



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : A61K 37/02, 47/10, 47/14		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/06452 (43) International Publication Date: 31 March 1994 (31.03.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/07756		(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : HAGEMAN, Michael, J. [US/US]; 5262 South 12th Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49009 (US).	
(22) International Filing Date: 23 August 1993 (23.08.93)		(74) Agent: DARNLEY, James, D., Jr.; Corporate Intellectual Property Law, The Upjohn Company, 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 (US).	
(30) Priority data: 07/947,872 21 September 1992 (21.09.92) US 07/963,365 20 October 1992 (20.10.92) US		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(60) Parent Applications or Grants (63) Related by Continuation US 07/947,872 (CIP) Filed on 21 September 1992 (21.09.92) US 07/963,365 (CIP) Filed on 20 October 1992 (20.10.92)		Published <i>With international search report.</i>	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE UPJOHN COMPANY [US/US]; 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 (US).			

(54) Title: SUSTAINED-RELEASE PROTEIN FORMULATIONS**(57) Abstract**

The invention provides novel compositions useful for the sustained-release of bioactive proteins. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel suspensions of a protein or peptide, more particularly somatotropins and growth hormone releasing factor, in triacetin or polyethylene glycol. Also provided are methods of using these novel compositions as vehicles for the sustained or prolonged release of the bioactive protein or peptide.

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SUSTAINED-RELEASE PROTEIN FORMULATIONS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel compositions useful for the sustained-release of bioactive proteins. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel suspensions of a 5 protein, more particularly somatotropins and growth hormone releasing factor, in triacetin and in polyethylene glycols. Also provided are methods of using these novel compositions for the sustained or prolonged release of the bioactive proteins.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With the advent of genetic engineering, the large-scale availability of many bioactive 10 peptides and proteins has been achieved. However, the administration of these recombinantly produced peptides and proteins presents a unique set of problems. In many cases the maintenance of the biological effect of these proteins requires long-term administration. Daily administration of these agents in aqueous vehicles is inconvenient and costly; sustained or prolonged release is preferred. In addition, proteins are highly unstable in an aqueous 15 environment most suitable for administration.

For instance, bovine somatotropin (bSt) is being produced by recombinant DNA technology. It is well recognized that lactating dairy cows administered recombinant bSt (rbSt) produce more milk compared with controls. Administration of rbSt in a sustained release vehicle will allow less frequent dosing which would be expected to result in a savings of time 20 and labor to dairymen.

Biocompatible oils have long been used as vehicles to provide sustained delivery of many drugs, including proteins and specifically somatotropins. Oleaginous vehicles also have the practical advantage of providing a low water content environment to the suspended, dehydrated protein, thus providing sufficient stability for long term storage of a ready-to-inject 25 product.

An alternative approach to stabilization involves the use of a non-aqueous, water miscible vehicle. Numerous such vehicles are known, e.g., propylene glycol, glycerin, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), the polyethylene glycols, triacetin, *n*-methylpyrrolidone, 2-pyrrolidone, and N,N-dimethylacetamide. However, at protein concentrations needed for an extended release 30 product, these vehicles typically either do not form a suspension or, when mixture is possible, form a suspension not suitable for a commercial product. I have found an exception to these formulation difficulties in glyceryl triacetate (triacetin) and in the polyethylene glycols (PEG).

Triacetin is a well known article of commerce which is used primarily in industrial applications. A number of pharmaceutical uses have been reported, e.g., as a solvent for 35 preparing stable solution formulations of prostaglandin-like compounds (U.S. Patents 3,966,962, 4,301,175, and 4,680,312), as an antifungal agent (U.S. Patent 3,070,497), as a solvent in

tetracycline solutions (U.S. Patent 3,219,529), as a solvent in various topical formulations (GB 2150830, JP 63130541, and JP 59044311 (as a plasticizer in polymeric drug delivery systems); U.S. Patent 4,857,313 (as a co-polymer for transdermal delivery systems), and as a dispersing agent in the food industry for hydrophilic colloids such as gelatin (GB 1185340). Triacetin is 5 included in the GRAS (generally regarded as safe) list compiled by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The Merck Index, 10th Edition, reports triacetin is soluble in water to the extent of about one part triacetin to 14 parts water.

The polyethylene glycols are well known articles of commerce which have been put to a variety of applications. For instance, the PEGs are used as plasticizers in other polymeric 10 systems, the high molecular weight PEGs as hydrophilic excipients in compressed tablets for oral drug delivery, and within osmotic minipumps. They are commonly used at low concentrations as dispersing agents in aqueous suspensions and as cosolvents with water or ethanol. For instance, United State Patent 4,041,155 discloses a composition of an aqueous 15 formulation of 80% PEG 400 and somatostatin which reportedly sustained release of the active agent for 4 hours. Finally, European Patent Application 0 140 255 discloses a sustained release composition of interferon and a biodegradable carrier which is dispersed in a viscous solvent, e.g. polyethylene glycol. To my knowledge, there are no published reports of the use of a polyethylene glycol suspension for sustained release of a bioactive protein.

Polyethylene glycols (α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) have the general 20 formula $H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where $n \geq 4$ and are included in the GRAS (generally regarded as safe) list compiled by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

The ease and rapidity which somatotropin and growth hormone releasing factor are suspended either in triacetin and in polyethylene glycol is entirely unexpected in view of the failure of numerous non-aqueous, water-miscible solvents as suspension vehicles. I have found 25 that these non-aqueous, water-miscible organic solvents provide unexpectedly and surprisingly prolonged release of proteins suspended therein.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

U.S. Patents 3,966,962, 4,301,175, and 4,680,312 disclose solutions of prostaglandin-like compounds in triacetin, in triacetin with ethanol, and in triacetin with colloidal silicon dioxide as 30 stable and/or water miscible formulations.

The Merck Index, 11th Edition, reports triacetin is soluble in water to the extent of about one part triacetin to 14 parts water.

GB 1185340 reports the use of triacetin as a dispersing agent in the food industry for hydrophilic colloids, e.g. gelatin.

35 The Merck Index, 11th Edition, page 1204, lists a variety of uses for the PEGs, including, water-soluble lubricants, in food packaging, in hair and cosmetic preparations, and as

an ointment and suppository base in pharmaceuticals.

United States Patent 4,041,155 discloses a composition of an aqueous formulation of 80% PEG 400 and somatostatin which reportedly sustained release of the active agent for 4 hours.

5 European Patent Application 0 140 255 discloses a composition for sustained release comprising interferon and a biodegradable carrier dispersed in a viscous solvent, e.g. polyethylene glycol.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to compositions of proteins in triacetin or polyethylene glycol (PEG). More particularly, the invention provides prolonged release of hormones, most particularly growth hormone or somatotropin and growth hormone releasing factor.

A particular embodiment of this aspect of the invention provides bovine somatotropin suspended in triacetin in a concentration of about five to about fifty percent (W/V).

15 An alternative embodiment of this aspect of the invention provides bovine somatotropin suspended in PEG 400 in a concentration of about five to about fifty percent (w/v).

An additional aspect of the invention provides the use of the compositions of the invention as sustained release vehicles, especially for subcutaneous and intramuscular injection.

More particularly, this aspect of the invention relates to the use of somatotropin suspended in triacetin or polyethylene glycol 400 to increase milk production in cows.

20 Most particularly, this aspect of the invention relates to the use of the somatotropin suspended in triacetin or in PEG, in a concentration of about ten to about thirty percent for injection into cows to increase milk production.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Polyethylene glycols (α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) have the general formula $H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where $n \geq 4$. PEGs are assigned a numerical suffix based on the average value of n and, thus, include polymers having a range of molecular weights. Using this system a polymer having an average value for n of 4 has a range of molecular weights of 190-210 and is designated PEG 200; a polymer having an average range of values for n of 8.2-9.1 has a range of molecular weights of 380-420 and is designated PEG 400; a polymer having an average range of values for n of 12.5-13.9 has a range of molecular weights of 570-630 and is designated PEG 600. For a more detailed description, see The Merck Index, 11th Edition, page 1204.

35 The compositions of the invention are conveniently and easily made by dispersing or stirring the protein into the triacetin or polyethylene glycol (PEG). PEG compositions of the invention having values of $4 \leq n \leq 20$ are preferred. The compositions having the values of $6 \leq n \leq 10$, i.e., PEG 300 and PEG 400, are most preferred. The protein can be readily dispersed

in the triacetin or PEG vehicle by mixing in a beaker or other suitable container until a homogenous dispersion is obtained. Alternatively, mixing may be effected by typical high-shear dispersion equipment. In addition, the compositions of the invention may be conveniently made and stored under aseptic conditions. The amount of protein to be added depends on, for 5 example, the protein dose and volume to be administered, as well as by the viscosity, syringeability, and injectability of the final formulation. These and other factors are well known and adjustments easily made by a person skilled in the art of formulation technology.

Any protein or peptide the sustained or prolonged release of which is desired to be effectuated, is suitable for use in the compositions of the invention. Of particular interest are 10 those proteins or peptides which are unstable under the aqueous conditions encountered upon administration and are bioactive upon release into the circulatory system. Preferred proteins or peptides for the incorporation into the compositions of the invention are insulin and insulin-like growth factors, interferon, growth hormone releasing factor, interleukins, etc. Most preferred are the growth hormones or somatotropins, especially bovine and porcine somatotropin, and growth 15 hormone releasing factor. The protein or peptide may be obtained from the natural tissue ("native") or produced by recombinant technology ("recombinant") and includes proteins or peptides having modified or varied amino acid sequences. The essential feature is that the protein or peptide retain bioactivity in the species into which it is administered. The protein or peptide is to be added in a dry state, e.g., powder, cake, lyophilized, spray dried, granulated air 20 dried, milled protein, etc., and with or without additives. Thus, it is preferred to obtain the protein or peptide in the appropriate physical state.

The compositions of the invention are used for the same purposes and by the same method as the prior art prolonged or sustained release protein compositions. Accordingly, dosage forms in accordance with the present invention are used for various purposes and dosage 25 levels known in the art, e.g., for the prolonged release of bovine somatotropin by injection into bovine to effectuate increased milk yields and/or increases in lean tissue (U.S. Patents 5,013,713, and 4,977,140), for the prolonged release of insulin, ACTH, glucagon (U.S. Patent 2,902,408), LHRH (B.K. Davis, Experentia and Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (1972)), and cyclosporin (U.S. Patent 4,388,307). Thus, the triacetin and PEG formulations of the invention are suitable 30 for use in both human and non-human animals.

Upon administration, the compositions of the invention provide a slow release of the active agent, i.e., protein or peptide, from a depot formulation. This is surprising indeed, in view of the relatively rapid exposure of the protein depot to the destabilizing aqueous environment. Unlike prior art oleaginous suspensions, the present composition of the invention 35 provide a water-miscible, non-aqueous vehicle which unexpectedly provides a redispersable suspension and, again unexpectedly, provides acceptably prolonged duration of release, while

maintaining stability and ease of use similar to that of the prior art oil suspensions. The compositions of the invention may optionally include preservatives, gelling agents, dispersing agents, stabilizers, etc., known in the art to further optimize the prolonged release of the protein or peptide from the depot or to further enhance the stability of the formulation.

5 All chemicals used are reagent grade or better and are available from commercial
vendors. Triacetin is obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. and can be sterilized using
pharmaceutically acceptable methods, e.g., filtration, heat treatment, etc., prior to use. The
various polyethylene glycols are widely available from commercial vendors. The PEGs also
may be sterilized using pharmaceutically acceptable methods, e.g., filtration, heat treatment, etc.,
10 prior to use.

While the compositions of the invention and the use thereof are described here in some detail, one skilled in the art will appreciate that a variety of alterations in form and detail can be made without departing from the true scope of the invention.

Definitions

15 Certain terms and phrases used throughout the specification and claims have the following meanings:

"Bioactive" means a protein which has biological activity in the species of interest.

"W/V" means weight protein in grams per unit volume of suspension as administered.

Examples

20 The compositions of the present invention, and their use, may be more fully understood by the following examples. These examples should in no way be construed to be limiting of the specification and claims. In the foregoing specification and examples which follow, the entire contents of all cited references are incorporated by reference.

Example 1

Somatotropin/Triacetin Sustained Release Formulation

25 25.01 g of triacetin is added to 6.85 grams of bioactive recombinant bovine somatotropin (Somavubove, The Upjohn Company) and mixed with a spatula to result with a suspension containing 200 mg rbSt/ml. The formulation is designated SR-SbV/TAC and is stored in a 20 ml stoppered vial until use.

Example 2

Serum Somatotropin (Triacetin)

Aliquots of the suspension made in Example 1 are removed for administration into non-pregnant non-lactating heifers. Fifteen non-pregnant, non-lactating Holstein heifers are housed in dry lots in southwestern Michigan. Alfalfa/grass hay and water are available *ad libitum*; heifers also receive 15 kg corn silage per head per day. Heifers are assigned randomly to the following groups: (1) Control (no injection); (2) 150 mg SR-SbV/TAC (150 mg rbSt in triacetin); and (3) 300 mg SR-SbV/TAC (300 mg rbSt in triacetin).

The formulations are injected subcutaneously over the rib, caudal to the left shoulder.

Hair at injection site is clipped prior to injection. The formulation is easily injected with an 18 gauge X 2.5 cm needle. Injection volume is 0.7 ml for heifers receiving 150 mg rbSt in triacetin and 1.5 ml for heifers receiving 300 mg rbSt in triacetin.

Blood is collected from the tail vein for 7 days following injection. Injections are given 5 at time zero (0) and samples collected at 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 120, and 144 hours. Blood is allowed to clot, centrifuged, and serum decanted and stored at -20° until assay by radioimmunoassay following the procedure of G.D. Niswander, *et al.*, *Endocrinol.* 84:1166 (1969).

Analysis of variance for repeated measures design with treatment and time as main 10 effects is used. The mean squares for animal within treatment and error are used to calculate a least significant difference which is used to determine the blood sampling times that the serum bSt concentration remained elevated above mean control concentration during the 7-day post-injection sampling period (G.A. Milliken and D.E. Johnson, *Analysis of Messy Data*, (1984); Lifetime Learning Publications, Belmont CA). The principal measurement of interest is the 15 length of time the somatotropin formulations are able to increase serum somatotropin concentration above mean control concentration. Levene's test is utilized to determine homogeneity of variance for all analyses of variance. Data with heterogeneous variance ($P < .05$) are transformed using logarithm base₁₀. Comparisons are made among the least squares means using the PDIFF option of the general linear models procedure of the Statistical Analysis System 20 (SAS User's Guide: Statistics, Version 6, Fourth Edition (1990); SAS Institute, Inc. Cary, NC).

The mean serum bSt concentrations over time are depicted in Table 1. Referring to Table 1, it is apparent that regardless of dose, the greatest quantity of bSt appeared in the serum between 12 and 30 h post injection and remains elevated for at least 84 hours.

Injection site tissue reaction was also recorded. Advantageously, the triacetin 25 formulations of the invention show very little tissue site reaction.

Finally, stability studies show that the triacetin suspensions of the inventions provide sufficient stability of the bioactive protein as is necessary for an economically viable, commercial product.

Example 3 Somatotropin/PEG Sustained Release Formulation

30 21.8 g of PEG 400 (Sigma Chemical) is added to 6.00 grams of bioactive recombinant bovine somatotropin (rbSt) (Somavubove, The Upjohn Company) and mixed with a spatula to result with a suspension containing 200 mg rbSt/ml. The formulation is designated SR-SbV/PEG and is stored in a 20 ml stoppered vial until use.

Example 4 Serum Somatotropin (PEG)

35 Aliquots of the suspension made in Example 3 are removed for administration into non-pregnant non-lactating heifers. Fifteen non-pregnant, non-lactating Holstein heifers are housed

in dry lots in southwestern Michigan. Alfalfa/grass hay and water are available *ad libitum*; heifers also receive 15 kg corn silage per head per day. Heifers are assigned randomly to the following groups: (1) Control (no injection); (2) 150 mg SR-SbV/PEG (150 mg rbSt in PEG 400); and (3) 300 mg SR-SbV/PEG (300 mg rbSt in PEG 400).

5 The formulations are injected subcutaneously over the rib, caudal to the left shoulder. Hair at injection site is clipped prior to injection. The formulation is easily injected with an 18 gauge X 2.5 cm needle. Injection volume is 0.7 ml for heifers receiving 150 mg rbSt in PEG 400 and 1.5 ml for heifers receiving 300 mg rbSt in PEG 400.

Blood is collected from the tail vein for 7 days following injection. Injections are given
10 at time zero (0) and samples collected at 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 120, and
144 hours. Blood is allowed to clot, centrifuged, and serum decanted and stored at -20° until
assay by radioimmunoassay following the procedure of G.D. Niswander, *et al.*, Endocrinol.
84:1166 (1969).

Analysis of variance for repeated measures design with treatment and time as main
15 effects is used. The mean squares for animal within treatment and error are used to calculate a
least significant difference which is used to determine the blood sampling times that the serum
bSt concentration remained elevated above mean control concentration during the 7-day post-
injection sampling period (G.A. Milliken and D.E. Johnson, *Analysis of Messy Data*, (1984);
Lifetime Learning Publications, Belmont CA). The principal measurement of interest is the
20 length of time the somatotropin formulations are able to increase serum somatotropin
concentration above mean control concentration. Levene's test is utilized to determine
homogeneity of variance for all analyses of variance. Data with heterogeneous variance (P<.05)
are transformed using logarithm base₁₀. Comparisons are made among the least squares means
using the PDIFF option of the general linear models procedure of the Statistical Analysis System
25 (SAS User's Guide: Statistics, Version 6, Fourth Edition (1990); SAS Institute, Inc. Cary, NC).

The mean serum bSt concentrations over time are depicted in Table 2. Referring to
Table 2, it is apparent that regardless of dose, the greatest quantity of bSt appeared in the serum
between 12 and 30 h post injection and remains elevated for at least 72 hours (150 mg) and 84
hours (300 mg).

30 Finally, stability studies show that the PEG 400 suspension of the invention provides
sufficient stability of the bioactive protein as is necessary for an economically viable,
commercial product.

Example 5

GRF/Triacetin Sustained Release Formulation

10.3 milligrams of a bioactive lyophilized analog of bovine growth releasing factor was
35 weighed out and suspended in 0.5 ml of triacetin by gentle shaking to yield a dispersible
suspension containing about 20.6 mg GRF/ml. The formulation is designated SR-GRF/TAC and

is stored in a glass vial. Stability studies show that the triacetin/GRF suspension was easily redispersed following storage at room temperature for 10 days.

Example 6 GRF/PEG Sustained Release Formulation

10.3 milligrams of a bioactive lyophilized analog of bovine growth releasing factor was 5 weighed out and suspended in 0.5 ml of PEG 400 (Sigma Chemical) by gentle shaking to yield a dispersible suspension containing about 20.6 mg GRF/ml. The formulation is designated SR-GRF/PEG and is stored in a glass vial. Stability studies show that the PEG 400/GRF suspension was easily redispersed following storage at room temperature for 10 days.

TABLE 1

Serum bSt Concentration in Heifers by Bleeding Times After Injection of SR-SbV/TAC

Time	150 mg SR-SbV/TAC	300mg SR-SbV/TAC
6h	44.6	68.8
12h	53.1	103.5
18h	46.0	115.2
24h	41.6	115.5
30h	49.2	127.0
36h	37.6	114.9
48h	22.6	65.9
60h	15.7	39.4
72h	11.8	15.7
84h	8.3	11.2
96h	4.8 ^{ns}	5.1 ^{ns}
120h	4.4 ^{ns}	4.9
144h	4.9 ^{ns}	3.2 ^{ns}

^a least squares means (ng bSt/ml of serum).

^{ns} Means with this superscript are not significantly ($P > .05$) different from overall control mean (3.7 ng bSt/ml serum). The control mean is the average concentration of bSt for all blood sampling times (through 144h).

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TABLE 2

Serum bSt Concentration in Heifers by
Bleeding Times After Injection of SR-SbV/PEG

5

10

15

20

25

Time	150 mg SR-SbV/PEG	300mg SR-SbV/PEG
6h	31.9	59.0
12h	42.7	85.3
18h	43.9	79.4
24h	31.2	66.0
30h	31.5	72.9
36h	21.1	50.9
48h	12.3	28.1
60h	6.7	19.4
72h	3.9 ^{ns}	10.7
84h	3.0 ^{ns}	7.5
96h	2.1 ^{ns}	3.2 ^{ns}
120h	2.4 ^{ns}	2.3 ^{ns}
144h	3.2 ^{ns}	1.8 ^{ns}

^a least squares means (ng bSt/ml of serum).^{ns} Means with this superscript are not significantly ($P>.05$) different from overall control mean (3.7 ng bSt/ml serum). The control mean is the average concentration of bSt for all blood sampling times (through 144h).

CLAIMS

I claim:

1. A nonaqueous composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a bioactive protein suspended in polyethylene glycol wherein said bioactive protein is selected from the group consisting of somatotropin and growth hormone releasing factor and said polyethylene glycol is selected from the group consisting of PEG 300 to PEG 600.
2. A composition of claim 1 wherein the polyethylene glycol is PEG 300.
3. A composition of claim 2 wherein the bioactive protein is porcine somatotropin.
4. A composition of claim 2 wherein the bioactive protein is bovine somatotropin.
5. A composition of claim 2 wherein the bioactive protein is growth hormone releasing factor.
6. A composition of claim 4 wherein the bovine somatotropin concentration is about five to about fifty percent (W/V).
7. A composition of claim 6 wherein the concentration is about ten to thirty percent (W/V).
8. A composition of claim 1 wherein the polyethylene glycol is PEG 400.
9. A composition of claim 8 wherein the bioactive protein is porcine somatotropin.
10. A composition of claim 8 wherein the bioactive protein is bovine somatotropin.
11. A composition of claim 8 wherein the bioactive protein is growth hormone releasing factor.
12. A composition of claim 10 wherein the bovine somatotropin concentration is about five to about fifty percent (W/V).
13. A composition of claim 12 wherein the concentration is about ten to thirty percent (W/V).
14. A method of achieving prolonged release of a bioactive protein comprising subcutaneous or intramuscular injection of a composition of claim 1.
15. A nonaqueous composition consisting essentially of a therapeutically effective amount of a bioactive protein suspended in polyethylene glycol wherein said polyethylene glycol is PEG 200 and said bioactive protein is selected from the group consisting of bovine somatotropin and growth hormone releasing factor.
16. A composition of claim 14 wherein the bioactive protein is bovine somatotropin.
17. A composition of claim 14 wherein the bioactive protein is growth hormone releasing factor.
18. A composition of claim 17 wherein the concentration is about ten to thirty percent (W/V).

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19. A method of achieving prolonged release of a bioactive protein comprising subcutaneous or intramuscular injection of a composition of claim 14.
20. A method of increasing milk production in cows, comprising subcutaneous or intramuscular injection into dairy cows of a composition comprising polyethylene glycol and a therapeutically effective amount of bovine somatotropin.
21. The method of claim 21 wherein the polyethylene glycol is PEG 300.
22. The method of claim 22 wherein the bovine somatotropin is present in the composition in a concentration of about five to about fifty percent (W/V).
23. The method of claim 23 wherein the bovine somatotropin is present in the composition in a concentration of about ten to thirty percent (W/V).
24. The method of claim 20 wherein the polyethylene glycol is PEG 400.
25. The method of claim 24 wherein the bovine somatotropin is present in the composition in a concentration of about five to about fifty percent (W/V).
26. The method of claim 25 wherein the bovine somatotropin is present in the composition in a concentration of about ten to thirty percent (W/V).
27. A composition consisting essentially of a therapeutically effective amount of a bioactive protein suspended in triacetin.
28. A composition of claim 27 wherein the bioactive protein is bovine somatotropin.
29. A composition of claim 27 wherein the bioactive protein is porcine somatotropin.
30. A composition of claim 27 wherein the bioactive protein is growth hormone releasing factor.
31. A composition of claim 28 wherein the bovine somatotropin concentration is about five to about fifty percent (W/V).
32. A composition of claim 28 wherein the concentration is about ten to thirty percent (W/V).
33. A method of achieving prolonged release of a bioactive protein comprising subcutaneous or intramuscular injection of a composition of claim 27.
34. A method of increasing milk production in cows, comprising subcutaneous or intramuscular injection into dairy cows of a composition comprising triacetin and a therapeutically effective amount of bovine somatotropin.
35. The method of claim 34 wherein the bovine somatotropin is present in the composition in a concentration of about five to about fifty percent (W/V).
36. The method of claim 35 wherein the bovine somatotropin is present in the composition in a concentration of about ten to thirty percent (W/V).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 93/07756

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 5 A61K37/02 A61K47/10 A61K47/14

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 5 A61K

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

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US,A,4 041 155 (R.L.FENICHEL) 9 August 1977 cited in the application see claims see column 4, line 12 - line 23 --- EP,A,0 398 287 (MEDICE) 22 November 1990 see claims see examples see page 3, line 55 - line 56 see page 4, line 6 see page 4, line 8 - line 10 see page 6, line 41 - line 44 --- -/-	1-26
Y		1-26

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentdaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

SCARPONI, U

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 93/07756

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO,A,91 16929 (NOVO NORDISK) 14 November 1991 see claims see page 16, line 30 - line 34 see page 17, line 1 - line 7 ----	1-26
A	EP,A,0 413 538 (MERCK) 20 February 1991 see the whole document -----	27-36

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 93/07756

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 20-26 and 34-36 are directed to a method of treatment of the animal body by therapy (RULE 39.1iv PCT), the search has been carried out and based upon the alleged effects of the compositions.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 93/07756

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US-A-4041155	09-08-77	NONE		
EP-A-0398287	22-11-90	AU-A- 3987893 AU-A- 5509190 AU-A- 5509290 CA-A- 2016887 CA-A- 2016888 CN-A- 1053010 CN-A- 1050373 DE-A- 4015781 DE-A- 4015794 WO-A- 9014073 EP-A- 0398288 JP-A- 3209344 JP-T- 3506040	19-08-93 22-11-90 22-11-90 16-11-90 16-11-90 17-07-91 03-04-91 13-12-90 29-11-90 22-11-90 12-09-91 26-12-91	
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