



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 1992/08/21
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 1993/03/04
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2004/02/10
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 1994/02/03
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 1992/007064
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 1993/003713
(30) Priorité/Priority: 1991/08/23 (07/748,767) US

(51) Cl.Int.⁵/Int.Cl.⁵ A61K 31/20, A61K 31/19

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(54) Titre : EMPLOI DE LIGANDS SELECTIFS POUR LE TRAITEMENT D'ETATS PATHOLOGIQUES SENSIBLES AUX STEROIDES OU AUX HORMONES APPARENTÉES AUX STEROIDES
(54) Title: USE OF SELECTIVE LIGANDS FOR TREATMENT OF DISEASE STATES RESPONSIVE TO STEROID OR STEROID-LIKE HORMONES

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for the treatment of subjects afflicted with steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease states. The invention method comprises administering to the subject an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with the receptor subtype associated with the steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state, wherein said ligand interacts with said receptor subtype to a significantly greater extent than with other subtypes of the same receptor class.



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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A61K 31/07, 31/20, 31/19	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/03713 (43) International Publication Date: 4 March 1993 (04.03.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US92/07064 (22) International Filing Date: 21 August 1992 (21.08.92) (30) Priority data: 748,767 23 August 1991 (23.08.91) US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 748,767 (CIP) Filed on 23 August 1991 (23.08.91) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE SALK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES [US/US]; 10010 N. Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037 (US).		(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : EVANS, Ronald, M. [US/US]; 8615 La Jolla Scenic Road, La Jolla, CA 92037 (US). HEYMAN, Richard, A. [US/US]; 147 Hon- eycomb Court, Encinitas, CA 92024 (US). BERGER, Christina, S. [US/US]; 4256 Caminito Terviso, San Die- go, CA 92122 (US). STEIN, Robert, B. [US/US]; 4431 Heritage Glen, San Diego, CA 92130 (US). (74) Agent: REITER, Stephen, E.; Pretty, Schroeder, Bruegge- mann & Clark, 444 South Flower Street, Suite 2000, Los Angeles, CA 90071 (US). (81) Designated States: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CS, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: USE OF SELECTIVE LIGANDS FOR TREATMENT OF DISEASE STATES RESPONSIVE TO STEROID OR STEROID-LIKE HORMONES (57) Abstract In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for the treatment of subjects afflicted with steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease states. The invention method comprises administering to the subject an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with the receptor subtype associated with the steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state, wherein said ligand interacts with said receptor subtype to a significantly greater extent than with other subtypes of the same receptor class.		

USE OF SELECTIVE LIGANDS FOR TREATMENT
OF DISEASE STATES RESPONSIVE TO
STEROID OR STEROID-LIKE HORMONES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to therapeutic uses
10 of compounds which function as steroid hormones or steroid-
like hormones. In a particular aspect, the present
invention relates to the use of compounds which selectively
or preferentially interact with a single subtype of a given
steroid hormone or steroid-like hormone receptor class.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many disease states are consistently associated
with the occurrence of karyotypic change, e.g., a
20 chromosomal translocation. For example, when the gene
encoding PML (for "promyelocytes") undergoes a
translocation with the retinoic acid receptor- α (RAR- α)
(i.e., translocation between chromosomes 15 and 17 at the
RAR- α and PML loci), the translocation is manifested as a
25 form of leukemia, acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL).

It is possible, and even likely in many cases,
that when translocation occurs, a gene product not normally
subject to hormone expression control (e.g., PML) may be
30 placed under the control of a hormone responsive sequence
(e.g., RAR- α). Thus a gene such as PML may fall under the
control of a hormone responsive sequence (such as RAR- α) as
a result of a translocation event.

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It has recently been discovered that APL can be effectively controlled by treatment with retinoic acid. Unfortunately, since several different receptors (and subtypes thereof) are known which respond to retinoic acid
5 (e.g., RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , RXR- α , RXR- β , RXR- γ), administration of retinoic acid as a treatment for APL has the potential to cause many undesirable side-reactions for the patient.

10 There are numerous other disease states which have also been found to be responsive to treatment with hormones and/or hormone-like compounds. For example, Vitamin D-dependent Ricketts is responsive to treatment
with Vitamin D, acne is responsive to treatment with
15 retinoic acid, and the like. While available hormone or hormone-like compounds are effective for the treatment of such disease states, there is always the competing concern of undesirable side effects of such hormone treatments.

20 Accordingly, such disease states can potentially be much more effectively treated by using ligands which are selective for the specific receptor subtype which is involved in the disease state. Indeed, in view of the potential for the use of hormone therapy in the treatment
25 of many disease states, it would be desirable to have the ability to selectively treat subjects with compounds which selectively interact as ligands with the specific receptor subtype involved in the disease state.

30 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, we have discovered various compounds which selectively interact with a single receptor subtype, to a much greater extent
35 than than do other subtypes of the same receptor class.

Such compounds are useful for the selective treatment of hormone responsive disease states, thereby minimizing the occurrence of side effects caused by the activation of hormone responsive pathways not directly
5 associated with the disease state being treated.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 is a dose response curve showing the
10 response of RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α to increasing concentrations of retinoic acid.

Figure 2 is a dose response curve showing the
15 response of RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α to increasing concentrations of the phenyl-naphthyl derivative referred to herein as Compound I.

Figure 3 is a dose response curve showing the
20 response of RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α to increasing concentrations of the polyunsaturated carboxylic acid derivative referred to herein as Compound II.

Figure 4 is a dose response curve showing the
25 response of RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α to increasing concentrations of the amide derivative referred to herein as Compound III.

Figure 5 is a dose response curve showing the
30 response of RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α to increasing concentrations of the benzophenone derivative referred to herein as Compound IV.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

35 In accordance with the present invention, there are provided methods for the treatment of a subject afflicted with a steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive

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disease state, said method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with the steroid or steroid-like hormone receptor subtype associated with said steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state, wherein said ligand selectively interacts with said steroid or steroid-like hormone receptor subtype associated with said steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state, to a significantly greater extent than do other subtypes of the same receptor class.

As employed herein, the phrase "steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state" refers to:

- (i) any disease state wherein a gene product (or a portion of a gene product) not normally subject to steroid or steroid-like hormone expression control is placed, by translocation, under the control of a steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive sequence, or
- (ii) any disease state wherein a first gene product (or a portion of a gene product) subject to steroid or steroid-like hormone expression control by a first steroid or steroid-like hormone is placed, by translocation, under the control of a second steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive sequence, or
- (iii) any disease state which correlates with the expression of abnormal gene product, wherein said gene product (or a portion of said gene product) is normally subject to steroid or steroid-like hormone expression control, or
- (iv) any disease state which correlates with an abnormal level of expression of gene product, the expression of which is normally maintained under steroid or steroid-like hormone expression control, or

- (v) any disease state which correlates with an abnormal level of receptor, the presence of which is normally maintained under steroid or steroid-like hormone expression control, or
- 5 (vi) any disease state which correlates with an abnormal level of ligand, the presence of which is normally maintained under steroid or steroid-like hormone expression control.

10 As employed herein, the phrase "ligand which selectively interacts with the receptor subtype associated with said steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive disease state to a significantly greater extent than with
15 other subtypes of the same receptor class" refers to compounds which are preferentially selective for one receptor subtype in modulating the transcription activation properties thereof. The terminology "significantly greater extent", as applied to interaction between ligand and a specific receptor subtype, refers to ligands which have a
20 significantly higher therapeutic index (i.e., the ratio of efficacy to toxicity) for treatment of the target disease state than for activation of pathways mediated by other subtypes of the same receptor class. The toxicity of therapeutic compounds frequently arises from the non-
25 selective interaction of the therapeutic compound with receptor subtypes other than the desired receptor subtype. Thus, the present invention provides a means to dramatically reduce the incidence of side-reactions commonly associated with hormone therapy. See, for
30 example, the selectivity demonstrated in Figures 2-5.

It is useful to distinguish the terms receptor "subtype" and receptor "class". For example, retinoid responsive receptors comprise a "class" of receptors, all
35 of which are responsive to retinoid compounds. Similarly, thyroid hormone receptors comprise a "class" of receptors which are responsive to thyroid hormone. Each class can be

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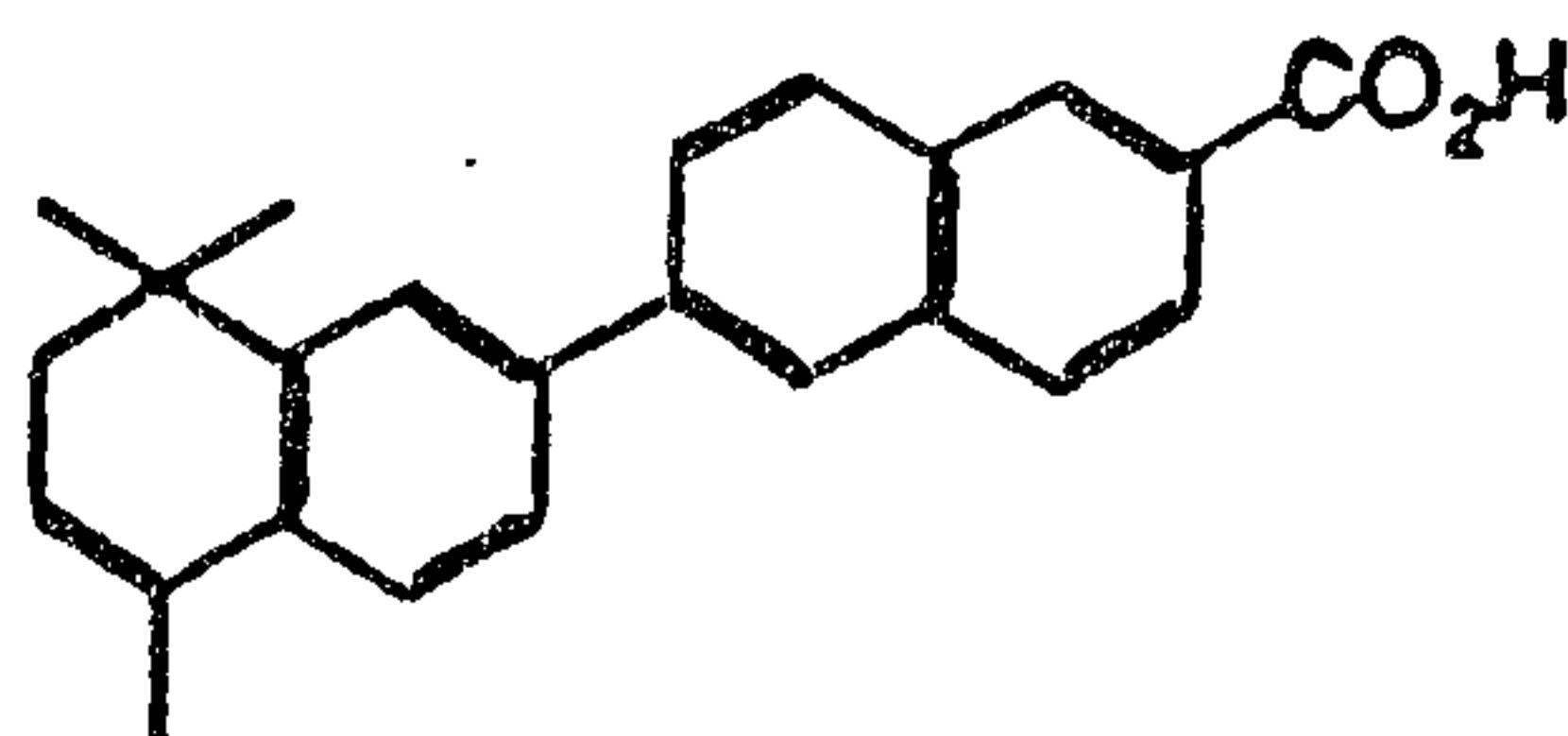
divided into various subtypes, i.e., specific members of the class which have different tissue distributions, different affinities for the native ligand, different activation properties when contacted with the native
5 ligand, and so on.

Some classes of receptors include sub-families of distinctly different types of receptors. Thus, for example, while the retinoid class of receptors includes
10 both the retinoic acid receptors (RARs) and the retinoid X receptors (RXRs), these two different sub-families are clearly distinct. For example, each member of the RAR sub-family is responsive to a defined first hormone response element (HRE), and each member of the RXR
15 sub-family is responsive to a defined second HRE (which is distinctly different from the first HRE). Accordingly, in accordance with the present invention, there are provided compounds which distinguish between the various sub-families of a receptor, and/or distinguish between the
20 various subtypes thereof.

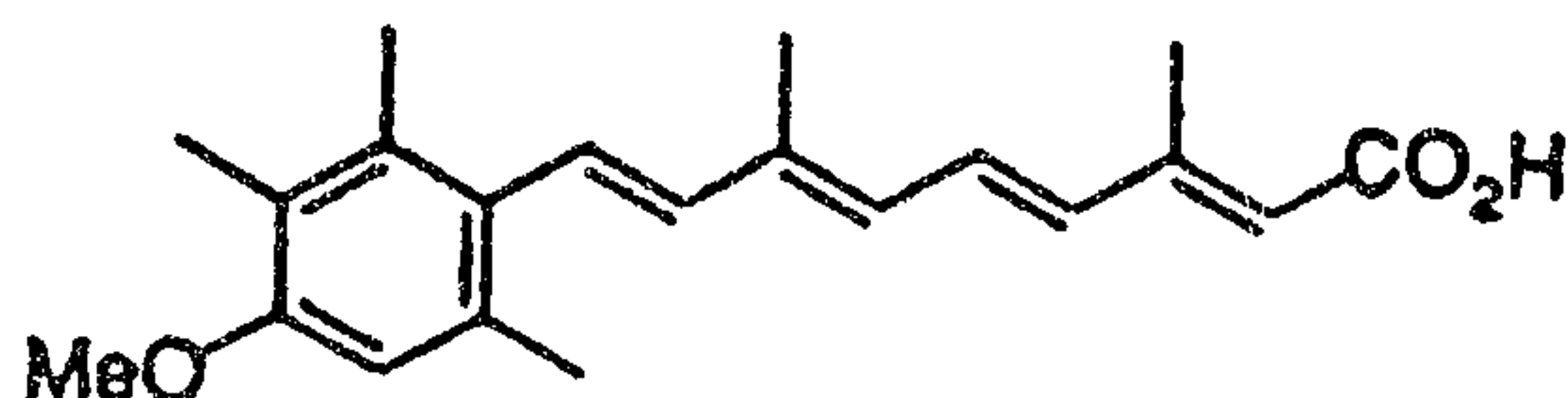
Ligands contemplated by the present invention are selected from RAR- α selective ligands, RAR- β selective ligands, RAR- γ selective ligands, TR- α -selective ligands,
25 TR- β -selective ligands, RXR- α selective ligands, RXR- β selective ligands, RXR- γ selective ligands, coup- α selective ligands, coup- β selective ligands, coup- γ selective ligands, and the like.

30 Exemplary selective ligands contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention include the phenyl-naphthyl derivative having the structure:

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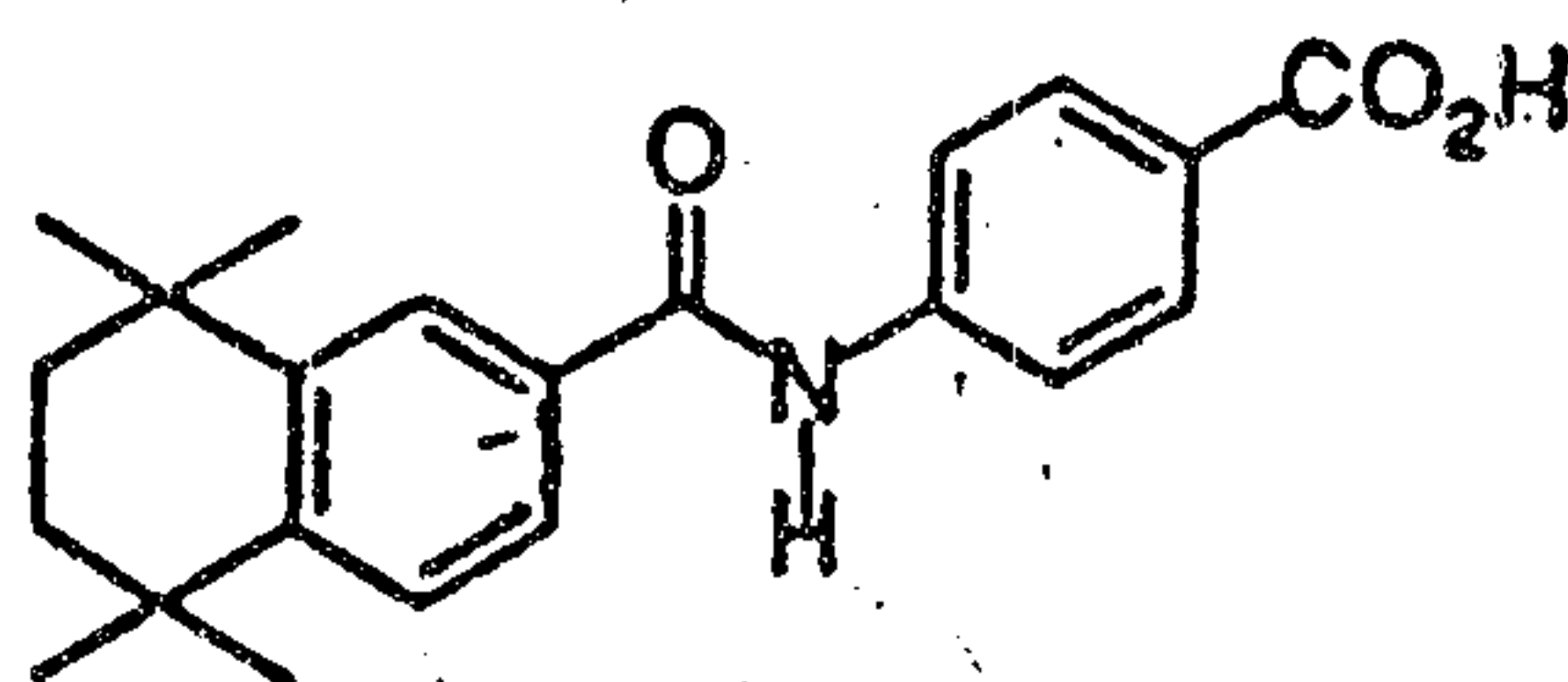
referred to herein as Compound I, which selectively interacts with the retinoic acid receptor- β and retinoic acid receptor- γ (see, for example, FIG. 2); the polyunsaturated carboxylic acid derivative having the structure:



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referred to herein as Compound II, which selectively interacts with RAR subtypes relative to RXR subtypes (see, for example, FIG. 3); the amide having the structure:

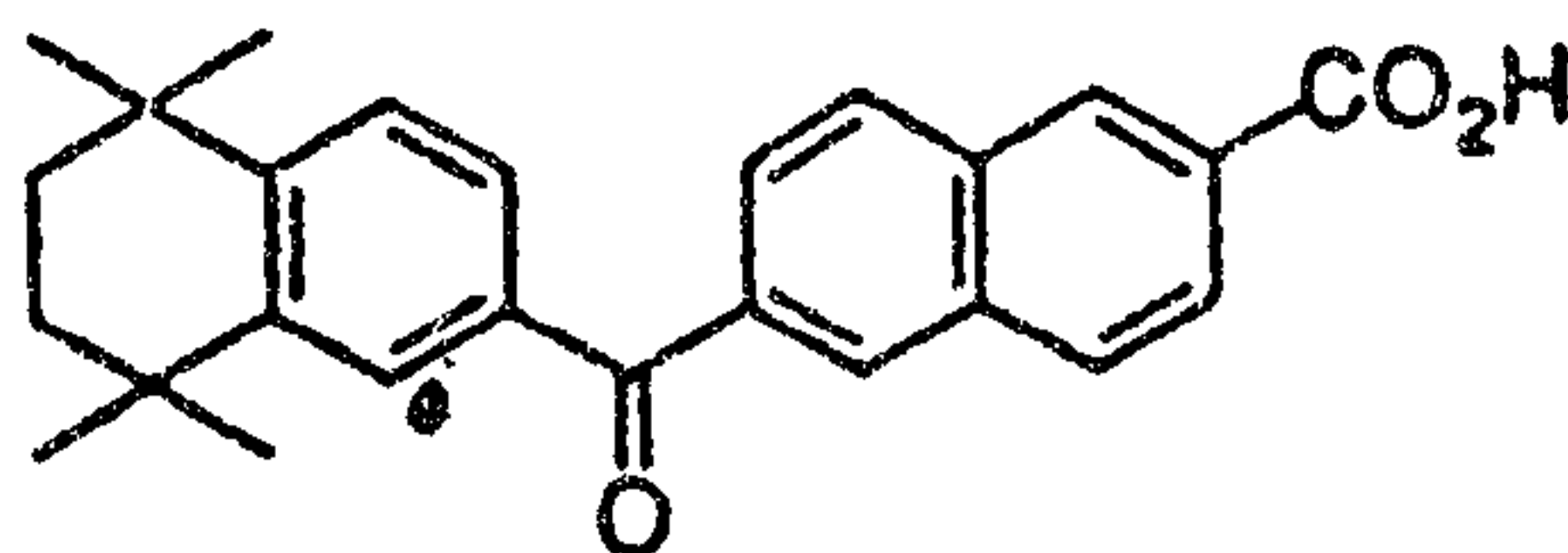
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referred to herein as Compound III, which selectively interacts with RAR- α , and displays a different rank order of potency relative to the other RAR subtypes and RXR- α , relative to the other retinoid compounds tested (see, for example, FIG. 4); the benzophenone derivative having the structure:

25



30

referred to herein as Compound IV, which selectively interacts with the retinoic acid receptor- β and retinoic acid receptor- α (see, for example, FIG. 5), and the like.

35 These and many other compounds useful in the practice of the present invention are described in detail in Chemistry and Biology of Synthetic Retinoids, Dawson and Okamura,

editors, CRC Press, Inc. (Boca Raton, FL 1990).

The above-described ligands, in suitable form
5 (employing suitable vehicle for delivery, such as, for
example, gelatin capsule(s) or compressed tablet(s) where
oral administration is contemplated; in an appropriate base
where topical administration is contemplated; in a suitable
infusion medium where injection or other means of delivery
10 are contemplated; and the like), can be administered to a
subject employing standard methods, such as, for example,
orally, topically (e.g., transdermal mode of
administration), by intraperitoneal, intramuscular,
intravenous, or subcutaneous injection or implant, and the
15 like. One of skill in the art can readily determine
appropriate dosage(s), treatment regimens, etc. depending
on the mode of administration employed.

For example, for oral administration, dosages in
20 the range of about 1 up to 500 mg/kg body weight per day,
depending on the disease state being treated, will be
employed. Active compound can be administered in a
sustained release form, or in divided doses throughout the
day. For topical delivery, in the range of about 0.05 mg
25 up to 10 mg/kg body weight per day, depending on the
disease state being treated, will be employed. For
injection modes of delivery, in the range of about 10 μ g up
to 2 mg/kg body weight per day, depending on the disease
state being treated, will be employed. It should be
30 emphasized, however, that dosage requirements are variable
and are typically individualized on the basis of the
disease under treatment and the response of the patient.
After a favorable response is noted, the proper maintenance
dosage can be determined by decreasing the initial drug
35 dosage in small increments at appropriate time intervals
until the lowest drug dosage which will maintain an
adequate clinical response is reached. Those of skill in

the art recognize that constant monitoring of the patient's condition is desirable in regards to drug dosage.

In accordance with a particular embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a method for the treatment of a subject afflicted with acute promyelocytic leukemia, said method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with retinoic acid receptors, in preference to retinoid X receptors. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with RAR- α , relative to other retinoic acid receptor subtypes (as well as retinoid X receptors), will be employed. Ultimately, physicians will determine the particular dosage of the selective ligand which is most suitable. The selected dosage will vary depending upon the mode of administration employed, the particular compound administered, the patient under treatment, and the particular disease being treated.

20

In addition to the above-described applications of the invention treatment method, the method of the invention can be applied to the selective treatment of skin disorders such as acne, psoriasis, photodamage, and the like. For such applications, compounds which selectively interact with RAR- α , relative to other retinoid receptors, are preferred.

It can be readily seen, therefore, that the invention treatment method is useful in the treatment of a wide variety of disease states.

The invention will now be described in greater detail by reference to the following non-limiting examples.

35

EXAMPLES

A series of dose response curves were generated to determine the response of retinoic acid receptor- α ,
5 retinoic acid receptor- β , retinoic acid receptor- γ and
retinoid X receptor- α upon exposure to retinoic acid,
Compound I (i.e., the phenyl-naphthyl derivative), Compound
II (i.e., the polyunsaturated carboxylic acid derivative),
and Compound III (i.e., the amide derivative), and Compound
10 IV (i.e., the benzophenone derivative).

Response to the various compounds was measured
employing the "cis/trans assay" as described by Evans et
al., in USSN 108,471 (filed November 30, 1988), the entire
15 contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference
herein. All assays were carried out employing CV-1 host
cells co-transformed with vectors encoding a receptor
selected from RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , or RXR- α and a reporter
vector.

20

The retinoic acid receptor- α was encoded by
vector pRShRAR-alpha (see US Patent No. 4,981,784, issued
January 1, 1991, the entire contents of which are hereby
incorporated by reference herein), retinoic acid receptor- β
25 was encoded by vector pRShRAR-beta (see Brand et al. in
Nature 332:850 (1988) and Benbrook et al. in Nature 333:669
(1988), the entire contents of which are hereby
incorporated by reference herein), retinoic acid receptor- γ
was encoded by vector pRShRAR-gamma (see USSN 370,407,
30 filed June 22, 1989, the entire contents of which are
hereby incorporated by reference herein), and retinoid X
receptor- α was encoded by vector pRShRXR-alpha (see USSN
478,071, filed February 9, 1990,

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The reporter vector used in all experiments was TREp- Δ MTV-LUC, as described by Umesono et al. in Nature 336:262 (1988),

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EXAMPLE I

RETINOIC ACID DOSE RESPONSE CURVE

Figure 1 presents the results of a dose response study carried out with retinoic acid as the ligand for each of the receptors: RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α .

At very low concentrations of retinoic acid (i.e., concentrations below about 1×10^{-9}), each of the retinoid receptor subtypes is activated to approximately the same extent. Similarly, at concentrations above about 1×10^{-6} , each of the retinoid receptor subtypes is activated to approximately the same extent. Although, in the concentration range of about 1×10^{-9} - 1×10^{-6} , there is a readily discerned rank order potency as follows:

$$\text{RAR-}\gamma > \text{RAR-}\beta > \text{RAR-}\alpha > \text{RXR-}\alpha,$$

retinoic acid is seen to exert a substantial effect on each of the retinoid receptors tested. Administration of retinoic acid as a therapeutic agent is, therefore, likely to induce many hormone mediated pathways, not just the pathway involved in the disease state to be treated.

30

EXAMPLE II

DOSE RESPONSE CURVE FOR COMPOUND I

Figure 2 presents the results of a dose response study carried out with Compound I (phenyl-naphthyl derivative) as the ligand for each of the receptors: RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α .

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At very low concentrations of Compound I (i.e., concentrations below about 1×10^{-8}), each of the retinoid receptor subtypes is activated to approximately the same extent. However, at concentrations above about 1×10^{-8} , there is a readily discerned rank order potency as follows:

$$\text{RAR-}\gamma \approx \text{RAR-}\beta \gg \text{RAR-}\alpha \approx \text{RXR-}\alpha.$$

Thus, Compound I could be used for the treatment of a disease state which involves RAR- γ and/or RAR- β , without perturbing pathways which are responsive to RAR- α or the retinoid X receptor.

EXAMPLE III

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DOSE RESPONSE CURVE FOR COMPOUND II

Figure 3 presents the results of a dose response study carried out with Compound II (polyunsaturated carboxylic acid derivative) as the ligand for each of the receptors: RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α .

At very low concentrations of Compound II (i.e., concentrations below about 1×10^{-9}), each of the receptor subtypes is activated to approximately the same extent. However, at concentrations above about 1×10^{-8} , the rank order potency is as follows:

$$\text{RAR-}\gamma \approx \text{RAR-}\beta \approx \text{RAR-}\alpha \gg \text{RXR-}\alpha.$$

30

Thus, Compound II could be used for the treatment of a disease state which involves a retinoic acid receptor, without perturbing pathways which are responsive to the retinoid X receptor.

EXAMPLE IVDOSE RESPONSE CURVE FOR COMPOUND III

Figure 4 presents the results of a dose response study carried out with Compound III (amide derivative) as the ligand for each of the receptors: RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α .

At very low concentrations of Compound III (i.e., concentrations below about 1×10^{-9}), each of the receptor subtypes is activated to approximately the same extent. Similarly, at concentrations above about 1×10^{-7} , each of the receptor subtypes is activated to approximately the same extent. However, at concentrations between about 1×10^{-9} and 1×10^{-7} , the rank order potency is as follows:

$$\text{RAR-}\alpha > \text{RAR-}\beta \approx \text{RXR-}\alpha > \text{RAR-}\gamma.$$

Thus, Compound III could be used for the treatment of a disease state which involves RAR- α , while perturbing pathways which are responsive to other retinoid receptors to a much lesser extent.

EXAMPLE VDOSE RESPONSE CURVE FOR COMPOUND IV

Figure 5 presents the results of a dose response study carried out with compound IV (benzophenone derivative) as the ligand for each of the receptors: RAR- α , RAR- β , RAR- γ , and RXR- α .

At very low concentrations of Compound IV (i.e., concentrations below about 1×10^{-9}), each of the receptor subtypes is activated to approximately the same extent. However, at concentrations above about 1×10^{-8} , there is a readily discernible rank order potency as follows:

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$$\text{RAR-}\gamma \approx \text{RAR-}\beta \gg \text{RAR-}\alpha \approx \text{RXR-}\alpha.$$

Thus, Compound IV could be used for the treatment of a disease state which involves RAR- γ and/or RAR- β ,
5 without perturbing pathways which are responsive to RAR- α or the retinoid X receptor.

While the invention has been described in detail with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, it
10 will be understood that modifications and variations are within the spirit and scope of that which is described and claimed.

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That which is claimed is:

1. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with the receptor subtype associated with a steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive disease state, to a significantly greater extent than with other subtypes of the same receptor class to treat a steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive disease.
2. The use of claim 1 wherein said disease state is retinoid responsive.
3. The use of claim 2 wherein said ligand is selective for retinoic acid receptor-mediated processes, relative to retinoid X mediated processes.
4. The use of claim 2 wherein said ligand is selective for retinoid X receptor-mediated processes, relative to retinoic acid mediated processes.
5. The use of Claim 1 wherein said steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive disease state is the result of translocation of a portion of a gene encoding a member of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors and a portion of a second gene; wherein the expression of said second gene is not ordinarily subject to regulation by the steroid or steroid-like hormone which binds to said member of the steroid/thyroid superfamily of receptors.
6. The use of Claim 5 wherein said steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state is APL.

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7. The use of Claim 1 wherein said steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state is a skin disorder.

8. The use of Claim 1 wherein said ligand which selectively interacts with the receptor subtype associated with said steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive disease state is selected from RAR- α selective ligands, RAR- β selective ligands, RAR- γ selective ligands, TR- α -selective ligands, TR- β -selective ligands, RXR- α selective ligands, RXR- β selective ligands, RXR- γ selective ligands, coup- α selective ligands, coup- β selective ligands, or coup- γ selective ligands.

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9. The use of Claim 8 wherein said RAR- α selective ligand is the amide Compound III.

10. The use of Claim 8 wherein said RAR- β selective ligand is the phenyl-naphthyl derivative Compound I or benzophenone derivative Compound IV.

11. The use of Claim 8 wherein said RAR- γ selective ligand is the phenyl-naphthyl derivative Compound I or benzophenone derivative Compound IV.

12. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with retinoic acid receptors, in preference to retinoid X receptors to treat acute promyelocytic leukemia.

13. The use of Claim 12 wherein said ligand selectively interacts with RAR- α , relative to other retinoic acid receptor subtypes, including retinoid X receptors.

14. The use of Claim 12 wherein said ligand which selectively interacts with retinoic acid receptors, relative to retinoid X receptors, is the polyunsaturated carboxylic acid derivative Compound II.

15. The use of Claim 13 wherein said ligand which selectively interacts with RAR- α is the amide Compound III.

16. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with a retinoic acid receptor-beta and a retinoic acid receptor-gamma to a significantly greater extent than with retinoic acid receptor-alpha to treat a retinoid responsive disease state.

17. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with a retinoic acid receptor-beta and a retinoic acid receptor-gamma to a significantly greater extent than with retinoic acid receptor-alpha to treat a skin disorder.

18. The use of claim 17 wherein said skin disorder is acne.

19. The use of claim 17 wherein said skin disorder is psoriasis.

20. The use of claim 17 wherein said skin disorder is photodamage.

21. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with one or more isoforms of retinoic acid receptor, to a significantly greater extent than with isoforms of retinoid X receptor to treat a retinoid responsive disease state.

22. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with one or more isoforms of retinoic acid receptor, to a significantly greater extent than with isoforms of retinoid X receptor to treat a skin disorder.

23. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with receptor subtype(s) associated with a steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state, to a significantly greater extent than with other subtype(s) of the same receptor class to treat a steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive disease state.

24. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with one or more isoforms of the receptor class associated with said steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state, to a significantly greater extent than with other isoforms of the same receptor class to treat a steroid or steroid-like hormone responsive disease state.

25. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with receptor sub-family(ies) associated with said steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state, to a significantly greater extent than with other sub-family(ies) of the same receptor class to treat a steroid or steroid-like hormone-responsive disease state.

26. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with retinoic acid receptor-alpha, to a significantly greater extent than with retinoic acid receptor-beta or retinoic acid-gamma to treat a retinoid responsive disease state.

27. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with retinoic acid receptor-alpha to treat a retinoid responsive disease state.

28. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with retinoic acid receptor-beta to treat a retinoid responsive disease state.

29. Use of an effective amount of a ligand which selectively interacts with retinoic acid receptor-gamma to treat a retinoid responsive disease state.

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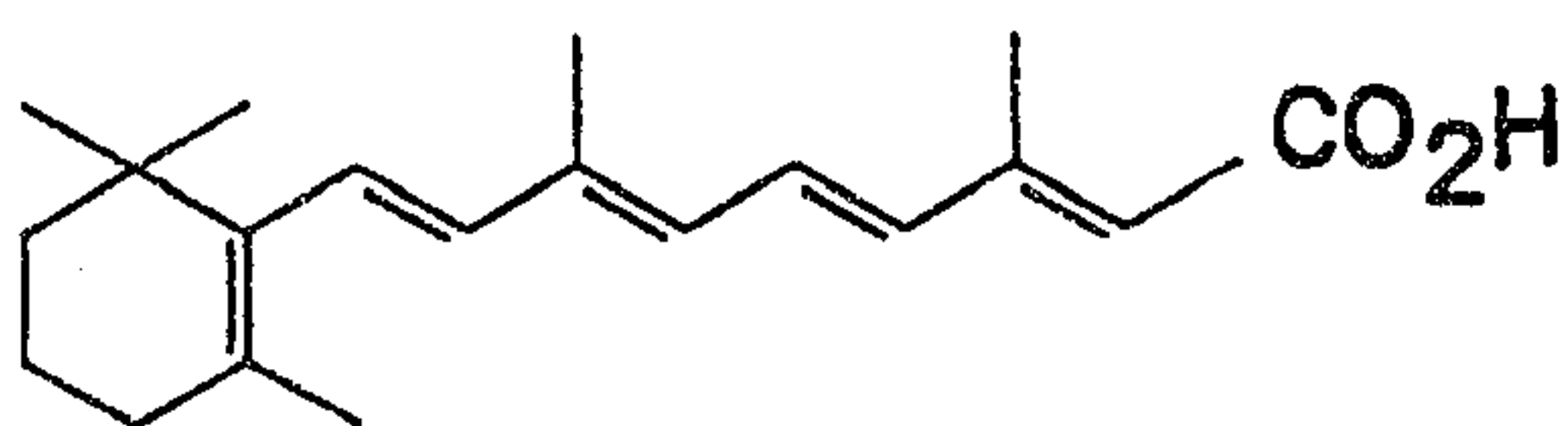
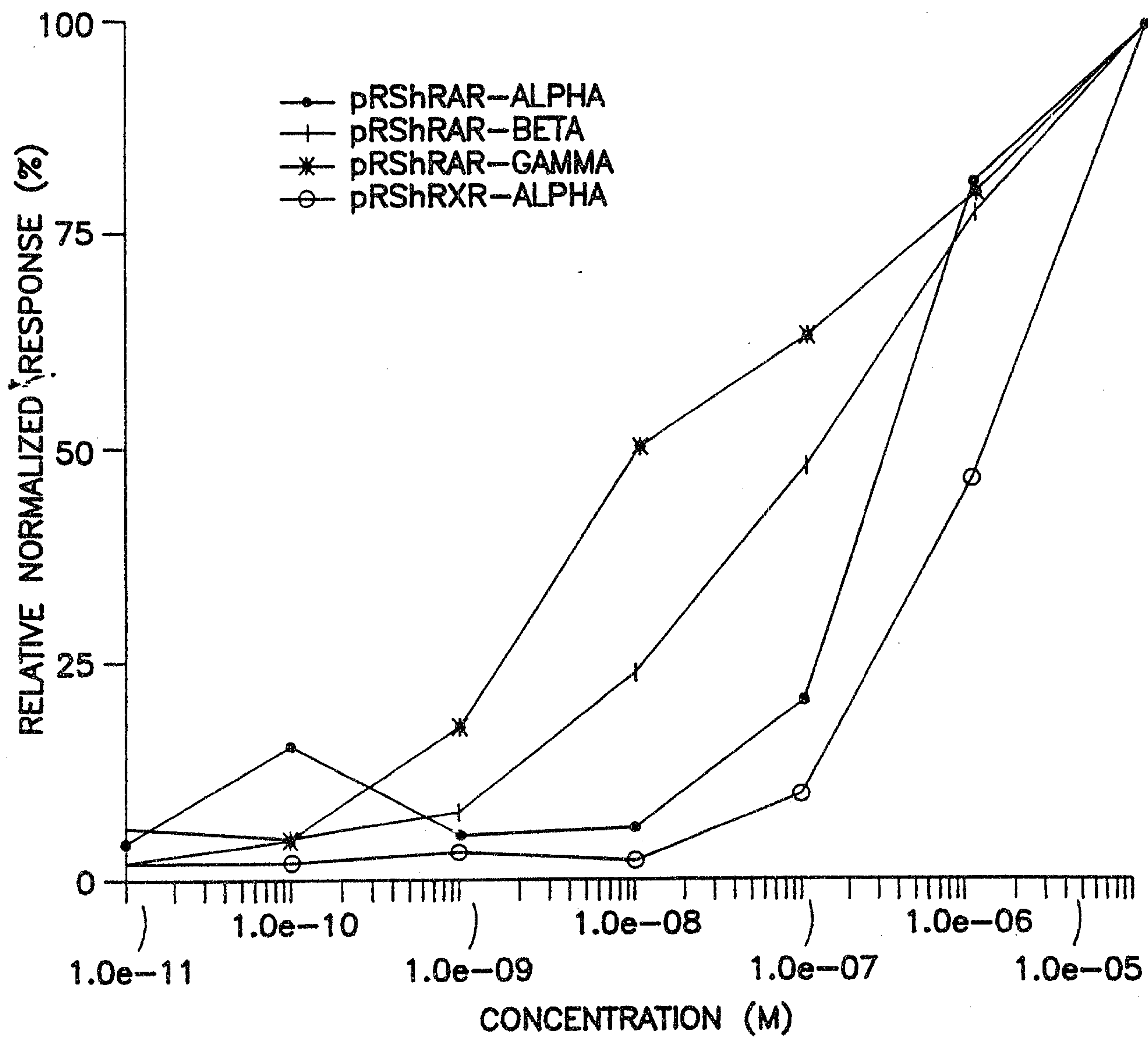


FIG. 1

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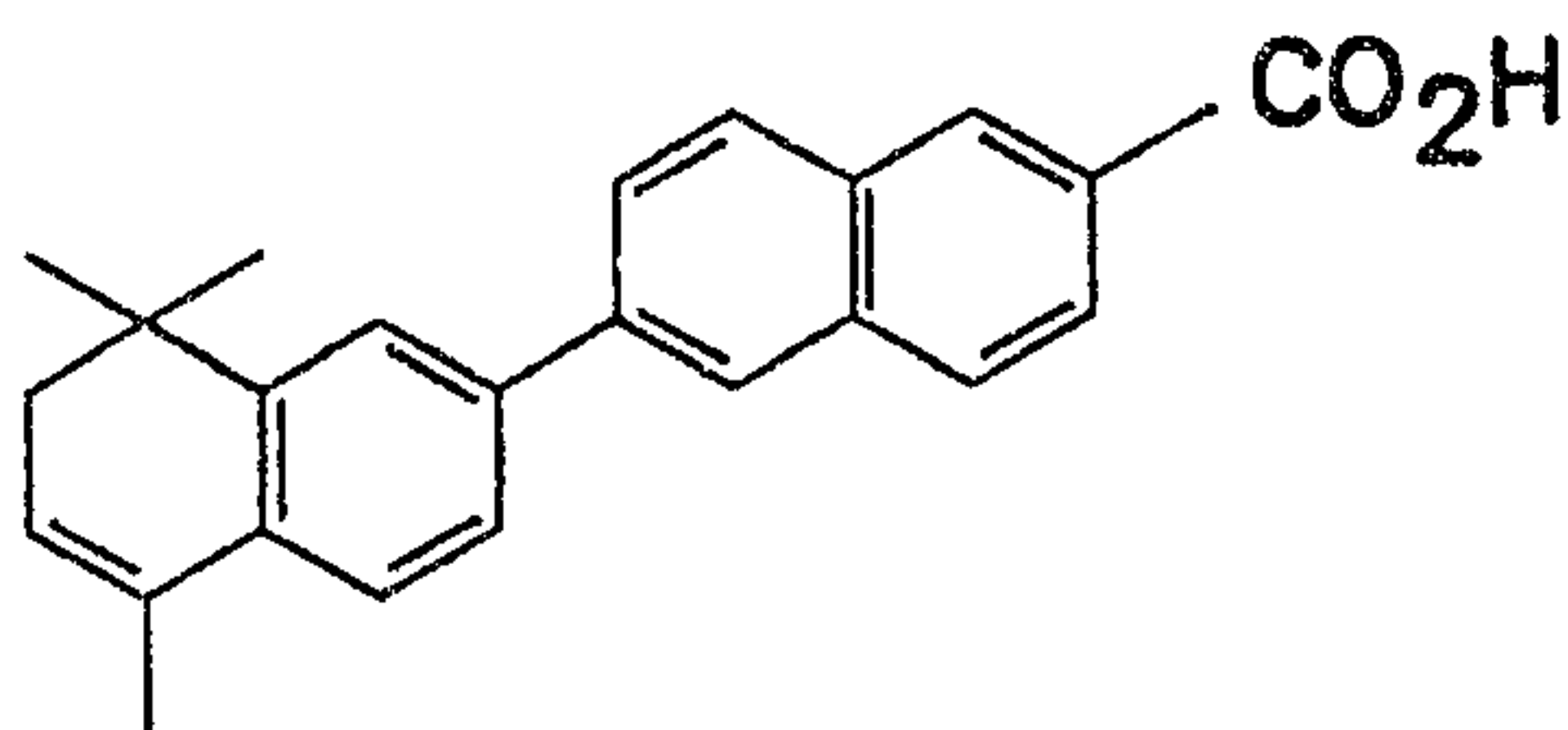
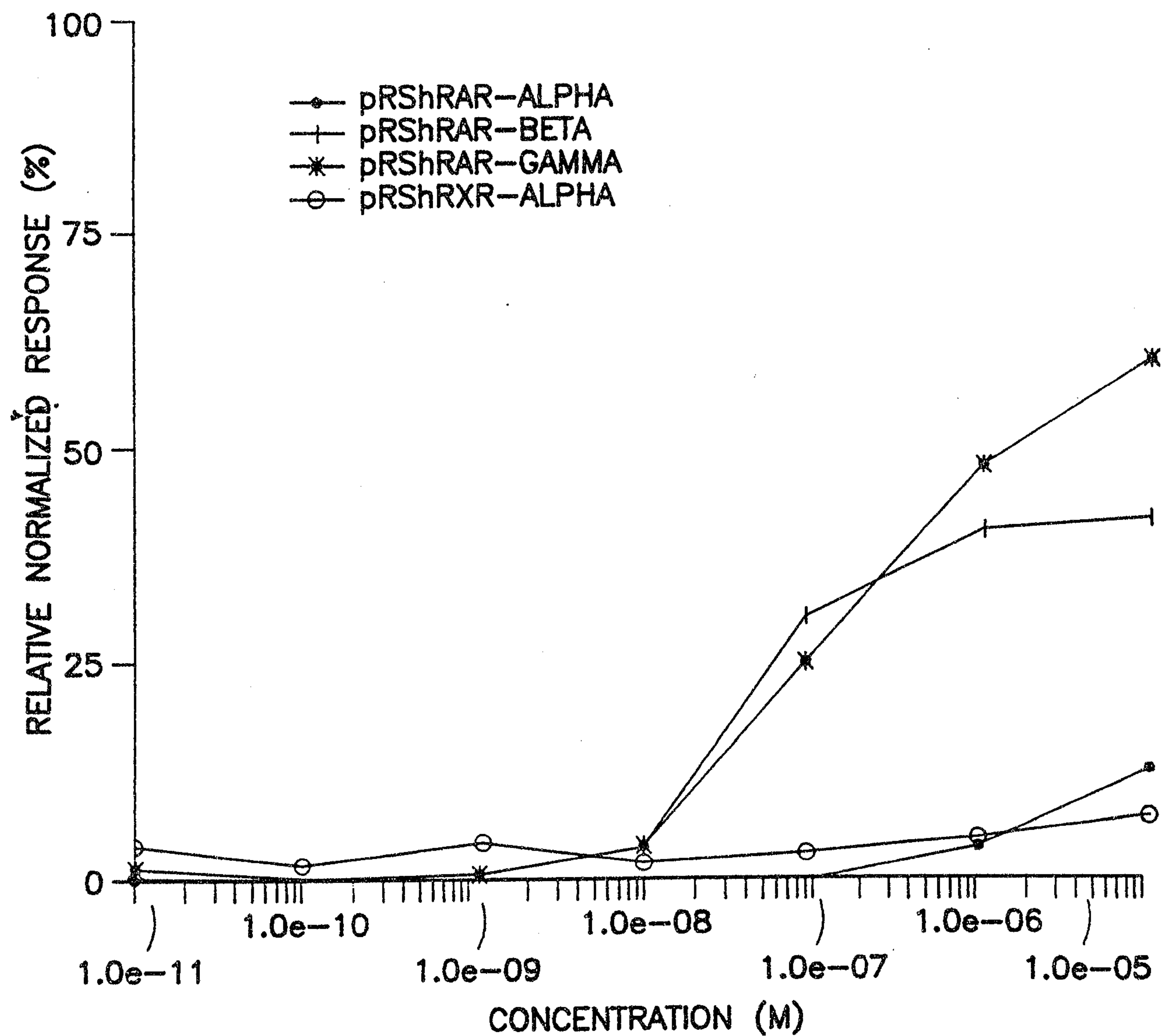


FIG. 2

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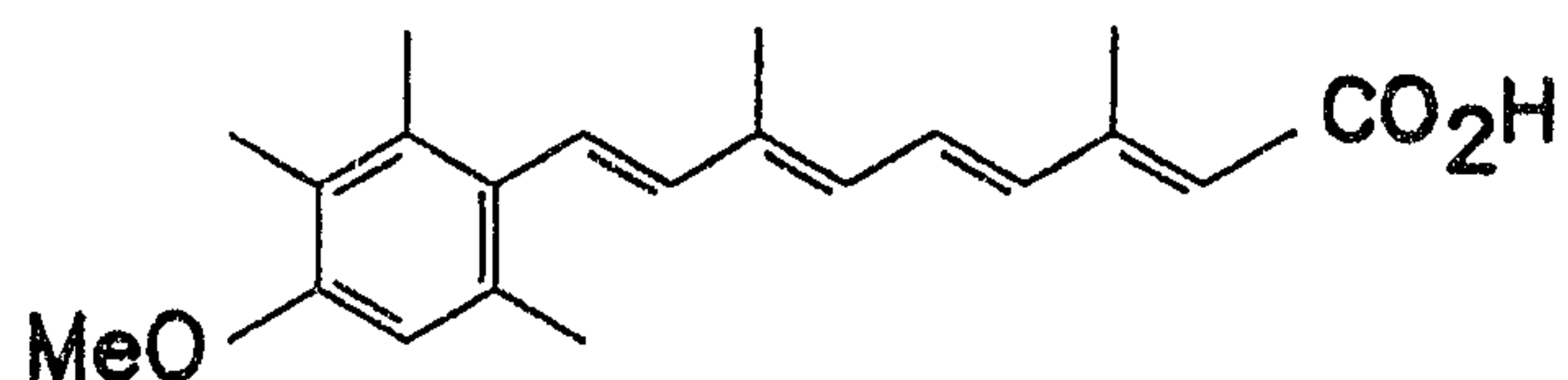
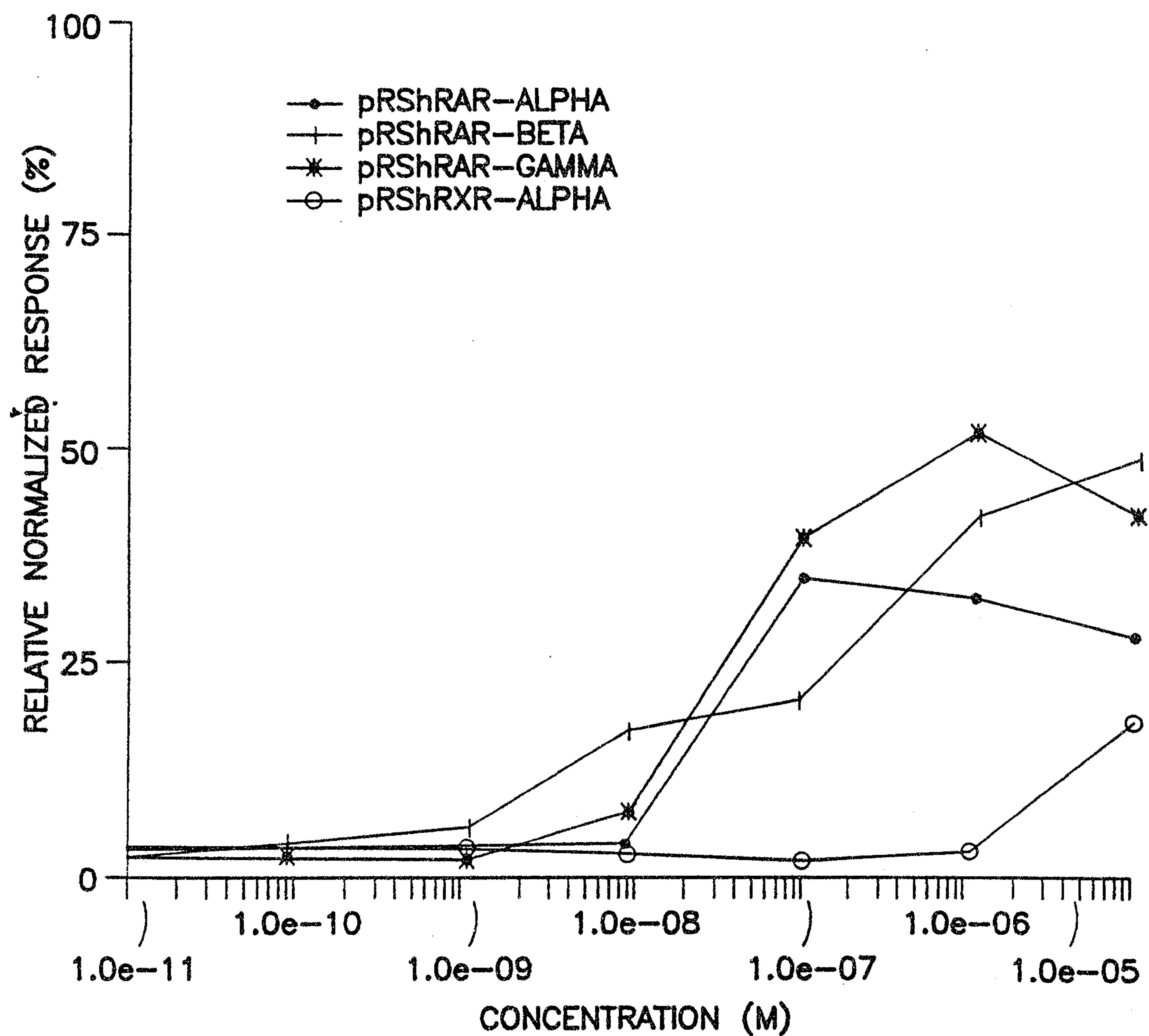


FIG. 3

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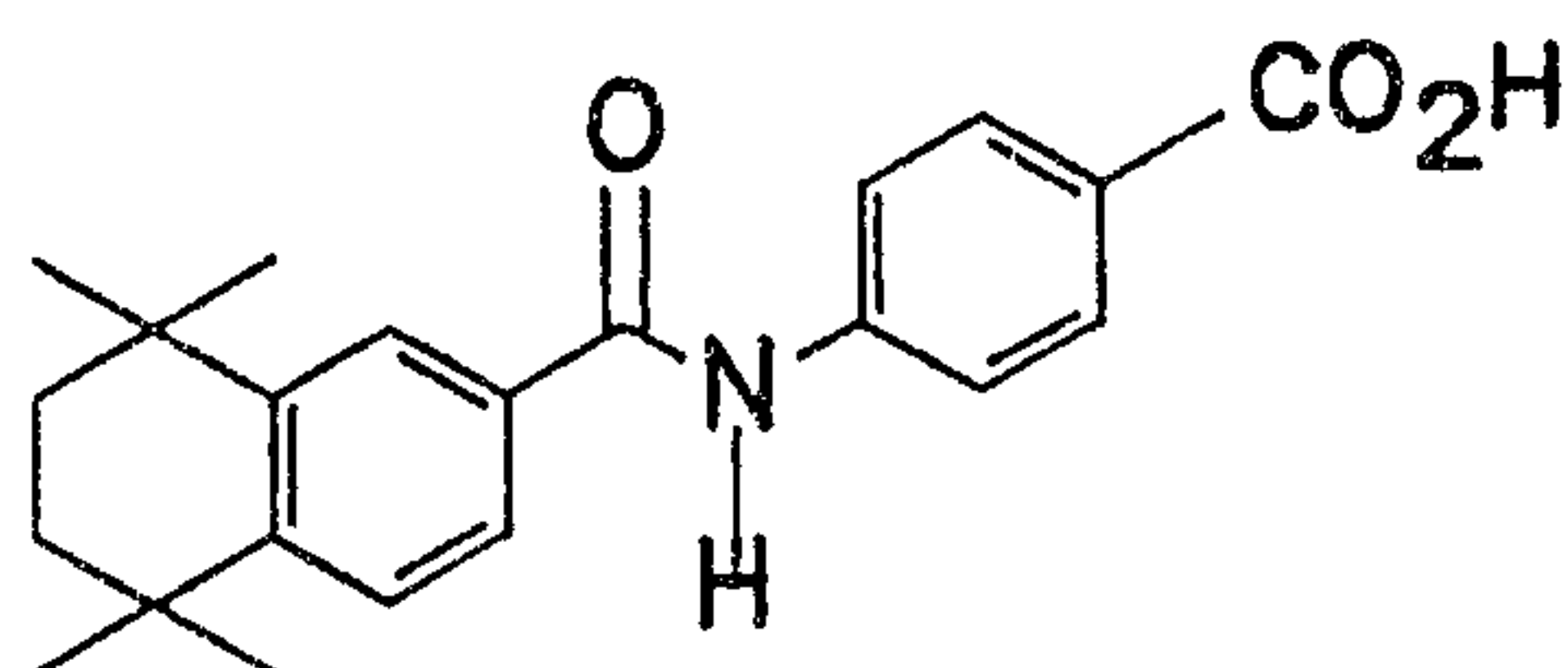
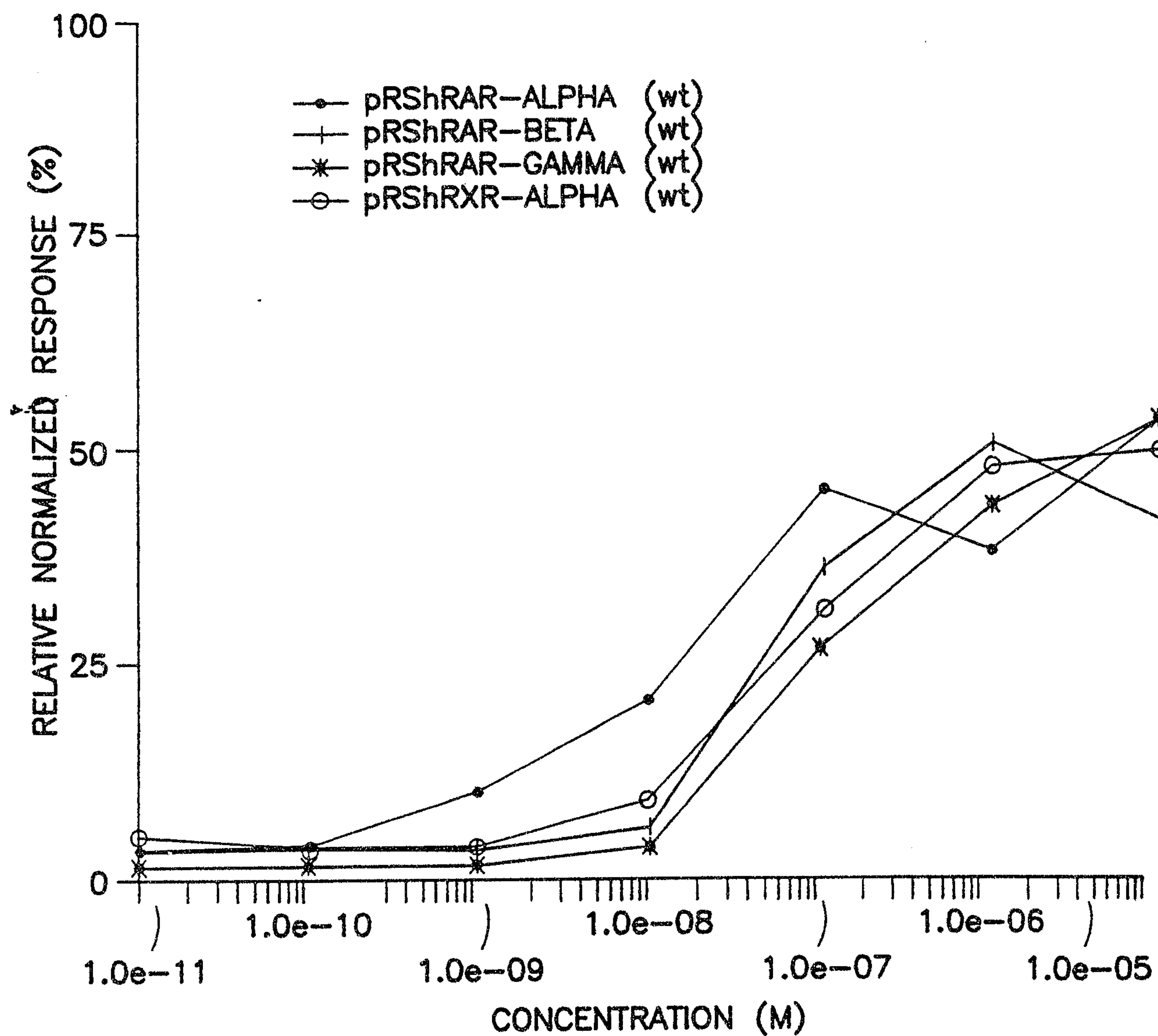


FIG. 4

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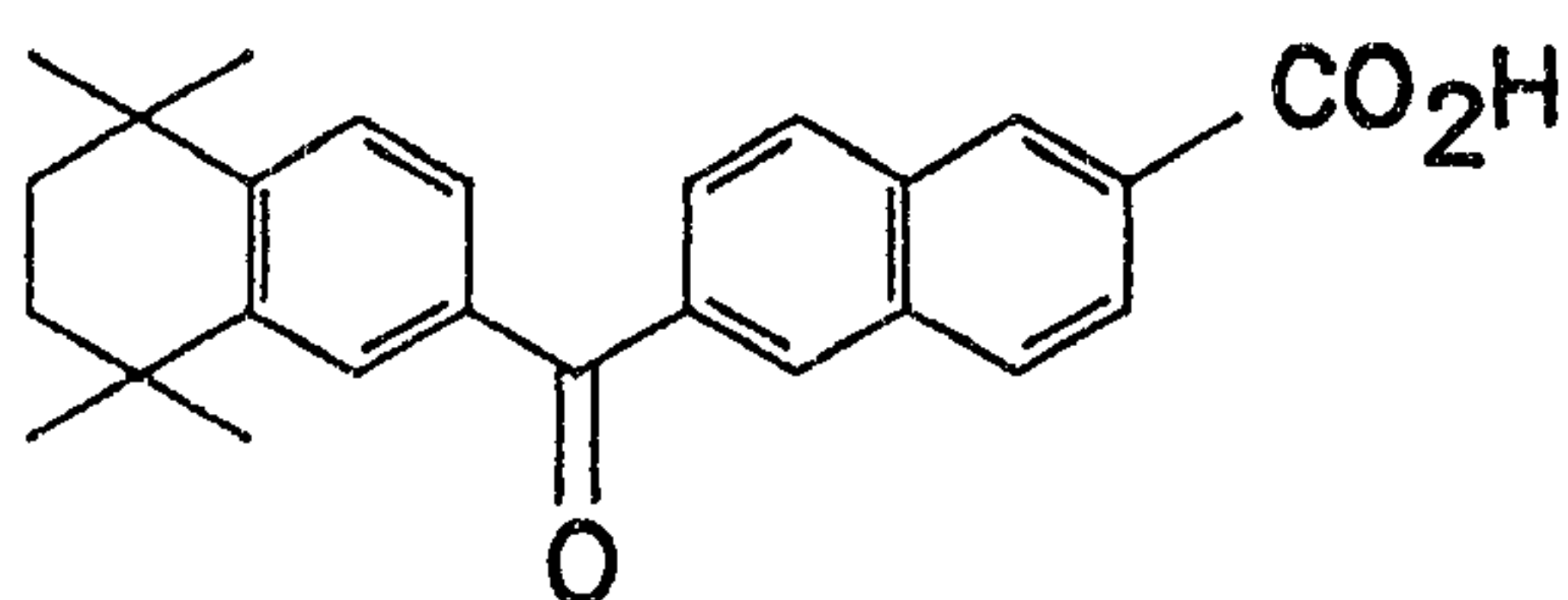
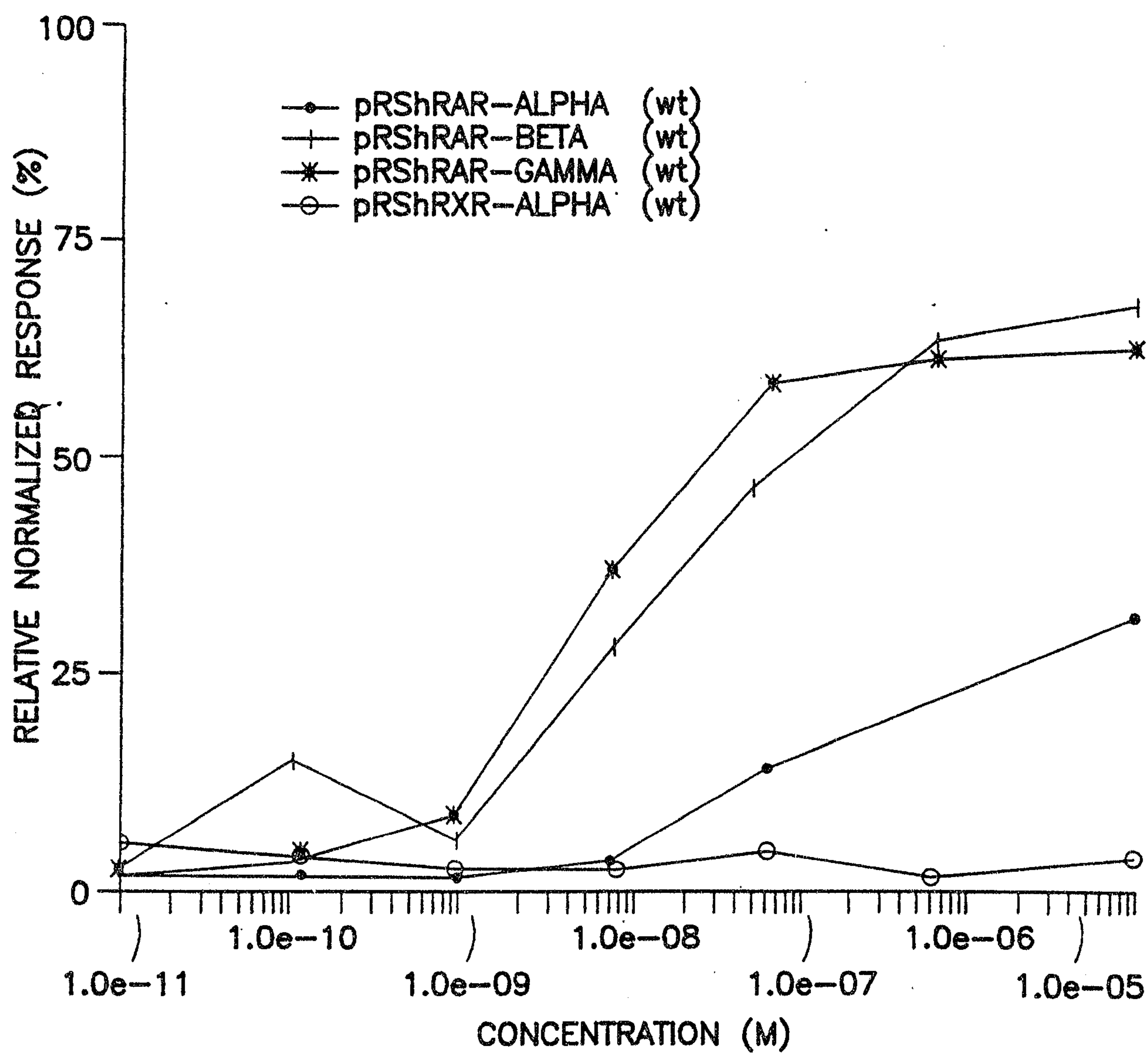


FIG. 5