

- 1 -

COLLAGEN PEPTIDE-BASED MEDICAMENT COMPOSITIONS AND DEVICES
AND METHODS OF PRODUCTION AND USE THEREOF

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[0001] Not applicable.

NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT

[0002] Not applicable.

REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY

[0003] Not applicable.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0004] The present invention is in the fields of medicinal chemistry, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and medical devices, as well as the use of medicinal compounds and medical devices for the treatment, prevention and amelioration of diseases, disorders and physical ailments in humans and veterinary animals.

Background Art

[0005] Collagen is the most abundant protein in vertebrates, and is the fundamental structural protein for vertebrate tissues, occurring in virtually every tissue including skin and other epithelial tissues (including the lining of most luminal organs such as those of the gastrointestinal tract), tendons, bone, blood vessels, cartilage, ligaments and teeth. In humans, collagen makes up about a third of the total protein and about three-quarters of

- 2 -

the dry weight of skin (see Shoulders, M.D., and Raines, R.T., *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 78:929-958 (2009); Gelse, K., et al., *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 55:1531-1546 (2003)).

[0006] Collagen is a fibrous protein that is composed of a triple helix, which generally consists of two identical chains and a third chain that differs slightly in its chemical composition. Mammals produce at least 46 distinct collagen polypeptide chains that combine to form variants or “types” of collagen. To date, 28 types of collagen have been described. Collagen types are generally grouped according to their structural forms: fibrillar (types I, II, III, V and XI) which represent about 90% of all collagen protein found in mammals, and non-fibrillar (basement membrane or type IV, and other non-fibrillar collagen types with interrupted helix structures) see *Id.*). The five most common types of collagen, and their tissue distributions, are:

[0007] Type I: skin, tendon, organs, bone, vascular connective tissue;

[0008] Type II: cartilage;

[0009] Type III: reticular connective tissue, often associated with Type I collagen;

[0010] Type IV: basement membranes of epithelial tissues and certain solid tumors; and

[0011] Type V: hair, placenta, external cellular membranes.

[0012] In each of these variants, the polypeptide chains of collagen are composed of approximately 300 repeats of the amino acids proline (Pro), 4(R)-hydroxyproline (Hyp) and glycine (Gly), usually in the sequence X-Y-Gly, where X is often a Pro residue and Y is often a (Hyp) residue; in vertebrates, the typical repeat motif in collagen is ProProGly (see Hulmes, D.J.S., “Collagen Diversity, Synthesis and Assembly,” in: *Collagen: Structure and Mechanics*, P. Fratzl, Ed., New York: Springer, pp. 15-47 (2008)). Subsequently, in vivo, the hydroxylation of Pro residues is performed enzymatically after collagen biosynthesis but before the chains begin to form a triple helix. Thus, hydroxylation of at least one Pro residue in the ProProGly motif, typically forming ProHypGly, appears to be important for both the proper folding and stability of the collagen triple helix, both of which are key to the normal structure and function of collagen in vivo (see Shoulders, M.D., and Raines, R.T., *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 78:929-958 (2009)). For example, the melting temperature of a triple helix of (ProHypGly)₁₀ (SEQ ID NO: 396) chains is 58°C, while that of a triple helix of (ProProGly)₁₀

(SEQ ID NO: 397) chains is only 24°C (Sakakibara et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 303:198-202 (1973)), and the rate at which (ProHypGly)₁₀ (SEQ ID NO: 396) chains fold into a triple helix is substantially greater than the corresponding rate for (ProProGly)₁₀ SEQ ID NO: 397) chains (Chopra and Ananthanarayanan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 79:7180-7184 (1982)).

[0013] Type I collagen is the most abundant and best-studied collagen. In humans and most other animals it forms more than 90% of the organic mass of bone and is the major collagen of tendons, skin, ligaments, cornea, and many interstitial connective tissues with the exception of a very few such as hyaline cartilage, brain and the vitreous body. The collagen type I triple helix is usually formed as a heterotrimer by two identical $\alpha 1$ chains and one $\alpha 2$ chain. The triple helical fibers are, in vivo, primarily incorporated into composite fibrils containing other types of collagens, which as noted above vary depending upon tissue type and location (Fleischmajer, E.D. et al., *J. Struct. Biol.* 105: 162– 169 (1990); Niyibizi, C. and Eyre, D.R., *Connect. Tissue Res.* 20: 247– 250 (1989)). In most organs and notably in tendons and fascia, type I collagen provides tensile rigidity and in bone, it defines the biomechanical properties relating to load bearing, tensile strength and torsional stiffness.

[0014] In connective tissues (such as bone, tendon, cartilage, ligament, skin, blood vessels and teeth), individual collagen molecules are wound together in tight triple helices. These helices are organized into fibrils of great tensile strength (Jones & Miller, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 218:209-219 (1991)) via cross-linking of individual triple helix fibers (Lodish, H. et al., “Collagen: The Fibrous Proteins of the Matrix”, in: *Molecular Cell Biology*, 4th ed., Section 22.3, New York: W. H. Freeman (2000)). Varying the arrangements and cross linking of the collagen fibrils enables vertebrates to support stress in one dimension (tendons), two dimensions (skin) or three dimensions (cartilage).

[0015] Collagens serve within the body to a considerable extent for the maintenance of the structural integrity of tissues and organs. In all parenchymal organs, collagens represent the major component of the interstitial matrix as well as the basement membranes, while in all connective tissues, particularly bone and cartilage, collagens provide the major functional backbone of the structures. Besides the biomechanical aspects, however, collagens are also involved in a variety of additional functions. For example, specific cell surface and intracellular

receptors interact with collagens, and signaling by these receptors is involved in cellular adhesion, differentiation, growth and other cellular activities, as well as the survival of cells both in vivo and in vitro (Vogel, W.F., *Eur. J. Dermatol.* 11: 506-514 (2001); Gelse, K., et al., *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 55:1531-1546 (2003)). Collagens also are involved in the entrapment, local storage and delivery of growth factors and cytokines in a variety of tissues in which the collagens are found. Through these receptor interactions and storage and delivery functions, collagen plays a key role in organ development, wound healing and tissue repair (Chattopadhyay, S. and R. Raines, *Biopolymers* 101: 821-833 (2014); Yamaguchi, Y. et al., *Nature* 346: 281-284 (1990); Hay, E.D., *J. Cell Biol.* 91:205s-223s (1981); Bautista, C.M. et al., *Metabolism* 39: 96-100 (1990); Zhu, Y. et al., *J. Cell Biol.* 144: 1069-1080 (1998); Schlegel, K.A. et al., *Biomaterials* 25:5387-5393 (2004); Kumar, V.A., et al., *Biomacromol.* 15: 1484-1490 (2014)). These functions also qualify collagens as candidate transport vehicles for the delivery of therapeutic compounds (see, e.g., Chattopadhyay, S. et al., *J. Tissue Eng. Regen. Med.* 10:1012-1020 (2012); Schuppan, D. et al., *Gastroenterol.* 114: 139-152 (1998); Frenkel, S.R. et al., *J. Bone Jt. Surg.* 79-B: 831-836 (1997); Albu, M.G. et al., "Collagen-Based Drug Delivery Systems for Tissue Engineering", in: *Biomaterials Applications for Nanomedicine*, Pignatello, R. (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-307-661-4, DOI: 10.5772/22981, Rijeka, Croatia: InTech, available from: <https://www.intechopen.com/books/biomaterials-applications-for-nanomedicine/collagen-based-drug-delivery-systems-for-tissue-engineering> (2011)), and for use in wound healing by directly promoting tissue repair or regeneration (Wakitani, S. et al., *J. Bone Jt. Surg.* 71-B: 74-80 (1989); Kumar, V.A., et al., *Biomacromol.* 15: 1484-1490 (2014)). Collagen (more particularly, disrupted collagen) has also been implicated in tumor progression and metastasis in humans and other vertebrates (for a review of this issue, see Fang, M., et al., *Tumor Biol.* 35:2871-2882 (2014)).

[0016] Beyond intact collagen molecules, however, fragments of collagen may also have potential therapeutic uses, and indeed, may perform in a superior fashion relative to native collagen. For example, non-collagenous fragments of collagens IV, XV and XVIII have been shown to promote the growth of blood vessels and tumor cells, and to influence a variety of other cellular activities (Ortega, N. and Werb, Z., *J. Cell Sci.* 115: 4201-4214 (2002); Davis,

G.E. et al., Am. J. Pathol. 156: 1489-1498 (2000); O'Reilly, M.S. et al., Cell 88: 277-285 (1997)). Analogously, as described in greater detail below, fragments or synthetic collagen mimetic peptides (CMPs) of collagen type I have recently been studied for their utility in treatment of diseases and medical disorders, both as active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) in their own right and in the delivery of a skin wound-healing agent (see U.S. Patent Nos. 5,973,112, 7,122,521, 7,858,741, and U.S. Patent Publ. No. US 2007/0275897 A1, the disclosures of all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety; see also e.g., Chattopadhyay, S. et al., J. Tissue Eng. Regen. Med. 10:1012-1020 (2012); Kumar, V.A. et al., Biomacromolecules 15:1484-1490 (2014)).

[0017] Collagen abnormalities are associated with a wide variety of human diseases, including diseases and disorders of the eye such as cataracts and glaucoma (Coudrillier, B., et al., PLoS ONE 10: e0131396 (2015); Huang, W. et al., Med.Sci. Monit. Basic Res. 19: 237-240 (2013); Dua, H.S., et al., Br. J. Ophthalmol. 98: 691-697 (2014)), arthritis, rheumatism, brittle bones, atherosclerosis and cirrhosis. Disruptions in collagen are also associated with certain human and veterinary diseases such as certain cancers (particularly carcinomas of the luminal organs, and certain sarcomas); see, e.g., Lauer, J.L., and Fields, G.B., "Collagen in Cancer", in The Tumor Microenvironment, New York: Springer, pp. 477-507 (2010). Collagen is also critically important in wound healing and is known to be upregulated in areas of epithelial wounds where healing is taking place (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,973,112 and 7,122,521, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety; see also Chattopadhyay, S., et al., J. Tissue Eng. Regen. Med. 10:1012-1020 (2012); Chattopadhyay, S., et al., Org. Biomol. Chem. 10:5892-5897 (2012); Kumar, V.A., et al., Biomacromol. 15: 1484-1490 (2014)), including in the skin and the cornea of the eye. Indeed, collagen, collagen fragments or certain mimetic peptides of natural collagen have been reported to show promise in treating certain wounds and diseases in humans and animals, particularly skin wounds (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,973,112, 7,122,521, 7,858,741, and U.S. Patent Publ. No. US 2007/0275897 A1, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety; see also Kumar, V.A. et al., Biomacromolecules 15:1484-1490 (2014)). It is thought that these collagen fragments or

collagen mimetic peptides may specifically target areas of collagen disruption associated with skin wounds by intercalating into the disrupted collagen and reforming the native collagen I triple helix (see, e.g., Chattopadhyay, S., et al., *J. Tissue Eng. Regen. Med.* 10:1012-1020 (2012); Chattopadhyay, S., et al., *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 10:5892-5897 (2012)). As a result, there have been attempts made to use collagen as a vehicle for delivering certain drugs, with varying degrees of success (see, e.g., B. An, et al., *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 97:69-84 (2016); V. Chak, et al., *Intl. J. Pharm. Teaching and Practices* 4:811 (2013)). Collagen mimetic peptides have also been used in a topical application to deliver a conjugated therapeutic compound, the neuropeptide known as Substance P, to areas of skin wounds; such CMP-Substance P conjugates have been shown to accelerate wound healing in a mouse skin model (Chattopadhyay, S., et al., *J. Tissue Eng. Regen. Med.* 10:1012-1020 (2012)). Certain extracellular matrix (ECM) components, including collagens, are also involved in maintaining proper structure and function of the nervous system, particularly the peripheral nervous system, and disruption of or damage to these ECM components often leads to nerve cell disorder and/or death (see, e.g., Koopmans G, Hasse B, Sinis N. The role of collagen in peripheral nerve repair (Chapter 19). *International Review of Neurobiology*. Volume 87: Academic Press, Elsevier; pp. 363–79 (2009); Gao X, et al., *Rev. Neurosci.* 24(4):443-53 (2013); Campbell IC et al., *J. Biomech. Eng.* 136(2):021005 (2014); Vecino E et al., *J. Cytol. Histol.* S3:007 (2015); Vecino E., and Kwok, J.C.F., “The Extracellular Matrix in the Nervous System: The Good and the Bad Aspects”, in *Composition and Function of the Extracellular Matrix in the Human Body*, F. Travascio, ed., Intech Open, ISBN 978-953-51-2416-0 (2016), accessed November 8, 2019, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/62527>).

[0018] Treatments for diseases/disorders are expensive, difficult to deliver with specificity, and may have deleterious effects at sites distal to the intended site of action. For example, many medicinal compositions, including antibiotics, small molecule therapeutics (e.g., anti-cancer compounds) and biologics (e.g., monoclonal antibody therapeutics) are administered parenterally in a non-targeted fashion and must diffuse or otherwise find their way to the site of the affliction before they are able to provide their

- 7 -

therapeutic benefits. This “shotgun approach” to therapy necessarily requires higher dosing and can result in longer periods of therapy and reduced patient compliance than a therapeutic approach which would deliver therapeutic compounds and compositions in a more targeted fashion which would allow for controlled or programmable release at or near the site of the affliction in a human or veterinary animal.

[0019] Thus, there is a need in the art for drug delivery systems – i.e., compositions and methods of use – that will overcome many of these shortcomings in traditional treatments for certain diseases and disorders in humans and veterinary animals. Such advanced drug delivery systems would allow the use of lower doses of medication and more targeted delivery of the medications to the intended sites of action, as well as reducing the therapeutic problems or delays resulting from patient non-compliance. There also is a need for medical devices coated with such compositions which will facilitate more rapid healing and recovery in humans and animals suffering from such diseases and disorders. Finally, there is a need in the art for methods of producing such compositions and medical devices that will meet the needs of the medical and patient communities in maximizing treatment efficacies while reducing costs.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0020] The present inventors reasoned that since collagen disruption is associated with a variety of diseases and disorders in humans and other animals, the conjugation of a variety of therapeutic compounds and/or diagnostic compounds to collagen or collagen mimetic peptides would provide an elegant, rapid and reproducible way of overcoming many of the above-referenced limitations in drug delivery. Thus, the present invention provides such drug delivery systems, medical devices and methods of manufacturing the same. Accordingly, the present invention meets the needs in the art as expressed hereinabove.

[0021] In one aspect, the invention provides compositions comprising one or more collagen mimetic peptides (CMPs), which in certain embodiments have been conjugated one or more therapeutic compounds and/or one or more diagnostic compounds thereby forming CMP conjugates and compositions. Such CMPs and CMP conjugates, and compositions comprising

- 8 -

such CMPs and/or CMP conjugates, are useful in treating, preventing, ameliorating and diagnosing a variety of diseases, disorders and physical conditions in humans and veterinary animals. In certain embodiments of this aspect, the invention provides compositions comprising such CMPs and/or CMP conjugates and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or compounding agents, and optionally one or more additional therapeutic or diagnostic agents, to provide therapeutic and diagnostic compositions useful in treating, preventing, ameliorating or diagnosing certain diseases and disorders in humans and veterinary animals.

[0022] In another aspect, the invention provides methods of treating, preventing, ameliorating or diagnosing certain diseases and disorders in humans and veterinary animals, by administering the conjugates and/or compositions of the invention to a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to such diseases or disorders. Diseases and disorders suitably treated, prevented, cured, ameliorated or diagnoses according to this aspect of the invention include ocular diseases or disorders, skin diseases or disorders, cancers, gastrointestinal diseases or disorders, genitourinary tract diseases or disorders, fibrotic diseases or disorders, cardiovascular diseases or disorders, bone diseases or disorders, and rheumatic diseases or disorders.

[0023] In yet another aspect, the invention provides medical devices coated with or comprising one or more of the conjugates or compositions of the invention. In related aspects, the invention provides methods of treating, curing, preventing or ameliorating diseases or disorders in humans or veterinary animals comprising implanting one or more of the medical devices of this aspect of the invention into the human or veterinary animal, under conditions such that the disease or disorder is treated, cured, prevented or ameliorated.

[0024] In still other aspects, the invention provides methods of manufacturing the compositions, conjugates and medical devices of the invention.

[0025] Other objects, advantages, and features of the present invention will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon review of the description, drawings, examples and claims presented herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0026] **FIG. 1** is a series of photomicrographs depicting the healing of a wound in the cornea of mouse eye, at time 0 and 16 hours post-wounding, upon treatment with certain compositions of the present invention. Wounds were introduced into the corneas of mice, and the mice treated immediately after wounding with vehicle (PBS; Fig. 1a, 1e), with 100 ng/mL of epidermal growth factor (EGF; Fig. 1b, 1f), or with 25nM (about 3mg/kg) of a (Pro-Pro-Gly)₇ CMP of the invention (SEQ ID NO:1) (“Compound 3”; Fig. 1c, 1g), or of a (Hyp-Pro-Gly)₇-SubP CMP-TC of the invention (SEQ ID NO:391) (“Compound 10”; Fig. 1d, 1h). The extent of the remaining corneal abrasion and damage to the underlying corneal stroma was then revealed with fluorescein staining and fluorescence photomicrography of the eyes at time 0 (Figs. 1a-1d) and 16 hours (Figs. 1e-1h) post-wounding. Figs. 1i and 1j are photomicrographs of H&E-stained thin sections of corneal epithelial and subepithelial tissue 24 hours post-wounding and treated with PBS (Fig. 1i) or Compound 3 (Fig. 1j).
- [0027] **FIG. 2** is a high-power photomicrograph of H&E-stained sections of cornea from Figs. 1i and 1j above. Fig. 2a: PBS-treated section; Fig. 2b: Compound 3-treated section. Arrows depict the lack of (Fig. 2a) or presence of (Fig. 2b) basement membrane.
- [0028] **FIG. 3** is a bar graph of the length of adherence of the epithelial layer in wounded corneal tissue treated with PBS, EGF, Compound 3 or Compound 10, 24-hours post-treatment, vs. unwounded (naïve) cornea. Error bars are mean $\pm$ SEM, n=3.
- [0029] **FIG. 4** is a phase contrast photomicrograph of retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells plated onto collagen-coated and collagenase-treated tissue culture plates incubated overnight after plating. Following collagenase treatment, plates were treated with vehicle (PBS; Fig. 4a) or with Compound 3 (Fig. 4b) prior to plating cells.
- [0030] **FIG. 5** depicts high-magnification DIC photomicrographs of the collagen-coated collagenase-treated plates from the experiment shown in Figure 4. Fig. 5a: vehicle-treated plates; Fig. 5b: plates treated with Compound 3.
- [0031] **FIG. 6** is a bar graph depicting the degree of parallel (i.e., uni-directional) orientation of collagen observed in collagen-coated collagenase-treated plates from Figs. 4

and 5, treated with either PBS (vehicle) or Compound 3, quantitated using digital analysis of the micrographs shown in Figure 5 and underlying the bar graph.

[0032] **FIG. 7** is a bar graph (and corresponding photomicrographs) of the number of RPE cell nuclei per unit area for cells plated onto on culture plates treated with either vehicle (PBS; Fig. 7a) or Compound 3 (Fig. 7b).

[0033] **FIG. 8** is a series of photomicrographs of the underside of crystal-violet stained tissue culture membrane inserts coated with vehicle (water; Fig. 8a), native type I collagen (Fig. 8b) or Compound 3 (Fig. 8c), onto the apical side of which RPE cells were plated and permitted to migrate for 24 hours.

[0034] **FIG. 9** is a bar graph of the number of cells migrating through and adhering to the basal side of the membranes from Fig. 8, determined by microscopically counting cells within 10x and 20x magnification fields, six fields per membrane insert.

[0035] **FIG. 10** is a bar graph demonstrating a repeat of the experiment depicted in Figs. 8 and 9, except that only the apical surfaces of the transwell membrane were coated with vehicle, native human Type I collagen or Compound 3. Cells were then plated, incubated and allowed to migrate, and quantitated as described in Fig. 9.

[0036] **FIG. 11** demonstrates the cleavage of type I collagen by matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP-1) in an in vitro assay. Fig. 11A: stained reducing SDS-PAGE of human type I atelocollagen untreated ("Collagen" lane) or treated with MMP-1 ("Cleaved Collagen" lane). TC^A: ¾ fragment of α1(I) collagen; TC^B: ¼ fragment of α2(I) collagen. Arrows indicate the α1(I) and α2(I) bands quantitated in Figure 11B. Fig. 11B: bar graph showing quantitation of full-length α1(I) and α2(I) bands in untreated collagen vs. MMP-1-cleaved collagen.

[0037] **FIG. 12** is a series of phase contrast photomicrographs of retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells (ARPE-19 cell line) plated onto tissue culture plates that had been coated overnight with type I collagen ("Collagen"; Fig. 12A) or with MMP-1-digested type I collagen ("Cut Collagen"; Figs. 12B-D). Following coating, plates were treated with vehicle (PBS; Figs. 12A and 12B) or with CMP A (SEQ ID NO:3) (Fig. 12C) or CMP B

(SEQ ID NO:6) (Fig. 12D) prior to plating cells. Cells were incubated for 19 hours at 37°C for 19 hours prior to photomicrography.

[0038] **FIG. 13** is a bar graph of the amount of cellular adherence of RPE cells observed under the various conditions described and depicted in Figure 12, including treatment with CMPs A (SEQ ID NO:3), B (SEQ ID NO:6), C (SEQ ID NO:391) or D (SEQ ID NO:13). All data were normalized to the adherence observed in “Cut Collagen” replicates. *: $p \leq 0.005$ vs. Cut Collagen. Fig. 13A: all samples shown; Fig. 13B: re-scaling of the data shown in Fig. 13A, with the “Collagen” data excluded for clarity. Error bars are mean $\pm$ SEM, $n=3$.

[0039] **FIG. 14** is a series of inverted brightfield photomicrographs of dorsal root ganglia (DRG) neurons plated onto tissue culture plates that had been coated overnight with type I collagen (“Collagen”; Fig. 14A) or with MMP-1-digested type I collagen (“Cut Collagen”; Figs. 14B-F). Following coating, plates were treated with vehicle (PBS; Figs. 14A and 14B) or with CMP A (SEQ ID NO:3) (Fig. 14C), CMP B (SEQ ID NO:6) (Fig. 14D), CMP C (SEQ ID NO:391) (Fig. 14E) or CMP D (SEQ ID NO:13) (Fig. 14F) prior to plating cells. Cells were incubated for 48 hours at 37°C for 19 hours prior to photomicrography.

[0040] **FIG. 15** is a bar graph of the size of the field of dendrite outgrowth (“dendritic field area”; Fig. 15A) and length of longest neurite (Fig. 15B) in DRG neurons observed under the various conditions described and depicted in Figure 14, including treatment with CMPs A (SEQ ID NO:3), B (SEQ ID NO:6), C (SEQ ID NO:391) or D (SEQ ID NO:13). All data were normalized to the adherence observed in “Cut Collagen” replicates. Fig. 15A: $*=p \leq 0.03$ vs. Cut Collagen; Fig. 15B: $*=p \leq 0.02$ vs. Cut Collagen. Error bars are mean $\pm$ SEM, $n=3$.

[0041] **FIG. 16** is a series of confocal fluorescence photomicrographs of mouse eyes that had received intravitreal injection (Fig. 16A, 16B) or dropwise ocular surface application (Fig. 16C, 16D) of a solution of a Tide Fluor™2-conjugated (Pro-Pro-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:1) CMP (“TF2-CMP”). Mice were sacrificed on day 3 after surface application of TF2-CMP, or on same day as intravitreal injection, and the localization of TF2-CMP was determined. Fig. 16A and 16C show localization of TF2-CMP extranuclearly in the ganglion cell layer of the retina (arrows: retinal blood vessels; arrowheads: nuclei of ganglion cells), while Figs. 16B

and 16D show localization of TF2-CMP in or near the inner limiting membrane (vitreous surface) of the retina.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0042] Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meanings as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the arts to which this invention belongs. Although any methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, the preferred methods and materials are described hereinafter.

[0043] According to a first aspect, the invention provides compositions suitable for use in a medicament for treating or preventing a disease, disorder, structural abnormality or injury in a human or veterinary animal in need of treatment or prevention of such as a disease, disorder, structural abnormality or injury. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided by the invention comprise (a) at least one collagen mimetic peptide (CMP) attached to at least one additional therapeutic compound (TC) to form a CMP-TC conjugate, and (b) one or more pharmaceutically suitable carriers. In related aspects, the invention provides compositions suitable for use in a diagnostic agent suitable for diagnosing or detecting a disease, disorder, structural abnormality or injury in a human or veterinary animal in need thereof. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided by the invention comprise (a) at least one collagen mimetic peptide (CMP) attached to at least one diagnostic compound or agent (DC) to form a CMP-DC conjugate, and (b) one or more pharmaceutically suitable carriers. In other related embodiments, the compositions provided by the invention comprise (a) at least one collagen mimetic peptide (CMP) and (b) at least one additional therapeutic compound, wherein the CMP and the at least one additional therapeutic compound are admixed in a formulation, or “co-formulated,” optionally together with one or more pharmaceutically suitable carriers. In analogous embodiments, the compositions provided by the invention comprise (a) at least one collagen mimetic peptide (CMP) and (b) at least one diagnostic compound or agent, such as a labeling compound or agent, wherein the CMP and the at least one diagnostic compound or

agent are admixed in a formulation, or “co-formulated,” optionally together with one or more pharmaceutically suitable carriers, for use in one or more diagnostic methods of the invention.

[0044] In certain embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is a multimeric repeat of a specific tripeptide having a sequence (Xaa-Yaa-Gly)_n (SEQ ID NO: 398), wherein Xaa is independently selected from the group consisting of proline, 4*S*-hydroxyproline, fluoroproline, chloroproline, lysine, cysteine and methionine; wherein Yaa is independently selected from the group consisting of proline, 4*R*-hydroxyproline, fluoroproline, chloroproline, lysine, cysteine and methionine; wherein Gly is a glycine residue; and wherein n is an integer ranging from 1 to 20, such as from 3 to 15, from 5 to 15, or from 5 to 10, and is preferably 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10.

[0045] In certain embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence of proline-proline-glycine ((Pro-Pro-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:1).

[0046] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which hydroxyproline (Hyp), and preferably a 4*S*-hydroxyproline residue, has been substituted for proline₁ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of 4*S*-hydroxyproline-proline-glycine ((Hyp-Pro-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:2).

[0047] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which Hyp, and preferably a 4*S*-hydroxyproline residue, has been substituted for proline₂ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of 4*S*-hydroxyproline-proline-glycine ((Pro-Hyp-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid

sequence of: Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:3).

[0048] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which fluoroproline (Flp) has been substituted for proline₁ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of fluoroproline-proline-glycine ((Flp-Pro-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Flp-Pro-Gly-Flp-Pro-Gly-Flp-Pro-Gly-Flp-Pro-Gly-Flp-Pro-Gly-Flp-Pro-Gly-Flp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:4).

[0049] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which Flp has been substituted for proline₂ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of proline-fluoroproline-glycine ((Pro-Flp-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:5).

[0050] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which fluoroproline (Flp) has been substituted for proline₁ in SEQ ID NO:1 and Hyp has been substituted for proline₂ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of fluoroproline-hydroxyproline-glycine ((Flp-Hyp-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:6).

[0051] In CMPs containing Flp, the Flp moiety may be in the 4-*cis* or 4-*trans* configuration, and preferably is in the 4-*cis* configuration.

[0052] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide may comprise, consist of or have an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which chloroproline (Clp) has been substituted for proline₁ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of chloroproline-

proline-glycine ((Clp-Pro-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Clp-Pro-Gly-Clp-Pro-Gly-Clp-Pro-Gly-Clp-Pro-Gly-Clp-Pro-Gly-Clp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:7).

[0053] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide may comprise, consist of or have an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which chloroproline (Clp) has been substituted for proline₂ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of proline-chloroproline-glycine ((Pro-Clp-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:8).

[0054] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer comprising seven repeats of a three amino acid sequence in which Clp has been substituted for proline₁ in SEQ ID NO:1 and Hyp has been substituted for proline₂ in SEQ ID NO:1, yielding a sequence of seven repeats of chloroproline-hydroxyproline-glycine ((Clp-Hyp-Gly)₇), *i.e.*, an amino acid sequence of: Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:9).

[0055] In CMPs containing Clp, the Clp moiety may be in the 4-*cis* or 4-*trans* configuration, and preferably is in the 4-*cis* configuration.

[0056] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide may comprise, consist of or have an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-9, in which at least one cysteine (Cys) residue has been substituted for at least one of the proline residues in SEQ ID NO:1, at least one of the hydroxyproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:2-3 and 6, at least one of the fluoroproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:4-6, or at least one of the chloroproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:7-9, yielding, for example, the following sequences:

[0057] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:10);

[0058] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:11);

- [0059] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:12);
- [0060] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:13);
- [0061] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:14);
- [0062] Cys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:15);
- [0063] Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:16);
- [0064] Pro-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:17);
- [0065] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:18);
- [0066] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:19);
- [0067] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:20);
- [0068] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:21);
- [0069] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:22);
- [0070] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:23);
- [0071] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:24);
- [0072] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:25);

- [0073] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:26);
- [0074] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:27);
- [0075] Cys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:28);
- [0076] Hyp-Cys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:29);
- [0077] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:30);
- [0078] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Cys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:31);
- [0079] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Cys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:32);
- [0080] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO: 33);
- [0081] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Cys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:34);
- [0082] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:35);
- [0083] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Cys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:36);
- [0084] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:37);
- [0085] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Cys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:38);
- [0086] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Cys-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:39);

- [0087] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:40);
- [0088] Cys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:41);
- [0089] Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:42);
- [0090] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:43);
- [0091] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:44);
- [0092] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:45);
- [0093] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:46);
- [0094] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:47);
- [0095] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:48);
- [0096] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:49);
- [0097] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:50);
- [0098] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:51);
- [0099] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:52);
- [0100] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:53);

- [0101] Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:54);
- [0102] Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:55);
- [0103] Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:56);
- [0104] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:57);
- [0105] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:58);
- [0106] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:59);
- [0107] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:60);
- [0108] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:61);
- [0109] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:62);
- [0110] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:63);
- [0111] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:64);
- [0112] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:65);
- [0113] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:66);
- [0114] Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:67);

- [0115] Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:68);
- [0116] Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:69);
- [0117] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:70);
- [0118] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:71);
- [0119] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:72);
- [0120] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:73);
- [0121] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:74);
- [0122] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:75);
- [0123] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:76);
- [0124] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:77);
- [0125] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:78);
- [0126] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Cys-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:79);
- [0127] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:80);
- [0128] Cys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:81);

- [0129] Flp-Cys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:82);
- [0130] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:83);
- [0131] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Cys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:84);
- [0132] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:85);
- [0133] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Cys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:86);
- [0134] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:87);
- [0135] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Cys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:88);
- [0136] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:89);
- [0137] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Cys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:90);
- [0138] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:91);
- [0139] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Cys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:92);
- [0140] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:93);
- [0141] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:94);
- [0142] Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:95);

- [0143] Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:96);
- [0144] Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:97);
- [0145] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:98);
- [0146] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:99);
- [0147] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:100);
- [0148] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:101);
- [0149] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:102);
- [0150] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:103);
- [0151] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:104);
- [0152] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:105);
- [0153] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:106);
- [0154] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:107);
- [0155] Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:108);
- [0156] Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:109);

- [0157] Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:110);
- [0158] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:111);
- [0159] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:112);
- [0160] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:113);
- [0161] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:114);
- [0162] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:115);
- [0163] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:116);
- [0164] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:117);
- [0165] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:118);
- [0166] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:119);
- [0167] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Cys-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:120);
- [0168] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:121);
- [0169] Cys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:122);
- [0170] Clp-Cys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:123);

- [0171] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:124);
- [0172] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Cys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:125);
- [0173] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:126);
- [0174] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Cys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:127);
- [0175] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:128);
- [0176] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Cys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:129);
- [0177] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:130);
- [0178] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Cys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:131);
- [0179] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:132);
- [0180] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Cys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:133);
- [0181] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Cys-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:134); and
- [0182] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Cys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:135).
- [0183] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide may comprise, consist of or have an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-9, in which at least one methionine (Met) residue has been substituted for at least one of the proline residues in SEQ ID NO:1, at least one of the hydroxyproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:2-3 and 6, at least one of the fluoroproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:4-

6, or at least one of the chloroproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:7-9, yielding, for example, the following sequences:

- [0184] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:136);
- [0185] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:137);
- [0186] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:138);
- [0187] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:139);
- [0188] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:140);
- [0189] Met-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:141);
- [0190] Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:142);
- [0191] Pro-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:143);
- [0192] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:144);
- [0193] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:145);
- [0194] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:146);
- [0195] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:147);
- [0196] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:148);

- [0197] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:149);
- [0198] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:150);
- [0199] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:151);
- [0200] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:152);
- [0201] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:153);
- [0202] Met-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:154);
- [0203] Hyp-Met-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:155);
- [0204] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:156);
- [0205] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Met-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:157);
- [0206] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Met-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:158);
- [0207] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:159);
- [0208] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Met-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:160);
- [0209] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:161);
- [0210] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Met-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:162);

- [0211] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:163);
- [0212] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Met-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:164);
- [0213] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Met-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:165);
- [0214] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:166);
- [0215] Met-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:167);
- [0216] Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:168);
- [0217] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:169);
- [0218] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:170);
- [0219] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:171);
- [0220] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:172);
- [0221] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:173);
- [0222] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:174);
- [0223] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:175);
- [0224] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:176);

- [0225] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:177);
- [0226] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:178);
- [0227] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:179);
- [0228] Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:180);
- [0229] Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:181);
- [0230] Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:182);
- [0231] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:183);
- [0232] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:184);
- [0233] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:185);
- [0234] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:186);
- [0235] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:187);
- [0236] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:188);
- [0237] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:189);
- [0238] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:190);

- [0239] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:191);
- [0240] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:192);
- [0241] Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:193);
- [0242] Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:194);
- [0243] Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:195);
- [0244] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:196);
- [0245] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:197);
- [0246] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:198);
- [0247] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:199);
- [0248] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:200);
- [0249] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:201);
- [0250] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:202);
- [0251] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:203);
- [0252] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:204);

- [0253] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Met-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:205);
- [0254] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:206);
- [0255] Met-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:207);
- [0256] Flp-Met-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:208);
- [0257] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:209);
- [0258] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Met-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:210);
- [0259] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:211);
- [0260] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Met-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:212);
- [0261] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:213);
- [0262] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Met-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:214);
- [0263] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:215);
- [0264] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Met-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:216);
- [0265] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:217);
- [0266] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Met-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:218);

- [0267] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:219);
- [0268] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:220);
- [0269] Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:221);
- [0270] Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:222);
- [0271] Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:223);
- [0272] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:224);
- [0273] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:225);
- [0274] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:226);
- [0275] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:227);
- [0276] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:228);
- [0277] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:229);
- [0278] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:230);
- [0279] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:231);
- [0280] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:232);

- [0281] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:233);
- [0282] Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:234);
- [0283] Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:235);
- [0284] Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:236);
- [0285] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:237);
- [0286] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:238);
- [0287] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:239);
- [0288] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:240);
- [0289] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:241);
- [0290] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:242);
- [0291] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:243);
- [0292] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:244);
- [0293] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:245);
- [0294] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Met-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:246);

- [0295] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:247);
- [0296] Met-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:248);
- [0297] Clp-Met-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:249);
- [0298] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:250);
- [0299] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Met-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:251);
- [0300] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:252);
- [0301] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Met-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:253);
- [0302] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:254);
- [0303] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Met-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:255);
- [0304] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:256);
- [0305] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Met-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:257);
- [0306] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:258);
- [0307] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Met-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:259);
- [0308] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Met-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:260); and

- [0309] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Met-Gly (SEQ ID NO:261).
- [0310] In certain other embodiments of the invention, the collagen mimetic peptide may comprise, consist of or have an amino acid sequence that is or corresponds to a 21-mer of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-9, in which at least one lysine (Lys) residue has been substituted for at least one of the proline residues in SEQ ID NO:1, at least one of the hydroxyproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:2-3 and 6, at least one of the fluoroproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:4-6, or at least one of the chloroproline residues in SEQ ID NOs:7-9, yielding, for example, the following sequences:
- [0311] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:262);
- [0312] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:263);
- [0313] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:264);
- [0314] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:265);
- [0315] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:266);
- [0316] Lys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:267);
- [0317] Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:268);
- [0318] Pro-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:269);
- [0319] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:270);
- [0320] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:271);

- [0321] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:272);
- [0322] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:273);
- [0323] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:274);
- [0324] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:275);
- [0325] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:276);
- [0326] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:277);
- [0327] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:278);
- [0328] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:279);
- [0329] Lys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:280);
- [0330] Hyp-Lys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:281);
- [0331] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:282);
- [0332] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Lys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:283);
- [0333] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Lys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:284);
- [0334] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:285);

- [0335] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Lys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:286);
- [0336] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:287);
- [0337] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Lys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:288);
- [0338] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:289);
- [0339] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Lys-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:290);
- [0340] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Lys-Pro-Gly (SEQ ID NO:291);
- [0341] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:292);
- [0342] Lys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:293);
- [0343] Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:294);
- [0344] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:295);
- [0345] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:296);
- [0346] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:297);
- [0347] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:298);
- [0348] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:299);

- [0349] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:300);
- [0350] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:301);
- [0351] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:302);
- [0352] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:303);
- [0353] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:304);
- [0354] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:305);
- [0355] Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:306);
- [0356] Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:307);
- [0357] Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:308);
- [0358] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:309);
- [0359] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:310);
- [0360] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:311);
- [0361] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:312);
- [0362] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:313);

- [0363] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:314);
- [0364] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:315);
- [0365] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:316);
- [0366] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:317);
- [0367] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:318);
- [0368] Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:319);
- [0369] Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:320);
- [0370] Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:321);
- [0371] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:322);
- [0372] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:323);
- [0373] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:324);
- [0374] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:325);
- [0375] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:326);
- [0376] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:327);

- [0377] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:328);
- [0378] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:329);
- [0379] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:330);
- [0380] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Lys-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:331);
- [0381] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:332);
- [0382] Lys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:333);
- [0383] Flp-Lys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:334);
- [0384] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:335);
- [0385] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Lys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:336);
- [0386] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:337);
- [0387] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Lys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:338);
- [0388] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:339);
- [0389] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Lys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:340);
- [0390] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:341);

- [0391] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Lys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:342);
- [0392] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:343);
- [0393] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Lys-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:344);
- [0394] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:345);
- [0395] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:346);
- [0396] Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:347);
- [0397] Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:348);
- [0398] Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:349);
- [0399] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:350);
- [0400] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:351);
- [0401] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:352);
- [0402] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:353);
- [0403] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:354);
- [0404] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:355);

- [0405] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:356);
- [0406] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:357);
- [0407] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:358);
- [0408] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:359);
- [0409] Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:360);
- [0410] Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:361);
- [0411] Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:362);
- [0412] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:363);
- [0413] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:364);
- [0414] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:365);
- [0415] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:366);
- [0416] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:367);
- [0417] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:368);
- [0418] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:369);

- [0419] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:370);
- [0420] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:371);
- [0421] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Lys-Clp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:372);
- [0422] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:373);
- [0423] Lys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:374);
- [0424] Clp-Lys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:375);
- [0425] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:376);
- [0426] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Lys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:377);
- [0427] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:378);
- [0428] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Lys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:379);
- [0429] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:380);
- [0430] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Lys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:381);
- [0431] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:382);
- [0432] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Lys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:383);

- [0433] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:384);
- [0434] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Lys-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:385);
- [0435] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Lys-Hyp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:386); and
- [0436] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Lys-Gly (SEQ ID NO:387).
- [0437] Another suitable CMP for use according to the invention is a CMP having or comprising the sequence Hyp-Flp-Gly-Hyp-Flp-Gly-Hyp-Flp-Gly-Hyp-Flp-Gly-Hyp-Flp-Gly-Flp-Gly-Hyp-Flp-Gly (SEQ ID NO:388).
- [0438] Other suitable CMPs for use according to the invention is a CMP having or comprising the sequence Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₆ (SEQ ID NO:397), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₆ (SEQ ID NO:398), Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:399), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:400), Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₈ (SEQ ID NO:401), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₈ (SEQ ID NO:402), Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₉ (SEQ ID NO:403), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₉ (SEQ ID NO:404), (Pro-Hyp-Gly)₆-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:405), (Pro-Flp-Gly)₆-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:406), (Pro-Hyp-Gly)₇-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:407), (Pro-Flp-Gly)₇-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:408), (Pro-Hyp-Gly)₈-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:409), (Pro-Flp-Gly)₈-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:410), Cys-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₃ (SEQ ID NO:411), Cys-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₃ (SEQ ID NO:412), Cys-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₅ (SEQ ID NO:413), Cys-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₅ (SEQ ID NO:414), Cys-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:415), and Cys-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:416), and other analogous CMPs which may be suitable for use as agents for modification of collagen in vitro and in vivo for use in therapeutic and/or diagnostic methods (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 8,283,414 and 8,883,964, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties).
- [0439] Preferred CMPs according to this aspect of the invention include CMPs having amino acid sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NOs: 1-14, 66-94, 107-135, 136-140, 192-220, 233-261, 260-264, 280, 281, 293, 294, 306, 307, 318-346, 347, 348, 359-388 and 397-416. Particularly preferred are CMPs having amino acid sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10-27, 81-94, 122-135, 207-220, 248-261, 333-346, 374-388 and 397-416.

Even more particularly preferred are CMPs having amino acid sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 388 and 397-416 (for CMPs that are not to be directly conjugated to one or more pharmaceutically active ingredients or biologics nor one or more diagnostic labels or agents), and CMPs having amino acid sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NOs: 10-27, 81-94, 122-135, 207-220, 248-261, 333-346, 374-388 and 397-416 (for CMPs that are to be directly conjugated to one or more pharmaceutically active ingredients or biologics or one or more diagnostic labels or agents). It will be understood by those of ordinary skill, of course, based on knowledge in the art and the teachings herein, that such CMPs may comprise two or more cysteine, methionine and/or lysine residues, in which at least one additional cysteine, methionine and/or lysine residue, or any combination thereof, may be substituted for at least one proline residue, at least one hydroxyproline residue, at least one fluoroproline residue and/or at least one chloroproline residue in any of the foregoing CMP sequences that comprise at least one proline, at least one hydroxyproline, at least one fluoroproline and/or at least one chloroproline residue. It also will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art based on the teachings herein and information readily available in the art that other combinations of amino acid substitutions are also possible and within the scope of the present invention.

[0440] The CMPs described herein are suitable for a variety of purposes. For example, as described in further detail elsewhere herein, the CMPs may be used in a variety of therapeutic applications or preventative applications by being directly applied to or introduced into the body of a human or veterinary animal, particularly at sites of collagen disruption or potential collagen disruption, where the CMPs described herein will localize directly to the site of collagen disruption, anneal to disrupted collagen strands and stabilize the collagen structure such that it resists further disruption, and in some cases reform a native collagen triple helix in the site of collagen disruption. Such applications are useful in promoting the repair and strengthening of disrupted collagen in sites of injury or potential injury or disruption, for example in wounds, diseases, structural abnormalities or disorders (e.g., scarring, wrinkle formation, etc.) involving skin, tendon, ligament, cartilage, bone and other collagen-containing structures and organs. The CMPs described herein also are useful in providing biocompatible coatings for certain medical devices, to promote the healing of injuries and disorders in areas

of the body where such devices are used in treating or preventing certain diseases, disorders and structural abnormalities or injuries in humans and veterinary animals, particularly those in which such diseases, disorders and structural abnormalities or injuries involve disruption of collagen and/or collagen-containing structures. The CMPs described herein also are useful in providing a unique delivery vehicle suitable for delivering a variety of therapeutic compounds, compositions and medicaments to sites of disease, disorder and structural abnormality or injury in humans and veterinary animals, particularly for use in treating, preventing or ameliorating diseases, disorders, medical conditions and structural abnormalities or injuries in which collagen disruption is either the cause of, is associated with, or is colocalized with the site of the disease, disorder and structural abnormality or injury. In additional embodiments, the CMPs described herein are useful in providing diagnostic agents suitable for diagnosing or detecting a disease, disorder, structural abnormality or injury in humans and veterinary animals. In certain such aspects, the CMPs may be either co-formulated with or conjugated directly or indirectly to one or more suitable diagnostic compounds, agents, labels and the like (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 8,283,414 and 8,883,964, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties). Other suitable uses of the CMPs described herein and used in certain aspects of the present invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan based on the disclosure herein and information that is readily available in the art.

[0441] In certain embodiments, the CMPs described herein are suitable for formation into a film, wafer, membrane or gel comprising one or more of the CMPs in a form suitable for introduction or implantation into a human or animal for therapeutic, preventative or diagnostic applications such as those described herein and others that will be familiar to those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts. For example, films, wafers, membranes, spheres, nanoparticles or gels can be formed from a solution of one or more of the CMPs described herein using methods such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,197,934; 6,448,378; and 9,289,396; the disclosures of all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Alternatively, films, wafers, membranes spheres, nanoparticles, or gels can be formed from other materials, such as atelocollagen (see U.S. Patent Nos. 6,197,934; 6,448,378; and 9,289,396), copolymers of poly(lactic acid) and poly(glycolic acid) (PLGA) (see Bala, I., et

al., Crit. Rev. Ther. Drug Carrier Syst. 21(5):387-422 (2004)), and other materials that are known to those of ordinary skill in the art (see, e.g., Kumar, V., et al., eds., "Polymer Gels: Perspectives and Applications", ISBN 978-981-10-6079-3, Singapore: Springer (2018)), and one or more of the CMPs can be suitably incorporated into such films, wafers, membranes, spheres, nanoparticles, gels, etc., during the formation thereof by including the CMPs in the solution, at concentrations of about 1%-99%, about 2%-95%, about 3%-90%, about 4%-90%, about 5%-90%, about 10%-90%, about 15%-90%, about 20%-90%, about 25%-90%, about 25%-85%, about 25%-75%, about 25%-50%, about 35%-50%, and the like. Suitable other amounts or concentrations of the CMPs described herein that can be suitably included in the solutions during formation of the films, wafers, membranes, spheres, nanoparticles, gels, etc., will be readily apparent from the teachings herein and from information readily available in the art to the ordinarily skilled artisan. In certain such embodiments, one or more therapeutic compounds described herein, and/or one or more CMP-TC conjugates described herein, can be suitably incorporated into the solution from which the films, wafers, membranes, spheres, nanoparticles, gels, etc., are formed. Alternatively, in related aspects, one or more films, wafers, membranes, spheres, nanoparticles, gels, etc., once formed as described above, can be treated or coated with one or more CMPs and/or CMP-TC conjugates described herein, by immersing the films, wafers, membranes, spheres, nanoparticles, gels, etc., in a solution, particularly a buffered aqueous solution, containing a suitable amount or concentration (such as those described herein) of one or more CMPs or CMP-TC conjugates described herein, and then drying the films, wafers, membranes, etc., prior to use in therapeutic, preventative or diagnostic methods such as those described herein.

[0442] Attachment/Conjugation of CMPs

[0443] In certain embodiments of the invention, the CMPs described herein are suitably attached or conjugated to one or more therapeutic or diagnostic compounds, to produce CMP conjugate compounds. In such embodiments of the invention, the CMP-therapeutic compound or CMP-diagnostic compound conjugate compounds can then be introduced into the body of a human or veterinary animal, in methods of treating and/or preventing and/or diagnosing certain diseases, disorders and structural abnormalities in humans or veterinary animals suffering

therefrom. Accordingly, in certain embodiments the present invention also provides the use of the CMPs described herein attached or conjugated to one or more therapeutic compounds to produce conjugated CMPs, compositions comprising such conjugated CMPs (which may optionally comprise one or more additional therapeutic or pharmaceutically active ingredients), methods of producing such conjugates and methods of using such conjugates and compositions in the treatment, prevention and diagnosis of a variety of diseases, disorders and medical conditions in humans and veterinary animals.

[0444] Conjugates of CMPs and at least one therapeutic compound (which may be described herein as “CMP-TC conjugates”) according to this aspect of the invention will comprise at least one CMP described herein attached to at least one therapeutic compound to form a CMP-TC conjugate. CMPs suitably used in such aspects of the invention include any of those described herein, including CMPs having an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-387 and particularly wherein the CMPs have an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-14, 66-94, 107-135, 136-140, 192-220, 233-261, 260-264, 280, 281, 293, 294, 306, 307, 318-346, 347, 348, 359-388, and 397-416, and more particularly CMPs having amino acid sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NOs:10-27, 81-94, 122-135, 207-220, 248-261, 333-346, 374-388 and 397-416. Other suitable CMP sequences will be immediately apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art based on the teachings contained herein. For example, a CMP having at least one, and in some cases more than one, cysteine, methionine or lysine residue substituted in place of at least one, and in some cases more than one, proline, hydroxyproline, fluoroproline or chloroproline residue in SEQ ID NOs:1-9, will be particularly suitable for use in producing the CMP-TC conjugates provided by and used in the present invention. Examples of such suitable CMPs include those having amino acid sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NOs: 10-27, 81-94, 122-135, 207-220, 248-261, 333-346, 374-388 and 397-416.

[0445] Methods of preparing the CMPs and CMP-TCs described herein and provided and used in the present invention will be familiar to those of ordinary skill in the art based on the teachings herein and information that is readily available in the art. For example, CMPs can be synthesized using standard protein/peptide synthesis techniques such as those described in

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,973,112; 7,122,521; and 7,858,741; as well as in U.S. Patent Publ. No. US 2007/0275897 A1, the disclosures of all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Synthesis of CMPs can also be accomplished by purchasing custom-synthesized CMPs produced commercially, for example by Bachem (Torrance, CA, USA) and RS Synthesis (Louisville, KY, USA). In other embodiments, synthesis of CMPs can be accomplished using genetic engineering and recombinant expression of the CMPs from prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression systems (see, e.g., Buechter, D.D., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(1):645-650 (2003)).

- [0446] In synthesizing the peptides described herein, in certain embodiments it is preferred that certain stereochemistries be used for the amino acid substitutions, particularly if hydroxyproline, fluoroproline or chloroproline are used:
- [0447] (1) if hydroxyproline is substituted in place of proline in the Xaa position of the Xaa-Yaa-Gly trimer noted hereinabove, in certain embodiments the hydroxyproline has a (2R, 4S) stereochemistry, or a *cis* or *trans*, and preferably a *cis*, stereochemistry;
- [0448] (2) if hydroxyproline is substituted in place of proline in the Yaa position of the Xaa-Yaa-Gly trimer noted hereinabove, in certain embodiments the hydroxyproline has a (2R, 4S) stereochemistry, or a *cis* or *trans*, and preferably a *cis*, stereochemistry;
- [0449] (3) if fluoroproline is substituted in place of proline in the Yaa position of the Xaa-Yaa-Gly trimer noted hereinabove, in certain embodiments the hydroxyproline has a (2R, 4S) stereochemistry, or a *cis* or *trans*, and preferably a *cis*, stereochemistry; and
- [0450] (4) if chloroproline is substituted in place of proline in the Yaa position of the Xaa-Yaa-Gly trimer noted hereinabove, in certain embodiments the hydroxyproline has a (2R, 4S) stereochemistry, or a *cis* or *trans*, and preferably a *cis*, stereochemistry.
- [0451] Other suitable stereochemistries can be determined empirically without having to resort to undue experimentation, and will be immediately apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. As noted above, certain CMPs provided by and used in the present invention may contain one or more additional substitutions, for example one or more cysteine residues and/or one or more methionine residues, in place of one or more prolines in a given CMP multimer. Such substitutions are suitably accomplished by adding those residues to the growing CMP peptide

chain during the synthetic process using standard peptide synthetic methods such as those described elsewhere herein and those that are known in the art.

[0452] Once the CMPs have been prepared, they are suitably used in producing the CMP-TCs of the invention, i.e., the therapeutic or diagnostic compositions of the invention, by attaching one or more therapeutic compounds to the CMPs. In certain embodiments, the CMP-TCs of the invention can be prepared a method comprising (a) providing a collagen mimetic peptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-387, particularly CMPs have an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-14, 66-94, 107-135, 136-140, 192-220, 233-261, 260-264, 280, 281, 293, 294, 306, 307, 318-346, 347, 348, 359-388 and 397-416, and more particularly CMPs having amino acid sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NOs:10-27, 81-94, 122-135, 207-220, 248-261, 333-346, 374-388 and 397-416; (b) providing at least one therapeutic or diagnostic compound suitable to be conjugated to the CMP; and (c) attaching the therapeutic or diagnostic compound directly or indirectly to the CMP. In certain cases, particularly wherein the therapeutic compound is a small peptide biologic compound, the therapeutic compound can be directly attached to the CMP via a peptide bond, for example by simply extending the synthesis of the peptide beyond the carboxy terminus of the CMP and attaching the amino terminal amino acid of the therapeutic compound to the carboxy terminal amino acid of the CMP via a peptide bond. One example of such a CMP-TC is a peptide conjugate in which the wound healing peptide known as Substance P and having an amino acid sequence of Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:389), is attached to a CMP described herein. Examples of such conjugates include, for example:

[0453] Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:390);

[0454] Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Hyp-Pro-Gly-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:391);

[0455] Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Pro-Hyp-Gly-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:392);

- [0456] Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Flp-Hyp-Gly-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:393);
- [0457] Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Clp-Hyp-Gly-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:394);
- [0458] Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Pro-Flp-Gly-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:395); and
- [0459] Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Pro-Clp-Gly-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met (SEQ ID NO:396).
- [0460] In other methods of the invention, the one or more therapeutic or diagnostic compounds are suitably conjugated or attached to the CMPs via a covalent bond other than a peptide bond (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 3,283,414 and 3,883,964, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties). For example, therapeutic compounds can be attached directly to a cysteine or methionine residue on a CMP described herein by covalently bonding a hydroxyl or amino group on an amino acid residue (e.g., a lysine residue) on the therapeutic or diagnostic compound (if it is a biologic molecule) to a sulfhydryl group on the cysteine or methionine residue of the CMP. Alternatively, if the CMP does not contain a cysteine or methionine residue, the one or more therapeutic or diagnostic compounds can be attached or conjugated to the CMP by a reaction between a hydroxyl group or amino group on the CMP and a sulfhydryl group on an amino acid residue (e.g., at a cysteine or methionine residue) on the therapeutic or diagnostic compound (if it is a biologic molecule). In yet another alternative method of conjugation, therapeutic compounds can be attached directly to a lysine residue on a CMP described herein by covalently bonding the therapeutic compound to an amino group on the lysine, for example using NHS ester conjugation (see, e.g., Mattson, G., et al., *Molec. Biol. Rep.* 17:167-183 (1993); Grabarek, Z. and Gergely, J., *Anal. Biochem.* 185:131-135 (1990); Staros, J.V. et al., *Anal. Biochem.* 156:220-2 (1986); Timkovich, R., *Anal. Biochem.* 79:135-43 (1977)). Such direct covalent attachments or conjugations between the CMP and the therapeutic/diagnostic compound can be accomplished using standard reaction techniques that will be familiar to those of ordinary skill in organic chemistry.

[0461] In other embodiments, particularly those wherein the therapeutic or diagnostic compound is not a biologic (and therefore does not have a peptide structure or amino acid residues having groups suitably attachable to cysteine, methionine, lysine or other residues on the CMP), such as small molecule organic or inorganic therapeutic or diagnostic compounds, the at least one therapeutic or diagnostic compound is indirectly attached to the collagen mimetic peptide via use of an attachment means. In such embodiments, the attachment means has two attachable ends, one of which attaches to an amino acid residue, and suitably a sulfhydryl group on a cysteine or methionine residue or an amino group on a lysine residue, of a CMP, and the other of which attaches to a hydroxyl or amino group on the therapeutic or diagnostic compound. For example, in certain such embodiments the attachment means comprises at least one polymeric chain having a first end and a second end, and the first end of the polymeric chain binds to the sulfhydryl group on a cysteine or methionine residue or an amino group on a lysine residue on the collagen mimetic peptide and the opposite or second end of the polymeric chain binds to an amino group or hydroxyl group on the therapeutic compound. In embodiments where the therapeutic or diagnostic compound is a biologic that is not suitable for direct attachment via peptide synthesis as described elsewhere herein, the second end of the attachment means can be attached to an amino group on an amino acid residue, such as a lysine residue, on the biologic therapeutic or diagnostic compound. Suitable such attachment means are well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, one attachment means suitable for use in accordance with this aspect of the invention includes a moiety which is a polymeric chain that on one end (the CMP-binding end in particular) comprises a sulfhydryl-binding group such as a maleimide, and on the other end (the therapeutic or diagnostic compounding-binding end in particular) comprises an amino-binding group such as N-hydroxysuccinimide. In certain such embodiments, the polymeric chain is a linear polyethyleneglycol chain comprising at least four ethyleneglycol monomers, e.g., from four to fifty ethyleneglycol monomers, from ten to forty ethyleneglycol monomers, from fifteen to thirty ethyleneglycol monomers, from fifteen to twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers, from twenty to twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers, and particularly four, six, eight, twelve, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four or twenty-five ethyleneglycol

monomers. Such attachment means suitable for attaching one or more therapeutic or diagnostic compounds to a CMP by the methods described herein are available commercially, e.g., from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA) (e.g., SM(PEG)6, SM(PEG)8, SM(PEG)12 and SM(PEG)24). By adjusting the length of the polymer chain, the bioavailability and sustainability of the therapeutic or diagnostic compound *in vivo* can be modulated – the use of longer polymer chains, e.g., a polymer comprising 24 ethyleneglycol monomers, will increase the rate of bioavailability of the compound once the CMP-TC has been introduced into the body of the human or veterinary animal, while the use of shorter polymer chains, e.g., a polymer comprising six ethyleneglycol monomers, will decrease the rate of bioavailability and thus increase the sustainability (or, in other words, will result in delayed release or sustained release) of the therapeutic or diagnostic compound. Other conjugates using linear or star-shaped PEG moieties which may be suitably prepared using the CMPs of the present invention, and used in the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention, are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 8,283,414 and 8,883,964, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Hence, according to certain such aspects of the invention, the at least one therapeutic compound comprises at least one reactive hydroxyl group capable of being cross-linked to the collagen mimetic peptide using a polymeric linker.

[0462] Other indirect attachment methods for conjugating the one or more therapeutic or diagnostic compounds into or onto the CMPs also are suitably used according to the invention. For example, the at least one therapeutic or diagnostic compound can be enclosed within at least one nanoparticle that is attached via an attachment means, such as those described herein, to the collagen mimetic peptide. Alternatively, the collagen mimetic peptide can suitably comprise at least one biotin moiety and the therapeutic molecule can suitably comprise at least one avidin or streptavidin moiety, and the biotin moiety on the collagen mimetic peptide will bind to the avidin or streptavidin moiety on the therapeutic or diagnostic compound, thereby attaching the collagen mimetic peptide to the therapeutic or diagnostic compound. Of course, the alternative is also suitable for use, in which the collagen mimetic peptide can suitably comprise at least one avidin or streptavidin moiety and the therapeutic or diagnostic compound can suitably comprise at least one biotin moiety, and the biotin moiety on the at least one

therapeutic or diagnostic compound will bind to the avidin or streptavidin moiety on the collagen mimetic peptide, thereby attaching the collagen mimetic peptide to the therapeutic compound.

[0463] Thus, according to certain embodiments of the invention, the therapeutic or diagnostic compounds can be suitably attached directly to the CMPs described herein. In other embodiments of the invention, the one or more therapeutic or diagnostic compounds can be attached indirectly to the CMPs described herein, for example via the use of a spacer, linker or bridge moiety. It is to be understood that whether the one or more therapeutic compounds are attached directly or indirectly to the CMPs, such attachment results in the production of conjugates of the CMPs and the one or more therapeutic compounds, which may be defined herein as CMP-TC conjugates.

[0464] Suitable therapeutic or diagnostic compounds for attachment or conjugation to the CMPs to produce the CMP-TCs of the present invention include any compound that has been shown to have particular therapeutic or preventative properties against one or more diseases, disorders, physical conditions or afflictions when introduced into a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to such diseases, disorders, physical conditions or afflictions. Provided that the therapeutic or diagnostic compound is capable of being conjugated or attached to at least one CMP according to the teachings herein, any therapeutic or diagnostic compound can be used in the conjugates, compositions and methods of the present invention. Suitable such therapeutic compounds may be biologic or non-biologic (e.g., so-called “small molecule”) therapeutic compounds. Compounds suitable for use include, but are not limited to, a steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, (e.g., prednisolone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, such as prednisolone acetate), a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (e.g., acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, nepafenac, bromfenac, diclofenac, flurbiprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, and an indene derivative (e.g., indomethacin, sulindac (Clinoril) and the like; see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 7,601,874, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, for other indene derivatives suitably used as active pharmaceutical ingredients), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof), a topical anesthetic (e.g., tetracaine, lidocaine, oxybuprocaine, proparacaine, and the like), a vitamin or

a vitamin derivative or vitamin precursor (e.g., retinol, tretinoin, retinal, carotene and other retinoids and retinoid derivatives or precursors; folate; α -tocopherol; calciferol; phylloquinone, menadione and other vitamin K forms, precursors or derivatives, ascorbate; and the like), a therapeutic enzyme or a therapeutic fragment thereof (e.g., a collagenase and a serine protease, or a therapeutically effective fragment thereof), an antibiotic (e.g., an aminoglycoside antibiotic (such as gentamycin, tobramycin, paromomycin, kanamycin, neomycin and amikacin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, e.g., tobramycin sulfate), a fluoroquinolone antibiotic (such as moxifloxacin, gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, gemifloxacin, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin and ofloxacin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof, e.g., moxifloxacin hydrochloride, ciprofloxacin hydrochloride and gatifloxacin hydrochloride), a sulfonamide antibiotic (such as sulfacetamide, sulfadiazine, sulfadimidine, sulfafurazole (sulfisoxazole), sulfisomidine (sulfaisodimidine), sulfadoxine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamoxole, sulfantran, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfametoxydiazine, sulfametopyrazine and terephthyl, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof), a β -lactam antibiotic (such as a penicillin or a derivative thereof (for example penicillin G, penicillin V, a benzylpenicillin and phenoxymethylpenicillin), dicloxacillin, flucloxacillin, oxacillin, nafcillin, amoxicillin, an ampicillin, ticarcillin, piperacillin, ritipenem, a carbapenem (e.g., ertapenem, doripenem, imipenem and meropenem, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof), a cephem (such as cefazolin, cefalexin, cefadroxil, cefapirin, cefaclor, cefotetan, cephamycin (cefoxitin), cefprozil, cefuroxime axetil, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoperazone, cefdinir, cefcapene, cefdaloxime, ceftizoxime, cefmenoxime, cefotaxime, cefpiramide, cefpodoxime, ceftibuten, cefditoren, cefepime, ceftaroline fosamil, ceftolozane, ceftobiprole, ceftiofur, cefquinome and cefovecin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof), a monobactam (such as aztreonam or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof) and a β -lactamase inhibitor (such as sulbactam, tazobactam, clavulanic acid and avibactam, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof)) or a cyclic peptide antibiotic (such as cyclosporine), a therapeutic monoclonal antibody or a therapeutic fragment thereof (such as adalimumab, altumomab, atezolizumab, atlizumab, bevacizumab, canakinumab,

- 55 -

catumaxomab, certolizumab, cetuximab, clivatuzumab, edrecolomab, efalizumab, fontolizumab, girentuximab, golimumab, infliximab, labetuzumab, MABp1 (Xilonix™), natalizumab, nimotuzumab, nivolumab, oregovomab, panitumumab, pembrolizumab, pentumomab, pertuzumab, ramucirumab, ranibizumab, rituximab, ruplizumab, tracatuzumab, tocilizumab, trastuzumab, ustekinumab, vedolizumab, visilizumab, votumumab, zalutumumab and zanolimumab, and active fragments, combinations or conjugates thereof), a therapeutic fusion protein (in certain embodiments, a recombinant fusion protein such as aflibercept (Regeneron), etanercept (Amgen), alefacept (Astellas Pharma), abatacept (Bristol-Myers Squibb), rilonacept (Regeneron), romiplostim (Amgen) and belatacept (Bristol-Myers Squibb)), a prostaglandin analogue (such as latanoprost, travoprost, tafluprost, unoprostone, netarsudil, tatanoprostene bunod, netarsudil and bimatoprost, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof), a growth factor (such as EGF, PDGF, TGF- β , IGF-1, VEGF, FGF- β , IGF-1) or a therapeutic or growth-promoting (particularly skin growth-promoting) fragment thereof, a neuropeptide (such as Substance P (SEQ ID NO:389), an α -adrenergic antagonist (such as brimonidine, clonidine and apraclonidine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters or derivatives thereof), a β -adrenergic antagonist (such as timolol, propranolol, atenolol, levobunolol, carteolol, betaxolol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof, e.g., timolol maleate), a cell surface receptor antagonist (such as lifitegrast or etanercept), a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (such as dorzolamide, brinzolamide, methazolamide and acetazolamide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof, e.g., dorzolamide hydrochloride), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof. With certain such therapeutic compounds, administration simultaneously with the CMPs described herein, whether as a CMP-TC conjugate or simply with one or more CMPs and one or more TCs in an admixture or applied separately, may prevent, attenuate or lessen one or more adverse side effects of the therapeutic compound. For example, it is known that the therapeutic administration of certain fluoroquinolone antibiotics may cause damage to collagen and collagen-containing structures (e.g., tendons) in humans or veterinary animals who have been treated with fluoroquinolones (see, e.g., "FDA Drug Safety Communication: FDA updates warnings for oral and injectable fluoroquinolone antibiotics due

- 56 -

to disabling side effects,” accessed November 6, 2017, at <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm511530.htm>). As a result, simultaneous or co-administration of one or more of the CMPs described herein with one or more fluoroquinolone antibiotics to a human or veterinary animal in need of treatment with fluoroquinolones may allow the patient to receive the therapeutic benefits of the fluoroquinolone while mitigating, ameliorating or avoiding the collagen disruption resulting from such therapy, as the CMP can localize to and repair areas of damaged collagen *in vivo*.

[0465] Other suitable therapeutic compounds for use in the CMP-TC compounds, compositions and conjugates of the present invention include other non-biologic small molecule therapeutic compounds, including but not limited to alkylating agents, anti-tumor antibiotics, antimetabolites, hormonal agents, plant alkaloids, angiogenesis inhibitor, GnRH agonists, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, and the like. Examples of such non-biologic small molecule therapeutic compounds suitably used in accordance with the invention include but are not limited to a nitrosourea, a lenalidomide, imatinib, penatrexed, bortezomib, abiraterone acetate, everolimus, taxol, docetaxel, paclitaxel, carbazitaxel, mitoxantrone, carboplatin, cisplatin, gemcitabine, doxorubicin, casodex, flutamide, enzalutamide, abiraterone, sipuleucel-T and ketoconazole. Other suitable non-biologic small molecule therapeutic compounds that are advantageously used in forming the CMP-TC conjugates of the present invention, particularly for producing CMP-TC conjugates that are useful in treating certain cancers and preventing tumor metastasis, include inhibitors of lysyl oxidase (LOX), lysyl oxidase-like 1 (LOXL1) and lysyl oxidase-like 2 (LOXL2) enzymes. Such inhibitors have been suggested to have potential therapeutic application in treating and/or preventing certain cancers and the metastasis of solid tumors (see, e.g., US Patent Nos. 5,201,456; 5,120,764; 5,252,608; 8,461,303; 8,658,167; 8,680,246; 9,176,139; 9,255,086; and 9,289,447; see also Erler, J.T., et al., *Nature* 440:1222-1226 (2006); Erler, J.T., et al., *Cancer Cell* 15(1):35-44 (2009); Bondareva, A., et al., *PLoS ONE* 4(5):e5620 (2009); Granchi, C., et al., *ChemMedChem* 4(10):1590-1594 (2009); and Fang, M., et al., *Tumor Biol.* 35:2871-2882 (2014); the disclosures of all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties). In related aspects of the invention, CMP-TC conjugates comprising one or more inhibitors of LOX or

LOX-like enzymes are suitably used in treating and/or preventing certain fibrotic diseases and disorders that are mediated by oxidoreductase enzymes such as LOX and the LOX-like enzymes (e.g., LOXL1 and LOXL2) in humans and veterinary animals. Fibrotic diseases and disorders suitably treated and/or prevented according to this aspect of the invention include but are not limited to pulmonary fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, myocardial fibrosis, surgical scarring, systemic sclerosis, scleroderma, keloid formation, proliferative vitreo retinopathy, and other fibrotic diseases and disorders that will be familiar to those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts. Particularly useful inhibitors of LOX and the Lox-like proteins include β -aminopropionitrile and certain derivatives and prodrugs thereof (see, e.g., US Patent Nos. 5,201,456; 5,120,764; 5,252,608; 8,461,303; 8,680,246; 9,176,139; and 9,255,086; the disclosures of all of which are incorporated herein in their entireties), as well as antibodies (which may be polyclonal or, preferably monoclonal) and fragments or portions thereof which bind to and inhibit the activity or function of LOX and LOX-like enzymes (see, e.g., US Patent No. 8,461,303; the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety).

[0466] In additional embodiments, compounds or compositions can be prepared comprising one or more CMPs and one or more antigens, either in admixture or co-formulation of one or more CMPs with one or more antigens (and optionally with one or more pharmaceutically suitable carriers or excipients), or in other compounds or compositions in which the one or more antigens are linked or conjugated directly or indirectly to the one or more CMPs. According to certain such aspects, the antigen may be a complete antigen or antigenic determinant or a fragment thereof (e.g., a hapten) that is capable of inducing an immune response in a human or veterinary animal when presented in the appropriate physiological context to the immune system of the human or veterinary animal, such as in the form of administration of the compound, conjugate or composition in the form of a vaccine or immunization to the human or veterinary animal. Compounds, conjugates and compositions useful in such embodiments can be prepared via co-formulation or direct or indirect conjugation according to the methods described elsewhere herein for co-formulation and conjugation of therapeutic compounds with or to CMPs. Antigens or portions thereof suitable for use in such compounds, conjugates and compositions, and therefore in methods of use

thereof, include any molecule or particle, or portion thereof, that is capable of inducing an immune response in the human or veterinary animal, including but not limited to antigens (e.g., proteins, toxins, lipids, and other antigenic moieties, molecules or complexes) arising from or produced by bacteria (in which the antigen may comprise the entire bacterium or a portion thereof, such as a cell wall or cell membrane component, a nuclear component or a toxin produced by the bacterium), viruses (in which the antigen may comprise the entire viral particle or a portion thereof, such as a coat component (e.g., a protein or lipid or portion thereof), a nuclear component, or an enzyme encoded by or which is a part of the viral particle), protists, fungi, plants (which may include plant irritants or allergens such as pollen particles), animals (from which the antigen or portion thereof may be an allogeneic antigen or autogeneic antigen, or a portion thereof), and the like; examples of such antigens or portions thereof will be readily familiar to those in the relevant arts. Such compounds, compositions or conjugates are suitably used in methods for treating and/or preventing one or more disorders, diseases and afflictions in humans and veterinary animals, for example through the use of the compounds, compositions or conjugates in creating an immune response in the animal or veterinary human. In certain such methods, a disease or disorder is treated and/or prevented in the animal or veterinary animal by administration of one or more of the compounds, compositions or conjugates of this aspect of the invention into the human or veterinary animal, such as in the form of a vaccine or immunization. Such vaccines or immunizations are suitably formulated according to methods that are well-known in the relevant arts, and are administered in any mode that will result in the development of an immune response by the human or veterinary animal to the antigen or portion thereof, thereby treating and/or preventing the disease or disorder caused directly or indirectly by the antigen or portion thereof. Such vaccines or immunizations can be administered to the human or veterinary animal by any suitable route, such as orally, parenterally (including subcutaneously, intradermally, transdermally, intrathecally or intravenously), via ocular administration (e.g., in the form of drops, gels, wafers, or via injection, as described elsewhere herein for CMP-TC administration to the eye), intranasally, and other routes of administration that will be familiar to those of ordinary skill. In such embodiments, the compounds, conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably

administered to the human or veterinary animal until an immune response is developed by the human or veterinary animal that is sufficient to treat and/or prevent the target disease or disorder, and may be readministered as necessary to boost the immune response and/or to ensure continued immunity to the target antigen or portion thereof. Diseases and disorders suitably treated by such methods of the invention include any disease or disorder involving or resulting from the activity of any foreign agent acting upon the cells, organs, organ systems, bodily structures or bodies of humans and veterinary animals, including but not limited to infectious diseases, cancers, allergies and other immune overreactions (e.g., graft-versus-host or host-versus-graft diseases), Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, mucus membrane pemphigoid, toxic epidermal necrolysis, Behcet disease uveitis, birdshot retinochoroidopathy, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)-associated uveitis, multifocal choroiditis with panuveitis, necrotizing scleritis, serpiginous choroidopathy, sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt-Koyanagi- Harada (VKH) disease, non-infectious panuveitis, and the like.

[0467] Suitable diagnostic compounds for attachment or conjugation to CMPs to produce the conjugates and compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, labeled probes, such as fluorescent dyes (e.g., quantum dots, indocyanine green, fluorescein, rhodamine, a merocyanine dye, a near-infrared fluorescent dye, and the like); a radioisotope, a nuclide used for PET, a nuclide used for SPECT, particularly wherein each of the radioisotope, the nuclide used for PET or SPECT is selected from the group consisting of ^{11}C , ^{13}N , ^{15}O , ^{18}F , ^{66}Ga , ^{67}Ga , ^{68}Ga , ^{60}Cu , ^{61}Cu , ^{62}Cu , ^{67}Cu , ^{64}Cu , ^{48}V , Tc-99m , ^{241}Am , ^{55}Co , ^{57}Co , ^{153}Gd , ^{111}In , ^{133}Ba , ^{82}Rb , ^{139}Ce , Te-123m , ^{137}Cs , ^{86}Y , ^{90}Y , $^{185/187}\text{Re}$, $^{186/188}\text{Re}$, ^{125}I , a complex thereof, and a combination thereof; and an MRI contrast medium, a CT contrast medium, and a magnetic material, particularly wherein each of the MRI contrast medium, the CT contrast medium, and the magnetic material is selected from the group consisting of gadolinium, Gd-DTPA, Gd-DTPA-BMA, Gd-HP-D03A, iodine, iron, iron oxide, chromium, manganese, a complex or chelate complex thereof, and a combination thereof. According to such aspects of the invention, the CMP and the labeled probe are suitably physically or chemically bound directly to each other, for example via a direct conjugation through a coordinate bond, a covalent bond, a hydrogen bond, a hydrophobic interaction or a physical adsorption, or indirectly via use of

at least one attachment means such as those described herein and others that are known in the art. Methods of conjugating or attaching diagnostic compounds to proteins, such as CMPs, are known in the art (*see*, e.g., U.S. Publ. Patent Appl. No. US 2012/0195828 A1, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety).

[0468] Use of CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates

[0469] Thus, the invention provides methods of preparing compositions that are useful in treating, preventing, diagnosing or ameliorating a disease, disorder or medical condition in humans or veterinary animals. In yet another aspect, the invention provides methods of treating, preventing, diagnosing or ameliorating a disease, disorder or medical or physical condition in humans or veterinary animals using the compositions of the invention. Particularly preferred CMPs for use in such aspects of the invention include CMPs comprising, consisting essentially of, or consisting of, CMPs having an amino acid sequence of (Pro-Pro-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:1), (Flp-Pro-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:4), (Pro-Flp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:5), (Flp-Hyp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:6), (Clp-Hyp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:9), (Hyp-Flp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:388), Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₆ (SEQ ID NO:397), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₆ (SEQ ID NO:398), Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:399), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:400), Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₈ (SEQ ID NO:401), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₈ (SEQ ID NO:402), Gly₃-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₉ (SEQ ID NO:403), Gly₃-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₉ (SEQ ID NO:404), (Pro-Hyp-Gly)₆-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:405), (Pro-Flp-Gly)₆-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:406), (Pro-Hyp-Gly)₇-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:407), (Pro-Flp-Gly)₇-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:408), (Pro-Hyp-Gly)₈-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:409), (Pro-Flp-Gly)₈-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:410), Cys-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₃ (SEQ ID NO:411), Cys-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₃ (SEQ ID NO:412), Cys-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₅ (SEQ ID NO:413), Cys-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₅ (SEQ ID NO:414), Cys-(Pro-Hyp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:415), or Cys-(Pro-Flp-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:416), and derivatives thereof comprising one or more cysteine, methionine or lysine residues such as those described elsewhere herein.

[0470] The CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the present invention, including solutions, gels, films, wafers, membranes, spheres, nanoparticles and suspensions comprising, consisting essentially of or consisting of the CMPs and/or CMP-TC conjugates of the present invention, are suitably used as or included in compositions for use in, or as, a medicament for treating,

preventing or ameliorating a variety of diseases or disorders in humans or veterinary animals in need of treatment or prevention thereof. Other compositions provided by this aspect of the invention provide the use of CMPs conjugated to one or more diagnostic compounds or molecules, such as one or more labeled probes, which then are used as diagnostic reagents in a variety of tests and assays, particularly *in vivo* or *in situ*, to diagnose a disease, disorder, or physical condition in a human or veterinary animal. Such medicament compositions or diagnostic compositions may comprise, in addition to the CMPs, CMP-TC conjugates or CMPs conjugated to one or more diagnostic compounds or molecules, one or more additional therapeutic compounds or pharmaceutically active ingredients (e.g., one or more antibiotics, one or more growth factors, autologous plasma rich in growth factors (PRGF), one or more cytokines, one or more antibodies fragments thereof, one or more non-biologic small molecule therapeutic compounds, and pharmaceutically active salts, esters and derivatives thereof, and the like, including those described herein and others that are known in the art. The compositions of the invention may additionally or alternatively comprise one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients suitable for use in the compositions and methods of the invention include, for example, one or more solvents (which may include water, an organic solvent or an inorganic solvent), one or more buffers, one or more polymers, one or more salts, one or more sugars, one or more sugar alcohols, one or more disintegrating agents, one or more aerosolizing agents or carriers, one or more dessicants, and the like. Other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients suitable for use in the compositions of the present invention will be readily familiar to those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts.

[0471] Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is thought that the CMPs provided by the invention and used in the methods of the invention are useful in particular in repairing damaged collagen that results from or that is involved in a variety of diseases, disorders, structural abnormalities, physical conditions and medical conditions in humans and veterinary animals. For example, when collagen is damaged structurally it is fragmented and fractured into many smaller pieces which remain in the extracellular milieu or which find their way into the blood or lymphatic circulatory systems. Such fragments are ultimately either phagocytized or bound

- 62 -

by scavenger cells, or bind to cell surface receptors on somatic cells in the human or veterinary animal. Such receptors (which may include, for example, integrins, discoidin-domain receptors, glycoprotein VI and leucocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like receptor-1 (LAIR-1)) control cellular functions such as growth, differentiation, morphogenesis, tissue repair, adhesion, migration, homeostasis, immune function and wound healing, are often disrupted, or their functions or signaling systems are up- or down-regulated, via the binding of such free collagen fragments. According to this theory, when CMPs encounter damaged collagen or fragments thereof they dynamically anneal to or bind the fractured collagen triple helix and structurally repair it, resulting in (among other things) the restoration of cellular receptors to their proper function and levels of signaling activity. Thus, in this way the aggregate result of the application of CMPs to a human or veterinary animal having a disease, disorder, structural abnormality or injury involving or resulting from damaged collagen is to unleash an accelerated wound healing process which in some physiological contexts includes rapid epithelial cell, endothelial cell or neural cell growth, migration and adhesion over the now repaired collagen matrix, resulting in the restoration of normal or near-normal structure and function of such cells, and tissues, organs and organ systems comprising such cells.

[0472] Diseases, disorders, physical conditions and medical conditions suitably treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include, but are not limited to ocular diseases or disorders, skin diseases or disorders, cancers, gastrointestinal diseases or disorders, genitourinary tract diseases or disorders, fibrotic diseases or disorders, cardiovascular diseases or disorders, bone diseases or disorders, rheumatic diseases or disorders and nerve or nervous system diseases or disorders.

[0473] Ocular diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to anterior segment diseases and disorders including but not limited to glaucoma, cataracts, vitreous adhesions or floaters, macular degeneration, dry eye syndrome (also known as dry eye disease), corneal keratitis, non-infectious corneal ulceration, non-infectious corneal melting, infectious corneal ulceration, infectious corneal melting, conjunctivitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, scleritis, episcleritis, iritis, uveitis, vitritis, Behcet disease uveitis, birdshot

retinochoroidopathy, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)-associated uveitis, multifocal choroiditis with panuveitis, necrotizing scleritis, serpiginous choroidopathy, sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (VKH) disease, non-infectious panuveitis, ectasia, keratoconus, corneal lacerations, corneal erosion, corneal abrasions, acute or chronic corneal pain (particularly that resulting from damage or injury to the corneal nerves or denervation; see, e.g., Rosenthal, P. and Borsook, D., *Br J Ophthalmol.* 2016;100(1):128-134; Theophanous, C., et al., *Optom. Vis. Sci.* 2015;92(9):e233-240; Belmonte, C., et al., *Ocul. Surf.* 2004;2(4):248-253; Belmonte, C., et al., *Exp. Eye Res.* 2004;78(3):513-525; Belmonte, C., et al., *Curr. Ophthalmol Rep.* 2015;3(2):111-121), including but not limited to paraocular pain, extraocular pain and post-herpetic neuralgia, and post-operative afflictions of the eye resulting from eye surgery. Such post-operative afflictions of the eye resulting from eye surgery can be, for example, afflictions arising post-operatively from cataract surgery or glaucoma surgery, particularly wherein those afflictions result in or are a post-operative state of the eye requiring medication. Other ocular diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to posterior segment diseases and disorders, particularly those involving the retina, including but not limited to macular degeneration (wet, dry and age-related), retinitis pigmentosa, retinal tears or detachment, retinopathy (e.g., diabetic retinopathy), arterial or venous occlusion (e.g., BRAO (Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion), CRAO (Central Retinal Artery Occlusion), BRVO (Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion) and CRVO (Central Retinal Vein Occlusion), optic neuritis, optic neuropathy (including, for example, AION (Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy), and traumatic optic neuropathy), optic atrophy (e.g., glaucomatous optic atrophy), one or more neuropathies impacting the eye or area around the eye, including paraocular diseases, disorders or conditions and extraocular diseases, disorders or conditions, such as cranial nerve palsies including but not limited to Cranial III Nerve Palsy, Cranial Nerve IV Palsy, Cranial Nerve V Palsy (e.g., trigeminal neuralgia and post-herpes zoster neuralgia), Cranial Nerve VI Palsy and Cranial Nerve VII Palsy (e.g., Bell's Palsy)), and the like, and other retinal and posterior segment related disorders and diseases

- 64 -

involving the retinal epithelium, particularly the retinal pigment epithelium, retinal blood vessels and/or retinal, cranial or optic nerves.

[0474] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing an ocular disease, disorder or wound in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to an ocular disease, disorder or wound, comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs or CMP-TC conjugates and/or compositions comprising such conjugates, to an eye of a human or veterinary animal. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of eye disease or disorder there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP will target the site of the eye disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, delivering the therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the eye disease or disorder. In certain such anterior segment ocular diseases or disorders, such as acute or chronic corneal pain (including, but not limited to paraocular pain, extraocular pain, and post-herpetic neuralgia), denervated corneas suffer from poor healing capability and as such a topical therapy which can impact neuroregeneration would be a welcomed therapy in this area. Pain, both acute as well as chronic, is mediated by damaged corneal nerves (see, e.g., Rosenthal, P. and Borsook, D., *Br J Ophthalmol.* 2016;100(1):128-134; Theophanous, C., et al., *Optom. Vis. Sci.* 2015;92(9):e233-240; Belmonte, C., et al., *Ocul. Surf.* 2004;2(4):248-253; Belmonte, C., et al., *Exp. Eye Res.* 2004;78(3):513-525; Belmonte, C., et al., *Curr. Ophthalmol Rep.* 2015;3(2):111-121), and thus a therapeutic which could be beneficial to nerve health would be clinically valuable for such patients. Based on the findings described herein relating to the behavior of dorsal root ganglion cells when exposed to a CMP of the invention (SEQ ID NO:1) after damage to a collagen support layer (see Example 4 hereinbelow), it can be expected that any cranial nerve would behave in a similar way. Corneal nerves, as branches of the trigeminal nerve, will therefore benefit from a therapy which includes the administration of one or more of the CMPs or CMP-TC conjugates described herein topically to the cornea. With a repaired and regenerated nerve, corneal recovery and pain relief would then follow, resulting in the amelioration of the acute or chronic corneal pain.

[0475] The conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in a dosage sufficient to treat or prevent the ocular disease, disorder or wound, and the condition of the eye in said human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease state or physical condition. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. In particular such embodiments, concentrations of between about 25ng/ml and 250ng/ml are used. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered to the eye, according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the ocular disease, disorder or wound is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention for treatment of anterior segment diseases and disorders can be suitably administered to the eye to the surface of the eye, conjunctivally, or subconjunctivally, particularly by administering the conjugate or composition dropwise onto the surface of the eye or into the subconjunctival fornix. In other embodiments involving treatment, prevention, cure or diagnosis of posterior segment diseases and disorders, the conjugates and compositions of the invention can be administered to the posterior segment, e.g., at or near the retina, via mechanical introduction such as via injection using a needle or other suitable apparatus, or by administration of the conjugate or composition to the surface of the eye in the form of drops,

- 66 -

in which the conjugate or composition (or component thereof, *e.g.*, a CMP or CMP-TC conjugate) is transported or migrates to the posterior segment of the eye (*e.g.*, at or near the retina) (*see, e.g.*, Example 5 hereinbelow). Administration of the conjugates or compositions to the eye can be accomplished by any well-known means, including applying the conjugates or compositions to the eye in the form of one or more drops or aliquots of a solution, a gel or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a solid material such as a wafer or film (such as those described herein) that is implanted into an eye structure; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more gels, spheres or nanoparticles that are then delivered into an eye structure. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to the eye to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0476] Skin diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to skin wounds, scarring, wrinkles, “crepey skin”, skin cancer (*e.g.*, melanomas, skin carcinomas, skin sarcomas, histiocytomas) and skin burns, including sunburn. Other skin diseases or disorders suitably treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed according to the invention include psoriasis and eczema, shingles, irritant contact dermatitis and allergic contact dermatitis (such as poison ivy, poison oak or poison sumac).

[0477] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a skin disease, disorder or wound in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a skin disease, disorder or wound, comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates, and compositions comprising such CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates, to the skin of a human or veterinary animal at a site proximal to the location of a lesion associated with or causing the skin disease, wound or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of skin disease or disorder there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP will target the site of the skin disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a

- 67 -

therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the CMP and/or therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the skin disease or disorder. Alternatively, the disease or disorder afflicting the skin can be excised or resected from the skin (e.g., via surgical removal, for example of a skin cancer), and the skin wound resulting from such excision or resection can be treated with one or more compositions of the invention according to the methods described herein. In certain embodiments, one or more of the CMPs themselves, or one or more CMP-TC conjugates, or any combination thereof, can be introduced into the skin, particularly intraepidermally, intradermally or subcutaneously, in the form of a so-called "cosmeceutical" (see, e.g., Epstein, H., Clin. Dermatol. 27(5):453-460 (2009)). Particularly preferred CMP-TC conjugates or compositions for use in such aspects of the invention include those wherein the therapeutic compound is Substance P (SEQ ID NO:389), particularly those wherein the CMP-TC conjugate has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 390-396. Additional particularly preferred CMP-TC conjugates or compositions for use in such aspects of the invention include those wherein the therapeutic compound is retinol or a derivative or precursor thereof. Additional preferred compositions comprise such compositions that comprise or further comprise at least one growth factor, at least one antibiotic, at least one antifungal compound or at least one antiviral compound. Suitable growth factors, antibiotics, antifungal compounds and antiviral compounds include those described herein and others that are well-known in the dermatological and other relevant arts. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to or into the skin in a dosage sufficient to treat or prevent the skin disease, disorder or wound, and the condition of the skin in said human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease state or physical condition. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about

- 68 -

35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered to or into the skin, according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the skin disease, disorder or wound is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to or into the skin topically, intraepidermally, intradermally or subdermally. Administration of the conjugates or compositions to or into the skin can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or introduced into the skin in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into the skin; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into the skin. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to or into the skin to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0478] Cancers that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to skin cancers (e.g., those described elsewhere herein), intraluminal cancers and brain cancers. Intraluminal cancers suitably treated, prevented, diagnosed or ameliorated using the conjugates, compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to colorectal cancer, intestinal cancer, duodenal cancer, stomach cancer, pancreatic cancer, esophageal cancer, a bladder cancer (e.g., non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer or carcinoma in situ of the bladder),

a cancer of the upper urinary tract, alternatively referred to and also known to those of ordinary skill as the renal pelvis (e.g., upper tract urothelial carcinoma, Wilms tumor and renal cancer), vaginal cancer, cervical cancer, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, luminal breast cancer and lung cancer. Brain cancers suitably treated, prevented, diagnosed or ameliorated using the conjugates, compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to gliomas, glioblastomas, meningiomas, pituitary tumors, craniopharyngioma and hemangioblastomas. Other non-luminal cancers are also suitably treated, prevented, diagnosed or ameliorated using the conjugates, compositions and methods of the invention, including but not limited to prostate cancer, testicular cancer, non-luminal breast cancer, bone cancer, head and neck cancer, thyroid cancer, liver cancer, sarcomas (e.g., Kaposi sarcoma, Ewing sarcoma, osteosarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma and rhabdomyosarcoma), and the like.

[0479] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a cancer in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a cancer, comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and CMPs and/or conjugates, into the organ lumen, or into the cranium or into or on the brain, of a human or veterinary animal, at a site proximal to the location of the cancer or tumor. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of cancer there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen, or upregulation of type I collagen in the case of brain cancer, such that the CMP will target the site of the cancer specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the CMP and/or therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the cancer. Particularly preferred conjugates or compositions for use in this aspect of the invention include those wherein the therapeutic compound is a biologic therapeutic compound, particularly one or more monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof or one or more therapeutic fusion proteins, particularly recombinant fusion proteins, including those described herein. Additional preferred compositions comprise such compositions that further comprise at least one growth factor, at least one antibiotic, at least one antifungal compound or at least one antiviral compound. Suitable growth factors, antibiotics, antifungal compounds and antiviral

compounds include those described herein and others that are well-known in the dermatological and other relevant arts. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to or into the organ lumen, or the cranium or brain, in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the cancer, and the progression, remission or stasis of the cancer in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the cancer disease state (e.g., shrinkage of the tumor or at least non-progression or remission of the cancer). Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered into the organ lumen, or into the cranium or into or on the brain, according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the cancer is cured, prevented or ameliorated, or goes into permanent remission. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to or into the organ lumen or the brain parenterally or via direct application to the tumor site or, in the case of excision or resection of the tumor, via direct application to the tumor bed or the wound remaining following excision or resection of the tumor. Parenteral administration of the conjugates or compositions of the invention can be accomplished via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous

injection, intravenous infusion, intraarterial infusion, transdermal diffusion, implantation of a drug eluting wafer or film, sublingually, orally, via aerosol inhalation, intravaginally, rectally, or intracranially. In certain such embodiments the conjugate or composition can be administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a mesh, film, wafer, sphere, nanoparticle, gel or patch that is implanted into the human or veterinary animal at or proximal to the site of the cancer. In other such embodiments, particularly those in which the cancer is an intraluminal cancer, the conjugates or compositions of the invention can be administered to the lumen of the cancerous organ in the human or veterinary animal using a medical instrument suitable for such purpose, such as an endoscope, a bronchoscope (for example, via bronchial lavage for treating, preventing or diagnosing a cancer of the pulmonary tract such as bronchial cancer or lung cancer), a proctoscope, a colonoscope, a cystoscope (e.g., into the bladder or upper urinary tract via cystoscopic irrigation), a gastroscope and a laparoscope, or other suitable surgical/medical instruments capable of delivering a dose of a medicament such as the conjugates and compositions of the invention to the human or veterinary animal at the site of the cancer. In certain such embodiments, the conjugate or composition can be administered following surgical excision or resection of a solid tumor, or removal or aspiration of a tumor ascites using, e.g., a trochar introduced into the abdomen for removal of abdominal ascites fluid. In such embodiments, the conjugate or composition of the invention (along with, optionally, one or more additional therapeutic agents) can be introduced directly into the surgical excision or into the ascites area, for example through any of the instruments or devices described above.

[0480] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to or into the organ lumen or the brain can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or introduced into the lumen of the organ or into or on the brain in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into the organ lumen or the brain; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles

that are then delivered into the organ lumen or the brain. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to or into the organ lumen or the brain to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0481] Gastrointestinal diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to irritable bowel syndrome, Crohn's Disease, an ulcer, ulcerative colitis, esophagitis, Barrett's esophagitis, gastritis and proctitis.

[0482] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a gastrointestinal disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a gastrointestinal disease or disorder comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates and compositions comprising such CMPs and/or conjugates, into the gastrointestinal tract of a human or veterinary animal, at a site proximal to the location of a lesion associated with or causing the gastrointestinal disease or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of certain gastrointestinal diseases and disorders there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP will target the site of the gastrointestinal disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the CMP and/or therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the gastrointestinal disease or disorder. Particularly preferred conjugates or compositions for use in this aspect of the invention include those wherein the therapeutic compound is a biologic therapeutic compound, particularly one or more monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof or one or more therapeutic fusion proteins, particularly recombinant fusion proteins, including those described herein. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to or into the gastrointestinal tract in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the gastrointestinal disease or disorder, and the progression, remission or stasis of the gastrointestinal disease or disorder in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the

disease or disorder state. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered into the gastrointestinal tract according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the gastrointestinal disease or disorder is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to or into the gastrointestinal tract parenterally or topically. Parenteral administration is accomplished by any art-known route of administration of a therapy to the gastrointestinal tract, for example via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous injection, intravenous infusion, intraarterial infusion, transdermal diffusion, implantation of a drug eluting wafer, sublingually, orally or rectally. In such methods, the composition is suitably administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a pill, capsule, solution, suspension or powder that is ingested by the human or veterinary animal, or in the form of a mesh or patch that is implanted within the gastrointestinal tract at or proximal to the site of the disease or disorder. In other such embodiments, particularly those in which the disease or disorder is intraluminal in the gastrointestinal tract, the conjugates or compositions of the invention can be administered to the lumen of the gastrointestinal organ in the human or veterinary animal using a medical

instrument suitable for such purpose, such as a proctoscope, a colonoscope, a cystoscope (e.g., into the bladder or upper urinary tract cystoscopically), a gastroscope and a laparoscope, or other suitable surgical/medical instruments capable of delivering a dose of a medicament such as the conjugates and compositions of the invention to the human or veterinary animal at the site of the gastrointestinal disease or disorder.

[0483] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to or into the gastrointestinal tract can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or introduced into the gastrointestinal tract in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into the gastrointestinal tract; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into the gastrointestinal tract. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to or into the gastrointestinal tract to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0484] Genitourinary diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to female urinary incontinence, cystitis, interstitial cystitis, irritable bladder syndrome, ureteritis and vaginitis.

[0485] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a genitourinary disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a genitourinary disease or disorder comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates and compositions comprising such CMPs and/or conjugates, into the genitourinary tract of a human or veterinary animal, at a site proximal to the location of a lesion associated with or causing the genitourinary tract disease or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of certain genitourinary diseases and disorders there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP will target the site of the genitourinary disease or disorder

- 75 -

specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the CMP and/or therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the genitourinary disease or disorder. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to or into the genitourinary tract in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the genitourinary disease or disorder, and the progression, remission or stasis of the genitourinary disease or disorder in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease or disorder state. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered into the genitourinary tract according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the genitourinary disease or disorder is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to or into the genitourinary tract parenterally or topically. Parenteral administration is accomplished by any art-known route of administration of a therapy to the gastrointestinal tract, for example via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous injection, intravenous infusion, intraarterial infusion,

transdermal diffusion, implantation of a drug eluting wafer, sublingually, orally, vaginally or rectally. In such methods, the composition is suitably administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a pill, capsule, solution, suspension or powder that is ingested by the human or veterinary animal, or in the form of a mesh or patch that is implanted within the genitourinary tract at or proximal to the site of the disease or disorder. In other such embodiments, particularly those in which the disease or disorder is intraluminal in the gastrointestinal tract, the conjugates or compositions of the invention can be administered to the lumen of the genitourinary organ in the human or veterinary animal using a medical instrument suitable for such purpose, such as an endoscope, a vaginoscope, and a laparoscope, or other suitable surgical/medical instruments capable of delivering a dose of a medicament such as the conjugates and compositions of the invention to the human or veterinary animal at the site of the genitourinary disease or disorder.

[0486] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to or into the genitourinary tract can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a wafer, a film, a gel, spheres, nanoparticles, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or introduced into the genitourinary tract in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into the genitourinary tract; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into the genitourinary tract. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to or into the genitourinary tract to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0487] Fibrotic diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to pulmonary fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, myocardial fibrosis, surgical scarring, systemic sclerosis, scleroderma, keloid formation, proliferative vitreo retinopathy, and the like.

- 77 -

[0488] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a fibrotic disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a fibrotic disease or disorder comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates and compositions comprising such CMPs and/or conjugates, into or near one or more tissues, organs or organ systems of a human or veterinary animal, at a site proximal to the location of a fibrotic lesion associated with or causing the fibrotic disease or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of certain fibrotic diseases and disorders there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP will target the site of the fibrotic disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the fibrotic disease or disorder. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to, near or into the tissue, organ or organ system in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the fibrotic disease or disorder, and the progression, remission or stasis of the fibrotic disease or disorder in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease or disorder state. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue

- 78 -

experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered into, near or onto one or more tissues, organs or organ systems according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the fibrotic disease or disorder is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to, near, on or into the tissues, organs or organ systems parenterally or topically. Parenteral administration is accomplished by any art-known route of administration of a therapy to the tissues, organ or organ systems, for example via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous injection, intravenous infusion, intraarterial infusion, endoscopic application, transdermal diffusion, implantation of a drug eluting wafer, film, gel or putty, sublingually, orally or rectally. In such methods, the composition is suitably administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a pill, capsule, solution, suspension or powder that is ingested by the human or veterinary animal, or in the form of a mesh, film, wafer, gel, sphere, nanoparticle, putty or patch that is implanted near, on or into the fibrotic tissue, organ or organ system at or proximal to the site of the disease or disorder.

[0489] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to, near or into the tissues, organs or organ systems can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a film, a gel, spheres, nanoparticles, putty, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or near, or introduced into, the tissues, organs or organ systems in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into, near or onto the tissues, organs or organ systems; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into, near or on the tissues, organs or organ systems. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to, on, near or into the tissues, organs or organ systems to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0490] Cardiovascular diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to myocardial infarction, cardiac insufficiency, cardiac valve disorders, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, congenital heart disease, coronary artery disease, pericardial disease, vascular occlusive disease (e.g., affecting the carotid artery, the aorta, the renal artery, the femoral artery, the pulmonary artery, and other large vessels and small vessels which may be arteries, arterioles, veins, venules and the like), Marfan syndrome, and the like.

[0491] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a cardiovascular disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a cardiovascular disease or disorder comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and/or CMP-TC conjugates and compositions comprising such CMPs and/or conjugates, into the vascular system of a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to such a disease or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of certain cardiovascular diseases and disorders there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP introduced into the vascular system of the subject will target the site of the cardiovascular disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the CMP and/or therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the cardiovascular disease or disorder. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to or into the vascular system in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the cardiovascular disease or disorder, and the progression, remission or stasis of the cardiovascular disease or disorder in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease or disorder state. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or

- 80 -

compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered into the vascular system according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the cardiovascular disease or disorder is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to or into the heart, pericardium, vessel or other relevant component of the vascular system parenterally or topically. Parenteral administration is accomplished by any art-known route of administration of a therapy to the vascular system, for example via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous injection, intravenous infusion, intraarterial infusion, transdermal diffusion, via catheterization, embolization, implantation of a drug eluting wafer or film, sublingually, orally, rectally. In such methods, the composition is suitably administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a pill, capsule, solution, suspension or powder that is ingested by the human or veterinary animal, or in the form of a mesh, wafer, film, gel, putty, sphere, nanoparticle or patch that is implanted within the heart, pericardium, vessel or other relevant component of the vascular system at or proximal to the site involved in the cardiovascular disease or disorder.

[0492] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to or into the vascular system can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a film, a gel, spheres, nanoparticles, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or introduced into the heart, pericardium, vessel or other relevant component of the vascular

system in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into the heart, pericardium, vessel or other relevant component of the vascular system; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into the heart, pericardium, vessel or other relevant component of the vascular system. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to or into the vascular system to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0493] Bone diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to osteoporosis, bone fracture, osteomyelitis, osteogenesis imperfecta, Paget disease of bone, osteonecrosis, rickets, osteomalacia, acromegaly and the like.

[0494] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a bone disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a bone disease or disorder comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates and compositions comprising such CMPs and/or conjugates, into or near one or more bones of a human or veterinary animal, at a site proximal to the location of a lesion associated with or causing the bone disease or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of certain bone diseases and disorders there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP will target the site of the bone disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the bone disease or disorder. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to, near or into the bone in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the bone disease or disorder, and the progression, remission or stasis of the bone disease or disorder in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease or disorder state. Suitable

dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered into, near or onto one or more bones according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the bone disease or disorder is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to, near, on or into the bones parenterally or topically. Parenteral administration is accomplished by any art-known route of administration of a therapy to the bones, for example via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous injection, intravenous infusion, intraarterial infusion, endoscopic application, transdermal diffusion, implantation of a drug eluting wafer, film, gel or putty, sublingually, orally or rectally. In such methods, the composition is suitably administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a pill, capsule, solution, suspension or powder that is ingested by the human or veterinary animal, or in the form of a mesh, film, wafer, gel, sphere, nanoparticle, putty or patch that is implanted near, on or into the bone at or proximal to the site of the disease or disorder.

[0495] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to, near or into the bones can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution,

an ointment, a salve, a patch, a film, a gel, spheres, nanoparticles, putty, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or near, or introduced into, the bones in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into, near or onto the bones; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into, near or on the bones. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to, on, near or into the bones to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0496] Rheumatic diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to arthritis (particularly rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and psoriatic arthritis), bursitis, crepitus, spondylosis, scleroderma, polymyalgia rheumatica and anarthritic syndrome.

[0497] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a rheumatic disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a rheumatic disease or disorder comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs or CMP-TC conjugates and compositions comprising such CMPs and/or conjugates, to the human or veterinary animal at a site proximal to the location of a lesion associated with or causing the rheumatic disease or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of certain rheumatic diseases and disorders there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen such that the CMP will target the site of the rheumatic disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby directly reforming a functioning collagen matrix or, in cases where the CMP is conjugated to a therapeutic compound, thereby delivering the therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the rheumatic disease or disorder. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to or into the human or veterinary animal in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the rheumatic disease or disorder, and the progression, remission or stasis of the rheumatic disease or disorder in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease or

disorder state. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the invention is then periodically readministered to the human or veterinary animal according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and others that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the rheumatic disease or disorder is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to or into the human or veterinary animal parenterally or topically. Parenteral administration is accomplished by any art-known route of administration of a therapy designed to treat, prevent or ameliorate a rheumatic disease or disorder, for example via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous injection, intravenous infusion, intraarterial infusion, transdermal diffusion, implantation of a drug eluting wafer, sublingually, orally, vaginally or rectally. In such methods, the composition is suitably administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a pill, capsule, solution, suspension or powder that is ingested by the human or veterinary animal, or in the form of a mesh or patch that is implanted within the human or veterinary animal at or proximal to the site of the disease or disorder. In other such embodiments, particularly those in which the rheumatic disease or disorder is located in or near a bone, tendon, cartilage, ligament, bursa, joint or associated structure, the compositions or conjugates

of the invention are suitably administered to the human or veterinary animal using a medical instrument suitable for such purpose, such as an laparoscope, or other suitable surgical/medical instruments capable of delivering a dose of a medicament such as the conjugates and compositions of the invention to the human or veterinary animal at the site of the genitourinary disease or disorder.

[0498] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to or into the human or veterinary animal can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or introduced into the human or veterinary animal in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates; via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into the human or veterinary animal; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into the human or veterinary animal. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to or into the human or veterinary animal to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0499] Nerve or nervous system (including the central nervous system (“CNS”) and peripheral nervous system (“PNS”) diseases or disorders that can be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed using the compositions and methods of the invention include but are not limited to injuries to one or more nerves or nerve processes (including axons, dendrites and neurons or neuronal bodies, ganglia, nerve bundles and the like), neurodegeneration (in many different physiological or disease contexts such as multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, Huntington’s disease, a traumatic encephalopathy, a non-Alzheimer’s dementia, encephalitis, meningitis, and the like), disorders involving peripheral nerves (such as diabetic peripheral neuropathy, nutritional neuropathy and alcohol-induced neuropathy), or certain neuroocular diseases and disorders including those involving or affecting the corneal nerves, retinal nerves and optic nerve, including but not limited to glaucoma, macular degeneration (wet and/or dry, which may or may not be age-related),

neurotrophic keratitis, retinopathies (which may include diabetic retinopathy, ischemic retinopathy, a proliferative retinopathy, and other genetic-based retinopathies and genetic retinal diseases or disorders known in the art), damage to or inflammation of one or more corneal nerves (which may arise via damage to or inflammation of the eye via external diseases or trauma/wounding, including a transection of, or crush injury or torsional injury to, a nerve or nerve process), corneal pain (which may be acute or chronic, and which may result from damage or injury to the corneal nerves or corneal denervation, e.g., paraocular pain, extraocular pain, and post-herpetic neuralgia), an encephalopathy (e.g., traumatic encephalopathy such as concussion, encephalitis, meningitis), and the like. In certain such embodiments, the compositions and methods of the invention can be used to induce nerve repair or regrowth (e.g., via neuroregeneration), particularly in the cranial nerves including but not limited to the optic nerve, the retinal nerves, the acoustic nerve or the spinal nerve. In other such embodiments, the compositions and methods of the invention can be used to protect certain nerves from degeneration, or from further or continued degeneration (i.e., provide a neuroprotective function), which may, for example, be useful in preventing, reducing or slowing the progression of degeneration of the peripheral nerves for the prevention and/or treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy, nutritional neuropathy and alcohol-induced peripheral neuropathy, as well as of the corneal nerves, optic nerve and/or the retinal nerves for the prevention and/or treatment of corneal pain (e.g., acute corneal pain or chronic corneal pain, including but not limited to paraocular pain, extraocular pain, and post-herpetic neuralgia), glaucoma, genetic retinal diseases or disorders and genetic-based retinopathies (e.g., diabetic retinopathy). Other beneficial uses of the compositions and methods of the invention in treating, preventing, ameliorating or diagnosing nerve and nervous system diseases or disorders will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan based on the guidance provided herein in view of information readily available in the relevant arts.

[0500] According to this aspect of the invention, methods of treating or preventing a nerve or nervous system disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to a nerve or nervous system disease or disorder comprise administering the compositions described herein, particularly the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates and

compositions comprising such CMPs and/or conjugates, into or near one or more tissues, organs or organ systems of a human or veterinary animal, at a site proximal to the location of a nerve or nervous system lesion associated with or causing the nerve or nervous system disease or disorder. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the inventors surmise that in areas of certain nerve or nervous system diseases and disorders there is sufficient disruption of type I collagen (perhaps among other components of the local extracellular matrix) such that the CMP will target the site of the nerve or nervous system disease or disorder specifically and intercalate into the collagen structure, thereby inducing neuroregeneration and/or neuroprotection directly via reformation of a functioning collagen matrix, or in cases where the CMP carries a therapeutic compound delivering the therapeutic compound to the site where it must act to treat, prevent or ameliorate the nerve or nervous system disease or disorder. According to this aspect of the invention, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to, near or into the tissue, organ or organ system in a dosage sufficient to treat, prevent or ameliorate the nerve or nervous system disease or disorder, and the progression, remission or stasis of the nerve or nervous system disease or disorder in the human or veterinary animal is then monitored over time for improvement in the disease or disorder state. Suitable dosages for such uses are concentrations of about 10ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, about 15ng/ml to about 400ng/ml, about 20ng/ml to about 300ng/ml, about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml, about 30ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 35ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 40ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 50ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, about 75ng/ml to about 200ng/ml, and about 100ng/ml to about 200ng/ml. In certain such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions are suitably applied to the eye in dosages of about 25ng/ml to about 500ng/ml, e.g., about 25ng/ml, about 30ng/ml, about 35ng/ml, about 40ng/ml, about 45ng/ml, about 50ng/ml, about 75ng/ml, about 100ng/ml, about 125ng/ml, about 150ng/ml, about 175ng/ml, about 200ng/ml, about 225ng/ml, about 250ng/ml, about 300ng/ml, about 350ng/ml, about 400ng/ml, about 450ng/ml or about 500ng/ml. Additional concentrations and amounts of the conjugates or compositions of the invention that are suitably used in such methods can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill, based on the information contained herein and that is available in the art, without the need to resort to undue experimentation. If necessary, the conjugate or composition of the

invention is then periodically readministered into, near or onto one or more tissues, organs or organ systems according to dosing and treatment schedules and protocols described herein and that will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, until the nerve or nervous system disease or disorder is cured, prevented or ameliorated. In such embodiments, the conjugates or compositions of the invention are suitably administered to, near, on or into the tissues, organs or organ systems parenterally or topically. Parenteral administration is accomplished by any art-known route of administration of a therapy to the tissues, organ or organ systems, for example via a route selected from the group consisting of subcutaneous injection, intradermal injection, intramuscular injection, intracranial injection, intraspinal injection, or injection into any tissue, organ or organ system where a nerve or nervous system disease or disorder is being manifested; intravenous infusion; intraarterial infusion; endoscopic application; transdermal diffusion; implantation of a drug eluting wafer, film, gel or putty; sublingually; orally; or rectally. In certain such methods, the composition is suitably administered parenterally to the human or veterinary animal in the form of an injected solution or paste, a pill, a capsule, a solution, a suspension or a powder that is inhaled or ingested by the human or veterinary animal, or in the form of a mesh, film, wafer, gel, sphere, nanoparticle, paste, putty or patch that is implanted near, on or into the tissue, organ or organ system at or proximal to the site of the nerve or nervous system disease or disorder. In certain such embodiments, one or more of the compounds, compositions or conjugates of the invention may be coated onto or into a mesh or "sleeve" material such that the mesh or sleeve material is impregnated with one or more of the compounds, compositions or compositions of the invention, and the mesh or sleeve then applied to an injured (e.g., transected) or damaged nerve, nerve process or nerve bundle.

[0501] In other embodiments, administration of the conjugates or compositions to, near or into the tissues, organs or organ systems can be accomplished by any well-known means, including in the form of a solution, an ointment, a salve, a patch, a film, a gel, a paste, spheres, nanoparticles, putty, a cream, a topical solution and a drug eluting wafer. For example, the conjugates or compositions can be applied to or near, or introduced into, the tissues, organs or organ systems in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition or conjugates (for example, for use in the back of the eye, in the form of a topical

transocular eyedrop); via injection; in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into, near or onto the tissues, organs or organ systems; in the form of a mesh or patch; by attaching the conjugate or composition to, or enclosing it within, one or more nanoparticles that are then delivered into, near or on the tissues, organs or organ systems. Other suitable methods of applying the conjugates or compositions to, on, near or into the tissues, organs or organ systems to accomplish the therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0502] In related embodiments, the invention provides devices, particularly medical devices, suitable for treating or preventing a disease, disorder or medical condition in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to said disease, disorder or medical condition. Such devices suitably will comprise at least one of the compositions of the present invention, in the form of a coating on the device or a composition that is embedded within the device such that it is released from or elutes from the device once implanted within the body of the human or veterinary animal. Suitable such devices include, but are not limited to, artificial joints, stents, catheters, sutures, bone screws, bone plates, prosthetics (e.g., artificial limbs, body structures, organs, etc.), absorbable or non-absorbable meshes, absorbable or non-absorbable patches, drug-releasing wafers, brain neurostimulators (e.g., deep brain neurostimulators), gastric stimulators, cochlear implants, cardiac defibrillators, cardiac pacemakers, insulin pumps, internal infusion pumps, and the like. Suitable other devices useful in accordance with this aspect of the invention will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

[0503] The devices provided by this aspect of the invention are useful for treating, preventing, ameliorating or diagnosing diseases, disorders and medical conditions in humans or veterinary animals suffering from or predisposed to such diseases, disorders or medical conditions. In methods according to this aspect, one or more medical devices of the invention is implanted into the human or veterinary animal, and medical condition of the human or veterinary animal is monitored until the disease, disorder or medical condition is cured, ameliorated or prevented in the human or veterinary animal. Suitable diseases, disorders and medical conditions that may be cured, treated, ameliorated or prevented using the devices and methods of the invention include cancers (such as those described elsewhere herein), and diseases or disorders affecting

an organ system of the human or veterinary animal including the integumentary system (particularly diseases or disorders of the skin such as those described in detail herein), the muscular system, the skeletal system (particularly diseases or disorder of the bones, joints, cartilage, tendons or ligaments such as those described in detail herein), the nervous system (particularly those of the brain or the eye (such as anterior segment eye diseases and disorders including but not limited to those involving the corneal nerves (such as corneal pain (which may be acute or chronic), including but not limited to that resulting from damage or injury to the corneal nerves or denervation, e.g., paraocular pain, extraocular pain, and post-herpetic neuralgia), glaucoma, cataracts, vitreous adhesions or floaters, macular degeneration, dry eye syndrome, corneal keratitis, non-infectious corneal ulceration, non-infectious corneal melting, infectious corneal ulceration, infectious corneal melting, conjunctivitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, scleritis, episcleritis, iritis, uveitis, vitritis, Behcet disease uveitis, birdshot retinochoroidopathy, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)-associated uveitis, multifocal choroiditis with panuveitis, necrotizing scleritis, serpiginous choroidopathy, sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (VKH) disease, non-infectious panuveitis, ectasia, keratoconus, corneal laceration, corneal erosion, corneal abrasion, and a post-operative affliction of the eye resulting from eye surgery such as a post-operative cataract surgery state requiring medication or a post-operative glaucoma surgery state requiring medication, or posterior segment eye disorders such as those involving the retina, retinal epithelium (particularly the retinal pigment epithelium), retinal blood vessels, retinal nerves or optic nerve, including but not limited to macular degeneration (wet, dry and age-related), retinitis pigmentosa, retinal tears and detachment, retinopathy (e.g., diabetic retinopathy), retinal arterial or venous occlusion (e.g., BRAO (Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion), CRAO (Central Retinal Artery Occlusion), BRVO (Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion) and CRVO (Central Retinal Vein Occlusion), optic neuritis, optic neuropathy (including, for example, AION (Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy), traumatic optic neuropathy and optic atrophy (e.g., glaucomatous optic atrophy)), and other neuropathies impacting the eye or area around the eye, including paraocular diseases, disorders and medical conditions and extraocular diseases, disorders and medical conditions, such as cranial nerve palsies including but not limited to

Cranial III Nerve Palsy, Cranial Nerve IV Palsy, Cranial Nerve V Palsy (e.g., trigeminal neuralgia and post-herpes zoster neuralgia), Cranial Nerve VI Palsy and Cranial Nerve VII Palsy (e.g., Bell's Palsy), the circulatory system, the lymphatic system, the respiratory system (including those diseases or disorders affecting the epiglottis, the trachea, a bronchus, a bronchiole or a lung in the human or veterinary animal, particularly those diseases and disorders described in detail herein), the endocrine system, the urinary/excretory system (including those diseases or disorders affecting the kidney, the ureter, the urinary bladder, the upper urinary tract (i.e., the renal pelvis), the ureter or the urethra of the human or veterinary animal, particularly those diseases and disorders described in detail herein), the reproductive system (including diseases and disorders affecting the testicle, the prostate, the penis, the vagina, the cervix, the uterus, a fallopian tube or an ovary in said human or veterinary animal, particularly those diseases and disorders described in detail herein), the digestive system (including those diseases or disorders affecting the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon or rectum in said human or veterinary animal, particularly those diseases and disorders described in detail herein), and nerves or the nervous system (including the peripheral nervous system and the central nervous system, particularly those nerve or nervous system disorders, diseases and injuries described in detail herein). Suitable methods for implanting one or more of the devices provided by this aspect of the invention into a human or veterinary animal, to accomplish the treatment, prevention, amelioration or diagnosis of a disease, disorder or medical or physical condition in the human or veterinary animal will be familiar to the person of ordinary skill in the relevant medical and surgical arts.

[0504] Concentrations of the CMPs, or of the CMP-TC conjugates, useful in treating, preventing, ameliorating or diagnosing one or more diseases or disorders according to the methods of the present invention will be readily apparent to the artisan ordinarily skilled in the pharmaceutical and medical arts. For unconjugated CMPs, suitable amounts or concentrations of CMPs to be administered to a subject, particularly a human or veterinary animal, suitable amounts or concentrations of CMPs to be used include those described hereinabove. Based on the guidance provided herein, one of ordinary skill in the medical, pharmaceutical and/or pharmacological arts can determine the appropriate amount of the conjugates and compositions

- 92 -

of the invention to be used per kilogram (kg) of body mass of the human or veterinary animal. For conjugated CMP-TCs, the same amounts or concentrations of CMPs described herein, whether in concentration (e.g., ng/ml or µg/ml) or in amount (e.g., mg per kg of body mass), are suitably administered to the subject, and the amount of active pharmaceutical ingredient or biologic is calculated during the conjugation process to deliver therapeutically effective amounts of the desired active pharmaceutical ingredient or biologic, depending upon the disease or disorder that is to be treated, prevented, ameliorated or diagnosed in the human or veterinary animal. Suitable amounts or concentrations of active pharmaceutical ingredients or biologics to be used according to this aspect of the invention will be familiar to the ordinarily skilled artisan, and can be readily determined from information contained herein and other information that is available in the relevant arts.

[0505] It will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant arts that other suitable modifications and adaptations to the methods and applications described herein may be made without departing from the scope of the invention or any embodiment thereof. Having now described the present invention in detail, the same will be more clearly understood by reference to the following examples, which are included herewith for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting of the invention.

EXAMPLES

[0506] **Example 1:** Effect of CMPs and CMP-TC Conjugates on *in vivo* Healing of Mouse Corneal Epithelium

[0507] To examine the possible therapeutic effects of CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the invention, studies were designed to test certain CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates in an *in vivo* setting – the healing of the corneal epithelium in wounded mouse eyes. Female mice (8-week-old C57BL/6; seven mice per sample tested) were anesthetized, and corneas of the mouse eyes were wounded with a 1.5mm superficial epithelial wound of sufficient depth to expose the anterior stroma thereby damaging and exposing the collagen matrix. Wounds were created via trephine, followed by an Algerbrush scouring technique (see Carlson, E., et al., “Impact of

Hyaluronic Acid-Containing Artificial Tear Products on Reepithelialization in an *In Vivo* Corneal Wound Model,” J. Ocular Pharmacol. Ther., published online February 2, 2018, accessed at <https://doi.org/10.1089/jop.2017.0080>). Following wounding, corneas were treated with 25 nM (about 3mg/kg) CMPs or CMP-TC conjugates, in aqueous PBS. Negative control mice were treated with vehicle only (PBS), and positive control mice were treated with 100ng/mL epidermal growth factor (EGF). Wound size at various time points over 48 hours was examined by fluorescein staining (see Carlson et al., *id.*), and documented via fluorescent photomicrography, and quantified using Image J software (see Rush, J.S. et al., *Investig. Ophthalmol. Visual Sci.* 57(14):5864-5871 (2016); Rush, J.S. et al., *Investig. Ophthalmol. Visual Sci.* 55(8):4691-4699 (2014)). Results are depicted in Figure 1.

[0508] Figure 1 shows that the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the invention significantly accelerated the reepithelialization and healing of the subepithelial stroma in the cornea of mouse eyes, vs. both EGF and vehicle. Figs. 1a-1d show the size of the wound (visualized as the circle of fluorescein fluorescence in each photomicrograph) immediately after induction of the wound, while Figs. 1e-1h show the size of the wound 16 hours post-wounding and post-treatment with various test substances. Figs. 1a, 1e: PBS (negative control); Figs. 1b, 1f: EGF (positive control); Figs. 1c, 1g: “Compound 3”, a (Pro-Pro-Gly)₇ CMP of the invention (SEQ ID NO:1); Figs. 1d, 1h: “Compound 10”, a (Hyp-Pro-Gly)₇ CMP - Substance P conjugate of the invention (SEQ ID NO:391). The results demonstrate that both CMPs of the invention (Compounds 3 and 10) demonstrated significant acceleration of wound healing in mouse cornea and corneal stroma (indicated by a reduction in the diameter and diminution in intensity of the fluorescence) within 16 hours post-treatment, compared to both PBS and EGF controls which showed a lower level of healing.

[0509] To examine the healing of corneal wounds at the histological level, mice were sacrificed 24 hours after wounding and treatment with either PBS or Compound 3 as above, eyes were removed and fixed in formalin and thin-sectioned, and sections stained with H&E and examined via light microscopy. The results of these experiments confirmed that within 24 hours of wounding and treatment with Compound 3 (Figure 1j), the corneal epithelium demonstrated substantial healing (formation of an intact epithelial layer, and significantly

- 94 -

lower edema and disorganization of the subepithelial stroma) compared to corneal epithelial sections taken from mouse eyes treated only with PBS (Figure 1i). These results were confirmed at higher magnification (Figure 2), where corneal sections from mouse eyes treated with PBS (Fig. 2a) showed substantial disruption of the subepithelial matrix and lacked a basement membrane (arrow). In contrast, corneal sections from mouse eyes treated with a Compound 3 CMP of the invention (Fig. 2b) showed healing of the cornea as indicated by an intact epithelial layer complete with a reformed basement membrane (arrow), as well as significantly reduced edema and disorganization of the subepithelial matrix. To determine the extent of healing, sections prepared as in Figure 2 were examined microscopically and the average length of adhesion of the epithelial layer to the basement membrane and subepithelial stroma was measured. Results of these analyses are shown in Figure 3, which showed that within 24 hours of treatment with 250 nM Compound 3, a CMP of the invention, corneal wounds had healed nearly completely (compare to naïve, i.e., unwounded, eye sections). In contrast, lower concentrations of Compound 3 were not as effective at inducing healing, but still performed better from a healing standpoint than did Compound 10 which gave results similar to what was seen with EGF and PBS.

[0510] Taken together, the results of Figures 1-3 support the use of the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the present invention in promoting corneal wound healing and stromal collagen repair in wounded mouse eye, a model of a variety of human and veterinary animal ocular conditions including dry eye and corneal laceration or ulceration of a variety of etiologies.

Example 2: Effect of CMPs on Proliferation and Migration of Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells

[0511] To examine the possible therapeutic effects of CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the invention in back-of-eye indications, studies were designed to test certain CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates in an in vitro setting – the proliferation and migration of retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells. ARPE19 cells, a human RPE cell line expressing markers of differentiated RPE cells (see Dunn, K.C., et al., Exp. Eye Res. 62(2):155-170 (1996)), were obtained from ATCC

- 95 -

(Manassas, VA). Cells were plated (100,000 cells/ml at 2 ml per well) onto 100mm collagen-coated tissue culture plates (coated with 100 µg/ml type I collagen (Advanced BioMatrix) for 2 hours at 37°C) that had been pretreated with collagenase (Worthington Biochemical Corporation; 100 U/ml in TMC buffer for 1.5 hours at 37°C) and then treated either with 100 µM Compound 3 (a (Pro-Pro-Gly)⁷ CMP of the invention; SEQ ID NO:1) in TNC buffer, or with vehicle as negative control. Plates were incubated at 37°C overnight and then evaluated via phase contrast microscopy for density, morphology and network formation. Representative results are shown in Figure 4.

[0512] Figure 4 shows that the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the invention significantly accelerated the proliferation and network formation of RPE cells, vs. vehicle. Fig. 4a shows RPE cells plated onto collagen-coated plates that had been treated with collagenase and then with only vehicle (negative control), while Fig. 4b shows results with cells plated onto plates that had been treated with a CMP of the invention (Compound 3). The results demonstrate that Compound 3 induced significant acceleration of proliferation (i.e., greater cell density in the monolayer), and spreading, migration and network formation between adjacent RPE cells (Fig. 4b), vs. cells on vehicle-treated plates in which cells were less numerous, less spread on the plate, and showed a lower network formation between adjacent cells (Fig. 4a). These results suggest that the CMPs of the invention (e.g., Compound 3) promote the proliferation, migration and network formation in RPE cells *in vitro*.

[0513] To examine the impact of CMPs of the invention on the underlying collagen matrix in the experiments shown in Figure 4, collagenase-treated collagen-coated plates (prepared as outlined above) were examined by differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy. As shown in Figure 5, high-magnification DIC photomicrographs demonstrated that the underlying collagen matrix on the vehicle-treated plates (Fig. 5a) formed a matrix of randomly oriented collagen fibers (arrows), while the collagen matrix on plates treated with Compound 3 (Fig. 5b) formed fibers that showed a parallel orientation (arrows) similar to what is observed in the stromal matrix in endogenous tissues in the absence of injury. These results with Compound 3 are also analogous to those reported in the literature in other *in vitro* systems (Kivanany, PB et al., J. Funct. Biomater. 9(4):54 (2018); Hapach, LA et al., Phys. Biol. 12(6):

061002 (2015); Lanfer, B. et al, *Biomaterials* 29:3888-3895 (2008); Saeidi, N et al., *Biomaterials* 30:6581-6592 (2009)).

[0514] Based on the results shown in Figure 5, and the analogous reports in the literature, the degree of parallel (i.e., uni-directional) orientation of collagen observed in plates treated with a CMP of the invention (Compound 3) was quantitated using digital analysis of the micrographs shown in Figure 5 based on an algorithm recently reported in the literature (Cooper, ML et al., *Acta Neuropathol. Commun.* 6(1):38 (2018)). Results of this analysis (Figure 6) showed that treatment of the collagenase-treated collagen coated plates with Compound 3 improved collagen parallel alignment by about threefold compared to what was observed on vehicle-treated plates. Together with the results shown in Figure 5, these results demonstrate that a CMP of the invention (viz., Compound 3) was able to rapidly induce formation of organized collagen fibers in the in vitro matrix, analogous to what is observed in uninjured and healed tissues in vivo.

[0515] To examine the potential of CMPs of the invention to promote proliferation of RPE cells, ARPE19 cells cultured on collagenase-treated collagen-coated plates as described above were examined by phase contrast microscopy for density on the plate surfaces. Plates were divided into grids of set unit area (15 μm x 15 μm), and the number of cell nuclei in each grid was determined for vehicle-treated and CMP (Compound 3)-treated plates. As shown in Figure 7, RPE cells cultured on CMP-treated plates (Figure 7b) were present in a significantly higher number per unit of plate area than those cells on vehicle-treated plates (Figure 7a). These results indicate that Compound 3 promotes the proliferation in vitro of RPE cells.

[0516] CMPs of the invention were also examined for ability to induce migration and adherence of RPE cells in an in vitro assay, as a model of RPE cell migration and adherence occurring in healing in certain back-of-eye diseases (e.g., macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa) and retinal injuries. Transwell insert membranes (Costar; 8 μm pore size) were submersion coated with 500 μL of substrate (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ human Type I collagen or 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ Compound 3) or immersed in vehicle (water) at room temperature overnight. After 24 hours, insert membranes were washed three times with PBS and allowed to dry at 37°C. Approximately 105 ARPE19 cells for each condition were resuspended in 100 μL serum-free

medium and added to the apical side of each insert membrane. The inserts were then placed into a 24-well plate containing 0.5 mL of complete medium (plus 10% FBS), which attracts cells and promotes migration, and plates incubated at 37°C for 4 hours. An assessment was then done of how well the membrane coating allowed migration of the cells and promoted their adherence to the basal side of the membrane. Following incubation, non-migrated cells on the top of the insert were carefully removed with a cotton swab. Cells adhering to the basal side of the membrane following migration were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 5 mins at room temperature, stained with 0.1% crystal violet solution for 5 mins, and then washed gently with water. The number of cells migrating through and adhering to the basal side of the membranes coated under the various conditions noted above was then determined by microscopically counting cells within 10x and 20x magnification fields, six fields per membrane insert. All experiments were done in duplicate. Qualitative results (Figure 8) demonstrated that on membranes treated with a CMP of the invention, Compound 3, more RPE cells migrated across the membrane and adhered to the basal side of the membrane (Fig. 8c), both compared to vehicle (Fig. 8a) and native collagen (Fig. 8b). These qualitative results were supported quantitatively as well (Fig. 9), where Compound 3 was found to significantly increase migration and adherence of RPE cells vs. both vehicle and native collagen.

[0517] In a related experiment to examine cellular migration, only the apical surface of the transwell membrane was coated (with 50µL of solution) with either vehicle, native human Type I collagen (100µg/mL) or Compound 3 (200µM). Other conditions were the same as described above. Results of this experiment (Fig. 10) demonstrated that Compound 3 significantly increased migration of RPE cells through the membrane, compared to native Type I collagen. Vehicle and compound 3 were equivalently effective in allowing passage, which indicates that compound 3 provides a substrate for RPE cell migration without also providing the barrier to migration that is provided by natural collagen. These results demonstrate that the CMPs of the invention, and particularly Compound 3, induce migration and adherence of RPE cells in vitro, which provides a useful model of the migration and adherence of RPE cells in vivo in areas of collagen damage accompanying retinal epithelial disruption.

[0518] Taken together, these results support the use of the CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the present invention in promoting retinal epithelial healing and stromal collagen repair in mammalian retinal epithelial cell lines, a model of a variety of human and veterinary animal back-of-eye conditions including macular degeneration (dry, wet and age-related), retinitis pigmentosa, and other eye disorders, diseases, injuries and conditions involving the retinal epithelium.

Example 3: Effect of CMPs on Adherence of Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells to Disrupted Collagen Matrices

[0519] The inventors wished to further examine the possible therapeutic effects of CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the invention in back-of-eye indications, particularly in indications in which the collagen matrix may be disrupted. Therefore, studies were designed to test certain CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates in an *in vitro* setting – the adherence of retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells to tissue culture plates *in vitro* that were collagen-coated and that had been treated with a collagen-disrupting enzyme and then with a CMP of the invention, as a model of a disrupted and then potentially repaired matrix *in vivo*.

[0520] To test the ability of the selected enzyme (matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1)) to digest the collagen being used in the *in vitro* assays, 60nM MMP-1 was activated with 2mM APMA for 30 minutes at 37°C in TNC buffer. Human type 1 atelo-collagen (3.375µg, 0.2µg/µl) was then added to the reaction and digested for additional 6h at 37°C. The reaction was then subjected to SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. Results are shown in Figure 11. As seen in Fig. 11A, the $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ components of type I collagen were resolved in the gel, and treatment of the collagen with MMP-1 (to form “Cleaved Collagen”) demonstrated significant digestion of these components into lower molecular weight fragments (TC^A and TC^B). As shown in Fig. 11B, quantitation of the digestion, normalized to the $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ bands shown in the undigested collagen samples, demonstrated an approximately 7.4-fold (over 80%) reduction in the full length of these chains when collagen was treated with MMP-1. These results validate the ability of MMP-1 to cleave collagen for use in the *in vitro* assays of this Example. These results also are in line with previous reports that MMP-1 unwinds triple-

helical type I collagen prior to the hydrolysis of the peptide bonds by the enzyme (see Chung L. et al., EMBO J. 23(15):3020-3030 (2004)).

[0521] For cellular assays, ARPE19 cells (see Example 2) were plated onto tissue culture plates that had been coated with intact collagen or with MMP-1-digested collagen. MMP-1 was activated using APMA as described above. For testing “cut collagen”, human type I atelocollagen was for digested with activated MMP-1 as described above, and tissue culture plates were then coated overnight with intact human type I atelocollagen or with cut collagen. Plates were then treated with vehicle (PBS) or with one of four different CMPs of the invention: CMP A (SEQ ID NO:3), CMP B (SEQ ID NO:6), CMP C (SEQ ID NO:391) or CMP D (SEQ ID NO:13), each at 100µM, 100µL per well, and incubated at 37°C for five hours. Plates were then rinsed with culture medium, and ARPE-19 cells were plated uniformly on plates having one of three surface coating conditions: (1) intact collagen; (2) cut collagen; and (3) cut collagen + CMP. Plates were then incubated at 37°C for 19 hours, and then examined for cell adherence by phase contrast microscopy. Representative results are shown in Figs. 12-13.

[0522] Figure 12 shows that RPE cells adhered quite readily to collagen-coated plates (Fig. 12A), but not very well to plates coated with cut collagen (Fig. 12B). However, certain CMPs of the invention were apparently able to repair the collagen matrix on the plate to a certain extent such that RPE cells demonstrated increased adherence, at a higher level than seen in the cut collagen plates. For example, in the photomicrographs, cells plated onto plates coated with cut collagen that had been treated with CMP B (SEQ ID NO:6) showed increased adherence vs. cut collagen plates (Fig. 12D); this propensity to increase adherence was less pronounced on plates coated with cut collagen and treated with CMP A (SEQ ID NO:3), however, as seen in Fig. 12C. Quantitative assays of adherence of cells on cut collagen plates treated with four different CMPs confirmed these results (Fig. 13A, 13B), in that both CMP B and CMP D (SEQ ID NO:13) demonstrated significantly increased adhesion, and therefore presumably significantly enhanced ability to repair the digested collagen matrix on the plates, compared with cut collagen and with CMP A and CMP C (SEQ ID NO:391). These results provide a cell-based correlation with the DIC microscopy results in Example 2 that demonstrated the impact of CMP treatment on reformation of a disrupted collagen matrix *in vitro*, and suggest

- 100 -

that certain CMPs of the invention may be useful in enhancing the repair of a disrupted collagen matrix to thereby promote adherence, proliferation, migration and network formation in RPE cells *in vitro* and perhaps neuronal cells in general.

Example 4: Effect of CMPs on Neurite Outgrowth in Dorsal Root Ganglion Cells *In Vitro*

[0523] The inventors wished to further examine the possible therapeutic effects of CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the invention in neuronal and nervous system indications, particularly in indications in which the collagen matrix may be disrupted. Therefore, studies were designed to test certain CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates in another *in vitro* setting – the survival of and neurite outgrowth in dorsal root ganglia (DRG) neurons *in vitro*.

[0524] For these assays, DRG neurons were isolated from day 19 embryonic rats and plated onto tissue culture plates that had been coated with intact collagen or with MMP-1-digested collagen and then treated with vehicle (PBS) or with one of four different CMPs of the invention: CMP A (SEQ ID NO:3), CMP B (SEQ ID NO:6), CMP C (SEQ ID NO:391) or CMP D (SEQ ID NO:13), each at 100µM, 100µL per well, and incubated at 37°C for five hours. Plates were then rinsed with culture medium, and DRG neuronal cells were plated uniformly on plates having one of three surface coating conditions: (1) intact collagen; (2) cut collagen; and (3) cut collagen + CMP. Plates were then incubated at 37°C for 48 hours, and then examined for morphology and neurite outgrowth by inverted brightfield microscopy. Representative results are shown in Figs. 14-15.

[0525] Figure 14 shows that DRG neurons demonstrated substantial neurite outgrowth in all directions from the cell body when plated onto collagen-coated plates (Fig. 14A), but reduced neurite outgrowth on plates coated with cut collagen (Fig. 14B). However, the CMPs of the invention were apparently able to repair the collagen matrix on the plate to a certain extent such that DRG neurons demonstrated substantial neurite outgrowth well above what was seen on the cut collagen plates, with certain CMPs inducing neurite outgrowth to an extent similar to or even greater than that seen with intact, undigested collagen (Figs. 14C-14F). When quantitating the area of the dendritic field normalized to that observed on the cut collagen plates (Fig. 15A), all CMPs tested did not differ significantly ($p=0.15$) from what was observed

- 101 -

on the intact collagen plates. Moreover, as shown in Fig. 15B, the length of the longest neurite observed (normalized to cut collagen) on plates treated with CMP C (SEQ ID NO:391) and CMP D (SEQ ID NO:13) even exceeded that observed with intact collagen ($p \leq 0.002$). These results provide a primary neuronal cell-based correlation with the RPE cell results in Examples 2 and 3 that demonstrated the impact of CMP treatment on reformation of a disrupted collagen matrix *in vitro*, and indicate that certain CMPs of the invention are useful in enhancing the repair of a disrupted collagen matrix to thereby promote the proliferation, migration and network formation in neuronal cells. Together, these results suggest that the CMPs of the present invention should prove useful in treating, ameliorating, preventing and diagnosing a variety of diseases and disorders involving nerve cells and the nervous system.

Example 5: Penetration of CMPs from Ocular Surface to Retina

[0526] The inventors wished to further examine the possible therapeutic effects of CMPs and CMP-TC conjugates of the invention in back-of-eye indications, particularly in indications in which the collagen matrix may be disrupted. In treating certain such indications, it is desirable to be able to apply the therapeutic composition dropwise to the ocular surface rather than having the patient undergo the more invasive procedure of intravitreal injection; such dropwise addition of therapeutics to the eyes are easily accomplished by patients in their home settings rather than in the physician's office as is required for intravitreal injection, resulting in better patient comfort and compliance with the therapeutic regimen. Therefore, studies were designed to test the ability of certain CMPs to penetrate through the cornea to the retina in an *in vivo* setting, intact mouse eyes.

[0527] To test the ability of a CMP to penetrate from the surface of the eye to the back of the eye, a fluorophore-conjugated CMP was prepared. In these studies, a CMP having the amino acid sequence (Pro-Pro-Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO:1) was conjugated at its C terminus with Tide Fluor™ 2 (AAT Bioquest, Sunnyvale, CA) and obtained from Bachem (Torrance, CA); this fluorescent conjugate is designated herein as "TF2-CMP." Female mice (8-week-old C57BL/6) were anesthetized, and TF2-CMP was administered to both eyes of the mice either in the form of drops administered to the surface of the eyes (bilaterally, once per day for three

days, 10 μ L of a 200 μ M solution of TF2-CMP in PBS per administration) or to the back of the eye via intravitreal injection as positive controls (bilaterally, one injection only on day 3, using pulled glass needles for the injection; 1.5 μ L of a 100 μ M solution of TF2-CMP in PBS per injection). Negative control mice were treated with vehicle only (PBS). On day 3, mice were sacrificed and the amount of fluorescence in various portions of the eye structure (indicative of the amount of TF2-CMP) was qualitatively examined via confocal fluorescence photomicrography. Results are depicted in Figure 16.

[0528] As expected, intravitreal injection of TF2-CMP (Fig. 16A and 16B) demonstrated highly directed binding of the CMP at and around ganglion cell neurons in the ganglion cell layer of the retina (Fig. 16A), with numerous blood vessels (arrows) and ganglion cell nuclei (arrowheads) clearly visible in contrast. The fluorescence was seen to be localized in the ganglion cell layer, with very little of the TF2-CMP localized to the inner limiting membrane of the vitreous surface (Fig. 16B). Surprisingly, similar results were observed in mouse eyes in which the TF2-CMP had been administered dropwise over three days to the eye surface (Fig. 16C and 16D). In these eyes, the fluorescence was also directed around the ganglion cell neurons in the retinal ganglion cell layer (Fig. 16C), with numerous blood vessels (arrows) and ganglion cell nuclei (arrowheads) again visible in contrast. The amount of non-specific fluorescence observed in the vitreous surface (Fig. 16D) was somewhat higher than that observed for intravitreal injection (Fig. 16B), perhaps indicating that some of the TF2-CMP was retained within the inner limiting membrane of the vitreous surface or was in the process of traversing that membrane into the ganglion cell layer.

[0529] These results demonstrate that the CMPs and CMP conjugates of the invention are able to penetrate from the ocular surface through the cornea and to the retina, and more specifically through the inner limiting membrane of the retina to the ganglion cell layer. The CMPs are also seen to be present in the interstitial space and/or on the cell surfaces, with no penetration to the ganglion cell nuclei nor across the basement membrane of retinal blood vessels. Together, these results indicate that dropwise administration of the CMPs and CMP-conjugates of the invention give penetration results that are at least highly similar to direct intravitreal injection of the compositions. These results support the conclusion that a more patient-friendly

and patient-compliant approach to treating posterior segment ocular diseases and disorders, using dropwise administration of the CMPs and CMP-conjugates of the invention rather than more invasive procedures such as intravitreal injection, may be achievable.

[0530] The present invention has been described above with the aid of functional building blocks illustrating the implementation of specified functions and relationships thereof. The boundaries of these functional building blocks have been arbitrarily defined herein for the convenience of the description. Alternate boundaries can be defined so long as the specified functions and relationships thereof are appropriately performed. For example, the recitation of a range of values (e.g., a range of dosages or dosing concentrations) should be understood to include the values at the beginning and the end of that range, as well as every value in between those beginning and end values. To illustrate this concept, a range of “about 25ng/ml to about 250ng/ml” should be interpreted to include a value that is “about 25ng/ml,” “about 250ng/ml,” and every individual concentration value between those two values. The term “about” when used in conjunction with a numeric value typically means a value that is the actual value recited $\pm 10\%$ of that value.

[0531] The foregoing description of the specific embodiments will so fully reveal the general nature of the invention that others can, by applying knowledge within the skill of the art, readily modify and/or adapt for various applications such specific embodiments, without undue experimentation, without departing from the general concept of the present invention. Hence, in addition to those specifically described herein, other suitable embodiments of the invention will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art based upon the foregoing description and examples, and upon knowledge generally available in the relevant arts. Therefore, such adaptations and modifications are intended to be within the meaning and range of equivalents of the disclosed embodiments, based on the teaching and guidance presented herein. It is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation, such that the terminology or phraseology of the present specification is to be interpreted by the skilled artisan in light of the teachings and guidance.

[0532] The breadth and scope of the present invention should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

[0533] All references cited herein, including U.S. patents and published patent applications, international patents and patent applications, and journal references or other publicly available documents, are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties to the same extent as if each reference had been specifically cited for the portion or portions of such reference applicable to the section of this application to which it is relevant.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition suitable for use in a medicament for treating or preventing a posterior segment ocular disease or disorder, a paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, an extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, or an anterior segment ocular disease or disorder, in a human or veterinary animal in need of treatment or prevention of said disease or disorder, said composition comprising (a) at least one collagen mimetic peptide (CMP), and (b) one or more pharmaceutically suitable carriers.
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein said at least one CMP is attached to at least one therapeutic compound (TC) to form a CMP-TC conjugate.
3. The composition of claim 1, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-388 and 397-416.
4. The composition of claim 1, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-14, 66-94, 107-135, 136-140, 192-220, 233-261, 260-264, 280, 281, 293, 294, 306, 307, 318-346, 347, 348, 359-388 and 397-416.
5. The composition of claim 1, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:1.
6. The composition of claim 1, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:4, 5 and 6.
7. The composition of claim 1, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:9, 388 and 397-416.

8. The composition of claim 1, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:10-27, 81-94, 122-135, 207-220, 248-261, 333-346, 374-387 and 397-416.
9. The composition of claim 1, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the retina, retinal blood vessels, retinal nerves or optic nerve.
10. The composition of claim 9, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the retinal epithelium.
11. The composition of claim 9 or claim 10, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, a retinal tear, retinal detachment, retinopathy, retinal arterial or venous occlusion, optic neuritis, optic neuropathy and optic atrophy.
12. The composition of claim 11, wherein said macular degeneration is selected from wet macular degeneration, dry macular degeneration and age-related macular degeneration.
13. The composition of claim 11, wherein said retinopathy is diabetic retinopathy.
14. The composition of claim 2, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound is selected from the group consisting of a steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, a topical anesthetic, a vitamin or a derivative or precursor thereof, therapeutic enzyme or a therapeutic fragment thereof, an antibiotic, a therapeutic monoclonal antibody or a therapeutic fragment thereof, a therapeutic fusion protein, a prostaglandin analogue, a growth factor, a neuropeptide, an α -adrenergic antagonist, a β -adrenergic antagonist, a cell surface receptor antagonist, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.

- 107 -

15. The composition of claim 14, wherein said steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is prednisolone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
16. The composition of claim 15, wherein said steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is prednisolone acetate.
17. The composition of claim 14, wherein said nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is selected from the group consisting of acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, nepafenac, bromfenac, diclofenac, flurbiprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac and an indene derivative, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof
18. The composition of claim 14, wherein said topical anesthetic is selected from the group consisting of tetracaine, lidocaine, oxybuprocaine and proparacaine.
19. The composition of claim 14, wherein said vitamin or derivative or precursor thereof is selected from the group consisting of retinol, tretinoin and retinal.
20. The composition of claim 14, wherein said therapeutic enzyme is selected from the group consisting of a collagenase and a serine protease, or a therapeutically effective fragment thereof.
21. The composition of claim 14, wherein said antibiotic is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, a sulfonamide antibiotic, a β -lactam antibiotic, or a cyclic peptide antibiotic.
22. The composition of claim 21, wherein said aminoglycoside antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of gentamycin, tobramycin, paromomycin, kanamycin, neomycin and amikacin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof.

23. The composition of claim 21, wherein said fluoroquinolone antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of moxifloxacin, gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, gemifloxacin, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin and ofloxacin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
24. The composition of claim 21, wherein said sulfonamide antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of sulfacetamide, sulfadiazine, sulfadimidine, sulfafurazole (sulfisoxazole), sulfisomidine (sulfaisodimidine), sulfadoxine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamoxole, sulfanitran, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfametoxydiazine, sulfametopyrazine and terephtyl, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
25. The composition of claim 21, wherein said β -lactam antibiotic is a penicillin or a derivative thereof.
26. The composition of claim 25, wherein said penicillin or derivative thereof is selected from the group consisting of penicillin G, penicillin V, a benzylpenicillin and phenoxymethylpenicillin.
27. The composition of claim 21, wherein said β -lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of dicloxacillin, flucloxacillin, oxacillin, nafcillin, amoxicillin, an ampicillin, ticarcillin, piperacillin, ritipenem, a carbapenem, a cephem, a monobactam and a β -lactamase inhibitor.
28. The composition of claim 27, wherein said carbapenem is selected from the group consisting of ertapenem, doripenem, imipenem and meropenem, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
29. The composition of claim 27, wherein said cephem is selected from the group consisting of cefazolin, cefalexin, cefadroxil, cefapirin, cefaclor, cefotetan, cephamycin (cefoxitin), cefprozil, cefuroxime, cefuroxime axetil, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoperazone, cefdinir,

- 109 -

cefcapene, cefdaloxime, ceftizoxime, cefmenoxime, cefotaxime, cefpiramide, cefpodoxime, ceftibuten, cefditoren, cefepime, ceftaroline fosamil, ceftolozane, ceftobiprole, ceftiofur, cefquinome and ceftiofur, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.

30. The composition of claim 27, wherein said monobactam is aztreonam or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
31. The composition of claim 27, wherein said β -lactamase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sulbactam, tazobactam, clavulanic acid and avibactam, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
32. The composition of claim 23, wherein said antibiotic is tobramycin sulfate.
33. The composition of claim 23, wherein said antibiotic is moxifloxacin hydrochloride.
34. The composition of claim 23, wherein said antibiotic is ciprofloxacin hydrochloride.
35. The composition of claim 23, wherein said antibiotic is gatifloxacin hydrochloride.
36. The composition of claim 21, wherein said cyclic peptide antibiotic is cyclosporine.
37. The composition of claim 14, wherein said prostaglandin analogue is selected from the group consisting of latanoprost, travoprost, tafluprost, unoprostone, tatanoprostene buno and bimatoprost, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.
38. The composition of claim 14, wherein said growth factor is selected from the group consisting of EGF, PDGF, TGF- β , IGF-1, VEGF and FGF- β .

39. The composition of claim 14, wherein said neuropeptide is Substance P (SEQ ID NO:389).
40. The composition of claim 14, wherein said α -adrenergic antagonist is selected from the group consisting of brimonidine, clonidine and apraclonidine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters or derivatives thereof.
41. The composition of claim 14, wherein said β -adrenergic antagonist is selected from the group consisting of timolol, propranolol, atenolol, levobunolol, carteolol, betaxolol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.
42. The composition of claim 41, wherein said β -adrenergic antagonist is timolol maleate.
43. The composition of claim 14, wherein said cell surface receptor antagonist is lifitegrast or etanercept.
44. The composition of claim 14, wherein said carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of dorzolamide, brinzolamide, methazolamide and acetazolamide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.
45. The composition of claim 44, wherein said carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is dorzolamide hydrochloride.
46. The composition of claim 2, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide is covalently attached directly to said at least one therapeutic compound.
47. The composition of claim 2, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide is indirectly attached to said at least one therapeutic compound via use of an attachment means.

- 111 -

48. The composition of claim 47, wherein said attachment means comprises at least one polymeric chain having a first end and a second end.
49. The composition of claim 48, wherein said first end of said polymeric chain binds to a lysine residue on said collagen mimetic peptide and said second end of said polymeric chain binds to an amino group on at least one amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound.
50. The composition of claim 48, wherein said first end of said polymeric chain binds to a cysteine residue on said collagen mimetic peptide and said second end of said polymeric chain binds to an amino group on at least one amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound.
51. The composition of claim 48, wherein said first end of said polymeric chain binds to a methionine residue on said collagen mimetic peptide and said second end of said polymeric chain binds to an amino group on at least one amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound.
52. The composition of any one of claims 49-51, wherein said amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound is a lysine residue.
53. The composition of claim 42, wherein said polymeric chain is a linear polyethyleneglycol chain comprising at least four ethyleneglycol monomers, or a star-shaped polyethyleneglycol moiety.
54. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from four to fifty ethyleneglycol monomers.
55. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from ten to forty ethyleneglycol monomers.

- 112 -

56. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from fifteen to thirty ethyleneglycol monomers.
57. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from fifteen to twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers.
58. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from twenty to twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers.
59. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four or twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers.
60. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises four ethyleneglycol monomers.
61. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises six ethyleneglycol monomers.
62. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises eight ethyleneglycol monomers.
63. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises twelve ethyleneglycol monomers.
64. The composition of claim 53, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises twenty-four ethyleneglycol monomers.

- 113 -

65. The composition of claim 2, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound is enclosed within at least one nanoparticle that is attached via an attachment means to said collagen mimetic peptide.
66. The composition of claim 2, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide comprises at least one biotin moiety and said therapeutic molecule comprises at least one avidin or streptavidin moiety, and wherein said biotin moiety on said collagen mimetic peptide binds to said avidin or streptavidin moiety on said therapeutic compound, thereby attaching said collagen mimetic peptide to said therapeutic compound.
67. The composition of claim 2, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide comprises at least one avidin or streptavidin moiety and said therapeutic molecule comprises at least one biotin moiety, and wherein said avidin or streptavidin moiety on said collagen mimetic peptide binds to said biotin moiety on said therapeutic compound, thereby attaching said collagen mimetic peptide to said therapeutic compound.
68. The composition of claim 2, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound comprises at least one reactive hydroxyl group capable of being cross-linked to said collagen mimetic peptide.
69. The composition of claim 68, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound is directly attached to said collagen mimetic peptide via an amino group on said collagen mimetic peptide linked to a hydroxyl group on said therapeutic compound.
70. A method of treating or preventing a posterior segment disease, disorder or wound, a paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, an extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, or an anterior segment ocular disease, disorder or wound, in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to said ocular disease, disorder or wound, comprising administering the composition of any one of claims 1-8 and 14-69 to an eye of said human or veterinary animal in a dosage sufficient to treat or prevent said posterior segment ocular

- 114 -

disease, disorder or wound, monitoring the condition of the eye in said human or veterinary animal over time, and readministering said composition to the eye until said posterior segment ocular disease, disorder or wound is cured, prevented or ameliorated.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease, disorder or wound involves the retina, retinal blood vessels, retinal nerves or optic nerve.
72. The method of claim 71, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the retinal epithelium.
73. The method of claim 71, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, a retinal tear, retinal detachment, retinopathy, retinal arterial or venous occlusion, optic neuritis, optic neuropathy and optic atrophy.
74. The method of claim 73, wherein said macular degeneration is selected from wet macular degeneration, dry macular degeneration and age-related macular degeneration.
75. The method of claim 73, wherein said retinopathy is diabetic retinopathy.
76. The method of claim 70, wherein said composition is administered to the eye conjunctivally or subconjunctivally.
77. The method of claim 76, wherein said subconjunctival administration is achieved by administering said composition into the subconjunctival fornix.
78. The method of claim 70, wherein said composition is administered to the eye in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition.

- 115 -

79. The method of claim 70, wherein said composition is administered to the eye via injection.
80. The method of claim 70, wherein said composition is administered to the eye in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into an eye structure.
81. The method of claim 70, wherein said composition is administered to the eye in the form of a wafer, film, gel, mesh or patch.
82. The method of claim 70, wherein said composition is attached to one or more spheres or nanoparticles that are delivered to or into an eye structure.
83. A medical device suitable for treating or preventing a posterior segment ocular disease, disorder or medical condition, a paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, an extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, or an anterior segment ocular disease, disorder or medical condition, in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to said disease, disorder or medical condition, wherein said device comprises at least one of the compositions of any one of claims 1-8 and 14-69.
84. The medical device of claim 83, wherein said device is selected from the group consisting of a stent, a shunt, a suture, an absorbable mesh, an absorbable patch, a drug-releasing wafer, a film, and an internal infusion pump.
85. A method of treating, ameliorating or preventing a posterior segment ocular disease, disorder or medical condition, a paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, an extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, or an anterior segment ocular disease, disorder or medical condition, in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to said disease, disorder or medical condition, said method comprising implanting the medical device of claim 83 into the eye of said human or veterinary animal, and monitoring the medical

- 116 -

condition of said human or veterinary animal until said ocular disease, disorder or medical condition is cured, ameliorated or prevented.

86. The method of claim 85, wherein said posterior segment disease, disorder or medical condition involves the retina, retinal blood vessels, retinal nerves or optic nerve.
87. The method of claim 86, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the retinal epithelium.
88. The method of claim 86, wherein said posterior segment ocular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, a retinal tear, retinal detachment, retinopathy, retinal arterial or venous occlusion, optic neuritis, optic neuropathy and optic atrophy.
89. The method of claim 88, wherein said macular degeneration is selected from wet macular degeneration, dry macular degeneration and age-related macular degeneration.
90. The method of claim 89, wherein said retinopathy is diabetic retinopathy.
91. A composition suitable for use in a medicament for treating or preventing a nerve or nervous system disease or disorder in a human or veterinary animal in need of treatment or prevention of said disease or disorder, said composition comprising (a) at least one collagen mimetic peptide (CMP), and (b) one or more pharmaceutically suitable carriers
92. The composition of claim 91, wherein said at least one CMP is attached to at least one therapeutic compound (TC) to form a CMP-TC conjugate.

- 117 -

93. The composition of claim 91, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-388 and 391-416.
94. The composition of claim 91, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-14, 66-94, 107-135, 136-140, 192-220, 233-261, 260-264, 280, 281, 293, 294, 306, 307, 318-346, 347, 348, and 359-391.
95. The composition of claim 91, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:1.
96. The composition of claim 91, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 3,4, 5 and 6.
97. The composition of claim 91, wherein said at least one collagen mimetic peptide has an amino acid sequence corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NOs:13 and 391-416.
98. The composition of claim 91, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder involves the eye.
99. The composition of claim 98, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder involves the cornea, corneal nerves, retina, retinal nerves or optic nerve.
100. The composition of claim 99, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder involves the retinal epithelium.
101. The composition of any one of claims 98-100, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of damage to or inflammation of one or more corneal nerves, acute corneal pain, chronic corneal pain, glaucoma, macular degeneration,

- 118 -

retinitis pigmentosa, neurotrophic keratitis, a retinal tear, retinal detachment, a retinopathy, optic neuritis, optic neuropathy, a cranial nerve palsy and optic atrophy.

102. The composition of claim 101, wherein said macular degeneration is selected from wet macular degeneration, dry macular degeneration and age-related macular degeneration.
103. The composition of claim 101, wherein said retinopathy is diabetic retinopathy, ischemic retinopathy or a proliferative retinopathy.
104. The composition of claim 91, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder involves the peripheral nervous system or the central nervous system.
105. The composition of claim 104, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of an injury to one or more nerves or nerve processes and a neurodegenerative disease or disorder.
106. The composition of claim 105, wherein said injury is transection, crushing injury or torsional injury of a nerve, a nerve fiber or a nerve bundle.
107. The composition of claim 105, wherein said neurodegenerative disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease.
108. The composition of claim 92, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound is selected from the group consisting of a steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, a topical anesthetic, a vitamin or a derivative or precursor thereof, therapeutic enzyme or a therapeutic fragment thereof, an antibiotic, a therapeutic monoclonal antibody or a therapeutic fragment thereof, a therapeutic fusion protein, a prostaglandin analogue, a growth

- 119 -

factor, a neuropeptide, an α -adrenergic antagonist, a β -adrenergic antagonist, a cell surface receptor antagonist, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.

109. The composition of claim 108, wherein said steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is prednisolone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
110. The composition of claim 109, wherein said steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is prednisolone acetate.
111. The composition of claim 108, wherein said nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug is selected from the group consisting of acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, nepafenac, bromfenac, diclofenac, flurbiprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac and an indene derivative, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof
112. The composition of claim 108, wherein said topical anesthetic is selected from the group consisting of tetracaine, lidocaine, oxybuprocaine and proparacaine.
113. The composition of claim 108, wherein said vitamin or derivative or precursor thereof is selected from the group consisting of retinol, tretinoin and retinal.
114. The composition of claim 108, wherein said therapeutic enzyme is selected from the group consisting of a collagenase and a serine protease, or a therapeutically effective fragment thereof.
115. The composition of claim 108, wherein said antibiotic is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, a sulfonamide antibiotic, a β -lactam antibiotic, or a cyclic peptide antibiotic.

- 120 -

116. The composition of claim 115, wherein said aminoglycoside antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of gentamycin, tobramycin, paromomycin, kanamycin, neomycin and amikacin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof.
117. The composition of claim 115, wherein said fluoroquinolone antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of moxifloxacin, gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, gemifloxacin, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin and ofloxacin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
118. The composition of claim 115, wherein said sulfonamide antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of sulfacetamide, sulfadiazine, sulfadimidine, sulfafurazole (sulfisoxazole), sulfisomidine (sulfaisodimidine), sulfadoxine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamoxole, sulfanitran, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfametoxydiazine, sulfametopyrazine and terephtyl, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
119. The composition of claim 115, wherein said β -lactam antibiotic is a penicillin or a derivative thereof.
120. The composition of claim 119, wherein said penicillin or derivative thereof is selected from the group consisting of penicillin G, penicillin V, a benzylpenicillin and phenoxymethylpenicillin.
121. The composition of claim 115, wherein said β -lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of dicloxacillin, flucloxacillin, oxacillin, nafcillin, amoxicillin, an ampicillin, ticarcillin, piperacillin, ritipenem, a carbapenem, a cephem, a monobactam and a β -lactamase inhibitor.

- 121 -

122. The composition of claim 121, wherein said carbapenem is selected from the group consisting of ertapenem, doripenem, imipenem and meropenem, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
123. The composition of claim 121, wherein said cephem is selected from the group consisting of cefazolin, cefalexin, cefadroxil, cefapirin, cefaclor, cefotetan, cephamycin (cefoxitin), cefprozil, cefuroxime, cefuroxime axetil, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoperazone, cefdinir, cefcapene, cefdaloxime, ceftizoxime, cefmenoxime, cefotaxime, cefpiramide, cefpodoxime, ceftibuten, cefditoren, cefepime, ceftaroline fosamil, ceftolozane, ceftobiprole, ceftiofur, cefquinome and cefovecin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
124. The composition of claim 121, wherein said monobactam is aztreonam or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
125. The composition of claim 121, wherein said β -lactamase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of sulbactam, tazobactam, clavulanic acid and avibactam, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or derivative thereof.
126. The composition of claim 115, wherein said antibiotic is tobramycin sulfate.
127. The composition of claim 115, wherein said antibiotic is moxifloxacin hydrochloride.
128. The composition of claim 115, wherein said antibiotic is ciprofloxacin hydrochloride.
129. The composition of claim 115, wherein said antibiotic is gatifloxacin hydrochloride.
130. The composition of claim 115, wherein said cyclic peptide antibiotic is cyclosporine.

- 122 -

131. The composition of claim 108, wherein said prostaglandin analogue is selected from the group consisting of latanoprost, travoprost, tafluprost, unoprostone, tatanoprostene bunod and bimatoprost, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.
132. The composition of claim 108, wherein said growth factor is selected from the group consisting of EGF, PDGF, TGF- β , IGF-1, VEGF and FGF- β .
133. The composition of claim 108, wherein said neuropeptide is Substance P (SEQ ID NO:389).
134. The composition of claim 108, wherein said α -adrenergic antagonist is selected from the group consisting of brimonidine, clonidine and apraclonidine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters or derivatives thereof.
135. The composition of claim 108, wherein said β -adrenergic antagonist is selected from the group consisting of timolol, propranolol, atenolol, levobunolol, carteolol, betaxolol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.
136. The composition of claim 135, wherein said β -adrenergic antagonist is timolol maleate.
137. The composition of claim 108, wherein said cell surface receptor antagonist is lifitegrast or etanercept.
138. The composition of claim 108, wherein said carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of dorzolamide, brinzolamide, methazolamide and acetazolamide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and derivatives thereof.
139. The composition of claim 138, wherein said carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is dorzolamide hydrochloride.

- 123 -

140. The composition of claim 92, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide is covalently attached directly to said at least one therapeutic compound.
141. The composition of claim 92, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide is indirectly attached to said at least one therapeutic compound via use of an attachment means.
142. The composition of claim 141, wherein said attachment means comprises at least one polymeric chain having a first end and a second end.
143. The composition of claim 142, wherein said first end of said polymeric chain binds to a lysine residue on said collagen mimetic peptide and said second end of said polymeric chain binds to an amino group on at least one amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound.
144. The composition of claim 142, wherein said first end of said polymeric chain binds to a cysteine residue on said collagen mimetic peptide and said second end of said polymeric chain binds to an amino group on at least one amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound.
145. The composition of claim 142, wherein said first end of said polymeric chain binds to a methionine residue on said collagen mimetic peptide and said second end of said polymeric chain binds to an amino group on at least one amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound.
146. The composition of any one of claims 143-145, wherein said amino acid residue on said therapeutic compound is a lysine residue.
147. The composition of claim 146, wherein said polymeric chain is a linear polyethyleneglycol chain comprising at least four ethyleneglycol monomers or a star-shaped polyethyleneglycol moiety.

- 124 -

148. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from four to fifty ethyleneglycol monomers.
149. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from ten to forty ethyleneglycol monomers.
150. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from fifteen to thirty ethyleneglycol monomers.
151. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from fifteen to twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers.
152. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises from twenty to twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers.
153. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four or twenty-five ethyleneglycol monomers.
154. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises four ethyleneglycol monomers.
155. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises six ethyleneglycol monomers.
156. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises eight ethyleneglycol monomers.

- 125 -

157. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises twelve ethyleneglycol monomers.
158. The composition of claim 147, wherein said linear polymeric chain comprises twenty-four ethyleneglycol monomers.
159. The composition of claim 92, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound is enclosed within at least one nanoparticle that is attached via an attachment means to said collagen mimetic peptide.
160. The composition of claim 92, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide comprises at least one biotin moiety and said therapeutic molecule comprises at least one avidin or streptavidin moiety, and wherein said biotin moiety on said collagen mimetic peptide binds to said avidin or streptavidin moiety on said therapeutic compound, thereby attaching said collagen mimetic peptide to said therapeutic compound.
161. The composition of claim 92, wherein said collagen mimetic peptide comprises at least one avidin or streptavidin moiety and said therapeutic molecule comprises at least one biotin moiety, and wherein said avidin or streptavidin moiety on said collagen mimetic peptide binds to said biotin moiety on said therapeutic compound, thereby attaching said collagen mimetic peptide to said therapeutic compound.
162. The composition of claim 92, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound comprises at least one reactive hydroxyl group capable of being cross-linked to said collagen mimetic peptide.

- 126 -

163. The composition of claim 162, wherein said at least one therapeutic compound is directly attached to said collagen mimetic peptide via an amino group on said collagen mimetic peptide linked to a hydroxyl group on said therapeutic compound.
164. A method of treating or preventing a nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound, comprising administering the composition of any one of claims 91-98 and 104-159 to said human or veterinary animal in a dosage sufficient to treat or prevent said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound, monitoring the state or progression of the disease or disorder in said human or veterinary animal over time, and readministering said composition to the human or veterinary animal until said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound is cured, prevented or ameliorated.
165. The method of claim 164, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound involves the eye.
166. The method of claim 165, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound involves the cornea, corneal nerves, retina, retinal nerves or optic nerve.
167. The method of claim 166, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder involves the retinal epithelium.
168. The method of any one of claims 165-167, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of glaucoma, macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, a retinal tear, retinal detachment, retinopathy, acute corneal pain, chronic corneal pain, optic neuritis, optic neuropathy, a cranial nerve palsy and optic atrophy.

- 127 -

169. The method of claim 168, wherein said macular degeneration is selected from wet macular degeneration, dry macular degeneration and age-related macular degeneration.
170. The method of claim 168, wherein said retinopathy is diabetic retinopathy.
171. The method of claim 164, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound involves the peripheral nervous system or the central nervous system.
172. The method of claim 164, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound is selected from the group consisting of an injury to one or more nerves or nerve processes and a neurodegenerative disease or disorder.
173. The method of claim 172, wherein said injury is transection of a nerve, a nerve fiber or a nerve bundle.
174. The method of claim 172, wherein said neurodegenerative disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, a traumatic encephalopathy, a non-Alzheimer's dementia, encephalitis and meningitis.
175. The method of claim 165, wherein said composition is administered to the eye conjunctivally or subconjunctivally.
176. The method of claim 175, wherein said subconjunctival administration is achieved by administering said composition into the subconjunctival fornix.

- 128 -

177. The method of claim 164, wherein said composition is administered to the human or veterinary animal in the form of one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition.
178. The method of claim 164, wherein said composition is administered to the human or veterinary animal via injection.
179. The method of claim 164, wherein said composition is administered to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a coating on a solid material that is implanted into the human or veterinary animal.
180. The method of claim 164, wherein said composition is administered to the human or veterinary animal in the form of a wafer, film, gel, mesh, sleeve or patch.
181. The method of claim 180, wherein said wafer, film, gel, mesh, sleeve or patch is impregnated with said composition.
182. The method of claim 164, wherein said composition is attached to one or more spheres or nanoparticles that are delivered to or into said human or veterinary animal.
183. A medical device suitable for treating or preventing a posterior segment ocular disease, disorder or medical condition, a paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, an extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition, or an anterior segment ocular disease, disorder or medical condition, in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to said disease, disorder or medical condition, wherein said device comprises at least one of the compositions of any one of claims 91-98 and 104-159.

- 129 -

184. The medical device of claim 183, wherein said device is selected from the group consisting of a stent, a shunt, a suture, an absorbable mesh, a sleeve, an absorbable patch, a drug-releasing wafer, a film, and an internal infusion pump.
185. The medical device of claim 184, wherein said stent, shunt, suture, absorbable mesh, sleeve, absorbable patch, drug-releasing wafer or film is impregnated with said composition.
186. A method of treating, ameliorating or preventing a nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or medical condition in a human or veterinary animal suffering from or predisposed to said disease, disorder or medical condition, said method comprising implanting the medical device of claim 183 into said human or veterinary animal, and monitoring the medical condition of said human or veterinary animal until said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or medical condition is cured, ameliorated or prevented.
187. The method of claim 186, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound involves the eye.
188. The method of claim 187, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or medical condition involves the retina, retinal nerves or optic nerve.
189. The method of claim 188, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder involves the retinal epithelium.
190. The method of any one of claims 187-189, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of glaucoma, macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, a retinal tear, retinal detachment, retinopathy, acute corneal pain, chronic corneal pain, optic neuritis, optic neuropathy, a cranial nerve palsy and optic atrophy.

- 130 -

191. The method of claim 190, wherein said macular degeneration is selected from wet macular degeneration, dry macular degeneration and age-related macular degeneration.
192. The method of claim 190, wherein said retinopathy is diabetic retinopathy.
193. The method of claim 186, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound involves the peripheral nervous system or the central nervous system.
194. The method of claim 186, wherein said nerve or nervous system disease, disorder or wound is selected from the group consisting of an injury to one or more nerves or nerve processes and a neurodegenerative disease or disorder.
195. The method of claim 194, wherein said injury is transection of a nerve, a nerve fiber or a nerve bundle.
196. The method of claim 194, wherein said neurodegenerative disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease.
197. The method of claim 177, wherein said one or more drops of solution or a suspension that contains the composition is administered to the surface of the eye.
198. The method of claim 197, wherein said composition or a component thereof migrates or is transported from the surface of the eye to the posterior segment of the eye.
199. The method of claim 198, wherein said composition or a component thereof migrates or is transported to the retina of the eye.

200. The method of claim 199, wherein said composition or a component thereof migrates or is transported to the ganglion cell layer of the retina of the eye.
201. The composition of claim 1, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the cornea or corneal nerves.
211. The composition of claim 201, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of glaucoma, a cataract, a vitreous adhesion or floater, dry eye disease, corneal keratitis, non-infectious corneal ulceration, non-infectious corneal melting, infectious corneal ulceration, infectious corneal melting, conjunctivitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, scleritis, episcleritis, iritis, uveitis, vitritis, Behcet disease uveitis, birdshot retinochoroidopathy, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)-associated uveitis, multifocal choroiditis with panuveitis, necrotizing scleritis, serpiginous choroidopathy, sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (VKH) disease, non-infectious panuveitis, ectasia, keratoconus, a corneal laceration, corneal erosion, a corneal abrasion, acute corneal pain, chronic corneal pain, and a post-operative affliction of the eye resulting from eye surgery.
212. The composition of claim 211, wherein said acute corneal pain or chronic corneal pain results from damage or injury to the corneal nerves or corneal denervation.
213. The method of claim 70, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the cornea or corneal nerves.
214. The method of claim 213, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of glaucoma, a cataract, a vitreous adhesion or floater, dry eye disease, corneal keratitis, non-infectious corneal ulceration, non-infectious corneal melting, infectious corneal ulceration, infectious corneal melting, conjunctivitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, scleritis, episcleritis, iritis, uveitis, vitritis, ectasia, Behcet disease uveitis, birdshot retinochoroidopathy, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)-associated uveitis, multifocal

- 132 -

choroiditis with panuveitis, necrotizing scleritis, serpiginous choroidopathy, sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt-Koyanagi- Harada (VKH) disease, non-infectious panuveitis, keratoconus, a corneal laceration, corneal erosion, a corneal abrasion, acute corneal pain, chronic corneal pain, and a post-operative affliction of the eye resulting from eye surgery.

215. The method of claim 214, wherein said acute corneal pain or chronic corneal pain results from damage or injury to the corneal nerves or corneal denervation.
216. The method of claim 85, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the cornea or corneal nerves.
217. The method of claim 216, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of glaucoma, a cataract, a vitreous adhesion or floater, dry eye disease, corneal keratitis, non-infectious corneal ulceration, non-infectious corneal melting, infectious corneal ulceration, infectious corneal melting, conjunctivitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, scleritis, episcleritis, iritis, uveitis, vitritis, Behcet disease uveitis, birdshot retinochoroidopathy, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)-associated uveitis, multifocal choroiditis with panuveitis, necrotizing scleritis, serpiginous choroidopathy, sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt-Koyanagi- Harada (VKH) disease, non-infectious panuveitis, ectasia, keratoconus, a corneal laceration, corneal erosion, a corneal abrasion, acute corneal pain, chronic corneal pain, and a post-operative affliction of the eye resulting from eye surgery.
218. The method of claim 217, wherein said acute corneal pain or chronic corneal pain results from damage or injury to the corneal nerves or corneal denervation.
219. The composition of claim 186, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder involves the cornea or corneal nerves.

220. The method of claim 219, wherein said anterior segment ocular disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of glaucoma, a cataract, a vitreous adhesion or floater, dry eye disease, corneal keratitis, non-infectious corneal ulceration, non-infectious corneal melting, infectious corneal ulceration, infectious corneal melting, conjunctivitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, scleritis, episcleritis, iritis, uveitis, vitritis, Behcet disease uveitis, birdshot retinochoroidopathy, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)-associated uveitis, multifocal choroiditis with panuveitis, necrotizing scleritis, serpiginous choroidopathy, sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (VKH) disease, non-infectious panuveitis, ectasia, keratoconus, a corneal laceration, corneal erosion, a corneal abrasion, acute corneal pain, chronic corneal pain, and a post-operative affliction of the eye resulting from eye surgery.
221. The composition of claim 220, wherein said acute corneal pain or chronic corneal pain results from damage or injury to the corneal nerves or corneal denervation.
222. The composition of claim 1, wherein said paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition or said extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition is a cranial nerve palsy.
223. The composition of claim 222, wherein said cranial nerve palsy is selected from the group consisting of a Cranial III Nerve Palsy, a Cranial Nerve IV Palsy, a Cranial Nerve V Palsy, a Cranial Nerve VI Palsy and a Cranial Nerve VII Palsy.
224. The composition of claim 223, wherein said Cranial Nerve V Palsy is trigeminal neuralgia or post-herpes zoster neuralgia.
225. The composition of claim 223, wherein said Cranial Nerve VII Palsy is Bell's Palsy.
226. The method of claim 70 or claim 85, wherein said paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition or said extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition is a cranial nerve palsy.

- 134 -

- 227. The method of claim 226, wherein said cranial nerve palsy is selected from the group consisting of a Cranial III Nerve Palsy, a Cranial Nerve IV Palsy, a Cranial Nerve V Palsy, a Cranial Nerve VI Palsy and a Cranial Nerve VII Palsy.
- 228. The method of claim 227, wherein said Cranial Nerve V Palsy is trigeminal neuralgia or post-herpes zoster neuralgia.
- 229. The method of claim 227, wherein said Cranial Nerve VII Palsy is Bell's Palsy.
- 230. The medical device of claim 83 or 183, wherein said paraocular disease, disorder or medical condition or said extraocular disease, disorder or medical condition is a cranial nerve palsy.
- 231. The medical device of claim 230, wherein said cranial nerve palsy is selected from the group consisting of a Cranial III Nerve Palsy, a Cranial Nerve IV Palsy, a Cranial Nerve V Palsy, a Cranial Nerve VI Palsy and a Cranial Nerve VII Palsy.
- 232. The medical device of claim 231, wherein said Cranial Nerve V Palsy is trigeminal neuralgia or post-herpes zoster neuralgia.
- 233. The The medical device of claim 231, wherein said Cranial Nerve VII Palsy is Bell's Palsy.