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(54) **Title**: FORMULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEEP TISSUE PAIN

(57) **Abstract**: Disclosed herein are vesicular formulations comprising one or more phospholipids and one or more nonionic surfactants that are effective in the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis, more specifically in the treatment of deep tissue pain, for example osteoarthritis and other joint or muscle pain, as well as methods of treating pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis, more specifically in the treatment of deep tissue pain, for example osteoarthritis and other joint or muscle pain using same.

FORMULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEEP TISSUE PAIN

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/183,956, filed June 3, 2009, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/314,478, filed March 16, 2010, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/320,148, filed April 1, 2010, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

1. FIELD OF INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to formulations of phospholipids and surfactants, wherein such formulations have deformable properties and are also referred to as "deformasomes," and to the use of such formulations for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis, more specifically for the treatment of deep tissue pain, for example from osteoarthritis and other joint or muscle pain.

2. BACKGROUND

[0003] U.S. Patent No. 6,165,500 to Cevc describes a "preparation for the application of agents . . . provided with membrane-like structures consisting of one or several layers of amphiphilic molecules, or an amphiphilic carrier substance, in particular for transporting the agent into and through natural barriers such as skin and similar materials." Abstract. These transfersomes "consist of one or several components[, m]ost commonly a mixture of basic substances, one or several edge-active substances, and agents []." Col. 5, lines 28-30. According to U.S. Patent No. 6,165,500, "[l]ipids and other amphiphiles are best suited basic substances; surfactants or suitable solvents are the best choice from the point of view of edge-active substances[, and a]ll of these can be mixed with agents in certain proportions depending both on the choice of the starting substances and on their absolute concentration." Col. 5, lines 30-35.

[0004] U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0071767 to Cevc et al. describes "formulations of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) based on complex aggregates with at least three amphiphatic components suspended in a . . . pharmaceutically acceptable . . . medium." Abstract. "One of these components is capable of forming stable, large bilayer membranes on its own. The other at least two amphiphatic components, including an NSAID, tend to destabilise such membranes." Paragraph [0002].

[0005] U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0105881 to Cevc et al. describes extended surface aggregates, "suspendable in a suitable liquid medium and comprising at least three amphiphats (amphiphatic components) and being capable to improve the transport

of actives through semi-permeable barriers, such as the skin, especially for the non-invasive drug application in vivo by means of barrier penetration by such aggregates." Paragraph [0002]. "The three amphiphats include at least one membrane forming compound (MFC), which can form the membrane of [the aggregates], and at least two membrane destabilising compounds (MDC_1 and MDC_2) differentiated by their capability of forming smaller aggregates (with no extended surfaces) by either themselves or else in combination with each other and/or characterized by their relatively high solubility in [the] suitable liquid medium. Paragraph [0002]. US 2004/0105881 specifically discloses that "incorporation of a surfactant into a bilayer membrane that is built from another less soluble amphiphat, such as a phospholipid, can increase the flexibility of the resulting complex membrane . . . promot[ing] the capability of complex aggregates . . . to cross pores in a semi-permeable membrane that otherwise would prevent comparably large aggregates from crossing." Paragraph [0015]. Citation of any reference in this section of the application is not an admission that the reference is prior art to the application. The above noted publications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] Applicants have surprisingly found that vesicular formulations comprising one or more phospholipids and one or more nonionic surfactants are effective in the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis, more specifically in the treatment of deep tissue pain, for example osteoarthritis and other joint or muscle pain. These vesicular formulations are suitable for any method of administration, *e.g.*, subcutaneously, and preferably for topical administration. In some embodiments, these formulations are designed such that the vesicles are able to penetrate deep tissue without diversion into the blood vessels. That is, the formulations are able to travel to the site of the pain in sufficient amount to alleviate that pain to some extent. In accordance with the invention, delivery to the deep tissue includes delivery of the formulation beneath the skin to the muscle tissue and to the joint itself, while limiting systemic delivery and exposure to the formulation.

[0007] The formulations of the invention are formulated in the absence of any pharmaceutically active agent, *i.e.*, any non-lipid non-surfactant pharmaceutically active agent that has received regulatory approval for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis. In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise NSAIDs. In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise opioids.

In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise COX-2 inhibitors. In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise any analgesic, for example they do not comprise chlorobutanol, ketamine, oxetacaine, propanidide and thiamylal, aminophenol-derivatives, aminophenazol-derivatives, antranilic acid- and arylpropione acid derivatives, azapropazone, bumadizone, chloroquin- and codeine-derivatives, diclophenac, fentanil, ibuprofen, indometacine, ketoprofen, methadone-substances, morazone, morphine and its derivatives, nifenazone, niflumin acid, pentazozine, pethidine, phenazopyridine, phenylbutazone-derivatives (such as 3,5 pyrazolidine dion), pherazone, piroxicam, propoxyphene, propyphenazon, pyrazol- and phenazone-derivatives (aminophenazone, metamizole, monophenylbutazone, oxyphenebutazone, phenylbutazone or phenazonesalyzilate), salicylic acid-derivatives, sulfasalazine, tilidine; acetylsalicylic acid, ethylmorphine, alclofenac, alphaprodine, aminophenazone, anileridine, azapropazone, benfotiamine, benorilate, benzydamine, cetobemidone, chlorophenesincarbamate, chlorothenoxazine, codeine, dextromoramide, dextro-propoxyphene, ethoheptazine, fentanyl, fenyramidol, fursultiamine, flupirtinmaleate, glafenine, hydromorphone, lactylphenetidine, levorphanol, mefenamic acid, meptazonol, methadone, mofebutazone, nalbufine, Na-salt of noramidopyrinium-methanesulfonate, nefopam, normethadone, oxycodone, paracetamol, pentazocine, pethidine, phenacetine, phenazocine, phenoperidine, pholcodine, piperylone, piritramide, procaine, propyphenazone, salicylamide, thebacone, tiemonium-odide, or tramadone.

[0008] As used herein, the term "formulation" is not meant to imply that the ingredients or components are in combination with a pharmaceutically active agent, *i.e.*, any non-lipid non-surfactant active agent that has received regulatory approval for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis.

[0009] In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a patient suffering from pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis or other joint or muscle pain a vesicular formulation comprising one or more phospholipids and one or more nonionic surfactants effective in the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis, more specifically in the treatment of osteoarthritis and other joint or muscle pain, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating osteoarthritis of the knee. In one embodiment, the invention provides a formulation that comprises a lysophospholipid, a second phospholipid, such as phosphatidylcholine, and a nonionic surfactant. In a preferred embodiment, the formulation comprises a lysophospholipid in

amount from about 4% to about 15% by weight of the total amount of lipid in the formulation. In one embodiment, the invention provides a formulation consisting of one or more phospholipids and one or more nonionic surfactants in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In one embodiment, the invention provides a formulation consisting essentially of one or more phospholipids and one or more nonionic surfactants in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0010] Despite the lack of a recognized active agent, the vesicles elicit a therapeutic effect, namely the alleviation or attenuation of pain, for example, on the local deep tissue area. Without being bound by any theory, Applicant believes that the vesicle components themselves are responsible for this affect.

[0011] In one embodiment, the invention provides a pharmaceutical package or kit comprising one or more containers filled with the formulation of the invention, and instructions for administration of the formulation to a patient or subject in need thereof for the treatment of pain such as deep tissue pain, for the treatment of inflammation, for the treatment of of osteoarthritis or for the treatment of other joint pain. In certain embodiments, the formulation comprises one or more phospholipids and one or more surfactants. In certain embodiments, the formulation comprises a lysophospholipid. In certain embodiments, the formulation does not comprise a pharmaceutically active agent, *i.e.*, any non-lipid, non-surfactant pharmaceutically active agent that has been approved for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis. In various embodiments, the container comprises a formulation formulated as a suspension, emulsion, gel, cream, lotion, spray, film forming solution or lacquer. The invention provides packages or kits that can be used in any of the above-described methods.

[0012] In one embodiment, the invention comprises a method of treating pain or inflammation, including joint pain and osteoarthritis, wherein the vesicular formulations of the invention are administered over a period of one or more weeks, for example for at least five weeks, six weeks, seven weeks, eight weeks, nine weeks, ten weeks, eleven weeks, or twelve weeks, sixteen weeks, twenty four weeks, four months, six months, eight months, ten months, one year, two or more years, or indefinitely.

[0013] In one embodiment, the formulations of the invention comprise one or more phospholipids, one or more nonionic surfactants, in the absence of any pharmaceutically active agent, *i.e.*, any non-lipid non-surfactant pharmaceutically active agent that has received regulatory approval for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis.

[0014] In one embodiment, a 0.1 to 10 gram dose of the formulation of the invention is administered to the patient for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis; a 1 to 10 gram dose of the formulation is administered to the patient for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis; a 1 to 5 gram dose of the formulation is administered to the patient for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis; or a 1 gram, 2 gram, 3 gram, 4 gram, 5 gram, 6 gram, 7 gram, 8 gram, 9 gram or 10 gram dose of the formulation is administered to the patient for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis. In some embodiments, the dose is measured as the total weight of the deformasome. In some embodiments, the dose is measured as the total weight of the lipid(s) and surfactant(s) in the deformasome. The dose may be administered once or twice daily for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis. The dose may be administered once, twice, three, four, five, six, or seven times per week in accordance with the invention. The dose may be administered every day, every other day, or two to three times a week in accordance with the invention.

[0015] In some embodiments, the lipid in the pharmaceutical composition is a phospholipid. In some embodiments, the second lipid is a lysophospholipid. In some embodiments, the surfactant is a non-ionic surfactant.

[0016] In some embodiments, the compositions of the invention form vesicles or other extended surface aggregates (ESAs), wherein the vesicular preparations have improved permeation capability through the semi-permeable barriers, such as skin. The adapatability and deformability of the vesicles allow the vesicles to penetrate beneath the skin to the muscle and the joint itself, however, the size of the vesicle prevents penetration into the vasculature and as a result prevents systemic delivery. While not to be limited to any mechanism of action, the formulations of the invention are able to form vesicles characterized by their deformability and/or adaptability. The adaptability or deformability of the vesicles may be determined by the ability of the vesicles to penetrate a barrier with pores having an average pore diameter at least 50% smaller than the average vesicle diameter before the penetration.

4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] Generally, the nomenclature used herein and the laboratory procedures in organic chemistry, medicinal chemistry, and pharmacology described herein are those well known and commonly employed in the art. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein generally have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this disclosure belongs.

[0018] The term "subject" refers to an animal, including, but not limited to, a primate (*e.g.*, human), cow, sheep, goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, or mouse. The terms "subject" and "patient" are used interchangeably herein in reference, for example, to a mammalian subject, such as a human subject.

[0019] As used herein, a "sufficient amount," "amount effective to" or an "amount sufficient to" achieve a particular result refers to an amount of the formulation of the invention is effective to produce a desired effect, which is optionally a therapeutic effect (*i.e.,* by administration of a therapeutically effective amount). Alternatively stated, a "therapeutically effective" amount is an amount that provides some alleviation, mitigation, and/or decrease in at least one clinical symptom. Clinical symptoms associated with the disorder that can be treated by the methods of the invention are well-known to those skilled in the art. Further, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the therapeutic effects need not be complete or curative, as long as some benefit is provided to the subject. For example, a "sufficient amount" or "an amount sufficient to" can be an amount that is effective to treat the symptoms of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis or other joint or muscle pain.

[0020] As used herein, the terms "treat", "treating" or "treatment of" mean that the severity of a subject's condition is reduced or at least partially improved or ameliorated and/or that some alleviation, mitigation or decrease in at least one clinical symptom is achieved and/or there is an inhibition or delay in the progression of the condition and/or delay in the progression of the onset of disease or illness. The terms "treat", "treating" or "treatment of" also means managing the disease state.

[0021] As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" when used in reference to the formulations of the invention denotes that a formulation does not result in an unacceptable level of irritation in the subject to whom the formulation is administered. Preferably such level will be sufficiently low to provide a formulation suitable for approval by regulatory authorities.

[0022] As used herein with respect to numerical values, the term "about" means a range surrounding a particular numeral value which includes that which would be expected to result from normal experimental error in making a measurement. For example, in certain embodiments, the term "about" when used in connection with a particular numerical value means ±20%, unless specifically stated to be ±1%, ±2%, ±3%, ±4%, ±5%, ±10%, ±15%, or ±20% of the numerical value.

[0023] The term "alkyl" refers to a linear or branched saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical, wherein the alkyl may optionally be substituted with one or more substituents Q as described herein. The term "alkyl" also encompasses both linear and branched alkyl, unless otherwise specified. In certain embodiments, the alkyl is a linear saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical that has 1 to 20 (C_{1-20}), 1 to 15 (C_{1-15}), 1 to 12 (C_{1-12}), 1 to 10 (C_{1-10}), or 1 to 6 (C_{1-6}) carbon atoms, or a branched saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 3 to 20 (C_{3-20}), 3 to 15 (C_{3-15}), 3 to 12 (C_{3-12}), 3 to 10 (C_{3-10}), or 3 to 6 (C_{3-6}) carbon atoms. As used herein, linear C_{1-6} and branched C_{3-6} alkyl groups are also referred as "lower alkyl." Examples of alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl (including all isomeric forms), n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl (including all isomeric forms), n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl (including all isomeric forms), and hexyl (including all isomeric forms). For example, C_{1-6} alkyl refers to a linear saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a branched saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 3 to 6 carbon atoms. It is understood in the chemical arts, that the use of the longer chains described herein may be appropriate, or appropriate only in limited amounts, within a molecule so that the properties of the resulting molecule (such as solubility) are appropriate for the use. Thus, while those in the art may use the above longer length alkyl substituents they will be used only when appropriate to provide the desired function.

[0024] The term "aryl" refers to a monocyclic aromatic group and/or multicyclic monovalent aromatic group that contain at least one aromatic hydrocarbon ring. In certain embodiments, the aryl has from 6 to 20 (C_{6-20}), from 6 to 15 (C_{6-15}), or from 6 to 10 (C_{6-10}) ring atoms. Examples of aryl groups include, but are not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, azulenyl, anthryl, phenanthryl, pyrenyl, biphenyl, and terphenyl. Aryl also refers to bicyclic or tricyclic carbon rings, where one of the rings is aromatic and the others of which may be saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic, for example, dihydronaphthyl, indenyl, indanyl, or tetrahydronaphthyl (tetralinyl). In certain embodiments, aryl may also be optionally substituted with one or more substituents Q as described herein.

[0025] The term "heteroaryl" refers to a monocyclic aromatic group and/or multicyclic aromatic group that contain at least one aromatic ring, wherein at least one aromatic ring contains one or more heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N. Each ring of a heteroaryl group can contain one or two O atoms, one or two S atoms, and/or one to four N atoms, provided that the total number of heteroatoms in each ring is four or less and each ring contains at least one carbon atom. The heteroaryl may be attached to the main structure at

any heteroatom or carbon atom which results in the creation of a stable compound. In certain embodiments, the heteroaryl has from 5 to 20, from 5 to 15, or from 5 to 10 ring atoms. Examples of monocyclic heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, and triazinyl. Examples of bicyclic heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, indolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothienyl, quinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyranyl, indolizinyl, benzofuranyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromonyl, coumarinyl, cinnolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indazolyl, purinyl, pyrrolopyridinyl, furopyridinyl, thienopyridinyl, dihydroisoindolyl, and tetrahydroquinolinyl. Examples of tricyclic heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, carbazolyl, benzindolyl, phenanthrollinyl, acridinyl, phenanthridinyl, and xanthenyl. In certain embodiments, heteroaryl may also be optionally substituted with one or more substituents Z as described herein.

[0026] The term "alkenoyl" as used herein refers to –C(O)-alkenyl. The term "alkenyl" refers to a linear or branched monovalent hydrocarbon radical, which contains one or more, in one embodiment, one to five, carbon-carbon double bonds. The alkenyl may be optionally substituted with one or more substituents Z as described herein. The term "alkenyl" also embraces radicals having "*cis*" and "*trans*" configurations, or alternatively, "Z" and "E" configurations, as appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art. As used herein, the term "alkenyl" encompasses both linear and branched alkenyl, unless otherwise specified. For example, C_{2-6} alkenyl refers to a linear unsaturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a branched unsaturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 3 to 6 carbon atoms. In certain embodiments, the alkenyl is a linear monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 2 to 30 (C_{2-30}), 2 to 24 (C_{2-24}), 2 to 20 (C_{2-20}), 2 to 15 (C_{2-15}), 2 to 12 (C_{2-12}), 2 to 10 (C_{2-10}), or 2 to 6 (C_{2-6}) carbon atoms, or a branched monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 3 to 30 (C_{3-30}), 3 to 24 (C_{3-24}), 3 to 20 (C_{3-20}), 3 to 15 (C_{3-15}), 3 to 12 (C_{3-12}), 3 to 10 (C_{3-10}), or 3 to 6 (C_{3-6}) carbon atoms. Examples of alkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, ethenyl, propen-1-yl, propen-2-yl, allyl, butenyl, and 4-methylbutenyl. In certain embodiments, the alkenoyl is mono-alkenoyl, which contains one carbon-carbon double bond. In certain embodiments, the alkenoyl is di-alkenoyl, which contains two carbon-carbon double bonds. In certain embodiments, the alkenoyl is poly-alkenoyl, which contains more than two carbon-carbon double bonds.

[0027] The term "heterocyclyl" or "heterocyclic" refers to a monocyclic non-aromatic ring system and/or multicyclic ring system that contains at least one non-aromatic ring, wherein one or more of the non-aromatic ring atoms are heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, or N; and the remaining ring atoms are carbon atoms. In certain embodiments, the heterocyclyl or heterocyclic group has from 3 to 20, from 3 to 15, from 3 to 10, from 3 to 8, from 4 to 7, or from 5 to 6 ring atoms. In certain embodiments, the heterocyclyl is a monocyclic, bicyclic, tricyclic, or tetracyclic ring system, which may include a fused or bridged ring system, and in which the nitrogen or sulfur atoms may be optionally oxidized, the nitrogen atoms may be optionally quaternized, and some rings may be partially or fully saturated, or aromatic. The heterocyclyl may be attached to the main structure at any heteroatom or carbon atom which results in the creation of a stable compound. Examples of such heterocyclic radicals include, but are not limited to, acridinyl, azepinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzindolyl, benzoisoxazolyl, benzisoxazinyl, benzodioxanyl, benzodioxolyl, benzofuranonyl, benzofuranyl, benzonaphthofuranyl, benzopyranonyl, benzopyranyl, benzotetrahydrofuranyl, benzotetrahydrothienyl, benzothiadiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzothiophenyl, benzotriazolyl, benzothiopyranyl, benzoxazinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, β-carbolinyl, carbazolyl, chromanyl, chromonyl, cinnolinyl, coumarinyl, decahydroisoquinolinyl, dibenzofuranyl, dihydrobenzisothiazinyl, dihydrobenzisoxazinyl, dihydrofuryl, dihydropyranyl, dioxolanyl, dihydropyrazinyl, dihydropyridinyl, dihydropyrazolyl, dihydropyrimidinyl, dihydropyrrolyl, dioxolanyl, 1,4-dithianyl, furanonyl, furanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazolinyl, imidazolyl, imidazopyridinyl, imidazothiazolyl, indazolyl, indolinyl, indolizinyl, indolyl, isobenzotetrahydrofuranyl, isobenzotetrahydrothienyl, isobenzothienyl, isochromanyl, isocoumarinyl, isoindolinyl, isoindolyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolidinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, morpholinyl, naphthyridinyl, octahydroindolyl, octahydroisoindolyl, oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinonyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolopyridinyl, oxazolyl, oxiranyl, perimidinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenathrolinyl, phenarsazinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, 4-piperidonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridinyl, pyridopyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinuclidinyl, tetrahydrofuryl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, tetrazolyl, thiadiazolopyrimidinyl, thiadiazolyl, thiamorpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, thiazolyl, thienyl,

triazinyl, triazolyl, and 1,3,5-trithianyl. In certain embodiments, heterocyclic may also be optionally substituted with one or more substituents Z as described herein.

[0028] The term "halogen", "halide" or "halo" refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and/or iodine.

[0029] The term "optionally substituted" is intended to mean that a group, including alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocyclyl, may be substituted with one or more substituents Z, in one embodiment, one, two, three or four substituents Z, where each Z is independently selected from the group consisting of cyano, halo, oxo, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl, halo-C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-14} aryl, C_{7-14} aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, $-C(O)R^e$, $-C(O)OR^e$, $-C(O)NR^fR^g$, $-C(NR^e)NR^fR^g$, $-OR^e$, $-OC(O)R^e$, $-OC(O)OR^e$, $-OC(O)NR^fR^g$, $-OC(=NR^e)NR^fR^g$, $-OS(O)R^e$, $-OS(O)_2R^e$, $-OS(O)NR^fR^g$, $-OS(O)_2NR^fR^g$, $-NR^fR^g$, $-NR^eC(O)R^f$, $-NR^eC(O)OR^f$, $-NR^eC(O)NR^fR^g$, $-NR^eC(=NR^h)NR^fR^g$, $-NR^eS(O)R^f$, $-NR^eS(O)_2R^f$, $-NR^eS(O)NR^fR^g$, $-NR^eS(O)_2NR^fR^g$, $-SR^e$, $-S(O)R^e$, $-S(O)_2R^e$, and $-S(O)_2NR^fR^g$, wherein each R^e, R^f, R^g, and R^h is independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-14} aryl, C_{7-14} aralkyl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl; or R^f and R^g together with the N atom to which they are attached form heterocyclyl.

[0030] The term "solvate" refers to a compound provided herein or a salt thereof, which further includes a stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amount of solvent bound by non-covalent intermolecular forces. Where the solvent is water, the solvate is a hydrate.

[0031] In accordance with this disclosure, the term "comprising" is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps; the term "consiting of" excludes any element, step, or ingredient not specified; and the term "consisting essentially of" excludes any element, step, or ingredient that materially changes a basic characteristic of the invention.

[0032] In some embodiments, the formulation of the invention provided herein comprise at least one lipid, preferably a phospholipid, at least one surfactant, preferably a nonionic surfactant, optionally suspended in a pharmaceutically acceptable medium, preferably an aqueous solution, preferably having a pH ranging from 3.5 to 9.0, preferably from 4 to 7.5. The formulation of the invention may optionally contain buffers, antioxidants, preservatives, microbicides, antimicrobials, emollients, co-solvents, and/or thickeners. In some embodiments, the formulation of the invention comprises a mixture of more than one lipid, preferably more than one phospholipids. In some embodiments, the formulation of the

invention consists essentially of at least one lipid, preferably a phospholipid, at least one surfactant, preferably a nonionic surfactant, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and optionally buffers, antioxidants, preservatives, microbicides, antimicrobials, emollients, co-solvents, and/or thickeners. In some embodiments, the formulation of the invention consists of at least one lipid, preferably a phospholipid, at least one surfactant, preferably a nonionic surfactant, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and one or more of the following: buffers, antioxidants, preservatives, microbicides, antimicrobials, emollients, co-solvents, and thickeners.

4.1. LIPID

[0033] In the sense of this disclosure, a "lipid" is any substance, which has properties like or similar to those of a fat. As a rule, it has an extended apolar group (the "chain", X) and generally also a water-soluble, polar hydrophilic part, the "head" group (Y) and has the basic Formula I:

$$X—Y_n \textbf{(I)}$$

wherein n is equal to or larger than zero.

[0034] Lipids with n=0 are referred to as apolar lipids and lipids with n≥1 are referred to as polar lipids. In this sense, all amphiphilic substances, including, but not limited to glycerides, glycerophospholipids, glycerophosphinolipids, glycerophosphonolipids, sulfolipids, sphingolipids, isoprenoid lipids, steroids or sterols and carbohydrate-containing lipids can generally be referred to as lipids, and are included as such in this disclosure. A list of relevant lipids and lipid related definitions is provided in EP 0 475 160 A1 (*see, e.g.* p. 4, l. 8 to p. 6, l. 3) and U.S. Patent No. 6,165,500 (*see, e.g.,* col. 6, l. 10 to col. 7, l. 58), each incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[0035] A phospholipid is, for example, a compound of Formula II:

$$R^1—CH_2—CHR^2—CR^3H—O—PHO_2—O—R^4 \textbf{(II)}$$

wherein R^1 and R^2 cannot both be hydrogen, OH or a C_1-C_3 alkyl group, and typically are independently, an aliphatic chain, most often derived from a fatty acid or a fatty alcohol; R^3 generally is a hydrogen.

[0036] The OH-group of the phosphate is a hydroxyl radical or hydroxyl anion (*i.e.*, hydroxide) form, dependent on degree of the group ionization. Furthermore, R^4 may be a proton or a short-chain alkyl group, substituted by a tri-short-chain alkylammonium group,

such as a trimethylammonium group, or an amino-substituted short-chain alkyl group, such as 2-trimethylammonium ethyl group (cholinyl) or 2-dimethylammonium short alkyl group.

[0037] A sphingophospholipid is, for example, a compound of Formula IIB:

$$R^1—\text{Sphingosine}—O—PHO_2—O—R^4 \textbf{(IIB)}$$

wherein R^1 is a fatty-acid attached via an amide bond to the nitrogen of the sphingosine and R^4 has the meanings given under Formula II.

[0038] A lipid preferably is a substance of formulaeII or IIB, wherein R^1 and/or R^2 are acyl or alkyl, n-hydroxyacyl or n-hydroxyalkyl, but may also be branched, with one or more methyl groups attached at almost any point of the chain; usually, the methyl group is near the end of the chain (iso or anteiso). The radicals R^1 and R^2may moreover either be saturated or unsaturated (mono-, di- or poly-unsaturated). R^3 is hydrogen and R^4 is 2-trimethylammonium ethyl (the latter corresponds to the phosphatidyl choline head group), 2-dimethylammonium ethyl, 2-methylammonium ethyl or 2-aminoethyl (corresponding to the phosphatidyl ethanolamine head group). R^4 may also be a proton (giving phosphatidic acid), a serine (giving phosphatidylserine), a glycerol (giving phosphatidylglycerol), an inositol (giving phosphatidylinositol), or an alkylamine group (giving phosphatidylethanolamine in case of an ethylamine), if one chooses to use a naturally occurring glycerophospholipid. Otherwise, any other sufficiently polar phosphate ester, such that will form a lipid bilayer, may be considered as well for making the formulations of the disclosure.

Table 1 lists preferred phospholipids in accordance with one embodiment of the disclosure.

Table 1

Preferred (phospho)lipids

Fatty chain		**Phospholipid: Type and Charge**					
Name(s)	Length: nr. of double bonds	Phosphatidylcholine / ±	Phosphatidylethanolamine / ±	Sphingomyelin / +	Phosphatidylglycerol / -	Phosphatidylinositol / -	Phosphatidic acid / -
		Main lipid, L1	Main lipid, L1	Main lipid, L1	Aux. lipid, L2	Aux. lipid, L2	Aux. lipid, L2
	C24						
Behen(o)yl	C22						
Eruca(o)yl	C22:1-13cis						
Arachin(o)yl	C20						
Gadolen(o)yl	C20:1-11cis						
Arachidon(o)yl	C20:4-5,8,11,14cis						
Ole(o)yl	C18:1-9cis	**DOPC**	**DOPE**	**SM-oleyl**	**DOPG**	**DOPI**	**DOPA**
Stear(o)yl	C18						
Linol(o)yl	C18:2-9,12cis	**(Soy-PC /**	**(Soy-PE /**	**Brain SM**	**(Soy-PC /**	**(Soy-PI /**	**(Soy-PA /**
Linole(n/o)yl	C18:3-9,12,15cis	**Egg-PC)**	**Egg-PE)**		**Egg-PC)**	**Liver-PI)**	**Egg-PA)**
Palmitole(o)yl	C18:1-9cis						
Palmit(o)yl	C16						
Myrist(o)yl	C14	**DMPC**	**DMPE**	**SM-myristyl**	**DMPG**	**DMPI**	
Laur(o)yl	C12	**DLPC**	**DLPE**	**SM-lauryl**			**DLPA**
Capr(o)yl	C10						
Rel. concentration range L1/L2 (M/M)			**1/0**	**1/0**	**10/1-1/1**	**10/1-3/1**	**10/1-5/1**
"Total Lipid"* concentration range (w-%)			**0.5-45**	**0.5-45**	**0.5-40**	**0.5-40**	**0.5-40**

**Total Lipid includes phospholipid(s), surfactant(s)t and all lipophilic excipients*

[0039] The preferred lipids in the context of this disclosure are uncharged and form stable, well hydrated bilayers; phosphatidylcholines, phosphatidylethanolamine, and sphingomyelins are the most prominent representatives of such lipids. Any of those can have chains as listed in the Table 1, the ones forming fluid phase bilayers, in which lipid chains are in disordered state, being preferred.

[0040] Different negatively charged, *i.e.*, anionic, lipids can also be incorporated into vesicular lipid bilayers. Attractive examples of such charged lipids are phosphatidylglycerols, phosphatidylinositols and, somewhat less preferred, phosphatidic acid (and its alkyl ester) or phosphatidylserine. It will be realized by anyone skilled in the art that it is less commendable to make vesicles just from the charged lipids than to use them in a combination with electro-neutral bilayer component(s). In case of using charged lipids, buffer composition and/or pH care must selected so as to ensure the desired degree of lipid head-group ionization and/or the desired degree of electrostatic interaction between the, oppositely, charged drug and lipid molecules. Moreover, as with neutral lipids, the charged bilayer lipid components can in principle have any of the chains listed in the Table 1. The chains forming fluid phase lipid bilayers are clearly preferred, however, both due to vesicle adaptability increasing role of increasing fatty chain fluidity and due to better ability of lipids in fluid phase to mix with each other.

[0041] The fatty acid- or fatty alcohol-derived chain of a lipid is typically selected amongst the basic aliphatic chain types given in the following tables:

Table 2: The (most) preferred basic, straight, saturated fatty chain residues

Shorthand designation	Systematic name	Trivial name
12:0	Dodecanoic	Lauric
13:0	Tridecanoic	
14:0	Tetradecanoic	Myristic
15:0	Pentadecanoic	
16:0	Hexadecanoic	Palmitic
17:0	Heptadecanoic	Margaric
18:0	Octadecanoic	Stearic
19:0	Nonadecanoic	
20:0	Eicosanoic	Arachidic
21:0	Heneicosanoic	
22:0	Docosanoic	Behenic
23:0	Tricosanoic	
24:0	Tetracosanoic	Lignoceric

Table 3: The (most) preferred monoenoic fatty chain residues

Shorthand designation	Systematic name	Trivial name
9-14:1 / 14:1(n-5)	cis-9-Tetradecenoic	Myristoleic
7-16:1 / 16:1(n-9)	cis-7-Hexadecenoic	
9-16:1 / 16:1(n-7)	cis-9-Hexadecenoic	Palmitoleic
9-18:1 / 18:1(n-9)	cis-9-Octadecenoic	Oleic
11-18:1 / 18:1(n-7)	cis-11-Octadecenoic	cis-Vaccenic
11-20:1 / 20:1(n-9)	cis-11-Eicosenoic	Gondoic
14-20:1 / 20:1(n-6)	cis-14-Eicosaenoic	
13-22:1 / 22:1(n-9)	cis-13-Docosenoic	Erucic
15-24:1 / 24:1(n-9)	cis-15-Tetracosenoic	Nervoni
3t-18:1	trans-3-Hexadecenoi	
9t-18:1	trans-9-Octadecenoic	Elaidic
11t-18:1	trans-11-Octadecenoic	Vaccenic

Table 4: The (most) preferred dienoic and polyenoic fatty chain residues

Shorthand designation	Systematic name	Trivial name
10,13c-16:2 / 16:2(n-3)	10-cis,13-cis-Hexadecadienoic	
7,10c-16:2 / 16:3(n-6)	7-cis,10-cis -Hexadecadienoic	
7,10,13c-16:3 / 16:3(n-3)	7-cis,10-cis,13-cis-Hexadecatrienoic	
12,15c-18:2 / 18:2(n-3)	12-cis,15-cis-Octadecadienoic	α-Linoleic
10,12t-18:2 / 18:2(n-6)	trans-10,trans-12-Octadecadienoic	
9,12c-18:2 / 18:2(n-6)	9-cis,12-cis-Octadecadienoic	γ-Linoleic
9,12,15c-18:3 / 18:3(n-3)	9-cis,12-cis,15-cis-Octadecatrienoic	α-Linolenic
6,9,12c-18:3 / 18:3(n-6)	6-cis,9-cis,12-cis-Octadecatrienoic	γ-Linolenic
9c,11c,13t-18:3	9-cis,11-trans,13-trans-Octadecatrienoic	α-Eleostearic
8t,10t,12c-18:3	8-trans,10-trans,12-cis-Octadecatrienoic	Calendic
6,9,12,15c-18:4 / 18:4(n-3)	6,9,12,15-Octadecatetraenoic	Stearidonic
3,6,9,12c-18:4 / 18:4(n-6)	3,6,9,12-Octadecatetraenoic	
3,6,9,12,15c-18:5 / 18:5(n-3)	3,6,9,12,15-Octadecapentaenoic	
14,17c-20:2 / 20:2(n-3)	14-cis,17-cis-Eicosadienoic	
11,14c-20:2 / 20:2(n-6)	11-cis,14-cis-Eicosadienoic	
11,14,17c-20:3 / 20:3(n-3)	8-cis,11-cis,14-cis-Eicosatrienoic	Dihomo-α-linolenic
8,11,14c-20:3 / 20:3(n-6)	8-cis,11-cis,14-cis-Eicosatrienoic	Dihomo-γ-linolenic
5,8,11c-20:3 20:3(n-9)	5,8,11all-cis-Eicosatrienoic	'Mead's'
5,8,11,14c-20:4 / 20:4(n-6)	5,8,11;14-all-cis-Eicosatetraenoic	Arachidonic
8,11,14,17c-20:4 / 20:4(n-3)	8,11,14,17-all-cis-Eicosatetraenoic	
5,8,11,14,17c-20:5 or 20:5(n-3)	5,8,11,14,17-all-cis-Eicosapentaenoic	
13,16c-22:2	13,16-Docosadienoic	
13,16,19c-22:3 / 22:3(n-3)	13,16,19-Docosatrienoic	
10,13,16c-22:3 / 22:3(n-6)	10,13,16-Docosatrienoic	
7,10,13,16c-22:4 / 22:4(n-6)	7,10,13,16-Docosatetraenoic	Adrenic
4,7,10,13,16c-22:5 or 22:5(n-6)	4,7,10,13,16-Docosapentaenoic	
4,7,10,13,16,19c-22:5 or 22:6(n-3)	4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoic	

[0042] Other double bond combinations or positions are possible as well.

[0043] Suitable fatty residues can furthermore be branched, for example, can contain a methyl group in an iso or anteiso position of the fatty acid chain, or else closer to the chain middle, as in 10-*R*-methyloctadecanoic acid or tuberculostearic chain. Relatively important

amongst branched fatty acids are also isoprenoids, many of which are derived from 3,7,11,15-tetramethylhexadec-trans-2-en-1-ol, the aliphatic alcohol moiety of chlorophyll. Examples include 5,9,13,17-tetramethyloctadecanoic acid and especially 3,7,11,15-tetramethylhexadecanoic (phytanic) and 2,6,10,14-tetramethylpentadecanoic (pristanic) acids. A good source of 4,8,12-trimethyltridecanoic acid are marine organisms. Combination of double bonds and side chains on a fatty residue are also possible.

[0044] Alternatively, suitable fatty residues may carry one or a few oxy- or cyclic groups, especially in the middle or towards the end of a chain. The most prominent amongst the later, alicyclic fatty acids, are those comprising a cyclopropane (and sometimes cyclopropene) ring, but cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl rings can also be found and might be useful for purposes of this disclosure. 2-(D)-Hydroxy fatty acids are more ubiquitous than alicyclic fatty acids, and are also important constituents of sphingolipids. Also interesting are 15-hydroxy-hexadecanoic and 17-hydroxy-octadecanoic acids, and maybe 9-hydroxy-octadeca-*trans*-10,*trans*-12-dienoic (dimorphecolic) and 13-hydroxy-octadeca-*cis*-9,*trans*-11-dienoic (coriolic) acid. Arguably the most prominent hydroxyl-fatty acid in current pharmaceutical use is ricinoleic acid, (D-(-)12-hydroxy-octadec-*cis*-9-enoic acid, which comprises up to 90% of castor oil, which is also often used in hydrogenated form. Epoxy-, methoxy-, and furanoid-fatty acids are of only limited practical interest in the context of this disclosure.

[0045] Generally speaking, unsaturation, branching or any other kind of derivatization of a fatty acid is best compatible with the intention of present disclosure of the site of such modification is in the middle or terminal part of a fatty acid chain. The *cis*-unsaturated fatty acids are also more preferable than *trans*-unsaturated fatty acids and the fatty radicals with fewer double bonds are preferred over those with multiple double bonds, due to oxidation sensitivity of the latter. Moreover, symmetric chain lipids are generally better suited than asymmetric chain lipids.

[0046] A preferred lipid of the Formula II is, for example, a natural phosphatidylcholine, which used to be called lecithin. It can be obtained from egg (rich in palmitic, $C_{16:0}$, and oleic, $C_{18:1}$, but also comprising stearic,$C_{18:0}$, palmitoleic, $C_{16:1}$, linolenic, $C_{18:2}$, and arachidonic, $C_{20:4}$, radicals), soybean (rich in unsaturated C_{18} chains, but also containing some palmitic radical, amongst a few others), coconut (rich in saturated chains), olives (rich in monounsaturated chains), saffron (safflower) and sunflowers (rich in n-6 linoleic acid), linseed (rich in n-3 linolenic acid), from whale fat (rich in monounsaturated n-3 chains), from primrose or primula (rich in n-3 chains). Preferred, natural phosphatidyl ethanolamines (used

to be called cephalins) frequently originate from egg or soybeans. Preferred sphingomyelins of biological origin are typically prepared from eggs or brain tissue. Preferred phosphatidylserines also typically originate from brain material whereas phosphatidylglycerol is preferentially extracted from bacteria, such as E. Coli, or else prepared by way of transphosphatidylation, using phospholipase D, starting with a natural phosphatidylcholine. The preferably used phosphatidylinositols are isolated from commercial soybean phospholipids or bovine liver extracts. The preferred phosphatidic acid is either extracted from any of the mentioned sources or prepared using phospholipase D from a suitable phosphatidylcholine.

[0047] Furthermore, synthetic phosphatidyl cholines (R^4 in Formula II corresponds to 2-trimethylammonium ethyl), and R^1 and R^2 are aliphatic chains, as defined in the preceding paragraph with 12 to 30 carbon atoms, preferentially with 14 to 22 carbon atoms, and even more preferred with 16 to 20 carbon atoms, under the proviso that the chains must be chosen so as to ensure that the resulting ESAs comprise fluid lipid bilayers. This typically means use of relatively short saturated and of relatively longer unsaturated chains. Synthetic sphingomyelins (R^4 in Formula IIB corresponds to 2-trimethylammonium ethyl), and $R^1$is an aliphatic chain, as defined in the preceding paragraph, with 10 to 20 carbon atoms, preferentially with 10 to 14 carbon atoms per fully saturated chain and with 16-20 carbon atoms per unsaturated chain.

[0048] Synthetic phosphatidyl ethanolamines (R^4 is 2-aminoethyl), synthetic phosphatidic acids (R^4 is a proton) or its ester (R^4 corresponds, for example, to a short-chain alkyl, such as methyl or ethyl), synthetic phosphatidyl serines (R^4 is L- or D-serine), or synthetic phosphatidyl (poly)alcohols, such as phosphatidyl inositol, phosphatidyl glycerol (R^4 is L- or D-glycerol) are preferred as lipids, wherein R^1 and R^2 are fatty residues of identical or moderately different type and length, especially such as given in the corresponding tables given before in the text. Moreover, R^1 can represent alkenyl and R^2 identical hydroxyalkyl groups, such as tetradecylhydroxy or hexadecylhydroxy, for example, in ditetradecyl or dihexadecylphosphatidyl choline or ethanolamine, R^1 can represent alkenyl and R^2 hydroxyacyl, such as a plasmalogen (R^4 trimethylammonium ethyl), or R^1 can be acyl, such as lauryl, myristoyl or palmitoyl and R^2 can represent hydroxy as, for example, in natural or synthetic lysophosphatidyl cholines or lysophosphatidyl glycerols or lysophosphatidyl ethanolamines, such as 1-myristoyl or 1-palmitoyllysophosphatidyl choline or -phosphatidyl ethanolamine; frequently, R^3 represents hydrogen.

[0049] A lipid of Formula IIB is also a suitable lipid within the sense of this disclosure. In Formula IIB, n=1, R^1 is an alkenyl group, R^2 is an acylamido group, R^3 is hydrogen and R^4 represents 2-trimethylammonium ethyl (choline group). Such a lipid is known under the name of sphingomyelin.

[0050] Suitable lipids furthermore are a lysophosphatidyl choline analog, such as 1-lauroyl-1,3-dihydroxypropane-3-phosphoryl choline, a monoglyceride, such as monoolein or monomyristin, a cerebroside, ceramide polyhexoside, sulfatide, sphingoplasmalogen, a ganglioside or a glyceride, which does not contain a free or esterified phosphoryl or phosphono or phosphino group in the 3 position. An example of such a glyceride is diacylglyceride or 1-alkenyl-1-hydroxy-2-acyl glyceride with any acyl or alkenyl groups, wherein the 3-hydroxy group is etherified by one of the carbohydrate groups named, for example, by a galactosyl group such as a monogalactosyl glycerin.

[0051] Lipids with desirable head or chain group properties can also be formed by biochemical means, for example, by means of phospholipases (such as phospholilpase A1, A2, B, C and, in particular, D), desaturases, elongases, acyl transferases, etc., from natural or synthetic precursors.

[0052] Furthermore, a suitable lipid is any lipid, which is contained in biological membranes and can be extracted with the help of apolar organic solvents, such as chloroform. Aside from the lipids already mentioned, such lipids also include, for example, steroids, such as estradiol, or sterols, such as cholesterol, beta-sitosterol, desmosterol, 7-keto-cholesterol or beta-cholestanol, fat-soluble vitamins, such as retinoids, vitamins, such as vitamin A1 or A2, vitamin E, vitamin K, such as vitamin K1 or K2 or vitamin D1 or D3, etc.

[0053] The less soluble amphiphilic components comprise or preferably comprise a synthetic lipid, such as myristoleoyl, palmitoleoyl, petroselinyl, petroselaidyl, oleoyl, elaidyl, cis- or trans-vaccenoyl, linolyl, linolenyl, linolaidyl, octadecatetraenoyl, gondoyl, eicosaenoyl, eicosadienoyl, eicosatrienoyl, arachidoyl, cis- or trans-docosaenoyl, docosadienoyl, docosatrienoyl, docosatetraenoyl, lauroyl, tridecanoyl, myristoyl, pentadecanoyl, palmitoyl, heptadecanoyl, stearoyl or nonadecanoyl, glycerophospholipid or corresponding derivatives with branched chains or a corresponding dialkyl or sphingosin derivative, glycolipid or other diacyl or dialkyl lipid.

[0054] The more soluble amphiphilic components(s) is/are frequently derived from the less soluble components listed above and, to increase the solubility, substituted and/or

complexed and/or associated with a butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl, nonanoyl, decanoyl or undecanoyl substituent or several, mutually independent, selected substituents or with a different material for improving the solubility.

[0055] A further suitable lipid is a diacyl- or dialkyl-glycerophosphoetha- nolamine azo polyethoxylene derivative, a didecanoylphosphatidyl choline or a diacylphosphoolligomaltobionamide.

[0056] In certain embodiments, the amount of lipid in the formulation is from about 1% to about 12%, about 1% to about 10%, about 1% to about 4%, about 4% to about 7% or about 7% to about 10% by weight. In a specific embodiment, the lipid is a phospholipid. In another specific embodiment, the phospholipid is a phosphatidylcholine.

[0057] In some embodiments, the lipid in the formulation does not comprise an alkyl-lysophospholipid. In some embodiments, the lipid in the formulation does not comprise a polyeneylphosphatidylcholine.

4.2. SURFACTANT

[0058] The term "surfactant" has its usual meaning. A list of relevant surfactants and surfactant related definitions is provided in EP 0 475 160 A1 (*see, e.g.,* p. 6, l. 5 to p.14. l.17)and U.S. Pat. No. 6,165,500 (*see, e.g.,* col. 7, l. 60 to col. 19, l. 64), each herein incorporated by reference in their entirety, and in appropriate surfactant or pharmaceutical Handbooks, such as Handbook of Industrial Surfactants or US Pharmacopoeia, Pharm. Eu. In some embodiments, the surfactants are those described in Tables 1-18 of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0012680 A1, published January 31, 2002, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The following list therefore only offers a selection, which is by no means complete or exclusive, of several surfactant classes that are particularly common or useful in conjunction with present patent application. Preferred surfactants to be used in accordance with the disclosure include those with an HLB greater than 12. The list includes ionized long-chain fatty acids or long chain fatty alcohols, long chain fatty ammonium salts, such as alkyl- or alkenoyl-trimethyl-, -dimethyl- and -methyl-ammonium salts, alkyl- or alkenoyl-sulphate salts, long fatty chain dimethyl-aminoxides, such as alkyl- or alkenoyl-dimethyl-aminoxides, long fatty chain, for example alkanoyl, dimethyl-aminoxides and especially dodecyl dimethyl-aminoxide, long fatty chain, for example alkyl-N-methylglucamide- s and alkanoyl-N-methylglucamides, such as MEGA-

8, MEGA-9 and MEGA-10, N-long fatty chain-N,N-dimethylglycines, for example N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylglycines, 3-(long fatty chain-dimethylammonio)-alkane- sulphonates, for example 3-(acyidimethylammonio)-alkanesulphonates, long fatty chain derivatives of sulphosuccinate salts, such as bis(2-ethylalkyl) sulphosuccinate salts, long fatty chain-sulphobetaines, for example acyl-sulphobetaines, long fatty chain betaines, such as EMPIGEN BB or ZWITTERGENT-3-16, -3-14, -3-12, -3-10, or -3-8, or polyethylen-glycol-acylphenyl ethers, especially nonaethylen-glycol-octyl- phenyl ether, polyethylene-long fatty chain-ethers, especially polyethylene-acyl ethers, such as nonaethylen-decyl ether, nonaethylen-dodecyl ether or octaethylene-dodecyl ether, polyethyleneglycol-isoacyl ethers, such as octaethyleneglycol-isotridecyl ether, polyethyleneglycol-sorbitane-long fatty chain esters, for example polyethyleneglycol-sorbitane-acyl esters and especially polyoxyethylene-monolaurate (*e.g.* polysorbate 20 or Tween 20), polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-monooleate (*e.g.* polysorbate 80 or Tween 80), polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-monolauroleylate, polyoxyethylene -sorbitan-monopetroselinate, polyoxyethylene -sorbitan-- monoelaidate, polyoxyethylene -sorbitan-myristoleylate, polyoxyethylene -sorbitan-palmitoleinylate, polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-p- etroselinylate, polyhydroxyethylene-long fatty chain ethers, for example polyhydroxyethylene-acyl ethers, such as polyhydroxyethylene-lauryl ethers, polyhydroxyethylene-myristoyl ethers, polyhydroxyethylene-cetylst- earyl, polyhyd roxyethylene-palmityl ethers, polyhyd roxyethylene-oleoyl ethers, polyhydroxyethylene-palmitoleoyl ethers, polyhydroxyethylene-lino- leyl, polyhydroxyethylen-4, or 6, or 8, or 10, or 12-lauryl, miristoyl, palmitoyl, palmitoleyl, oleoyl or linoeyl ethers (Brij series), or in the corresponding esters, polyhydroxyethylen-laurate, -myristate, -palmitate, -stearate or -oleate, especially polyhydroxyethylen-8-stearate (Myrj 45) and polyhydroxyethylen-8-oleate, polyethoxylated castor oil 40 (Cremophor EL), sorbitane-mono long fatty chain, for example alkylate (Arlacel or Span series), especially as sorbitane-monolaurate (Arlacel 20, Span 20), long fatty chain, for example acyl-N-methylglucamides, alkanoyl-N-methylglucamides, especially decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, dodecanoyl-N-methylglucamide, long fatty chain sulphates, for example alkyl-sulphates, alkyl sulphate salts, such as lauryl-sulphate (SDS), oleoyl-sulphate; long fatty chain thioglucosides, such as alkylthioglucosides and especially heptyl-, octyl- and nonyl-beta-D-thioglucopyranoside; long fatty chain derivatives of various carbohydrates, such as pentoses, hexoses and disaccharides, especially alkyl-glucosides and maltosides, such as hexyl-, heptyl-, octyl-, nonyl- and decyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside or D-maltopyranoside; further a salt, especially a sodium salt, of cholate, deoxycholate, glycocholate, glycodeoxycholate, taurodeoxycholate, taurocholate, a fatty acid salt, especially

oleate, elaidate, linoleate, laurate, or myristate, most often in sodium form, lysophospholipids, n-octadecylene-glycerophosphatidic acid, octadecylene-phosphorylglycerol, octadecylene-phosphorylserine, n-long fatty chain-glycero-phosphatidic acids, such as n-acyl-glycero-phosphatidic acids, especially lauryl glycero-phosphatidic acids, oleoyl-glycero-phosphatidic acid, n-long fatty chain-phosphorylglycerol, such as n-acyl-phosphorylglycerol, especially lauryl-, myristoyl-, oleoyl- or palmitoeloyl-phosphorylglycerol, n-long fatty chain-phosphorylserine, such as n-acyl-phosphorylserine, especially lauryl-, myristoyl-, oleoyl- or palmitoeloyl-phosphorylserine, n-tetradecyl-glycero-phosphatidic acid, n-tetradecyl-phosphorylglycerol, n-tetradecyl-phosphorylserine, corresponding-, elaidoyl-, vaccenyl-lysophospholipids, corresponding short-chain phospholipids, as well as all surface active and thus membrane destabilising polypeptides. Surfactant chains are typically chosen to be in a fluid state or at least to be compatible with the maintenance of fluid-chain state in carrier aggregates.

[0059] Table 5 lists preferred surfactants in accordance with one embodiment of the disclosure.

Table 5

Preferred surfactants

Fatty chain		Nonionic surfactants (S) Head / Type / TM				
Name(s)	Length: nr. of double bonds	POE-sorbitan-ester	POE-ether	POE-ester	POE-phenoxy-ether	
		Tween	*Brij, Macrogol*	*Myrj, Nonex*	*Triton*	*Selected brandnames*
	C24					
Behen(o)yl	C22					
Eruca(o)yl	C22:1-13cis					
Arachin(o)yl	C20					
Gadolen(o)yl	C20:1-11cis					
Arachidon(o)yl	C20:4-5,8,11,14cis					
Ole(o)yl	C18:1-9cis	**Tween 80**	**Brij 98**	**Simulsol-2599**	**TritonX100****	
Stear(o)yl	C18	**Tween 60**		**Myrj-52**		
Linol(o)yl	C18:2-9,12cis					
Linole(n/o)yl	C18:3-9,12,15cis					
Palmitole(o)yl	C18:1-9cis					
Palmit(o)yl	C16	**Tween 40**		NN		
Myrist(o)yl	C14					
Laur(o)yl	C12	**Tween 20**	**Brij 35**	NN		
Capr(o)yl	C10					

Rel. concentration range L/S (M/M)	5/1 - 1/1	5/1 - 1/1	5/1 - 1/1	4/1 - 3/2
	NN: not readily available in the market but in principle suitable			

**Triton is not an oleate, but an octylphenoxy-POE derivative

Myrj-45: Stearoyl-EO8; Myrj-49: Stearoyl-EO20 (not in the market); Myrj-59: Stearoyl-EO100; Myrj-52: Stearoyl-EO40;

Simulsol-2599 = Macrogol-10-oleate

Brij-98: Oleoyl-EO20
Brij-35: Lauryl-EO23

[0060] In certain embodiments, the surfactant is a nonionic surfactant. The surfactant may be present in the formulation in about 1% to about 10%, about 1% to about 4%, about 4% to about 7% or about 7% to about 10% by weight. In some emdodiments, the amount of surfactants in the formulation is from about 0.2% to about 0.5%. In certain embodiments, the nonionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene sorbitans (polysobate surfactants), polyhydroxyethylene stearates or polyhydroxyethylene laurylethers (Brij surfactants). In a specific embodiment, the surfactant is a polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-monooleate (*e.g.* polysorbate 80 or Tween 80). In certain embodiments, the polysorbate can have any chain with 12 to 20 carbon atoms. In certain embodiments, the polysorbate is fluid in the formulation, which may contain one or more double bonds, branching, or cyclo-groups.

4.3. FORMULATIONS

[0061] In some embodiments, the formulations of the invention comprise only one lipid and only one surfactant. In other embodiments, the formulations of the invention comprise more than one lipid and only one surfactant, *e.g.*, two, three, four, or more lipids and one surfactant. In other embodiments, the formulations of the invention comprise only one lipid and more than one surfactant, *e.g.*, two, three, four, or more surfactants and one lipid. In other embodiments, the formulations of the invention comprise more than one lipid and more than one surfactant, *e.g.*, two, three, four, or more lipids and two, three, four, or more surfactants.

[0062] The formulations of the invention may have a range of lipid to surfactant ratios. The ratios may be expressed in terms of molar terms (mol lipid /mol surfactant). The molar ratio of lipid to surfactant in the formulations may be from about 1:3 to about 30:1, from about 1:2 to about 30:1, from about 1:1 to about 30:1, from about 5:1 to about 30:1, from about 10:1 to about 30:1, from about 15:1 to about 30:1, or from about 20:1 to about 30:1 In certain embodiments, the molar ratio of lipid to surfactant in the formulations of the invention may be from about 1:2 to about 10:1. In certain embodiments, the ratio is from about 1:1 to about 2:1, from about 2:1 to about 3:1, from about 3:1 to about 4:1, from about 4:1 to about 5:1 or from about 5:1 to about 10:1. In certain embodiments, the molar ratio is from about 10:1 to about 30:1, from about 10:1 to about 20:1, from about 10:1 to about 25:1, and from about 20:1 to about 25:1. In specific embodiments, the lipid to surfactant ratio is about 1.0:1.0, about 1.25:1.0, about 1.5/1.0, about 1.75/1.0, about 2.0/1.0, about 2.5/1.0, about 3.0/1.0 or about 4.0/1.0.

[0063] The formulations of the invention may also have varying amounts of total amount of the following components: lipid and surfactant combined (TA). The TA amount may be stated in terms of weight percent of the total composition. In one embodiment, the TA is from about 1% to about 40%, about 5% to about 30%, about 7.5% to about 15%, about 5% to about 10%, about 10% to about 20% or about 20% to about 30%. In specific embodiments, the TA is 8%, 9%, 10%, 15% or 20%.

[0064] Selected ranges for total lipid amounts and lipid/surfactant ratios (mol/mol) for the formulations of the invention are described in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Total Amount and Lipid to Surfactant Ratios

TA (and surfactant) (%)	Lipid/Surfactant (mol/mol)
5 to 10	1.0 to 1.25
5 to 10	1.25 to 1.75
5 to 10	1.75 to 2.25
5 to 10	2.25 to 3.00
5 to 10	3.00 to 4.00
5 to 10	4.00 to 8.00
5 to 10	10.00 to 13.00
5 to 10	15.00 to 20.00
5 to 10	20.00 to 22.00
5 to 10	22.00 to 25.00
10 to 20	1.0 to 1.25
10 to 20	1.25 to 1.75
10 to 20	1.25 to 1.75
10 to 20	2.25 to 3.00
10 to 20	3.00 to 4.00
10 to 20	4.00 to 8.00
10 to 20	10.00 to 13.00
10 to 20	15.00 to 20.00
10 to 20	20.00 to 22.00
10 to 20	22.00 to 25.00

[0065] The formulations of the invention do not comprise a pharmaceutically active agent that has been approved for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis, more specifically deep tissue pain, *e.g.*, from osteoarthritis or joint or muscle pain. In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise NSAIDs. In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise opioids. In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise COX-2 inhibitors. In certain embodiments, the formulations of the invention do not comprise any analgesic, for example they do not comprise chlorobutanol, ketamine, oxetacaine, propanidide and thiamylal,

aminophenol-derivatives, aminophenazol-derivatives, antranilic acid- and arylpropione acid derivatives, azapropazone, bumadizone, chloroquin- and codeine-derivatives, diclophenac, fentanil, ibuprofen, indometacine, ketoprofen, methadone-substances, morazone, morphine and its derivatives, nifenazone, niflumin acid, pentazozine, pethidine, phenazopyridine, phenylbutazone-derivatives (such as 3,5 pyrazolidine dion), pherazone, piroxicam, propoxyphene, propyphenazon, pyrazol- and phenazone-derivatives (aminophenazone, metamizole, monophenylbutazone, oxyphenebutazone, phenylbutazone or phenazonesalyzilate), salicylic acid-derivatives, sulfasalazine, tilidine; acetylsalicylic acid, ethylmorphine, alclofenac, alphaprodine, aminophenazone, anileridine, azapropazone, benfotiamine, benorilate, benzydamine, cetobemidone, chlorophenesincarbamate, chlorothenoxazine, codeine, dextromoramide, dextro-propoxyphene, ethoheptazine, fentanyl, fenyramidol, fursultiamine, flupirtinmaleate, glafenine, hydromorphone, lactylphenetidine, levorphanol, mefenamic acid, meptazonol, methadone, mofebutazone, nalbufine, Na-salt of noramidopyrinium-methanesulfonate, nefopam, normethadone, oxycodone, paracetamol, pentazocine, pethidine, phenacetine, phenazocine, phenoperidine, pholcodine, piperylone, piritramide, procaine, propyphenazone, salicylamide, thebacone, tiemonium-odide, or tramadone.

[0066] The formulations of the invention may optionally contain one or more of the following ingredients: co-solvents, chelators, buffers, antioxidants, preservatives, microbicides, emollients, humectants, lubricants and thickeners. Preferred amounts of optional components are described in Table 7.

[0067] The formulations of the invention may include a buffer to adjust the pH of the aqueous solution to a range from pH 3.5 to pH 9, pH 4 to pH 7.5, or pH 4 to pH 6.5. Examples of buffers include, but are not limited to, acetate buffers, lactate buffers, phosphate buffers, and propionate buffers.

[0068] The formulations of the invention are typically formulated in aqueous media. The formulations may be formulated with or without co-solvents, such as lower alcohols

[0069] A "microbicide" or "antimicrobial" agent is commonly added to reduce the bacterial count in pharmaceutical formulations. Some examples of microbicides are short chain alcohols, including ethyl and isopropyl alcohol, chlorbutanol, benzyl alcohol, chlorbenzyl alcohol, dichlorbenzylalcohol, hexachlorophene; phenolic compounds, such as cresol, 4-chloro-m-cresol, p-chloro-m-xylenol, dichlorophene, hexachlorophene, povidon-iodine; parabenes, especially alkyl-parabenes, such as methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-, or butyl-paraben, benzyl paraben; acids, such as sorbic acid, benzoic acid and their salts; quaternary

ammonium compounds, such as alkonium salts, *e.g.,* a bromide, benzalkonium salts, such as a chloride or a bromide, cetrimonium salts, *e.g.,* a bromide, phenoalkecinium salts, such as phenododecinium bromide, cetylpyridinium chloride and other salts; furthermore, mercurial compounds, such as phenylmercuric acetate, borate, or nitrate, thiomersal, chlorhexidine or its gluconate, or any antibiotically active compounds of biological origin, or any suitable mixture thereof..

[0070] Examples of "antioxidants" are butylated hydroxyanisol (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) and di-tert-butylphenol (LY178002, LY256548, HWA-131, BF-389, CI-986, PD-127443, E-5119, BI-L-239XX, etc.), tertiary butylhydroquinone (TBHQ), propyl gallate (PG), 1-O-hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone (HTHQ); aromatic amines (diphenylamine, p-alkylthio-o-anisidine, ethylenediamine derivatives, carbazol, tetrahydroindenoindol); phenols and phenolic acids (guaiacol, hydroquinone, vanillin, gallic acids and their esters, protocatechuic acid, quinic acid, syringic acid, ellagic acid, salicylic acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), eugenol); tocopherols (including tocopherols (alpha, beta, gamma, delta) and their derivatives, such as tocopheryl-acylate (*e.g.,* -acetate, -laurate, myristate, -palmitate, -oleate, -linoleate, etc., or an y other suitable tocopheryl-lipoate), tocopheryl-POE-succinate; trolox and corresponding amide and thiocarboxamide analogues; ascorbic acid and its salts, isoascorbate, (2 or 3 or 6)-o-alkylascorbic acids, ascorbyl esters (*e.g.,* 6-o-lauroyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl-, oleoyl, or linoleoyl-L-ascorbic acid, etc.). Also useful are the preferentially oxidised compounds, such as sodium bisulphite, sodium metabisulphite, thiourea; chellating agents, such as EDTA, GDTA, desferral; miscellaneous endogenous defence systems, such as transferrin, lactoferrin, ferritin, cearuloplasmin, haptoglobion, heamopexin, albumin, glucose, ubiquinol-10); enzymatic antioxidants, such as superoxide dismutase and metal complexes with a similar activity, including catalase, glutathione peroxidase, and less complex molecules, such as beta-carotene, bilirubin, uric acid; flavonoids (flavones, flavonols, flavonones, flavanonals, chacones, anthocyanins), N-acetylcystein, mesna, glutathione, thiohistidine derivatives, triazoles; tannines, cinnamic acid, hydroxycinnamatic acids and their esters (coumaric acids and esters, caffeic acid and their esters, ferulic acid, (iso-) chlorogenic acid, sinapic acid); spice extracts (*e.g.,* from clove, cinnamon, sage, rosemary, mace, oregano, allspice, nutmeg); carnosic acid, carnosol, carsolic acid; rosmarinic acid, rosmaridiphenol, gentisic acid, ferulic acid; oat flour extracts, such as avenanthramide 1 and 2; thioethers, dithioethers, sulphoxides, tetralkylthiuram disulphides; phytic acid, steroid derivatives (*e.g.,* U74006F); tryptophan

metabolites (*e.g.,* 3-hydroxykynurenine, 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid), and organochalcogenides.

[0071] "Thickeners" are used to increase the viscosity of pharmaceutical formulations to and may be selected from selected from pharmaceutically acceptable hydrophilic polymers, such as partially etherified cellulose derivatives, comprising carboxymethyl-, hydroxyethyl-, hydroxypropyl-, hydroxypropylmethyl- or methyl-cellulose; completely synthetic hydrophilic polymers comprising polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, poly(hydroxyethyl)-, poly(hydroxypropyl)-, poly(hydroxypropylmethyl)methacrylate, polyacrylonitrile, methallyl-sulphonate, polyethylenes, polyoxiethylenes, polyethylene glycols, polyethylene glycol-lactide, polyethylene glycol-diacrylate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohols, poly(propylmethacrylamide), poly(propylene fumarate-co-ethylene glycol), poloxamers, polyaspartamide, (hydrazine cross-linked) hyaluronic acid, silicone; natural gums comprising alginates, carrageenan, guar-gum, gelatine, tragacanth, (amidated) pectin, xanthan, chitosan collagen, agarose; mixtures and further derivatives or co-polymers thereof and/or other pharmaceutically, or at least biologically, acceptable polymers.

[0072] The formulations of the present invention may also comprise a polar liquid medium. The formulations of the invention may be administered in an aqueous medium. The of the present invention may be in the form of a solution, suspension, emulsion, cream, lotion, ointment, gel, spray, film forming solution or lacquer.

[0073] In some embodiments, the invention relates to the use of a vesicular formulation as described above for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of pain of inflammation or osteoarthritis, *e.g.*, deep tissue pain for example from osteoarthritis or other joint or muscle pain. In some embodiments, the invention relates to a vesicular formulation or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one phospholipid and one nonionic surfactant for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis or other joint or muscle pain wherein the formulation or pharmaceutical composition is formulated for subcutaneous or topical delivery.

[0074] Table 7 lists preferred excipients for the formulation.

Table 7

Preferred excipients for use in the formulations of the invention

Designated activity						
Antioxidant	Molar (M) or **Rel. w%***		**Antibiotic**	Molar (M) or **Weight-%**	**Buffer**	Molar
Primary						
Butylated hydroxyanisole, BHA		0.1-8	**Acetate**	30-150 mM	**Acetate**	30-150 mM
Butylated hydroxytoluene, BHT		0.1-4	**Benzyl alcohol**	0.1-3	**Phosphate**	10-50 mM
Thymol		0.1-1	**Butylparabene**	0.1-3	Triethanolamine.HCL	30-150 mM
Metabisulphite (MW = 190.1)	1-5 mM		**Ethylparabene**	0.1-3		
Bisulphite	1-5 mM		**Imidurea** (MW = 388.30)	0.1-1		
Thiourea (MW = 76.12)	1-10 mM		**Dimethoxane** (MW = 174.2)	0.03-0.1		
Monothioglycerol (MW = 108.16)	1-20 mM		**Methylparabene**	0.1-5		
Propyl gallate (MW = 212.2)		0.02-0.2	**Phenoxyethanol**	0.1-5		
Ascorbate (MW = 175.3+ ion)	1-10 mM		Benzalkonium chloride	0.01-0.2		
Palmityl-ascorbate		0.01-1	Benzethonium chloride	0.01-0.1		
Tocopherol-PEG		0.5-5	Phenol	0.05-2		
Secondary (chelator)			Phenylethyl alcohol	0.1-1		
EDTA (MW = 292)	1-10 mM		Thimerosal	0.005-0.1		
EGTA (MW = 380.35)	1-10 mM					
Desferal (MW = 656.79)	0.1-5 mM					

**As percentage of Total Lipid quantity*

EGTA= Ethylene glycol-bis-(2-aminoethyl)-N,N,N', N'-tetraacetic acid

EDTA = Ethylenedioxy-diethylene-dinitrilo-tetraacetic acid

4.4. VESICULAR FORMULATIONS

[0075] While not to be limited to any mechanism of action or any theory, the formulations of the invention may form vesicles or ESAs characterized by their adaptability, deformability, or penetrability.

[0076] The term vesicle or aggregate "adaptability" which governs the "tolerable surface curvature" is defined as the ability of a given vesicle or aggregate to change easily its properties, such as shape, elongation ratio, and surface to volume ratio. The vesicles of this invention may be characterized by their ability to adjust the aggregates' shape and properties to the anisotropic stress caused by pore crossing. Sufficient adaptability implies that a vesicle or an aggregate can sustain different unidirectional forces or stress, such as one caused by pressure, without extensive fragmentation, which defines a "stable" aggregate. If an aggregate passes through a barrier fulfilling this condition the terms "adaptability" and (shape) "deformability" plus "permeability" are essentially equivalent. A "barrier" in the context of this invention is (as in, for example, EP 0 475 160 and WO 98/17255) a body with through-extending narrow pores, such narrow pores having a radius which is at least 25% smaller than the radius of the ESAs (considered as spherical) before said ESAs permeate through such pores.

[0077] The term "narrow" used in connection with a pore implies that the pore radius is significantly, typically at least 25%, smaller than the radius of the entity tested with regard to its ability to cross the pore. The necessary difference typically should be greater for the narrower pores. Using 25% limit is therefore quite suitable for >150 nm diameter whereas >100% difference requirement is more appropriate for the smaller systems, *e.g.,* with <50 nm diameter. For diameters around 20 nm, aggregate diameter difference of at least 200% is often required.

[0078] The term "semipermeable" used in connection with a barrier implies that a solution can cross transbarrier openings whereas a suspension of non-adaptable aggregates (large enough for the above definition of "narrow" pores to apply) cannot. Conventional lipid vesicles (liposomes) made from any common phosphatidylcholine in the gel lamellar phase or else from any biological phosphatidylcholine/cholesterol 1/1 mol/mol mixture or else comparably large oil droplets, all having the specified relative diameter, are three examples for such non-adaptable aggregates.

[0079] The term "stable" means that the tested aggregates do not change their diameter spontaneously or under the transport related mechanical stress (*e.g.* during passage through a semipermeable barrier) unacceptably, which most often means only to a pharmaceutically acceptable degree. A 20-40% change is normally considered acceptable; the halving or doubling of aggregate diameter is borderline and a greater change in diameter is typically unacceptable. Alternatively and very conveniently, the change in aggregate diameter resulting from pore crossing under pressure is used to assess system stability; the same criteria are then applied as for "narrow" pores, mutatis mutandis. To obtain the correct value for aggregate diameter change, a correction for flux/vortex effects may be necessary. These procedures are described in greater detail in the publications of the applicant in Cevc *et. al.*, Biochim. Biophys. Acta 2002; 1564:21-30.

[0080] Non-destructing passage of ultradeformable, mixed lipid aggregates through narrow pores in a semi-permeable barrier is thus diagnostic of high aggregate adaptability. If pore radius is two times smaller than the average aggregate radius the aggregate must change its shape and surface-to-volume ratio at least 100% to pass without fragmentation through the barrier. An easy and reversible change in aggregate shape inevitably implies high aggregate deformability and requires large surface-to-volume ratio adaptation. A change in surface-to-volume ratio per se implies: a) high volume compressibility, e.g. in the case of compact droplets containing material other than, and immiscible with, the suspending fluid; b) high aggregate membrane permeability, *e.g.* in the case of vesicles that are free to exchange fluid between inner and outer vesicle volume.

[0081] The vesicles or ESAs of the present invention have “adaptability” that can be assessed using the following method: 1) measure the flux (j_a) of the aggregate or ESA suspension through a semi-permeable membrane (e.g., gravimetrically) for different transport-driving trans barrier pressures (Δp); 2) calculate the pressure dependence of barrier penetratability P for the suspension by dividing each measured flux value by the corresponding pressure value: $P(\Delta p) = j_a(\Delta p)/\Delta p$; 3) monitor the ratio of final and starting vesicle diameter $2\,r_{ves}(\Delta p)/2\,r_{ves,0}$ (e.g. by dynamic light scattering), wherein $2\,r_{ves}(\Delta p)$ is the vesicle diameter after semi-permeable barrier passage driven by Δp and $2\,r_{ves,0}$ is the starting vesicle diameter, and if necessary make corrections for the flow-effects; and 4) aligh both data sets $P(\Delta p)$ vs. $r_{ves}(\Delta p)/r_{ves,0}$ to determine the co-existence range for high aggregate adaptability and stability.

[0082] It is also useful, but not essential, to parameterize experimental penetratability data within the framework of Maxwell-approximation in terms of the necessary pressure value p* and in terms of maximum penetratability value P_{max}. It is plausible to sum-up all the contributions to a moving aggregate energy (deformation energy/ies, thermal energy, the shearing work, etc.) into a single, total energy. The equilibrium population density of aggregate's energetic levels then may be taken to correspond to Maxwell's distribution. All aggregates with a total energy greater than the activation energy, E *f* E_A, are finally concluded to penetrate the barrier. The pore-crossing probability for such aggregates is then given by the following formula, where *e* is dimensionless aggregate energy units of the activation energy E_A:

$$P(e) = 1 - erf\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{e}}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi e}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{1}{e}\right]$$

[0083] It is therefore plausible to represent barrier penetratibility of a given suspension as a function of transport driving pressure by the following formula, where P_{max} is the maximum possible penetratability of a given barrier (for the aggregates with zero transport resistance this penetrability is identical to the penetrability of the suspending medium flux), and p* is an adjustable parameter that describes the pressure sensitivity, and thus the transport resistance, of the tested system (for barriers with a fixed pore radius this sensitivity is a function of aggregate properties solely; for non-interacting particles the sensitivity is dominated by aggregate adaptability, allowing to make the assumption: a_a proportional to 1/p*

$$P(p) = p_{\max} \cdot \left\{1 - erf\left(\sqrt{\frac{p^*}{p}}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{4p^*}{\pi p}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{p^*}{p}\right]\right\}$$

[0084] Other methods of testing deformability and adaptability which may be used to characterize the compsitions of the invention are set forth, for example, in U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2004/0071767 and 2004/0105881, each herein incorporated by reference as if set forth herein in their entirety.

4.5. METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION / TREATMENT

[0085] In another embodiment, the invention provides methods of treating pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis or other joint or muscle pain comprising administering to a

subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one phospholipid and one nonionic surfactant. In another embodiment, the invention provides methods of treating pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis or other joint or muscle pain comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition consisting essentially of at least one phospholipid and one nonionic surfactant, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and optionally buffers, antioxidants, preservatives, microbicides, antimicrobials, emollients, co-solvents, and/or thickeners. In another embodiment, the invention provides methods of treating pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis or other joint or muscle pain comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition consisting of at least one phospholipid and one nonionic surfactant, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and one or more of the following: buffers, antioxidants, preservatives, microbicides, antimicrobials, emollients, co-solvents, and thickeners.

4.6. PACKAGES

[0086] In another embodiment, the invention provides a pharmaceutical package or kit comprising one or more containers filled with the formulation of the invention, and instructions for administration of the formulation to a patient or subject in need thereof for the treatment of pain such as deep tissue pain, for the treatment of inflammation, for the treatment of osteoarthritis or for the treatment of other joint or muscle pain. In certain embodiments, the formulation comprises one or more phospholipids and one or more surfactants. In certain embodiments, the formulation comprises a lysophospholipid. In certain embodiments, the formulation does not comprise a non-lipid non-surfactacnt pharmaceutically active agent that has been approved for the treatment of pain, inflammation, or osteoarthritis. In various embodiments, the container comprises a formulation formulated as a suspension, emulsion, gel, cream, lotion, spray, film forming solution or lacquer. The invention provides packages or kits that can be used in any of the above-described methods.

5. EXAMPLES

5.1 Example 1: Example Formulations

[0087] The following exemplary formulations for topical application may be prepared by the following procedure:

1. Organic phase production, which contains all lipophilic excipients

The organic phase is produced by weighing the lipid, the surfactant, any additional lipophilic excipients into suitable containers followed by mixing these components into anoptically isotropic phase which appears as a clear solution. During mixing, the organic phase will be heated up, but temperature must not rise above 45 °C.

2. Aqueous phase production

The aqueous phase is prepared by weighing the non-lipophilic components and water, which serves as solvent, into suitable containers and then mixing these components into a clear solution. During mixing, the temperature will be elevated to 40 °C.

3. Production of a concentrated intermediate by combination of both phases

The isotropic organic phase and the clear aqueous phase are combined under stirring in a suitable vessel. Before and during the combination the temperature of both phases must be kept between 35 °C and 45 °C. The resulting intermediate is homogenised mechanically at 40 °C. Before starting homogenisation, the pressure in the production vessel is lowered to – 0.08 MPa. The desired average carrier size is typically reached after 10 minutes of homogenisation.

Three process parameters must be controlled carefully during the production of the concentrated intermediate: temperature, homogeniser circulation velocity, and overall processing time.

4. Production of the final bulk product by mixing the concentrated intermediate with dilution buffer.

The concentrated intermediate is diluted with the dilution buffer to the intended final concentration. The mixture is carefully stirred in the mixing vessel at 20 °C to homogeneity.

[0088] Table 8 describes the amounts of surfactant and lipids, and other excipients in the tranfersome formulations, described in terms of the percent of the total amount of formulation.

TABLE 8: Preferred Formulations

Table 8A: This table lists the relative amounts of each of the components of Preferred Formulations

	Lipid mg/g	Surfactant mg/g (1 to 10% by wt.)	Buffer (pH 4-7.5)	Antimicrobials (0-10 mg/g)	Antioxidants (0-10mg/g)	Emollient (0-50 mg/g)	Other (0-50mg/g)	Chelator (0-25mg/g)
1	47.944	42.056	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
2	53.750	31.250	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	15.000	3.000
3	90.561	79.439	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
4	47.944	42.056	5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
5	50.607	44.393	5	5.000	0.700	0.000	10.000	3.000
6	90.561	79.439	5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
7	49.276	43.224	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
8	53.750	31.250	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	3.000
9	90.561	79.439	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	20.000	3.000
10	41.351	48.649	4	5.000	0.200	30.000	30.000	3.000
11	47.882	37.118	4	5.000	0.200	0.000	30.000	3.000
12	95.764	74.236	4	5.000	0.200	30.000	30.000	3.000
13	65.676	24.324	5	5.000	0.200	0.000	25.000	3.000
14	62.027	22.973	5	5.000	0.200	0.000	30.000	3.000
15	124.054	45.946	5	5.000	0.200	15.000	36.510	3.000
16	62.687	32.313	6.5	5.000	0.200	15.000	0.000	3.000
17	41.853	43.147	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	30.000	3.000
18	95.764	74.236	6.5	5.000	0.200	0.000	30.000	3.000
19	47.882	37.118	6.5	5.000	0.200	0.000	0.000	3.000
20	45.000	45.000	6.5	5.000	0.200	0.000	0.000	1.000
21	31.935	58.065	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	15.000	3.000
22	42.500	42.500	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	3.000
23	38.276	51.724	4	5.000	0.200	0.000	36.510	3.000
24	42.500	42.500	4	5.000	0.200	0.000	15.000	3.000
25	85.000	85.000	4	5.000	0.200	30.000	30.000	3.000
26	38.276	51.724	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	1.000
27	36.429	48.571	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	30.000	3.000
28	72.299	97.701	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	15.000	3.000
29	46.250	46.250	6.5	5.000	0.700	0.000	20.000	3.000
30	38.804	46.196	6.5	5.000	0.700	15.000	30.000	3.000

31	36.667	33.333	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	10.000	3.000
32	66.667	23.333	4	5.000	0.200	0.000	0.000	3.000
33	45.833	41.667	4	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	3.000
34	31.957	38.043	4	5.000	0.200	0.000	30.000	3.000
35	47.143	42.857	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	25.000	1.000
36	96.905	88.095	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	20.000	3.000
37	31.957	38.043	5	5.000	0.200	0.000	30.000	3.000
38	35.455	54.545	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	0.000	3.000
39	84.457	100.543	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
40	89.048	80.952	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
41	41.087	48.913	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	36.510	3.000
42	45.280	39.720	4	5.000	0.700	0.000	0.000	3.000
43	107.500	62.500	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
44	77.243	67.757	4	5.000	0.700	0.000	15.000	3.000
45	45.280	39.720	5	5.000	0.700	0.000	20.000	3.000
46	90.561	79.439	5	5.000	0.700	0.000	30.000	3.000
47	47.944	42.056	5	5.000	0.700	0.000	10.000	3.000
48	50.607	44.393	5.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	0.000	1.000
49	107.500	62.500	5.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	0.000	3.000
50	47.944	42.056	5.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
51	46.364	38.636	4	5.000	0.200	30.000	25.000	3.000
52	46.364	38.636	4	5.000	0.200	0.000	20.000	3.000
53	46.098	43.902	5	5.000	0.200	15.000	30.000	3.000
54	43.537	41.463	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	3.000
55	45.000	45.000	5	5.000	0.200	0.000	30.000	3.000
56	59.492	30.508	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	30.000	3.000
57	39.054	45.946	6.5	5.000	0.200	0.000	0.000	3.000
58	35.854	34.146	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	3.000
59	50.000	40.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
60	38.571	51.429	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
61	41.954	50.546	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
62	42.632	47.368	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
63	46.098	43.902	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
64	39.721	50.279	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
65	44.198	50.802	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
66	46.453	51.047	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
67	51.221	43.779	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000

68	54.167	43.333	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
69	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
70	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
71	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
72	40.000	50.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
73	40.000	50.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
74	40.000	50.000	5.5	0.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
75	40.000	50.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
76	40.000	50.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
77	40.000	50.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
78	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
79	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
80	40.000	50.000	5.5	0.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
81	40.000	50.000	5.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
82	44.444	55.556	5.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
83	66.440	23.560	5.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
84	54.000	36.000	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
85	50.000	40.000	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
86	48.611	38.889	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
87	46.575	38.425	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
88	46.575	38.425	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
89	46.575	38.425	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
90	50.000	40.000	4.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
91	94.444	75.556	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
92	46.712	38.288	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
93	48.889	39.111	4	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
94	39.721	50.279	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
95	90.000	0.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
96	68.700	8.500	7.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	36.510	1.000
97	71.460	4.720	7.8	5.000	0.700	50.000	35.000	3.000
99	71.460	4.720	7.8	5.000	0.700	50.000	15.000	3.000
98	71.460	4.720	7.8	0.000	0.700	50.000	15.000	3.000
100	71.460	4.720	7.8	0.000	0.700	50.000	35.000	3.000
101	46.575	38.425	4	0.000	0.700	0.000	0.000	3.000
102	46.575	38.425	4	0.000	0.700	0.000	0.000	3.000
103	54.643	30.357	4	5.000	0.700	0.000	0.000	3.000
104	39.72	50.279	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000

105	90.00		6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
106	46.57	38.425	4		0.700			3.000
107	46.75	38.425	4		0.700			3.000
108	54.64	30.357	4		0.700			3.000
109	46.364	38.636	4	5.000	0.200	30.000	25.000	3.000
110	46.364	38.636	4	5.000	0.200	0.000	20.000	3.000
111	46.098	43.902	5	5.000	0.200	15.000	30.000	3.000
112	43.537	41.463	5	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	3.000
113	45.000	45.000	5	5.000	0.200	0.000	30.000	3.000
114	59.492	30.508	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	30.000	3.000
115	39.054	45.946	6.5	5.000	0.200	0.000	0.000	3.000
116	35.854	34.146	6.5	5.000	0.200	30.000	0.000	3.000
117	50.000	40.000	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
118	38.571	51.429	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
119	41.954	50.546	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
120	42.632	47.368	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
121	46.098	43.902	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
122	39.721	50.279	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
123	44.198	50.802	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
124	46.453	51.047	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
125	51.221	43.779	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
126	54.167	43.333	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
127	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
128	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000
129	66.440	23.560	6.5	5.000	0.700	30.000	30.000	3.000

Table 8B: The table lists the specific components of the formulas listed above.

Formula	Lipid	Surfactant	Buffer	Antimicrobial	Antioxidants	Emollient	Chelator	Other
1-4	Sphingomyelin, *e.g.*, brain	Tween 80	Lactate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol

5-7	Sphingomyelin, lauroyl	Brij 98	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
8-12	Phosphatidyl choline + Phosphatidylglycerol	Brij 98	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	HTHQ	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
13-16	Phosphatidyl choline + phosphatidylinositol	Span 20	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	HTHQ	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
17-18	Phosphatidyl choline + phosphatidic acid	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
19	Phosphatidyl choline + phosphatidic acid	Brij 98 + Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
20	Phosphatidyl choline + phosphatidic acid	Span 20 + Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
21	Phosphatidyl choline	Cremophor + Span 20	Lactate	Thimerosal	BHA	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
22	Phosphatidyl choline	Cremophor + Tween 80	Lactate	Thimerosal	BHA	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
23-28	Phosphatidyl choline	Cremophor	Lactate	Thimerosal	BHA	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
29-30	Phosphatidyl ethanolamine	Tween 80	Phosphate	Thimerosal	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol

31	Phosphatidyl ethanolamine	Brij 98 + Tween 80	Phosphate	Thimerosal	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
32	Phosphatidyl glycerol	Cremophor + Brij 98	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
33-37	Phosphatidyl glycerol	Brij 98	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
38-40	Phosphatidyl ethanolamine	Cremophor	phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
41-47	Phosphatidyl glycerol	Tween 80	Propionate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
48-50	Phosphatidyl serine	Brij 98	Phosphate	Thimerosal	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
51-58	Phosphatidyl glycerol	Brij 98	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
59-68	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
69-71	Phosphatidyl choline	Brij 98	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol

72-73	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
74	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate		BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
75	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
76	Phosphatidyl choline	Brij 98	Phosphate	Benzalkonium chloride	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
77	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
78	Phosphatidyl choline	Brij 98	Phosphate	Benzalkonium chloride	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
79	Phosphatidyl choline	Brij 98	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
80	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate		BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol

81	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
82-83	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
84-88	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHA (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
89	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
90-93	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
94-96	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
97-98	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
99-100	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate		BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol

101-103	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Acetate		BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	EDTA	
104	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
105	Phosphatidyl choline		Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
106-108	Phosphatidyl choline	Tween 80	Phosphate		BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)		EDTA	
109-116	Phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid	Brij 98	Acetate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
117-126	Phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid	Tween 80	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol
127-129	Phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid	Brij 98	Phosphate	Benzyl alcohol or paraben	BHT (0.200) sodium metabisulfite (0.500)	Glycerol	EDTA	Ethanol

Example Formulation 1

[0089] Formulation 1 comprises sphingomyelin (brain) (47.944 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (42.056mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate buffer (pH 4), benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (.0500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 2

[0090] Formulation 2 comprises sphingomyelin (brain) (53.750 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (31.250 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 3

[0091] Formulation 3 comprises sphingomyelin (brain) (90.561 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (79.439 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 4

[0092] Formulation 4 comprises sphingomyelin (brain) (47.944 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (42.056 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 5

[0093] Formulation 5 comprises sphingomyelin lauroyl (50.607 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (44.393 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (10.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 6

[0094] Formulation 6 comprises sphingomyelin lauroyl (90.561 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (79.439 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as as antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 7

[0095] Formulation 7 comprises sphingomyelin lauroyl (49.276 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (79.439 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 8

[0096] Formulation 8 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (53.750 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (31.250 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 9

[0097] Formulation 9 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (90.561 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (79.439 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as as antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 10

[0098] Formulation 10 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (41.351mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (48.649 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 11

[0099] Formulation 11 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (47.882 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (37.118 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl

alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 12

[0100] Formulation 12 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (95.764 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (74.236 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 13

[0101] Formulation 13 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (66.676 mg/g) as a lipid, Span 20 (24.324 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (25.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 14

[0102] Formulation 14 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (62.027 mg/g) as a lipid, Span 20 (22.973 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 15

[0103] Formulation 15 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (124.054 mg/g) as a lipid, Span 20 (45.946 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (36.510 mg/g).

Example Formulation 16

[0104] Formulation 16 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (62.687 mg/g) as a lipid, Span 20 (32.313 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, HTHQ (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 17

[0105] Formulation 17 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid (41.853 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (43.147 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 18

[0106] Formulation 18 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid (95.764 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (74.236 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 19

[0107] Formulation 19 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid (47.882 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 and Tween 80 (37.118 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 20

[0108] Formulation 20 comprises phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid (45.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Span 20 and Tween 80 (45.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as as antioxidant, and EDTA (1.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 21

[0109] Formulation 21 comprises phosphatidyl choline (31.935 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor and Span 20 (58.065 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 22

[0110] Formulation 22 comprises phosphatidyl choline (42.500 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor and Tween 80 (42.500 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 23

[0111] Formulation 23 comprises phosphatidyl choline (38.276 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (51.724 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 4) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (36.510 mg/g) .

Example Formulation 24

[0112] Formulation 24 comprises phosphatidyl choline (42.500 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (42.500 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 4) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 25

[0113] Formulation 25 comprises phosphatidyl choline (85.000 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (85.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 4) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 26

[0114] Formulation 26 comprises phosphatidyl choline (38.276 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (51.276 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, and EDTA (1.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 27

[0115] Formulation 27 comprises phosphatidyl choline (36.429 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (48.571 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 28

[0116] Formulation 28 comprises phosphatidyl choline (72.299 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (97.701 mg/g) as a surfactant, lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHA (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 29

[0117] Formulation 29 comprises phosphatidyl ethanolamine (46.250 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (46.250 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (20.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 30

[0118] Formulation 30 comprises phosphatidyl ethanolamine (38.804 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (46.196 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (15.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 31

[0119] Formulation 31 comprises phosphatidyl ethanolamine (36.667 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 and Tween 80 (33.333 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 32

[0120] Formulation 32 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (23.333 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor and Brij 98 (66.667 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent .

Example Formulation 33

[0121] Formulation 33 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (45.833 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (41.667 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 34

[0122] Formulation 34 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (31.957 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (38.043 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as as antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 35

[0123] Formulation 35 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (47.143 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (42.857 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (1.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (25.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 36

[0124] Formulation 36 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (96.905 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (88.095 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (20.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 37

[0125] Formulation 37 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (31.957 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (38.043) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 38

[0126] Formulation 38 comprises phosphatidyl ethanolamine (35.455 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (54.545 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 39

[0127] Formulation 39 comprises phosphatidyl ethanolamine (84.457 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (100.543 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 40

[0128] Formulation 40 comprises phosphatidyl ethanolamine (89.048 mg/g) as a lipid, cremophor (80.952 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or

paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 41

[0129] Formulation 41 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (41.087 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (48.913 mg/g) as a surfactant, propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (36.510 mg/g).

Example Formulation 42

[0130] Formulation 42 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (45.280 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (39.720 mg/g) as a surfactant, propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 43

[0131] Formulation 43 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (107.500 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (62.500 mg/g) as a surfactant, propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 44

[0132] Formulation 44 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (77.243 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (67.757 mg/g) as a surfactant, propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 45

[0133] Formulation 45 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (45.280 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (39.720 mg/g) as a surfactant, propionate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 46

[0134] Formulation 46 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (90.561 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (79.439 mg/g) as a surfactant, propionate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 47

[0135] Formulation 47 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (47.944 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (42.056 mg/g) as a surfactant, propionate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (10.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 48

[0136] Formulation 48 comprises phosphatidyl serine (50.607 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (44.393 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 5.5) buffer, thimerasol (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (1.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 49

[0137] Formulation 49 comprises phosphatidyl serine (107.500 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (62.500 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 5.5) buffer, thimerasol (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 50

[0138] Formulation 50 comprises phosphatidyl serine (47.944 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (42.056 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 5.5) buffer, thimerasol (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial agent, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 51

[0139] Formulation 51 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (46.364 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (38.636 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (25.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 52

[0140] Formulation 52 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (46.364 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (38.636 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (20.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 53

[0141] Formulation 53 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (46.098 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (43.902 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (15.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 54

[0142] Formulation 54 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (43.537 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (41.463 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 55

[0143] Formulation 55 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (45.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (45.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 56

[0144] Formulation 56 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (59.492 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (30.508 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 57

[0145] Formulation 57 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (39.054 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (45.946 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 58

[0146] Formulation 58 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol (35.854 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (34.146 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 59

[0147] Formulation 59 comprises phosphatidyl choline (50.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (40.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 60

[0148] Formulation 60 comprises phosphatidyl choline (38.571 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (51.429 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 61

[0149] Formulation 61 comprises phosphatidyl choline (41.954 mg/g) as phospholipid, Tween 80 (50.546 mg/g) as surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 62

[0150] Formulation 62 comprises phosphatidyl choline (42.632 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (47.368 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 63

[0151] Formulation 63 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.098 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (43.902 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as

antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 64

[0152] Formulation 64 comprises phosphatidyl choline (39.721 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.279 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 65

[0153] Formulation 65 comprises phosphatidyl choline (44.198 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.802 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 66

[0154] Formulation 66 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.453 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (51.047 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 67

[0155] Formulation 67 comprises phosphatidyl choline (51.221 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (43.779 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 68

[0156] Formulation 68 comprises phosphatidyl choline (54.167 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (43.333 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as

antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 69

[0157] Formulation 69 comprises phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 69 is an emulsion.

Example Formulation 70

[0158] Formulation 70 comprises phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 70 is a suspension.

Example Formulation 71

[0159] Formulation 71 comprises phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 72

[0160] Formulation 72 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 72 is an emulsion.

Example Formulation 73

[0161] Formulation 73 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as

antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 73 is a suspension.

Example Formulation 74

[0162] Formulation 74 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 75

[0163] Formulation 75 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 76

[0164] Formulation 76 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzalkonium chloride (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 77

[0165] Formulation 77 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 78

[0166] Formulation 78 comprises phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzalkonium chloride (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 79

[0167] Formulation 79 comprises phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 80

[0168] Formulation 80 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 81

[0169] Formulation 81 comprises phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 82

[0170] Formulation 82 comprises phosphatidyl choline (44.444 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (55.556 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 83

[0171] Formulation 83 comprises phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 84

[0172] Formulation 84 comprises phosphatidyl choline (54.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (36.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 85

[0173] Formulation 85 comprises phosphatidyl choline (50.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (40.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 86

[0174] Formulation 86 comprises phosphatidyl choline (48.611 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.889 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 87

[0175] Formulation 87 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 87 is an emulsion.

Example Formulation 88

[0176] Formulation 88 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 88 is suspension.

Example Formulation 89

[0177] Formulation 89 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 90

[0178] Formulation 90 comprises phosphatidyl choline (50.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (40.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 91

[0179] Formulation 91 comprises phosphatidyl choline (94.444 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (75.556 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 92

[0180] Formulation 92 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.712 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.288 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 93

[0181] Formulation 93 comprises phosphatidyl choline (48.889 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (39.111 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 94

[0182] Formulation 94 comprises phosphatidyl choline (39.721 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.279 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.25 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 95

[0183] Formulation 95 comprises phosphatidyl choline (90.000 mg/g) as a lipid, phosphate buffer (pH 6.5), benzyl alcohol or paraben as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 96

[0184] Formulation 96 comprises phosphatidyl choline (68.700 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (8.500 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 7.5) buffer, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (1.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (36.51 mg/g).

Example Formulation 97

[0185] Formulation 97 comprises phosphatidyl choline (71.460 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (4.720 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 7.8) buffer, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, glycerol (50.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (35.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 98

[0186] Formulation 98 comprises phosphatidyl choline (71.460 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (4.720 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 7.8) buffer, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, glycerol (15.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (35.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 99

[0187] Formulation 99 comprises phosphatidyl choline (71.460 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (4.720 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 7.8) buffer, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium

metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (50.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 100

[0188] Formulation 100 comprises phosphatidyl choline (71.460 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (4.720 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 7.8) buffer, BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (50.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (35.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 101

[0189] Formulation 101 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g) as antioxidants, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent. Example formulation 101 is an emulsion.

Example Formulation 98102

[0190] Formulation 102 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g) as antioxidants, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g). Example formulation 102 is a suspension.

Example Formulation 103

[0191] Formulation 103 comprises phosphatidyl choline (54.643 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (30.357 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHA (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g) as antioxidants, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 104

[0192] Formulation 104 comprises phosphatidyl choline (39.72 mg/g)as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.279 mg/g) as surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.00 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g) as emollient, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as the chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 105

[0193] Formulation 105 comprises phosphatidyl choline (90.00 mg/g) as a lipid, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben as antimicrobial (5.000 mg/s), BHT

(0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g) as emollient, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as the chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 106

[0194] Formulation 106 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.57 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g) as antioxidants, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as the chelating agent. Formulation 106 is formulated as an emulsion.

Example Formulation 107

[0195] Formulation 107 comprises phosphatidyl choline (46.57 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g) as antioxidants, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as the chelating agent. Formulation 107 as a suspension.

Example Formulation 108

[0196] Formulation 108 comprises phosphatidyl choline (54.64 mg/g)as a lipid, Tween 80 (30.357 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHA (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g) as antioxidants, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as the chelating agent.

Example Formulation 109

[0197] Formulation 109 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (46.364 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (38.636 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (25.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 110

[0198] Formulation 110 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (46.364 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (38.636 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (20.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 111

[0199] Formulation 111 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (46.098 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (43.902 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (15.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 112

[0200] Formulation 112 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (43.537 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (41.463 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 113

[0201] Formulation 113 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (45.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (45.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 114

[0202] Formulation 114 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (59.492 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (30.508 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 115

[0203] Formulation 115 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (39.054 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (45.946 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 116

[0204] Formulation 116 comprises phosphatidyl glycerol and lysophospholipid (35.854 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (34.146 mg/g) as a surfactant, acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) as an antioxidant, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent.

Example Formulation 117

[0205] Formulation 117 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (50.000 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (40.000 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium

metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 118

[0206] Formulation 118 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (38.571 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (51.429 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 119

[0207] Formulation 119 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (41.954 mg/g) as phospholipid, Tween 80 (50.546 mg/g) as surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 120

[0208] Formulation 120 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (42.632 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (47.368 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 121

[0209] Formulation 121 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (46.098 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (43.902 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 122

[0210] Formulation 122 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (39.721 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.279 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium

metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 123

[0211] Formulation 123 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (44.198 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (50.802 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 124

[0212] Formulation 124 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (46.453 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (51.047 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 125

[0213] Formulation 125 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (51.221 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (43.779 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 126

[0214] Formulation 126 comprises phosphatidyl choline (54.167 mg/g) as a lipid, Tween 80 (43.333 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

Example Formulation 127

[0215] Formulation 127 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium

metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 69 is an emulsion.

Example Formulation 128

[0216] Formulation 128 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g). Example formulation 70 is a suspension.

Example Formulation 129

[0217] Formulation 129 comprises phosphatidyl choline and lysophospholipid (66.440 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) as antioxidants, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as a chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

[0218] It will be understood that the exact amounts of the components of the formula may be adjusted slightly without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, in each of the above formulations, the amount antimicrobial be anywhere from about 1 mg/g to about 15 mg/g, or about 5 m/g to about 12 mg/g, or 5.25 mg/g, 6, mg/6, 7 mg/g, 8 mg/g, 9 mg/g, 10 mg/g, or 10.25 mg/g. Furthermore, the antimicrobial can be a combination of ingredients, for example benzyl alcohol and parabenes (e.g., ethyl and/or propyl).

[0219] Example Formulations 1 through 129 may also optionally include thickeners such as pectin, xanthan gum, HPMC gel, methylcellulose or carbopol.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for treating pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising one or more phospholipids and one or more surfactants, wherein the formulation does not comprise a non-lipid non-surfactant pharmaceutically active agent that has been approved for the treatment of pain, inflammation, or osteoarthritis.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutical formulation is a cream, lotion, ointment, gel, solution, spray, lacquer or film forming solution.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation is administered for at least 12 weeks..

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the ratio of phospholipid to surfactant is 1/1 to 5/1 w/w.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the formulation contains 2.0-10.0% by weight phospholipid.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the formulation comprises two or more phospholipids.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation contains 1.0-5.0% by weight surfactant.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the formulation comprises two or more surfactants.

9. The method of claim 3, wherein the phospholipid is phosphatidylcholine.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the surfactant is a nonionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene sorbitans, polyhydroxyethylene stearates or polyhydroxyethylene laurylethers.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the surfactant is polysorbate 80 (Tween 80).

12. The method of any of claims 1-11, wherein the pain is deep tissue pain.

13. The method claim 12, wherein the deep tissue pain is a result of osteoarthritis.

14. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising sphingomyelin (brain) (47.944 mg/g), Tween 80 (42.056 mg/g), lactate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

15. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising sphingomyelin (brain) (53.750 mg/g), Tween 80 (31.250 mg/g), lactate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

16. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising sphingomyelin (brain) (90.561 mg/g), Tween 80 (79.439 mg/g), lactate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

17. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising sphingomyelin (brain) (47.944 mg/g), Tween 80 (42.056 mg/g), lactate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

18. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising sphingomyelin lauroyl (50.607 mg/g), Brij 98 (44.393 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000

mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g). EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (10.000 mg/g).

19. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising sphingomyelin lauroyl (90.561 mg/g), Brij 98 (79.439 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

20. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising sphingomyelin lauroyl (49.276 mg/g), Brij 98 (79.439 mg/g), acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g)and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

21. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (53.750 mg/g), Brij 98 (31.250 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

22. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (90.561 mg/g), Brij 98 (79.439 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (.0200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

23. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (41.351 mg/g), Brij 98 (48.649 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g), pectin thickener, glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

24. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (47.882 mg/g), Brij 98 (37.118 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g), glycerol, EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

25. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidyl glycerol (95.764 mg/g), Brij 98 (74.236 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

26. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (66.676 mg/g), Span 20 (24.324 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (25.000 mg/g).

27. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (62.027 mg/g), Span 20 (22.973 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g). EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

28. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (124.054 mg/g), Span 20 (45.946 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (36.510 mg/g).

29. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidylinositol (62.687 mg/g), Span 20 (32.313 mg/g), acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl

alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), HTHQ (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

30. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid (41.853 mg/g), Tween 80 (43.147 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

31. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid 95.764 mg/g), Tween 80 (74.236 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

32. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid (47.882 mg/g), Tween 80 (37.118 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

33. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline and phosphatidic acid (45.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (45.000 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

34. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (31.935 mg/g), cremophor (58.065 mg/g), lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

35. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (42.500 mg/g), cremophor (42.500 mg/g), lactate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

36. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (38.276 mg/g), cremophor (51.724 mg/g), lactate (pH 4) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (36.510 mg/g).

37. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (42.500 mg/g), cremophor (42.500 mg/g), lactate (pH 4) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

38. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (85.000 mg/g), cremophor (85.000 mg/g), lactate (pH 4) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

39. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (38.276 mg/g), cremophor (51.276 mg/g), lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

40. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (36.429 mg/g), cremophor (48.571 mg/g), lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

41. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (72.299 mg/g), cremophor (97.701 mg/g), lactate (pH 5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (15.000 mg/g).

42. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl ethanolamine (46.250 mg/g), Tween 80 (46.250 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g),

BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (20.000 mg/g).

43. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl ethanolamine (38.804 mg/g), Tween 80 (46.196 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (15.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

44. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl ethanolamine (36.667 mg/g), Tween 80 (33.333 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, thimerosal (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

45. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (23.333 mg/g), Brij 98 (66.667 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

46. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (45.833 mg/g), Brij 98 (41.667 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

47. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (31.957 mg/g), Brij 98 (38.043 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

48. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (47.143 mg/g), Brij 98 (42.857 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000

mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (25.000 mg/g).

49. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (96.905 mg/g), Brij 98 (88.095 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (20.000 mg/g).

50. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (31.957 mg/g), Brij 98 (38.043), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

51. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl ethanolamine (35.455 mg/g), cremophor (54.545 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

52. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl ethanolamine (84.457 mg/g), cremophor (100.543 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

53. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl ethanolamine (89.048 mg/g), cremophor (80.952 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

54. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol

(41.087 mg/g), Tween 80 (48.913 mg/g), propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (36.510 mg/g).

55. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (45.280 mg/g), Tween 80 (39.720 mg/g), propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

56. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (107.500 mg/g), Tween 80 (62.500 mg/g), propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

57. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (77.243 mg/g), Tween 80 (67.757 mg/g), propionate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

58. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (45.280 mg/g), Tween 80 (39.720 mg/g), propionate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

59. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (90.561 mg/g), Tween 80 (79.439 mg/g), propionate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

60. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (47.944 mg/g), Tween 80 (42.056 mg/g), propionate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (10.000 mg/g).

61. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl serine (50.607 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (44.393 mg/g), phosphate (pH 5.5) buffer, thimerasol (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g) , glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

62. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl serine (107.500 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (62.500 mg/g) as a surfactant, phosphate (pH 5.5) buffer, thimerasol (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

63. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl serine (47.944 mg/g) as a lipid, Brij 98 (42.056 mg/g), phosphate (pH 5.5) buffer, thimerasol (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

64. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (46.364 mg/g), Brij 98 (38.636 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (25.000 mg/g).

65. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (46.364 mg/g), Brij 98 (38.636 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (20.000 mg/g).

66. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (46.098 mg/g), Brij 98 (43.902 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (15.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

67. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (43.537 mg/g), Brij 98 (41.463 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

68. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (45.000 mg/g), Brij 98 (45.000 mg/g), acetate (pH 5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

69. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (59.492 mg/g), Brij 98 (30.508 mg/g), acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

70. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (39.054 mg/g), Brij 98 (45.946 mg/g), acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

71. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl glycerol (35.854 mg/g), Brij 98 (34.146 mg/g), acetate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

72. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (50.000

mg/g), Tween 80 (40.000 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5), benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

73. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (38.571 mg/g), Tween 80 (51.429 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

74. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (41.954 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.546 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

75. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (42.632 mg/g), Tween 80 (47.368 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

76. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.098 mg/g), Tween 80 (43.902 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

77. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (39.721 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.279 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

78. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (44.198 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.802 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

79. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.453 mg/g), Tween 80 (51.047 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

80. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (51.221 mg/g) as phospholipid, Tween 80 (43.779 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

81. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (54.167 mg/g) as phospholipid, Tween 80 (43.333 mg/g) as surfactant, phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

82. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g), Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g) and formulated as an emulsion.

83. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g), Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000

mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g) and formulated as a suspension.

84. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g), Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

85. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g) and formulated as an emulsion.

86. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g) and formulated as a suspension.

87. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g), acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

88. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

89. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Brij 98 (50.000 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzalkonium chloride (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

90. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

91. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g), Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzalkonium chloride (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

92. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g), Brij 98 (23.560 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

93. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g), acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

94. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (40.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.000 mg/g), acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000

mg/g) as an antimicrobial, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

95. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (44.444 mg/g) as phospholipid, Tween 80 (55.556 mg/g), acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

96. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (66.440 mg/g), Tween 80 (23.560 mg/g), acetate (pH 5.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

97. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (54.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (36.000 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

98. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (50.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (40.000 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

99. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (48.611 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.889 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

100. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g) and formulated as an emulsion.

101. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHA (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g) and formulated as a suspension.

102. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

103. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (50.000 mg/g), Tween 80 (40.000 mg/g), acetate (pH 4.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

104. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (94.444 mg/g), Tween 80 (75.556 mg/g), acetate (pH 4) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

105. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.712 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.288 mg/g), acetate (pH 4), benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g),

BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

106. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (48.889 mg/g), Tween 80 (39.111 mg/g), acetate (pH 4), benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

107. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (39.721 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.279 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.25 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

108. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (90.000 mg/g), phosphate buffer (pH 6.5), benzyl alcohol or paraben, BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

109. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) and formulated as an emulsion.

110. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.575 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g) and formulated as a suspension.

111. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (54.643

mg/g), Tween 80 (30.357 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHA (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

112. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (39.72 mg/g), Tween 80 (50.279 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g), and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

113. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (90.00 mg/g), phosphate (pH 6.5) buffer, benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), BHT (0.200 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), EDTA (3.000 mg/g) as the chelating agent, and ethanol (30.000 mg/g).

114. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (68.700 mg/g), Tween 80 (8.500 mg/g), phosphate (pH 7.5) buffer, BHT (0.200 mg/g), sodium metabisulfite (0.500 mg/g), benzyl alcohol or paraben (5.000 mg/g), EDTA (1.000 mg/g), glycerol (30.000 mg/g), and ethanol (36.510 mg/g).

115. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.57 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g); formulated as an emulsion.

116. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (46.57 mg/g), Tween 80 (38.425 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHT (0.500 mg/g) and sodium metabisulfite (0.200mg/g), and EDTA (3.000 mg/g); formulated as a suspension.

117. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising phosphatidyl choline (54.64 mg/g), Tween 80 (30.357 mg/g), phosphate (pH 4) buffer, BHA (0.500 mg/g) and sodium

metabisulfite (0.200) as antioxidants, and EDTA (3.000 mg/g).

118. A method for the treatment of pain or inflammation or osteoarthritis comprising administering to a subject a formulation comprising a lysophospholipid, another phospholipid and at least one surfactant wherein the formulation does not comprise a non-lipid non-surfactant pharmaceutically active agent that has been approved for the treatment of pain, inflammation, or osteoarthritis.

119. The method of claim 118, wherein the formulation is able to penetrate beneath the skin to the muscle and the joint and does not penetrate the vasculature.

120. A package comprising:

a) a container comprising a formulation comprising one or more phospholipids and one or more surfactants, and

b) instructions for administration of the formulation to a patient or subject in need thereof for the treatment of pain, inflammation, or osteoarthritis.

121. The package of claim 120, wherein the formulation does not comprise a non-lipid non-surfactant pharmaceutically active agent that has been approved for the treatment of pain, inflammation, or osteoarthritis.

122. The package of claims 120 or 121, wherein the formulation is formulated as a gel, cream, or lotion.

123. The package of any of claims 120-122, wherein the formulation comprises the components set forth in any of Example Formulations 1-129.

124. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising the components set forth in any of Example Formulations 1-129.