STAMBPL1, STARD6, STAT6, STK17B, STX3, STXBP1, SUCLG2, SULF2, SUPT16H, SUPT6H, SV2C, SYCP1, SYCP2, SYT6, SYTL5, TAF2, TBC1D26, TBC1D29, TBC1D3G, TBC1D8B, TBCEL, TBK1, TBPL1, TCEB3, TCF12, TCP11L2, TDRD3, TEAD1, TECTB, TEK, TET2, TFRC, TG, TGM7, TGS1, THOC2, TIAL1, TIAM2, TIMM50, TLK2, TM4SF20, TM6SF1, TMEM156, TMEM194A, TMEM27, TMEM77, TMF1, TMPRSS6, TNFRSF10A, TNFRSF10B, TNFRSF8, TNK2, TNKS, TNKS2, TOM1L1, TOM1L2, TOP2B, TP53, TP53BP2, TP53I3, TP53INP1, TP63, TRAF3IP3, TRAPPC2, TRIM44, TRIM65, TRIML1, TRIML2, TRPM3, TRPM5, TRPM7, TSC1, TSC2, TSHB,

TSPAN7, TTC17, TTLL5, TTLL9, TTN, TTPAL, TTR, TUSC3, TXNDC10, UBE3A, UCK1, UGT1A1, UHRF1BP1, UNC45B, UNC5C, USH2A, USP1, USP38, USP39, USP6, UTP15, UTP18, UTP20, UTRN, UTX, UTY, UVRAG, UXT, VAPA, VPS29, VPS35, VPS39, VTI1A, VTI1B, VWA3B, WDFY2, WDR16, WDR17, WDR26, WDR44, WDR67, WDTC1, WRNIP1, WWC3, XRN1, XRN2, XX-FW88277, YARS, YGM, ZBTB20, ZC3H7A, ZC3HAV1, ZC3HC1, ZFYVE1, ZNF114, ZNF169, ZNF326, ZNF365, ZNF37A, ZNF618 or ZWINT gene.

[0384] For example, provided herein are splice modulating compounds that modulate splicing, such as aberrant splicing of ABCA4, ABCA9, ABCB1, ABCB5, ABCC9, ABCD1, ACADL, ACADM, ACADSB, ACSS2, ACTG2, ADA, ADAL, ADAM10, ADAM15, ADAM22, ADAM32, ADAMTS12, ADAMTS13, ADAMTS20, ADAMTS6, ADAMTS9, ADCY10, ADCY3, ADCY8, ADRBK2, AFP, AGL, AGT, AHCTF1, AKAP10, AKAP3, AKNA, ALAS1, ALB, ALDH3A2, ALG6, ALS2CL, AMBRA1, ANGPTL3, ANK3, ANTXR2, ANXA10, ANXA11, AP2A2, AP4E1, APC, APOA1, APOB, APOC3, APOH, AR, ARFGEF1, ARFGEF2, ARHGAP1, ARHGAP18, ARHGAP26, ARHGAP8, ARHGEF18, ARHGEF2, ARPC3, ARS2, ASH1L, ASNSD1, ASPM, ATAD5, ATG16L2, ATG4A, ATM, ATP11C, ATP13A5, ATP6V1G3, ATP7A, ATP7B, ATR, ATXN2, ATXN3, B2M, B4GALNT3, BBOX1, BBS4, BCL2-like 11 (BIM), BCS1L, BMP2K, BMPR2, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRCC3, BRSK1, BRSK2, BTAF1, BTK, C10orf137, C11orf30, C11orf65, C11orf70, C12orf51, C13orf1, C13orf15, C14orf101, C14orf118, C15orf29, C15orf42, C15orf60, C16orf33, C16orf38, C16orf48, C18orf8, C19orf42, C1orf107, C1orf114, C1orf130, C1orf149, C1orf27, C1orf71, C1orf87, C1orf94, C1R, C20orf74, C21orf70, C2orf55, C3, C3orf23, C4orf18, C4orf29, C5orf34, C6orf118, C8B, C8orf33, C9orf114, C9orf43, C9orf86, C9orf98, CA11, CAB39, CACHD1, CACNA1B, CACNA1C, CACNA1G, CACNA1H, CACNA2D1, CALCA, CALCOCO2, CAMK1D, CAMKK1, CAPN3, CAPN9, CAPSL, CARKD, CAT, CBX1, CBX3, CCDC102B, CCDC11, CCDC131, CCDC146, CCDC15, CCDC18, CCDC5, CCDC81, CD1B, CD33, CD4, CD46, CDC14A, CDC16, CDC2L5, CDC42BPB, CDCA8, CDH1, CDH10, CDH11, CDH23, CDH24, CDH8, CDH9, CDK5RAP2, CDK6, CDK8, CEL, CELSR3, CENPI, CENTB2, CENTG2, CEP110, CEP170, CEP192, CETP, CFB, CFH, CFTR, CGN, CGNL1, CHAF1A, CHD9, CHIC2, CHL1, CHM, CHN1, CLCN1, CLEC16A, CLIC2, CLINT1, CLK1, CLPB, CLPTM1, CMIP, CMYA5, CNGA3, CNOT1, CNOT7, CNTN6, COG3, COL11A1, COL11A2, COL12A1, COL14A1, COL15A1, COL17A1, COL19A1, COL1A1, COL1A2, COL22A1, COL24A1, COL25A1, COL29A1, COL2A1, COL3A1, COL4A1, COL4A2, COL4A5, COL4A6, COL5A2, COL6A1, COL7A1, COL9A1, COL9A2, COLQ, COMTD1, COPA, COPB2, COPS7B, COPZ2, CPSF2, CPXM2, CR1, CREBBP, CRKRS, CRYZ, CSE1L, CSTB, CSTF3, CT45-6, CUBN, CUL4B, CUL5, CXorf41, CYBB, CYFIP2, CYP17, CYP19, CYP24A1, CYP27A1, CYP3A4, CYP3A43, CYP3A5, CYP4F2, CYP4F3, DAZ2, DCBLD1, DCC, DCTN3, DCUN1D4, DDA1, DDEF1, DDX1, DDX24, DDX4, DENND2D, DEPDC2, DES, DGAT2, DHFR, DHRS7, DHRS9, DIP2A, DMD, DMTF1, DNAH3, DNAH8, DNAI1, DNAJA4, DNAJC13, DNAJC7, DNTTIP2, DOCK10, DOCK11, DOCK4, DPP3, DPP4, DPY19L2P2, DSCC1, DUX4, DVL3, DYNC1H1, DYSF, ECM2, EDEM3, EFCAB3, EFCAB4B, EFNA4, EFTUD2, EGFR, EIF3A, ELA1, ELA2A, EMCN, EMD, EML5, ENPP3, EPB41L5, EPHA3, EPHA4, EPHB1, EPHB2, EPHB3, EPS15, ERBB4, ERCC1, ERCC8, ERGIC3, ERMN, ERMP1, ERN1, ERN2, ETS2, ETV4,

EVC2, EXO1, EXOC4, F11, F13A1, F3, F5, F7, F8, FAH, FAM134A, FAM13A1, FAM13B1, FAM13C1, FAM161A, FAM176B, FAM184A, FAM19A1, FAM20A, FAM23B, FAM65C, FANCA, FANCC, FANCG, FANCM, FANK1, FAR2, FBN1, FBXO15, FBXO18, FBXO38, FCGBP, FECH, FEZ2, FGA, FGD6, FGFR1OP, FGFR1OP2, FGFR2, FGG, FGR, FIX, FKBP3, FLJ35848, FLJ36070, FLNA, FN1, FNBP1L, FOLH1, FOXM1, FRAS1, FUT9, FZD3, FZD6, GAB1, GALC, GALNT3, GAPDH, GART, GAS2L3, GBA, GBGT1, GCG, GCGR, GCK, GFM1, GH1, GHR, GHV, GJA1, GLA, GLT8D1, GNAS, GNB5, GOLGB1, GOLT1A, GOLT1B, GPATCH1, GPR158, GPR160, GRAMD3, GRHPR, GRIA1, GRIA3, GRIA4, GRIN2B, GRM3, GRM4, GRN, GSDMB, GSTCD, GSTO2, GTPBP4, HADHA, HBA2, HBB, HCK, HDAC3, HDAC5, HDX, HEPACAM2, HERC1, HEXA, HEXB, HIPK3, HLA-DPB1, HLA-G, HLCS, HLTF, HMBS, HMGCL, HNF1A, HNRNPH1, HP1BP3, HPGD, HPRT1, HPRT2, HSF2BP, HSF4, HSPA9, HSPG2, HTT, HXA, ICA1, IDH1, IDS, IFI44L, IKBKAP, IL1R2, IL5RA, IL7RA, IMMT, INPP5D, INSR, INTS3, INTU, IPO4, IPO8, IQGAP2, ISL2, ITFG1, ITGAL, ITGB1, ITGB2, ITGB3, ITGB4, ITIH1, ITPR2, IWS1, JAG1, JAK1, JAK2, JMJD1C, KALRN, KATNAL2, KCNN2, KCNT2, KIAA0256, KIAA0528, KIAA0564, KIAA0586, KIAA1033, KIAA1166, KIAA1219, KIAA1409, KIAA1622, KIAA1787, KIF15, KIF16B, KIF3B, KIF5A, KIF5B, KIF9, KIN, KIR2DL5B, KIR3DL2, KIR3DL3, KLF12, KLF3, KLHL20, KLK12, KLKB1, KPNA5, KRAS, KREMEN1, KRIT1, KRT5, KRTCAP2, L1CAM, L3MBTL, L3MBTL2, LACE1, LAMA1, LAMA2, LAMA3, LAMB1, LARP7, LDLR, LENG1, LGALS3, LGMN, LHCGR, LHX6, LIMCH1, LIMK2, LMBRD1, LMBRD2, LMLN, LMNA, LMO2, LOC389634, LOC390110, LPA, LPCAT2, LPL, LRP4, LRPPRC, LRRC19, LRRC42, LRRK2, LRWD1, LUM, LVRN, LYN, LYST, MADD, MAGI1, MAGT1, MALT1, MAP2K1, MAP4K4, MAPK8IP3, MAPK9, MAPT, MATN2, MCF2L2, MCM6, MDGA2, MEGF10, MEGF11, MEMO1, MET, MGAM, MGAT4A, MGAT5, MGC16169, MGC34774, MIB1, MIER2, MKKS, MKL2, MLANA, MLH1, MLL5, MLX, MME, MPDZ, MPI, MRAP2, MRPL11, MRPL39, MRPS28, MRPS35, MS4A13, MSH2, MSMB, MST1R, MTDH, MTF2, MTHFR, MTIF2, MUC2, MUT, MVK, MYB, MYCBP2, MYH2, MYO19, MYO3A, MYO9B, MYOM2, MYOM3, NAG, NARG1, NARG2, NCOA1, NDC80, NDFIP2, NEB, NEDD4, NEK1, NEK11, NEK5, NF1, NF2, NFE2L2, NFIA, NFIX, NFKBIL2, NFRKB, NKAIN2, NKAP, NLRC3, NLRC5, NLRP13, NLRP7, NLRP8, NME7, NOL10, NOS1, NOS2A, NOTCH1, NPM1, NR1H4, NR4A3, NRXN1, NSMAF, NSMCE2, NT5C, NT5C3, NUBP1, NUBPL, NUDT5, NUMA1, NUP160, NUP88, NUP98, NUPL1, OAT, OBFC2A, OBFC2B, OLIG2, OPA1, OPN4, OPTN, OSBPL11, OSBPL8, OSGEPL1, OTC, OXT, PADI4, PAH, PAN2, PAPOLG, PARD3, PARVB, PAWR, PBGD, PBRM1, PCBP4, PCCA, PCNX, PCOTH, PDCD4, PDE10A, PDE8B, PDH1, PDIA3, PDK4, PDLIM5, PDS5A, PDS5B, PDXK, PDZRN3, PELI2, PGK1, PGM2, PHACTR4, PHEX, PHKB, PHLDB2, PHTF1, PIAS1, PIGF, PIGN, PIGT, PIK3C2G, PIK3CG, PIK3R1, PIP5K1A, PITRM1, PIWIL3, PKD1, PKD2, PKHD1L1, PKIB, PKLR, PKM1, PKM2, PLCB1, PLCB4, PLCG1, PLD1, PLEKHA5, PLEKHA7, PLEKHM1, PLKR, PLXNC1, PMFBP1, POLN, POLR3D, POMT2, POSTN, PPFIA2, PPP1R12A, PPP3CB, PPP4C, PPP4R1L, PPP4R2, PRAME, PRC1, PRDM1, PRIM1, PRIM2, PRKAR1A, PRKCA, PRKG1, PRMT7, PROC, PROCR, PRODH, PROSC, PROX1, PRPF40B, PRPF4B, PRRG2, PRUNE2, PSD3, PSEN1, PSMAL, PTCH1, PTEN, PTK2, PTK2B, PTPN11, PTPN22, PTPN3, PTPN4, PTPRD, PTPRK, PTPRM,

PTPRN2, PTPRT, PUS10, PVRL2, PYGM, QRSL1, RAB11FIP2, RAB23, RALBP1, RALGDS, RB1CC1, RBL2, RBM39, RBM45, REC8, RFC4, RFT1, RFTN1, RHPN2, RIF1, RLN3, RMND5B, RNF11, RNF32, RNFT1, RNGTT, ROCK1, ROCK2, RP1, RP11-265F1, RP13-36C9, RP6KA3, RPAP3, RPGR, RPN1, RPS6KA6, RRM1, RRP1B, RSK2, RTEL1, RTF1, RUFY1, RYR3, SAAL1, SAE1, SBCAD, SCN11A, SCN1A, SCN2A, SCN3A, SCN4A, SCN5A, SCN8A, SCNA, SCO1, SCYL3, SDK1, SDK2, SEC24A, SEC24D, SEC31A, SEL1L, SENP3, SENP6, SENP7, SERPINA1, SETD3, SETD4, SEZ6, SFRS12, SGCE, SGOL2, SGPL1, SH2D1A, SH3BGR12, SH3PXD2A, SH3PXD2B, SH3RF2, SH3TC2, SIPA1L2, SIPA1L3, SIVA1, SKAP1, SKIV2L2, SLC12A3, SLC13A1, SLC22A17, SLC25A14, SLC28A3, SLC38A1, SLC38A4, SLC39A10, SLC4A2, SLC6A11, SLC6A13, SLC6A6, SLC6A8, SMARCA1, SMARCA5, SMC5, SMN2, SMTN, SNCAIP, SNRK, SNRP70, SNX6, SOD1, SPAG9, SPATA13, SPATA4, SPATS1, SPECC1L, SPINK5, SPP2, SPTA1, SRP72, SSX3, SSX5, SSX9, STAG1, STAMBPL1, STARD6, STAT6, STK17B, STX3, STXBP1, SUCLG2, SULF2, SUPT16H, SUPT6H, SV2C, SYCP1, SYCP2, SYT6, SYTL5, TAF2, TBC1D26, TBC1D29, TBC1D3G, TBC1D8B, TBCEL, TBK1, TBPL1, TCEB3, TCF12, TCP11L2, TDRD3, TEAD1, TECTB, TEK, TET2, TFRC, TG, TGM7, TGS1, THOC2, TIAL1, TIAM2, TIMM50, TLK2, TM4SF20, TM6SF1, TMEM156, TMEM194A, TMEM27, TMEM77, TMF1, TMPRSS6, TNFRSF10A, TNFRSF10B, TNFRSF8, TNK2, TNKS, TNKS2, TOM1L1, TOM1L2, TOP2B, TP53, TP53BP2, TP53I3, TP53INP1, TP63, TRAF3IP3, TRAPPC2, TRIM44, TRIM65, TRIML1, TRIML2, TRPM3, TRPM5, TRPM7, TSC1, TSC2, TSHB, TSPAN7, TTC17, TTLL5, TTLL9, TTN, TTPAL, TTR, TUSC3, TXNDC10, UBE3A, UCK1, UGT1A1, UHRF1BP1, UNC45B, UNC5C, USH2A, USP1, USP38, USP39, USP6, UTP15, UTP18, UTP20, UTRN, UTX, UTY, UVRAG, UXT, VAPA, VPS29, VPS35, VPS39, VTI1A, VTI1B, VWA3B, WDFY2, WDR16, WDR17, WDR26, WDR44, WDR67, WDTC1, WRNIP1, WWC3, XRN1, XRN2, XX-FW88277, YARS, YGM, ZBTB20, ZC3H7A, ZC3HAV1, ZC3HC1, ZFYVE1, ZNF114, ZNF169, ZNF326, ZNF365, ZNF37A, ZNF618 or a ZWINT mRNA, such as pre-mRNA.

[0385] In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ABCA4. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ABCA9. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ABCB1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ABCB5. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ABCC9. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ABCD1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ACADL. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ACADM. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ACADSB. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ACSS2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-

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their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATM. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATP11C. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATP13A5. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATP6V1G3. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATP7A. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATP7B. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATR. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATXN2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ATXN3. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of B2M. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of B4GALNT3. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BBOX1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BBS4. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BCL2-like 11 (BIM). In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BCS1L. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BMP2K. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BMPR2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BRCA1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BRCA2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BRCC3. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BRSK1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BRSK2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BTAF1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of BTK. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of C10orf137. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of C11orf30. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of C11orf65. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of C11orf70. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of C12orf51. In some embodiments, the SMSM

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mRNA of SMC5. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SMN2. For example, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of exon 7 of a pre-mRNA of SMN2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SMTN. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SNCAIP. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SNRK. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SNRP70. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SNX6. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SOD1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPAG9. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPATA13. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPATA4. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPATS1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPECC1L. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPINK5. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPP2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SPTA1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SRP72. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SSX3. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SSX5. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SSX9. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of STAG1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of STAMBPL1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of STARD6. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of STAT6. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of STK17B. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of STX3. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of STXBP1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of SUCLG2. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of

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mRNA of ZBTB20. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZC3H7A. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZC3HAV1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZC3HC1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZFYVE1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZNF114. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZNF169. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZNF326. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZNF365. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZNF37A. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZNF618. In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing of a pre-mRNA of ZWINT.

[0386] In some embodiments, the SMSM compounds and methods of their use described herein can modulate splicing, such as alternative splicing of a polynucleotide encoded by MAPT gene. In some embodiments, alternative splicing of the MAPT pre-mRNA may lead to the expression of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 isoforms of the tau protein. In some embodiments, alternative splicing of the MAPT pre-mRNA may lead to the expression of 6 isoforms of the tau protein. In some embodiments, the 6 isoforms of tau include 3 four-repeat (4R) isoforms and 3 three-repeat (3R) isoforms of the tau protein. In the 3R tau isoforms exon 10 is excluded from the splice variants. For example, a 3R tau isoform in which exon 10 is excluded may include exon 2 and/or exon 3. In the 4R tau isoforms exon 10 is included in the splice variants. For example, a 4R tau isoform in which exon 10 is included may include exon 2 and/or exon 3. The inclusion or exclusion of exon 10 may depend on alternative splicing events in a stem loop occurring at the exon 10 intron 10 junction. In some embodiments, a mutation occurring at the 5'ss results in inclusion of exon 10 in an mRNA encoding the tau protein. In some embodiments, a mutation in an ISS region of the stem loop results in exclusion of exon 10 from the mRNA encoding the tau protein. In some embodiments, a mutation at the 5'ss destabilizes the stem loop, thereby decreasing exon 10 inclusion in the mRNA of tau. In some embodiments, a mutation at the 5'ss inhibits binding of a spliceosome component to the pre-mRNA, thereby decreasing exon 10 inclusion in the mRNA of tau. In some embodiments, a mutation at the ISS region of the stem loop inhibits binding of a spliceosome component to the pre-mRNA, thereby increasing exon 10 inclusion in the mRNA of tau.

[0387] The ratio of 3R to 4R tau isoforms may contribute to a number of conditions or diseases. In some embodiments, a subject without a condition or disease has a 3R to 4R ratio of 1:1. In some embodiments, a subject with a condition or disease described herein has a 3R to 4R ratio of about 1:1.2, 1:1.4, 1:1.6, 1:1.8, 1:2, 1:2.5, 1:3, 1:3.5, 1:4, 1:4.5 or 1:5. In some embodiments, a subject with a condition or disease described herein has a 3R to 4R ratio from about 1:1 to about 1:1.1, about 1:1 to about 1:1.2, about 1:1 to about 1:1.3, about 1:1

to about 1:1.4, about 1:1 to about 1:1.5, about 1:1 to about 1:1.6, about 1:1 to about 1:1.8, about 1:1 to about 1:2, about 1:1 to about 1:3, about 1:1 to about 1:3.5, about 1:1 to about 1:4, about 1:1 to about 1:4.5, about 1:1 to about 1:5, 1:2 to about 1:3, about 1:2 to about 1:4, about 1:2 to about 1:5, about 1:3 to about 1:4, about 1:3 to about 1:5, or about 1:4 to about 1:5. In some embodiments, a subject with a condition or disease described herein has a 4R to 3R ratio of about 1:1.2, 1:1.4, 1:1.6, 1:1.8, 1:2, 1:2.5, 1:3, 1:3.5, 1:4, 1:4.5 or 1:5. In some embodiments, a subject with a condition or disease described herein has a 4R to 3R ratio from about 1:1 to about 1:1.1, about 1:1 to about 1:1.2, about 1:1 to about 1:1.3, about 1:1 to about 1:1.4, about 1:1 to about 1:1.5, about 1:1 to about 1:1.6, about 1:1 to about 1:1.8, about 1:1 to about 1:2, about 1:1 to about 1:3, about 1:1 to about 1:3.5, about 1:1 to about 1:4, about 1:1 to about 1:4.5, about 1:1 to about 1:5, 1:2 to about 1:3, about 1:2 to about 1:4, about 1:2 to about 1:5, about 1:3 to about 1:4, about 1:3 to about 1:5, or about 1:4 to about 1:5.

[0388] In some aspects, the SMSM compounds are used to modulate alternative splicing of tau pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound binds to the stem loop of exon 10 of the tau pre-mRNA, reducing binding affinity of a spliceosome component to the 5'ss, thereby increasing exclusion of exon 10 in the mRNA of tau and increasing the ratio of 3R:4R tau isoforms. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound binds to the stem loop of exon 10 of the tau pre-mRNA, increasing binding affinity of a spliceosome component to the 5'ss, thereby increasing inclusion of exon 10 in the mRNA of tau and decreasing the ratio of 3R:4R tau isoforms. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound binds to the stem loop of exon 10 of the tau pre-mRNA, reducing binding affinity of a spliceosome component to the ISS region, thereby increasing inclusion of exon 10 in the mRNA of tau and decreasing the ratio of 3R:4R tau isoforms. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound binds to the stem loop of exon 10 of the tau pre-mRNA, increasing binding affinity of a spliceosome component to the ISS region, thereby reducing inclusion of exon 10 in the mRNA of tau and increasing the ratio of 3R:4R tau isoforms. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound restores the ratio of 3R:4R to 1:1. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound alters the ratio from 3R>4R to 4R>3R. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound alters the ratio from 3R<4R to 4R<3R. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound binds to the stem loop of exon 10 of the tau pre-mRNA, increasing the thermodynamic stability of the stem loop, thereby reducing inclusion of exon 10 in the mRNA of tau and increasing the ratio of 3R:4R tau isoforms. In some embodiments, the SMSM compound binds to the stem loop of exon 10 of the tau pre-mRNA, decreasing the thermodynamic stability of the stem loop, thereby increasing inclusion of exon 10 in the mRNA of tau and decreasing the ratio of 3R:4R tau isoforms.

[0389] Mutations and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures in cis-acting elements of splicing can alter splicing patterns. Mutations and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures can be found in core consensus sequences, including 5'ss, 3'ss, and BP regions, or other regulatory elements, including ESEs, ESSs, ISEs, and ISSs. Mutations in cis-acting elements can result in multiple diseases. Exemplary diseases are described below. The present disclosure provides splice modulating compounds and methods that target pre-mRNA containing one or more mutations and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures in cis-acting elements. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides methods and small molecule binding agents that target pre-mRNA containing one or more mutations and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures

in splice sites or BP regions. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides methods and small molecule binding agents that target pre-mRNA containing one or more mutations and/or aberrant secondary or tertiary RNA structures in other regulatory elements, for example, ESEs, ESSs, ISEs, and ISSs.

[0390] In some embodiments, splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide of primary cells is modulated. In some embodiments, splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide of cells of a tumor is modulated. In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates splicing at a cryptic splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of splice site of a polynucleotide. In some embodiments, wherein the polynucleotide is transcribed from the gene. In some embodiments, SMSM modulates exon inclusion in the polynucleotide and splicing of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates pseudoexons inclusion in the polynucleotide and splicing of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates splicing at a cryptic splice site sequence of a polynucleotide.

[0391] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing by preventing, inhibiting or reducing splicing of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing by preventing, inhibiting or reducing splicing at the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM decreases affinity of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM decreases affinity of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, upstream of the splice site sequence or downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM inhibits or reduces a rate of catalysis of splicing of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM inhibits or reduces a rate of catalysis of splicing of the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases steric hindrance between a splicing complex component and the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases steric hindrance between a splicing complex component and the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, upstream of the splice site sequence or downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases steric hindrance between a first splicing complex component and a second splicing complex component. In some embodiments, an SMSM prevents, inhibits, disrupts or reduces binding of a first splicing complex component and a second splicing complex component.

[0392] In some embodiments, an SMSM decreases affinity of a first splicing complex component to a second splicing complex component. In some embodiments, an SMSM prevents, inhibits, disrupts or reduces binding of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM prevents, inhibits, disrupts or reduces binding of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, upstream of the splice site sequence or downstream of the splice site sequence.

[0393] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing by promoting or increasing splicing of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing by promoting or increasing splicing the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases affinity of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases affinity of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, upstream of the splice site sequence or downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases a rate of catalysis of splicing of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases a rate of catalysis of splicing of the polynucleotide at the splice site

sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM decreases or reduces steric hindrance between a splicing complex component and the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM decreases steric hindrance between a splicing complex component and the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, 1-1000 nucleobases upstream of the splice site sequence or 1-1000 nucleobases downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM decreases or reduces steric hindrance between a first splicing complex component and a second splicing complex component. In some embodiments, an SMSM promotes or increases binding of a first splicing complex component and a second splicing complex component. In some embodiments, an SMSM increases affinity of a first splicing complex component to a second splicing complex component. In some embodiments, an SMSM promotes or increases binding of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, an SMSM promotes or increases binding of a splicing complex component to the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, 1-1000 nucleobases upstream of the splice site sequence or 1-1000 nucleobases downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM binds to a splicing complex component, the polynucleotide, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, an SMSM binds to the polynucleotide at the splice site sequence, 1-1000 nucleobases upstream of the splice site sequence or 1-1000 nucleobases downstream of the splice site sequence. In some embodiments, an SMSM structurally modulates a splicing complex component, the polynucleotide, or both. In some embodiments, an SMSM promotes or increases steric hindrance, steric shielding, steric attraction, chain crossing, steric repulsions, steric inhibition of resonance, steric inhibition of protonation, or a combination thereof of the polynucleotide, a splicing complex component or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, binding of an SMSM to a polynucleotide or a splicing complex component decreases conformational stability of a splice site sequence. In some embodiments, binding of an SMSM to a polynucleotide increases conformational stability of a splice site sequence.

[0394] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates exon skipping of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. For example, an SMSM can inhibit exon skipping of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. For example, an SMSM can promote exon skipping of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide in a cell of a subject with a disease or condition associated with exon skipping of the polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide in a cell of a subject with a disease or condition associated with aberrant exon skipping of the polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA.

[0395] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates exon inclusion of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. For example, an SMSM can inhibit exon inclusion of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. For example, an SMSM can promote exon inclusion of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide in a cell of a subject with a disease or condition associated with exon inclusion of the polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide in a cell of a subject with a disease or condition associated with aberrant exon inclusion of the polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA.

[0396] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates nonsense mediated degradation (NMD) of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. For example, an SMSM can inhibit nonsense mediated degradation (NMD) of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA or an mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide in a cell of a subject with a disease or condition associated with NMD of the polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA or an mRNA.

[0397] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates intron inclusion of a target polynucleotide. For example, an SMSM can inhibit intron inclusion of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. For example, an SMSM can promote intron inclusion of a target polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide in a cell of a subject with a disease or condition associated with intron inclusion of the polynucleotide. In some embodiments, the SMSM modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a polynucleotide in a cell of a subject with a disease or condition associated with intron inclusion of the polynucleotide.

[0398] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing at splice site sequence of a polynucleotide, such as a pre-mRNA, wherein the splice site sequence comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of NGAgunvrn, NHAdddddn, NNBnnnnnn, and NHAddmhvk; wherein N or n is A, U, G or C; B is C, G, or U; H or h is A, C, or U; d is a, g, or u; m is a or c; r is a or g; v is a, c or g; k is g or u.

[0399] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence NNBgunnnn, NNBhunnnn, or NNBgvnnnn. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence NNBgurrrn, NNBguwwdn, NNBgvmvn, NNBguvbbn, NNBgukddn, NNBgubnbd, NNBhunngn, NNBhurhhd, or NNBgvdnvn; wherein N or n is A, U, G or C; B is C, G, or U; H or h is A, C, or U; d is a, g, or u; m is a or c; r is a or g; v is a, c or g; k is g or u.

[0400] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence of Table 2A, Table 2B, Table 2C or Table 2D. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence AAAauaagu, AAAGuaagua, AAAGuacau, AAAGuaga, AAAGuaug, AAAGuaugu, AAAGugagug, AAAGugaguu, AACaugagga, AACguaagu, AACgugacu, AACgugauu, AAGaugagc, AAGauuugu, AAGgaugag, AAGgcaaaa, AAGgcaaggg, AAGgcaggga, AAGggaaaa, AAGguaugag, AAGguaaag, AAGguaauu, AAGguaaca, AAGguaacaug, AAGguaacu, AAGguaagcc, AAGguaagcg, AAGguaauaa, AAGguaaugu, AAGguaaugua, AAGguacag, AAGguacgg, AAGguacug, AAGguagacc, AAGguagag, AAGguagcg, AAGguagua, AAGguagug, AAGguauac, AAGguauau, AAGguauuu, AAGguauca, AAGguaucg, AAGguaucu, AAGguauga, AAGguaugg, AAGguaugu, AAGguauuu, AAGgucaag, AAGgucaau, AAGgucucu, AAGgucuggg, AAGgucugu, AAGgugaccuu, AAGgugagau, AAGgugaguc, AAGgugccu, AAGgugggcc, AAGgugggu, AAGguggua, AAGguguau, AAGgugucu, AAGgugugc, AAGgugugu, AAGguguua, AAGguuaag, AAGguuagc, AAGguuagug, AAGguuca, AAGguuuua, AAGguuuau, AAGguuugg, AAGguuaagg, AAGguuaaua, AAGguuagga, AAUguaauu, AAUguaagc, AAUguaagg, AAUguaauu, AAUguaugu, AAUgugagu, AAUgugugu, ACAguaaa, ACAgugagg, ACAguuagu, ACAguuuga, ACCaugagu, ACCgugaguu, ACGuaaagg, ACGcuaagc, ACGguagcu, ACGgugaac, ACGgugagug, ACUguaauu, ACUguaacu, ACUguaauu, ACUgugagug, AGAguuag, AGAguuaga, AGAguuagg, AGAguuagu,

AGAguagau, AGAguaggu, AGAgugaau, AGAgugagc, AGAgugagu, AGAgugcgu, AGCguaagg, AGCguaagu,
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 GCAguaaau, GCAguagga, GCAguuagu, GCGaugagu, GCGgagagu, GCGguaaaa, GCGguaauca, GCGgugacu,
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 GGGaugagu, GGGguaagug, GGGguaauu, GGGguaacu, GGGguacau, GGGgugacg, GGGgugagug,
 GGGgugcau, GGGguuggga, GGUguaagu, GUAgugagu, GUGguaagu, GUGguaagug, GUGgugagc,
 GUGgugagu, GUGgugauc, GUGguugua, GUUuaagu, GUUCUCAgugug, GUUguaau, GUUuugguga,
 uAGCAGguaagca, uGGguaccug, UAGaugcgu, UAGguaaag, UAGguaccc, UAGguaggu, UAGguauau,
 UAGguauc, UAGguauga, UAGguauug, UAGgucaga, UAGgugcau, UAGguguau, UCAguaaac, UCAguaaau,
 UCAguagu, UCAguauu, UCAgugug, UCCgugaau, UCCgugacu, UCCgugagc, UCUGuaau, UGAgugaau,
 UGGuaaagg, UGGuaaag, UGGguacca, UGGguaugc, UGGguggau, UGGguggggg, UGGgugggug,

UGGgugugg, UGGguuagu, UGUgcaagu, UGUguaaaau, UGUguacau, UUAguaaaau, UUCauaagu, UUGguaaag, UUGguaaca, UUGguacau, UUGguagau, UUGgugaau, UUGgugagc, UUUuaaagc or UUUugugagc.

[0401] ABCA4, ABCA9, ABCB1, ABCB5, ABCC9, ABCD1, ACADL, ACADM, ACADSB, ACSS2, ACTG2, ADA, ADAL, ADAM10, ADAM15, ADAM22, ADAM32, ADAMTS12, ADAMTS13, ADAMTS20, ADAMTS6, ADAMTS9, ADCY10, ADCY3, ADCY8, ADRBK2, AFP, AGL, AGT, AHCTF1, AKAP10, AKAP3, AKNA, ALAS1, ALB, ALDH3A2, ALG6, ALS2CL, AMBRA1, ANGPTL3, ANK3, ANTXR2, ANXA10, ANXA11, AP2A2, AP4E1, APC, APOA1, APOB, APOC3, APOH, AR, ARFGEF1, ARFGEF2, ARHGAP1, ARHGAP18, ARHGAP26, ARHGAP8, ARHGEF18, ARHGEF2, ARPC3, ARS2, ASH1L, ASNSD1, ASPM, ATAD5, ATG16L2, ATG4A, ATM, ATP11C, ATP13A5, ATP6V1G3, ATP7A, ATP7B, ATR, ATXN2, ATXN3, B2M, B4GALNT3, BBOX1, BBS4, BCL2-like 11 (BIM), BCS1L, BMP2K, BMPR2, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRCC3, BRSK1, BRSK2, BTAF1, BTK, C10orf137, C11orf30, C11orf65, C11orf70, C12orf51, C13orf1, C13orf15, C14orf101, C14orf118, C15orf29, C15orf42, C15orf60, C16orf33, C16orf38, C16orf48, C18orf8, C19orf42, C1orf107, C1orf114, C1orf130, C1orf149, C1orf27, C1orf71, C1orf87, C1orf94, C1R, C20orf74, C21orf70, C2orf55, C3, C3orf23, C4orf18, C4orf29, C5orf34, C6orf118, C8B, C8orf33, C9orf114, C9orf43, C9orf86, C9orf98, CA11, CAB39, CACHD1, CACNA1B, CACNA1C, CACNA1G, CACNA1H, CACNA2D1, CALCA, CALCOCO2, CAMK1D, CAMKK1, CAPN3, CAPN9, CAPSL, CARKD, CAT, CBX1, CBX3, CCDC102B, CCDC11, CCDC131, CCDC146, CCDC15, CCDC18, CCDC5, CCDC81, CD1B, CD33, CD4, CD46, CDC14A, CDC16, CDC2L5, CDC42BPB, CDCA8, CDH1, CDH10, CDH11, CDH23, CDH24, CDH8, CDH9, CDK5RAP2, CDK6, CDK8, CEL, CELSR3, CENPI, CENTB2, CENTG2, CEP110, CEP170, CEP192, CETP, CFB, CFH, CFTR, CGN, CGNL1, CHAF1A, CHD9, CHIC2, CHL1, CHM, CHN1, CLCN1, CLEC16A, CLIC2, CLINT1, CLK1, CLPB, CLPTM1, CMIP, CMYA5, CNGA3, CNOT1, CNOT7, CNTN6, COG3, COL11A1, COL11A2, COL12A1, COL14A1, COL15A1, COL17A1, COL19A1, COL1A1, COL1A2, COL22A1, COL24A1, COL25A1, COL29A1, COL2A1, COL3A1, COL4A1, COL4A2, COL4A5, COL4A6, COL5A2, COL6A1, COL7A1, COL9A1, COL9A2, COLQ, COMTD1, COPA, COPB2, COPS7B, COPZ2, CPSF2, CPXM2, CR1, CREBBP, CRKRS, CRYZ, CSE1L, CSTB, CSTF3, CT45-6, CUBN, CUL4B, CUL5, CXorf41, CYBB, CYFIP2, CYP17, CYP19, CYP24A1, CYP27A1, CYP3A4, CYP3A43, CYP3A5, CYP4F2, CYP4F3, DAZ2, DCBLD1, DCC, DCTN3, DCUN1D4, DDA1, DDEF1, DDX1, DDX24, DDX4, DENND2D, DEPDC2, DES, DGAT2, DHFR, DHRS7, DHRS9, DIP2A, DMD, DMTF1, DNAH3, DNAH8, DNAI1, DNAJA4, DNAJC13, DNAJC7, DNTTIP2, DOCK10, DOCK11, DOCK4, DPP3, DPP4, DPY19L2P2, DSCC1, DUX4, DVL3, DYNC1H1, DYSL, ECM2, EDEM3, EFCAB3, EFCAB4B, EFNA4, EFTUD2, EGFR, EIF3A, ELA1, ELA2A, EMCN, EMD, EML5, ENPP3, EPB41L5, EPHA3, EPHA4, EPHB1, EPHB2, EPHB3, EPS15, ERBB4, ERCC1, ERCC8, ERGIC3, ERMN, ERMP1, ERN1, ERN2, ETS2, ETV4, EVC2, EXO1, EXOC4, F11, F13A1, F3, F5, F7, F8, FAH, FAM134A, FAM13A1, FAM13B1, FAM13C1, FAM161A, FAM176B, FAM184A, FAM19A1, FAM20A, FAM23B, FAM65C, FANCA, FANCC, FANCG, FANCM, FANK1, FAR2, FBN1, FBXO15, FBXO18, FBXO38, FCGBP, FECH, FEZ2, FGA, FGD6, FGFR1OP, FGFR1OP2, FGFR2, FGG, FGR, FIX, FKBP3, FLJ35848, FLJ36070, FLNA, FN1, FNBP1L, FOLH1, FOXM1, FRAS1, FUT9, FZD3, FZD6, GAB1, GALC, GALNT3, GAPDH, GART, GAS2L3, GBA,

GBGT1, GCG, GCGR, GCK, GFM1, GH1, GHR, GHV, GJA1, GLA, GLT8D1, GNAS, GNB5, GOLGB1, GOLT1A, GOLT1B, GPATCH1, GPR158, GPR160, GRAMD3, GRHPR, GRIA1, GRIA3, GRIA4, GRIN2B, GRM3, GRM4, GRN, GSDMB, GSTCD, GSTO2, GTPBP4, HADHA, HBA2, HBB, HCK, HDAC3, HDAC5, HDX, HEPACAM2, HERC1, HEXA, HEXB, HIPK3, HLA-DPB1, HLA-G, HLCS, HLTF, HMBS, HMGCL, HNF1A, HNRNPH1, HP1BP3, HPGD, HPRT1, HPRT2, HSF2BP, HSF4, HSPA9, HSPG2, HTT, HXA, ICA1, IDH1, IDS, IFI44L, IKBKAP, IL1R2, IL5RA, IL7RA, IMMT, INPP5D, INSR, INTS3, INTU, IPO4, IPO8, IQGAP2, ISL2, ITFG1, ITGAL, ITGB1, ITGB2, ITGB3, ITGB4, ITIH1, ITPR2, IWS1, JAG1, JAK1, JAK2, JMJD1C, KALRN, KATNAL2, KCNN2, KCNT2, KIAA0256, KIAA0528, KIAA0564, KIAA0586, KIAA1033, KIAA1166, KIAA1219, KIAA1409, KIAA1622, KIAA1787, KIF15, KIF16B, KIF3B, KIF5A, KIF5B, KIF9, KIN, KIR2DL5B, KIR3DL2, KIR3DL3, KLF12, KLF3, KLHL20, KLK12, KLKB1, KPNA5, KRAS, KREMEN1, KRIT1, KRT5, KRTCAP2, L1CAM, L3MBTL, L3MBTL2, LACE1, LAMA1, LAMA2, LAMA3, LAMB1, LARP7, LDLR, LENG1, LGALS3, LGMN, LHCGR, LHX6, LIMCH1, LIMK2, LMBRD1, LMBRD2, LMLN, LMNA, LMO2, LOC389634, LOC390110, LPA, LPCAT2, LPL, LRP4, LRPPRC, LRRC19, LRRC42, LRRK2, LRWD1, LUM, LVRN, LYN, LYST, MADD, MAGI1, MAGT1, MALT1, MAP2K1, MAP4K4, MAPK8IP3, MAPK9, MAPT, MATN2, MCF2L2, MCM6, MDGA2, MEGF10, MEGF11, MEMO1, MET, MGAM, MGAT4A, MGAT5, MGC16169, MGC34774, MIB1, MIER2, MKKS, MKL2, MLANA, MLH1, MLL5, MLX, MME, MPDZ, MPI, MRAP2, MRPL11, MRPL39, MRPS28, MRPS35, MS4A13, MSH2, MSMB, MST1R, MTDH, MTF2, MTHFR, MTIF2, MUC2, MUT, MVK, MYB, MYCBP2, MYH2, MYO19, MYO3A, MYO9B, MYOM2, MYOM3, NAG, NARG1, NARG2, NCOA1, NDC80, NDFIP2, NEB, NEDD4, NEK1, NEK11, NEK5, NF1, NF2, NFE2L2, NFIA, NFIX, NFKBIL2, NFRKB, NKAIN2, NKAP, NLRC3, NLRC5, NLRP13, NLRP7, NLRP8, NME7, NOL10, NOS1, NOS2A, NOTCH1, NPM1, NR1H4, NR4A3, NRXN1, NSMAF, NSMCE2, NT5C, NT5C3, NUBP1, NUBPL, NUDT5, NUMA1, NUP160, NUP88, NUP98, NUPL1, OAT, OBFC2A, OBFC2B, OLIG2, OPA1, OPN4, OPTN, OSBPL11, OSBPL8, OSGEPL1, OTC, OXT, PADI4, PAH, PAN2, PAPOLG, PARD3, PARVB, PAWR, PBGD, PBRM1, PCBP4, PCCA, PCNX, PCOTH, PDCD4, PDE10A, PDE8B, PDH1, PDIA3, PDK4, PDLIM5, PDS5A, PDS5B, PDXK, PDZRN3, PELI2, PGK1, PGM2, PHACTR4, PHEX, PHKB, PHLDB2, PHTF1, PIAS1, PIGF, PIGN, PIGT, PIK3C2G, PIK3CG, PIK3R1, PIP5K1A, PITRM1, PIWIL3, PKD1, PKD2, PKHD1L1, PKIB, PKLR, PKM1, PKM2, PLCB1, PLCB4, PLCG1, PLD1, PLEKHA5, PLEKHA7, PLEKHM1, PLKR, PLXNC1, PMFBP1, POLN, POLR3D, POMT2, POSTN, PPFIA2, PPP1R12A, PPP3CB, PPP4C, PPP4R1L, PPP4R2, PRAME, PRC1, PRDM1, PRIM1, PRIM2, PRKAR1A, PRKCA, PRKG1, PRMT7, PROC, PROCR, PRODH, PROSC, PROX1, PRPF40B, PRPF4B, PRRG2, PRUNE2, PSD3, PSEN1, PSMAL, PTCH1, PTEN, PTK2, PTK2B, PTPN11, PTPN22, PTPN3, PTPN4, PTPRD, PTPRK, PTPRM, PTPRN2, PTPRT, PUS10, PVRL2, PYGM, QRSL1, RAB11FIP2, RAB23, RALBP1, RALGDS, RB1CC1, RBL2, RBM39, RBM45, REC8, RFC4, RFT1, RFTN1, RHPN2, RIF1, RLN3, RMND5B, RNF11, RNF32, RNFT1, RNGTT, ROCK1, ROCK2, RP1, RP11-265F1, RP13-36C9, RP6KA3, RPAP3, RPGR, RPN1, RPS6KA6, RRM1, RRP1B, RSK2, RTEL1, RTF1, RUFY1, RYR3, SAAL1, SAE1, SBCAD, SCN11A, SCN1A, SCN2A, SCN3A, SCN4A, SCN5A, SCN8A, SCNA, SCO1, SCYL3, SDK1, SDK2, SEC24A,

SEC24D, SEC31A, SEL1L, SENP3, SENP6, SENP7, SERPINA1, SETD3, SETD4, SEZ6, SFRS12, SGCE, SGOL2, SGPL1, SH2D1A, SH3BGR2, SH3PXD2A, SH3PXD2B, SH3RF2, SH3TC2, SIPA1L2, SIPA1L3, SIVA1, SKAP1, SKIV2L2, SLC12A3, SLC13A1, SLC22A17, SLC25A14, SLC28A3, SLC38A1, SLC38A4, SLC39A10, SLC4A2, SLC6A11, SLC6A13, SLC6A6, SLC6A8, SMARCA1, SMARCA5, SMC5, SMN2, SMTN, SNCAIP, SNRK, SNRP70, SNX6, SOD1, SPAG9, SPATA13, SPATA4, SPATS1, SPECC1L, SPINK5, SPP2, SPTA1, SRP72, SSX3, SSX5, SSX9, STAG1, STAMBPL1, STARD6, STAT6, STK17B, STX3, STXBP1, SUCLG2, SULF2, SUPT16H, SUPT6H, SV2C, SYCP1, SYCP2, SYT6, SYTL5, TAF2, TBC1D26, TBC1D29, TBC1D3G, TBC1D8B, TBCEL, TBK1, TBPL1, TCEB3, TCF12, TCP11L2, TDRD3, TEAD1, TECTB, TEK, TET2, TFRC, TG, TGM7, TGS1, THOC2, TIAL1, TIAM2, TIMM50, TLK2, TM4SF20, TM6SF1, TMEM156, TMEM194A, TMEM27, TMEM77, TMF1, TMPRSS6, TNFRSF10A, TNFRSF10B, TNFRSF8, TNK2, TNKS, TNKS2, TOM1L1, TOM1L2, TOP2B, TP53, TP53BP2, TP53I3, TP53INP1, TP63, TRAF3IP3, TRAPPC2, TRIM44, TRIM65, TRIML1, TRIML2, TRPM3, TRPM5, TRPM7, TSC1, TSC2, TSHB, TSPAN7, TTC17, TTLL5, TTLL9, TTN, TTPAL, TTR, TUSC3, TXNDC10, UBE3A, UCK1, UGT1A1, UHRF1BP1, UNC45B, UNC5C, USH2A, USP1, USP38, USP39, USP6, UTP15, UTP18, UTP20, UTRN, UTX, UTY, UVRAG, UXT, VAPA, VPS29, VPS35, VPS39, VTI1A, VTI1B, VWA3B, WDFY2, WDR16, WDR17, WDR26, WDR44, WDR67, WDTC1, WRNIP1, WWC3, XRN1, XRN2, XX-FW88277, YARS, YGM, ZBTB20, ZC3H7A, ZC3HAV1, ZC3HC1, ZFYVE1, ZNF114, ZNF169, ZNF326, ZNF365, ZNF37A, ZNF618 or a ZWINT

[0402] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence of Table 2A. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence AAAauaagu, AAAGuaagua, AAAGuaacau, AAAGuaaga, AAAGuaug, AAAGuaugu, AAAGugagug, AAAGugaguu, AACaugagga, AACguaagu, AACgugacu, AACgugauu, AAGaugagc, AAGauuugu, AAGgaugag, AAGgcaaaa, AAGgcaaggg, AAGgcagggg, AAGggaaaa, AAGgtatgag, AAGguaaag, AAGguaauu, AAGguaaca, AAGguaacaug, AAGguaacu, AAGguaagcc, AAGguaagcg, AAGguaauaa, AAGguaaugu, AAGguaaugua, AAGguacag, AAGguacgg, AAGguacug, AAGguagacc, AAGguagag, AAGguagcg, AAGguagua, AAGguagug, AAGguauac, AAGguauau, AAGguauuu, AAGguauca, AAGguaucg, AAGguaucu, AAGguauga, AAGguaugg, AAGguaugu, AAGguauuu, AAGgucaag, AAGgucaau, AAGgucucu, AAGgucuggg, AAGgucugu, AAGgugaccuu, AAGgugagau, AAGgugaguc, AAGgugccu, AAGgugggccc, AAGgugggu, AAGguggua, AAGguguau, AAGgugucu, AAGgugugc, AAGgugugu, AAGguguua, AAGguuaag, AAGguuagc, AAGguuagug, AAGguuca, AAGguuuua, AAGguuuau, AAGguuugg, AAGguuaagg, AAGguuaaua, AAGguuagga, AAUguaaau, AAUguaagc, AAUguaagg, AAUguauuu, AAUguaugu, AAUgugagu, AAUgugugu, ACAguaaau, ACAgugagg, ACAguuagu, ACAguuuga, ACCaugagu, ACCgugaguu, ACCgauaagg, ACCguaagc, ACCguagcu, ACCgugaac, ACCgugagug, ACUguaaau, ACUguaacu, ACUguauu, ACUgugagug, AGAguaaga, AGAguaagg, AGAguaagu, AGAguaugu, AGAguaaggu, AGAgugaau, AGAgugagc, AGAgugagu, AGAgugcgu, AGCguaagg, AGCguaagu, AGCguacgu, AGCguaggu, AGCgugagu, AGGguaauga, AGGguagac, AGGguauau, AGGgugaau, AGGgugagg, AGGgugauc, AGGgugcaa, AGGgugucu, AGUguaagc, AGUguaugu, AGUgugagu, AGUgugaguac, AUAgucagu, AUAgugaau, AUCgguaaaa, AUCguuaga, AUGguaaaa, AUGguaacc,

AUGguacau, AUGguaugu, AUGguauuu, AUGgucuu, AUGgugacc, AUUuaaagc, CAAGguaccu, CAAGuaaac, CAAGuaacu, CAAGuaagc, CAAGuaagg, CAAGuaagua, CAAGuaau, CAAGuaugu, CAAGuaauu, CAAgugaaa, CAAgugagu, CACgugagc, CACguuggu, CAGuaacu, CAGaugagg, CAGauuggu, CAGcugugu, CAGgcuggu, CAGgtaaggc, CAGguaaaa, CAGguaaag, CAGguaaccuc, CAGguaagac, CAGguaagc, CAGguaagu, CAGguaau, CAGguaaugc, CAGguaaugu, CAGguacaa, CAGguacag, CAGguacagu, CAGguaccg, CAGguacug, CAGguagag, CAGguagcaa, CAGguaggagg, CAGguaggc, CAGguagguga, CAGguagua, CAGguagug, CAGguauag, CAGguauau, CAGguaucc, CAGguauga, CAGguaugg, CAGguaugu, CAGguauug, CAGgucaau, CAGgucagug, CAGgucuga, CAGgucugga, CAGgucuggu, CAGgucuuu, CAGgugagc, CAGgugaggg, CAGgugagugg, CAGgugaua, CAGgugcac, CAGgugcag, CAGgugcgc, CAGgugcug, CAGguggau, CAGgugggug, CAGgugua, CAGguguag, CAGguguau, CAGguguga, CAGgugugu, CAGguuaag, CAGguugau, CAGguugcu, CAGguuggc, CAGguuguc, CAGguuguu, CAGguuuagu, CAGguuugc, CAGguuugg, CAGuuuggu, CAUggaagac, CAUguaau, CAUguaauu, CAUguaggg, CAUguaauu, CCAguaaac, CCAgugaga, CCGguaacu, CCGgugaau, CCGgugacu, CCGgugagg, CCUauaagu, CCUaugagu, CCUguaauu, CCUguaagc, CCUguaauu, CCUgugaau, CCUguguu, CGAguccgu, CGCauaagu, CGGguaau, CGGguauau, CGGguaugg, CGGgucuaaac, CGGgugggu, CGGguguau, CGGgugugu, CGUgugaau, CGUgugggu, CUGguauga, CUGgugaau, CUGgugaguc, CUGgugaguuc, CUGgugcau, CUGgugcuu, CUGguguga, CUGguuugu, CUGguuaag, CUGguugaga, GAAggaagu, GAAguaaac, GAAguaaa, GAAgucugg, GAAguggg, GAAgugugu, GAAuaaguu, GACaugagg, GAGaucugg, GAGaugagg, GAGCAGguaagcu, GAGcugcag, GAGgcaggu, GAGgcuggg, GAGgcuccc, GAGgtgggtt, GAGguaaag, GAGguaaga, GAGguaagag, GAGguaagcg, GAGguaauac, GAGguaauai, GAGguaaugu, GAGguacaa, GAGguagga, GAGguauai, GAGguauga, GAGguaugg, GAGgucuggu, GAGgugaag, GAGgugagg, GAGgugca, GAGgugccu, GAGgugcggg, GAGgugcug, GAGguguac, GAGguguau, GAGgugugc, GAGgugugu, GAGguuaagu, GAUaugagu, GAUguaauu, GAUguaagu, GAUguaauu, GAUguaau, GAUgugacu, GAUgugagg, GAUgugauu, GCAguaaa, GCAguagga, GCAguuagu, GCGaugagu, GCGgagagu, GCGguaaaa, GCGguaauca, GCGgugacu, GCGgugagca, GCGgugagcu, GCGguggga, GCGguuagu, GCUguaauu, GCUguaacu, GCUguaauu, GGAguaaag, GGAguagu, GGAguaggu, GGAguagu, GGAguuagu, GGCguaagu, GGCgucagu, GGGauaagu, GGGaugagu, GGGgtaagt, GGGguaauu, GGGguaacu, GGGguacau, GGGgugacg, GGGgugagug, GGGgugcau, GGGguuggga, GGUguaagu, GUUCUCAgugug, UCAgugug, GUAgugagu, GUGguaagu, GUGguaagug, GUGgugagc, GUGgugagu, GUGgugauc, GUGguugua, GUUuaaagu, GUUguaauu, GUUuugguga, UAGCAGguaagca, TGGgtacctg, UAGaugcgu, UAGguaaag, UAGguaccc, UAGguaggu, UAGguauai, UAGguauc, UAGguauga, UAGguauug, UAGgucaga, UAGgugcau, UAGguguau, UCAguaaac, UCAguaaa, UCAguagu, UCAgugauu, UCCgugaau, UCCgugacu, UCCgugagc, UCUguaauu, UGAgugaau, UGGauaagg, UGGguaaag, UGGguacca, UGGguauc, UGGguggau, UGGguggggg, UGGgugggug, UGGgugugg, UGGguuagu, UGUgcaagu, UGUguaauu, UGUguacau, UUGuaaaa, UUCauaagu, UUGguaaag, UUGguaaca, UUGguacau, UUGguagau, UUGgugaau, UUGgugagc, UUUuaaagc or UUUugagc.

[0403] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence of Table 2B. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a

sequence AAAauaagu, AAGaugagc, AAGauuugu, AAGgaugag, AAGgcaaaa, AAGuuaagg, AAGuuaaua, AAGuuagga, ACCaugagu, ACGauaagg, ACGcuaagc, AGGguauau, AGGgugagg, AGGgugauc, AGGgugucu, AUGgugacc, AUUuaaagc, CAAgugagu, CACgugagc, CACguuggu, CAGauaacu, CAGaugagg, CAGaugagu, CAGauuggu, CAGcugugu, CAGgcgagu, CAGgcuggu, CAGgugacu, CAGguugau, CAGguugcu, CAGguuggc, CAGguuguu, CAGuuuggu, CAUguaggg, CAUguauuu, CCGgugaau, CCUauaagu, CCUaugagu, CCUgugaau, CGCauaagu, CGGguguau, CUGuuaag, CUGuugaga, GAAGgaagu, GAAGuaau, GAAGucugg, GAAGuggg, GAAGugugu, GAAuaaguu, GACaugagg, GAGaucugg, GAGaugagg, GAGgcaggu, GAGgcuggg, GAGgcuccc, GAGguaaga, GAGguagga, GAGgugagg, GAGuuaagu, GAUaugagu, GAUaugagu, GCAguagga, GCGaugagu, GCGgagagu, GCGgugacu, GCGguuagu, GCUguaacu, GGGaugagu, GUAgugagu, GUGgugagc, GUGgugauc, UAGaugcgu, UGGauaagg, UGGguacca, UGGguggau, UGGgugggug, UGUgcaagu, UUCauaagu, UUGguaaca, UUUauaagc or UUUgugagc.

[0404] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence of Table 2C or Table 2D. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence NGAguaag.

[0405] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence of Table 2C. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence AGAguaag.

[0406] In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence of Table 2D. In some embodiments, an SMSM modulates splicing of a splice site sequence comprising a sequence GGAguaag.

Table 2A – Exemplary targets

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
ABCA4	Stargardt disease, Macular Degeneration, Age-Related	GAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		CGGguauagg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		AGUguaagc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	13
		CCAguaaac	IVS20+5G>A	20
		CAGgugcac	IVS28+5G>A	28
		AUGguacau	IVS40+5G>A	40
		AGAguaaggu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	6
		AAGguacug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	11
		GGAguaaggu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	20
ABCD1	X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD)	GAAguggg	IVS1-1G>A	1
ACADM	Medium-chain acyl-coA DH deficiency	AAGguaaau	IVS7+6G>U Mutated 5' bulge	8
ACADSB	2-methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency	GGGgugcau	IVS3+3A>G	3
ADA	Adenosine deaminase deficiency	CCAgugaga	IVS5+6U>A	5

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
ADAMTS13	Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	AGGguagac	IVS13+5G>A	13
AGL	Glycogen Storage Disease Type III	GGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	1
		CUGguauga	IVS6+3A>G	6
		AAGguagug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	28
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	31
AGT	Treatment Resistant Hypertension	AAGguaagcc	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
ALB	Analbuminemia	AACaugagga	c.1652+1 G>A	12
ALDH3A2	Cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, Sjögren-Larsson syndrome	CAGgucuggu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	2
		AAGguuuau	IVS5+5G>A	5
ALG6	ALG6-congenital disorder of glycosylation, ALG6-CDG	UGUguaaaau	IVS3+5G>A	3
ANGPTL3	Lipid disorders, Rare hyperlipidemias, Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), Metabolic complications, Homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH), Familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS)	AAAguaagua	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
APC	Colorectal cancer, Familial adenomatous polyposis	CAAguaugu	IVS9+3A>G	9
		CAAguauiu	IVS9+5G>U	9
		CAGguauau	IVS14+3A>G	14
APOA1		UGGguaccug	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
APOB	Familial hypercholesterolemia, hypercholesterolemia	AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	13
	Homozygous hypobetalipoproteinemia, familial hypercholesterolemia	AAGgcaaaa	IVS24+2 U>C	24
APOC3	Familial Chylomicronemia Syndrome (FCS) and familial partial lipodystrophy (FPL)	CAGguaaugc	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
AR	Androgen Sensitivity, prostate cancer	CUGuuaag	IVS4+1G>U	4
		UUAguaauu	IVS6+5G>A	6
ATM	Ataxia-Telangiectasia, cancer	AAGguagua	Non-mutated 5' bulge	2
		UAGguauau	IVS7+5^dG>A	7
		CAGguacag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	8
		UUGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	9
		AAGguuuuaa	IVS9+3A>U	9
		AUCguuaga	IVS21+3A>U	21
		AUCgguaaaa	IVS21+5^dG>A	21
		AAGgucucu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	35
		GAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	38
		CAGgaaacu	IVS45+1G>A	45
		GAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	61

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
ATP7A	Occipital Horn Syndrome, Menkes Disease	AAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
	Occipital Horn Syndrome	GUUguaaaau	IVS6+5G>A	6
	Menkes Disease	GUUauaaugu	IVS6+1G>A	6
	Occipital Horn Syndrome, Menkes Disease	AAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
	Occipital horn syndrome	AAGguaaag	IVS10+3A>U Mutated 5' bulge	10
	Menkes Disease	CAGgucuuu	IVS11+3A>C (mouse model), consistent with patient	11
	Occipital Horn Syndrome, Menkes Disease	CAAguaaac	IVS17+5G>A	17
		CUGguuuugu	IVS21+3A>U	21
ATP7B	Wilson's disease	AAAgugaguu	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
ATR	Seckel syndrome 1	CAGguauug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	19
		CAGgucuga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	28
ATXN2	Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 (SCA2), ALS	CAGgugggug	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
		GAGguggguuu	Non-mutated 5' ss	5
ATXN3	Spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 (SCA3)	AAAgugagug	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
B2M	Cancer, colorectal cancer	AGCgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	1
BCL2-like 11 (BIM)	Autoimmune disease, tumor development, Chronic Myeloid Leukemia drug resistance	AGGguaauga GUUuugguga	Non-mutated 5' ss	3, 4
BMP2K	Cancer	CAAguaagg	Mutation inducing loss of U1snRNA affinity	14
BRCA1	Breast Cancer	UGGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	1
		AAGguguau	IVS5+3A>G	5
		AGGguauau	IVS5-2A>G	5
		AAGgugugc	IVS13+6U>C	13
		UUUgugagc	IVS16+6U>C	16
		UCUguaaaau	IVS18+5G>A	18
		ACAguaaaau	IVS22+5G>A	22
BRCA2	Breast Cancer	CAGguguga	IVS5+3A>G	5
		UAGguauug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
		CAGguauga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	19
BTK	Isolated growth hormone deficiency type III, X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA), Cancer, Autoimmune disorders	AAGguggua	Non-mutated 5' bulge	2
		GAAguaaac	IVS6+5G>A	6
		GAUgugagg	IVS14+6U>G	14
C3	Hereditary C3 deficiency	UGGauaagg	IVS18+1G>A	18
CACNA1B	Pain, tactile neuropathic allodynia	GUGguaagug	Non-mutated 5' ss	37a
		AAGguagacc	Non-mutated 5' ss	37b
CACNA1C	Type 1 Timothy's syndrome	GAGCAGguaagcu	G406R (G>A)	8a
	Type 2 Timothy's syndrome	UAGCAGguaagca	G406R (G>A)	8

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
		GUUCUCAgugug	G402R (G>A)	8
CALCA	CGRP-related migraines	CAUggaagac	Non-mutated 5' ss	4
CAT	Acatalasemia and Pityriasis Versicolor, Autoimmune disease, cancer	UUGguagau	IVS4+5G>A	4
CD33	Alzheimer's disease, acute myeloid leukemia	CAGgugagugg	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
CD46	Autoimmune disorders, cancer, atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, age-related macular degeneration, asthma	CAGguuuagu	Non-mutated 5' ss	7
		CAGguuuagu	Non-mutated 5' ss	8
		AAGguaucu	Non-mutated 5' ss	13
CDH1	Cancer, hereditary diffuse gastric cancer syndrome	CAGguggau	IVS14+5G>A	14
CDH23	Usher Syndrome and Nonsyndromic Deafness	ACGgugaac	IVS51+5G>A	51
		AGCguaagg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	54
CFB (Complement factor B)	Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, Atypical 4 and Complement Factor B Deficiency	GAGguaagcg	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
CFTR	Cystic Fibrosis	CAUguaau	-1G>U Mutated 5' bulge	8
		AAAguaug	-1G>A Mutated 5' bulge	19
		AAGuaaaua	IVS4+1G>U	4
		ACAguuagu	IVS6b+3 ^d	6b
		CAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	8
		AAAguaugu	c.1766-1G>A	12
		AAUguaugu	c.1766-1G>U	12
		AAGguaauu	IVS12+5G>U	12
		AAGgugugu	c.1766+3A>G	12
		AAGgucugu	c.1766+3A>C	12
		AAGguauga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	19
		CACgugagc	IVS20-1G>C	20
CHM	Choroideremia	UAGgucaga	IVS13+3A>C	13
CLCN1	Myotonia congenita	CAGguuaag	IVS1+3A>U Mutated 5' bulge	1
COL11A1	Stickler syndrome, Cancer, Marshall syndrome	GAGguaauac	Non-mutated 5' bulge	7
		AGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	8
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	29
		AAGguauc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	34
		GGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	50
		GGCgucagu	IVS50+3A>C	50
		GGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	64
COL11A2	Otospondylomegapiphyseal Dysplasia, Stickler syndrome	CCUgugaau	IVS53+5G>A	53

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
COL1A1	Severe type III osteogenesis imperfecta	GGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
		UCAguaaac	IVS8+5G>A	8
		CCUaugagu	IVS8+1G>A	8
		AGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	11
		GCUguaau	IVS14+5G>A	14
		AGCgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	19
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	30
COL1A2	Osteogenesis imperfecta	AGAguaau	IVS21+5G>A Mutated 5' bulge	21
		GAUguaau	IVS9+5G>A	9
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	21
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	23
		CGGgugggu	IVS26+3A>G	26
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	30
		CGUgugaau	IVS33+5G>A	33
		CGUgugggu	IVS33+4A>G	33
		GCUguaau	IVS40+5G>A	40
COL2A1	Chondrodysplasias, familial osteoarthritis	GUGguugua	Non-mutated 5' bulge	2
		GGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	7
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	13
		CCUgugauu	IVS20+5G>U	20
		UCUguaau	IVS24+5G>A	24
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	49
COL3A1	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome	CCUguaagc	IVS7+6U>C	7
		UCAguaau	IVS8+5G>A	8
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
		GCAguuagu	IVS14+3G>U	14
	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome IV	CCUauaagu	IVS16+1G>A	16
		CGCauaagu	IVS20+1G>A	20
	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome	GAUgugauu	IVS25+5G>U	25
		ACUguaau	IVS27+5G>A	27
		ACUguaau	IVS27+5G>U	27
		AAGguagua	Non-mutated 5' bulge	29
		GCUguaau	IVS37+5G>U	37
		CCUguaau	IVS38+5G>A	38
		CCUguaau	IVS38+5G>U	38
		GAUgugacu	IVS42+5G>C	42
	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome IV	GAUaugagu	IVS42+1G>A	42
	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome	CCUguaau	IVS45+5G>A	45
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	46
COL4A5	Alport syndrome	AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	15
		AAGgucuggg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	28
		CAGgugcug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	39
		CAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	52
COL6A1	Mild Bethlem myopathy	GGGaugagu	IVS3+1G>A	3
	Autosomal-recessive isolated dystonia, dystonia	AAGguaugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		CAGguaugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	6
		AAGguacgg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
		AAAguaacu	IVS29+5G>A	29
		AGUguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	38
COL7A1	Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa	AGGgugauc	IVS3-2A>G	3
	Dominant dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa	CAGguaauag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	23
		CAGguuugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	24
		CAGguuugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	27
		AGGgugagg	Non-mutated 5' ss	73
	Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa	GUAgugagu	IVS95-1G>A	95
COL9A2	Multiple epiphyseal dysplasia	CCGgugagg	IVS3+6U>G	3
		CCGgugacu	IVS3+5G>C	3
COLQ	Congenital acetylcholinesterase deficiency	UGGguggggg	IVS16+3A>G	16
CREBBP	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome	AAGguuca	+3A>U Mutated 5' bulge	18
CSTB	Epilepsy:progressive myoclonus	AAAguaaga	-1G>A Mutated 5' bulge	2
CUL4B	X-linked intellectual disability, cancer	CAGguaaaa	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
CYBB	X-linked chronic granulomatous disease	GGGguaauu	IVS2+5G>A	2
		GCGguaaaa	IVS3+5G>A	3
		AAGguuagc	IVS5+3A>U	5
		UGAgugaau	IVS6+5G>A	6
CYP17	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia and 17-hydroxylase deficiency	UCAgugauu	IVS2+5G>U	2
		CUGgugaau	IVS7+5G>A	7
CYP19	Placental aromatase deficiency	UGUgcaagu	IVS6+2U>C	6
CYP27A1	Cerebrotendineous xanthomatosis	AACgugauu	IVS7+5G>U	7
		GAGguagga	IVS6-2C>A	6
		GCAguagga	IVS6-1G>A	6
DES	Desmin-related myopathy	GAGguguac	IVS3+3A>G	3
DGAT2	Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)	GGGgugagug	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
DMD	Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy	GAUguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
		CAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	8
		CAGgugugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
		AUGgucauu	IVS19+3A>C	19
		AGAguaaga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	24
		AAGggaaaa	IVS26+2U>G	26
		CAGguauau	c.4250U>A	31
		CAGguauau	Non-mutated 5' bulge	31
		AAGguaugag	Non-mutated 5' ss	51
		CAAguaacu	IVS62+5G>C	62
		GCUguaacu	IVS64+5G>C	64
		GCUguaacu	IVS64+5G>C	64
		GAUguaauu	IVS66+5G>U	66
		CCGguaacu	IVS69+5G>C	69
		AACgugacu	IVS70+5G>C	70
DUX4	FSHD	GGGguuggga	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
DYSF	Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy 2B, Miyoshi myopathy, Miyoshi Muscular Dystrophy 1	AGAgugcgu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	13
		UGUguacau	IVS45+5G>A	45
EGFR	Cancer	AACguaagu	Non-mutated 5' ss	4
		ACAguuuga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	9
		GUGgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	22
EMD	Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy	UAGguaccc	IVS1+5G>C	1
ETV4	Ovarian Cancer	GAGcugcag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
F13A1	Cancer	UUGgugagc	IVS3+6C>U	3
		UUGgugaau	IVS3+5G>A	3
F5	Factor V deficiency	AAGguaacu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	1
		CAUguauuu	IVS10-1G>U	10
		AAGguuugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	13
		UGGguuagu	IVS19+3A>U	19
		AAGgucaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	23
		AAGguagag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	24
F7	Factor VII deficiency	UGGguggau	IVS7+5G>A	7
		UGGgugggug	IVS7+7A>G	7
		UGGguacca	IVS7del[+3;+6]	7
F8	Hemophilia A	AGGgugaau	IVS3+5G>A	3
		CAGgugugu	IVS6+3A>G	6
		CAGguguga	IVS14+3A>G	14
		AUAgugaau	IVS19+5G>A	19
		AUGguauuu	IVS22+5G>U	22
		AUAgucagu	IVS23+3A>C	23
F11	Factor XI, clotting disorders	CAGguacagu	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
FAH	Tyrosinemia type I, Chronic Tyrosinemia Type 1	AAGguaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	11
		CCGgugaau	IVS12+5G>A	12

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
FANCA	Fanconi Anemia	AGAguaaga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		AAGguagcg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	6
		CUGgugcau	IVS7+5G>A	7
		CUGgugcuu	IVS7+5G>U	7
		GAGgugcug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
		CGAguccgu	IVS16+3A>C	16
FANCC	Fanconi anemia	AAUgugugu	IVS4+4A>U	4
FANCG	Fanconi Anemia, Complementation Group G and Fanconi Anemia, Complementation Group A	CAGgugaua	IVS4+3A>G	4
FBN1	Marfan Syndrome	UUGguacau	IVS11+5G>A	11
		GAGguauagg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	13
		AAGguaauaa	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
		CAGgucaau	IVS25+5G>A	25
		CAUguaauu	IVS37+5G>U	37
		UAGgugcau	IVS46+5G>A	46
		UAGgugcgu	IVS46+1G>A	46
		AAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	60
FECH	Erythropoietic protoporphyria	UAGguauc	-3A>U Mutated 5' bulge	10
		GAGguauga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	2
		CAGguaugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		AAGgugucu	IVS10+3A>G	10
		AAGguaucu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
FGA	Common congenital afibrinogenemia	UGGgugugg	IVS1+3A>G	1
		GAGguaagu	IVS4+1G>U	4
FGFR2	Craniosynostosis syndromes, cancer	AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		CAGguguau	IVS3c+3A>G	3c
FGG	Dysfibrinogenaemia	GCAguaaa	IVS1+5G>A	1
		CAAgugaaa	IVS3+5G>A	3
FIX	Haemophilia B deficiency (coagulation factor IX deficiency)	CGGgucauauc	c.519A>G	5
FLNA	X-linked cardiac valvular dysplasia	AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	19
FOXMI	Cancer	AAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		UCAguaagu	Non-mutated bulge	9
FRAS1	Fraser syndrome	AAGguacgg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		GGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
		AAGguaauu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	8
		AAGguaucg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	17
		AGCguaggu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	22
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	24
		CAGguacaa	Non-mutated 5' bulge	53

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
GALC	NASH	GGAguuagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
GBA	Gaucher's disease	GAGguaagag	Non-mutated 5' ss	2
GCCR	Diabetes	GCGgugagca	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
GH1	Growth hormone deficiency	UCCgugagc	IVS3+6U>C	3
		UCCgugaau	IVS3+5G>A	3
		UCCgugacu	IVS3+5G>C	3
		GGGgugacg	IVS4+5G>C	4
		GGGgugacg	IVS4+5G>A	4
GHR	Acromegaly	GGGguaagug	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
GHV	Mutation in placenta	UUUuaaagc	IVS2+1G>A	2
GLA	Fabry's disease	AAGgugagau	Non-mutated 5' ss	4
HADHA	Trifunctional protein deficiency or LCHAD	AAGgugucu	IVS3+3A>G	3
		AGUguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	18
HBA2	Alpha-thalassemia	GAGgcucucc	IVS1 del[+2:+6]	1
HBB	Beta-thalassemia	CAGguuguu	IVS1+5G>U	1
		CACguuggu	IVS1-1G>C	1
		CAGguuggc	IVS1+6U>C	1
		CAGauuggu	IVS1+1G>A	1
		CAGuuuggu	IVS1+1G>U	1
		CAGgcuggu	IVS1+2U>C	1
		CAGguugau	IVS1+5G>A	1
		CAGguugcu	IVS1+5G>C	1
		AGGgugucu	IVS2 del[+4:+5]	2
HEXA	Tay-Sachs Syndrome	ACAguaau	IVS4+5G>A	4
		CUGguguga	IVS8+3A>G	8
		GACaugagg	IVS9+1G>A	9
HEXB	Sandhoff disease	UUGguaaca	IVS8+5G>C	8
HLCS	Holocarboxylase synthetase deficiency	AAGgucaau	IVS10+5G>A	10
HMBS	Acute intermittent porphyria	GCGguuagu	IVS1+3G>U	1
		GCGgugacu	IVS1+5G>C	1
HMGCL	Hereditary HL deficiency	ACGcuaagc	IVS7+1G>C	7
HNF1A	diabetes	AGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	2
HPRT1	Somatic mutations in kidney tubular epithelial cells	GUGgugagc	IVS1del[-2:+34]	1
		GUGgugauc	IVS1+5G>U	1
	Lesch-Nyhan syndrome	GAAggaagu	IVS5+2U>G	5
		GAAgugugu	IVS5+3:4AA>GU	5
		GAAguuaau	IVS5+5G>A	5
		GAAuaaguu	IVS5del[G1]	5
		ACUguaau	IVS7+5G>A	7
		ACUguaacu	IVS7+5G>C	7

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
	Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency	AAUguaagc	IVS8+6U>C Mutation inducing loss of U1snRNA affinity	8
		AAUguaagg	IVS8+6U>G	8
		AAUguaaaau	IVS8+5G>A	8
		AAUguaauu	IVS8+5G>U	8
HPRT2	Primary hyperthyroidism	GGGauaagu	IVS1+1G>A	1
HSF4	Congenital cataracts	CAGguagug	IVS12+4A>G	12
HSPG2	Schwartz-Jampel syndrome type 1	AGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' ss	30
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' ss	40
		CAGguacag	Non-mutated 5' ss	61
HTT	Huntington's disease	CAGguacug	Non-mutated 5' ss	25
		AAGguaauu	Non-mutated 5' ss	32
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' ss	51
		CUGgugaguc	Non-mutated 5' ss	52
		ACCgugaguu	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
IDH1	Gliomas	CAGguaaccuc	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
		ACUgugagug	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
IDS	Mucopolysaccharidosis type II (Hunter syndrome)	AUGguaacc	IVS7+5G>C	7
		AUUuaaagc	IVS7-1:+1GG>UU	7
IKBKAP	Familial Dysautonomia, Dysautonomia	CAAguaagc	IVS20+6U>C Mutation inducing loss of U1snRNA affinity	20
		CAGguaugu	Non-mutated 5' ss	27
		AGCguacgu	Non-mutated 5' ss	33
IL7RA	Encodes IL7RA, Multiple sclerosis	AAGgugaccuu	Non-mutated 5' ss	6
INSR	Breast Cancer	GGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	7
		AGUguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	20
ITGB2	Leukocyte adhesion deficiency	UUCauaagu	IVS7+1G>A	7
ITGB3	Glanzmann thrombasthenia	GAUaugagu	IVS4+1G>A	4
ITGB4	Epidermolysis bullosa with congenital pyloric atresia	GAGgugccu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		CAGguagua	Non-mutated 5' bulge	33
JAG1	Alagille syndrome	CGGgugugu	IVS11+3A>G	11
		AGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	18
KLKB1	Hereditary angioedema	CAGguagcaa	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
KRAS	Cancer	CAGguaagu	Splice switching on isoforms	4a
KRT5	Dowling-Meara epidermolysis bullosa simplex	AAGgagagc	IVS1+1G>A	1
L1CAM	Cancer	AAUgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	2
		AGAguaaga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
		CAGgugagc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	27
		CAGguaaggc	Non-mutated 5' ss	1

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
LAMA2	Muscular dystrophy: merosin deficient	GAGgugca	+3A>G Mutated 5' bulge	1
LAMA3	Cancer, Junctional epidermolysis bullosa	CAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	16
		AAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	26
		CAGguagug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	27
		AGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	31
		CAGguaccg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	40
		AAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	45
		AGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	50
		GAGguacaa	Non-mutated 5' bulge	57
		UGGguaugc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	64
LDLR	Familial hypercholesterolemia	GAGgcgugg	IVS12+2U>C	12
LGALS3	NASH	GCGgugagcu	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
LMNA	Hutchinson–Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS)	CAAgugagu	c.1968–1G>A	10
LPA	Hyperlipoproteinemia, Type Iii and Familial Hyperlipidemia	CAGguaagac	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
LPL	Familial hypercholesterolemia	ACGgauaagg	IVS2+1G>A	2
LRRK2	Parkinson's disease	GCGguaauca	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
		AAGguaacaug	Non-mutated 5' ss	31
		CAGguagguga	Non-mutated 5' ss	41
MADD	Cancer, Glioblastoma	AAGguacag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		AAGgugggu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	16
		AGAguaagg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	21
MAPT	Frontotemporal Dementia Alzheimer's disease, Frontotemporal dementia and parkinsonism linked to chromosome 17, Progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), Corticobasal degeneration (CBD), Argyrophilic grain disease, Pick's disease	AGUguaagu	IVS10+3G>A Mutated 5' bulge	10
		AGUgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
		AGUgugaguac	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
		AAGguuagug	Non-mutated 5' ss	1
		AAGgugggcc	Non-mutated 5' ss	2
		CAGgugaggg	Non-mutated 5' ss	3
		AAGguaagcg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
MET	Cancer	AAGguauauu	Non-mutated 5' ss	14
MLH1	Colorectal cancer: non-polypsis	CGGguaau	–2A>G Mutated 5' bulge	6
		CAAguaau	–1G>A Mutated 5' bulge	18
	Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer; Colorectal cancer: non-polypsis	CAGgugcag	IVS6+3A>G Mutated 5' bulge	6
	Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer	CAGgugcag	IVS18+3A>G	18
		CAGguauag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		CAGguacag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	6
		CAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
		CAGguacag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	18
MSH2	Lynch syndrome	AAGguaaca	Non-mutated 5' bulge	7
		CAGguuugc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
MST1R	Cancer, Breast cancer, Colon cancer	CAGguaggc	Non-mutated	11
MTHFR	Severe deficiency of MTHFR	CAGaugagg	IVS4+1G>A	4
MUT	Methylmalonic acidemia	AAGguauac	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		AAGguguua	ISV8+3A>G	8
		GAGguaauau	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
MVK	Mevalonic aciduria	CAGguaucc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
NF1	Neurofibromatosis, Neurofibromatosis type 1	UAGguguau	IVS11+3A>G Mutated 5' bulge	11
		GGGguaacu	IVS3+5G>C	3
	Neurofibromatosis, Neurofibromatosis type I, Neurofibromatosis type II	CGGguguau	IVS7+5G>A	7
		UAGguauau	Non-mutated 5' bulge	15
	Neurofibromatosis, Neurofibromatosis type 1	CAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	21
		GAGguaaga	IVS27b del[+1:+10]	27b
		AAAauaagu	IVS28+1G>A	28
	Neurofibromatosis	UAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	34
		CAAGguaccu	c.6724-4C>U	36
		AAGgugccu	IVS36+3A>G	36
NF2	Neurofibromatosis, Neurofibromatosis type II	GAGgugagg	IVS12 del[-14:+2]	12
		GAGaugagg	IVS12+1G>A	12
NR1H4	Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)	CAAGuaagua	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
OAT	OAT deficiency	CAGguuguc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
OPA1	Autosomal dominant optic atrophy	CGGguauau	IVS8+5G>A	8
OTC	Ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency	GAGgugugc	IVS7+3A>G	7
OXT	Pain, endometritis, Chorioamnionitis	AAGgugaguc	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
PAH	Phenylketonuria	CAGguguga	IVS5+3A>G	5
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	6
		CAGguguga	IVS10+3A>G	10
		GAGgugcggg	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
PBGD	Acute intermittent porphyria	GCGaugagu	IVS1+1G>A	1
		GCGgagagu	IVS1+2U>A	1
		GCGgugacu	IVS1+5G>C	1
		GCGguuagu	IVS1+3G>U	1
		CAUguaggg	IVS10-1G>U	10
PCCA	Propionic acidemia	GGUguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
		AAGguaugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	18
PDH1	Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency	AAGguacag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	11

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
PGK1	Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency	AAGuuagga	IVS4+1G>U	4
PHEX	X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets	AGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		AGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
PKD2	Polycystic kidney disease	AGUguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	13
PKLR	Pyruvate kinase deficiency	CAGgucugga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	7
		GCGguggga	IVS9+3A>G	9
PKM1	Cancer Cancer metabolism	CUGgugaguuc	Non-mutated 5' ss	9
PKM2	Cancer, Cancer metabolism	CAGguaggagg	Non-mutated 5' ss	10
PLEKHM1	Autosomal recessive osteopetrosis type 6	AGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
PLKR	Lymphoblastic leukemia	AGUgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	25
POMT2	Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy	GGAguaagg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		CAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	10
		AGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	11
		AGUgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
PRDM1	B-cell lymphoma	CAGgucgcg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	6
PRKAR1A	Carney complex.	GAGgugaag	IVS8+3A>G	8
PROC	Protein C deficiency	ACAgugagg	IVS3+3A>G	3
PSEN1	Alzheimer's disease	CAGguacag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
PTCH1	Basal cell carcinoma	GAGgugugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	1
PTEN	Cowden syndrome	GAGgcaggu	IVS4+2U>C	4
		AAGauuugu	IVS7+1G>A	7
PYGM	Myophosphorylase deficiency (McArdle disease)	ACCaugagu	IVS14+1G>A	14
RP6KA3	Coffin Lowry Syndrome	GAGguguau	IVS6+3A>G	6
RPGR	Retinitis pigmentosa	CAGgugua	+3A>G Mutated 5' bulge	4
		AAGguuugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		CAGguauag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		CAGguguag	IVS4+3A>G	4
	X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (RP3)	CUGuugaga	IVS5+1G>U	5
	Retinitis pigmentosa	AGGgugcaa	IVS10+3A>G	10
RSK2	Coffin Lowry Syndrome	GAGguauau	IVS6+3A>G	6
SBCAD	SBCAD deficiency	GGGguacau	IVS3+3A>G	3
SCNA	Alpha-synuclein, Parkinson's disease, Dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB)	UAGguaggu	Non-mutated 5' ss	2
		CAGguaagc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		GAGguagga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
SCN5A	Cardiomyopathies	GGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
		CAGgugugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	8
SERPINA1	Emphysema	AAGuaaagg	IVS2+1G>U	2
SH2D1A	Lymphoproliferative syndrome: X-linked	GAUguaua	-1G>U Mutated 5' bulge	2

Gene	Disease	Splice Site Sequence	Description	Exon
SLC12A3	Gitelman syndrome	GGCguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	22
SLC6A8	X-linked mental retardation	GGAgugagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
		ACGguagcu	IVS10+5G>C	10
SMN2	Spinal muscular atrophy	GGAguaagu	IVS7+6C>U Mutation inducing loss of U1snRNA affinity	7
SOD1	Familial ALS	AAGgcaaggg	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
		GUGguaagu	Non-mutated 5'ss	4
SPINK5	Netherton syndrome	CAGguaau	IVS2+5G>A	2
		AAGguagua	Non-mutated 5' bulge	20
SPTA1	Hereditary blood disorders, Elliptocytosis-2, Pyropoikilocytosis, Spherocytosis type 3	AAGguauau	Non-mutated 5' bulge	3
	Hereditary blood disorders, Elliptocytosis-2, Pyropoikilocytosis	CAGguagag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	27
		UAGguauga	Non-mutated 5' bulge	41
TMPRSS6	Beta-thalassemia, Iron toxicity	AAGgcagggga	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
TP53	Cancers	GAGgucuggu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	5
	Colorectal tumors	AUGgugacc	IVS5+5G>C	5
	Squamous cell carcinoma	GAAgucugg	IVS6-1G>A	6
		GAGaucugg	IVS6+1G>A	6
TRAPPC2	Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia tarda	AAGguacgg	+4U>C Mutated 5' bulge	5
		AAGguaugg	Non-mutated 5' bulge	4
TSC1	Tuberous sclerosis	AUGguaaaa	Non-mutated 5' bulge	9
		AAGguaaugua	Non-mutated 5' bulge	14
TSC2		Familial tuberous sclerosis	AGAgugaau	+5G>A Mutated 5' bulge
	AAGgaugag		IVS37+2 ins[A]	37
TSHB	Thyroid stimulating hormone.	CGGguaauau	IVS2+5G>A	2
TTN	Dilated cardiomyopathy	CAGgugagc	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
TTR	TTR amyloidosis	ACGgugagug	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
UBE3A	Dup15q, Angelman's	CAGgucagug	Non-mutated 5'ss	1
UGT1A1	Crigler-Najjar syndrome type 1	CAGcugugu	IVS1+1G>C	1
USH2A	Usher syndrome type IIa	CAGguaauug	Non-mutated 5' bulge	19
		CAGguaaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	28
		AAGguaaag	Non-mutated 5' bulge	31
		GGAguaagu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	34
		AGAgugagc	Non-mutated 5' bulge	39
		AUGguaugu	Non-mutated 5' bulge	70

Table 2B - Exemplary targets

Gene	Disease	Mutated Authentic Splice Site Sequence	Authentic Splice Site Mutation	Exon	Cryptic Splice Site sequence (Location)
HBB	Beta-thalassemia	CACguuggu	IVS1-1G>C	1	GUGgugagg (IVS1 -16) AUGguuaag (IVS2 +48) AAGgugaac (IVS1 -38) AAGgugaag (Exon2 -135)
		CAGguuggc	IVS1+6U>C	1	
		CAGauuggu	IVS1+1G>A	1	
		CAGuuuggu	IVS1+1G>U	1	
		CAGgcuggu	IVS1+2U>C	1	
		CAGguugau	IVS1+5G>A	1	
		CAGguugcu	IVS1+5G>C	1	
		CAGguuguu	IVS1+5G>U	1	
		AGGgugucu	IVS2 del[+4:+5]	2	
PBGD	Acute intermittent porphyria	GCGaugagu	IVS1+1G>A	1	CGGgugggg (Exon 10 -9)
		CAUguaggg	IVS10-1G>U	10	
		GCGgagagu	IVS1+2U>A	1	
		GCGgugacu	IVS1+5G>C	1	
		GCGguuagu	IVS1+3G>U	1	
HBA2	Alpha-thalassemia	GAGgcuccc	IVS1 del[+2:+6]	1	GGGguaagg (Exon1 -49)
AR	Androgen Sensitivity	CUGuuaag	IVS4+1G>U	4	
ATM	Ataxia-telangiectasia	CAGauaacu	IVS45+1G>A	45	AGAgugacu (IVS45 +72)
BRCA1	Breast Cancer	UUUgugagc	IVS16+6U>C	16	UAUguaaga (Exon5 -22) UAGguauug (IVS16 +70)
		AGGguauau	IVS5-2A>G	5	
CYP27A1	Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis	GAGguagga	IVS6-2C>A	6	GUGgugggu (Exon6 -89)
		GCAguagga	IVS6-1G>A	6	
FAH	Chronic Tyrosinemia Type 1	CCGgugaau	IVS12+5G>A	12	GAGgugggu (IVS112 +106)
TP53	Colorectal tumors	AUGgugacc	IVS5+5G>C	5	
FGA	Common congenital afibrinogenemia	GAGuuaagu	IVS4+1G>U	4	GGAguaaag (Exon4 -66) UAGuauua (Exon4 -36)
PTEN	Cowden syndrome	AAGauuugu	IVS7+1G>A	7	CAUguaagg (IVS7 +76)
		GAGgcaggu	IVS4+2U>C	4	
UGT1A1	Crigler-Najjar syndrome type 1	CAGcugugu	IVS1+1G>C	1	GAGgugacu (Exon1 -141)
CFTR	Cystic Fibrosis	CACgugagc	IVS20-1G>C	20	AUUgugagg (Exon4 -93)
		AAGuuaaua	IVS4+1G>U	4	
COL7A1	Dominant Dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa	AGGgugagg	Exon73 del[-98: -71]	73	CUGguauuc (Exon73 -62)
KRT5	Dowling-Meara epidermolysis bullosa simplex	AAGaugagc	IVS1+1G>A	1	AGGgugagg (Exon1 -66)

Gene	Disease	Mutated Authentic Splice Site Sequence	Authentic Splice Site Mutation	Exon	Cryptic Splice Site sequence (Location)
DMD	Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy	GCUguaacu	IVS64+5G>C	64	AAGggaaaa (IVS26+2U>G)
COL3A1	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome IV	GAUaugagu	IVS42+1G>A	42	GGAguaagc (IVS16 +24)
		CCUauaagu	IVS16+1G>A	16	
		CGCauaagu	IVS20+1G>A	20	
LPL	Familial hypercholesterolemia	ACGauaagg	IVS2+1G>A	2	CAGguggga (IVS2 +143) GAGguuggu (IVS2 +247) AGAgugagg (IVS2 +383)
LDLR	Familial hypercholesterolemia	GAGgcgugg	IVS12+2U>C	12	UACguacga (IVS12 +12)
TSC2	Familial tuberous sclerosis	AAGgaugag	IVS37+2 ins[A]	37	CCGgugagg (Exon37 -29)
F7	FVII deficiency	UGGgugggug	IVS7+7A>G	7	UGGgugggu (IVS7 +38)
		UGGguggau	IVS7+5G>A	7	
		UGGguacca	IVS7del[+3:+6]	7	
ITGB3	Glanzmann thrombasthenia	GAUaugagu	IVS4+1G>A	4	CAGgugugg (IVS4 +28)
C3	Hereditary C3 deficiency	UGGauaagg	IVS18+1G>A	18	GAAgugagu (Exon18 -61)
HMGCL	Hereditary HL deficiency	ACGcuaagc	IVS7+1G>C	7	GGGguauuu (IVS7 +79)
APOB	Homozygous hypobetalipoproteinemia	AAGgcaaaa	IVS24+2U>C	24	
LMNA	Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS)	CAAgugagu	IVS11-1G>A	11	CAGgugggc (Exon 11)
		CAGgugacu	IVS11+5G>C	11	CAGgugggc (Exon 11)
		CAGaugagu	IVS11+1G>A	11	CAGgugggc (Exon 11)
		CAGgcgagu	IVS11+2U>C	11	CAGgugggc (Exon 11)
HPRT1	Lesch-Nyhan syndrome	GAAggaagu	IVS5+2U>G	5	AAGguaagc (IVS5 +68)
		GAAgugugu	IVS5+3:4AA>GU	5	
		GAAguaaau	IVS5+5G>A	5	
		GAAuaaguu	IVS5del[G1]	5	
ITGB2	Leukocyte adhesion deficiency	UUCauaagu	IVS7+1G>A	7	AGGgugggg (IVS7 +65)
FBN1	Marfan syndrome	UAGaugcgu	IVS46+1G>A	46	GAAgucagu (IVS46 +34)

Gene	Disease	Mutated Authentic Splice Site Sequence	Authentic Splice Site Mutation	Exon	Cryptic Splice Site sequence (Location)
GCK	Maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY)				CCUgugagg (Exon4 -24)
COL6A1	Mild Bethlem myopathy	GGGaugagu	IVS3+1G>A	3	CAAGuacuu (Exon3 -66)
IDS	Mucopolysaccharidosis type II (Hunter syndrome)	AUUuaagc	IVS7-1:+1GG>UU	7	CUGgugagu (IVS7 +23)
GHV	Mutation in placenta	UUUauaagc	IVS2+1G>A	2	UGGguaaug (IVS2 +13)
YGM	Myophosphorylase deficiency (McArdle disease)	ACCaugagu	IVS14+1 G>A	14	CAGgugaag (Exon14 -67)
NF1	Neurofibromatosis type I	AAAauaagu	IVS28+1G>A	28	AACguuaag (Exon27b -69)
		GAGguaaga	IVS27b del[+1:+10]	27b	AAGguauuc (Exon28 -4)
NF2	Neurofibromatosis type II	GAGgugagg	IVS12 del[-14:+2]	12	GAUguacgg (Exon7 -23)
		GAGaugagg	IVS12+1G>A	12	AAGgugcug (Exon12 -38)
		CGGguguau	IVS7+5 G>A	7	GAGgugcug (Exon12 -53) ACGguguga (Exon7 -28)
PGK1	Phosphoglycerate kinase deficiency	AAGuuagga	IVS4+1G>U	4	GGGgugagg (IVS4 +31)
CYP19	Placental aromatase deficiency	UGUgcaagu	IVS6+2U>C	6	
PKD1	Polycystic kidney disease 1				CAGguggcg (Exon43 -66)
COL7A1	Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa	GUAgugagu	IVS95-1G>A	95	GGGgucagu (Exon95 -7) UCCgugagc (Exon 3 -104)
		AGGgugauc	IVS3-2A>G	3	
	Risk for emphysema	AAGuaaagg	IVS2+1G>U	2	AGGguacuc (Exon2 -84)
	Sandhoff disease	UUGguaaca	IVS8+5G>C	8	AAUguuggu (Exon8 -4)
MTHFR	Severe deficiency of MTHFR	CAGaugagg	IVS4+1G>A	4	
F5	Severe factor V deficiency	CAUguauuu	IVS10-1G>U	10	UCUguaaga (Exon10 -35)
COL1A1	Severe type III osteogenesis imperfecta	CCUaugagu	IVS8+1G>A	8	UUGguaaga (IVS8 G +97; exon 8 ±26) CUGgugagc (IVS8 +97) CUGgugaca (Exon34 -8)
		CCUgugaau	IVS8+5G>A	8	
HPRT1	Somatic mutations in kidney tubular epithelial cells	GUGgugagc	IVS1del[-2:+34]	1	CAGguggcg (IVS1 +50)
		GUGgugauc	IVS1+5G>U	1	

Gene	Disease	Mutated Authentic Splice Site Sequence	Authentic Splice Site Mutation	Exon	Cryptic Splice Site sequence (Location)
TP53	Squamous cell carcinoma	GAAgucugg	IVS6-1G>A	6	
		GAGaucugg	IVS6+1G>A	6	
HXA	Tay-Sachs Syndrome	GACaugagg	IVS9+1 G>A	9	AGGgugggu (IVS9 +18)
ABCD1	X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD)	GAAguggg	IVS1-1G>A	1	CAGguuggg (IVS1 +10)
RPGR	X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (RP3)	CUGuugaga	IVS5+1G>U	5	CAUguaauu (Exon5 -76)

^A Table 2C - Exemplary targets with AGAguag splice site sequence

Gene	Chr	Genomic Location	Genomic Location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic Location	Genomic Location	Strand
EPHA3	3	89604444	89604474	+	UNC5C	4	96382587	96382617	-
PCOTH	13	23361677	23361707	+	DNAH8	6	39060046	39060076	+
NDFIP2	13	79005577	79005607	+	POMT2	14	76824842	76824872	-
FZD6	8	104409805	104409835	+	MAGT1	X	76983383	76983413	-
PTPN3	9	111222509	111222539	-	HSPA9	5	137921441	137921471	-
AFP	4	74537190	74537220	+	PTPRK	6	128339479	128339509	-
CBX3	7	26212640	26212670	+	RP1	8	55697386	55697416	+
PHACTR4	1	28675375	28675405	+	PTPN4	2	120434984	120435014	+
TAF2	8	120826286	120826316	-	C19orf42	19	16627033	16627063	-
KCNT2	1	194552885	194552915	-	TG	8	133982965	133982995	+
PRIM1	12	55431073	55431103	-	PIGT	20	43481629	43481659	+
CDH9	5	26941809	26941839	-	CDC42BPB	14	102495705	102495735	-
SLC38A1	12	44883044	44883074	-	TOMIL1	17	50382471	50382501	+
HDX	X	83643077	83643107	-	USP39	2	85716749	85716779	+
RAB23	6	57194060	57194090	-	POSTN	13	37058903	37058933	-
STX3	11	59312981	59313011	+	PAH	12	101773028	101773058	-
DNAH3	16	21053065	21053095	-	ARHGEF2	1	154191301	154191331	-
SSX3	X	48100997	48101027	-	RBM39	20	33773060	33773090	-
NSMAF	8	59670657	59670687	-	C21orf70	21	45204496	45204526	+
XRN2	20	21283495	21283525	+	GAS2L3	12	99540276	99540306	+
EVC2	4	5715719	5715749	-	UXT	X	47401510	47401540	-
ERCC8	5	60223605	60223635	-	C16orf48	16	66257459	66257489	-
QRSL1	6	107210285	107210315	+	CMIP	16	80282931	80282961	+
CEP110	9	122943672	122943702	+	CA11	19	53834602	53834632	-
FANCA	16	88404822	88404852	-	PHKB	16	46251964	46251994	+
DYNC1H1	14	101544412	101544442	+	ADAMTS9	3	64602548	64602578	-
TRIML1	4	189298099	189298129	+	SETD3	14	99001777	99001807	-
MKL2	16	14213752	14213782	+	DENND2D	1	111532831	111532861	-
CHAF1A	19	4369058	4369088	+	GAB1	4	144600066	144600096	+
CCDC11	18	46031110	46031140	-	COL4A2	13	109888370	109888400	+
ALS2CL	3	46704576	46704606	-	PADI4	1	17555526	17555556	+

Gene	Chr	Genomic Location	Genomic Location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic Location	Genomic Location	Strand
C13orf1	13	49390214	49390244	-	MYOM3	1	24260121	24260151	-
JAK1	1	65079706	65079736	-	ARPC3	12	109367624	109367654	-
PAN2	12	54998272	54998302	-	TBC1D3G	17	31873637	31873667	-
PRKG1	10	52897587	52897617	+	USP6	17	4981754	4981784	+
KREMEN1	22	27824926	27824956	+	COG3	13	44958696	44958726	+
ADAMTS9	3	64611717	64611747	-	ATP6V1G3	1	196776306	196776336	-
PDS5B	13	32228079	32228109	+	KIR2DL5B	19	237531	237561	+
PTPRM	18	8374669	8374699	+	KIR3DL2	19	60069161	60069191	+
DPP4	2	162570485	162570515	-	KIR3DL3	19	59938621	59938651	+
L3MBTL2	22	39955591	39955621	+	HTT	4	3186721	3186751	+
EFCAB3	17	57837751	57837781	+	CEP192	18	13086291	13086321	+
GRHPR	9	37412815	37412845	+	TEAD1	11	12859159	12859189	+
ARHGEF18	19	7434826	7434856	+	CD4	12	6775799	6775829	+
MLX	17	37977597	37977627	+	SUCLG2	3	67662185	67662215	-
ABCB5	7	20649508	20649538	+	VTI1B	14	67192870	67192900	-
MAP4K4	2	101814730	101814760	+	L3MBTL	20	41598497	41598527	+
LICAM	X	152786433	152786463	-	GCG	2	162710280	162710310	-
CLPB	11	71683001	71683031	-	MCF2L2	3	184428763	184428793	-
GNB5	15	50203946	50203976	-	MYCBP2	13	76590460	76590490	-
TRAF3IP3	1	208021411	208021441	+	AP2A2	11	971284	971314	+
WDR26	1	222673827	222673857	-	GRAMD3	5	125829912	125829942	+
ARHGAP1	11	46675131	46675161	-	ATAD5	17	26245279	26245309	+
PPP4C	16	30001341	30001371	+	PDS5A	4	39540218	39540248	-
MRPS35	12	27768371	27768401	+	GRM3	7	86307142	86307172	+
WDR17	4	177254715	177254745	+	TG	8	134030355	134030385	+
CLIC2	X	154162429	154162459	-	SPAG9	17	46430788	46430818	-
ARS2	7	100323401	100323431	+	PLEKHA7	11	16849206	16849236	-
MYO3A	10	26483743	26483773	+	KATNAL2	18	42840008	42840038	+
EPS15	1	51701917	51701947	-	COL5A2	2	189629928	189629958	-
ANK3	10	61570100	61570130	-	ERN2	16	23629322	23629352	-
CNOT1	16	57148251	57148281	-	TFRC	3	197264670	197264700	-
FBXO38	5	147770506	147770536	+	TET2	4	106384369	106384399	+
PLXNC1	12	93142207	93142237	+	KRTCAP2	1	153411649	153411679	-
DMD	X	32392608	32392638	-	MEGF10	5	126802143	126802173	+
TMEM27	X	15587044	15587074	-	IWS1	2	127977417	127977447	-
CDH10	5	24570962	24570992	-	COL2A1	12	46656548	46656578	-
GOLT1B	12	21546134	21546164	+	FAM20A	17	64062497	64062527	-
NUMA1	11	71412952	71412982	-	PDIA3	15	41842681	41842711	+
IMMT	2	86226686	86226716	-	CDC2L5	7	40084960	40084990	+
SSX9	X	48050476	48050506	-	SMARCA1	X	128473446	128473476	-
SSX5	X	47941095	47941125	-	NFRKB	11	129257540	129257570	-
PPP1R12A	12	78790703	78790733	-	CPXM2	10	125629701	125629731	-
TBCEL	11	120429636	120429666	+	BCS1L	2	219235631	219235661	+
MYO9B	19	17167267	17167297	+	NFIX	19	13045295	13045325	+
PRPF40B	12	48316028	48316058	+	SPECC1L	22	23050380	23050410	+

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C10orf137	10	127414448	127414478	+	NAG	2	15350096	15350126	-
PDK4	7	95060931	95060961	-	KIF16B	20	16426242	16426272	-
MEGF11	15	63995524	63995554	-	AKAP3	12	4621310	4621340	-
FLJ35848	17	40102396	40102426	+	PROX1	1	212228672	212228702	+
SLC13A1	7	122556119	122556149	-	MATN2	8	99102716	99102746	+
MADD	11	47270708	47270738	+	STAMBPL1	10	90663180	90663210	+
ADAM10	15	56723361	56723391	-	EPHB1	3	136451008	136451038	+
MYH2	17	10380556	10380586	-	TTPAL	20	42548745	42548775	+
IL5RA	3	3121571	3121601	-	PVRL2	19	50077446	50077476	+
RLN3	19	14002153	14002183	+	ZNF618	9	115837321	115837351	+
CCDC81	11	85803988	85804018	+	COL4A5	X	107710609	107710639	+
SENP3	17	7408890	7408920	+	FAM13C1	10	60792149	60792179	-
ACSS2	20	32977730	32977760	+	VPS35	16	45272068	45272098	-
TRIM65	17	71399473	71399503	-	SPP2	2	234624463	234624493	+
LOC390110	11	44028232	44028262	+	FAM19A1	3	68670706	68670736	+
SENP6	6	76388046	76388076	+	NRXN1	2	50576531	50576561	-
PIK3C2G	12	18607684	18607714	+	HIPK3	11	33326925	33326955	+
SLC38A4	12	45458323	45458353	-	CAPN9	1	228992543	228992573	+
HDAC5	17	39526192	39526222	-	CEP170	1	241406611	241406641	-
MGAM	7	141380633	141380663	+	FGFR1OP	6	167358357	167358387	+
YARS	1	33020576	33020606	-	ADCY8	8	131917689	131917719	-
C1R	12	7132560	7132590	-	MAGI1	3	65403491	65403521	-
TIMM50	19	44670682	44670712	+	UNC45B	17	30505858	30505888	+
SEC24A	5	134038791	134038821	+	C16orf33	16	46598	46628	+
NOS2A	17	23138815	23138845	-	GRN	17	39783979	39784009	+
FBXO18	10	6003311	6003341	+	KIF9	3	47293760	47293790	-
PKHD1L1	8	110482978	110483008	+	LMO2	11	33847452	33847482	-
GSDMB	17	35315874	35315904	-	C13orf15	13	40930591	40930621	+
C8orf33	8	146249321	146249351	+	FNBP1L	1	93771198	93771228	+
PROCR	20	33222668	33222698	+	CCDC102B	18	64657128	64657158	+
FEZ2	2	36661921	36661951	-	C15orf29	15	32226677	32226707	-
KIAA1033	12	104025754	104025784	+	ARHGAP18	6	129970715	129970745	trm
FANK1	10	127575199	127575229	+	C9orf98	9	134692499	134692529	-
COMTD1	10	76664358	76664388	-	GRIA3	X	122389656	122389686	+
REC8	14	23716414	23716444	+	DNAI1	9	34473463	34473493	+
ATG4A	X	107267755	107267785	+	PIWIL3	22	23475355	23475385	-
GTPBP4	10	1045505	1045535	+	SLC4A2	7	150394766	150394796	+
PLCG1	20	39234328	39234358	+	CRKRS	17	34929851	34929881	+
CDH24	14	22593539	22593569	-	OBFC2B	12	54905731	54905761	+
PRRG2	19	54783686	54783716	+	C14orf118	14	75712771	75712801	+
KIF5A	12	56256413	56256443	+	DCTN3	9	34608657	34608687	-
C1orf130	1	24794575	24794605	+	COL4A1	13	109656997	109657027	-
ARFGEF2	20	47038591	47038621	+	CDCA8	1	37938765	37938795	+
NME7	1	167534402	167534432	-	PARVB	22	42863716	42863746	+
SEL1L	14	81022370	81022400	-	FGFR1OP2	12	26982895	26982925	+

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MME	3	156369265	156369295	+	STXBP1	9	129414525	129414555	+
PRIM2	6	57293302	57293332	+	BMPR2	2	203129484	203129514	+
DNAJC13	3	133724516	133724546	+	SNRP70	19	54293758	54293788	+
PPP4R1L	20	56246657	56246687	-	ACADL	2	210793600	210793630	-
LUM	12	90026010	90026040	-	TBC1D8B	X	105950866	105950896	+
ZNF37A	10	38424723	38424753	+	MUC2	11	1073587	1073617	+
SNRK	3	43348791	43348821	+	POMT2	14	76823313	76823343	-
SPAG9	17	46511928	46511958	-	CAPSL	5	35946209	35946239	-
JAK2	9	5063770	5063800	+	BRSK2	11	1429210	1429240	+
C1orf114	1	167654859	167654889	-	ERGIC3	20	33605556	33605586	+
CSE1L	20	47140951	47140981	+	DDA1	19	17286183	17286213	+
MRPS28	8	81077773	81077803	-	CDK8	13	25872672	25872702	+
NSMCE2	8	126183896	126183926	+	TP63	3	191068410	191068440	+
NUBPL	14	31138321	31138351	+	INPP5D	2	233757891	233757921	+
C5orf34	5	43544988	43545018	-	MAPK8IP3	16	1714664	1714694	+
MRPL39	21	25886979	25887009	-	TNFRSF8	1	12108681	12108711	+
MTF2	1	93353748	93353778	+	AMBRA1	11	46396023	46396053	-
FANCM	14	44720643	44720673	+	F3	1	94774093	94774123	-
EPB41L5	2	120601882	120601912	+	HSPG2	1	22059241	22059271	-
ADAMTS20	12	42146706	42146736	-	RHPN2	19	38209234	38209264	-
RFC4	3	187995125	187995155	-	RP11-265F1	1	15682467	15682497	+
PIAS1	15	66226077	66226107	+	ELA2A	1	15662589	15662619	+
CUL5	11	107465545	107465575	+	GRM4	6	34115917	34115947	-
COL5A2	2	189615675	189615705	-	GOLT1A	1	202449617	202449647	-
FN1	2	215951127	215951157	-	LGMN	14	92254829	92254859	-
PROSC	8	37749550	37749580	+	TNK2	3	197080749	197080779	-
LHX6	9	124015690	124015720	-	LRP4	11	46867522	46867552	-
SCYL3	1	168114383	168114413	-	SEC24A	5	134041726	134041756	+
MALT1	18	54518788	54518818	+	EFCAB4B	12	3658326	3658356	-
C15orf42	15	87944905	87944935	+	MAPK9	5	179621274	179621304	-
DIP2A	21	46773509	46773539	+	SH3RF2	5	145415954	145415984	+
WDR44	X	117454800	117454830	+	NKAP	X	118956705	118956735	-
KIN	10	7865034	7865064	-	CALCOCO2	17	44274233	44274263	+
FGFR2	10	123313990	123314020	-	DDX1	2	15677956	15677986	+
OSBPL8	12	75287532	75287562	-	PRMT7	16	66912851	66912881	+
TCEB3	1	23956187	23956217	+	TDRD3	13	59939499	59939529	+
MYO19	17	31929016	31929046	-	PPFIA2	12	80375659	80375689	-
APOB	2	21104688	21104718	-	COL24A1	1	86021751	86021781	-
RP13-36C9.	X	134715052	134715082	+	STAMBPL1	10	90671117	90671147	+
RP13-36C9.	X	134777728	134777758	-	KIF15	3	44865039	44865069	+
CT45-6	X	134794978	134795008	-	ANXA11	10	81906098	81906128	-
XX-FW88277	X	134680521	134680551	+	PIK3C2G	12	18415497	18415527	+
CEP110	9	122959964	122959994	+	COL29A1	3	131625419	131625449	+

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SPATS1	6	44428573	44428603	+	ERMN	2	157892215	157892245	-
C9orf114	9	130631194	130631224	-	GNAS	20	56904119	56904149	+
STK17B	2	196712573	196712603	-	SULF2	20	45734333	45734363	-
CCDC18	1	93455999	93456029	+	TRPM7	15	48654325	48654355	-
NCOA1	2	24803064	24803094	+	ALAS1	3	52208481	52208511	+
TTLL5	14	75199304	75199334	+	COPZ2	17	43466212	43466242	-
SH3PXD2A	10	105474002	105474032	-	OLIG2	21	33320189	33320219	+
DOCK4	7	111192394	111192424	-	FAM13A1	4	89889929	89889959	-
MTDH	8	98804424	98804454	+	RPN1	3	129823681	129823711	-
COL24A1	1	86145449	86145479	-	SRP72	4	57028652	57028682	+
ADAMTS6	5	64631552	64631582	-	LPCAT2	16	54137215	54137245	+
SEN7	3	102529996	102530026	-	SGCE	7	94066929	94066959	-
PIGN	18	57928031	57928061	-	C1orf107	1	208070996	208071026	+
TOP2B	3	25623650	25623680	-	UTP18	17	46698625	46698655	+
NUPL1	13	24787590	24787620	+	UVRAG	11	75405657	75405687	+
OSBPL11	3	126761897	126761927	-	PRC1	15	89318803	89318833	-
CCDC5	18	41954009	41954039	+	CUBN	10	17125816	17125846	-
COPS7B	2	232364112	232364142	+	NEK5	13	51574054	51574084	-
POLN	4	2200608	2200638	-	EPHB3	3	185781875	185781905	+
VTI1A	10	114418022	114418052	+	ZNF114	19	53466882	53466912	+
SYTL5	X	37833769	37833799	+	CAMK1D	10	12906542	12906572	+
CETP	16	55561399	55561429	+	NOTCH1	9	138517439	138517469	-
LMLN	3	199185727	199185757	+	ADAL	15	41415301	41415331	+
C11orf70	11	101442577	101442607	+	SPATA13	13	23758516	23758546	+
LMBRD2	5	36145788	36145818	-	CAMKK1	17	3740720	3740750	-
DNTTIP2	1	94111247	94111277	-	C9orf86	9	138837917	138837947	+
ECM2	9	94304600	94304630	-	FRAS1	4	79513021	79513051	+
PRKG1	10	53563656	53563686	+	CENTG2	2	236614209	236614239	+
C16orf38	16	1477302	1477332	-	PTPRD	9	8330327	8330357	-
RBM45	2	178696609	178696639	+	UHRF1BP1	6	34910601	34910631	+
C1orf94	1	34416282	34416312	+	JAK1	1	65084904	65084934	-
GRIA1	5	152869544	152869574	+	LYST	1	233985385	233985415	-
HDAC3	5	140988294	140988324	-	CPSF2	14	91697328	91697358	+
IPO4	14	23727246	23727276	-	PUS10	2	61041015	61041045	-
MYOM2	8	2077714	2077744	+	COL1A2	7	93882503	93882533	+
NARG1	4	140501217	140501247	+	DPP4	2	162587495	162587525	-
HEPACAM2	7	92659487	92659517	-	SEC24D	4	119905389	119905419	-
SDK2	17	68955333	68955363	-	ADCY10	1	166139733	166139763	-
FBXO15	18	69958923	69958953	-	CDH8	16	60627469	60627499	-
SNX6	14	34120502	34120532	-	ZC3HAV1	7	138396306	138396336	-
BBOX1	11	27097953	27097983	+	SKAP1	17	43620188	43620218	-
C3orf23	3	44417815	44417845	+	FAM23B	10	18105150	18105180	+
ETS2	21	39108171	39108201	+	RTEL1	20	61779965	61779995	+
CDC16	13	114040792	114040822	+	ZNF365	10	63806686	63806716	+
CFH	1	194908901	194908931	+	SAE1	19	52348122	52348152	+

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ANTXR2	4	81171785	81171815	-	STARD6	18	50109699	50109729	-
PIK3CG	7	106300268	106300298	+	TBK1	12	63170151	63170181	+
EDEM3	1	182968578	182968608	-	SETD4	21	36335959	36335989	-
IL1R2	2	102002691	102002721	+	ZWINT	10	57790947	57790977	-
KPNA5	6	117133001	117133031	+	GRIN2B	12	13611210	13611240	-
LHCGR	2	48779242	48779272	-	TNFRSF10A	8	23110574	23110604	-
NOL10	2	10720520	10720550	-	TNFRSF10B	8	22937630	22937660	-
CYP3A4	7	99205311	99205341	-	ROCK2	2	11251817	11251847	-
TTC17	11	43369687	43369717	+	ABCA9	17	64568586	64568616	-
FAR2	12	29366109	29366139	+	GRIA4	11	105302860	105302890	+
COL3A1	2	189563316	189563346	+	EXO1	1	240082321	240082351	+
ZBTB20	3	115826398	115826428	-	PRAME	22	21231362	21231392	-
COL19A1	6	70907587	70907617	+	C8B	1	57170055	57170085	-
NUP160	11	47797486	47797516	-	PAPOLG	2	60867690	60867720	+
SCO1	17	10539767	10539797	-	CDH8	16	60416401	60416431	-
VWA3B	2	98283096	98283126	+	KIAA0586	14	58025330	58025360	+
COL3A1	2	189580894	189580924	+	GSTCD	4	106907867	106907897	+
CYP3A43	7	99283798	99283828	+	STAG1	3	137635072	137635102	-
DHRS7	14	59690414	59690444	-	CLINT1	5	157148933	157148963	-
MIB1	18	17687162	17687192	+	KCNN2	5	113836745	113836775	+
NLR5	16	55670690	55670720	+	GART	21	33800135	33800165	-
POLR3D	8	22160707	22160737	+	DDX24	14	93596181	93596211	-
ATP11C	X	138696982	138697012	-	AKAP10	17	19785715	19785745	-
ADAM15	1	153296186	153296216	+	LRPPRC	2	43980093	43980123	-
FAM65C	20	48645297	48645327	-	DOCK11	X	117654388	117654418	+
SCN3A	2	165733476	165733506	-	LAMA2	6	129506903	129506933	+
CYP3A5	7	99102144	99102174	-	HNRNPH1	5	178975689	178975719	-
COL1A1	17	45624324	45624354	-	RAB11FIP2	10	119795296	119795326	-
FGR	1	27820641	27820671	-	COL9A1	6	71036722	71036752	-
MIER2	19	276619	276649	-	LRRC42	1	54186227	54186257	+
SIPA1L3	19	43283691	43283721	+	KRIT1	7	91693760	91693790	-
CDH11	16	63583156	63583186	-	PLEKHA5	12	19299351	19299381	+
SYCP1	1	115203939	115203969	+	MLANA	9	5882536	5882566	+
ASH1L	1	153652143	153652173	-	CCDC15	11	124334355	124334385	+
FAM13B1	5	137351846	137351876	-	CACNA2D1	7	81437911	81437941	-
COL4A5	X	107693797	107693827	+	SCN1A	2	166621151	166621181	-
PRPF4B	6	3966684	3966714	+	SENPA	6	76480002	76480032	+
PTPN11	12	111424428	111424458	+	DNAJA4	15	76345675	76345705	+
LAMB1	7	107367654	107367684	-	AP4E1	15	49063619	49063649	+
PIK3R1	5	67627057	67627087	+	LAMB1	7	107413687	107413717	-
FLNA	X	153243216	153243246	-	TCP11L2	12	105254106	105254136	+
SKIV2L2	5	54698445	54698475	+	GOLGB1	3	122884438	122884468	-
RNFT1	17	55394667	55394697	-	C20orf74	20	20513493	20513523	-
PDCD4	10	112644255	112644285	+	WDFY2	13	51228584	51228614	+
AHCTF1	1	245137460	245137490	-	MGC34774	7	77817519	77817549	+

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DHFR	5	79965436	79965466	-	DNAJC7	17	37394932	37394962	-
UTP15	5	72899893	72899923	+	RPAP3	12	46347014	46347044	-
TMEM156	4	38666850	38666880	-	PTK2B	8	27343574	27343604	+
TNKS	8	9604951	9604981	+	RNF32	7	156128527	156128557	+
NFIA	1	61570831	61570861	+	COL22A1	8	139862336	139862366	-
NT5C3	7	33021791	33021821	-	VAPA	18	9940550	9940580	+
TNKS2	10	93580736	93580766	+	MGAT4A	2	98641097	98641127	-
COL11A1	1	103227646	103227676	-	RYR3	15	31920361	31920391	+
PCNX	14	70583560	70583590	+	MYB	6	135552699	135552729	+
MEMO1	2	31999355	31999385	-	SPATA4	4	177351087	177351117	-
LMBRD1	6	70467362	70467392	-	FZD3	8	28465172	28465202	+
NEDD4	15	54030850	54030880	-	CR1	1	205847289	205847319	+
PPP3CB	10	74901216	74901246	-	C1orf8	18	19360712	19360742	+
C1orf71	1	244864497	244864527	+	CHIC2	4	54609863	54609893	-
CAB39	2	231383266	231383296	+	TRIML2	4	189255193	189255223	-
POMT2	14	76848378	76848408	-	WRNIP1	6	2715579	2715609	+
TP53INP1	8	96013458	96013488	-	INTU	4	128814803	128814833	+
CDC14A	1	100706223	100706253	+	WDR67	8	124231534	124231564	+
KLF3	4	38367880	38367910	+	C1orf149	1	37747450	37747480	-
NEK1	4	170760224	170760254	-	ELA1	12	50021279	50021309	-
PPP4R2	3	73192886	73192916	+	C12orf51	12	111115232	111115262	-
KLF12	13	73285274	73285304	-	LIMCH1	4	41335726	41335756	+
PHTF1	1	114042391	114042421	-	ROCK1	18	16793783	16793813	-
COL2A1	12	46674028	46674058	-	COL4A6	X	107440618	107440648	-
KIAA1622	14	93792679	93792709	+	AGL	1	100153615	100153645	+
TTN	2	179343016	179343046	-	WWC3	X	10062621	10062651	+
PSD3	8	18534387	18534417	-	GPATCH1	19	38295344	38295374	+
LACE1	6	108905173	108905203	+	IFI44L	1	78867257	78867287	+
SLC28A3	9	86104300	86104330	-	NLRC3	16	3538120	3538150	-
COPA	1	158533741	158533771	-	DCC	18	48995950	48995980	+
PAPOLG	2	60849514	60849544	+	ARHGEF18	19	7433205	7433235	+
CENPI	X	100268896	100268926	+	MPI	15	72972181	72972211	+
ARFGEF1	8	68328224	68328254	-	PTPN22	1	114169271	114169301	-
EXOC4	7	133273347	133273377	+	KIAA1622	14	93744641	93744671	+
TIAM2	6	155607594	155607624	+	DEPDC2	8	69158162	69158192	+
MDGA2	14	46384703	46384733	-	NARG2	15	58527445	58527475	-
BRCC3	X	153972293	153972323	+	COL25A1	4	109972969	109972999	-
MEGF10	5	126804443	126804473	+	ENPP3	6	132040758	132040788	+
WDTC1	1	27481348	27481378	+	UTRN	6	144900531	144900561	+
EMCN	4	101605587	101605617	-	CUBN	10	17022021	17022051	-
FUT9	6	96575555	96575585	+	TIAL1	10	121326097	121326127	-
NPM1	5	170752572	170752602	+	USP38	4	144346814	144346844	+
GPR160	3	171280364	171280394	+	SIPA1L2	1	230686145	230686175	-
OSGEPL1	2	190334602	190334632	-	NUPL1	13	24791473	24791503	+
SGPL1	10	72274386	72274416	+	SUPT16H	14	20901216	20901246	-
CEP192	18	13028563	13028593	+	KIAA1219	20	36608472	36608502	+
CHN1	2	175491492	175491522	-	JAK2	9	5070365	5070395	+

Gene	Chr	Genomic Location	Genomic Location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic Location	Genomic Location	Strand
FLJ36070	19	53911758	53911788	-	GALNT3	2	166323487	166323517	-
CELSR3	3	48652095	48652125	-	ZC3HC1	7	129477503	129477533	-
GLT8D1	3	52704461	52704491	-	COL1A2	7	93878387	93878417	+
COL14A1	8	121423851	121423881	+	CBX1	17	43509210	43509240	-
SAAL1	11	18074878	18074908	-	SMC5	9	72102942	72102972	+
SH3TC2	5	148386600	148386630	-	ANXA10	4	169342392	169342422	+
SEC31A	4	84014772	84014802	-	XRN1	3	143566826	143566856	-
LVRN	5	115357435	115357465	+	CREBBP	16	3734880	3734910	-
TLK2	17	57984833	57984863	+	NOS1	12	116186061	116186091	-
KIF5B	10	32349940	32349970	-	SMARCA5	4	144667048	144667078	+
EML5	14	88282266	88282296	-	VPS29	12	109421707	109421737	-
TMF1	3	69176317	69176347	-	PLD1	3	172935333	172935363	-
TMF1	3	69155880	69155910	-	PIGF	2	46694321	46694351	-
TRIM44	11	35641889	35641919	+	C1orf27	1	184621823	184621853	+
PTK2	8	141925525	141925555	-	TCF12	15	55143298	55143328	+
MLL5	7	104468691	104468721	+	COL24A1	1	85999651	85999681	-
ABCB1	7	87034021	87034051	-	MRAP2	6	84829415	84829445	+
SGOL2	2	201148414	201148444	+	FOLH1	11	49161261	49161291	-
PAWR	12	78512224	78512254	-	PSMAL	11	89035044	89035074	+
NUBP1	16	10769375	10769405	+	SH3PXD2B	5	171741629	171741659	-
PHLDB2	3	113142167	113142197	+	KIAA0256	15	47088689	47088719	-
ISL2	15	74416322	74416352	+	C4orf18	4	159271372	159271402	-
CNOT7	8	17145306	17145336	-	NR4A3	9	101635542	101635572	+
UTX	X	44823525	44823555	+	FAM184A	6	119342986	119343016	-
COL5A2	2	189631804	189631834	-	PDE8B	5	76743287	76743317	+
DSCC1	8	120925014	120925044	-	DDX4	5	55116914	55116944	+
RB1CC1	8	53705567	53705597	-	ERN1	17	59511851	59511881	-
PLCB4	20	9401479	9401509	+	COL12A1	6	75868020	75868050	-
ASPM	1	195328789	195328819	-	COPB2	3	140573239	140573269	-
ERMP1	9	5801095	5801125	-	ICA1	7	8147904	8147934	-
LIMK2	22	29986048	29986078	+	NUP98	11	3759832	3759862	-
HERC1	15	61733355	61733385	-	GJA1	6	121798662	121798692	+
CHD9	16	51854495	51854525	+	LRRC19	9	26989596	26989626	-
THOC2	X	122599559	122599589	-	IPO8	12	30709405	30709435	-
SCN11A	3	38961890	38961920	-	CDK5RAP2	9	122255539	122255569	-
SLC39A10	2	196281798	196281828	+	UTY	Y	13944813	13944843	-
PLCB1	20	8717354	8717384	+	EIF3A	10	120806226	120806256	-
CXorf41	X	106348840	106348870	+	ASNSD1	2	190238407	190238437	+
CENTB2	3	196547261	196547291	-					

^A Homo sapiens (human) genome assembly GRCh37 (hg19) from Genome Reference Consortium

^A **Table 2D** - Exemplary SMSM Splice Site Targets with GGAguaag splice site sequence

Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand
CD1B	1	156565768	156565798	-	C6orf118	6	165614944	165614974	-
ZFYVE1	14	72514372	72514402	-	PDLIM5	4	95794799	95794829	+

Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand
LENG1	19	59352297	59352327	-	USP1	1	62686910	62686940	+
PRUNE2	9	78424060	78424090	-	HLTF	3	150250693	150250723	-
HLA-DPB1	6	33161542	33161572	+	ERBB4	2	211960899	211960929	-
GSTO2	10	106047417	106047447	+	C4orf29	4	129161828	129161858	+
BRSK1	19	60506032	60506062	+	UTP20	12	100293650	100293680	+
GAPDH	12	6517578	6517608	+	CRYZ	1	74952835	74952865	-
TTLL9	20	29950014	29950044	+	DCBLD1	6	117960234	117960264	+
CACHD1	1	64820560	64820590	+	KIF3B	20	30378333	30378363	+
DPP3	11	66019521	66019551	+	AKNA	9	116161679	116161709	-
LRWD1	7	101892597	101892627	+	RALGDS	9	134965460	134965490	-
CYFIP2	5	156685209	156685239	+	TM6SF1	15	81579422	81579452	+
KIAA1787	17	7165139	7165169	-	PMFBP1	16	70714298	70714328	-
KCNN2	5	113850384	113850414	+	TBC1D29	17	25911845	25911875	+
SLC25A14	X	129301993	129302023	+	FAM161A	2	61927382	61927412	-
CEL	9	134934051	134934081	+	TBC1D26	17	15587032	15587062	+
TRPM3	9	72443834	72443864	-	ZNF169	9	96088900	96088930	+
DPY19L2P2	7	102707805	102707835	-	KIAA1409	14	93218778	93218808	+
COL17A1	10	105787368	105787398	-	NFE2L2	2	177807182	177807212	-
TRPM5	11	2383317	2383347	-	PRKCA	17	62213539	62213569	+
ITGB1	10	33254789	33254819	-	CLPTM1	19	50172542	50172572	+
ACTG2	2	73982100	73982130	+	MCM6	2	136350283	136350313	-
TECTB	10	114049297	114049327	+	TMEM194A	12	55750708	55750738	-
SYCP2	20	57890379	57890409	-	SCN4A	17	59403212	59403242	-
KIAA1166	X	64056670	64056700	-	TUSC3	8	15645477	15645507	+
RTF1	15	39549867	39549897	+	GBGT1	9	135028946	135028976	-
MGAM	7	141368693	141368723	+	CCDC146	7	76721801	76721831	+
PCBP4	3	51970789	51970819	-	GFM1	3	159853935	159853965	+
ERCC1	19	50609045	50609075	-	MSMB	10	51225827	51225857	+
CGN	1	149764875	149764905	+	STAT6	12	55778539	55778569	-

Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand
CACNA1G	17	46040364	46040394	+	FAM176B	1	36562065	36562095	-
NT5C	17	70638855	70638885	-	NEB	2	152054715	152054745	-
MGAT5	2	134815785	134815815	+	MTIF2	2	55349202	55349232	-
SDK1	7	39755567	39755597	+	CLEC16A	16	10974404	10974434	+
RMND5B	5	177503319	177503349	+	ADAMTS12	5	33685400	33685430	-
HLA-G	6	29905434	29905464	+	LOC389634	12	8434117	8434147	-
HP1BP3	1	20975661	20975691	-	TGM7	15	41356336	41356366	-
KIAA0564	13	41191711	41191741	-	SLC6A13	12	217337	217367	-
SLC6A6	3	14464313	14464343	+	C11orf30	11	75911968	75911998	+
NFKBIL2	8	145638852	145638882	-	DCUN1D4	4	52469883	52469913	+
PRODH	22	17298487	17298517	-	TEK	9	27159612	27159642	+
CACNA1H	16	1202124	1202154	+	RRP1B	21	43920630	43920660	+
INTS3	1	152003306	152003336	+	MGC16169	4	107450517	107450547	-
POMT2	14	76842417	76842447	-	TMEM77	1	111464661	111464691	-
KLK12	19	56226928	56226958	-	ADCY3	2	24915204	24915234	-
FAM134A	2	219754156	219754186	+	RALBP1	18	9503272	9503302	+
MKKS	20	10360316	10360346	-	EPHB2	1	23111664	23111694	+
HPGD	4	175650861	175650891	-	PDXK	21	43996923	43996953	+
FKBP3	14	44659824	44659854	-	SLC22A17	14	22891679	22891709	-
TXNDC10	18	64501126	64501156	-	GPR158	10	25724933	25724963	+
NUP88	17	5230736	5230766	-	LYN	8	57022821	57022851	+
SV2C	5	75622897	75622927	+	SFRS12	5	65476106	65476136	+
ADAM32	8	39222827	39222857	+	DHRS9	2	169632008	169632038	+
SEZ6	17	24307287	24307317	-	CLK1	2	201437053	201437083	-
NUDT5	10	12277759	12277789	-	SLC6A11	3	10840062	10840092	+
PDZRN3	3	73535973	73536003	-	COL1A1	17	45631570	45631600	-
TP53I3	2	24161089	24161119	-	DVL3	3	185367140	185367170	+
SCN8A	12	50366493	50366523	+	ITIH1	3	52796653	52796683	+
NLRC3	16	3547579	3547609	-	NLRP8	19	61179466	61179496	+
CDK6	7	92090270	92090300	-	SNCAIP	5	121808311	121808341	+
RFT1	3	53128924	53128954	-	SH3BGR L2	6	80440220	80440250	+

Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand
GSTCD	4	106966391	106966421	+	PDE10A	6	165768699	165768729	-
DAZ2	Y	23782988	23783018	+	OPN4	10	88408409	88408439	+
DAZ2	Y	25408223	25408253	+	C1orf87	1	60227396	60227426	-
FCGBP	19	45124790	45124820	-	EFNA4	1	153306525	153306555	+
ZNF326	1	90245882	90245912	+	KLHL20	1	172011589	172011619	+
ITPR2	12	26483311	26483341	-	LAMA1	18	6948460	6948490	-
CHL1	3	411540	411570	+	BBS4	15	70804034	70804064	+
NKAIN2	6	124645972	124646002	+	SUPT6H	17	24025743	24025773	+
COL11A1	1	103121327	103121357	-	MEGF10	5	126797085	126797115	+
CNGA3	2	98366321	98366351	+	FGD6	12	94026394	94026424	-
SYT6	1	114437864	114437894	-	SMTN	22	29825867	29825897	+
ARHGAP26	5	142373859	142373889	+	PBRM1	3	52671173	52671203	-
PTPRN2	7	157596266	157596296	-	ATG16L2	11	72212800	72212830	+
EPHA4	2	221999412	221999442	-	KALRN	3	125859073	125859103	+
RUFY1	5	178936728	178936758	+	DDEF1	8	131269521	131269551	-
ATP13A5	3	194534217	194534247	-	CSTF3	11	33077714	33077744	-
PELI2	14	55825090	55825120	+	ARHGAP8	22	43576693	43576723	+
BTAF1	10	93681242	93681272	+	ZC3H7A	16	11759772	11759802	-
SIVA1	14	104294127	104294157	+	LARP7	4	113777829	113777859	+
APOH	17	61655880	61655910	-	EFTUD2	17	40318134	40318164	-
TGS1	8	56848817	56848847	+	UCK1	9	133391637	133391667	-
CMYA5	5	79122633	79122663	+	CAPN3	15	40465431	40465461	+
NLRP7	19	60141208	60141238	-	CNTN6	3	1389143	1389173	+
CYP24A1	20	52208016	52208046	-	PARD3	10	34730744	34730774	-
B4GALNT3	12	439957	439987	+	TAF2	8	120866606	120866636	-
UTP20	12	100203775	100203805	+	TSPAN7	X	38310537	38310567	+
NEK11	3	132475093	132475123	+	TP53BP2	1	222038424	222038454	-
CARKD	13	110072699	110072729	+	JMJD1C	10	64638813	64638843	-
C15orf60	15	71630529	71630559	+	GRIA1	5	153058811	153058841	+
PIP5K1A	1	149478263	149478293	+	RNGTT	6	89567986	89568016	-
NLRC5	16	55662016	55662046	+	ABCC9	12	21957057	21957087	-

Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand	Gene	Chr	Genomic location	Genomic location	Strand
SCN2A	2	165872678	165872708	+	SNX6	14	34168848	34168878	-
PITRM1	10	3192024	3192054	-	CGNL1	15	55531764	55531794	+
RRM1	11	4105047	4105077	+	ITGAL	16	30429943	30429973	+
PKIB	6	122996196	122996226	+	CYP4F3	19	15621076	15621106	+
C9orf43	9	115225584	115225614	+	CYP4F2	19	15862106	15862136	-
ADAM22	7	87630416	87630446	+	MS4A13	11	60047987	60048017	+
HCK	20	30126170	30126200	+	C2orf55	2	98820998	98821028	-
MRPL11	11	65961135	65961165	-	AFP	4	74534033	74534063	+
COL2A1	12	46677640	46677670	-	COL15A1	9	100851846	100851876	+
TBPL1	6	134343076	134343106	+	RIF1	2	152023655	152023685	+
TM4SF20	2	227943859	227943889	-	RPS6KA6	X	83246147	83246177	-
KIAA0528	12	22567611	22567641	-	DDX1	2	15670844	15670874	+
C11orf65	11	107783017	107783047	-	MPDZ	9	13129970	13130000	-
PTPRT	20	40377761	40377791	-	PGM2	4	37526652	37526682	+
ITFG1	16	46044129	46044159	-	RBL2	16	52058567	52058597	+
MAP2K1	15	64466804	64466834	+	CCDC131	12	70294865	70294895	-
HSF2BP	21	43877565	43877595	-	NDC80	18	2598814	2598844	+
RFTN1	3	16394213	16394243	-	USH2A	1	214238836	214238866	-
ITPR2	12	26759936	26759966	-	VPS39	15	40243100	40243130	-
OBFC2A	2	192254973	192255003	+	DMTF1	7	86648578	86648608	+
WDR16	17	9442360	9442390	+	RNF11	1	51508370	51508400	+
OPTN	10	13191006	13191036	+	DOCK10	2	225378003	225378033	-
C14orf101	14	56121488	56121518	+	IQGAP2	5	75942749	75942779	+
ADRBK2	22	24404867	24404897	+	NLRP13	19	61108104	61108134	-
TOMIL2	17	17710899	17710929	-					

^A Homo sapiens (human) genome assembly GRCh37 (hg19) from Genome Reference Consortium

Methods of Treatment

[0407] The compositions and methods described herein can be used for treating a human disease or disorder associated with aberrant splicing, such as aberrant pre-mRNA splicing. The compositions and methods described herein can be used for treating a human disease or disorder by modulating mRNA, such as pre-mRNA. In some embodiments, the compositions and methods described herein can be used for treating a human disease or disorder by modulating splicing of a nucleic acid even when that nucleic acid is not aberrantly spliced in the pathogenesis of the disease or disorder being treated.

[0408] Provided herein are methods of treating cancer or a non-cancer disease or condition in a mammal in need thereof. The method can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound

described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to a mammal with a cancer or a non-cancer disease or condition. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to the use of an SMSM as described herein for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of cancer or a non-cancer disease or condition. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to the use of a steric modulator as described herein for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of cancer or a non-cancer disease or condition.

[0409] In some embodiments, an effective amount in the context of the administration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or composition or medicament thereof refers to an amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a patient which has a therapeutic effect and/or beneficial effect. In certain specific embodiments, an effective amount in the context of the administration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or composition or medicament thereof to a patient results in one, two or more of the following effects: (i) reduces or ameliorates the severity of a disease; (ii) delays onset of a disease; (iii) inhibits the progression of a disease; (iv) reduces hospitalization of a subject; (v) reduces hospitalization length for a subject; (vi) increases the survival of a subject; (vii) improves the quality of life of a subject; (viii) reduces the number of symptoms associated with a disease; (ix) reduces or ameliorates the severity of a symptom associated with a disease; (x) reduces the duration of a symptom associated with a disease associated; (xi) prevents the recurrence of a symptom associated with a disease; (xii) inhibits the development or onset of a symptom of a disease; and/or (xiii) inhibits of the progression of a symptom associated with a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to restore the amount of a RNA transcript of a gene to the amount of the RNA transcript detectable in healthy patients or cells from healthy patients. In other embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to restore the amount an RNA isoform and/or protein isoform of gene to the amount of the RNA isoform and/or protein isoform detectable in healthy patients or cells from healthy patients.

[0410] In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to decrease the aberrant amount of an RNA transcript of a gene which associated with a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to decrease the amount of the aberrant expression of an isoform of a gene. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to result in a substantial change in the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, mRNA transcript), alternative splice variant or isoform.

[0411] In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to increase or decrease the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript) of gene which is beneficial for the prevention and/or treatment of a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to increase or decrease the amount of an alternative splice variant of an RNA transcript of gene which is beneficial for the prevention and/or treatment of a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an

SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to increase or decrease the amount of an isoform of gene which is beneficial for the prevention and/or treatment of a disease.

[0412] A method of treating cancer in a subject in need thereof can comprise administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. A method of treating a non-cancer disease or condition in a subject in need thereof can comprise administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0413] In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to a method for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of cancer or a non-cancer disease or condition comprising administering an effective amount of a SMSM as described herein to a subject, in particular to a mammal.

[0414] In some embodiments, an effective amount in the context of the administration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or composition or medicament thereof refers to an amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a patient which has a therapeutic effect and/or beneficial effect. In certain specific embodiments, an effective amount in the context of the administration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or composition or medicament thereof to a patient results in one, two or more of the following effects: (i) reduces or ameliorates the severity of a disease; (ii) delays onset of a disease; (iii) inhibits the progression of a disease; (iv) reduces hospitalization of a subject; (v) reduces hospitalization length for a subject; (vi) increases the survival of a subject; (vii) improves the quality of life of a subject; (viii) reduces the number of symptoms associated with a disease; (ix) reduces or ameliorates the severity of a symptom associated with a disease; (x) reduces the duration of a symptom associated with a disease associated; (xi) prevents the recurrence of a symptom associated with a disease; (xii) inhibits the development or onset of a symptom of a disease; and/or (xiii) inhibits of the progression of a symptom associated with a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to restore the amount of a RNA transcript of a gene to the amount of the RNA transcript detectable in healthy patients or cells from healthy patients. In other embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to restore the amount an RNA isoform and/or protein isoform of gene to the amount of the RNA isoform and/or protein isoform detectable in healthy patients or cells from healthy patients.

[0415] In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to decrease the aberrant amount of an RNA transcript of a gene which associated with a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to decrease the amount of the aberrant expression of an isoform of a gene. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to result in a substantial change in the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, mRNA transcript), alternative splice variant or isoform.

[0416] In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to increase or decrease the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA

transcript) of gene which is beneficial for the prevention and/or treatment of a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to increase or decrease the amount of an alternative splice variant of an RNA transcript of gene which is beneficial for the prevention and/or treatment of a disease. In some embodiments, an effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is an amount effective to increase or decrease the amount of an isoform of gene which is beneficial for the prevention and/or treatment of a disease. Non-limiting examples of effective amounts of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof are described herein. For example, the effective amount may be the amount required to prevent and/or treat a disease associated with the aberrant amount of an mRNA transcript of gene in a human subject. In general, the effective amount will be in a range of from about 0.001 mg/kg/day to about 500 mg/kg/day for a patient having a weight in a range of between about 1 kg to about 200 kg. The typical adult subject is expected to have a median weight in a range of between about 70 and about 100 kg.

[0417] In one embodiment, an SMSM described herein can be used in the preparation of medicaments for the treatment of diseases or conditions described herein. In addition, a method for treating any of the diseases or conditions described herein in a subject in need of such treatment, can involve administration of pharmaceutical compositions that includes at least one SMSM described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, thereof, in a therapeutically effective amount to a subject.

[0418] In certain embodiments, an SMSM described herein can be administered for prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatments. In certain therapeutic applications, the compositions are administered to a patient already suffering from a disease or condition, in an amount sufficient to cure or at least partially arrest at least one of the symptoms of the disease or condition. Amounts effective for this use depend on the severity and course of the disease or condition, previous therapy, the patient's health status, weight, and response to the drugs, and the judgment of the treating physician. Therapeutically effective amounts are optionally determined by methods including, but not limited to, a dose escalation clinical trial. In prophylactic applications, compositions containing an SMSM described herein can be administered to a patient susceptible to or otherwise at risk of a particular disease, disorder or condition. In certain embodiments, the dose of drug being administered may be temporarily reduced or temporarily suspended for a certain length of time (*i.e.*, a "drug holiday"). Doses employed for adult human treatment typically range of 0.01mg-5000 mg per day or from about 1 mg to about 1000 mg per day. In some embodiments, a desired dose is conveniently presented in a single dose or in divided doses.

[0419] For combination therapies described herein, dosages of the co-administered compounds can vary depending on the type of co-drug(s) employed, on the specific drug(s) employed, on the disease or condition being treated and so forth. In additional embodiments, when co-administered with one or more other therapeutic agents, the compound provided herein is administered either simultaneously with the one or more other therapeutic agents, or sequentially. If administration is simultaneous, the multiple therapeutic agents can be, by way of example only, provided in a single, unified form, or in multiple forms.

Conditions and Diseases

[0420] The present disclosure relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a SMSM described herein for use in the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of a disease, disorder or condition. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a SMSM described herein for use in the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of a disease, disorder or condition in **Table 2A**, **Table 2B**, **Table 2C** and **Table 2D**.

[0421] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying a non-cancer disease or condition disease can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a disease, disorder or condition in **Table 2A**, **Table 2B**, **Table 2C** and **Table 2D**.

[0422] In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a SMSM described herein for use in the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of cancer.

[0423] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a liquid cancer. A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a leukemia or lymphoma. A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, colon cancer, gastric cancer, macular degeneration, acute monocytic leukemia, breast cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, cone-rod dystrophy, alveolar soft part sarcoma, myeloma, skin melanoma, prostatitis, pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer, retinitis, adenocarcinoma, adenoiditis, adenoid cystic carcinoma, cataract, retinal degeneration, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, Wegener's granulomatosis, sarcoma, myopathy, prostate adenocarcinoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, ovarian cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, chronic myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, renal cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, colorectal cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, anaplastic large cell lymphoma, kidney cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer.

[0424] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a solid cancer or solid tumor.

[0425] In some embodiments, the tumor is selected from the group consisting of adenocarcinoma, melanoma (*e.g.*, metastatic melanoma), liver cancer (*e.g.*, hepatocellular carcinoma, hepatoblastoma, liver carcinoma), prostate cancer (*e.g.*, prostate adenocarcinoma, androgen-independent prostate cancer, androgen-dependent prostate cancer, prostate carcinoma), sarcoma (*e.g.*, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma), brain cancer (*e.g.*, glioma, a malignant glioma, astrocytoma, brain stem glioma, ependymoma, oligodendroglioma, nonglial tumor, acoustic neurinoma, craniopharyngioma, medulloblastoma, meningioma, pineocytoma, pineoblastoma, primary brain lymphoma, anaplastic astrocytoma, juvenile pilocytic astrocytoma, a mixture of oligodendroglioma and astrocytoma elements), breast cancer (*e.g.*, triple negative breast cancer, metastatic breast cancer, breast carcinoma, breast sarcoma, adenocarcinoma, lobular (small cell) carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma, medullary

breast cancer, mucinous breast cancer, tubular breast cancer, papillary breast cancer, inflammatory breast cancer), Paget's disease, juvenile Paget's disease, lung cancer (*e.g.*, KRAS-mutated non-small cell lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, squamous cell carcinoma (epidermoid carcinoma), adenocarcinoma, large-cell carcinoma, small cell lung cancer, lung carcinoma), pancreatic cancer (*e.g.*, insulinoma, gastrinoma, glucagonoma, vipoma, somatostatin-secreting tumor, carcinoid tumor, islet cell tumor, pancreas carcinoma), skin cancer (*e.g.*, skin melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma, superficial spreading melanoma, nodular melanoma, lentigo malignant melanoma, acral lentiginous melanoma, skin carcinoma), cervical cancer (*e.g.*, squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, cervical carcinoma), ovarian cancer (*e.g.*, ovarian epithelial carcinoma, borderline tumor, germ cell tumor, stromal tumor, ovarian carcinoma), cancer of the mouth, cancer of the nervous system (*e.g.*, cancer of the central nervous system, a CNS germ cell tumor), goblet cell metaplasia, kidney cancer (*e.g.*, renal cell cancer, adenocarcinoma, hypernephroma, Wilms' tumor, fibrosarcoma, transitional cell cancer (renal pelvis and/or uterer), renal cell carcinoma, renal carcinoma), bladder cancer (*e.g.*, transitional cell carcinoma, squamous cell cancer, carcinosarcoma), stomach cancer (*e.g.*, fungating (polypoid), ulcerating, superficial spreading, diffusely spreading, liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, carcinosarcoma), uterine cancer (*e.g.*, endometrial cancer, endometrial carcinoma, uterine sarcoma), cancer of the esophagus (*e.g.*, squamous cancer, adenocarcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma, plasmacytoma, verrucous carcinoma, and oat cell (small cell) carcinoma, esophageal carcinomas), colon cancer (*e.g.*, colon carcinoma), cancer of the rectum (*e.g.*, rectal cancers), colorectal cancer (*e.g.*, colorectal carcinoma, metastatic colorectal cancer, hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, KRAS mutated colorectal cancer), gallbladder cancer (*e.g.*, adenocarcinoma, cholangiocarcinoma, papillary cholangiocarcinoma, nodular cholangiocarcinoma, diffuse cholangiocarcinoma), testicular cancer (*e.g.*, germinal tumor, seminoma, anaplastic testicular cancer, classic (typical) testicular cancer, spermatocytic testicular cancer, nonseminoma testicular cancer), embryonal carcinoma (*e.g.*, teratoma carcinoma, choriocarcinoma (yolk-sac tumor)), gastric cancer (*e.g.*, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, cancer of other gastrointestinal tract organs, gastric carcinomas), bone cancer (*e.g.*, connective tissue sarcoma, bone sarcoma, cholesteatoma-induced bone osteosarcoma, Paget's disease of bone, osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, malignant giant cell tumor, fibrosarcoma of bone, chordoma, periosteal sarcoma, soft-tissue sarcoma, angiosarcoma (hemangiosarcoma), fibrosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, alveolar soft part sarcoma), liposarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, neurilemmoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, synovial sarcoma, cancer of the lymph node (*e.g.*, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma), adenoid cystic carcinoma, vaginal cancer (*e.g.*, squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, melanoma), vulvar cancer (*e.g.*, squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma, adenocarcinoma, sarcoma, Paget's disease), cancer of other reproductive organs, thyroid cancer (*e.g.*, papillary thyroid cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, medullary thyroid cancer, anaplastic thyroid cancer, thyroid carcinoma), salivary gland cancer (*e.g.*, adenocarcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma), eye cancer (*e.g.*, ocular melanoma, iris melanoma, choroidal melanoma, ciliary body melanoma, retinoblastoma), penal cancers, oral cancer (*e.g.* squamous cell carcinoma, basal cancer), pharynx cancer (*e.g.*, squamous cell cancer, verrucous pharynx cancer), cancer of the

head, cancer of the neck, cancer of the throat, cancer of the chest, cancer of the spleen, cancer of skeletal muscle, cancer of subcutaneous tissue, adrenal cancer, pheochromocytoma, adrenocortical carcinoma, pituitary cancer, Cushing's disease, prolactin-secreting tumor, acromegaly, diabetes insipidus, myxosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, mesothelioma, synovioma, hemangioblastoma, epithelial carcinoma, cystadenocarcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinomas, ependyoma, optic nerve glioma, primitive neuroectodermal tumor, rhabdoid tumor, renal cancer, glioblastoma multiforme, neurofibroma, neurofibromatosis, pediatric cancer, neuroblastoma, malignant melanoma, carcinoma of the epidermis, polycythemia vera, Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance, benign monoclonal gammopathy, heavy chain disease, pediatric solid tumor, Ewing's sarcoma, Wilms tumor, carcinoma of the epidermis, HIV-related Kaposi's sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, thecomas, arrhenoblastomas, endometrial carcinoma, endometrial hyperplasia, endometriosis, fibrosarcomas, choriocarcinoma, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, laryngeal carcinoma, hepatoblastoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, hemangioma, cavernous hemangioma, hemangioblastoma, retinoblastoma, glioblastoma, Schwannoma, neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, urinary tract carcinoma, abnormal vascular proliferation associated with phakomatoses, edema (such as that associated with brain tumors), Meigs' syndrome, pituitary adenoma, primitive neuroectodermal tumor, medullblastoma, and acoustic neuroma.

[0426] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with basal cell carcinoma, goblet cell metaplasia, or a malignant glioma. A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a cancer of the liver, breast, lung, prostate, cervix, uterus, colon, pancreas, kidney, stomach, bladder, ovary, or brain.

[0427] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a cancer of the head, neck, eye, mouth, throat, esophagus, esophagus, chest, bone, lung, kidney, colon, rectum or other gastrointestinal tract organs, stomach, spleen, skeletal muscle, subcutaneous tissue, prostate, breast, ovaries, testicles or other reproductive organs, skin, thyroid, blood, lymph nodes, kidney, liver, pancreas, and brain or central nervous system.

[0428] Specific examples of cancers that can be prevented and/or treated in accordance with present disclosure include, but are not limited to, the following: renal cancer, kidney cancer, glioblastoma multiforme, metastatic breast cancer; breast carcinoma; breast sarcoma; neurofibroma; neurofibromatosis; pediatric tumors; neuroblastoma; malignant melanoma; carcinomas of the epidermis; leukemias such as but not limited to, acute leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemias such as myeloblastic, promyelocytic, myelomonocytic, monocytic, erythroleukemia leukemias and myelodysplastic syndrome, chronic leukemias such as but not limited to, chronic myelocytic (granulocytic) leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, hairy cell leukemia; polycythemia vera; lymphomas such as but not limited to Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's

disease; multiple myelomas such as but not limited to smoldering multiple myeloma, nonsecretory myeloma, osteosclerotic myeloma, plasma cell leukemia, solitary plasmacytoma and extramedullary plasmacytoma; Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance; benign monoclonal gammopathy; heavy chain disease; bone cancer and connective tissue sarcomas such as but not limited to bone sarcoma, myeloma bone disease, multiple myeloma, cholesteatoma-induced bone osteosarcoma, Paget's disease of bone, osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, malignant giant cell tumor, fibrosarcoma of bone, chordoma, periosteal sarcoma, soft-tissue sarcomas, angiosarcoma (hemangiosarcoma), fibrosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, liposarcoma, lymphangio sarcoma, neurilemmoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, and synovial sarcoma; brain tumors such as but not limited to, glioma, astrocytoma, brain stem glioma, ependymoma, oligodendroglioma, nonglial tumor, acoustic neurinoma, craniopharyngioma, medulloblastoma, meningioma, pineocytoma, pineoblastoma, and primary brain lymphoma; breast cancer including but not limited to adenocarcinoma, lobular (small cell) carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma, medullary breast cancer, mucinous breast cancer, tubular breast cancer, papillary breast cancer, Paget's disease (including juvenile Paget's disease) and inflammatory breast cancer; adrenal cancer such as but not limited to pheochromocytom and adrenocortical carcinoma; thyroid cancer such as but not limited to papillary or follicular thyroid cancer, medullary thyroid cancer and anaplastic thyroid cancer; pancreatic cancer such as but not limited to, insulinoma, gastrinoma, glucagonoma, vipoma, somatostatin-secreting tumor, and carcinoid or islet cell tumor; pituitary cancers such as but limited to Cushing's disease, prolactin-secreting tumor, acromegaly, and diabetes insipius; eye cancers such as but not limited to ocular melanoma such as iris melanoma, choroidal melanoma, and ciliary body melanoma, and retinoblastoma; vaginal cancers such as squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and melanoma; vulvar cancer such as squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma, adenocarcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, sarcoma, and Paget's disease; cervical cancers such as but not limited to, squamous cell carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma; uterine cancers such as but not limited to endometrial carcinoma and uterine sarcoma; ovarian cancers such as but not limited to, ovarian epithelial carcinoma, borderline tumor, germ cell tumor, and stromal tumor; cervical carcinoma; esophageal cancers such as but not limited to, squamous cancer, adenocarcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma, plasmacytoma, verrucous carcinoma, and oat cell (small cell) carcinoma; stomach cancers such as but not limited to, adenocarcinoma, fungating (polypoid), ulcerating, superficial spreading, diffusely spreading, malignant lymphoma, liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and carcinosarcoma; colon cancers; KRAS mutated colorectal cancer; colon carcinoma; rectal cancers; liver cancers such as but not limited to hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatoblastoma, gallbladder cancers such as adenocarcinoma; cholangiocarcinomas such as but not limited to papillary, nodular, and diffuse; lung cancers such as KRAS-mutated non-small cell lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, squamous cell carcinoma (epidermoid carcinoma), adenocarcinoma, large-cell carcinoma and small-cell lung cancer; lung carcinoma; testicular cancers such as but not limited to germinal tumor, seminoma, anaplastic, classic (typical), spermatocytic, nonseminoma, embryonal carcinoma, teratoma carcinoma, choriocarcinoma (yolk-sac tumor), prostate cancers such as but not limited to, androgen-independent prostate cancer, androgen-dependent prostate cancer, adenocarcinoma, leiomyosarcoma, and

rhabdomyosarcoma; penal cancers; oral cancers such as but not limited to squamous cell carcinoma; basal cancers; salivary gland cancers such as but not limited to adenocarcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, and adenoicystic carcinoma; pharynx cancers such as but not limited to squamous cell cancer, and verrucous; skin cancers such as but not limited to, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma, superficial spreading melanoma, nodular melanoma, lentigo malignant melanoma, acral lentiginous melanoma; kidney cancers such as but not limited to renal cell cancer, adenocarcinoma, hypernephroma, fibrosarcoma, transitional cell cancer (renal pelvis and/or uterer); renal carcinoma; Wilms' tumor; bladder cancers such as but not limited to transitional cell carcinoma, squamous cell cancer, adenocarcinoma, carcinosarcoma. In addition, cancers include myxosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, mesothelioma, synovioma, hemangioblastoma, epithelial carcinoma, cystadenocarcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, papillary carcinoma and papillary adenocarcinomas.

[0429] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying cancer can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with a pediatric solid tumor, Ewing's sarcoma, Wilms tumor, neuroblastoma, neurofibroma, carcinoma of the epidermis, malignant melanoma, cervical carcinoma, colon carcinoma, lung carcinoma, renal carcinoma, breast carcinoma, breast sarcoma, metastatic breast cancer, HIV-related Kaposi's sarcoma, prostate cancer, androgen-independent prostate cancer, androgen-dependent prostate cancer, neurofibromatosis, lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, KRAS-mutated non-small cell lung cancer, malignant melanoma, melanoma, colon cancer, KRAS-mutated colorectal cancer, glioblastoma multiforme, renal cancer, kidney cancer, bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, thyroid carcinoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, acute myeloid leukemia, or multiple myeloma.

[0430] In some embodiments, cancers and conditions associated therewith that are prevented and/or treated in accordance with the present disclosure are breast carcinomas, lung carcinomas, gastric carcinomas, esophageal carcinomas, colorectal carcinomas, liver carcinomas, ovarian carcinomas, thecomas, arrhenoblastomas, cervical carcinomas, endometrial carcinoma, endometrial hyperplasia, endometriosis, fibrosarcomas, choriocarcinoma, head and neck cancer, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, laryngeal carcinomas, hepatoblastoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, melanoma, skin carcinomas, hemangioma, cavernous hemangioma, hemangioblastoma, pancreas carcinomas, retinoblastoma, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, Schwannoma, oligodendroglioma, medulloblastoma, neuroblastomas, rhabdomyosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, leiomyosarcomas, urinary tract carcinomas, thyroid carcinomas, Wilm's tumor, renal cell carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, abnormal vascular proliferation associated with phakomatoses, edema (such as that associated with brain tumors), or Meigs' syndrome. In specific embodiment, the cancer an astrocytoma, an oligodendroglioma, a mixture of oligodendroglioma and an astrocytoma elements, an ependymoma, a meningioma, a pituitary adenoma, a primitive neuroectodermal tumor, a medullblastoma, a primary central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma, or a CNS germ cell tumor.

[0431] In some embodiments, the cancer treated in accordance with the present disclosure is an acoustic neuroma, an anaplastic astrocytoma, a glioblastoma multiforme, or a meningioma. In some embodiments, the cancer treated in accordance with the present disclosure is a brain stem glioma, a craniopharyngioma, an

ependyoma, a juvenile pilocytic astrocytoma, a medulloblastoma, an optic nerve glioma, primitive neuroectodermal tumor, or a rhabdoid tumor.

[0432] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying a condition or disease can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with acute myeloid leukemia, ALS, Alzheimer's disease, argyrophilic grain disease, cancer metabolism, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, colorectal carcinoma, corticobasal degeneration, cystic fibrosis, dilated cardiomyopathy, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, endometrial cancer, Fabry's disease, familial dysautonomia, familial hypercholesterolemia, familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia, frontotemporal dementia, FTDP-17, gucher's disease, glioma, globular glial tauopathy, HIV-1, Huntington's disease, Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome, hypercholesterolemia, Leber congenital amaurosis, migraine, multiple sclerosis, myelodysplastic syndromes, NASH, Niemann-Pick's, non-small cell lung cancer, pain, Parkinson's disease, phenylketonuria, Pick's disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, spinal muscular atrophy, spinocerebellar ataxia type 2, or Wilson's disease.

[0433] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying a non-cancer disease or condition disease can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS), cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, polycystic autosomal-dominant kidney disease, cancer-induced cachexia, benign prostatic hyperplasia, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, obesity, retinopathies (including diabetic retinopathy and retinopathy of prematurity), retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, exudative macular degeneration, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Vitamin A deficiency, contact lens overwear, atopic keratitis, superior limbic keratitis, and pterygium keratitis sicca, viral infections, inflammation associated with viral infections, chronic inflammation, lung inflammation, nephrotic syndrome, preeclampsia, ascites, pericardial effusion (such as that associated with pericarditis), pleural effusion, Sjogren's syndrome, acne rosacea, phlyctenulosis, syphilis, lipid degeneration, chemical burns, bacterial ulcers, fungal ulcers, Herpes simplex infection, Herpes zoster infections, protozoan infections, Mooren's ulcer, Terrien's marginal degeneration, marginal keratolysis, systemic lupus, polyarteritis, trauma, Wegener's sarcoidosis, Paget's disease, scleritis, Stevens-Johnson's disease, pemphigoid, radial keratotomy, Eales' disease, Behcet's disease, sickle cell anemia, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Stargardt's disease, pars planitis, chronic retinal detachment, vein occlusion, artery occlusion, carotid obstructive disease, chronic uveitis/vitritis, ocular histoplasmosis, Mycobacteria infections, Lyme's disease, Best's disease, myopia, optic pits, hyperviscosity syndromes, toxoplasmosis, sarcoidosis, trauma, post-laser complications, diseases associated with rubeosis (neovascularization of the iris and of the angle), and diseases caused by the abnormal proliferation of fibrovascular or fibrous tissue, including all forms of proliferic vitreoretinopathy. Certain examples of non-neoplastic conditions that can be prevented and/or treated in accordance with the methods described herein include viral infections, including but not limited to, those associated with viruses belonging to Flaviviridae, flavivirus, pestivirus, hepacivirus, West Nile virus, hepatitis C virus (HCV) or human papilloma virus (HPV),

cone-rod dystrophy, prostatitis, pancreatitis, retinitis, cataract, retinal degeneration, Wegener's granulomatosis, myopathy, adenoiditis, germ cell tumors, combined methylmalonic aciduria and homocystinuria, cb1C type, Alzheimer's disease, hyperprolinemia, acne, tuberculosis, succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, esophagitis, mental retardation, glycine encephalopathy, Crohn's disease, spina bifida, autosomal recessive disease, schizophrenia, neural tube defects, myelodysplastic syndromes, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuronitis, Parkinson's disease, talipes equinovarus, dystrophinopathies, cerebritis, bladder related disorders, cleft lip, cleft palate, cervicitis, spasticity, lipoma, scleroderma, Gitelman syndrome, poliomyelitis, paralysis, Aagaard's syndrome, oculomotor nerve paralysis, and spinal muscular atrophy.

[0434] A method of treating, preventing, or delaying a non-cancer disease or condition disease can comprise administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject with atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS), Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS), Limb girdle muscular dystrophy type 1B, Familial partial lipodystrophy type 2, Frontotemporal dementia with parkinsonism chromosome 17, Richardson's syndrome, PSP-Parkinsonism, Argyrophilic grain disease, Corticobasal degeneration, Pick's disease, Globular glial tauopathy, Guadeloupean Parkinsonism, Myotonic dystrophy, Down Syndrome, Neonatal Hypoxia-Ischemia, Familial Dysautonomia, Spinal muscular atrophy, Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Occipital Horn Syndrome, Fanconi Anemia, Marfan Syndrome, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, glycogen Storage Disease Type III, cystic fibrosis, neurofibromatosis, Tyrosinemia (type I), Menkes Disease, Analbuminemia, Congenital acetylcholinesterase deficiency, Haemophilia B deficiency (coagulation factor IX deficiency), Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, Dominant dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, Somatic mutations in kidney tubular epithelial cells, Neurofibromatosis type II, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD), FVII deficiency, Homozygous hypobetalipoproteinemia, Ataxia-telangiectasia, Androgen Sensitivity, Common congenital afibrinogenemia, Risk for emphysema, Mucopolysaccharidosis type II (Hunter syndrome), Severe type III osteogenesis imperfecta, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome IV, Glanzmann thrombasthenia, Mild Bethlem myopathy, Dowling-Meara epidermolysis bullosa simplex, Severe deficiency of MTHFR, Acute intermittent porphyria, Tay-Sachs Syndrome, Myophosphorylase deficiency (McArdle disease), Chronic Tyrosinemia Type 1, Mutation in placenta, Leukocyte adhesion deficiency, Hereditary C3 deficiency, Neurofibromatosis type I, Placental aromatase deficiency, Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy, Severe factor V deficiency, Alpha-thalassemia, Beta-thalassemia, Hereditary HL deficiency, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, Familial hypercholesterolemia, Phosphoglycerate kinase deficiency, Cowden syndrome, X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (RP3), Crigler-Najjar syndrome type 1, Chronic tyrosinemia type I, Sandhoff disease, Maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY), Familial tuberous sclerosis, Polycystic kidney disease 1, or Primary Hyperthyroidism.

[0435] In some embodiments, non-cancer diseases that can be prevented and/or treated in accordance with the disclosure of WO2016/19638₆ a1, WO2016/12834₃ a1, WO2015/02487₆ a2 and EP3053577A1. In some embodiments, non-cancer diseases that can be prevented and/or treated include, but are not limited to, atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS), Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS), Limb girdle muscular

dystrophy type 1B, Familial partial lipodystrophy type 2, Frontotemporal dementia with parkinsonism chromosome 17, Richardson's syndrome, PSP-Parkinsonism, Argyrophilic grain disease, Corticobasal degeneration, Pick's disease, Globular glial tauopathy, Guadeloupean Parkinsonism, Myotonic dystrophy, Down Syndrome, Neonatal Hypoxia-Ischemia, Familial Dysautonomia, Spinal muscular atrophy, Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Occipital Horn Syndrome, Fanconi Anemia, Marfan Syndrome, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, glycogen Storage Disease Type III, cystic fibrosis, neurofibromatosis, Tyrosinemia (type I), Menkes Disease, Analbuminemia, Congenital acetylcholinesterase deficiency, Haemophilia B deficiency (coagulation factor IX deficiency), Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, Dominant dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, Somatic mutations in kidney tubular epithelial cells, Neurofibromatosis type II, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD), FVII deficiency, Homozygous hypobetalipoproteinemia, Ataxia-telangiectasia, Androgen Sensitivity, Common congenital afibrinogenemia, Risk for emphysema, Mucopolysaccharidosis type II (Hunter syndrome), Severe type III osteogenesis imperfecta, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome IV, Glanzmann thrombasthenia, Mild Bethlem myopathy, Dowling-Meara epidermolysis bullosa simplex, Severe deficiency of MTHFR, Acute intermittent porphyria, Tay-Sachs Syndrome, Myophosphorylase deficiency (McArdle disease), Chronic Tyrosinemia Type 1, Mutation in placenta, Leukocyte adhesion deficiency, Hereditary C3 deficiency, Neurofibromatosis type I, Placental aromatase deficiency, Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy, Severe factor V deficiency, Alpha-thalassemia, Beta-thalassemia, Hereditary HL deficiency, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, Familial hypercholesterolemia, Phosphoglycerate kinase deficiency, Cowden syndrome, X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (RP3), Crigler-Najjar syndrome type 1, Chronic tyrosinemia type I, Sandhoff disease, Maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY), Familial tuberous sclerosis, or Polycystic kidney disease 1.

Methods of Administering

[0436] The compositions described herein can be administered to the subject in a variety of ways, including parenterally, intravenously, intradermally, intramuscularly, colonically, rectally or intraperitoneally. In some embodiments, the small molecule splicing modulator or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is administered by intraperitoneal injection, intramuscular injection, subcutaneous injection, or intravenous injection of the subject. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions can be administered parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly or orally. The oral agents comprising a small molecule splicing modulator can be in any suitable form for oral administration, such as liquid, tablets, capsules, or the like. The oral formulations can be further coated or treated to prevent or reduce dissolution in stomach. The compositions of the present invention can be administered to a subject using any suitable methods known in the art. Suitable formulations for use in the present invention and methods of delivery are generally well known in the art. For example, the small molecule splicing modulators described herein can be formulated as pharmaceutical compositions with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier or excipient. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions including pH adjusting and buffering agents, tonicity adjusting agents, wetting agents and the like, such as, for example,

sodium acetate, sodium lactate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate, etc.

[0437] Pharmaceutical formulations described herein can be administrable to a subject in a variety of ways by multiple administration routes, including but not limited to, oral, parenteral (*e.g.*, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intramedullary injections, intrathecal, direct intraventricular, intraperitoneal, intralymphatic, intranasal injections), intranasal, buccal, topical or transdermal administration routes. The pharmaceutical formulations described herein include, but are not limited to, aqueous liquid dispersions, self-emulsifying dispersions, solid solutions, liposomal dispersions, aerosols, solid dosage forms, powders, immediate release formulations, controlled release formulations, fast melt formulations, tablets, capsules, pills, delayed release formulations, extended release formulations, pulsatile release formulations, multiparticulate formulations, and mixed immediate and controlled release formulations.

[0438] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are administered orally. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are administered topically. In such embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are formulated into a variety of topically administrable compositions, such as solutions, suspensions, lotions, gels, pastes, shampoos, scrubs, rubs, smears, medicated sticks, medicated bandages, balms, creams or ointments. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are administered topically to the skin. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are administered by inhalation. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are formulated for intranasal administration. Such formulations include nasal sprays, nasal mists, and the like. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are formulated as eye drops. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are: (a) systemically administered to the mammal; and/or (b) administered orally to the mammal; and/or (c) intravenously administered to the mammal; and/or (d) administered by inhalation to the mammal; and/or (e) administered by nasal administration to the mammal; or and/or (f) administered by injection to the mammal; and/or (g) administered topically to the mammal; and/or (h) administered by ophthalmic administration; and/or (i) administered rectally to the mammal; and/or (j) administered non-systemically or locally to the mammal. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are administered orally to the mammal. In certain embodiments, an SMSM described herein is administered in a local rather than systemic manner. In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein is administered topically. In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein is administered systemically.

[0439] Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium

stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

[0440] For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser that contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

[0441] Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

[0442] SMSMs suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against contamination from microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition.

Dosing and Schedules

[0443] The SMSMs utilized in the methods of the invention can be, e.g., administered at dosages that may be varied depending upon the requirements of the subject the severity of the condition being treated and/or imaged, and/or the SMSM being employed. For example, dosages can be empirically determined considering the type and stage of disease diagnosed in a particular subject and/or the type of imaging modality being used in conjunction with the SMSMs. The dose administered to a subject, in the context of the present invention should be sufficient to affect a beneficial diagnostic or therapeutic response in the subject. The size of the dose also can be determined by the existence, nature, and extent of any adverse side-effects that accompany the administration of a SMSM in a particular subject.

[0444] It is advantageous to formulate compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound

calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals. Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., for determining the LD₅₀ (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED₅₀ (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD₅₀/ED₅₀. Compounds that exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. While compounds that exhibit toxic side effects may be used, care should be taken to design a delivery system that targets such compounds to the site of affected tissue to minimize potential damage to uninfected cells and, thereby, reduce side effects.

[0445] Therapeutic index data obtained from cell culture assays and/or animal studies can be used in predicting the therapeutic index *in vivo* and formulating a range of dosages for use in subjects, such as human subjects. The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. A dose may be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography. Various animal models and clinical assays for evaluating effectiveness of a particular SMSM in preventing or reducing a disease or condition are known in the art may be used in the present invention. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's condition. (See e.g. Fingl et al, 1975, In: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics. Ch. 1 pi).

[0446] In some aspects, the SMSMs provided have a therapeutic index (LD₅₀/ED₅₀) of at least about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 10000, or 100000 or more. In some aspects, the SMSMs provided have a therapeutic index (LD₅₀/ED₅₀) of at least about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 10000, or 100000 or more as determined in cell culture.

[0447] In some aspects, the SMSMs provided have an IC₅₀ viability / EC₅₀ splicing value of at least about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 10000, or 100000 or more. In some aspects, the SMSMs provided have an IC₅₀ viability / EC₅₀ splicing value of at least about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 40, 50, 60,

70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 10000, or 100000 or more as determined in cell culture.

[0448] A dosage of using an SMSM when administered may be at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 grams/m² in humans, or a dosage in another subject comparable to that in humans. A dosage ("dosage X") of an SMSM in a subject other than a human is comparable to a dosage ("dosage Y") of the SMSM in humans if the serum concentration of the scavenger in the subject post administration of the SMSM at dosage X is equal to the serum concentration of the SMSM in humans post administration of the compound at dosage Y.

[0449] Within the scope of the present description, the effective amount of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in the manufacture of a medicament, the preparation of a pharmaceutical kit or in a method for preventing and/or treating a disease in a human subject in need thereof, is intended to include an amount in a range of from about 1 µg to about 50 grams.

[0450] The compositions of the present invention can be administered as frequently as necessary, including hourly, daily, weekly or monthly.

[0451] In any of the aforementioned aspects are further embodiments comprising single administrations of an effective amount of an SMSM described herein, including further embodiments in which (i) the compound is administered once; (ii) the compound is administered to the mammal multiple times over the span of one day; (iii) continually; or (iv) continuously.

[0452] In any of the aforementioned aspects are further embodiments comprising multiple administrations of the effective amount of an SMSM described herein, including further embodiments in which (i) the compound is administered continuously or intermittently: as in a single dose; (ii) the time between multiple administrations is every 6 hours; (iii) the compound is administered to the mammal every 8 hours; (iv) the compound is administered to the mammal every 12 hours; (v) the compound is administered to the mammal every 24 hours. In further or alternative embodiments, the method comprises a drug holiday, wherein the administration of an SMSM described herein is temporarily suspended or the dose of the compound being administered is temporarily reduced; at the end of the drug holiday, dosing of the compound is resumed. In one embodiment, the length of the drug holiday varies from 2 days to 1 year.

Combination Therapies

[0453] In certain instances, it is appropriate to administer at least one SMSM described herein in combination with another therapeutic agent. For example, a compound SMSM described herein can be co-administered with a second therapeutic agent, wherein SMSM and the second therapeutic agent modulate different aspects of the disease, disorder or condition being treated, thereby providing a greater overall benefit than administration of either therapeutic agent alone.

[0454] In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein can be used in combination with an anti-cancer therapy. In some embodiments, a steric modulator is used in combination with conventional chemotherapy, radiotherapy, hormonal therapy, and/or immunotherapy. In some embodiments, an SMSM described herein can be used in combination with conventional chemotherapeutic agents including alkylating agents (*e.g.*,

temozolomide, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide, chlorambucil, busulfan, melphalan, mechlorethamine, uramustine, thiotepe, nitrosoureas, etc.), anti-metabolites (*e.g.*, 5-fluorouracil, azathioprine, methotrexate, leucovorin, capecitabine, cytarabine, floxuridine, fludarabine, gemcitabine, pemetrexed, raltitrexed, etc.), plant alkaloids (*e.g.*, vincristine, vinblastine, vinorelbine, vindesine, podophyllotoxin, paclitaxel, docetaxel, etc.), topoisomerase inhibitors (*e.g.*, irinotecan, topotecan, amsacrine, etoposide (VP16), etoposide phosphate, teniposide, etc.), antitumor antibiotics (*e.g.*, doxorubicin, adriamycin, daunorubicin, epirubicin, actinomycin, bleomycin, mitomycin, mitoxantrone, plicamycin, etc.), platinum-based compounds (*e.g.* cisplatin, oxaloplatin, carboplatin, etc.), EGFR inhibitors (*e.g.*, gefitinib, erlotinib, etc.), and the like.

[0455] In some embodiments, an SMSM may be administered in combination with one or more other SMSMs.

[0456] A SMSM may be administered to a subject in need thereof prior to, concurrent with, or following the administration of chemotherapeutic agents. For instance, SMSMs may be administered to a subject at least 8 hours, 7 hours, 6 hours, 5 hours, 4 hours, 3 hours, 2 hours, 1.5 hours, 1 hour, or 30 minutes before the starting time of the administration of chemotherapeutic agent(s). In certain embodiments, they may be administered concurrent with the administration of chemotherapeutic agent(s). In other words, in these embodiments, SMSMs are administered at the same time when the administration of chemotherapeutic agent(s) starts. In other embodiments, SMSMs may be administered following the starting time of administration of chemotherapeutic agent(s) (*e.g.*, at least 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours or 8 hours after the starting time of administration of chemotherapeutic agents). Alternatively, SMSMs may be administered at least 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours or 8 hours after the completion of administration of chemotherapeutic agents. Generally, these SMSMs are administered for a sufficient period of time so that the disease or condition is prevented or reduced. Such sufficient period of time may be identical to, or different from, the period during which chemotherapeutic agent(s) are administered. In certain embodiments, multiple doses of SMSMs are administered for each administration of a chemotherapeutic agent or a combination of multiple chemotherapeutic agents.

[0457] In certain embodiments, an appropriate dosage of a SMSM is combined with a specific timing and/or a particular route to achieve the optimum effect in preventing or reducing the disease or condition. For instance, an SMSM may be administered to a human orally at least 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 7 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours or 12 hours; or at least 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 8 days, 9 days, 10 days, 11 days, 12 days; or at least 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks or 4 weeks; or at least 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 7 months, 8 months, 9 months, 10 months, 11 months or 12 months; prior to or after the beginning or the completion, of the administration of a chemotherapeutic agent or a combination of chemotherapeutic agents.

Subjects

[0458] The subjects that can be treated with the SMSMs and methods described herein can be any subject that produces mRNA that is subject to alternative splicing, *e.g.*, the subject may be a eukaryotic subject, such as a plant or an animal. In some embodiments, the subject is a mammal, *e.g.*, human. In some embodiments, the subject is a human. In some embodiments, the subject is a non-human animal. In some embodiments, the subject

is a fetus, an embryo, or a child. In some embodiments, the subject is a non-human primate such as chimpanzee, and other apes and monkey species; farm animals such as cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine; domestic animals such as rabbits, dogs, and cats; laboratory animals including rodents, such as rats, mice and guinea pigs, and the like.

[0459] In some embodiments, the subject is prenatal (*e.g.*, a fetus), a child (*e.g.*, a neonate, an infant, a toddler, a preadolescent), an adolescent, a pubescent, or an adult (*e.g.*, an early adult, a middle aged adult, a senior citizen). The human subject can be between about 0 months and about 120 years old, or older. The human subject can be between about 0 and about 12 months old; for example, about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months old. The human subject can be between about 0 and 12 years old; for example, between about 0 and 30 days old; between about 1 month and 12 months old; between about 1 year and 3 years old; between about 4 years and 5 years old; between about 4 years and 12 years old; about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 years old. The human subject can be between about 13 years and 19 years old; for example, about 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 years old. The human subject can be between about 20 and about 39 year old; for example, about 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39 years old. The human subject can be between about 40 to about 59 years old; for example, about 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, or 59 years old. The human subject can be greater than 59 years old; for example, about 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, or 120 years old. The human subjects can include living subjects or deceased subjects. The human subjects can include male subjects and/or female subjects.

Assays

[0460] Gene expression experiments often involve measuring the relative amount of gene expression products, such as mRNA, expressed in two or more experimental conditions. This is because altered levels of a specific sequence of a gene expression product can suggest a changed need for the protein coded for by the gene expression product, perhaps indicating a homeostatic response or a pathological condition.

[0461] In some embodiments, a method can comprise measuring, assaying or obtaining expression levels of one or more genes. In some cases, the method provides a number or a range of numbers, of genes that the expression levels of the genes can be used to diagnose, characterize or categorize a biological sample. In some embodiments, the gene expression data corresponds to data of an expression level of one or more biomarkers that are related to a disease or condition. The number of genes used can be between about 1 and about 500; for example about 1-500, 1-400, 1-300, 1-200, 1-100, 1-50, 1-25, 1-10, 10-500, 10-400, 10-300, 10-200, 10-100, 10-50, 10-25, 25-500, 25-400, 25-300, 25-200, 25-100, 25-50, 50-500, 50-400, 50-300, 50-200, 50-100, 100-500, 100-400, 100-300, 100-200, 200-500, 200-400, 200-300, 300-500, 300-400, 400-500, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, or any included range or integer. For example,

at least about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 33, 35, 38, 40, 43, 45, 48, 50, 53, 58, 63, 65, 68, 100, 120, 140, 142, 145, 147, 150, 152, 157, 160, 162, 167, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 300, 400, 500 or more total genes can be used. The number of genes used can be less than or equal to about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 33, 35, 38, 40, 43, 45, 48, 50, 53, 58, 63, 65, 68, 100, 120, 140, 142, 145, 147, 150, 152, 157, 160, 162, 167, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 300, 400, 500, or more.

[0462] In some embodiments, relative gene expression, as compared to normal cells and/or tissues of the same organ, can be determined by measuring the relative rates of transcription of RNA, such as by production of corresponding cDNAs and then analyzing the resulting DNA using probes developed from the gene sequences as corresponding to a genetic marker. Thus, the levels of cDNA produced by use of reverse transcriptase with the full RNA complement of a cell suspected of being cancerous produces a corresponding amount of cDNA that can then be amplified using polymerase chain reaction, or some other means, such as linear amplification, isothermal amplification, NASB, or rolling circle amplification, to determine the relative levels of resulting cDNA and, thereby, the relative levels of gene expression. General methods for determining gene expression product levels are known to the art and may include but are not limited to one or more of the following: additional cytological assays, assays for specific proteins or enzyme activities, assays for specific expression products including protein or RNA or specific RNA splice variants, *in situ* hybridization, whole or partial genome expression analysis, microarray hybridization assays, SAGE, enzyme linked immuno-adsorbance assays, mass-spectrometry, immuno-histochemistry, blotting, microarray, RT-PCR, quantitative PCR, sequencing, RNA sequencing, DNA sequencing (*e.g.*, sequencing of cDNA obtained from RNA); Next-Gen sequencing, nanopore sequencing, pyrosequencing, or Nanosttring sequencing. Gene expression product levels may be normalized to an internal standard such as total mRNA or the expression level of a particular gene including but not limited to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase, or tubulin.

[0463] Gene expression data generally comprises the measurement of the activity (or the expression) of a plurality of genes, to create a picture of cellular function. Gene expression data can be used, for example, to distinguish between cells that are actively dividing, or to show how the cells react to a particular treatment. Microarray technology can be used to measure the relative activity of previously identified target genes and other expressed sequences. Sequence based techniques, like serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE, SuperSAGE) are also used for assaying, measuring or obtaining gene expression data. SuperSAGE is especially accurate and can measure any active gene, not just a predefined set. In an RNA, mRNA or gene expression profiling microarray, the expression levels of thousands of genes can be simultaneously monitored to study the effects of certain treatments, diseases, and developmental stages on gene expression.

[0464] In accordance with the foregoing, the expression level of a gene, marker, gene expression product, mRNA, pre-mRNA, or a combination thereof may be determined using northern blotting and employing the sequences as identified herein to develop probes for this purpose. Such probes may be composed of DNA or RNA or synthetic nucleotides or a combination of these and may advantageously be comprised of a contiguous stretch of nucleotide residues matching, or complementary to, a sequence corresponding to a genetic marker. Such probes will most usefully comprise a contiguous stretch of at least 15-200 residues or more including 15,

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 175, or 200 nucleotides or more. Thus, where a single probe binds multiple times to the transcriptome of experimental cells, whereas binding of the same probe to a similar amount of transcriptome derived from the genome of control cells of the same organ or tissue results in observably more or less binding, this is indicative of differential expression of a gene, marker, gene expression product, mRNA, or pre-mRNA comprising, or corresponding to, sequences corresponding to a genetic marker from which the probe sequence was derived.

[0465] In some embodiments of the present invention, gene expression may be determined by microarray analysis using, for example, Affymetrix arrays, cDNA microarrays, oligonucleotide microarrays, spotted microarrays, or other microarray products from Biorad, Agilent, or Eppendorf. Microarrays provide particular advantages because they may contain a large number of genes or alternative splice variants that may be assayed in a single experiment. In some cases, the microarray device may contain the entire human genome or transcriptome or a substantial fraction thereof allowing a comprehensive evaluation of gene expression patterns, genomic sequence, or alternative splicing. Markers may be found using standard molecular biology and microarray analysis techniques as described in Sambrook *Molecular Cloning a Laboratory Manual* 2001 and Baldi, P., and Hatfield, W.G., *DNA Microarrays and Gene Expression* 2002.

[0466] Microarray analysis generally begins with extracting and purifying nucleic acid from a biological sample, (e.g. a biopsy or fine needle aspirate) using methods known to the art. For expression and alternative splicing analysis it may be advantageous to extract and/or purify RNA from DNA. It may further be advantageous to extract and/or purify mRNA from other forms of RNA such as tRNA and rRNA. In some embodiments, RNA samples with RIN ≤ 5.0 are typically not used for multi-gene microarray analysis, and may instead be used only for single-gene RT-PCR and/or TaqMan assays. Microarray, RT-PCR and TaqMan assays are standard molecular techniques well known in the relevant art. TaqMan probe-based assays are widely used in real-time PCR including gene expression assays, DNA quantification and SNP genotyping.

[0467] Various kits can be used for the amplification of nucleic acid and probe generation of the subject methods. In some embodiments, Ambion WT-expression kit can be used. Ambion WT-expression kit allows amplification of total RNA directly without a separate ribosomal RNA (rRNA) depletion step. With the Ambion® WT Expression Kit, samples as small as 50 ng of total RNA can be analyzed on Affymetrix® GeneChip® Human, Mouse, and Rat Exon and Gene 1.0 ST Arrays. In addition to the lower input RNA requirement and high concordance between the Affymetrix® method and TaqMan® real-time PCR data, the Ambion® WT Expression Kit provides a significant increase in sensitivity. For example, a greater number of probe sets detected above background can be obtained at the exon level with the Ambion® WT Expression Kit as a result of an increased signal-to-noise ratio. Ambion WT-expression kit may be used in combination with additional Affymetrix labeling kit.

[0468] In some embodiments, AmpTec Trinucleotide Nano mRNA Amplification kit (6299-A15) can be used in the subject methods. The ExpressArt® *TRinucleotide* mRNA amplification Nano kit is suitable for a wide

range, from 1 ng to 700 ng of input total RNA. According to the amount of input total RNA and the required yields of a RNA, it can be used for 1-round (input >300 ng total RNA) or 2-rounds (minimal input amount 1 ng total RNA), with a RNA yields in the range of >10 µg. AmpTec's proprietary *TRinucleotide* priming technology results in preferential amplification of mRNAs (independent of the universal eukaryotic 3'-poly(A)-sequence), combined with selection against rRNAs. This kit can be used in combination with cDNA conversion kit and Affymetrix labeling kit.

[0469] In some embodiments, gene expression levels can be obtained or measured in an individual without first obtaining a sample. For example, gene expression levels may be determined *in vivo*, that is in the individual. Methods for determining gene expression levels *in vivo* are known to the art and include imaging techniques such as CAT, MRI; NMR; PET; and optical, fluorescence, or biophotonic imaging of protein or RNA levels using antibodies or molecular beacons. Such methods are described in US 2008/0044824, US 2008/0131892, herein incorporated by reference. Additional methods for *in vivo* molecular profiling are contemplated to be within the scope of the present invention.

[0470] Provided herein are methods for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of one, two, three or more RNA transcripts (*e.g.*, pre-mRNA or mRNA transcripts or isoforms thereof) of one, two, three or more genes.

[0471] In one embodiment, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of an RNA transcript, comprising: (a) contacting a cell with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript in the presence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof relative to the amount of the RNA transcript in the absence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) contacting a first cell with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, (b) contacting a second cell with a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control, such as PBS or DMSO); and (c) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell and the second cell; and (d) comparing the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell to the amount of the RNA transcript expressed by the second cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell relative to the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the second cell indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, the contacting of the cell with the compound occurs in cell culture. In other embodiments, the contacting of the cell with the compound occurs in a subject, such as a non-human animal subject. In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) culturing a cell in the presence of

an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and (b) determining the amount of the two or more RNA transcripts splice variants produced by the cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the two or more RNA transcripts in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of the two or more RNA transcripts splice variants in the absence of the compound or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of the RNA transcript.

[0472] In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) culturing a cell in the presence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; (b) isolating two or more RNA transcript splice variants from the cell after a certain period of time; and (c) determining the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants in the absence of the compound or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising (a) culturing a first cell in the presence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; (b) culturing a second cell in the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control, such as PBS or DMSO); (c) isolating two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the first cell and isolating two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the second cell; (d) determining the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the first cell and the second cell; and (e) comparing the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the first cell to the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the second cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the first cell relative to the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the second cell indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of the RNA transcript.

[0473] In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) contacting a cell-free system with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the cell-free system, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of the RNA transcript in the absence of the compound or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) contacting a first cell-free system with an SMSM

compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; (b) contacting a second cell-free system with a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control, such as PBS or DMSO); and (c) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell-free system and the second cell-free system; and (d) comparing the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell-free system to the amount of the RNA transcript expressed by the second cell-free system, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell-free system relative to the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the second cell-free system indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, the cell-free system comprises purely synthetic RNA, synthetic or recombinant (purified) enzymes, and protein factors. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises RNA transcribed from a synthetic DNA template, synthetic or recombinant (purified) enzymes, and protein factors. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises purely synthetic RNA and nuclear extract. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises RNA transcribed from a synthetic DNA template and nuclear extract. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises purely synthetic RNA and whole cell extract. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises RNA transcribed from a synthetic DNA template and whole cell extract. In some embodiments, the cell-free system additionally comprises regulatory RNAs (*e.g.*, microRNAs).

[0474] In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) contacting a cell-free system with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and (b) determining the amount of two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the cell-free system, wherein an alteration in the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants in the absence of the compound or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) contacting a first cell-free system with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; (b) contacting a second cell-free system with a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control, such as PBS or DMSO); and (c) determining the amount of two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the first cell-free system and the second cell-free system; and (d) comparing the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the first cell-free system to the amount of the RNA transcript expressed by the second cell-free system, wherein an alteration in the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the first cell-free system relative to the amount of the two or more RNA transcript splice variants produced by the second cell-free system indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the splicing of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, the cell-free system comprises purely synthetic RNA, synthetic or recombinant (purified) enzymes, and protein factors. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises RNA transcribed from a synthetic DNA template, synthetic or recombinant (purified) enzymes, and protein factors. In other embodiments, the cell-free system

comprises purely synthetic RNA and nuclear extract. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises RNA transcribed from a synthetic DNA template and nuclear extract. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises purely synthetic RNA and whole cell extract. In other embodiments, the cell-free system comprises RNA transcribed from a synthetic DNA template and whole cell extract. In some embodiments, the cell-free system additionally comprises regulatory RNAs (*e.g.*, microRNAs).

[0475] In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising: (a) culturing a cell in the presence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, (b) isolating the RNA transcript from the cell after a certain period of time; and (c) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of the RNA transcript in the absence of the compound or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript. In some embodiments, provided herein is a method for determining whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of an RNA transcript (*e.g.*, an mRNA transcript), comprising (a) culturing a first cell in the presence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, (b) culturing a second cell in the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control, such as PBS or DMSO); (c) isolating the RNA transcript produced by the first cell and isolating the RNA transcript produced by the second cell; (d) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell and the second cell; and (e) comparing the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell to the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the second cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the first cell relative to the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the second cell indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript.

[0476] In some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a primary cell from a subject. In some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a primary cell from a subject with a disease. In specific embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a primary cell from a subject with a disease associated with an aberrant amount of an RNA transcript for a particular gene. In some specific embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a primary cell from a subject with a disease associated with an aberrant amount of an isoform of a particular gene. In some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a fibroblast, an immune cell, or a muscle cell. In some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a diseased cell.

[0477] In some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is from a cell line. In some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a cell line derived from a subject with a disease. In

some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is from a cell line known to have aberrant RNA transcript levels for a particular gene. In specific embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is from a cell line derived from a subject with a disease known to have aberrant RNA transcript levels for a particular gene. In some embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is a diseased cell line. In some specific embodiments, the cell contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is from a cell line derived from a subject with a disease known to have an aberrant amount of an RNA isoform and/or protein isoform of a particular gene. Non-limiting examples of cell lines include 293, 3T3, 4T1, 721, 9L, A2780, A172, A20, A253, A431, A-549, A-673, ALC, B 16, B35, BCP-1, BEAS-2B, bEnd.3, BHK, BR 293, BT20, BT483, BxPC3, C2C12, C₃ h-10T1/2, C6/36, C6, Cal-27, CHO, COR-L23, COS, COV-434, CML T1, CMT, CRL7030, CT26, D17, DH82, DU145, DuCaP, EL4, EM2, EM3, EMT6, FM3, H1299, H69, HB54, HB55, HCA2, HEK-293, HeLa, Hepalclc7, HL-60, HMEC, Hs578T, HsS78Bst, HT-29, HTB2, HUVEC, Jurkat, J558L, JY, K562, Ku812, KCL22, KG1, KYOI, LNCap, Ma- Mel, MC-38, MCF-7, MCF-IOA, MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-435, MDCK, MG63, MOR/0.2R, MONO-MAC 6, MRC5, MTD-1A, NCI-H69, NIH-3T3, NALM-1, NSO, NW-145, OPCN, OPCT, PNT-1A, PNT-2, Raji, RBL, RenCa, RIN-5F, RMA, Saos-2, Sf21, Sf9, SiHa, SKBR3, SKOV-3, T2, T-47D, T84, THP1, U373, U87, U937, VCaP, Vero, VERY, W138, WM39, WT-49, X63, YAC-1, and YAR cells. In one embodiment, the cells are from a patient.

[0478] In some embodiments, a dose-response assay is performed. In one embodiment, the dose response assay comprises: (a) contacting a cell with a concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; (b) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of the RNA transcript in the absence of the compound or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b), wherein the only experimental variable changed is the concentration of the compound or a form thereof; and (d) comparing the amount of the RNA transcript produced at the different concentrations of the compound or a form thereof. In some embodiments, the dose response assay comprises: (a) culturing a cell in the presence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; (b) isolating the RNA transcript from the cell after a certain period of time; (c) determining the amount of the RNA transcript produced by the cell, wherein an alteration in the amount of the RNA transcript in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of the RNA transcript in the absence of the compound or the presence of a negative control (*e.g.*, a vehicle control such as PBS or DMSO) indicates that an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof modulates the amount of the RNA transcript; (d) repeating steps (a), (b), and (c), wherein the only experimental variable changed is the concentration of the compound or a form thereof; and (e) comparing the amount of the RNA transcript produced at the different concentrations of the compound or a form thereof. In some embodiments, the dose-response assay comprises: (a) contacting each well of a microtiter plate containing cells with a different concentration of an SMSM

compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; (b) determining the amount of an RNA transcript produced by cells in each well; and (c) assessing the change of the amount of the RNA transcript at the different concentrations of the compound or form thereof.

[0479] In some embodiments described herein, the cell is contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a tissue sample is contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a negative control for a period of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, 6 hours, 8 hours, 12 hours, 18 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours or more. In other embodiments described herein, the cell is contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a tissue sample is contacted with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a negative control for a period of 15 minutes to 1 hour, 1 to 2 hours, 2 to 4 hours, 6 to 12 hours, 12 to 18 hours, 12 to 24 hours, 28 to 24 hours, 24 to 48 hours, 48 to 72 hours.

[0480] In some embodiments described herein, the cell is contacted or cultured with a concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a tissue sample is contacted with a concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the concentration is 0.01 μ M, 0.05 μ M, 1 μ M, 2 μ M, 5 μ M, 10 μ M, 15 μ M, 20 μ M, 25 μ M, 50 μ M, 75 μ M, 100 μ M, or 150 μ M. In other embodiments described herein, the cell is contacted or cultured with concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a tissue sample is contacted with a concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the concentration is 175 μ M, 200 μ M, 250 μ M, 275 μ M, 300 μ M, 350 μ M, 400 μ M, 450 μ M, 500 μ M, 550 μ M, 600 μ M, 650 μ M, 700 μ M, 750 μ M, 800 μ M, 850 μ M, 900 μ M, 950 μ M or 1 mM. In some embodiments described herein, the cell is contacted or cultured with concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a tissue sample is contacted with a concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the concentration is 5 nM, 10 nM, 20 nM, 30 nM, 40 nM, 50 nM, 60 nM, 70 nM, 80 nM, 90 nM, 100 nM, 150 nM, 200 nM, 250 nM, 300 nM, 350 nM, 400 nM, 450 nM, 500 nM, 550 nM, 600 nM, 650 nM, 700 nM, 750 nM, 800 nM, 850 nM, 900 nM, or 950 nM. In some embodiments described herein, the cell is contacted or cultured with concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a tissue sample is contacted with a concentration of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the concentration is between 0.01 μ M to 0.1 μ M, 0.1 μ M to 1 μ M, 1 μ M to 50 μ M, 50 μ M to 100 μ M, 100 μ M to 500 μ M, 500 μ M to 1 nM, 1 nM to 10 nM, 10 nM to 50 nM, 50 nM to 100 nM, 100 nM to 500 nM, 500 nM to 1000 nM.

[0481] Techniques known to one skilled in the art may be used to determine the amount of an RNA transcript. In some embodiments, the amount of one, two, three or more RNA transcripts is measured using deep sequencing, such as ILLUMINA® RNASeq, ILLUMINA® next generation sequencing (NGS), ION TORRENT™ RNA next generation sequencing, 454™ pyrosequencing, or Sequencing by Oligo Ligation Detection (SOLID™). In other embodiments, the amount of multiple RNA transcripts is measured using an exon array, such as the GENECHIP® human exon array. In some embodiments, the amount of one, two, three

or more RNA transcripts is determined by RT-PCR. In other embodiments, the amount of one, two, three or more RNA transcripts is measured by RT-qPCR. Techniques for conducting these assays are known to one skilled in the art.

[0482] In some embodiments, a statistical analysis or other analysis is performed on data from the assay utilized to measure an RNA transcript. In some embodiments, a student t-test statistical analysis is performed on data from the assay utilized to measure an RNA transcript to determine those RNA transcripts that have an alternation in amount in the presence of the compound relative to the amount in the absence of the compound or presence of a negative control. In specific embodiments, the student t-test value of those RNA transcripts with the alternation is 10%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% or 0.1%. In some specific embodiments, p value of those RNA transcripts with the alternation is 10%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% or 0.1%. In certain specific embodiments, the student t-test and p values of those RNA transcripts with the alteration are 10%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% or 0.1% and 10%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% or 0.1%), respectively.

[0483] In some embodiments, a further analysis is performed to determine how an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is changing the amount of an RNA transcript. In specific embodiments, a further analysis is performed to determine if an alternation in the amount of an RNA transcript in the presence of an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof relative the amount of the RNA transcript in the absence of the compound or a form thereof, or the presence of a negative control is due to changes in transcription, splicing, and/or stability of the RNA transcript. Techniques known to one skilled in the art may be used to determine whether an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof changes, *e.g.*, the transcription, splicing and/or stability of an RNA transcript.

[0484] In some embodiments, the stability of one or more RNA transcripts is determined by serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE), differential display analysis (DD), RNA arbitrarily primer (RAP)-PCR, restriction endonuclease-lytic analysis of differentially expressed sequences (READS), amplified restriction fragment-length polymorphism (ALFP), total gene expression analysis (TOGA), RT-PCR, RT-qPCR, high-density cDNA filter hybridization analysis (HDFCA), suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH), differential screening (DS), cDNA arrays, oligonucleotide chips, or tissue microarrays. In other embodiments, the stability of one or more RNA transcripts is determined by Northern blots, RNase protection, or slot blots.

[0485] In some embodiments, the transcription in a cell or tissue sample is inhibited before (*e.g.*, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, 8 hours, 12 hours, 18 hours, 24 hours, 36 hours, 48 hours, or 72 hours before) or after (*e.g.*, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, 8 hours, 12 hours, 18 hours, 24 hours, 36 hours, 48 hours, or 72 hours after) the cell or the tissue sample is contacted or cultured with an inhibitor of transcription, such as α -amanitin, DRB, flavopiridol, triptolide, or actinomycin-D. In other embodiments, the transcription in a cell or tissue sample is inhibited with an inhibitor of transcription, such as α -amanitin, DRB, flavopiridol, triptolide, or actinomycin-D, while the cell or tissue sample is contacted or cultured with an SMSM compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0486] In some embodiments, the level of transcription of one or more RNA transcripts is determined by nuclear run-on assay or an in vitro transcription initiation and elongation assay. In some embodiments, the

detection of transcription is based on measuring radioactivity or fluorescence. In some embodiments, a PCR-based amplification step is used.

[0487] In some embodiments, the amount of alternatively spliced forms of the RNA transcripts of a particular gene are measured to see if there is an alteration in the amount of one, two or more alternatively spliced forms of the RNA transcripts of the gene. In some embodiments, the amount of an isoform encoded by a particular gene is measured to see if there is an alteration in the amount of the isoform. In some embodiments, the levels of spliced forms of RNA are quantified by RT-PCR, RT-qPCR, or northern blotting. In other embodiments, sequence-specific techniques may be used to detect the levels of an individual splice form. In some embodiments, splicing is measured in vitro using nuclear extracts. In some embodiments, detection is based on measuring radioactivity or fluorescence. Techniques known to one skilled in the art may be used to measure alterations in the amount of alternatively spliced forms of an RNA transcript of a gene and alterations in the amount of an isoform encoded by a gene.

Biological samples

[0488] A sample, *e.g.*, a biological sample can be taken from a subject and examined to determine whether the subject produces mRNA that is subject to alternative splicing. A biological sample can comprise a plurality of biological samples. The plurality of biological samples can contain two or more biological samples; for examples, about 2-1000, 2-500, 2-250, 2-100, 2-75, 2-50, 2-25, 2-10, 10-1000, 10-500, 10-250, 10-100, 10-75, 10-50, 10-25, 25-1000, 25-500, 25-250, 25-100, 25-75, 25-50, 50-1000, 50-500, 50-250, 50-100, 50-75, 60-70, 100-1000, 100-500, 100-250, 250-1000, 250-500, 500-1000, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, or more biological samples. The biological samples can be obtained from a plurality of subjects, giving a plurality of sets of a plurality of samples. The biological samples can be obtained from about 2 to about 1000 subjects, or more; for example, about 2-1000, 2-500, 2-250, 2-100, 2-50, 2-25, 2-20, 2-10, 10-1000, 10-500, 10-250, 10-100, 10-50, 10-25, 10-20, 15-20, 25-1000, 25-500, 25-250, 25-100, 25-50, 50-1000, 50-500, 50-250, 50-100, 100-1000, 100-500, 100-250, 250-1000, 250-500, 500-1000, or at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 68, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, to 1000 or more subjects.

[0489] The biological samples can be obtained from human subjects. The biological samples can be obtained from human subjects at different ages. The human subject can be prenatal (*e.g.*, a fetus), a child (*e.g.*, a neonate, an infant, a toddler, a preadolescent), an adolescent, a pubescent, or an adult (*e.g.*, an early adult, a middle aged adult, a senior citizen). The human subject can be between about 0 months and about 120 years old, or older. The human subject can be between about 0 and about 12 months old; for example, about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months old. The human subject can be between about 0 and 12 years old; for example, between

about 0 and 30 days old; between about 1 month and 12 months old; between about 1 year and 3 years old; between about 4 years and 5 years old; between about 4 years and 12 years old; about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 years old. The human subject can be between about 13 years and 19 years old; for example, about 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 years old. The human subject can be between about 20 and about 39 year old; for example, about 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39 years old. The human subject can be between about 40 to about 59 years old; for example, about 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, or 59 years old. The human subject can be greater than 59 years old; for example, about 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, or 120 years old. The human subjects can include living subjects or deceased subjects. The human subjects can include male subjects and/or female subjects.

[0490] Biological samples can be obtained from any suitable source that allows determination of expression levels of genes, *e.g.*, from cells, tissues, bodily fluids or secretions, or a gene expression product derived therefrom (*e.g.*, nucleic acids, such as DNA or RNA; polypeptides, such as protein or protein fragments). The nature of the biological sample can depend upon the nature of the subject. If a biological sample is from a subject that is a unicellular organism or a multicellular organism with undifferentiated tissue, the biological sample can comprise cells, such as a sample of a cell culture, an excision of the organism, or the entire organism. If a biological sample is from a multicellular organism, the biological sample can be a tissue sample, a fluid sample, or a secretion.

[0491] The biological samples can be obtained from different tissues. The term tissue is meant to include ensembles of cells that are of a common developmental origin and have similar or identical function. The term tissue is also meant to encompass organs, which can be a functional grouping and organization of cells that can have different origins. The biological sample can be obtained from any tissue. Suitable tissues from a plant can include, but are not limited to, epidermal tissue such as the outer surface of leaves; vascular tissue such as the xylem and phloem, and ground tissue. Suitable plant tissues can also include leaves, roots, root tips, stems, flowers, seeds, cones, shoots, stobili, pollen, or a portion or combination thereof.

[0492] The biological samples can be obtained from different tissue samples from one or more humans or non-human animals. Suitable tissues can include connective tissues, muscle tissues, nervous tissues, epithelial tissues or a portion or combination thereof. Suitable tissues can also include all or a portion of a lung, a heart, a blood vessel (*e.g.*, artery, vein, capillary), a salivary gland, a esophagus, a stomach, a liver, a gallbladder, a pancreas, a colon, a rectum, an anus, a hypothalamus, a pituitary gland, a pineal gland, a thyroid, a parathyroid, an adrenal gland, a kidney, a ureter, a bladder, a urethra, a lymph node, a tonsil, an adenoid, a thymus, a spleen, skin, muscle, a brain, a spinal cord, a nerve, an ovary, a fallopian tube, a uterus, vaginal tissue, a mammary gland, a testicle, a vas deferens, a seminal vesicle, a prostate, penile tissue, a pharynx, a larynx, a trachea, a bronchi, a diaphragm, bone marrow, a hair follicle, or a combination thereof. A biological sample from a human or non-human animal can also include a bodily fluid, secretion, or excretion; for example, a biological sample can be a sample of aqueous humour, vitreous humour, bile, blood, blood serum, breast milk, cerebrospinal fluid,

endolymph, perilymph, female ejaculate, amniotic fluid, gastric juice, menses, mucus, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid, saliva, sebum, semen, sweat, tears, vaginal secretion, vomit, urine, feces, or a combination thereof. The biological sample can be from healthy tissue, diseased tissue, tissue suspected of being diseased, or a combination thereof.

[0493] In some embodiments, the biological sample is a fluid sample, for example a sample of blood, serum, sputum, urine, semen, or other biological fluid. In certain embodiments the sample is a blood sample. In some embodiments the biological sample is a tissue sample, such as a tissue sample taken to determine the presence or absence of disease in the tissue. In certain embodiments the sample is a sample of thyroid tissue.

[0494] The biological samples can be obtained from subjects in different stages of disease progression or different conditions. Different stages of disease progression or different conditions can include healthy, at the onset of primary symptom, at the onset of secondary symptom, at the onset of tertiary symptom, during the course of primary symptom, during the course of secondary symptom, during the course of tertiary symptom, at the end of the primary symptom, at the end of the secondary symptom, at the end of tertiary symptom, after the end of the primary symptom, after the end of the secondary symptom, after the end of the tertiary symptom, or a combination thereof. Different stages of disease progression can be a period of time after being diagnosed or suspected to have a disease; for example, at least about, or at least, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 or 24 hours; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 or 28 days; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or 20 weeks; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 months; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 or 50 years after being diagnosed or suspected to have a disease. Different stages of disease progression or different conditions can include before, during or after an action or state; for example, treatment with drugs, treatment with a surgery, treatment with a procedure, performance of a standard of care procedure, resting, sleeping, eating, fasting, walking, running, performing a cognitive task, sexual activity, thinking, jumping, urinating, relaxing, being immobilized, being emotionally traumatized, being shock, and the like.

[0495] The methods of the present disclosure provide for analysis of a biological sample from a subject or a set of subjects. The subject(s) may be, *e.g.*, any animal (*e.g.*, a mammal), including but not limited to humans, non-human primates, rodents, dogs, cats, pigs, fish, and the like. The present methods and compositions can apply to biological samples from humans, as described herein.

[0496] A biological sample can be obtained by methods known in the art such as the biopsy methods provided herein, swabbing, scraping, phlebotomy, or any other suitable method. The biological sample can be obtained, stored, or transported using components of a kit of the present disclosure. In some cases, multiple biological samples, such as multiple thyroid samples, can be obtained for analysis, characterization, or diagnosis according to the methods of the present disclosure. In some cases, multiple biological samples, such as one or more samples from one tissue type (*e.g.*, thyroid) and one or more samples from another tissue type (*e.g.*, buccal) can be obtained for diagnosis or characterization by the methods of the present disclosure. In some cases, multiple samples, such as one or more samples from one tissue type (*e.g.*, thyroid) and one or more samples from another

tissue (e.g., buccal) can be obtained at the same or different times. In some cases, the samples obtained at different times are stored and/or analyzed by different methods. For example, a sample can be obtained and analyzed by cytological analysis (e.g., using routine staining). In some cases, a further sample can be obtained from a subject based on the results of a cytological analysis. The diagnosis of cancer or other condition can include an examination of a subject by a physician, nurse or other medical professional. The examination can be part of a routine examination, or the examination can be due to a specific complaint including, but not limited to, one of the following: pain, illness, anticipation of illness, presence of a suspicious lump or mass, a disease, or a condition. The subject may or may not be aware of the disease or condition. The medical professional can obtain a biological sample for testing. In some cases the medical professional can refer the subject to a testing center or laboratory for submission of the biological sample. The methods of obtaining provided herein include methods of biopsy including fine needle aspiration, core needle biopsy, vacuum assisted biopsy, incisional biopsy, excisional biopsy, punch biopsy, shave biopsy or skin biopsy. In some cases, the methods and compositions provided herein are applied to data only from biological samples obtained by FNA. In some cases, the methods and compositions provided herein are applied to data only from biological samples obtained by FNA or surgical biopsy. In some cases, the methods and compositions provided herein are applied to data only from biological samples obtained by surgical biopsy. A biological sample can be obtained by non-invasive methods, such methods including, but not limited to: scraping of the skin or cervix, swabbing of the cheek, saliva collection, urine collection, feces collection, collection of menses, tears, or semen. The biological sample can be obtained by an invasive procedure, such procedures including, but not limited to: biopsy, alveolar or pulmonary lavage, needle aspiration, or phlebotomy. The method of biopsy can further include incisional biopsy, excisional biopsy, punch biopsy, shave biopsy, or skin biopsy. The method of needle aspiration can further include fine needle aspiration, core needle biopsy, vacuum assisted biopsy, or large core biopsy. Multiple biological samples can be obtained by the methods herein to ensure a sufficient amount of biological material. Methods of obtaining suitable samples of thyroid are known in the art and are further described in the ATA Guidelines for thyroid nodule management (Cooper et al. *Thyroid* Vol. 16 No. 2 2006), herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Generic methods for obtaining biological samples are also known in the art and further described in for example Ramzy, Ibrahim *Clinical Cytopathology and Aspiration Biopsy* 2001 which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The biological sample can be a fine needle aspirate of a thyroid nodule or a suspected thyroid tumor. The fine needle aspirate sampling procedure can be guided by the use of an ultrasound, X-ray, or other imaging device.

[0497] In some cases, the subject can be referred to a specialist such as an oncologist, surgeon, or endocrinologist for further diagnosis. The specialist can likewise obtain a biological sample for testing or refer the individual to a testing center or laboratory for submission of the biological sample. In any case, the biological sample can be obtained by a physician, nurse, or other medical professional such as a medical technician, endocrinologist, cytologist, phlebotomist, radiologist, or a pulmonologist. The medical professional can indicate the appropriate test or assay to perform on the sample, or the molecular profiling business of the present disclosure can consult on which assays or tests are most appropriately indicated. The molecular profiling

business can bill the individual or medical or insurance provider thereof for consulting work, for sample acquisition and or storage, for materials, or for all products and services rendered.

[0498] A medical professional need not be involved in the initial diagnosis or sample acquisition. An individual can alternatively obtain a sample through the use of an over the counter kit. The kit can contain a means for obtaining said sample as described herein, a means for storing the sample for inspection, and instructions for proper use of the kit. In some cases, molecular profiling services are included in the price for purchase of the kit. In other cases, the molecular profiling services are billed separately.

[0499] A biological sample suitable for use by the molecular profiling business can be any material containing tissues, cells, nucleic acids, genes, gene fragments, expression products, gene expression products, and/or gene expression product fragments of an individual to be tested. Methods for determining sample suitability and/or adequacy are provided. The biological sample can include, but is not limited to, tissue, cells, and/or biological material from cells or derived from cells of an individual. The sample can be a heterogeneous or homogeneous population of cells or tissues. The biological sample can be obtained using any method known to the art that can provide a sample suitable for the analytical methods described herein.

[0500] Obtaining a biological sample can be aided by the use of a kit. A kit can be provided containing materials for obtaining, storing, and/or shipping biological samples. The kit can contain, for example, materials and/or instruments for the collection of the biological sample (*e.g.*, sterile swabs, sterile cotton, disinfectant, needles, syringes, scalpels, anesthetic swabs, knives, curette blade, liquid nitrogen, *etc.*). The kit can contain, for example, materials and/or instruments for the storage and/or preservation of biological samples (*e.g.*, containers; materials for temperature control such as ice, ice packs, cold packs, dry ice, liquid nitrogen; chemical preservatives or buffers such as formaldehyde, formalin, paraformaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, alcohols such as ethanol or methanol, acetone, acetic acid, HOPE fixative (Hepes-glutamic acid buffer-mediated organic solvent protection effect), heparin, saline, phosphate buffered saline, TAPS, bicine, Tris, tricine, TAPSO, HEPES, TES, MOPS, PIPES, cadodylate, SSC, MES, phosphate buffer; protease inhibitors such as aprotinin, bestatin, calpain inhibitor I and II, chymostatin, E-64, leupeptin, alpha-2-macroglobulin, pefabloc SC, pepstatin, phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride, trypsin inhibitors; DNase inhibitors such as 2-mercaptoethanol, 2-nitro-5-thicyanobenzoic acid, calcium, EGTA, EDTA, sodium dodecyl sulfate, iodoacetate, *etc.*; RNase inhibitors such as ribonuclease inhibitor protein; double-distilled water; DEPC (diethylprocarbonate) treated water, *etc.*). The kit can contain instructions for use. The kit can be provided as, or contain, a suitable container for shipping. The shipping container can be an insulated container. The shipping container can be self-addressed to a collection agent (*e.g.*, laboratory, medical center, genetic testing company, *etc.*). The kit can be provided to a subject for home use or use by a medical professional. Alternatively, the kit can be provided directly to a medical professional.

[0501] One or more biological samples can be obtained from a given subject. In some cases, between about 1 and about 50 biological samples are obtained from the given subject; for example, about 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-25, 1-20, 1-15, 1-10, 1-7, 1-5, 5-50, 5-40, 5-30, 5-25, 5-15, 5-10, 10-50, 10-40, 10-25, 10-20, 25-50, 25-40, or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,

32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, or 50 biological samples can be obtained from the given subject. Multiple biological samples from the given subject can be obtained from the same source (*e.g.*, the same tissue), *e.g.*, multiple blood samples, or multiple tissue samples, or from multiple sources (*e.g.*, multiple tissues). Multiple biological samples from the given subject can be obtained at the same time or at different times. Multiple biological samples from the given subject can be obtained at the same condition or different condition. Multiple biological samples from the given subject can be obtained at the same disease progression or different disease progression of the subject. If multiple biological samples are collected from the same source (*e.g.*, the same tissue) from the particular subject, the samples can be combined into a single sample. Combining samples in this way can ensure that enough material is obtained for testing and/or analysis.

EXAMPLES

[0502] These examples are provided for illustrative purposes only and not to limit the scope of the claims provided herein. The starting materials and reagents used for the synthesis of the compounds described herein may be synthesized or can be obtained from commercial sources, such as, but not limited to, Sigma-Aldrich, Acros Organics, Fluka, and Fischer Scientific.

[0503] A: Biological Examples

Example A1: Splicing Assay (MAPTau, MADD, FOXM1)

[0504] Various cells lines are treated with SMSMs described herein. RNA is then isolated, cDNA synthesized, qPCR performed and the levels of various mRNA targets of the SMSMs are determined. In some instances, RNA is isolated, cDNA synthesized, qPCR performed and the levels of mRNA isoforms in the various cell samples is determined.

Materials

[0505] Cells to Ct kit: ThermoFisher, AM1728. TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix: ThermoFisher, 4369542. PPIA probe/primer: ThermoFisher, Hs03045993_gH, VIC-MGB_PL.

Probe/primer sequences:

[0506] FoxM1

FOXM1 A2 probe/primer: IDT DNA

Primer 1: ACA GGT GGT GTT TGG TTA CA

Primer 2: AAA TTA AAC AAG CTG GTG ATG GG

Probe: /56-FAM/AG TTC TTT A/Zen/G TGG CGA TCT GCG AGA /3IABkFQ/

FOXM1 BC probe/primer: IDT DNA

Primer 1: GAG CTT GCC CGC CAT AG

Primer 2: CTG GTC CTG CAG AAG AAA GAG

Probe: /5HEX/CC AAG GTG C/ZEN/T GCT AGC TGA GGA /3IABkFQ/

[0507] MADD

Isoform 4 (WT)

Primer 1: GGC TAA ATA CTC TAA TGG AGA TTG TTA C

Primer 2: GGC TGT GTT TAA TGA CAG ATG AC

Probe: /5HEX/AG TGG TGA A/ZEN/G GAA ACA GGA GGG CGT TAG /3IABkFQ/

Isoform 3 (Ex16)

Primer 1: CAC TGT TGG GCT GTG TTT AAT G

Primer 2: ACA GTA CCA GCT TCA GTC TTT C

Probe: /56-FAM/TC TGA AAG G/ZEN/A AAC AGG AGG GCG TT/3IABkFQ/

[0508] MAPTau

MAPT Full length (4R) probe/primer: IDT DNA

Primer 1: CCA TGC CAG ACC TGA AGA AT

Primer 2: TTG GAC TGG ACG TTG CTA AG

Probe: /5HEX/AA TTA TCT G/ZEN/C ACC TTC CCG CCT CC/3IABkFQ/

MAPT Truncation (3R) probe/primer: IDT DNA

Primer 1: AGA TCG GCT CCA CTG AGA A

Primer 2: GGT TTA TGA TGG ATG TTG CCT AAT G

Probe: /56-FAM/CA ACT GGT T/ZEN/T GTA GAC TAT TTG CAC CTT CCC /3IABkFQ/

Cells:

[0509] Cells used include 93-T449, A-375, A-673, ASPC-1, BxPC-3, CCL-136, Daoy, DU-145, G-401, Hep-3B, IMR-32, K-562, LP-LoVo, MDA-MB-157, MDA-MB-231-luc, MDA-MB-468, MG-63, Ms751, NCI-H358, PACA-2, PANC-1, PC-3, RGX-MPC-11, RGX-PACA-2, SH-SY5Y, SJSA, SKOV3, SNU-16, SW872 (HTB-92), TOLEDO, T.T, U-118, U-251MG, U-87MG, and Z-138 cells.

[0510] On the day of the experiment, a 96-well plate is seeded with the cell lines of interest. The cells are diluted with full growth media to a concentration of 2.0×10^5 cells/mL and 100 μ L of cells are added to each well (20,000 cells per well). The cells are treated with a compound immediately after plating.

[0511] The compounds are then added to the cell plate using the HP compound dispenser. In the initial experiment, a top concentration of 10 μ M and an 8 point 4-fold dilution scheme is used. The stock compounds are made at a concentration of 5 mM, and the DMSO concentration is set to 0.2%. DMSO is used to normalize all the compound-containing wells and the untreated cells.

[0512] The treated cells are incubated at 37 °C in a 5% CO₂ incubator for the desired amount of time. Plates are placed in a plastic bag with a wet paper towel to prevent evaporation.

[0513] RNA is isolated using the Cells to C_T kit (ThermoFisher, AM1728). The cells are washed once with 100 μ L cold PBS. 50 μ L of lysis buffer is added to each well/tube (49.5 μ L lysis buffer + 0.5 μ L DNase I per well/tube). The lysis reaction is mixed and incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes. 5 μ L of stop solution is added directly into each cell lysis reaction and mixed by pipetting up and down 5 times. The plates/tubes are incubated at room temperature for 2 minutes then placed on ice if the cDNA synthesis is to be performed immediately. Otherwise, the plates/tubes are stored at -80 °C. cDNA synthesis reactions are then performed. Reverse Transcription (RT) Master mix is prepared according to the table below.

Component	Each reaction
2x RT Buffer	25 μ L
20x RT Enzyme Mix	2.5 μ L
Nuclease-free water	12.5 μ L

[0514] 40 μ L RT master mix is added to PCR tubes or plate wells. 10 μ L of RNA is added to each tube/well. The RT thermal cycler program is then run and tubes or plate wells are incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour, then at 95 °C for 5 minutes to deactivate the enzyme.

[0515] The qPCR is performed using a QuantStudio 6 instrument (ThermoFisher) and the following cycling conditions and according to the tables below. All samples and standards are analyzed in triplicate. Cycle 1: 2 minutes at 50 °C. Cycle 2: 10 minutes at 95 °C. Cycle 3 (repeat 40 times): 15 seconds at 95 °C, 1 minute at 60 °C.

Isoform 1 or isoform 2 standard samples

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 μ L
40x isoform 1 or isoform 2 probe/primer	0.5 μ L
Nuclease-free water	4.5 μ L
Standard DNA	5 μ L

Unknown sample (FOXN1 isoform A2/ FOXN1 isoform BC quantitation)

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 μ L
40x isoform 1 probe/primer	0.5 μ L
40x isoform 2 probe/primer	0.5 μ L
Nuclease-free water	5 μ L
Sample DNA	4 μ L

PPIA Standard sample

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 μ L
60x PPIA probe/primer	0.33 μ L
Nuclease-free water	4.67 μ L
Standard DNA	5 μ L

Unknown sample (PPIA quantitation)

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 μ L
60x PPIA probe/primer	0.33 μ L
Nuclease-free water	5.67 μ L
Sample DNA	4 μ L

[0516] The determined isoform 2 and isoform 1 quantities are then be used to determine the isoform 2: isoform 2 ratio at the various compound concentrations. The PPIA quantities are used in the normalization to account of cell proliferation effects of the compounds.

Standard construction

PPIA standard (5834 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCGGCCAGGCTCGTGCCGTTTTGCAGACGCCACCGCCGAGGAAAACCGTGTA
CTATTAGC
CATGGTCAACCCACCGTGTTCTTCGACATTGCCGTCGACGGCGAGCCCTTGGGCCGCGTCTCCT
TTGAGCTGTTTGCAGACAAGGTCCCAAAGACAGCAGAAAATTTTCGTGCTCTGAGCACTGGAGA
GAAAGGATTTGGTTATAAGGGTTCCTGCTTTCACAGAATTATTCCAGGGTTTATGTGTTCAGGGTG
GTGACTTCACACGCCATAATGGCACTGGTGGCAAGTCCATCTATGGGGAGAAATTTGAAGATGA
GAACTTCATCCTAAAGCATACGGGTCCCTGGCATCTTGTCATGGCAAATGCTGGACCCAACACA
AATGGTTCCCGCGGCCGC.

FoxM1 A2 (5558 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCGTTTTTTGGGGAACAGGTGGTGTGTTGGTTACATGAGTAAGTTCTTTAGTGGCGATCTGCG
AGATTTTGGTACACCCATCACCAGCTTGTTTAATTTTATCTTTCTTTGTTTATCAGCGGCCGC

FoxM2 BC (6439 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCGGCGGAAGATGAAGCCACTGCTACCACGGGTCAGCTCATACCTGGTACCTATCCAGTT
CCCGGTGAACCAGTCACTGGTGTGTCAGCCCTCGGTGAAGGTGCCATTGCCCTGGCGGCTTCCC
TCATGAGCTCAGAGCTTGCCCGCCATAGCAAGCGAGTCCGCATTGCCCCAAGGTGCTGCTAGCT
GAGGAGGGGATAGCTCCTCTTTCTTCTGTCAGGACCAGGGAAGAGGAGAACTCCTGTTTGGAG
AAGGGTTTTCTCCTTTGCTTCCAGTTCAGACTATCAAGGAGGAAGAAATCCAGCCTGGGGAGGA
AATGCCCACTTAGCGAGACCCATCAAAGTGGAGAGCCCTCCCTTGGAAGAGTGGCCCTCCCCG
GCCCCATCTTTCAAAGAGGAATCATCTCACTCCTGGGAGGATTCGTCCCAATCTCCCACCCCAAG
ACCCAAGAAGTCCTACAGTGGGCTTAGGTCCCCAACCCGGTGTGTCTCGGAAATGCTTGTGATTC
AACACAGGGAGAGGAGGGAGAGGAGCCGGTCTCGGAGGAAACAGCATCTACTGCCTCCCTGTG
TGGATGAGCCGGAGCTGCTCTTCTCAGAGGGGCCAGTACTCCCGCTGGGCCGCAGAGCTCCC

GTTCCCAGCAGACTCCTCTGACCCTGCCTCCCAGCTCAGCTACTCCCAGGAAGTGGGAGGACCTT
TTAAGACACCCATTAAGGAAACGCTGCCCATCTCCTCCACCCCGAGCAAATCTGTCCTCCCCAGA
ACCCCTGAATCCTGGAGGCTCACGCCCCCAGCCAAAGTAGGGGGACTGGATTTTCAGCCCAGTAC
AAACCTCCCAGGGTGCCTCTGACCCCTTGCCTGACCCCTGGGGCTGATGGATCTCAGCACCCT
CCCTTGCAAAGTGCTCCCCCCTTGAATCACCGCAAAGGCTCCTCAGTTCAGAACCCTTAGACCT
CATCTCCGTCCTTTGGCAACTCTTCTCCCTCAGCGGCCGC

MADD Isoform 4 (WT) (5668 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCAAAGGTGCCCGAGAGAAGGCCACGCCCTTCCCAGTCTGAAAGTATTTGGGCTAAATA
CTCTAATGGAGATTGTTACTGAAGCCGGCCCCGGGAGTGGTGAAGGAAACAGGAGGGCGTTAGT
GGATCAGAAGTCATCTGTCATTAAACACAGCCCAACAGTGAAAAGAGAACCTCCATCACCCCAG
GGTCGATCCAGCAATTCTAGTGAGAACCAGCAGTTCCTGCGGCCGC

MADD Isoform 3 (Ex16) (5689 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCACCGAGGGCTTCGGGGGCATCATGTCTTTTGCCAGCAGCCTCTATCGGAACCACAGTA
CCAGCTTCAGTCTTTCAAACCTCACACTGCCACCAAAGGTGCCCGAGAGAAGGCCACGCCCTTC
CCCAGTCTGAAAGGAAACAGGAGGGCGTTAGTGGATCAGAAGTCATCTGTCATTAAACACAGCC
CAACAGTGAAAAGAGAACCTCCATCACCCCAGGGTCGATCCAGCAATTCTAGTGAGAAGCGGC
CGC

MAPTau Full length (4R) (5654 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCTCCGCCAAGAGCCGCCTGCAGACAGCCCCCGTGCCCATGCCAGACCTGAAGAATGTCA
AGTCCAAGATCGGCTCCACTGAGAACCTGAAGCACCAGCCGGGAGGCGGGAAGGTGCAGATAA
TTAATAAGAAGCTGGATCTTAGCAACGTCCAGTCCAAGTGTGGCTCAAAGGATAATATCAAACA
CGTCCCGGGAGGCGGCAGTGTGCAAGCGGCCGC

MAPTau Truncation (3R) (5644 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCTCAAGTCCAAGATCGGCTCCACTGAGAACCTGAAGCACCAGCCGGGAGGCGGGAAGG
TGCAAATAGTCTACAAACCAGTTGACCTGAGCAAGGTGACCTCCAAGTGTGGCTCATTAGGCAA
CATCCATCATAAACCAGGAGGTGGCCAGGTGGAAGTAAAATCTGAGAAGCTTGACTTCAAGGAC
AGAGTCCAGTCGAAGCGGCCGC

[0517] The G Blocks are inserted into the pCI-neo mammalian expression vector (Promega) at the EcoRI and NotI restriction sites (bolded) using Infusion cloning technology (Clontech). The plasmids are then purified using standard miniprep or maxiprep kits (Macherey Nagel).

Standard curve preparation

[0518] The dilution necessary to make the top standard is calculated. A top concentration 200,000,000 copies/μL of the stock plasmid is prepared in TE buffer. A series of 10-fold dilutions, also in TE, are then made.

A total of 5 μ L of each standard is used in a qPCR well to generate samples containing 10^9 copies, 10^8 copies, 10^7 copies, 10^6 copies, 10^5 copies, 10^4 copies, 10^3 copies, 10^2 copies, 10^1 copies, and 0 copies.

[0519] An assay to measure the FOXM1^{A2} mRNA and FOXM1^{BC} mRNA, or MADD^{WT (isoform 4)} mRNA and MADD^{Ex16 (isoform 3)} mRNA, or MAPTau^{4R} mRNA and MAPTau^{3R} mRNA simultaneously in cell wells is performed. The RNA values are measured relative to DMSO control and also included a housekeeping gene, PPIA to ensure data is consistent. The mRNA values are measured after 24 hours of incubation with the SMSM compounds. The SMSMs dose dependently increased FOXM1^{A2} levels while concomitantly decreasing FOXM1^{BC} levels with EC₅₀ and IC₅₀ values in the nanomolar range.

Example A2: SMN2 Splicing Assay - Monitoring expression levels of SMN2 splice variant using real-time quantitative PCR

[0520] Various cells lines are treated with the SMSMs described herein. RNA is then isolated, cDNA synthesized, qPCR performed and the levels of various mRNA targets of the SMSMs are determined. In some instances, RNA is isolated, cDNA synthesized, qPCR performed and the levels of mRNA isoforms in the various cell samples are determined.

Materials

[0521] Cells to Ct kit: ThermoFisher, AM1728. TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix: ThermoFisher, 4369542. PPIA probe/primer: ThermoFisher, Hs03045993_gH, VIC-MGB_PL.

Probe/primer sequences:

[0522] The table below summarizes primers that can be used.

Sequence (5'-3')	Primer	Primer	5'-Mod.	3'-Mod.	Species
GCT CAC ATT CCT TAA ATT AAG GAG AAA	FL Forward Primer	0.04 μ mol	None	None	Human
TGG CTA TCA TAC TGG CTA TTA TAT GGA A	Δ 7 Forward Primer	0.04 μ mol	None	None	Human
TCC AGA TCT GTC TGA TCG TTT CTT	Reverse Primer	0.04 μ mol	None	None	Human
CTG GCA TAG AGC AGC ACT AAA TGA CAC CAC	Probe	0.2 μ mol	FAM (Fluorescein)	BHQ-1	Human

Cells:

[0523] SMA type I patient cells (GM03813 (Coriell))

Protocol

[0524] On the day of the experiment, a 96-well plate is seeded with the cell lines of interest. The cells are diluted with full growth media to a concentration of 2.0×10^5 cells/mL and 100 μ L of cells are added to each well (20,000 cells per well). The cells are treated with a compound immediately after plating.

[0525] The compounds are then added to the cell plate using the HP compound dispenser. In the initial experiment, a top concentration of 10 μ M and an 8 point 4-fold dilution scheme is used. The stock compounds

are made at a concentration of 5 mM, and the DMSO concentration is set to 0.2%. DMSO is used to normalize all the compound-containing wells and the untreated cells.

[0526] The treated cells are incubated at 37 °C in a 5% CO₂ incubator for the desired amount of time. Plates are placed in a plastic bag with a wet paper towel to prevent evaporation.

[0527] RNA is isolated using the Cells to C_T kit (ThermoFisher, AM1728). The cells are washed once with 100 µL cold PBS. 50 µL of lysis buffer is added to each well/tube (49.5 µL lysis buffer + 0.5 µL DNase I per well/tube). The lysis reaction is mixed and incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes. 5 µL of stop solution is added directly into each cell lysis reaction and mixed by pipetting up and down 5 times. The plates/tubes are incubated at room temperature for 2 minutes then placed on ice if the cDNA synthesis is to be performed immediately. Otherwise, the plates/tubes are stored at -80 °C.

[0528] cDNA synthesis reactions are then performed. 40 µL RT master mix is added to PCR tubes or plate wells. 10 µL of RNA is added to each tube/well. The RT thermal cycler program is then run and tubes or plate wells are incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour, then at 95 °C for 5 minutes to deactivate the enzyme.

[0529] The qPCR is performed using a QuantStudio 6 instrument (ThermoFisher) and the following cycling conditions and according to the tables below. All samples and standards are analyzed in triplicate. Cycle 1: 2 minutes at 50 °C. Cycle 2: 10 minutes at 95 °C. Cycle 3 (repeat 40 times): 15 seconds at 95 °C, 1 minute at 60 °C.

SMN2^{FL} or SMN2^{A7} standard samples

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 µL
40x SMN2 ^{FL} or SMN2 ^{A7} probe/primer	0.5 µL
Nuclease-free water	4.5 µL
Standard DNA	5 µL

Unknown sample (FOXM1 isoform A2/ FOXM1 isoform BC quantitation)

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 µL
40x SMN2 ^{FL} probe/primer	0.5 µL
40x SMN2 ^{A7} probe/primer	0.5 µL
Nuclease-free water	5 µL
Sample DNA	4 µL

PPIA Standard sample

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 µL

60x PPIA probe/primer	0.33 μ L
Nuclease-free water	4.67 μ L
Standard DNA	5 μ L

Unknown sample (PPIA quantitation)

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 μ L
60x PPIA probe/primer	0.33 μ L
Nuclease-free water	5.67 μ L
Sample DNA	4 μ L

[0530] The determined SMN2 ^{Δ 7} and SMN2^{FL} quantities are then be used to determine the SMN2 ^{Δ 7}:SMN2^{FL} ratio at the various compound concentrations. The PPIA quantities are used in the normalization to account of cell proliferation effects of the compounds.

Standard construction

PPIA standard (5834 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

GAATTCGGCCAGGCTCGTGCCGTTTTGCAGACGCCACCGCCGAGGAAAACCGTGTA
CTATTAGC
CATGGTCAACCCACCGTGTTCTTCGACATTGCCGTCGACGGCGAGCCCTTGGGCCGCGTCTCCT
TTGAGCTGTTTGCAGACAAGGTCCCAAAGACAGCAGAAAATTTTCGTGCTCTGAGCACTGGAGA
GAAAGGATTTGGTTATAAGGGTTCCTGCTTTCACAGAATTATTCCAGGGTTTATGTGTTCAGGGTG
GTGACTTCACACGCCATAATGGCACTGGTGGCAAGTCCATCTATGGGGAGAAATTTGAAGATGA
GAACTTCATCCTAAAGCATAACGGGTCTGTCATCTTGTCCATGGCAAATGCTGGACCCAACACA
AATGGTTCCCGCGGCCCGC

SMN2^{FL} standard G Block sequence (IDT DNA) are used

SMN2 ^{Δ 7} standard G Block sequence (IDT DNA) are used

[0531] The G Blocks are inserted into the pCI-neo mammalian expression vector (Promega) at the EcoRI and NotI restriction sites (bolded) using Infusion cloning technology (Clontech). The plasmids are then purified using standard miniprep or maxiprep kits (Macherey Nagel).

Standard curve preparation

[0532] The dilution to make the top standard is calculated. A top concentration 200,000,000 copies/ μ L of the stock plasmid is prepared in TE buffer. A series of 10-fold dilutions, also in TE, are then made. A total of 5 μ L of each standard is used in a qPCR well to generate samples containing 10⁹ copies, 10⁸ copies, 10⁷ copies, 10⁶ copies, 10⁵ copies, 10⁴ copies, 10³ copies, 10² copies, 10¹ copies, and 0 copies.

[0533] An assay to measure the SMN2^{FL} mRNA and SMN2 ^{Δ 7} mRNA simultaneously in cell wells is performed. The RNA values are measured relative to DMSO control and also included a housekeeping gene, PPIA to ensure

data is consistent. The mRNA values are measured after 24 hours of incubation with the SMSM compounds. The SMSMs dose dependently increased the SMN2^{FL} values while concomitantly decreasing the SMN2^{Δ7} values at the same with EC₅₀ and IC₅₀ values in the nanomolar range.

[0534] Additionally, to monitor expression levels of SMN2 splice variant using real-time quantitative PCR, SMA type I patient cells (GM03813 (Coriell)) are plated at 5,000 cells/well in 200 μl Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with GlutaMAX and 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Life Technologies, Inc.) in 96-well plates, and incubated for 6 hours in a cell culture incubator. Cells are then treated with SMSMs at different concentrations (0.5% DMSO) in duplicate for 24 hours. After removal of the supernatant, cells are lysed in Cells-To-Ct lysis buffer (Life Technologies, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The mRNA levels of SMN2 FL, SMN2 Δ7 are quantified using Taqman-based RT-qPCR and SMN2-specific primers and probes. The SMN2 forward and reverse primers are each used at a final concentration of 0.4 μM. The SMN2 probe is used at a final concentration of 0.15 μM. RT-qPCR is carried out at the following temperatures for indicated times: Step 1: 48°C (15 min); Step 2: 95 °C (10 min); Step 3: 95 °C (15 sec); Step 4: 60 °C (1 min); Steps 3 and 4 are repeated for 40 cycles. The Ct values for each mRNA are converted to mRNA abundance using actual PCR efficiencies.

Example A3: IKBKAP Splicing Assay

[0535] Various cells lines are treated with the SMSMs described herein. RNA is then isolated, cDNA synthesized, qPCR performed and the levels of IKBKAP targets of the SMSMs are determined.

Materials

[0536] Cells to Ct kit: ThermoFisher, AM1728. TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix: ThermoFisher, 4369542. PPIA probe/primer: ThermoFisher, Hs03045993_gH, VIC-MGB_PL.

Probe/primer sequences:

[0537] IKBKAP

IKBKAP WT probe/primer: IDT DNA

Primer 1: ACC AGG GCT CGA TGA TGA A

Primer 2: GCA GCA ATC ATG TGT CCC A

Probe: /56-FAM/GT TCA CGG A/ZEN/T TGT CAC TGT TGT GCC /3IABkFQ/

IKBKAP MU probe/primer: IDT DNA

Primer 1: GAA GGT TTC CAC ATT TCC AAG

Primer 2: CAC AAA GCT TGT ATT ACA GAC T

Probe: /5HEX/CT CAA TCT G/ZEN/A TTT ATG ATC ATA ACC CTA AGG TG/3IABkFQ/

Protocol

[0538] On the day of the experiment, a 96-well plate is seeded with the cell lines of interest. The cells are diluted with full growth media to a concentration of 2.0×10^5 cells/mL and 100 μL of cells are added to each well (20,000 cells per well). The cells are treated with a compound immediately after plating.

[0539] The compounds are then added to the cell plate using the HP compound dispenser. In the initial experiment, a top concentration of 10 μM and an 8 point 4-fold dilution scheme is used. The stock compounds

are made at a concentration of 5 mM, and the DMSO concentration is set to 0.2%. DMSO is used to normalize all the compound-containing wells and the untreated cells.

[0540] The treated cells are incubated at 37 °C in a 5% CO₂ incubator for the desired amount of time. Plates are placed in a plastic bag with a wet paper towel to prevent evaporation.

[0541] RNA is isolated using the Cells to C_T kit (ThermoFisher, AM1728). The cells are washed once with 100 µL cold PBS. 50 µL of lysis buffer is added to each well/tube (49.5 µL lysis buffer + 0.5 µL DNase I per well/tube). The lysis reaction is mixed and incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes. 5 µL of stop solution is added directly into each cell lysis reaction and mixed by pipetting up and down 5 times. The plates/tubes are incubated at room temperature for 2 minutes then placed on ice if the cDNA synthesis is to be performed immediately. Otherwise, the plates/tubes are stored at -80 °C.

[0542] cDNA synthesis reactions are then performed. 40 µL RT master mix is added to PCR tubes or plate wells. 10 µL of RNA is added to each tube/well. The RT thermal cycler program is then run and tubes or plate wells are incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour, then at 95 °C for 5 minutes to deactivate the enzyme.

[0543] The qPCR is performed using a QuantStudio 6 instrument (ThermoFisher) and the following cycling conditions and according to the tables below. All samples and standards are analyzed in triplicate. Cycle 1: 2 minutes at 50 °C. Cycle 2: 10 minutes at 95 °C. Cycle 3 (repeat 40 times): 15 seconds at 95 °C, 1 minute at 60 °C.

IKBKAP^{FL} or IKBKAP^{Δ20} standard samples

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 µL
40x IKBKAP ^{FL} or IKBKAP ^{Δ20} probe/primer	0.5 µL
Nuclease-free water	4.5 µL
Standard DNA	5 µL

Unknown sample (IKBKAP^{FL} / IKBKAP^{Δ20} quantitation)

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 µL
40x IKBKAP ^{FL} probe/primer	0.5 µL
40x IKBKAP ^{Δ20} probe/primer	0.5 µL
Nuclease-free water	5 µL
Sample DNA	4 µL

PPIA Standard sample

Component	Per qPCR well

2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 μ L
60x PPIA probe/primer	0.33 μ L
Nuclease-free water	4.67 μ L
Standard DNA	5 μ L

Unknown sample (PPIA quantitation)

Component	Per qPCR well
2x TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix	10 μ L
60x PPIA probe/primer	0.33 μ L
Nuclease-free water	5.67 μ L
Sample DNA	4 μ L

[0544] The determined IKBKAP^{FL} and IKBKAP ^{Δ 20} isoform quantities are then used to determine the IKBKAP^{FL}: IKBKAP ^{Δ 20} ratio at increasing SMSM compound concentrations. The PPIA quantities are used in the normalization to account of cell proliferation effects of the compounds.

Standard construction

PPIA standard (5834 bps)

G Block sequence (IDT DNA)

**GAATTCGGCCAGGCTCGTGCCGTTTTGCAGACGCCACCGCCGAGGAAAACCGTGTACTATTAGC
CATGGTCAACCCACCGTGTTCCTTCGACATTGCCGTCGACGGCGAGCCCTTGGGCCGCGTCTCCT
TTGAGCTGTTTGCAGACAAGGTCCCAAAGACAGCAGAAAATTTTCGTGCTCTGAGCACTGGAGA
GAAAGGATTTGGTTATAAGGGTTCCTGCTTTCACAGAATTATTCCAGGGTTTATGTGTCAAGGTG
GTGACTTCACACGCCATAATGGCACTGGTGGCAAGTCCATCTATGGGGAGAAATTTGAAGATGA
GAACTTCATCCTAAAGCATAACGGGTCTTGGCATCTTGTCCATGGCAAATGCTGGACCCCAACACA
AATGGTTCCCGCGGCCCGC**

IKBKAP WT (5639 bps)

**GAATTCCTTCATTTAAACATTACAGGCCGGCCTGAGCAGCAATCATGTGTCCCATGGGGAAGT
TCTGCGGAAAGTGGAGAGGGGTTACGGATTGTCACTGTTGTGCCCCAGGACACAAAGCTTGTA
TTACAGATGCCAAGGGGAACTTAGAAGTTGTTTCATCATCGAGCCCTGGTTTTAGCTCAGATTCTG
GAAGTGGTGCGGCCCGC**

IKBKAP MU (5645 bps)

**GAATTCGGATTGTCACTGTTGTGCCCCAGGACACAAAGCTTGTATTACAGACTTATGTTTAAAG
AGGCATTTGAATGCATGAGAAAGCTGAGAATCAATCTCAATCTGATTTATGATCATAACCCTAA
GGTGTCTTCTGGAAATGTGGAAACCTTCATTAACAGATAGATTCTGTGAATCATATTAACCTTGT
TTTTACAGAATTGCGGCCCGC**

[0545] The G Blocks are inserted into the pCI-neo mammalian expression vector (Promega) at the EcoRI and NotI restriction sites (bolded) using Infusion cloning technology (Clontech). The plasmids are then purified using standard miniprep or maxiprep kits (Macherey Nagel).

Standard curve preparation

[0546] The dilution necessary to make the top standard is calculated. A top concentration 200,000,000 copies/ μ L of the stock plasmid is prepared in TE buffer. A series of 10-fold dilutions, also in TE, are then made. A total of 5 μ L of each standard is used in a qPCR well to generate samples containing 10^9 copies, 10^8 copies, 10^7 copies, 10^6 copies, 10^5 copies, 10^4 copies, 10^3 copies, 10^2 copies, 10^1 copies, and 0 copies.

[0547] An assay to measure the IKBKAP^{FL} mRNA and IKBKAP ^{Δ 20} mRNA simultaneously in cell wells is performed. The RNA values are measured relative to DMSO control and also included a housekeeping gene, PPIA to ensure data is consistent. The mRNA values are measured after 24 hours of incubation with the SMSM compounds.

Example A4: Cell viability and proliferation

[0548] Small molecule splicing modulators are tested in a dose-response assay using different cancer cell lines. Cells are first plated in 96-well plastic tissue culture plates (10,000 cells per well). The cells are treated with 500 nM of SMSM or vehicle alone (DMSO) for 48 hours. Following treatment, the cells are washed with PBS, stained with a crystal violet staining solution, and allowed to dry for 48-72 hrs. After drying, sodium citrate buffer is added to each well and allowed to incubate for 5 min at room temperature. The absorbance is measured at 450nm using a microplate reader (Biorad; Hercules, CA). The relative cell proliferation for each of the cancer cell lines is determined.

[0549] To measure cell viability, cells are plated in 96-well plastic tissue culture plates at a density of 5×10^3 cells/well. Twenty-four hours after plating, cells are treated with various SMSMs. After 72 hours, the cell culture media are removed and plates are stained with 100 mL/well of a solution containing 0.5% crystal violet and 25% methanol, rinsed with deionized water, dried overnight, and resuspended in 100 mL citrate buffer (0.1 M sodium citrate in 50% ethanol) to assess plating efficiency. Intensity of crystal violet staining, assessed at 570 nm and quantified using a Vmax Kinetic Microplate Reader and Softmax software (Molecular Devices Corp., Menlo Park, CA), are directly proportional to cell number. Data are normalized to vehicle-treated cells and are presented as the mean $\pm$ SE from representative experiments. SMSMs that are effective are determined for various cells lines.

[0550] Small molecule splicing modulators are tested in a dose-response assay using cancer cells and NHDF cells.

[0551] Cancer cells or NHDF cells are first plated in 96-well plastic tissue culture plates (10,000 cells per well). The cells are treated with vehicle alone (DMSO), or increasing concentrations of SMSM compounds for 72 h. Following treatment, cell proliferation is determined using a crystal violet assay. The relative cell proliferation at each concentration is determined.

Example A5: Monitoring expression levels of FOXM1 splice variants using real-time quantitative PCR

[0552] Human fibroblasts are plated at 10,000 cells/well in 200 μ L DMEM with GlutaMAX and 10% FBS in 96-well plates in a cell culture incubator (37 °C, 5% CO₂, 100% relative humidity). Cells are then treated with SMSMs at different concentrations (0.1-1000 nM, each in 0.5% DMSO) in triplicate for 24 hours. RNA extraction is performed as per instructions in the Cells-to-CT™ Kits (Ambion®, Applied Biosystems). RNA samples are frozen at -20 °C until further analysis. Relative expression levels of full-length FOXM1 (FOXM1^{FL}) or FOXM1 lacking exon VIIa (FOXM1 ^{Δ VIIa}) with GAPDH for internal control, is measured using one-step multiplex reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). TaqMan® FAM probes are used for relative quantitation of FOXM1^{FL} or FOXM1 ^{Δ VIIa} expression levels and TaqMan® VIC probes are used for relative quantitation of human GAPDH levels. The fidelity of the amplification methods is determined using the $\Delta\Delta$ Ct relative quantification method for quantitative PCR.

Example A6: Maximum tolerable dose study

[0553] Survival of mice after administration of SMSMs after 10 or 11 days is assessed.

[0554] Tolerance of the drug treatments is determined by measuring the weight of the mice during the period of drug administration. Body weight is measured prior to tumor inoculation and prior to the treatment administration and then daily. The changes in the final weight of the mice for the SMSM treatments are determined.

Example A7: Dose range and time course studies

[0555] Dose range and time course studies comparing anti-neoplastic effects of SMSMs against vehicle are conducted.

[0556] Exemplary experimental groups used for this study are shown in the table below.

Group	Group Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Dosing Schedule	Route of Administration	# Mice
1	Vehicle	NA	QDx14	PO	10
2	SMSM	3 mg/kg	BIDx14	IP	10
3	SMSM	5 mg/kg	BIDx14	PO	10
4	SMSM	7.5 mg/kg	BIDx14	PO	10
5	SMSM	10 mg/kg	QDx14	PO	10

[0557] Female NCrNu mice are used. Age range of enrolment is 7-10 weeks. A total of 75 animals are for the studies.

[0558] Each mouse are inoculated into a right flank with the single cell suspension of 95% viable tumor cells (5×10^6 cells/ mouse) in serum-free RPMI 1640 Media for tumor development. Treatments are administered when mean tumor size reached approximately 75 mm³.

[0559] An acclimation period of a minimum of 72 hrs is allowed between animal receipt and tumor inoculation in order to accustom the animals to the laboratory environment. Immunodeficient NCrNu mice are maintained

in a pathogen-free environment. Animals are fed a diet of Irradiated Mouse pellet feed Purina rodent diet #5053 (Fisher Feeds, Bound Brook, NJ) and chlorinated water from a reverse osmosis (RO) system (4-6 ppm).

[0560] Before commencement of treatment, all animals are weighed and assigned to treatment groups using a randomization procedure. Mice are randomized into groups based upon their tumor sizes to ensure that each group had approximately the same mean tumor size and range of tumor size.

[0561] After inoculation, the animals are checked daily for morbidity and mortality. At the time of routine monitoring, the animals are checked for any effects of tumor growth on normal behavior such as mobility, food and water consumption, body weight gain/loss, eye/hair matting and any other abnormal effects. Deaths and observed clinical signs are recorded. Animals that are observed to be in a continuing deteriorating condition or bearing a tumor exceeding 2,000 mm³ in size are euthanized.

[0562] Body weight is measured prior to tumor inoculation and prior to the treatment administration and then daily. Tumor size are measured 2 -3 times per week in two dimensions using a caliper, and the volume are expressed in mm³ using the formula: $V = 0.5 \times a \times b^2$ where a and b are the long and short diameters of the tumor, respectively.

[0563] Studies are terminated when the tumor size in the vehicle treated group reached 2,000mm³. Each mouse is bled at 2 hrs after the last dose and at least 50 µl of plasma are collected from each mouse. All of the collected plasma samples and retainer dosing solutions for each dose level are used for bioanalytical measurements. All tumors are also collected and weighed. One necrosis-free tumor fragment of approximately 50 mg is taken from each tumor and flash-frozen for RNA isolation. The remaining tumor is flash frozen for PK analysis.

Example A8: *In vivo* SMSM treatment effect on inhibition of tumor growth

[0564] Studies are performed to assess the effects of *in vivo* SMSM treatment on various tumors. Studies are also performed to assess the effects of *in vivo* SMSM treatment on mRNA levels. Immunocompromised nude mice with pre-existing cancer xenografts are treated with vehicle or SMSMs. Tumor tissues from subcutaneous xenografts are broken into a powder using a BioPulverizer (Biospec Products, Inc.). After SMSM treatment, mRNA is isolated from the xenografts and is analyzed by qRT-PCR.

[0565] Tumor size is measured 2 times per week in two dimensions using a caliper. Studies are terminated when the tumor size in the vehicle treated group reached 2,000 mm³. Each mouse is bled at 2 hrs after the last dose and at least 50 µl of plasma is collected from each mouse. All of the collected plasma samples and retainer dosing solutions for each dose level are used for bioanalytical measurements. All tumors are also collected and weighed. One necrosis-free tumor fragment of approximately 50 mg is taken from each tumor and flash-frozen for RNA isolation. The remaining tumor is flash frozen for PK analysis.

[0566] The effects of *in vivo* SMSM treatments on pre-existing subcutaneous cancer xenografts are assessed. For these *in vivo* experiments, 1×10^6 cancer cells (cells re-suspended in 100 µl PBS are subcutaneously injected into the flanks of nude mice. When the tumor reached approximately 100 mm³ (volume= $(\frac{3}{4})(\pi)(\text{length}/2)(\text{width}/2)^2$), the SMSM treatments are initiated.

Example A9: Quantitative Splicing Assay (HTT)

[0567] GM04724 (CAG 70/20) Huntington's disease patient lymphoblasts (Coriell) are plated in 96-well bottom plates at 50,000 cells/well. Immediately after plating, cells are dosed with compound for 24 h at concentrations ranging from 2.5 μ M to 0.15 nM (0.1% DMSO). Treated cells are lysed and cDNA synthesized using the Fast Advanced Cells-to-Ct kit (ThermoFisher A35378) according to the manufacturer's instructions. 2 μ L of each cDNA are used in qPCR reactions to confirm the compound-induced inclusion of a cryptic exon within intron 49 of the Huntingtin (HTT) transcripts. The qPCR reactions are prepared in 384-well plates in 10 μ L volume, using TaqMan™ Fast Advanced Master Mix [ThermoFisher; 4444965] with primers and probes shown in the table below. Reactions are run in a Quant Studio 6 qPCR instrument with default settings.

[0568] Probe/primer sequences:

[0569] HTT_{crypt49b}-FAM:

[0570] Probe: 5' CAGCAGAGCCCTGTCCTG 3'

[0571] Primer 1: 5' CCCACAGCGCTGAAGGA 3'

[0572] Primer 2: 5' TCCAGACTCAGCGGGATCT 3'

[0573] HTT_{ex49_50}-FAM:

[0574] Probe: 5' TGGCAACCCTTGAGGCCCTGT 3'

[0575] Primer 1: 5' CTCCTGAGAAAGAGAAGGACA 3'

[0576] Primer 2: 5' TCTGCTCATGGATCAAATGCC 3'

[0577] TBP-YAK (endogenous control)

[0578] Probe: 5' CCGCAGCTGCAAAATATTGTATCCACA 3'

[0579] Primer 1: 5' TCGGAGAGTTCTGGGATT 3'

[0580] Primer 2: 5' AAGTGCAATGGTCTTTAGGT 3'

Example A10: mHTT protein assay

[0581] Compounds are tested on GM04724 (CAG 70/20) Huntington's disease patient lymphoblast cells at doses ranging from 10 μ M to 0.6 nM. 4,500 cells/well are seeded in 384 well plates. One plate replica is carried out for parallel viability testing by CellTiter Glo (CTG). Compounds are incubated for 48 hours. mHTT protein levels are assessed by the 2B7–MW1 assay via Mesoscale Discovery (MSD) as previously reported (Macdonald et al., 2014). The antibody pair is comprised of previously characterized monoclonals (2B7 and MW1) interrogating two regions for HTT conformation and biological properties: the N17 domain and the polyQ domain (Baldo et al., 2012; Ko et., 2001). 2B7–MW1 is dependent on subject/animal specific levels of HTT at the time of treatment. 2B7–MW1 is dependent on polyQ expansion (e.g., the higher the expansion the higher the signal) and on mHTT size (e.g., a similar polyQ will give higher signal with smaller HTT size). The viability readout is carried out by CTG according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Example A11: Quantitative Splicing Assay (SMN)

[0582] Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) patient fibroblasts (GM03813, Coriell) are plated in 96-well plates at 50,000 cells/well. Immediately after plating, cells are dosed with compounds for 24 h at concentrations ranging from 2.5 μ M to 0.6 nM (0.1% DMSO). Treated cells are lysed and cDNA synthesized using the Fast Advanced Cells-to-Ct kit (ThermoFisher A35378) according to the manufacturer's instructions. 2 μ L of each cDNA are

used in qPCR reactions. The qPCR reactions are prepared in 384-well plates in 10 µL volume, using TaqMan™ Fast Advanced Master Mix (ThermoFisher; 4444965) with primers and probes shown in the table below. Reactions are run in a Quant Studio 6 qPCR instrument with default settings.

[0583] Probe/primer sequences:

[0584] SMN FL-FAM:

[0585] Probe: 5' CTGGCATAGAGCAGCACTAAATGACACCAC 3'

[0586] Primer 1: 5' GCTCACATTCCTTAAATTAAGGAGAAA 3'

[0587] Primer 2: 5' TCCAGATCTGTCTGATCGTTTCTT 3'

[0588] SMN Δ7-FAM:

[0589] Probe: 5' CTGGCATAGAGCAGCACTAAATGACACCAC 3'

[0590] Primer 1: 5' TGGCTATCATACTGGCTATTATATGGAA 3'

[0591] Primer 2: 5' TCCAGATCTGTCTGATCGTTTCTT 3'

[0592] TBP-YAK (endogenous control)

[0593] Probe: 5' CCGCAGCTGCAAAATATTGTATCCACA 3'

[0594] Primer 1: 5' TCGGAGAGTTCTGGGATT 3'

[0595] Primer 2: 5' AAGTGCAATGGTCTTTAGGT 3'

Example A12: SMN protein assay

[0596] Compounds are tested on spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) patient fibroblasts (GM03813, Coriell) at doses ranging from 2.5 µM to 0.6 nM. 7000 cells/well are seeded in 96-well plates. Compounds are incubated for 48 hours and the cells were lysed with 100 µL of lysis buffer. 20 µL of lysate is used for SMN protein measurement by Mesoscale Discovery (MSD) assay developed by PharmOptima (Michigan). A standard curve prepared with SMN protein ranging from 1µg/ml to 19.5pg/ml is used in each MSD plate to calculate the absolute SMN protein amount in each sample.

[0597] One plate with 700 cells/well is prepared for parallel viability testing by Cell Tier Glo reagents (Promega, G7572/G7573 (CTG)). The viability readout is carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Example A13: Assessment of blood-brain-barrier (BBB) penetration potential via an MDCK-MDR1 Permeability assay

[0598] The permeability of compounds is assessed for BBB penetration potential by use of an MDCK-MDR1 assay (Catalog EA203) performed by Absorption Systems, Exton PA. *See*, "Evaluation of the MDR-MDCK cell line as a permeability screen for the blood-brain barrier," Wang, Q. Rager, J.D.; Weinstein, K.; Kardos, P.S.; Dobson, G.L.; Li, J.; Hidalgo, I.J.

[0599] Experimental Procedure:

[0600] MDR1-MDCK cell monolayers are grown to confluence on collagen-coated, microporous membranes in 12-well assay plates. The permeability assay buffer is Hanks' balanced salt solution containing 10 mM

HEPES and 15 mM glucose at a pH of 7.4. The buffer in the receiver chamber also contained 1% bovine serum albumin. The dosing solution concentration is 5 μM of test article in the assay buffer. Cell monolayers are dosed on the apical side (A-to-B) or basolateral side (B-to-A) and incubated at 37°C with 5% CO_2 in a humidified incubator. Samples are taken from the donor and receiver chambers at 120 minutes. Each determination is performed in duplicate. The flux of lucifer yellow is also measured post-experimentally for each monolayer to ensure no damage is inflicted to the cell monolayers during the flux period. All samples are assayed by LC-MS/MS using electrospray ionization. Analytical conditions are outlined below.

[0601] The apparent permeability (P_{app}) and percent recovery are calculated as follows:

$$[0602] \quad P_{\text{app}} = (dC_r/dt) \times V_r / (A \times C_A) \quad (1)$$

$$[0603] \quad \text{Percent Recovery} = 100 \times ((V_r \times C_r^{\text{final}}) + (V_d \times C_d^{\text{final}})) / (V_d \times C_N) \quad (2)$$

[0604] where,

[0605] dC_r/dt is the slope of the cumulative concentration in the receiver compartment versus time in $\mu\text{M s}^{-1}$;

[0606] V_r is the volume of the receiver compartment in cm^3 ;

[0607] V_d is the volume of the donor compartment in cm^3 ;

[0608] A is the area of the insert (1.13 cm^2 for 12-well);

[0609] C_A is the average of the nominal dosing concentration and the measured 120 minute donor concentration in μM ;

[0610] C_N is the nominal concentration of the dosing solution in μM ;

[0611] C_r^{final} is the cumulative receiver concentration in μM at the end of the incubation period;

[0612] C_d^{final} is the concentration of the donor in μM at the end of the incubation period.

[0613] Efflux ratio (ER) is defined as $P_{\text{app}}(\text{B-to-A}) / P_{\text{app}}(\text{A-to-B})$.

[0614] Analytical Method:

[0615] Liquid Chromatography

[0616] Column: Waters ACQUITY UPLC BEH Phenyl $30 \times 2.1 \text{ mm}$, $1.7 \mu\text{m}$

[0617] M.P. Buffer: 25 mM ammonium formate buffer, pH 3.5

[0618] Aqueous Reservoir (A): 90% water, 10% buffer

[0619] Organic Reservoir (B): 90% acetonitrile, 10% buffer

[0620] Flow Rate: 0.7 mL/minute

[0621] Gradient Program:

Time (min)	%A	%B
0.00	99	1
0.65	1	99
0.75	1	99
0.80	99	1
1.00	99	1

[0622] Total Run Time: 1.00 minute

[0623] Autosampler: 2 μ L injection volume

[0624] Wash1: water/methanol/2-propanol:1/1/1; with 0.2% formic acid

[0625] Wash2: 0.1% formic acid in water

Brain

Penetration

Potential Classification: A-B $P_{app} \geq 3.0$ and Efflux Ratio < 3.0 : High

A-B $P_{app} \geq 3.0$ and $10 > \text{Efflux Ratio} \geq 3.0$: Moderate

A-B $P_{app} \geq 3.0$ and Efflux Ratio ≥ 10 : Low

A-B $P_{app} < 3.0$: Low

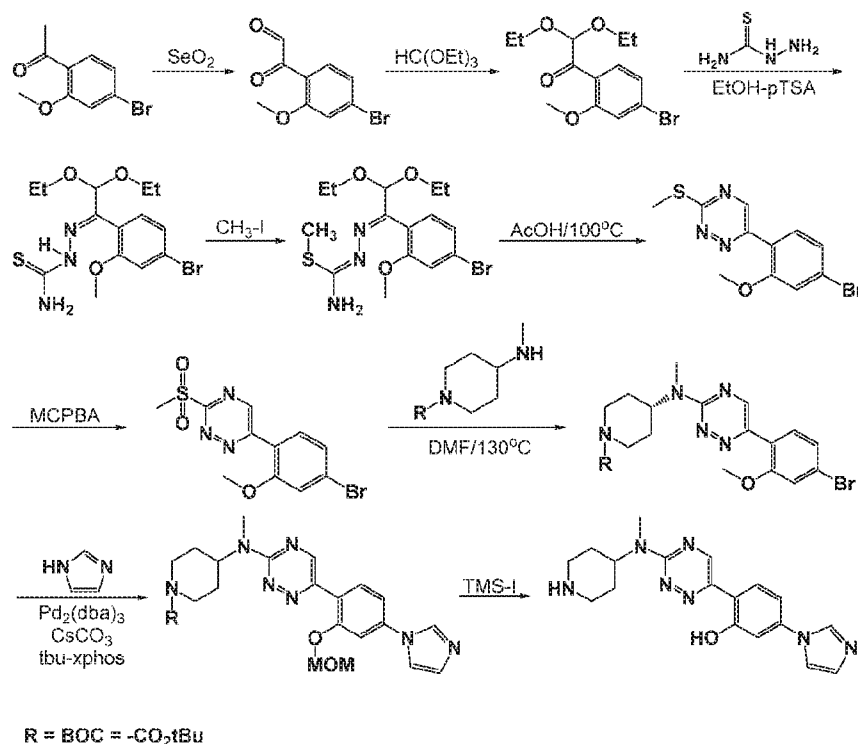
[0626] B: Chemical Examples

[0627] In some embodiments, the compounds made in the examples below are made from racemic starting materials (and/or intermediates) and separated into the individual enantiomers by chiral chromatography as final products or intermediates. Unless otherwise stated, it is understood that the absolute configuration of the separated intermediates and final compounds as drawn is arbitrarily assigned and was not determined.

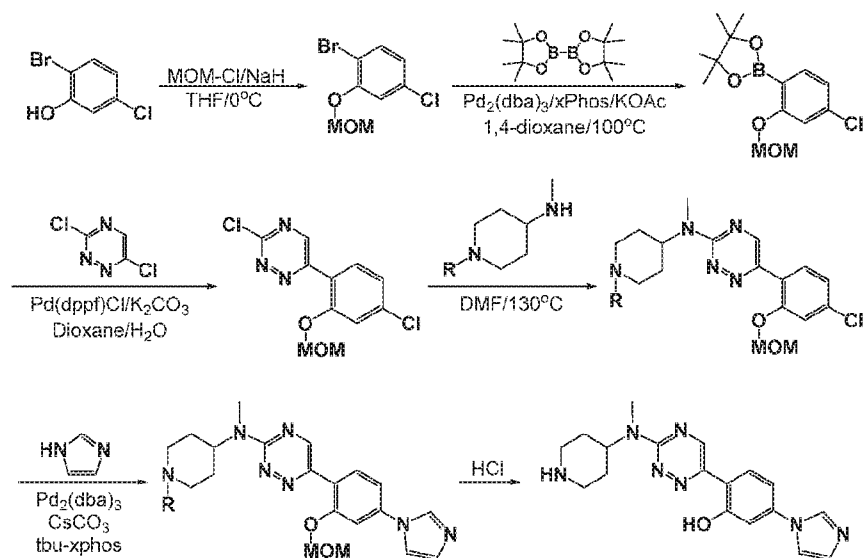
[0628] The examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and various modifications or changes suggested to persons skilled in the art are to be included within the spirit and purview of this application and scope of the appended claims.

[0629] By way of example only, provided are schemes for preparing the exemplary SMSMs.

[0630] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 1:

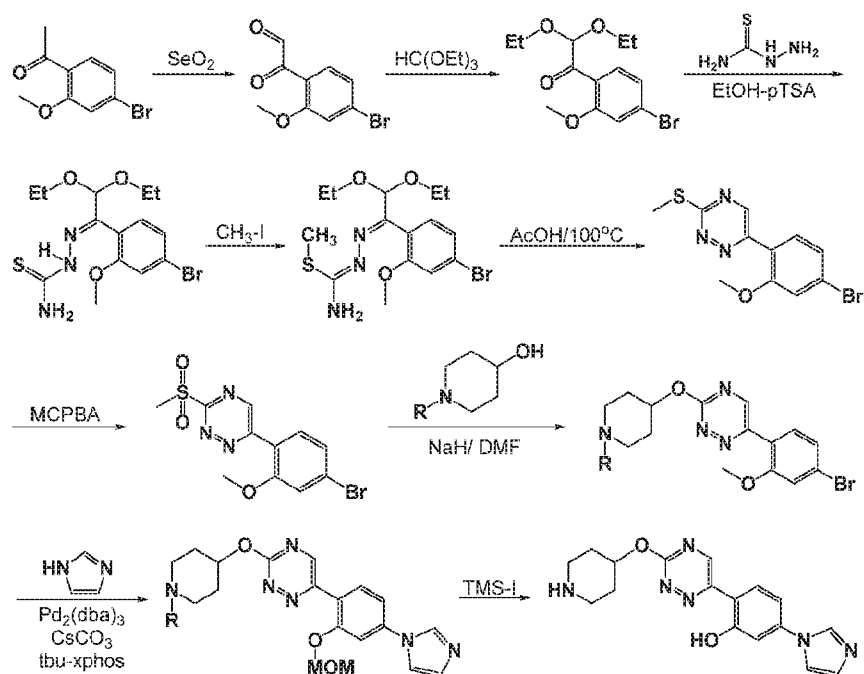


[0631] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 2:



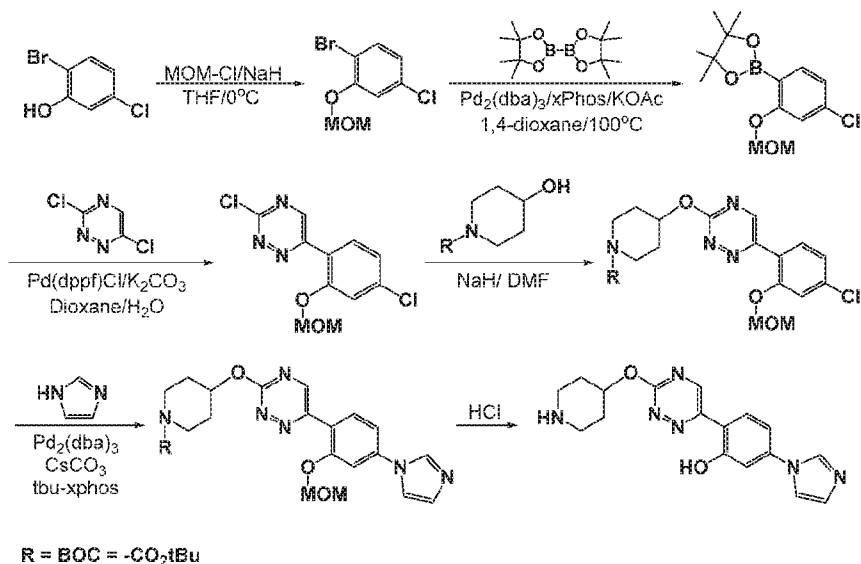
R = BOC = $-\text{CO}_2\text{tBu}$

[0632] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 3:

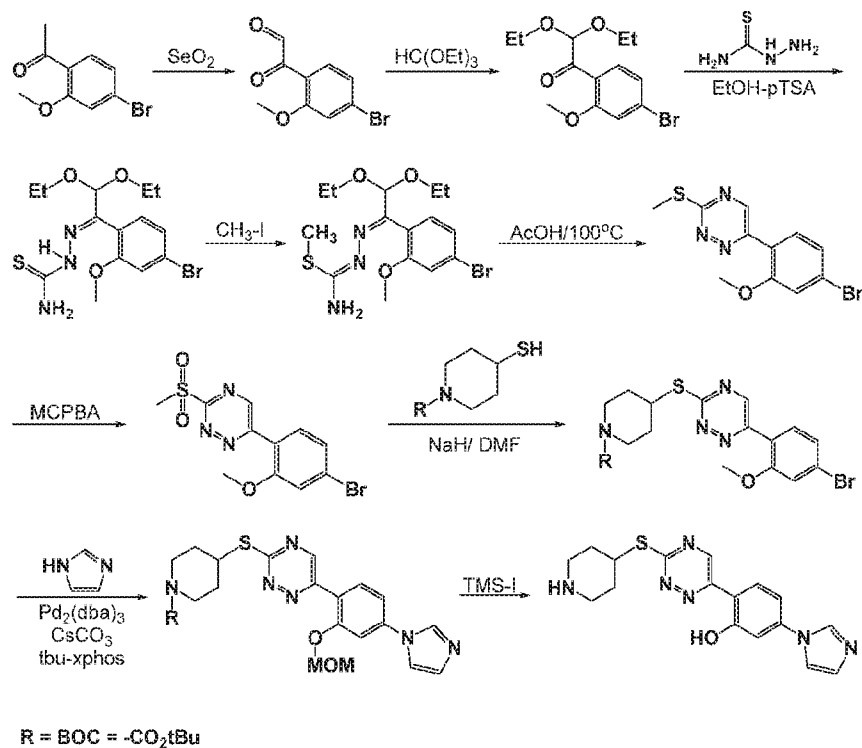


R = BOC = $-\text{CO}_2\text{tBu}$

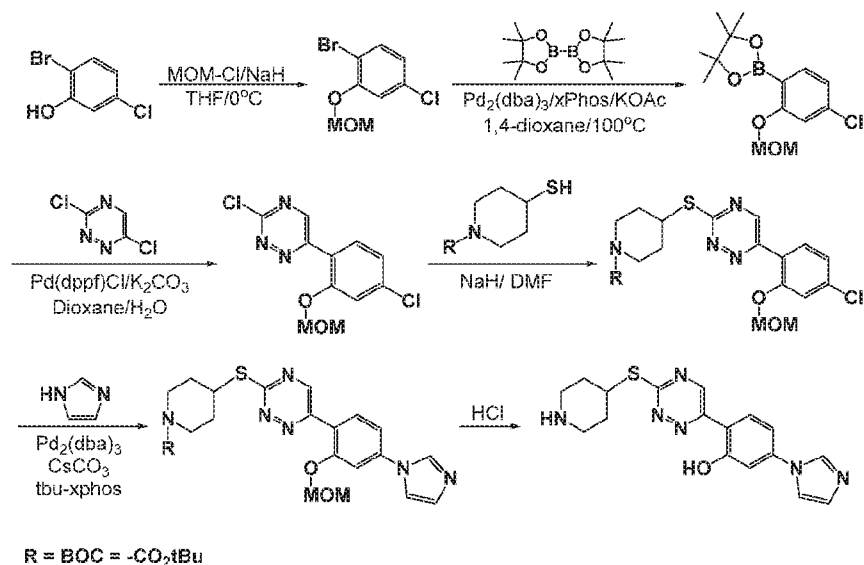
[0633] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 4:



[0634] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 5:

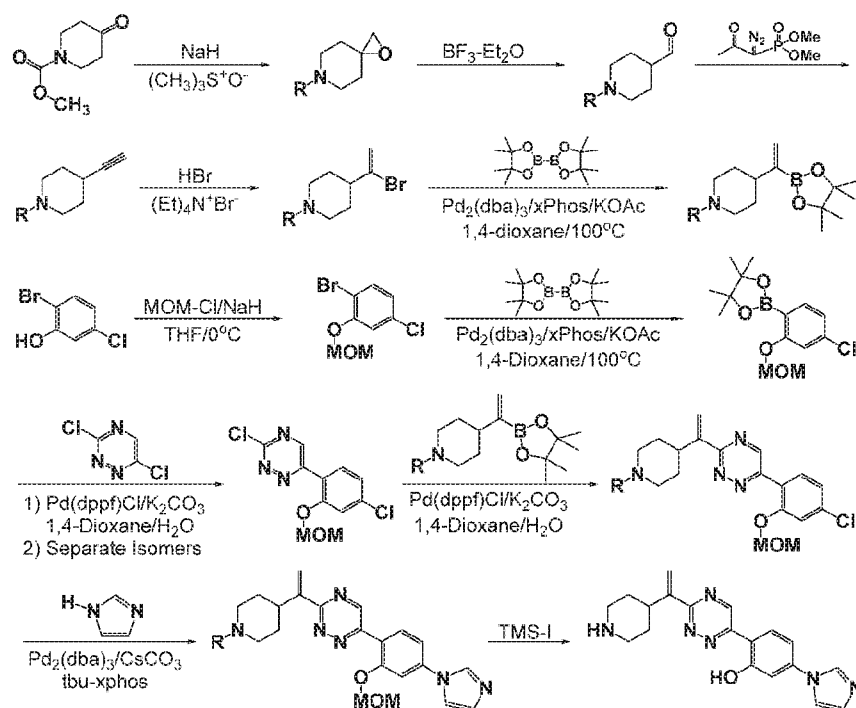


[0635] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 6:



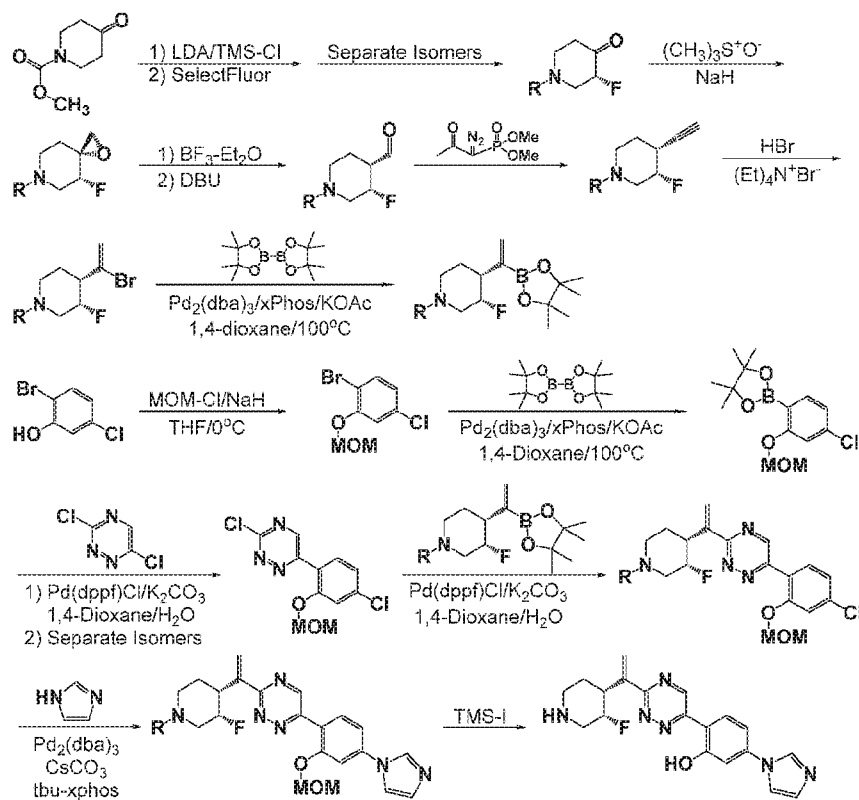
[0636] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 7:

$R = \text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$



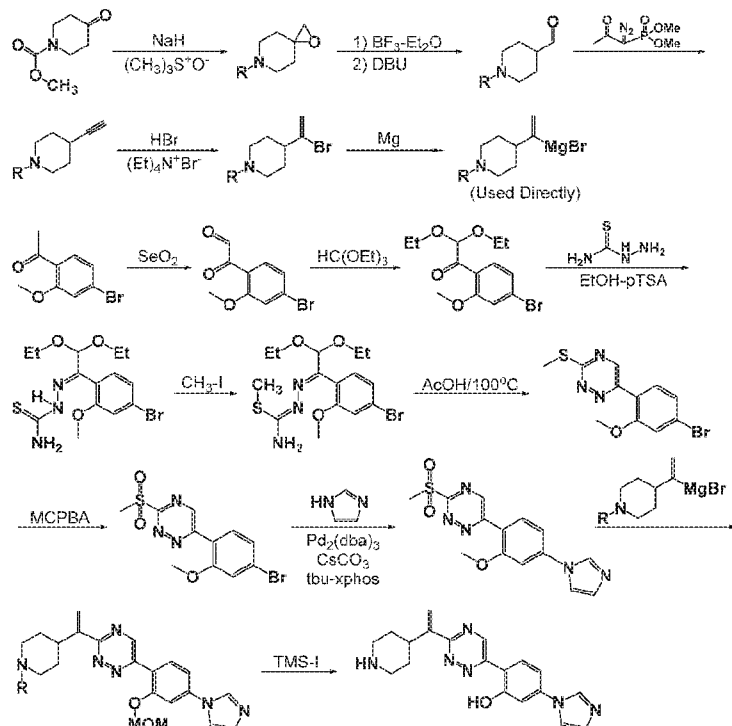
[0637] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 8:

R = CO₂CH₃

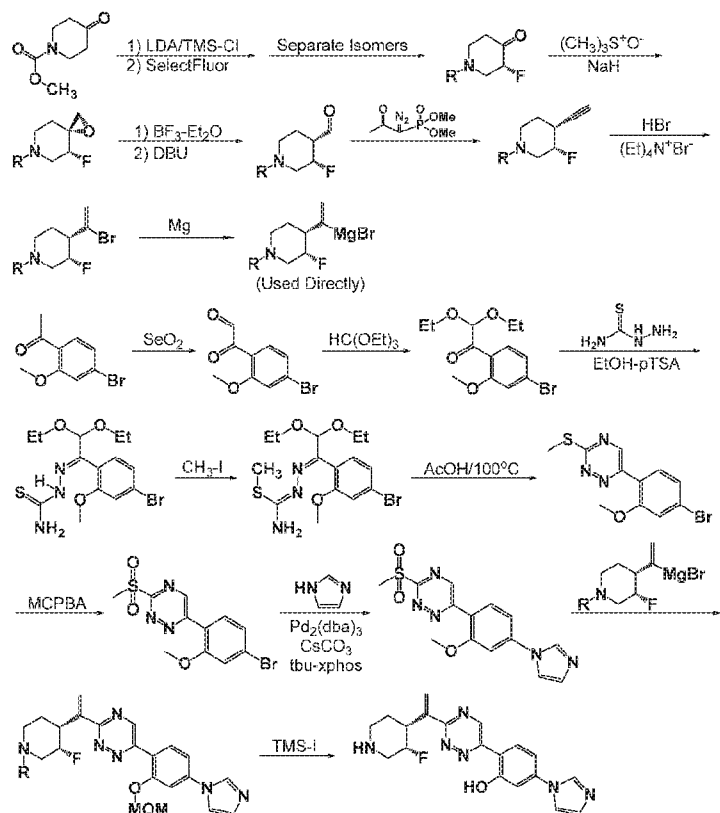


[0638] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 9:

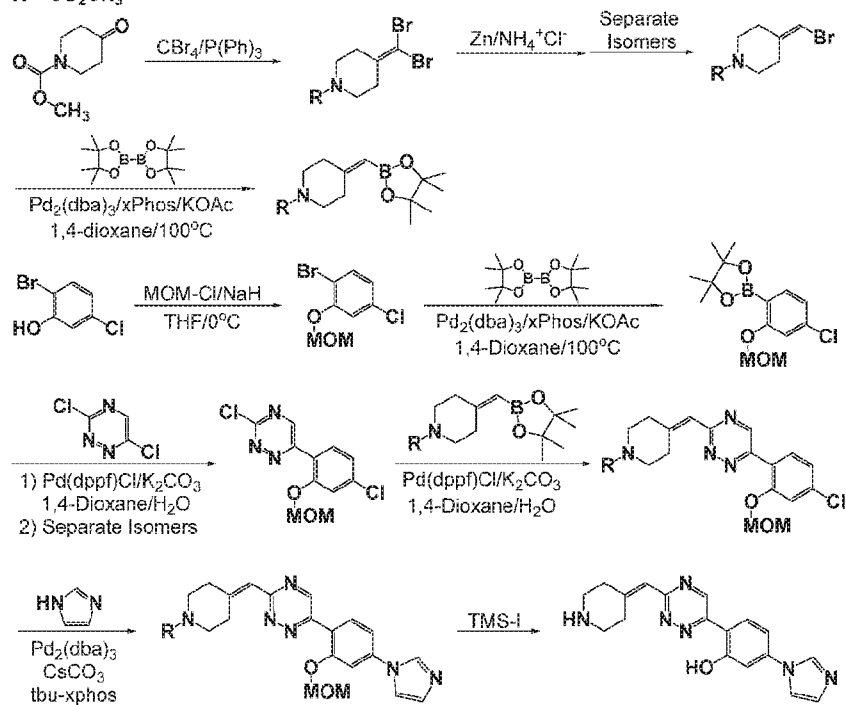
R = CO₂CH₃



[0639] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 10:

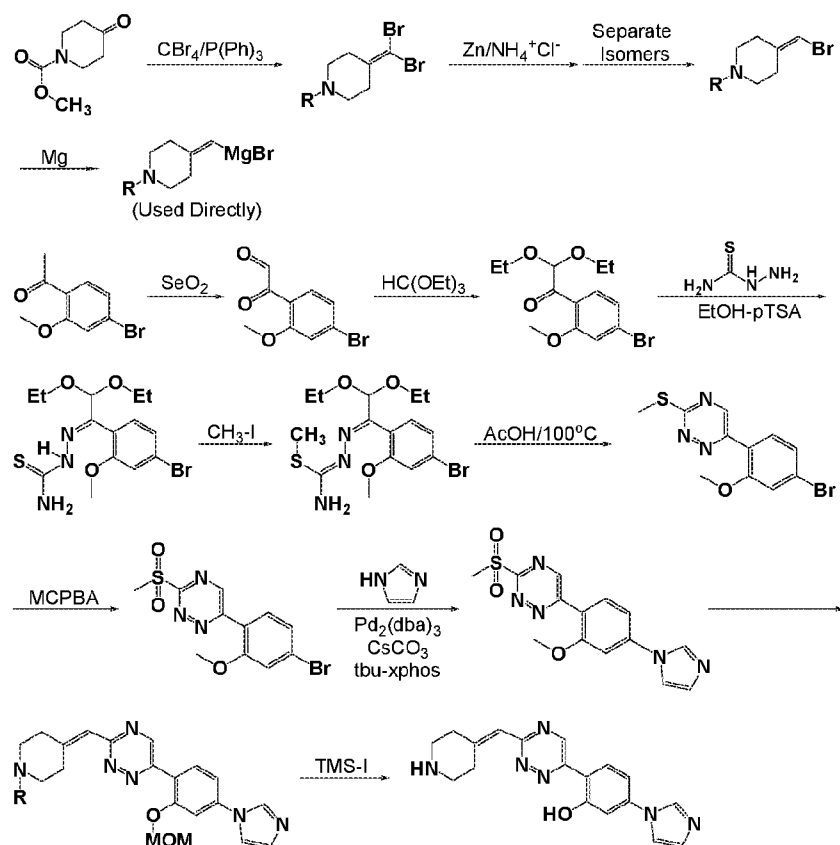
R = CO₂CH₃

[0640] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 11:

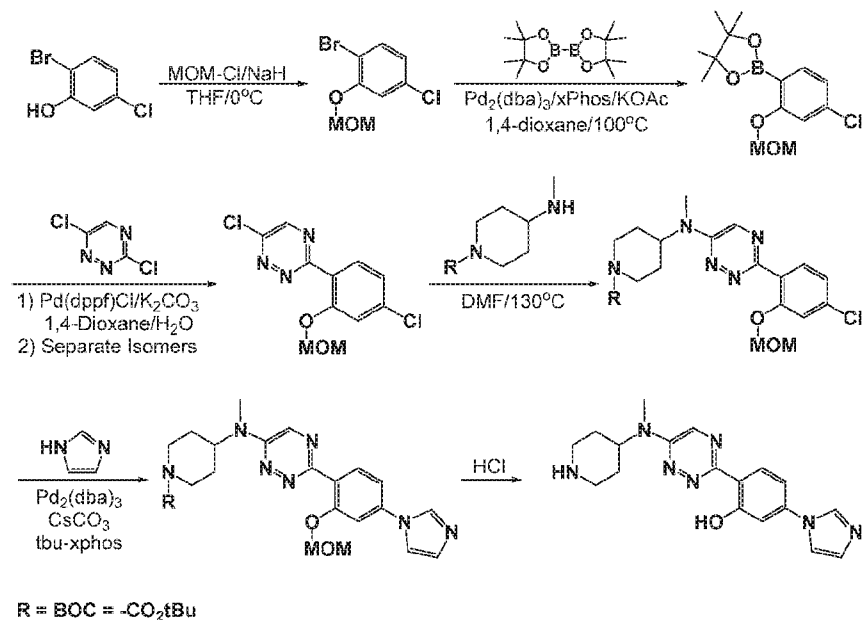
R = CO₂CH₃

[0641] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 12:

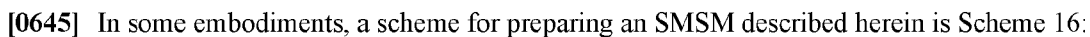
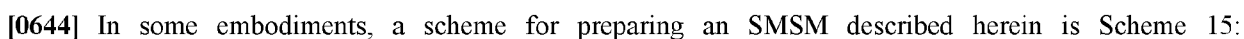
R = CO₂CH₃

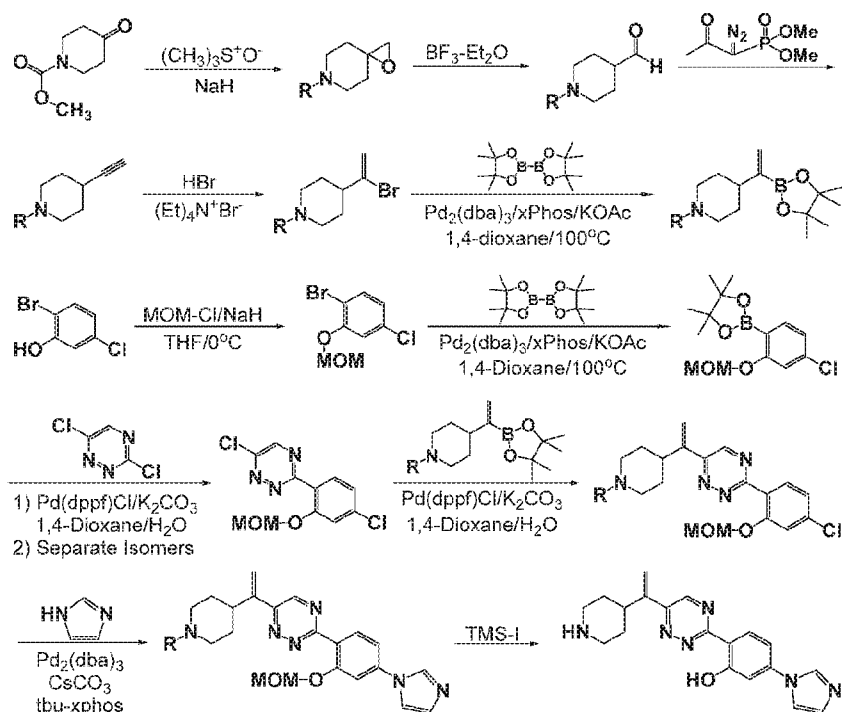


[0642] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 13:

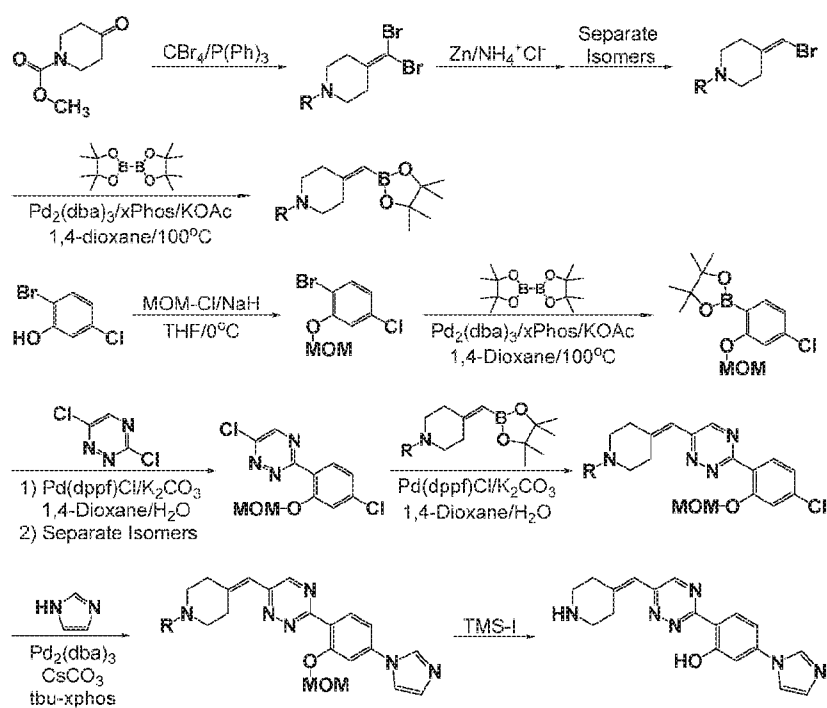


[0643] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 14:

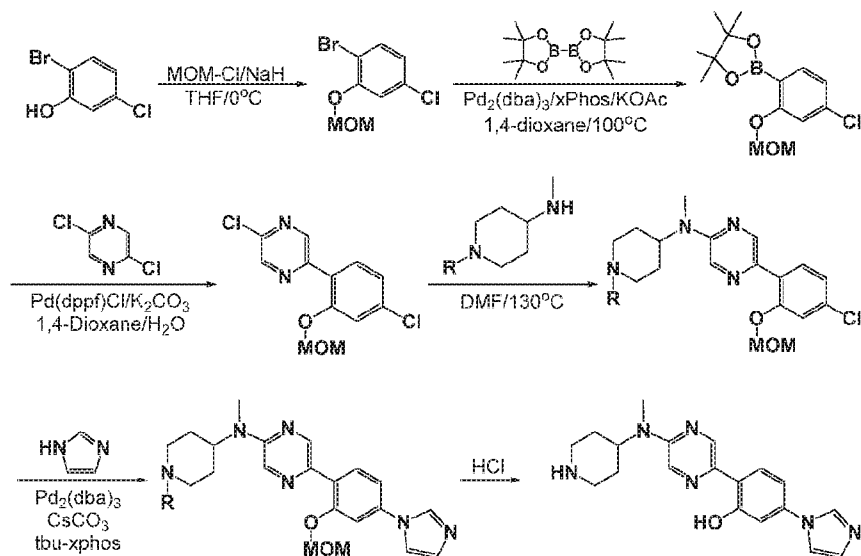


R = CO₂CH₃

[0646] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 17:

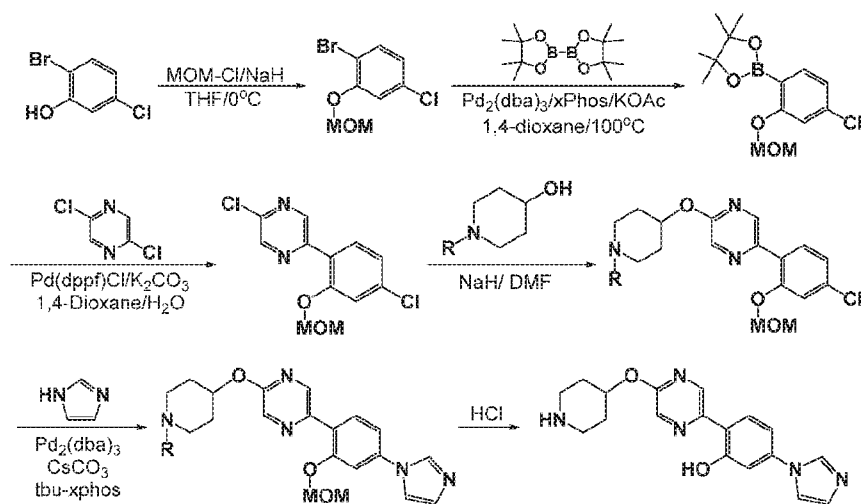
R = CO₂CH₃

[0647] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 18:



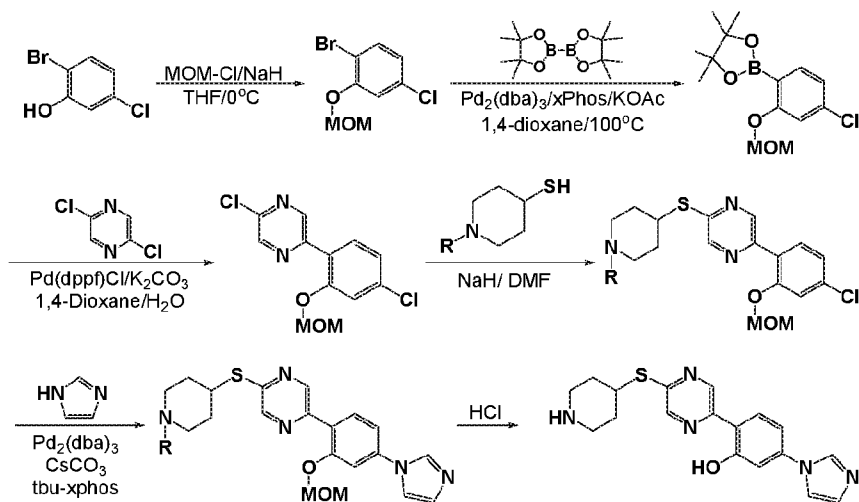
R = BOC = $-\text{CO}_2\text{tBu}$

[0648] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 19:



R = BOC = $-\text{CO}_2\text{tBu}$

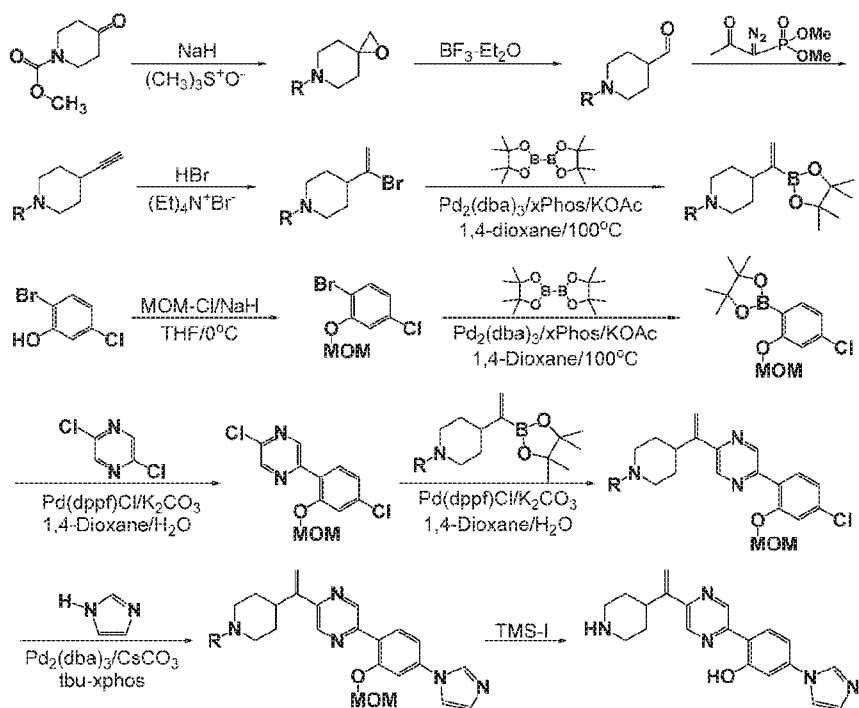
[0649] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 20:



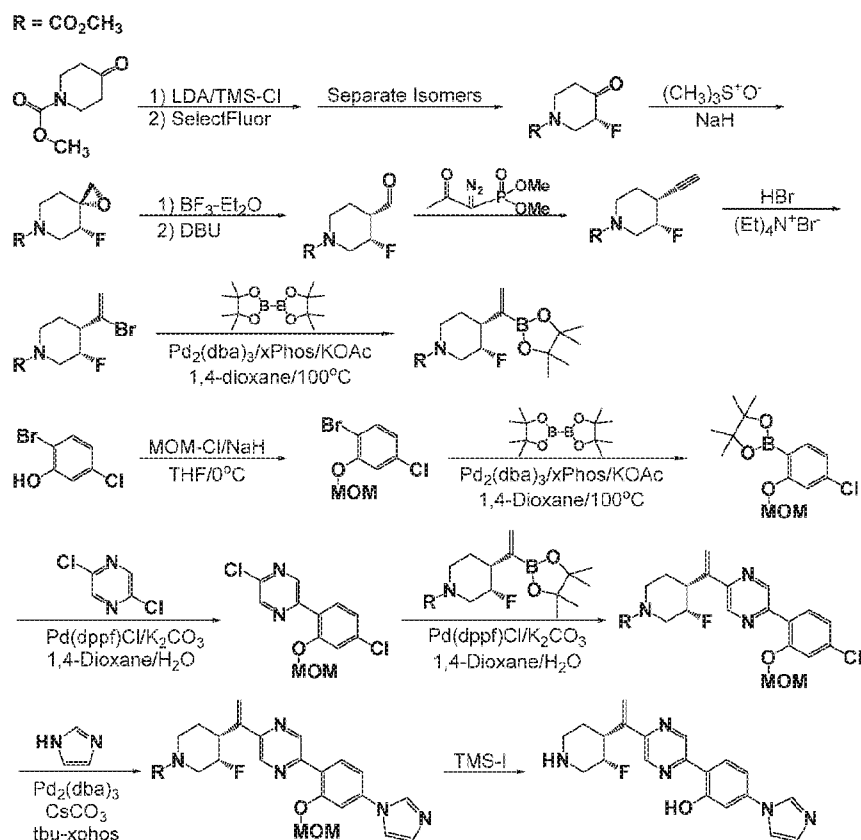
R = BOC = -CO₂tBu

[0650] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 21.

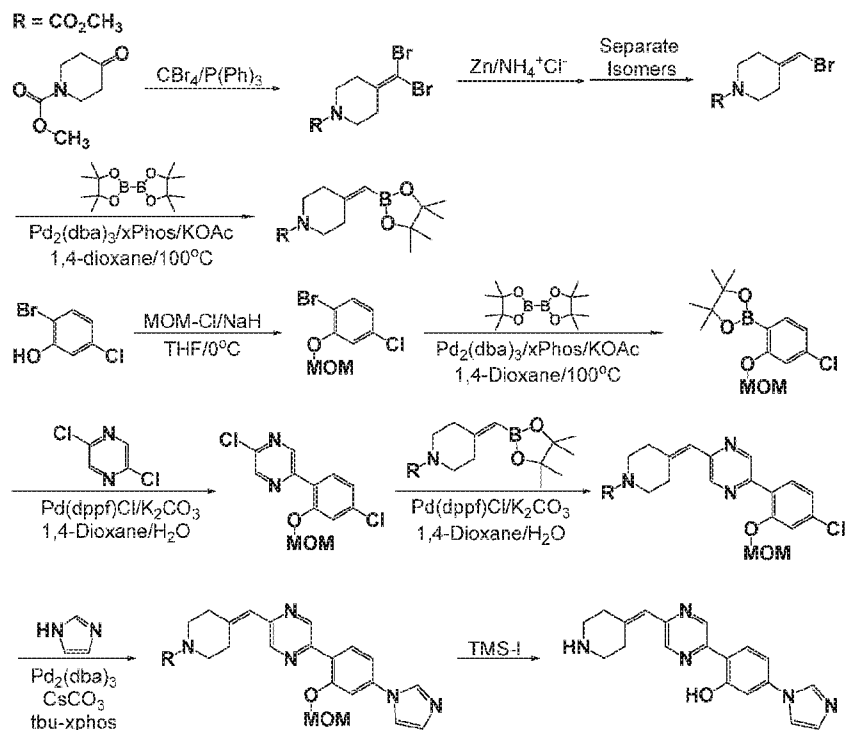
R = CO₂CH₃



[0651] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 22.



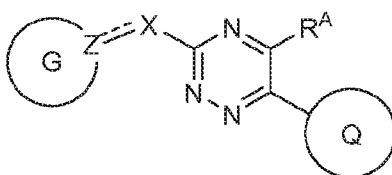
[0652] In some embodiments, a scheme for preparing an SMSM described herein is Scheme 23.



CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (I)

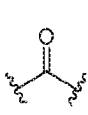
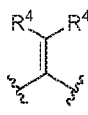
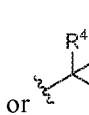
wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{SR}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})_2\text{R}^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_4 cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_3 heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

// is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR^2 ;

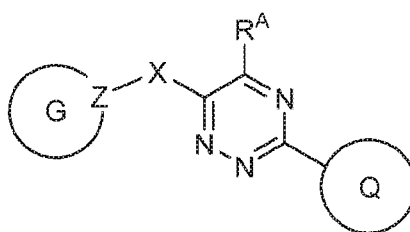
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C_4 – C_{12} heterocycloalkyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_5 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^2 , when present, is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, or substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl; and

each R^4 is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl.

2. A compound of Formula (II), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (II)

wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{SR}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})_2\text{R}^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_4 cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_3 heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$, or $-\text{NR}^3-$;

Z is CR^2 ;

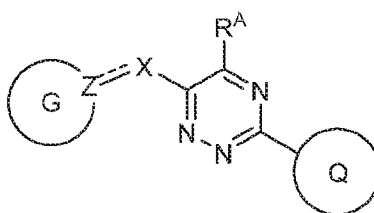
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C_4 – C_{12} heterocycloalkyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_5 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^2 is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, or substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl; and

R^3 is hydrogen, $-\text{CN}$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CD}_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, $-\text{C}_1$ – C_4 alkylene- OR^1 , substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_4 cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_3 heterocycloalkyl.

3. A compound of Formula (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (III)

wherein,

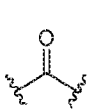
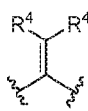
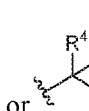
R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{SR}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})_2\text{R}^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4

heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

--- is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR²;

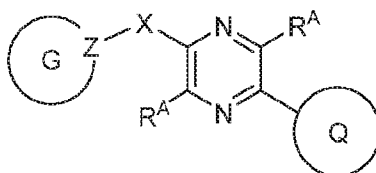
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄–C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl; and

each R⁴ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl.

4. A compound of Formula (IV), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (IV)

wherein,

each R^A is independently hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³;

Z is CR²;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄–C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₆

cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl; and

R³ is hydrogen, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, -C₁–C₄ alkylene-OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl, provided that the compound of Formula (IV) is not:

2-(5-(methyl(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-5-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenol;

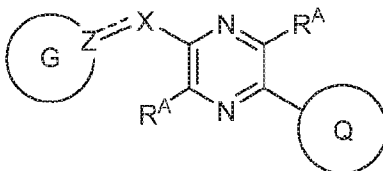
3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)piperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)(methyl)amino)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one;

3-amino-1-(4-((5-(2-hydroxy-4-(1H-pyrazol-4-yl)phenyl)pyrazin-2-yl)oxy)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)propan-1-one; or

5-(4-(5-((1-(3-aminopropanoyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino)pyrazin-2-yl)-3-hydroxyphenyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-one.

5. A compound of Formula (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (V)

wherein,

each R^A is independently hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁–C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃–C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂–C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

$\text{--}\text{Z}\text{--}$ is a single bond or a double bond;

X is , and Z is C; or

X is , , or , and Z is N or CR²;

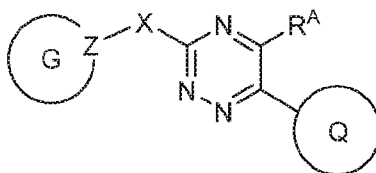
Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R², when present, is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

each R⁴ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl.

6. A compound of Formula (VI), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof:



Formula (VI)

wherein,

R^A is hydrogen, deuterium, F, Cl, -CN, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl;

ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X is -O-, -S-, or -NR³-;

Z is CR²;

Ring G is monocyclic, fused, or spiro C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R² is hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl; and

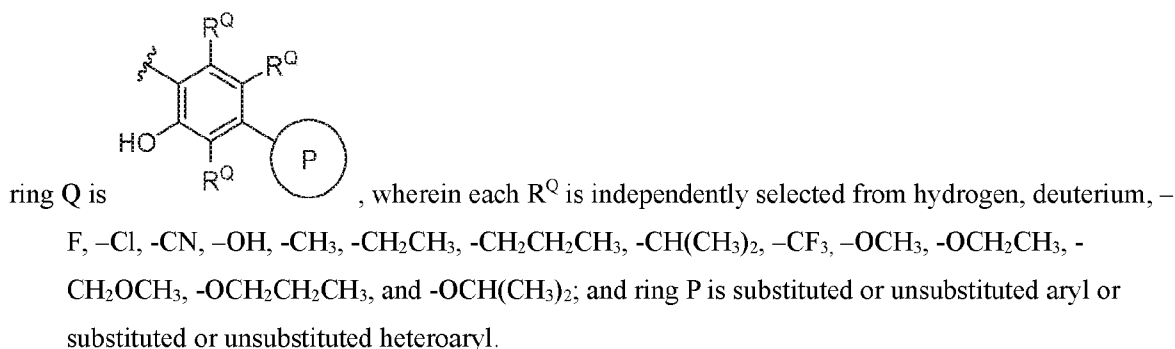
R³ is hydrogen, -CN, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, -C₁-C₄ alkylene-OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₃ heterocycloalkyl.

7. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted aryl.

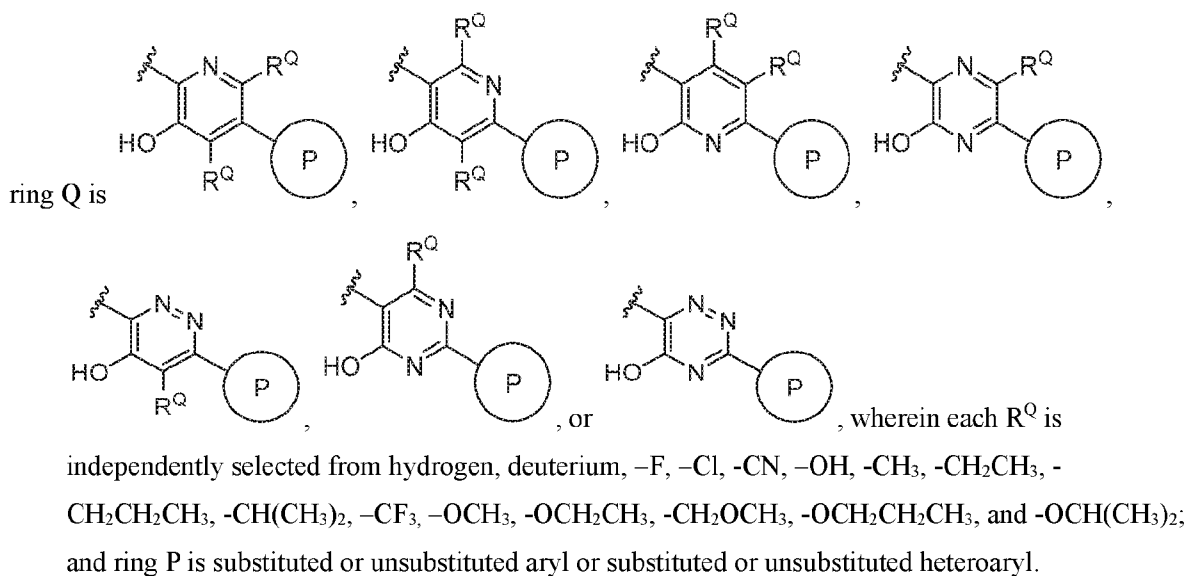
8. The compound of claim 7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from:
deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.
9. The compound of claim 8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.
10. The compound of claim 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted aryl, wherein if aryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:
deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein each R¹ is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.
11. The compound of claim 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is 2-hydroxy-phenyl substituted with substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, wherein if heteroaryl is substituted then it is substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from:
deuterium, halogen, -OH, -NO₂, -CN, -SR¹, -S(=O)R¹, -S(=O)₂R¹, -N(R¹)₂, -C(=O)R¹, -OC(=O)R¹, -C(=O)OR¹, -C(=O)N(R¹)₂, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; wherein

each R^1 is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 – C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 – C_5 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

12. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein:

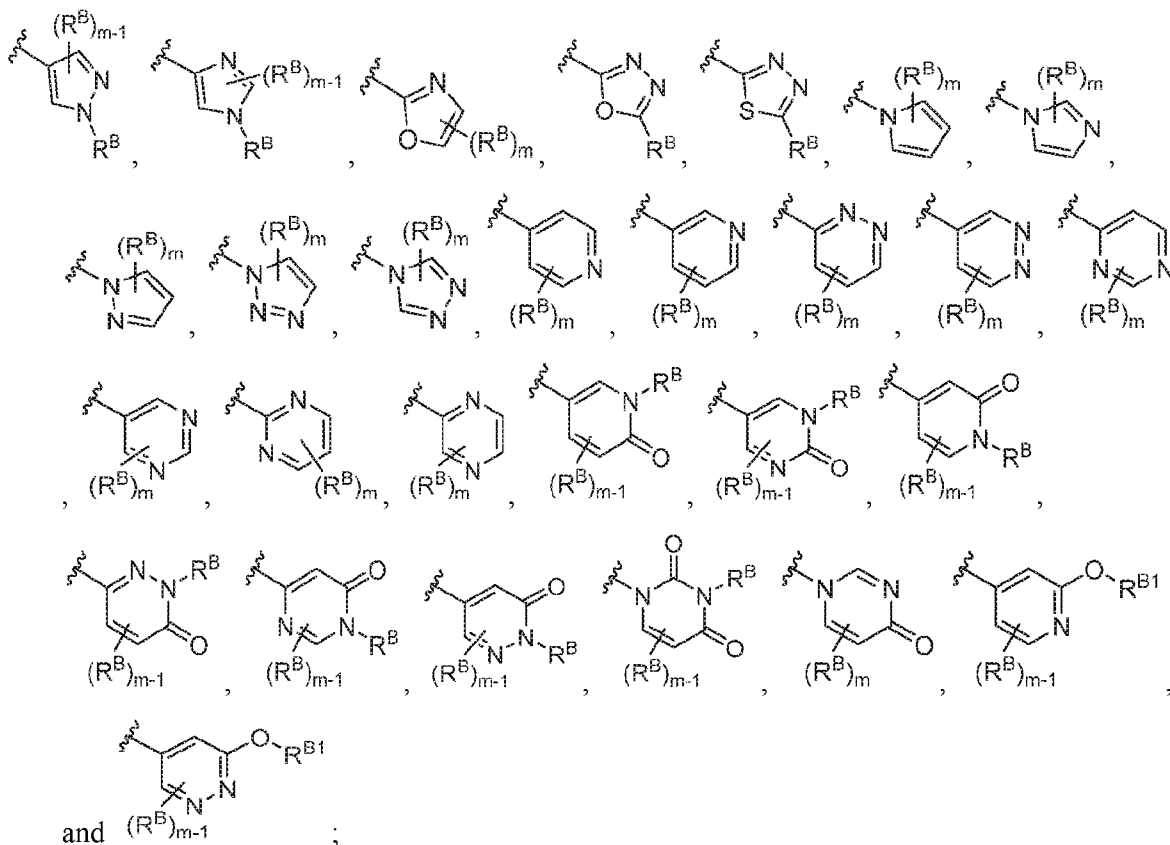


13. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.
14. The compound of claim 13, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 5- or 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl.
15. The compound of claim 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl.
16. The compound of claim 15, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl selected from:



17. The compound of claim 12 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein each R^Q is independently selected from hydrogen, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, or $-OCH_3$.

18. The compound of claim 12 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring P is substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.
19. The compound of claim 18, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:

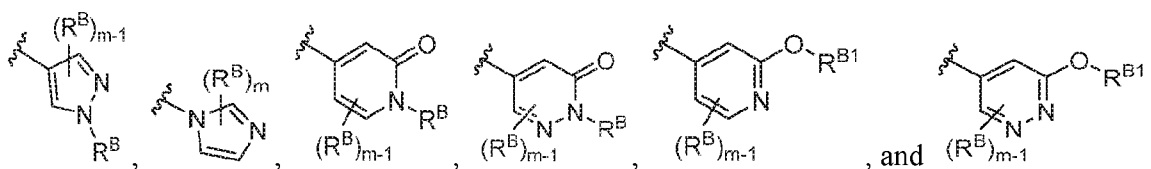


wherein,

each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, deuterium substituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -OCD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroarvl;

R^{BI} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, -CD₃, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₇ heterocycloalkyl; and m is 1, 2, or 3.

20. The compound of claim 18, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring P is heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of:

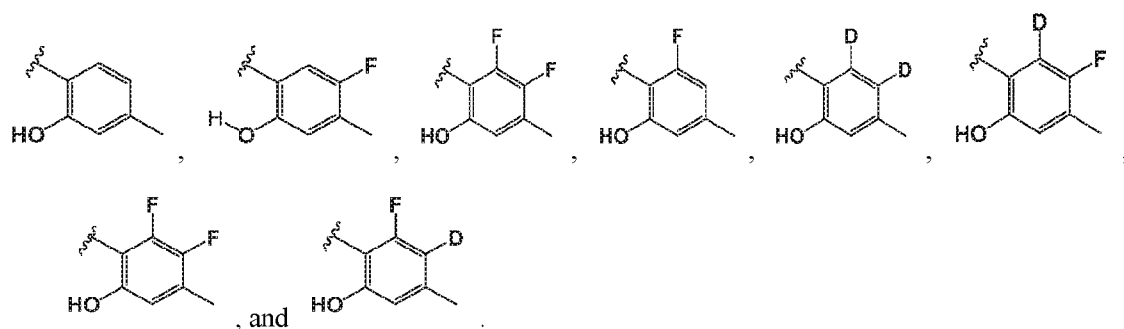


wherein,

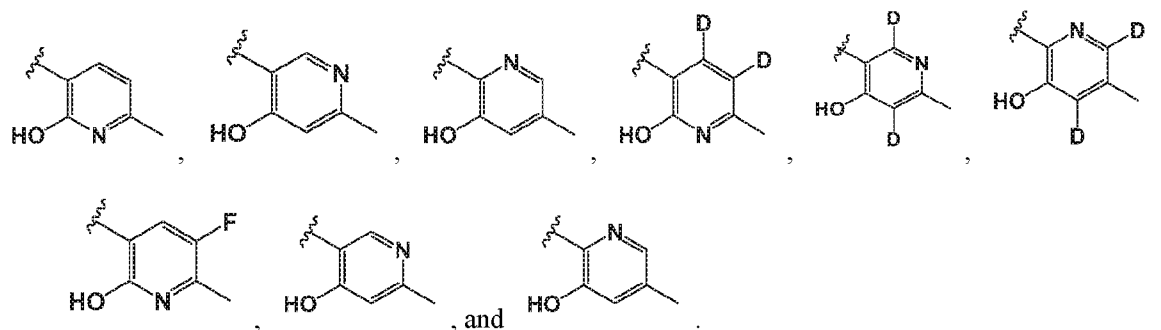
each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, deuterium substituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-OCD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl; and m is 1, 2, or 3.

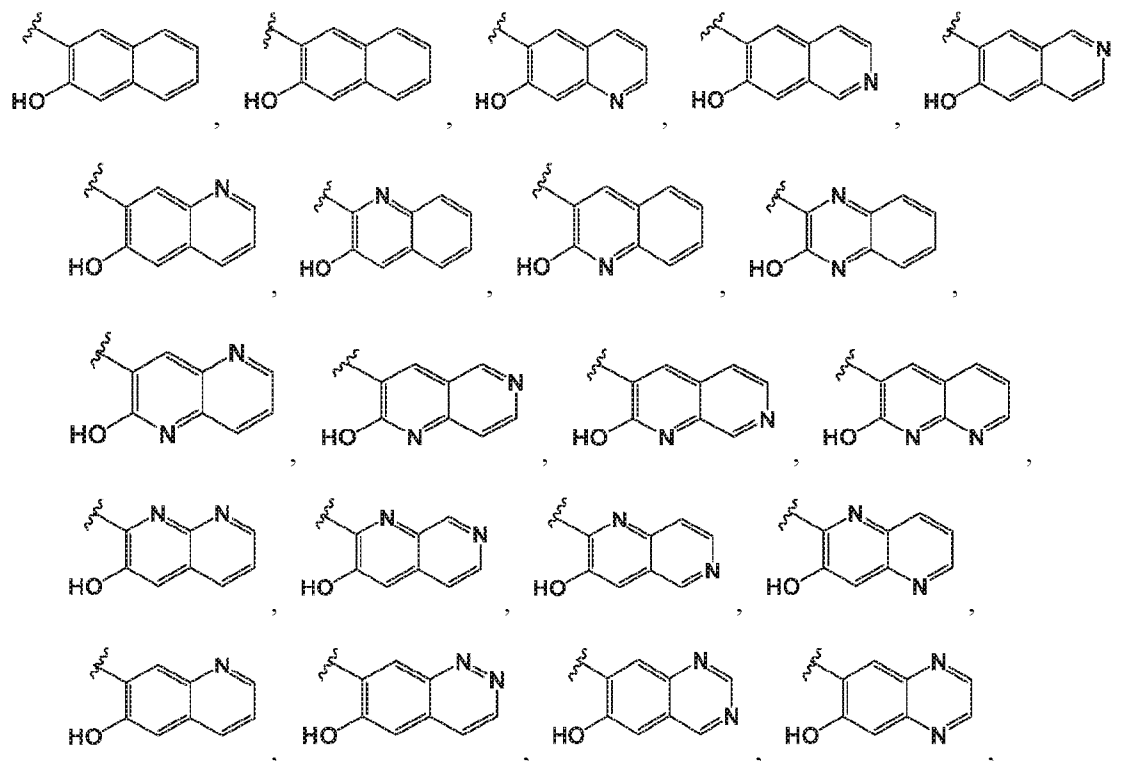
21. The compound of claim 19 or 20, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein each R^B is independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-F$, $-Cl$, $-CN$, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, $-OH$, or $-OCH_3$.
22. The compound of claim 21, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein each R^B is independently $-F$ or $-OCH_3$.
23. The compound of claim 19 or 20, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, $-CH_3$, $-CF_3$, and $-CD_3$.
24. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is 2-naphthyl substituted at the 3 position with 0, 1, and 2 substituents independently selected from:
deuterium, halogen, $-OH$, $-NO_2$, $-CN$, $-SR^1$, $-S(=O)R^1$, $-S(=O)_2R^1$, $-N(R^1)_2$, $-C(=O)R^1$, $-OC(=O)R^1$, $-C(=O)OR^1$, $-C(=O)N(R^1)_2$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; wherein each R^1 is independently hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_5 heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.
25. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:

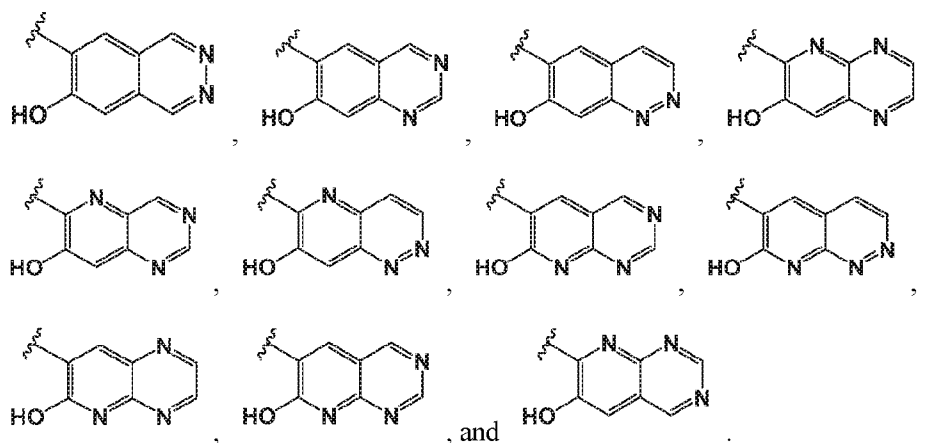


26. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:

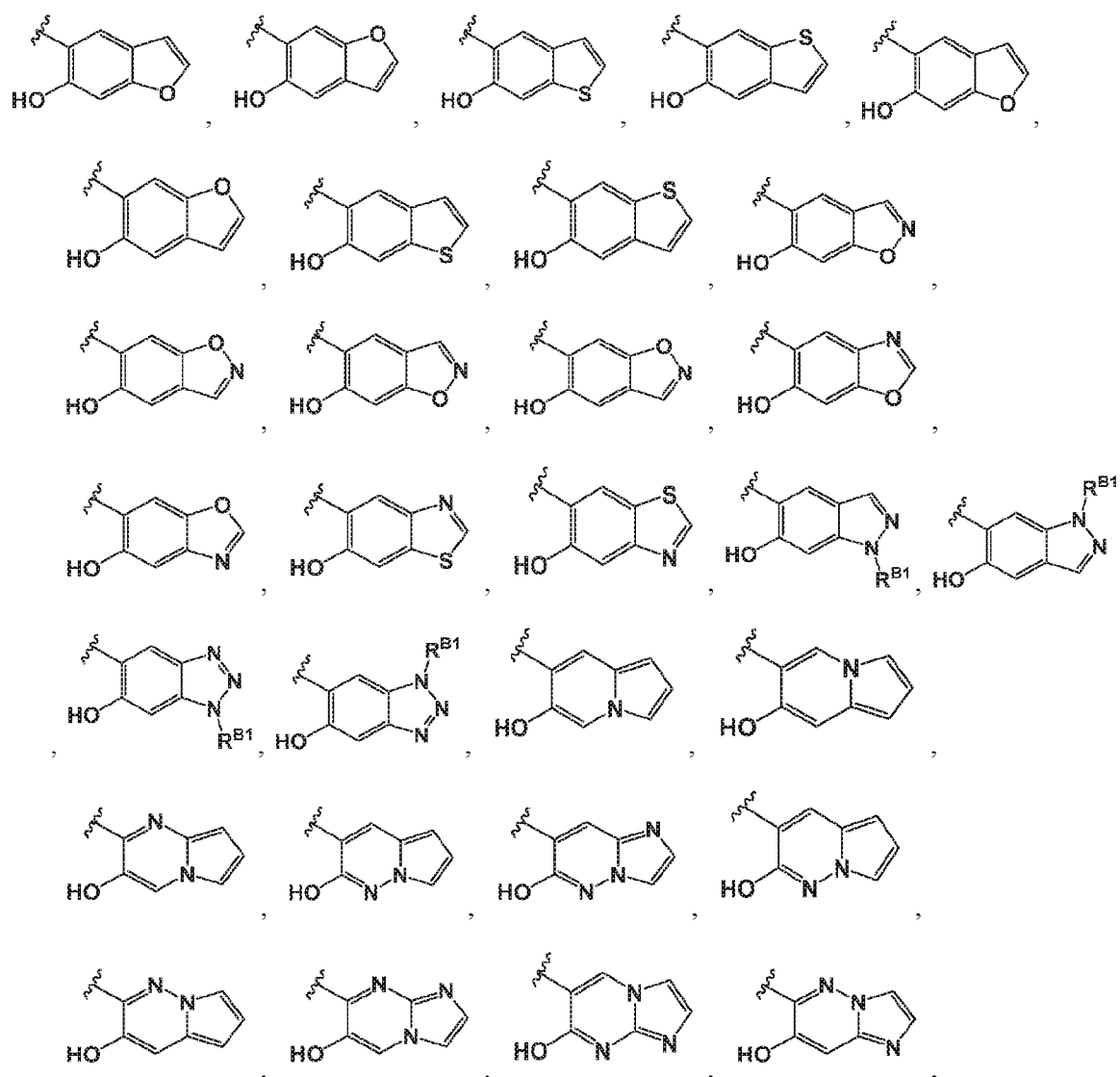


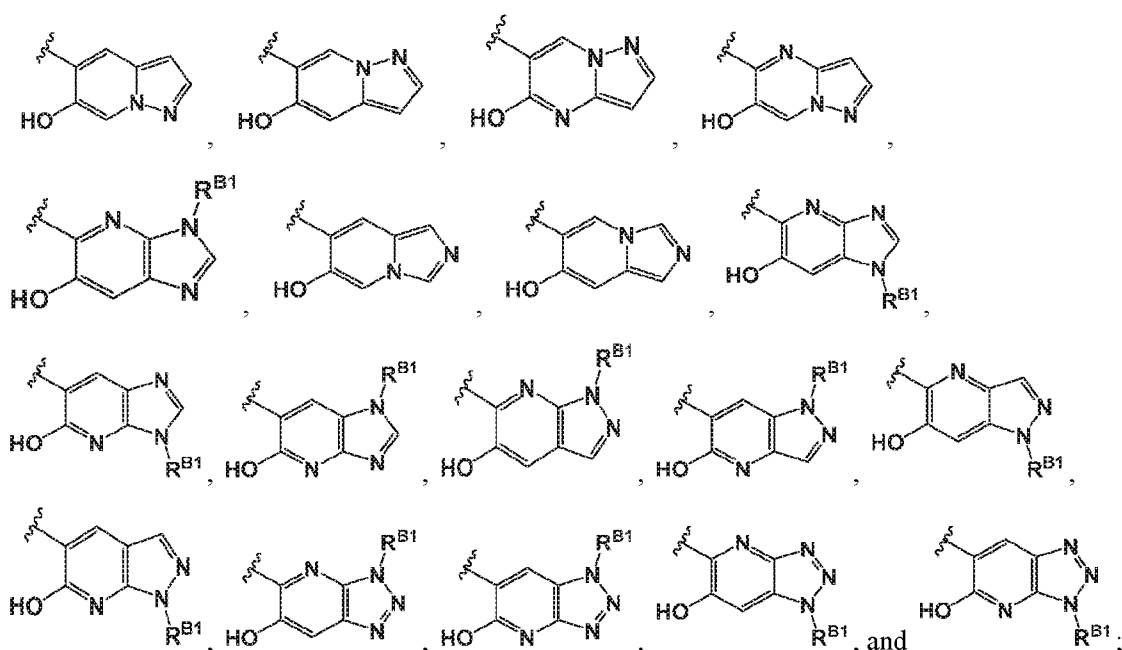
27. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:





28. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring Q is selected from the group consisting of:

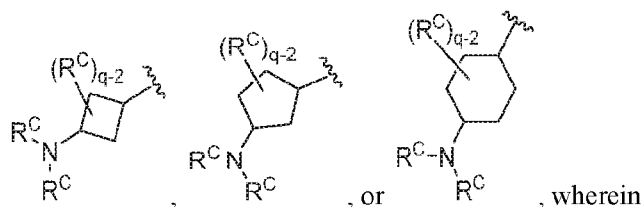




wherein

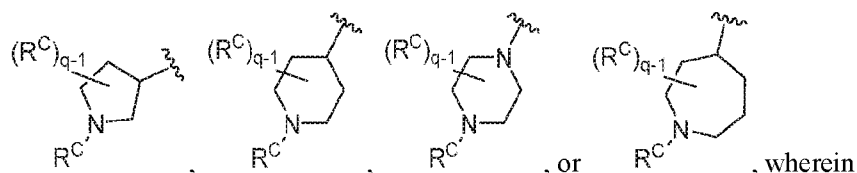
R^{B1} is selected from hydrogen, deuterium, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-CD_3$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 fluoroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - 7 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_7 heterocycloalkyl.

29. The compound of any one of claims 6-28, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring G is:



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-OR^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_5 heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

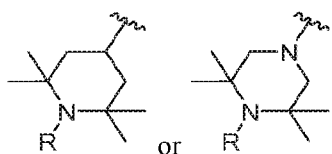
30. The compound of any one of claims 6-28, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring G is:



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-OR^1$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_4 heteroalkyl,

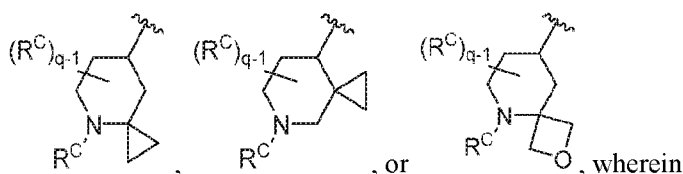
substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

31. The compound of any one of claims 6-28, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring G is:



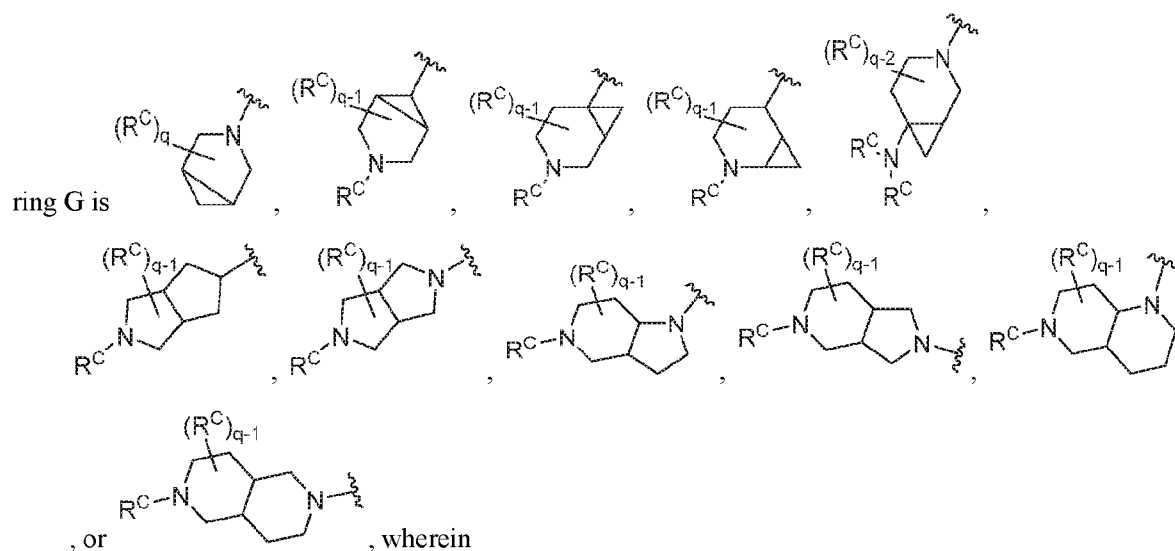
, wherein R is H, D, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl.

32. The compound of any one of claims 6-28, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein ring G is:



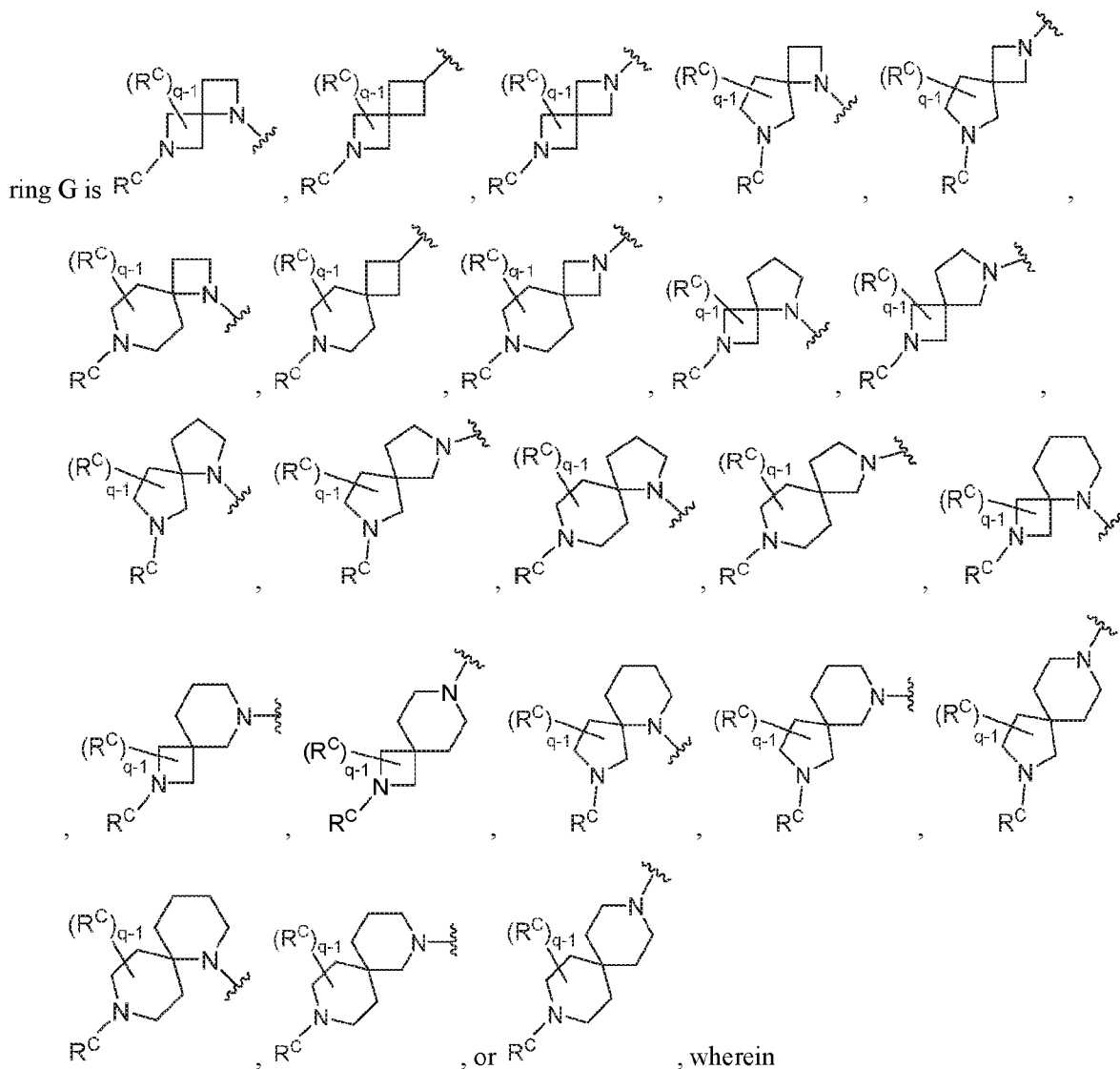
each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

33. The compound of any one of claims 6-28, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, wherein:



each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 3, 4, 5, or 6.

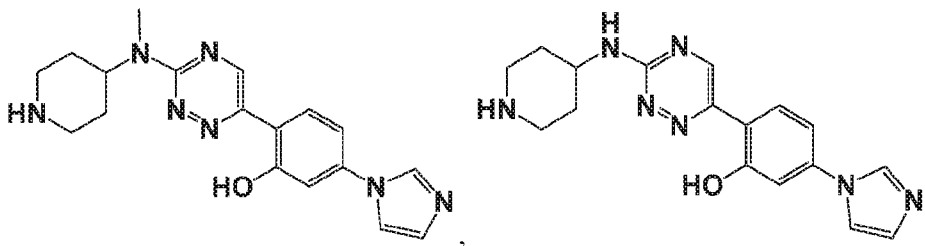
34. The compound of any one of claims 6-28, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, wherein:

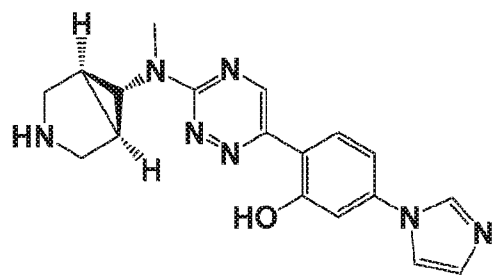
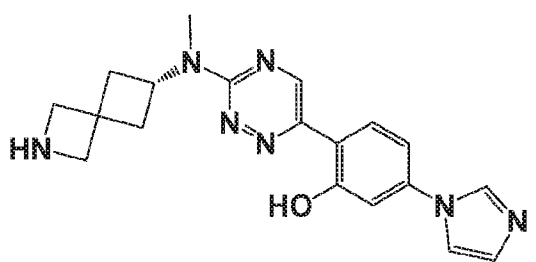
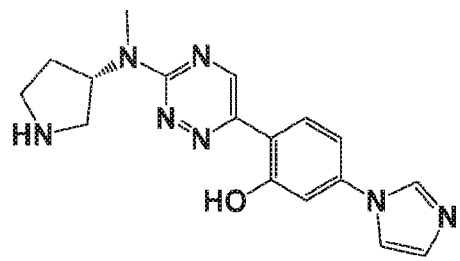
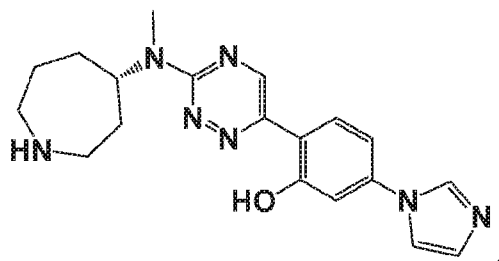
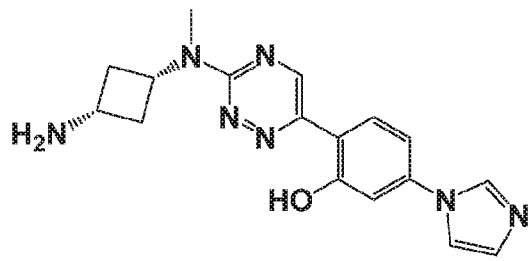
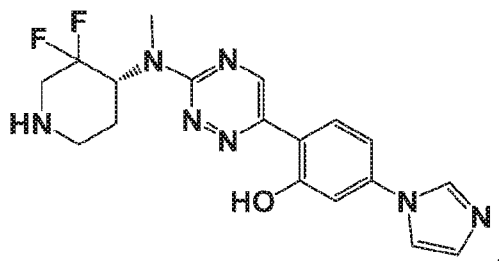
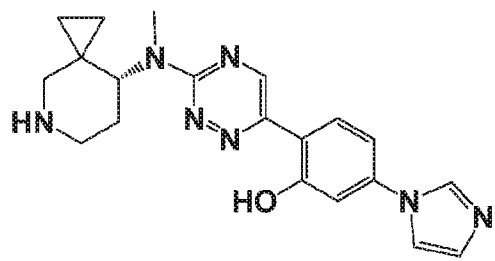
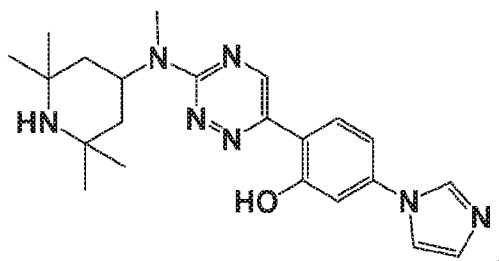
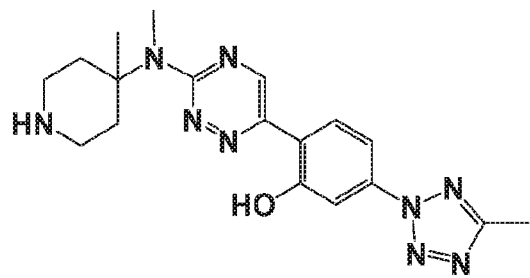
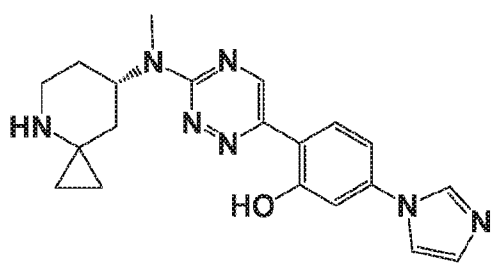
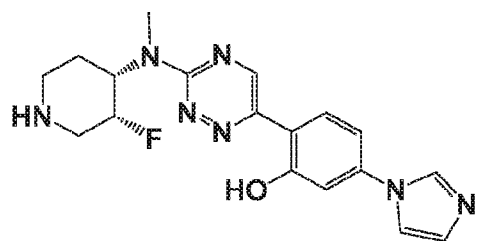
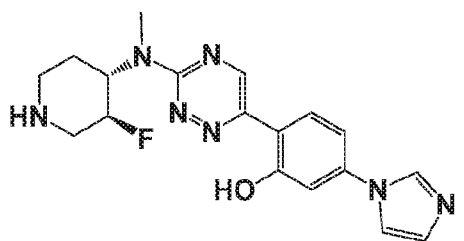


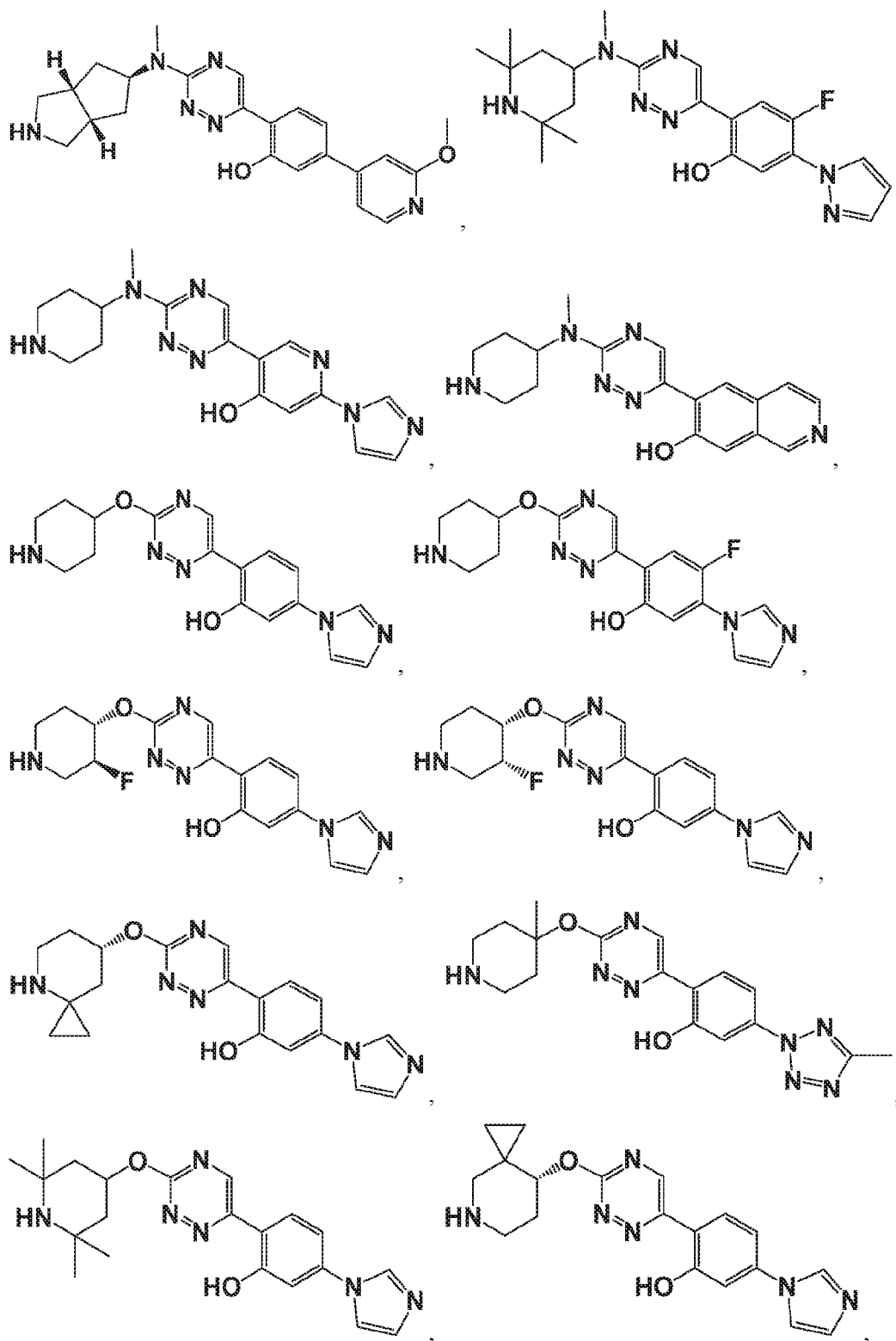
each R^C is independently selected from H, D, F, -CN, -OH, -OR¹, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₅ heterocycloalkyl; and q is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

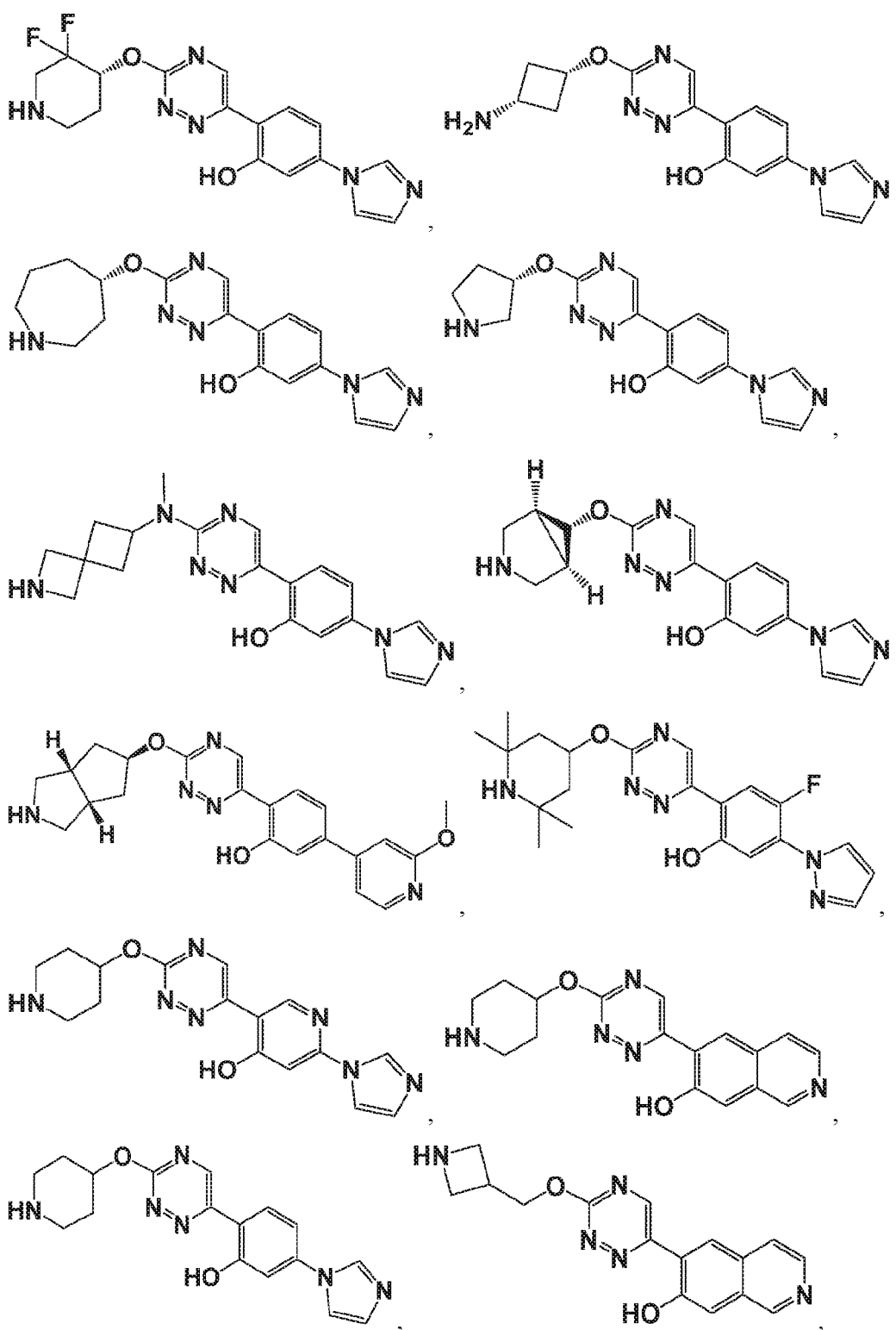
35. The compound of any one of claims 6-34, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein X is -O-.
36. The compound of any one of claims 6-34, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein X is -S-.
37. The compound of any one of claims 6-34, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein X is -NR³-.

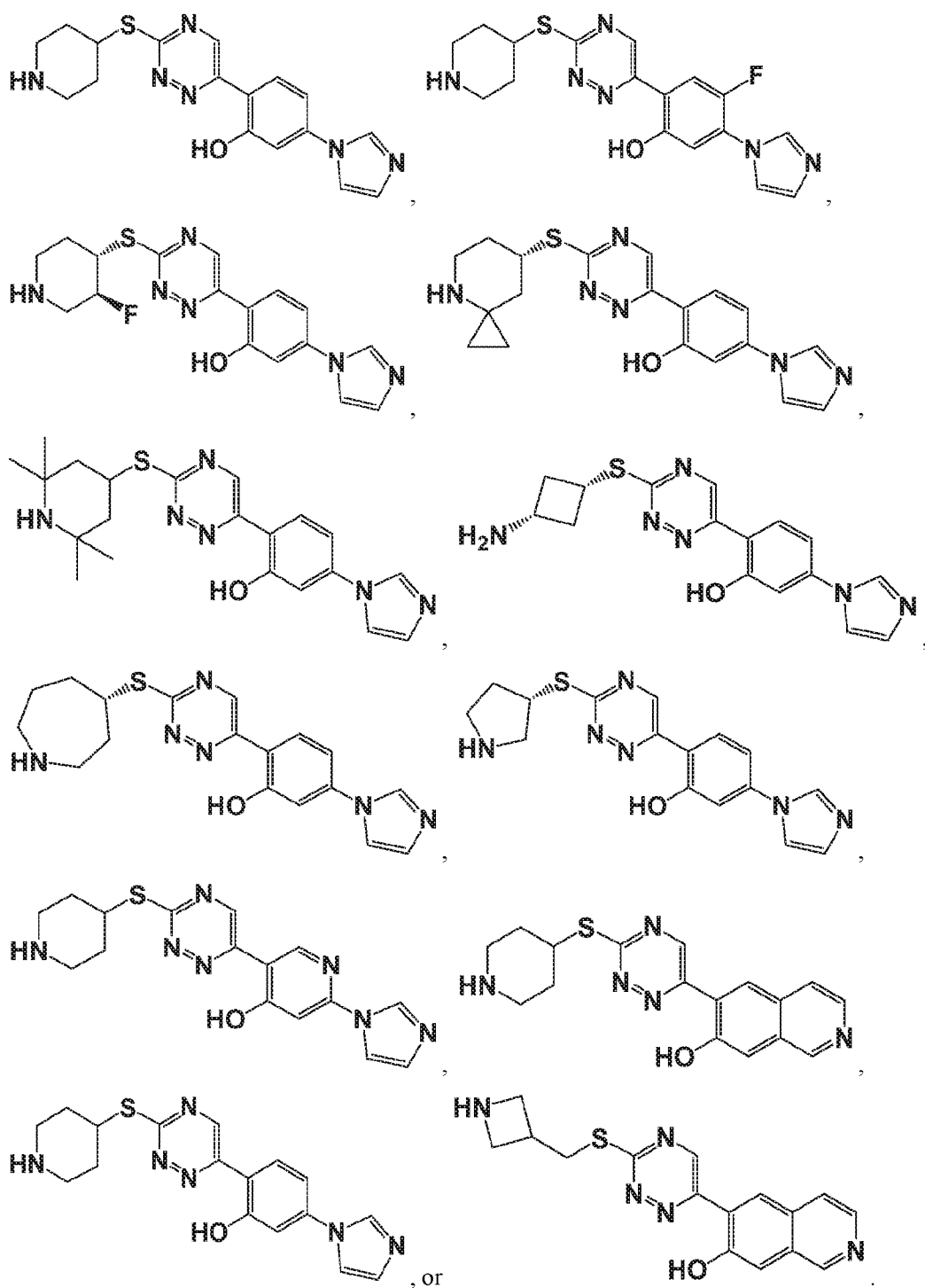
38. The compound of claim 37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^3 is hydrogen, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CH_2F$, $-CHF_2$, $-CF_3$, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl.
39. The compound of claim 37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^3 is hydrogen, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CF_3$, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl.
40. The compound of claim 37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^3 is hydrogen, $-CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, cyclopropyl, or oxetanyl.
41. The compound of claim 37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^3 is hydrogen, $-CH_3$, or cyclopropyl.
42. The compound of any one of claims 6–41, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^2 is hydrogen, $-CH_3$, or $-OCH_3$.
43. The compound of claim 42, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^2 is hydrogen.
44. The compound of any one of claims 6–43, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, $-CN$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-OH$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CH_3$, $-OCF_3$, $-CH_2F$, $-CHF_2$, or $-CF_3$.
45. The compound of any one of claims 6–43, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, $-CN$, $-CH_3$, $-OH$, $-OCH_3$, $-OCF_3$, $-CH_2F$, $-CHF_2$, or $-CF_3$.
46. The compound of any one of claims 6–43, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, $-CN$, $-CH_3$, or $-OCH_3$.
47. The compound of any one of claims 6–43, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^A is hydrogen, F, Cl, or $-CH_3$.
48. The compound of any one of claims 6–43, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein R^A is hydrogen.
49. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, that is:











50. A method of modulating splicing comprising contacting a compound of any one of the preceding claims to cells, wherein the compound modulates splicing at a splice site sequence of a pre-mRNA that encodes a mRNA, wherein the mRNA encodes a target protein or a functional RNA.
51. A method of treating a disease or condition comprising administering a compound of any one of the preceding claims to a subject in need thereof.

52. A compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, wherein the compound is selected from Table 1A, Table 1B, Table 1C, Table 1D, Table 1E, or Table 1F.
53. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any one of claims 1-52 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.
54. A method of treating a condition or disease comprising administering a compound of any one of claims 1-49 or 52 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof to a subject in need thereof.
55. Use of a compound of any one of claims 1-49 or 52 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition or disease.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 20/16682

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC - A61K 31/439; A61P 25/00; C07D 471/08 (2020.01)

CPC - A61K 31/501; A61K 45/06; A61P 25/00; C07D 209/52

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched -

See Search History document

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

See Search History document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y -- A	WO 2017/100726 A1 (PTC THERAPEUTICS, INC) 15 June 2017 (15.06.2017); abstract, pg. 58	1 --- 52
Y -- A	US 10,112,923 B2 (Heptares Therapeutics Limited) 30 October 2018 (30.10.2018); col 9, ln 45-65, col 10, ln 59	1 --- 52
A	US 2014/0051672 A1 (Cheung et al.) 20 February 2014 (20.02.2014); para [0424]	1, 52
A	US 2019/0000844 A1 (PTC Therapeutics, Inc) 03 January 2019 (03.01.2019); entire document	1, 52
A	US 2013/0165416 A1 (Wagner et al.) 27 June 2013 (27.06.2013); entire document	1, 52

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"D" document cited by the applicant in the international application
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 May 2020

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 JUN 2020

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 20/16682

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

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

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

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

3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 21-23, 29-48, 50-51, 53-55
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

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

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
(see supplemental page)

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1 and 52(in part)

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US 20/16682

--continued from Box No. III--

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I: Claims 1 and 52(in part), directed to a compound of formula I.

Group II: Claims 2 and 52(in part) directed to a compound of formula II.

Group III: Claims 3 and 52(in part) directed to a compound of formula III.

Group IV: Claims 4 and 52(in part) directed to a compound of formula IV.

Group V: Claims 5 and 52(in part) directed to a compound of formula V.

Group VI+: Claims 6-20, 24-28, 49 and 52(in part), directed to a compound of claim 6, formula VI. The compound of claim 6 may be searched, for example, to the extent that it encompasses the first species of claim 6, represented by a compound according to Formula VI wherein RA is hydrogen; ring Q is unsubstituted aryl; X is O; Z is CR₂; Ring G is monocyclic C₄ heterocycloalkyl; R₂ is hydrogen; for payment of additional fee and election as such. It is believed that claims 6-7 and 24 read on this first named invention of Group VI+. Applicant is invited to elect additional compounds of claim 17, wherein each additional compound elected will require one additional invention fee. Applicants must specify the claims that encompass any additionally elected compound. Applicants must further indicate, if applicable, the claims which encompass the first named invention, if different than what was indicated above for this group. Failure to clearly identify how any paid additional invention fees are to be applied to the '+' group(s) will result in only the first claimed invention to be searched. Another exemplary election would be a compound of claim 6, represented by a compound according to Formula VI wherein RA is hydrogen; ring Q is unsubstituted heteroaryl; X is O; Z is CR₂; Ring G is monocyclic C₄ heterocycloalkyl; R₂ is hydrogen (i.e., claims 6 and 13-15).

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

Special Technical Features:

Group I includes the technical feature of a compound of formula I comprising a triazine moiety wherein X is structures listed (comprising methylene/carboxy linkers), which is not required by any other invention of Groups II-V and VI+.

Group II includes the technical feature of a compound of formula II comprising a triazine moiety (with a different substitution pattern from Group I) wherein X is O, S or NR₃, which is not required by any other invention of Groups I, III-V or VI+.

Group III includes the technical feature of a compound of formula III comprising a triazine moiety (with a different substitution pattern from Group I) wherein X is structures listed (comprising methylene/carboxy linkers), which is not required by any other invention of Groups I-II, IV, V or VI+.

Group IV includes the technical feature of a compound of formula IV comprising a pyrazine moiety wherein X is O, S or NR₃, which is not required by any other invention of Groups I-III, V or VI+.

Group V includes the technical feature of a compound of formula V comprising a pyrazine moiety wherein X is structures listed (comprising methylene/carboxy linkers), which is not required by any other invention of Groups I-IV or VI+.

Group VI+ includes the technical feature of a unique compound of formula VI comprising a triazine moiety wherein X is O, S or NR₃, which is not required by any other invention of Groups I-V or VI+.

Common technical features:

The inventions of Groups I-V and VI+ share the technical feature of a compound comprising the core structure of Formula I-VI.

The inventions of Group VI+ share the technical feature of a compound of formula VI.

These shared technical features, however, do not provide a contribution over the prior art, as being obvious over WO 2017/100726 A1 to PTC THERAPEUTICS, INC. (hereinafter Ptc) in view of US 10,112,923 B2 to Heptares Therapeutics Limited (hereinafter Heptares). Ptc discloses a compound of formula VI wherein RA is hydrogen; ring Q is substituted aryl; Z is CR₂; Ring G is a fused C₄-C₁₂ heterocycloalkyl; R₂ is hydrogen, R₃ is hydrogen (pg. 84, compound 412) wherein said compound is utilized to treat huntington's disease (abstract), but does not disclose a 1,2,4-triazine core. However, Heptares discloses compounds for treating huntington's disease (col 10, ln 59) comprising a 1,2,4-triazine core (col 9, ln 45-65). It would have been obvious to one with skill in the art to utilize the compound disclosed by Ptc wherein the pyridazine core is substituted by a triazine, as disclosed by Heptares, in order to develop improved derivatives for treating huntington's disease.

As said compound was known in the art at the time of the invention, these cannot be considered special technical features that would otherwise unify the inventions of Groups I-V and VI+. The inventions of Groups I-V and VI+ thus lack unity under PCT Rule 13.

Note: Claims 21-23, 29-48, 50-51, 53-55 have been found to be unsearchable because they are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Note: Claim 52 comprises tables corresponding to formula I-VI; Group I, formula I is limited to compounds of Table IB; for the purpose of this ISR, Group I: Claim 52 - compounds of Table IB is searched