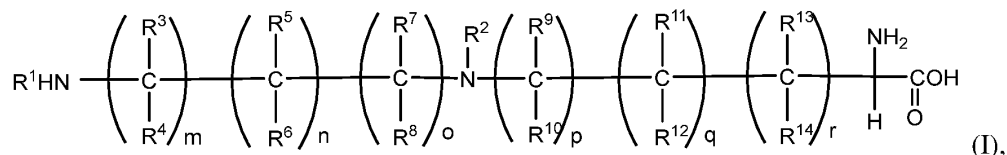


CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Formula I,



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_8)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkenyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkynyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, where the substituents on said substituted $ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and substituted $heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NH(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-N[(C_1-C_6)alkyl]_2$, $-OH$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $-SH$, $thio(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SONH_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-SO-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SO_2-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-NHSO_2(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, and $-NHSO_2NH_2$;

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_8)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkenyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkynyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, where the substituents on said substituted $ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and substituted $heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-OH$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $-SH$, $thio(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SONH_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-SO-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SO_2-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-NHSO_2(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, and $-NHSO_2NH_2$;

R^3 , R^4 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$;

R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and $-OH$, provided that both R^5 and R^6 cannot be $-OH$;

R^{11} and R^{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and $-OH$, provided that both R^{11} and R^{12} cannot be $-OH$;

m is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

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

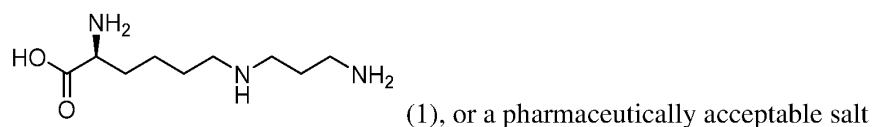
o is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

p is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

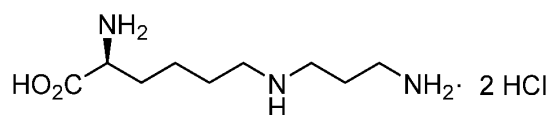
q is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

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

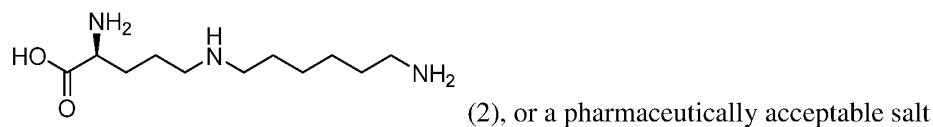
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is (*S*)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid,



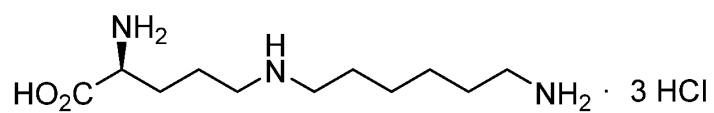
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the compound is (*S*)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid dihydrochloride,



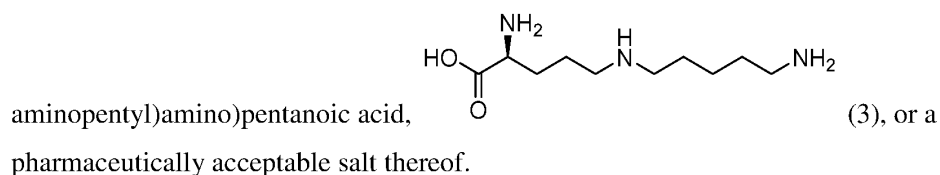
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is (*S*)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid,



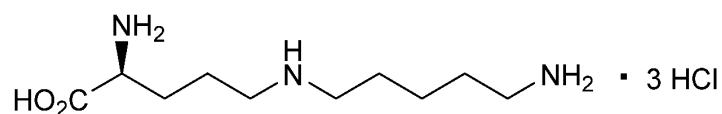
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the compound is (*S*)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



6. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-



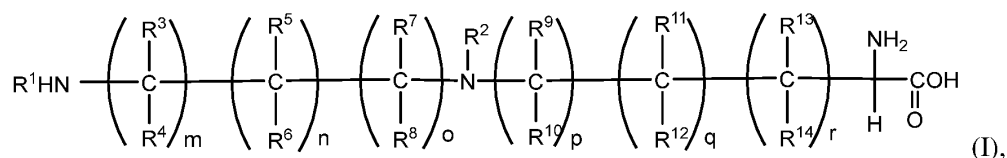
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



8. The method of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the subject is a human.
9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject for a time period that is at least about four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen weeks.
10. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject for a time period that is at least about 4-6, 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, or 4-16 weeks.
11. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject at a dose of about 2-1000, 10-1000 or 10-100 mg/kg per day.
12. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject at a dose that is about 10 mg/kg or greater per day.
13. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject at a total daily dose that is about 100-5000, 500-5000 or 600-3000 mg per day.
14. The method of any one of claims 1-13, wherein the compound of Formula I is orally administered to a subject.

15. The method of any one of claims 1-14, wherein the subject has a NAFLD Activity Score (NAS) of ≥ 4 .
16. The method of any one of claims 1-14, wherein the subject has a NAFLD Activity Score (NAS) of ≥ 5 .
17. The method of any one of claims 1-16, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a NAFLD Activity Score (NAS) of < 4 .
18. The method of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the subject has non-cirrhotic NASH.
19. The method of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the subject has cirrhotic NASH.
20. The method of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the subject has liver inflammation.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein the liver inflammation is lobular inflammation.
22. The method of claim 20 or 21, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I (*e.g.*, any one of Compounds (1), (2), and (3)), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a decrease in liver inflammation.
23. The method of any one of claims 20-22, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a liver inflammation score of 0 or 1.
24. The method of any one of claims 1-23, wherein the liver of the subject is characterized by hepatocellular ballooning.
25. The method of claim 24, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a decrease in hepatocellular ballooning.
26. The method of claim 24 or 25, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in ballooning score of 0.
27. The method of any one of claims 1-26, wherein the subject has elevated hepatic alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in decreased hepatic alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels.
29. The method of any one of claims 1-27, wherein the subject has elevated hepatic aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels.
30. The method of claim 29, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in decreased hepatic aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels.
31. The method of any one of claims 1-30, wherein the subject has liver fibrosis.
32. The method of claim 31, wherein the subject has stage 2, stage 3, or stage 4 liver fibrosis.
33. The method of claim 31 or 32, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in stabilization of liver fibrosis in the subject.
34. The method of claim 31 or 32, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in reversal of liver fibrosis in the subject.
35. The method of any one of claims 1-34, wherein the subject has a steatosis score of 1, 2, or 3.
36. The method of claim 35, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a decrease of steatosis in the subject.
37. The method of any one of claims 1-36, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a decrease in liver hypertrophy in the subject.
38. A method for reducing liver inflammation, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Formula I,



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_8)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkenyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkynyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, where the substituents on said substituted $ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and substituted $heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NH(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-N[(C_1-C_6)alkyl]_2$, $-OH$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $-SH$, $thio(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SONH_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-SO-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SO_2-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-NHSO_2(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, and $-NHSO_2NH_2$;

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_8)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkenyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkynyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, where the substituents on said substituted $ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and substituted $heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-OH$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $-SH$, $thio(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SONH_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-SO-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SO_2-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-NHSO_2(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, and $-NHSO_2NH_2$;

R^3 , R^4 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$;

R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and $-OH$, provided that both R^5 and R^6 cannot be $-OH$;

R^{11} and R^{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and $-OH$, provided that both R^{11} and R^{12} cannot be $-OH$;

m is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

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

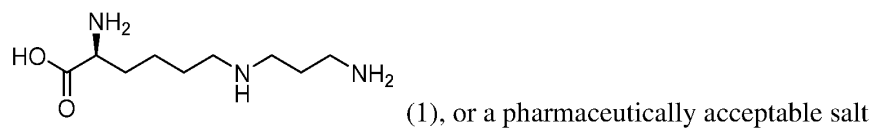
o is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

p is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

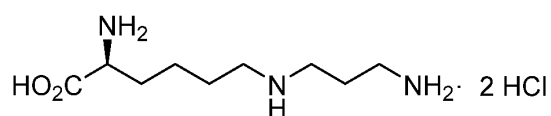
q is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

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

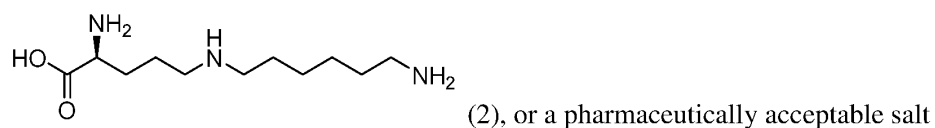
39. The method of claim 38, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid,



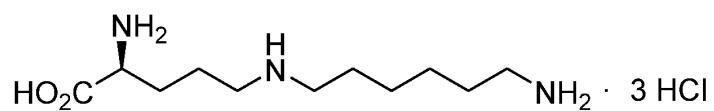
40. The method of claim 39, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid dihydrochloride,



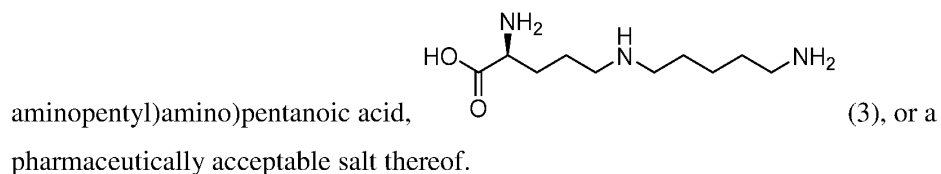
41. The method of claim 38, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid,



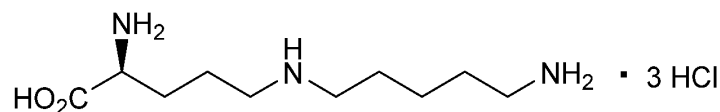
42. The method of claim 41, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



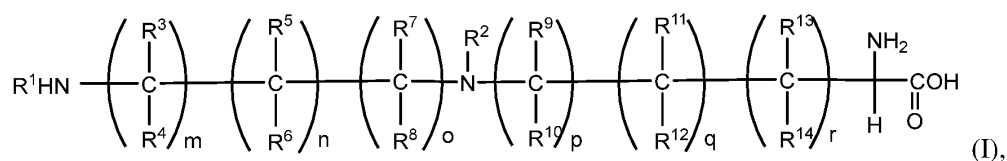
43. The method of claim 38, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-



44. The method of claim 43, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



45. The method of any one of claims 38-44, liver inflammation is lobular inflammation.
46. The method of any one of claims 38-45, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a liver inflammation score of 0 or 1.
47. A method for reducing hepatocellular ballooning, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Formula I,



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)\text{alkyl}$, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)\text{alkenyl}$, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)\text{alkynyl}$, unsubstituted or substituted $-\text{ara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, unsubstituted or substituted $-\text{heteroara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, where the substituents on said substituted $\text{ara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ and substituted $\text{heteroara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{N}[(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}]_2$, $-\text{OH}$, $\text{halo}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkoxy}$, $\text{halo}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkoxy}$, $-\text{SH}$, $\text{thio}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{SONH}_2$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{SO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{NHSO}_2(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, and $-\text{NHSO}_2\text{NH}_2$;

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)\text{alkyl}$, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)\text{alkenyl}$, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)\text{alkynyl}$, unsubstituted or substituted $-\text{ara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, unsubstituted or substituted $-\text{heteroara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, where the substituents on said substituted $\text{ara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ and substituted $\text{heteroara}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{OH}$, $\text{halo}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkoxy}$, $\text{halo}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkoxy}$, $-\text{SH}$, $\text{thio}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{SONH}_2$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{SO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{NHSO}_2(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, and $-\text{NHSO}_2\text{NH}_2$;

C₆)alkyl, -SONH₂,

-SO₂NH₂, -SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -NHSO₂(C₁-C₆)alkyl, and -NHSO₂NH₂;

R³, R⁴, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and -(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₆)alkyl and -OH, provided that both R⁵ and R⁶ cannot be -OH;

R¹¹ and R¹² are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₆)alkyl and -OH, provided that both R¹¹ and R¹² cannot be -OH;

m is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

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

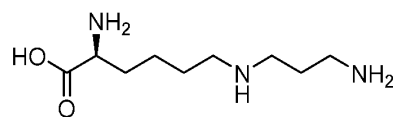
o is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

p is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

q is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

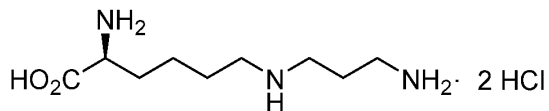
r is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

48. The method of claim 47, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid,

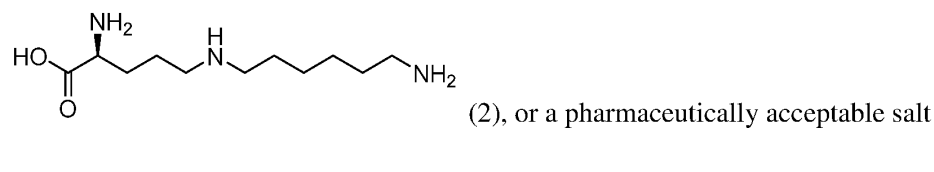


(1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

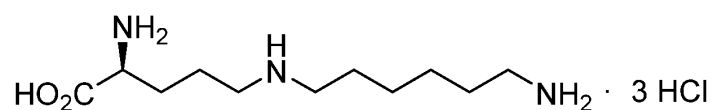
49. The method of claim 48, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid dihydrochloride,



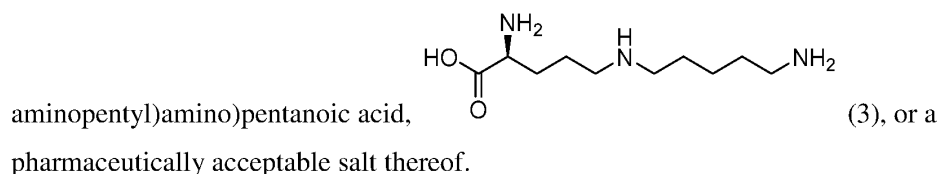
50. The method of claim 47, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid,



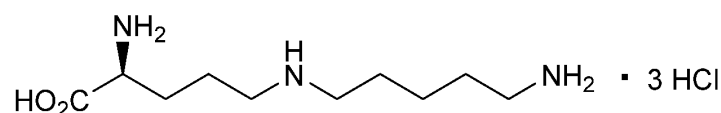
51. The method of claim 50, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



52. The method of claim 47, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid,

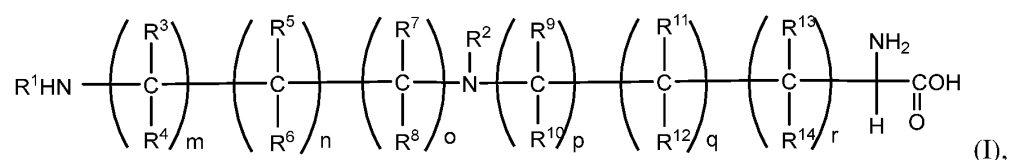


53. The method of claim 52, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



54. The method of any one of claims 47-53, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a ballooning score of 0.

55. A method for treating liver fibrosis, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Formula I,



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₈)alkyl, -(C₁-C₈)alkenyl, -(C₁-C₈)alkynyl, unsubstituted or substituted -ara(C₁-C₆)alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted -heteroara(C₁-C₆)alkyl, where the substituents on said substituted ara(C₁-C₆)alkyl and substituted heteroara(C₁-C₆)alkyl are selected from the group consisting of halogen, -CN, -NO₂, -NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, -OH, halo(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, halo(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, -SH, thio(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -SONH₂, -SO₂NH₂, -SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -NHSO₂(C₁-C₆)alkyl, and -NHSO₂NH₂;

R² is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₈)alkyl, -(C₁-C₈)alkenyl, -(C₁-C₈)alkynyl, unsubstituted or substituted -ara(C₁-C₆)alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted -heteroara(C₁-C₆)alkyl, where the substituents on said substituted ara(C₁-C₆)alkyl and substituted heteroara(C₁-C₆)alkyl are selected from the group consisting of halogen, -CN, -NO₂, -NH₂, -OH, halo(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, halo(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, -SH, thio(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -SONH₂, -SO₂NH₂, -SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -NHSO₂(C₁-C₆)alkyl, and -NHSO₂NH₂;

R³, R⁴, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and -(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₆)alkyl and -OH, provided that both R⁵ and R⁶ cannot be -OH;

R¹¹ and R¹² are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₆)alkyl and -OH, provided that both R¹¹ and R¹² cannot be -OH;

m is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

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

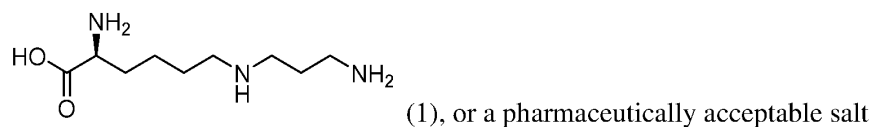
o is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

p is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

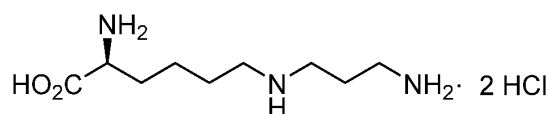
q is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

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

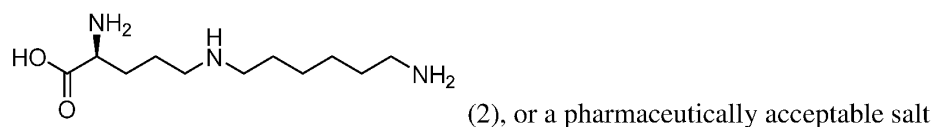
56. The method of claim 55, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid,



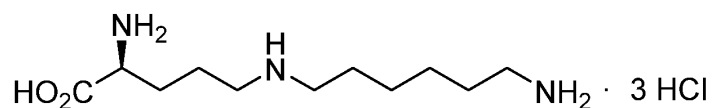
57. The method of claim 56, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid dihydrochloride,



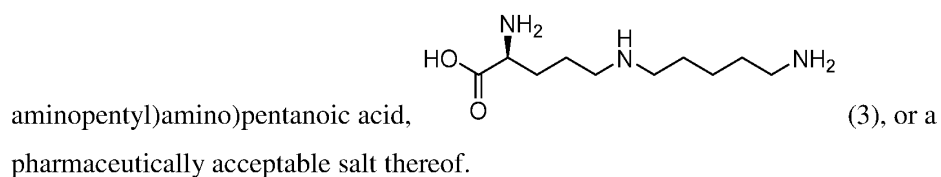
58. The method of claim 57, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid,



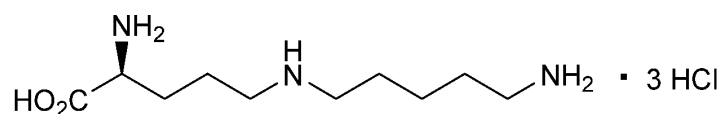
59. The method of claim 58, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



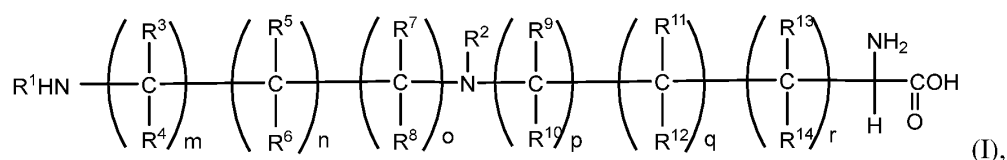
60. The method of claim 55, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid,



61. The method of claim 60, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



62. The method of any one of claims 55-61, wherein the subject has stage 2, stage 3, or stage 4 liver fibrosis.
63. The method of any one of claims 55-61, wherein the subject has cirrhosis.
64. The method of any one of claims 55-63, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in stabilization of liver fibrosis in the subject.
65. The method of any one of claims 55-63, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in reversal of liver fibrosis in the subject.
66. A method for treating steatosis, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Formula I,



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_8)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkenyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkynyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, where the substituents on said substituted $ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and substituted $heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NH(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-N[(C_1-C_6)alkyl]_2$, $-OH$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $-SH$, $thio(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SONH_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-SO-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-SO_2-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-NHSO_2(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, and $-NHSO_2NH_2$;

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-(C_1-C_8)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkenyl$, $-(C_1-C_8)alkynyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, unsubstituted or substituted $-heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, where the substituents on said substituted $ara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ and substituted $heteroara(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ are selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-OH$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl$, $-(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $halo(C_1-C_6)alkoxy$, $-SH$, $thio(C_1-$

C₆)alkyl, -SONH₂,

-SO₂NH₂, -SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, -NHSO₂(C₁-C₆)alkyl, and -NHSO₂NH₂;

R³, R⁴, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and -(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₆)alkyl and -OH, provided that both R⁵ and R⁶ cannot be -OH;

R¹¹ and R¹² are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -(C₁-C₆)alkyl and -OH, provided that both R¹¹ and R¹² cannot be -OH;

m is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

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

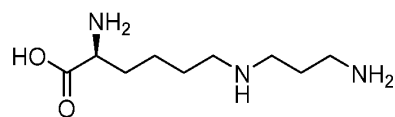
o is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

p is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

q is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

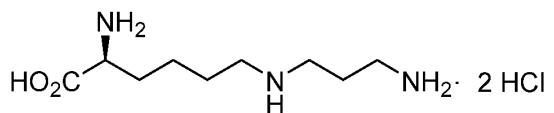
r is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid,

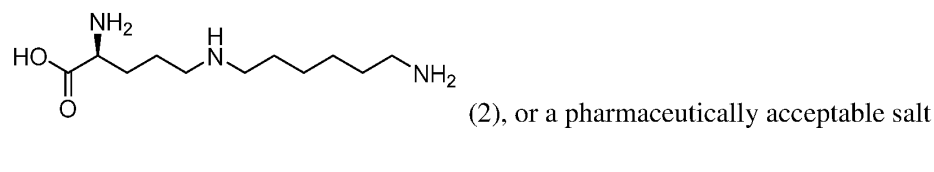


(1), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

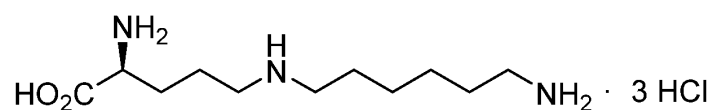
68. The method of claim 67, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-6-((3-aminopropyl)amino)hexanoic acid dihydrochloride,



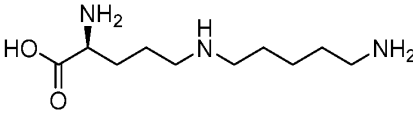
69. The method of claim 66, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid,



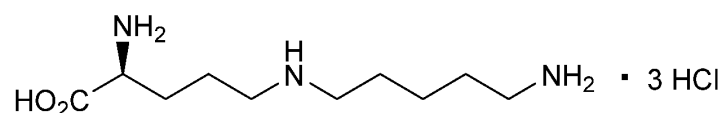
70. The method of claim 69, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((6-aminohexyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



71. The method of claim 66, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-

aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid,  (3), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

72. The method of claim 71, wherein the compound is (S)-2-amino-5-((5-aminopentyl)amino)pentanoic acid trihydrochloride,



73. The method of any one of claims 66-72, wherein the subject has a steatosis score of 1, 2, or 3.

74. The method of any one of claims 66-73, wherein the administering of the compound of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof results in a decrease of steatosis in the subject.

75. The method of any one of claims 38-74, wherein the subject has non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).

76. The method of any one of claims 38-75, wherein the subject is a human.

77. The method of any one of claims 38-76, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject for a time period that is at least about four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen weeks.
78. The method of any one of claims 38-76, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject for a time period that is at least about 4-6, 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, or 4-16 weeks.
79. The method of any one of claims 38-76, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject at a dose of about 2-1000, 10-1000 or 10-100 mg/kg per day.
80. The method of any one of claims 38-76, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject at a dose that is about 10 mg/kg or greater per day.
81. The method of any one of claims 38-76, wherein the compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered to a subject at a total daily dose that is about 100-5000, 500-5000 or 600-3000 mg per day.
82. The method of any one of claims 38-81, wherein the compound of Formula I is orally administered to a subject.