water with alcohols. The compounds of the formula I and their physiologically acceptable salts and solvates can also be lyophilized and the obtained lyophilisates used for the production of injectable compositions, for example.

The dosage of a compound of the formula I and/or a physiologically acceptable salt and/or solvate thereof to be administered depends on the specific case and, as is usual, has to be adapted by the physician according to the customary rules and procedures to the individual circumstances in order to achieve an optimum effect. It depends, for example, on the nature and the severity of the disorder to be treated, the sex, age, weight and individual responsiveness of the human or animal patient, on the efficacy and duration of action of the compound used, on whether the treatment is for the therapy of an acute or chronic disease or prophylactic, or on whether other active compounds are administered in addition to a compound of the formula I. In general, a daily dose from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg, or from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg, or from about 0.3 mg/kg to about 5 mg/kg (in each case mg per kg of bodyweight), for example, is appropriate for administration to an adult weighing 75 kg in order to obtain the desired results. The daily dose can be administered in a single dose or, in particular when larger amounts are administered, divided into several, for example two, three or four, individual doses. The administration can also be carried out continuously, for example by continuous infusion or injection. Depending on the individual behavior in a specific case, it may be necessary to deviate upward or downward from the indicated dosages.

In one aspect, there is provided a compound of the formula I as defined above or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or a physiologically acceptable solvate of any of them, for use as a pharmaceutical.

In one aspect, there is provided a compound of the formula I as defined above or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or a physiologically acceptable solvate of any of them, for the treatment of wound healing disorders.

In one aspect, there is provided a compound of the formula I as defined above or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or a physiologically acceptable solvate of any of them, for wound healing.

In one aspect, there is provided a compound of the formula I as defined above or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or a physiologically acceptable solvate of any of them for wound healing in diabetics.

In one aspect, there is provided a compound of the formula I as defined above or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or a physiologically acceptable solvate of any of them, for the treatment of diabetic foot syndrome.

The following examples illustrate the invention.

When example compounds containing a basic group were purified by preparative high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) on reversed phase (RP) column material and, as customary, the eluent was a gradient mixture of water and acetonitrile containing trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), they were in part obtained in the form of their acid addition salt with trifluoroacetic acid, depending on the details of the workup such as evaporation or lyophilization conditions. In the names of the example