(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
15 August 2013 (15.08.2013)

WIPO | PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2013/119059 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61K 31/661 (2006.01) *A61K 31/675* (2006.01)
A61K 31/66 (2006.01) *A61K 9/08* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/KR2013/000999

(22) International Filing Date:
7 February 2013 (07.02.2013)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10-2012-0012360 7 February 2012 (07.02.2012) KR

(71) Applicant: **AMI PHARM CO., LTD.** [KR/KR]; (Dogok dong, How Building)6th Fl., 148, Dogok-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-271 (KR).

(72) Inventors: **LEE, Ki Teak**; 6-3306 Parkview, Jeongja-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 463-811 (KR). **LEE, Jong Hyuk**; 202 Woorihome Town, 275 Yeonhui-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-831 (KR). **SEONG, Ilkyeong**; 337-13 Uam-dong, Sangdang-gu, Cheongju-si, Chuncheongbuk-do 360-814 (KR).

(74) Agents: **LEE, Hee Sook** et al.; Siwon Intellectual Property Firm, 9th Fl., JS Building, Teheran-ro 33 gil 11, Yeoksam-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-915 (KR).

(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

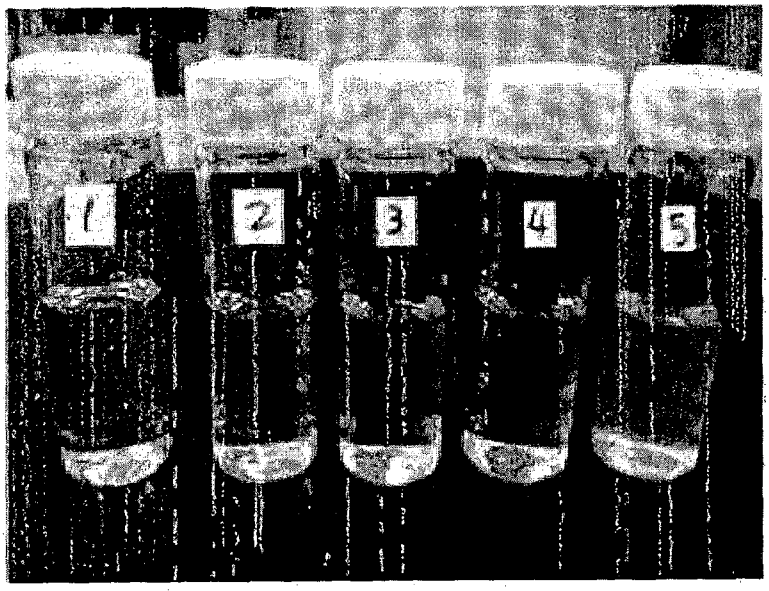
(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))*

(54) Title: INJECTABLE COMPOSITION CONTAINING PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE DEVOID OF SODIUM DEOXYCHOLATE AND PREPARING METHOD THEREOF



(57) Abstract: The present invention provides an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine comprising phosphatidylcholine; ethanol; propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol; polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate; and a balance of water or water for injection, and a preparing method thereof. An injectable composition of the present invention comprises no sodium deoxycholate which is known as carcinogenic and therefore the more safe injectable composition of phosphatidylcholine can be prepared.

WO 2013/119059 A1

【DESCRIPTION】

【Invention Title】

INJECTABLE COMPOSITION CONTAINING PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE DEVOID OF SODIUM DEOXYCHOLATE AND PREPARING METHOD THEREOF

【Technical Field】

<1> The present invention relates to an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine devoid of sodium deoxycholate and a preparing method thereof, and more particularly to an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine comprising phosphatidylcholine; ethanol; propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol; polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate; and a balance of water or water for injection, and to a preparing method thereof.

<2>

【Background Art】

<3> Phosphatidylcholines are a class of phospholipids that contain choline as a head group. They are widely present in animals, plants, yeasts and fungi, and are also known as lecithin. They are the membrane phospholipids of mammals and are found mainly in brains,nerves, blood cells, egg yolks and the like. In plants, phosphatidylcholines are found in soybeans, sunflower seeds, wheat germs and the like. Phosphatidylcholines generally contain saturated fatty acid at position 1 and unsaturated fatty acid at position 2 of glycerol.

<4>

<5> Normally, liver cells synthesize phospholipids as required, but if liver cells are damaged, they cannot synthesize an increased amount of phospholipids required to restore the membrane structures within a short time.

<6>

<7> Generally, when the synthesis of albumin and coagulation factors decreases, a damagedliver has a significantly reduced ability to synthesize phospholipids, and a significant amount of energy is consumed to produce new phospholipids.

<8>

<9> The loss of phospholipids by liver disease causes damage to liver cell membranes and organelles, which is difficult to restore. In an attempt to prevent this loss, there was developed a method in which high purity phosphatidylcholine is supplied into the body so that it is bound to the membrane structure of damaged liver cells to restore the membrane. When phosphatidylcholine is supplied, the exchange of nutrients and electrolytes across membranes is increased, the activity of phospholipid-dependent enzymes is also increased, and high-energy phosphatidylcholine molecules are bound to liver cells to reduce the burden to supply a large amount of energy required for the production of structural and functional components of membrane systems to the liver. Based on the above facts, injectable formulations containing high-purity phosphatidylcholine have been developed and used for recovery from hepatic coma caused by liver cirrhosis.

<10>

<11> In addition, since it was recently reported that phosphatidylcholine has the effect of decomposing locally accumulated fat, injectable formulations containing phosphatidylcholine have been widely used for local lipolysis for beauty purposes.

<12>

<13> Drugs need to be solubilized before injection. If drugs are injected in a non-solubilized state, they are not easily decomposed into single molecules, and the desired levels thereof in blood cannot be obtained. In addition, because non-solubilized drugs can block blood vessels to cause thrombosis, they are not used as injectable formulations. If drugs form a suspended precipitate without being solubilized when they are injected intravenously, large particles will block blood vessels and affect blood flow in tissue around the blocked blood vessels or damage or stimulate the tissue to cause itching, pain, redness, etc. In severe cases, embolism may also occur.

<14> Phosphatidylcholine is a phospholipid component that is not easily soluble in water-soluble solvents for injection. Thus, sodium deoxycholate is added in order to solubilize phosphatidylcholine.

<15> However, sodium deoxycholate that is the main component of bile acid can cause safety concerns when it is applied to body tissues other than the small intestines. In addition, it may cause colorectal cancer. Thus, it appears that sodium deoxycholate is unsuitable for use as the active ingredient of a solubilizer for a drug for intravenous (or subcutaneous) injection.

<16>

<17> Accordingly, there is an urgent need for the development of a phosphatidylcholine-containing injectable composition which contains no sodium deoxycholate and in which phosphatidylcholine is solubilized so as to be injectable intravenously (or subcutaneously).

<18>

【Disclosure】

【Technical Problem】

<19> Accordingly, the present inventors have conducted studies on an injectable composition which comprises no sodium deoxycholate and in which phosphatidylcholine is stably solubilized. As a result, the present inventors have found that phosphatidylcholine is solubilized by a combination of some solubilizers and solubilization aids without sodium deoxycholate, thereby completing the present invention.

<20>

<21> Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine consisting of:

<22> 2-10% (w/v) of phosphatidylcholine

<23> 5-40% (w/v) of ethanol

<24> 2-20 % (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol

<25> 1-30% (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate and

<26> a balance of water or water for injection.

<27>

<28> Another object of the present invention is to provide a method for

preparing an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine comprising the steps of:

<29> (a) adding phosphatidylcholine and one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate to ethanol;

<30> (b) adding one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step (a); and

<31> (c) adding water or water for injection to the mixture of step(b) until a predetermined total volume is reached.

<32>

【Technical Solution】

<33> To acheive the above object, the present invention provides an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine consisting of:

<34> 2-10% (w/v) of phosphatidylcholine,

<35> 5-40% (w/v) of ethanol,

<36> 2-20 % (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol,

<37> 1-30% (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate and

<38> a balance of water or water for injection.

<39>

<40> To acheive another object, the present invention provides a method for preparing an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine comprising the steps of:

<41> (a) adding phosphatidylcholine and one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate to ethanol;

<42> (b) adding one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step (a); and

<43> (c) adding water or water for injection to the mixture of step(b)until a predetermined total volume is reached.

<44>

<45>

<46> Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in detail.

<47> An injectable composition of the present invention is characterized by comprising:

<48> 2-10% (w/v) of phosphatidylcholine,

<49> 5-40% (w/v) of ethanol,

<50> 2-20 % (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol,

<51> 1-30% (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate and

<52> a balance of water or water for injection.

<53>

<54> An injectable formulation is obtained by dissolving an active ingredient and other additives in distilled water for injection, filtering the solution through a bacterial filter to remove bacterial cells, and filling the filtered solution into a vial in an aseptic condition, and then sealing the vial. Phosphatidylcholine that is contained in the injectable composition according to the present invention is also known as lecithin and is the most typical phospholipid. It accounts for about 70% of total phospholipids in yolk eggs and about 60% of total phospholipids in human serum.

<55> Soybean lecithin contains a component consisting of two fatty acids and linoleic acid, unlike other lecithins, and thus has the effect of improving lipid metabolism. In the composition of the present invention, the concentration of phosphatidylcholine is preferably 2-10% (w/v).

<56> In addition, ethanol that is contained in the injectable composition according to the present invention is ethane with a hydrogen molecule replaced by a hydroxyl radical. The concentration of ethanol in the composition according to the present invention is preferably 5-40% (w/v).

<57> In addition, propylene glycol that is contained in the injectable composition according to the present invention is a colorless transparent liquid similar to glycerin and is generally used as a preservative, because it has moisture-absorbing and moisture-holding properties and preservative properties. Moreover, benzyl alcohol that is contained in the injectable

composition according to the present invention is one of aromatic alcohols, which is a colorless transparent liquid. It has a peculiar fragrance and a sharp taste and is generally used as a dissolution agent, an extraction agent, a volatilization inhibitor, a food spice and the like. The concentration of propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol in the composition according to the present invention is preferably 2-20% (w/v).

<58> In addition, macrogol 15 hydroxystearate that is contained in the injectable composition according to the present invention is generally used as a nonionic surfactant, has good chemical stability and low toxicity and easily dissolves in water, ethanol and 2-propanol. Further, polysorbate that is contained in the injectable composition according to the present invention is a polyoxyethylene higher aliphatic alcohol consisting of ethylene oxide bonded to sorbitan fatty acid ester and is a kind of nonionic surfactant. It is divided, according to the number of polyoxyethylene groups and the kind of fatty acid, into polysorbate 20 (monolauric acid), 40 (monopalmitic acid), 60 (monostearic acid), 65 (tristearic acid) and 80 (mono-oleic acid).Among them, polysorbate 80 is preferably used in the present invention. The concentration of polysorbate and/or macrogol in the composition according to the present invention is preferably 1-30% (w/v).

<59> In addition, the water for injection that is contained in the injectable composition according to the present invention is distilled water made to dissolve a solid formulation or dilute a water-soluble formulation. Specific examples thereof include glucose injection, xylitol injection, D-mannitol injection, fructose injection, physiological saline, dextran 40 injection, dextran 70 injection, amino acid injection, Ringer solution, lactic acid-Ringer solution or the like.

<60> The injectable composition of the present invention is a phosphatidylcholine-containing injectable composition containing no sodium deoxycholate and does not cause the risk of colorectal cancer.

<61> The above-described inventive phosphatidylcholine-containing injectable composition, which comprises phosphatidylcholine, ethanol, propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol, polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate, and a

balance of water or water for injection, has not been reported before the present invention.

<62>

<63> Meanwhile, a method of the present invention is characterized by comprising the steps of:

<64> (a) adding phosphatidylcholine and one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate to ethanol;

<65> (b) adding one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step (a); and

<66> (c) adding water or water for injection to the mixture of step(b)until a predetermined total volume is reached.

<67>

<68> The preparing method of the injectable composition could be explain step by step as follows:

<69>

<70> (a) step : adding (and mixing (suspending or blending)) phosphatidylcholine and one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate to ethanol

<71> The ingredients of phosphatidylcholine, polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate in step (a) are same as the above-mentioned. Preferably, after mixing the ingredients of step (a), the mixture is stirred until a clear solution is formed .

<72> The (a) step may comprise adding 2-10% (w/v) of phosphatidylcholine and 2-20 % (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate to 5-40% (w/v) of ethanol.

<73>

<74> (b) step : adding (and mixing (suspending or blending)) one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step (a)

<75> The ingredients of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol, and water for injection in step (b) are same as the above-mentioned.

<76> The (b) step may comprise adding 1-30% (w/v) of one or more selected

from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step (a).

<77>

<78> (c) step : adding (and mixing (suspending or blending)) water or water for injection to the mixture of step (b)until a predetermined total volume is reached

<79> Preferably, after adding water or water for injection of step (c), the resulting solution is homogenized.

<80>

<81> In one example of the present invention, in order to find an injectable composition capable of solubilizing phosphatidylcholine without having to use sodium deoxycholate, unlike conventional injectable compositions containing phosphatidylcholine, the abilities of various combinations of additives for intravenous injection to solubilize phospholipids were evaluated.

<82> As a result, it was shown that one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate and one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol are suitable as solubilizers (see Example 1).

<83> In another example of the present invention, using the composition found to be the most excellent combination in the above-described example (Example 1), the degree of solubilization was measured while changing the concentrations of the components of the composition.

<84> As a result, it was shown that other solubilizers (PEG 400, urea, β-cyclodextrin, sorbitol, span 80, poloxamer 188, glycerol, etc.) have no significant effect.

<85> Accordingly, the injectable composition of phosphatidylcholine, which comprises phosphatidylcholine, ethanol, propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol, polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate, and a balance of water or water for injection, can be used as an injectable composition having an excellent ability to solubilize phosphatidylcholine without having to use sodium deoxycholate.

<86> The method for administration of the injectable composition of the

present invention is not specifically limited, but can be suitably selected in view of the severity of disease, and the patient's age, sex and other conditions. The route for administration of the injectable composition of the present invention is not specifically limited, but is preferably subcutaneous injection, transdermal injection, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection, intraperitoneal injection or the like.

<87>

【Advantageous Effects】

<88> Accordingly, the present invention provides an injectable composition of phosphatidylcholine comprising phosphatidylcholine; ethanol; propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol; polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate; and a balance of water or water for injection. An injectable composition of the present invention comprises no sodium deoxycholate and phosphatidylcholine is stably solubilized in thereof. As a result, the present invention provides more safe injectable composition of phosphatidylcholine.

<89>

【Description of Drawings】

<90> FIG. 1 shows comparision of the status of compositions for solubilization of phosphatidylcholine and the numbers in vial refers the test numbers of the Table 2 of the Example 2.

<91>

【Mode for Invention】

<92> Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in detail with reference to following Examples.

<93> However, the following Examples are only for illustrative purposes and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

<94>

<95> **<Example 1>**

<96> **Experiment on solubilization of phosphatidylcholine using various components of composition for solubilization**

<97>

<98> In order to find an injectable composition capable of solubilizing phosphatidylcholine without having to use sodium deoxycholate, unlike conventional injectable compositions containing phosphatidylcholine, the abilities of various combinations of additives for intravenous injection to solubilize phospholipids were evaluated.

<99> Phosphatidylcholine, polysorbate 80 and ethanol were mixed with each other in the amounts shown in Table 1 below, and the mixture was stirred at 300 rpm at 30 ℃ for 30 minutes in a closed space under light-free conditions.

<100> The phosphatidylcholine was purchased from Lipoid GmbH (Germany) (Cat. No. 368202, Model: PHOSPHOLIPON® 90G).

<101> To the mixture, 45 mg of benzyl alcohol was added, and other various solubilizers were added. Water for injection was added thereto until a total volume of 5 ml was reached. The resulting solution was stirred at 300 rpm at 30 ℃ for 3 hours in a closed space under light-free conditions, thereby preparing an injectable composition.

<102> Visual observation was carried out to determine whether the above-prepared injectable composition undergoes phenomena, including precipitation, suspension and phase separation, and is transparent. As a control, a conventional injectable formulation containing sodium deoxycholate (5 mg injectable formulation comprising 250 mg phosphatidylcholine, 120 mg sodium deoxycholate, 12 mg sodium chloride, 45 mg benzyl alcohol, 10 mg ethanol and a balance of water for injection) was used.

<103> Observation results were expressed as follows: (+): there are no phenomena, including precipitation, suspension and phase separation, and transparency is equal to or higher than that of the control; and (-): solubilization is insufficient, or transparency is lower than that of the control group.

<104> As a result, as can be seen in Table 1 below, when PEG 400, urea, β-cyclodextrin, sorbitol, span 80, poloxamer 188 and glycerol were added, solubilization was insufficient, and when propylene glycol or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate was added as an additive, the degree of solubilization was

similar to that of the control, and the composition was transparent. Thus, it was determined that a combination of phosphatidylcholine, ethanol, benzyl alcohol, polysorbate, propylene glycol or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate, and water for injection can be used as a phosphatidylcholine-containing injectable composition free of sodium deoxycholate.

<105>

<106> 【Table 1】

<107> Solubility according to additives

<108>

No.	1	2	3	4	5
essential phospholipid material	250mg	250mg	250mg	250mg	250mg
polysorbate 80	500mg	500mg	500mg	500mg	500mg
ethanol	500mg	500mg	500mg	500mg	500mg
benzyl alcohol	45mg	45mg	45mg	45mg	45mg
other additives	propylene glycol 500mg	PEG 400 500mg	urea 500mg	β-cyclodextrin 100mg	sorbitol 500mg
water for injection	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder
status	+	-	-	-	-

<109>

<111>

No.	6	7	8	9	
essential phospholipid material	250mg	250mg	250mg	250mg	
polysorbate 80	500mg	500mg	500mg	500mg	
ethanol	500mg	500mg	500mg	500mg	
benzyl alcohol	45mg	45mg	45mg	45mg	
other additives	span 80 500mg	poloxamer 188 100mg	glycerol 500mg	Macrogol 15 Hydroxystearate	
water for injection	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder	
status	-	-	-	+	

<112>

<113>

<114> **<Example 2>**

Experiment on solubilization of phosphatidylcholine using various

concentrations of components of composition for solubilization

<115> The components selected in Example 1 were combined with each other so as to have various components and concentrations, and the conditions in which an optimal injectable composition for solubilization is obtained were determined.

<118> Phosphatidylcholine, polysorbate 80 and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate, and ethanol were mixed with each other in the amounts shown in Table 2 below, and the mixture was stirred at 300 rpm at 30 ℃or 30 minutes in a closed space under light-free conditions.

<119> To the mixture, propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol was added in the amounts shown in Table 2 below, and water for injection was added thereto until a total volume of 5 ml was reached. The resulting solution was stirred at 300 rpm at 30 ℃ for 3 hours in a closed space under light-free conditions, thereby preparing an injectable composition.

<120> Visual observation was carried out to determine whether the above-prepared injectable composition undergoes phenomena, including precipitation, suspension and phase separation, and is transparent. As a control, a conventional injectable formulation containing sodium deoxycholate (5 mg injectable formulation comprising 250 mg phosphatidylcholine, 120 mg sodium deoxycholate, 12 mg sodium chloride, 45 mg benzyl alcohol, 10 mg ethanol and a balance of water for injection) was used.

<121> Observation results were expressed as follows: (+): there are no phenomena, including precipitation, suspension and phase separation, and transparency is equal to or higher than that of the control; and (-): solubilization is insufficient, or transparency is lower than that of the control group.

<122>

<123> As a result, as can be seen in Table 2 below, it was found that, when propylene glycoland benzyl alcohol were not added, the solubilizing effect was insufficient, and when propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol, and polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearatewere added as additives, the

degree of solubilization was sufficient, similar to that of the control, and the composition was transparent. Thus, it determined found that a combination of phosphatidylcholine, ethanol, propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol, and polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate can be used as a phosphatidylcholine-containing injectable composition free of sodium deoxycholate.

<124>

<125> 【Table 2】

<126> Solubility according to the concentration of additives

<127>

Test No.	1	2	3	4	5
essential phospholipid material	287.5mg	287.5mg	287.5mg	287.5mg	287.5mg
propyleneglycol			500mg	500mg	
benzyl alcohol	200mg	100mg			
Polysorbate 80(Tween80)	120mg	200mg		600mg	600mg
Ethanol	1500mg	1500mg	1000mg	500mg	500mg
Macrogol 15 Hydroxystearate			500mg	500mg	500mg
Water for injection	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder
Total	5ml	5ml	5ml	5ml	5ml
status	+	+	+	+	-

【Industrial Applicability】

<128> As can be seen foregoing, the present invention provides an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine comprising phosphatidylcholine; ethanol; propylene glycol and/or benzyl alcohol; polysorbate and/or macrogol 15 hydroxystearate; and a balance of water or water for injection, and a preparing method thereof. An injectable composition of the present invention comprises no sodium deoxycholate and phosphatidylcholine is stably solubilized in thereof. As a result, the present invention provides more safe injectable composition of phosphatidylcholine.

<129>

【CLAIMS】

【Claim 1】

<131> An injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine consisting of:

<132> 2-10% (w/v) of phosphatidylcholine

<133> 5-40% (w/v) of ethanol

<134> 2-20 % (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol

<135> 1-30% (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate and

<136> a balance of water or water for injection.

<137>

【Claim 2】

<138> A method for preparing an injectable composition containing phosphatidylcholine comprising the steps of:

<139> (a) adding phosphatidylcholine and one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate to ethanol;

<140> (b) adding one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step (a); and

<141> (c) adding water or water for injection to the mixture of step(b) until a predetermined total volume is reached.

<142>

【Claim 3】

<143> The method of claim 2, said (a) step comprises adding 2-10% (w/v) of phosphatidylcholine and 2-20 % (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of polysorbate and macrogol 15 hydroxystearate to 5-40% (w/v) of ethanol.

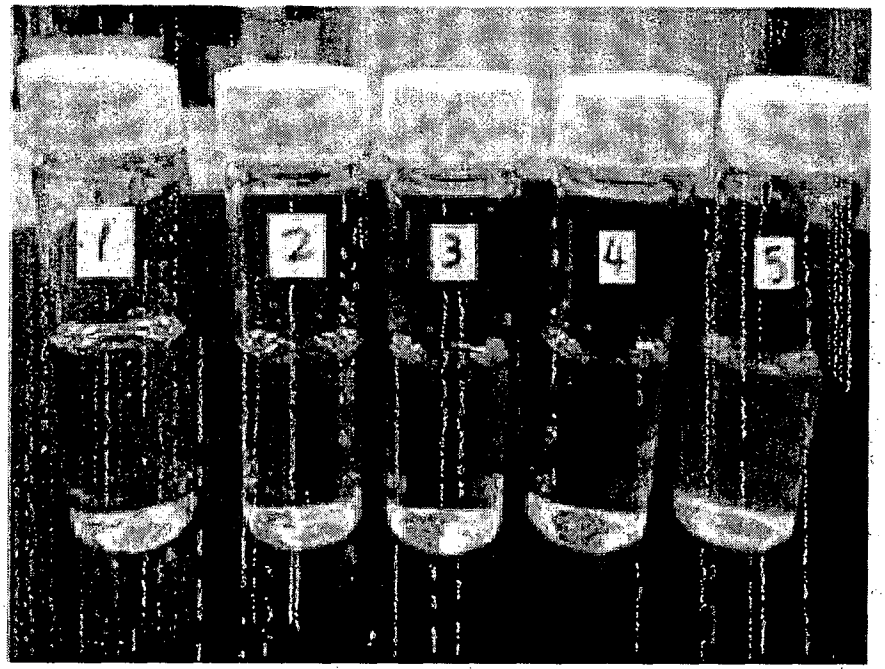
<144>

【Claim 4】

<145> The method of claim 2, said (b) step comprises adding 1-30% (w/v) of one or more selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step (a).

【DRAWINGS】

【Figure 1】



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2013/000999

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A61K 31/661(2006.01)i, A61K 31/66(2006.01)i, A61K 31/675(2006.01)i, A61K 9/08(2006.01)i

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)
A61K 31/661; A61K 9/22; A61K 31/685; A61K 47/28; A61K 31/66; A61K 9/08; A61K 31/575

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean utility models and applications for utility models
Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: phosphatidylcholine, ethanol, propylene glycol, benzyl alcohol, polysorbate, macrogol 15hydroxystearate, injection, injectable

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KR 10-2004-0108567 A (DOOSAN CORPORATION) 24 December 2004 See claims and example 4	1-4
A	KR 10-2007-0110351 A (LOS ANGELES BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT HARBOR-UC LA MEDICAL CENTER et al.) 16 November 2007 See claims 1 and 11	1-4
A	JP 2007-509085 A (AVENTIS PHARMA DEUTSCHLAND GMBH et al.) 12 April 2007 See claims	1-4
A	WO 2011-024354 A1 (MEDRX CO., LTD. et al.) 03 March 2011 See claims	1-4

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ 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
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents,such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
31 May 2013 (31.05.2013)	**31 May 2013 (31.05.2013)**

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR
Korean Intellectual Property Office
189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon Metropolitan City, 302-701, Republic of Korea
Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer
KIM, Yong Won
Telephone No. 82-42-481-5049

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 2009)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/KR2013/000999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
KR 10-2004-0108567 A	24.12.2004	WO 2004-108140 A1	16.12.2004
KR 10-2007-0110351 A	16.11.2007	AU 2005-245002 A1	01.12.2005
		AU 2005-245002 B2	07.07.2011
		AU 2005-245002 C1	15.12.2011
		CA 2567298 A1	01.12.2005
		CN 101018553 A	15.08.2007
		EP 1748780 A1	07.02.2007
		EP 1748780 B1	03.08.2011
		EP 1758590 A1	07.03.2007
		EP 1758590 B1	24.08.2011
		EP 1845938 A1	24.10.2007
		EP 2380576 A2	26.10.2011
		EP 2380576 A3	22.02.2012
		EP 2422789 A1	29.02.2012
		EP 2550968 A1	30.01.2013
		JP 05060295 B2	10.08.2012
		JP 2007-538104 A	27.12.2007
		JP 2008-530005 A	07.08.2008
		JP 2012-176966 A	13.09.2012
		KR 10-1217497 B1	03.01.2013
		US 07622130 B2	24.11.2009
		US 07754230 B2	13.07.2010
		US 08298556 B2	30.10.2012
		US 2005-0261258 A1	24.11.2005
		US 2005-0267080 A1	01.12.2005
		US 2006-0127468 A1	15.06.2006
		US 2006-0154906 A1	13.07.2006
		US 2010-0048527 A1	25.02.2010
		US 2010-0292650 A1	18.11.2010
		US 2011-0002896 A1	06.01.2011
		WO 2005-112942 A1	01.12.2005
		WO 2005-117900 A1	15.12.2005
		WO 2006-086038 A1	17.08.2006
JP 2007-509085 A	12.04.2007	AU 2004-285264 A1	12.05.2005
		CA 2543187 A1	12.05.2005
		CN 100482211 C	29.04.2009
		CN 1870977 A	29.11.2006
		DE 10349979 A1	16.06.2005
		DE 10349979 B4	18.05.2006
		DE 502004008793 D1	12.02.2009
		EP 1684722 A2	02.08.2006
		EP 1684722 B1	31.12.2008
		KR 10-2006-0117914 A	17.11.2006
		US 2005-0089555 A1	28.04.2005
		US 2009-0275545 A1	05.11.2009
		US 2012-0329765 A1	27.12.2012
		WO 2005-041919 A2	12.05.2005

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/KR2013/000999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
		WO 2005-041919 A3	23.06.2005
WO 2011-024354 A1	03.03.2011	CN 102481305 A	30.05.2012
		EP 2471539 A1	04.07.2012
		KR 10-2012-0065348 A	20.06.2012
		US 2012-0149664 A1	14.06.2012