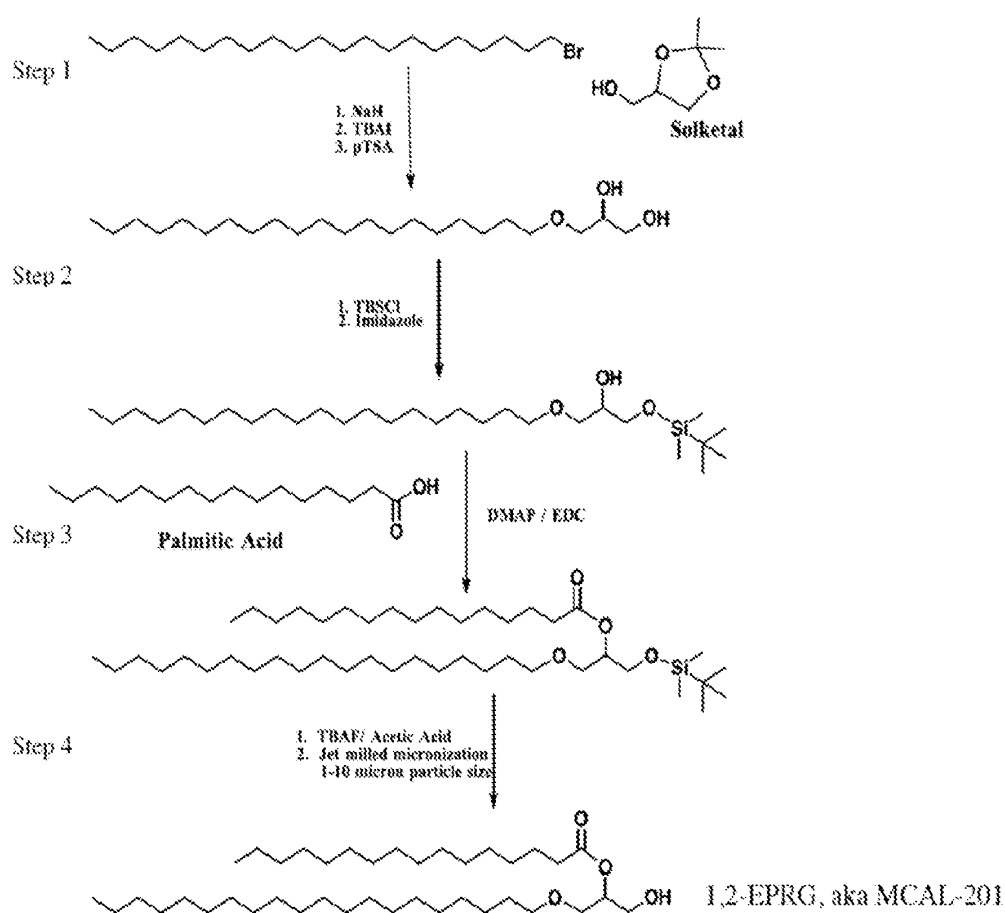
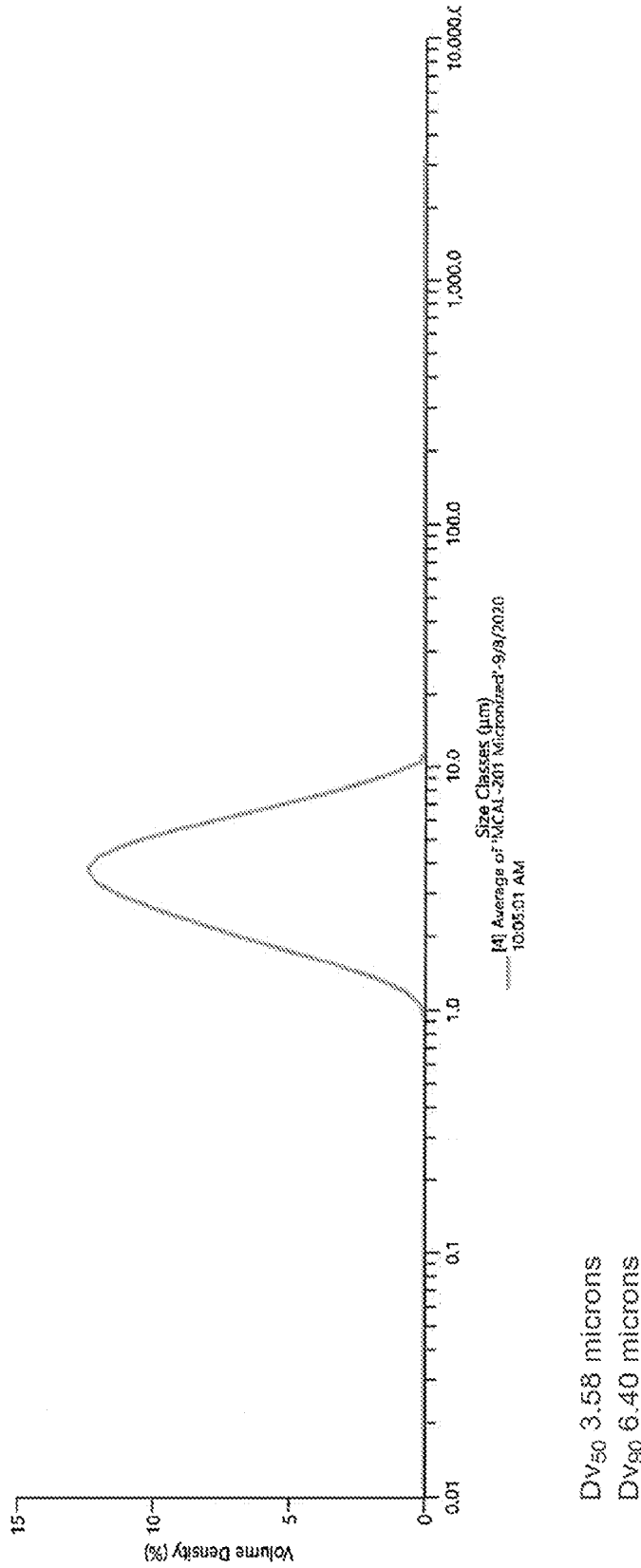


FIG. 1



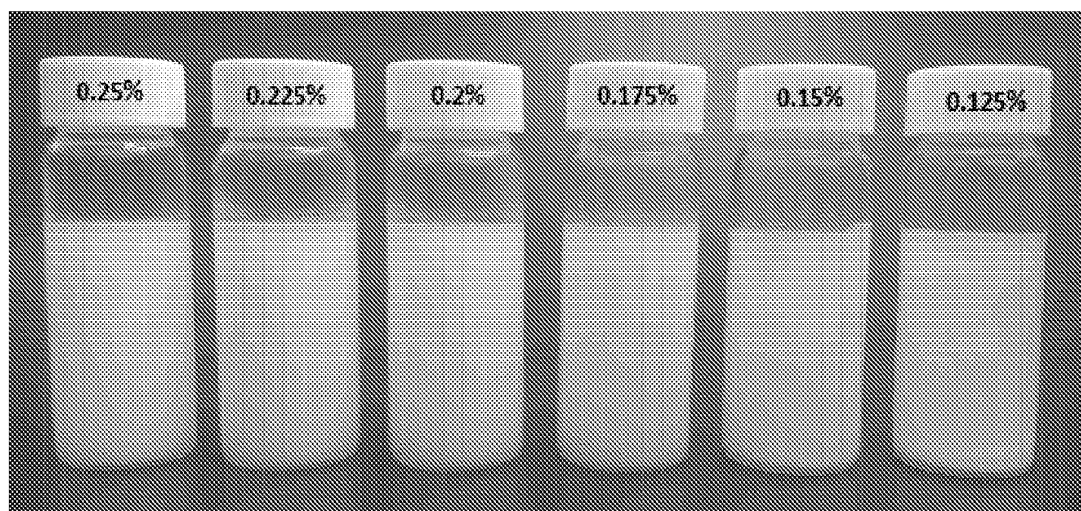
Synthetic method for MCAL-201

FIG. 2



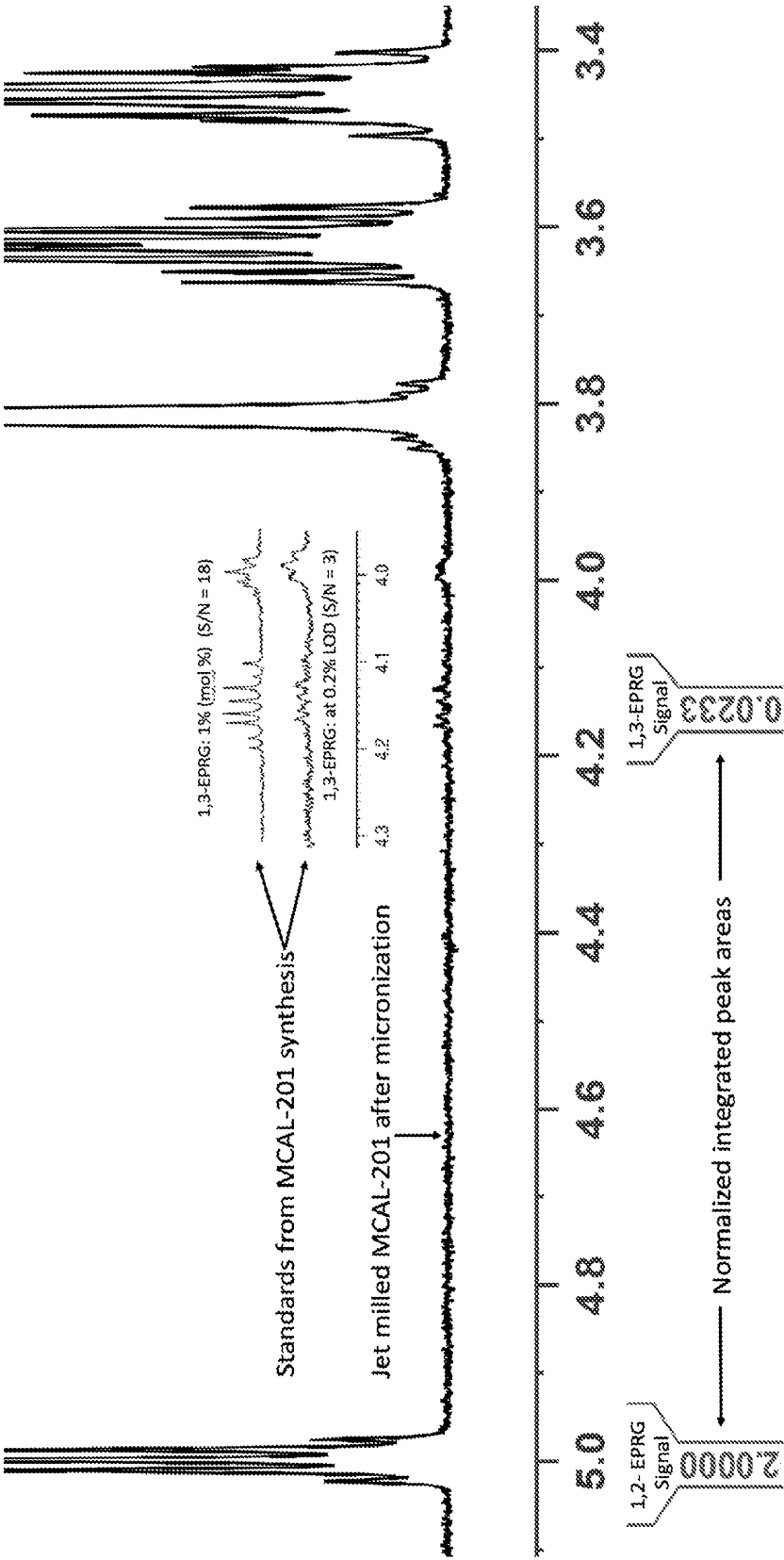
Dynamic Light Scattering measurement of MCAL-201 micronized solid size distribution following jet milled micronization demonstrating particle sizes between 1 and 10 µm.

FIG. 3



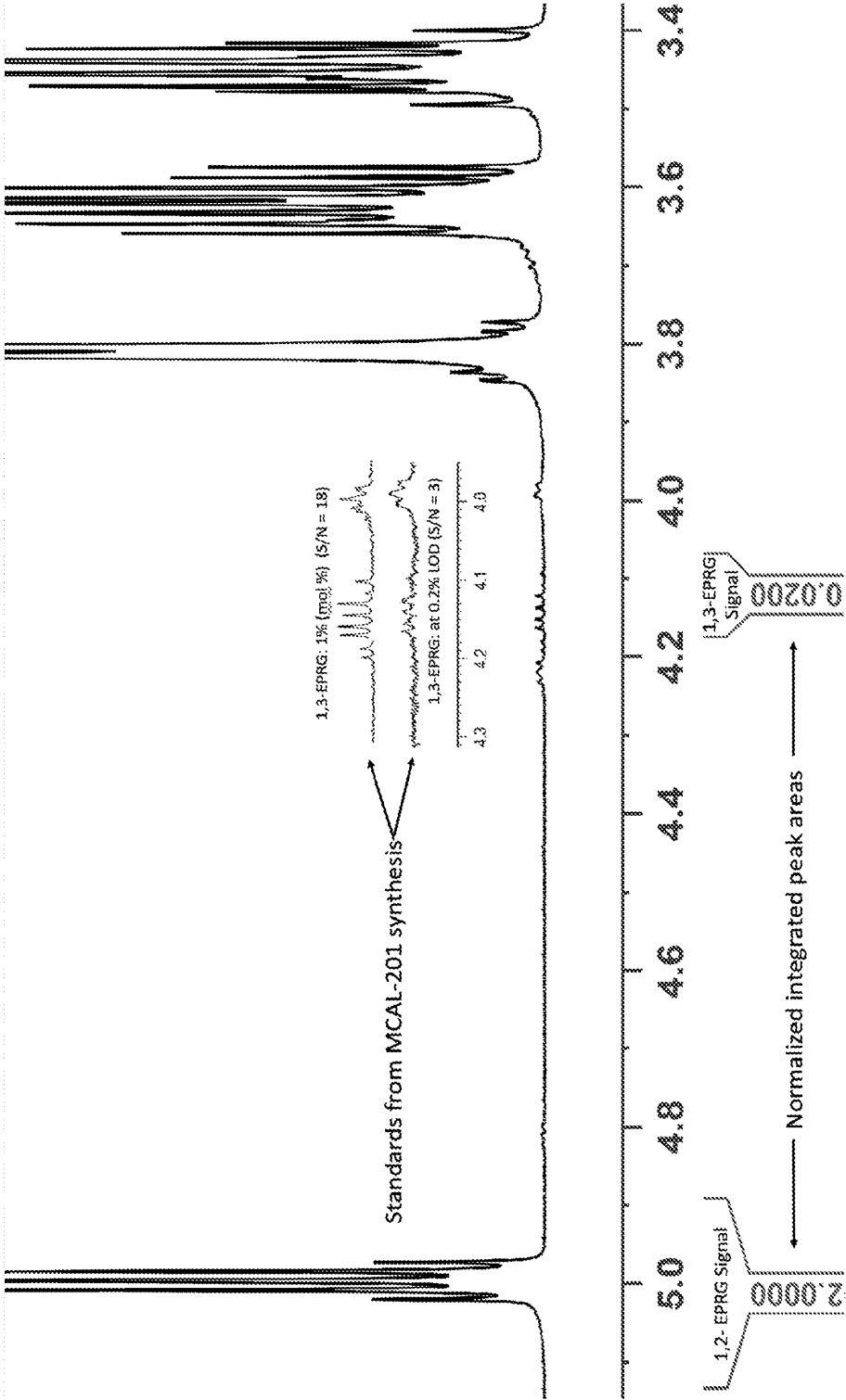
Stably suspended formulations of MCAL-201 micronized solid (1-10 μm particle size, See FIG. 2) MCAL-201 in PBS, polysorbate 80 (3% w/w) and xanthan gum (0.125% to 0.25%) after 2 months of storage at room temperature.

FIG. 4



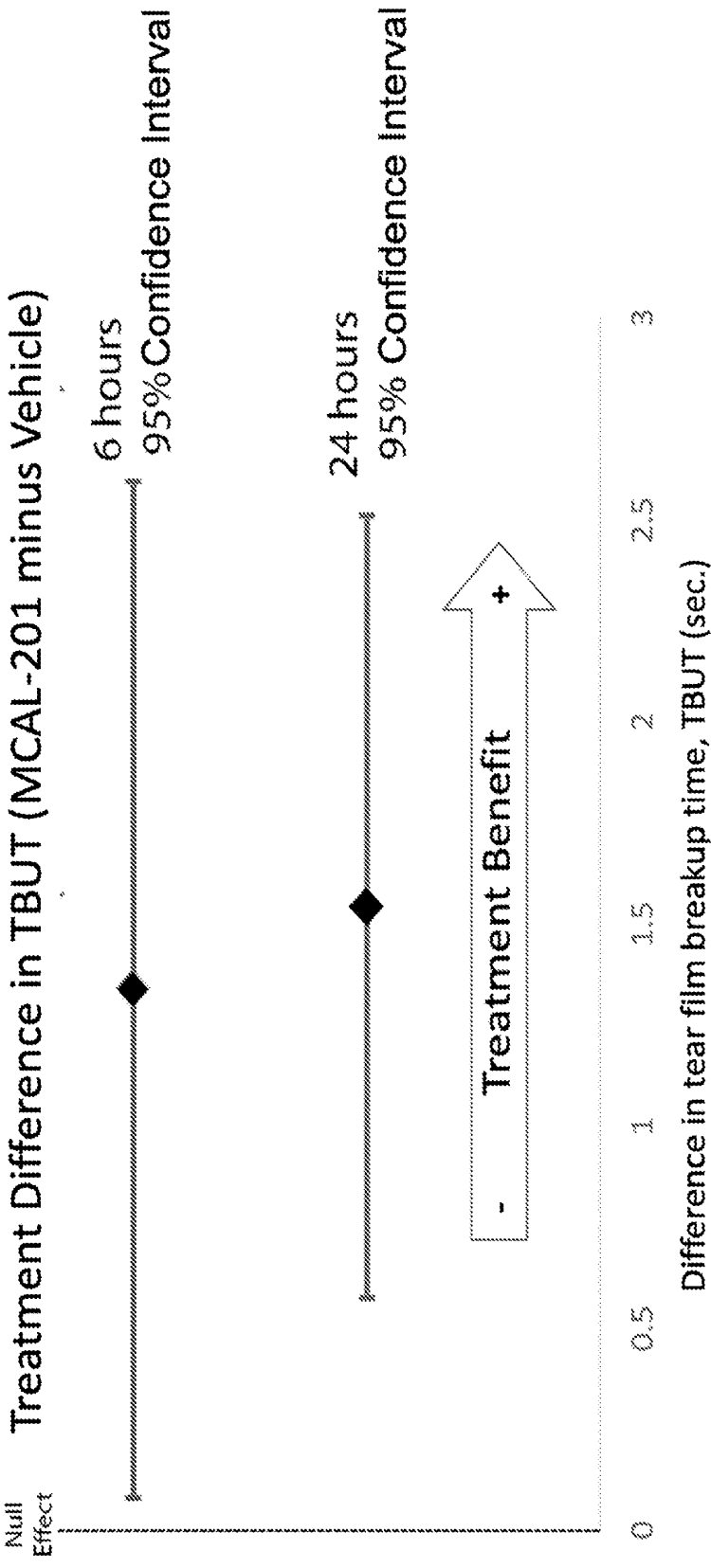
Ratio of integrated peak areas for 1,3-EPRG isomer of MCAL-201 after micronization (See Fig. 2). 1,3 EPRG mole % = 1,3 isomer peak area divided by total 1,2 and 1,3 isomer peak areas (0.0233/ 2.0233 = 1.15 mol% 1,3 EPRG isomer of MCAL-201 in micronized MCAL-201).

FIG. 5



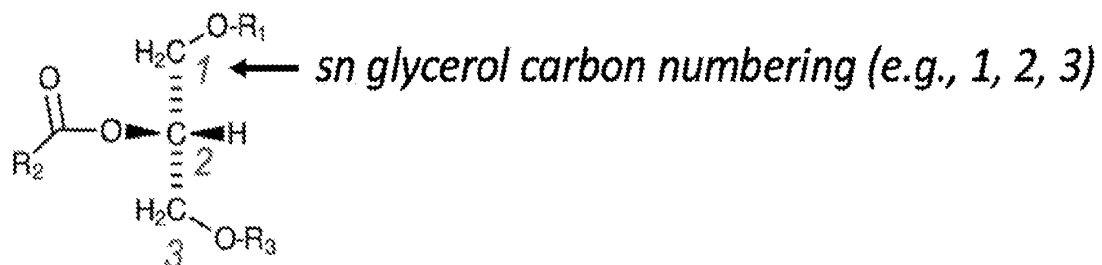
Ratio of integrated peak areas for 1,3-EPRG isomer of MCAL-201 after 6 weeks storage of the solid micronized suspension at room temperature. 1,3 EPRG mole % = 1,3 isomer peak area divided by total 1,2 and 1,3 isomer peak areas (0.0200/ 2.0200 = 0.990 mol% 1,3 EPRG isomer of MCAL-201 in micronized MCAL-201).

FIG. 6



Forest plot showing Treatment Difference in mean changes from baseline (MCAL-201 minus Vehicle) for tear film breakup time, TBUT, at 6 and 24 hours following a single 3 mg/mL dose of micronized solid MCAL-201 ophthalmic suspension in normal dogs. Since 95% Confidence Interval does not include the Null Hypothesis (Null Effect vertical dashed line at Zero), the Treatment Differences are statistically significant at $p < .05$ at both 6 and 24 hours. (N=5 dogs, 10 eyes, 3 measurements per eye at each timepoint (baseline, 6 hours and 24 hours)).

FIG. 7



Stereospecific numbering, *sn*- glycerol numbering system..