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(54) Title: USE OF OLANZAPINE IN ANIMALS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a method for suppressing the libido in livestock and increasing the meat production, wherein olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof is administered to the livestock.

Description

USE OF OLANZAPINE IN ANIMALS

Field of Invention

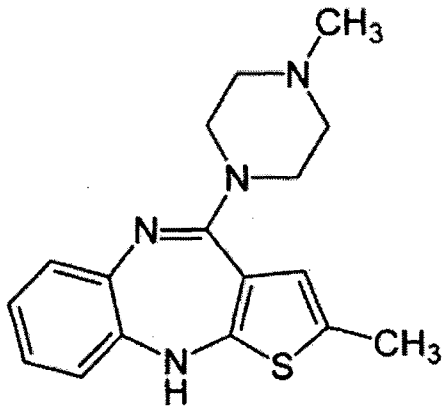
This invention relates to the use of olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for suppressing the libido in livestock and increasing the meat production.

Background of Invention

Nowadays, with the world's population reaching 7 billions, the most pronounced problem of the humans is meeting the nutritional needs. Especially the need for meat and milk products with protein content is increasing day by day. Protein-based foods constitute the most valuable and prominent part of nutrition and the need for protein is increasing day by day. Despite the fact that some of the protein production is obtained from plants, it is mainly derived from animal-based resources. Although the nutritional needs are increasing in line with the increasing world population; water, fossil fuel and cereal resources used in breeding livestock are decreasing. These resources should be used more efficiently. Additionally, increasing the meat efficiency of livestock makes up the most significant dimension of the solution.

The livestock which are bred for meeting the needs for meat become aggressive and restless particularly during the reproduction period. During this period, it becomes difficult to control and manage the livestock. This, in turn, both makes difficulties for the owner of the livestock, and substantially decreases the meat efficiency thereof.

Olanzapine, with the chemical name 2-methyl-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-10H-thieno-(2,3-b)(1,5)benzodiazepine, is an atypical antipsychotic which is a serotonin dopamine antagonist, and is used in the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. The chemical structure thereof is illustrated with Formula I given below.



Formula I

The olanzapine molecule was disclosed in the patent EP454436 for the first time.

The patent application EP0868185 discloses the use of olanzapine in the treatment of depression.

The patent application EP0910381 discloses the use of olanzapine in the treatment of pain.

When the increasing food requirements are considered, the vital importance of augmenting the protein-containing animal-based foodstuffs and increasing the production efficiency can be seen. The use of olanzapine for these purposes has not been disclosed in any other documents so far.

Considering these problems and needs, it becomes obvious that a novelty is required in the technical field related to the management of livestock and augmenting the meat production therefrom.

Object and Brief Description of Invention

The present invention relates to the use of olanzapine, eliminating all aforesaid problems and bringing additional advantages to the relevant prior art.

Accordingly, the main object of the present invention is to facilitate the control and management of livestock by calming down the same.

Another object of the present invention is to augment the meat production from livestock by preventing their restlessness and energy consumption as a result of calming down the livestock by means of a novel use of olanzapine.

A further object of the present invention is to stimulate hyperlipidemia and increased fat in livestock by means of a novel use of olanzapine.

Another object of the present invention is to increase the meat production from livestock by means of a novel use of a stable formulation of olanzapine.

A further object of the present invention is to increase the meat production from livestock by means of a novel use of an injectable stable formulation of olanzapine.

Another object of the present invention is to stimulate an increase in the prolactin and bovine somatotropin hormones in livestock by means of a novel use of olanzapine.

A method for suppressing the libido and increasing the meat production from livestock has been developed to achieve all objects, referred to above and to emerge from the following detailed disclosure.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, said novel method comprises administering olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof to the livestock.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, said novel method comprises administering a formulation containing olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof to the livestock.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, said novel method comprises administering an injectable formulation containing olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof to the livestock.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, said novel method comprises administering a lipid-based injectable formulation containing olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof to the livestock.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method also comprises one or a mixture of both of fluoxetine and/or duloxetine in a pharmaceutically acceptable amount.

According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method comprises olanzapine in an amount of 0,05 to 0,4 mg/kgca/day.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method comprises fluoxetine in an amount of 0,05 to 0,4 mg/kgca/day.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method comprises duloxetine in an amount of 0,05 to 0,4 mg/kgca/day.

According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method comprises polyethylene glycol as a solvent.

According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method comprises alpha tocopherol as an antioxidant.

According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method comprises sodium hydroxide or hydrochloric acid as a pH regulator.

According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the formulation administered to the livestock according to said method comprises methylparaben as an antimicrobial agent.

Detailed Description of Invention

Example 1:

a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available)
b. 20 - 99% by weight of polyethylene glycol (solvent)

c. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant)
d. 0.5 - 5% by weight of NaOH/HCl (pH regulator)
e. 0.05 - 0.18% by weight of methylparaben (antimicrobial agent)

Preparation method 1: Alpha tocopherol and methylparaben are dissolved in polyethylene glycol, previously heated to 50-80°C, and then cooled down. Then, olanzapine is added thereto and dispersed homogenously. The pH thereof is regulated using NaOH/HCl, and then filtered. Following sterilization, it is filled into vials or alternatively, sterilization is performed after filling is made into vials.

Preparation method 2: Alpha tocopherol, methylparaben, and olanzapine are suspended in polyethylene glycol. The pH thereof is regulated using NaOH/HCl, cooled, and then filtered. Following sterilization, it is filled into vials or alternatively, sterilization is performed after filling is made into vials.

Example 2:

a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available)
b. 0.5 - 10% by weight of duloxetine or fluoxetine
c. 20 - 99% by weight of polyethylene glycol (solvent)
d. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant)
e. 0.5 - 5% by weight of NaOH/HCl (pH regulator)
f. 0.05 - 0.18% by weight of methylparaben (antimicrobial agent)

Preparation method 1: Alpha tocopherol and methylparaben are dissolved in polyethylene glycol, previously heated to 50-80°C, and then cooled down. Then, olanzapine and duloxetine or fluoxetine are added thereto and dispersed homogenously. The pH thereof is regulated using NaOH/HCl, and then filtered. Following sterilization, it is filled into vials or alternatively, sterilization is performed after filling is made into vials.

Preparation method 2: Alpha tocopherol, methylparaben, and olanzapine plus duloxetine or fluoxetine are suspended in polyethylene glycol. The pH thereof is regulated using NaOH/HCl, cooled, and then filtered. Following sterilization, it is filled into vials or alternatively, sterilization is performed after filling is made into vials.

Example 3:

a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available)
b. 20 - 99% by weight of sesame oil (solvent)
c. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant)

Preparation method: A sterile lyophilized powder of olanzapine and alpha tocopherol is prepared in vials. Before use, it is reconstituted with sterile water or sesame oil and is injected intramuscularly.

Example 4:

a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available)
b. 0.5 - 10% by weight of duloxetine or fluoxetine
c. 20 - 99% by weight of sterile water or sesame oil (solvent)
d. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant)

Preparation method: A sterile lyophilized powder of olanzapine plus duloxetine or fluoxetine and alpha tocopherol is prepared in vials. Before use, it is reconstituted with sterile water or sesame oil and is injected intramuscularly.

The lipid-based formulations in the examples above may be long acting.

Alternative Formulation Types:

1. These formulations can be prepared in the form of aqueous or oily solutions. Since olanzapine is not dissolved in water, a co-solvent should be used. The carrier agents used in oily solutions can be sesame oil, cotton oil, peanut oil, opium oil.
2. Reconstitutable systems can be prepared. Nanoparticles, sterile powder fill and freeze-drying (lyophilization) systems can be prepared.
3. These formulations may be present in a suspension form. The active agent is not dissolved, but dispersed in the liquid carrier.
4. Liposome and emulsions can be prepared. Oil/water or water/oil or oil/water/oil emulsions can be prepared using convenient surface active agents.

According to the method of the present invention, the livestock can be calmed down in a surprising manner and thus, the restlessness of the livestock is prevented and their libido is suppressed. In result, the energy consumption of the livestock is prevented and thus the meat production therefrom is increased, while the work of those caring the livestock is facilitated. Said formulation also comprises fluoxetine or duloxetine or the both at the same

time. The formulations according to the present invention feature high stability, high solubility, and high dissolution rates, and are used preferably in an injectable form. With the method according to the present invention, the livestock show a surprisingly increased appetite, hyperlipidemia and increased fat, increased fat storage, and increased prolactin hormone and bovine somatotropin. The level of the testosterone hormone is reduced in male livestock. The injectable solution is administered in an amount of 10 ml and preferably 5 ml. Thus, undesired outcomes such as abscesses and local reactions are prevented in the application site. Alpha tocopherol is particularly preferred in the formulations according to the present invention, because alpha tocopherol provides better stability than other antioxidants do. Additionally, the miscibility and uniform distribution of those components composing the solution are increased.

The livestock are cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits, poultry, and swine.

The pharmaceutical formulations according to the present invention may also comprise one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s). Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients include, but are not restricted to mass increasing agents, surface stabilizers, carriers/solvents, co-solvents (used to prepare aqueous systems for active agents not dissolvable in water), etc. and the mixtures thereof.

Suitable mass increasing agents include, but are not restricted to mannitol, lactose, sucrose, and dextran.

Suitable surface stabilizers (suspending agents, carrier agents) (0.5-99%, 0.1-50%) include, but are not restricted to low molecular weight oligomers, surfactants, polysorbate 80, benzalkonium chloride, low viscosity hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC or HPC-SL), HPMC, HMC, ethyl cellulose, povidone, pluronics, sodium deoxycholate, peg-phospholipids, tyloxapol and other tritones, PVP, SLS, dioctyl sulfosuccinate, gelatin, casein, lecithin, dextran, acacia gum, stearic acid, calcium stearate, glycerol monostearate, sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyethylene glycols, triethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, poloxamers (pluronic f68, f108), poloxamines (tetronic 908, poloxamine 908), cationic agents (methyltrioctylammonium chloride (aliquat 336), tetrabutylammonium bromide, choline esters).

Suitable carriers/solvents include, but are not restricted to water, alcohol, and oil.

Suitable co-solvents are used for preparing aqueous systems of active agents not dissolvable in water, and include, but are not restricted to

- liquid co-solvents: glycerin, PEG (300, 400, 3350), propylene alcohol, ethanol, Cremophor EL, Sorbitol;
- surface active agents: Polysorbate 80, 20, Pluronic 68, lecithin;
- complex agents: β-cyclodextrin, PVP, NaCMC.

Suitable antimicrobial agents include, but are not restricted to phenol, m-cresol, methylparaben, propylparaben, chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, benzalkonium chloride, thimerosal.

Suitable antioxidant agents include, but are not restricted to sodium bisulfite, sodium sulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulphate, sodium formaldehyde, ascorbic acid isomers, acetylcysteine, cysteine, thioglycerol, thioglycolic acid, thiolactic acid, thiourea, glutathione, propyl gallate, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, ascorbyl palmitate, α-tocopherol.

Suitable pH regulators/buffering agents include, but are not restricted to acetic acid/acetate, citric acid/citrate, phosphoric acid/phosphate, glutamic acid/glutamate.

CLAIMS

1. A method for suppressing the libido in livestock and increasing the meat production therefrom, wherein olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof is administered to the livestock.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein a formulation comprising olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof is administered to the livestock.

3. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein an injectable formulation comprising olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof is administered to the livestock.

4. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein a lipid-based injectable formulation comprising olanzapine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, polymorph, or a racemic mixture thereof is administered to the livestock.

5. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock further comprises one or a mixture of both of fluoxetine and/or duloxetine in a pharmaceutically acceptable amount.

6. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said injectable solution is administered in an amount of 10 ml and preferably in an amount of 5 ml.

7. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock comprises olanzapine in an amount of 0,05 to 0,4 mg/kgca/day.

8. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock comprises fluoxetine in an amount of 0,05 to 0,4 mg/kgca/day.

9. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock comprises duloxetine in an amount of 0,05 to 0,4 mg/kgca/day.

10. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock consisting of,
    a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available),
    b. 20 - 99% by weight of polyethylene glycol (solvent),
    c. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant),
    d. 0.5 - 5% by weight of NaOH/HCl (pH regulator),
    e. 0.05 - 0.18% by weight of methylparaben (antimicrobial agent).

11. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock consisting of,
    a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available),
    b. 0.5 - 10% by weight of duloxetine or fluoxetine,
    c. 20 - 99% by weight of polyethylene glycol (solvent),
    d. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant),
    e. 0.5 - 5% by weight of NaOH/HCl (pH regulator),
    f. 0.05 - 0.18% by weight of methylparaben (antimicrobial agent).

12. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock consisting of,
    a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available),
    b. 20 - 99% by weight of sesame oil (solvent),
    c. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant).

13. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock consisting of,
    a. 0.5 - 30% by weight of olanzapine (5% and 13% uses available),
    b. 0.5 - 10% by weight of duloxetine or fluoxetine,
    c. 20 - 99% by weight of sterile water or sesame oil (solvent),
    d. 0.05 - 0.075% by weight of alpha tocopherol (antioxidant).

14. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the formulation administered to the livestock comprises alpha tocopherol as an antioxidant.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/TR2013/000247

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A23K1/16 A23K1/18 A61K45/00 A61K31/00
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A23K A61K

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, FSTA, BIOSIS, MEDLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 3 812 259 A (COLLINS R) 21 May 1974 (1974-05-21) claims; examples	1-14

Y	DATABASE BIOSIS [Online] BIOSCIENCES INFORMATION SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA, US; 4 June 2004 (2004-06-04), ARJONA ANIBAL A ET AL: "An animal model of antipsychotic-induced weight gain", XP002694317, Database accession no. PREV200400430318 abstract	1-14
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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
7 November 2013	15/11/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	& ARJONA ANIBAL A ET AL: "An animal model of antipsychotic-induced weight gain", BEHAVIOURAL BRAIN RESEARCH, vol. 152, no. 1, 4 June 2004 (2004-06-04), pages 121-127, ISSN: 0166-4328	

X	NOVICK D ET AL: "Tolerability of outpatient antipsychotic treatment: 36-month results from the European Schizophrenia Outpatient Health Outcomes (SOHO) study", EUROPEAN NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS BV, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 19, no. 8, 1 August 2009 (2009-08-01) , pages 542-550, XP026221932, ISSN: 0924-977X, DOI: 10.1016/J.EURONEURO.2009.03.003 [retrieved on 2009-06-04] tables	1-14

A	US 2006/160750 A1 (KRISHNAN K R R [US] ET AL) 20 July 2006 (2006-07-20) paragraph [0059]; examples	1-14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/TR2013/000247

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 3812259 A	21-05-1974	NONE	
US 2006160750 A1	20-07-2006	NONE	