



US00RE38968E

(19) **United States**  
(12) **Reissued Patent**  
**Black et al.**

(10) **Patent Number: US RE38,968 E**  
(45) **Date of Reissued Patent: \*Feb. 7, 2006**

(54) **METHODS FOR INHIBITING BONE LOSS USING 6-HYDROXY-2-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-BENZO[B]THIEN-3-YL-4-[2-(PIPERIDIN-1-YL)ETHOXYPHENYL]METHANONE HYDROCHLORIDE**

5,567,713	A	10/1996	Cullinan et al.
5,591,753	A	1/1997	Black et al.
5,624,940	A	4/1997	Bryant et al.
5,629,425	A	5/1997	LaBell et al.
5,641,790	A	6/1997	Draper
5,646,137	A	7/1997	Black et al.
5,731,327	A	3/1998	Luke
5,747,510	A	5/1998	Draper
5,811,120	A	9/1998	Gibson et al.
5,972,383	A	10/1999	Gibson et al.
6,087,378	A	7/2000	Cullinan et al.
6,096,781	A	8/2000	Cullinan
6,156,786	A	12/2000	Cullinan
6,395,769	B1	5/2002	Cullinan
6,458,811	B1	10/2002	Arbuthnot et al.
6,713,494	B1	3/2004	Cuff et al.

(75) Inventors: **Larry J. Black**, Indianapolis, IN (US);  
**George J. Cullinan**, Trafalgar, IN (US)

(73) Assignee: **Eli Lilly and Company**, Indianapolis, IN (US)

(\*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/375,339**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 27, 2003**

**Related U.S. Patent Documents**

Reissue of:

(64) Patent No.: **5,457,117**  
Issued: **Oct. 10, 1995**  
Appl. No.: **08/329,396**  
Filed: **Oct. 26, 1994**

(62) Division of application No. 08/180,522, filed on Jan. 12, 1994, now Pat. No. 5,393,763, which is a continuation of application No. 07/920,933, filed on Jul. 28, 1992, now abandoned.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61K 31/44** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **514/337**; 514/333

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 514/333,  
514/337, 443, 448

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

4,133,814	A	*	1/1979	Jones et al.
4,185,108	A	*	1/1980	Samour et al.
4,380,635	A		4/1983	Peters
4,418,068	A	*	11/1983	Jones
4,729,999	A	*	3/1988	Young
4,894,373	A	*	1/1990	Young
4,970,237	A	*	11/1990	Jensen et al.
5,011,853	A		4/1991	Olney
5,075,321	A		12/1991	Schreiber
5,118,667	A	*	6/1992	Adams et al.
5,208,031	A		5/1993	Kelly
5,393,763	A		2/1995	Black et al.
5,395,842	A		3/1995	Labrie et al.
5,441,947	A		8/1995	Dodge et al.
5,445,941	A		8/1995	Yang
5,457,116	A		10/1995	Black et al.
5,461,065	A		10/1995	Black et al.
5,462,949	A		10/1995	Jones et al.
5,464,845	A		11/1995	Black et al.
5,468,773	A		11/1995	Dodge et al.
5,472,962	A		12/1995	Koizumi et al.
5,478,847	A	*	12/1995	Draper ..... 514/333
5,482,949	A		1/1996	Black et al.
5,510,370	A		4/1996	Hock
5,534,527	A		7/1996	Black et al.

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

EP	0062505	10/1982
EP	0068563	1/1983
EP	068563	* 1/1983
EP	0605193	7/1994
GB	2097788	11/1982
NO	304924	12/1992
WO	WO93/10113	5/1993
WO	WO 93/10741	6/1993

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

Williams, et al., Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 6(1991).\*

FDC Reports, T&G 11, Mar. 30, 1992.\*

Jones, et al., J. Med. Chem., 27, 1057-1066 (1984).\*

Feldmann, et al., Bone and Material 7, 245-254 (1989).\*

"Tamoxifen Trial Restricted", Scrip No. 1702 Mar. 20, 1992, p. 22.\*

Jordan, et al., Breast Cancer Research Treatment, 10:31-35 (1987).\*

Beall, et al., Calcif Tissue Int., 36: 123-125 (1984).\*

Turner, et al., Journal of Bone and Material Reseach 2, No. 5, 449-456 (1987).\*

Williams, et al., Bone and Material 14, 205-220 (1991).\*

Turner et al., Endocrinology, 122, No. 3 1146-1150 (1988).\*

Love, et al., The New England Journal of Medicine 326, No. 13, 852-856 (1992).\*

Banks PK, Meyer K, Brodie AM H. Regulation of Ovarian Steroid Biosynthesis by Estrogen During Poestrus in the Rat. Endocrinology 1991;129(3):1295-1304.

Black LJ, Jones CD, Falcone JF. Antagonism of Estrogen Action with a New Benzothioephene Derived Antiestrogen. Life Sciences 1983;32:1031-1036.

Buzdar AU, Marcus C, Holmes F, Hug V, Hortobagyi G. Phase II Evaluation of LY156758 in Metastatic Breast Cancer. Oncology 1988;45(5):344-345.

(Continued)

*Primary Examiner*—Edward J. Webman  
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Woodard, Emhardt, Moriarity, McNett & Henry LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The current invention provides a method useful for inhibiting the loss of bone using 6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-benzo(B)-thien-3-yl-4[2-piperidin-1-ethoxyphenol]methanone hydrochloride.

**3 Claims, No Drawings**

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Chou Y, Iguchi T, Bern H. Effects of Antiestrogens on Adult and Neonatal Mouse Reproductive Organs. *Reprod Toxicol* 1992;6(5):439-46.
- Clemens JA, Bennett DR, Black LJ, Jones CD. Effects of a New Antiestrogen, Keoxifene (LY156758), on Growth of Carcinogen-Induced Mammary Tumors and on LH and Prolactin Levels. *Life Sci* 1983;32(25):2869-2875.
- Cypriani B, Tabacik C, Descomps B, Crastes DP A. Role of Estrogen Receptors and Antiestrogen Binding Sites in an Early Effect of Antiestrogens, The Inhibition of Cholesterol Biosynthesis. *J. Steroid Biochem* 1988;31(5):763-771.
- Cypriani B, Tabacik C, Descomps B. Effect on Estradiol and Antiestrogens on Cholesterol Biosynthesis in Hormone-Dependent and Independent Breast Cancer Cell Lines. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta, ser Mol. Cell Res* 1988;972(2):167-178.
- Daniel CW, Silberstein GB, Strickland P. Direct action of 17beta-estradiol on mouse mammary ducts analyzed by sustained release implants and steroid autoradiography. *Cancer Res* 1987;47(22):6052-57.
- De Launoit Y, Veilleux R, Dufour M, Simard J, Labrie F. Characteristics of the biphasic action of androgens and of the potent antioproliferative effects of the new pure antiestrogen EM-139 on cell cycle kinetic parameters in LNCaP human prostatic cancer cells. *Cancer Res* 1991;51(19):5165-5170.
- Gierthy JF, Lincoln DW II, Roth KE, Bowser SS, Bennett JA, Bradley L and Dickerman HW. Estrogen-stimulation of postconfluent cell accumulation and foci formation of human MCF-7 breast cancer cells. *J. Cell. Biochem* 1991;45(2):177-187.
- Gottardis MM, Jordan VC. Antitumor actions of keoxifene and tamoxifen in the n-nitrosomethylurea-induced rat mammary carcinoma model. *Cancer Res* 1987;47(15):4020-4024.
- Gottardis MM, Ricchio ME, Satyaswaroop PG, Jordan VC. Effect of steroidal and nonsteroidal antiestrogen on the growth of a tamoxifen-stimulated human endometrial carcinoma (EnCa101) in athymic mice. *Cancer Res* 1990;50(11):3189-3192.
- Gray JM, Ziemian L. Antiestrogen binding sites in brain and pituitary of ovariectomized rats. *Brain Res* 1992;578(1-2):55-60.
- Hubert J-F, Vincent A, Labrie F. Estrogenic activity of phenol red in rat anterior pituitary cell in culture. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun* 1986;141(3):885-891.
- Jordan VC, Gottardis MM. Tamoxifen-stimulated growth of human endometrial carcinoma. *New York Acad. Sci* 1991;622:439-446.
- Jordan VC. Laboratory studies to develop general principles for the adjuvant treatment of breast cancer with antiestrogens: problems and potential for future clinical applications. *Breast cancer res. Treat* 1983;3(Suppl):73-86.
- Katz, J, Finlay, TH, Banerjee S, Levitz M. An Estrogen-Dependent Esterase Activity in MCF-7 Cells. *J. Steroid Biochem.* 1987;vol. 26, No. 6:687-692.
- Kessel B, Hsueh AJW. Keoxifene (LY 156758) inhibits follicle-stimulating hormone induced differentiation of cultured rat granulosa cells. *Life Sci* 1987;40(11):1089-1097.
- Kleinberg DL, Todd J, Babitsky G. Inhibition by estradiol of the lactogenic effect of prolactin in primate mammary tissue: reversal by antiestrogens LY 156758 and tamoxifen. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 1983; 80:4144-4148.
- Knecht M, Brodie AM H., Catt KJ. Aromatase inhibitors prevent granulosa cell differentiation: an obligatory role for estrogens in luteinizing hormone receptor expression. *Endocrinology* 1985;117(3):1156-1161.
- Knecht M, Tsai-Morris CH, Catt KJ. Estrogen Dependence of Luteinizing Hormone Receptor Expression in Cultured Rat Granulosa Cells. Inhibition of Granulosa Cell Development by the Antiestrogens Tamoxifen and Keoxifene. *Endocrinology* 1985;16:1771-1777.
- Labrie F, Poulin R, Simard J, Zhao HF, Labrie C, Dauvois S et al. Interactions between estrogens, androgens, progesterone, and glucocorticoids in ZR-75-1 human breast cancer cells. *Ann. New York Acad. Sci* 1990;595:130-148.
- Labrie F, Simard J, Poulin R, Hatton A-C, Labrie C, Dauvois S et al. Potent antagonism between estrogens and androgens on GCDFP-15 expression and cell growth in the ZR-75-1 human breast cancer cells. *Ann. New York Acad. Sci* 1990;586:174-187.
- Liehr JG, Folse DS, Roy D. Lack of effectiveness of antiestrogens RU 39,411 or keoxifen in the prevention of estrogen-induced tumors in Syrian hamsters. *Cancer Lett* 1992;64(1):23-29.
- Lindstrom TD, Whitaker NG, Whitaker GW. Disposition and metabolism of a new benzothioephene antiestrogen in rats, dogs and monkeys. *Xenobiotica* 1984;14(11):841-847.
- Luthy IA, Begin D, Labrie F. Mediation by the androgen receptor of the stimulatory and antiandrogenic actions of 17beta-estradiol on the growth of androgen-sensitive shionogi mammary carcinoma cells in culture. *Endocrinology* 1988;123(3):1418-1424.
- Mariotti A, Durham J, Frederickson R, Miller R, Butcher F, Mawhinney M. Actions and interactions of estradiol and retinoic acid in mouse anterior prostate gland. *Biol. Reprod* 1987;37(4):1023-1035.
- Martinoli MG, Veilleux R, Pelletier G. Effects of triiodothyronine, dexamethasone and estradiol-17beta on GH mRNA in rat pituitary cells in culture as revealed by in situ hybridization. *Acta Endocrinol* 1991;124(1):83-90.
- McArdle CA, Schomerus E, Groner I, Poch A. Estradiol regulates gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor number, growth and inositol phosphate production in alphaT3-1 cells. *Mol. Cell Endocrinol* 1992;87(1-3):95-103.
- Meisel RL, Dohanich GP, McEwen BS, Pfaff DW. Antagonism of sexual behavior in female rats by ventromedial hypothalamic implants of antiestrogen. *Neuroendocrinology.* 1987;45(3):201-207.
- Moon LY, Wakley GK, Turner RT. Dose-Dependent Effects of Tamoxifen on Long Bones in Growing Rats: Influence of Ovarian Status. *Endocrinology* 1991; 129(3):1568-74.
- Neubauer BL, Best KL, Clemens JA, Gates CA, Goode RL, Jones CD, Laughlin ME, Shaar CJ, Toomey RE, Hoover DM. Endocrine and Antiprostic Effects of Raloxifene (LY156758) in the Male Rat. *The Prostate* 1993; 23:245-262.
- Neubauer BL, Biser P, Jones CD, Mariotti A, Hoover DM, Thornton T et al. Antagonism of androgen and estrogen effects of guinea-pig seminal vesicle epithelium and fibromuscular stroma by keoxifene LY-156758. *The Prostate* 1989;15(3):273-286.
- Ortmann O, Emons G, Knuppen R, Catt KJ. Inhibitory actions of keoxifene on luteinizing hormone secretion in pituitary gonadotrophs. *Endocrinology* 1988;123(2):962-968.

- Ortmann O, Sturm R, Knuppen R, Emons G. Weak estrogenic activity of phenol red in the pituitary gonadotroph: re-evaluation of estrogen and antiestrogen effects. *J. Steroid Biochem* 1990;35(1):17-22.
- Osborne CK, Hobbs K, Clark GM. Effect of estrogens and antiestrogens on growth of human breast cancer cells in athymic nude mice. *Cancer Res* 1985;45(2):584-590.
- Peterson SL, Barraclough CA. Suppression of spontaneous LH surges in estrogen-treated ovariectomized rats by microimplants of antiestrogens into the preoptic brain. *Brain Res* 1989;484(1-2):279-289.
- Poulin R, Baker D, Labrie F. Androgens inhibit basal and estrogen-induced cell proliferation in the ZR-75-1 human breast cancer cell line. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat* 1988;12(2):213-225.
- Poulin R, Labrie F. Stimulation of cell proliferation and estrogenic response by adrenal C<sub>19</sub>- $\Delta^2$ -steroids in the AR-75-1 human breast cancer cell line. *Cancer Res* 1986;46(10):4933-4937.
- Poulin R, Merand Y, Poirier D, Levesque C, Dufour J-M, Labrie F. Antiestrogenic properties of keoxifene, trans-4-hydroxytamoxifen, and ICI 164384, a new steroidal antiestrogen, in ZR-75-1 human breast cancer cells. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat* 1989;14(1):65-76.
- Richards J, Imagawa W, Balakrishnan A, Edery M, Nandi S. The lack of effect of phenol red or estradiol on the growth response of human, rat, and mouse mammary cells in primary culture. *Endocrinology* 1988;123(3):1335-1340.
- Sanders M, Levinson AI, Schreiber AD. Hormonal modulation of macrophage clearance of IgG sensitized cells. *Clin Res* 1987;35(3):268-275.
- Sikes, RA, Thomsen S, Petrow W, Neubauer BL, Chung LWK. Inhibition of Experimentally Induced Mouse Prostatic Hyperplasia by Castration or Steroid Antagonist Administration. *Biology of Reproduction* 1990;43:353-362.
- Simard J, Labrie F. Adrenal C<sub>19</sub>-5-ene steroids induce full estrogenic responses in rat pituitary gonadotrophs. *J Steroid Biochem* May 1987;26(5):539-546.
- Simard J, Labrie F. Keoxifene shows pure antiestrogenic activity in pituitary gonadotrophs. *Mol. Cell Endocrinol.* 1985;39:141-144.
- Snyder BW, Beecham GD, Winneker RC. Studies on the mechanism of action of danazol and gestrinone (R2323) in the rat: evidence for a masked estrogen component. *Fertil. Steril* 1989;51(4):705-710.
- Snyder BW, Beecham GD, Winneker RD. Danazol suppression of luteinizing hormone in the rat: evidence for mediation by both androgen and estrogen receptors. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med* 1990;194(1):54-57.
- Sundstrom SA, Komm BS, Xu Q, Boundy V, Lyttle RC. The stimulation of uterine complement component C3 gene expression by antiestrogens. *Endocrinology* 1990;126(3):1449-1456.
- Thomas T, Kiang DT. Additive growth-inhibitory effects of DL- $\alpha$ -difluoromethylornithine and antiestrogens on MCF-7 breast cancer cell line. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun* 1987;148(3):1338-1345.
- Tsai P-S, Uchima F-D A., Hamamoto ST, Bern HA. Proliferation and differentiation of prepubertal mouse vaginal epithelial cells in vitro and the specificity of estrogen-induced growth retardation. *In Vitro Cell. Dev. Biol* 1991;27 A(6):461-468.
- Veldhuis JD, Azimi P, Juchter D, Garmey J. Mechanisms subserving the bipotential actions of estrogen on ovarian cells: studies with a selective anti-estrogen, LY 156758, and the sparingly metabolizable estrogen agonist, moxestrol. *J. Steroid biochem* 1986;24(5):977-982.
- Veldhuis JD, Rodgers RJ, Furlanetto RW. Synergistic actions of estradiol and the insulin-like growth factor Somatomedin-C on swine ovarian (granulosa) cells. *Endocrinology* 1986;119(2):530-538.
- Wakeling AE, Valcaccia B, Newbould E, Green LR. Non-steroidal antiestrogens-receptor binding and biological response in rat mammary carcinoma and human breast cancer cells. *J. Steroid biochem* 1984;20(1):111-120.
- Wakeling AE, Valcaccia B. Antioestrogenic and antitumor activities of a series of non-steroidal antiestrogens. *J. Endocrinol* 1983;99(3):455-464.
- Wakley GK and Turner RT. Sex Steroids and the Regulation of Bone Volume in the Rat. *Cells & Material Supplement.* 1991, vol. 1, pp. 85-91.
- Welshons WV, Rottinghaus GE, Nonneman DJ, Dolan-Timpe M, Ross PF. A sensitive bioassay for detection of dietary estrogens in animal feeds. *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest* Oct. 1990;2(3):268-273.
- U.S. Appl. No. 10/446,210, filed May 27, 2003, Black et al. Ammann, P., R. Rizzoli, D. Slosman, and J. P. Bonjour. 1992. Sequential and precise in vivo measurement of bone mineral density in rats using dual energy x-ray absorptiometry. *J. Bone Miner. Res.* 7:311-316.
- Black, L. J., C. D. Jones, J. H. Clark, and J. A. Clemens. 1982. LY 156758: A unique anti-estrogen displaying high affinity for estrogen receptors, negligible estrogenic activity and near-total estrogen antagonism in vivo. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat.* 2:279.
- Bucolo, G., and H. David. 1973. Quantitative determination of serum triglycerides by the use of enzymes. *Clin. Chem.* 19:476-482.
- Chao, Y., E. E. Windler, G. C. Chen, and R. J. Havel. 1979. Hepatic catabolism of rat and human lipoproteins in rats treated with 17- $\alpha$ -ethinyl estradiol. *J. Biol. Chem.* 254:11360-11366.
- Consensus Conference. Osteoporosis. 1984. *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* 252:799-802.
- Cummings, S. R. 1991. Evaluating the benefits and risks of postmenopausal hormone therapy. *Am J. Med.* 91 (Suppl. 5B): 14S-18S.
- Donati, R.J., P. V. Harper, A. Hughes, and R. V. Hay. 1990. Serum cholesterol- and apoprotein B-lowering effects on cis-tamoxifen. *Arteriosclerosis.* 10:822A.
- Gordon, T., W. B. Kannel, M.C. Hjortland, and P. M. McNamara. 1978. Menopause and coronary heart disease: The Framingham Study. *Ann. Int. Med.* 89:157-161.
- Jones, C.D., T. Suarez, E. H. Massey, L. J. Black, and F. C. Tinsley. 1979. Synthesis and anti-estrogenic activity of [3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-naphthalenyl] [4-(2-pyrrolidinyl) ethoxy]-phenyl] methanone-sulfonic acid salt. *J. Med. Chem.* 22:962-966.
- Jordan V. C., K. E. Allen, and C. J. Dix. 1980. Pharmacology of tamoxifen in laboratory animals. *Cancer Treat. Rep.* 64:745-759.
- Judd, H. L., D. R. Meldrum, L. J. Defetos, and B. E. Henderson. 1983. Estrogen replacement therapy: Indications and complications. *Ann. Int. Med.* 98:195-205.
- Kalu, D. N. 1991. The ovariectomized rat model of postmenopausal bone loss. *Bone Miner.* 15:175-192.

- Kalu, D. N., C. C. Liu, E. Salerno, B. Hollis, R. Echon, and M. Ray. 1991. Skeletal response of ovariectomized rats to low and high doses of  $17\beta$ -estradiol. *Bone Miner.* 14:175-187.
- Kurl, R. N., and N. M. Borthwick. 1980. Clomiphene and tamoxifen action in the rat uterus. *J. Endocrinol.* 85:519-524.
- Love, R. R., L. Cameron, B. L. Connell, and H. Leventhal. 1991. Symptoms associated with tamoxifen treatment in postmenopausal women. *Arch. Intern. Med.* 151:1842-1847.
- Love, R. R., D. A. Wiebe, P. A. Newcomb, L. Cameron, H. Leventhal, V. C. Jordan, J. Feyzi, and D. L. DeMets. 1991. Effects of tamoxifen on cardiovascular risk factors in postmenopausal women. *Ann. Intern. Med.* 115:860-864.
- Ma, P. T. S., T. Yamamoto, J. L. Goldstein, and M. S. Brown. 1986. Increased mRNA for low density lipoprotein receptor in livers of rabbits treated with 17- $\alpha$ -ethinyl estradiol. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 83:792-796.
- Matthews, K. A., E. Meilahn, L. H. Kuller, S. F. Kelsy, A. W. Caggiula, and R. R. Wing. 1989. Menopause and risk factors for coronary heart disease. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 321:641-646.
- Overgaard, K., M. A. Hansen, S. B. Jensen, and C. Christiansen. 1992. Effect of calcitonin given intranasally on bone mass and fracture rates in established osteoporosis: A dose-response study. *Br. Med. J.* 305:556-561.
- Riggs, B. L. 1991. Overview of osteoporosis. *West. J. Med.* 154:63-77.
- Staels, B., J. Auwerx, L. Chan. A. von Tol, M. Rosseneu, and G. Verhoeven. 1989. Influence of development, estrogens, and food intake on apolipoprotein A-I, A-II and E mRNA in rat liver and intestine. *J. Res.* 30:1137-1145.
- Szego, C., and S. Roberts. 1953. Steroid action and interactions in uterine metabolism. *Recent Prog. Horm. Res.* 8:419-468.
- Walsh, B. W., I. Schiff, B. Rosner, L. Greenberg, V. Ravnikar, and F. M. Sacks. 1991. Effects of post-menopausal estrogen replacement on the concentrations and metabolism of plasma lipoproteins. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 325:1196-1204.
- Wiebe, D. A., and J. T. Bernert. 1984. Influence of incomplete cholesterylester hydrolysis on enzymatic measurements of cholesterol. *Clin. Chem.* 30:352-356.
- Windler, E. E. T., P.T. Kovanen, Y Chao, M.S. Brown, R. J. Havel, and J. L. Goldstein. 1980. The estradiol-stimulated lipoprotein receptor of rat liver. *J. Biol. Chem.* 255:10464-10471.
- Wronski, T. J., and C.-F. Yen. 1991. The ovariectomized rat as an animal model for postmenopausal bone loss. *Cells Mater.* (Suppl.1):69-74.
- Wronski, T. J., C.-F. Yen, K. W. Burton, R. C. Mehta, P. S. Newman, E. E. Soltis, and P.P. DeLuca. 1991. Skeletal effects of calcitonin in ovariectomized rats. *Endocrinology.* 129:2246-2250.
- Wronski, T. J., M. Cintron, A. L. Doherty, and L. M. Dann. 1988. Estrogen treatment prevents osteopenia and depresses bone turnover in ovariectomized rats. *Endocrinology.* 123:681-686.
- Cells and Materials*, Supplement 1, 1991, *The Aged Rat Model for Bone Biology Studies*, pp. 1-192.
- de Winter FR and Steendijk R; *The effect of a low-calcium diet in lactating rats; observations on the rapid development and repair of osteoporosis; Calcif. Tiss. Res.*; vol. 17, 1975, pp. 303-316.
- Dukes M, Chester R, Yarwood L and Wakeling AE; *Effects of a non-steroidal pure antioestrogen, ZM 189, 154, on oestrogen target organs of the rat including bones; Journal of Endocrinology*, vol. 141, 1994, pp. 335-341.
- Fisher B, Costantino JP, Redmond CK, Fisher ER, Wickerham DL, Cronin WM, et al.; *Endometrial cancer in tamoxifen-treated breast cancer patients: findings from the national surgical adjuvant breast and bowel project (NSABP) B-14; Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, vol. 86, No. 7, Apr. 6, 1994, pp. 527-537.
- Fornander T et al., *Adjuvant tamoxifen in early breast cancer: occurrence of new primary cancers; The Lancet*; Jan. 21, 1989, pp. 117-120.
- Furr BJA and Jordan VC; *The pharmacology and clinical uses of tamoxifen; Pharmac. Ther.*, vol. 25, 1984, pp. 127-205.
- Gallagher A, Chambers TJ, and Tobias JH, *The estrogen antagonist ICI 182, 780 reduces cancellous bone volume in female rats; Endocrinology*, vol. 133, 1993, pp. 2787-2791.
- Janssens JP, Billiet G, Bonte J, and De Loecker W, *Effects of daily anti-estrogen treatment on uterine growth and progesterone receptor concentrations in adult rat uterus; Anticancer Research*, vol. 4, 1984, pp. 157-162.
- Jordan VC, *Biochemical pharmacology of antiestrogen action; Pharmacological Reviews*, vol. 36, No. 4, 1984, pp. 245-275.
- Jordan, VC, *Estrogen Antiestrogen action and Breast Cancer Therapy*, (excerpts), pp. 28-30, and 516-517, (date unknown).
- Jordan VC, *The strategic use of antiestrogens to control the development and growth of breast cancer; Cancer Supplement*, vol. 70, No. 4, Aug. 15, 1992, pp. 977-982.
- Kimmel, DB, *Animal models for in vivo experimentation in osteoporosis research, Osteoporosis*; Chapter 33, pp. 671-690, 1996.
- Lindsay R et al., *Long-term prevention of postmenopausal osteoporosis by estrogen; The Lancet*; May 15, 1976, pp. 1038-1040.
- Marcus R, *Secondary Forms of Osteoporosis; Disorders of Bone and Mineral Metabolism*, 1992, Chapter 38, pp. 889-904.
- Miller MA, Katzenellenbogen BS, *Characterization and quantitation of antiestrogen binding sites in estrogen receptor-positive and -negative human breast cancer cell lines; Cancer Research*, vol. 43, Jul. 1983, pp. 3094-3100.
- Miller SC, Shupe JG, Redd EH, Miller MA, and Omura TH, *Changes in bone mineral and bone formation rates during pregnancy and lactation in rats; Bone*, vol. 7, 1986, pp. 283-287.
- Minne HW, Parvici S, Feldmann S, Ziegler R, *Antiestrogen treatment produces bone loss in female rats; J. Bone Mineral Res.*, vol. 1, Supplement 1, Jun. 1986, Abstract 255.
- Mitlak BH, Williams DC, Bryant HU, Paul DC, and Neer RM, *Intermittent administration of bovine PTH-(1-34) increases serum 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin concentrations and spinal bone density in senile (23 month) rats; J. Bone and Min. Res.*; vol. 7, No. 5, 1992, pp. 479-484.
- Parvici S, Minne HW, Bauss F, Ziegler R; *Antiestrogen treatment produces loss of bone mass as a side-effect in the rat; Acta Endocrinol*; vol. 108, Supplement 267, 1985, Abstract 187.
- Prince RL et al. *Prevention of postmenopausal osteoporosis; New England Journal of Medicine*; vol. 325, No. 17, Oct. 24, 1991, pp. 1189-1195.

- Sutherland RL, Murphy LC; *Mechanisms of oestrogen antagonism by nonsteroidal antioestrogens; Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology*; vol. 25, 1982, pp. 5–23.
- Wakeling, AE, O'Connor KM, Newbould E, *Comparison of the biological effects of tamoxifen and a new antioestrogen (LY 117018) on the immature rat uterus, J. Endocr.*, vol. 99, 1983, pp. 447–453.
- Beall, PT, Misra LK, Young RL, Spjut HJ, Evans HJ, Leblanc. Clomiphene Protects Against Osteoporosis in the Mature Ovariectomized Rat. *Calcif. Tissue Int.*, 36: 123–125 (1984).
- Feldman S, Minne HW, Parvizi S, Pfeifer M, Lempert UG, Bauss F et al. Antiestrogen and antiandrogen administration reduce bone mass in the rat. *Bone and Mineral* 1989;7(3):245–254.
- Jones, CD, Jevnikar MG, Pike AJ et al., Antiestrogens. 2. Structure–Activity Studies in a Series of 3-Aroyl–2-arylbenzo[b]thiophene Derivatives leading to [6-Hydroxy–2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzo[b]thien–3-yl][4-[2-(1-piperidiny)ethoxy]–phenyl]methanone Hydrochloride (LY156758), a Remarkably Effective Estrogen Antagonist with Only Minimal Intrinsic Estrogenicity; *J. Med. Chem.*, vol. 27, 1984, pp. 1057–1066.
- Jordan, VC, Phelps E, Lindgren, JU. Effects of anti–estrogens on bone in castrated and intact female rats. *Breast Cancer Res. and Treat* 1987;10:31–35.
- Love et al. Effects of Temoxifen on Bone Mineral Density in Postmenopausal Women with Breast Cancer. *New England Journal of Medicine* Mar. 26, 1992;326(13):852–856.
- Tamoxifen Increases Spinal Bone Mineral Density in Postmenopausal Women. *FDC Reports, T&G 11*, Mar. 30, 1992. Tamoxifen Trial Restricted, Scrip No. 1702, Mar. 20, 1992, p. 22.
- Turner et al. Tamoxifen Prevents the Skeletal Effects of Ovarian Hormone Deficiency in Rats. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, 1987; 2(5):449–456.
- Turner et al. Tamoxifen Inhibits Osteoclast–Mediated Resorption of Trabecular Bone in Ovarian Hormone–Deficient Rats. *Endocrinology* 1988; 122(3):1146–1150.
- Williams DC, Paul DC, and Black LJ. Effects of estrogen and tamoxifen on serum osteocalcin levels in ovariectomized rats. *Bone and Mineral*, 14 (1991):205–220.
- Raloxifene/Trioxifene Combined Biblio (eff Jun. 23, 1993).
- Jordan VC and Gosden B, Inhibition of the uterotrophic activity of estrogens and antiestrogens by the short acting antiestrogen LY117018, *Endocrinology*, vol. 113, No. 2, 1983, pp. 463–468.
- Copending U.S. Appl. No. 10/375,274, filed Feb. 27, 2003, Draper et al.
- Copending U.S. Appl. No. 10/375,341, filed Feb. 27, 2003, Black et al.
- Barr's Paragraph IV Certification (pp. 1–29) and 2 page letter (Oct. 9, 2002) enclosing the same.
- Eli Lilly and Company's Supplemental Response To Barr's Interrogatory No. 12 (served on Jun. 28, 2004).
- Barr Laboratories' Second Supplemental Responses to Eli Lilly's Interrogatories Nos. 5, 6 and 9 (served on Sep. 20, 2004).
- Black et al., "Distinct, Structure–Related Profiles of Estrogenic and Anti–Estrogenic Activity in the Tamoxifen and LY117018 Series;" *The Endocrine Society, Abstract* 1982.
- Black et al., "Uterine Bioassay of Tamoxifen, Trioxifene, and New Estrogen Antagonist (LY117018) in Rats and Mice," *Life Sciences*, 26:1980, 1453–1458.
- Black et al., "Differential Interaction of Antiestrogens with Cytosol Estrogen Receptors," *Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology*, 22:1981, 95–103.
- Black et al., "Evidence for Biological Action of the Antiestrogens LY117018 and Tamoxifen by Different Mechanisms," *Endocrinology* 109; 1981, 987–989.
- Black, L. J. "Biological Actions and Binding Properties of a New Estrogen Antagonist LY117018," In: *Hormone Antagonists*, 129–45, 1982 (M. K. Agarwal ed.) Walter de Gruyter and Co., Berlin N.Y.
- Black et al., The Antiestrogenic Action of LY139481: Species Uniformity Duration of Action and Kinetics of 3H–LY139481 Distribution In Vivo. Sixty–fifth Annual Meeting of the Endocrine Society, San Antonio, Tex., Jun. 8–10, 1983, abs. 93.
- Black et al., The Relationship of the Antiestrogenic Efficacy of LY156758 to its Pharmacokinetics and Metabolism Following Oral Administration to Adult Ovariectomized Rats, Seventh International Congress of Endocrinology, Quebec City, Canada, Jul. 1–7, 1984, abs. 323.
- Black et al., Synthesis and Antiestrogenic Activity of [3,4-Dihydro–2(4-methoxyphenyl)–1-naphthalenyl][4-[2-pyrrolidiny)ethoxy]–phenyl] methanone, methanesulfonic acid salt, *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* 22; 1979, 962–966.
- Williams, et al., *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, 6 (1991).

\* cited by examiner

1

**METHODS FOR INHIBITING BONE LOSS  
USING 6-HYDROXY-2-(4-  
HYDROXYPHENYL)-BENZO[B]THIEN-3-YL-  
4-[2-(PIPERIDIN-1-YL)  
ETHOXYPHENYL]METHANONE  
HYDROCHLORIDE**

**Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.**

This application is a division, of application Ser. No. 08/180,522 filed Jan. 12, 1994, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,393,763, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/920,933 filed Jul. 28, 1992, now abandoned.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to the discovery that a group of 2-phenyl-3-aryloylbenzothiophenes is useful in the prevention of bone loss.

The mechanism of bone loss is not well understood, but in practical effect, the disorder arises from an imbalance in the formation of new healthy bone and resorption of old bone, skewed toward a net loss of bone tissue. This bone loss includes a decrease in both mineral content and protein matrix components of the bone, and leads to an increased fracture rate of, predominantly, femoral bones and bones in the forearm and vertebrae. These fractures, in turn, lead to an increase in general morbidity, a marked loss of stature and mobility, and, in many cases, an increase in mortality resulting from complications.

Bone loss occurs in a wide range of subjects, including post-menopausal women, patients who have undergone hysterectomy, patients who are undergoing or have undergone long-term administration of corticosteroids, patients suffering from Cushing's syndrome, and patients having gonadal [dysgenesis] *dysgenesis*.

Unchecked, bone loss can lead to osteoporosis, a major debilitating disease whose prominent feature is the loss of bone mass (decreased density and enlargement of bone spaces) without a reduction in bone volume, producing porosity and fragility.

One of the most common types of osteoporosis is found in post-menopausal women affecting an estimated 20 to 25 million women in the United States alone. A significant feature of post-menopausal osteoporosis is the large and rapid loss of bone mass due to the cessation of estrogen production by the ovaries. Indeed, data clearly support the ability of estrogen to limit the progression of osteoporotic bone loss, and estrogen replacement is a recognized treatment for post-menopausal osteoporosis in the United States and many other countries. However, although estrogens have beneficial effects on bone, given even at very low levels, long-term estrogen therapy has been implicated in a variety of disorders, including an increase in the risk of uterine and breast cancer, causing many women to avoid this treatment. Recently suggested therapeutic regimens, which seek to lessen the cancer risk, such as administering combinations of progestogen and estrogen, cause the patient to experience regular withdrawal bleeding, which is unacceptable to most older women. Concerns over the significant undesirable effects associated with estrogen therapy, and the limited ability of estrogens to reverse existing bone loss, support the need to develop alternative therapy for bone loss that generates the desirable effects on bone but does not cause undesirable effects.

2

Attempts to fill this need by the use of compounds commonly known as antiestrogens, which interact with the estrogen receptor, have had limited success, perhaps due to the fact that these compounds generally display a mixed agonist/antagonist effect. That is, although these compounds can antagonize estrogen interaction with the receptor, the compounds themselves may cause estrogenic responses in those tissues having estrogen receptors. Therefore, some antiestrogens are subject to the same adverse effects associated with estrogen therapy.

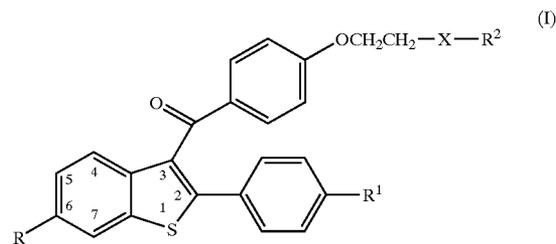
The current invention provides methods for inhibiting the loss of bone without the associated adverse effects of estrogen therapy, and thus serves as an effective and acceptable treatment for osteoporosis.

The 2-phenyl-3-aryloylbenzothiophene compounds that are the active component in the formulations and methods of this invention were first developed by C. David Jones and Tulio Suarez as anti-fertility agents (see U.S. Pat. No. 4,133,814, issued Jan. 9, 1979). Certain compounds in the group were found to be useful in suppressing the growth of mammary tumors.

Jones later found a group of related compounds to be useful for antiestrogen and antiandrogen therapy, especially in the treatment of mammary and prostatic tumors (see U.S. Pat. No. 4,418,068, issued Nov. 29, 1983). One of these compounds, the compound of formula I wherein X is a bond, R and R<sup>1</sup> are hydroxyl, and R<sup>2</sup> is a piperidino ring, was clinically tested for a brief time for the treatment of breast cancer. That compound is called raloxifene, formerly keoxifene.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

This invention provides new methods for the treatment of bone loss comprising administering to a human in need of treatment an effective amount of a compound of formula I



wherein

X is a bond, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>;

R and R<sup>1</sup>, independently, are hydrogen, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-acyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-acyloxy, R<sup>3</sup>-substituted aryloxy, R<sup>3</sup>-substituted aroyloxy, R<sup>4</sup>-substituted carbonyloxy, chloro, or bromo;

R<sup>2</sup> is a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of pyrrolidino, piperidino, or hexamethyleimino;

R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkoxy, hydrogen, or halo; and

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or aryloxy; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The invention also provides pharmaceutical formulations for inhibiting bone loss comprising a compound of formula I, wherein R, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and X are as defined above in an amount that increases or retains bone density, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE  
INVENTION**

The current invention concerns the discovery that a group of 2-phenyl-3-aryloylbenzothiophenes (benzothiophenes) of

formula I are useful in the treatment of osteoporosis. The benzothiophenes of formula I inhibit the loss of bone that results from a lack of endogenous estrogen such as occurs in women following cessation of menstruation due to natural, surgical, or other processes. The reduction of bone density and mass that more rarely occurs in men is also tied to the loss of hormonal regulation and is therefore also a target for therapy according to the methods of the current invention.

The benzothiophenes of formula I are a series of nonsteroidal compounds that exhibit high affinity for conventional estrogen receptors in primary sex target tissues. However, they elicit minimal estrogenic responses in those tissues, and actually serve as potent antagonists of natural estrogens such as estradiol. In contrast to the report of Feldmann, S. et al., "Antiestrogen and antiandrogen administration reduce bone mass in the rat", *Bone and Mineral*, 7:245 (1989), the benzothiophenes of formula I are able to antagonize classical estrogenic responses in primary sex target tissues without significantly reducing bone density when given to intact or estrogen treated animals, and they prevent bone loss in estrogen deficient animals. This dichotomy indicates selective agonist/antagonist actions on specific target cells which would appear to be highly desirable in treatment of the menopausal syndrome. Accordingly, the real benefit of the current discovery is that the benzothiophenes of formula I inhibit the loss of bone but do not elicit significant estrogenic responses in the primary sex target tissues. Thus, the current invention provides a method of inhibiting bone loss comprising administering to a human in need of treatment an amount of a compound of formula I that inhibits bone loss but does not significantly affect the primary sex target tissues. This combination of features allows for long-term treatment of the chronic ailment with a diminished risk of developing the undesirable effects of customary estrogen replacement therapy.

The biological action of the benzothiophenes of formula I is complex and may be unrelated to the detectable presence of the parent compound in the blood. Following oral administration of a preferred benzothiophene of this invention, raloxifene (raloxifene hydrochloride), to human subjects in the clinic, the parent compound was not detected in the serum of those subjects. It was determined that following oral administration, the compound was extensively conjugated to the glucuronidated form and cleared quickly from the bloodstream. Although no biological endpoints were measured in the human recipients, there was concern that the compound was not bioavailable.

Experiments were undertaken to address the bioavailability issue in laboratory animals where biological activity could be assessed. The animal studies indicated that raloxifene was maximally active in inhibiting both uterine uptake of tritiated-estradiol and the normal uterotrophic response to estradiol even under conditions where raloxifene was extensively conjugated in the plasma of the animals. Moreover, the conjugate, isolated from the urine of human subjects treated with raloxifene, displayed significant antiestrogenic/antiuterotrophic activity when administered intravenously to rats, and inhibited the interaction of tritiatedestradiol with rat uterine estrogen receptors in a manner similar to the parent compound. These studies suggested the conjugated compound may have been converted to the parental form at the site of action, presumably by the action of  $\beta$ -glucuronidase. Such conversion may contribute to the activity of the compound.  $\beta$ -Glucuronidase is fairly ubiquitous and is thought to be active in the resorption process of bone remodeling, and would presumably be available for converting the conjugated compound to the parental form if

required for activity. Therefore, conjugation of the benzothiophenes of formula I is not considered to be necessarily detrimental to their bioavailability as an inhibitor of bone loss.

Thus, the method of treatment provided by this invention is practiced by administering to a human in need of inhibition of bone loss, a dose of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, that is effective to inhibit bone loss. A particular benefit of this method is that it avoids potentially harmful and unacceptable estrogenic side effects. The inhibition of bone loss contemplated by the present method includes both medical therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment, as appropriate.

The method also includes the administration of a compound of formula I given in combination with estrogen. The term estrogen as used herein refers to any compound which approximates the spectrum of activities of the naturally acting molecule which is commonly believed to be  $17\beta$ -estradiol. Examples of such compounds include estriol, estrone, ethynyl estradiol, Premarin (a commercial preparation of conjugated estrogens isolated from natural sources—Ayerst), and the like. Again, due to the selective agonist/antagonist properties of the compounds of formula I, this combination provides for the full benefits of estrogen therapy without the concomitant adverse effects associated with estrogen therapy alone.

The general chemical terms used in the description of a compound of formula I have their usual meanings. For example, the term " $C_1$ - $C_3$ -alkyl" includes such groups as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and isopropyl.

The term " $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy" includes such groups as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentyloxy, and hexyloxy and also includes branched chain structures such as, for example, isopropoxy and isobutoxy.

The term " $C_1$ - $C_6$ -acyloxy" includes methanoyloxy, ethanoyloxy, propanoyloxy, butanoyloxy, pentanoyloxy, hexanoyloxy, and the like and also includes branched chain structures such as, for example, 2,2-dimethylpropanoyloxy, and 3,3-dimethylbutanoyloxy.

The term " $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_6$ -acyloxy" contemplates, for example, methoxyethanoyloxy, methoxypropanoyloxy, methoxybutanoyloxy, methoxypentanoyloxy, methoxyhexanoyloxy, ethoxyethanoyloxy, ethoxypropanoyloxy, ethoxybutanoyloxy, ethoxypentanoyloxy, ethoxyhexanoyloxy, propoxyethanoyloxy, propoxypropanoyloxy, propoxybutanoyloxy, and the like.

It should also be understood that as used herein, references to alkyl and alkoxy structures also include cycloalkyl and cycloalkoxy groups where the number of carbons within the structure is at least 3.

The terms " $R^3$ -substituted aryloxy" and " $R^3$ -substituted aryloxy" include such groups as phenyloxy, thienyloxy, furyloxy, naphthyloxy, benzoyloxy, thienoyloxy, furyloxy, naphthoyloxy, and the like, where the  $R^3$  substitution group may be hydrogen, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ -alkoxy, or halo.

The term " $R^4$ -substituted carbonyloxy, where the  $R^4$  substitution group may be  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy or aryloxy, includes carbonate structures such as methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, propoxycarbonyloxy, butoxycarbonyloxy, pentyloxycarbonyloxy, hexyloxycarbonyloxy, phenyloxycarbonyloxy, thienyloxycarbonyloxy, furyloxycarbonyloxy, and naphthyloxycarbonyloxy.

Preferred methods of this invention comprise the use of compounds of formula I wherein R and  $R^1$  are other than

hydrogen, alkoxy, aryloxy, chloro, or bromo and therefore represent ester and carbonate configurations. Other preferred methods include the use of formula I compounds wherein R and R<sup>1</sup> are the same as one another. Certain R<sup>2</sup> groups also demonstrate preferable characteristics when used in the methods of this invention. For example, preferred methods of this invention include the use of formula I compounds wherein R<sup>2</sup> is piperidino or pyrrolidino, especially piperidino. A further preferred subgroup of the preferred piperidino and pyrrolidino compounds include compounds wherein R and R<sup>1</sup> are other than hydrogen and, in particular, those wherein R and R<sup>1</sup> are hydroxyl.

All of the compounds used in the methods of the current invention can be made according to established procedures, such as those detailed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,133,814 and 4,418,068. In general, the process starts with a benzo[b]thiophene having a 6-hydroxyl group and a 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl) group. The starting compound is protected, alkylated, and deprotected to form the formula I compounds wherein R and R<sup>1</sup> are both hydroxy. The formula I compounds that are ethers, esters, and carbonates may then be formed if desired. Examples of the preparation of such compounds are provided in the U.S. patents discussed above. Specific preparations of yet other derivatized compounds useful in the current invention are outlined in the Preparations sections below. Modifications to the above methods may be necessary to accommodate reactive functionalities of particular substituents. Such modifications would be both apparent to, and readily ascertained by, those skilled in the art.

The compounds used in the methods of this invention form pharmaceutically acceptable acid and base addition salts with a wide variety of organic and inorganic acids and bases and include the physiologically acceptable salts which are often used in pharmaceutical chemistry. Such salts are also part of this invention. Typical inorganic acids used to form such salts include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, nitric, sulfuric, phosphoric, hypophosphoric and the like. Salts derived from organic acids, such as aliphatic mono and dicarboxylic acids, phenyl substituted alkanic acids, hydroxyalkanoic and hydroxyalkandioic acids, aromatic acids, aliphatic and aromatic sulfonic acids, may also be used. Such pharmaceutically acceptable salts thus include acetate, phenylacetate, trifluoroacetate, acrylate, ascorbate, benzoate, chlorobenzoate, dinitrobenzoate, hydroxybenzoate, methoxybenzoate, methylbenzoate, o-acetoxybenzoate, naphthalene-2-benzoate, bromide, isobutyrate, phenylbutyrate,  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate, butyne-1,4-dioate, hexyne-1,4-dioate, caprate, caprylate, chloride, cinnamate, citrate, formate, fumarate, glycollate, heptanoate, hippurate, lactate, malate, maleate, hydroxymaleate, malonate, mandelate, mesylate, nicotinate, isonicotinate, nitrate, oxalate, phthalate, terephthalate, phosphate, monohydrogenphosphate, dihydrogenphosphate, metaphosphate, pyrophosphate, propionate, propionate, phenylpropionate, salicylate, sebacate, succinate, suberate, sulfate, bisulfate, pyrosulfate, sulfite, bisulfite, sulfonate, benzene-sulfonate, p-bromophenylsulfonate, chlorobenzenesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, methane-sulfonate, naphthalene-1-sulfonate, naphthalene-2-sulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate, xylenesulfonate, tartarate, and the like.

In addition, some of the formula I compounds may form solvates with water or organic solvents such as ethanol. These solvates are also contemplated for use in the methods of this invention.

The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts are typically formed by reacting a compound of formula I with

an equimolar or excess amount of acid. The reactants are generally combined in a mutual solvent such as diethyl ether or benzene. The salt normally precipitates out of solution within about one hour to 10 days and can be isolated by filtration or the solvent can be stripped off by conventional means.

Bases commonly used for formation of salts include ammonium hydroxide and alkali and alkaline earth metal hydroxides, carbonates and bicarbonates, as well as aliphatic and aromatic amines, aliphatic diamines and hydroxy alkylamines. Bases especially useful in the preparation of addition salts include ammonium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, calcium hydroxide, methylamine, diethylamine, ethylene diamine, cyclohexylamine and ethanolamine.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts generally have enhanced solubility characteristics compared to the compound from which they are derived, and thus are often more amenable to formulation as liquids or emulsions.

The current invention also provides useful pharmaceutical formulations for inhibiting bone loss comprising a formula I compound plus one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. Pharmaceutical formulations can be prepared by procedures known in the art. For example, the compounds can be formulated with common excipients, diluents, or carriers, and formed into tablets, capsules, suspensions, powders, and the like. Examples of excipients, diluents, and carriers that are suitable for such formulations include the following: fillers and extenders such as starch, sugars, mannitol, and silicic derivatives; binding agents such as carboxymethyl cellulose and other cellulose derivatives, alginates, gelatin, and polyvinyl pyrrolidone; moisturizing agents such as glycerol; disintegrating agents such as agaragar, calcium carbonate, and sodium bicarbonate; agents for retarding dissolution such as paraffin; resorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds; surface active agents such as cetyl alcohol, glycerol monostearate; adsorptive carriers such as kaolin and bentonite; and lubricants such as talc, calcium and magnesium stearate, and solid polyethyl glycols.

The compounds can also be formulated as elixirs or solutions for convenient oral administration or as solutions appropriate for parenteral administration, for instance by intramuscular, subcutaneous or intravenous routes. Additionally, the compounds are well suited to formulation as sustained release dosage forms and the like. The formulations can be so constituted that they release the active ingredient only or preferably in a particular part of the intestinal tract, possibly over a period of time. The coatings, envelopes, and protective matrices may be made, for example, from polymeric substances or waxes.

The particular dosage of a compound of formula I required to treat or inhibit bone loss according to this invention will depend upon the severity of the disease, its route of administration, and related factors that will be decided by the attending physician. Generally, accepted and effective doses will be from about 0.1 to about 1000 mg, and more typically from about 200 to about 600 mg. Such dosages will be administered to a subject in need of treatment from once to about three times each day, or more often as needed to effectively inhibit the bone loss process.

It is usually preferred to administer a compound of formula I in the form of an acid addition salt, as is customary in the administration of pharmaceuticals bearing a basic group such as the piperidino ring. It is also advantageous to administer such a compound by the oral route to an aging

7

human (e.g. a post-menopausal female or a male showing evidence of bone loss by X-ray analysis). For such purposes the following oral dosage forms are available.

## FORMULATIONS

In the formulations which follow, "Active ingredient" means a compound of formula I.

Formulation 1: Gelatin Capsules	
<u>Hard gelatin capsules are prepared using the following:</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Active ingredient	0.1-1000
Starch, NF	0-650
Starch flowable powder	0-650
Silicone fluid 350 centistokes	0-15

The ingredients are blended, passed through a No. 45 mesh U.S. sieve, and filled into hard gelatin capsules.

Examples of specific capsule formulations containing raloxifene that have been made include those shown below:

<u>Formulation 2: Raloxifene capsule</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Raloxifene	1
Starch, NF	112
Starch flowable powder	225.3
Silicone fluid 350 centistokes	1.7

<u>Formulation 3: Raloxifene capsule</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Raloxifene	1
Starch, NF	112
Starch flowable powder	225.3
Silicone fluid 350 centistokes	1.7

<u>Formulation 4: Raloxifene capsule</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Raloxifene	10
Starch, NF	103
Starch flowable powder	225.3
Silicone fluid 350 centistokes	1.7

<u>Formulation 5: Raloxifene capsule</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/capsule)
Raloxifene	50
Starch, NF	150
Starch flowable powder	397
Silicone fluid 350 centistokes	3.0

8

The specific formulations above may be changed in compliance with the reasonable variations provided.

A tablet formulation is prepared using the ingredients below:

<u>Formulation 6: Tablets</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active ingredient	0.1-1000
Cellulose, microcrystalline	0-650
Silicon dioxide, fumed	0-650
Stearate acid	0-15

The components are blended and compressed to form tablets.

Alternatively, tablets each containing 0.1-1000 mg of active ingredient are made up as follows:

<u>Formulation 7: Tablets</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/tablet)
Active ingredient	0.1-1000
Starch	45
Cellulose, microcrystalline	35
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (as 10% solution in water)	4
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	4.5
Magnesium stearate	0.5
Talc	1

The active ingredient, starch, and cellulose are passed through a No. 45 mesh U.S. sieve and mixed thoroughly. The solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone is mixed with the resultant powders which are then passed through a No. 14 mesh U.S. sieve. The granules so produced are dried at 50°-60° C. and passed through a No. 18 mesh U.S. sieve. The sodium carboxymethyl starch, magnesium stearate, and talc, previously passed through a No. 60 U.S. sieve, are then added to the granules which, after mixing, are compressed on a tablet machine to yield tablets.

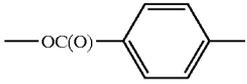
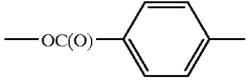
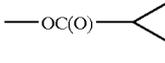
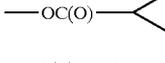
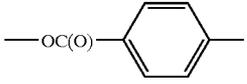
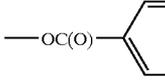
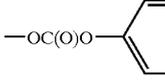
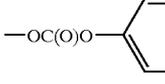
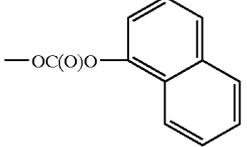
Suspensions each containing 0.1-1000 mg of medicament per 5 mL dose are made as follows:

<u>Formulation 8: Suspensions</u>	
Ingredient	Quantity (mg/5 ml)
Active ingredient	0.1-1000 mg
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	50 mg
Syrup	1.25 mg
Benzoic acid solution	0.10 mL
Flavor	q.v.
Color	q.v.
Purified water to	5 mL

The medicament is passed through a No. 45 mesh U.S. sieve and mixed with the sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and syrup to form a smooth paste. The benzoic acid solution, flavor, and color are diluted with some of the water and added, with stirring. Sufficient water is then added to produce the required volume.

Illustrative compounds that can be used in the formulations and methods of this invention are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Compound No.	X	R and R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Form
1	bond		piperidino	base
2	bond		piperidino	HCl
3	bond		piperidino	base
4	bond		piperidino	HCl
5	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	piperidino	base
6	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	piperidino	HCl
7	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	piperidino	base
8	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	piperidino	HCl
9	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	piperidino	base
10	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	piperidino	HCl
11	bond		piperidino	HCl
12	bond		piperidino	base
13	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	piperidino	base
14	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	piperidino	HCl
15	bond		piperidino	base
16	bond		piperidino	HCl
17	bond		piperidino	base
18	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	piperidino	base
19	bond	$-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	piperidino	HCl
20	bond	OH	piperidino	base
21	bond	OH	piperidino	HCl
22	bond	H	piperidino	base
23	CH <sub>2</sub>	OH	piperidino	HCl
24	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	OH	piperidino	HCl
25	CH <sub>2</sub>	H	piperidino	HCl
26	bond	OH	pyrrolodino	base
27	bond	OH	pyrrolodino	HCl
28	CH <sub>2</sub>	OH	pyrrolodino	HCl
29	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	OH	pyrrolodino	HCl
30	bond	H	pyrrolodino	HCl
31	bond	OH	hexamethyleneimino	HCl
32	CH <sub>2</sub>	OH	hexamethyleneimino	HCl
33	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	OH	hexamethyleneimino	HCl
34	bond	OCH <sub>2</sub>	piperidino	HCl

In the following Preparations, the compound numbers correspond to those given in Table 1

## 11

## Preparation 1

Preparation of Compound 1: 6-(4-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

Raloxifene, 6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzo[b]thien-3-yl-4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride, (5.1 g, 10 mmol) was suspended in 250 mL of dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) and 7.1 g (70 mmol) of triethylamine, and approximately 10 mg of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine were added. The suspension was cooled in an ice bath and placed under an atmosphere of nitrogen. 4-Fluorobenzoyl chloride (4.75 g, 30 mmol), dissolved in 20 mL of dry THF, was slowly added over a twenty minute period. The reaction mixture was stirred and allowed to slowly warm to room temperature over a period of eighteen hours. It was then filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated to a gum in vacuo. The crude product thus obtained was dissolved in a small volume of chloroform and chromatographed (HPLC) on a silica gel column eluted with a linear gradient of solvent, starting with chloroform and ending with a mixture of chloroform-methanol (19:1 (v/v)). The fractions containing the desired product as determined by thin layer chromatography (silica, chloroform-methanol (9:1)) were combined and evaporated to a gum. The final product was crystallized from ether to give 3.21 g of compound 1.

PMR: consistent with the structure FDMS: m/e=717 M+ Elemental Analysis for  $C_{42}H_{33}F_2NO_6S$ : Theor.: C, 70.29; H, 4.60; N, 1.95 Found: C, 70.05; H, 4.60; N, 1.89 Mol. Wt.: 717

## Preparation 2

Preparation of Compound 2: 6-(4-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

Compound 1 (5.15 g, 7.18 mmol) was dissolved in 25 mL THF, and 150 mL ether was added. Dry HCl gas was bubbled into the solution, and a white gummy precipitate formed. The liquid was removed by decanting, and the residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate with a small amount of ethanol added to effect solution. The product was filtered, washed with ether, and dried to give 4.41 g of Compound 2 as a white powder.

PMR: consistent with the structure Elemental Analysis for  $C_{42}H_{34}ClF_2NO_6S$ : Theor.: C, 66.88; H, 4.54; N, 1.86 Found: C, 66.59, H, 4.39; N, 1.60 Mol. Wt.: 753.5

## Preparation 3

Preparation of Compound 3: 6-(Cyclopropylcarbonyloxy)-2-[4-(cyclopropylcarbonyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

The title compound was prepared using procedures analogous to those in Preparation 1, but using cyclopropylcarbonyl chloride, except that the product was not crystallized. Yield=2.27 g.

PMR: consistent with the structure FDMS: m/e=610 M+

## Preparation 4

Preparation of Compound 4: 6-(Cyclopropylcarbonyloxy)-2-[4-(cyclopropylcarbonyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

Compound 4 was prepared from Compound 3 as described in Preparation 2.

## Preparation 5

Preparation of Compound 5: 6-(n-Butanoyloxy)-2-[4-(n-butanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

## 12

Compound 5 was prepared using the method of Preparation 1, but starting with n-butanoyl chloride, to give 4.12 g of final product as an oil.

PMR: consistent with the structure FDMS: m/e=614 (M<sup>+</sup>)

## Preparation 6

Preparation of Compound 6: 6-(n-Butanoyloxy)-2-[4-(n-butanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

Compound 5 (4.12 g) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (50 mL), and a solution of HCl in ether was added until the precipitation stopped. The liquid was decanted off, and the white, gummy residue was triturated with diethyl ether and filtered. The residue was dried to give 1.33 g of Compound 6.

PMR: consistent with the structure Elemental Analysis for  $C_{36}H_{40}ClNO_6S$ : Theor.: C, 66.50; H, 6.20; N, 2.15 Found: C, 66.30; H, 6.28; N, 1.98 Mol. Wt.: 650.24

## Preparation 7

Preparation of Compound 7: 6-(2,2-Dimethylpropanoyloxy)-2-[4-(2,2-dimethylpropanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

Compound 7 was prepared using the procedure of Preparation 1, but using 2,2-dimethylpropanoyl chloride.

## Preparation 8

Preparation of Compound 8: 6-(2,2-Dimethylpropanoyloxy)-2-[4-(2,2-dimethylpropanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride

Compound 8 was prepared from Compound 7, as described in Preparation 2.

FDMS: m/e=641 (M-HCl-1) Elemental Analysis for  $C_{38}H_{44}ClNO_6S$ : Theor.: C, 67.29; H, 6.54; N, 2.07 Found: C, 67.02; H, 6.54; N, 1.90 Mol. Wt.: 678.29

## Preparation 9

Preparation of Compound 9: 6-(3,3-Dimethylbutanoyloxy)-2-[4-(3,3-dimethylbutanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

Compound 9 was prepared using the procedure of Preparation 1, but with 3,3-dimethylbutanoyl chloride.

## Preparation 10

Preparation of Compound 10: 6-(3,3-Dimethylbutanoyloxy)-2-[4-(3,3-dimethylbutanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

Compound 10 was prepared from Compound 9 as described in Preparation 2.

FDMS: m/e=669 (M-HCl-1) Elemental Analysis for  $C_{40}H_{48}ClNO_6S$ : Theor.: C, 68.02; H, 6.85; N, 1.98 Found: C, 67.75; H, 6.83; N, 2.04 Mol. Wt.: 706.35

## Preparation 11

Preparation of Compound 11: 6-(4-Methylbenzoyloxy)-2-[4-(4-methylbenzoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

Compound 11 was prepared from the free base using a procedure similar to that of Preparation 2.

FDMS: m/e=710 (M-HCl-1) Elemental Analysis for  $C_{44}H_{40}ClNO_6S$ : Theor.: C, 70.81; H, 5.39; N, 1.88 Found: C, 71.10; H, 5.39; N, 1.94 Mol. Wt.: 746.33

## Preparation 12

Preparation of Compound 12: 6-Benzoyloxy-2-[4-benzoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl-[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

## 13

Compound 12 was prepared from the appropriate acid chloride as described in Preparation 1.

FDMS: m/e=682 (M+1) Elemental Analysis of  $C_{42}H_{35}NO_6S$ : Calc: C, 73.80; H, 5.14; N, 2.05 Found: C, 73.27; H, 5.27; N, 1.94 Mol. Wt.: 681.8

## Preparation 13

Preparation of Compound 13: 6-(n-Butoxyoyloxy)-2-[4(n-butoxyoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

Compound 13 was prepared in a manner analogous to that described in Preparation 1, except that n-butylchloroformate was used in place of the acid chloride. Yield=6.13 g in form of oil.

PMR: consistent with structure FDMS: m/e=674 (M+1)

## Preparation 14

Preparation of Compound 14: 6-(n-Butoxycarbonyloxy)-2-[4(n-butoxycarbonyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

Compound 13 was converted to the hydrochloride salt in a manner analogous to that described in Preparation 6.

PMR: consistent with structure Elemental Analysis of  $C_{38}H_{44}ClNO_5S$ : Calc: C, 64.26; H, 6.24; N, 1.97 Found: C, 63.97; H, 6.34; N, 1.98 Mol. Wt.: 710.29

## Preparation 15

Preparation of Compound 15: 6-(Phenyloxycarbonyloxy)-2-[4(phenyloxycarbonyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

This compound was prepared in a manner analogous to that described in Preparation 13, but using the appropriate acyl ester. Yield=3.59 g of final product as a tan amorphous powder.

PMR: consistent with structure FDMS: m/e=713 (M+).

## Preparation 16

Preparation of Compound 16: 6-(Phenyloxycarbonyloxy)-2-[4(phenyloxycarbonyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

Compound 15 was converted to the hydrochloride salt in a manner analogous to that described in Preparation 6.

PMR: consistent with structure Elemental Analysis of  $C_{38}H_{44}ClNO_5S$ : Calc: C, 67.24; H, 4.84; N, 1.87 Found: C, 66.94; H, 4.96; N, 1.84 Mol. Wt.: 750.27

## Preparation 17

Preparation of Compound 17: 6-(Naphthoyloxy)-2-[4(1-naphthoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

Compound 17 was prepared as described in Preparation 1 using the appropriate acid halide. Yield=3.5 g of a white amorphous powder

PMR: consistent with structure FDMS: m/e=781 (M+) Elemental Analysis of  $C_{50}H_{39}NO_6S$ : Calc: C, 76.80; H, 5.03; N, 1.79 Found: C, 76.53; H, 5.20; N, 1.53 Mol. Wt.: 781.94

## Preparation 18

Preparation of Compound 18: 6-(Methoxyethanoyloxy)-2-[4(methoxyethanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone.

Compound 18 was prepared as described in Preparation 1 using the appropriate acid halide. Yield=3.61 g of a gummy solid.

PMR: consistent with structure FDMS: m/e=618 (M+1)

## Preparation 19

Preparation of Compound 19: 6-(Methoxyethanoyloxy)-2-[4(methoxyethanoyloxy)phenyl]benzo[b]thien-3-yl[4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxy]phenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

## 14

Compound 19 was prepared from 3.5 g of Compound 18 as described in Preparation 2. Yield=1.65 g of amorphous white powder.

PMR: consistent with structure FDMS: m/e=618 (M+1) Elemental Analysis of  $C_{34}H_{36}NO_8S$ : Calc: C, 62.43; H, 5.55; N, 2.14 Found: C, 62.23; H, 5.63; N, 2.15

The following nonlimiting examples illustrate the methods and formulations of this invention.

## EXAMPLE 1

In the examples illustrating the methods, a model of post-menopausal osteoporosis was used in which effects of different treatments upon femur density were determined.

Seventy-five day old female Sprague Dawley rats (weight range of 225 to 275 g) were obtained from Charles River Laboratories (Portage, Mi.). They were housed in groups of 3 and had ad libitum access to food (calcium content approximately 1%) and water. Room temperature was maintained at  $22.2 \pm 1.7^\circ$  C. with a minimum relative humidity of 40%. The photoperiod in the room was 12 hours light and 12 hours dark.

One week after arrival, the rats underwent bilateral ovariectomy under anesthesia (44 mg/kg Ketamine and 5 mg/kg Xylazine (Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.) administered intramuscularly). Treatment with vehicle, estrogen, or a compound of formula I was initiated on the day of surgery following recovery from anesthesia. Oral dosage was by gavage in 0.5 mL of 1% carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). Body weight was determined at the time of surgery and weekly thereafter and the dosage was adjusted with changes in body weight. Vehicle or estrogen treated ovariectomized (ovex) rats and non-ovariectomized (intact) rats were evaluated in parallel with each experimental group to serve as negative and positive controls.

The rats were treated daily for 35 days (6 rats per treatment group) and sacrificed by decapitation on the 36th day. The 35 day time period was sufficient to allow maximal reduction in bone density, measured as described herein. At the time of sacrifice, the uteri were removed, dissected free of extraneous tissue, and the fluid contents were expelled before determination of wet weight in order to confirm estrogen deficiency associated with complete ovariectomy. Uterine weight was routinely reduced about 75% in response to ovariectomy. The uteri were then placed in 10% neutral buffered formalin to allow for subsequent histological analysis.

The right femurs were excised and scanned at the distal metaphysis 1 mm from the patellar groove with single photon absorptiometry. Results of the densitometer measurements represent a calculation of bone density as a function of the bone mineral content and bone width.

## INFLUENCE OF RALOXIFENE ON BONE DENSITY

The results of control treatments from five separate experiments are accumulated in Table 2. In summary, ovariectomy of the rats caused a reduction in femur density of about 25% as compared to intact vehicle treated controls. Estrogen, administered in the orally active form of ethynyl estradiol ( $EE_2$ ), prevented this loss of bone in a dose dependent manner, but it also exerted a stimulatory action on the uterus resulting in uterine weights approaching that of an intact rat when administered at 100  $\mu$ g/kg. Results are reported as the mean of measurements from thirty rats  $\pm$  the standard error of the mean.

In these studies, raloxifene also prevented bone loss in a dose dependent manner; however, only minimal increase of uterine weight over the ovariectomized controls was present

## 15

in these animals. The results of five assays using raloxifene are combined in Table 3. Accordingly, each point reflects the responses of thirty rats and depicts a typical dose response curve for raloxifene in this model. Results are reported as the mean  $\pm$  the standard error of the mean.

TABLE 2

	Bone Density (mg/cm/cm)	Uterine Weight (mg)
Ovariectomy control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	170 $\pm$ 3	127 $\pm$ 5
Intact control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	220 $\pm$ 4	545 $\pm$ 19
EE <sub>2</sub> 100 $\mu$ g/kg, oral	210 $\pm$ 4	490 $\pm$ 11

TABLE 3

	Bone Density (mg/cm/cm)	Uterine Weight (mg)
Ovariectomy control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	171 $\pm$ 3	127 $\pm$ 5
Intact control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	222 $\pm$ 3	540 $\pm$ 22
raloxifene 0.01 mg/kg, oral	176 $\pm$ 3	150 $\pm$ 5
raloxifene 0.10 mg/kg, oral	197 $\pm$ 3	196 $\pm$ 5
raloxifene 1.00 mg/kg, oral	201 $\pm$ 3	199 $\pm$ 5
raloxifene 10.00 mg/kg, oral	199 $\pm$ 3	186 $\pm$ 4

## EXAMPLE 2

Raloxifene was administered alone or in combination with ethynyl estradiol. Rats treated with raloxifene alone had uterine weights which were marginally higher than the ovariectomized controls and much less than those of ethynyl estradiol treated rats, which approached those of the intact controls. Conversely, raloxifene treatment significantly reduced bone loss in ovariectomized rats, and when given in combination with ethynyl estradiol it did not appreciably reduce the protective effect of the estrogen on bone density. The results are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

	Bone Density (mg/cm/cm)	Uterine Weight (mg)
<u>Experiment A</u>		
Ovariectomy control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	162 $\pm$ 4	142 $\pm$ 18
Intact control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	219 $\pm$ 5	532 $\pm$ 49
EE <sub>2</sub> 100 $\mu$ g/kg, oral	202 $\pm$ 6	450 $\pm$ 17
EE <sub>2</sub> 100 $\mu$ g/kg + raloxifene 0.10 mg/kg, oral	204 $\pm$ 2	315 $\pm$ 10
EE <sub>2</sub> 100 $\mu$ g/kg + raloxifene 1 mg/kg, oral	200 $\pm$ 5	250 $\pm$ 21
<u>Experiment B</u>		
Ovariectomy control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	165 $\pm$ 8	116 $\pm$ 6
Intact control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	220 $\pm$ 4	605 $\pm$ 69
EE <sub>2</sub> 100 $\mu$ g/kg, oral	215 $\pm$ 11	481 $\pm$ 24
raloxifene 1 mg/kg + EE <sub>2</sub> 100 $\mu$ g/kg, oral	197 $\pm$ 7	263 $\pm$ 17
raloxifene 1 mg/kg	198 $\pm$ 11	202 $\pm$ 5

## 16

## EXAMPLE 3

The ability of raloxifene to inhibit bone loss was compared to that of tamoxifen (SIGMA, St. Louis, Mo.). Tamoxifen, a well known antiestrogen currently used in the treatment of certain cancers, has been shown to inhibit bone loss (see for example, Love, R., et al. 1992 "Effects of tamoxifen on bone mineral density in postmenopausal women with breast cancer", N. Eng J Med 326:852; Turner, R., et al. 1988 "Tamoxifen inhibits osteoclast-mediated resorption of trabecular bone in ovarian hormone-deficient rats", Endo 122:1146). A relatively narrow range of doses of raloxifene and tamoxifen was administered orally to ovariectomized rats as in the previous example. Although both of these agents displayed the ability to prevent reduction of femur density while evoking only modest uterotrophic activity, as identified by gains in uterine weight (Table 5), a comparison of several histological parameters demonstrated a marked difference between the rats treated with these agents (Table 6).

Increases in epithelial height are a sign of estrogenicity of therapeutic agents and may be associated with increased incidence of uterine cancer. When raloxifene was administered as described in Example 1, only at one dose was there any statistically measurable increase in epithelial height over the ovariectomized controls. This was in contrast to the results seen with tamoxifen and estrogen. At all doses given, tamoxifen increased epithelial height equal to that of an intact rat, about a six-fold increase over the response seen with raloxifene. Estradiol treatment increased epithelial height to a thickness greater than intact rats.

Estrogenicity was also assessed by evaluating the adverse response of eosinophil infiltration into the stromal layer of the uterus (Table 6). Raloxifene did not cause any increase in the number of eosinophils observed in the stromal layer of ovariectomized rats while tamoxifen caused a significant increase in the response. Estradiol, as expected, caused a large increase in eosinophil infiltration.

Little or no difference was detectable between raloxifene and tamoxifen effects on thickness of the stroma and myometrium. Both agents caused an increase in these measurements that was much less than the effect of estrogen.

A total score of estrogenicity, which was a compilation of all four parameters, showed that raloxifene was significantly less estrogenic than tamoxifen.

TABLE 5

	Bone Density (mg/cm/cm)	Uterine Weight (mg)
Ovariectomy control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	171 $\pm$ 5	126 $\pm$ 17
Intact control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	208 $\pm$ 4	490 $\pm$ 6
EE <sub>2</sub> 100 $\mu$ g/kg, oral	212 $\pm$ 10	301 $\pm$ 37
raloxifene 1 mg/kg, oral	207 $\pm$ 13	198 $\pm$ 9
tamoxifen 1 mg/kg, oral	204 $\pm$ 7	216 $\pm$ 18

TABLE 6

	Epithelial Height	Stromal Eosinophils	Myometrial Thickness	Stromal Expansion
Ovariectomy control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	1.24	1.00	4.42	10.83
Intact control (0.5 mL CMC oral)	2.71	4.17	8.67	20.67

TABLE 6-continued

	Epithelial Height	Stromal Eosinophils	Myometrial Thickness	Stromal Expansion
EE <sub>2</sub> 100 µg/kg, oral	3.42	5.17	8.92	21.17
raloxifene 1 mg/kg	1.67	1.17	5.42	14.00
tamoxifen 1 mg/kg	2.58	2.83	5.50	14.17

## EXAMPLE 4

Other compounds of formula I were administered orally in the rat assay described in Example 1. Table 7 reports the effect of a 1 mg/kg dose of each compound in terms of a percent inhibition of bone loss and percent uterine weight gain.

TABLE 7

Compound Number	% Inhibition of Bone Loss <sup>a</sup>	% Uterine Weight Gain <sup>b</sup>
2	86	26
6	24	19
8	66	24
10	52	24
11	26	28
12	60	15
14	121	32
16	108	25
18	21	17
27	25	1
34	26	-6

<sup>a</sup>Percent Inhibition of bone loss = (bone density of treated ovex animals - bone density of untreated ovex animals) + (bone density of estrogen treated ovex animals - bone density of untreated ovex animals) × 100.

<sup>b</sup>Percent uterine weight gain = (uterine weight of treated ovex animals - uterine weight of ovex animals) + (uterine weight of estrogen treated ovex animals - uterine weight of ovex animals) × 100.

## EXAMPLE 5

Fracture rate as a consequence of osteoporosis is inversely correlated with bone mineral density. However, changes in bone density occur slowly, and are measured meaningfully only over many months or years. It is possible, however, to demonstrate that the formula I compounds, such as raloxifene, have positive effects on bone mineral density and bone loss by measuring various quickly responding biochemical parameters that reflect changes in skeletal metabolism. To this end, in a current test study of raloxifene at least one hundred-sixty patients are enrolled and randomized to four treatment groups; estrogen, two different doses of raloxifene, and placebo. Patients are treated daily for eight weeks.

Blood and urine are collected before, during, and at the conclusion of treatment. In addition, an assessment of the uterine epithelium is made at the beginning and at the conclusion of the study. Estrogen administration and placebo serve as the positive and negative controls, respectively.

The patients are healthy post-menopausal (surgical or natural) women, age 45-60 who would normally be considered candidates for estrogen replacement in treatment for osteoporosis. This includes women with an intact uterus, who have had a last menstrual period more than six months, but less than six years in the past.

Patients who have received any of the following medications systematically at the beginning of the study are

excluded from the study: vitamin D, corticosteroids, hypolipidemics, thiazides, antigout agents, salicylates, phenothiazines, sulfonates, tetracyclines, neomycin, and antihelmintics. Patients who have received any estrogen, progestin, or androgen treatment more recently than three months prior to the beginning of the study; patients who have ever received calcitonin, fluoride, or bisphosphonate therapy; patients who have diabetes mellitus; patients who have a cancer history [anytime] any time within the previous five years; patients with any undiagnosed or abnormal genital bleeding; patients with active, or a history of, thromboembolic disorders; patients who have impaired liver or kidney function; patients who have abnormal thyroid function; patients who are poor medical or psychiatric risks; or patients who consume an excess of alcohol or abuse drugs.

Patients in the estrogen treatment group receive 0.625 mg/day and the two raloxifene groups receive dosages of 200 and 600 mg/day, all groups receiving oral capsule formulations. Calcium carbonate, 648 mg tablets, is used as calcium supplement with all patients taking 2 tablets each morning during the course of the study.

The study is a double-blind design. The investigators and the patients do not know the treatment group to which the patient is assigned.

A baseline examination of each patient includes quantitative measurement of urinary calcium, creatinine, hydroxyproline, and pyridinoline crosslinks. Blood samples are measured for serum levels of osteocalcin, bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, raloxifene, and raloxifene metabolites. Baseline measurements also include examination of the uterus including uterine biopsy.

During subsequent visits to the investigating physician, measurements of the above parameters in response to treatment are repeated. The biochemical markers listed above that are associated with bone resorption have all been shown to be inhibited by the administration of estrogen as compared to an untreated individual. Raloxifene is also expected to inhibit the markers in estrogen deficient individuals as an indication that raloxifene is effective in inhibiting bone loss from the time that treatment is begun.

Subsequent longer term studies can incorporate the direct measurement of bone density by the use of a photon absorptiometry and the measurement of fracture rates associated with therapy.

We claim:

1. A method of inhibiting *post-menopausal* bone loss in a *post-menopausal woman in need of treatment to prevent or treat post-menopausal osteoporosis* comprising administering to [a human] *said woman* in need [thereof] of *said treatment* an effective amount of 6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-benzo[B]thien-3-yl-4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxyphenyl]methanone hydrochloride.

[2. The method of claim 1 wherein said human is female.]

3. The method of claim [2] 1 wherein said [human] *woman* has *post-menopausal* osteoporosis.

4. A *method of inhibiting post-menopausal bone loss in a post-menopausal woman in need of treatment to prevent post-menopausal osteoporosis comprising administering to said woman in need of said treatment an effective amount of 6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-benzo[b]thien-3-yl-4-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethoxyphenyl]methanone hydrochloride.*