WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

~~1. A method of inhibiting or treating an infection of a subject with a pathogen that interacts with a complement receptor 3 (CR3) polypeptide of a CR3 polypeptide expressing cell, the method comprising, consisting or consisting essentially of administering to the subject an effective amount of a non-carbohydrate, small molecule ligand of the alpha subunit I-domain of CR3, wherein the ligand does not directly kill the pathogen but inhibits interaction of the pathogen with the cell, to thereby inhibit or treat the infection of the subject with the pathogen.~~

~~2. The method of claim 1, wherein the interaction comprises one or both of binding of the pathogen to the cell and entry of pathogen into the cell.~~

~~3. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the cell is an immune cell.~~

~~4. The method of claim 3, wherein the immune cell is selected from myeloid cells such as monocytes (*e.g.*, macrophages including circulating macrophages and tissue resident macrophages such as Kupffer cells), neutrophils, mast cells and dendritic cells, as well as lymphoid cells including leukocytes such as natural killer cells and cytotoxic T cells.~~

~~5. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the cell is an epithelial cell.~~

~~6. The method of claim 5, wherein the epithelial cell is selected from cervical epithelial cells, fallopian epithelial cells, endometrial epithelial cells, rectal epithelial cells, and pharyngeal epithelial cells.~~

~~7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the pathogen is selected from bacteria (*e.g.*, *Neisseria*, *Streptococcus*, *Mycobacterium*, *Staphylococcus*, *Bordetella* , *Escherichia* and *Pseudomonas*), fungi (*e.g.*, *Candida* and *Cryptococcus*), protozoa (*e.g.*, *Toxoplasma*) and viruses (*e.g.*, flaviviruses, orthomyxoviruses, paramyxoviruses, retroviruses, coronaviruses, filoviruses, arenaviruses, rhabdoviruses and herpesviruses).~~

~~8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the pathogen is a *Neisseria* species.~~

~~9. The method of claim 8, wherein the *Neisseria* species is *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.~~

~~10. The method of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the *Neisseria* species is multidrug resistant.~~

~~11. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the pathogen is a retrovirus.~~

~~12. The method of claim 11, wherein the retrovirus is human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).~~

~~13. The method of claim 11 or claim 12, wherein the effective amount is one that inhibits transmission of the virus to the subject and/or spreading of the virus within the subject.~~

~~14. The method of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the ligand is formulated for oral delivery.~~

~~15. The method of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the ligand is formulated for systemic delivery.~~

~~16. The method of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the ligand is formulated for topical delivery.~~

~~17. The method of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the ligand is formulated for intrauterine delivery.~~

18. The method of any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the ligand is concurrently administered with an antimicrobial agent.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the antimicrobial agent is selected from antibiotics, antifungals, antiprotozoals, antimalarials, antituberculotics and antivirals.

20. A topical composition for use in inhibiting or treating an infection with a pathogen that interacts with a complement receptor 3 (CR3) polypeptide of a CR3 polypeptide-expressing cell, the composition comprising consisting or consisting essentially of a non-carbohydrate, small molecule ligand of the alpha subunit I domain of CR3, wherein the ligand does not directly kill the pathogen but inhibits interaction of the pathogen with the cell, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. The topical composition of claim 20, wherein the small molecule ligand is formulated for topical application to the skin or body cavity.

22. The topical composition of claim 21, wherein the ligand is formulated as a foam, cream, wash, gel, spray, suppository, pessary, lotion, ointment, ovule, tampon, or aerosol.

23. The topical composition of claim 21, wherein the ligand is comprised in an article (*e.g.*, coated on a surface of the article) such as a contraceptive device.

24. The topical composition of claim 23, wherein the contraceptive device is an intrauterine device, intravaginal barrier, intravaginal sponge, male condom, or female condom.

25. A composition for use in intrauterine therapy or prophylaxis of an infection with a pathogen that interacts with a complement receptor 3 (CR3) polypeptide of a CR3 polypeptide-expressing cell, the composition comprising consisting or consisting essentially of a non-carbohydrate, small molecule ligand of the alpha subunit I domain of CR3, wherein the ligand does not directly kill the pathogen but inhibits interaction of the pathogen with the cell, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

26. An article for use in inhibiting or treating an infection with a pathogen that interacts with a complement receptor 3 (CR3) polypeptide of a CR3 polypeptide expressing cell, the article comprising a non-carbohydrate, small molecule ligand of the alpha subunit I domain of CR3 in an amount sufficient to inhibit or treat the infection in an individual wearing the article, wherein the ligand does not directly kill the pathogen but inhibits interaction of the pathogen with the cell, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. The article of claim 26, wherein the article is selected from a glove, intrauterine device, vaginal dispenser, vaginal ring, intravaginal barrier type device, intravaginal sponge, male condom, and female condom.

28. The article of claim 26, wherein the article is a contraceptive device.

29. The article of claim 28, wherein the contraceptive device is an intrauterine device, intravaginal barrier, intravaginal sponge, male condom or female condom.

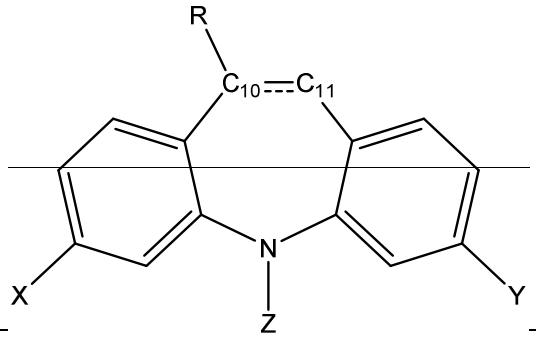
30. The article of any one of claims 26 to 29, wherein the pathogen is a virus, for example an enveloped virus, representative examples of which include orthomyxoviruses, paramyxoviruses, retroviruses, coronaviruses, filoviruses, arenaviruses, rhabdoviruses and herpesviruses.

31. The article of claim 30, wherein the virus is a retrovirus such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

32. The composition or article of any preceding claim, further comprising an antimicrobial agent.

33. The composition or article of claim 32, wherein the antimicrobial agent is selected from antibiotics, antifungals, antiprotozoals, antimalarials, antituberculotics and antivirals.

34. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 1 to 33, wherein the ligand is a dibenzoazepine compound of Formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

R is hydrogen, hydroxyl, NHC_{1-4}alkyl, $OCOC_{1-4}$alkyl or oxo;

X and Y are independently hydrogen or halogen;

Z is C_{1-4} alkyl, $CONR^1R^2$, C_{1-4}alkyleneNR^1R^2, C_{1-4}alkylene$(NO)R^1R^2$ or quinuclidinyl;

R^1 and R^2 are independently hydrogen or optionally substituted C_{1-6}alkyl; or R^1 and R^2 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 3 to 8 membered heterocycloalkyl ring which may be optionally substituted; and

the C_{10} – C_{11} bond is a single or a double bond;

wherein when R is oxo, the C_{10}–C_{11} bond is a single bond;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

35. The method, composition or article of claim 34, wherein the dibenzoazepine compound is selected from carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, eslicarbazepine acetate, clomipramine, desipramine, imipramine, imipraminoxide, lofepramine, metapramine, opipramol, quinupramine and trimipramine.

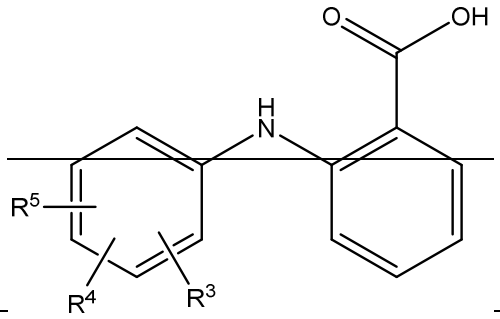
36. The method, composition or article of claim 34, wherein the dibenzoazepine compound is carbamazepine.

37. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 34 to 36, wherein the dibenzoazepine compound is administered at a dosage that is not effective for treating epilepsy.

38. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein the dibenzoazepine compound is administered at a dosage that is not effective for treating neuropathic pain.

39. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 34 to 38, wherein the dibenzoazepine compound is administered at a dosage that is not effective for treating a bipolar disorder.

40. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 1 to 33, wherein the ligand is an anthranilic acid derivative compound of Formula (II):



(II)

wherein:

R^3 is C_{1-6}alkyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl; and

R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or C_{1-6}alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

41. The method, composition or article of claim 40, wherein the anthranilic acid derivative compound is selected from flufenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meclofenamic acid and tolfenamic acid.

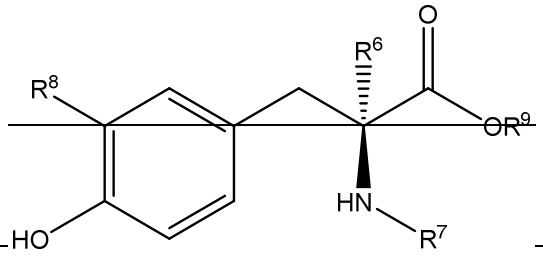
42. The method, composition or article of claim 40 or claim 41, wherein the anthranilic acid derivative compound is flufenamic acid.

43. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 40 to 42, wherein the pathogen whose infection is inhibited or treated with the anthranilic acid derivative compound is other than a Gram-positive bacterium.

44. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 40 to 43, wherein the anthranilic acid derivative compound is administered at a dosage that is not effective for providing analgesia.

45. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 40 to 44, wherein the anthranilic acid derivative compound is administered at a dosage that is not effective for treating inflammation.

46. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 1 to 33, wherein the ligand is a phenylpropionic acid derivative compound of Formula (III):



(III)

wherein:

~~R^6 is hydrogen, CH_3 or CHF_2;~~

~~R^7 is hydrogen or NH_2;~~

~~R^8 is hydrogen or OH;~~

~~R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;~~

~~or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.~~

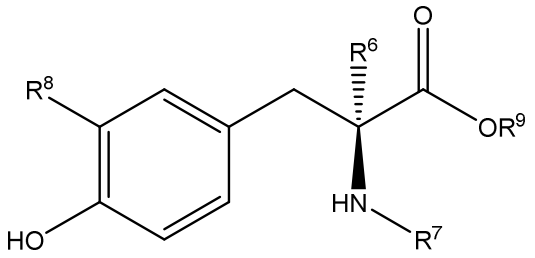
~~47. The method, composition or article of claim 46, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is selected from methyldopa, carbidopa, methyldopa methyl ester, methyldopa ethyl ester, levodopa, etilevodopa (levodopa ethyl ester), metirosine, (α-methyltyrosine) and α-difluoromethyldopa.~~

~~48. The method, composition or article of claim 46 or claim 47, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is methyldopa.~~

~~49. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 46 to 48, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is administered at a dosage that is not effective for treating hypertension.~~

~~50. The method, composition or article of any one of claims 46 to 49, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is administered at a dosage that is not effective for treating stroke.~~

~~51.~~1. ~~A method of~~Use of a phenylpropionic acid derivative compound for inhibiting or treating an infection of a subject with a pathogen that interacts with a complement receptor 3 (CR3) polypeptide of a CR3 polypeptide-expressing cell, ~~the method comprising, consisting or consisting essentially of administering to the subject an effective amount of a~~wherein the pathogen is selected from a *Neisseria* species and a retrovirus, and wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound ~~of~~ is represented by Formula (III):



(III)

wherein:

R^6 is hydrogen, CH_3 or CHF_2;

R^7 is hydrogen or NH_2;

R^8 is hydrogen or OH;

R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;

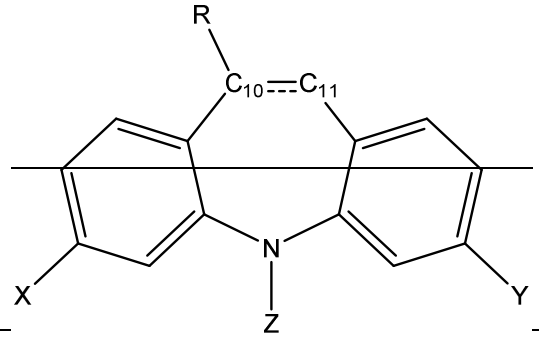
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

~~52.~~2. The ~~method~~ use of claim ~~51~~1, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is selected from methyldopa, carbidopa, methyldopa methyl ester,

methyldopa ethyl ester, levodopa, etilevodopa (levodopa ethyl ester), metirosine, (α-methyltyrosine) and α-difluoromethyldopa.

~~53.~~3. The ~~method~~ use of claim ~~51~~1 or claim 2, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is methyldopa.

~~54. A method of inhibiting or treating an infection of a subject with a pathogen that interacts with a complement receptor 3 (CR3) polypeptide of a CR3 polypeptide-expressing cell, the method comprising, consisting or consisting essentially of administering to the subject an effective amount of a dibenzoazepine compound of Formula (I):~~



~~(I)~~

~~wherein:~~

~~R is hydrogen, hydroxyl, NHC_{1-4}alkyl, $OCOC_{1-4}$alkyl or oxo;~~

~~X and Y are independently hydrogen or halogen;~~

~~Z is C_{1-4} alkyl, $CONR^1R^2$, C_{1-4}alkyleneNR^1R^2, C_{1-4}alkylene$(NO)R^1R^2$ or quinuclidinyl;~~

~~R^1 and R^2 are independently hydrogen or optionally substituted C_{1-6}alkyl; or R^1 and R^2 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 3 to 8 membered heterocycloalkyl ring which may be optionally substituted; and~~

~~the C_{10}—C_{11} bond is a single or a double bond;~~

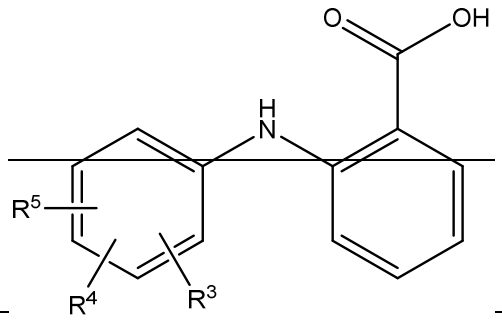
~~wherein when R is oxo, the C_{10}-C_{11} bond is a single bond;~~

~~or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.~~

~~55. The method of claim 54, wherein the dibenzoazepine compound is selected from carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, eslicarbazepine acetate, clomipramine, desipramine, imipramine, imipraminoxide, lofepramine, metapramine, opipramol, quinupramine and trimipramine.~~

~~56. The method of claim 54, wherein the dibenzoazepine compound is carbamazepine.~~

~~57. A method of inhibiting or treating an infection of a subject with a pathogen that interacts with a complement receptor 3 (CR3) polypeptide of a CR3 polypeptide-expressing cell, the method comprising, consisting or consisting essentially of administering to the subject an effective amount of an anthranilic acid derivative compound of Formula (II):~~



~~(II)~~

~~wherein:~~

~~R^3 is C_{1-6}alkyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl; and~~

~~R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or C_{1-6}alkyl;~~

~~or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.~~

~~58. The method of claim 57, wherein the anthranilic acid derivative compound is selected from flufenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meclofenamic acid and tolfenamic acid.~~

~~59. The method of claim 57, wherein the anthranilic acid derivative compound is flufenamic acid.~~

~~60. The method of any one of claims 51 to 59, wherein the pathogen is selected from bacteria (*e.g.*, *Neisseria*, *Streptococcus*, *Mycobacterium*, *Staphylococcus*, *Bordetella* , *Escherichia* and *Pseudomonas*), fungi (*e.g.*, *Candida* and *Cryptococcus*), protozoa (*e.g.*, *Toxoplasma*) and viruses (*e.g.*, flaviviruses, orthomyxoviruses, paramyxoviruses, retroviruses, coronaviruses, filoviruses, arenaviruses, rhabdoviruses and herpesviruses).~~

~~61. The method of any one of claims 51 to 59, wherein the pathogen is a *Neisseria* species.~~

4. The use of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the pathogen is resistant to an antimicrobial.

5. The use of claim 4, wherein the antimicrobial is an antibiotic.

~~62.~~6. The ~~method~~ use of any one of claims ~~61~~1 to 3, wherein the *Neisseria* species is *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

~~63. The method of claim 61 or claim 62, wherein the *Neisseria* species is multidrug resistant.~~

~~64. The method of any one of claims 51 to 59, wherein the pathogen is a retrovirus.~~

~~65.~~7. The ~~method~~ use of any one of claims ~~64~~1 to 3, wherein the retrovirus is human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

8. The use of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is formulated for oral delivery.

9. The use of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is formulated for systemic delivery.

10. The use of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is formulated for topical delivery.

11. The use of claim 10, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is formulated as a cream, a foam, a wash, a lotion, a spray, a gel, a suppository, a pessary, an

ointment, an ovule, a tampon, a glove, a male condom, a female condom, an intrauterine device, an intravaginal barrier, a vaginal dispenser, a vaginal ring, an intravaginal sponge, or aerosol.

12. The use of claim 10 or 11, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is formulated for intrauterine delivery.

~~66.~~13. The ~~method~~ use of any one of claims ~~51 1~~ to ~~65~~12, wherein the phenylpropionic acid derivative compound is to be concurrently administered with an antimicrobial agent.

~~67.~~14. The ~~method~~ use of claim ~~66~~12~~2~~13, wherein the antimicrobial agent is selected from antibiotics, antifungals, antiprotozoals, antimalarials, antituberculotics and antivirals.