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(71) Demandeur/Applicant:
SHIAO, SHIN-JEN, TW

(72) Inventeur/Inventor:
SHIAO, SHIN-JEN, TW

(54) Titre : UN COMPOSE PHARMACEUTIQUE
(54) Title: A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUND

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical compound for the treatment of one or more ailments selected from the group comprising hypersensitivity reaction diseases, allergies, pain, influenza, colds, thrombus or clotting coagulation, inflammation, virus infections, insect bites, conditions caused by free radicals, food poison, food allergies, itch and drug side effect; by lowering humoral pH.

A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUND

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical compound for the treatment of one or more ailments selected from the group comprising hypersensitivity reaction diseases, allergies, pain, influenza, colds, thrombus or clotting coagulation, inflammation, virus infections, insect bites, conditions caused by free radicals, food poison, food allergies, itch and drug side effect; by lowering humoral pH.

DESCRIPTION

This application is a divisional application of Canada application number 2,530,216 filed in Canada on April 26, 2007 (filed PCT on Dec. 21, 2005), under subsection 36(2) of the Paten Act. By which only the abstract, field of the invention and the claim have been changed and the original specification is not changed.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a drug containing edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent to treat and alleviate immune diseases by lowering the humor pH; to improve individual immunity by uses of drug, food, drink or health care products, which are made from said edible acid and/or acidic salt, or the acidic fruits containing thereof, or their products; foods lowering the risk of hypersensitivity and their preparation methods; drug to lower the humor acidity and to treat or alleviate disease caused by insects bite; that also to be drug for cold, drug for inflammation; drug for skin inflammation, drug for bath agent, agent for treating skin-contacting material such as clothing and groove, drug for skin releasing, and drug for cardiovascular thrombus disease.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There are four types of disorder immune responses to tissue damage, called hypersensitivity reactions. Type I (anaphylactic hypersensitivity, or immediate type), on account of inappropriate responses to foreign antigens relate to anaphylaxis. This anaphylaxis is IgE mediated reaction. Symptoms of IgE mediated reaction are anaphylaxis, dermatitis, asthma, Parkinsonism, hay fever, and food allergy. Type II (antibody dependent cytotoxic type, or IgG and IgM mediated hypersensitivity), causes diseases such as haemolytic disease of the newborn, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, nephropathy and certain other autoimmune diseases, transfusion reactions,

drug allergy and hyperacute graft rejection. Type III (immune complex mediated hypersensitivity), is mediated by IgG which causes diseases such as lupus nephritis, rheumatoid arithritis, arthus reaction, vasculitis, and serum sickness. Type IV (T cell mediated hypersensitivity, or delayed type hypersensitivity), causes diseases such as Type I hypersensitivity, chronic allergic rhinitis, contact dermatitis, tuberculin reaction, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, and erythema.

Immunodeficiency is divided into inherited immunodeficiency and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, which is caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The susceptible disease for the former group includes, generally, such as respiratory infections, herpes simplex virus, chronic lung, influenza, and skin inflammatory. Patients infected with HIV, after a period of apparent quiescence of the disease, will eventually develop acquired immune deficiency syndrome. In that period viruses replicate persistently, and decline the function and number of CD4 T-cell. Eventually, only few CD4 T-cells are remained. Drug could just block HIV replication and rise in CD4 T-cells temporary. Finally, most HIV-infected people develop acquired immune deficiency syndrome and die. However, scientists hope that will be possible to develop effective vaccines against HIV. Yet not any effective vaccine is found.

Tumor is one of fatal diseases which are caused by progressive growth of a single transformed cell. It is impossible that to remove or to destroy cancer cells must not kill the normal ones. It was reported that T cells are critical mediators of tumor immunity. Being a challenge for immunologists to understand why the mutated proteins can not induce cytotoxic T cells. The mutated proteins are not only specific antigens of tumors, but also are the causes of cancer. Vaccines based on tumor antigens are the ideal approach to T-cell mediated cancer immunotherapy. They are excellent targets for therapy. Specific antigen vaccine can be produced from the major antigen of tumor. That may need long time before the major antigen of tumor is identified, and has not success as yet.

Autoimmune disease is caused by a reaction of required immune system with auto antigens, which does harm to tissues. Autoimmune disease can be mediated by auto antibodies and/or by auto-active T cells. The tissue damage can be resulted from direct attack on the cells borne autoantigens, from immune-complex formation, or from local inflammation. T cells are not only involved directly in inflammation or molecular destruction, but also are the required factor for a continuous reaction of autoantibody. Similarly, B cells are important antigen-presenting cells to keep a continuous reaction of T-cells. The control of autoimmunity is to know how to control the activity of T-cells, and how to determine the way that autoantigens are recognized by T-cells. There are three groups of drug treating immunological disorders: first, anti-inflammation drugs of the corticosteroid family, such as prednisone and antihistamine; second, cytotoxic drugs, such as azathioprine and cyclophosphamide; and third, fungal and bacterial derivates, such as cyclosporine-A and rapamycin, which inhibit signaling events within T lymphocytes.

These drugs have wide action in inhibiting immune system as well as harmful ones. The beneficial effects of corticosteroids are anti-inflammation. However, there are also many side effects, including fluid retention, gain of weight, diabetes, bone mineral loss, and thinning of skin. They are caused by the results of using corticosteroids which reduces the functions of hormone and also reduces the immune functions too. The cytotoxic drug suppresses immune by killing cells. That has serious side effects, including decreasing immune function, anemia, damage to intestinal epithelium, hair loss, and fetal death or injury. The drugs of fungal and bacterial derivatives are toxic to kidney and other organs. Besides, it is expensive to ingest for a long period of treatment.

Histamine is a kind of harmful secretions in allergic reaction. That is a potent mediator in numerous biological reactions. It is formed by the enzymatic decarboxylation of histidine that is therefore considered a biogenic amine. In human organism it is virtually ubiquitous in tissues

and body fluid, being mainly stored in its inactive form in the metachromatic granula of mast cells and basophils leukocytes. Following the stimulation of mast cells and basophils by antigens, histamines and other compounds are released explosively into the surrounding tissues and body fluids. On releasing, histamine functions a potent mediator of numerous physiological, and causes pathophysiological processes in all organs and tissues. That immediately effects a dilation of the blood vessels, so that fluid escapes into the surrounding tissues. This reaction may result in a general depletion of vascular fluid, causing a condition known as histamine poisoning or histamine shock.

Antihistamines are used primarily to control symptoms of allergic diseases such as hay fever, arthritis and Parkinsonism. They alleviate runny nose and sneezing and, to a lesser extent, minimize conjunctivitis and breathing difficulties. Antihistamines can also alleviate itching and rash caused by food allergy. Chemically, antihistamines comprise several types. Each antihistamine neither cures all kinds of syndromes nor is good for any person. Side effects of these drugs include drowsiness, loss of concentration, and dizziness. People ingesting antihistamine should not drink alcoholic beverages or perform tasks requiring mental alertness, such as driving. Their uses in treatment are questionable. Besides, the traditional antihistamine could not inhibit mast cells and basophils from releasing histamines, from combining the histamines released in the body fluid, from decreasing permeability of the blood vessels, from depressing the inflammatory, and from enhancing the immunity of cells. Those are the defects of traditional antihistamine.

The antihistamine which inhibits histamine TH_1 receptors could decrease the hives caused by the release of histamine by master cells and eosinophile granular cells. The traditional antihistamines are compounds of amine. As you know, amines are high alkaline, toxic to body, damage to the stomach, and low solubility in water. That the amine does not suitable for being a drug. For improving, the chemist applied acids, including organic acid and inorganic acid to react the

amine compound to form a salt. There are many acids including inorganic acid: such as hydrogen chloride; and organic acids, such as maleic acid, citric acid, malic acid, tannic acid and succinic acid; are used.

In a diphenhydramine system, for example, the diphenhydramine is reacted with hydrogen chloride to form diphenhydramine hydrochloride; and in a chlorpheniramine system, the chlorpheniramine is reacted with hydrogen chloride to form chlorpheniramine hydrogen chloride. The other compounds such as chlorpheniramine maleate, phenyltroxamine citrate, diphenhydramine tannate, diphenhydramine salicylate, and chlorpheniramine malate are the products of reaction with organic acids of maleic acid, citric acid, tannic acid, salicylic acid and malic acid, respectively. The role of acid, such as hydrogen chloride, maleic acid, citric acid, malic acid, salicylic acid, and tannic acid, is just a modifier. That neutralizes the alkalinity of amine, lowers the amine toxicity for patients, and increases the solubility thereof at all. This is the origin of traditional antihistamine drugs which are used widely to treat allergic diseases now. Actually, there is not any antihistamine drug that shows perfect effect to allergic diseases. This made the applicant to investigate the other way of therapy and finally succeed.

Food poisoning and insect bit are two kinds of poisoning in daily life, normally. The former is caused by eating foods containing disease bacteria or toxin; and the later is caused by venom of insect bite. This toxicity could cause serious immune reaction, and may be considered a kind of immune diseases. The traditional treatment is to use anti-toxin and modified toxins for bacterial toxins (such as Diphtheria, tetanus toxin), and to use antivenins for insect venoms (such as black widow, snake). They are produced by vaccinating repeatedly in other animal species. Infusion a large amount of antibodies into the body will induce hypersensitivity. The disadvantage of this method is that must test in advance to make sure that the patient has not allergy history.

All the disadvantages of drugs for treating immune disease are described hereinabove. That made

the applicant to study and finish the invention.

INVENTION CONTENT

As a result of study, the applicant found that the humor must be kept at acidic condition is necessary to performing immune biology processes. In that way, pathogens will be killed, effectively, by macrophages, by T cells and by B cells.

To describe some reasons as following:

1. In immune biology, complement is a component of plasma that tags pathogens and presents to macrophages to kill. Complement also activates T cells. The complement system is made up a large number of distinct plasma proteins that react with one another, and induce a series of inflammation responses to fight infection. Complement proteins are proteases that can be activated by proteolytic cleavage. The digestive enzyme pepsin, for example, is stored inside cells and secreted as an inactive precursor of enzyme, pepsinogen, which is only cleaved to pepsin in the acid environment (Frank, S. T., and Nealis, A. S., Immunol. Today, 12, 322~326, 1991; Todd, J.A., and Steinman, L., Curr. Opin. Immunol. 5, 83~89, 1993). The acidity is the necessary condition for the complement to play its role.

2. Intravesicular pathogens will be bound with MHC class II and presented to CD4 T cells. Peptides presented by MHC class II molecules are generated in acidified endocytic vesicles. The effect on presenting cells is the activation to kill intravesicular bacteria and parasites in the endocytic vesicles, where the pH level is low (Chapman, H.A., Curr. Opin. Immunol. 10, 93~102, 1998; Pietes, J., Adv. Immunol Curr. Opin. Immunol. 75, 159~208, 2000).

3. For extracellular pathogens and toxins, they are bound with MHC class II and are presented to CD4 T cells. The effect on presenting cell is the activation of B cells to secrete Ig, and to

eliminate extracellular bacteria/toxins in the endocytic vesicles when the pH level is also at low (Morrison, L. A., et al., J. Exp. Med..163, 903, 1968: Paulnock, D. M., Curr. Opin. Immunol. 4, 344~349, 1992).

4. Some microorganisms such as mycobacteria are intracellular pathogens that grow primarily in phagolysosomes of macrophages. They are shielded from the effects of both antibodies and cytotoxic T cells. These microbes maintain themselves in a hostile environment of the phagocyte by inhibiting from the fusion of lysosomes and phagosomes in which they grow. They also prevent from the acidification of vesicles that is required to activate lysosoml proteases. Such microorganisms can be eliminated when the macrophage is activated by TH_1 cell. In that case, the pH value must be at a lower level.

For intracellular pathogens, the process that MHC class I molecules combine virus envelopes, and present to CD8 T cells are caused by reaction of proteinase. The asparagines are converted to aspartic acids first. Then, all the peptides which are secreted or on the membrane, are connected with carbohydrates of residues of aspartic acid, and eliminated from cells. The hydrolysis reaction of asparaginase is carried out under at acidic condition.

Oncogenic transformation of cells are associated highly with reducing MHC class I. Cells infected by adenovirus 12, for example, is much to do with a consequence of change of mutation and very low levels of transports associated with antigen processing 1, -2 (TAP-1 and -2 mRNA), leading to diminished or absent of MHC class I. In breast cancer, for example, about 60% of metastatic tumors lack of MHC class I. York, I. A., et al., Immunol. Rev., 172, 49-66, 1999).

5. Mutation frequently leads to diminished or absent MHC class I, and cases to increase the ability of cancer transmigration. That results the fact that decreases the chance of vulnerability of cancer by T-cells. Therefore, the basic policy of anticancer is increasing the production of

complements. It is a problem of low level pH. (Niedermann, G, et al., Immunol. Rev.172, 29~48, 1999; Charles A.J., Immunobiology 5ed, 161~179, 2001).

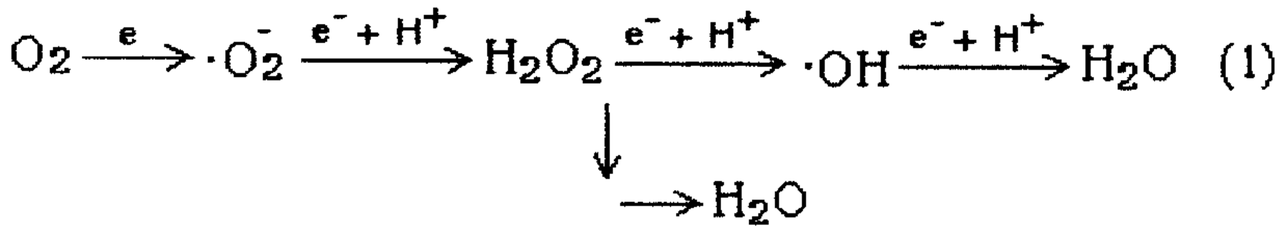
6. About 2 % of oxygen can be converted into superoxide anion ($\bullet O^-_2$) during the respiration of organisms. The free radicals(FRs) of superoxide are extremely active products which can react with proteins, saccharide, fatty acid and nucleic acid. FRs destroy the normal structure and disturb the normal activities of body; also cause many damages, such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, cataracts, Parkinsonism, immunodeficiency of old man, diabetes, inflammation, aging, and Arthritis. They all are autoimmune diseases, and are mostly induced by the damage of FRs (Harman, D., Age 7, 111-131, 1984.

In humans, the first line of antioxidant defense is the antioxidant enzymes, especially superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GPX). These enzymes will help destroy SOR, H2O2 and lipid peroxides.

From the chemical reaction point of view, we know that FRs, especially oxygen FRs, are mainly produced in an alkaline environment, and will be reduced by proton in an acidic condition. In this invention, the drug will provide good antioxidant to reduce the FRs.

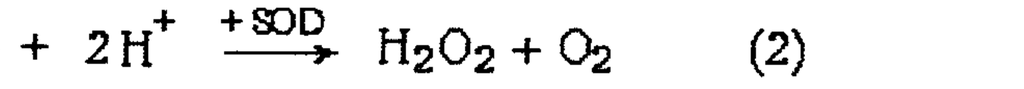
7. There are many active peptides which are related closely to human physiological functions, such as SOD, opioid peptides(OP), immunopeptides(IP), antihypertensive peptides(AP), angiotension I-converting enzyme inhibitor(ACEI), antithrombotic peptides(ATP), and casein phosphopeptides(CPP). These peptides are formed under acidic condition, and performed their roles at the same.

The SOD, for example, catches FRs only under acidic condition. The reaction of FRs and antioxidants occur under the acidic condition, as shown in the following reactions. If not under acidic condition, the reaction can not occur to right side. And there is not any work to scavenge.



$$O_2 \xrightarrow{e} \cdot O_2^- \xrightarrow{e^- + H^+} H_2O_2 \xrightarrow{e^- + H^+} \cdot OH \xrightarrow{e^- + H^+} H_2O \quad (1)$$

$$\downarrow \rightarrow H_2O$$



$$\cdot O_2^- + \cdot O_2^- + 2H^+ \xrightarrow{+SOD} H_2O_2 + O_2 \quad (2)$$

The FRs is the major factor in causing disease. If the FRs being removed, the disease so does. In treating and alleviating disease, the drugs of present invention show very widely functions, because of their excellent properties of FRs scavenging.

The necessary condition for the structure activity of ACEI is that there is a positive charge at guanidino orξ-amino group connecting to C-end of the peptide. That proton plays a substantial role of function. As for the affinity of CCP for calcium, is caused by high level polarity of the residual group of serine phosphatide and by the stabilization effect of calcium phosphate colloid in acidic condition. It proves that how the amino acid residues affect on the physichemical action, especially, for binding ability of proton. They are determined by the acidity of solution. Therefore, the drug of this invention provides functions of preventing and depressing hypertension.

In tissue, arachidonic acid (AA) is reacted by lipoxygenase (LO) to form its derivatives, such as 12-hydroxy eicosatetraenoic acid (12-HETE) and leukotriene (LT). These products cause inflammation and hypersensitivity reactions. AA is also reacted by cycloxygenase to form prostacyclin (PGX, PGI_2), thromboxanes (TXA_2), PGA_2, and PGE_2. 12-HETE activates human granulocytes. While 5-HETE is a precursor of slow-reacting-substance (SRS) of hypersensitivity (Siegel, M.I., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 77, 308-312, 1980). This indicates that there is a way to inhibit hypersensitivity and inflammation by inhibiting the reaction of LO. Almost all animal and vegetable lipooxidase (soy bean) have the biochemical activity. That can be used as an inhibitor for vegetable LO. They are also proved that they inhibit LO to produce derivatives from platelets and leucocytes. (Baumann, J., et al., Prostaglandins, 20, 627-639, 1980).

In the productions of prostaglandins (PGX, PGI_2) and thromboxane A_2 (TXA_2) from AA by cyclooxygenase, we found a very close relationship between the metabolisms of lipoperoxidation and prostaglandins. This relationship leads us to find an effective antioxidant for protection. The lipoperoxidation needs a trace amount of hydrogen peroxide to initiate a reaction at the active enzyme site of Fe^{+3} of hemoglobin, and to produce oxygen FRs. The FR then gains a hydrogen atom from AA, and induces reaction. To eliminate FRs in advance, then there is no cascade to form the TXA_2 from AA. Aspirin is one of NSAIDs (non-stroid anti-inflammatory drugs). Its is proved in clinic that the reaction of aspirin inhibits the activity of cyclooxygenase, and then reduces the coagulation force of platelet.(Chau, K. Z., Oxygen free radical and clinic, 37-40, Hou Ki publisher Taipei, Taiwan, 2003).

Thrombus and embolus are produced by activated platelets. This coagulation cascade begins a series of complicated reaction one another when the damage to endothelium is happened. Releasing TXA_2, derived from AA, into plasma is the key point of clumping process, which promotes the formation of small embolus for clogging blood flow.

The drug of this invention inhibits the activity of cyclooxygenase that inhibits the cascade formation of prostaglandin, and depresses the release of TXA_2. When the formations of embolus and thrombus are inhibited, there is no way to induce cardiovascular disease, such as intracerebral and hemorrhage, and myocardia infarction. To release TXA_2 from platelets is the first message for inducing platelets to enhance the reaction of coagulation. That is the first step of clotting formation of platelet. In that case, if we could inhibit the release of prostaglandins or inhibit the activity of cyclooxygenase, we could inhibit the whole cascade of prostaglandins, and could eliminate the possible formation of thrombus, finally.

Human body has the ability to recover its natural defense in a proper condition, but will lose it

when the body is weak. For recovering innate immunity, of course must strengthen the body at first. The mostly basic method is according to immunobiologic mechanisms. That is to make it sure to raise a large number of complement and to supply a good environment for the immune cells, such as marophage, CD4 T-cells, and B-cells to work. In other words, to make an acidic humor or to lower the pH of humor is necessary. That the immune mechanism could only perform in an acidic situation. This reason makes the applicant to investigate the other way of therapy. And finally, found that making an acidic situation in humor by ingesting acid compound which can enhance the ability and the functions of marcrophage, CD4 T-cells and B-cells effectively. To use the acidic and edible chemicals for that purpose is the key point of this invention, and dissolve the problems of immune diseases.

The poison problems, such as food poison and insect bite, cause immune reaction in body. Drugs of this invention provide treatment in this area. The mechanism of present invention is increasing the level of acidity of humor to enhance the ability of immunity and to neutralize the toxin. Because all the toxins are proteins they could be neutralized or denatured.

Saliva is a kind of humors and, normally, has the pH of around 6.8. For the purpose of reference, to test the pH of the saliva of a man was carried out, who had brushed before testing and ingesting 700 mg of citric acid. Data are taken in an interval of 30 minutes for 2 hours. The results are listed as shown in table 1.

Table 1 The pH value affected by acidic food

Testing time (minute)	0	20	60	90	120
pH	6.8	6.45	6.26	6.6	6.8

Though, the pH of saliva and urine will change in case of any acidic substance entering the body by biological mechanism. The buffer action will make the blood back to around the neutral

quickly, but is at acidic side. In the other words, the neutralization of acid is performed partially by the calcium ions released from bone. It is apparently that the pH returning to around neutral, but there are much of ions of calcium and of proton in humor. The protons take part in acidic reactions; and the calcium ions are concerned to transformation of immune signals and to activating calcineurin. Because of calcineurin itself is activated when the lymph cells are activated and increasing the calcium ion in intracellular.

The hypersensitivity reactions cause inflammation seriously in organs. Drugs of this invention have the function to lower the humor pH and treating or alleviating immune diseases that would be a good inflammation inhibitor.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an abject of the present invention to provide drugs to treat and alleviate immune diseases by lowering the humor pH with edible acid and/or acid salt. The drug contains effective amount of edible acid and/or acid salt as active agent and pharmaceutical acceptable carrier.

It is provided the use of a drug for treatment or alleviating immune disease by lowering the humor pH, which is prepared which is prepared with edible acid and/or acid salt.

The invention is to provide the uses of food, drink and health care product for improving individual immunity disease, which is prepared with edible acid and/or acid salt, or the acidic fruits containing thereof, and their products as active agent.

It is the principal object of this invention is to provide a method to produce lower allergy risk food, including foods treated with solution containing edible acid and/or acidic salt.

It is therefore a general object of this invention is to provide a drug, containing edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent and pharmaceutical acceptable carrier, for treatment or alleviating food

poison and insect toxicity disease by lowering the humor pH.

A further object of this invention is to provide an inflammation drug containing edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent by lowering humor pH.

An additional object of this invention is to provide drugs, containing edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent, for cold, for bath agent, for hair lotion, for the release of drugs to the skin, for treatment of cloth and it products, for thrombus and embolus, for free radicals scavenger, or for analgesic.

Other and further objects of this invention will become obvious upon an understanding of the illustration embodiments about to be described or will be indicated in the appended claims, and various advantages not referred to herein will occur to one skilled in the art upon employment of the invention in practice.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention uses edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent that does no harm to the body absolutely. More over, the function of this invention is to obey the most basic mechanisms of biophysics and to scavenge free radical, but do not inhibit just one function. As for an antihistamine drug, for example, only one kind of receptors can be inhibited. This invention uses edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent that is more remarkable different from the traditional drugs, and that is the specific property of this invention. The drug's component of this invention lowers the humor pH and combines histamines released from mast-cells, T-cells, eosinophils, neutrophils and basophils, and fits the receptors.

The drug also increase production of complement and enhance the immune abilities of macrophage cells, T-cells and B-cells. And recover immune mechanism, anti-inflammation, anti-analgesic and lowering vascular permeability.

Antihistamines are the traditional drugs used in treating allergic diseases. Their mechanisms are a kind of competitive reaction with receptors between antihistamine and histamine. The release of histamines from mast-cells, from basophils, and from eosinphils is can not avoid, when the antihistamines fail to react with histamine receptors earlier than histamine. That is why in treating a serious allergic patient must give epinephrine first, but is not antihistamine drug. Thus, the patient must ingest antihistamine drug always to avoid the reaction of histamine, and has to suffer the side reactions of antihistamine all times.

The present drugs do not contain amine group, and show no side effects like traditional antihistamine. Another advantage is that many drugs of present invention are metabolic ones. They can be converted into energy to supply cells to perform the immune work directly. These are also to be good antioxidant, scavenging free radical effectively, to improve immunity, and finally keeping diseases away. All these properties are not found in the traditional drugs.

One of drug allergic reactions is penicillin anaphylaxis. That is caused by the formation of covalent bonding between ß-lactam ring of penicillin molecule (hapten) and aminoacid groups of host protein. These penicillin-modified self peptides can provoke a TH_2 response in some individuals. These TH_2 cells then activate penicillin-binding B-cells to produce IgE antibody against penicillin hapten. Thus, penicillin acts both as B cells antigen, and as T cells antigen by modifying their peptides. When penicillin is injected intravenously into an allergic individual, the penicillin-modified proteins can cross-link IgE molecules on the mast cells, and cause anaphylaxis. Penicillin anaphylaxis can be avoided in using the drug of this invention. For the same reason, the death caused by vaccination also can be improved by applying the drug of this invention. Both systemic anaphylaxis and vaccination accident could be improved, by combining the ingestion drug of present invention in advance, at the same time or after their proceeding.

One benefit of this drug composition is that most of them are nature food acids and acidic salts. They can be eaten in large amount. And besides, compounding with other drug, foods and treating on foods are also possible.

The applicant found that edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent for the treatment and alleviation of immune diseases by lowering pH are acids, such as fumaric acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, α-hydroxy acids such as malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, lactic acid, α-hydroxy octanoic acid, gluconolactone, glycolic acid, acetic acid, phosphoric acid; acidic citrate comprising sodium dihydrogen citrate, sodium hydrogen citrate, potassium dihydrogen citrate and potassium hydrogen citrate; acidic succinate comprising sodium hydrogen succinate and potassium hydrogen succinate; acidic tartrate comprising sodium hydrogen tartrate and potassium hydrogen tartrate; sodium hydrogen malate and potassium malate; acidic phosphoric comprising sodium, dihydrogen phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, and dipotassium hydrogen phosphate; and their compounds; show wonderful effective in treating immune disease.

In the list of FDA (The Food and Drug Administration), the drugs of present invention are listed as GRAS (Generally recognized as safe). Because of that, there is not any problem concerned about the toxicity. In the drug given by injection, we must apply small dose for the direct injecting into the tumor. The drugs of present invention have usages of oral and none oral. The proper therapeutic dose is about 0.1 ~ 300 mg/kg /day, in generally. In special case, the ingestion dose could be much more than that according to necessary. They can be prepared in any forms of drug by the known pharmaceutics, and even combining with other active components.

Routes of drug administration of present invention may be by parenteral method, including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intradermal, intra-arterial, intravascular, intratumor, transdermal, inhalation, suppositories, ointments, aerosols, inhalants, tinctures, plasters, lotions,

and mixtures. The liquid solvent includes water, alcohol, glycerin, and other glycols.

The dispensing of medication for injections is following the traditional method. To use sterilized# pure water under a clean room, adjusting buffer and tonicity by sugar and salt are usually taking care of. Beside the solvent of water, ethylene glycol and polyol, such as glycerin, propylene glycol, liquid poly glycol, and mixtures are also used. Powder made by vacuum freeze-dried method is an ideal way.

The effective drugs of present invention could compound with inert dilution agent, eatable carrier, sweeteners, perfumer, herbs, foods, other nutrients, and their compounds.

The oral usage of present invention could be in the forms of capsule, tablet, flake, pile, lozenges, solution, suspension liquid, syrup and blending with food.

The active agent of said edible acid and/or acidic salt is also used in foods including biscuit, cake, candy, chew gum, puddings, dairies, peanut products, drinks, canned foods, cooking foods, and other processed foods. These products are coating with or containing the drug thereof. The effective agent of this invention in the product is 0.06~10%, prefer is 0.1~7%, better is 0.2~4%, and the best is 0.3~2%. (to be proved in example of table 5)

The active agent of said edible acid and/or acidic salt is also used in drinks comprising juice; wins including fruit wins, whisky, rice wins, brandy, sake, beers, herb wins; soft drinks, carbonated drinks, teas, mineral waters, alcoholic drinks, sports drinks, functional drinks, coffees, colas, sarsaparillas, dairies such as fermented milks, and herb solutions. They contain the effective agent is ranged in 0.06~10%, prefer is 0.1~7%, better is 0.2~4%, and the best is 0.3~2 %.(to be proved in examples of table 5)

Edible acid and/or acidic salt of the present invention is used to treat proteins contained in foods to form denature. The amount of drug is up to the necessary of protein contained. It is better above the stoichiometrical quantity.

Clothing, such cloth and groove, contacting skin causing allergic reaction, can be improved by using drugs of this invention to treat the allergens and proteins contained thereof to a denature state. The skin contact allergic reactions could be inhibited.

For the same reasons, pasted drugs used in treating skin or drug for skin releasing are usually compounding with anti-allergy component, such as aspirin or other antihistamines, to inhibit allergy reactions, such as achy. In that manner, both aspirin and traditional antihistamine cause damage to body as described hereinabove. If using drugs of this invention, not only can show the properties of anti-inflammation and anti-allergy reactions, but also activate skin and increase the absorbing effective of skin.

The present invention relates to a drug containing edible acid and/or acidic salt as active agent for the treatments of anti-inflammation and anti-hypersensitivity by lowering the humor pH. That could be used for hair tonic and hair lotion to treat head skin diseases, such as itchy and scale, and to protect hair and skin. In washing hair, the alkaline soap compounds are always remained on hair and skin, when bacteria are growing in the hair folliculitis and causing itchy and scales. Drugs of this invention are acidic compounds and just show good effect for improving and inhibiting inflammation and itchy.

By the same action of present invention, the anti-inflammation and anti-allergic reaction could be applied to inhibit and to treat diseases of cardiovascular thrombus and embolus.

In oral agents, including food and drinks, of this invention, can contain the normal components, including: binding agent such as starch, glycerin, polyethylene, pyrrolidone, acrylic acid–iso borneol copolymer, acrylic acid-2-ethyl hexanoate , Ca-CMC, CMC, gelatin, glucan, ethylene acetate, acacia gum, polyethylene, arabic gum, and tragacanth gum; densifier such as propylene glycol alginate; softener such as D.B.P.; disperser such as calcium carbonate, polyethylene glycol, stearic alcohol, fluid paraffin; emulsifier such as Span-60; preservative such as ethyl p-hydroxy benzoate; lubricating agent such as magnesium stearate, talc powder; enzyme such as papain and bromelin; sweetener such as sugar, glucose, brown sugar, syrup, honey, fructose, maltose, lactose, oligomer; perfumer such as peppermint, peppermint oil, essential oil, green oil, strawberry essential oil, ethyl isovalerate, iso amyl butyrate, cocoextracte; pigment such as caramel, chlorophyll; herb such as gambir, garlic, leek, chive, shallot, ramson, scallion, zinger, tang-kuei, licorice, astragali radix, armeniacae semen, fritillariae cirrhosae bulbous, atractylodis rhizoma, pinelliae tuber, angelica sinensis radix, hoelen, asini gelatinum, citri sinensis exocarpium, asparagi radix, rehmanniae radix et rhizoma, perillae fructus, perillae caulis, anemarrhenae rhizoma, albae sinapis semen, mori radicis cortex, zingiberis siccatulm rhizoama, lily bulbous, sesame, ginseng, coffee or caffeine, tea, in powder or extracts; another nutrition such as mineral, vitamin, powder milk, peanut product; vegetable seed oil, cooked foods, amino acids; and their compounds.

The acidic fruits which contain the effective agent greater than 0.3%, such as plum, orange, pineapple, star fruit, grape and grape fruit could be used as drug. The content of effective agent in processed product is preference for 0.3% than 0.06%.

As an oral drug, when the effective agent compounding with food, the dose would be changed depending on the amount of food ingested. In a low concentration of effective agent, food must ingest a greater amount rather than a higher concentration one. Taking 300mg/dose, for example, a man ingests 500ml or 500gr of food once a time when the food must contain 0.06% of effective

agent. The normal quantity of drink is about 250ml or 250gr, when the same agent of 300mg/dose in it is 0.12%. But the patient ingests drug with water is about 100ml or 100gr a time, when the concentration of drug in food is 0.3%. By this relationship described hereinabove, the content of drug of acids and/or acidic salt is 0.06~100%, prefer is 0.1~100%, the better is 0.2~100%, and the best is 0.3~100% (to be proved in example of table 4).

Therefore, the amount of edible acid and/or acidic salt contained in foods, dishes, drinks or health care products is 0.06~100%, prefer is 0.1~100%, the better is 0.2~100%, and the best is 0.3~100% (based on the total weight of food, drink or health care product in wt/wt).

Present invention, accordingly, edible acid and/or acidic salt could be used to treat food. An allergic food is a food, such as milk, contains active proteins which could cause people allergy disease. The allergy disease could be inhibited by denaturing the active protein. The agent of present invention is the best one to denature the allergic protein. The concentration of edible acid and/or acidic salt is 0.06~10%, prefer is 0.1~7%, the better is 0.2~4%, and the best is 0.3~2%.

For food allergy-sensitive person, sea foods, especially crab and shrimp, are very potent allergens. There is one way to prevent the immune disease from eating those foods. To add a proper amount of effective component of present invention in processing sea food is very suitable. The product of such treated sea food not only can avoid the allergy reaction, but also prevent the unsaturated fish oil from oxidation because of the antioxidant reaction of effective component.

The efficient of present invention drugs for immune disease is proportion to the number of acidic group contained in the same compound. The citrate compounds, for instance, the power series is as following:

Citric acid > dihydrogen citrate > monohydrogen citrate

In this invention the individual means any spondyle animal, the better is mammal, and the best is

human.

EXAMPLE

This invention will be understood more readily with reference to the following examples. These examples, however, are intended to illustrate the invention and are not meant to limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1~29 Anti-allergy reaction

This is a comparative testing of drug depressing effect on the amount of leaching histamines when is treated with 48/80(Sigma, St. MO, USA) compound.

(1). Preparation of leaching cell solution from mouse body.

A mouse is killed and bloodletting. Then 10 ml of Locke's solution containing 0.1% bovine serum protein is injected into its abdominal cavity. After abdominal cavity being light massaged, the cavity is cut and the Locke's solution is removed. Cavity is washed with another 5 ml of Locke's solution, and this washed solution is added to the late one. This combined solution is centrifuged at 600 rpm for 5 minutes. The sediments are washed with 5 ml of cool Locke's solution. Adding 3 ml of cold Locke's solution to the washed sediments, then a leached cell solution of abdominal cavity is obtained. The composition of Locke's solution is: NaCL 9.1%, KCL 0.2%, $CaCL_2$ 0.15%, glucose 1.0%, in w/v, and the rest distillated water.

(2). Drug depressing effect on the amount of leaching histamines when treated with 48/80 compound.

Each testing compound listed in the table 1 is dissolved in a Ringer's solution containing 1% $NaHCO_3$, and then diluted with Locke's solution to the indicated concentration. 1.0 ml of each of those solutions in last term is mixed with 0.3 ml of mouse's leaching cell solution and 0.5 ml of

Locke's solution. This mixture is cultivated at 37 ℃ for 5 minutes. Then adding 0.2 ml of Locke's solution of 48/80 compound (1 mg/100 ml) and cultivated at 37 ℃ for 10 minutes. Then the reaction is stopped by cooling, and centrifuged at 2,500 rpm for 10 minutes. 1.7 ml of decanted solution and 0.3 ml of sediments are obtained. 0.1ml of water and 0.2 ml of 100% trichloroacetic acid are added to the decanted solution. 1.5 ml of Locke's solution and 0.2 ml of 100% trichloroacetic acid are added to the sediments washed solution. They are cultivated at room temperature for 30 minutes. After cultivation, the mixtures are centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for 15 minutes, respectively. 0.35 ml of each of the former two solutions is sampled. In each sample, 1.65 ml of water, 0.4 ml of 1N NaOH and 0.1 ml of 0.5% OPT (o-phthalic aldehyde) in methanol are added and cultivated at room temperature for 4 minutes. The reaction is stopped by adding 0.2 ml of 2M citric acid. And finally, determine the amount of released histamines in the tested solution by fluorescence method. By the analysis, results of the depression rate of histamines could be calculated.

Locke's solution is instead of each drug in control group, and instead of both drug and 48/80 compound solution in blank group. The histamine releasing rate (A) can be calculated by following equation. Where (Hs) is the total amount of histamine in the decanted solution, and (Hr) is the total amount of histamine in the sediment. (A) = (Hs)/{ (Hs)+ (Hr) } x 100%. Then the depression rate is:

= 100 – [(A – A in blank group) / (A – A in control group)] x 100%.

The calculated results are shown as following table 2.

Table 2、Drug depressing effect.

Testing No.	Testing drug 100(mg/ml)	Histamine releasing rate (%)	Depression rate (%)
Control group Blank	Control	90.5	-

group	Blank	9.0	-
(1)	Trisodium glycyrrhizinate	65.5	30.9
(2)	Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	64.7	32.1
(3)	Diphenhydramine citrate	60.2	37.5
(4)	Succinic acid	8.9	100
(5)	Citric acid	8.7	100
(6)	Lactic acid	8.9	100
(7)	Malic acid	9.0	100
(8)	Tartaric acid	8.9	100
(9)	Fumaric acid	8.9	100
(10)	α-hydroxy ethanoic acid	9.0	100
(11)	α-hydroxy octanoic acid	9.0	100
(12)	gluconolactone	8.9	100
(13)	acetic acid	9.0	100
(14)	propionic acid	9.0	100
(15)	ascorbic acid	9.0	100
(16)	sodium dihydrogen citrate	9.0	100
(17)	disodium hydrogen citrate	58.6	39.1
(18)	potassium dihydrogen citrate	9.0	100
(19)	dipotassium hydrogen citrate	57.9	40
(20)	sodium hydrogen succinate	9.0	100
(21)	potassium hydrogen succinate	9.0	100
(22)	sodium hydrogen tartrate	9.0	100
(23)	potassium hydrogen tartrate	9.0	100
(24)	sodium hydrogen malate	9.0	100
(25)	potassium hydrogen malate	9.0	100
(26)	sodium hydrogen maleate	9.0	100
(27)	potassium hydrogen maleate	9.0	100
(28)	sodium hydrogen fumate	9.0	100
(29)	potassium hydrogen fumate	9.0	100
(30)	phosphoric acid	9.0	100
(31)	sodium dihydrogen phosphate	40.5	38.6
(32)	potassium dihydrogen phosphate	40.0	38.0
(33)	disodium hydrogen phosphate	21.0	14.7
(34)	dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	20.0	14.4

Trisodium glycyrrhizinate, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, and diphenhydramine citrate are traditional antihistamines. To compare the results of diphenhydramine citrate and citric acid, we could realize how poor the traditional antihistamine is. It is quite obvious that the results of drugs

of present invention show completely affective while the traditional drugs are incompletely.

The inhibiting effect of histamine can also inhibit the production of compounds, such as 12-HETE, LT, PGX, PGI_2, TXA_2, PGA_2 and PGE_2, of course, there is no thrombus disease happened.

Example 35~45 Anti-delayed type allergy reaction

The weights of testing mice are ranging from 20 g to 30 g. They are coated with 0.1 ml of oxazolone alcohol solution (0.5w/v %) on the hair cleaned part of abdomen. After five days, each of the listed drugs is dissolved in oxazolone acetone solution (0.5 w/v %), and 10μl each of the solutions is token by micro pipette to coat on both sides of the right ear. After 24 hr, the mouse is killed by ether and punched a circle area of a diameter of 5.5 mm on both right and left ears in corresponding part by a puncher machine (portions of drug coated and the blank). The punched portions are weighed and the inflammation rates calculated. The control group are coated only with the oxazolone acetone solution (0.5 w/v %). The inflammation depressing rates of each drug are calculated by following equation:

Inflammation depressing rate (%) = [(wt. of drug-coated right ear) – (wt. of non-drug-coated left ear)] × 100% /(wt. of non-drug-coated left ear)

The inflammation depressing rate of each drug is shown in table 3.

Table 3

Testing No.	Testing drug	Drug-coated Amount (mg/ear)	Mouse (number)	Depression rate (%)
(35)	Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	1	6	20
(36)	Diphenhydramine citrate	1	6	25
(37)	Succinic acid	1	7	96
(38)	Citric acid	1	7	100
(39)	Lactic acid	1	6	97

(40)	Malic acid	1	7	96
(41)	Tartaric acid	1	7	97
(42)	Fumaric acid	1	6	98
(43)	α-hydroxy ethanoic acid	1	6	98
(44)	α-hydroxy octanoic acid	1	6	94
(45)	gluconolactone	1	7	97

Table 3 shows that the anti-inflammation rates of traditional anti-histamine drugs are very poor in comparison with this invention. Drug could be anti-inflammation, is also could be analgesic.

Example 46 Testing in sea food eating

An adult man who is very serious allergic to sea foods, especially shrimps, he ingestes two capsules of this invention drug (1,000 mg, 30 wt % of garlic and 70 wt/% of citric acid) before eating shrimps. After ate many shrimps there is not any symptom of allergy at all. The same people before eats crabs dishes have ingested tow capsules of traditional strong anti-histamine (containing trisodium glycyrrhizinate 108mg, oratic acid 60mg, chlorpheniramine 5mg, Ta Fong Co,). No sooner he has eaten, he feels bad in tasting and fells sick very bad when he has been sent to hospital for treatment.

Example 47~52 Treating cold

The oral dose of this invention such as tablet and capsule can increase the number of tablet or capsule, but the active agent which is blending with foods the dose is limited by the amount of foods eaten one time. The following examples will explain how the effective agent of drug is required in a food of 100ml volume.

There are six different doses (10mg, 60mg, 100mg, 300mg, and 600mg of malic acid) of testing solution, which content the basic compounds of water 100 ml, propylene glycol alginate 0.1 g, fructose 10 g, garlic 300 g, zinger 100 g, angelica ainensis radix 10 mg, honey 3 g, armeniacae semen 10 mg. These six drugs are given six groups, 5 patients per group, of catching cold

patients individually per tow hours a time. The ingesting of drug is stopped when the cold syndromes are improved. The effect of drugs by treating time is listed in Table 4.

Table 4、Time and dose for treating cold

Example	47	48	49	50	51	52
Dose, mg	10	60	100	200	300	600
Rate of malic acid in foods, %	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.2	0.3	0.6
Time for treatment *, day	8	4.5	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.1
ranking	Poor	good	better	best	excellent	excellent

*: the time for treatment needed is the average of the same group.

Therefore, the content of this invention in dose must be expressed in 0.06~100%, good is in 0.1~100%, better is in 0.2~100% and the best is in 0.3~100%. Normally, the higher the concentration, the little amount of foods could be taken is. In the medicament there is a regulation of mg/day/kg for the toxic drug, while the invention is belonging to foods and it to be better expressed by concentration in food ingestion one time.

Examples 53~63 Testing the upper limit concentration of drug for taste of drug containing foods When applies the this invention to foods and lowering the risk of allergy or health care foods, a higher drug content is better for the disease, but a taste problem will be faced. There is needed to limit the drug content. Taste testing is carried out as follows. To make WU LOONG tea by 250 g of tea with 8.3 liters of 80℃water and 420g of sugar is added. Different doses of 1g, 2g, 3g, 4g, 5g, 6g, 7g, 8g, 9g, 10g, and 12g of malic acid are added into each set of 11 cups of 100ml Wu LOONG tea individually. Let 6 volunteers to test the 11 cups of tea individually. Each person ranks the taste of tea by five levels of best, better, good and acceptable and can not acceptable. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5、The results of taste testing

Example	Amount of malic acid, %	Best	Better	Good	acceptable
53	1.0	6			
54	2.0	6			
55	3.0	2	4		
56	4.0		6		
57	5.0		3	3	
58	6.0		1	5	
59	7.0			6	
60	8.0			4	2
61	9.0			2	4
62	1.0				6
63	12				not acceptable

The results shows that the levels of acceptance are: the upper limit of acceptable concentration is <10%, good is <7%, better is <4%, best is <2%, and not acceptable is 12%. To combine the test data of lower effective limit concentration in example 52, the concentration of drug in foods must be: normally is 0.06~10%, good is in 0.1~7%, better is in 0.2~4% and the best is in 0.3~2%.

Example 64 Oral syrup of orange skin

The formulation comprises 50ml (62% alcohol) of orange skin tincture, 50g of citric acid, 15g of talc powder, 850g of sugar and the balance is distillated water to make 1000ml. This mixture is filtrated, sterilized and bottled as product.

Example 65 Injection

To dissolve 36g of citric acid and 34g of potassium dihydrogen citrate in a total volume of 1000ml of sterilized water, then the solution is sucking filtrated through a ceramic filter, and filled in 10ml ample by normal GMP procedure in a clean room.

Example 66 Ointment

To mix 1g of tartaric acid, 0.5g of potassium hydrogen tartrate, 10g of fluid paraffin and the rest of Vaseline to make up to 100g, the mixture is ground and bottled to produce a 1.5% of potassium hydrogen tartrate ointment.

Example 67 Capsule

Grinding and compounding 350g of citric acid, 200g of garlic powder, 50g of zinger powder, 10g of angelica sinens radix powder, 10g of armeniacae semen powder and 300g of fructose, and the compound is encapsulated to 1000 pieces of product.

Example 68 Granular and tablet

The formulation comprises 30g of maleic acid, 20g of corn starch, 20g of lactose, 5g of Ca-CMC, 5g of polyethylene pyrrolidone, and 10g of talc. To grind maleic acid, corn starch and lactose to fine powder, then the compound is produced in a product of 1~2 m/m granular by normal granular machine, using 5% water solution of poly ethylene pyrrolidone as a binder. To mix talc and the produced granular, and then product of 100 tablets of containing 300mg maleic acid are produced by tablet machine.

Example 69 Powder

The formulation comprises 50g of fumaric acid, 400g of microcrystalline cellulose and 550g of corn starch. To dissolve the fumaric acid with 200ml of pure water and being adsorbed by microcrystalline cellulose, the product is dried and then mixed with corn starch to form a twenty folds powder.

Example 70 Pills

The formulation comprises 50g of succinic acid, 1 g of potassium dihydrogen phosphate, 50g of glycyrrhizin, 5 mg of ginseng, 1 g of zingier, 5 g of starch and 50g of honey. To pulverize

succinic acid first and then compounding with other components by a kneader, and finally a product of 150 pills containing 320 mg of succinic acid per pill are produced by a pilling machine.

Example 71 Troches

The formulation comprises 100 g of α-hydroxy octanoic acid, 80g of gelatin, 200g of glycerin, 20g of acacia gum, and 160g of perfume water. To pulverize the α-hydroxy octanoic acid into powder first and is added to the transparent solution that is prepared by following steps. Gelatin and acacia gum are softened with proper amount of water, then glycol is added and heated to form a transparent solution. Into this solution the powdered α-hydroxy octanoic acid is added and mixed gently, poured into a mold and cooled to as products.

Example 72 Emulsions

The formulation comprises 100g of succinic acid, 20g of span-60, 100mg of ethyl þ-hydroxy benzoate, and the balance amount of peanut oil. Pulverizing the mixture of succinic acid and span-60 by grinding machine, then ethyl þ-hydroxy benzoate and peanut oil to make a total volume of 1000ml are added and mixed strongly for three minutes, and bottled as products.

Example 73 Tincture (non-alcoholic solution)

The formulation comprises 6g of α-hydroxy ethanoic acid, 47g stearic alcohol, and 47g of ethylene glycol. To melt the mixture of α-hydroxy ethanoic acid an stearic alcohol on steam, then ethylene glycol is added and mixed well to form a non-alcoholic solution containing 6% α-hydroxy ethanoic acid.

Example 74 Creams

The formulation comprises :A part are 15g of stearic acid, 5g of hexadecanol, 5g of polyethylene glycol, 4g of fluid paraffin, and 5g of citric acid; and B part are 10g of glycerin and pure water to

make up a total weight of 100g. Parts of A and B are prepared individually and compounded by normal process, and finally 100g of cream are produced.

Example 75 Inhalations (spray)

The formulation comprises 0.25wt% citric acid, 33 wt% of ethyl alcohol, and the rest is propellant 12/114(20:80). Both atomizers and materials are cooled under - 30℃ before to use. To dissolve citric acid in ethanol and add the proper amount into atomizer, after the proper amount of propellant is added closing the valve of atomizer, and the products are obtained.

Example 76 Blending foods (canned fish foods)

10 kg of sardines are washed. After their heads and tails being cut and the inner organics being cleaned up, they are cut into a proper size. These raw materials are cooked in a 20l solution that contains 1.2 kg of salt and 800kg of citric acid. The cooked fish then is canned into No.4 size steel can with 75g of tomato ketchup, and the product then is sterilized by normal process.

Example 77 Blending in foods (cookies)

The formulation comprises 10kg of wheat powder, 3.5kg of sugar, 0.8kg of shortening oil, 1kg of millet jelly, 0.03kg of salt, 0.2kg of ferment, and 0.62kg of α-hydroxy ethanoic acid. To follow the traditional method of cake making, the solids of wheat powder, sugar, salt, and α-hydroxy ethanoic acid are ground and sieved individually first. They are mixed them with ferment and part of wheat powder, and compounded well with millet jelly and shortening oil. After shaping, and baking in two stages; first stage is at 180~200℃, and the second stages is at 150~205℃; products are produced.

Example 78 Blending in foods (cakes)

The formulation comprises 1kg of wheat powder, 1kg of sugar, 1kg of egg, 150g of gluconolactone, and 300g of water. The albumin and egg-yellow are separated first, and the

former is bubbled by bating. After the albumin is bubbled, sugar, gluconolactone, and water are added and mixed homogeneously. The wheat powder is sieved and added to the mixture. To mix quietly and being molded for baking, then cakes are produced.

Example 79 Blending in foods (candies)

The formulation comprises 430g of white sugar, 350g of starch syrup, 170g of inverted syrup, 50g of gelatin, 20g of potassium dihydrogen citrate, 20g of sodium dihydrogen citrate, and 2 ml of vanilla extract. Gelatin is cut into pieces before dissolving in triple volumes of water, and heated with steam in a doubled layer bottom kettle. Following the process of soft candy making method; dissolving sugar, starch syrup and inverted syrup; cooking; adding potassium dihydrogen citrate, sodium dihydrogen citrate, and vanilla extract; mixing even; adding dissolved gelatin; mixing carefully; degassing; powdering molding; cutting; packing; and finally the products are obtained.

Example 80 Blending in foods (chewing gum)

The gum base formulation comprises 500g of 50% liquid solution of polyvinyl acetate, 150g of D.B.P., 200g of calcium carbonate, and 50g of wheat powder. 210g of the gum base is compounded with 50g of malic acid, 650g of sugar, 100g of millet jelly, and 3ml of peppermint. Then following the steps of kneading, extracting, rolling, cutting into 3g /piece product, and finally products are packed.

Example 81 Blending in foods (mineral containing lactic acid drinks)

The formulation comprises 1kg of skim milk, 1.5kg of sugar, 15g of lactic acid, 5g of calcium lactate, and 4g of propylene glycol alginate. Skim milk is heated to 50℃ when sugar is dissolved. Then calcium lactate and propylene glycol alginate are added and to keep at 80℃ for 20 minutes. After sterilizing, the solution is filtered and cooled down to 15℃. The lactic acid is mixed with 75ml of boiled water and added to the filtered skim milk solution in stirring, and

finally bottled to obtain product.

Example 82 Blending in foods (peanut products)

The formulation comprises 1 kg of peanut, 20g of salt, 25g of fumaric acid, 50g of lecithin, 20 mg of pineapple enzyme and 2 ml of ethanol. The peanut is roasted at 160℃ for 1 hour and ground into powder after drying, and sieved to remove the skins and germs. To add salt, lecithin, pineapple enzyme (which is dissolved in alcohol first), and fumaric acid consequently, and is ground to form paste before packing in a 500 g bottle.

Example 83 Blending in foods (puddings)

The formulation comprises 750ml of milk, 6 pieces of egg, 150 g of sugar, 21 g of succinic acid, 2 drops of ethyl iso-valerianate, and caramel raw material (100 g of sugar and 6 g of water) for 10 pieces puddings. The process is: making caramel by heating the mixture of sugar and water in flat pan; the caramel is divided into 10 portions for vessels which the bottoms have rubbed with few amount of oil; heating the mixture of milk and perfume to near boiling by steam; mixture of egg and sugar is bubbled and added to the milk mixture; mixing the resulted mixture; then is filled into the vessels carefully; and steamed at 160℃ for 30 minutes to form the product.

Example 84 Orange juice drinks

The formulation comprises 5 kg of orange juice (sweetness 10° and acidity 1.0%), 0.95 kg of anhydrous fructose, 1 ml of orange essence, and 150 g of citric acid. The production method is to mix the dissolved materials, and pure water is added to make up 10 l of orange juice and packed.

Example 85 Soft orange drinks

The formulation comprises 5 kg of orange juice (sweetness 50°, acidity 6%), 1.2 kg sugar, 200g of malic acid, 5 ml of orange essence, and boiled water to make up 10 l. The production process is mixing the materials homogenously, this mixture is bottled, and finally carbon dioxide gas is

induced.

Example 86~95 Drugs made of fruits

Fruits which contains at least 0.3% of the effective component of this invention, such as acidic orange, lemon, plum, fruit orange, grape, apple, carambola, strawberry, and pineapple are processed to produced cans by normal method including: selecting, clearing, removing stalks, cutting heads and tails, skin and core removing, buds removing, slicing, canning, weighing, syrup adding, sterilizing, cooling, inspection, and packing. The former examples use pure chemicals as effective component. Now, to use acid contained fruits replace the pure chemicals in these examples. For the low acid contained fruits, the juice must be concentrated to increase the acids level, and then to take the place of pure chemicals in these examples.

Taking example 84, for instance, the juice is compounded with 5kg of orange juice containing acidity 1.0 % and 150 g of citric acid. There is 200g of citric acid in a 10 l of orange juice drinks. How much quantity of fruits is needed when producing the same 10 l juice with different levels of citric acid containing, the results are shown as table 6.

Table 6 The equivalent dose of effective component in using fruits

Example	Fruit	Acidity, %	The amount of fruit equivalent to 200g citric acid, kg	notation
86	Orange (1)	6.0	3.33	
87	Orange (2)	4.0	5	
88	Lemon	7.0	2.58	
89	Plum	3.8	5.2	
90	Grape fruit	2.0	10	
91	Grape	1.0	20	Needed concentration
92	Apple	0.5	40	Needed concentration
93	Carambola	5.0	4	
94	Straw berry	0.8	25	Needed concentration

95	Pineapple	4.5	4.4	

Examples of 91, 92 and 94 have volume more than 10 l, they are needed to concentrate in order to get their acidity greater than 1.0. The edible organic acids are the effective component of this invention, so that to use the organic acid contained fruits are reasonable. The other compounds of fruits are not important just as pharmaceutical acceptable carriers.

Example 96 Fruits (lemon)

The formulation comprises 1 kg of lemons (acidity 6%), 0.5 kg of sugar, 0.3 kg of honey, 1 g of glycyrrhizin paste, 0.2 g of salt, and the final product is 1.6 kg. Lemons are processed by steps of selecting, peeling, cleaning, slicing, bottling in half volume, and mixing vigorously and adding the other materials. The product is sterilized by heating and cooling after sealing, or without heating treatment.

Example 97 Fruits (Carambola)

The formulation comprises 1 kg of carambola (acidity 5%), 0.5 kg of sugar, 0.3kg of honey, 1 g of glycyrrhizin paste and 0.2 g of salt. Carambolas are processed with selecting, cleaning, cutting head and tail, slicing into size of 3/4 inch, bottling in half volume, and mixing vigorously and adding the other materials. The product is sterilized by heating and cooling after sealing, or without heating treatment.

Example 98 Coffee (Instant coffee and packed coffee solution)

The formulation comprises 10 kg of coffee bean, 1.5 kg of malic acid, 9.6 kg of sugar, 7.2 kg of cream, and water for balance. Coffee beans are roasted, ground and heat water extracted under pressure, and a 30% coffee of 10 l solution is obtained. The malic acid is added into the resulted solution. The solution is concentrated by the frozen method and frozen dried under nitrogen gas. A 4.5 kg of instant coffee product containing 33% of malic acid is produced. That coffee product

is further compounded with 9.6kg of sugar and 7.2kg of cream, and packed in a 17g content product of carry-pack instant coffee.

A kind of liquid coffee drinks are made from the 30% coffee contained solution. That is compounding with 1.5kg of malic acid, 9.6kg of sugar, 7.2kg of cream and the balance of water to make up of 240 liters. After heating and cooling, to pack in a volume of 200 ml, then 1200 packs of liquid coffee are produced.

Example 99 Apple ciders

The formulation comprises 1.4 kg of sugar, 40g of malic acid, 4g of ethyl iso-valerate, 20 mg of vitamin B1, and the balance of water to make up 10 l. The sugar is made to a 56% solution first. The rest components are dissolved in water, and then mixed with sugar solution. The resulted solution is subject to filtration, cooling, contacting with carbon dioxide gas under high pressure, and packed to form apple cider which has a bottle pressure of 50 lb at 15℃.

Example 100 Sarsaparillas

The formulation comprises 100 ml of sarsaparilla extract, 24 ml of alcohol, 500 g of sugar, 390g of fructose, 5.5g of phosphorus pentaoxide, 10g of caramel, 1 ml of vanillin, 100g of citric acid and water to make up 10 l.

The perfume is dissolved in alcohol first and then mixed with sarsaparilla extract, and dissolved with other components in pure water to form 10 l of solution. This solution is packed in bottles as making ciders, and contacting with carbon dioxide gas to produce the products.

Example 101 Cola drinks

The formulation comprises 100 ml of cola seed extract, 24 ml of alcohol, 500g of sugar, 390g of fructose, 5.5g of phosphorus pentaoxide, 10g of caramel, 1 ml of vanilla essence, 1.4g of caffeine, 100g of citric acid and balance of water to make up to 10 l. The producing process is as

the same of ciders.

Example 102 Fermented milk drink

The formulation comprises 10 l of skim milk, 2 kg of skim mild powder, 5 kg of millet jelly, 3 kg of sugar, 100g of CMC, 50g of citric acid, 10g of phosphoric acid, 180 ml of lactobacillus bulgaricus, and 1 ml of vanillin essence. Skim milk and skim milk powder are mixed, then heated up to 80℃ for 30 minutes for sterilizing. Lactobacillus bulgaricus is added when solution cooling to 40 ℃, and fermented at 38℃ for 20 hours. When the acidity is reaching at 1.4% mixed hardly. The mixture is heated to 60℃and dispersed the solid curds by homogenizer, and sugar, millet jelly and phosphoric acid are added during heating. The mixture is heated up to 80 ℃ for 20 minutes for sterilizing, and filtered at hot. After cooling, the perfume in alcohol is added, and bottled and sealed to form product. If the fermented products are not heated, perfume is added directly after filtration and packing, a lactobacillus bulgaricus contained drinks could be obtained (functional drinks).

Example 103 Beers

The formulation comprises 10 l of Taiwan beer, made by Taiwan Beer Co., having 1.0075 of specific gravity, 3.4 % of extract contained, pH4.2, acidity 1.3, and 45 g of citric acid and 25 g of potassium dihydrogen citrate. The product is produced by mixing the materials and to make up carbon dioxide gas before capping.

Example 104 Fruit wines

The formulation comprises 1.5 kg of lemon, 300g of garlic, 50g of zinger, 200g of fructose, 2 l of rice wine, and 300g of honey. The process is to set the following materials: the peeled and sliced lemon; garlic which is peeled and heated in microwave for 1 minute and cooled; sliced zingers; honey; and rice wine; into a container in order, and sealed for one month.

Example 105 Other wines such as whisky, rice wine, brandy, sake, sorghum wine, and grape

wine.

All wines contain different amounts of organic acid that is formed during fermentation, such as grape wine (0.5~3%), sorghum wine (0.055~0.07%), rice wine (0.4~0.6%), and sake (0.15%). The proper dose of this invention is acidity in a range of 2~3%, so that to adjust wines by adding additional amount of acid to meet this range.

Example 106 Herb wines

The formulation comprises 20g of herbs (including 0.5g of Wujapi, 1.9g of cinnamon, 1.5g of Angelica, 5g of Yichu, 0.4g of Paidansin, 0.7g of Chunachung, 0.7g glycyrrhizin, 1.5g of Huwuso, Chuanneuchi, 7.5g of Souti), 3.07 l of alcohol, 21.5g of caramel, 400g of wheat gluten, 400g of sugar, 380g citric acid, 1g of isoamyl butyrate, and to make up 10 l with pure water. All the herb materials except Yichu and Souti are crushed and mixed, bagged, ad and leached in alcohol for two weeks. Yichu and Souti are chopped and cooked with water heating in a steam jacked pot for 8 hours. Sugar and wheat gluten are dissolved in boiling water, and mixed with the former herb's extract solution and the steam-heated one. To which alcohol is added to adjust to 25% alcohol containing, and then to add pigment and perfume. The resulted compound is set for one week and after sediment it is stored, packaged and finally to form product.

Example 107~111 Tincture and treatment for inflammation, analgesic and itchy

The formulation comprises 10g of citric acid, 5g of glycerin, and 90 ml of alcohol (70v/v) in a mixture. A series of testing are carried out by a group of five patients for each syndromes, which treating the topical disease three times a day, the results is shown as table 7.

Table 7、Results of treating inflammation, analgesic and itchy

Example	Diseases	Treating results
107	Acne(pain)	One day scaled, pain improved
108	Insect bite (itchy,	Itchy disappeared in half hour, inflammation

	inflammation, pain)	disappeared after 3 hours, and pain improved
109	Pruigo(itchy)	One day improved
110	Skin wound(pain)	After dried the wound released, pain improved, healing quickly
111	Pustules (pain)	The pustules shrunk one day, scaled after 2 days, pain improved

Example 112 Improving the allergic risk of dairy products

The formulation comprises 10 l of milk, 10 g of citric acid and 3 g of Ca-CMC. During mixing milk, Ca-CMC is added in homogenous and then citric acid is added to produce none-allergic dairy milk. The product may be produced into milk powder by spray-drying machine.

Example 113 Shrimps processing.

The formulation comprises 10 kg of litter shrimps, 360 g of salt, 360 g of citric acid, and 20 l of water. The shrimps are set in a basket and washed in a following water to remove sand. The washed shrimps are treated in 20 l boiling water, containing salt and citric acid, for 25 minutes. The boiled shrimps are sun-drying on straw mats out door. The dried shrimps are packed in 250 g. The treated products are good for reserving and allergy risk free for allergic persons.

Example 114 Salt fish (little sardine)

The formulation comprises 10 kg of little sardine, 1.2 kg of salt, 1 kg of citric acid, and 20 l of water. The sardines are washed in a trough and spread on a ten-layer boiling cage, and then treated in a volume of 20 l boiling solution in kettle, containing salt and citric acid, for a period of time until the solution boiling again. Before products are removed from the kettle, the upper layer oily floats are washed away by adding new solution. The boiled fishes are sun-dried with the cage turning the other side ever day. In summer day, they can be dried in about 3 days.

Example 115 Salt fish (Sardine)

The formulation comprises 10 kg of sardine, 1 kg of salt, 400 g of malic acid, and 6 liters of

water. The fresh sardines are washed with water, and dipped in a solution of 6 liters of water, containing the salt and malic acid, for 8 hours. The dipped fishes are sun-dried to become product.

Example 116 Shrimp meat can

The formulation comprises 2 kg of King-shrimps, 50 g of salt, and 100 g of maleic acid. The shrimp meat is boiled in 1.5 liters of solution, containing salt and acid, and left the shrimp when that is turned into white color. After canning, sealing, sterilizing under pressure, cooling, and inspecting, products are obtained.

Example 117 Egg product (Crab dish with succinic acid)

The formulation comprises half can of canned crab, 10 ml of rice wine, 6 pieces of egg, 3 g of salt, 1 g of monosodium glutamines, 15 g of peanut oil, 5 g of green pea, being for four dishes. The crab meat is compounded with wine, egg, succinic acid, salt and MSG Heating 15 g of peanut oil in a pan when a fume is forming, the compound and green peas are added and frizzled to a medium done. Turning the other side and frizzling for a while, a crab dish with succinic acid is made.

Example 118 Fish can containing tow kinds of active agents (citric acid and Nisin).

In example 76, the 75 g of tomato paste is mixed with 10 mg of Nisin first and then the can is sealed and sterilized by normal process to form a product.

Example 119 Release of drugs to skin

The formulation comprises: A, basic composition: 47% of a C4 to C8 acrylic acid–iso borneol copolymer and 53% of a mixture (containing 96% of 2-ethylhexy acrylate, and 4 % of n-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone), and 5% of cross linking agent of 2-(4-(2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-oxopropyl) phenoxyethyl) 2- propionate; B, composition of release of drugs to skin: 0.9g of peppermint,

1.2g of peppermint oil, 0.8g of camphor, 1.2g of citric acid, and 100g of the A compound. The compound is coated on a treated paper, radiation with 300w/inch of UV for 1 minute to form a pressure sensitive release of drug to the skin. The products are given five patients who are used to allergic reactions when using adhesives in transdermal drug delivery systems, to use continuously for many days. The results show that there is no any allergic reaction or achy happened. Besides, the effect of release of drug to the skin is better than the normal product.

Example 120 Production of allergy free medical groove

The formulation comprises 200 parts of natural rubber latex (pH10.5, containing ammonia, solid component 50 %, Taiping Perak, Malaysia), 75 parts of boric acid treated casein (solid component 10 %), 10.0 parts of zinc oxide dispersion solution (solid component 50%), 133 parts of corn starch slurry crossing treated by epichlorohydrin (solid component 50%), 1 part of sulfur powder, 0.05 parts of carboxyl polymethylene polymer (molecule weight 500,00~1,000,000), the rest is deionized water to dilute to form a 10% solid containing. The coacervation agent is 45% calcium nitrate in deionized water.

The production is according to the conventional method: hand model dipping into latex solution, drying, dipping into latex solution, drying, dipping into latex solution, drying, folding edge, drying, cross linking treatment, washing, drying, dipping into 5% citric acid solution, drying , powdering (5~40μ MgO), removing from model, and finally, packing for product. If do not us dipping with liquid solution of the effective agent of present invention, the effective agent could be pulverized to form a sized of 5~40μand mixing with MgO in a rate of 4% for powdering.

Testing is carried out for five medical persons who have allergic reactions to latex grove. The results shown none had the allergic reaction.

Example 121 Agent for head scale (hair lotion).

The formulation comprises 1.2% of peppermint oil, 6% of glycerin, 0.2% of chlorophyll, 2% of malic acid, 60% of alcohol and 30.6% of distill water. Testing is carried out by five male patients,

rubbing the lotion twice a day after washing hair. They all improved that their head scales and achy problems.

Example 122 Glucose injection (containing other active agent)

To dissolve 500 g of glucose and 10 g of citric acid in 10 l of high pressure sterilized water in a clean room. The solution is filtered by ceramic filter and packing into a 500 ml injection product by the GMP method.

Example 123 Testing for anti-free radicals

The determination of free radical content is performed by using individual free radical testing kit, of BioVitale Inc. (Irvine, La., USA). The process is as follows: to take the specific amount of urine by pipette, open the testing agent ampoule and adding the urine, shaking the ampoule for 5 minutes, comparing the color of ampoule solution with these colors listed in table of kit. The table of free radical content level is divided into 4 classes: most proper level (0), low level (+1), medium level (+2), and high level (+3).

The volunteers selected 5 persons. In the group, 2 persons have medium free radical levels in urine, and the rest are high levels. They are given the agent as shown in example 51 three times a day individual, and sampling the urines 2 day after. The results are shown in Table 8. The effective agent of this invention shows good in anti-free radical.

Table 8、free radical content in urine

Item	Free radical content in urine before testing	Free radical content in urine after administrated the drug of this invention
Person 1	+2	0
Person 2	+2	0
Person 3	+3	0
Person 4	+3	0
Person 5	+3	0

Example 124~129 Testing for the depression of enzyme activity

We recognized that the effective agent of present invention shows the ability of treating histamine, inflammation, analgesic, and achy from examples of 1~45 and 107~111. It goes without saying that they also could depression the cascade of the production of prostaglandins and other chemicals. Therefore, there are not any embolus and thrombus to be happened, and could avoid cardiovascular diseases such as congestion of the brain and myocardial infarction. The first step of formation for a clot is that the releasing of thromboxane from platelet induces the message of enhancing coagulation. The free radical of peroxide is a major factor for activating cyclooxygenase in prostaglandin cascade. It is clear from the testing results of example 123, when the drug of this invention existing, that cascade could not be happened, because the free radical is inhibited by the drug of this invention.

The production process of peroxide free radical can be tested by Xanthine oxidase substrate in vito (Fridowich, I., J. Biol. Chem., 215, 4053~4057, 1970). This method is applied to prove the effect of this invention. The test of inhibiting xanthine oxidase is carried out by the method of H. M. Kalckar (J. Biol. Chem., 167, 429~443, 1947). The basic principle is xanthine being acted by xanthine oxidase to form uric acid that is quantitative analyzed by photometric method. By the amount of determined uric acid, is calculated the degree of inhibiting effect for the activity of xanthine oxidase.

The testing process is, adding a final concentration of 0.01 u/ml of xanthine oxidase in 1 cm cell of photometric apparatus, and adding 0.05M (pH=7.4) of phosphoric acid buffer or inhabitant. The reaction time is counted from the point at adding xanthene's to a final concentration reaching 5×10^{-5}M. For reducing the error arose by absorption of liquid in photometric analysis, the compound of xanthine oxidase, xanthine and drug are boiled for the reference. UV selected at

295nm, data are recorded at an interval of 30 seconds for 2 minutes. The unit of activity change of xanthine oxidase is 0.001M/min. Calculate the inhibiting rate for each addition amount of drug. To use the drug concentration (M) as a function of inhibiting rate (%), and to trace the data on a log scale paper, the 50% depression rate of the oxidase (IC50) could be determined by regression line method.

The drugs tested are succinic acid, citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid and fumaric acid, and using folic acid for comparison. The results are listed as table 9. The drugs of this invention show high inhibition effect.

Table 9 Testing results for IC50

Example	Drug	IC50 (concentration for depression of 50% activity of oxidase)
124	Succinic acid	1.18×10^{-7} M
125	Citric acid	1.00×10^{-7} M
126	Malic acid	1.12×10^{-7} M
127	Tartaric acid	1.02×10^{-7} M
128	Fumaric acid	1.01×10^{-7} M
129	Folic acid	6.62×10^{-7} M

Example 130~135 Testing for analgesic

The formulation of drug for testing comprises 300 mg of malic acid, 300 mg of tartaric acid, 300 mg of citric acid, 50 mg of caffeine and 10 mg of catechin. Five volunteers of head-ache and physical pain are given one dose individual. To record the reaction after treatment, they all felt their pains are improved in 10~30 minutes.

Claims

1. A pharmaceutical compound for the treatment of one or more ailments selected from the group comprising hypersensitivity reaction diseases, pain, influenza, colds, thrombus or clotting coagulation, inflammation, virus infections, insect bites, conditions caused by free radicals, food poison, itch and drug side effect; by lowering humoral pH wherein said pharmaceutical compound selected from the group comprising succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, lactic acid, α-hydroxy octanoic acid, gluconolactone, glycollic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, phosphoric acid, and their acidic salts of sodium or potassium.

2. A pharmaceutical compound for the treatment of allergies or food allergies by lowering humoral pH wherein said pharmaceutical compound selected from the group comprising fumaric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, lactic acid, α-hydroxy octanoic acid, gluconolactone, glycollic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, phosphoric acid, and their acidic salts of sodium or potassium.

3. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the edible acid and/or its acidic salts of sodium or potassium are provided in the amount of 5-95wt%.

4. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the edible acid and/or its acidic salts of sodium or potassium are provided in the amount of 10-90wt%.

5. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the edible acid and/or its acidic salts of sodium or potassium are provided in the amount of 15-85wt%.

6. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the

compound is selected from group comprising oral agent, non-oral agent and topical usage agent.

7. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the compound is inhalant.

8. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the compound is for oral administration and is selected from the group comprising a capsule, a tablet, flakes, a powder, a pill, lozenges, a syrup, a solution and a suspension.

9. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the compound is for administration by injection subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intestinally, joint lubricating liquidly, intravenously or intradermally.

10. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the compound is for non-oral external use and is in the form of a liquid, a paste, an aero sol, a spray or a skin absorbent

11. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 for spondyle animals.

12. A pharmaceutical compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 for human.