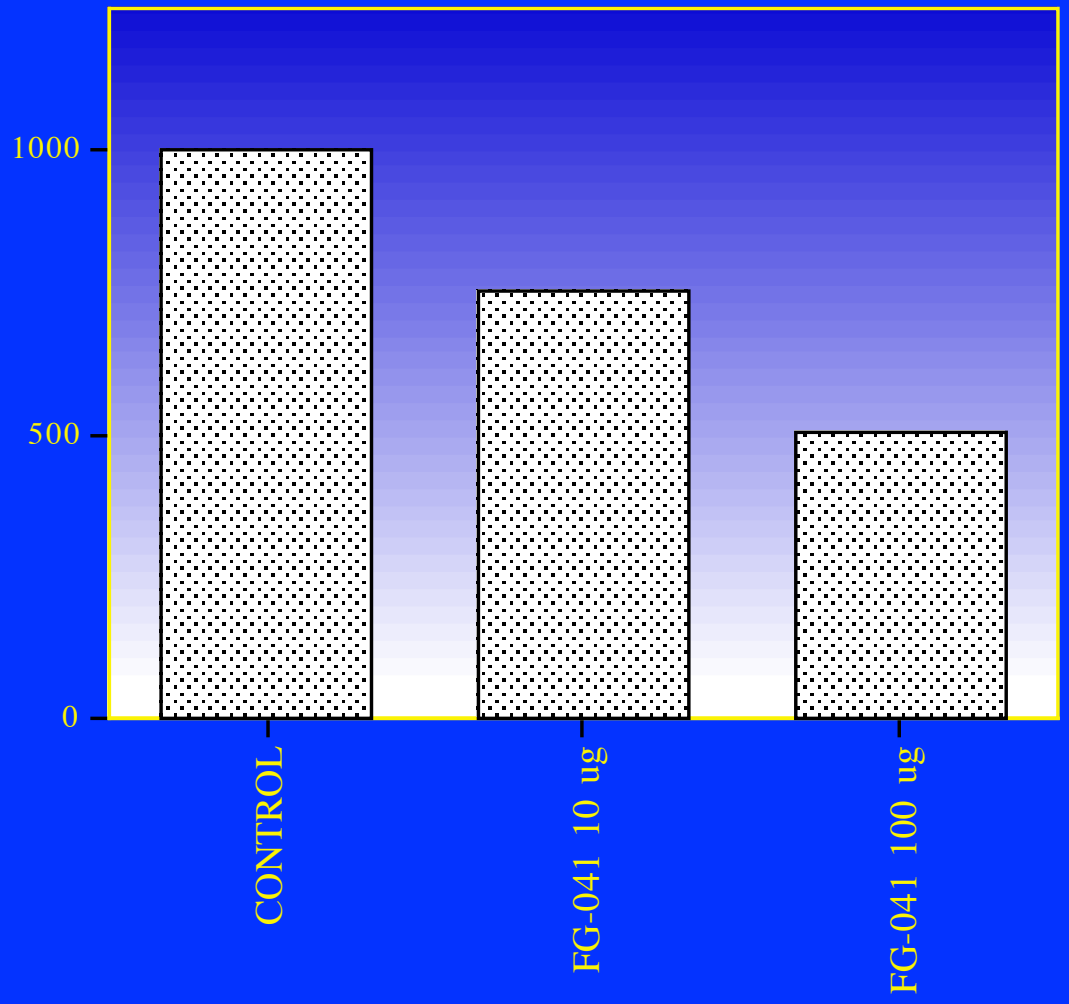
THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF A NOVEL PROLYL-4-HYDROXYLASE (FG-041) INHIBITOR IN:

- Granulation tissue formation (wound chamber)
- Arterial restenosis
- Dermal wound healing
- CNS scarring
- Cardiac fibrosis (isoproterenol induced)
- Renal fibrosis

EFFECTS OF FG-041 ON COLLAGEN ACCUMULATION IN WOUND CHAMBER MODEL AFTER DELAYED TREATMENT (DAY 7-14)



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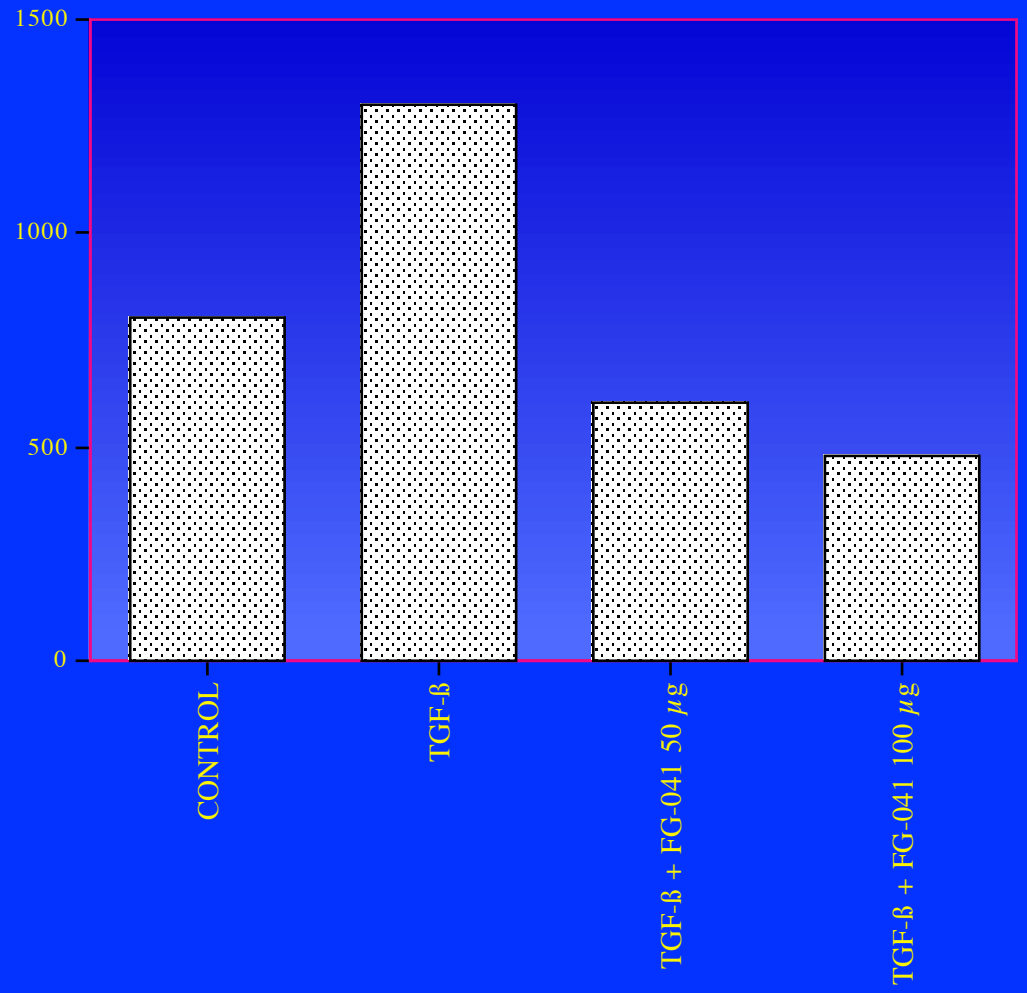
EFFECTS OF FG-041 ON COLLAGEN ACCUMULATION IN TGF-ß SUPPLEMENTED WOUND CHAMBER AFTER DAY 0-13 TREATMENT



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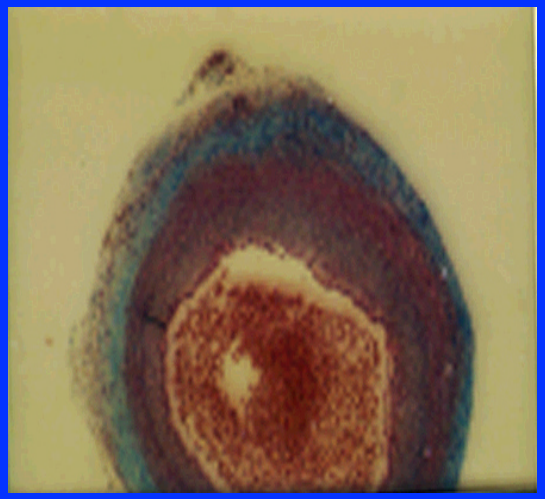
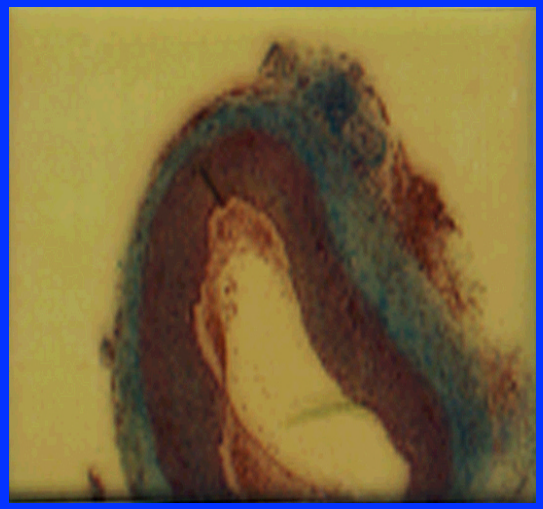
Arterial Restenosis



Balloon injured



Normal uninjured

Treated with FG-041 after injury

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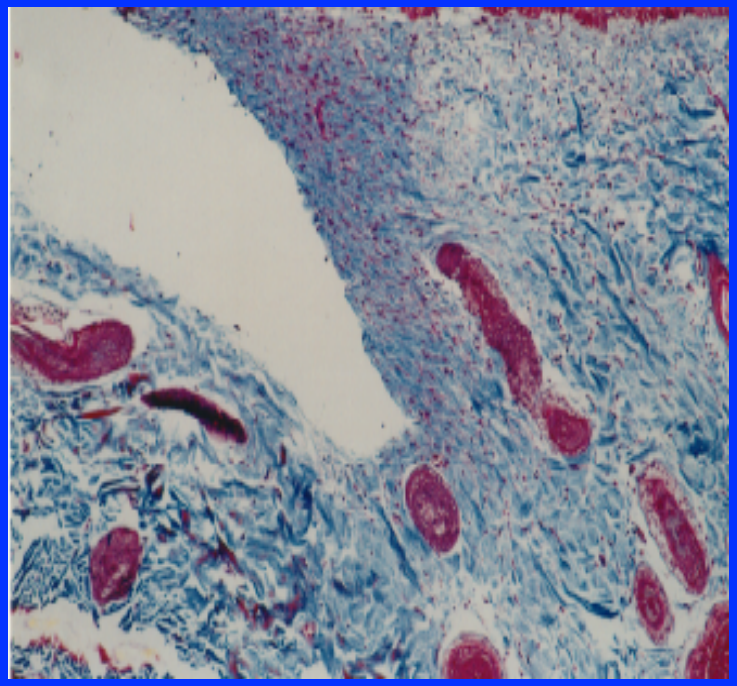
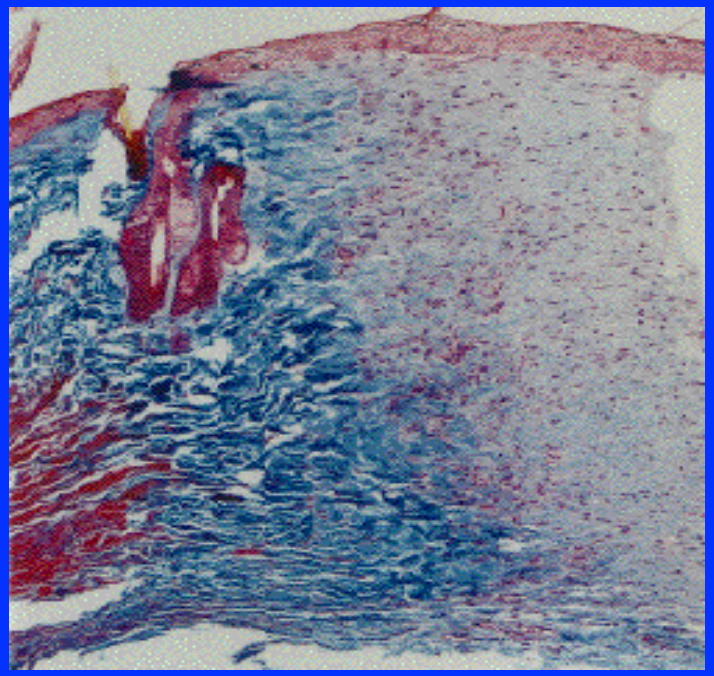
Dermal wound healing model

Control



Treated with FG-041



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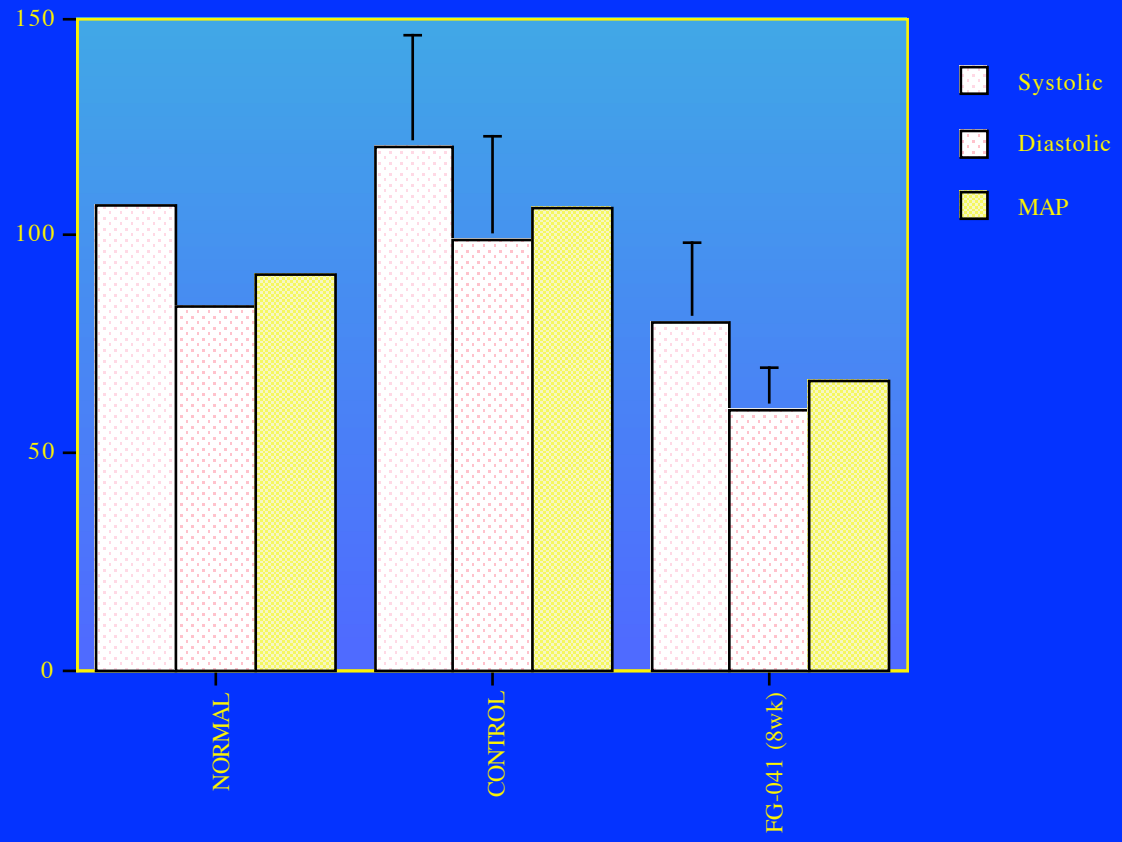
Renal Fibrosis model



Data from kidney fibrosis protocol #1. Control and treated animals received adriamycin 2 mg/kg IV on day 0 and day 15. Animals started treatment with FG-041 on week 6 then sacrificed at week 8.

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- Blocking collagen biosynthesis reduces granulation tissue formation in wound chamber after local administration
- FG-041 is absorbed and active after oral administration
- FG-041 reduces scar formation in the heart and the CNS
- Reduction of scar formation may allow normal tissue regeneration
- Will be advanced for clinical testing in acute disorders and for local scarring