
Abstract:

Title: FORMULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF OBESITY

Disclosure are compositions containing: a) Phaseolus vulgaris extract; b) Cynara scolymus extract; c) Echinacea angustifolia extract; d) Vitis vinifera extract and optionally e) Panax ginseng extract, mixed with suitable excipients.
FORMULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF OBESITY

The present invention relates to combinations of medicinal plant extracts useful in the prevention and treatment of obesity and excess weight.

Prior art

Excess weight and obesity are rising to a worrying extent in all the industrialised countries, and may affect up to 50% of the population in the next decade. Obesity affects the health of the sufferer, with adverse effects on the cardiovascular, musculoskeletal and gastrointestinal systems.

Obesity is associated with a disorder of the lipid metabolism which, in turn, is influenced by a biochemical and hormonal profile involving glucose, insulin resistance, dyslipidaemia and neurovegetative mediators.

The onset of a state of excess weight/obesity at a young age is a highly significant risk factor for the activation of processes which, at adult age, can promote metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes and the development of adult obesity. Many metabolic, cardiovascular and oncological disorders seem to be closely related to insulin resistance and the production of inflammatory cytokines. It is therefore of primary importance to deal with obesity by effective means which, combined with diet and lifestyle changes, support the body during the weight loss and maintenance stages.

Specific inhibitors of some enzymatic systems involved in the etiopathogenesis of obesity have been identified, in particular pancreatic lipase inhibitors of microbial origin (Orlistat) and serotonin reuptake inhibitors such as rimonabant and sibutramine. However, the side effects of said medicaments are such that they can only be used in serious cases and only by a small part of the population, their use for the youngest patients being particularly unsuitable.
WO2008 1071 8 4 discloses compositions containing *Cynara scolymus* and *Phaseolus vulgaris* extracts for the treatment of obesity.

However, there is still a need for more effective alternative remedies which are easier to manage in the treatment of obesity.

**Description of the invention**

It has now been found that a combination of medicinal plant extracts causes a reduction in body weight by burning the fats accumulated in reserve organs. The combination according to the invention comprises extracts of *Phaseolus vulgaris, Cynara scolymus, Vitis vinifera, Echinacea angustifolia* and optionally, *Panax ginseng*.

The invention therefore relates to pharmaceutical or nutraceutical compositions comprising said extracts, for use in the prevention and treatment of obesity and excess weight in general, and in young people in particular.

The compositions according to the invention contain a-glucosidase and/or a-amylase inhibitors, gastric and pancreatic lipase inhibitors, anti-free radical compounds, anti-inflammatoryatories and compounds able to increase energy expenditure. The compositions according to the invention therefore reduce the absorption and transport of the glucose and lipids present in the diet, and stimulate the energy metabolism.

In particular, *Phaseolus vulgaris* extract possesses inhibiting activity against a-amylase, an enzyme that demolishes starches, thus promoting glucose absorption. The extract modulates the appetite, as it increases the feeling of fullness due to the presence of phytohaemagglutinin which binds the brush border membranes of the intestinal cells, thus stimulating the release of cholecystokinin (CCK) and glucagon-like peptides [Carai M.A M. Brit. J. of Nutr.3; 1-7,2011].

*Cynara scolymus* extract has a high content of caffeoylquinic acids, which are known to inhibit the transport of glucose, and consequently its
absorption in the gastrointestinal tract. Low glucose absorption is a crucial parameter to prevent the postprandial blood glucose peak.

*Vitis vinifera* seed extract has inhibiting properties against a-glucosidase and pancreatic lipase. The modulation of said enzymes is an extremely important aspect in controlling obesity. In particular, inhibition of pancreatic lipases, enzymes that hydrolyse the lipids in the intestinal tract and promote their absorption, is essential for the control of obesity. Grape seeds extract inhibits lipoprotein lipase (LPL), which releases lipids into the plasma, thus helping to reduce lipid absorption and improve the blood lipid profile.

This activity is synergic with the anti-free radical activity typically present after a meal rich in fats, promoting the maintenance of a good state of the blood vessel endothelium and a consequent reduction of the risk of cardiovascular and metabolic diseases [Moreno D.A., Nutrition, 19; 876-879, 2003].

The lipophilic extract of *Echinacea* spp., preferably *Echinacea angustifolia*, contains alkylamides with activity that inhibits the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-6 and IL-8). Excess weight/obesity is often accompanied by a generalised inflammatory state wherein inflammatory cytokines contribute to significantly inducing the state known as metabolic syndrome.

*Echinacea* alkylamides, due to their lipophilic nature and rapid absorption, synergically enhance the anti-inflammatory activity of other compounds contained in *Cynara scolymus* and *Vitis vinifera* extracts.

*Panax ginseng* (or *Panax quinquefolium* or other species containing the same active substances) is a known "adaptogen", namely a plant that favourably modifies many stress conditions in the body. Ginsenosides, considered to be the main active substances in the extract, inhibit pancreatic lipase by reducing the absorption of fats and improving the blood lipid profile. Ginsenosides are also
inducers of particular proteins (UCP-2) which increase energy consumption with thermogenic activity, inducers of the carnitine-palmitoyl-transferase enzyme, which has an antiadipogenic effect, and stimulate the synthesis of neuropeptide Y antagonists with an anorexigenic effect.

Ginseng also stimulates protein synthesis in the liver, which can improve the lipoprotein ratio in accumulation areas [Seung-Hwang K., Pharm. Res., 48; 511-513, 2003].

Said extracts are known and available on the market. A Cynara scolymus extract is disclosed, for example, in WO 2007/006391, the preparation of a Phaseolus vulgaris extract is disclosed in WO2007071334, the preparation of Echinacea extracts is described in EP1539203, and the preparation of Vitis vinifera extracts is disclosed in US5484594.

Particularly preferred are Phaseolus vulgaris extract with an a-amylase inhibitor content of 300 µg/mg and a lectin value of 10000 U/mg, a Cynara scolymus extract with a caffeoylquinic acid content ranging between 20 and 70%, preferably 35%, and a Panax ginseng extract having a ginsenoside content (determined by HPLC) of 7%.

The unit doses of the various extracts can vary within wide limits, in view of their high tolerability. In any event, the list below indicates the typical dose ranges that could be adapted according to the active ingredient content of the extracts, the particular form of administration and the therapeutic objective to be achieved (priming dose and maintenance dose, for example):

- Phaseolus vulgaris: 50 to 200 mg, preferably 100 mg
- Cynara scolymus: 50 to 200 mg;
- Echinacea angustifolia: 10 to 50 mg;
- Vitis vinifera: 100 to 250 mg;
- Panax ginseng: 20 to 50 mg.

A particularly preferred composition contains:
• 100 mg of *Phaseolus vulgaris* extract with an a-amylase inhibitor content of 300 µg/mg and a lectin value of 10000 U/mg.
• 40 mg of *Panax ginseng* extract with a ginsenoside content (determined by HPLC) of 7%, and 50 to 200 mg, preferably 100 mg, of a *Cynara scolymus* extract with a caffeoylquinic acid content of 20 to 70%, preferably 35%;
• 25 mg of *Echinacea angustifolia* extract;
• 200 mg of *Vitis vinifera* pips.

The formulations will also contain conventional excipients, and optionally lipophilic extracts of *Foeniculum vulgare* or *Melissa officinalis*, which latter reduce the flatulence and spasms induced by excess gas production.

The formulations will typically be administered once or a twice a day, preferably twice a day. If *Panax ginseng* is present, the product will preferably be administered during the daytime to avoid adverse effects on sleep.

The compositions according to the invention, as well as reducing the postprandial blood glucose level, also cause a surprising reduction in the daily systemic blood glucose level. The resulting blood insulin level favourably influences the glycolipid metabolism, which is a pre-requisite for controlling excess weight. The compositions according to the invention also cause an unexpected increase in HDL cholesterol in hyperlipaemic subjects and in those whose HDL cholesterol level is below normal following treatment with cholesterol-lowering medicaments. In particular, a reduction of about 20% in total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol, and a significant increase of over 20% in HDL cholesterol, was observed. In a case study of patients with total cholesterol levels ranging from 220 to 280 mg/dl, said increase was constant over time, and appeared to be much more marked than reported for traditional herbal preparations to date.

The compositions according to the invention act on the whole metabolic
profile of both children and adults, and are particularly suitable for the treatment of obesity, excess weight, metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes, especially in women.

The different activities of the constituents of the compositions according to the invention, which modify the absorption of fats and carbohydrates, the blood glucose and blood lipid levels, accumulation of fats in the tissues, the feeling of fullness and psychological stimulus, combine to provide an effective solution to the therapeutic problem of obesity, especially in young people.

Moreover, the protective activity of the extracts attenuates the oxidative and inflammatory processes which, in time, can cause permanent damage to the circulatory apparatus. Finally, the formulations according to the invention have the advantage of acting synergically on a number of factors without aggressive action on a single biological target, thus avoiding the major physical and neurological side effects that cause most failures of conventional treatments.

According to a preferred aspect, the compositions according to the invention will be formulated as capsules, single-dose sachets, conventional or gastroprotected tablets, to promote topical local activity while leaving the digestive function unchanged at stomach level.

According to a further aspect, the compositions according to the invention may be administered together with other substances having a useful or complementary activity. In paediatric medicine, preference will be given to sachet formulations due to their ease of administration, while capsules or tablets will be used for adults and school-age children.

The compositions according to the invention will be formulated according to conventional methods, such as those described in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Handbook", Mack Publishing Co., N.Y., USA. In particular, the compositions according to the invention will be formulated by
conventional plant ingredient formulation techniques, which require particular care to be taken to avoid interactions with the excipients and the capsule matrices. Examples of oral formulations are tablets, dragees, soft and hard gelatin capsules, and cellulose capsules.

The examples set out below further illustrate the invention.

**Example 1 - Tablets**

Extracts of:

- *Cynara scolymus* (caffeoylquinic acid 30%) 200 mg
- *Phaseolus vulgaris* 100 mg
- *Panax ginseng* 100 mg
- *Echinacea angustifolia* 25 mg
- *Vitis vinifera* 200 mg
- *Microcrystalline cellulose* 310 mg
- *Sodium croscarmellose* 30 mg
- *Magnesium stearate* 8 mg
- *Silica* 8 mg

**Example 2 - Tablets**

Extracts of:

- *Cynara scolymus* (caffeoylquinic acid 30%) 200 mg
- *Phaseolus vulgaris* 100 mg
- *Echinacea angustifolia* 25 mg
- *Vitis vinifera* 200 mg
- *Microcrystalline cellulose* 410 mg
- *Sodium croscarmellose* 30 mg
- *Magnesium stearate* 8 mg
- *Silica* 8 mg

**Example 3**

A non-randomised open-label clinical trial was conducted to evaluate
the activity of example 1 combined with example 2. The two tablets were administered at the main meals (1 with the midday meal and 2 with the evening meal) to a group of 10 young people (between 12 and 16 years old) using a Body Mass Index (BMI) of between 26 and 30 and absence of concomitant disorders as selection criteria.

5 groups were set up (group 1: 200 mg *Cynara sc.* and 100 mg *Phaseolus vulg.*, group 2: 100 mg *Panax Gin.*, group 3: 25 mg *Echinacea ang.*, group 4: 200 mg *Vitis vinif.*, group 5: ex. 1 and ex. 2 as described above) and the individual extracts were compared with the examples specified above, evaluating the blood cholesterol, blood triglycerides, blood glucose and BMI values before treatment and after 1 month's treatment.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean value of total cholesterol before treatment</th>
<th>% variation in mean value of total cholesterol after 1 month's treatment</th>
<th>Mean value of LDL cholesterol before treatment</th>
<th>% variation in mean value of LDL cholesterol after 1 month's treatment</th>
<th>Mean value of HDL cholesterol before treatment</th>
<th>% variation in mean value of HDL cholesterol after 1 month's treatment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Group 1 (10 patients)</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>-4,5</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>-3,2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3,8</td>
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<td>Group 2 (20 patients)</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>-4,1</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>-5,2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6,5</td>
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<td>Group 3 (19 patients)</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>-6,2</td>
<td>181</td>
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<td>3,2</td>
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<td>Group 4 (23 patients)</td>
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<td>-o,i</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0,6</td>
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<td>Group 5 (23 patients)</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>-20,88</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
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The data reported above clearly indicate a significant reduction in the postprandial and fasting blood glucose levels and an improvement in the lipid and body weight profile (Body Mass Index) after one month's treatment. In all the treated subjects a reduction in appetite was observed, which is important in order to maintain the balance reached.

<table>
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<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean value of triglycerides before treatment</th>
<th>% variation in mean value of triglycerides after 1 month’s treatment</th>
<th>Mean value of blood glucose before treatment</th>
<th>% variation in mean value of blood glucose after 1 month’s treatment</th>
<th>Mean BMI value</th>
<th>% variation in mean BMI value after one month’s treatment</th>
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<td>Group 4 (23 patients)</td>
<td>277</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>-22,4</td>
<td>28</td>
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CLAIMS

1. Compositions comprising:
   a) extract of *Phaseolus vulgaris*;
   b) extract of *Cynara scolymus*;
   c) extract of *Echinacea angustifolia*;
   d) extract of *Vitis vinifera*;
   and optionally
   e) extract of *Panax ginseng*;
   mixed with suitable excipients.

2. Compositions according to claim 1 in the form of tablets, dragees, soft or hard gelatin capsules or cellulose capsules.

3. Compositions according to any one of claims 1 and 2 wherein the extract of *Phaseolus vulgaris* has an α-amylase inhibitor content of 300 µg/mg and a lectin value of 10000 U/mg.

4. Compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 3 wherein the extract of *Cynara scolymus* has a caffeoylquinic acid content ranging between 20 and 70%, preferably 35%.

5. Compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 wherein the extract of *Panax ginseng* has a ginsenoside content of 7% determined by HPLC.

6. Compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 5 containing 100 mg of extract of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, 50 to 200 mg of an extract of *Cynara scolymus*, 25 mg of extract of *Echinacea angustifolia* and 200 mg of extract of *Vitis vinifera* pips.
7. Compositions according to claim 6, also containing 40 mg of extract of *Panax ginseng*.

8. Compositions according to claims 1-7 for use in the treatment of obesity and excess weight.
**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

**PCT/EP2013/071138**

### A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER


ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

### B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

- EPO-Internal
- BIOSIS
- EMBASE
- WPI Data

### C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th>
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<td>X</td>
<td>MARIANGELA RONDANELLI ET AL: &quot;Appetite Control and Glycaemia Reduction in Overweight Subjects treated with a Combi nat ion of Two Highly Standardised Extracts from Phased us vulgaris and Cynara scolymus&quot;, PHYTOTHERAPY RESEARCH, 1 February 2011 (2011-02-01), pages n/a-n/a, XP055051873, ISSN: 0951-418X, DOI: 10.1002/ptr.3425 abstract page 1276, right-hand column, paragraph 3 - page 1277, left-hand column, paragraph 2 ----- 1-8</td>
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</table>

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
  - "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
  - "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
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  - "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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  - "Z" document member of the same patent family

**Date of the actual completion of the international search**

26 November 2013

**Date of mailing of the international search report**

02/12/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer: Cami leri, Al a i n

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)
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<td>EP 1 967 198 AI (INDENA SPA [IT]) 10 September 2008 (2008-09-10) cited in the application on the whole document</td>
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