



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 38/31	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/47317 (43) International Publication Date: 18 December 1997 (18.12.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP97/03036 (22) International Filing Date: 11 June 1997 (11.06.97) (30) Priority Data: 9612171.0 11 June 1996 (11.06.96) GB 9619310.7 16 September 1996 (16.09.96) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOVARTIS AG [CH/CH]; Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): WECKBECKER, Gisbert [DE/CH]; Loeliring 31, CH-4105 Biel-Benken (CH). (74) Agent: ROTH, Bernhard, M.; Novartis AG, Patent- und Markenabteilung, Klybeckstrasse 141, CH-4002 Basel (CH).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: COMBINATION OF A SOMATOSTATIN ANALOGUE AND A RAPAMYCIN (57) Abstract A combination of a compound of the somatostatin class and a rapamycin macrolide is useful for the prevention or treatment of cell hyperproliferation.		

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COMBINATION OF A SOMATOSTATIN ANALOGUE AND A RAPAMYCIN

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical combination and its use in the treatment of disorders associated with excess benign and malignant cell proliferation, e.g. tumors or intimal cell proliferation.

There is a continuing need for the development of drugs having increased effectiveness in inhibiting or slowing down undesired cell proliferation, particularly in the cancer field and in vasculopathies.

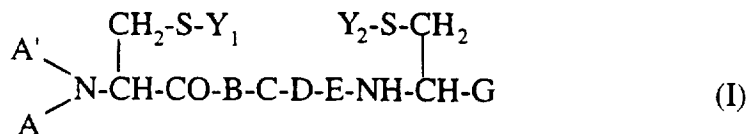
Accordingly, there is provided a pharmaceutical combination comprising a compound of the somatostatin class, and a rapamycin macrolide.

The somatostatin class is a known class of small peptides comprising the naturally occurring somatostatin-14 and analogues having somatostatin related activity, e.g. as disclosed by A.S. Dutta in *Small Peptides*, Vol.19, Elsevier (1993). By "somatostatin analogue" as used herein is meant any straight-chain or cyclic polypeptide having a structure based on that of the naturally occurring somatostatin-14 wherein one or more amino acid units have been omitted and/or replaced by one or more other amino radical(s) and/or wherein one or more functional groups have been replaced by one or more other functional groups and/or one or more groups have been replaced by one or several other isosteric groups. In general, the term covers all modified derivatives of the native somatostatin-14 which exhibit a somatostatin related activity, e.g. they bind to at least one somatostatin receptor (hSST-1, hSST-2, hSST-3, hSST-4 or hSST-5), preferably in the nMolar range, more preferably to at least the hSST-2 receptor in the nMolar range.

Cyclic, bridge cyclic and straight-chain somatostatin analogues or derivatives are known and have been described together with processes for their production e.g. in US Patent Specifications 4,310,518 and 4,235,886, in European Patent Specifications EP-A-1295; 23,192; 29,310; 29,579; 30,920; 31,303; 63,308; 70,021; 83,305; 215,171; 203,031; 214,872; 143,307; 298,732; 277,419; 389,180; 395,417; 450,480A2; in Belgian Patent Specification BE-A-900,089; and in WO 91/09056; WO 97/01579; WO 97/14715,

the contents thereof, in particular with respect to the compounds, being incorporated herein by reference.

Preferred somatostatin analogues are e. g. compounds of formula I



wherein

A is C₁₋₁₂alkyl, C₇₋₁₀phenylalkyl or a group of formula RCO-,

whereby

- i) R is hydrogen, C₁₋₁₁alkyl, phenyl or C₇₋₁₀phenylalkyl, or
- ii) RCO- is
 - a) a D-phenylalanine residue optionally ring-substituted by halogen, NO₂, NH₂, OH, C₁₋₃alkyl and/or C₁₋₃alkoxy; or
 - b) the residue of a natural or a synthetic α-amino-acid other than defined under a) above, or of a corresponding D-amino acid, or
 - c) a dipeptide residue in which the individual amino acid residues are the same or different and are selected from those defined under a) and/or b) above, the α-amino group of amino acid residues a) and b) and the N-terminal amino group of dipeptide residues c) being optionally mono- or di-C₁₋₁₂alkylated or substituted by C₁₋₈alkanoyl;

A' is hydrogen or C₁₋₃alkyl,

Y₁ and Y₂ represent together a direct bond or each of Y₁ and Y₂ is hydrogen

B is -Phe- optionally ring-substituted by halogen, NO₂, NH₂, OH, C₁₋₃alkyl and /or

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