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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/13122 (22) International Filing Date: 10 June 1999 (10.06.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/095,953 11 June 1998 (11.06.98) US (71) Applicant: FOX CHASE CANCER CENTER [US/US]; 7701 Burholme Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111 (US). (72) Inventors: BROWN, Truman, R.; 1651 E. Willow Grove Av- enue, Laverock, PA 19038 (US). KAPPLER, Francis; 3034 Diaston Street, Philadelphia, PA 19149 (US). SZWER- GOLD, Benjamin; P.O. Box 951, Hanover, NH 03755 (US). LAL, Sundeep; 1116 Highpoint Circle, Lansdale, PA 19466 (US). SU, Banging; 1st floor, 711 Solly, Philadelphia, PA 19111 (US). (74) Agents: HAGAN, Patrick, J. et al.; Dann, Dorfman, Herrell and Skillman, Suite 720, 1601 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2307 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, 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, SL, 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, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: METHOD FOR ASSESSING A DIABETIC'S RISK OF EXPERIENCING A DIABETES-ASSOCIATED PATHOLOGIC CONDITION (57) Abstract Disclosed is a class of compounds which inhibit the enzymatic conversion of fructose-lysine into fructose-lysine-3-phosphate in an ATP dependent reaction in a newly discovered metabolic pathway. According to the normal functioning on this pathway, fructose-lysine-3-phosphate (FL3P) is broken down to form free lysine, inorganic phosphate and 3-deoxyglucosone (3DG), the latter being a reactive protein modifying agent. 3DG can be detoxified by reduction to 3-deoxyfructose (3DF), or it can react with endogenous proteins to form advanced glycation end-product modified proteins (AGE-proteins), which are believed to be a contributing cause of diabetic complications. Also disclosed are therapeutic methods of using such inhibitors to reduce formation of AGE-proteins and thereby lessen, reduce and delay diabetic complications, as well as methods for assessing a diabetic's risk of developing complications and for determining the efficacy of the disclosed inhibitor therapy by measuring the ratio of 3DG to 3DF in a biological sample following an oral dose of a fructose-lysine-containing food product.		