Claims

1. Use of a~~A~~ fluorescent marker of retinal integrity ~~for use~~ in the manufacture of a medicament for diagnosing a CNS disorder, wherein the fluorescent marker is ~~to be delivered by~~for intranasal administration.

2. A ~~fluorescent marker of retinal integrity for~~ use according to claim 1, wherein the fluorescent marker is in the form of a powder, a suspension or a solution.

3. A ~~fluorescent marker of retinal integrity for~~ use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the fluorescent marker is a marker of retinal blood vessel integrity.

4. A ~~fluorescent marker of retinal integrity for~~ use according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the fluorescent marker has a molecular weight of ~~about~~ 2 kDa or less.

5. A ~~fluorescent marker of retinal integrity for~~ use according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the fluorescent marker is selected from one or more of sodium fluorescein or indocyanine green (ICG).

6. A ~~fluorescent marker of retinal integrity for~~ use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the fluorescent marker is a marker of retinal cell integrity.

7. A ~~fluorescent marker of retinal integrity for~~ use according to claim 1, 2 or 6, wherein the fluorescent marker comprises a fluorescent label and a marker of one or more of apoptosis, necrosis, cell activity, cell stress or protein aggregation.

8. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to claim ~~6 or~~ 7, wherein the fluorescent label has an emission wavelength of ~~about~~ 400nm to ~~about~~ 1000nm.

9. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to ~~any of~~ claim~~s 6 to~~ 7 or 8, wherein the fluorescent label is selected from one or more of sodium fluorescein, indocyanine green (ICG), curcumin, IRDye700, IRDye800, Dy-776, Dy-488 and D-781.

10. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to any of claims ~~6~~7 to 9, wherein the marker of apoptosis is selected from one or more of an annexin, C2A domain of synaptotagmin-I, duramycin, ~~non-peptide based isatin sulfonamide analogs, such as~~ WC-II-89, and ApoSense, such as NST-732, DDC and ML-10.

11. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to claim 10, wherein the annexin is selected from one or more of annexin 2, annexin 5, annexin 6, annexin 11 or annexin 128.

12. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to any of claims ~~6~~7 to 9, wherein the marker of necrosis is selected from one or more of propidium iodide (PI), pyrophosphate, antimyosin, glucarate, hypericin, hypericin monocarboxylic acid, pamoic acid, bis-hydrazide-bis-DTPA pamoic acid, 99mTc-pyrophosphate, 111In-antimyosin, 99mTc-glucarate and methylene blue.

13. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to any of claims ~~6~~7 to 9, wherein the marker of cell activity is selected from one or more of membrane dyes, mitochondrial dyes, autophagy dyes, necrosis dyes and calcium flux.

14. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to any of claims ~~6~~7 to 9, wherein the marker of cell stress is selected from one or more of a marker of lipid peroxidation, glutathione (GSH) or reactive oxygen species (ROS), such as superoxide, peroxyl radical, hydrogen peroxide, hydroxyl radical and peroxynitrite.

15. A ~~fluorescent marker for~~ use according to any of claims ~~6~~7 to 9, wherein the marker of protein aggregation is selected from one or more of congo-red, curcumin or Thioflavin S.

16. A ~~fluorescent marker of retinal integrity for~~ use according to any of claims to 1 to 15, wherein the CNS disorder is inflammatory (such as arthridides or granulomatous), infective (such as viral, encephalitic, or bacterial), vascular (such as angiogenic, occlusive or metabolic), or degenerative (such as glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), Alzheimer's disease, or Parkinson's disease).

17. A method of diagnosing a CNS disorder comprising administering a fluorescent marker of retinal integrity to a subject and generating an image of the

subject's eye, wherein the fluorescent marker is delivered by intranasal administration.

18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the fluorescent marker is in the form of a powder, a suspension or a solution.

19. A method according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the fluorescent marker is a marker of retinal blood vessel integrity.

20. A method according to any of claims 17 to 19, wherein the fluorescent marker has a molecular weight of ~~about~~ 2 kDa or less.

21. A method according to any of claim 17 to 20, wherein the fluorescent marker is selected from one or more of sodium fluorescein or indocyanine green (ICG).

22. A method according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the fluorescent marker is a marker of retinal cell integrity.

23. A method according to claim 17, 18 or 22, wherein the fluorescent marker comprises a fluorescent label and a marker of one or more of apoptosis, necrosis, cell activity, cell stress or protein aggregation.

24. A method according to claim ~~22 or~~ 23, wherein the fluorescent label has an emission wavelength of ~~about~~ 400nm to ~~about~~ 1000nm.

25. A method according to ~~any of~~ claim~~s 22 to~~ 23 or 24, wherein the fluorescent label is selected from one or more of sodium fluorescein, indocyanine green (ICG), curcumin, IRDye700, IRDye800, Dy-776, Dy-488 and D-781.

26. A method according to any of claims ~~22~~23 to 25, wherein the marker of apoptosis is selected from one or more of an annexin, C2A domain of synaptotagmin-I, duramycin, ~~non-peptide based isatin sulfonamide analogs, such as~~ WC-II-89, and ApoSense, such as NST-732, DDC and ML-10.

27. A method according to claim 26, wherein the annexin is selected from one or more of annexin 2, annexin 5, annexin 6, annexin 11 or annexin 128.

28. A method according to any of claims ~~22~~23 to 25, wherein the marker of necrosis is selected from one or more of propidium iodide (PI), pyrophosphate, antimyosin, glucarate, hypericin, hypericin monocarboxylic acid, pamoic acid, bis-hydrazide-bis-DTPA pamoic acid, 99mTc-pyrophosphate, 111In-antimyosin, 99mTc-glucarate and methylene blue.

29. A method according to any of claims ~~22~~23 to 25, wherein the marker of cell activity is selected from one or more of membrane dyes, mitochondrial dyes, autophagy dyes, necrosis dyes and calcium flux.

30. A method according to any of claims ~~22~~23 to 25, wherein the marker of cell stress is selected from one or more of a marker of lipid peroxidation, glutathione (GSH) or reactive oxygen species (ROS), such as superoxide, peroxyl radical, hydrogen peroxide, hydroxyl radical and peroxynitrite.

31. A method according to any of claims ~~22~~23 to 25, wherein the marker of protein aggregation is selected from one or more of congo-red, curcumin or Thioflavin S.

32. A method according to any of claims to 17 to 31, wherein the CNS disorder is inflammatory (such as arthridides or granulomatous), infective (such as viral, encephalitic, or bacterial), vascular (such as angiogenic, occlusive or metabolic), or degenerative (such as glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), Alzheimer's disease, or Parkinson's disease).

33. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an annexin ~~or a functional fragment or derivative thereof~~ conjugated to a compound of 2 kDa or less, wherein the composition comprises annexin ~~or a functional fragment or derivative thereof~~ conjugated at a concentration of at least 5 mg/ml.

34. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 33, wherein the annexin ~~or functional fragment or derivative thereof~~ is annexin 128 and wherein the compound of 2 kDa or less is Dy776.