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ANTICONVULSANT ENANTIOMERIC AMINO ACID DERIVATIVES

This application claims priority from U.S.

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1996.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel enantiomeric compounds and pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of epilepsy and other CNS disorders.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The predominant application of
anticonvulsant drugs is the control and prevention of
seizures associated with epilepsy or related central
nervous system disorders. Epilepsy refers to many
types of recurrent seizures produced by paroxysmal
excessive neuronal discharges in the brain; the two
main generalized seizures are petit mal, which is
associated with myoclonic jerks, akinetic seizures,
transient loss of consciousness, but without
convulsion; and grand mal which manifests in a
continuous series of seizures and convulsions with
loss of consciousness.

The mainstay of treatment for such disorders has been the long-term and consistent administration of anticonvulsant drugs. Most drugs in use are weak acids that, presumably, exert their action on neurons, glial cells or both of the central nervous system. The majority of these compounds are characterized by the presence of at least one amide unit and one or

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