9α-Fluoromedroxyprogesterone Acetate (FMPA)の レーザー誘発ラット脈絡膜血管新生モデルに対する作用

村田奈津子*、山地健人*、内田勝幸*、坪井　洋*、鈴木啓仁*、山田昌司*、
及川　勉**、延廣順子、町支臣成、日比野俐

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Suppression of Laser-Induced Choroidal Neovascularization by Subconjunctival Injection of 9?-Fluoromedroxyprogesterone Acetate (FMPA), an Anti-angiogenic Agent, in Rats

Natsuko Murata*, Taketo Yamaji*, Masayuki Uchida*, Hiroshi Tsuboi*, Hiroto Suzuki*, Masashi Yamada*, Tsutomu Oikawa**, Junko Nobuhiro, Tominari Choshi, and Satoshi Hibino

ABSTRACT : 9α-Fluoromedroxyprogesterone acetate (FMPA) is a synthetic analog of medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA). FMPA exhibited more potent anti-tumor and anti-angiogenic activities in some assay systems than the parent agent, MPA. Exudative age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is characterized by choroidal neovascularization (CNV). Anecortave acetate, an angiostatic steroid, is clinically efficacious in patients with exudative AMD. Betamethasone is an anti-angiogenic steroid. Therefore, we examined the effects of FMPA, anecortave acetate and betamethasone on lazer-induced CNV in rats. FMPA appeared to be effective in a rat model of CNV, so it was demonstrated that FMPA might be useful in the treatment of AMD.

抄録　血管新生阻害作用を有するFMPAを加齢性黄斑変性症（AMD: age-related macular degeneration）に対して有効かどうかを評価した。AMDに対する評価系として、一般的なレーザー誘発ラットCNV (choloidal neovascularization)モデルで検討した。その結果、現在AMD治療薬として臨床開発中のanecortave acetateと同等あるいはそれ以上の効果を示すことが分かった。

* Pharmaceuticals Development Department, Meiji Dairies Corporation
明治乳業株式会社医薬品研究開発部

** Faculty of Health and Social Work, Kanagawa University of Human Services
神奈川県立大学保健福祉学部