

Title (en)
INHIBITION OF THE FORMATION OF VASCULAR HYPERPERMEABILITY

Title (de)
VERHINDERUNG VON VASCULARER HYPERPERMEABILITÄT

Title (fr)
INHIBITION DE LA FORMATION D'UNE HYPERPERMEABILITE VASCULAIRE

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Application
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Priority
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Abstract (en)
[origin: WO0027414A2] Vascular hyperpermeability in individuals is a prelude to a number of physiological events that are often deleterious. Among these events is the formation of edema, diapedesis, aberrant trans-endothelial exchange, extravasation, exudation and effusion, matrix deposition (often with abnormal stromal proliferation) and vascular hypotension. Vascular hyperpermeability and the subsequent events can be inhibited by the administration of a compound that inhibits the enzyme activity of the VEGF tyrosine kinase receptor known as KDR tyrosine kinase. Preferred administered compounds selectively inhibit the function of KDR tyrosine kinase but do not block the activity of Flt-1 tyrosine kinase which is another VEGF tyrosine kinase receptor.
[origin: WO0027414A2] Vascular hyperpermeability and the subsequent events such as macular edema, retinoblastoma, ocular ischemia, ocular inflammatory disease or infection, choroidal melanoma, edematous side-effects induced by iron chelation therapy, pulmonary edema, myocardial infarction, rheumatoid diseases, anaphylaxis, allergies, hypersensitive reactions, cerebral edema, brain tumor fluid-filled cysts, communicating hydrocephalus, carpal tunnel syndrome, organ damage resulting from a burn, irritation or infection, erythema multiforme, edematous macules and other disorders, brain tumors, tumor effusions, lung or breast carcinomas, ascites, pleural effusions, pericardial effusions, high altitude "sickness", radioanaphylaxis, radiodermatitis, glaucoma, conjunctivitis, choroidal melanoma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, asthma, bronchitis, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, polycystic ovary syndrome, menstrual swelling, menstrual cramps, stroke, head trauma, cerebral infarct or occlusion, hypotension, ulcerations, sprains, fractures, effusions associated with synovitis, diabetic complications, hyperviscosity syndrome, liver cirrhosis, microalbuminuria, proteinuria, oliguria, electrolyte imbalance, nephrotic syndrome, exudates, fibroses, keloid, can be inhibited by the administration of a compound that inhibits the enzyme activity of the VEGF tyrosine kinase receptor known as KDR tyrosine kinase. The preferred compound 4,5-dihydro-3-pyridin-4-yl-1(2)H-benzo[g]indazole selectively inhibits the function of KDR tyrosine kinase but do not block the activity of Flt-1 tyrosine kinase which is another VEGF tyrosine kinase receptor.

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