

TABLE 2-continued

CLASS	TYPE OF AGENT	NONPROPRIETARY NAMES (OTHER NAMES)
gonists		Medroxyprogesterone acetate
	Estrogens	Megestrol acetate Diethylstilbestrol
	Antiestrogen	Ethinyl estradiol Tamoxifen
	Androgens	Testosterone propionate Fluoxymesterone
	Antiandrogen	Flutamide
	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone analog	Leuprolidel

The language "radiation therapy" is intended to include the application of a genetically and somatically safe level of x-rays, both localized and non-localized, to a subject to inhibit, reduce, or prevent symptoms or conditions associated with undesirable cell growth. The term x-rays is intended to include clinically acceptable radioactive elements and isotopes thereof, as well as the radioactive emissions therefrom. Examples of the types of emissions include alpha rays, beta rays including hard betas, high energy electrons, and gamma rays. Radiation therapy is well known in the art (see e.g., Fishbach, F., *Laboratory Diagnostic Tests*, 3rd Ed., Ch. 10: 581-644 (1988)), and is typically used to treat neoplastic diseases.

The term "immunotoxins" includes immunotherapeutic agents which employ cytotoxic T cells and/or antibodies, e.g., monoclonal, polyclonal, phage antibodies, or fragments thereof, which are utilized in the selective destruction of undesirable rapidly proliferating cells. For example, immunotoxins can include antibody-toxin conjugates (e.g., Ab-ricin and Ab-diphtheria toxin), antibody-radiolabels (e.g., Ab-<sup>135</sup>I) and antibody activation of the complement at the tumor cell. The use of immunotoxins to inhibit, reduce, or prevent symptoms or conditions associated with neoplastic diseases are well known in the art (see e.g., Harlow, E. and Lane, D., *Antibodies*, (1988)).

The language "inhibiting undesirable cell growth" is intended to include the inhibition of undesirable or inappropriate cell growth. The inhibition is intended to include inhibition of proliferation including rapid proliferation. For example, the cell growth can result in benign masses or the inhibition of cell growth resulting in malignant tumors. Examples of benign conditions which result from inappropriate cell growth or angiogenesis are diabetic retinopathy, retrolental fibrioplasia, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibromas, rheumatoid arthritis, hemangiomas, Kaposi's sarcoma, and other conditions or dysfunctions characterized by dysregulated endothelial cell division.

The language "inhibiting tumor growth" is intended to include the prevention of the growth of a tumor in a subject or a reduction in the growth of a pre-existing tumor in a subject. The inhibition also can be the inhibition of the metastasis of a tumor from one site to another. In particular, the language "tumor" is intended to encompass both in vitro and in vivo tumors that form in any organ or body part of the subject. The tumors preferably are tumors sensitive to the aminoguanidine compounds of the present invention. Examples of the types of tumors intended to be encompassed by the present invention include those tumors associated with breast cancer, skin cancer, bone cancer, prostate cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer, brain cancer, cancer of the larynx, gallbladder, pancreas, rectum, parathyroid, thyroid,

adrenal, neural tissue, head and neck, colon, stomach, bronchi, kidneys. Specifically, the tumors whose growth rate is inhibited by the present invention include basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma of both ulcerating and papillary type, metastatic skin carcinoma, osteo sarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, veticulum cell sarcoma, myeloma, giant cell tumor, small-cell lung tumor, gallstones, islet cell tumor, primary brain tumor, acute and chronic lymphocytic and granulocytic tumors, hairy-cell tumor, adenoma, hyperplasia, medullary carcinoma, pheochromocytoma, mucosal neuromas, intestinal ganglioneuromas, hyperplastic corneal nerve tumor, marfanoid habitus tumor, Wilm's tumor, seminoma, ovarian tumor, leiomyomater tumor, cervical dysplasia and in situ carcinoma, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma, soft tissue sarcoma, malignant carcinoid, topical skin lesion, mycosis fungoide, rhabdomyosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, osteogenic and other sarcoma, malignant hypercalcemia, renal cell tumor, polycythemia vera, adenocarcinoma, glioblastoma multiforma, leukemias, lymphomas, malignant melanomas, epidermoid carcinomas, and other carcinomas and sarcomas.

The present invention further pertains to a therapeutic and prophylactic composition for inhibiting tumor growth in a subject. The composition contains an effective amount of an aminoguanidine compound and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The present invention further pertains to packaged tumor growth inhibitors containing an aminoguanidine compound packaged with instructions for using the aminoguanidine compound as a tumor growth inhibitor. The instructions would provide such information as the appropriate dose of aminoguanidine or the appropriate regimen.

The contents of all references, pending patent applications and published patents, cited throughout this application are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

EQUIVALENTS

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments and methods described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the scope of the following claims.

- What is claimed is:
  1. A method for inhibiting undesirable cell growth in a subject, comprising
    - administering to a subject an effective amount of an aminoguanidine such that the undesirable cell growth is inhibited.
    2. The method of claim 1, wherein the undesirable cell growth is inappropriate cell growth.
    3. The method of claim 2, wherein the inappropriate cell growth results in a condition selected from the group consisting of diabetic retinopathy, retrolental fibrioplasia, neovascular glaucoma, angiofibromas, hemangiomas, and Karposi's sarcoma.
    4. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibition of undesirable cell growth is the inhibition of tumor growth.
    5. The method of claim 4, wherein tumor growth is inhibited by preventing the occurrence of the tumor in the subject.
    6. The method of claim 4, wherein tumor growth is inhibited by reducing the growth of a pre-existing tumor.
    7. The method of claim 1, wherein said aminoguanidine has the general formula I