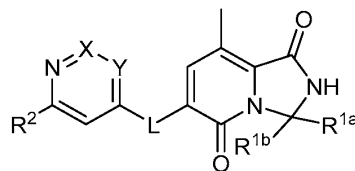


CLAIMS

1. A compound having the following Structure (II):



(II)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, stereoisomer, tautomer, or prodrug thereof,
wherein

R^{1a} is C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl;

R^{1b} is C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl,

or R^{1a} and R^{1b} , together with the carbon to which they are both attached,
join to form cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

R^2 is $-NHR^{3a}$, $-NHC(=O)R^{3b}$, $-NHC(=S)R^{3b}$, or $-C(=O)R^{3c}$;

R^{3a} is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, each of which is optionally
substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of
hydroxyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, $-NHS(O)_2CH_3$, heterocyclyl, $-C(=O)OH$, $-C(=O)N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$,
or $-N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$;

R^{3b} is C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl each of which is optionally
substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of
hydroxyl, halo, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, $-NHS(O)_2CH_3$, $-N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$,
heterocyclyl, $-C(=O)OH$, $-C(=O)N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$, $-NHC(=O)CH_3$, $-CH_2C(=O)OH$,

R^{3c} is $-N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$ or heterocyclyl;

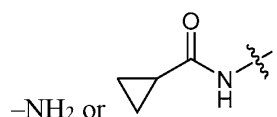
R^{3d} is, at each occurrence, independently hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, or C₃-C₆
cycloalkyl;

L is $-NH-$ or $-CH_2NH-$; and

X is N and Y is CH or X is CH and Y is N,

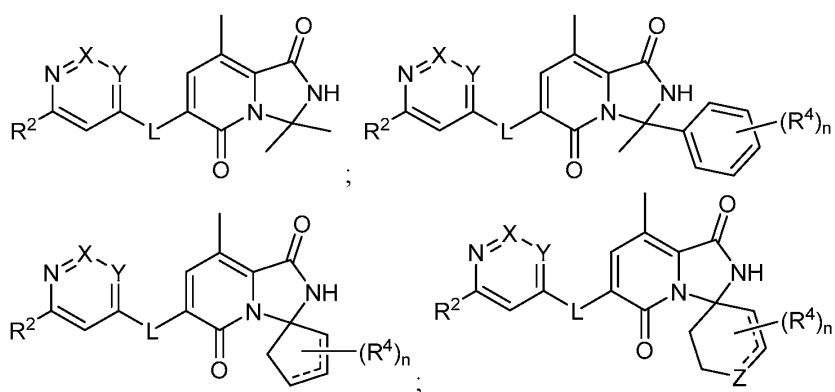
provided that:

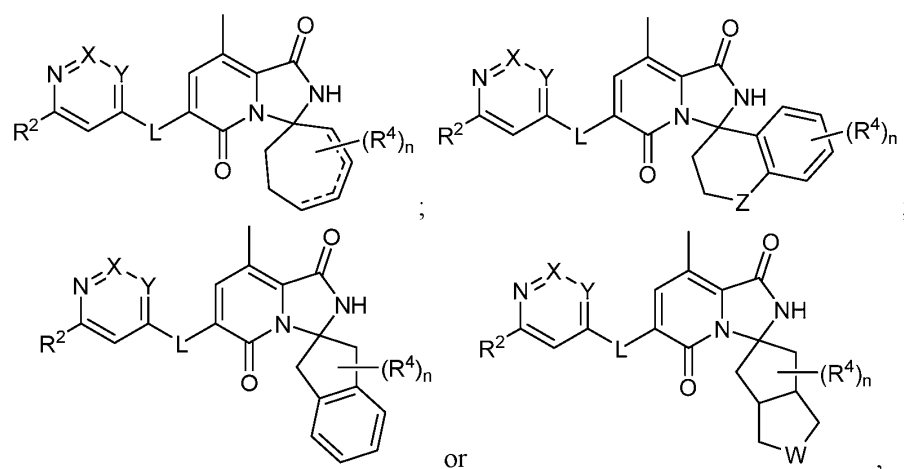
when R^{1a} and R^{1b} are both $-\text{CH}_3$ or when R^{1a} and R^{1b} join to form a 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl, then R^2 does not have the following structure:



2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^{1a} is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl.
3. The compound of any one of claims 1 or 2, wherein R^{1a} is methyl.
4. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^{1a} is aryl.
5. The compound of any one of claims 1 or 4, wherein R^{1a} is phenyl.
6. The compound of any one of claims 1-5, wherein R^{1b} is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl.
7. The compound of any one of claims 1-6, wherein R^{1b} is methyl.
8. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^{1a} and R^{1b} , together with the carbon to which they are both attached, join to form cycloalkyl.
9. The compound of claim 8, wherein the cycloalkyl is cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl.
10. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^{1a} and R^{1b} , together with the carbon to which they are both attached, join to form cycloalkenyl.

11. The compound of claim 10, wherein the cycloalkenyl is cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, or cycloheptenyl.
12. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^{1a} and R^{1b}, together with the carbon to which they are both attached, join to form heterocyclyl.
13. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^{1a} and R^{1b}, together with the carbon to which they are both attached, join to form aryl.
14. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^{1a} and R^{1b}, together with the carbon to which they are both attached, join to form heteroaryl.
15. The compound of any one of claims 1-14, wherein the compound has one of the following structures:





or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, stereoisomer, tautomer, or prodrug thereof,
wherein

==== indicates a double or single bond;

R^4 is, at each occurrence, independently C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, $-NHS(O)_2CH_3$, or $-C(O)OH$,

or two R^4 , together with the carbon to which they are both attached, join to form a cycloalkyl;

W is N or O;

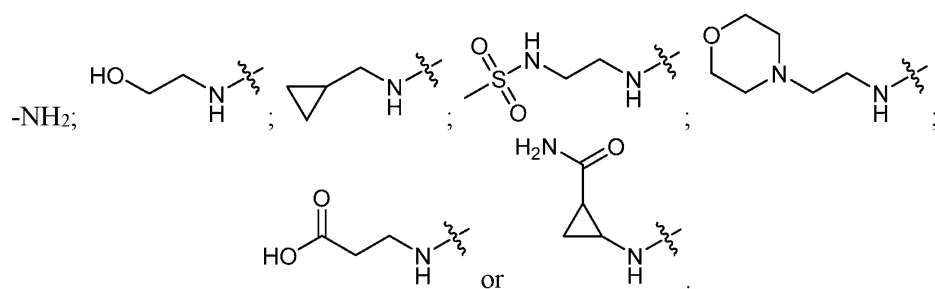
Z is C or O; and

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4.

16. The compound of claim 15, wherein n is 0, 1, or 2.

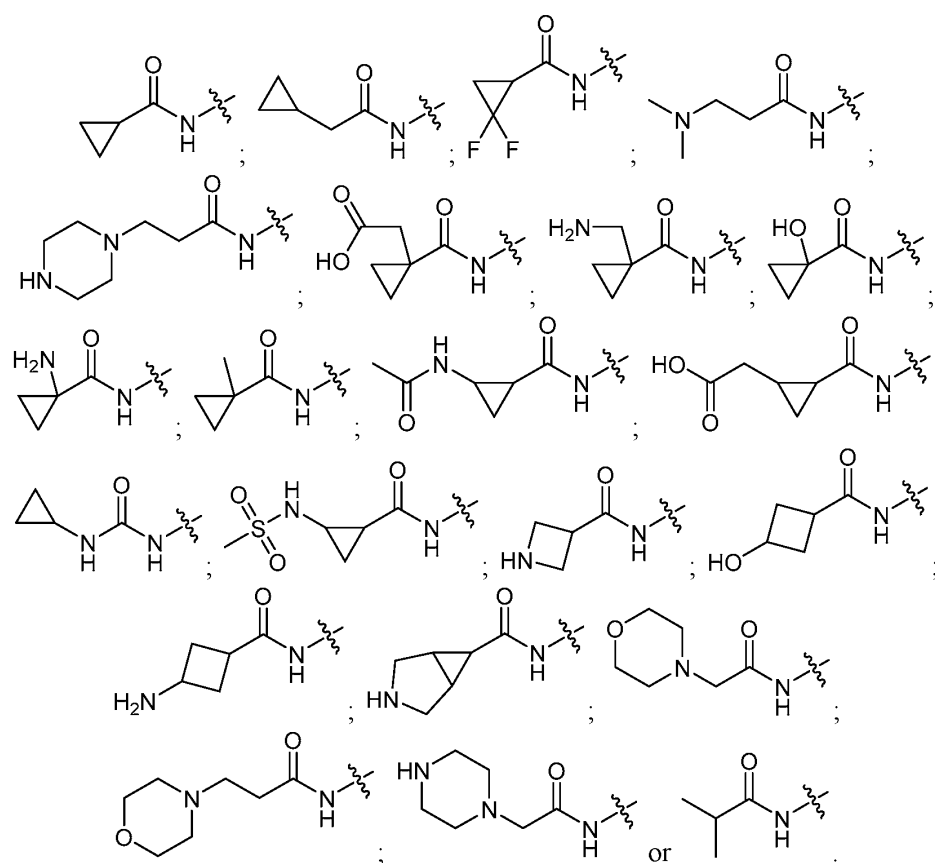
17. The compound of any one of claims 1-16, wherein R^2 is $-NHR^{3a}$.

18. The compound of any one of claims 1-17, wherein R^2 has one of the following structures:



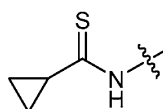
19. The compound of any one of claims 1-16, wherein R² is –NHC(=O)R^{3b}.

20. The compound of any one of claims 1-16, wherein R² has one of the following structures:



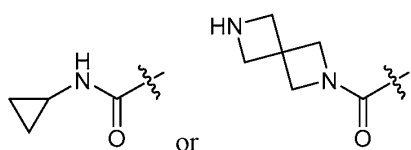
21. The compound of any one of claims 1-16, wherein R^2 is –
 $\text{NHC}(=\text{S})\text{R}^{3b}$.

22. The compound of any one of claims 1-16, wherein R^2 has the
 following structure:

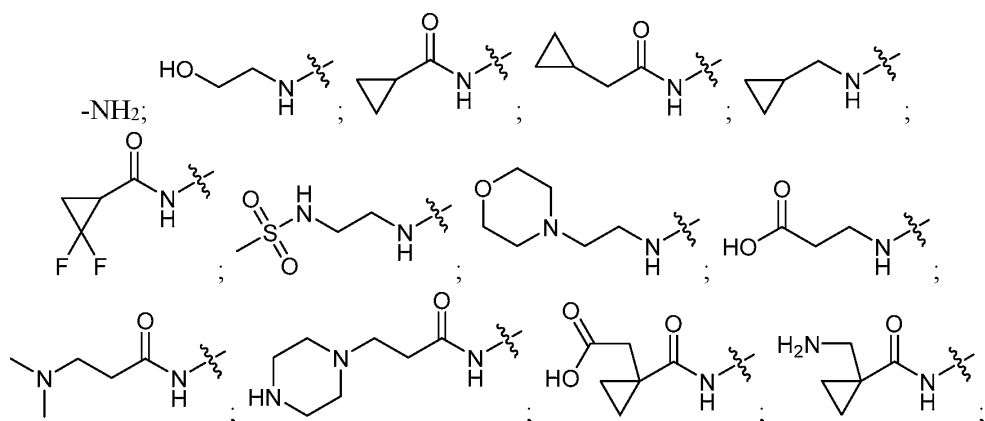


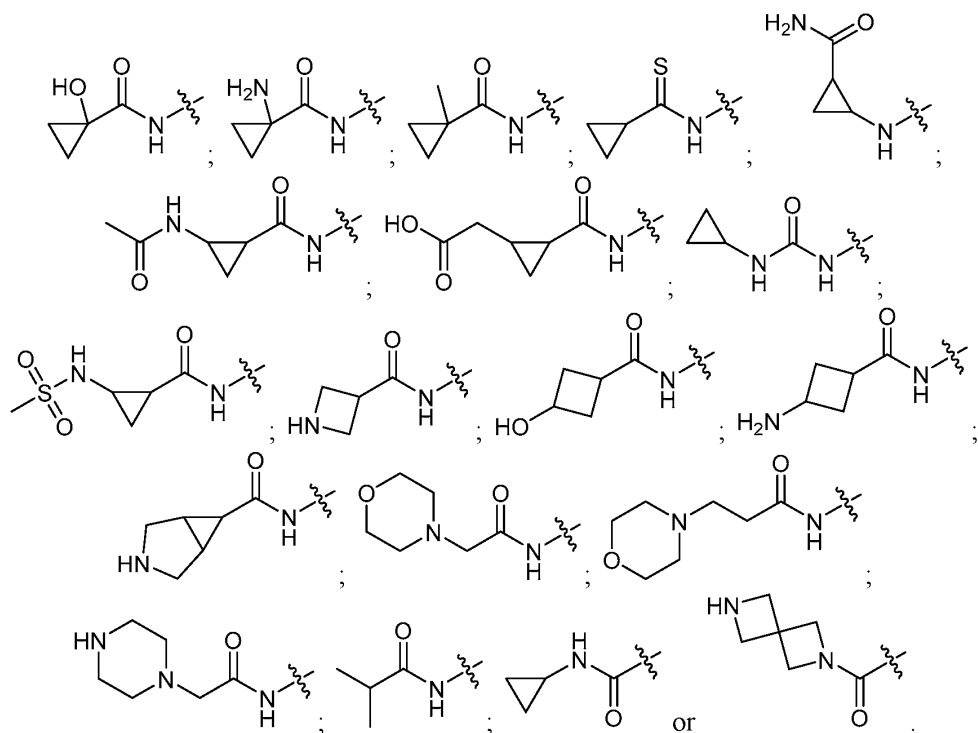
23. The compound of any one of claims 1-16, wherein R^2 is –
 $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^{3c}$.

24. The compound of any one of claims 1-16, wherein R^2 has one of
 the following structures:

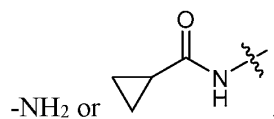


25. The compound of any one of claims 1-24, wherein R^2 has one of
 the following structures:





26. The compound of any one of claims 1-24, wherein R^2 has one of the following structures:

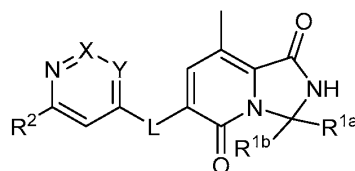


27. The compound of any one of claims 1-26, wherein X is CH and Y is N.

28. The compound of any one of claims 1-26, wherein X is N and Y is CH.

29. The compound of any one of claims 1-28, wherein L is $-NH-$.

30. The compound of any one of claims 1-28, wherein L is –
CH₂NH–.
31. The compound of any one of claims 1-30, wherein the compound is selected from Table 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, stereoisomer, tautomer, or prodrug thereof.
32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of any one of claims 1-31, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient.
33. A method of treating a disease or disorder, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of any one of claims 1-32, or the pharmaceutical composition of claim 32, to a subject in need thereof.
34. The method of claim 33, wherein the disorder is neuropathic pain.
35. The method of claim 34, wherein the disease or disorder is Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's, high fat induced obesity, Fragile X Syndrome, lupus, Covid19 related acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), or viral induced pain.
36. A method for treating neuropathic pain, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following Structure (II):



(II)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, stereoisomer, tautomer, or prodrug thereof, wherein

R^{1a} is C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl;

R^{1b} is C₁-C₆ alkyl or aryl,

or R^{1a} and R^{1b} , together with the carbon to which they are both attached, join to form cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

R^2 is heterocyclyl, $-NHR^{3a}$, $-NHC(=O)R^{3b}$, $-NHC(=S)R^{3b}$, or $-C(=O)R^{3c}$;

R^{3a} is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, $-NHS(O)_2CH_3$, heterocyclyl, $-C(=O)OH$, $-C(=O)N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$, or $-N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$;

R^{3b} is C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl each of which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl, halo, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, $-NHS(O)_2CH_3$, $-N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$, heterocyclyl, $-C(=O)OH$, $-C(=O)N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$, $-NHC(=O)CH_3$, $-CH_2C(=O)OH$,

R^{3c} is $-N(R^{3d})R^{3d}$ or heterocyclyl;

R^{3d} is, at each occurrence, independently hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl;

L is $-NH-$ or $-CH_2NH-$; and

X is N and Y is CH or X is CH and Y is N, to a subject in need thereof.

37. A method for treating neuropathic pain, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound from Table 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, stereoisomer, tautomer, or prodrug thereof to a subject in need thereof.