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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/08704 (22) International Filing Date: 8 November 1999 (08.11.99) (30) Priority Data: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>9824866.9</td> <td>12 November 1998 (12.11.98)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9824867.7</td> <td>12 November 1998 (12.11.98)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9824869.3</td> <td>12 November 1998 (12.11.98)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9912193.1</td> <td>25 May 1999 (25.05.99)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9912190.7</td> <td>25 May 1999 (25.05.99)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9912191.5</td> <td>25 May 1999 (25.05.99)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> </table> (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SMITHKLINE BEECHAM P.L.C. [GB/GB]; New Horizons Court, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9EP (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): LEWIS, Karen [GB/GB]; SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, New Frontiers Science Park South, Third Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AW (GB). LILLIOTT, Nicola, Jayne [GB/GB]; SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, New Frontiers Science Park South, Third Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AW (GB). MACKENZIE, Donald, Colin [GB/GB]; SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, New Frontiers Science Park South, Third Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AW (GB).	9824866.9	12 November 1998 (12.11.98)	GB	9824867.7	12 November 1998 (12.11.98)	GB	9824869.3	12 November 1998 (12.11.98)	GB	9912193.1	25 May 1999 (25.05.99)	GB	9912190.7	25 May 1999 (25.05.99)	GB	9912191.5	25 May 1999 (25.05.99)	GB	RE, Vincenzo [GB/GB]; SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, New Frontiers Science Park South, Third Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AW (GB). (74) Agent: RUTTER, Keith; SmithKline Beecham Corporate Intellectual Property, Two New Horizons Court, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9EP (GB). (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
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(54) Title: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR MODIFIED RELEASE OF AN INSULIN SENSITISER AND ANOTHER ANTIDIABETIC AGENT																			
(57) Abstract A pharmaceutical composition, which composition comprises: an insulin sensitiser and another antidiabetic agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor, wherein the composition is arranged to provide a modified release of at least one of the insulin sensitiser and the other antidiabetes agent, and the use of such composition in medicine.																			

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This invention relates to a novel composition, in particular to a modified release composition and its use in medicine, especially its use for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, preferably Type 2 diabetes, and conditions associated with diabetes mellitus.

Alpha glucosidase inhibitor antihyperglycaemic agents (or alpha glucosidase inhibitors) and biguanide antihyperglycaemic agents (or biguanides) are commonly used in the treatment of Type 2 diabetes. Acarbose, voglibose, emiglitate and miglitol are examples of alpha glucosidase inhibitors. 1,1 - Dimethylbiguanidine (or metformin) is a particular example of a biguanide.

Insulin secretagogues are compounds that promote increased secretion of insulin by the pancreatic beta cells. The sulphonylureas are well known examples of insulin secretagogues. The sulphonylureas act as hypoglycaemic agents and are used in the treatment of Type 2 diabetes. Examples of sulphonylureas include glibenclamide (or glyburide), glipizide, gliclazide, glimepiride, tolazamide and tolbutamide.

European Patent Application, Publication Number 0,306,228 relates to certain thiazolidinedione derivatives disclosed as having antihyperglycaemic and hypolipidaemic activity. One particular thiazolidinedione disclosed in EP 0306228 is 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (hereinafter 'Compound (I)'). WO94/05659 discloses certain salts of Compound (I) including the maleate salt at example 1 thereof.

Compound (I) is an example of a class of anti-hyperglycaemic agents known as 'insulin sensitisers'. In particular Compound (I) is a thiazolidinedione insulin sensitiser.

European Patent Applications, Publication Numbers: 0008203, 0139421, 0032128, 0428312, 0489663, 0155845, 0257781, 0208420, 0177353, 0319189, 0332331, 0332332, 0528734, 0508740; International Patent Application, Publication Numbers 92/18501, 93/02079, 93/22445 and United States Patent Numbers 5104888 and 5478852, also disclose certain thiazolidinedione insulin sensitisers.

Another series of compounds generally recognised as having insulin sensitiser activity are those typified by the compounds disclosed in International Patent Applications, Publication Numbers WO93/21166 and WO94/01420. These compounds are herein referred to as 'acyclic insulin sensitisers'. Other examples of acyclic insulin sensitisers are those disclosed in United States Patent Number 5232945 and International Patent Applications, Publication Numbers WO92/03425 and WO91/19702.

Examples of other insulin sensitisers are those disclosed in European Patent Application, Publication Number 0533933, Japanese Patent Application Publication Number 05271204 and United States Patent Number 5264451.

The above mentioned publications are incorporated herein by reference.

It is now indicated that certain modified release pharmaceutical compositions allow administration of a single daily dose of Compound (I) and another antidiabetic agent, such as an alpha glucosidase inhibitor, a biguanide or an insulin secretagogue, to provide an advantageous delivery of drug for maintaining effective glycaemic control with no observed adverse side effects. Such modified release is therefore considered to be particularly useful for the delivery of insulin sensitisers in combination with other antidiabetic agents for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, especially Type 2 diabetes and conditions associated with diabetes mellitus.

Accordingly, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition, suitable for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, especially Type 2 diabetes and conditions associated with diabetes mellitus in a mammal, such as a human, which composition comprises: an insulin sensitiser, such as Compound (I), and another antidiabetic agent, such as an alpha glucosidase inhibitor, a biguanide or an insulin secretagogue, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor, wherein the composition is arranged to provide a modified release of at least one of the insulin sensitiser and the other antidiabetic agent.

In another aspect, the invention provides a modified release pharmaceutical composition, suitable for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, especially Type 2 diabetes and conditions associated with diabetes mellitus in a mammal, such as a human, which composition comprises: an insulin sensitiser, such as Compound (I), and another antidiabetic agent, such as an alpha glucosidase inhibitor, a biguanide or an insulin secretagogue, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor, wherein the carrier is arranged to provide a modified release of at least one of the insulin sensitiser and the other antidiabetic agent

Suitably, the release of both the insulin sensitiser and the other antidiabetic agent is modified.

However, it is envisaged that the release of only the insulin sensitiser is modified. It is also envisaged that the release of only the other antidiabetic agent is modified. The remaining active agent would of course be subject to non-modified release.

Suitably, the modified release is delayed, pulsed or sustained release.

In one aspect the modified release is a delayed release.

Delayed release is conveniently obtained by use of a gastric resistant formulation such as an enteric formulation, such as a tablet coated with a gastric resistant polymer, for example Eudragit L100-55. Other gastric resistant polymers include methacrylates, cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phtahlate, in particular, Aquateric, Sureteric, HPMCP-HP-55S.

The enteric coated tablet may be a single layer tablet, where the active agents are admixed prior to compression into tablet form, or a multi-layer tablet, such as a bi-or tri-layer tablet, wherein each active agent is present in a discrete layer within the compressed

tablet form. The discrete table layers can be arranged as required to provide modified or non-modified release of each active agent.

In a further aspect the modified release is a sustained release, for example providing effective release of active agents over a time period of up to 26 hours, typically
5 in the range of 4 to 24 hours.

Sustained release is typically provided by use of a sustained release matrix, usually in tablet form, such as disintegrating, non-disintegrating or eroding matrices.

Sustained release is suitably obtained by use of a non disintegrating matrix tablet formulation, for example by incorporating Eudragit RS into the tablet. Alternative non
10 disintegrating matrix tablet formulations are provided by incorporating methacrylates, cellulose acetates, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phtahlate, in particular Eudragit L and RL , Carbopol 971P, HPMCP-HP-55S into the tablet.

Sustained release is further obtained by use of a disintegrating matrix tablet formulation, for example by incorporating methacrylates, methylcellulose, in particular
15 Eudragit L, Methocel K4M into the tablet.

Sustained release can also be achieved by using a semi-permeable membrane coated tablet for example by applying methacrylates, ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, in particular Eudragit RS, Surelease to the tablet.

Sustained release can also be achieved by using a multi layer tablet, where each
20 active ingredient is formulated together or as a separate layer, for example as a matrix tablet, with the other layers providing further control for sustained release of either one or both active agents.

In yet a further aspect the modified release is a pulsed release, for example providing up to 4, for example 2, pulses of active agent per 24 hours.

25 One form of pulsed release is a combination of non-modified release of active agent and delayed release.

Suitable modified release includes controlled release. The composition of the invention also envisages a combination of pulsed, delayed and/or sustained release for each of the active agents, thereby enabling for example the release of the reagents at
30 different times. For example, where the composition comprises an insulin sensitiser and a biguanide, such as metformin, the composition can be arranged to release the metformin overnight.

A suitable alpha glucosidase inhibitor is acarbose.

35 Other suitable alpha glucosidase inhibitors are emiglitate and miglitol. A further suitable alpha glucosidase inhibitor is voglibose.

Suitable biguanides include metformin, buformin or phenformin, especially metformin.

Suitable insulin secretagogues include sulphonylureas.

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