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(54) **Title:** SOLID COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING A GLP-1 AGONIST, AN SGLT2 INHIBITOR AND A SALT OF N-(8-(2-HYDROXYBENZOYL)AMINO)CAPRYLIC ACID

(57) **Abstract:** The invention relates to solid pharmaceutical compositions comprising a GLP-1 agonist, an SGLT2 inhibitor and a salt of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylic acid. The invention further relates to processes for the preparation of such compositions, and their use in medicine.

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SOLID COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING A GLP-1 AGONIST, AN SGLT2 INHIBITOR AND A SALT OF N-(8-(2-HYDROXYBENZOYL)AMINO)CAPRYLIC ACID

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to solid compositions comprising a GLP-1 agonist, an SGLT2 inhibitor and a salt of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylic acid, their method of preparation and their use in medicine.

INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF THE SEQUENCE LISTING

The Sequence Listing, entitled "SEQUENCE LISTING", is 4 KB and was created on 14 Jul 2020 and is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Human GLP-1 and analogues thereof have a low oral bioavailability. Exposure and bioavailability of human GLP-1 and analogues thereof is very low following oral administration. Human GLP-1 (and analogues thereof) can thus only be detected in plasma after oral administration if formulated with certain absorption enhancers in a specific amount.

Steinert et al. (Am J Clin Nutr, Oct 2010; 92: 810 – 817) discloses oral administration of a tablet comprising GLP-1(7-36)amide and 150 mg sodium N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylate (SNAC).

WO2010/020978 discloses an oral pharmaceutical composition comprising a protein and specific salts of N-(8-[2-hydroxybenzoyl) amino)caprylate. Patent applications disclosing oral dosage forms of GLP-1 analogues containing a salt of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)-amino)caprylate include WO2012/080471, WO2013/189988, WO2013/139694, WO2013/139695 and WO2014/177683.

Despite these findings there is still room for a further optimized pharmaceutical composition for oral administration of a GLP-1 agonist and an SGLT2 inhibitor, where the GLP-1 agonist may be a GLP-1 analogue comprising a substituent.

SUMMARY

The present invention relates to a composition comprising a GLP-1 agonist, an SGLT2 inhibitor and an absorption enhancer (also referred to herein as a delivery agent). The composition according to the invention in an embodiment includes a very high content of the delivery agent and a minimal content of further excipients as described herein below. The

provided compositions display an accelerated release *in vitro* and enable efficient uptake of the active pharmaceutical ingredients.

Oral administration of therapeutic peptides is challenging due to the rapid degradation of such peptides in the gastrointestinal system. Described herein are pharmaceutical compositions providing accelerated absorption of the GLP-1 agonist within 15-30 minutes after administration and thereby improved exposure of the GLP-1 agonist by oral administration. This can be determined by methods described in Assay III herein.

In an aspect the invention relates to a composition wherein the weight ratio of the delivery agent relative to the total composition, or in particular, relative to the other excipients of the composition, is very high.

In some embodiments, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GLP-1 agonist, an SGLT2 inhibitor and a delivery agent, such as SNAC, wherein the delivery agent constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w), of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GLP-1 agonist, an SGLT2 inhibitor and a delivery agent, such as SNAC, wherein the delivery agent constitutes at least 60 %(w/w), such as at least 75 %(w/w) or at least 80 %(w/w), of the composition.

In additional embodiments, the composition further comprises a lubricant.

In an aspect the invention relates to methods for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as described herein.

In a further aspect the invention relates to a composition or a granule as defined herein for use in medicine, such as for treatment of diabetes or obesity, wherein said composition is administered orally.

In a further aspect the invention relates to a method of treating diabetes or obesity comprising administering the composition as defined herein to a patient in need thereof, wherein said composition is a tablet and is administered orally.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows cumulated release of GLP-1 agonist from compositions 1-3 of the invention compared to composition A.

Fig. 2 shows cumulated release of SGLT2 inhibitor from compositions 1-3 of the invention compared to composition A.

DESCRIPTION

An aspect of the invention relates to a composition comprising a GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and an absorption enhancer and/or delivery agent. The composition may be in the form suitable for oral administration, such as a tablet, sachet or capsule. In an embodiment the composition is an oral composition, or a pharmaceutical composition, such as an oral pharmaceutical composition.

The composition according to the invention in an embodiment includes a high content of the delivery agent and a minimal content of further excipients as described herein below. The provided compositions display an accelerated release *in vitro* and enable efficient uptake of the active pharmaceutical ingredients. The compositions herein also provide a faster uptake of the GLP-1 agonist following oral administration.

GLP-1

The term "GLP-1 agonist" as used herein refers to a compound, which fully or partially activates the human GLP-1 receptor. The term is thus equal to the term "GLP-1 receptor agonist" used in other documents. The term GLP-1 agonist as well as the specific GLP-1 agonists described herein are meant to encompass also salt forms hereof.

It follows that the GLP-1 agonist should display "GLP-1 activity" which refers to the ability of the compound, i.e. a GLP-1 analogue or a compound comprising a GLP-1 analogue, to bind to the GLP-1 receptor and initiate a signal transduction pathway resulting in insulinotropic action or other physiological effects as is known in the art. In some embodiments the "GLP-1 agonist" binds to a GLP-1 receptor, e.g., with an affinity constant (K_D) or activate the receptor with a potency (EC_{50}) of below 1 µM, e.g. below 100 nM as measured by methods known in the art (see e.g. WO 98/08871) and exhibits insulinotropic activity, where insulinotropic activity may be measured *in vivo* or *in vitro* assays known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the GLP-1 agonist may be administered to an animal with increased blood glucose (e.g. obtained using an Intravenous Glucose Tolerance Test (IVGTT). A person skilled in the art will be able to determine a suitable glucose dosage and a suitable blood sampling regime, e.g. depending on the species of the animal, for the IVGTT) and measure the plasma insulin concentration over time.

Suitable assays have been described in such as WO2015/155151.

The term half maximal effective concentration (EC_{50}) generally refers to the concentration which induces a response halfway between the baseline and maximum, by reference to the dose response curve. EC_{50} is used as a measure of the potency of a compound and represents the concentration where 50% of its maximal effect is observed.

Due to the albumin binding effects of GLP-1 agonists comprising a substituent as described herein, it is important to pay attention to if the assay includes human serum albumin or not.

The in vitro potency of the GLP-1 agonist may be determined as described in 2015/155151, example 29 (without HSA) and the EC50 determined. The lower the EC_{50} value, the better the potency. In some embodiments the potency (EC50) as determined (without HSA) is 5-1000 pM, such as 10-750 pM, 10-500 pM or 10-200 pM. In some embodiments the EC50 (without HSA) is at most 500 pM, such as at most 300 pM, such as at most 200 pM.

In some embodiments the EC50 (without HSA) is comparable to human GLP-1(7-37).

In some embodiments the EC50 (without HSA) is at most 50 pM. In a further such embodiment the EC50 is at most 40 pM, such as at most 30 pM such as at most 20 pM, such as at most 10 pM. In some embodiments the EC50 is around 10 pM.

If desired, the fold variation in relation to a known GLP-1 receptor agonist may be calculated as EC50(test analogue)/EC50(known analogue), and if this ratio is such as 0.5-1.5, or 0.8-1.2 the potencies are considered to be equivalent.

In some embodiments the potency, EC50 (without HSA), is equivalent to the potency of liraglutide.

In some embodiments the potency, EC50 (without HSA), is equivalent to the potency of semaglutide.

In some embodiments the potency, EC50 (without HSA), is equivalent to the potency of Compound B.

In some embodiments the potency, EC50 (without HSA), is equivalent to the potency of Compound C.

In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is a GLP-1 analogue, optionally comprising one substituent. The term "analogue" as used herein referring to a GLP-1 peptide (hereafter “peptide”) means a peptide wherein at least one amino acid residue of the peptide has been substituted with another amino acid residue and/or wherein at least one amino acid residue has been deleted from the peptide and/or wherein at least one amino acid residue has been added to the peptide and/or wherein at least one amino acid residue of the peptide has been modified. Such addition or deletion of amino acid residues may take place at the N-terminal of the peptide and/or at the C-terminal of the peptide. In some embodiments a simple nomenclature is used to describe the GLP-1 agonist, e.g., [Aib8] GLP-1(7-37) designates an analogue of GLP-1(7-37) wherein the naturally occurring Ala in position 8 has been substituted with Aib. In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist comprises a maximum

of twelve, such as a maximum of 10, 8 or 6, amino acids which have been altered, e.g., by substitution, deletion, insertion and/or modification, compared to e.g. GLP-1(7-37). In some embodiments the analogue comprises up to 10 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, such as up to 9 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, up to 8 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, up to 7 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, up to 6 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, up to 5 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, up to 4 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions or up to 3 substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, compared to e.g. GLP-1(7-37). Unless otherwise stated the GLP-1 comprises only L-amino acids.

In some embodiments the term “GLP-1 analogue” or “analogue of GLP-1” as used herein refers to a peptide, or a compound, which is a variant of the human Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 (GLP-1(7-37)). GLP-1(7-37) has the sequence HAEGTFTSDV SSYLEGQAAKEFIAWLVKGRG (SEQ ID No: 1). In some embodiments the term “variant” refers to a compound which comprises one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions.

In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist exhibits at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 80% or 90% sequence identity to GLP-1(7-37) over the entire length of GLP-1(7-37). As an example of a method for determination of sequence identity between two analogues the two peptides [Aib8]GLP-1(7-37) and GLP-1(7-37) are aligned. The sequence identity of [Aib8]GLP-1(7-37) relative to GLP-1(7-37) is given by the number of aligned identical residues minus the number of different residues divided by the total number of residues in GLP-1(7-37). Accordingly, in said example the sequence identity is (31-1)/31.

In some embodiments the C-terminal of the GLP-1 agonist is an amide.

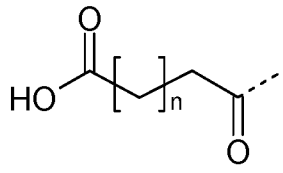
In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1(7-37) or GLP-1(7-36)amide. In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is exendin-4, the sequence of which is HGEGTFITSDLSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS (SEQ ID No: 2).

In order to prolong the effect of the GLP-1 agonist it is preferred that the GLP-1 agonist have an extended half-life. The half-life can be determined by method known in the art and in an appropriate model, such as in Male Sprague Dawley rats or minipigs as described in WO2012/140117.

In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist according to the invention has a half-life above 24 hours in minipig. In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist according to the invention has a half-life above 30 hours, such as above 36 hours, such as above 42 hours, such as above 48 hours, such as above 54 hours or such as above 60 hours in minipig.

In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist comprises one substituent which is covalently attached to the peptide. In some embodiments the substituent comprises a fatty acid or a fatty diacid. In some embodiments the substituent comprises a C16, C18 or C20 fatty acid. In some embodiments the substituent comprises a C16, C18 or C20 fatty diacid.

In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (X)

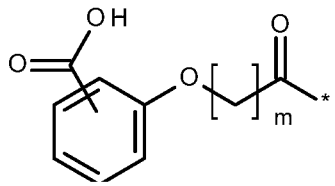


(X), wherein n is at least 13, such as n is 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 or 19. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (X), wherein n is in the range of 13 to 19, such as in the range of 13 to 17. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (X), wherein n is 13, 15 or 17. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (X), wherein n is 13. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (X), wherein n is 15. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (X), wherein n is 17.

In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (XIa)

$HOOC-(C_6H_4)-O-(CH_2)_m-CO-*$ (XIa), wherein m is an integer in the range of 6-14

In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (XIb)



(XIb), wherein the carboxy group is in position 2, 3 or 4 of the (C_6H_4) group and wherein m is an integer in the range of 8-11.

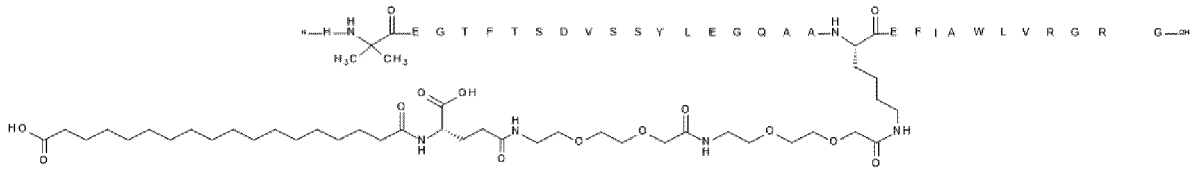
In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (XIa) or formula (XIb), wherein m is in the range of 6 to 14, such as in the range of 8 to 11. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (XIa) or formula (XIb), wherein m is 8, 10 or 12. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (XIa) or formula (XIb), wherein m is 9. In some embodiments the substituent comprises formula (XIa) or formula (XIb), wherein m is 11.

In some embodiments the substituent comprises one or more 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid (OEG), such as two OEG.

In some embodiments the substituent is [2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl].

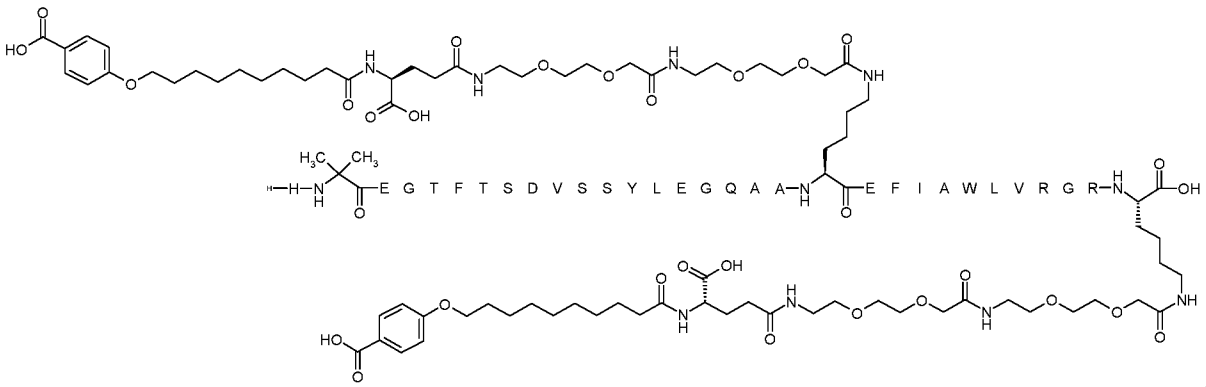
In some embodiments the substituent is [2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxynonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl} amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl].

In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide, also known as *N*-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1(7-37) (SEQ ID NO. 4) which may be prepared as described in WO2006/097537, Example 4 with the following structure:



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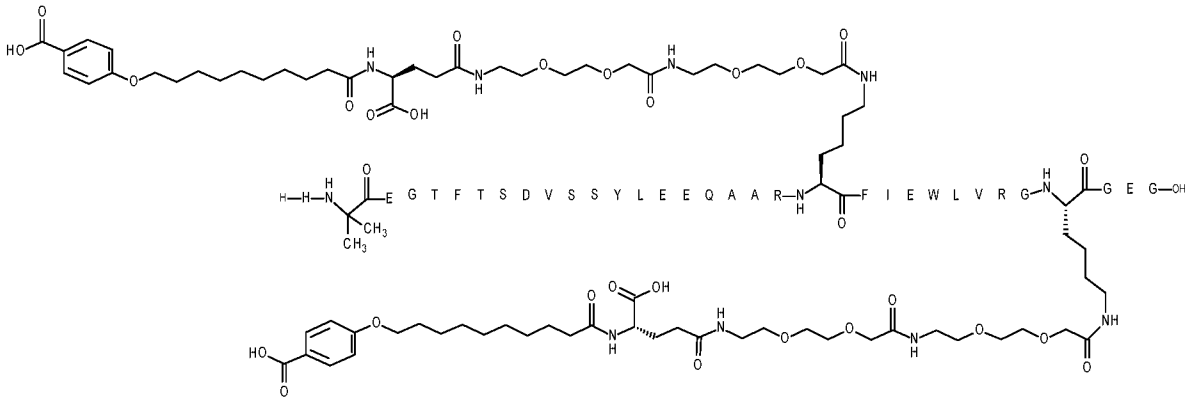
In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist B, which is diacylated [Aib8,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1(7-37) (SEQ ID NO. 5) as shown in Example 2 of WO2011/080103 and named $N^{\varepsilon 26}$-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{(S)-4-Carboxy-4-[10-(4-carboxyphenoxy)decanoylamino]butyrylamino}-ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino}ethoxy)ethoxy]acetyl}, $N^{\varepsilon 37}$-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{(S)-4-carboxy-4-[10-(4-carboxyphenoxy)decanoylamino]butyrylamino}ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino}ethoxy)ethoxy]-acetyl}-[Aib^8,Arg^{34},Lys^{37}]GLP-1(7-37)–peptide with the following structure.



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In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C which is Diacylated [Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Lys27,Glu30,Arg34,Lys36]-GLP-1-(7-37)-peptidyl-Glu-Gly (SEQ ID NO. 6) as shown in Example 31 of WO2012/140117 and named $N^{\varepsilon 27}$-[2-[2-[2-[[2-[2-[2-[[(4S)-4-carboxy-4-[10-(4-carboxyphenoxy)decanoylamino]butanoyl]amino] ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]-acetyl], $N^{\varepsilon 36}$-[2-[2-[2-[[2-[2-[2-[[(4S)-4-carboxy-4-[10-(4-carboxyphenoxy)decanoylamino]-

butanoyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]-[Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Lys27, Glu30,Arg34,Lys36]-GLP-1-(7-37)-peptidyl-Glu-Gly with the following structure



In general, the term GLP-1 agonist is meant to encompass the GLP-1 agonist and any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, amide, or ester thereof. In some embodiments the composition comprises the GLP-1 agonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, amide, or ester thereof. In some embodiments the composition comprises the GLP-1 agonist and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable counter ions.

In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is selected from one or more of the GLP-1 agonists mentioned in WO93/19175, WO96/29342, WO98/08871, WO99/43707, WO99/43706, WO99/43341, WO99/43708, WO2005/027978, WO2005/058954, WO2005/058958, WO2006/005667, WO2006/037810, WO2006/037811, WO2006/097537, WO2006/097538, WO2008/023050, WO2009/030738, WO2009/030771 and WO2009/030774.

In some embodiments the GLP-1 agonist is selected from the group consisting of N-epsilon37{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-((R)-3-carboxy-3-{[1-(19-carboxynonadecanoyl) piperidine-4-carbonyl]amino}propionylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetyl [desaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1(7-37)amide; N-epsilon26{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-((R)-3-carboxy-3-{[1-(19-carboxynonadecanoyl) piperidine-4-carbonyl]amino} propionylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetylamino)ethoxy] ethoxy}acetyl [desaminoHis7, Arg34] GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-((S)-3-carboxy-3-{[1-(19-carboxy-nonadecanoyl) piperidine-4-carbonyl]amino}propionylamino)ethoxy] ethoxy} acetylamino)ethoxy] ethoxy}acetyl[Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-((R)-3-[1-(17-carboxyheptadecanoyl)piperidin-4-ylcarbonylamino]3-carboxypropionylamino)ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy] ethoxy)acetyl][,DesaminoHis7, Glu22 Arg26, Arg 34, Phe(m-CF3)28]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon26-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxynonadecanoylamino)methyl]

cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino)butyryl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-{4-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxynonadecanoylamino) methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl} amino)butyrylamino]butyryl}[Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino) methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl} amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl] cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy) acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Glu22,Arg26, Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino) butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][DesaminoHis7,Glu22, Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({4-[(trans-19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][DesaminoHis7,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino)butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy) acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl[Aib8, Lys 26]GLP-1 (7-37)amide; N-epsilon26 [2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-((S)-2-[trans-4-((9-carboxynonadecanoylamino] methyl) cyclohexylcarbonylamino]-4-carboxybutanoylamino)ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino) ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8, Lys26] GLP-1 (7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexane-carbonyl} amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl] [DesaminoHis7,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl} amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][DesaminoHis7,Glu22, Arg26,Glu30,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{4-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino]-butyrylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoyl-sulfamoyl)butyrylamino]dodecanoylamino}butyrylamino)

butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{6-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoyl-sulfamoyl)butyrylamino]hexanoylamino} butyrylamino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy) acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{4-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino] butyrylamino}butyrylamino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-34); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino]-dodecanoylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-34); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{6-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl) butyrylamino]hexanoylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl] [Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-34); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoyl-sulfamoyl)butyrylamino]dodecanoylamino} butyrylamino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-35); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{6-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino]hexanoylamino} butyrylamino)butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-35); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{6-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino] hexanoylamino}butyrylamino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-36)amide; N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{6-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl) butyrylamino]hexanoylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-35); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoyl-sulfamoyl)butyrylamino]dodecanoylamino}butyryl-amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy} ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Lys33,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-34); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino] dodecanoylamino}butyrylamino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-36)amide; N-epsilon26-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl) butyrylamino]dodecanoylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy) acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Lys26,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-36)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino] dodecanoylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-

epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl)butyrylamino]dodecanoylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-((R)-3-carboxy-3-{[1-(19-carboxy-nonadecanoyl) piperidine-4-carbonyl]amino}propionylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy} acetylamino)ethoxy] ethoxy}acetyl [desaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-((S)-3-carboxy-3-{[1-(19-carboxynonadecanoyl) piperidine-4-carbonyl]amino} propionylamino) ethoxy]ethoxy}acetylamino)ethoxy] ethoxy} acetyl [Aib8,Glu22, Arg26,Arg34, Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-((R)-3-[1-(17-carboxyhepta-decanoyl)piperidin-4-ylcarbonylamino]3-carboxy-propionylamino) ethoxy)ethoxy] acetylamino) ethoxy] ethoxy)acetyl] [DesaminoHis7, Glu22,Arg26, Arg34,Phe(m-CF3)28] GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl] cyclohexanecarbonyl} amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy} ethoxy)acetylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl] [Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexane-carbonyl} amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy) acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl] [DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)methyl] cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy) acetylamino]ethoxy} ethoxy)acetyl] [DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34, Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino) methyl]cyclohexane-carbonyl}amino)butyrylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy) acetylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl] [DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Glu30,Arg34, Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoyl-sulfamoyl) butyrylamino]dodecanoylamino} butyrylamino) butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl] [Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{12-[4-(16-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl) butyrylamino]dodecanoylamino}butyrylamino) butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl] [DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-(3-((2-(2-(2-(2-(2-Hexadecyloxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy) ethoxy) ethoxy)) propionyl)[DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1(7-37)-amide; N-epsilon37-{2-(2-(2-(2-[2-(2-(4-(hexadecanoylamino)-4-carboxybutyryl-amino)ethoxy) ethoxy] acetyl)ethoxy)ethoxy)acetyl)}-[desaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26, Glu30,Arg34,Lys37] GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-{2-(2-(2-(2-[2-(2-(4-(hexadecanoylamino)-4-carboxy-butyryl-amino) ethoxy)ethoxy]acetyl)ethoxy)ethoxy) acetyl)}-[desaminoHis7,Glu22, Arg26,

Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-(2-(2-(2-(2-(2-(2-(2-(2-(octadecanoyl-amino)ethoxy)ethoxy) acetylamino)ethoxy) ethoxy)acetylamino) ethoxy)ethoxy) acetyl)[desaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37] GLP-1 (7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[4-(16-(1H-Tetrazol-5-yl)hexadecanoylsulfamoyl) butyryl] [DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26, Arg34, Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(19-carboxynonadecanoylamino) butyrylamino] ethoxy}ethoxy) acetylamino]ethoxy} ethoxy)acetyl] [DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26, Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37-(2-{2-[2-((S)-4-carboxy-4-{(S)-4-carboxy-4-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)butyrylamino]butyrylamino} butyrylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy} acetyl)[DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37-{2-[2-(2-{(S)-4-[(S)-4-(12-{4-[16-(2-tert-Butyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)-hexadecanoylsulfamoyl] butyrylamino}dodecanoylamino)-4-carboxybutyrylamino]-4-carboxybutyrylamino} ethoxy)ethoxy]acetyl}[DesaminoHis7,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37] GLP-1 (7-37); N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(17-carboxy-heptadecanoylamino)-butyrylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetyl] [Aib8,Glu22, Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-alpha37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(17-carboxy-heptadecanoylamino)-butyrylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetyl] [Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,epsilon-Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37)peptide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(17-carboxy-heptadecanoylamino)-butyrylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetyl] [desaminoHis7, Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37] GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon36-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(15-carboxy-pentadecanoylamino)-butyrylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetyl] [desaminoHis7, Glu22,Arg26,Glu30,Arg34,Lys36] GLP-1-(7-37)-Glu-Lys peptide; N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-({trans-4-[(19-carboxynonadecanoylamino)methyl]cyclohexanecarbonyl}amino)butyryl-amino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetylamino]ethoxy}ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(17-carboxy-heptadecanoylamino)-butyrylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetylamino]-ethoxy}-ethoxy)-acetyl]-[Aib8,Glu22, Arg26,Arg34,Aib35,Lys37]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon37-[(S)-4-carboxy-4-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino) ethoxy] ethoxy} acetylamino) ethoxy] ethoxy} acetylamino) butyryl] [Aib8,Glu22,Arg26,34,Lys37] GLP-1 (7-37); N-epsilon37-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyry-lamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl] [ImPr7,Glu22, Arg26,34,Lys37], GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{(S)-4-carboxy-4-[10-(4-carboxyphenoxy) decanoylamino]butyrylamino}ethoxy)ethoxy] acetylamino}ethoxy) ethoxy]acetyl}, N-

epsilon37-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{(S)-4-carboxy-4-[10-(4-carboxy-phenoxy) decanoylamino] butyrylamino}ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino}ethoxy) ethoxy]acetyl}-[Aib8,Arg34,Lys37]GLP-1(7-37)-OH; N-epsilon26 (17-carboxyhepta-decanoyl)-[Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37)-peptide; N-epsilon26-(19-carboxynonadecanoyl)-[Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-(4-{[N-(2-carboxyethyl)-N-(15-carboxypenta-decanoyl)amino]methyl}benzoyl[Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy] acetylamino) ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(19-carboxynonadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy] acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy] acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][3-(4-Imidazolyl)Propionyl7,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-(carboxymethyl-amino)acetylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-3(S)-Sulfopropionylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Gly8,Arg34] GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37)-amide; N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl] [Aib8,Arg34,Pro37]GLP-1-(7-37)amide; Aib8,Lys26(N-epsilon26-{2-(2-(2-(2-[2-(2-(4-(pentadecanoylamino)-4-carboxybutyrylamino)ethoxy)ethoxy]acetyl)ethoxy) ethoxy)acetyl)}), Arg34)GLP-1 H(7-37)-OH; N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-{[N-(2-carboxyethyl)-N-(17-carboxyheptadecanoyl)amino]methyl}benzoyl)amino]ethoxy) ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1(7-37); N-alpha7-formyl, N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoyl-amino)-4(S)-carboxy-butyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl] [Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon2626-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxy-butyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8, Glu22, Arg34] GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26{3-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-[4-(15-(N-((S)-1,3-dicarboxypropyl) carbamoyl)pentadecanoylamino)-(S)-4-carboxybutyrylamino] ethoxy)ethoxy] ethoxy}ethoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)ethoxy]propionyl} [Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-{[N-(2-carboxyethyl)-N-(17-carboxy-

heptadecanoyl)amino]methyl}benzoyl)amino](4(S)-carboxybutyryl-amino)ethoxy) ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34] GLP-1(7-37); N-epsilon26-{(S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-((S)-4-carboxy-4-(19-carboxy-nonadecanoylamino)butyrylamino)butyrylamino)butyrylamino) butyrylamino} [Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoyl-amino)-4(S)-carboxybutyryl-[Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-{3-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-{2-[2-(2-[4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy} ethoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)ethoxy]propionyl}[Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); N-epsilon26-{2-(2-(2-(2-[2-(2-(4-(17-carboxyheptadecanoylamino)-4-carboxybutyrylamino) ethoxy)ethoxy]acetyl)ethoxy)ethoxy)acetyl)}-[Aib8,22,27,30,35,Arg34,Pro37, Lys26] GLP-1 (7-37)amide; N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-[4-(21-carboxyuneicosanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino]ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37); and N-epsilon26-[2-(2-[2-(2-[2-(2-[4-(21-carboxyuneicosanoylamino)-4(S)-carboxybutyrylamino] ethoxy)ethoxy]acetylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl][Aib8,Arg34]GLP-1-(7-37).

SGLT2 inhibitor

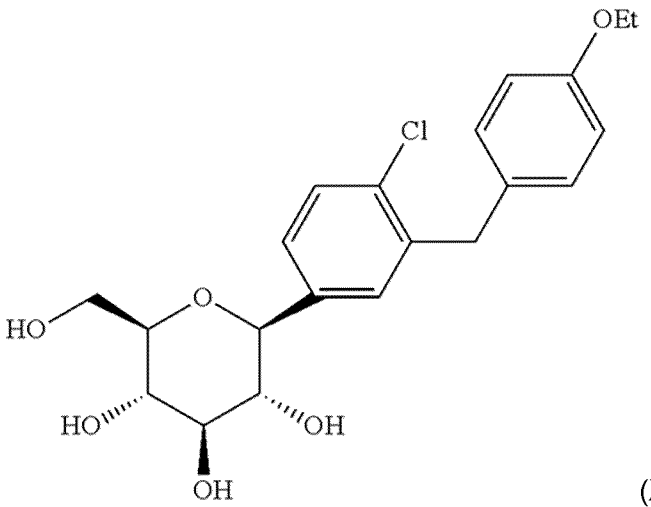
In some embodiments the compositions of the invention comprise an SGLT2 inhibitor. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is also an SGLT1 inhibitor. SGLT2 and SGLT1 inhibitors are compounds with the capacity to inhibit the sodium glucose linked transporter. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is a glucopyranosyl-substituted benzene derivative. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, canagliflozin, ertugliflozin, sotagliflozin, ipragliflozin, tofogliflozin, luseogliflozin, bexagliflozin, and remogloflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is dapagliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is empagliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is canagliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is ertugliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is sotagliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is ipragliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is tofogliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is luseogliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is bexagliflozin. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is remogloflozin. SGLT2 inhibitors may be prepared according to methods known in the art, for example as shown in WO 2006/120208 WO 2007/031548, or WO2008/002824.

The term "SGLT2 inhibitor" as used herein relates to a compound which provides an inhibitory effect on the sodium-glucose transporter 2 (SGLT2), such as the human SGLT2. In some embodiments inhibitory effect on the human SGLT2, measured as IC50, of the SGLT2 inhibitor is below 1000 nM, such as below 100 nM or below 50 nM. In some embodiments

IC50 values of the SGLT2 inhibitor is at least 0.01 nM, such as at least 0.1 nM. Methods for determining inhibitory effect on human SGLT2 are known in the art, e.g. page 23-24 of WO2007/093610. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate and/or solvate thereof. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is in an amorphous form. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor is in a crystalline form, for example of its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate and/or solvate. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a solvate or a co-crystal. In some embodiments the term "co-crystal", as used herein, is a crystalline single phase material composed of two or more different molecular or ionic compounds. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a solvate. In some embodiments the SGLT2 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a co-crystal.

Dapagliflozin

In some embodiments the compositions of the invention comprise the SGLT2 inhibitor dapagliflozin. In some embodiments the structure of dapagliflozin is as shown in formula (XII):

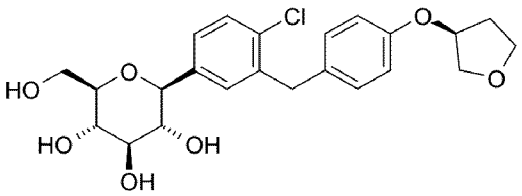


(XII) or a stereoisomer thereof. In some embodiments dapagliflozin is in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, an ester or a solvate thereof. In some embodiments dapagliflozin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a solvate or co-crystal. In some embodiments dapagliflozin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a solvate. In some embodiments dapagliflozin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt

thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a co-crystal. The ester may be a prodrug ester of dapagliflozin, such as an in vivo cleavable ester. A pharmaceutically-acceptable ester may be cleaved in the human or animal body to produce the parent acid (e.g. where said ester is methoxymethyl) or hydroxy group (e.g. where said ester is an acetyl ester). The solvate may comprise or consist of a propylene glycol solvate of dapagliflozin, such as dapagliflozin propylene glycol (1:1). In some embodiments dapagliflozin is in the form of its propylene glycol solvate hydrate (1:1:1). In some embodiments propylene glycol is in the (S) form, the (R) form, or a mixture thereof. In some embodiments propylene glycol is in the (S) form. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and an amino acid selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan, serine, cysteine, threonine, tyrosine, asparagine, glutamine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, arginine, histidine, and lysine; dapagliflozin and the amino acid may be in the form of a co-crystal. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and an amino acid selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, and tryptophan. The amino acid may be form of its L- or D-stereoisomer. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and L-proline. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and D-proline. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and a 1,2-alkanediol or a hydrate thereof. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and a compound selected from the group consisting of 1,2-butanediol, 1,2-pentanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, and 1,2-heptanediol or a hydrate or mixture thereof. In some embodiments dapagliflozin is in the form of a solvate comprising 1,2 butanediol or a hydrate thereof. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and a compound selected from the group consisting of (S)-1,2-butanediol, (R)-1,2-butanediol, (S)-1,2-pentanediol, (R)-1,2-pentanediol, (S)-1,2-hexanediol, (R)-1,2-hexanediol, (S)-1,2-heptanediol, (R)-1,2-heptanediol or a hydrate or mixture thereof. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and a compound selected from the group consisting of (S)-1,2-butanediol and (R)-1,2-butanediol or a hydrate or mixture thereof. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin and citrate. In some embodiments dapagliflozin is in the form of a co-crystal comprising citrate. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin in an amount of 0.5-200 mg, such as 5-50 mg. In some embodiments the composition comprises dapagliflozin in an amount of 5 mg or 10 mg. In some embodiments dapagliflozin is administered at a dose from 0.5 to 200 mg/day, such as 3-20 mg/day, 5 mg/day or 10 mg/day.

Empagliflozin

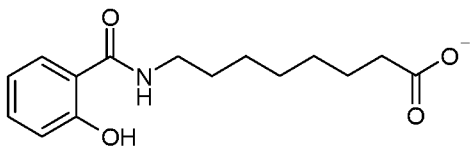
In some embodiments the compositions of the invention comprise the SGLT2 inhibitor empagliflozin. In some embodiments the structure of empagliflozin is as shown in formula (XIII):



(XIII) or a stereoisomer thereof. In some embodiments empagliflozin is in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, an ester or a solvate thereof. In some embodiments empagliflozin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a solvate or co-crystal. In some embodiments empagliflozin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a solvate. In some embodiments empagliflozin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is in continuous and/or discontinuous amorphous form or in the form of a co-crystal. The ester may be a prodrug ester of empagliflozin, such as an in vivo cleavable ester. A pharmaceutically-acceptable ester may be cleaved in the human or animal body to produce the parent acid (e.g. where said ester is methoxymethyl) or hydroxy group (e.g. where said ester is an acetyl ester). In some embodiments the composition comprises empagliflozin in an amount of 0.5-200 mg, such as 5-50 mg. In some embodiments the composition comprises empagliflozin in an amount of 10 mg or 25 mg. In some embodiments empagliflozin is administered at a dose of 0.5-200 mg/day, such as 5-50 mg/day. In some embodiments empagliflozin is administered at a dose of 10 mg/day or 25 mg/day.

Delivery agent

The delivery agent used in the present invention is a salt of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylic acid (NAC). The structural formula of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylate is shown in formula (I).



(I)

In some embodiments the salt of NAC comprises one monovalent cation, two monovalent cations or one divalent cation. In some embodiments the salt of NAC is selected from the group consisting of the sodium salt, potassium salt and/or calcium salt of NAC. In

some embodiments the salt of NAC is selected from the group consisting of the sodium salt, potassium salt and/or the ammonium salt. In some embodiments the salt of NAC is the sodium salt. Salts of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylate may be prepared using the method described in e.g. WO96/030036, WO00/046182, WO01/092206 or WO2008/028859.

The salt of NAC may be crystalline and/or amorphous. In some embodiments the delivery agent comprises the anhydrate, monohydrate, dihydrate, trihydrate, a solvate or one third of a hydrate of the salt of NAC as well as combinations thereof. In some embodiments the delivery agent is a salt of NAC as described in WO2007/121318.

In some embodiments the delivery agent is sodium N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylate (referred to as “SNAC” herein), also known as sodium 8-(salicyloylamino)octanoate.

Composition

The composition or pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is a solid or dry composition suited for administration by the oral route as described further herein below.

In some embodiments the composition comprises at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. The term **"excipient"** as used herein broadly refers to any component other than the active therapeutic ingredient(s) or active pharmaceutical ingredient(s) (API(s)). An excipient may be a pharmaceutically inert substance, an inactive substance, and/or a therapeutically or medicinally none active substance.

The excipients may serve various purposes, e.g. as a carrier, vehicle, filler, binder, lubricant, glidant, disintegrant, flow control agent, crystallization inhibitors, solubilizer, stabilizer, colouring agent, flavouring agent, surfactant, emulsifier or combinations of thereof and/or to improve administration, and/or absorption of the therapeutically active substance(s) or active pharmaceutical ingredient(s). The amount of each excipient used may vary within ranges conventional in the art. Techniques and excipients which may be used to formulate oral dosage forms are described in Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, 8th edition, Sheskey et al., Eds., American Pharmaceuticals Association and the Pharmaceutical Press, publications department of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (2017); and Remington: the Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 22nd edition, Remington and Allen, Eds., Pharmaceutical Press (2013).

In some embodiments the excipients may be selected from **binders**, such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone (povidone), etc.; **fillers** such as cellulose powder, microcrystalline cellulose, cellulose derivatives like hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose and hydroxy-propylmethylcellulose, dibasic calcium phosphate, corn

starch, pregelatinized starch, etc.; **lubricants** and/or **glidants** such as stearic acid, magnesium stearate, sodium stearylfumarate, glycerol tribehenate, etc.; **flow control agents** such as colloidal silica, talc, etc.; **crystallization inhibitors** such as povidone, etc.; **solubilizers** such as pluronic, povidone, etc.; **colouring agents**, including dyes and pigments such as iron oxide red or yellow, titanium dioxide, talc, etc.; **pH control agents** such as citric acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, sodium citrate, dibasic calcium phosphate, dibasic sodium phosphate, etc.; **surfactants** and **emulsifiers** such as pluronic, polyethylene glycols, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, polyethoxylated and hydrogenated castor oil, etc.; and mixtures of two or more of these excipients and/or adjuvants.

The composition may comprise a **binder**, such as povidone; starches; celluloses and derivatives thereof, such as microcrystalline cellulose, e.g., Avicel PH from FMC (Philadelphia, PA), hydroxypropyl cellulose hydroxylethyl cellulose and hydroxylpropylmethyl cellulose METHOCEL from Dow Chemical Corp. (Midland, MI); sucrose; dextrose; corn syrup; polysaccharides; and gelatine. The **binder** may be selected from the group consisting of dry binders and/or wet granulation binders. Suitable dry binders are, e.g., cellulose powder and microcrystalline cellulose, such as Avicel PH 102 and Avicel PH 200. In some embodiments the composition comprises Avicel, such as Avicel PH 102. Suitable binders for wet granulation or dry granulation are corn starch, polyvinyl pyrrolidone (povidone), vinylpyrrolidone-vinylacetate copolymer (copovidone) and cellulose derivatives like hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose and hydroxyl-propylmethylcellulose. In some embodiments the composition comprises povidone.

In some embodiments the composition comprises a **filler**, which may be selected from lactose, mannitol, erythritol, sucrose, sorbitol, calcium phosphate, such as calciumhydrogen phosphate, microcrystalline cellulose, powdered cellulose, confectioner's sugar, compressible sugar, dextrates, dextrin and dextrose. In some embodiments the composition comprises microcrystalline cellulose, such as Avicel PH 102 or Avicel PH 200.

In some embodiments the composition comprises a lubricant and/or a glidant. In some embodiments the composition comprises a **lubricant** and/or a **glidant**, such as talc, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, zinc stearate, glyceryl behenate, glyceryl dibehenate, behenoyl polyoxyl-8 glycerides, polyethylene oxide polymers, sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium lauryl sulfate, sodium oleate, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearic acid, hydrogenated vegetable oils, silicon dioxide and/or polyethylene glycol etc. In some embodiments the composition comprises magnesium stearate or glyceryl dibehenate (such as the product Compritol 888 ATO which consists of mono-, di- and triesters of behenic acid (C22) with the diester fraction being predominant).

In some embodiments the composition comprises a **disintegrant**, such as sodium starch glycolate, polacrilin potassium, sodium starch glycolate, crospovidon, croscarmellose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose or dried corn starch.

The composition may comprise one or more **surfactants**, for example a surfactant, at least one surfactant, or two different surfactants. The term "surfactant" refers to any molecules or ions that are comprised of a water-soluble (hydrophilic) part, and a fat-soluble (lipophilic) part. The surfactant may e.g. be selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, and/or zwitterionic surfactants.

The salt of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylic acid described herein is an excipient acting as a delivery agent. As shown in the examples herein, the compositions of the invention have a very high content of the delivery agent. This very high content can be defined relative to the full content of the tablets including also the active pharmaceutical ingredient (i.e. the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor) or alternatively relative to the total content of excipients excluding the active pharmaceutical ingredients. The description here below also refers to compositions consisting of specific ingredients, the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and excipients, the term consisting is to be understood to never the less encompass trace amounts of any substance with no effect on the function of the composition, which may also be referred to as consisting essential of. Such substances can be impurities remaining in preparation of the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT 2 inhibitor or from the production of the salt of NAC or minimal amounts (e.g. below 1 %(w/w)) of any pharmaceutical acceptable excipient that do not affect the quality or absorption of the formulation.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises

a. a GLP-1 agonist,
b. an SGLT2 inhibitor and
c. a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least or above 60 %(w/w) of the composition.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes above 60 %, such as above 75 %(w/w) or above 80%(w/w), of said composition. In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes above 85 %(w/w), such as above 90 %(w/w) or above 95 %(w/w), of said composition.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 60 %(w/w), such as at least 75 %(w/w) or at least 80 %(w/w), of said composition. In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 65 %(w/w), such as at least 70 %(w/w) of said composition. In some

embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 85 %(w/w), such as at least 90 %(w/w) or at least 95 %(w/w), of said composition.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises

a GLP-1 agonist;

an SGLT2 inhibitor; and

a salt of NAC;

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition consists of

a GLP-1 agonist;

an SGLT2 inhibitor; and

excipients, wherein the excipients are

a salt of NAC and

one or more further excipients;

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 91 %(w/w), such as at least 92 %(w/w), such as at least 93 %(w/w), such as at least 94 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w), of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises

a GLP-1 agonist,

an SGLT2 inhibitor and

a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition consists of

a GLP-1 agonist,

an SGLT2 inhibitor and

excipients, wherein the excipients are

a salt of NAC and

one or more further excipients,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes above 95 %(w/w) or above 96 %(w/w). of the excipients of the composition. In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes above 97 %(w/w) or above 98 %(w/w), of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) or at least 96 %(w/w), of the excipients of the composition. In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 97 %(w/w) or at least 98 %(w/w), of the excipients of the composition.

As mentioned above, the content of excipients, besides the delivery agent is according to the invention preferably minimal. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least one lubricant.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises or consists of:

a) a GLP-1 agonist,
b) an SGLT2 inhibitor,
c) a salt of NAC and
d) at least one lubricant.

In some embodiments the lubricant may be magnesium stearate or glyceryl dibehenate. In some embodiments the lubricant is magnesium stearate. In some embodiments the lubricant is glyceryl dibehenate.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition and said salt of NAC constitutes at least or above 60 %(w/w) of the composition.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least or above 90 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition and said salt of NAC constitutes at least 75 %(w/w) of the composition.

The pharmaceutical composition may further be a composition wherein the salt of NAC is selected from the group consisting of the sodium salt and/or the potassium salt of NAC or alternatively from the group consisting of just the sodium salt and the potassium salt. In some embodiments the salt of NAC is sodium N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylate (SNAC).

In embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, the composition comprises at most 10 %(w/w) of any further excipients, such as binder, filler, and/or lubricant/ glidant. In some embodiments the composition comprises at least or above 60 %(w/w) delivery agent, and less than 5 %(w/w) of any further excipients, such as binder, filler, and/or lubricant/ glidant. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least 60 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 10 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least

60 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 5 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least 60 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 3 %(w/w) lubricant.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 75 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, any further excipients constitute at most 25 %(w/w) of the excipients; for example, further excipients including binder, filler, and/or lubricant/ glidant may constitute at most 25 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least 75 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 15 %(w/w) lubricant. In one embodiment the excipients of the composition comprise at least 75 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 10 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least or above 75 %(w/w) delivery agent and 0.1-5 %(w/w) or as 0.5-4 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least or above 75 %(w/w) delivery agent and 1-3 %(w/w) or 2-2.5 %(w/w) of lubricant.

In some embodiments the salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, any further excipients constitute at most 10 %(w/w) of the excipients; for example, further excipients including binder, filler, and/or lubricant/ glidant may constitute at most 10 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least or above 90 %(w/w) delivery agent, and less than 5 %(w/w) of any further excipients, such as binder, filler, and/or lubricant/ glidant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least 90 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 5 %(w/w) lubricant. In one embodiment the excipients of the composition comprise at least 90 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 3 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least or above 90 %(w/w) delivery agent and 0.1-5 %(w/w) or as 0.5-4 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least or above 90 %(w/w) delivery agent and 1-3 %(w/w) or 2-2.5 %(w/w) of lubricant.

In some embodiments said salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, any further excipients of the composition constitute at most 5 %(w/w) of excipients; for example, further excipients including binder, filler, and/or lubricant/ glidant may constitute at most 5 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least 95 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 5 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least 95 %(w/w) delivery agent and less than 3 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least 95 %(w/w) delivery agent

and 0.1-5 %(w/w) or as 0.5-4 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the excipients of the composition comprise at least or above 95 %(w/w) delivery agent and 1-3 %(w/w) or 2-2.5 %(w/w) of lubricant.

In some embodiments the composition comprises at least or above 60 %(w/w) delivery agent and 0.1-10 %(w/w) or 0.5-8 %(w/w) of lubricant. In some embodiments the composition comprises 1-5 %(w/w) or 2-3 %(w/w) of lubricant per 100 mg salt of NAC.

In some embodiments the composition comprises at least 75 %(w/w) delivery agent and 0.1-5 %(w/w), such as 0.5-4 %(w/w) or 1-3 %(w/w), of lubricant per 100 mg salt of NAC. In some embodiments the composition comprises 2-2.6 %(w/w) of lubricant per 100 mg salt of NAC.

In embodiments wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, the composition comprises at most 5 %(w/w) of any further excipients, such as binder, filler, and/or lubricant/ glidant. In some embodiments the composition comprises at least 60 %(w/w), such as at least 75 %(w/w) or at least 80 %(w/w), delivery agent and less than 10 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least 60 %(w/w), such as at least 75 %(w/w) or at least 80 %(w/w), delivery agent and less than 8 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least 60 %(w/w), such as at least 75 %(w/w) or at least 80 %(w/w), delivery agent and less than 5 %(w/w) lubricant. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least 60 %(w/w), such as at least 75 %(w/w) or at least 80 %(w/w), delivery agent and less than 3 %(w/w) lubricant.

The pharmaceutical composition according to the invention is preferably produced in a dosage form suitable for oral administration as described herein below. In the following the absolute amounts of the ingredients of the composition of the invention are provided with reference to the content in a dosage unit i.e. per tablet, capsule or sachet.

In some embodiments the amount of the salt of NAC the composition of the invention comprises at most 1000 mg of said salt of NAC per dose unit. In some embodiments the invention relates to a composition wherein a dose unit comprises at most 600 mg of said salt of NAC.

In some embodiments, where the salt of NAC is SNAC, the amount of SNAC in the composition is at least 20 mg, such as at least 25 mg, such as at least 50 mg, such as at least 75 mg, at least 100 mg, at least 125 mg, at least 150 mg, at least 175 mg, at least 200 mg, at least 225 mg, at least 250 mg, at least 275 mg and at least 300 mg per dose unit.

In some embodiments, where the salt of NAC is SNAC, the amount of SNAC in the composition is up to 800 mg, such as up to 600 mg, such as up to 575 mg, such as up to 550

mg, up to 525 mg, up to 500 mg, up to 475 mg, up to 450 mg, up to 425 mg, up to 400 mg, up to 375 mg, up to 350 mg, up to 325 mg per dose unit, or up to 300 mg per dose unit.

In some embodiments, where the salt of NAC is SNAC, the amount of SNAC in the composition is in the range of 20-800 mg, such as 25-600 mg, such as 50-500 mg, such as 50-400 mg, such as 75-400 mg, such as 80-350 mg or such as from around 100 to around 300 mg per dose unit.

In some embodiments, where the salt of NAC is SNAC, the amount of SNAC is in the range of 20-200 mg, such as 25-175 mg, such as 75-150 mg, such as 80-120 mg such as around 100 mg per dose unit.

In some embodiments, where the salt of NAC is SNAC, the amount of SNAC is in the range of 200-800 mg, such as 250-400 mg, such as 250-350 mg, such as 275-325 mg, such as around 300 mg per dose unit.

In an embodiment, a dose unit of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention comprises 0.1-100 mg or 0.2-100 mg of the GLP-1 agonist. In some embodiments a dose unit of the composition comprises an amount of GLP-1 agonist is in the range of 0.2-60 mg or 1-40 mg. In some embodiments the dose unit comprises 0.5-60 mg of the GLP-1 agonist, such as 1-50 mg or 1.5-40 mg of the GLP-1 agonist per dose unit. In some embodiments a dose unit comprises 2-30 mg of the GLP-1 agonist, such as 2-25 mg or 3-20 mg of the GLP-1 agonist per dose unit. In some embodiments a dose unit comprises 3-20 mg of the GLP-1 agonist, such as 4-15 mg or 5-10 mg of the GLP-1 agonist per dose unit. In some embodiments the dose unit comprises 0.5-5 mg of the GLP-1 agonist, such as 0.75- 4.5 mg, such as 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 or 3 mg or 3.5, 4, 4.5 mg, such as 1-3 or 3-5 mg of the GLP-1 agonist per dose unit. In some embodiments the dose unit comprises 2 to 20 mg GLP-1 agonist, such as 2-15 mg, such as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 mg, such as 2, 3, 4 or 5 mg, or such as 8, 10, 12 or 14 mg, such as 15 mg or such as 20 mg GLP-1 agonist per dose unit. In some embodiments the dose unit comprises 5 to 50 mg of the GLP-1 agonist, such as 10-45 mg, such as 20, 30 or 40 mg, or such as 25, 35, or 45 mg, or such as 30-50 mg or such as 20-40 mg, GLP-1 agonist per dose unit. The amount of GLP-1 agonist may be varied depending on identity of the GLP-1 agonist and the effect desired, i.e. a higher content may be relevant for treating obesity compared to diabetes.

In some embodiments a dose unit comprises 1-50 mg, such as 3-30 mg or 5-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor per dose unit. In some embodiments a dose unit comprises 5 or 10 mg of the SGLT2 inhibitor dapagliflozin per dose unit. In some embodiments a dose unit comprises 10 or 25 mg of the SGLT2 inhibitor empagliflozin per dose unit.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 0.5-30 mg lubricant, such as 1-20 mg, such as 2-8 mg or such as 2-5 mg lubricant. In some embodiments the amount of lubricant is determined relative to the amount of the salt of NAC, such that a unit dose of the composition comprises 0.5-30 mg or 1-20 mg lubricant per 100 mg salt of NAC, such as SNAC. In some embodiments the unit dose of the composition comprises 1-10 mg, such as 4-8 mg or 2-5 mg or 2-3 mg, lubricant per 100 mg salt of NAC, such as SNAC.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 0.5-30 mg magnesium stearate, such as 1-20 mg, such as 2-8 mg or such as 2-5 mg magnesium stearate. In some embodiments the amount of magnesium stearate is determined relative to the amount of the salt of NAC, such that a unit dose of the composition comprises 0.5-30 mg or 1-20 mg magnesium stearate per 100 mg salt of NAC, such as SNAC. In some embodiments the unit dose of the composition comprises 1-10 mg, such as 4-8 mg or 2-5 mg or 2-3 mg, magnesium stearate per 100 mg salt of NAC, such as SNAC.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 80-800 mg SNAC, 0.5-60 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-50 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 1-50 mg lubricant. In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 300-600 mg SNAC, 0.5-50 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 2-30 mg lubricant. In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 80-120 mg SNAC, 0.5-14 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 2-3 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 80-120 mg SNAC, 1.5-10 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 2-3 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 80-120 mg SNAC, 5-50 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 2-3 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 80-120 mg SNAC, 5-50 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 2-10 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 250-350 mg SNAC, 0.5-5 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 3-10 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 250-350 mg SNAC, 1.5-10 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 3-10 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 250-350 mg SNAC, 5-50 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 3-10 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 250-350 mg SNAC, 5-50 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 3-15 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 400-600 mg SNAC, 5-50 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 3-30 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 400-600 mg SNAC, 1.5-10 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 3-10 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments a unit dose of the composition comprises 400-600 mg SNAC, 5-50 mg GLP-1 agonist, 1-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor and 3-10 mg lubricant.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition of the invention has a fast release *in vitro*. Release or dissolution may be tested as known in the art and as described here in Assay I. The release may be expressed as the amount of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor measured in solution after a given period relative to the total content of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor of the composition, respectively. The relative amount may be given in percentage. In some embodiments the release of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor from the pharmaceutical composition of the invention is at least 85 % within 15 minutes or at least 95 % within 30 minutes. In one such embodiment the release is measured at pH 6.8.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises

a) a GLP-1 agonist,

b) an SGLT2 inhibitor and

c) a salt of NAC,

wherein the release of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor reaches 85 % within 15 minutes or 95 % within 30 minutes. In some embodiments the release is measured at pH 6.8.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition of the invention provides an early exposure of the GLP-1 agonist *in vivo*. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition of the invention provides an increased exposure of the GLP-1 agonist *in vivo*. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition of the invention provides an increased early exposure *in vivo*. Such *in vivo* exposure may be tested in a relevant model, such as the Assay III described herein.

In some embodiments the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition wherein the dose corrected plasma exposure at t=30 min is increased relative to the composition described in WO2013/139694, which comprise the additional excipients microcrystalline cellulose and povidone. The Reference composition for a given GLP-1 agonist should preferable be prepared with two granules as disclosed for type F and H in WO2013/139694, and prepared by substituting semaglutide/Compound A with the GLP-1 agonist of interest.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises

a) a GLP-1 agonist,

b) an SGLT2 inhibitor and

c) a salt of NAC,

wherein the dose corrected plasma exposure at t= 30 min is increased relative to a composition of type F/H of WO2013/139694.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises

a) a GLP-1 agonist,

b) an SGLT2 inhibitor and

c) a salt of NAC,

wherein the dose corrected plasma exposure (AUC) for t=0-30 min is increased relative to a composition of type F/H of WO2013/139694.

In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises semaglutide and dapagliflozin. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises semaglutide and empagliflozin. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises GLP-1 agonist C and dapagliflozin. In some embodiments the pharmaceutical composition comprises GLP-1 agonist C and empagliflozin.

In some embodiments the dose corrected exposure (AUC) for t=0- 30 min is increased at least 1.2 fold, such as at least 1.5 fold or at least 2 fold, compared to a composition of type F/H of WO2013/139694.

Dosage form

The composition may be administered in several dosage forms, for example as a tablet; a coated tablet; a sachet or a capsule such as hard- or soft-shell capsules.

The composition may further be compounded in a drug carrier or drug delivery system, e.g. in order to improve stability and/or solubility or further improve bioavailability. The composition may be a freeze-dried or spray-dried composition.

The composition may be in the form of a dose unit, such as a tablet. In some embodiments the weight of the unit dose is in the range of 50 mg to 1000 mg, such as in the range of 50-750 mg, or such as in the range of 100-600 mg.

In some embodiments the weight of the dose unit is in the range of 75 mg to 350 mg, such as in the range of 100-300 mg or such as in the range of 200-350 mg.

In some embodiments the weight of the dose unit is in the range of 100 mg to 400 mg, such as in the range of 50-300 mg or such as in the range of 200-400 mg.

In some embodiments the composition may be granulated prior to being compacted. The composition may comprise an intragranular part and/or an extragranular part, wherein

the intragranular part has been granulated and the extragranular part has been added after granulation.

The intragranular part may comprise the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor, the delivery agent and/or an excipient, such as a lubricant and/or glidant. In some embodiments the intragranular part comprises the GLP-1 agonist, the delivery agent and a lubricant and/or a glidant. In some embodiments the intragranular part comprises the delivery agent and a lubricant and/or a glidant.

The extragranular part may comprise a GLP-1 agonist, and/or a lubricant and/or a glidant, such as magnesium stearate. In some embodiments the extragranular part comprises the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor and/or a lubricant and/or a glidant, such as magnesium stearate. In some embodiments the extragranular part comprises an excipient, such as a lubricant and/or glidant, such as magnesium stearate.

In further embodiments the intragranular part comprises the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor, the delivery agent and the lubricant and/or a glidant. In such embodiments the granulate may be directly compressed into tablets and the tablets have no extragranular part.

Preparation of composition

Preparation of a composition according to the invention may be performed according to methods known in the art.

To prepare a dry **blend** of tabletting material, the various components are weighed, optionally delumped or sieved and then combined. The mixing of the components may be carried out until a homogeneous blend is obtained.

If granules are to be used in the tabletting material, granules may be produced in a manner known to a person skilled in the art, for example using **wet granulation** methods known for the production of "built-up" granules or "broken-down" granules. Methods for the formation of **built-up granules** may operate continuously and comprise, for example simultaneously spraying the granulation mass with granulation solution and drying, for example in a drum granulator, in pan granulators, on disc granulators, in a fluidized bed, by spray-drying, spray-granulation or spray-solidifying, or operate discontinuously, for example in a fluidized bed, in a rotary fluid bed, in a batch mixer, such as a high shear mixer or a low shear mixer, or in a spray-drying drum. Methods for the production of **broken-down granules**, which may be carried out discontinuously and in which the granulation mass first forms a wet aggregate with the granulation solution, which are subsequently comminuted or by other means formed into granules of the desired size and the granules may then be dried. Suitable pieces of equipment for the wet granulation step are planetary mixers, low shear

mixers, high shear mixers, extruders and spheronizers, such as an apparatusfrom, but not limited to, the companies Loedige, Glatt, Diosna, Fielder, Collette, Aeschbach, Alexanderwerk, Ytron, Wyss & Probst, Werner & Pfleiderer, HKD, Loser, Fuji, Nica, Caleva and Gabler. Granules may also be formed by **dry granulation** techniques in which one or more of the excipient(s) and/or the active pharmaceutical ingredient is compressed to form relatively large moldings, for example slugs or ribbons, which are comminuted by grinding, and the ground material serves as the tabletting material to be later compacted. Suitable equipment for dry granulation is, but not limited to, roller compaction equipment from Gerteis such as Gerteis MICRO-PACTOR, MINI-PACTOR and MACRO-PACTOR.

The terms “granulate” and “granules” are used interchangeably herein to refer to particles of composition material which may be prepared as described above.

To **compact** the tabletting material into a solid oral dosage form, for example a tablet, a tablet press may be used. In a tablet press, the tabletting material is filled (e.g. force fed or gravity fed) into a die cavity. The tabletting material is then compacted by a set of punches applying pressure. Subsequently, the resulting compact, or tablet is ejected from the tablet press. The above-mentioned tabletting process is subsequently referred to herein as the "compaction process". Suitable **tablet presses** include, but are not limited to, rotary tablet presses and eccentric tablet presses. Examples of tablet presses include, but are not limited to, the Fette 102i (Fette GmbH), the Korsch XL100, the Korsch PH 106 rotary tablet press (Korsch AG, Germany), the Korsch EK-O eccentric tabletting press (Korsch AG, Germany) and the Manesty F-Press (Manesty Machines Ltd., United Kingdom).

In some embodiments the composition comprises at least one granulate. In some embodiments the composition comprises one type of granulate. The composition may alternatively comprise two types of granulates. The composition may alternatively comprise one or two types of granulates and extra granular material.

In some embodiments the invention relates to a method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as described herein.

In some embodiments the method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as described herein comprises the steps of: a) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery agent, the GLP-1 agonist and optionally a lubricant; b) blending the granulate obtained in step a) with SGLT2 inhibitor and optionally a lubricant; and c) compressing the blend obtained in step b) into tablets and optionally adding further lubricant to the granulate prior to compression.

In some embodiments the method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as described herein comprises the steps of: a) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery

agent, the GLP-1 agonist, the SGLT2 inhibitor, and optionally a lubricant; and b) compressing the blend obtained in step a) into tablets and optionally adding further lubricant to the granulate prior to compression.

In some embodiments the method of preparation of the tablet comprises the steps of: a) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery agent and optionally a lubricant; b) blending the granulate a) with a GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and optionally additional lubricant, and then c) compressing the blend of b) into tablets.

In some embodiments the method of preparation of the tablet comprises the steps of: a) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery agent, the GLP-1 agonist and optionally a lubricant; b) blending the granulate a) with an SGLT2 inhibitor and optionally additional lubricant, and then c) compressing the blend of b) into tablets.

In some embodiments the method of preparation of the tablet comprises the steps of: a) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery agent, the GLP-1 agonist, the SGLT2 inhibitor and optionally a lubricant; b) blending the granulate a) with optionally additional lubricant, and then c) compressing the blend of b) into tablets.

In some embodiments the method of preparation of the tablets comprises the steps of: a) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery agent, the GLP-1 agonist and optionally a lubricant; b) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery agent, the SGLT2 inhibitor and optionally a lubricant; c) blending the granulate a) and b) and optionally additional lubricant, and then d) compressing the blend c) into tablets.

In some embodiments the method of preparation of the tablet comprises the steps of: a) granulating a mixture comprising the delivery agent, the GLP-1 agonist, the SGLT2 inhibitor and optionally a lubricant and b) compressing the granulate of a) into tablets and optionally including additional lubricant.

In general, granulates may be prepared by wet, melt or dry granulation, preferably dry granulation.

Pharmaceutical Indications

The present invention also relates to a composition of the invention for use as a medicament. In some embodiments the composition of the invention may be used for the following medical treatments, all preferably relating one way or the other to diabetes and/or obesity:

(i) prevention and/or treatment of all forms of diabetes, such as hyperglycemia, type 2 diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, type 1 diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes,

MODY (maturity onset diabetes of the young), gestational diabetes, and/or for reduction of HbA1C;

(ii) delaying or preventing diabetic disease progression, such as progression in type 2 diabetes, delaying the progression of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) to insulin requiring type 2 diabetes, and/or delaying the progression of non-insulin requiring type 2 diabetes to insulin requiring type 2 diabetes;

(iii) improving β-cell function, such as decreasing β-cell apoptosis, increasing β-cell function and/or β-cell mass, and/or for restoring glucose sensitivity to β-cells;

(iv) prevention and/or treatment of cognitive disorders;

(v) prevention and/or treatment of eating disorders, such as obesity, e.g. by decreasing food intake, reducing body weight, suppressing appetite, inducing satiety; treating or preventing binge eating disorder, bulimia nervosa, and/or obesity induced by administration of an antipsychotic or a steroid; reduction of gastric motility; and/or delaying gastric emptying;

(vi) prevention and/or treatment of diabetic complications, such as neuropathy, including peripheral neuropathy; nephropathy; or retinopathy;

(vii) improving lipid parameters, such as prevention and/or treatment of dyslipidemia, lowering total serum lipids; lowering HDL; lowering small, dense LDL; lowering VLDL: lowering triglycerides; lowering cholesterol; increasing HDL; lowering plasma levels of lipoprotein a (Lp(a)) in a human; inhibiting generation of apolipoprotein a (apo(a)) in vitro and/or in vivo;

(iix) prevention and/or treatment of cardiovascular diseases, such as syndrome X; atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; coronary heart disease; stroke, cerebral ischemia; an early cardiac or early cardiovascular disease, such as left ventricular hypertrophy; coronary artery disease; essential hypertension; acute hypertensive emergency; cardiomyopathy; heart insufficiency; exercise tolerance; chronic heart failure; arrhythmia; cardiac dysrhythmia; syncopy; atheroschlerosis; mild chronic heart failure; angina pectoris; cardiac bypass reocclusion; intermittent claudication (atheroschlerosis oblitterens); diastolic dysfunction; and/or systolic dysfunction;

(ix) prevention and/or treatment of gastrointestinal diseases, such as inflammatory bowel syndrome; small bowel syndrome, or Crohn's disease; dyspepsia; and/or gastric ulcers;

(x) prevention and/or treatment of critical illness, such as treatment of a critically ill patient, a critical illness poly-nephropathy (CIPNP) patient, and/or a potential CIPNP patient; prevention of critical illness or development of CIPNP; prevention, treatment and/or cure of

systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) in a patient; and/or for the prevention or reduction of the likelihood of a patient suffering from bacteraemia, septicaemia, and/or septic shock during hospitalisation; and/or

(xi) prevention and/or treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

In some embodiments the indication is selected from the group consisting of (i)-(iii) and (v)-(iix), such as indications (i), (ii), and/or (iii); or indication (v), indication (vi), indication (vii), and/or indication (iix). In another particular embodiment, the indication is (i). In some embodiments the indication is (v). In a still further particular embodiment the indication is (iix). In some embodiments the indications are type 2 diabetes and/or obesity.

The invention further relates to a method of treating a subject in need thereof, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a composition according to the present invention to said subject. In some embodiments the method of treatment is for treatment of diabetes or obesity and/or the further indications specified above.

In some embodiments, a method for treating diabetes is described comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GLP-1 agonist, an SGLT2 inhibitor, a salt of NAC, and optionally a lubricant.

In some embodiments, a method for treating diabetes is described comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising 0.5-50 mg of a GLP-1 agonist, 1-50 mg of SGLT2 inhibitor, 50-600 mg of salt of NAC, and 1-20 mg lubricant. In some embodiments, the salt of NAC constitutes at least 60% (w/w), such as at least 75% (w/w) or at least 80% (w/w), of the composition. In some embodiments, the method comprises administering a composition wherein the salt of NAC constitutes at least 95% (w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

In some embodiments the method for treating diabetes comprises administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising about 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist, about 1-50 mg of SGLT2 inhibitor, about 100-600 mg of salt of NAC, and about 1-30 mg of magnesium stearate. In some embodiments the method comprises administration of a composition comprising the GLP-1 agonist semaglutide, the SGLT2 inhibitor dapagliflozin, and the salt of NAC SNAC. In some embodiments the method comprises administration of a composition comprising the GLP-1 agonist semaglutide, the SGLT2 inhibitor empagliflozin, and the salt of NAC SNAC. Various examples of lubricants are described, including magnesium stearate. The composition is administered orally and may be in the form of a tablet, capsule or a sachet.

In some embodiments one or more dose units may be administered to said subject in need.

Combination treatment

The treatment with a composition according to the present invention may also be combined with one or more additional active pharmaceutical ingredient(s), e.g. selected from antidiabetic agents, antiobesity agents, appetite regulating agents, antihypertensive agents, agents for the treatment and/or prevention of complications resulting from or associated with diabetes and agents for the treatment and/or prevention of complications and disorders resulting from or associated with obesity. Examples of these pharmacologically active substances are: insulin, sulphonylureas, biguanides, meglitinides, glucosidase inhibitors, glucagon antagonists, dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (DPP-IV) inhibitors, sodium glucose linked transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors; canagliflozin, dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, ertugliflozin, ipragliflozin, tofogliflozin, luseogliflozin, bexagliflozin, remogliflozin etabonate and sotagliflozin, particulally dapagliflozin and empagliflozin, inhibitors of hepatic enzymes involved in stimulation of gluconeogenesis and/or glycogenolysis, glucose uptake modulators, compounds modifying the lipid metabolism such as antihyperlipidemic agents as HMG CoA inhibitors (statins), Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptides (GIP analogues), compounds lowering food intake, RXR agonists and agents acting on the ATP-dependent potassium channel of the β-cells; cholestyramine, colestipol, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, probucol, dextrothyroxine, neteglinide, repaglinide; β-blockers such as alprenolol, atenolol, timolol, pindolol, propranolol and metoprolol, ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors such as benazepril, captopril, enalapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, alatriopril, quinapril and ramipril, calcium channel blockers such as nifedipine, felodipine, nicardipine, isradipine, nimodipine, diltiazem and verapamil, and α-blockers such as doxazosin, urapidil, prazosin and terazosin; CART (cocaine amphetamine regulated transcript) agonists, NPY (neuropeptide Y) antagonists, PYY agonists, Y2 receptor agonists, Y4 receptor agonists, mixed Y2/Y4 receptor agonists, MC4 (melanocortin 4) agonists, orexin antagonists, TNF (tumour necrosis factor) agonists, CRF (corticotropin releasing factor) agonists, CRF BP (corticotropin releasing factor binding protein) antagonists, urocortin agonists, β3 agonists, oxyntomodulin and analogues, MSH (melanocyte-stimulating hormone) agonists, MCH (melanocyte-concentrating hormone) antagonists, CCK (cholecystokinin) agonists, serotonin re-uptake inhibitors, serotonin and noradrenaline re-uptake inhibitors, mixed serotonin and noradrenergic compounds, 5HT (serotonin) agonists, bombesin agonists, galanin antagonists, growth hormone, growth hormone releasing

compounds, TRH (thyreotropin releasing hormone) agonists, UCP 2 or 3 (uncoupling protein 2 or 3) modulators, leptin agonists, DA agonists (bromocriptin, doprexin), lipase/amylase inhibitors, RXR (retinoid X receptor) modulators, TR β agonists; histamine H3 antagonists, Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide agonists or antagonists (GIP analogues), gastrin and gastrin analogues.

The invention as described herein is, without limitation hereto, further defined by the embodiments described here below and the claims of the document.

EMBODIMENTS

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising
    a) a GLP-1 agonist,
    b) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and
    c) a salt of NAC,

    wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 60 %(w/w) of the composition.

2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising
    a) a GLP-1 agonist,
    b) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and
    c) a salt of NAC

    wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

3. A pharmaceutical composition consisting of
    a) a GLP-1 agonist,
    b) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and
    c) excipients, wherein the excipients are
        i. a salt of NAC and
        ii. one or more further excipients

    wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

4. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments 1-3, wherein the composition comprises at least one lubricant.

5. A pharmaceutical composition consisting of:
    a) a GLP-1 agonist,
    b) an SGLT2 inhibitor,
    c) a salt of NAC, and
    d) at least one lubricant.

6. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments 4 and 5, wherein the lubricant is magnesium stearate.

7. The pharmaceutical composition according any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the composition comprises 1-10 mg, such as 2-5 mg or such as 2-3 mg magnesium stearate per 100 mg salt of NAC.

8. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments 2-7, wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w) of the composition.

9. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments 1, 5-8, wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

10. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the salt of NAC is selected from the group consisting of the sodium salt, potassium salt and/or calcium salt of NAC.

11. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the salt of NAC is sodium N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylate (SNAC).

12. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein a dose unit comprises at most 1000 mg of said salt of NAC.

13. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein a dose unit comprises 1-60 mg of the GLP-1 agonist and 1-50 mg of the SGLT2 inhibitor.

14. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the GLP-1 agonist has T ½ of at least 24 hours in minipigs.

15. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the GLP-1 agonist has an EC50 (without HSA) of at most 100 pM, such as at most 50.

16. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the GLP-1 agonist is selected from the group consisting of: liraglutide, semaglutide, GLP-1 agonist B and GLP-1 agonist C.

17. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the GLP-1 agonist is selected from the group consisting of: semaglutide and GLP-1 agonist C.

18. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the SGLT2 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of: dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, canagliflozin, ertugliflozin, sotagliflozin, ipragliflozin, tofogliflozin, luseogliflozin, bexagliflozin, and remogloflozin.

19. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the SGLT2 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of: dapagliflozin propylene glycol solvate hydrate, dapagliflozin citrate (1:1) and dapagliflozin di-L-proline (1:2).

20. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the SGLT2 inhibitor is in the form of a salt, co-crystal, or hydrate.

21. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the composition comprises at least one granulate.

22. The pharmaceutical composition according to the preceding embodiment19, wherein the at least one granulate comprises the salt of NAC.

23. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments 19-20, wherein the at least one granulate further comprises a lubricant, such as magnesium stearate.

24. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments 19-21, wherein the at least one granulate further comprises the GLP-1 agonist and optionally a lubricant.

25. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments 19-22 wherein at least one granulate further comprises the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor and optionally a lubricant.

26. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiment 19-23, wherein the at least one granulate is prepared by dry granulation, such as by roller compaction.

27. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiment 19-24, wherein the composition comprises an extragranular part.

28. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiment 19-25, wherein the extragranular part of the composition comprises a lubricant or glidant, such as magnesium stearate, and/or the GLP-1 agonist.

29. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiment 19-25, wherein the extragranular part of the composition comprises a lubricant or glidant, such as magnesium stearate, the GLP-1 agonist and/or the SGLT2 inhibitor.

30. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

d) 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 20-800 mg, such as 25-700, such as 50-600 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

31. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

e) 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 50-400 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

f) 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 75-150 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

33. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

g) 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 75-125 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

34. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

h) 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 80-120 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

35. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

i) 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 200-400 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

36. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

j) 1-60 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 250-350 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

37. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

k) 0.1-50 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 20-800 mg, such as 25-700, 50-600 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C.

38. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

l) 1-25 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 50-400 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C.

39. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

m) 1-15 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 75-150 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C.

40. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

n) 1-15 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

c) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

d) 75-125 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C.

41. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

o) 1-15 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

c) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

d) 80-120 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C.

42. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

p) 1-15 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 200-400 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C.

43. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

q) 1-15 mg of a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) 250-350 mg of a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition, and wherein the GLP-1 agonist is GLP-1 agonist C.

44. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the embodiments 28-41, further comprising 1-50 mg, such as 2-40 mg or 3-30 mg lubricant, such as magnesium stearate.

45. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the embodiments 28-41, further comprising 1-10 mg, such as 2-5 mg or such as 2-3 mg magnesium stearate per 100 mg salt of NAC.

46. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiment, wherein the composition is for oral administration.

47. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the composition is a solid composition.

48. The pharmaceutical composition according to the preceding embodiments, wherein the composition is a solid composition, such as a tablet, a capsule or a sachet.

49. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

r) a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) a salt of NAC,

wherein the release of the GLP-1 agonist reaches 85 % within 15 minutes or 95 % within 30 minutes.

50. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

s) a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) a salt of NAC,

wherein the dose corrected plasma exposure at t=30 min is increased relative to a reference composition of type F/H of WO2013/139694.

51. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

t) a GLP-1 agonist,

a) an SGLT2 inhibitor, and

b) a salt of NAC,

wherein the dose corrected plasma exposure (AUC) for t=0-30 min is increased relative to a reference composition of type F/H of WO2013/139694.

52. The pharmaceutical composition according to preceding embodiment 49, wherein the dose corrected plasma exposure (AUC) for T=0-30 min is increased at least 1.2 fold, such as at least 1.5 fold or at least 2 fold.

53. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the embodiments 28-43further defined by the features of one or more of the embodiments 8, 10, 11, 19-27 and 44-50.

54. The pharmaceutical composition according to embodiments 47, 48, 49 or 50 further defined by the features of one or more of the embodiments 4, 6-27 and 44-46.

55. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

a. a GLP-1 agonist;

b. an SGLT2 inhibitor; and

c. a salt of NAC,

wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 95 %(w/w) of the excipients of the composition.

56. The pharmaceutical composition according to embodiment 53, further comprising at least one lubricant.

57. A pharmaceutical composition consisting of:

a. a GLP-1 agonist;
b. an SGLT2 inhibitor;
c. a salt of NAC; and
d. at least one lubricant.

58. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said salt of NAC constitutes above 60 %(w/w) of the composition.

59. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the lubricant is magnesium stearate.

60. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein a dose unit comprises

a. 1-50 mg GLP-1 agonist;
b. 1-50 mg SGLT2 inhibitor; and
c. 50-600 mg of said salt of NAC.

61. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein a dose unit comprises;

a. 1-50 mg GLP-1 agonist;
b. 1-50 mg SGLT2 inhibitor;
c. 50-600 mg of said salt of NAC; and
d. 0.6-50 mg lubricant, such as magnesium stearate.

62. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the GLP-1 agonist is selected from the group consisting of: liraglutide, semaglutide, GLP-1 agonist B and GLP-1 agonist C.

63. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the composition is a solid composition, such as a tablet for oral administration.

64. The pharmaceutical composition according to embodiment 61, wherein the composition has one or more of the features of any of the preceding embodiments.

65. A pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments for use in medicine.

66. A pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding embodiments for use in a method of treatment of diabetes and/or obesity.

67. A method of treatment of a subject in need thereof, wherein the method comprises administering a therapeutically active amount of a composition according to any of the preceding embodiments to said subject.

METHODS AND EXAMPLES

General Methods of Detection and Characterisation

Assay I: Dissolution test

A dissolution test is performed in an appropriate dissolution apparatus e.g. USP dissolution apparatus 2, and a standard dissolution test according to the European Pharmacopeia (Ph Eur 2.9.3) may be performed to measure the release of the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC *in vitro.*

Data described herein is obtained using apparatus 2 in accordance with United States Pharmacopoeia 35 using a paddle rotation speed of 50 rpm. For testing at pH 6.8, the 500 mL dissolution medium of 0.05 M phosphate buffer is used at a temperature of 37 ± 0.5 °C. Dissolution media has a content of 0.1 % Brij35. Sampling was done at appropriate intervals. Sample content is determined using a RP-UHPLC method for triple detection of GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC. The sample content is calculated based on the peak area of the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC peaks in the chromatogram relative to the peak areas of the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC references,

respectively. The released amount of GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC is calculated as percentages of the actual content in the tablets i.e. 100//300 mg/tablet SNAC and 3/12/1 mg/tablet GLP-1 agonist (e.g. semaglutide). The actual content in the tablets is determined using Assay II. The cumulative released amount of GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor are reported as average of 3 tablets and data presented herein is normalised to the highest value.

Assay II: Analysis of amount of GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC

The GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC are extracted from the tablets. Tablets are dissolved in a relevant amount of 0.05 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, with 20% acetonitrile. Extraction time of two hours is used and samples are centrifuged before analysis. Standards of relevant GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC are prepared by using the same diluent as for the samples. UHPLC with an UV-detector or fluorescence-detector is used for determining the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC content. The sample content is calculated based on the peak area of the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC peaks in the chromatogram relative to the peak areas of the GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC references, respectively. The content is reported as average of 3 tablets.

Assay III: Pharmacokinetic studies in Beagle dogs

Pharmacokinetic (PK) studies in Beagle dogs are conducted to determine the exposure of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor after peroral administration of different dosage forms.

For the pharmacokinetic studies male Beagle dogs are used, 2-7, or 1 to 5, years of age and weighing approximately 10-15, such as 10-12, kg at the start of the studies. The dogs are group housed in pens (12 hours light : 12 hours dark), and fed individually and restrictedly once daily with Royal Canin Medium Adult dog (Royal Canin Products, China Branch, or Brogaarden A/S, Denmark). Exercise and group social are permitted daily, whenever possible. The dogs are used for repeated pharmacokinetic studies with a suitable wash-out period between successive dosing. An appropriate acclimatisation period is given prior to initiation of the first pharmacokinetic study. All handling, dosing and blood sampling of the animals are performed by trained and skilled staff. Before the studies the dogs are fasted overnight and from 0 to 4 h after dosing. Besides, the dogs are restricted to water 1 hour before dosing until 4 hours after dosing, but otherwise have ad libitum access to water during the whole period.

The GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor tablets used for the p.o. studies described herein are immediate release SNAC-based tablets dosed orally.

The tablets containing the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor are administered in the following manner: 10 min prior to tablet administration the dogs may be dosed subcutaneously with approximately 3 nmol/kg of SEQ ID NO: 3), such as for compositions A1, B and 4. The GLP-1 and SGLT2 inhibitor tablets are placed in the back of the mouth of the dog to prevent chewing. The mouth is then closed, and 10 mL or 50 mL of tap water is given by a syringe or gavage to facilitate swallowing of the tablet.

Blood sampling

Blood is sampled at predefined time points for up till 240 hours, such as up till 10 hr, post dosing to adequately cover the full plasma concentration-time absorption profile of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor.

For each blood sampling time point approximately 0.8 mL of whole blood is collected in a 1.5 mL EDTA coated tube, and the tube is gently turned to allowing mixing of the sample with the EDTA. Blood samples (for example 0.8 mL) are collected in EDTA buffer (8mM) and then centrifuged at 4°C and 2000G for 10 minutes. Plasma is pipetted into Micronic tubes on dry ice, and kept at -20°C until analysis.

Blood samples are taken as appropriate, for example from a venflon in the cephalic vein in the front leg for the first 2 hours and then with syringe from the jugular vein for the rest of the time points (the first few drops are allowed to drain from the venflon to avoid heparin saline from the venflon in the sample).

General methods for tablet preparation

Method 1: Dry Granulation

Dry granulation is carried out by roller compaction on a Gerteis MINI-PACTOR or MICRO-PACTOR. The roller speed is set at 1-7.1 rpm, roller compaction force at 6-10 kN/cm, and gap of 1-2.7 mm. Subsequent to dry granulation comminution of the mouldings into granules is carried out using a 0.63 or 0.8 mm wire mesh screen or a 0.8 mm conidur screen.

Prior to dry granulation, SNAC, some of MCC and part of magnesium stearate are blended composing one granulate (compositions A1, A and B). Additionally, prior to dry granulation, GLP-1 agonist and povidone and part of MCC are blended composing another granulate (compositions A1, A , and optionally SGLT2 inhibitor, composition B). Furthermore,

prior to dry granulation, SNAC and magnesium stearate (composition 2) and optionally GLP-1 agonist (composition 1 and 3) and optionally SGLT2 inhibitor (compositions 4 to 7) are blended composing a granulate. A suitable blender such as a Turbula mixer or Pharmatech V-shell blender are used.

Method 2: Tablet preparation

Tablets are produced on a Kilian Style One simulating a Fette 102i or a Fette 102i mounted with a single punch, resulting in 7 mm round or 7.2 × 12 mm or 7.5 × 12.5 mm oval tablets having no score. Punch size is chosen according to the total tablet weight. The press speed is set to 20 rpm. The fill volume is adjusted to obtain tablets having target weights from 118.3 mg to 409.8 mg. Compression forces around 7-11 kN, such as 7-9.2 kN, are applied to obtain tablets with a crushing strength of around 57-156 N, such as 57-108 N, respective to the tablet size.

Examples

Example 1 - Preparation of compositions

Tablets with different amounts of GLP-1 agonist, SGLT2 inhibitor, SNAC and further excipients were prepared. The content of the compositions prepared is provided in Table 1. The GLP-1 agonist was semaglutide. Semaglutide can be prepared according to the method described in WO2006/097537, Example 4. SNAC was prepared according to the method described in WO2008/028859. The SGLT2 inhibitor A was dapagliflozin propylene glycol solvate hydrate, SGLT2 inhibitor B was dapagliflozin citrate (1:1), and SGLT2 inhibitor C was dapagliflozin di-L-proline (1:2).

Composition A and A1 were generally prepared as described in WO2013/139694, the SGLT2 inhibitor was added extra granular during a blending step. Composition B was generally prepared as described in WO2013/139694, besides that the granulate 2 was prepared by using a MICRO-PACTOR. Compositions 1-7 were generally prepared as described in Method 1 and 2 above, with minor variations in the process prior to roller compaction and tablet preparation as specified below.

Table 1. Tablet compositions expressed as mg per tablet specifying location in the tablet

		Composition									
Location	**Ingredient**	**A1**	**A**	**B**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Granulate 1	SNAC	300	300	300	100	100	300	300	300	300	300
	Magnesium stearate	7.7	7.7	7.7	2.6	2.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
	MCC	57	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GLP-1 agonist	-	-	-	12	-	1	3	3	3	3
	SGLT2 inhibitor A	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
	SGLT2 inhibitor B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
	SGLT2 inhibitor C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Granulate 2	GLP-1 agonist	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Povidone	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MCC	23	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SGLT2 inhibitor A	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra granular	Magnesium stearate	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	SGLT2 inhibitor A	-	5	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
	GLP-1 agonist	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

Compositions 1-7 were prepared by the following procedure: SGLT2 inhibitor was passed through a 250 µm or finer sieve. The correct amount of SNAC and magnesium stearate (composition 2) and/or GLP-1 agonist (compositions 1 and 3) granulate was weighed. SGLT2 inhibitor (composition 1 and 3) and GLP-1 agonist (composition 2) were manually mixed with SNAC and magnesium stearate (composition 2) and GLP-1 agonist (compositions 1 and 3) granulate according to the geometric mixing principle. Three cycles of geometric dilution were applied. The obtained blend was mixed in a Turbula mixer, such as for 7 min at 25 rpm. Compositions 4 to 7 were prepared by weighing the correct amount of SGLT2 inhibitor, GLP-1 agonist, and SNAC. Followed by manual mixing according to the geometric mixing principle. The obtained blend was mixed in a Turbula mixer, such as for 7 min at 25 rpm. Magnesium stearate was mixed into the blend and the blend was mixed in a Turbula mixer for additional 2 min at 25 rpm. Dry granulation of the obtained blend was carried out according to Method 1 and subsequently tablets were prepared from this granulate according to Method 2.

Example 2 – Dissolution testing

The objective of the present study was to evaluate the dissolution of the series of the tablet compositions described in Example 1.

Dissolution was measured according to Assay I. Table 2 and Table 3 show the results for tablets prepared according to Example 1 above, wherein the release is presented as “GLP-1 agonist in solution (%)” and “SGLT2 inhibitor in solution (%)” describing the cumulative amount of GLP-1 agonist and SLGT2 inhibitor in solution after 15, 30 and 60 min relative to the total amount of GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor in the tablet at the start of the experiment, respectively. The total amount of GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor and SNAC in the tablets was optionally determined according to Assay II.

Table 2. GLP-1 agonist in solution (%)

Composition	GLP-1 agonist in solution (%)		
	15 min	30 min	60 min
1	98.2	99.9	99.9
2	99.7	99.9	100.0
3	98.1	99.9	99.9
4	94.3	99.8	97.6
5	88.3	100.0	96.4
6	82.4	100.0	100.0
7	92.5	100.0	99.6
A	35.3	56.4	80.7
B	37.2	59.8	80.0

Table 3. SGLT2 inhibitor in solution (%)

Composition	SGLT2 inhibitor in solution (%)		
	15 min	30 min	60 min
1	97.5	99.7	99.8
2	99.3	99.6	99.9
3	97.9	99.9	99.9
4	94.2	100.0	99.7
5	86.9	99.5	99.3
6	85.6	99.7	99.8
7	92.6	99.3	98.9
A	36.8	56.3	79.0
B	36.3	59.7	80.6

The results obtained show that the compositions tested display faster release of both the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor (1-7) compared to what was observed for the reference compositions A and B. A significantly faster release of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor are observed for the early time points, i.e. at 15 and 30 minutes. The difference in release is less significant after 60 minutes. The amount of SNAC in the tablets did not influence the release of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor, i.e. tablets

comprising 100 mg SNAC dissolve as fast as tablets comprising 300 mg SNAC when measured after 15 minutes or later.

Further data obtained after 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45 and 60 minutes for compositions 1-7 and reference A and B according to Assay I herein are shown in Fig. 1 and 2 and demonstrate increased release of GLP-1 agonist (Fig. 1) and SGLT2 inhibitor (Fig. 2) at every time point before the infinity spin at 70 min for test compositions compared to reference formulations as well as earlier release of the GLP-1 agonist and the SGLT2 inhibitor.

Example 3 - Oral exposure

Oral exposure of the compositions described in Example 1 may be evaluated in beagle dogs using 10 ml water for dosing to the dogs. The number of tests performed for each formulation is indicated by n. The plasma concentration of the GLP-1 agonist and SGLT2 inhibitor is analysed using ELISA or a similar antibody-based assay such as LOCI or LCMS. Individual plasma concentration-time profiles are analysed by a non-compartmental model in WinNonlin v. 5.0 or Phoenix v. 6.2 or 6.3 (Pharsight Inc., Mountain View, CA, USA), or other relevant software for PK analysis. The compound exposure measured at t=30 min is determined and normalized by dose /kg bodyweight. The area under the plasma concentration versus time curve for the first 30 min (AUC, [time x concentration]) is calculated (by the Pharsight programme) after oral administration and normalized by ((dose/kg body weight)*100) to obtain the dose corrected exposure. The average values obtained are provided in table 4.

Table 4 – Average exposure measured in dogs after single administration of the test composition 4.

Composition	Dose corrected plasma exposure t=30 min (kg/L)	Dose corrected AUC 0-30 min (arbitrary unit)	Number of dogs
Composition 4	0.21	3.72	16
A1	0.104	1.68	24
A	0.07	1.31	15
B	0.19	3.16	24

An accelerated and increased exposure was observed for compositions according to the invention compared to compositions A1 and A.

While certain features of the invention have been illustrated and described herein, many modifications, substitutions, changes, and equivalents will now occur to those of ordinary skill in the art. It is, therefore, to be understood that the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications and changes as fall within the true spirit of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising
    a) 0.5-60 mg GLP-1 agonist;
    b) 1-50 mg SGLT2 inhibitor;
    c) 20-800 mg, such as 50-600 mg, of a salt of N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylic acid (NAC); and
    d) 0.6-30 mg, such as 1-50 mg, lubricant;

    wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 90 %(w/w), such as at least 95 %(w/w), of the excipients of the composition.

2. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said composition essentially consists of:
    a) a GLP-1 agonist;
    b) an SGLT2 inhibitor:
    c) a salt of NAC; and
    d) at least one lubricant.

3. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the lubricant is magnesium stearate or glyceryl dibehenate.

4. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the composition is for oral administration and the composition is solid, such as in the form of a tablet.

5. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said salt of NAC constitutes at least 60 %(w/w), such as at least 75 %(w/w) or at least 80 %(w/w), of the composition.

6. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the compositions comprises 1-10 mg, such as 2-5 mg or 2-3 mg, lubricant (e.g. magnesium stearate) per 100 mg of said salt of NAC.

7. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims wherein the GLP-1 agonist is semaglutide.

8. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the SGLT2 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of: dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, canagliflozin, ertugliflozin, sotagliflozin, ipragliflozin, tofogliflozin, luseogliflozin, bexagliflozin, and remogloflozin.

9. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the salt of NAC is sodium N-(8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)caprylate (SNAC).

10. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the tablet has a weight of 100-800 mg.

11. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein a dose unit comprises
    a) 1-60 mg semaglutide,
    b) 5-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor (such as 10 mg dapagliflozin or 25 mg empagliflozin),
    c) 50-600 mg SNAC, and
    d) 1-50 mg lubricant, such as magnesium stearate.

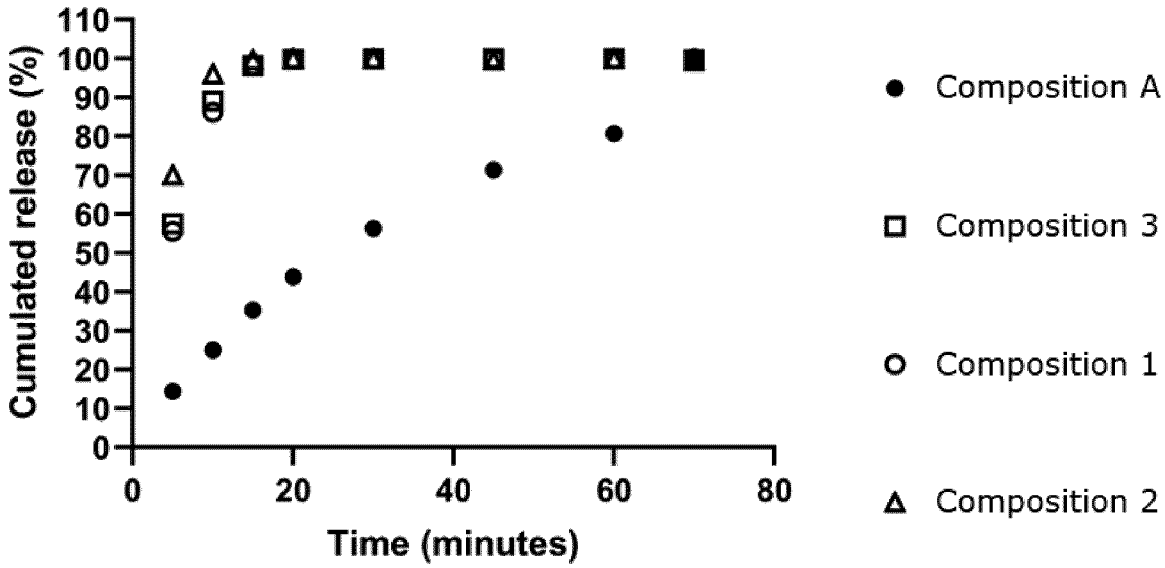
12. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein a dose unit comprises
    a) 1-60 mg semaglutide,
    b) 5-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor (such as 10 mg dapagliflozin or 25 mg empagliflozin),
    c) 50-400 mg SNAC, and
    d) 1-50 mg lubricant, such as magnesium stearate.

13. The pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein a dose unit comprises
    a) 1-60 mg semaglutide,
    b) 5-25 mg SGLT2 inhibitor (such as 10 mg dapagliflozin or 25 mg empagliflozin),
    c) 100-300 mg SNAC, and
    d) 1-30 mg lubricant, such as magnesium stearate.

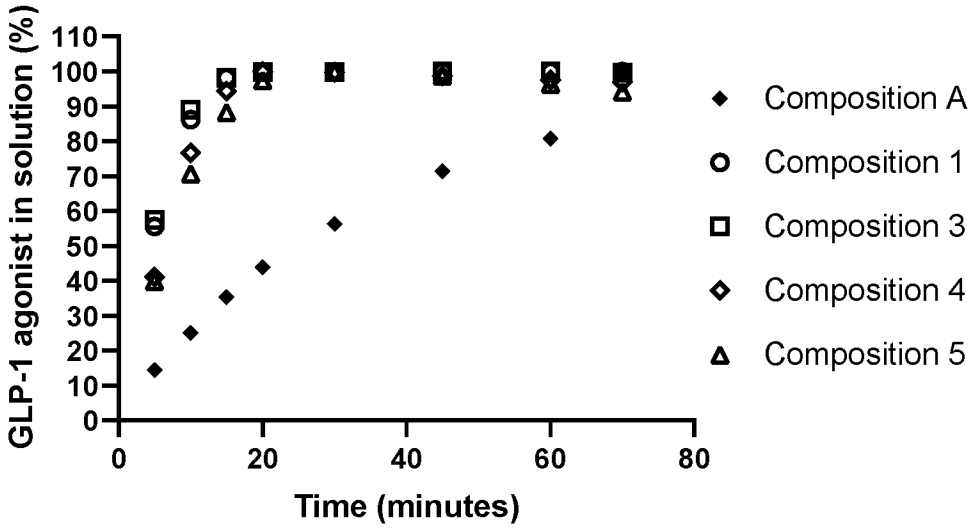
14. A pharmaceutical composition according to any of the preceding claims for use in medicine.

15. A pharmaceutical composition according to any of claims 1-13 for use in a method of treatment of diabetes and/or obesity.

5

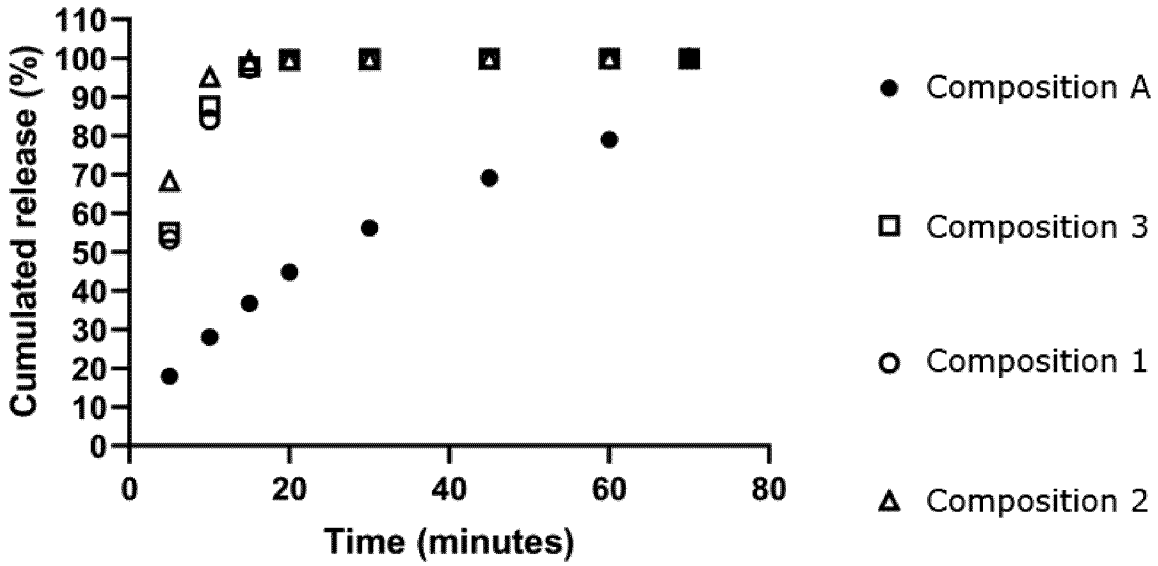

Cumulated release (%)
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
20
40
60
80
Time (minutes)
Composition A
Composition 3
Composition 1
Composition 2

A

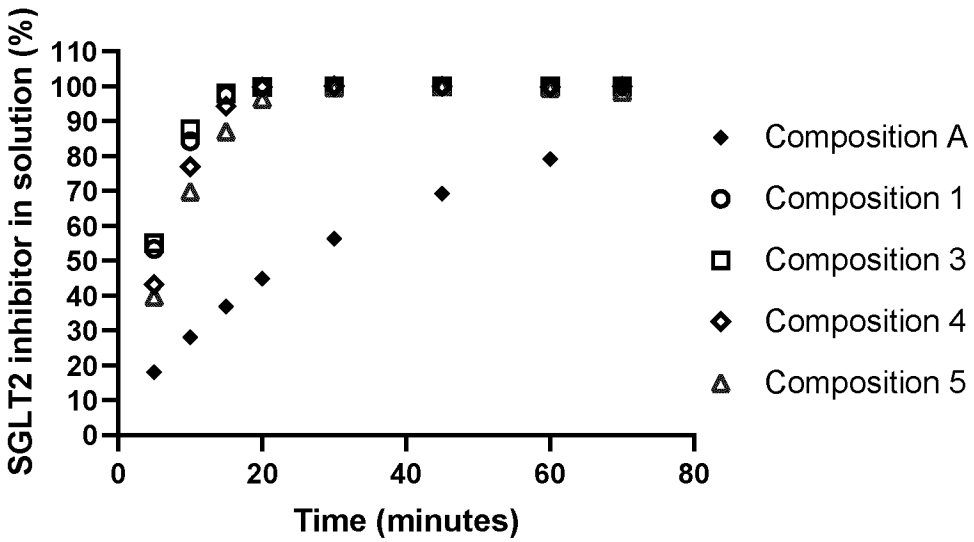

GLP-1 agonist in solution (%)
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
20
40
60
80
Time (minutes)
Composition A
Composition 1
Composition 3
Composition 4
Composition 5

B

Fig. 1/2


Cumulated release (%)
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
20
40
60
80
Time (minutes)
Composition A
Composition 3
Composition 1
Composition 2

A


SGLT2 inhibitor in solution (%)
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
20
40
60
80
Time (minutes)
Composition A
Composition 1
Composition 3
Composition 4
Composition 5

B

Fig. 2/2

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<120> SOLID COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING A GLP-1 AGONIST, AN SGLT2 INHIBITOR AND A SALT OF
N-(8-(2-HYDROXYBENZOYL)AMINO)CAPRYLIC ACID

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His Xaa Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Glu Glu
1 5 10 15

Gln Ala Ala Arg Lys Phe Ile Gly Trp Leu Val Arg Gly Lys Gly Glu
20 25 30

Gly