Title: NOVEL USE OF (-)-EPIGALLOCATECHIN GALLATE

Abstract: The present invention refers to the use of (-)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with a sympathomimetic, preferably caffeine, <and otherwise improving fat metabolism and carbohydrate metabolism, thereby improving a number of pathophysiological conditions>.
AMEND DIFFERENCES

Claims

1. Use of a dietary supplement containing (−)-epigallocatechin gallate for increasing the fat oxidation in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, whereby the dietary supplement is incorporated by said mammal at least half an hour before the regular intake of food, feed or beverages containing said fat whose oxidation is increased.

2. Use of a dietary supplement containing (−)-epigallocatechin gallate for reducing the weight of a mammal selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, whereby the dietary supplement is incorporated by said mammal at least half an hour before the intake of food, feed or beverages.

3. Use of a dietary supplement containing (−)-epigallocatechin gallate for reducing the fat mass in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, whereby the dietary supplement is incorporated by said mammal at least half an hour before the intake of food, feed or beverages.

4. Use of a dietary supplement containing (−)-epigallocatechin gallate for reducing the carbohydrate oxidation in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, whereby the dietary supplement is incorporated by said mammal at least half an hour before the regular intake of food, feed or beverages containing said carbohydrate whose oxidation is reduced.

5. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the dietary supplement is incorporated by said mammal at a point in time between half an hour and one and a half hour before the intake of food, feed or beverages.

6. Use of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate (for the manufacture of a composition) for improving the flow mediated dilation, thereby contributing to the beneficial effects on coronary
heart, in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans.

7. The use according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the daily dosage of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight.

8. The use according to any of the claims 1 to 7, wherein the (−)-epigallocatechin gallate has a purity of at least 80%, preferably of at least 85%, more preferably of at least 90%.

9. The use according to any of the claims 1 to 8, wherein the (−)-epigallocatechin gallate is in a form selected from the group consisting of (fortified) food or (fortified) feed, dietary supplements, beverages, tablets, granules, capsules, pastes, food additives, feed additives, and effervescent formulations.

10. The use according to any of the claims 1 to 9, wherein the daily dosage of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight.

11. A method for increasing the fat oxidation in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with an effective dose of a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof at least half an hour before the intake of food, feed or beverage, containing said fat whose oxidation is increased, by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day.

12. A method for supporting the metabolism of fat in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in...
combination with an effective dose of a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof at least half an hour before the intake of food, feed or beverage by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day.

13. A method for reducing the fat mass in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof at least half an hour before the intake of food, feed or beverage by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day.

14. A method for reducing the weight of mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof at least half an hour before the intake of food, feed or beverage by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day.

15. A method for reducing the carbohydrate oxidation in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof at least half an hour before the intake of food, feed or beverage, containing said carbohydrate whose oxidation is reduced, by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably
from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day.

16. The method according to any of the claims 11 to 15, wherein said effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate is administered to said mammal at a point in time between half an hour and one and a half hour before the intake of food, feed or beverages.

17. The method according to any of the claims 11 to 16, further comprising the step of said mammal performing physical activity.

18. A method for improving the flow mediated dilation in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, thereby contributing to a beneficial effect on the coronary health, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate to said mammal which is in need thereof, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day.

19. The method according to any of the claims 11 to 18, wherein the mammals are humans with a body mass index above 25.

20. The method according to any of the claims 11 to 19, wherein the (−)-epigallocatechin gallate has a purity of at least 80%, preferably of at least 85%, more preferably of at least 90%.

21. A method for increasing the fat oxidation in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with an effective dose of a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof before the intake of food, feed or beverage, containing said fat whose oxidation is increased, by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per
day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day, and said method further comprising the step of said mammal performing physical activity.

22. A method for supporting the metabolism of fat in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with an effective dose of a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof before the intake of food, feed or beverage by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day, and said method further comprising the step of said mammal performing physical activity.

23. A method for reducing the fat mass in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof before the intake of food, feed or beverage by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day, and said method further comprising the step of said mammal performing physical activity.

24. A method for reducing the weight of mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof before the intake of food, feed or beverage by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day, and said method further comprising the step of said mammal performing physical activity.

AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)
25. A method for reducing the carbohydrate oxidation in mammals selected from the group consisting of humans, cats, dogs and horses, preferably in humans, said method comprising the step of administering an effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate, preferably in combination with a sympathomimeticum, to said mammal which is in need thereof before the intake of food, feed or beverage, containing said carbohydrate whose oxidation is reduced, by said mammal, characterized in that the effective dose of (−)-epigallocatechin gallate varies from 0.14 to 25 mg per kg body weight per day, preferably from 2.0 to 9 mg per kg body weight per day, more preferably from 4.0 to 9.0 mg per kg body weight per day, most preferably from 4.0 to 4.5 mg per kg body weight per day, and said method further comprising the step of said mammal performing physical activity.