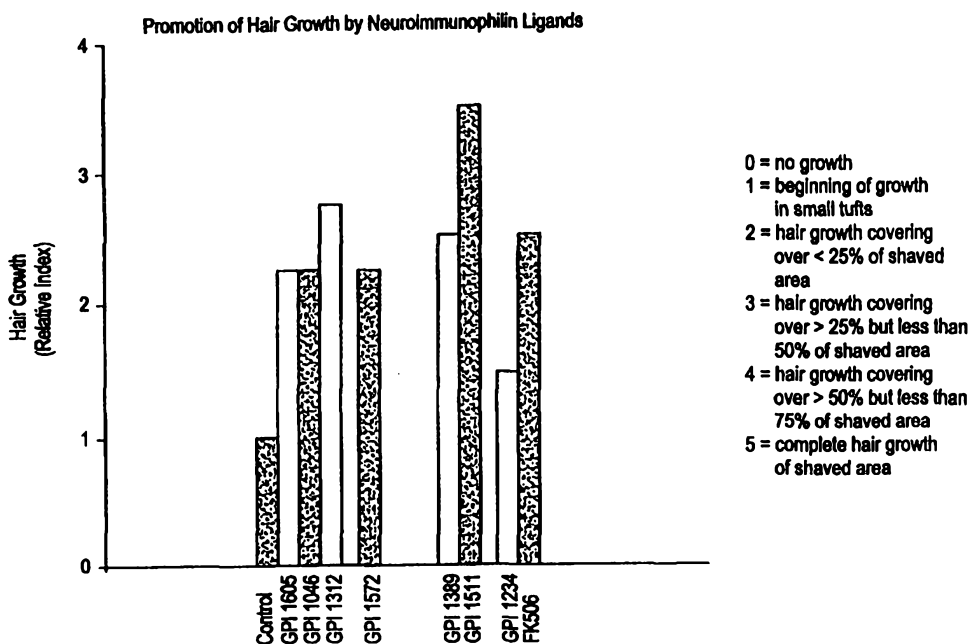




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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| (51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 7/48, 31/18, 31/445, 31/40 | A1 | (11) International Publication Number: WO 99/62489 (43) International Publication Date: 9 December 1999 (09.12.99) |
| <p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/11252</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 3 June 1998 (03.06.98)</p> <p>(71) Applicant: GUILFORD PHARMACEUTICALS INC. [US/US]; 6611 Tributary Street, Baltimore, MD 21224 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: HAMILTON, Gregory, S.; 6501 Frederick Road, Catonsville, MD 21228 (US). STEINER, Joseph, P.; 988 Sugar Maple Street, Hampstead, MD 21074 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agent: NATH, Gary, M.; Nath & Associates, 6th floor, 1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005 (US).</p> | <p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p> | |

(54) Title: N-LINKED SULFONAMIDE OF HETEROCYCLIC THIOESTER HAIR GROWTH COMPOUNDS AND USES



(57) Abstract

This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating alopecia and promoting hair growth using N-linked sulfonamides of heterocyclic thioesters.

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N-LINKED SULFONAMIDE OF HETEROCYCLIC THIOESTERHAIR GROWTH COMPOUNDS AND USES

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/869,426, filed on June 4, 1997, the entire contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION10 1. Field of Invention

This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating alopecia and promoting hair growth using low molecular weight, small molecule N-linked sulfonamides of heterocyclic thioesters.

2. Description of Related Art

Hair loss occurs in a variety of situations. These situations include male pattern alopecia, alopecia senilis, alopecia areata, diseases accompanied by basic skin lesions or tumors, and systematic disorders such as nutritional disorders and internal secretion disorders. The mechanisms causing hair loss are very complicated, but in some instances can be attributed to aging, genetic disposition, the activation of male hormones, the loss of blood supply to hair follicles, and scalp abnormalities.

The immunosuppressant drugs FK506, rapamycin and cyclosporin are well known as potent T-cell specific

immunosuppressants, and are effective against graft rejection after organ transplantation. It has been reported that topical, but not oral, application of FK506 (Yamamoto et al., J. Invest. Dermatol., 1994, 5 102, 160-164; Jiang et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 1995, 104, 523-525) and cyclosporin (Iwabuchi et al., J. Dermatol. Sci. 1995, 9, 64-69) stimulates hair growth in a dose-dependent manner. One form of hair loss, alopecia areata, is known to be associated with 10 autoimmune activities; hence, topically administered immunomodulatory compounds are expected to demonstrate efficacy for treating that type of hair loss. The hair growth stimulating effects of FK506 have been the subject of an international patent filing covering 15 FK506 and structures related thereto for hair growth stimulation (Honbo et al., EP 0 423 714 A2). Honbo et al. discloses the use of relatively large tricyclic compounds, known for their immunosuppressive effects, as hair revitalizing agents.

20 The hair growth and revitalization effects of FK506 and related agents are disclosed in many U.S. patents (Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,258,389; Luly et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,457,111; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,532,248; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent 25 No. 5,189,042; and Ok et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,208,241; Rupprecht et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,840; Organ et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,877). These patents claim FK506 related compounds. Although

they do not claim methods of hair revitalization, they disclose the known use of FK506 for effecting hair growth. Similar to FK506 (and the claimed variations in the Honbo et al. patent), the compounds claimed in these patents are relatively large. Further, the cited patents relate to immunomodulatory compounds for use in autoimmune related diseases, for which FK506's efficacy is well known.

Other U.S. patents disclose the use of cyclosporin and related compounds for hair revitalization (Hauer et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,342,625; Eberle, U.S. Patent No. 5,284,826; Hewitt et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,996,193). These patents also relate to compounds useful for treating autoimmune diseases and cite the known use of cyclosporin and related immunosuppressive compounds for hair growth.

However, immunosuppressive compounds by definition suppress the immune system and also exhibit other toxic side effects. Accordingly, there is a need for non-immunosuppressant, small molecule compounds which are useful as hair revitalizing compounds.

Hamilton and Steiner disclose in U.S. Patent No. 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 hair growth with an efficacy similar to FK506. Yet their novel small molecule structure and non-immunosuppressive properties differentiate them from FK506 and related immunosuppressive compounds found in the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester.

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

- (i) an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal; and
- (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The N-linked sulfonamides of heterocyclic thioesters used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions have an affinity for FKBP-type immunophilins and do not exert any significant immunosuppressive activity.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a photograph of C57 Black 6 mice before being shaved for the hair regeneration experiment.

FIG. 2 is a photograph of mice treated with a vehicle after six weeks. FIG. 2 shows that less than 3% of the shaved area is covered with new hair growth when the vehicle (control) is administered.

5 FIG. 3 is a photograph of mice treated with 10 μ M of GPI 1046, a related non-immunosuppressive neuro-immunophilin FKBP ligand, after six weeks. FIG. 3 shows the remarkable effects of non-immunosuppressive neuro-immunophilin FKBP ligands, wherein 90% of the
10 shaved area is covered with new hair growth.

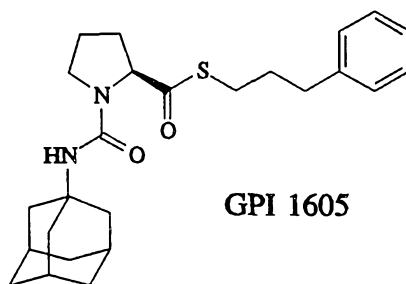
FIG. 4 is a photograph of mice treated with 30 μ M of GPI 1046, a related non-immunosuppressive neuro-immunophilin FKBP ligand, after six weeks. FIG. 4 shows the remarkable ability of non-immunosuppressive
15 neuro-immunophilin FKBP ligands to achieve, essentially, complete hair regrowth in the shaved area.

FIG. 5 is a bar graph depicting the relative hair growth indices for C57 Black 6 mice treated with a
20 vehicle, FK506, and various non-immunosuppressive neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands, including GPI 1312, 14 days after treatment with each identified compound. Figure 5 demonstrates the remarkable early hair growth promoted by a wide variety of non-immunosuppressive
25 neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTIONDefinitions

"Alopecia" refers to deficient hair growth and partial or complete loss of hair, including without limitation androgenic alopecia (male pattern baldness), toxic alopecia, alopecia senilis, alopecia areata, alopecia pelada and trichotillomania. Alopecia results when the pilar cycle is disturbed. The most frequent phenomenon is a shortening of the hair growth or anagen phase due to cessation of cell proliferation. This results in an early onset of the catagen phase, and consequently a large number of hairs in the telogen phase during which the follicles are detached from the dermal papillae, and the hairs fall out. Alopecia has a number of etiologies, including genetic factors, aging, local and systemic diseases, febrile conditions, mental stresses, hormonal problems, and secondary effects of drugs.

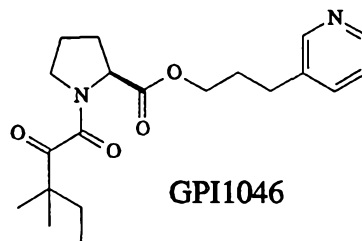
"GPI 1605" refers to a compound of formula



GPI 1605

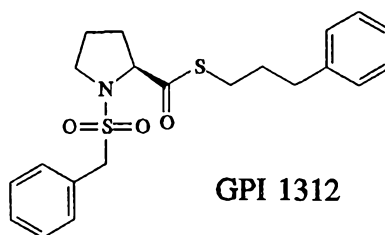
"GPI 1046" refers to 3-(3-pyridyl)-1-propyl (2s)-1-(3,3-dimethyl-1,2-dioxopentyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylate, a compound of formula

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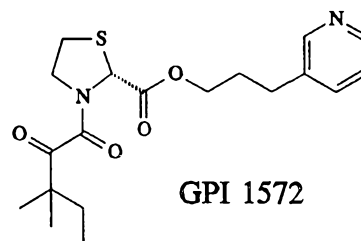
"GPI 1312" refers to a compound of formula

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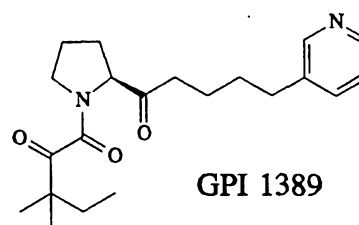
"GPI 1572" refers to a compound of formula

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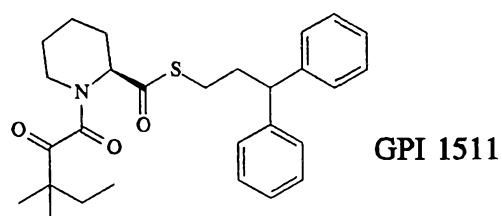
"GPI 1389" refers to a compound of formula

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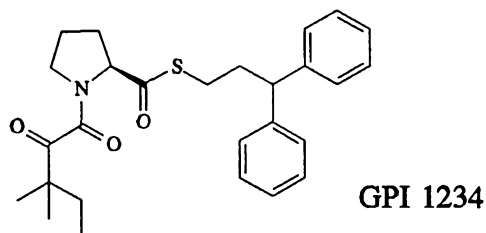
"GPI 1511" refers to a compound of formula

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"GPI 1234" refers to a compound of formula

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"Isomers" refer to different compounds that have the same molecular formula. "Stereoisomers" are isomers that 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 containing equal parts of individual enantiomers. "Non-racemic mixture" is a mixture containing unequal parts of individual enantiomers or stereoisomers.

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"Pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate" refers to a salt, ester, or solvate of a subject compound which possess 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,

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glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, methanesulfonate, naphthylate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, 5 nicotinate, oxalate, sulfate, thiocyanate, tosylate and undecanoate. Examples of 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; 10 salts with organic bases, such as dicyclohexylamine salts; N-methyl-D-glucamine; and salts with amino acids, such as arginine, lysine, and so forth. Also, the basic nitrogen-containing groups can be quarternized with such agents as lower alkyl halides, 15 such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; dialkyl sulfates, such as dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and diamyl sulfates; long chain halides, such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl, and stearyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; aralkyl 20 halides, such as benzyl and phenethyl bromides; and others. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products are thereby obtained.

"Pilar cycle" refers to the life cycle of hair follicles, and includes three phases:

- 25
- (1) the anagen phase, the period of active hair growth which, insofar as scalp hair is concerned, lasts about three to five years;
 - (2) the catagen phase, the period when growth

stops and the follicle atrophies which, insofar as scalp hair is concerned, lasts about one to two weeks; and

- 5 (3) the telogen phase, the rest period when hair progressively separates and finally falls out which, insofar as scalp hair is concerned, lasts about three to four months.

Normally 80 to 90 percent of the follicles are in the anagen phase, less than 1 percent being in the catagen phase, and the rest being in the telogen phase. In the telogen phase, hair is uniform in diameter with a slightly bulbous, non-pigmented root. By contrast, in the anagen phase, hair has a large colored bulb at its root.

15 "Promoting hair growth" refers to maintaining, inducing, stimulating, accelerating, or revitalizing the germination of hair.

"Treating alopecia" refers to:

(i) preventing alopecia in an animal which may be predisposed to alopecia; and/or

(ii) inhibiting, retarding or reducing alopecia; and/or

(iii) promoting hair growth; and/or

(iv) prolonging the anagen phase of the hair cycle; and/or

25 (v) converting vellus hair to growth as terminal hair. Terminal hair is coarse, pigmented, long hair in which the bulb of the hair follicle is seated deep

in the dermis. Vellus hair, on the other hand, is fine, thin, non-pigmented short hair in which the hair bulb is located superficially in the dermis. As alopecia progresses, the hairs change from the terminal to the vellus type.

Methods of the Present Invention

The present invention relates to a method for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester.

The inventive method is particularly useful for treating male pattern alopecia, alopecia senilis, alopecia areata, alopecia resulting from skin lesions or tumors, alopecia resulting from cancer therapy such as chemotherapy and radiation, and alopecia resulting from systematic disorders such as nutritional disorders and internal secretion disorders.

20

Pharmaceutical Compositions of the Present Invention

The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

- (i) an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal; and
- (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

N-LINKED SULFONAMIDES OF HETEROCYCLIC THIOESTERS

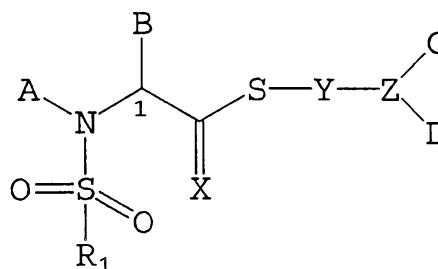
The N-linked sulfonamides of heterocyclic thioesters used in the methods and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are low molecular weight, small molecule compounds having an affinity for FKBP-type immunophilins, such as FKBP12. When an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester 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. Unexpectedly, these compounds have also been found to stimulate hair growth. The compounds are devoid of any significant immunosuppressive activity.

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FORMULA I

The N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester may be a compound of formula I

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

A and B, taken together with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are respectively attached, form a 5-7 membered saturated or unsaturated

heterocyclic ring containing, in addition to the nitrogen atom, one or more additional O, S, SO, SO₂, N, NH, or NR₂ heteroatom(s);

X is either O or S;

5 Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, 10 imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

15 R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a 20 ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the 25 ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from

the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, hydroxy, amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, or sulfonyl; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl; or wherein

any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, amino, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, and sulfonyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂.

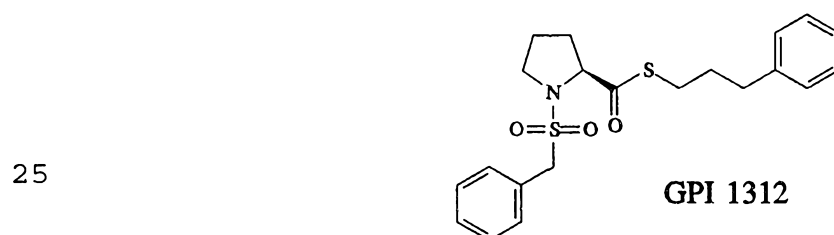
Useful carbo- and heterocyclic rings include without limitation phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indenyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, quinoliziny, furyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isotriazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, trithianyl, indoliziny,

pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, thienyl,
tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl,
quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl,
pteridinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl,
5 phenothiazinyl, and phenoxazinyl.

In a preferred embodiment of formula I, Ar is
selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl,
naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl,
pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl,
10 isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl,
imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and
thienyl.

In another preferred embodiment of formula I, A
and B are taken together, with the nitrogen and carbon
15 atoms to which they are respectively attached, to form
a 6 membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic
ring; and R₂ is C₄-C₇ branched chain alkyl, C₄-C₇
cycloalkyl, phenyl, or 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.

In another preferred embodiment of formula I, the
20 N-linked sulfonamide of a hetero-cyclic thioester is
the compound GPI 1312, of the formula



In the most preferred embodiment of formula I, the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(benzenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

5 3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

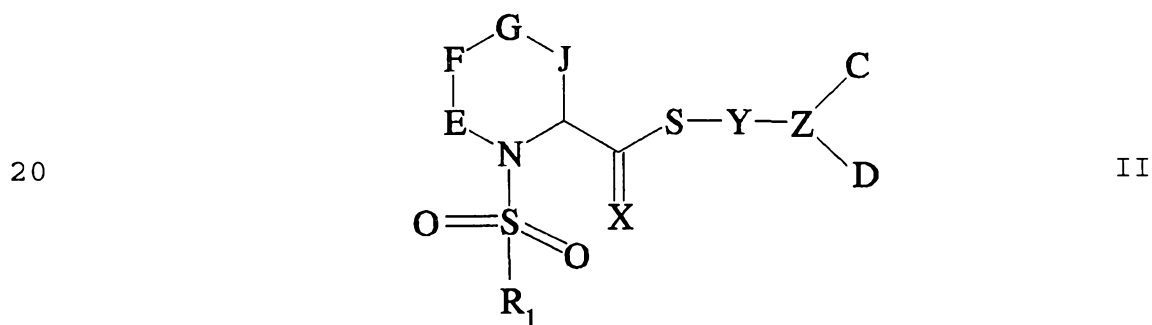
3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

10 1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptanyl N-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)pipecolate; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, and solvates thereof.

FORMULA II

15 The N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester may also be a compound of formula II



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

E, F, G and J are independently CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, NH or NR₂;

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, hydroxy, amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, or sulfonyl; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl; or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain

alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of

5 Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, amino, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl,

10 sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, and sulfonyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂.

Useful carbo- and heterocyclic rings include without limitation phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indenyl,

15 azulenyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl,

20 isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, quinolizinyll, furyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isotriazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, trithianyl, indolizinyll,

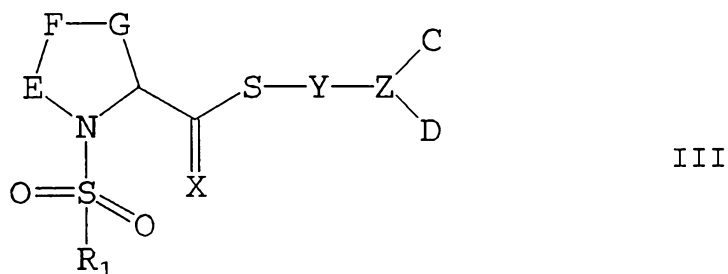
25 pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, thienyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl,

phenothiazinyl, and phenoxazinyl.

In a preferred embodiment of formula II, Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

FORMULA III

The N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester may further be a compound of formula III



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

E, F, and G are independently CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, NH or NR₂;

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl,

sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any

atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

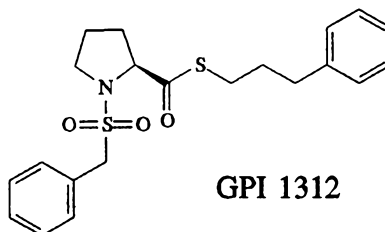
R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally

substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, amino, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, and sulfonyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂.

Useful carbo- and heterocyclic rings include without limitation phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indenyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, quinolizinyl, furyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isotriazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, trithianyl, indolizinyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, thienyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, and phenoxazinyl.

In a preferred embodiment of formula III, Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

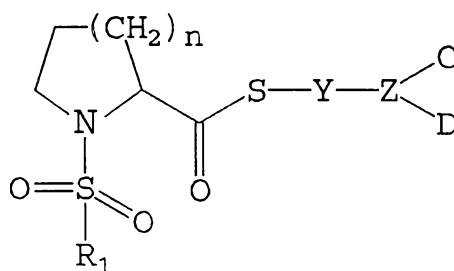
In another preferred embodiment of formula III, the N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester is the compound GPI 1312, of the formula



15

FORMULA IV

Additionally, the N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester may be a compound of formula IV



IV

25

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

n is 1, 2 or 3;

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any

atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy;

wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with
5 O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally
10 substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, amino, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl,
15 carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, and sulfonyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂.

20 Useful carbo- and heterocyclic rings include without limitation phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indenyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl,
25 tetrahydropyranyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, quinolizinyll, furyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl,

thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, isotriazolyl, oxadiazolyl,
triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl,
pyrazinyl, triazinyl, trithianyl, indolizinyl,
pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, thienyl,
5 tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl,
quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl,
pteridinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenazinyl,
phenothiazinyl, and phenoxazinyl.

In a preferred embodiment of formula IV, Ar is
10 selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl,
naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl,
pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl,
isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl,
imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and
15 thienyl.

Exemplary compounds of formula IV are presented
in TABLE I.

TABLE I

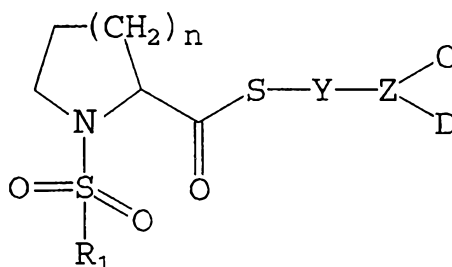


TABLE I (continued)

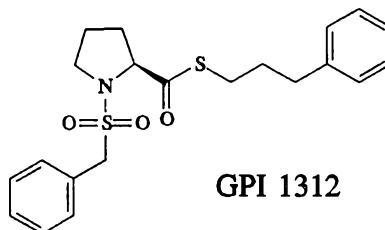
| No. | n | Y | Z | C | D | R1 |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | CH ₂ | CH | Phenyl | H | Phenyl |
| 2 | 1 | CH ₂ | CH | Phenyl | H | α -Methylphenyl |
| 3 | 1 | CH ₂ | CH | Phenyl | H | 4-Methylphenyl |
| 4 | 1 | (CH ₂) ₂ | CH | <i>p</i> -Methoxy phenyl | H | Phenyl |
| 5 | 1 | (CH ₂) ₂ | CH | <i>p</i> -Methoxy phenyl | H | α -Methylphenyl |
| 6 | 1 | (CH ₂) ₂ | CH | <i>p</i> -Methoxy phenyl | H | 4-Methylphenyl |
| 7 | 1 | (CH ₂) ₂ | CH | Phenyl | Phenyl | Phenyl |
| 8 | 1 | (CH ₂) ₂ | CH | Phenyl | Phenyl | α -Methylphenyl |
| 9 | 1 | (CH ₂) ₂ | CH | Phenyl | Phenyl | 4-Methylphenyl |
| 10 | 2 | (CH ₂) ₃ | CH | Phenyl | H | Phenyl |
| 11 | 2 | (CH ₂) ₃ | CH | Phenyl | H | α -Methylphenyl |
| 12 | 2 | (CH ₂) ₃ | CH | Phenyl | H | 4-Methylphenyl |
| 13 | 2 | (CH ₂) ₃ | CH | Phenyl | H | 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl |
| 14 | 2 | (CH ₂) ₃ | CH | Phenyl | H | Cyclohexyl |
| 15 | 2 | Direct bond | CH | 3-Phenylpropyl | 3-Phenylpropyl | Phenyl |
| 16 | 2 | Direct bond | CH | 3-Phenylpropyl | 3-Phenylpropyl | α -Methylphenyl |
| 17 | 2 | Direct bond | CH | 3-Phenylpropyl | 3-Phenylpropyl | 4-Methylphenyl |
| 18 | 2 | Direct bond | CH | 3-Phenylethyl | 3-Phenylethyl | 4-Methylphenyl |

TABLE I (continued)

| No. | n | Y | Z | C | D | R1 |
|-----|---|-------------|----|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 19 | 2 | Direct bond | CH | 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-propyl | 3-Phenylpropyl | 4-Methylphenyl |
| 20 | 2 | Direct bond | CH | 3-(2-Pyridyl)-propyl | 3-Phenylpropyl | 4-Methylphenyl |

In another preferred embodiment of formula I, the N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester is the compound GPI 1312, of the formula

5



10

The most preferred compounds of formula IV are selected from the group consisting of:

3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(benzenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

15 3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

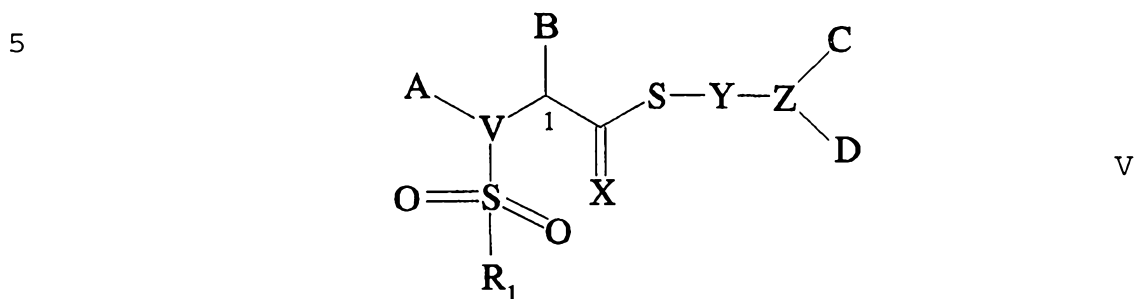
3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

20 1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptanyl N-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)pipecolate; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, and solvates thereof.

FORMULA V

Additionally, the N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester may be a compound of formula V



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

V is C, N, or S;

A, B, C, D, R₁, X, Y, and Z are as defined in formula I above.

15

All the compounds of Formulas I-V possess asymmetric centers and thus can be produced as mixtures of stereoisomers or as individual R- and S-stereoisomers. The individual stereoisomers may be

20 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-V. It is understood that the compounds of

25 Formulas I-V encompass individual stereoisomers as well as mixtures (racemic and non-racemic) of stereoisomers. Preferably, S-stereoisomers are used

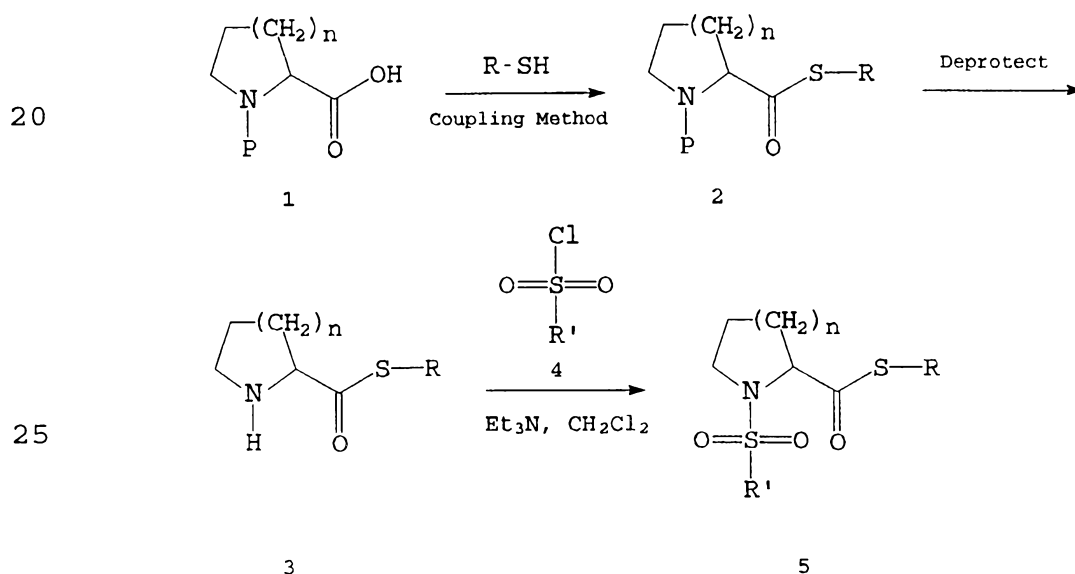
in the pharmaceutical compositions and methods of the present invention.

Synthesis of N-linked Sulfonamides

5 of Heterocyclic Thioesters

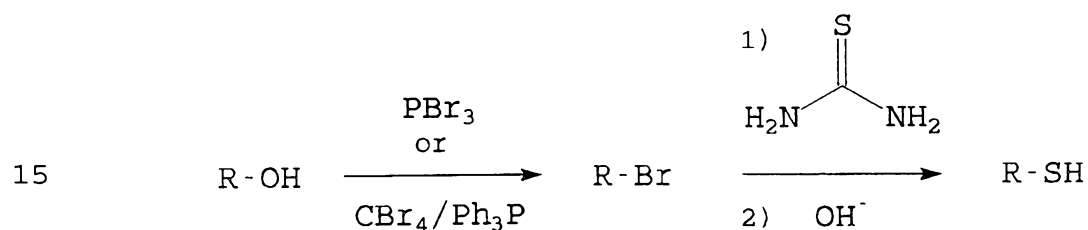
The compounds of formulas I to V may be readily prepared by standard techniques of organic chemistry, utilizing the general synthetic pathway depicted below. As described by Scheme I, cyclic amino acids 10 1 protected by suitable blocking groups P on the amino acid nitrogen may be reacted with thiols RSH to generate thioesters 2. After removal of the protecting group, the free amine 3 may be reacted with various sulfonyl chlorides 4 to provide final products 15 5 in good to excellent yield.

SCHEME I



Thiols R-SH may be conveniently prepared from the corresponding readily available alcohols or halides via a two step replacement of halogen by sulfur, as described in Scheme II. Halides may be reacted with thiourea, and the corresponding alkyl thiuronium salts hydrolyzed to provide thiols RSH. If alcohols are used as the starting materials, they may be first converted to the corresponding halides by standard methods.

10

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.

25

K_i Test Procedure

Inhibition of the peptidyl-prolyl isomerase (rotamase) 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
5 for representative compounds in TABLE I.

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*-
10 nitroanilide 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
15 concentration to yield the apparent K_i values.

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

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

TABLE IIn Vitro Test Results - Formulas I to V

| | <u>Compound</u> | <u>K_i (nM)</u> |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | 1 | +++ |
| 5 | 2 | ++ |
| | 3 | ++ |
| | 4 | ++ |
| | 5 | ++ |
| | 6 | + |
| 10 | 7 | ++ |
| | 8 | +++ |
| | 9 | +++ |
| | 10 | +++ |
| | 11 | ++ |
| 15 | 12 | +++ |
| | 13 | +++ |
| | 14 | +++ |
| | 15 | +++ |
| | 16 | ++ |
| 20 | | |

Relative potencies of compounds are ranked according to the following scale: ++++ denotes K_i or ED50 < 1 nM; +++ denotes K_i or ED50 of 1-50 nM; ++ denotes K_i or ED 50 of 51-200 nM; + denotes K_i or ED of 201-500 nM.

25

Route of Administration

To effectively treat alopecia or promote hair growth, the compounds used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions must readily affect
5 the targeted areas. For these purposes, the compounds are preferably administered topically to the skin.

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

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

25

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.

20

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.

25

Example 1Synthesis of 3-(para-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptyl (2S)-N-(benzenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (4)5 3-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylbromide

To a solution of 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanol (16.6 g; 0.1 mol) in 250 mL of toluene, cooled to 0°C, was added dropwise 26 mL of phosphorus tribromide (0.27 mol). Following completion of the addition, the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, then refluxed for an additional hour. The reaction was cooled and poured onto ice, the layers were separated, and the organic phase washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate (3x) and brine (3x). The crude material obtained upon drying and evaporation of the solvent was chromatographed, eluting with 10% EtOAc/hexane, to obtain 14 g (61%) of 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-propylbromide.

15 3-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptan

A mixture of 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-propylbromide (14 g; 61 mmol) and thiourea (5.1 g; 67 mmol) in ethanol (150 mL) was refluxed for 48 hours. Evaporation of the solvent provided a clear glassy compound, which was dissolved in 50 mL of water and treated with 100 mL of 40% aqueous sodium hydroxide. After stirring the resulting mixture for two hours, the product was extracted into ether

(3x), and the combined organic extracts were washed with sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried, and concentrated. Chromatographic purification of the crude thiol on a silica gel column eluting with 2%
5 either in hexane delivered 10.2 g of 3-(*p*-methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptan as a clear liquid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.34 (t, 1H); 1.88-1.92 (m, 2H); 2.49-2.53 (m, 2H); 2.64-2.69 (m, 2H); 3.77 (s, 3H); 6.80-6.84 (m, 2H); 7.06-7.24 (m, 2H).

10 3-(*p*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-mercaptyl N-(*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

A mixture of N-(*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-(S)-proline (2.0 g; 9.29 mmol), 3-(*p*-methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptan (1.86 g; 10.22 mmol), 1-(3-
15 dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (1.96 g; 10.22 mmol), and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (catalytic) in dry methylene chloride (50 mL) was stirred overnight. The
reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride
20 (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 to provide 3.05 g of the product (100%) as a thick oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.15 (s,
25 9H); 1.84-2.31 (m, 6H); 2.61 (m, 2H); 2.83 (m, 2H); 3.51 (m, 2H); 3.75 (s, 3H); 6.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.04); 7.05 (m, 2H).

3-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-mercaptyl pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

A solution of 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-mercaptyl N-(tert-butyloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (3.0 g; 8.94 mmol) in methylene chloride (60 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (6 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 1.73 g (69%) of the free amine as a thick oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.80-2.23 (m, 6H); 2.62 (m, 2H); 2.81 (m, 2H); 3.01 (m, 2H); 3.75 (s, 3H); 3.89 (m, 1H); 6.81 (m, 2H); 7.06 (m, 2H).

3-(para-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptyl (2S)-N-(benzenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (4)

A solution of 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-mercaptyl pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (567 mg; 2.03 mmol) and benzenesulfonyl chloride (358 mg; 2.03 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL) was treated with diisopropylethylamine (290 mg; 2.23 mmol) and stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered to remove solids and applied directly to a silica gel column, eluting with 25% ethyl acetate in hexane, to obtain 540 mg of Compound 4 (Table I) as a clear oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.65-1.89 (m, 6H); 2.61 (t, 2H, J =

7.3); 2.87 (t, 2H, $J = 7.6$); 3.26 (m, 1H); 3.54 (m, 1H); 3.76 (s, 3H); 4.34 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.7, 8.6$); 6.79 (d, 2H, $J = 8.7$); 7.06 (d, 2H, $J = 8.6$); 7.49-7.59 (m, 3H); 7.86 (dd, 2H, $J = 1.5, 6.8$).

5

Example 2

Synthesis of 3-(para-Methoxyphenyl)-1-

propylmercaptyl (2S)-N-(α -

toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (5)

10 A solution of 3-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-mercaptyl pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (645 mg; 2.30 mmol) and α -toluenesulfonyl chloride (440 mg; 2.30 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL) was treated with diisopropylethylamine (330 mg; 2.53 mmol) and
15 stirred overnight at room temperature. Purification as described for Example 1 provided the compound of Example 2 (Compound 5, Table I) as a clear oil. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.65-2.25 (m, 8H); 2.65 (t, 2H); 2.89-2.96 (m, 2H); 3.55-3.73 (m, 2H); 3.80 (s, 20 3H); 4.32 (s, 2H); 4.70-4.81 (m, 1H); 6.83 (d, 2H); 7.09 (d, 2H); 7.14 (m, 3H); 7.26 (m, 2H).

Example 3

Synthesis of 3-(para-Methoxyphenyl)-1-

propylmercaptyl (2S)-N-(α -

toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (6)

25

A solution of 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-mercaptyl pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (567 mg; 2.30 mmol) and p-

toluenesulfonyl chloride (425 mg; 2.23 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL) was stirred overnight at room temperature. Purification as described for Example 1 provided the compound of Example 3 (Compound 6, Table I) as a clear oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.67-1.94 (m, 6H); 2.40 (s, 3H); 2.61 (t, 2H, J = 7.3); 2.84 (m, 2H, J = 7.2); 3.22 (m, 1H); 3.52 (m, 1H); 3.76 (s, 3H); 4.32 (dd, 1H, J = 2.9, 8.5); 6.79 (d, 2H, J = 6.5); 7.07 (d, 2H, J = 6.5); 7.29 (d, 2H, J = 6.5); 7.74 (d, 2H, J = 6.5).

Example 4

Synthesis of 1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptyl N-(para-toluenesulfonyl)pipecolate (18)

3-Phenyl-1-propanal

Oxalyl chloride (2.90 g; 2.29 mmol) in methylene chloride (50 mL), cooled to -78°C, was treated with dimethylsulfoxide (3.4 mL) in 10 mL of methylene chloride. After stirring for 5 min, 3-phenyl-1-propanol (2.72 g; 20 mmol) in 20 mL of methylene chloride was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred at -78°C for 15 min, treated with 14 mL of triethylamine, stirred an additional 15 min, and poured into 100 mL of water. The layers were separated, the organic phase was dried and concentrated, and the crude residue was purified on a silica gel column, eluting with 10% ethyl acetate in hexane, to obtain 1.27 g (47%) of the aldehyde as

a clear oil. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.80 (m, 2H); 2.98 (m, 2H); 7.27 (m, 5H); 9.81 (2, 1H).

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentanol

A solution of 2-(bromoethyl)benzene (1.73 g; 9.33 mmol) in diethylether (10 mL) was added to a stirred slurry of magnesium turnings (250 mg; 10.18 mmol) in 5 mL of ether. The reaction was initiated with a heat gun, and after the addition was complete the mixture was heated on an oil bath for 30 min. 3-Phenyl-1-propanal (1.25 g; 9.33 mmol) was added in 10 mL of ether, and reflux was continued for 1 hour. The reaction was cooled and quenched with saturated ammonium chloride, extracted into 2x ethyl acetate, and the combined organic portions were dried and concentrated. Chromatographic purification on a silica gel column (10% ethyl acetate in hexane) delivered 1.42 g (63%) of the diphenyl alcohol. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.84 (m, 4H); 2.61-2.76 (m, 4H); 3.65 (m, 1H); 7.19-7.29 (m, 10H).

20 1,5-Diphenyl-3-bromopentane

To a solution of 1,5-diphenyl-3-pentanol (1.20 g (5 mmol) and carbon tetrabromide (1.67 g; 5 mmol) in methylene chloride (20 mL) was added triphenylphosphine (1.31 g; 5 mmol) portionwise, at 25 0°C . After stirring at room temperature for 18 hours, the mixture was concentrated, triturated with ether, and the solids removed by filtration. The filtrate was passed through a plug of silica gel,

eluting with hexane:methylene chloride, 10:1, to give 1.35 g (90%) of the bromide as an oil which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.11-2.18 (m, 4H); 2.73 (m, 2H); 2.86 (m, 2H); 3.95 (m, 1H); 7.16-7.30 (m, 10H).

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptan

Using the procedure described in Example 10 for the conversion of bromides to thiols, 1,5-diphenyl-3-bromopentane was converted to 1,5-diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptan in 35% overall yield. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.79 (m, 2H); 1.98 (m, 2H); 2.71 (m, 3H); 2.80 (m, 2H); 7.16-7.28 (m, 10H).

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptyl N-(tert-butylloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

A mixture of N-(tert-butylloxycarbonyl)-(S)-pipercolic acid (2.11 g; 9.29 mmol), 1,5-diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptan (2.58 g; 10.22 mmol), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (1.96 g; 10.22 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (catalytic) in dry methylene chloride (50 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 to provide 870 mg (20%) of the product as a thick oil, which was used without further purification.

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptyl pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate

A solution of 1,5-diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptyl N-(tert-butyloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (850 mg; 1.8 mmol) in methylene chloride (10 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (1 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. The combined organic extracts were dried and concentrated to yield 480 mg (72%) of the free amine as a thick oil, which was used without further purification.

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptyl N-(para-toluenesulfonyl)pipecolate (18)

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptyl N-(para-toluenesulfonyl)pipecolate (18) was prepared from 1,5-diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptyl pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate and para-toluenesulfonyl chloride as described for Example 3, in 65% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 0.80 (m, 4H); 1.23-1.97 (m, 5H); 2.15 (d, 1H); 2.61-2.69 (m, 4H); 3.23 (m, 1H); 3.44 (dm, 1H); 4.27 (s, 2H); 4.53 (d, 1H, J = 4.5); 5.06 (m, 1H); 7.16-7.34 (m, 15H).

Example 5In Vivo Hair Generation Tests With C57 Black 6 Mice

Experiment A: C57 black 6 mice were used to demonstrate the hair revitalizing properties of a low molecular weight, small molecule, neuro-immunophilin FKBP ligand, GPI 1046, which is related to N-linked sulfonamides of heterocyclic thioesters. Referring now to FIGS. 1 and 2 of the drawings, C57 black 6 mice, approximately 7 weeks old, had an area of about 2 inches by 2 inches on their hindquarters shaved to remove all existing hair. Care was taken not to nick or cause abrasion to the underlying dermal layers. The animals were in anagen growth phase, as indicated by the pinkish color of the skin. Referring now to FIGS. 2, 3 and 4, four animals per group were treated by topical administration with 20% propylene glycol vehicle (FIG. 2), 10 μ M GPI 1046 (FIG. 3) or 30 μ M GPI 1046 (FIG. 4) dissolved in the vehicle. The animals were treated with vehicle or GPI 1046 every 48 hours (3 applications total over the course of 5 days) and the hair growth was allowed to proceed for 6 weeks. Hair growth was quantitated by the percent of shaved area covered by new hair growth during this time period.

FIG. 2 shows that animals treated with vehicle exhibited only a small amount of hair growth in patches or tufts, with less than 3% of the shaved

area covered with new growth. In contrast, FIG. 3 shows that animals treated with 10 μ M GPI 1046 exhibited dramatic hair growth, covering greater than 90% of the shaved area in all animals.

5 Further, FIG. 4 shows that mice treated with 30 μ M GPI 1046 exhibited essentially complete hair regrowth and their shaved areas were indistinguishable from unshaven C57 black 6 mice.

Experiment B: C57 Black 6 mice were used to
10 demonstrate the hair revitalizing properties of various low molecular weight, small molecule, non-immunosuppressive neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands, including GPI 1312. C57 Black 6 mice, 55 to 75 days old, had an area of about 2 inches by 2
15 inches on their hindquarters shaved to remove all existing hair. Care was taken not to nick or cause abrasion to the underlying dermal layers. The animals were in anagen growth phase when shaved. Five animals per group were treated by topical
20 administration with a vehicle, FK506, or one of the low molecular weight, small molecule, non-immunosuppressive neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands (GPI 1605, 1046, 1312, 1572, 1389, 1511, and 1234) at a concentration of one micromole per milliliter to the
25 shaved area. The animals were treated three times per week, and hair growth was evaluated 14 days after initiation of treatment. Hair growth was quantitated by the percent of shaved area covered by

new hair growth, as scored by a blinded observer, on a scale of 0 (no growth) to five (complete hair regrowth in shaved area).

Figure 5 shows that after 14 days, the animals treated with vehicle exhibited the beginning of growth in small tufts. In contrast, animals treated with one of the low molecular weight, small molecule, non-immunosuppressive neuroimmunophilin FKBP ligands, including GPI 1312, exhibited dramatic hair growth.

Example 6

A lotion comprising the following composition may be prepared.

| | (%) |
|--|------|
| 95% Ethanol | 80.0 |
| an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as defined above | 10.0 |
| α -Tocopherol acetate | 0.01 |
| Ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil | 0.5 |
| purified water | 9.0 |
| perfume and dye | q.s. |

Into 95% ethanol are added an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester, α -tocopherol acetate, ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil, perfume and a dye. The resulting mixture is stirred and dissolved, and

purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a transparent liquid lotion.

5 ml of the lotion may be applied once or twice per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 7

A lotion comprising the following composition shown may be prepared.

| | (%) |
|--|-------|
| 95% Ethanol | 80.0 |
| an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as defined above | 0.005 |
| Hinokitol | 0.01 |
| Ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil | 0.5 |
| Purified water | 19.0 |
| Perfume and dye | q.s. |

Into 95% ethanol are added an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester, hinokitol, ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil, perfume, and a dye. The resulting mixture is stirred, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a transparent liquid lotion.

The lotion may be applied by spraying once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 8

An emulsion may be prepared from A phase and B phase having the following compositions.

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| 5 | (A phase) | (%) |
| | Whale wax | 0.5 |
| | Cetanol | 2.0 |
| | Petrolatum | 5.0 |
| | Squalene | 10.0 |
| 10 | Polyoxyethylene (10 mole) monostearate | 2.0 |
| | Sorbitan monooleate | 1.0 |
| | an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as defined above | 0.01 |
| | (B phase) | (%) |
| 15 | Glycerine | 10.0 |
| | Purified water | 69.0 |
| | Perfume, dye, and preservative | q.s. |

20 The A phase and the B phase are respectively heated and melted and maintained at 80°C. Both phases are then mixed and cooled under stirring to normal temperature to obtain an emulsion.

25 The emulsion may be applied by spraying once to four times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 9

A cream may be prepared from A phase and B phase having the following compositions.

| | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 5 | (A Phase) | (%) |
| | Fluid paraffin | 5.0 |
| | Cetostearyl alcohol | 5.5 |
| | Petrolatum | 5.5 |
| | Glycerine monostearate | 33.0 |
| 10 | Polyoxyethylene (20 mole) 2-octyldodecyl ether | 3.0 |
| | Propylparaben | 0.3 |
| | (B Phase) | (%) |
| 15 | an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as defined above | 0.8 |
| | Glycerine | 7.0 |
| | Dipropylene glycol | 20.0 |
| | Polyethylene glycol 4000 | 5.0 |
| | Sodium Hexametaphosphate | 0.005 |
| 20 | Purified water | 44.895 |

The A phase is heated and melted, and maintained at 70°C. The B phase is added into the A phase and the mixture is stirred to obtain an emulsion. The emulsion is then cooled to obtain a cream.

The cream may be applied once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 10

A liquid comprising the following composition may be prepared.

| | (%) |
|---|-------|
| Polyoxyethylene butyl ether | 20.0 |
| Ethanol | 50.0 |
| an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as defined above | 0.001 |
| Propylene glycol | 5.0 |
| Polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil derivative (ethylene oxide 80 mole adducts) | 0.4 |
| Perfume | q.s. |
| Purified water | q.s. |

15

Into ethanol are added polyoxypropylene butyl ether, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil, an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester, and perfume. The resulting mixture is stirred, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a liquid.

20

The liquid may be applied once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

25

Example 11

A shampoo comprising the following composition may be prepared.

| | (%) | |
|----|--|------|
| 5 | Sodium laurylsulfate | 5.0 |
| | Triethanolamine laurylsulfate | 5.0 |
| | Betaine lauryldimethylaminoacetate | 6.0 |
| | Ethylene glycol distearate | 2.0 |
| 10 | Polyethylene glycol | 5.0 |
| | an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as defined above | 5.0 |
| | Ethanol | 2.0 |
| | Perfume | 0.3 |
| 15 | Purified water | 69.7 |

Into 69.7 of purified water are added 5.0 g of sodium laurylsulfate, 5.0 g of triethanolamine laurylsulfate, 6.0 g of betaine lauryldimethyl- aminoacetate. Then a mixture obtained by adding 5.0 g of an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester, 5.0 g of polyethylene glycol, and 2.0 g of ethylene glycol distearate to 2.0 g of ethanol, followed by stirring, and 0.3 g of perfume are successively added. The resulting mixture is heated and subsequently cooled to obtain a shampoo.

The shampoo may be used on the scalp once or twice per day.

Example 12

A patient is suffering from alopecia senilis. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 13

A patient is suffering from male pattern alopecia. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 14

A patient is suffering from alopecia areata. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 15

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by skin lesions. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a

pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

5

Example 16

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by tumors. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

10

Example 17

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by a systematic disorder, such as a nutritional disorder or an internal secretion disorder. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

15

20

Example 18

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by chemotherapy. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

25

Example 19

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by radiation. An N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester as identified above, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

The invention being thus described, it will be obvious 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 alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is non-immunosuppressive.

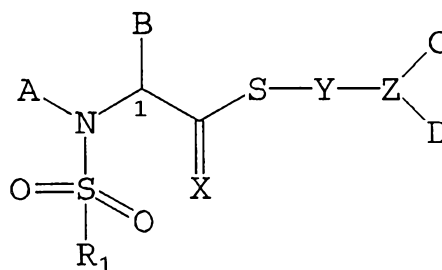
10

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide has an affinity for an FKBP-type immunophilin.

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

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula I

20



25

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

A and B, taken together with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are respectively attached, form a 5-7 membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring containing, in addition to the nitrogen atom, one or more additional O, S, SO, SO₂, N, NH, or NR₂ heteroatom(s);

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one

or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, hydroxy, amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, or

sulfonyl; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl; or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, amino, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, and sulfonyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂.

20

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

25

7. The method of claim 5, wherein:

A and B are taken together, with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are respectively attached, to form a 6 membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring; and

R_2 is C_4 - C_7 branched chain alkyl, C_4 - C_7 cycloalkyl, phenyl, or 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.

8. The method of claim 5, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(benzenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

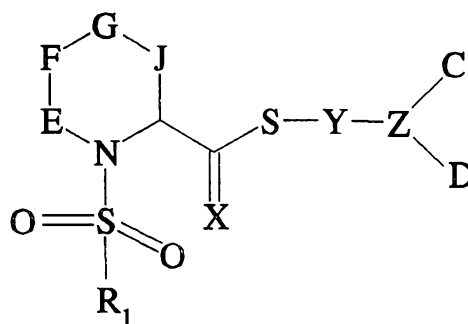
3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptanyl N-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)pipecolate; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, and solvates thereof.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula II

25



II

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

E, F, G and J are independently CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, NH or NR₂;

5 X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl,

ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced
5 with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring
10 size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

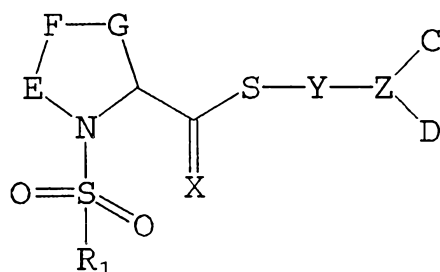
15 C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group
20 consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is
25 optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar and C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula III

20



III

25

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

E, F, and G are independently CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, NH or NR₂;

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an

aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally

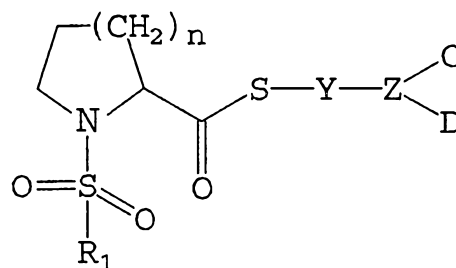
substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar and C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula IV

5



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

n is 1, 2 or 3;

10

X is either O or S;

15

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally

20 replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

25

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

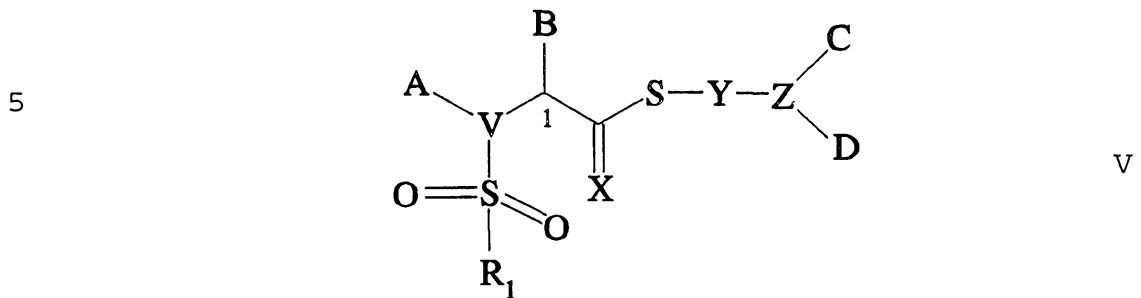
C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆

straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar and C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula V



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

V is C, N, or S;

A, B, C, D, R₁, X, Y, and Z are as defined in claim 5 above.

15 16. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises:

(i) an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of a heterocyclic thioester for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal; and

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(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

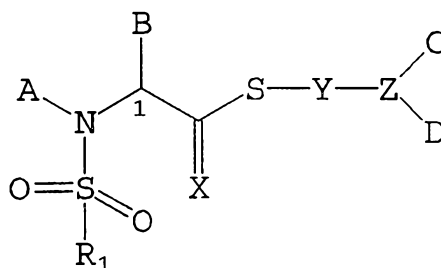
17. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is non-immunosuppressive.

25

18. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide has an affinity for an FKBP-type immunophilin.

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

20. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of
10 formula I



I

15

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

20 A and B, taken together with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are respectively attached, form a 5-7 membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring containing, in addition to the nitrogen atom, one or more additional O, S, SO, SO₂, N,
25 NH, or NR₂ heteroatom(s);

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain

alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or

alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, hydroxy, amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, or sulfonyl; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl; or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally

substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, amino, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, and sulfonyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂.

21. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

22. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 21, wherein:

A and B are taken together, with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are respectively attached, to form a 6 membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring; and

R₂ is C₄-C₇ branched chain alkyl, C₄-C₇ cycloalkyl, phenyl, or 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.

23. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(benzenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

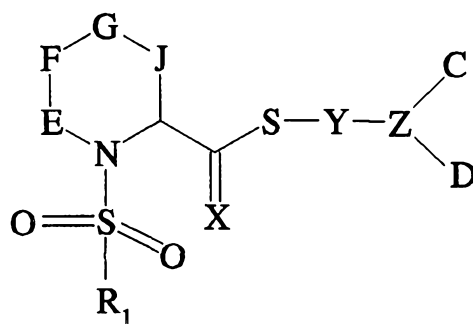
3-(*para*-Methoxyphenyl)-1-propylmercaptanyl (2*S*)-N-(α -toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;

1,5-Diphenyl-3-pentylmercaptanyl N-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)pipecolate; and

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, and solvates thereof.

24. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula II

20



II

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

E, F, G and J are independently CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, NH or NR₂;

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced

with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one
5 or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally
10 oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

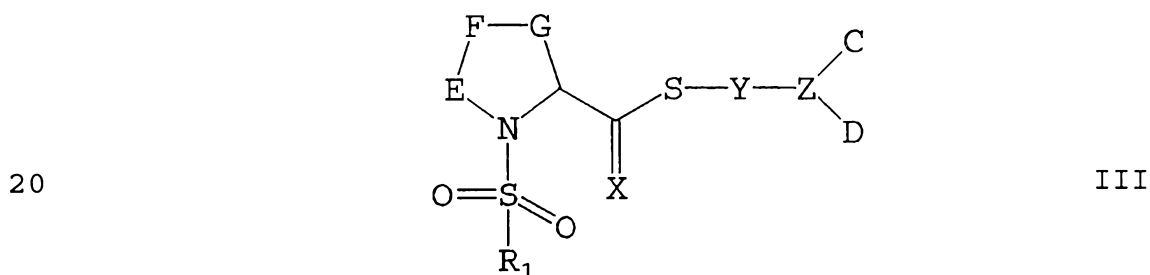
C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl; wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more
15 substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy;
20 wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

25 R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally

substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar and C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl.

5 25. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 24, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, 10 quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

 26. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, 15 wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula III



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

25 E, F, and G are independently CH₂, O, S, SO, SO₂, NH or NR₂;

X is either O or S;

Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched

chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain

alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom

of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar and C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl.

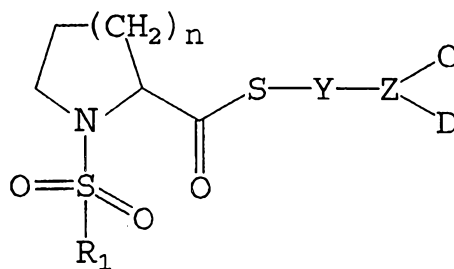
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27. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 26, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

20

28. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula IV

25



IV

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

n is 1, 2 or 3;

X is either O or S;

5 Y is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, 10 imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₃, S, SO, or SO₂;

15 R₂ 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 alkyl or alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

20 Z is a direct bond, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with amino, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, ester, thioester, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cyano, nitro, 25

imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, sulfonyl, or oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂;

5 R₂ 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 alkyl or
10 alkenyl chain containing said heteroatom to form a ring, wherein said ring is optionally fused to an Ar group;

 Ar is an alicyclic or aromatic, mono-, bi- or tricyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring, wherein the
15 ring is either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituent(s); wherein the individual ring size is 5-8 members; wherein the heterocyclic ring contains 1-6 heteroatom(s) independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; wherein an
20 aromatic or tertiary alkyl amine is optionally oxidized to a corresponding N-oxide;

 C and D are independently hydrogen, Ar, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, or C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl
25 is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₇ cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, carbonyl oxygen, and Ar; wherein said alkyl,

alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, or hydroxy; wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted in one or more position(s) with oxygen to form a carbonyl, or wherein any carbon atom of said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally replaced with O, NH, NR₂, S, SO, or SO₂; and

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of Ar, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, and C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, wherein said alkyl or alkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituent(s) independently selected from the group consisting of Ar and C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl.

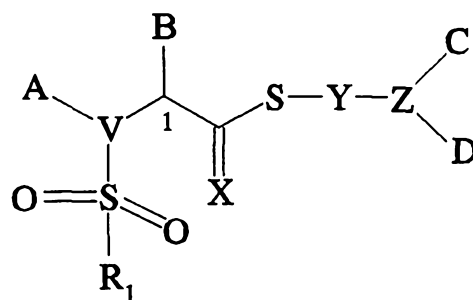
15

29. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 28, wherein the mono- or bicyclic, carbo- or heterocyclic ring is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, indolyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, furyl, fluorenyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, and thienyl.

25

30. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the N-linked sulfonamide is a compound of formula V

5



V

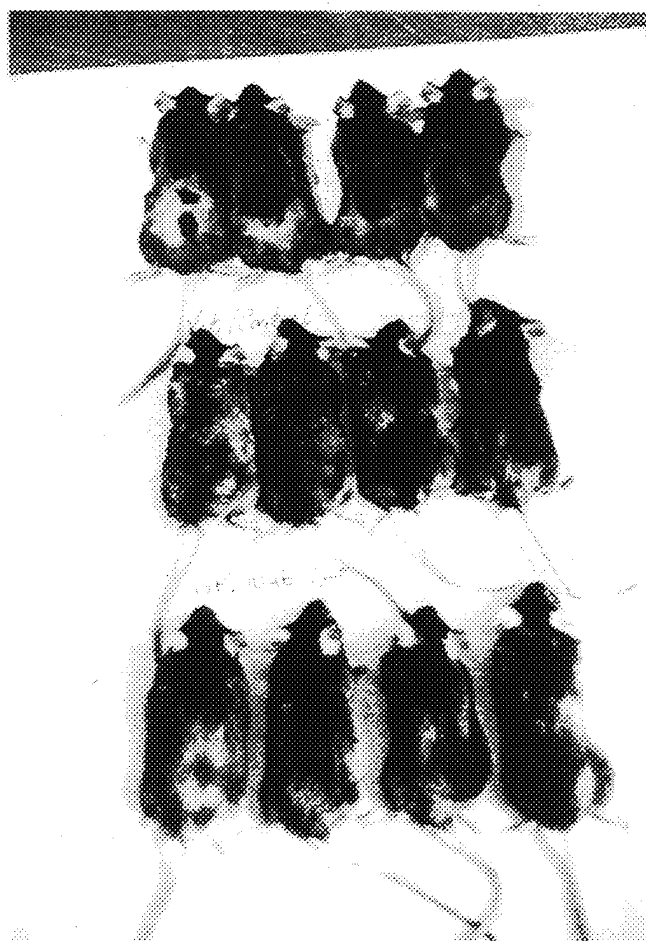
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate thereof, wherein:

10

V is C, N, or S;

A, B, C, D, R₁, X, Y, and Z are as defined in claim 20 above.

FIG. 1



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FIG. 2



FIG.3



FIG. 4

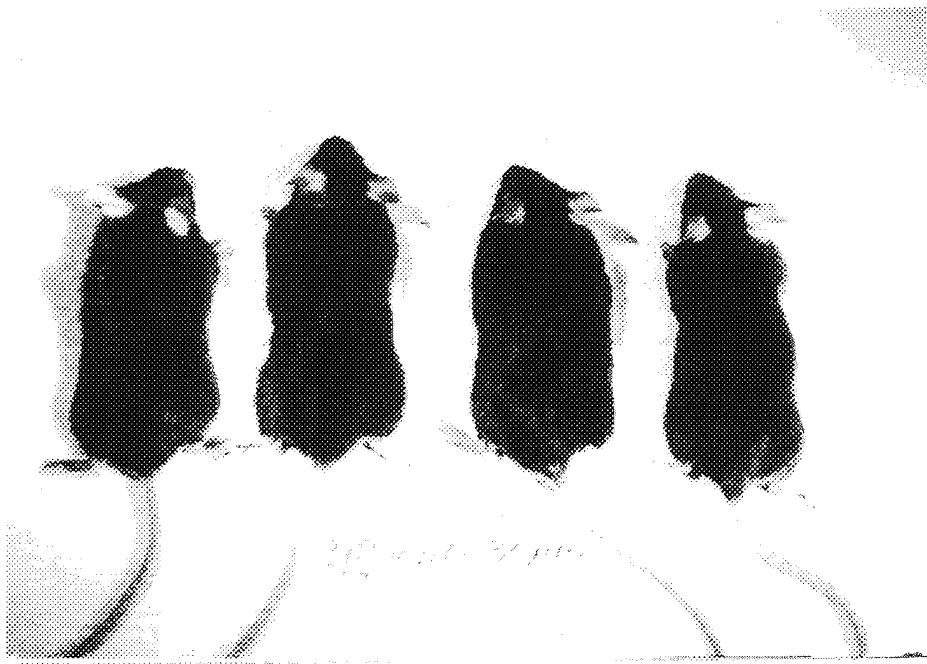


FIG. 5
Promotion of Hair Growth by Neuroimmunophilin Ligands

