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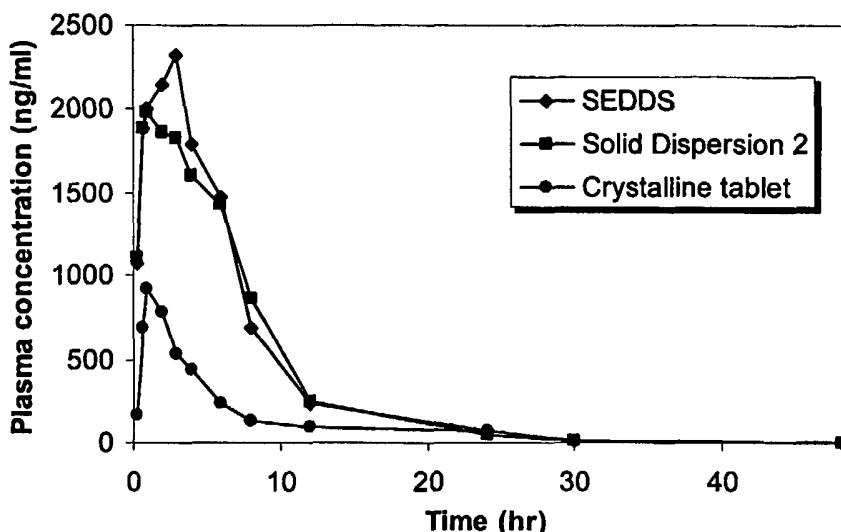
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(54) Title: A NEW CLASS OF SURFACTANT-LIKE MATERIALS

The Bioavailability Data of the VeTPGS/VA 64 conventional formulation and the VeTPGS (50mg)/VA 64/Compound A solid dispersion formulation (SEDDs is shown as a reference): Plasma Concentration vs. Time



(57) Abstract: This invention generally refers to a novel class of surfactant-like material that promotes the solubility of poorly soluble compounds.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

A New Class of Surfactant-like materials:

This application claims the benefit under 35 USC 119(e) of US Provisional Application 60/612,716, filed September 24, 2004.

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Throughout this application, various references are referred to and disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

10 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

This invention generally refers to a novel class of surfactant-like material that promotes the solubility of poorly soluble compounds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Despite extensive research efforts, solubility and dissolution rate remain key problems in drug discovery and product development for oral dosage forms (Mehta, Bulletin Tech., Gattefose, No. 91, 65-71 (1998)). Compounds that have limited solubility, in water, typically below 0.1 mg/ml, present unusual challenges in drug discovery (Wyatt, Bulletin Tech Gattefose, No. 92, 31-39 (1999)). This is especially true in 20 circumstances where solubility and dissolution limit drug absorption.

Strategies for improving apparent solubility and dissolution rates include:

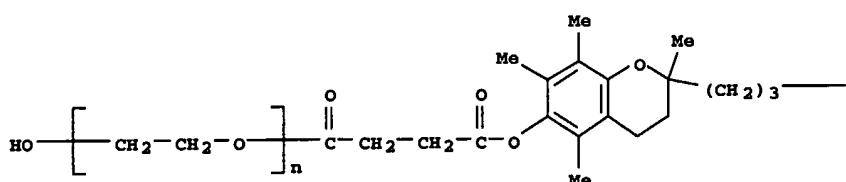
- (a) forming soluble salts for ionizable drugs (Nelson, J. Pharm. Sci., 47, 297 (1958));
- (b) reducing crystal size (Nelson, J. Pharm. Sci., 53, 1224 (1964));
- 25 (c) forming soluble pro-drugs;
- (d) using amorphous forms (Niazi, J. Pharm. Sci., 65, 302 (1976));
- (e) using co-solvents and superdisintegrants (Serajuddin, J. Pharm. Sci., 77(4), 325-329 (1998));
- (f) impregnating liquid drugs or drug solution in porous powders (Jaworski, Drug 30 Development and Industrial Pharmacy, 16(5), 965-977 (1990)); and
- (g) using surface active self-emulsifying systems (Dordunoo, Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy, 17(12), 1685-1713 (1991)).

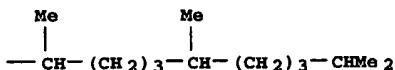
Although salt formation and particle size reduction are commonly used to increase dissolution rate and oral absorption, there are practical limitations for these techniques. Salt formation is not feasible for neutral compounds and weak electrolytes. Very fine powders of hydrophobic drugs, on the other hand, are difficult to disperse in water due to the poor wettability of the particle surfaces (Seajuddin, J. Pharm. Sci., 88(10), 1058-1066 (1999)). The loading of liquid drugs in porous powder (called "powder solutions" by Jarowski, identified *supra*) encountered flow property and compressibility problems in pharmaceutical manufacture, consequently, it is only suitable for low-dose drugs. Among the strategies, those that increase dissolution rate of poorly soluble drugs with lipids/surfactants are the most commonly used techniques for enhancing their absorption.

For lipid-based dissolution enhancement, poorly soluble drugs are first dissolved in liquid lipid-melts and formulated as soft or hard capsules (Dordunoo, Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy, 17(12), 1685-1713 (1991) and Seajuddin, J. Pharm. Sci., 88(10), 1058-1066 (1999)). This lipid-based hard gel capsule technology overcomes the scale-up difficulties in solid dispersion as well as avoids the drop in dissolution rate due to the loss of solubilizer and formation of a drug-rich surface layer. However, when the shell of such a capsule disintegrates after oral ingestion, the drug-lipid matrix is exposed to the gastrointestinal fluid as a solid plug, and drug dissolution may be limited by surface erosion of this solid plug. Self-emulsifying powders were also prepared by freeze-drying drug-lipid emulsions or microemulsions (Pather, U.S. Patent No. 6,280,770, 2001). Similarly, insoluble drugs also form microemulsion with lipids. These microemulsions are then freeze-dried to provide the solid dosage form.(Lundberg, J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 49, 16-21 (1997)). However, these processes encounter either scale-up complexity or the need of organic solvents.

Vitamin E TPGS (D-alpha-tocopherol PEG 1000 succinate)

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(hereinafter “VeTPGS”) is a nonionic surfactant which is useful as an emulsifier, in liquid formulations such as hydrophobic compounds, through micellization. VeTPGS has been used in a drug composition to form a true molecular solution to provide a 5 slowly dissolving TPGS/drug matrix that absorbs gastrointestinal fluid into the matrix at the dosage form/fluid interface, where a gel-like liquid crystal is formed. US 5,891,845, which is hereby incorporated.

Various mechanisms have been employed to improve the solubility of poorly water 10 soluble compounds using VeTPGS. Mesoporous compositions for use in drug delivery are discussed in US 2002/0164380 A1; stability of polyethylene oxide in matrix tablets prepared by hot-melt extrusion is disclosed in Crowley (Biomaterials 23 (2002) 4241-4248); VeTPGS used as emulsifier in solvent evaporation/extraction technique for fabrication of polymeric nanosphere for controlled release of paclitaxel 15 (Taxol®) in Mu, et al (Journal of Controlled Release, 80 (2002) 129-144); VeTPGS is used in the solvent extraction/evaporation technique for fabrication of polymeric nanosheres of an antineoplastic drug paclitaxel (Taxol®) for cancer therapy in Mu, et al (Bioengineering Conference, Vol. 50 (2001), 187-188); oxidized cellulose and 20 vitamin E blend for topical hemostatic applications in Wu, et al (WO 97/38737); compositions and methods utilizing liquid crystal structures in Myers, et al (US Patent 5,891,845); the influence of VeTPGS on the properties of hydrophilic films produced by hot-melt extrusion in Repka, et al (International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 202 (2002), 63-70); and VeTPGS has been applied in polymeric compositions suitable for 25 injection molding of a single or multi-component pharmaceutical dosage forms in WO 02/060382. However, in all these mechanisms, overcoming the waxy nature of VeTPGS, which causes processing problems such as flow, mixing, content uniformity, and its low T_m have not been addressed or resolved.

The instant invention overcomes the waxy nature of VeTPGS and provides for its 30 emulsifying activity in solid formulations resulting in improving, enhancing and/or increasing the solubility and bioavailability of poorly water soluble compounds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above-captioned technical problems with the use of VeTPGS alone in increasing the solubility of poorly soluble compounds is solved by the embodiments

5 characterized in the claims and the description. The before-mentioned disadvantages in the art are overcome by the present invention as discussed in the description section.

The present invention provides a surfactant-like material wherein VeTPGS is converted into a truly solid material with surfactant property which can be utilized in 10 solid dosage formulations. The invention also provides for methods of preparing this surfactant-like material. The invention furthermore pertains to the use of this surfactant-like material in improving the solubility of poorly soluble compounds, especially in the administration of poorly soluble active ingredients. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising said surfactant-like material, 15 poorly soluble active ingredients and optionally additional excipients.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1. Bioavailability profile of SEEDs, and VeTPGS/VA 64/ Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-20 14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[14.3.0.04,6]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid amorphous solid dispersion and Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[14.3.0.04,6]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid (crystalline) with VeTPGS/Va64 dispersion.

FIG. 2. PXRD pattern of VeTPGS/VA 64/solid dispersion,(Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[14.3.0.04,6]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid VA 64 and VeTPGS.

30 FIG. 3. Bioavailability data of VeTPGS/VA 64 conventional formulations versus other formulations.

FIG. 4. SDS versus VeTPGS/drug solid dispersion tablet.

FIG. 5. Dissolution profiles of VeTPGS/VA 64, VeTPGS/PVP K17, VeTPGS/Drug substance and 10 mg of SDS.

FIG. 6. Effect of VeTPGS amounts on tablet dissolution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Terms not specifically defined herein should be given the meanings that would be

5 given to them by one of skill in the art in light of the disclosure and the context. As used in the specification and appended claims, however, unless specified to the contrary, the following terms have the meaning indicated and the following conventions are adhered to.

10 Before the embodiments of the present invention, it must be noted that as used herein and in the appended claims, the singular "a", "an", and "the" include plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to "a surfactant-like material" includes a plurality of such surfactant-like materials, reference to "a water soluble polymer" is a reference to one or more such water soluble polymers and equivalents thereof known to those skilled in the art, and so forth.

15

In the present invention it was found that surfactant-like material powder of the instant invention has demonstrated improved solubility, dissolution rate and

20 absorption of drugs which are poorly soluble.

The present invention relates to a surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients.

25

Another object of the invention is a method of preparing the surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients, comprising the steps of:

(a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and

30 (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

Another object of the invention is a method of preparing the surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients, comprising the steps of:

- (a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and
- 5 (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder,
wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1, preferably in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

10

Another object of the invention is a method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the bioavailability of poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating a surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or 15 excipients with said poorly soluble active agent.

Another object of the invention is a method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the solubility of poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating a surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E 20 TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients with said poorly soluble active agent.

Another object of the invention is a surfactant-like material prepared by the process comprising the steps of:

- 25 (a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and
- (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

30 Another object of the invention is surfactant-like material prepared by a process comprising the steps of:

- (a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and

(b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder,
wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1, preferably in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

5

Another object of the invention is a surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients that does not contain a therapeutically active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof.

10

Another object of the invention is a composition that comprises the surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and a poorly soluble therapeutically active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

15

Another aspect of the invention is where the surfactant-like material is a homogeneous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients.

20

Another aspect of the invention is where the surfactant-like material is a homogenous powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients.

25

Another aspect of the invention is where the surfactant-like material is an amorphous powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients.

30

Another aspect of the invention is where the surfactant-like material is a semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients.

Another object of the invention is a method of preparing the surfactant-like material which is a homogeneous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin

E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients, comprising the steps of:

- (a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and
- 5 (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

Another object of the invention is a method of preparing the surfactant-like material which is a homogeneous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin 10 E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients, comprising the steps of:

- (a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and
- (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder,

15 wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1, preferably in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

20 Another object of the invention is a method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the bioavailability of poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating a surfactant-like material which is a homogeneous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients 25 with said poorly soluble active agent.

Another object of the invention is a method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the solubility of poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating a surfactant-like material which is a homogeneous, 30 amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients with said poorly soluble active agent.

Another object of the invention is a surfactant-like material which is a homogeneous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder prepared by the process comprising the steps of:

- (a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and
- 5 (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

Another object of the invention is surfactant-like material which is a homogeneous, 10 amorphous or semi-crystalline powder prepared by a process comprising the steps of:

- (a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and
- (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder,

15 wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1, preferably in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

Another object of the invention is a surfactant-like material is a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one 20 water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients does not contain a therapeutically active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof.

Another object of the invention is a composition that comprises the surfactant-like 25 material which is a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

30 Another object of the invention is a composition comprising a surfactant-like material which is a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and a therapeutically effective amount of (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-

tricyclo[4.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

Another object of the invention is a method of preparing the composition comprising 5 surfactant-like material which is a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients comprising the steps of:

- 10 a. Dissolving the VeTPGS and the water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and
- b. Employing drying technology till the resultant material a free-flowing powder;
- c. Mixing the dispersion with a poorly soluble active agent and optionally other excipients followed by a direct compression or by wet granulation and drying; and
- d. Optionally followed by mixing granules with other tablet excipients for tabletting

20 Another object of the invention is where the surfactant-like material which is a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipients is formulated into a solid dosage form.

25 Another aspect of the invention is a surfactant-like material consisting essentially of Vitamin E TPGS and at lease one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carriers or excipients.

30 **DEFINITIONS**

The term "homogenous" as used herein is defined as being uniform in kind, structure or composition.

The term "amorphous" as used herein is defined as being as lacking a long range order, non-crystalline or devoid of real or apparent crystalline form.

The term "water soluble polymer" as used herein may be selected from a group such 5 as polyvinylpyrrolidones (PVP), copolyvidones, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC); polyvinylalcohols, poly(methyl methacrylate), polysaccharides, polylactides, polyesters, and the like.

The preferred water soluble polymers include polyvinylpyrrolidones and 10 copolyvidone VA 64, HPMC, and the like.

Examples of polyvinylpyrrolidones include but are not limited to Kollidon 12 PF, Kollidon 17 PF (PVP K17), Kollidon 25, Kollidon 30 (PVP K30), Kollidon 90 F, and the like.

15 Examples of copolyvidones include but are not limited to Kollidon VA 64 (VA 64) and the like.

Most preferred water soluble polymers include PVP K17, PVP K30 and VA 64.

20 The present invention further relates to a composition comprising a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline surfactant-like material powder comprising VeTPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and at least one poorly soluble compound active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof.

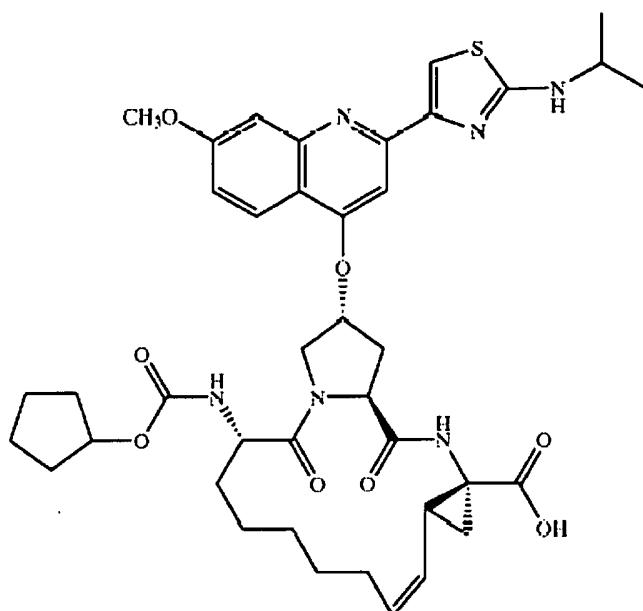
25 The ratio of water soluble polymer to VeTPGS to be employed in the surfactant-like material is the range from about 2:1 to about 15:1, preferable in the range from about 2:1 to about 5:1.

30 The present invention further relates to a composition comprising a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline surfactant-like material powder comprising VeTPGS and at least one water soluble polymer, tris, and at least one poorly soluble compound active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof.

The term "poorly soluble active agent" as used herein is defined as the solubility of compounds due to which solubilization becomes the rate limiting step for absorption of the compound. As a rule of thumb in pharmaceutical industry, such dissolution-related absorption problems cannot be ruled out for a compound with an aqueous solubility less than 0.1/mL. These poorly soluble compounds, new chemical entities, belong to Class II or below, that is, compounds that have an aqueous solubility of less than 0.1 mg/mL. Some examples of such poorly soluble active agents include but are not limited to Griseofulvin, Diazepam, Davazol, Cinnarizine, Halofantrine, Diclofenac, Etodolac, Indomethacin, Ketorolac, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Fenoprofen, 10 Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, Naproxen, Oxaprozin, Mefanamic Acid, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Diflunisal, Salicyclic acid, Meloxicam, Prioxicam, Celecoxib, Rofecoxib, cyclosporine, triamterene, acyclovir, doxorubicin, labetalol, doxepin, methyldopa, (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-15 tricyclo[4.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid, pentoxifill and the like.

The preferred poorly soluble active agent being selected from Griseofulvin, Diazepam, Davazol, Cinnarizine, Halofantrine, Diclofenac, Etodolac, Indomethacin, Ketorolac, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Fenoprofen, Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, 20 Naproxen, Oxaprozin, Mefanamic Acid, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Diflunisal, Salicyclic acid, Meloxicam, Prioxicam, Celecoxib, Rofecoxib, cyclosporine, triamterene, acyclovir, doxorubicin, labetalol, doxepin, methyldopa, pentoxifill and (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-25 tricyclo[4.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid.

either an organic solvent or an aqueous media. Still more preferred poorly soluble active agent being (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-30 tricyclo[4.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid, whose chemical structure is as follows:



, provided for in Tsantrizos

et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,608,027 B1, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

5 The term “solvent system” as used herein is defined as either an organic solvent, a mixture of organic solvents or an aqueous media.

The term “drying technologies” as used herein is defined as technologies commonly employed to dry, such as spray-drying, freeze-drying, mechanical melt extrusion, etc.

10 A reference on these technologies are disclosed in Advanced Drying Technologies, authored by Tadeusz Kudra, 2001, hereby incorporated by reference.

The term “excipients” as used herein is defined in the Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, 2003 by Raymond Rowe, hereby incorporated by reference.

15

The terms “optional” or “optionally” mean that the subsequently described event or circumstances may or may not occur, and that the description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not.

20 The terms “prodrug” or “prodrug derivative” mean a covalently-bonded derivative or carrier of the parent compound or active drug substance which undergoes at least some biotransformation prior to exhibiting its pharmacological effect(s). In general,

such prodrugs have metabolically cleavable groups and are rapidly transformed in vivo to yield the parent compound, for example, by hydrolysis in blood, and generally include esters and amide analogs of the parent compounds. The prodrug is formulated with the objectives of improved chemical stability, improved patient acceptance and 5 compliance, improved bioavailability, prolonged duration of action, improved organ selectivity, improved formulation (e.g., increased hydrosolubility), and/or decreased side effects (e.g., toxicity). In general, prodrugs themselves have weak or no biological activity and are stable under ordinary conditions. Prodrugs can be readily prepared from the parent compounds using methods known in the art, such as those 10 described in A Textbook of Drug Design and Development, Krogsgaard-Larsen and H. Bundgaard (eds.), Gordon & Breach, 1991, particularly Chapter 5: "Design and Applications of Prodrugs"; Design of Prodrugs, H. Bundgaard (ed.), Elsevier, 1985; Prodrugs: Topical and Ocular Drug Delivery, K.B. Sloan (ed.), Marcel Dekker, 1998; Methods in Enzymology, K. Widder *et al.* (eds.), Vol. 42, Academic Press, 1985, 15 particularly pp. 309-396; Burger's Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Discovery, 5th Ed., M. Wolff (ed.), John Wiley & Sons, 1995, particularly Vol. 1 and pp. 172-178 and pp. 949-982; Pro-Drugs as Novel Delivery Systems, T. Higuchi and V. Stella (eds.), Am. Chem. Soc., 1975; Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design, E.B. Roche (ed.), Elsevier, 1987, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

20

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug" as used herein means a prodrug of a compound of the invention which is, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like, commensurate with a 25 reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and effective for their intended use, as well as the zwitterionic forms, where possible.

The term "salt" means an ionic form of the parent compound or the product of the reaction between the parent compound with a suitable acid or base to make the acid 30 salt or base salt of the parent compound. Salts of the compounds of the present invention can be synthesized from the parent compounds which contain a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, the salts are prepared by reacting the free base or acid parent compound with stoichiometric amounts or with

an excess of the desired salt-forming inorganic or organic acid or base in a suitable solvent or various combinations of solvents.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" means a salt of a compound of the invention which is, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio, generally water or oil-soluble or dispersible, and effective for their intended use. The term includes pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salts and pharmaceutically-acceptable base addition salts. As the compounds of the present invention are useful in both free base and salt form, in practice, the use of the salt form amounts to use of the base form. Lists of suitable salts are found in, e.g., S.M. Birge *et al.*, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1977, 66, pp. 1-19, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

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The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salt" means those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the free bases and which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable, formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, sulfuric acid, sulfamic acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, adipic acid, alginic acid, ascorbic acid, aspartic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, benzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, butyric acid, camphoric acid, camphorsulfonic acid, cinnamic acid, citric acid, digluconic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, glutamic acid, glycolic acid, glycerophosphoric acid, hemisulfuric acid, heptanoic acid, hexanoic acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid (isethionic acid), lactic acid, maleic acid, hydroxymaleic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, mandelic acid, mesitylenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, nicotinic acid, 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, oxalic acid, pamoic acid, pectinic acid, phenylacetic acid, 3-phenylpropionic acid, picric acid, pivalic acid, propionic acid, pyruvic acid, pyruvic acid, salicylic acid, stearic acid, succinic acid, sulfanilic acid, tartaric acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, undecanoic acid, and the like.

The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable base addition salt" means those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the free acids and which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable, formed with inorganic bases such as ammonia or hydroxide, carbonate, or bicarbonate of ammonium or a metal cation such as

5 sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, aluminum, and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically-acceptable organic nontoxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, quaternary amine compounds, substituted amines including naturally occurring

10 substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion-exchange resins, such as methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, ethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, isopropylamine, tripropylamine, tributylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, 2-diethylaminoethanol, dicyclohexylamine, lysine, arginine, histidine, caffeine, hydrabamine, choline, betaine, ethylenediamine,

15 glucosamine, methylglucamine, theobromine, purines, piperazine, piperidine, *N*-ethylpiperidine, tetramethylammonium compounds, tetraethylammonium compounds, pyridine, *N,N*-dimethylaniline, *N*-methylpiperidine, *N*-methylmorpholine, dicyclohexylamine, dibenzylamine, *N,N*-dibenzylphenethylamine, 1-ephedamine, *N,N'*-dibenzylethylenediamine, polyamine resins, and the like. Particularly preferred

20 organic nontoxic bases are isopropylamine, diethylamine, ethanolamine, trimethylamine, dicyclohexylamine, choline, and caffeine.

The term "solvate" means a physical association of a compound with one or more solvent molecules or a complex of variable stoichiometry formed by a solute and a solvent, for example, water, ethanol, or acetic acid. This physical association may involve varying degrees of ionic and other bondings, including hydrogen bonding. In certain instances, the solvate will be capable of isolation, for example, when one or more solvent molecules are incorporated in the crystal lattice of the crystalline solid. In general, the solvents selected do not interfere with the biological activity of the

25 solute. Solvates encompasses both solution-phase and isolatable solvates. Representative solvates include hydrates, ethanolates, methanolates, and the like.

The term "hydrate" means a solvate wherein the solvent molecule(s) is/are H₂O.

The compounds of the present invention as discussed below include the free base or acid thereof, their salts, solvates, and prodrugs and may include oxidized sulfur atoms or quaternized nitrogen atoms in their structure, although not explicitly stated or shown, particularly the pharmaceutically acceptable forms thereof. Such forms, 5 particularly the pharmaceutically acceptable forms, are intended to be embraced by the appended claims.

The term “patient” includes both human and non-human mammals.

10 The term “effective amount” means an amount of a compound according to the invention which, in the context of which it is administered or used, is sufficient to achieve the desired effect or result. Depending on the context, the term effective amount may include or be synonymous with a pharmaceutically effective amount or a diagnostically effective amount.

15

The terms “pharmaceutically effective amount” or “therapeutically effective amount” means an amount of a compound according to the invention which, when administered to a patient in need thereof, is sufficient to effect treatment for disease-states, conditions, or disorders for which the compounds have utility. Such an amount 20 would be sufficient to elicit the biological or medical response of a tissue, system, or patient that is sought by a researcher or clinician. The amount of a compound of according to the invention which constitutes a therapeutically effective amount will vary depending on such factors as the compound and its biological activity, the composition used for administration, the time of administration, the route of 25 administration, the rate of excretion of the compound, the duration of treatment, the type of disease-state or disorder being treated and its severity, drugs used in combination with or coincidentally with the compounds of the invention, and the age, body weight, general health, sex, and diet of the patient. Such a therapeutically effective amount can be determined routinely by one of ordinary skill in the art having 30 regard to their own knowledge, the prior art, and this disclosure.

The term “diagnostically effective amount” means an amount of a compound according to the invention which, when used in a diagnostic method, apparatus, or assay, is sufficient to achieve the desired diagnostic effect or the desired biological

activity necessary for the diagnostic method, apparatus, or assay. Such an amount would be sufficient to elicit the biological or medical response in a diagnostic method, apparatus, or assay, which may include a biological or medical response in a patient or in a *in vitro* or *in vivo* tissue or system, that is sought by a researcher or clinician.

5 The amount of a compound according to the invention which constitutes a diagnostically effective amount will vary depending on such factors as the compound and its biological activity, the diagnostic method, apparatus, or assay used, the composition used for administration, the time of administration, the route of administration, the rate of excretion of the compound, the duration of administration,

10 drugs and other compounds used in combination with or coincidentally with the compounds of the invention, and, if a patient is the subject of the diagnostic administration, the age, body weight, general health, sex, and diet of the patient. Such a diagnostically effective amount can be determined routinely by one of ordinary skill in the art having regard to their own knowledge, the prior art, and this disclosure.

15

Administration of the appropriate pharmaceutical composition, can be carried out using any of the accepted modes of administration of pharmaceutical compositions. Thus, administration can be, for example, orally, buccally (e.g., sublingually), nasally, parenterally, topically, transdermally, vaginally, or rectally, in the form of solid, semi-solid, lyophilized powder, or liquid dosage forms, such as, for example, tablets, suppositories, pills, soft elastic and hard gelatin capsules, powders, solutions, suspensions, or aerosols, or the like, preferably in unit dosage forms suitable for simple administration of precise dosages. The pharmaceutical compositions will generally include a conventional pharmaceutical carrier or excipient and a compound of the invention as the/an active agent, and, in addition, may include other medicinal agents, pharmaceutical agents, carriers, adjuvants, diluents, vehicles, or combinations thereof. Such pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, carriers, or additives as well as methods of making pharmaceutical compositions for various modes of administration are well-known to those of skill in the art. The state of the art is evidenced, e.g., by

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30 Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 20th Edition, A. Gennaro (ed.), Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000; Handbook of Pharmaceutical Additives, Michael & Irene Ash (eds.), Gower, 1995; Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, A.H. Kibbe (ed.), American Pharmaceutical Ass'n, 2000; H.C. Ansel and N.G. Popovish, Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems, 5th ed., Lea

and Febiger, 1990; each of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entireties to better describe the state of the art.

As one of skill in the art would expect, the forms of the compounds of the invention 5 utilized in a particular pharmaceutical formulation will be selected (e.g., salts) that possess suitable physical characteristics (e.g., water solubility) that is required for the formulation to be efficacious.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for buccal (sub-lingual) administration include 10 lozenges comprising a compound of the present invention in a flavored base, usually sucrose, and acacia or tragacanth, and pastilles comprising the compound in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin or sucrose and acacia.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration of the compounds include capsules, tablets, 15 pills, powders, and granules. For such oral administration, a pharmaceutically acceptable composition containing a compound(s) of the invention is formed by the incorporation of any of the normally employed excipients, such as, for example, pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, pregelatinized starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose ether derivatives, glucose, gelatin, 20 sucrose, citrate, propyl gallate, and the like. Such solid pharmaceutical formulations may include formulations, as are well-known in the art, to provide prolonged or sustained delivery of the drug to the gastrointestinal tract by any number of mechanisms, which include, but are not limited to, pH sensitive release from the dosage form based on the changing pH of the small intestine, slow erosion of a tablet 25 or capsule, retention in the stomach based on the physical properties of the formulation, bioadhesion of the dosage form to the mucosal lining of the intestinal tract, or enzymatic release of the active drug from the dosage form.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration of the compounds include emulsions, 30 microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and elixirs, optionally containing pharmaceutical adjuvants in a carrier, such as, for example, water, saline, aqueous dextrose, glycerol, ethanol and the like. These compositions can also contain additional adjuvants such as wetting, emulsifying, suspending, sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

Rectal administration can be effected utilizing unit dose suppositories in which the compound is admixed with low-melting water-soluble or insoluble solids such as fats, cocoa butter, glycerinated gelatin, hydrogenated vegetable oils, mixtures of 5 polyethylene glycols of various molecular weights, or fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycols, or the like. The active compound is usually a minor component, often from about 0.05 to 10% by weight, with the remainder being the base component.

Generally, a therapeutically effective daily dose is from about 0.001 mg to about 15 10 mg/kg of body weight per day of a compound of the invention; preferably, from about 0.1 mg to about 10 mg/kg of body weight per day; and most preferably, from about 0.1 mg to about 1.5 mg/kg of body weight per day. For example, for administration to a 70 kg person, the dosage range would be from about 0.07 mg to about 1050 mg per 15 day of a compound of the invention, preferably from about 7.0 mg to about 700 mg per day, and most preferably from about 7.0 mg to about 105 mg per day. Some degree of routine dose optimization may be required to determine an optimal dosing 15 level and pattern.

As used herein, free flowing is defined as that it can be easily processed with 20 conventional pharmaceutical tableting, capsule-filling, or other formulation processes.

As used herein, compressible is defined as that it can be compressed to a tablet, dry 25 granules or other formulations with appropriate mechanical strength and disintegration rates.

The products that use this invention would give better stability as compared to those that use vitamin E TPGS in liquid formulation. This invention provides a broad 30 opportunity for improving dissolution of “water-insoluble” compounds in dosage forms and therefore increase product development opportunity of many previously undevelopable compounds. Compared to blending with water insoluble substrates, this approach provides a better miscibility between vitamin E TPGS and polymers and thereby we can eliminate the processing difficulty encountered with vitamin E TPGS completely. In addition, mixing with water soluble polymers not only accelerates the release of drug compounds but also enhances solubilization of compounds. In

addition, the following processing properties have been improved by using this invention, they include, flow and compression properties, content uniformity, etc.

The instant surfactant-like material differs from the so called "microemulsions as solid dosage forms" in that the drugs to be loaded do not need to form microemulsions prior to loading into with the active ingredient, thus formulation procedures are much simpler. The instant surfactant-like material is also different from compositions employing Vitamin E TPGS alone as in its original form, VeTPGS has a limited effect on improving overall dissolution, in addition, it is difficult to process. This type of solid dosage forms does not improve the overall dissolution of tablets and tablets made from physical mixtures of drug substance with Vitamin E TPGS have higher dissolution than 10 mg SDS tablets. Particularly, it is noted that Vitamin E TPGS is very difficult to process due to its waxy nature resulting from low melting point. Our preliminary experiment showed that initial dissolution rate of a model composition can improve tablet bioavailability to about 30% of SEDDs (AUC), which is significantly higher than that of 10 mg SDS tablets (approximately six times higher).

For the mechanistic details of a composition that comprises surfactant-like material which is a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder and a poorly soluble therapeutically active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt therof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable active agent, we hypothesize that dissolution improvement arises from improved mixing of Vitamin E TPGS with drug substance and thereby a better interaction between Vitamin E TPGS and drug substance. This mechanism is feasible for poorly soluble or insoluble drugs.

25

The surfactant-like material preserves all the manufacturing conveniences and patient compliances of pharmaceutical solid dosage forms with comparable effectiveness to other solubility-improving approaches for insoluble drugs.

30 The drug loaded powder can be further compressed with disintegrants to tablets or filled in capsules.

Other pharmaceutical ingredients, such as binders, disintegrants, or coating materials, may be preferably used with the present dosage forms. These ingredients include but

are not limited to microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmelose sodium, crospovidone, starch, methylcellulose A, sodium alginate, and cellulosephthalate.

The compositions of this invention can be formulated to various solid-dosage forms,
5 such as tablets, coated tablets, hard capsules, and granules using conventional
methods.

The invention will be better understood by reference to the Examples which follow,
but those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific experiments
10 detailed are only illustrative, and are not meant to limit the invention as described
herein, which is defined by the claims which follow thereafter.

15 EXAMPLES

Example 1

Preparation of surfactant-like material comprising VeTPGS and VA 64 as the water soluble polymer:

VeTPGS and VA 64 were dissolved in ethanol in 1 to 2 ratios up to 6% followed by
20 heating up the solution to 50 °C on a hotplate with stirring until all the material was
completely dissolved. Spray drying process was used to produce VeTPGS/VA 64
solid dispersion using a Buchi Model B-290 spray dryer. 6% ethanol solution of
VeTPGS and VA 64 was first prepared before spray drying. During spray drying
operation, nitrogen gas was used as inert gas to purge the system thoroughly before
25 pumping liquid. Typically following parameters were used for spray drying using a
Buchi Model B-290 spray dryer. Nitrogen pressure of 40 psi was used for atomization
and 100% aspiration was used throughout drying period. Pump rate varied from 35 to
50% and inlet temperature was set to 68 °C which resulted in an outlet temperature of
39 or 42 °C depending on pump rate. After spray drying, the material was scraped out
30 of chambers and passed through an 18 mesh screen. For experimental stability batch
preparation, Niro Mobile Minor-XP spray dryer was used. The process parameters of
Niro process include inlet temperature 69 °C and outlet temperature 39 °C. In
addition, both 6% and 20% solid concentration of ethanol solution were used for
spray drying.

Example 2:

Preparation of surfactant-like material comprising VeTPGS and PVP K17 as the water soluble polymer:

5 VeTPGS/PVP K17 solid dispersion was prepared using the same procedure as in Example 1.

Example 3:

Incorporating the surfactant-like material into a solid dosage form:

10 Typically, active agent substance and VeTPGS/VA 64 solid dispersion were triturated in a 1 to 3 ratio (w/w) in a mortar with pestle followed by mixing with mannitol (300 mg mannitol for every 100 mg of active agent substance) in a Turbula mixer at 32 rpm for 12 min. Then, 700mg of drug/dispersion/mannitol mixture and 267 mg of

15 inert blend were weighed out separately for each tablet and mixed on a weigh paper using a spatula followed by transferring the material to a tablet die of 9.3mmX19.1 mm and compressing at a force of 2.7 KN on a Carver press.

Table 1: The composition of the VeTPGS/VA 64 conventional tablet formulation

20

Component	Weight (mg)
Active agent substance	100
VeTPGS	100
VA 64	200
Mannitol	300
MCC	233
Sodium Starch Glycolate	24
Colloidal Sillicon Dioxide	8
Mg Stearate	2

Similarly the composition of VeTPGS/PVP K17 conventional tablet formulation was prepared using the same procedure.

Table 2: The composition of the VeTPGS/PVP K17 conventional tablet formulations

Component	Weight (mg)
Active agent substance	100
VeTPGS	100
PVP K17	200
Mannitol	300
MCC	233
Sodium Starch Glycolate	24
Colloidal Sillicon Dioxide	8
Mg Stearate	2

5

Example 4:**Preparation of tablets containing 50 mg and 150 mg VeTPGS:**

To test the effect of the amount of VeTPGS in the formulation on dissolution of formulation, 50 mg and 150 mg VeTPGS tablets were also prepared. For preparing 50 mg VeTPGS tablets, active agent substance and VeTPGS/VA 64 dispersion (100 mg to 150 mg) for each tablet were triturated in a mortar with pestle followed by mixing with 300 mg mannitol and other inert excipients in the same way as preparing 100 mg VeTPGS tablets. Tablets were compressed at a force of 2.7 KN on a Carver press. To incorporate 150 mg VeTPGS into tablet formulation, 100 mg drug substance and 450 mg VeTPGS/VA 64 solid dispersion were mixed and triturated in a mortar with pestle for each tablet followed by mixing with mannitol and inert excipients in the same proportion and same manner as 100 mg VeTPGS tablet. Then, the same procedure used for preparing 100 mg VeTPGS tablet was used to prepare 150 mg VeTPGS tablet. In addition, the modified VeTPGS/PVP K17 conventional tablets were prepared in the same manner as the modified 100 mg VeTPGS/VA 64 conventional tablets.

Example 5:

Preparation of VeTPGS/VA64 tablets containing tromethamine (Tris) to further improve in vivo bioavailability:

Tris was incorporated into VeTPGS/VA64 tablet formulation to synergistically

5 enhance dissolution since Tris is a base which can modify the local pH environment of Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-
tricyclo[14.3.0.04,6]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid which has higher solubility in basic conditions. The composition of the VETPGS/VA64 containing Tris is shown in
10 Table 3. The tablets were prepared similarly as described in Example 3.

Table 3 Composition of the VeTPGS/VA64/Tris tablet formulation

Component	Composition (mg)
Active Ingredient	100
VeTPGS	100
Va64	200
Tris	150
Mannitol	300
MCC	233
Sodium starch glycolate	24
Colloidal silicon dioxide	8
MgStearate	14

Table 4 : Composition of the VeTPGS/VA64/Tris tablet formulation

component	Composition mg
Active Ingredient	200
VeTPGS	100
Va64	200
Tris	150
mannitol	150
MCC	90
Sodium starch glycolate	50
Colloidal silicon dioxide	8
MgStearate	2

5 In vitro evaluation of active agent composition with the surfactant-like material vis-à-vis active agent composition with VeTPGS alone:

10 After incorporation of VeTPGS/VA 64 solid dispersion into tablet formulations, both process and dissolution have been improved possibly due to intimate contacts created between drug molecules and VeTPGS. Fig 5 shows the in vitro dissolution profiles of tablets prepared using VeTPGS/VA 64 solid dispersion and VeTPGS/PVP K17 solid dispersion. In addition, the dissolution profiles of 10 mg SDS tablets and tablets made from the physical mixture of VeTPGS/drug substance are also shown in Figure 5, indicating that tablets prepared using VeTPGS/VA 64 and VeTPGS/PVPk17 solid dispersions have much higher dissolution than those made from the physical mixture and 10 mg SDS tablets. At this point, it can be assumed that dissolution improvement 15 from incorporation of VeTPGS/VA 64 dispersion into tablet formulations is due to an improved mixing of VeTPGS with drug substance and thereby a better interaction between VeTPGS and drug substance.

20 In vivo Bioavailability studies:
The oral bioavailability of tablets prepared using VeTPGS/VA 64 in dogs is displayed in Figure 3. In addition the bioavailability data of 10 mg SDS tablet is shown for comparison. Figure 3 indicates that incorporation of VeTPGS into tablet formulation in form of VeTPGS/VA 64 dispersion can significantly improve the bioavailability of the Compound I(?) over the 10 mg SDS tablets.

25 Figure. 7 shows the bioavalbility of Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[14.3.0.04,6]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid /VeTPGS-VA64/Tris tablets vs. SEEDs, indicating that addition of 30 Tris in formulation increases the bioavailability of this formulation.

Characterization of physical nature of the surfactant-like material:

To overcome the stickiness of VeTPGS and improve its processing property, VeTPGS was first mixed with polymers of high glass transition temperatures (Tg) at molecular level. Two pharmaceutical polymers: PVP (167 °C) and Kolloidon VA 64 (100 °C) were selected to blend with VeTPGS based on their Tg values and 5 hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties. Figure 2 shows the PXRD patterns of VeTPGS/VA 64 dispersion from spray drying, VeTPGS alone and VA 64 alone, indicating that the solid dispersion of VeTPGS/VA 64 from spray drying is semi crystalline in nature and a portion of VeTPGS crystallized out during the process. This can be confirmed by MDSC thermogram of the solid dispersion where a melting 10 peak for VeTPGS can be observed and indicates that a portion of VeTPGS forms an amorphous phase with VA 64 (Tg \approx 70 °C). Based on the polarized microscopic examination of some solid dispersion samples, it appears that VeTPGS crystallites distributes uniformly throughout the sample.

CLAIMS

1. A surfactant-like material comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carrier or excipients.

5

2. A method of preparing the surfactant-like material according to claim 1, comprising the steps of:

(a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and

10 (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1

15

4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

20

5. A method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the bioavailability of a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating the surfactant-like material according to claim 1 with said poorly soluble active agent.

25

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the poorly soluble active agent is selected from the group consisting of Griseofulvin, Diazepam, Davazol, Cinnarizine, Halofantrine, Diclofenac, Etodolac, Indomethacin, Ketorolac, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Fenoprofen, Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, Naproxen, Oxaprozin, Mefanamic Acid, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Diflunisal, Salicyclic acid, Meloxicam, Prioxicam, Celecoxib, Rofecoxib, cyclosporine, triamterene, acyclovir, doxorubicin, labetalol, doxepin, methyldopa, and (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylaminoo-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[14.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid, pentoxifill.

7. A method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the solubility of poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating a surfactant-like material according to claim 1 with said poorly soluble active agent.

5

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the poorly soluble active agent is selected from the group consisting of Griseofulvin, Diazepam, Davazol, Cinnarizine, Halofantrine, Diclofenac, Etodolac, Indomethacin, Ketorolac, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Fenoprofen, Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, Naproxen, Oxaprozin, Mefanamic Acid, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Diflunisal, Salicyclic acid, Meloxicam, Prioxicam, Celecoxib, Rofecoxib, cyclosporine, triamterene, acyclovir, doxorubicin, labetalol, doxepin, methyldopa, and (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[14.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid, pentoxifill.

15

9. A surfactant-like material prepared by the process comprising the steps of:

(a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and

20 (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

10. The surfactant-like material as prepared in claim 9, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1.

25 11. The surfactant-like material as prepared in claim 9, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

12. A surfactant-like material according to claim 1, which does not contain a therapeutically active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof.

30

13. A composition comprising the surfactant-like material according to claim 1, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

14. The surfactant-like material according to claim 1, which is a homogeneous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder.

15. The surfactant-like material according to claim 1, which is a homogeneous
5 powder.

16. The surfactant-like material according to claim 1, which is an amorphouse powder.

10 17. The surfactant-like material according to claim 1, which is a semi-crystalline powder.

18. The surfactant-like material according to claim 14, further comprising additional carriers or excipients.

15 19. A method of preparing the surfactant-like material according to claim 14, comprising the steps of:

(a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and

20 (b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1.

25 21. The method according to claim 20, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

30 22. A method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the bioavailability of a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating a surfactant-like material according to claim 14 with said poorly soluble active agent.

23. The method according to claim 22, wherein the poorly soluble active agent is selected from the group consisting of Griseofulvin, Diazepam, Davazol, Cinnarizine, Halofantrine, Diclofenac, Etodolac, Indomethacin, Kеторолак, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Fenoprofen, Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, Naproxen, Oxaprozin, Mefanamic Acid, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Diflunisal, Salicyclic acid, Meloxicam, Prioxicam, Celecoxib, Rofecoxib, cyclosporine, triamterene, acyclovir, doxorubicin, labetalol, doxepin, methyldopa, and (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylaminoo-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[4.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid, pentoxifill.

10

24. A method of increasing, enhancing and/or improving the solubility of a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof, by incorporating a surfactant-like material according to claim 14 with said poorly soluble active agent.

15 25. The method according to claim 24, wherein the poorly soluble active agent is selected from the group consisting of Griseofulvin, Diazepam, Davazol, Cinnarizine, Halofantrine, Diclofenac, Etodolac, Indomethacin, Kеторолак, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Fenoprofen, Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, Naproxen, Oxaprozin, Mefanamic Acid, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Diflunisal, Salicyclic acid, Meloxicam, Prioxicam, Celecoxib, Rofecoxib, cyclosporine, triamterene, acyclovir, doxorubicin, labetalol, doxepin, methyldopa, and (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-Cyclopentyloxycarbonylaminoo-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[4.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid, pentoxifill.

25 26. A surfactant-like material according to claim 14, prepared by the process comprising the steps of:

(a) dissolving Vitamin E TPGS and a water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and

(b) employing drying technology till the resultant material is a free-flowing powder.

30 27. The surfactant-like material as prepared in claim 26, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 15:1.

28. The surfactant-like material as prepared in claim 26, wherein the ratio of water soluble polymer to Vitamin E TPGS is in the range of about 2:1 to about 5:1.

29. A surfactant-like according to claim 14, which does not contain a 5 therapeutically active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof.

30. A composition that comprises the surfactant-like material which is a homogenous, amorphous or semi-crystalline powder comprising Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, 10 prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

31. A composition comprising a surfactant-like material according to claim 14, and a therapeutically effective amount of (Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14- 15 Cyclopentyloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy- quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[4.3.0.0^{4,6}]nonadec-7-ene-4- carboxylic acid or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

20 32. A method of preparing the composition comprising surfactant-like material according to claim 14 and a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt therof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients comprising the steps of:

25 a. Dissolving the VeTPGS and the water soluble polymer in a solvent system; and

b. Employing drying technology till the resultant material a free-flowing powder;

c. Mixing the dispersion with a poorly soluble active agentand optionally other excipients followed by a direct compression or by wet granulation and drying; and

30 d. Optionally followed by mixing granules with other tablet excipients for tableting.

33. A surfactant-like material according to claim 14 and a poorly soluble active agent or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipients is formulated into a solid dosage form.

5 34. A surfactant-like material consisting essentially of Vitamin E TPGS and at least one water soluble polymer and optionally additional carriers or excipients.

FIGURE 1: The Bioavailability Data of the VeTPGS/VA 64 conventional formulation and the VeTPGS (50mg)/VA 64/Compound A solid dispersion formulation (SEDDs is shown as a reference): Plasma Concentration vs. Time

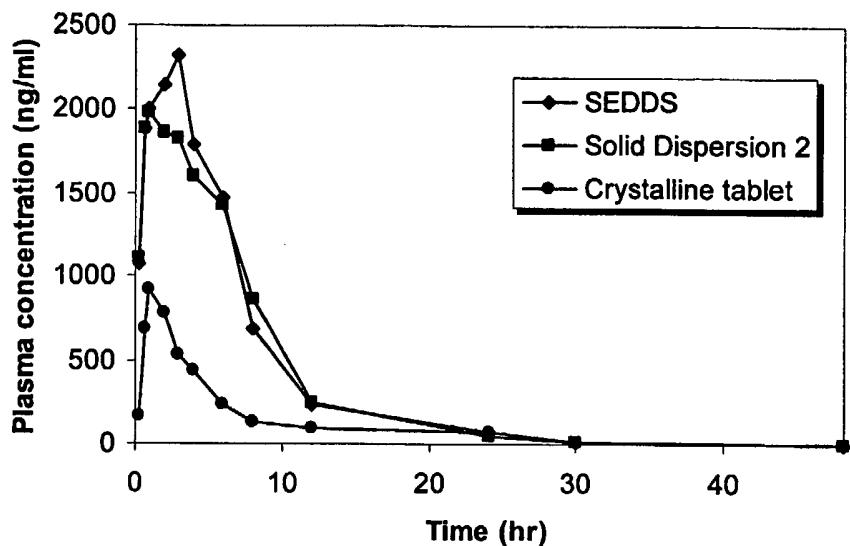
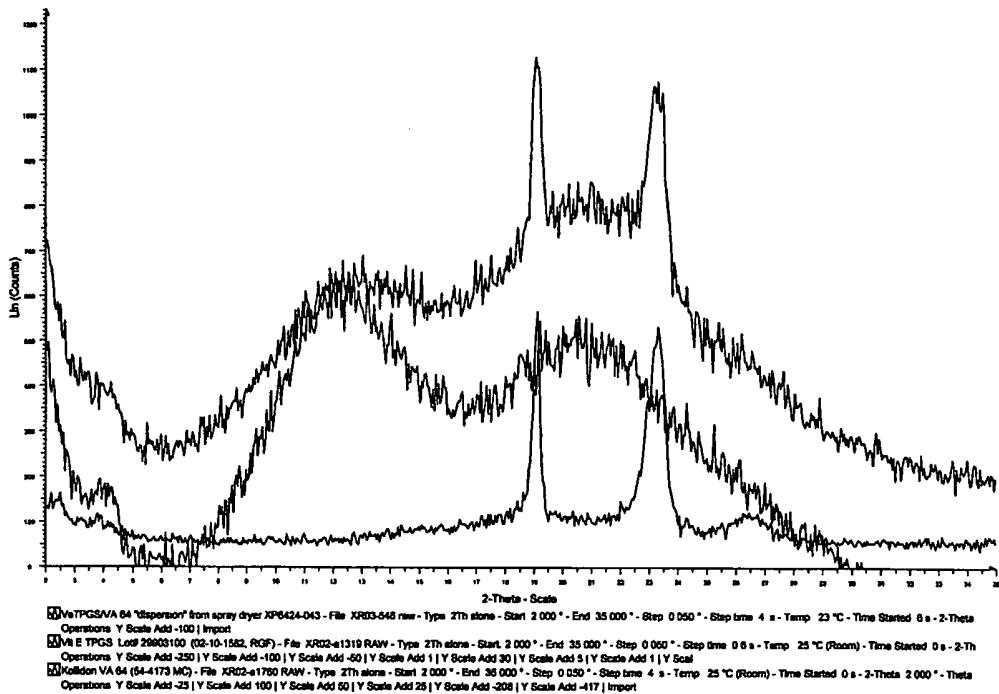
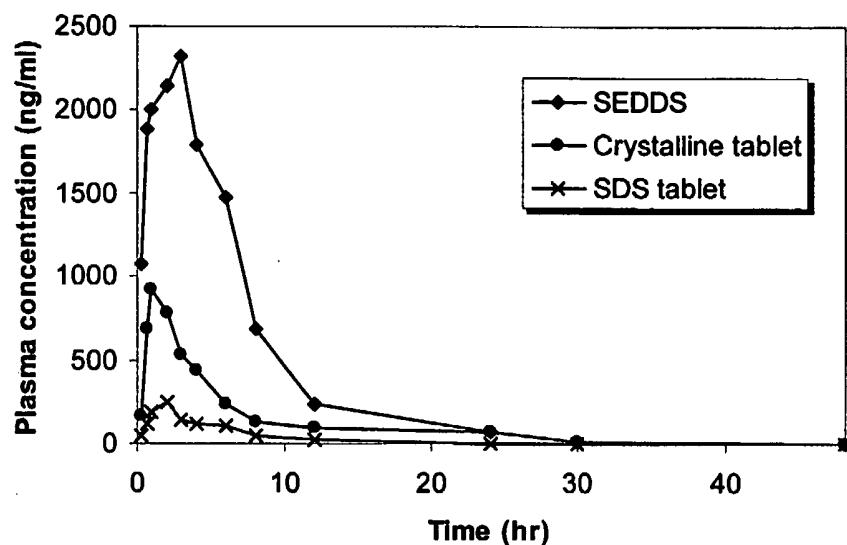


FIGURE 2: The PXRD Patterns of VeTPGS/VA 64/Solid Dispersion , VA 64 (second), and VeTPGS (third)



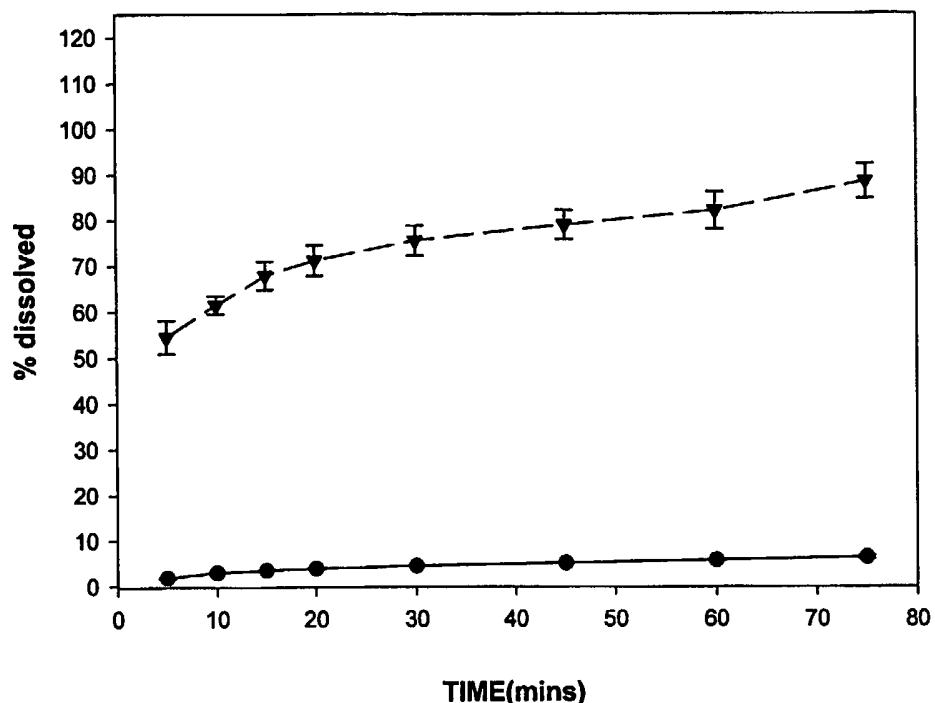
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FIGURE 3: The Bioavailability Data of the VeTPGS/VA 64 conventional tablets versus other formulations (SEDDs and 10 mg SDS Tablets): Plasma Concentration vs. Time



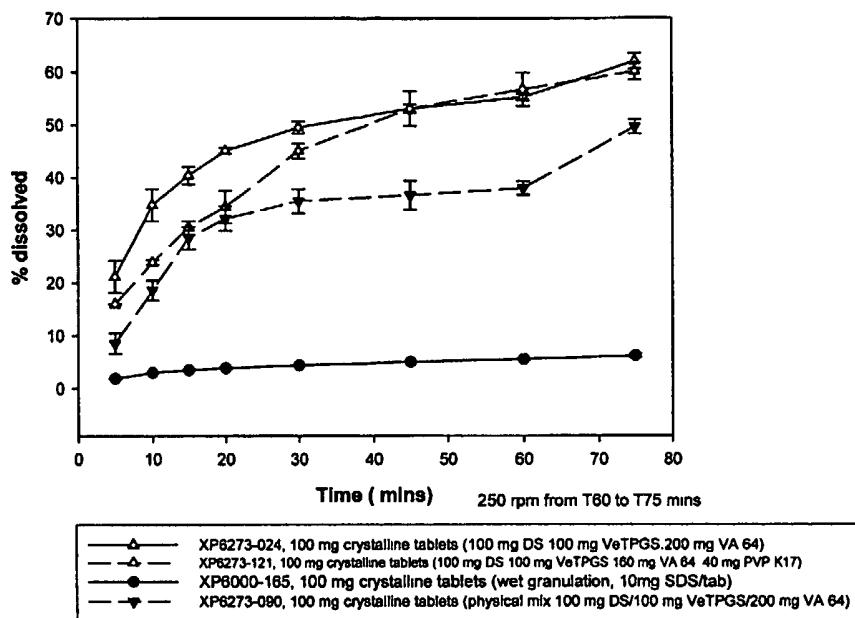
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FIGURE 4: The Dissolution profiles of 10 mg SDS Tablet (●) and 100 mg VeTPGS/Drug Solid Dispersion tablet (▼) in pH 1.2 Solutions



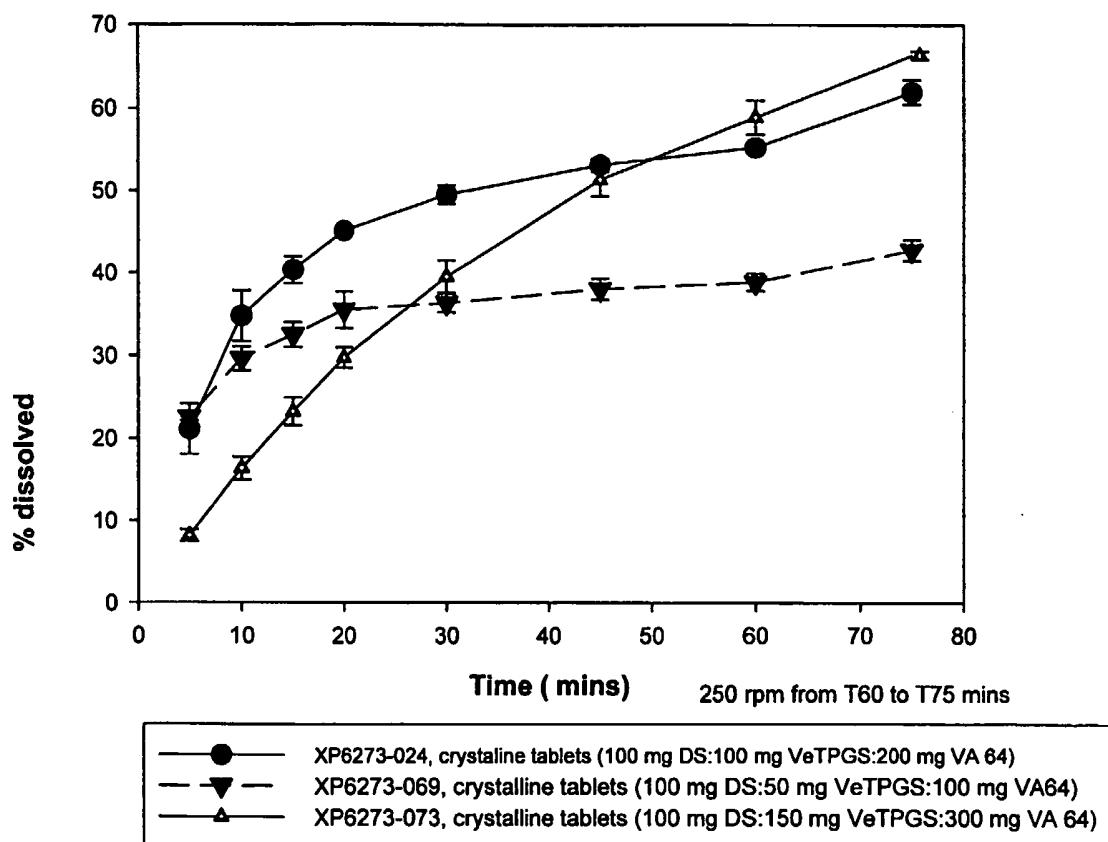
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FIGURE 5: The Dissolution Profiles of Tablets Prepared using VeTPGS/VA 64 Dispersion, VeTPGS/PVP K17 Dispersion, Physical Mixture of VeTPGS/Drug substance, and the 10 mg SDS tablets



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FIGURE 6: Effect of VeTPGS on tablet dissolution: the tablet Dissolution Profiles of the VeTPGS/VA 64 conventional formulation Having Various Amount of VeTPGS



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FIGURE 7: shows the bioavailability of Z)-(1S,4R,14S,18R)-14-

Cyclopentylloxycarbonylamino-18-[2-(2-isopropylamino-thiazol-4-yl)-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yloxy]-2,15-dioxo-3,16-diaza-tricyclo[14.3.0.04,6]nonadec-7-ene-4-carboxylic acid /VeTPGS-VA64/Tris tablets vs. SEEDs, indicating that addition of Tris in formulation increases the bioavailability of this formulation.

