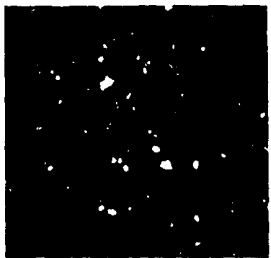
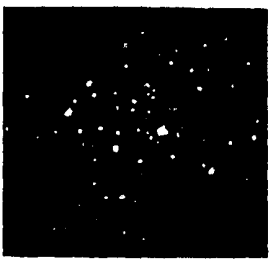




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(54) Title: SMALL MOLECULE CARBAMATES OR UREAS FOR VISION AND MEMORY DISORDERS (57) Abstract This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating a vision disorder, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance using small molecule carbamates and ureas. A  B  C 		

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SMALL MOLECULE CARBAMATES OR UREAS
FOR VISION AND MEMORY DISORDERS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5

1. Field of Invention

This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating vision loss, preventing vision degeneration, and promoting vision regeneration ("neopsis")
10 using low molecular weight, small molecule carbamates or ureas.

2. Description of Related Art

The visual system is composed of the eyes, ocular adnexa
15 and the visual pathways. Dysfunction of the visual system may lead to permanent or temporary visual impairment, i.e. a deviation from normal in one or more functions of the eye. Visual impairment manifests itself in various ways and includes a broad range of visual dysfunctions and
20 disturbances. Without limitation, these dysfunctions and disturbances include partial or total loss of vision, the need for correction of visual acuity for objects near and far, loss of visual field, impaired ocular motility without diplopia (double vision), impaired or skewed color
25 perception, limited adaptation to light and dark, diminished accommodation, metamorphopsic distortion, impaired binocular vision, paresis of accommodation, iridoplegia, entropion, ectropion, epiphora, lagophthalmos, and scarring. See *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) for Ophthalmology*, 16th
30 Edition, 6:47 (1988). The visual system may be adversely affected by various ophthalmologic disorders, diseases, injuries, and complications, including, without limitation, genetic disorders; [non-genetic disorders;] disorders associated with aging or degenerative diseases; disorders

correlating to physical injury to the eye, head, or other parts of the body resulting from external forces; disorders resulting from environmental factors; disorders resulting from a broad range of diseases; and combinations of any of
5 the above.

The visual system is a complex system composed of numerous components. Visual impairment can involve the entire visual system, any one component, or any combination of components, depending upon the precise nature of the
10 circumstances. The eye is composed of a lens, which is suspended in the zonules of Zinn and is focused by the ciliary body. The ciliary body also secretes aqueous humor, which fills the posterior chamber, passes through the pupil into the anterior chamber, then drains primarily via the
15 canal of Schlemm. The iris regulates the quantity of light entering the eye by adjusting the size of its central opening, the pupil. A visual image is focused onto the retina, the fovea centralis being the retinal area of sharpest visual acuity. The conjunctiva is the mucus
20 membrane which lines the eyelids and the eyeball, and ends abruptly at the limbus conjunctivae, the edge of the conjunctiva overlapping the cornea. The cornea is the clear, transparent anterior portion of the fibrous coat of the eye; it is important in light refraction and is covered with an
25 epithelium that differs in many respects from the conjunctival epithelium.

The retina is the innermost, light sensitive portion of the eye, containing two types of photoreceptors, cones, which are responsible for color vision in brighter light, and rods,
30 which are essential for vision in dim light but do not perceive colors. After light passes through the cornea, lens system, and the vitreous humor, it enters the retina from the inside; that is, it passes through the ganglion cells and nerve fibers, the inner and outer plexiform layers, the inner
35 and outer nuclear layers, and the internal and external

limiting membranes before it finally reaches the layer of photoreceptors located near the outside of the retina, just inside the outermost pigment epithelium layer. The cells of the pigment epithelium layer act as an anatomical barrier to liquids and substances located outside of the eye, forming the "blood-retina" barrier, and provide nourishment, oxygen, a source of functionally useful substances like vitamin A, and phagocytosis of decomposition products to photoreceptor cells. There is no anatomical connection between the pigment epithelium and the photoreceptor layer, permitting separation of the layers in some pathological situations.

When rods or cones are excited by light, signals are transmitted through successive neurons in the retina itself, into the optic nerve fibers, and ultimately to the cerebral cortex. Both rods and cones contain molecules that decompose on exposure to light and, in the process, excite the nerve fibers leading from the eye. The molecule in rods is rhodopsin. The three light-sensitive molecules in cones, collectively called iodopsin, have compositions only slightly different from that of rhodopsin and are maximally excited by red, blue, or green light, respectively.

Neither rods nor cones generate action potentials. Rather, the light-induced membrane hyperpolarization generated in the outer, photosensitive segment of a rod or cone cell is transmitted from the outer segment through the inner segment to the synaptic body by direct conduction of the electrical voltage itself, a process called electrotonic conduction. At the synaptic body, the membrane potential controls the release of an unknown transmitter molecule. In low light, rod and cone cell membranes are depolarized and the rate of transmitter release is greatest. Light-induced hyperpolarization causes a marked decrease in the release of transmitter molecules.

The transmitters released by rod and cone cells induce signals in the bipolar neurons and horizontal cells. The

signals in both these cells are also transmitted by electrotonic conduction and not by action potential.

The rod bipolar neurons connect with as many as 50 rod cells, while the dwarf and diffuse bipolar cells connect with one or several cone cells. A depolarizing bipolar cell is stimulated when its connecting rods or cones are exposed to light. The release of transmitter molecules inhibits the depolarizing bipolar cell. Therefore, in the dark, when the rods and cones are secreting large quantities of transmitter molecules, the depolarizing bipolar cells are inhibited. In the light, the decrease in release of transmitter molecules from the rods and cones reduces the inhibition of the bipolar cell, allowing it to become excited. In this manner, both positive and negative signals can be transmitted through different bipolar cells from the rods and cones to the amacrine and ganglion cells.

As their name suggests, horizontal cells project horizontally in the retina, where they may synapse with rods, cones, other horizontal cells, or a combination of cells types. The function of horizontal cells is unclear, although some mechanism in the convergence of photoreceptor signaling has been postulated.

All types of bipolar cells connect with ganglion cells, which are of two primary types. A-type ganglion cells predominately connect with rod bipolar cells, while B-type ganglion cells predominately connect with dwarf and diffuse bipolar cells. It appears that A-type ganglion cells are sensitive to contrast, light intensity, and perception of movement, while B-type ganglion cells appear more concerned with color vision and visual acuity.

Like horizontal cells, the Amacrine cells horizontally synapse with several to many other cells, in this case bipolar cells, ganglion cells, and other Amacrine cells. The function of Amacrine cells is also unclear.

The axons of ganglion cells carry signals into the nerve

fiber layer of the eye, where the axons converge into fibers which further converge at the optic disc, where they exit the eye as the optic nerve. The ganglion cells transmit their signals through the optic nerve fibers to the brain in the form of action potentials. These cells, even when unstimulated, transmit continuous nerve impulses at an average, baseline rate of about 5 per second. The visual signal is superimposed onto this baseline level of ganglion cell stimulation. It can be either an excitatory signal, with the number of impulses increasing above the baseline rate, or an inhibitory signal, with the number of nerve impulses decreasing below the baseline rate.

As part of the central nervous system, the eye is in some ways an extension of the brain; as such, it has a limited capacity for regeneration. This limited regeneration capacity further complicates the challenging task of improving vision, resolving dysfunction of the visual system, and/or treating or preventing ophthalmologic disorders. Many disorders of the eye, such as retinal photic injury, retinal ischemia-induced eye injury, age-related macular degeneration, free radical-induced eye diseases, as well as numerous other disorders, are considered to be entirely untreatable. Other ophthalmologic disorders, e.g., disorders causing permanent visual impairment, are corrected only by the use of ophthalmic devices and/or surgery, with varying degrees of success.

The immunosuppressant drugs FK506, rapamycin, and cyclosporin are well known as potent T-cell specific immunosuppressants, and are effective against autoimmunity, transplant or graft rejection, inflammation, allergic responses, other autoimmune or immune-mediated diseases, and infectious diseases. It has been disclosed that application of Cyclosporin, FK-506, Rapamycin, Buspirone, Spiperone, and/or their derivatives are effective in treating some ophthalmologic disorders of these types. Several

ophthalmologic disorders or vision problems are known to be associated with autoimmune and immunologically-mediated activities; hence, immunomodulatory compounds are expected to demonstrate efficacy for treating those types of
5 ophthalmologic disorders or vision problems.

The effects of FK506, Rapamycin, and related agents in the treatment of ophthalmologic diseases are disclosed in several U.S. patents (Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,532,248; Mochizuki et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,514,686; Luly
10 et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,457,111; Russo et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,441,937; Kulkarni, U.S. Patent No. 5,387,589; Asakura et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,368,865; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,258,389; Armistead et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,192,773; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,189,042; and Fehr, U.S.
15 Patent No. 5,011,844). These patents claim FK506 or Rapamycin related compounds and disclose the known use of FK506 or Rapamycin related compounds in the treatment of ophthalmologic disorders in association with the known immunosuppressive effects of FK506 and Rapamycin. The
20 compounds disclosed in these patents are relatively large. Further, the cited patents relate to immunomodulatory compounds limited to treating autoimmunity or related diseases, or immunologically-mediated diseases, for which the efficacy of FK506 and Rapamycin is well known.

25 Other U.S. patents disclose the use of cyclosporin, Spiperone, Buspirone, their derivatives, and other immunosuppressive compounds for use in the treatment of ophthalmologic diseases (Sharpe et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,703,088; Sharpe et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,693,645; Sullivan, U.S. Patent No. 5,688,765; Sullivan, U.S. Patent
30 No. 5,620,921; Sharpe et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,574,041; Eberle, U.S. Patent No. 5,284,826; Sharpe et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,244,902; Chiou et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,198,454 and 5,194,434; and Kaswan, U.S. Patent No. 4,839,342). These
35 patents also relate to compounds useful for treating

autoimmune diseases and cite the known use of cyclosporin, Spiperone, Buspirone, their derivatives, and other immunosuppressive compounds in treating ocular inflammation and other immunologically-mediated ophthalmologic diseases.

5 The immunosuppressive compounds disclosed in the prior art suppress the immune system, by definition, and also exhibit other toxic side effects. Accordingly, there is a need for non-immunosuppressant, small molecule compounds, and compositions and methods for use of such compounds, that are
10 useful in improving vision; preventing, treating, and/or repairing visual impairment or dysfunction of the visual system; and preventing, treating, and/or resolving ophthalmologic disorders.

 There are also a number of patents on non-
15 immunosuppressive compounds disclosing methods of use for permitting or promoting wound healing (whether from injury or surgery); controlling intraocular pressure (often resulting from glaucoma); controlling neurodegenerative eye disorders, including damage or injury to retinal neurons, damage or
20 injury to retinal ganglion cells, and macular degeneration; stimulating neurite outgrowth; preventing or reducing oxidative damage caused by free radicals; and treating impaired oxygen and nutrient supply, as well as impaired waste product removal, resulting from low blood flow. These
25 non-immunosuppressive substances fall into one of two general categories: naturally occurring molecules, such as proteins, glycoproteins, peptides, hormones, and growth factors; and synthetic molecules.

 Within the group of naturally occurring non-
30 immunosuppressive molecules, several hormones, growth factors, and signaling molecules have been patented for use as supplements to naturally occurring quantities of such molecules, as well as for targeting of specific cells where the particular molecule does not naturally occur in a mature
35 individual. These patents generally claim methods of use for

reducing or preventing the symptoms of ocular disease, or arresting or reversing vision loss.

Specifically, Louis et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,736,516 and 5,641,749, disclose the use of a glial cell line derived
5 neurotrophic factor (GDNF) to stop or reverse the degeneration of retinal neurons (i.e. photoreceptors) and retinal ganglion cells caused by glaucoma, or other degenerative or traumatic retinal diseases or injuries. O'Brien, et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,714,459 and 5,700,909,
10 disclose the use of a glycoprotein, Saposin, and its derivatives for stimulating neurite outgrowth and increasing myelination. To stop or reverse degeneration of retinal neurons, LaVail et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,667,968, discloses the use of a variety of neurotrophic proteins, including
15 brain-derived neurotrophic factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, neurotrophin-3 or neurotrophin-4, acidic or basic fibroblast growth factors, interleukin, tumor necrosis factor- α , insulin-like growth factor-2 and other growth factors. Wong et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,632,984, discloses
20 the use of interferons, especially interferon α -2a, for treating the symptoms of macular degeneration by reducing hemorrhage and limiting neovascularization. Finally, Wallace et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,441,937, discloses the use of a lung-derived neurotrophic factor (NTF) to maintain the
25 functionality of ciliary ganglion and parasympathetic neuron cells.

A key characteristic of factors derived from specific cell lines is their localization to specific cell lines or tissues; systemic treatment with these molecules would run a
30 substantial risk of unintended, and potentially dangerous, effects in cell lines where the genes encoding these molecules are inactive. Similarly, hormones and growth factors often activate a large number of genes in many cell lines; again, non-localized application of these molecules
35 would run a substantial risk of provoking an inappropriate,

and potentially dangerous, response.

Within the category of synthetic molecules, most of the patented compounds are immunosuppressive and disclose uses in treating inflammatory, autoimmune, and allergic responses, as
5 discussed above. A few others are non-immunosuppressive and claim the ability to treat cellular degeneration, and in some cases promote cellular regeneration, most often in the context of their antioxidant properties.

Specifically, Tso et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,527,533,
10 discloses the use of astaxanthin, a carotenoid antioxidant, for preventing or reducing photoreceptor damage resulting from the presence of free radicals. Similarly, Babcock et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,252,319, discloses the use of antioxidant aminosteroids for treating eye disease and
15 injury, by increasing resistance to oxidative damage. Freeman, U.S. Patent No. 5,468,752, discloses the use of the antiviral phosphonylmethoxyalkylcytosines to reduce abnormally increased intraocular pressure.

Hamilton and Steiner disclose in U.S. Patent No.
20 5,614,547 novel pyrrolidine carboxylate compounds which bind to the immunophilin FKBP12 and stimulate nerve growth, but which lack immunosuppressive effects. Unexpectedly, it has been discovered that these non-immunosuppressant compounds promote improvements in vision and resolve ophthalmologic
25 disorders. Yet their novel small molecule structure and non-immunosuppressive properties differentiate them from FK506 and related immunosuppressive compounds found in the prior art.

Further, these compounds may be differentiated from the
30 non-immunosuppressive compounds used to treat vision disorders by their novel small molecule structure and their lack of general, systemic effects. Naturally occurring hormones, growth factors, cytokines, and signaling molecules are generally multifunctional and activate many genes in
35 diverse cell lines. The present compounds do not, thus

avoiding the unexpected, and potentially dangerous, side effects of systemic use. Similarly, the present compounds also avoid the potential unexpected side effects of introducing cell line-specific molecules into other cell lines were they do not naturally occur.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for treating a vision disorder, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a small molecule carbamate or urea.

The present invention further relates to a pharmaceutical composition which comprises:

- (i) an effective amount of a small molecule carbamate or urea for treating a vision disorder, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance in an animal; and
- (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 A, B and C show that GPI 1046 protects retinal ganglion cells against degeneration following retinal ischemia.

Figure 2 shows that GPI 1046 prevents degeneration of optic nerve axons and myelin following retinal ischemia.

Figure 3 shows that GPI 1046 provides moderate protection against retinal ganglion cell death after optic nerve transection.

Figure 4 shows that GPI 1046 treatment duration significantly affects the process of optic nerve axonal degeneration after transection.

Figure 5 shows that GPI 1046 treatment produces a greater effect on optic nerve axons than ganglion cell bodies.

Figure 6 shows that GPI 1046 treatment for 28 days after
5 optic nerve transection prevents myelin degeneration in the proximal stump.

Figure 7 shows that FKBP-12 immunohistochemistry labels oligodendroglia (large dark cells with fibrous processes),
10 the cells which produce myelin, located between the fascicles of optic nerve fibers, and also some optic nerve axons.

Figure 8 shows GPI 1046 treatment for 28 days after optic nerve transection prevents myelin degeneration in the distal
15 stump.

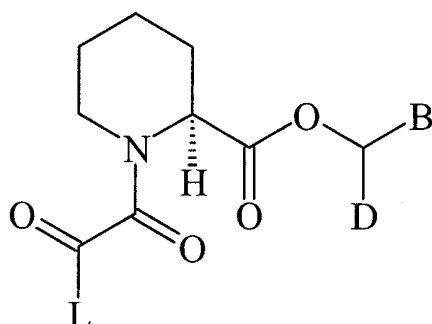
Figure 9 shows that 28 day treatment with GPI 1046 treatment beginning 8 weeks after onset of streptozotocin induced diabetes decreases the extent of neovascularization in the
20 inner and outer retina and protects neurons in the inner nuclear layer (INL) and ganglion cell layer (GCL) from degeneration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 Definitions

"Eye" refers to the anatomical structure responsible for vision in humans and other animals, and encompasses the following anatomical structures, without limitation: lens, vitreous body, ciliary body, posterior chamber, anterior
30 chamber, pupil, cornea, iris, canal of Schlemm, zonules of Zinn, limbus, conjunctiva, choroid, retina, central vessels of the retina, optic nerve, fovea centralis, macula lutea, and sclera.

"GPI 1044" refers to the compound

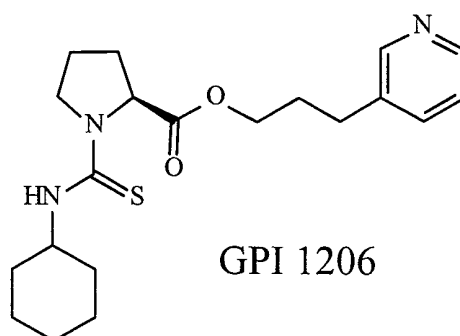


wherein B is 3-Phenylpropyl, D is 3-Phenylpropyl, and L is
5 Phenyl.

"GPI 1102" refers to 4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylpropyl) butyl
1-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate.

"GPI 1116" refers to 1-phenethyl-3-phenylpropyl 1-(3,3-
dimethyl-2-oxopentanoyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylate.

10 "GPI 1206" refers to a compound of formula



"Isomers" refer to different compounds that have the
same molecular formula. "Stereoisomers" are isomers that
15 differ only in the way the atoms are arranged in space.
"Enantiomers" are a pair of stereoisomers that are non-
superimposable mirror images of each other.
"Diastereoisomers" are stereoisomers which are not mirror
images of each other. "Racemic mixture" means a mixture
20 containing equal parts of individual enantiomers. "Non-
racemic mixture" is a mixture containing unequal parts of
individual enantiomers or stereoisomers.

"Enhancing memory performance" refers to improving or
increasing the mental faculty by which to register, retain or

recall past experiences, knowledge, ideas, sensations, thoughts or impressions.

"Memory impairment" refers to a diminished mental registration, retention or recall of past experiences, knowledge, ideas, sensations, thoughts or impressions. Memory impairment may affect short and long-term information retention, facility with spatial relationships, memory (rehearsal) strategies, and verbal retrieval and production. Common causes of memory impairment are age, severe head trauma, brain anoxia or ischemia, alcoholic-nutritional diseases, and drug intoxications. Examples of memory impairment include, without limitation, benign forgetfulness, amnesia and any disorder in which memory deficiency is present, such as Korsakoff's amnesic psychosis, dementia and learning disorders.

"Neopsic factors" or "neopsics" refers to compounds useful in treating vision loss, preventing vision degeneration, or promoting vision regeneration.

"Neopsis" refers to the process of treating vision loss, preventing vision degeneration, or promoting vision regeneration.

"Ophthalmological" refers to anything about or concerning the eye, without limitation, and is used interchangeably with "ocular," "ophthalmic," "ophthalmologic," and other such terms, without limitation.

"Pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate" refers to a salt, ester, or solvate of a subject compound which possesses the desired pharmacological activity and which is neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable. A salt, ester, or solvate can be formed with inorganic acids such as acetate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, citrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, glucoheptanoate, gluconate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate,

hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, methanesulfonate, naphthylate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, oxalate, sulfate, thiocyanate, tosylate and undecanoate. Examples of
5 base salts, esters, or solvates include ammonium salts; alkali metal salts, such as sodium and potassium salts; alkaline earth metal salts, such as calcium and magnesium salts; salts with organic bases, such as dicyclohexylamine salts; N-methyl-D-glucamine; and salts with amino acids, such
10 as arginine, lysine, and so forth. Also, the basic nitrogen-containing groups can be quarternized with such agents as lower alkyl halides, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; dialkyl sulfates, such as dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and diamyl sulfates; long chain
15 halides, such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl, and stearyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; aralkyl halides, such as benzyl and phenethyl bromides; and others. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products are thereby obtained.

"Preventing vision degeneration" refers to the ability
20 to prevent degeneration of vision in patients newly diagnosed as having a degenerative disease affecting vision, or at risk of developing a new degenerative disease affecting vision, and for preventing further degeneration of vision in patients who are already suffering from or have symptoms of a
25 degenerative disease affecting vision.

"Promoting vision regeneration" refers to maintaining, improving, stimulating or accelerating recovery of, or revitalizing one or more components of the visual system in a manner which improves or enhances vision, either in the
30 presence or absence of any ophthalmologic disorder, disease, or injury.

"Treating" refers to:

(i) preventing a disease and/or condition from occurring in a subject which may be predisposed to the
35 disease and/or condition but has not yet been diagnosed as

having it;

(ii) inhibiting the disease and/or condition, i.e., arresting its development; or

(iii) relieving the disease and/or condition, i.e.,
5 causing regression of the disease and/or condition.

"Vision" refers to the ability of humans and other animals to process images, and is used interchangeably with "sight", "seeing", and other such terms, without limitation.

"Vision disorder" refers to any disorder that affects or
10 involves vision, including without limitation visual impairment, orbital disorders, disorders of the lacrimal apparatus, disorders of the eyelids, disorders of the conjunctiva, disorders of the cornea, cataracts, disorders of the uveal tract, disorders of the retina, disorders of the
15 optic nerve or visual pathways, free radical induced eye disorders and diseases, immunologically-mediated eye disorders and diseases, eye injuries, and symptoms and complications of eye disease, eye disorder, or eye injury.

"Visual impairment" refers to any dysfunction in vision
20 including without limitation disturbances or diminution in vision (e.g., binocular, central, peripheral, scotopic), visual acuity for objects near and far, visual field, ocular motility, color perception, adaptation to light and dark, accommodation, refraction, and lacrimation. See Physician's
25 Desk Reference (PDR) for Ophthalmology, 16th Edition, 6:47 (1988).

Methods of the Present Invention

The present invention relates to a method of treating a
30 vision disorder, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a small molecule carbamate or urea.

The inventive methods are particularly useful for
35 treating various eye disorders including but not limited to

visual disorders, diseases, injuries, and complications, genetic disorders; disorders associated with aging or degenerative vision diseases; vision disorders correlating to physical injury to the eye, head, or other parts of the body
5 resulting from external forces; vision disorders resulting from environmental factors; vision disorders resulting from a broad range of diseases; and combinations of any of the above.

In particular, the compositions and methods of the
10 present invention are useful for improving vision, or correcting, treating, or preventing visual (ocular) impairment or dysfunction of the visual system, including permanent and temporary visual impairment, without limitation. The present invention is also useful in
15 preventing and treating ophthalmologic diseases and disorders, treating damaged and injured eyes, and preventing and treating diseases, disorders, and injuries which result in vision deficiency, vision loss, or reduced capacity to see or process images, and the symptoms and complications
20 resulting from same. The eye diseases and disorders which may be treated or prevented by the compositions and methods of the present invention are not limited with regard to the cause of said diseases or disorders. Accordingly, said compositions and methods are applicable whether the disease
25 or disorder is caused by genetic or environmental factors, as well as any other influences. The compositions and methods of the present invention are particularly useful for eye problems or vision loss or deficiency associated with all of the following, without limitation: aging, cellular or
30 physiological degeneration, central nervous system or neurological disorder, vascular defects, muscular defects, and exposure to adverse environmental conditions or substances.

The compositions and methods of the present invention
35 are particularly useful in correcting, treating, or improving

visual impairment, without limitation. Visual impairment in varying degrees occurs in the presence of a deviation from normal in one or more functions of the eye, including (1) visual acuity for objects at distance and near; (2) visual
5 fields; and (3) ocular motility without diplopia. See *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) for Ophthalmology, 16th Edition, 6:47* (1988). Vision is imperfect without the coordinated function of all three. *Id.*

Said compositions and methods of use are also useful in
10 correcting, treating, or improving other ocular functions including, without limitation, color perception, adaptation to light and dark, accommodation, metamorphopsia, and binocular vision. The compositions and methods of use are particularly useful in treating, correcting, or preventing
15 ocular disturbances including, without limitation, paresis of accommodation, iridoplegia, entropion, ectropion, epiphora, lagophthalmos, scarring, vitreous opacities, non-reactive pupil, light scattering disturbances of the cornea or other media, and permanent deformities of the orbit.

20 The compositions and methods of use of the present invention are also highly useful in improving vision and treating vision loss. Vision loss ranging from slight loss to absolute loss may be treated or prevented using said compositions and methods of use. Vision may be improved by
25 the treatment of eye disorders, diseases, and injuries using the compositions and methods of the invention. However, improvements in vision using the compositions and methods of use are not so limited, and may occur in the absence of any such disorder, disease, or injury.

30 The compositions and methods of the present invention are also useful in the treatment or prevention of the following non-limiting exemplary diseases and disorders, and symptoms and complications resulting therefrom.

Vision disorders include but are not limited to the
35 following:

visual impairment, such as diminished visual acuity for objects near and far, visual fields, and ocular motility;

orbital disorders, such as orbital cellulitis, periorbital cellulitis, cavernous sinus thrombosis, and
5 exophthalmos (proptosis);

disorders of the lacrimal apparatus, such as dacryostenosis, congenital dacryostenosis, and dacryocystitis (acute or chronic);

disorders of the eyelids, such as lid edema,
10 blepharitis, ptosis, Bell's palsy, blepharospasm, hordeolum (stye), external hordeolum, internal hordeolum (meibomian stye), chalazion, entropion (inversion of the eyelid), ectropion (eversion of the eyelid), tumors (benign and malignant), xanthelasma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell
15 carcinoma, meibomian gland carcinoma, and melanoma;

disorders of the conjunctiva, such as pinguecula, pterygium, and other neoplasms, acute conjunctivitis, chronic conjunctivitis, adult gonococcal conjunctivitis, neonatal conjunctivitis, trachoma (granular conjunctivitis or Egyptian
20 ophthalmia), inclusion conjunctivitis (inclusion blenorrhea or swimming pool conjunctivitis), neonatal inclusion conjunctivitis, adult inclusion conjunctivitis, vernal keratoconjunctivitis, keratoconjunctivitis sicca (keratitis sicca or dry eye syndrome), episcleritis, scleritis,
25 cicatricial pemphigoid (ocular cicatricial pemphigoid or benign mucous membrane pemphigoid), and subconjunctival hemorrhage;

disorders of the cornea, such as superficial punctate keratitis, corneal ulcer, indolent ulcer, recurrent corneal
30 erosion, corneal epithelial basement membrane dystrophy, corneal endothelial cell dystrophy, herpes simplex keratitis (herpes simplex keratoconjunctivitis), dendritic keratitis, disciform keratitis, ophthalmic herpes zoster, phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis (phlyctenular or eczematous
35 conjunctivitis), interstitial keratitis (parenchymatous

keratitis), peripheral ulcerative keratitis (marginal keratolysis or peripheral rheumatoid ulceration), keratomalacia (xerotic keratitis), xerophthalmia, keratoconus, bullous keratopathy;

5 cataracts, including developmental or congenital cataracts, juvenile or adult cataracts, nuclear cataract, posterior subcapsular cataracts;

disorders of the uveal tract, such as uveitis (inflammation of the uveal tract or retina), anterior
10 uveitis, intermediate uveitis, posterior uveitis, iritis, cyclitis, choroiditis, ankylosing spondylitis, Reiter's syndrome, pars planitis, toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus (CMV), acute retinal necrosis, toxocariasis, birdshot choroidopathy, histoplasmosis (presumed ocular histoplasmosis
15 syndrome), Behcet's

free radical induced eye disorders and diseases; and immunologically-mediated eye disorders and diseases, such as Graves' ophthalmopathy, conical cornea, dystrophia epithelialis corneae, corneal leukoma, ocular pemphigus,
20 Mooren's ulcer, scleritis, and sarcoidosis (*See The Merck Manual*, Sixteenth Edition, 217:2365-2397 (1992) and *The Eye Book*, Cassel, Billig, and Randall, The Johns Hopkins University Press (1998)).

The compositions and methods of the present invention
25 are also useful in the treatment of the following non-limiting eye injuries, and symptoms and complications resulting therefrom: conjunctival and corneal foreign body injuries, corneal abrasion, intraocular foreign body injuries, lacerations, lid lacerations, contusions, lid
30 contusions (black eye), trauma to the globe, laceration of the iris, cataract, dislocated lens, glaucoma, vitreous hemorrhage, orbital-floor fractures, retinal hemorrhage or detachment, and rupture of the eyeball, anterior chamber hemorrhage (traumatic hyphema), burns, eyelid burns, chemical
35 burns, chemical burns of the cornea and conjunctiva, and

ultraviolet light burns (sunburn). See *The Merck Manual, Sixteenth Edition*, 217:2364-2365 (1992).

The compositions and methods of the present invention are also useful in treating and/or preventing the following
5 non-limiting exemplary symptoms and complications of eye disease, eye disorder or eye injury: subconjunctival hemorrhages, vitreous hemorrhages, retinal hemorrhages, floaters, retinal detachments, photophobia, ocular pain, scotomas (negative and positive), errors of refraction,
10 emmetropia, ametropia, hyperopia (farsightedness), myopia (nearsightedness), astigmatism, anisometropia, aniseikonia, presbyopia, bleeding, recurrent bleeding, sympathetic ophthalmia, inflammation, swelling, redness of the eye, irritation of the eye, corneal ulceration and scarring,
15 iridocyclitis, perforation of the globe, lid deformities, exophthalmos, impaired mobility of the eye, lid swelling, chemosis, loss of vision, including partial or total blindness, optic neuritis, fever, malaise, thrombophlebitis, cavernous sinus thrombosis, panophthalmitis, infection of the
20 meninges and brain, papilledema, severe cerebral symptoms (headache, decreased level of consciousness, and convulsions), cranial nerve palsies, epiphora (chronic or persistent tearing), copious reflux of mucus or pus, follicular subconjunctival hyperplasia, corneal
25 vascularization, cicatrization of the conjunctiva, cornea, and lids, pannus, hypopyon, lagophthalmos, phlyctenules, rubeosis iridis, bitemporal hemianopia, and homonymous hemianopia. See *The Merck Manual, Sixteenth Edition*, 217:2362-2363 (1992).

30 The "carbamate or urea" may be administered in combination with an effective amount of one or more factor(s) useful in treating vision disorder, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance.

In a preferred embodiment, the factor(s) to be combined
35 with the "carbamate or urea" is/are selected from the group

consisting of immunosuppressants for treating autoimmune, inflammatory, and immunologically-mediated disorders; wound healing agents for treating wounds resulting from injury or surgery; antiglaucomatous medications for treating abnormally
5 elevated intraocular pressure; neurotrophic factors and growth factors for treating neurodegenerative disorders or stimulating neurite outgrowth; compounds effective in limiting or preventing hemorrhage or neovascularization for treating macular degeneration; and antioxidants for treating
10 oxidative damage to eye tissues.

Pharmaceutical Compositions of the Present Invention

The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

- 15 (i) an effective amount of a "carbamate or urea" for treating a vision disorder, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance in an animal; and
(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

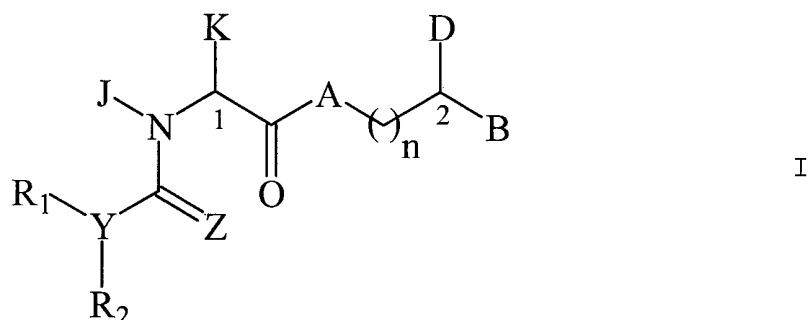
20 The "carbamate or urea" may be administered in combination with an effective amount of one or more factor(s) useful in treating vision disorders, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance.

SMALL MOLECULE CARBAMATES AND UREAS

The carbamates and ureas used in the methods and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are low molecular weight, small molecule compounds having an affinity for FKBP-type immunophilins, such as FKBP12. When a
30 carbamate or urea binds to an FKBP-type immunophilin, it has been found to inhibit the prolyl-peptidyl *cis-trans* isomerase, or rotamase, activity of the binding protein. These rotamase inhibiting compounds may be immunosuppressive, but preferably are non-immunosuppressive. Examples of useful
35 compounds are set forth below.

FORMULA I

An exemplary small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of Formula I



5

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

A is CH₂, O, NH or N-(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

B and D are independently Ar, hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight
 10 or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain
 alkenyl or alkynyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkyl substituted C₁-C₆
 straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₆ straight or branched
 chain alkenyl or alkynyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl substituted C₁-C₆
 straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₆ straight or branched
 15 chain alkenyl or alkynyl, Ar substituted C₁-C₆ straight or
 branched chain alkyl, or Ar substituted C₃-C₆ straight or
 branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; wherein any carbon atom of
 said alkyl is optionally replaced by a heteroatom selected
 from the group consisting of O, S, SO, SO₂, and NR, wherein
 20 R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₄
 straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₄ straight or branched
 chain alkenyl or alkynyl, and C₁-C₄ bridging alkyl wherein a
 bridge is formed between the nitrogen and a carbon atom of
 said heteroatom-containing chain to form a ring, and wherein
 25 said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

J is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-
 C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or
 branched chain alkenyl, and -CH₂Ar; K is selected from the
 group consisting of C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl,

-CH₂Ar, and cyclohexylmethyl; or J and K are taken together to form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which is substituted with O, S, SO, or SO₂;

Z is O or S;

5 Y is O or N, provided that

when Y is O, then R₁ is a lone pair of electrons and R₂ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; and

10 when Y is N, then R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; or R₁ and R₂ are taken together to form a heterocyclic 5-6 membered ring selected from the group
15 consisting of pyrrolidine, imidazolidine, pyrazolidine, piperidine, and piperazine;

Ar is a carbocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, indenyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl, and anthracenyl; or a heterocyclic
20 aromatic group selected from the group consisting of 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, 2-pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, isotriazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,3,4-
25 thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, 1,3,5-trithianyl, indolizinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, 3H-indolyl, indolinyl, benzo[b]furanyl, benzo[b]thio-phenyl, 1H-indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, purinyl, 4H-quinolizinyl, quinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-
30 tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, 1,8-naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, and phenoxazinyl; wherein Ar is unsubstituted or substituted with
35 one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the

group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ straight or branched chain alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ straight or branched chain alkenyl, $\text{O-(C}_1\text{-C}_6$ straight or branched chain alkyl), $\text{O-(C}_3\text{-C}_4$ straight or branched chain alkenyl), O-benzyl , O-phenyl , 1,2-methylenedioxy, $-\text{NR}_3\text{R}_4$, carboxyl, $\text{N-(C}_1\text{-C}_5$ straight or branched chain alkyl or $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_5$ straight or branched chain alkenyl) carboxamides, $\text{N,N-di-(C}_1\text{-C}_5$ straight or branched chain alkyl or $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_5$ straight or branched chain alkenyl) carboxamides, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, O-X , $\text{CH}_2\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_q\text{-X}$, $\text{O-(CH}_2\text{)}_q\text{-X}$, $\text{(CH}_2\text{)}_q\text{-O-X}$, and CH=CH-X ;

R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from the group consisting of $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ straight or branched chain alkyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ straight or branched chain alkenyl, hydrogen, and benzyl; or R_3 and R_4 are taken together to form a 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring;

X is selected from the group consisting of 4-methoxyphenyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrazyl, quinolyl, 3,5-dimethylisoxazoyl, isoxazoyl, 2-methylthiazoyl, thiazoyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, and pyrimidyl;

q is 0-2; and

n is 0 or 1.

In a preferred embodiment of Formula I, J and K are taken together to form a 5-7 membered ring.

In a more preferred embodiment of Formula I, at least one of said B and D is/are independently represented by the formula $\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_r\text{-(X)-(CH}_2\text{)}_s\text{-Ar}$, wherein:

r is 1-4;

s is 0-1;

Ar is as defined above in Formula I; and

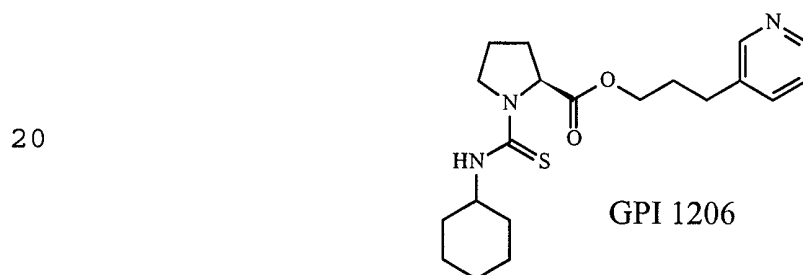
each X is independently selected from the group consisting of CH_2 , O , S , SO , SO_2 , and NR , wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ straight or branched chain alkyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_4$ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, and $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ bridging alkyl wherein a bridge

is formed between the nitrogen atom and Ar.

In another preferred embodiment of Formula I, Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, quinoliny, isoquinoliny, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroiso-quinoliny, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoliny, wherein said Ar is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, O-(C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl), halogen, SO₃H, and NR₃R₄; and

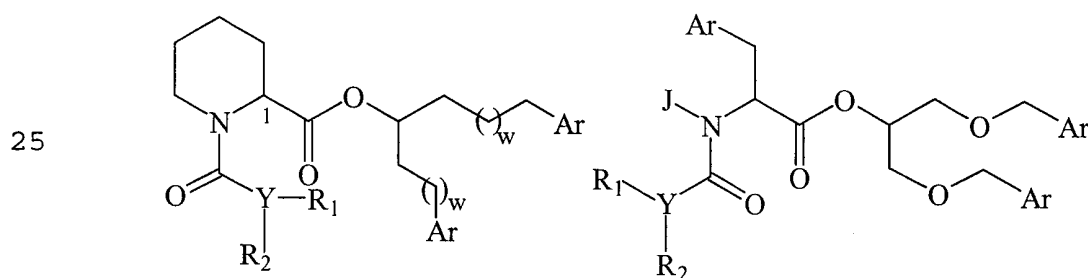
R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, hydrogen, and benzyl; or R₃ and R₄ are taken together to form a 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring.

In another preferred embodiment of the compounds of formula I, the small molecule carbamate or urea is the compound GPI 1206, of the formula



FORMULAS II AND III

Another exemplary small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of Formula II or III



II

III

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

Y, R₁ and R₂ are as defined above in Formula I;

5 Ar is as defined above in Formula I;

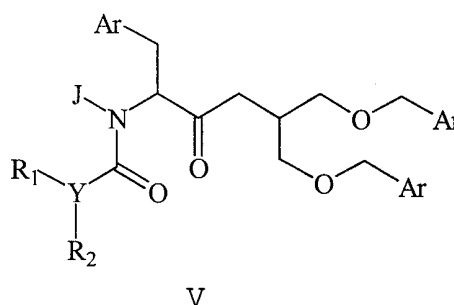
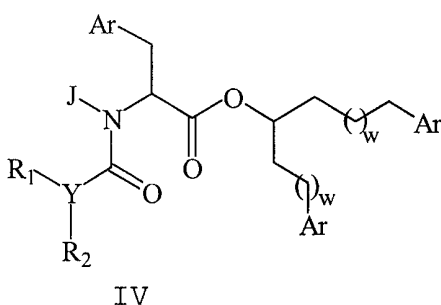
J is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; and

w is 1 or 2.

10

FORMULAS IV AND V

A further exemplary small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of Formula IV or V



15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

Y, R₁ and R₂ are as defined above in Formula I;

Ar is as defined above in Formula I;

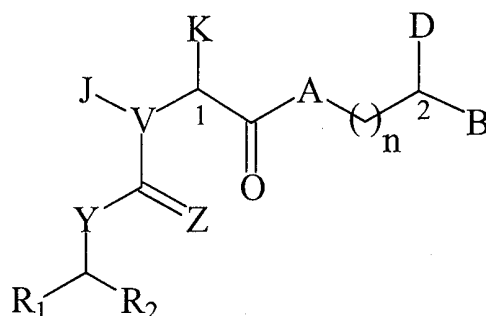
J is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; and

20 w is 1 or 2.

FORMULA VI

25 A further exemplary small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of Formula VI

27



VI

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

5 V is C, N, or S;

J and K, taken together with V and the carbon atom to which they are respectively attached, form a 5-7 membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring containing, in addition to V, one or more heteroatom(s) selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, SO₂, N, NH, and NR;

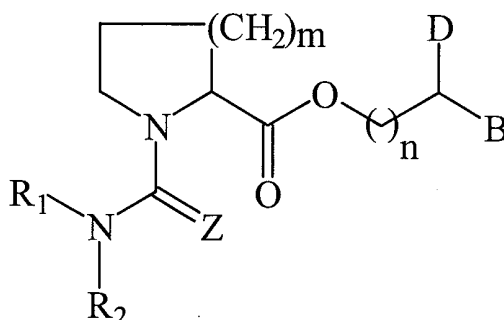
R is either C₁-C₉ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₉ straight or branched chain alkenyl, C₃-C₉ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, or Ar₁, wherein R is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of halo, haloalkyl, carbonyl, carboxy, hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₂-C₄ alkenyloxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, thioalkyl, alkylthio, sulfhydryl, amino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, aminocarboxyl, and Ar₂;

Ar₁ and Ar₂ are independently an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring; wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein said heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S;

A, B, D, R₁, R₂, Y, Z, and n are as defined in Formula I above.

Representative compounds of Formulas I-VI are presented in Table I.

30

TABLE I

Compound	m	Z	n	D	B	R ₁	R ₂
1	1	O	2	3-pyridyl	H	2-methylbutyl	H
2	1	O	2	3-pyridyl	H	1,1-dimethylpropyl	H
3	1	S	2	3-pyridyl	H	cyclohexyl	H
4	1	O	2	3-pyridyl	H	cyclohexyl	H
5	1	S	2	3-pyridyl	H	1-adamantyl	H

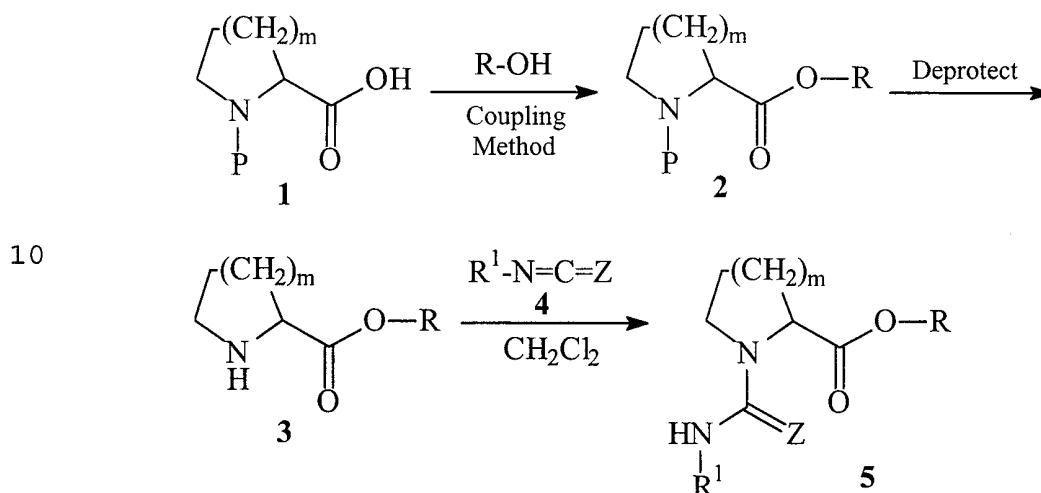
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All the compounds of Formulas I-VI possess asymmetric centers and thus can be produced as mixtures of stereoisomers or as individual R- and S- stereoisomers. The individual stereoisomers may be obtained by using an optically active starting material, by resolving a racemic or non-racemic mixture of an intermediate at some appropriate stage of the synthesis, or by resolving the compounds of Formulas I-VI. It is understood that the compounds of Formulas I-VI encompass individual stereoisomers as well as mixtures (racemic and non-racemic) of stereoisomers. Preferably, S-stereoisomers are used in the pharmaceutical compositions and methods of the present invention.

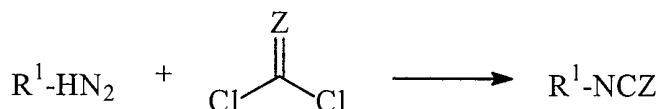
Synthesis of Small Molecule Carbamates and Ureas

The compounds of Formulas I-VI may be readily prepared by standard techniques of organic chemistry, utilizing the general synthetic pathway depicted below. As described by Scheme I, cyclic amino acids **1** protected by suitable blocking

groups P on the amino acid nitrogen may be reacted with alcohols ROH to generate esters 2. After removal of the protecting group, the free amine 3 may be reacted with a variety of isocyanates or isothiocyanates to provide the final ureas or thioureas, respectively. Alternatively, reaction of 1 with amines provides the corresponding amide compounds.

SCHEME I

Isocyanates (R^1NCO) or isothiocyanates (R^1NCS) 4 may be conveniently prepared from the corresponding readily available amines by reaction with phosgene or thiophosgene, as depicted in Scheme II.

SCHEME II**Affinity for FKBP12**

The compounds used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions have an affinity for the FK506 binding protein, particularly FKBP12. The inhibition of the prolyl peptidyl *cis-trans* isomerase activity of FKBP may be

measured as an indicator of this affinity.

K_i Test Procedure

Inhibition of the peptidyl-prolyl isomerase (rotamase)
5 activity of the compounds used in the inventive methods and
pharmaceutical compositions can be evaluated by known methods
described in the literature (Harding et al., *Nature*, 1989,
341:758-760; Holt et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 115:9923-9938).
These values are obtained as apparent K_i's and are presented
10 for representative compounds in TABLE II.

The *cis-trans* isomerization of an alanine-proline bond
in a model substrate, N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-*p*-
nitroanilide, is monitored spectrophotometrically in a
chymotrypsin-coupled assay, which releases para-nitroanilide
15 from the *trans* form of the substrate. The inhibition of this
reaction caused by the addition of different concentrations
of inhibitor is determined, and the data is analyzed as a
change in first-order rate constant as a function of
inhibitor concentration to yield the apparent K_i values.

20 In a plastic cuvette are added 950 mL of ice cold assay
buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH 7.8, 100 mM NaCl), 10 mL of FKBP (2.5
mM in 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM
dithiothreitol), 25 mL of chymotrypsin (50 mg/mL in 1 mM HCl)
and 10 mL of test compound at various concentrations in
25 dimethyl sulfoxide. The reaction is initiated by the
addition of 5 mL of substrate (succinyl-Ala-Phe-Pro-Phe-*para*-
nitroanilide, 5 mg/mL in 2.35 mM LiCl in trifluoroethanol).

The absorbance at 390 nm versus time is monitored for 90
seconds using a spectrophotometer and the rate constants are
30 determined from the absorbance versus time data files.

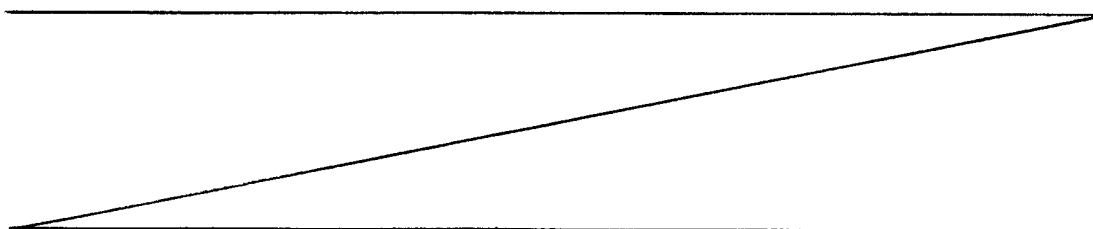


TABLE II***In Vitro* Test Results - Formulas I-V**

	Compound	K _i (nM)
	1	70
5	2	742
	3	131
	4	1482
	5	116

10 Route of Administration

To effectively treat vision loss or promote vision regeneration, the compounds used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions must readily affect the targeted areas.

15 For topical application to the skin, the compounds can be formulated into suitable ointments containing the compounds suspended or dissolved in, for example, mixtures with one or more of the following: mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol,
20 polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the compounds can be formulated into suitable lotions or creams containing the active compound suspended or dissolved in, for example, a mixture of one or more of the following: mineral oil, sorbitan
25 monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl ester wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

Other routes of administration known in the pharmaceutical art are also contemplated by this invention.

30 Dosage

Dosage levels on the order of about 0.1 mg to about 10,000 mg of the active ingredient compound are useful in the treatment of the above conditions, with preferred levels of about 0.1 mg to about 1,000 mg. The specific dose level for

any particular patient will vary depending upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration; the rate of excretion; drug combination; the severity of the particular disease being treated; and the form of administration. Typically, *in vitro* dosage-effect results provide useful guidance on the proper doses for patient administration. Studies in animal models are also helpful. The considerations for determining the proper dose levels are well known in the art.

The compounds can be administered with other hair revitalizing agents. Specific dose levels for the other hair revitalizing agents will depend upon the factors previously stated and the effectiveness of the drug combination.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are illustrative of the present invention and are not intended to be limitations thereon. Unless otherwise indicated, all percentages are based upon 100% by weight of the final composition.

Example 1

Synthesis of 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-1-[(2-methylbutyl)carbamoyl]pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (1)
3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-N-(tert-butyloxy-carbonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

A mixture of N-(tert-butyloxycarbonyl)-(S)-proline (3.0 g; 13.9 mmol), 3-(3-Pyridyl)-1-propanol (2.90 g; 20.9 mmol), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (4.59 g; 22.24 mmol), camphorsulfonic acid (1.08 g; 4.63 mmol), and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.60 g; 4.63 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (100 mL) was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride (50 mL) and water (100 mL), and the layers were separated. The organic phase

was washed with water (3 x 100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated, and the crude residue was purified on a silica gel column eluting with ethyl acetate to obtain 4.60 g (95%) of the ester as a thick oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.45 (s, 9H); 1.70-2.05 (m, 5H); 2.32 (m, 1H); 2.71 (t, 2H); 3.50 (m, 2H); 4.15 (m, 2H); 4.18 (m, 1H); 7.24 (m, 1H); 7.51 (m, 1H); 8.48 (m, 2H).

3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

A solution of 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2*S*)-N-(*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (3.00 g; 9 mmol) in methylene chloride (50 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for three hours. Saturated potassium carbonate was added until the pH was basic, and the reaction mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (3x). The combined organic extracts were dried and concentrated to yield 2.00 g (95%) of the free amine as a thick oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87-2.20 (m, 6H); 2.79 (m, 2H); 3.03 (m, 2H total); 3.07 (m, 2H); 3.84 (m, 1H); 4.24 (m, 2H); 7.32 (m, 1H); 7.60 (m, 1H); 8.57 (m, 2H).

3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2*S*)-1-[(2-methylbutyl)-carbamoyl]pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (1)

A solution of 2-methylbutylamine (113 mg; 1.3 mmol) and triethylamine (132 mg; 1.3 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL) was added to a solution of triphosgene (128 mg; 0.43 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL). The resulting mixture was refluxed for 1 hour and then cooled to room temperature. 3-(3-Pyridyl)-1-propyl (2*S*)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (300 mg; 1.3 mmol) in 5 mL of methylene chloride was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hour and then partitioned between water and a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane. The organic phase was dried, concentrated and purified by column chromatography (50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to obtain 250 mg (55%) of the compound of Example 1 (Compound 1, Table I) as an oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 0.89-0.93 (m, 6H); 1.10-1.20 (m, 1H); 1.27 (s, 1H); 1.36-1.60 (m, 2H); 1.72 (s,

2H); 1.97-2.28 (m, 6H); 2.70-2.75 (m, 2H); 2.92-3.54 (m, 4H); 4.16-4.20 (dt, 2H); 4.45-4.47 (m, 2H); 7.21-7.29 (m, 1H); 7.53-7.56 (dd, 1H); 8.46-8.48 (s, 2H). Analysis calculated for $C_{19}H_{29}N_3O_3 \cdot 0.5 H_2O$: C, 64.02; H, 8.48; N, 11.79. Found: 5 C, 63.72; H, 8.42; N, 11.83.

Example 2

Synthesis of 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-1-[(1',1'-dimethylpropyl)carbamoyl]pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (2)

10 Reaction of 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate with the isocyanate generated from *tert*-amylamine and triphosgene, as described for Example 1, provided the compound of Example 2 (Compound 2, Table I) in 62% yield. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): δ 0.83 (t, 3H); 1.27 (s, 6H); 1.64-15 1.71 (m, 2H); 1.91-2.02 (m, 7H); 2.66-2.71 (t, 2H); 3.29-3.42 (m, 2H); 4.11-4.15 (t, 3H); 4.37-4.41 (m, 1H). Analysis calculated for $C_{19}H_{29}N_3O_3 \cdot 0.5 H_2O$: C, 64.04; H, 8.48; N, 11.79. Found: C, 64.23; H, 8.31; N, 11.30.

20

Example 3

Synthesis of 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-1-[(cyclohexyl)thiocarbamoyl]-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (3)

A mixture of cyclohexylisothiocyanate (120 mg; 0.9 mmol), 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate 25 (200 mg; 0.9 mmol) triethylamine (90 mg; 0.9 mmol) in 20 mL of methylene chloride was stirred for 1 hour and then partitioned between water and a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane. The organic phase was dried, concentrated and purified by column chromatography (50% ethyl acetate/hexane) 30 to obtain 160 mg (47%) of the compound of Example 3 (Compound 3, Table I). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): δ 1.16-1.40 (m, 6H); 1.50-1.71 (m, 4H); 1.95-2.08 (m, 7H); 2.70-2.75 (t, 2H); 3.40-3.60 (m, 2H); 4.17-4.26 (m, 2H); 4.95-4.98 (d, 1H); 5.26-5.29 (d, 1H); 7.17-7.25 (m, 1H). Analysis calculated

for $C_{20}H_{29}N_3O_2S$: C, 63.97; H, 7.78; N, 11.19. Found: C, 63.25; H, 7.80; N, 11.07.

Example 4

5 Synthesis of 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-1-
[(cyclohexyl)carbamoyl]-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (4)

A mixture of cyclohexylisocyanate (100 mg; 0.9 mmol), 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (200 mg; 0.9 mmol) and triethylamine (90 mg; 0.9 mmol) in 20 mL of
10 methylene chloride was stirred for 1 hour and then partitioned between water and a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane. The organic phase was dried, concentrated and purified by column chromatography (50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to obtain 120 mg (36%) of the compound of Example 4 (Compound
15 4, Table I). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): δ 1.10-1.27 (m, 6H); 1.69-1.75 (m, 4H); 1.94-2.03 (m, 4H); 2.67-2.73 (t, 2H); 3.31-3.44 (m, 3H); 4.12-4.16 (m, 2H); 4.39-4.42 (m, 1H); 7.25-7.34 (m, 1H); 7.25-7.55 (dd, 1H); 8.45 (s, 2H). Analysis calculated for $C_{20}H_{29}N_3O_3 \cdot 0.6 H_2O$: C, 64.88; H, 8.22; N, 11.35. Found: C, 64.60; H, 8.18; N, 11.21.
20

Example 5

25 Synthesis of 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-1-[(1-adamantyl)thiocarbamoyl]-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (5)

A mixture of 1-adamantylisocyanate (250 mg; 0.9 mmol), 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2S)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (200 mg; 0.9 mmol) and triethylamine (90 mg; 0.9 mmol) in 20 mL of methylene chloride was stirred for 1 hour and then partitioned between water and a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate
30 and hexane. The organic phase was dried, concentrated and purified by column chromatography (50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to obtain 150 mg (38%) of the compound of Example 5 (Compound 5, Table I), 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz): δ 1.39-1.44 (d, 2H); 1.65 (s, 4H); 1.95-2.07 (m, 8H); 2.07-2.20 (m, 5H); 2.71-2.76

(m, 2H); 3.37-3.45 (m, 1H); 3.50-3.60 (m, 1H); 4.09-4.18 (m, 2H); 4.99-5.21 (d, 1H); 7.21-7.25 (m, 1H). Analysis calculated for $C_{24}H_{33}N_3O_2S \cdot 0.4 H_2O$: C, 66.30; H, 7.84; N, 9.66. Found: C, 66.41; H, 7.79; N, 9.50.

5

Example 6

Synthesis of 3-phenyl-1-propyl (2S)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-1,2-dioxopentyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (1)

Methyl (2S)-1-(1,2-dioxo-2-methoxyethyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

A solution of L-proline methyl ester hydrochloride (3.08 g; 18.60 mmol) in dry methylene chloride was cooled to 0°C and treated with triethylamine (3.92 g; 38.74 mmol; 2.1 eq). After stirring the formed slurry under a nitrogen atmosphere for 15 min, a solution of methyl oxalyl chloride (3.20 g; 26.12 mmol) in methylene chloride (45 ml) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1.5 hour. After filtering to remove solids, the organic phase was washed with water, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated. The crude residue was purified on a silica gel column, eluting with 50% ethyl acetate in hexane, to obtain 3.52 g (88%) of the product as a reddish oil. Mixture of cis-trans amide rotamers; data for trans rotamer given. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): d 1.93 (dm, 2H); 2.17 (m, 2H); 3.62 (m, 2H); 3.71 (s, 3H); 3.79, 3.84 (s, 3H total); 4.86 (dd, 1H, $J = 8.4, 3.3$).

Methyl (2S)-1-(1,2-dioxo-3,3-dimethylpentyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

A solution of methyl (2S)-1-(1,2-dioxo-2-methoxyethyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (2.35 g; 10.90 mmol) in 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF) was cooled to -78°C and treated with 14.2 ml of a 1.0 M solution of 1,1-dimethylpropylmagnesium chloride in THF. After stirring the resulting homogeneous mixture at -78°C for three hours, the mixture was poured into saturated ammonium chloride (100 ml) and extracted into ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried, and

concentrated, and the crude material obtained upon removal of the solvent was purified on a silica gel column, eluting with 25% ethyl acetate in hexane, to obtain 2.10 g (75%) of the oxamate as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.88 (t, 3H);
5 1.22, 1.26 (s, 3H each); 1.75 (dm, 2H); 1.87-2.10 (m, 3H);
2.23 (m, 1H); 3.54 (m, 2H); 3.76 (s, 3H); 4.52 (dm, 1H, J =
8.4, 3.4).

Synthesis of (2S)-1-(1,2-dioxo-3,3-dimethylpentyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid

10 A mixture of methyl (2S)-1-(1,2-dioxo-3,3-dimethylpentyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (2.10 g; 8.23 mmol),
1 N LiOH (15 ml), and methanol (50 ml) was stirred at 0°C for
30 minutes and at room temperature overnight. The mixture was
15 acidified to pH 1 with 1 N HCl, diluted with water, and
extracted into 100 ml of methylene chloride. The organic
extract was washed with brine and concentrated to deliver
1.73 g (87%) of snow-white solid which did not require
further purification. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.87 (t, 3H); 1.22,
1.25 (s, 3H each); 1.77 (dm, 2H); 2.02 (m, 2H); 2.17 (m, 1H);
20 2.25 (m, 1H); 3.53 (dd, 2H, J = 10.4, 7.3); 4.55 (dd, 1H, J =
8.6, 4.1).

3-Phenyl-1-propyl (2S)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-1,2-dioxopentyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (1)

25 A mixture of (2S)-1-(1,2-dioxo-3,3-dimethylpentyl)-2-pyrrolidine-carboxylic acid (600 mg; 2.49 mmol), 3-phenyl-1-propanol (508 mg; 3.73 mmol), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (822 mg; 3.98 mmol), camphorsulfonic acid (190 mg; 0.8 mmol) and
4-dimethylaminopyridine (100 mg; 0.8 mmol) in methylene
30 chloride (20 ml) was stirred overnight under a nitrogen
atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite
to remove solids and concentrated in vacuo, and the crude
material was purified on a flash column (25% ethyl acetate in
hexane) to obtain 720 mg (80%) of Example 1 as a colorless
35 oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.84 (t, 3H); 1.19 (s, 3H); 1.23 (s,

3H); 1.70 (dm, 2H); 1.98 (m, 5H); 2.22 (m, 1H); 2.64 (m, 2H); 3.47 (m, 2H); 4.14 (m, 2H); 4.51 (d, 1H); 7.16 (m, 3H); 7.26 (m, 2H).

5 **Figure 1. GPI 1046 protects retinal ganglion cells against degeneration following retinal ischemia.**

Retinal ganglion cells were retrogradely labeled in adult rats by bilateral injection of fluorogold in their lateral geniculate nuclei. Labeled ganglion cells in the normal rat
10 retina appear as white profiles against the dark background (Figure 1A). Complete retinal ischemia was produced by infusing normal saline solution into the retinal vitreous cavity of each eye until the intraocular pressure exceeded arterial blood pressure. 28 days after the ischemic episode
15 extensive degeneration of retinal ganglion cell was evidenced by massive reduction in the density of fluorogold labeled cells (Figure 1B). Administration of GPI 1046 (10mg/kg, s.c.) 1 hour prior to the ischemic episode and at 10mg/kg/day for the next four days produced noticeable protection of a
20 large proportion of the vulnerable ganglion cell population (Figure 1C).

Figure 2. GPI 1046 prevents degeneration of optic nerve axons and myelin following retinal ischemia

25 Examination of the optic nerves from the same retinal ischemia cases reveals that GPI 1046 produces dramatic protection of optic nerve element from ischemic degeneration. Toluidine blue staining of epon embedded optic nerve cross sections revealed the detail of myelin sheaths (white
30 circles) and optic nerve axons (black centers) in the normal rat optic nerve. Optic nerves from vehicle treated cases examined 28 days after a 1 hour retinal ischemic episode are characterized by a decreased density of optic nerve axons and the appearance of numerous degenerating myelin figures
35 (bright white filled circles). Treatment with GPI 1046

protected the majority of optic nerve axons from degeneration and also dramatically decreased the density of degenerating myelin figures.

5 **Figure 3. GPI 1046 provides moderate protection against retinal ganglion cell death after optic nerve transection**

Complete transection of the optic nerve 5 mm from the eyeball produces massive degeneration of retinal ganglion cells, representing loss of >87% of the normal ganglion cell
10 population 90 days after the injury (Table A). Few spared fluorogold pre labeled ganglion cells are present in vehicle treated cases (large white figures) among a population of small microglia that digest the debris of the degenerating cells and take up the fluorogold label (Figure 3A).
15 Treatment with GPI 1046 for 14 days resulted in a small but not significant increase in the density of retinal ganglion cells that survived 90 days after transection (Table 1) but treatment with GPI 1046 for the first 28 days after transection produced moderate but significant protection of
20 12.6% of the vulnerable ganglion cell population (Table A, Figure 3B).

Figure 4. GPI 1046 treatment duration significantly affects the process of optic nerve axonal degeneration after
25 **transection.**

Examination of optic nerve axon density in the proximal stump of the optic nerve from the same cases revealed a more dramatic protection afforded by GPI 1046 treatment. 90 days after transection few ganglion cell axons remain within the
30 optic nerve (Figure 4B), representing only 5.6% of the normal population. The loss of axons reflects both the death of retinal ganglion cells and the regression or "dying back" of the axons of ~ 70% of the small surviving ganglion cell population into the retina itself (Table A). Treatment with

GPI 1046 for the first 14 days after optic nerve transection produced a small but significant 5.3% protection of optic nerve axons (Figure 4D, Table 1), but treatment with the same dose of GPI 1046 for 28 days resulted in the protection of
5 optic nerve axons for the vast majority (81.4%) of spared retinal ganglion cells (Figure 4C, (Table A).

Figure 5. GPI 1046 treatment produces a greater effect on optic nerve axons than ganglion cell bodies

10 This summary figure shows data from Figure 3 ganglion cell protection and higher power photomicrographs of optic nerve axon protection (Figure 5A&B, upper panels). 28 day treatment with GPI 1046 produced a significant increase in the density of large, and particularly medium and small
15 caliber optic nerve axons (Figure 5C&D, lower panels).

Figure 6. GPI 1046 treatment for 28 days after optic nerve transection prevents myelin degeneration in the proximal stump

20 Myelin basic protein immunohistochemistry labels fascicles (darker labeled islands) of myelinated axons in the normal optic nerve (Figure 6A, upper left). 90 days after transection extensive degeneration of myelin is evident in vehicle treated cases, characterized by the loss of
25 fascicular organization and the appearance of numerous large dense degenerating myelin figures (Figure 6B, upper right). Treatment with GPI 1046 for the first 14 days after optic nerve transection did not alter the pattern of myelin degeneration (Figure 6C, lower left panel), and yielded an
30 insignificant 1.6% quantitative recovery in myelin density (Table A). Extending the GPI 1046 treatment course through the first 28 days after optic nerve transection produced a dramatic preservation of the fascicular staining pattern for myelin basic protein in the proximal stump of the optic nerve
35 and decreased the density of degenerating myelin figures

(Figure 6D, lower right panel), representing a '70% recovery of myelin density (Table A).

Figure 7. FKBP-12 immunohistochemistry labels oligodendroglia
5 (large dark cells with fibrous processes), the cells which produce myelin, located between the fascicles of optic nerve fibers, and also some optic nerve axons.

Figure 8. GPI 1046 treatment for 28 days after optic nerve
10 **transection prevents myelin degeneration in the distal stump.**
Complete transection of the optic nerve leads to degeneration of the distal segments (axon fragments disconnected from the ganglion cell bodies), and the degeneration of their myelin sheaths. 90 days after transection (Figure 8B) myelin basic
15 protein immunohistochemistry reveals the near total loss of fascicular organization (present in the normal optic nerve, Figure 8A) and the presence of numerous dense degenerating myelin figures. Quantitation reveals that the cross sectional area of the transected distal stump shrinks by 31%
20 and loses approximately 1/2 of its myelin (Table A). Treatment with GPI 1046 for the first 14 days after transection did not protect against shrinkage of the distal stump but did slightly increase the density of myelin, though the density of degenerating myelin figures remained high
25 (Figure 8C, Table A). GPI 1046 treatment through the first 28 days produced dramatic protection of the fascicular pattern of myelin labeling, decreased the density of degenerating myelin figures, prevented cross sectional shrinkage of the distal stump of the transected nerve and
30 maintained the myelin levels at ~99% of normal levels (Figure 8D, (Table A).

Figure 9. 28 day treatment with GPI 1046 treatment beginning
8 weeks after onset of streptozotocin induced diabetes

decreases the extent of neovascularization in the inner and outer retina and protects neurons in the inner nuclear layer (INL) and ganglion cell layer (GCL) from degeneration.

Negative images of cresyl violet stained tangential retinal sections reveals perikarya in the three cellular layers (Figure 9A). The retinae of streptozotocin treated animals administered only vehicle (Figure 9B) exhibited loss of cells from the ONL and INL, decreased thickness of the Outer plexiform layer (the dark area between ONL and INL) and a dramatic increase in the size and density of retinal blood vessels (large black circular outlines) in the INL, OPL, ONL and the photoreceptor layer (PR, the gray fuzzy area above the ONL). GPI 1046 treatment reduced neovascularization (i.e. prevented the proliferation of blood vessels) in the PR, ONL, OPL and INL. Although GPI 1046 did not appear to protect against neuronal loss in the ONL, it appeared to decrease the loss of neurons in both the INL and GCL compared to streptozotocin/vehicle treated controls.

Example 7

In Vivo Retinal Ganglion Cell and Optic Nerve Axon Tests

The extent of degeneration reduction or prevention in retinal ganglion cells and optic nerve axons was determined in a vision loss model utilizing surgical optic nerve transection to simulate mechanical damage to the optic nerve. The effects of several neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands on retinal ganglion cells neuroprotection and optic nerve axon density was determined experimentally, comparing 14 day and 28 day neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand treatments. The effects of treatment with neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands on retinal ganglion cells and optic nerve axons was correlated.

Surgical Procedures

Adult male Sprague Dawley rats (3 months old, 225-250

grams) were anesthetized with a ketamine (87mg/kg) and xylazine (13mg/kg) mixture. Retinal ganglion cells were pre-labeled by bilateral stereotaxic injection of the fluorescent retrogradely transported marker fluoro-gold (FG, 0.5 microliters of 2.5% solution in saline) at the coordinates of the LGNd (4.5 millimeters post β , 3.5 millimeters lateral, 4.6 millimeters below dura). Four days later, FG labeled rats underwent a second surgery for microsurgical bilateral intraorbital optic nerve transection 4-5 millimeters behind the orbit.

Experimental animals were divided into six experimental groups of six rats (12 eyes) per group. One group received a neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand (10 milligrams per kg per day sc in PEG vehicle (20 percent propylene glycol, 20 percent ethanol, and 60 percent saline)) for 14 days. A second group received the same neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand dose for 28 days. Each treated group had a corresponding sham/surgery and transection control group which received corresponding 14 or 28 day dosing with the vehicle only.

All animals were sacrificed 90 days after optic nerve transection and perfused pericardially with formalin. All eyes and optic nerves stumps were removed. Cases were excluded from the study if the optic nerve vasculature was damaged or if FG labeling was absent in the retina.

Retinal Ganglion Cell Counts

Retinas were removed from eyes and prepared for wholemount analysis. For each group, five eyes with dense and intense FG labeling were selected for quantitative analysis using a 20 power objective. Digital images were obtained from five fields in the central retina (3-4 millimeters radial to optic nerve head). FG labeled Large ($>18 \mu\text{m}$), medium ($12\text{-}16 \mu\text{m}$), and small ($<10 \mu\text{m}$) ganglion cells and microglia were counted in five $400 \mu\text{m}$ by $400 \mu\text{m}$ fields per case, 5 cases per group.

Examination of Optic Nerves

Proximal and distal optic nerve stumps were identified, measured, and transferred to 30% sucrose saline. The proximal stumps of five nerves were blocked and affixed to a chuck, and 10 micron cross sections were cut on a cryostat; one in ten sections were saved per set. Sections including the region 1-2 mm behind the orbit were reacted for RT97 neurofilament immunohistochemistry. Analysis of optic nerve axon density was performed using a 63 power oil immersion lens, a Dage 81 camera, and the Simple Image Analysis program. RT97 positive optic nerve axons were counted in three 200 μ m by 200 μ m fields per nerve. The area of the nerve was also determined for each case at 10 power.

As depicted graphically in Table A and B, the 14 day course of treatment with a neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand provided moderate neuroprotection of retinal ganglion cells observed 28 days after optic nerve transection. However, by 90 days after transection, only 5% of the ganglion cell population remained viable.

90 days after optic nerve transection the number of axons persisting in the proximal stump of the optic nerve represented approximately one half of the number of surviving ganglion cells in groups of animals that received vehicle alone or the 14 day course of treatment with a neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand. These results indicate that over half of the transected ganglion cell axons retract beyond the optic nerve head, and that treatment with a neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand during the first 14 days after optic nerve transection is not sufficient to arrest this retraction.

As depicted graphically in Table A and B, more prolonged treatment with a neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligand during the 28 day course of treatment produced a moderate increase in retinal ganglion cell neuroprotection. Approximately 12% of the vulnerable retinal ganglion cell population was

protected. A similar proportion (~50%) of optic nerve axon density sparing was also observed. These results demonstrate the startling result that extending the duration of treatment with a neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands to 28 days after 5 transection completely arrests the regression of damaged axons for essentially the entire surviving population of retinal ganglion cells.

Additional results are set forth in Tables C and D.

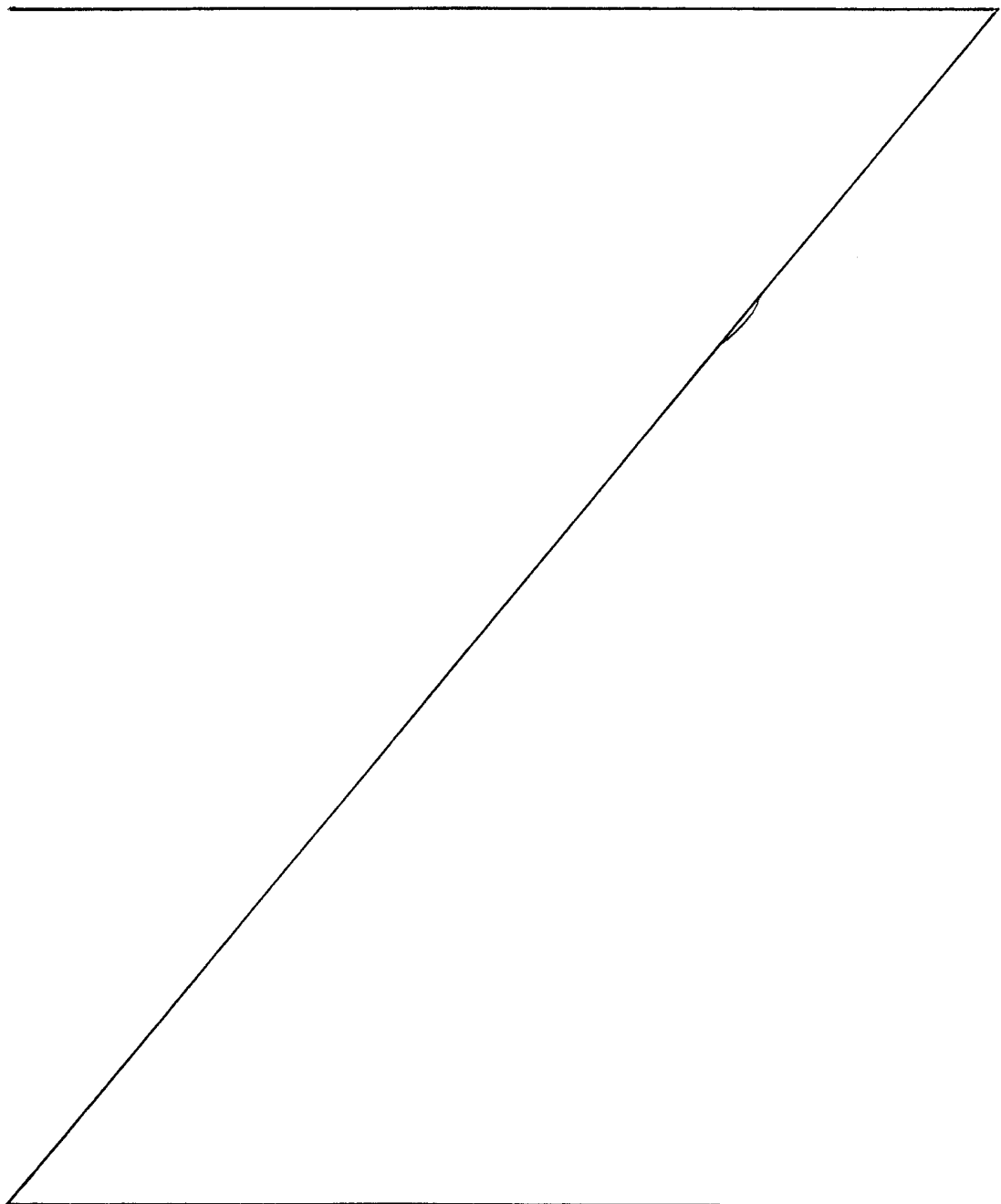


Table A

Effect of prolonged GPI 1046 treatment on retinal ganglion cell survival,
optic nerve axon preservation, and myelination 90 days after optic nerve transection

GROUP	RGC Counts ¹	ON Axon density ²	ON head area (%sham)	% RGCs Rescued	increased ON axon density ³	Spared RGC population	ON axon Count ⁴	% surviving RGCs with ON axons	Proximal optic nerve myelin basic protein Density ⁵
Sham	290 ± 14.8	7600*	100%	-		120,000*	120,000	100%	normal
ONT/Vehicle	35.9 ± 2.8	428 ± 34	68%	(87% loss)		14,855	4593	30.9%	52 ± 5.2 SEM % loss
ONT/ 14 days GPI 1046	49 ± 5.3	569 ± 23	76%	5.3%	1.5X	20,275	6820	33.6%	1.6 ± 3.0 SEM % recovery
ONT/ 28 days GPI 1046	67.9 ± 5.8*	1526 ± 120*	95%*	12.6%*	5.0X	28,096*	22,861*	81.4%	70 ± 6.3 SEM % recovery*

*significance p<.001

¹ Mean density + SEM of Fluoro-gold labeled retinal ganglion cells (RGC) in 400 µm x 400 µm sample gridfields.

² mean density + SEM of RT97 neurofilament antibody labeled optic nerve (ON) axons in 200 µm x 200µm region of interest

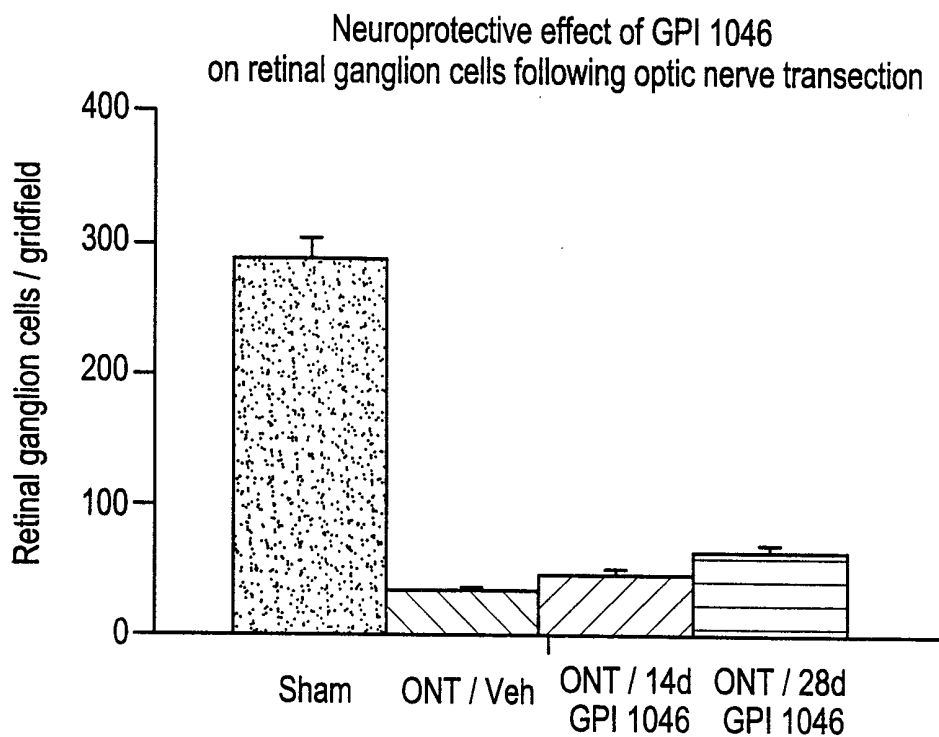
*estimate for 200 µm x 200µm region in normal optic nerve assuming 120,000 RGC axons in normal rat optic nerve, measured to be 0.630 mm² mean cross sectional area

³adjusted for optic nerve diameter

⁴ calculated by multiplying axonal density by ON area

⁵ determined from 20X analysis of % areal coverage of optic nerve cross section

Table B



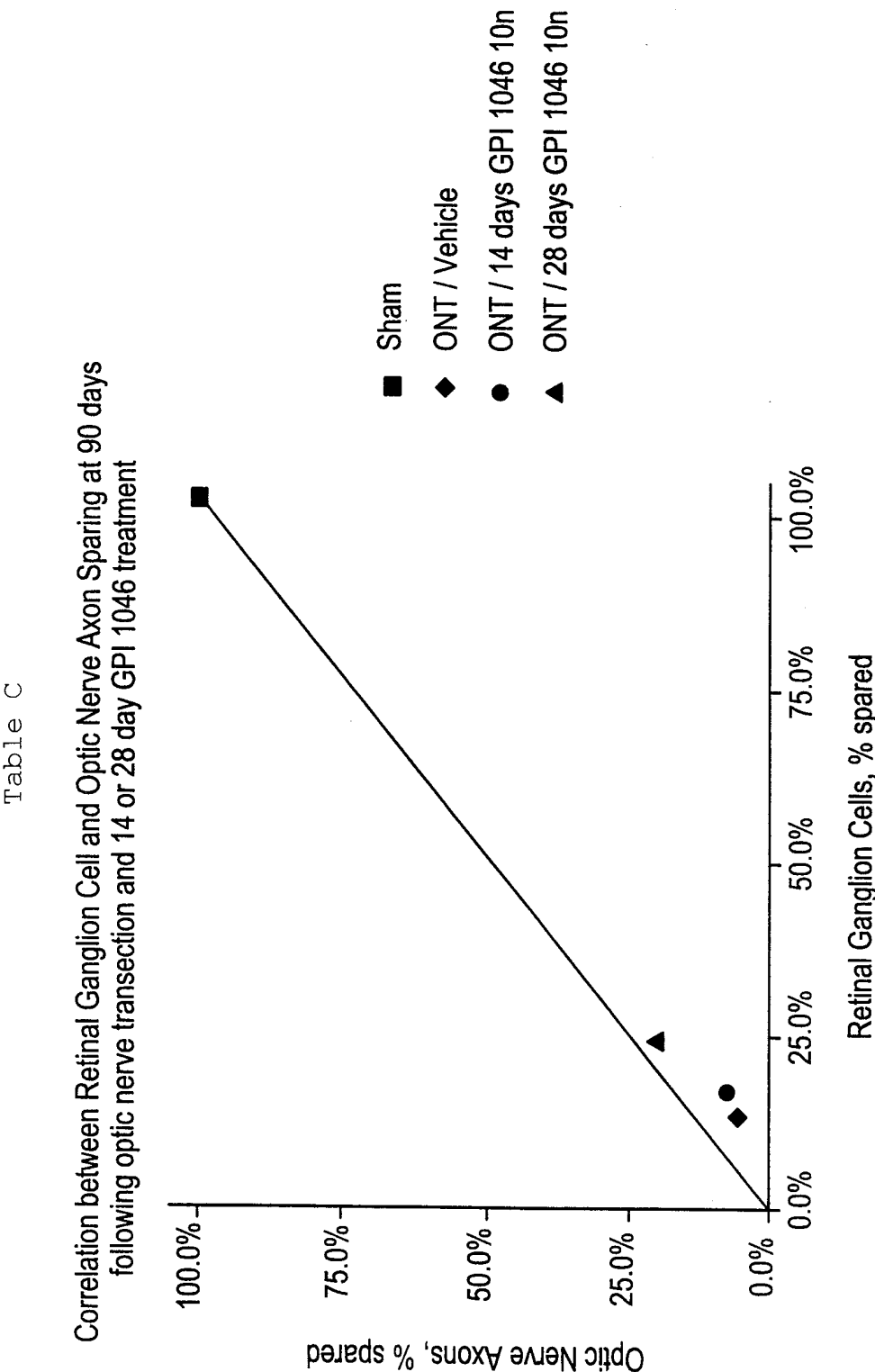
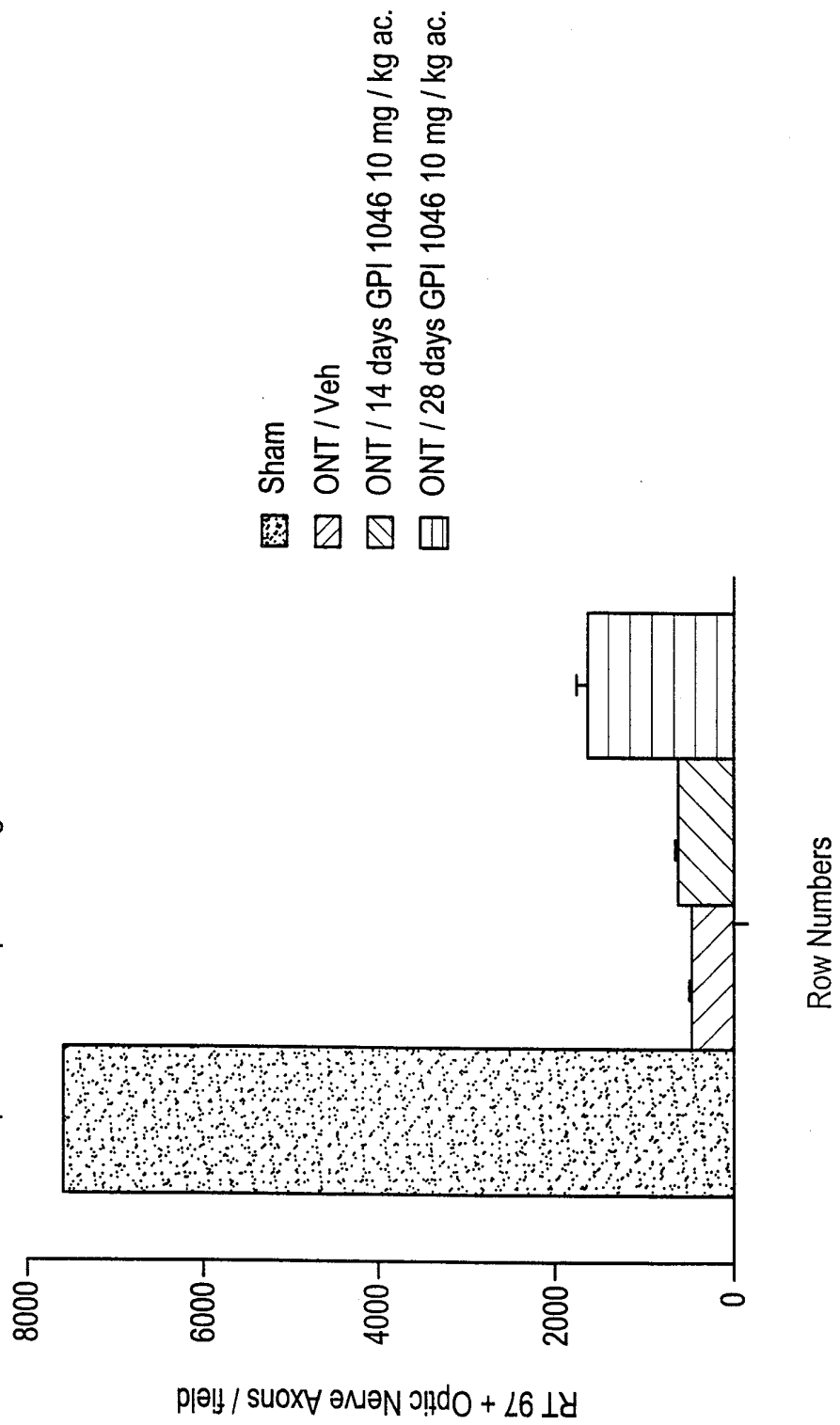


Table D

GPI 1046 preserves optic nerve axons
in the proximal stump following transection



Example 8

A patient is suffering from macular degeneration. A derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

10

Example 9

A patient is suffering from glaucoma, resulting in cupping of the optic nerve disc and damage to nerve fibers. A derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

20

Example 10

A patient is suffering from cataracts requiring surgery. Following surgery, a derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 11

A patient is suffering from an impairment or blockage of retinal blood supply relating to diabetic retinopathy, ischemic optic neuropathy, or retinal artery or vein blockage. A derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be

administered to the patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

5

Example 12

A patient is suffering from a detached retina. A derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the
10 patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 13

15 A patient is suffering from tissue damage caused by inflammation associated with uveitis or conjunctivitis. A derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the
20 patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 14

25 A patient is suffering from photoreceptor damage caused by chronic or acute exposure to ultraviolet light. A derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the
30 patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 15

35 A patient is suffering from optic neuritis. A

derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 16

A patient is suffering from tissue damage associated with a "dry eye" disorder. A derivative as identified above, alone or in combination with one or more other neoplastic factors, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. A reduction in vision loss, prevention of vision degeneration, and/or promotion of vision regeneration are/is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 17

Efficacy of representative compounds from different immunophilin ligand series in protecting retinal ganglion cell axons from degeneration following optic nerve transection is set forth in Table E.

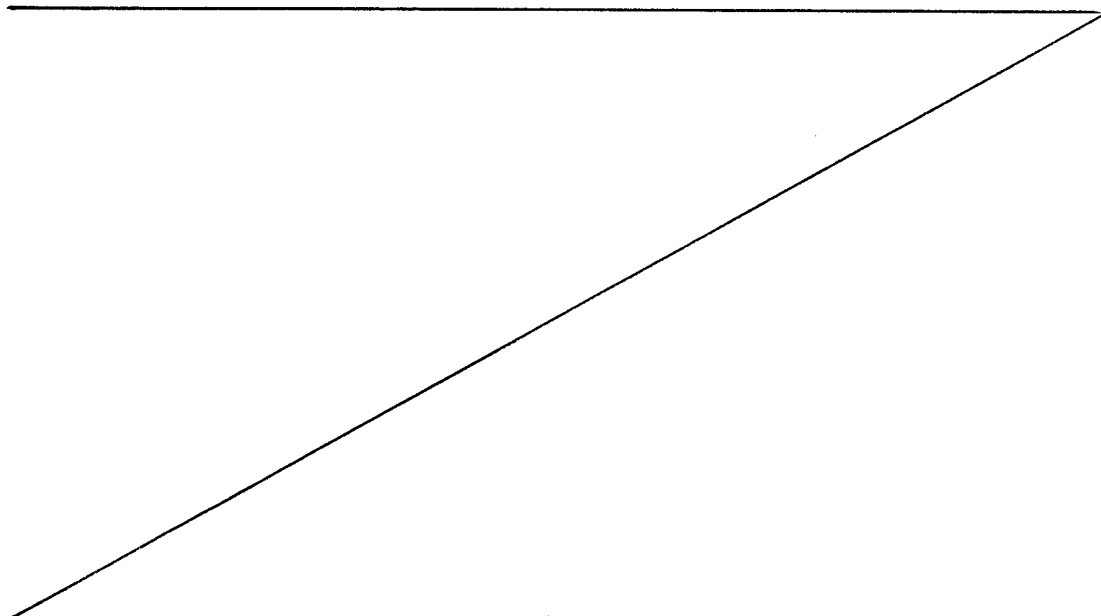


Table E

Efficacy of representative compounds from different
immunophilin ligand series
5 in protecting retinal ganglion cell axons from degeneration
following optic nerve transection

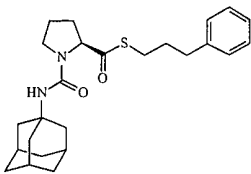
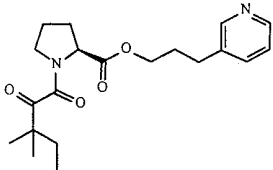
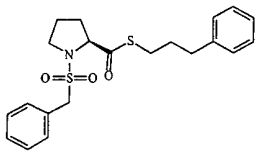
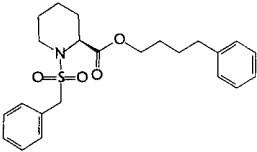
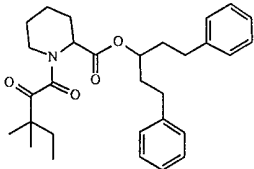
10	Compound	Structure	Comments	RT97+RGC axon density 14 days after ON transection (% ON axons rescued)
15	B		Adamantyl Thioester of urea K_i Rotamase=149 nM Clearance=? μ l/min.	100.0% $\pm$ 5.2% SEM
	A GPI 1046		Ester K_i rotamase=7.5 nM Clearance=63.8 μ l/min.	60.5% $\pm$ 3.9 SEM
20	C		Sulfonamide K_i rotamase=107 nM Clearance=31.1 μ l/min.	60.4% $\pm$ 3.1% SEM
	D		Pipecolic sulfonamide K_i rotamase= nM Clearance= μ l/min.	58.4% $\pm$ 6.4% SEM
25	E		Ester of pipecolic acid K_i rotamase=20 nM Clearance=41.8 μ l/min.	56.6% $\pm$ 9.4% SEM

Table E continued

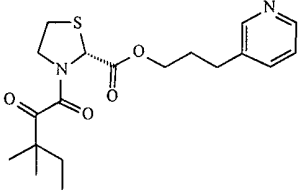
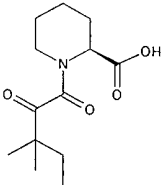
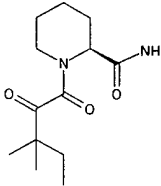
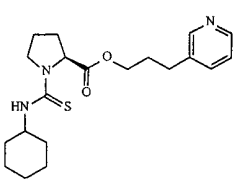
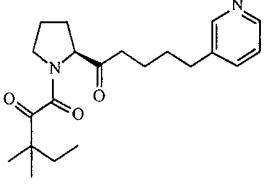
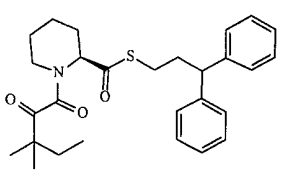
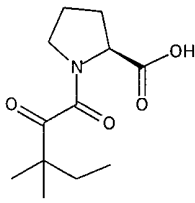
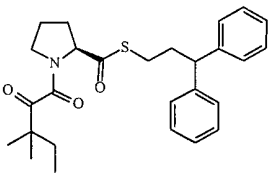
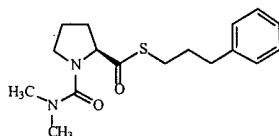
Compound	Structure	Comments	RT97+RGC axon density 14 days after ON transection (% ON axons rescued)
F		Proline heterocycle Analog of GPI 1046 Ki rotamase=272 nM Clearance=? μ l/min.	55.1% $\pm$ 5.9% SEM
G		Pipelicolic acid dimethyl ketone Ki rotamase>10,000 nM Clearance=? μ l/min.	34.0% $\pm$ 4.8% SEM
H		Ki rotamase= nM Clearance=? μ l/min.	30.3% $\pm$ 8.0% SEM
I		Ester of Thiourea Ki rotamase=131 nM Clearance=8.0 μ l/min.	23.8% $\pm$ 5.3 SEM
J		Ketone analog of GPI 1046 Ki rotamase=210 nM Clearance=1.5 μ l/min.	15.8% $\pm$ 4.8% SEM
K		Pipelicolic acid Thioester Ki rotamase=86 nM Clearance=4.5 μ l/min.	13.0% $\pm$ 4.2% SEM

Table E continued

Compound	Structure	Comments	RT97+RGC axon density 14 days after ON transection (% ON axons rescued)
L		Prolyl acid Ki rotamase= >7743 nM Clearance=5.2 µl/min.	7.8% ±3.0% SEM
M		Thioester Ki rotamase=7 nM Clearance=12.5 µl/min.	-6.3% +3.9% SEM
N		Ki rotamase=722 nM Clearance=21.9 µl/min.	

Example 18

**THE FKBP NEUROIMMUNOPHILIN LIGAND GPI-1046
ENHANCES RETINAL GANGLION CELL SURVIVAL
AND ARRESTS AXONAL DYING BACK
FOLLOWING OPTIC NERVE TRANSECTION**

Transection of the mammalian optic nerve results in a brief period of abortive regeneration, but the majority of axotomized neurons die and the axons from many persisting ganglion cells die back beyond the optic nerve head. The present Example was designed to examine the neuroprotective effects of GPI-1046 following optic nerve transection.

Retinal ganglion cells in adult male Sprague Dawley rats were retrogradely labeled by fluorogold injection in the LGNd and four days later the optic nerves were transected 5 mm behind the globe. Groups of animals received either GPI-1046 10mg/kg/day s.c. or vehicle for 28 days. All experimental

animals and controls were sacrificed 90 days after transection.

By 90 days only - 10% of the FG labeled ganglion cell population survived but less than half of these neurons maintained axons that extended past the optic nerve head, as detected with RT97 neurofilament immunohistochemistry. GPI-1046 treatment produced a moderate degree of perikaryal neuroprotection, sparing 25% of the ganglion cell population, and preserved the axons of virtually all protected neurons in the proximal stump of the transected nerve. These results indicate that treatment with the FKBP neuroimmunophilin ligand GPI-1046 produces a fundamental alteration in the pathological process following injury to CNS tracts.

These results also demonstrate that the small molecule FKBP neuroimmunophilin ligand GPI 1046 enhances neurite outgrowth in culture, enhance peripheral nerve regeneration, and stimulate sprouting within the CNS following partial deafferentation.

Example 19

NEUROIMMUNOPHILIN LIGANDS PROMOTE RECOVERY FROM THE PERIPHERAL SENSORY NEUROPATHY ASSOCIATED WITH STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETES

Peripheral neuropathy is a common debilitating complication of Type 2 diabetes in some 30-40% of diabetic patients. Neurotrophic factors such as nerve growth factor (NGF) are known to promote survival of developing and adult neurons of the peripheral nervous system (PNS), and have also been evaluated as treatments for diabetic peripheral neuropathy. Some of the selective ligands of the neuroimmunophilin FKBP-12 such as the small molecule GPI-1046, have also been shown to promote repair and regeneration in the central and peripheral nervous systems (Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA 94, 2019-2024, 1997).

In this Example the potential therapeutic effects of

GPI-1046 were evaluated for its ability to improve sensory function in the streptozotocin-induced diabetic rat. The procedure involved using Male Wistar rats which were given a single injection of streptozotocin (65 mg/kg i.v.). Blood
5 glucose levels were determined weekly for the first three weeks and on the last week of the experiment. Animals were evaluated weekly for signs of sensory neuropathy using the conventional hot plate and tail flick apparatus test procedures. After six weeks, treatment either with GPI-1046
10 or vehicle was initiated.

The results demonstrated that behavioral testing using the hot plate and the tail flick apparatus indicated improvement in latency in lesioned animals treated for 6 weeks with GPI-1046 at 10 mg/kg s.c. The results also showed
15 that GPI-1046 ameliorates the behavioral sequelae of diabetic sensory neuropathy and may offer some relief for patients suffering from diabetic peripheral neuropathy.

Morris Watermaze/Aging and Memory Test Procedure

20 Aged rodents exhibit marked individual differences in performance on a variety of behavioral tasks, including two-choice spatial discrimination in a modified T-maze, spatial discrimination in a circular platform task, passive avoidance, radial maze tasks, and spatial navigation in a
25 water pool.

In all of these tasks, a proportion of aged rats or mice perform as well as the vast majority of young control animals, while other animals display severe impairments in memory function compared to young animals. For example,
30 Fischer and colleagues showed that the proportion of rats displaying significant impairments in spatial navigation increases with age, (Fischer et al. 1991b) with 8% of all 12 month old, 45% of 18 month old, 53% of 24 month old, and 90% of all 30 month old rats displaying impairments in spatial
35 acquisition of the Morris watermaze task relative to young

controls.

Specifically, rodent spatial learning and memory decline during aging has been accepted by many investigators as an intriguing correlative animal model of human senile dementia. Cholinergic function in the hippocampus has been extensively studied as a component of spatial learning in rodents, and declining hippocampal cholinergic function has been noted in parallel with the development of learning and memory impairments. In addition, other neurotransmitter systems have been shown to contribute to spatial learning, and to decline with age, such as the dopaminergic and noradrenergic, serotonergic, and glutamatergic systems.

Also, reports on age-related deficits of hippocampal long-term potentiation (LTP)-induction, a reduction in theta rhythm frequency, a loss of experience-dependent plasticity of hippocampal place-units, and reductions in hippocampal protein kinase C are in keeping with the concept that no single underlying pathology can be identified as the cause of age-related behavioral impairment in rodents. However, the various experimental therapeutic approaches that have been undertaken to improve memory function in aged rodents have been somewhat slanted towards the cholinergic hypothesis.

The Morris watermaze is widely used for assessing spatial memory formation and retention in experimental animals. The test depends on the animal's ability to utilize spatial visual information in order to locate a submerged escape platform in a water tank. It is important that the tank itself be as devoid of specific visual features as possible - thus, it is always circular in shape, the sides are kept smooth and in uniform dull colors, and the water is rendered opaque with nontoxic watercolour pigment or powdered milk. This is to ensure that the animal navigates only by the use of more distant visual cues, or by the use of intra-maze cues specifically provided by the experimenter. The tank is filled to a level which forces the animal to swim

actively. Normal mice and rats react aversively to the swimming part of the test and will climb onto, and remain on, an escape platform from which they are removed to a heated resting cage.

5 If the platform is visible (i.e. above the surface), animals placed in the tank will quickly learn to home in on the platform and climb out onto it. Testing with a visible platform will also ensure that the experimental animals are not blind and show sufficient motivation and stamina to
10 perform the task, which can be important in experiments involving aged rodents. If the platform is invisible (i.e. submerged just below the surface), normal animals learn to use distant visual cues in the test room for orientation in the test tank, and, when placed in the tank, will quickly
15 home in on the approximate location of the platform and circle in that area until the platform is found. The animals' path, speed, and swim time are tracked with a ceiling camera for later computerized analysis. Over the course of several successive trials, spatial learning can
20 therefore be defined as a drop of distance swum, or time elapsed, from placement in the tank until escape onto the invisible platform.

The test can be adapted to assess several aspects of spatial memory: a) acquisition of a cued task, where the
25 animal's ability to link one visual cue directly with the escape platform depends on cortical function (i.e. a ball is suspended over the escape platform and the animal learns to follow this cue to find the platform); b) acquisition of a spatial task, where the animal's ability to learn the
30 location of a submerged escape platform based on a combination of distant visual cues is dependent upon hippocampal function (i.e. the animal learns to triangulate its position in the tank by visually aligning the paper-tower dispenser with the door and ceiling lamp); c) retention of a
35 successfully acquired spatial task, which is predominantly

dependant on cortical function (i.e. the animal must remember the spatial location of the platform over several weeks); d) a hippocampus-dependant reversal task where the animals must reacquire a new spatial platform location (i.e. the platform
5 is moved to a new location between swim trials and the animal must abandon its previous search strategy and acquire a new one).

These different modifications of the Morris watermaze procedure can be applied in sequence to the same set of
10 experimental animals and allow for a thorough characterization of their spatial memory performance and its decline with normal ageing. Moreover, such a series of sequential memory tests sheds some light on the functional integrity of the specific brain systems involved in the
15 acquisition and retention of spatial memory (e.g. rats with cholinergic lesions of the hippocampus may remember a platform location acquired weeks before, but persevere over the old platform location after the platform is moved).

20

Example 20

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC GPI-1046 ADMINISTRATION ON SPATIAL LEARNING AND MEMORY IN AGED RODENTS

This Example shows the effects of chronic treatment with
25 the systemically available FKBP-ligand GPI-1046 on spatial learning and memory in aged rodents.

The procedure involved using three-month old (young) and 18-19 month old male C57BL/6N-Nia (aged) mice which habituated to the well known and conventional Morris
30 watermaze during a 4 trials/day, 3-4 day visible platform training phase. Subsequent spatial acquisition testing was conducting as follows: All mice were given 4 trials/day (block), for 5 days. Maximum swim time was 90 seconds. Aged mice were allocated to an "aged impaired" group if their
35 performance during blocks 4 or 5 of the acquisition phase was

>1 S.D. above the mean of "young" mice, and to an "aged non-impaired" group if their performance was < 0.5 S.D. above the mean of "young" mice. Aged groups were then split into statistically similar "GPI-1046" and "vehicle" groups.

5 Daily treatment with 10mg/kg GPI-1046 was initiated 3 days after the end of acquisition training, and continued through retention testing. Retention testing began after 3 weeks of dosing using the same methods as the acquisition phase. Swim Distances (cm) were analyzed in a 7 X 5 ANOVA
10 including Groups and Blocks (1-5) as factors in the analysis, treating Blocks as a repeated measure.

 The results showed that planned contrasts revealed that there were significant differences between the "young", and "aged impaired-vehicle and GPI-1046" treated groups at the
15 end of the acquisition phase, $F_{1,58} = 26.75$, $P=0.0001$, and $F_{1,58} = 17.70$, $P=0.0001$ respectively. While there were no significant differences between the two "aged impaired" groups, $F_{1,58} = 0.67$, $P = 0.42$. During retention testing, however, "aged impaired-vehicle" treated animals performed
20 significantly poorer than "aged impaired - GPI-1046", and "young" animals, $F_{1,69} = 8.11$, $P = 0.006$, and $F_{1,69} = 25.45$, $P = 0.0001$ respectively. There was no longer any statistically significant difference between the "young" and "aged impaired" - GPI-1046" treated groups during the
25 retention phase, $F_{1,69} = 3.09$, $P = 0.08$. In summary, systemic treatment with GPI-1046 significantly enhanced spatial memory performance of mice with age-related spatial memory impairments.

 The invention being thus described, it will be obvious
30 that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention and all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

WE CLAIM:

1. A method for treating a vision disorder, improving vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory
5 performance in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a small molecule carbamate or urea.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the small molecule
10 carbamate or urea is immunosuppressive or non-immunosuppressive.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the small molecule carbamate or urea has an affinity for an FKBP-type
15 immunophilin.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the FKBP-type immunophilin is FKBP-12.

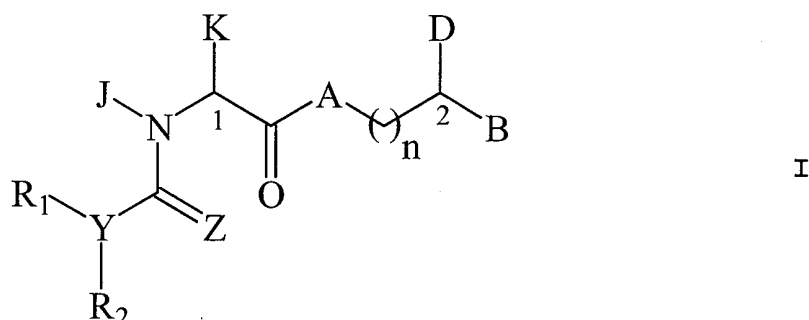
20 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the vision disorder is selected from the group consisting of: visual impairments; orbital disorders; disorders of the lacrimal apparatus; disorders of the eyelids; disorders of the conjunctiva; disorders of the cornea; cataract; disorders of the uveal
25 tract; disorders of the retina; disorders of the optic nerve or visual pathways; free radical induced eye disorders and diseases; immunologically-mediated eye disorders and diseases; eye injuries; and symptoms and complications of eye disease, eye disorder, or eye injury.

30

6. The method of claim 1, which is for improving naturally-occurring vision in an animal, in the absence of any ophthalmologic disorder, disease, or injury.

35 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the small molecule

carbamate or urea is a compound of formula I



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate
5 thereof, wherein:

A is CH₂, O, NH or N-(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

B and D are independently Ar, hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight
or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain
alkenyl or alkynyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkyl substituted C₁-C₆
10 straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₆ straight or branched
chain alkenyl or alkynyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl substituted C₁-C₆
straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₆ straight or branched
chain alkenyl or alkynyl, Ar substituted C₁-C₆ straight or
branched chain alkyl, or Ar substituted C₃-C₆ straight or
15 branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; wherein any carbon atom of
said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced by a heteroatom
selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, SO₂ and NR,
wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,
C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₄ straight or
20 branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, and C₁-C₄ bridging alkyl
wherein a bridge is formed between the nitrogen and a carbon
atom of said heteroatom-containing chain to form a ring, and
wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

J is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-
25 C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or
branched chain alkenyl, and -CH₂Ar; K is selected from the
group consisting of C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl,
-CH₂Ar, and cyclohexylmethyl; or J and K are taken together
to form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may contain

one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, and SO₂;

Z is O, S, H₂, or CH₂;

Y is O or N, provided that

5 when Y is O, then R₁ is a lone pair of electrons and R₂ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; and

 when Y is N, then R₁ and R₂ are independently
10 selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; or R₁ and R₂ are taken together to form a heterocyclic 5-6 membered ring selected from the group consisting of pyrrolidine, imidazolidine, pyrazolidine,
15 piperidine, and piperazine;

Ar is a carbocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, indenyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl, and anthracenyl; or a heterocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of 2-furyl,
20 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, 2-pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, isotriazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl,
25 1,3,5-trithianyl, indolizinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, 3H-indolyl, indolinyl, benzo[b]furanyl, benzo[b]thio-phenyl, 1H-indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, purinyl, 4H-quinolizinyl, quinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, 1,8-naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, and phenoxazinyl; wherein Ar is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the
35 group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, -SO₃H,

trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, O-(C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl), O-(C₃-C₄ straight or branched chain alkenyl), O-benzyl, O-phenyl, 1,2-methylenedioxy, -NR₃R₄, carboxyl, N-(C₁-C₅ straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₅ straight or branched chain alkenyl) carboxamides, N,N-di-(C₁-C₅ straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₅ straight or branched chain alkenyl) carboxamides, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, O-X, CH₂-(CH₂)_q-X, O-(CH₂)_q-X, (CH₂)_q-O-X, and CH=CH-X;

R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, hydrogen, and benzyl; or R₃ and R₄ are taken together to form a 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring;

X is selected from the group consisting of 4-methoxyphenyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrazyl, quinolyl, 3,5-dimethylisoxazoyl, isoxazoyl, 2-methylthiazoyl, thiazoyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, and pyrimidyl;

q is 0-2; and

n is 0 or 1.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein J and K are taken together to form a 5-7 membered ring.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein at least one of said B and D is/are independently represented by the formula - (CH₂)_r-(X)-(CH₂)_s-Ar, wherein:

r is 1-4;

s is 0-1; and

each X is independently selected from the group consisting of CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, and NR, wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₄ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, and C₁-C₄ bridging alkyl wherein a bridge

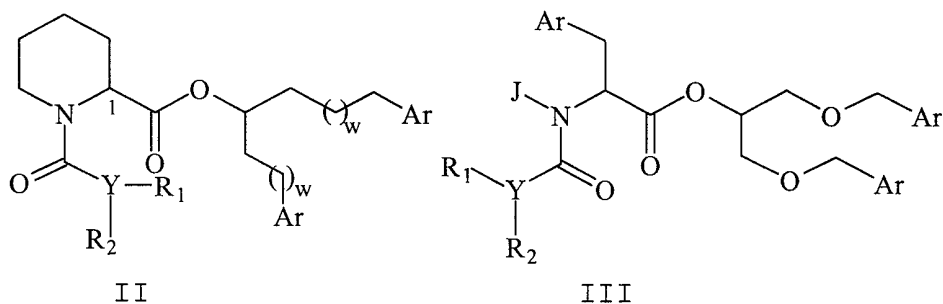
is formed between the nitrogen atom and Ar.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein:

Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 2-
5 pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, indolyl, isoindolyl,
quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroiso-quinolinyl,
and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl, wherein said Ar is
unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s)
independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,
10 hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched
chain alkyl, O-(C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl),
halogen, SO₃H, and NR₃R₄; and

R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ 15 straight or branched chain alkenyl, hydrogen, and benzyl; or R₃ and R₄ are taken together to form a 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the small molecule
20 carbamate or urea is a compound of formula II or III



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

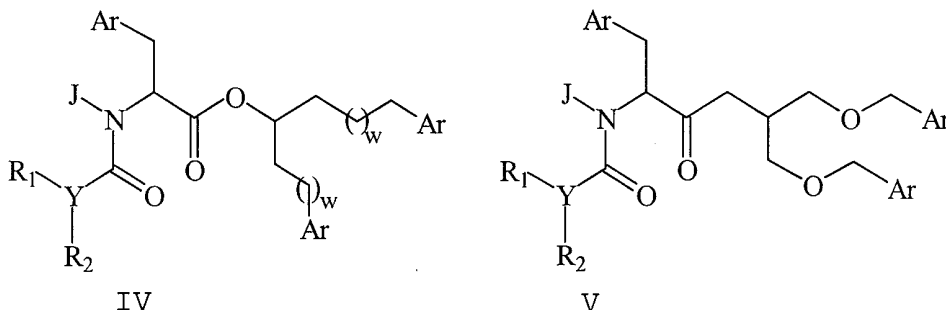
25 Y , R_1 and R_2 are as defined in claim 7;

Ar is as defined in claim 7;

J is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; and

w is 1 or 2.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of formula IV or V



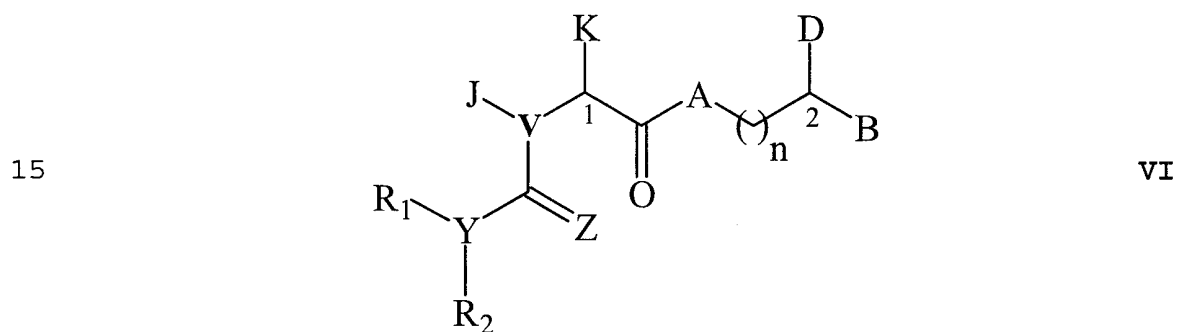
5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

Y, R₁ and R₂ are as defined in claim 7;

Ar is as defined in claim 7;

J is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl,
 10 or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; and
 w is 1 or 2.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of formula VI



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

V is C, N, or S;

20 J is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, and -CH₂Ar; K is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl, -CH₂Ar, and cyclohexylmethyl; or J and K are taken together

to form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, and SO₂;

R is either C₁-C₉ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₉,
5 straight or branched chain alkenyl, C₃-C₉ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇
cycloalkenyl, or Ar₁, wherein R is either unsubstituted or
substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently
selected from the group consisting of halo, haloalkyl,
carbonyl, carboxy, hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆,
10 straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched
chain alkenyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₂-C₄ alkenyloxy, phenoxy,
benzyloxy, thioalkyl, alkylthio, sulfhydryl, amino,
alkylamino, aminoalkyl, aminocarboxyl, and Ar₂;

Ar₁ and Ar₂ are independently an alicyclic or aromatic,
15 mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring; wherein
the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein said
heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently
selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S;

A, B, D, R₁, R₂, Y, Z, and n are as defined in claim 7
20 above.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the small molecule
carbamate or urea is administered to said animal in
combination with an effective amount of one or more factor(s)
25 useful in treating vision disorders, improving vision,
treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance
in an animal.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the one or more
30 factor(s) is/are selected from the group consisting of
immunosuppressants for treating autoimmune, inflammatory, and
immunologically-mediated disorders; wound healing agents for
treating wounds resulting from injury or surgery;
antiglaucomatous medications for treating abnormally elevated
35 intraocular pressure; neurotrophic factors and growth factors

for treating neurodegenerative disorders or stimulating neurite outgrowth; compounds effective in limiting or preventing hemorrhage or neovascularization for treating macular degeneration; and antioxidants for treating oxidative
5 damage to eye tissues.

16. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises:

- (i) an effective amount of a small molecule carbamate or urea for treating a vision disorder, improving
10 vision, treating memory impairment, or enhancing memory performance in an animal; and
- (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein
15 the small molecule carbamate or urea is immunosuppressive or non-immunosuppressive.

18. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the small molecule carbamate or urea has an affinity for an
20 FKBP-type immunophilin.

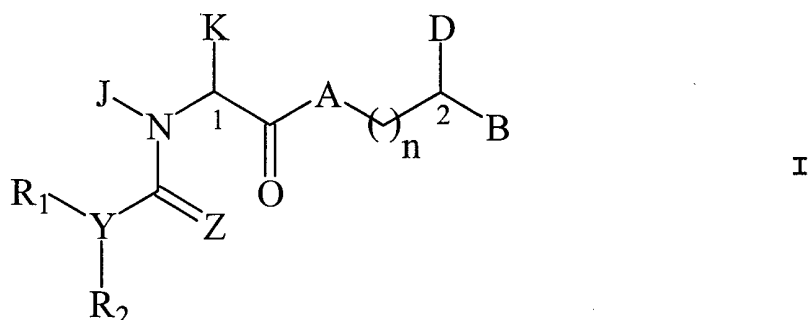
19. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 18, wherein the FKBP-type immunophilin is FKBP-12.

20. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the vision disorder is selected from the group consisting of: visual impairments; orbital disorders; disorders of the lacrimal apparatus; disorders of the eyelids; disorders of the conjunctiva; disorders of the cornea; cataract; disorders of
30 the uveal tract; disorders of the retina; disorders of the optic nerve or visual pathways; free radical induced eye disorders and diseases; immunologically-mediated eye disorders and diseases; eye injuries; and symptoms and complications of eye disease, eye disorder, or eye injury.

35

21. The method of claim 1, which is for improving naturally-occurring vision in an animal, in the absence of any opthalmologic disorder, disease, or injury.

5 22. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of formula I



10 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

A is CH₂, O, NH or N-(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

B and D are independently Ar, hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkyl substituted C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl substituted C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, Ar substituted C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or Ar substituted C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced by a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, SO₂ and NR, wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₄ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, and C₁-C₄ bridging alkyl wherein a bridge is formed between the nitrogen and a carbon atom of said heteroatom-containing chain to form a ring, and wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

J is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, and -CH₂Ar; K is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl, -CH₂Ar, and cyclohexylmethyl; or J and K are taken together to form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, and SO₂;

Z is O, S, H₂, or CH₂;

10 Y is O or N, provided that

when Y is O, then R₁ is a lone pair of electrons and R₂ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; and

15 when Y is N, then R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl; or R₁ and R₂ are taken together to form a heterocyclic 5-6 membered ring selected from the group
20 consisting of pyrrolidine, imidazolidine, pyrazolidine, piperidine, and piperazine;

Ar is a carbocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, indenyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl, and anthracenyl; or a heterocyclic
25 aromatic group selected from the group consisting of 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, 2-pyrazolyl, pyrazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, isotriazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, 1,3,5-trithianyl, indoliziny, indolyl, isoindolyl, 3H-indolyl, indolinyl, benzo[b]furanyl, benzo[b]thio-phenyl, 1H-indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, purinyl, 4H-quinoliziny, quinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-
35 tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-

tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, 1,8-naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, and phenoxazinyl; wherein Ar is unsubstituted or substituted with
5 one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, $-SO_3H$, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, C_1-C_6 straight or branched chain alkyl, C_2-C_6 straight or branched chain alkenyl, $O-(C_1-C_6$ straight or branched chain alkyl), $O-(C_3-C_4$ straight or
10 branched chain alkenyl), O -benzyl, O -phenyl, 1,2-methylenedioxy, $-NR_3R_4$, carboxyl, $N-(C_1-C_5$ straight or branched chain alkyl or C_3-C_5 straight or branched chain alkenyl) carboxamides, N,N -di- $(C_1-C_5$ straight or branched chain alkyl or C_3-C_5 straight or branched chain alkenyl)
15 carboxamides, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, $O-X$, $CH_2-(CH_2)_q-X$, $O-(CH_2)_q-X$, $(CH_2)_q-O-X$, and $CH=CH-X$;

R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_6 straight or branched chain alkyl, C_3-C_6 straight or branched chain alkenyl, hydrogen, and benzyl; or
20 R_3 and R_4 are taken together to form a 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring;

X is selected from the group consisting of 4-methoxyphenyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrazyl, quinolyl, 3,5-dimethylisoxazoyl, isoxazoyl, 2-methylthiazoyl, 25 thiazoyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, and pyrimidyl;

q is 0-2; and

n is 0 or 1.

23. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 22, wherein
30 J and K are taken together to form a 5-7 membered ring.

24. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein at least one of said B and D is/are independently represented by the formula $-(CH_2)_r-(X)-(CH_2)_s-Ar$, wherein:

35 r is 1-4;

s is 0-1; and

each X is independently selected from the group consisting of CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, and NR, wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₄ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, and C₁-C₄ bridging alkyl wherein a bridge is formed between the nitrogen atom and Ar.

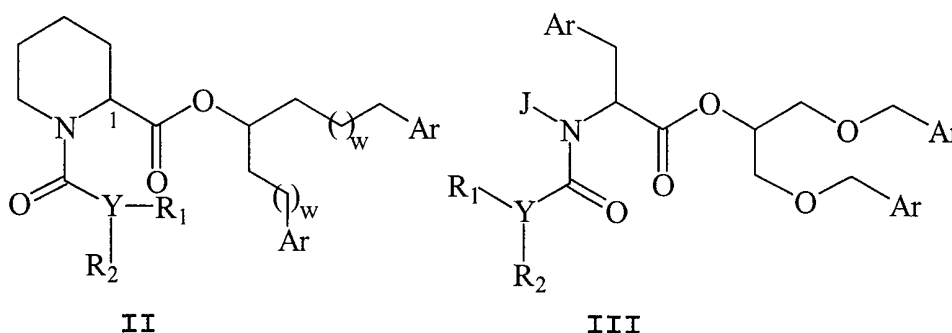
25. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 22, wherein:

Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, quinoliny, isoquinoliny, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroiso-quinoliny, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoliny, wherein said Ar is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, O-(C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl), halogen, SO₃H, and NR₃R₄; and

R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, hydrogen, and benzyl; or R₃ and R₄ are taken together to form a 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring.

25

26. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of formula II or III



30

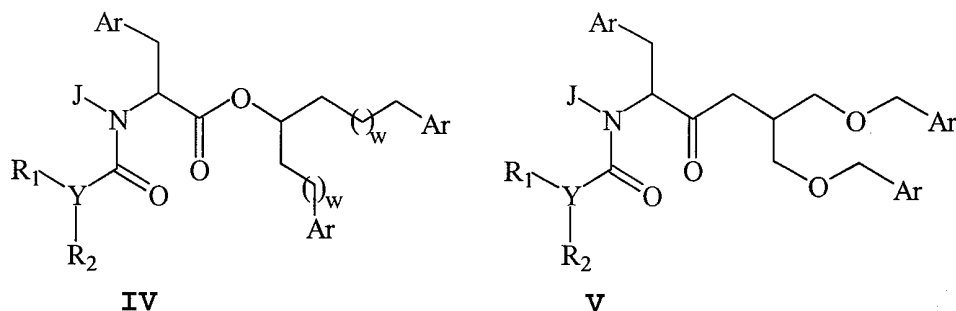
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

Y, R₁ and R₂ are as defined in claim 22;

Ar is as defined in claim 22;

- 5 J is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; and
w is 1 or 2.

27. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein
10 the small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of formula IV or V



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate
15 thereof, wherein:

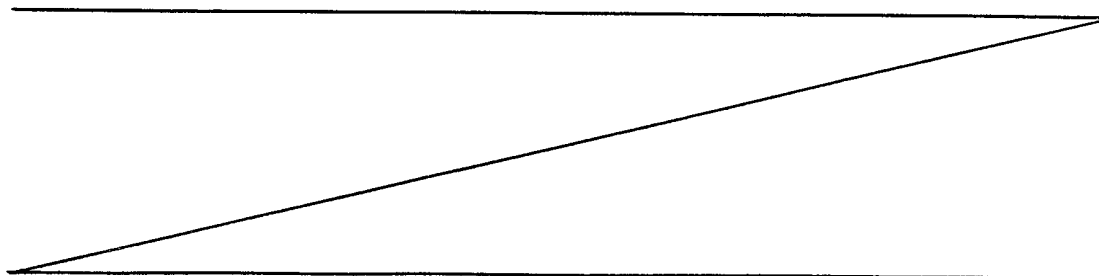
Y, R₁ and R₂ are as defined in claim 22;

Ar is as defined in claim 22;

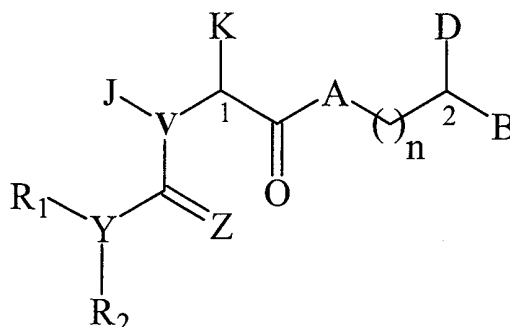
J is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl,
or C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; and

- 20 w is 1 or 2.

28. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein
the small molecule carbamate or urea is a compound of formula
VI



75



VI

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

5 V is C, N, or S;

J is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₃-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, and -CH₂Ar; K is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ straight or branched chain alkyl, 10 -CH₂Ar, and cyclohexylmethyl; or J and K are taken together to form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring which may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, and SO₂;

R is either C₁-C₉ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₉ 15 straight or branched chain alkenyl, C₃-C₉ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, or Ar₁, wherein R is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of halo, haloalkyl, carbonyl, carboxy, hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ 20 straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₂-C₄ alkenyloxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, thioalkyl, alkylthio, sulfhydryl, amino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, aminocarboxyl, and Ar₂;

Ar₁ and Ar₂ are independently an alicyclic or aromatic, 25 mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring; wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein said heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S;

A, B, D, R₁, R₂, Y, Z, and n are as defined in claim 22

above.

FIG. 1A

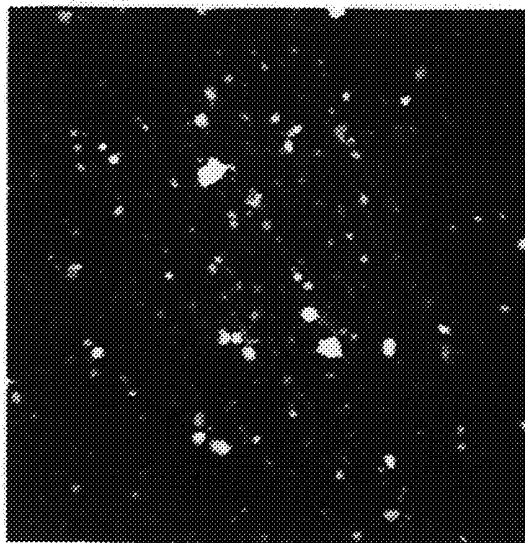


FIG. 1B

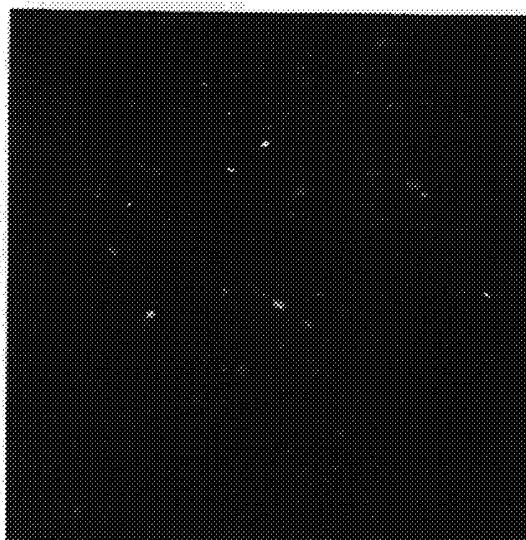


FIG. 1C

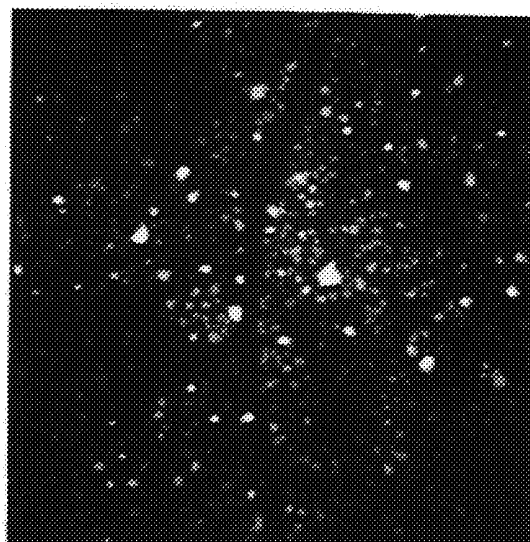


FIG. 2A

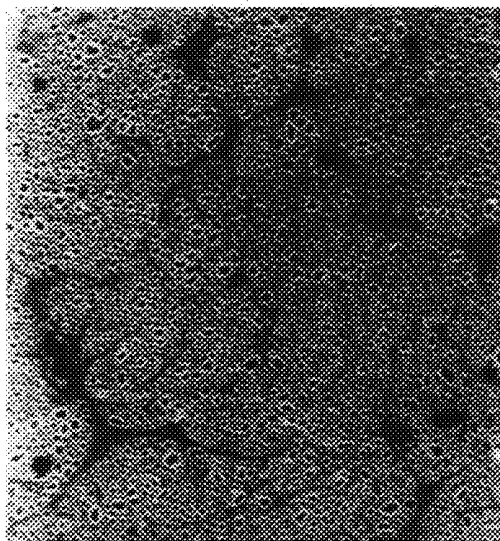


FIG. 2B

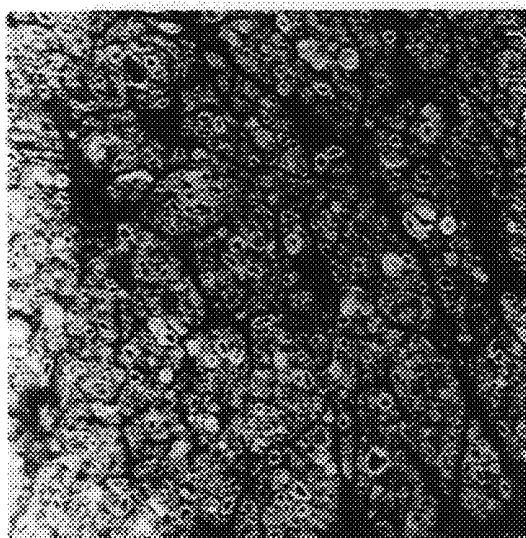


FIG. 2C



FIG. 3A



FIG. 3B

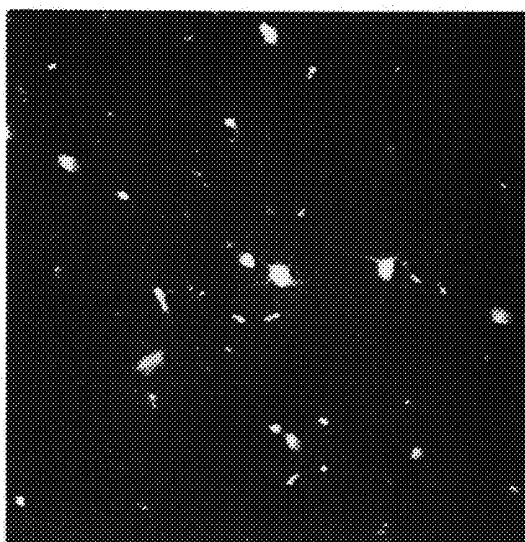


FIG. 4A



FIG. 4B

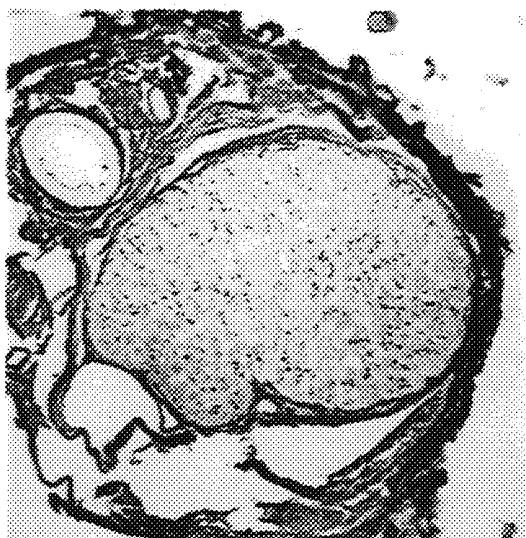


FIG. 4C

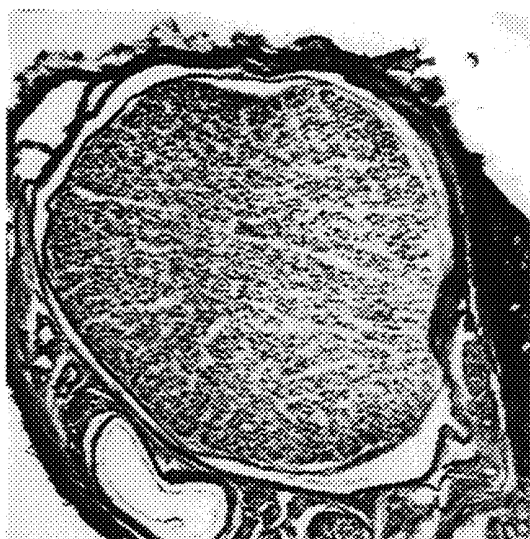


FIG. 4D

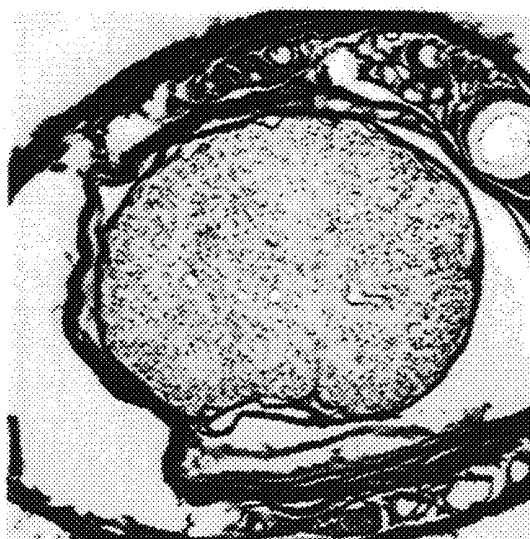


FIG. 5A

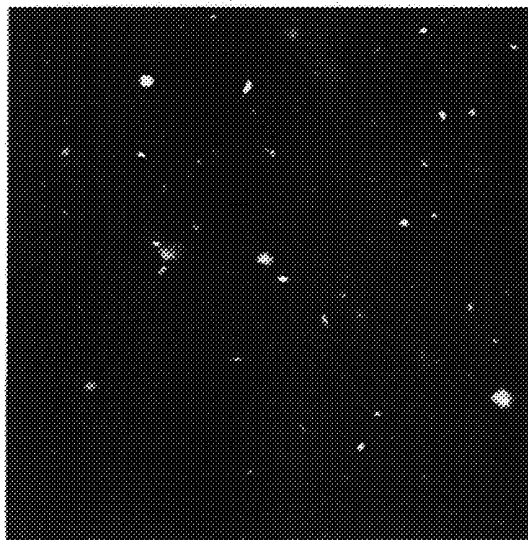


FIG. 5B

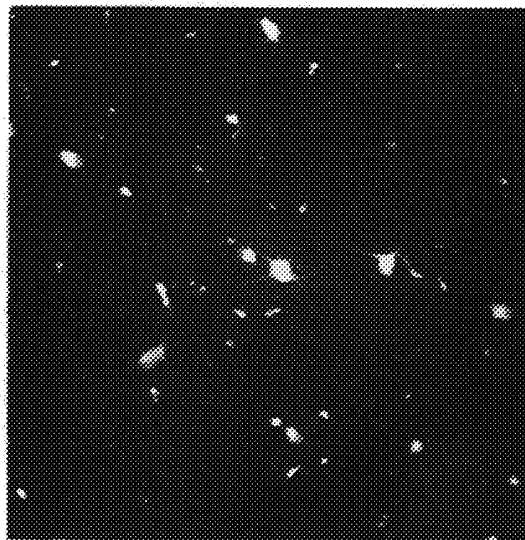


FIG. 5C

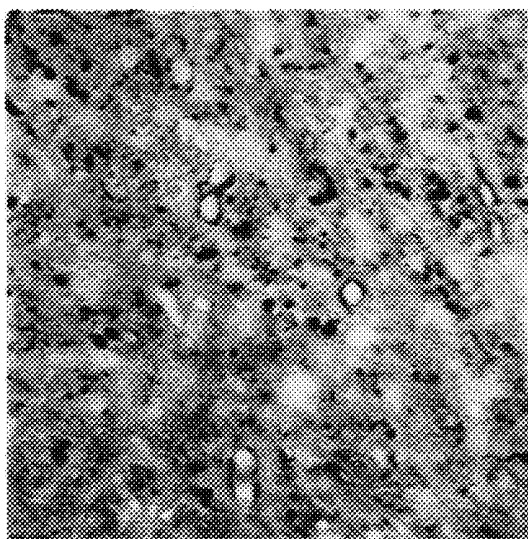


FIG. 5D

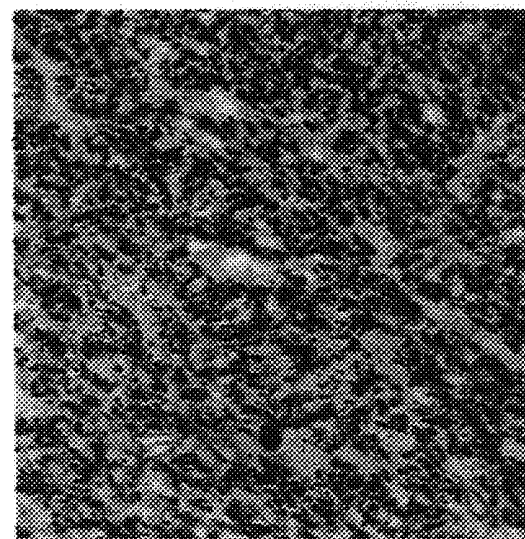


FIG. 6A

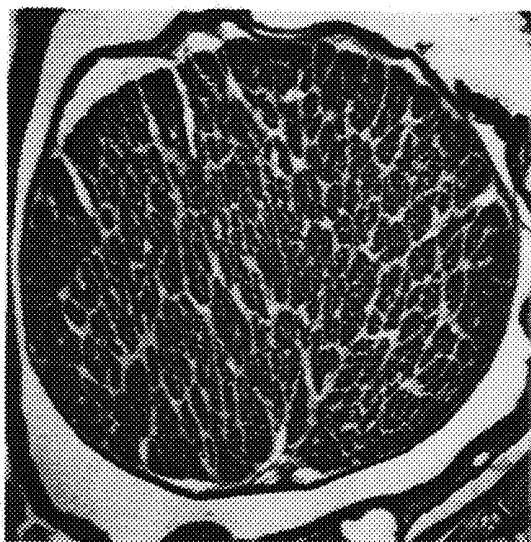


FIG. 6B

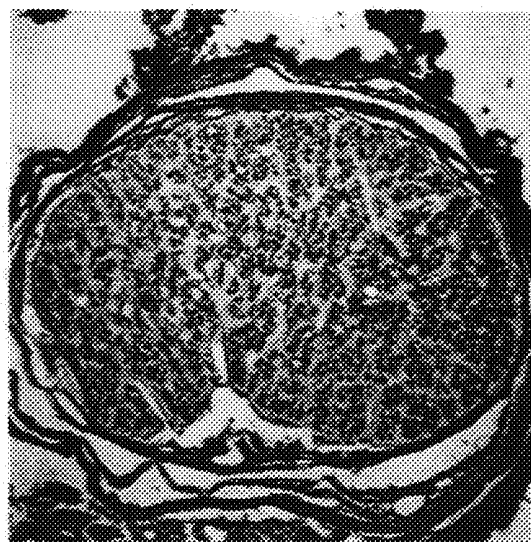


FIG. 6C

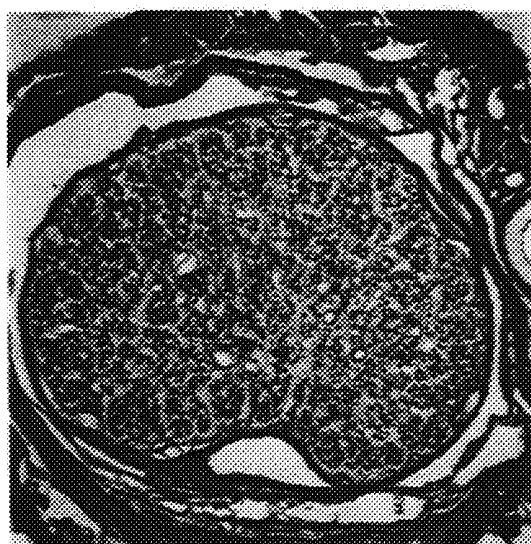


FIG. 6D



FIG. 7

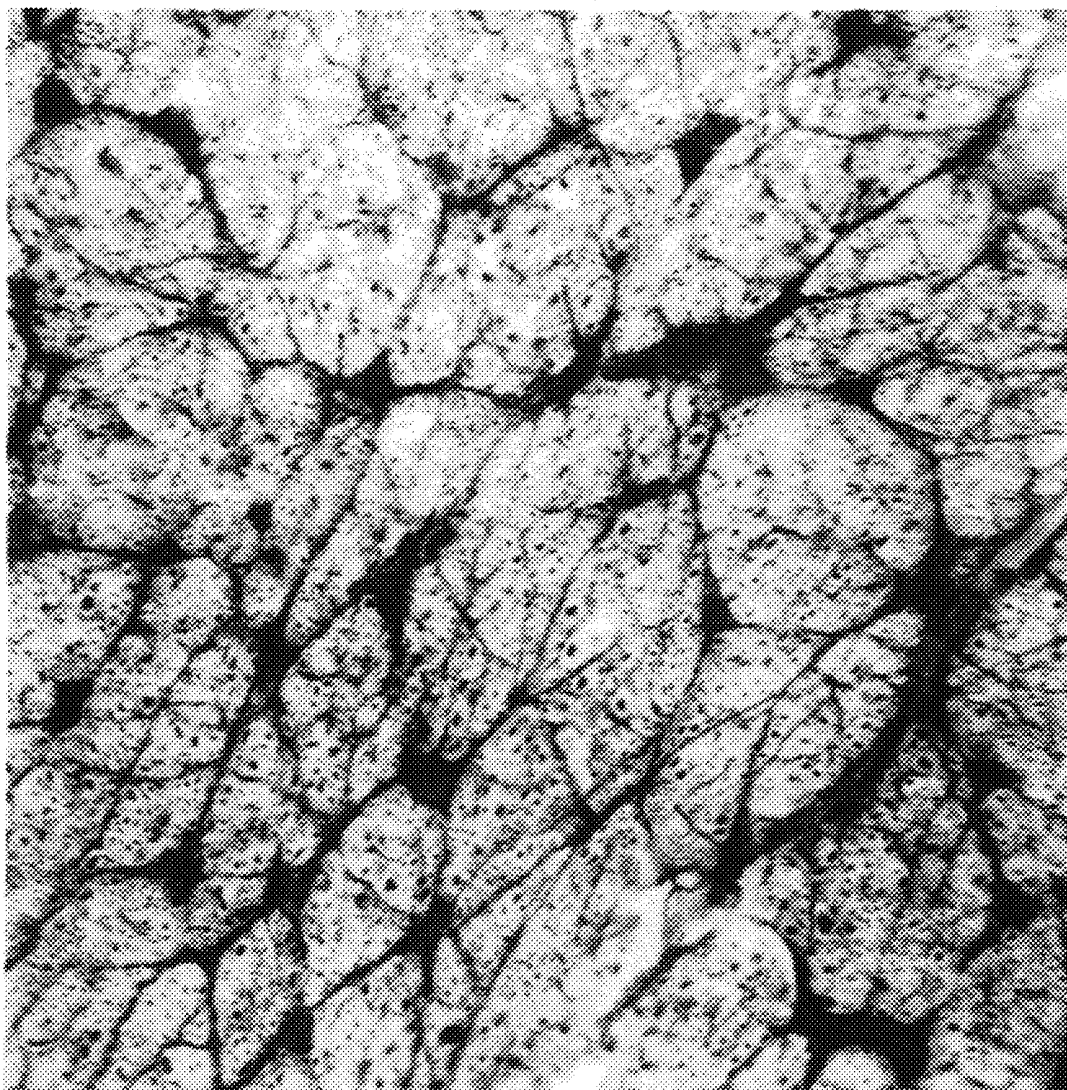


FIG. 8A

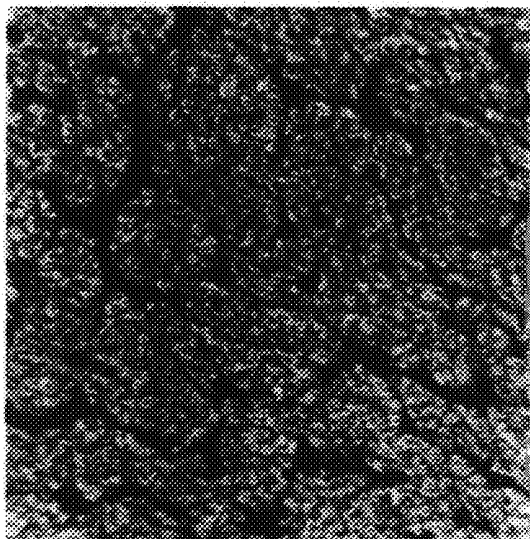


FIG. 8B

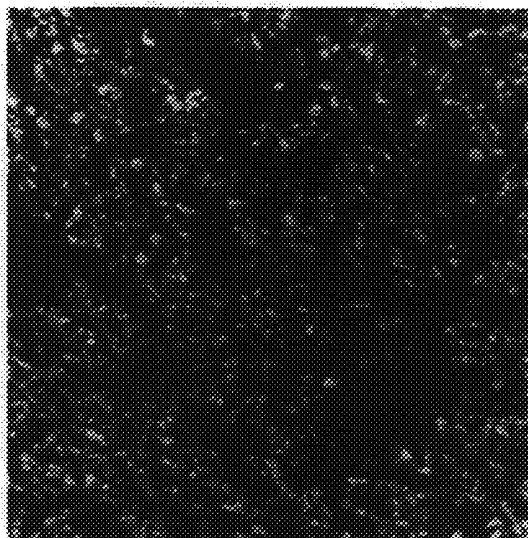


FIG. 8C



FIG. 8D

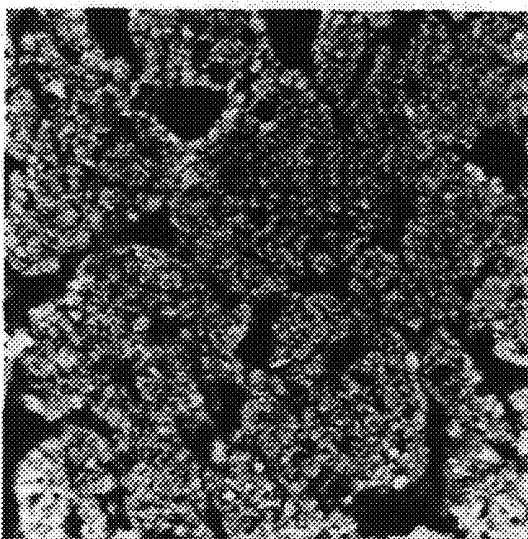


FIG. 9A

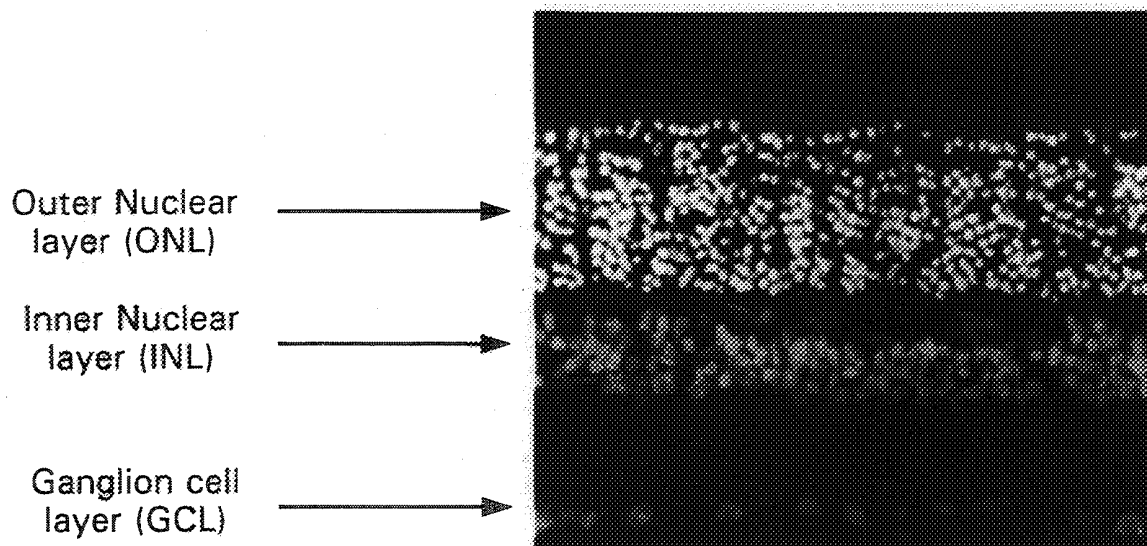


FIG. 9B

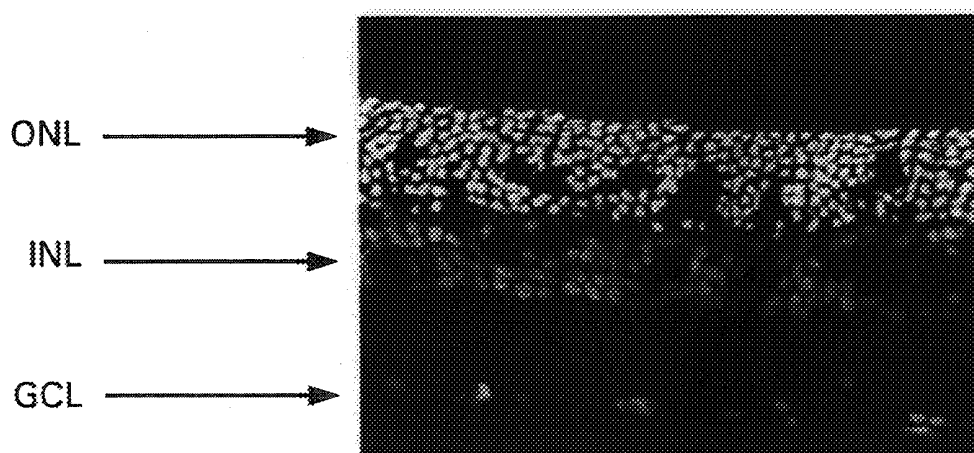


FIG. 9C

