

(I)

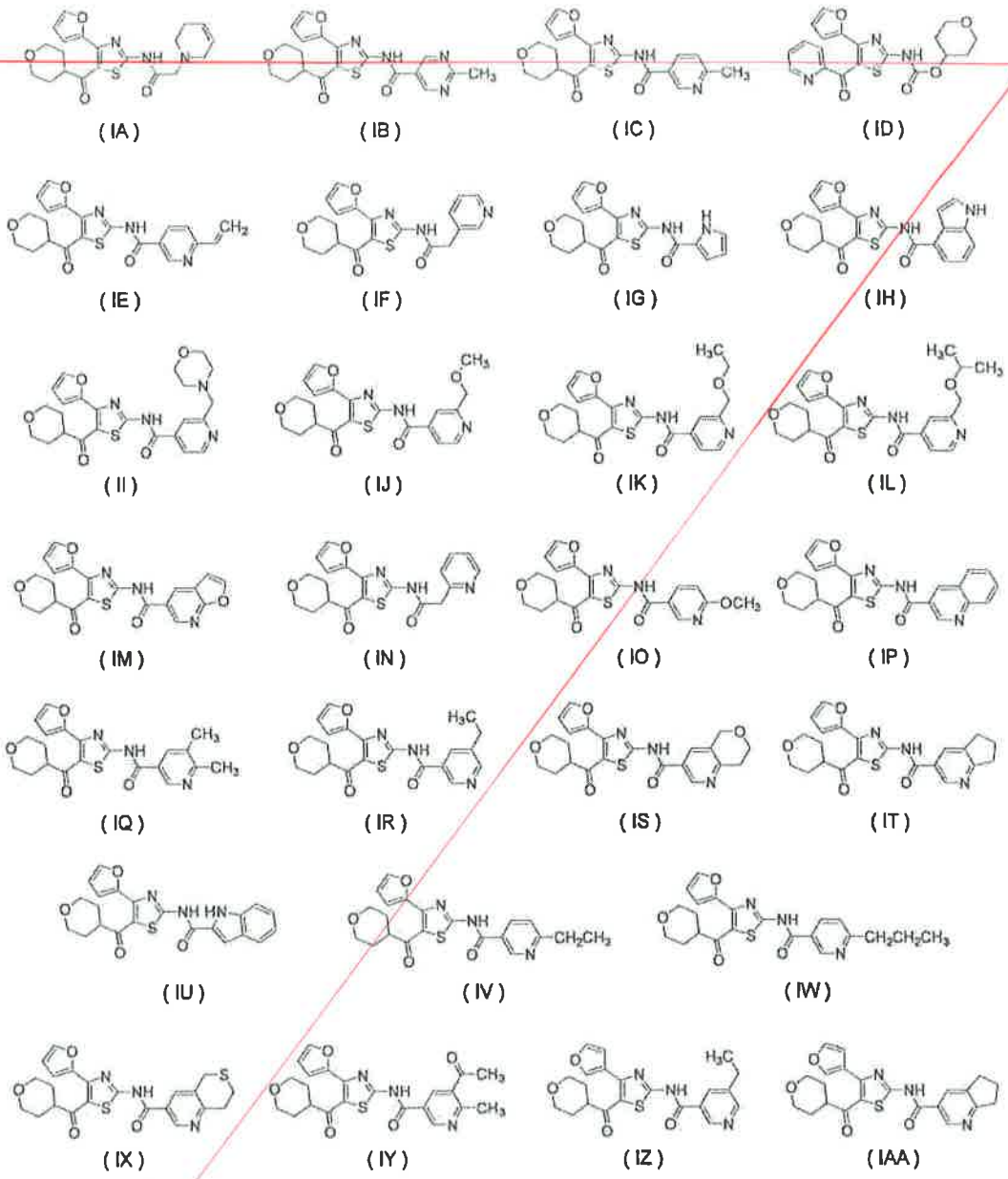
wherein R^1 represents aryl, aralkyl, an aromatic heterocyclic group, aromatic heterocycle-alkyl, aliphatic heterocycle-alkyl or tetrahydropyranyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen; lower alkyl optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or morpholino; lower alkoxy; lower alkanoyl; and vinyl, and R^2 represents pyridyl or tetrahydropyranyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

29. The method according to claim 28, wherein R^1 is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, 5,6-dihydro-2H-pyridylmethyl or tetrahydropyranyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, methyl, ethyl, methoxy and ethoxy, and R^2 is pyridyl or tetrahydropyranyl.

30. The method according to claim 28 or 29, wherein R^2 is pyridyl.

31. The method according to claim 28 or 29, wherein R^2 is tetrahydropyranyl.

32. The method according to claim 28, wherein the thiazole derivative represented by the formula (I) is a compound represented by any one of the following formulas (IA) - (IAA).



33. The method according to any one of claims 28 to 32, wherein the movement disorder is extrapyramidal syndrome.

34. The method according to any one of claims 28 to 32, wherein the movement disorder is bradykinesia, gait disturbance, dystonia, dyskinesia or tardive dyskinesia.

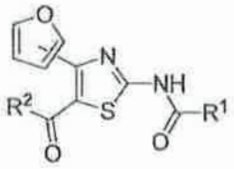
35. The method according to any one of claims 28 to 32, wherein the movement disorder is a side effect of L-DOPA and/or dopamine agonist therapy.

36. The method according to claim 35, wherein the side effect is a motor complication.

37. The method according to claim 36, wherein the motor complication is wearing-off phenomenon.

38. The method according to claim 36, wherein the motor complication is on-off fluctuation.

39. A method of treating and/or preventing Parkinson's disease, comprising administering (a) an effective amount of a thiazole derivative represented by the formula (I)



(I)

wherein R^1 represents aryl, aralkyl, an aromatic heterocyclic group, aromatic heterocycle-alkyl, aliphatic heterocycle-alkyl or tetrahydropyranyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen; lower alkyl optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or morpholino; lower alkoxy; lower alkanoyl; and vinyl, and R^2 represents pyridyl or tetrahydropyranyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) an effective amount of L-DOPA and/or a dopamine agonist, simultaneously or separately at an interval.

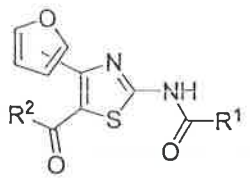
40. The method according to claim 39, wherein R^1 is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, 5,6-dihydro-2H-pyridylmethyl or tetrahydropyranyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted

by 1 to 3 substituents selected from a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, methyl, ethyl, methoxy and ethoxy, and R^2 is pyridyl or tetrahydropyranyl.

41. The method according to claim 39 or 40, wherein R^2 is pyridyl.

42. The method according to claim 39 or 40, wherein R^2 is tetrahydropyranyl.

43. The method according to claim 39, wherein the thiazole derivative represented by the formula (I) is a compound represented by any one of the following formulas (IA) - (IAA).



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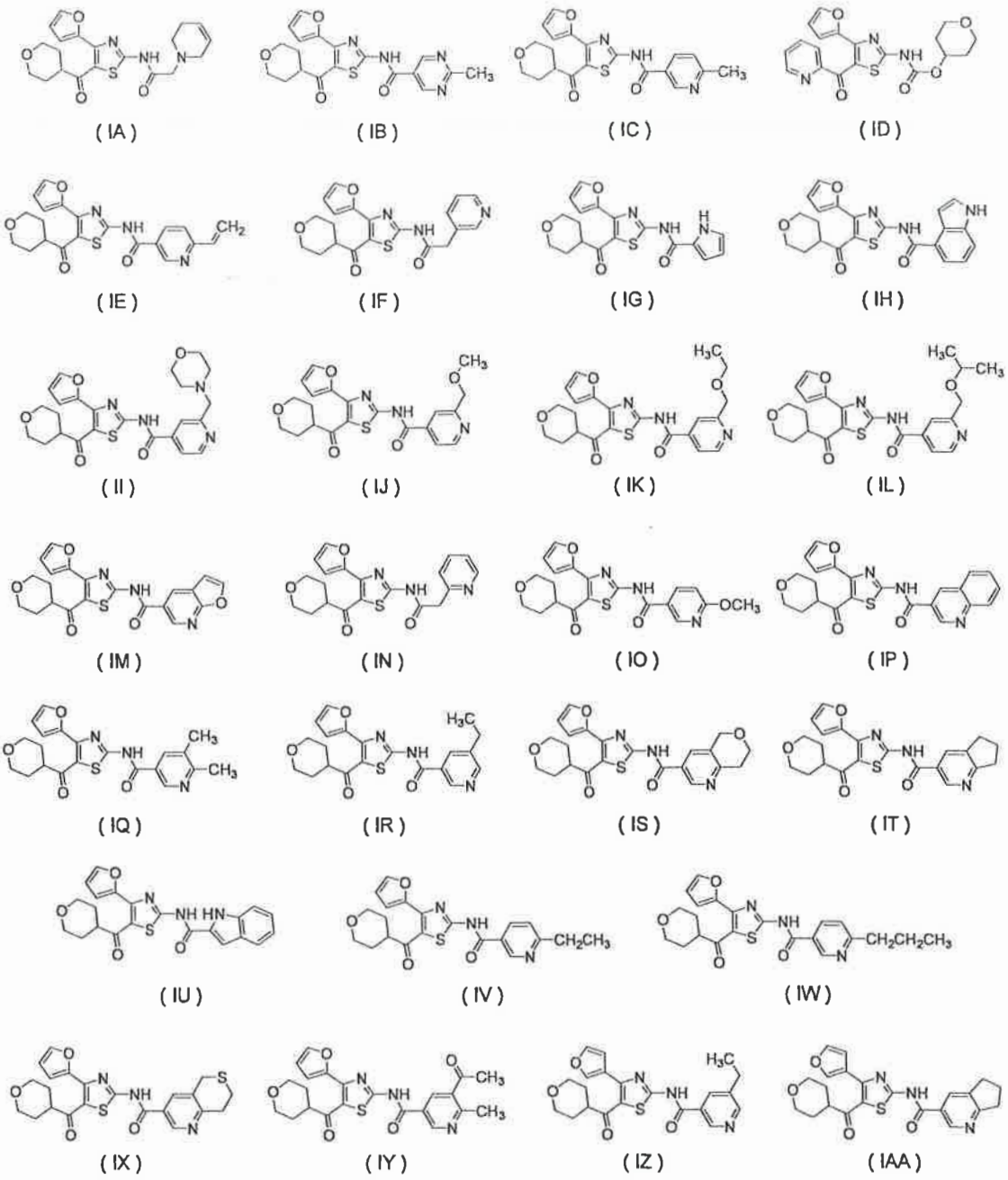
wherein R^1 represents aryl, aralkyl, an aromatic heterocyclic group, aromatic heterocycle-alkyl, aliphatic heterocycle-alkyl or tetrahydropyranyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen; lower alkyl optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or morpholino; lower alkoxy; lower alkanoyl; and vinyl, and R^2 represents pyridyl or tetrahydropyranyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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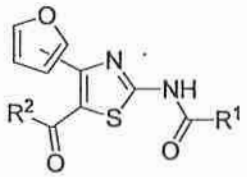
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by 1 to 3 substituents selected from a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, methyl, ethyl, methoxy and ethoxy, and R^2 is pyridyl or tetrahydropyranyl.

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