[Claims]

[Claim 1]

A therapeutic agent for a keratoconjunctive disorder, comprising a RARγ agonist as an effective ingredient.

[Claim 2]

The therapeutic agent of claim 1, wherein the RARγ agonist is

(E)-4-(2-{3-[(1H-pyrazole-1-yl)methyl]-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl}vinyl)benzoic acid,

6-[3-(1-adamantyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-naphthalene acid,

3-fluoro-4-[2-hydroxy-2-(5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl)acetylamino]benzoic acid, an ester thereof, or a salt thereof.

[Claim 3]

The therapeutic agent of claim 1 or 2, wherein the keratoconjunctive disorder is selected from the group consisting of corneal ulcer, corneal epithelial abrasion, keratitis, dry eye, conjunctivitis, chronic superficial keratitis, corneal erosion, persistent corneal disorders, superficial punctate keratopathy, corneal epithelial defects, conjunctival epithelial defects, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis, filamentary keratoconjunctivitis, infectious keratitis, noninfectious keratitis, infectious conjunctivitis, noninfectious conjunctivitis, corneal cicatrization, and conjunctival cicatrization.

[Claim 4]

The therapeutic agent according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein a form of administration is instillative administration or oral administration.

[Claim 5]

The therapeutic agent accordingly to any one of claims 1-4, wherein a dosage form is an instillation, an ophthalmic ointment, an injection, a tablet, a granule, a fine granule, a powder or a capsule.

[Claims]

1. A method of reducing scar formation in a subject having a keratoconjunctive disorder, said method comprising administering to said subject an RARγ agonist, or an ester or salt thereof, in an amount effective to reduce scar formation.

2. A method of suppressing collagen degradation and/or collagen contraction in a subject having a keratoconjunctive disorder, said method comprising administering to said subject an RARγ agonist, or an ester or salt thereof, in an amount effective to suppress collagen degradation and/or collagen contraction.

3. The method of any one of claims 1 or 2, wherein said keratoconjunctive disorder is selected from the group consisting of corneal ulcer, corneal epithelial abrasion, keratitis, dry eye, conjunctivitis, chronic superficial keratitis, corneal erosion, persistent corneal disorders, superficial punctate keratopathy, corneal epithelial defects, conjunctival epithelial defects, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis, filamentary keratoconjunctivitis, infectious keratitis, noninfectious keratitis, infectious conjunctivitis, noninfectious conjunctivitis, corneal cicatrization, and conjunctival cicatrization.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said keratoconjunctive disorder is dry eye.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein said keratoconjunctive disorder is keratoconjunctivitis sicca.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein said keratoconjunctive disorder is corneal cicatrization.

7. The method of claim 3, wherein said keratoconjunctive disorder is conjunctival cicatrization.

8. A method of reducing scar formation on the conjunctiva and/or cornea of a subject, comprising administering to said subject an RARγ agonist, or an ester or salt thereof, in an amount effective to reduce scar formation, wherein said scar formation on the conjunctiva and/or cornea is caused by an external injury.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said external injury is surgery.

10. The method of any one of claims 1-9, wherein said RARγ agonist is (E)-4-(2-{3-[(1H-pyrazole-1-yl)methyl]-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl}vinyl)benzoic acid, 6-[3-(1-adamantyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-naphthalene acid, 3-fluoro-4-[2-hydroxy-2-(5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl)acetylamino]benzoic acid, (2E)-3-(4-carboxyphenyl)-1-(5,5,8,8-

tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl)-2-propene-1-one oxime, 4-[7-(1-adamantyl)-6-hydroxynaphthalene-2-yl] benzoic acid, an ester thereof, or a salt thereof.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said RARγ agonist is (E)-4-(2-{3-[(1H-pyrazole-1-yl)methyl]-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-yl}vinyl)benzoic acid, an ester thereof, or a salt thereof.

12. The method of any one of claims 1-11, wherein said administering comprises administering orally or parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, percutaneously, intratracheally, intracutaneously, subcutaneously, or by instillation.

13. The method of any one of claims 1-12, wherein said RARγ agonist is in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, syrup, granule, fine granule, pill, liquid formulation, suspension, emulsion, percutaneous absorption agent, suppository, ointment, lotion, inhalant, injection, or instillation.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said ointment is an ophthalmic ointment.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the concentration of said RARγ agonist in the ophthalmic ointment administered to said subject is from 0.00001% to 10% (w/v).

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the concentration of said RARγ agonist in the ophthalmic ointment administered to said subject is from 0.0001% to 3% (w/v).

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the concentration of said RARγ agonist in the ophthalmic ointment administered to said subject is from 0.001% to 1% (w/v).

18. The method of claim 12, wherein said administering is administering by instillation.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the concentration of said RARγ agonist in the instillation administered to said subject is from 0.000001% to 10% (w/v).

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the concentration of said RARγ agonist in the instillation administered to said subject is from 0.00001% to 3% (w/v).

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the concentration of said RARγ agonist in the instillation administered to said subject is from 0.0001% to 1% (w/v).

22. The method of any one of claims 1-21, wherein said RARγ agonist is administered to said subject in one or more daily doses.