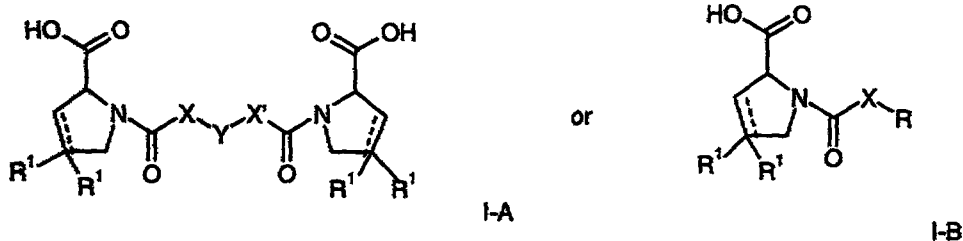




# Abstract

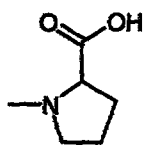
The invention relates to D-prolines of the formula



wherein

R is SH, benzyl or phenyl, optionally substituted by hydroxy or lower alkoxy

or



the group



R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

X is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-; -CH(R<sup>2</sup>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-; -CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-; -CH<sub>2</sub>NH-; benzyl, -C(R<sup>2</sup>)=CH-; -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)-; or thiazol-2,5-diyl;

Y is -S-S-; -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-; -O-; -NH-; -N(R<sup>2</sup>)-; -CH=CH-; -NHC(O)NH-; -N(R<sup>2</sup>)C(O)N(R<sup>2</sup>)-; -N[CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]-; -N(CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)-; -N(CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)C(O)N(CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)-; -N(alkoxyalkyl)-; -N(cycloalkyl-methyl)-; 2,6-pyridyl; 2,5-furanyl; 2,5-thienyl; 1,2-cyclohexyl; 1,3-cyclohexyl; 1,4-cyclohexyl; 1,2-naphthyl; 1,4-naphthyl; 1,5-naphthyl; 1,6-naphthyl; biphenylen; or 1,2-phenylen, 1,3-phenylen and 1,4-phenylen, wherein the phenylen groups are optionally substituted by 1 - 4 substituents, selected from halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, carboxy, -COO-lower alkyl, nitrilo, 5-tetrazol, (2-carboxylic acid-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-2-oxo-ethoxy, N-hydroxycarbamimidoyl, 5-oxo-[1,2,4]oxadiazolyl, 2-oxo-[1,2,3,5]oxathiadiazolyl, 5-thioxo-[1,2,4]oxadiazolyl and 5-tert-butylsulfanyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazolyl;

X' is  $-(CH_2)_n-$ ;  $-(CH_2)_nCH(R^2)-$ ;  $-(CH_2)_nOCH_2-$ ;  $-NHCH_2-$ ; benzyl,  
 $-CH=C(R^2)-$ ;  $-CH(OH)CH_2-$ ; or thiazol-2,5-diyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or benzyl and

n is 0-3,

and to pharmaceutically acceptable salts and mono- and diesters thereof.

The D-prolines of formula I-A and I-B can be used in the treatment or prevention of all forms of central and systemic amyloidosis.

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