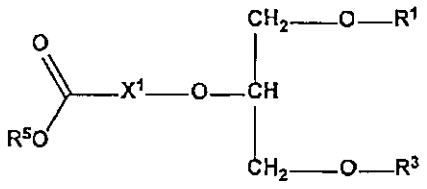
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an oxidized phospholipid having a structure according to Formula (I):



(I)

wherein

$R^1$ is $C_{14}$-$C_{30}$ straight or branched alkyl;

$R^3$ is selected from phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatitylethanolamine-N-glutaric acid, and phosphatidylserine;

$R^5$ is a member selected from H, a negative charge, and $C_1$-$C_6$ straight or branched alkyl; and

$X^1$ is $C_2$-$C_6$ alkylene,

the composition further comprising a thermosoftening carrier.

2. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said thermosoftening carrier has a melting point from about 40 °C to about 100 °C.

3. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is selected from the group consisting of a polyalkylene glycol, a polyalkylene glycol derivative, a wax, and combinations thereof.

4. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 3, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a poloxamer.

5. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 4, wherein said poloxamer has a molecular weight from about 2000 to about 18000 daltons.

6. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 5, wherein said poloxamer has a molecular weight from about 7000 to 10000 daltons.

7. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein said poloxamer comprises from about 40 to about 90 weight percent polyethylene glycol.

8. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 4, wherein said poloxamer is poloxamer 188.

9. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 3, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a polyethylene glycol, a polypropylene glycol, or a co-polymer thereof.

10. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 9, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a polyethylene glycol.

11. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight from about 2000 to about 8000 daltons.

12. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11, wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight of about 6000 daltons.

13. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 12, further comprising an anti-adherent agent.

14. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 13, wherein said anti-adherent agent is selected from the group consisting of talc, magnesium stearate, cellulose, cellulose derivatives, lactose, gelatin, alginates, aluminium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, clays, attapulgite, bentonite, carrageenan, copovidone, hectorite, polymethacrylates, sodium docusate, erythritol, povidones, croscarmellose sodium, dextrates, starches, iron oxide, kaolin, silicates, corn flour, sugars, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, calcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, bicarbonates, citrate salts, and titanium dioxide.

15. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 14, wherein said anti-adherent agent is talc.

16. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein a weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is from about 1:5 to about 5:1.

17. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein said weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is from about 1:4 to about 1:1.

18. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein said weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is about 1:1.

19. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein said weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is about 1:4.

20. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 13 to 19, wherein a concentration of said anti-adherent agent in said pharmaceutical composition is in a range of from about 1 to about 30 weight percent relative to the total weight of the pharmaceutical composition.

21. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 20, further comprising a thixotropic agent, a gelling agent, or a combination thereof.

22. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 20, further comprising a thixotropic agent.

23. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 22, wherein said thixotropic agent is selected from the group consisting of fumed silica, kieselguhr, gums, cellulose derivatives, starches, polymers, emulsifiers, and clay derivatives, attapulgite, mica, synthetic magnesium phyllosilicates, layered silicates, modified smectites, hectorite, and sepiolite.

24. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein said thixotropic agent is a fumed silica.

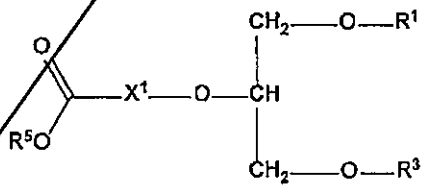
25. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 21 to 24, wherein the concentration of said thixotropic agent, relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent, is from about 0.25 weight percent to about 10 weight percent.

26. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 25, wherein said pharmaceutical composition is a liquid-fill composition.

27. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 26, wherein the oxidized phospholipid is 1-hexadecyl-2-(4'-carboxybutyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholine (VB-201).

28. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 26, wherein the oxidized phospholipid is VB-208, VB-219, or VB-221.

29. A process for producing a pharmaceutical composition comprising an oxidized phospholipid having a structure according to Formula (I):




(I)

wherein

$R^1$ is $C_{14}$-$C_{30}$ straight or branched alkyl;

$R^3$ is selected from phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatitylethanolamine-N-glutaric acid, and phosphatidylserine;

$R^5$ is a member selected from H, a negative charge, and $C_1$-$C_6$ straight or branched alkyl; and

$X^1$ is $C_2$-$C_6$ alkylene,

and a thermosoftening carrier,

the process comprising heating said thermosoftening carrier to a temperature above the melting point of said thermosoftening carrier, and contacting the oxidized phospholipid with the thermosoftening carrier, to thereby obtain said pharmaceutical composition.

30. The process of claim 29, wherein said thermosoftening carrier has a melting point from about 40 °C to about 100 °C.

31. The process of claim 29 or claim 30, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is selected from the group consisting of a polyalkylene glycol, a polyalkylene glycol derivative, a wax, or a combination thereof.

32. The process of claim 31, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a poloxamer.

33. The process of claim 32, wherein said poloxamer has a molecular weight from about 2000 to about 18000 daltons.

34. The process of claim 33, wherein said poloxamer has a molecular weight from about 7000 to about 10000 daltons.

35. The process of claim 32, wherein said poloxamer comprises from about 40 to about 90 weight percent polyethylene glycol.

36. The process of claim 32, wherein said poloxamer is poloxamer 188.

37. The process of claim 29, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a member selected from polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, and copolymers thereof.

38. The process of claim 37, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is polyethylene glycol.

39. The process of claim 38, wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight from about 2000 to about 8000 daltons.

40. The process of claim 39, wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight of about 6000 to about 8000 daltons.

41. The process of any one of claims 29 to 40, further comprising milling said oxidized phospholipid with an anti-adherent agent prior to contacting said oxidized phospholipid with said thermosoftening carrier.

42. The process of claim 41, wherein said anti-adherent agent is a member selected from talc, magnesium stearate, cellulose, cellulose derivatives, lactose, gelatin, alginates, aluminium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, clays, attapulgite, bentonite, carrageenan, copovidone, hectorite, polymethacrylates, sodium docusate, erythritol, povidones, croscarmellose sodium, dextrates, starches, iron oxide, kaolin, silicates, corn flour, sugars, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, calcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, bicarbonates, citrate salts, and titanium dioxide.

43. The process of claim 42, wherein said anti-adherent agent is talc.

44. The process of any one of claims 41 to 43, wherein said anti-adherent agent is milled with said oxidized phospholipid in a weight ratio from about 1:5 to about 5:1.

45. The process of claim 44, wherein said anti-adherent agent is milled with said oxidized phospholipid in a weight ratio of anti-adherent agent:oxidized phospholipid from about 1:4 to about 1:1.

46. The process of claim 45, wherein said anti-adherent agent is milled with said oxidized phospholipid in a weight ratio of about 1:1.

47. The process of claim 45, wherein said anti-adherent agent is milled with said oxidized phospholipid in a weight ratio of about 1:4.

48. The process of any one of claims 41 to 47, wherein a final concentration of said anti-adherent agent in said pharmaceutical composition is from about 1 to about 30 weight percent.

49. The process of any one of claims 29 to 48, further comprising admixing said thermosoftening carrier with a thixotropic agent, a gelling agent, or a combination thereof.

50. The process of any one of claims 29 to 48, further comprising admixing said thermosoftening carrier with a thixotropic agent.

51. The process of claim 50, wherein said admixing said thermosoftening carrier with said thixotropic agent occurs prior to contacting said thermosoftening carrier with said oxidized phospholipid.

52. The process of claim 50 or claim 51, wherein said thixotropic agent is selected from the group consisting of a fumed silica, kieselguhr, gums, cellulose derivatives, starches, polymers, emulsifiers, and clay derivatives, attapulgite, mica, synthetic magnesium phyllosilicates, layered silicates, modified smectites, hectorite, and sepiolite.

53. The process of claim 52, wherein said thixotropic agent is a fumed silica.

54. The process of any one of claims 50 to 53, wherein the concentration of said thixotropic agent, relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent, is from about 0.25 weight percent to about 10 weight percent.

55. The process of any one of claims 29 to 54 further comprising filling the pharmaceutical composition into a capsule shell to thereby form a capsule.

56. The process of claim 55, wherein said filling is performed at a temperature above the melting point of said thermosoftening carrier, wherein said pharmaceutical composition forms a solid or semi-solid matrix upon cooling below said melting point.

57. The process of claim 55 or 56, wherein said capsule comprises a shell material selected from the group consisting of gelatin, pullulan, starch, and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC).

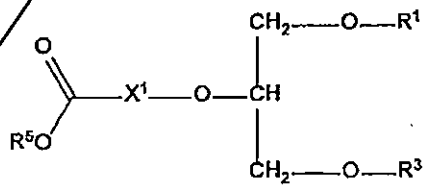
58. The process of claim 57, wherein said shell material is gelatin.

59. The process of any one of claims 29 to 58, wherein said oxidized phospholipid is 1-hexadecyl-2-(4'-carboxybutyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholine (VB-201).

60. The process of any one of claims 29 to 58, wherein said oxidized phospholipid is VB-208, VB-219, or VB-221.

61. A liquid-fill capsule prepared by the process of any one of claims 55 to 60.

62. A liquid-fill capsule comprising an oxidized phospholipid having a structure according to Formula (I):



(I)

wherein

$R^1$ is $C_{14}$-$C_{30}$ straight or branched alkyl;

$R^3$ is selected from phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatitylethanolamine-N-glutaric acid, and phosphatidylserine;

$R^5$ is a member selected from H, a negative charge, and $C_1$-$C_6$ straight or branched alkyl; and

$X^1$ is $C_2$-$C_6$ alkylene.

the liquid-fill capsule further comprising a solid or semi-solid matrix, said matrix comprising a thermosoftening carrier.

63. The capsule of claim 62, wherein said thermosoftening carrier has a melting point in a range from about 40 °C to about 100 °C.

64. The capsule of claim 62 or claim 63, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is selected from the group consisting of a polyalkylene glycol, a polyalkylene glycol derivative, a wax, and a combination thereof.

65. The capsule of claim 64, wherein said polyalkylene glycol is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a polypropylene glycol, and copolymers thereof.

66. The capsule of claim 65, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a poloxamer.

67. The capsule of claim 66, wherein said poloxamer has a molecular weight in a range of from about 2000 to about 18000 daltons.

68. The capsule of claim 67, wherein said poloxamer has a molecular weight in a range of from about 7000 to about 10000 daltons.

69. The capsule of any one of claims 66 to 68, wherein said poloxamer comprises from about 40 to about 90 weight percent of polyethylene glycol.

70. The capsule of claim 66, wherein said poloxamer is poloxamer 188.

71. The capsule of claim 65, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a polyethylene glycol.

72. The capsule of claim 71, wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight in a range of from about 2000 to about 8000 daltons.

73. The capsule of claim 72, wherein said polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight of about 6000 daltons to about 8000 daltons.

74. The capsule of any of claims 62 to 73, wherein said capsule comprises a shell material selected from the group consisting of gelatin, pullulan, starch, and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC).

75. The capsule of claim 74, wherein said shell material is gelatin.

76. The capsule of any of claims 62 to 75, wherein said matrix further comprises an anti-adherent agent.

77. The capsule of claim 76, wherein said anti-adherent agent is selected from the group consisting of talc, magnesium stearate, cellulose, cellulose derivatives, lactose, gelatin, alginates, aluminium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, clays, attapulgite, bentonite, carrageenan, copovidone, hectorite, polymethacrylates, sodium docusate, erythritol, povidones, croscarmellose sodium, dextrates, starches, iron oxide, kaolin, silicates, corn flour, sugars, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, calcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, bicarbonates, citrate salts, and titanium dioxide.

78. The capsule of claim 77, wherein said anti-adherent agent is talc.

79. The capsule of claim 77 or claim 78, wherein a weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is in a range of from about 1:5 to about 5:1.

80. The capsule of claim 79, wherein said weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is in a range of from about 1:4 to about 1:1.

81. The capsule of claim 80, wherein said weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is about 1:1.

82. The capsule of claim 80, wherein said weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is about 1:4.

83. The capsule of any one of claims 76 to 82, wherein a concentration of said anti-adherent agent in said matrix is in a range of from about 1 to about 30 weight percent.

84. The capsule of any one of claims 62 to 83, wherein said matrix further comprises a thixotropic agent, a gelling agent, or a combination thereof.

85. The capsule of any one of claims 62 to 83, wherein said matrix further comprises a thixotropic agent.

86. The capsule of claim 85, wherein said thixotropic agent is selected from the group consisting of a fumed silica, kieselguhr, gums, cellulose derivatives, starches, polymers, emulsifiers, and clay derivatives, attapulgite, mica, synthetic magnesium phyllosilicates, layered silicates, modified smectites, hectorite, and sepiolite.

87. The capsule of claim 86, wherein said thixotropic agent is a fumed silica.

88. The capsule of any one of claims claim 85 to 87, wherein the concentration of said thixotropic agent, relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent, is from about 0.25 weight percent to about 10 weight percent percent.

89. The capsule of any one of claims 62 to 88, comprising from about 1 mg to about 100 mg of oxidized phospholipid.

90. The capsule of any one of claims 62 to 89, wherein said oxidized phospholipid is 1-hexadecyl-2-(4'-carboxybutyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholine (VB-201).

91. The capsule of any one of claims 62 to 89, wherein said oxidized phospholipid is VB-208, VB-219, or VB-221.

92. The capsule of claim 90, comprising 20 mg VB-201.

93. The capsule of claim 90, comprising 40 mg VB-201.

94. The capsule of claim 90, comprising 60 mg VB-201.

95. The capsule of claim 86, comprising 80 mg VB-201.

96. The capsule of any one of claims 62 to 95, being a size 0 capsule.

97. A liquid-fill capsule comprising:

a thermosoftening carrier;

VB-201 from about 1 mg to about 100 mg;

an anti-adherent agent at a weight ratio from about 1:5 to 5:1 (anti-adherent agent:VB-201); and

a thixotropic agent at a concentration relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent from about 0.25 weight percent to about 10 weight percent.

98. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 97 comprising:

a thermosoftening carrier;

VB-201 from about 1 mg to about 100 mg;

talc at a weight ratio from about 1:5 to 5:1 (talc:VB-201); and

a thixotropic agent at a concentration relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent from about 0.5 weight percent to about 5 weight percent.

99. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 98 comprising:

a thermosoftening carrier selected from a poloxamer and a polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight from about 6000 to about 8000;

VB-201 from about 20 mg to about 100 mg;

talc at a weight ratio from about 1:4 to about 1:1 (talc:VB-201); and

a thixotropic agent at a concentration relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent from about 0.5 weight percent to about 5 weight percent.

100. The liquid-fill capsule of any one of claims 97 to 99, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is poloxamer 188;

101. The liquid-fill capsule of any one of claims 97 to 100, wherein said thixotropic agent is fumed silicon dioxide;

102. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 62 comprising:

20 mg VB-201;

20 mg of an anti-adherent agent;

12 mg of a thixotropic agent; and

388 mg of a thermosoftening carrier.

103. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 102 comprising:

20 mg VB-201;

20 mg talc;

12 mg fumed silica; and

388 mg of poloxamer 188.

104. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 62 comprising:

40 mg VB-201;

40 mg of an anti-adherent agent;

12 mg of a thixotropic agent; and

388 mg of a thermosoftening carrier.

105. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 104 comprising:

40 mg VB-201;

40 mg talc;

12 mg of fumed silicon dioxide; and

388 mg of a poloxamer.

106. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 62 comprising:

40 mg VB-201;

10 mg of an anti-adherent agent;

4 mg of a thixotropic agent; and

396 mg of a thermosoftening agent.

107. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 106 comprising:

40 mg VB-201;

10 mg talc;

4 mg fumed silicon dioxide; and

396 mg of poloxamer 188.

108. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 62 comprising:

80 mg VB-201;

80 mg of an anti-adherent agent;

12 mg of a thixotropic agent; and

388 mg of a thermosoftening carrier.

109. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 108 comprising:

80 mg VB-201;

80 mg talc;

12 mg fumed silica; and

388 mg of poloxamer 188.

110. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 62 comprising:

80 mg VB-201;

20 mg of an anti-adherent agent;

4 mg of a thixotropic agent; and

396 mg of a thermosoftening agent.

111. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 110 comprising:

80 mg VB-201;
20 mg talc;
4 mg fumed silicon dioxide; and
396 mg of poloxamer 188.

112. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 28, or a the liquid-fill capsule of any of claims 62 to 111, for use in the treatment of an inflammatory disease or disorder.

113. A method of treating an inflammatory disease or disorder, the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 28, or the liquid-fill capsule of any of claims 62 to 111.

114. The method of claim 113, wherein said inflammatory disease or disorder is associated with an endogenous oxidized lipid.

115. The method of claim 113, wherein said inflammatory disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of an idiopathic inflammatory disease or disorder, a chronic inflammatory disease or disorder, an acute inflammatory disease or disorder, an autoimmune disease or disorder, an infectious disease or disorder, an inflammatory malignant disease or disorder, an inflammatory transplantation-related disease or disorder, an inflammatory degenerative disease or disorder, a disease or disorder associated with a hypersensitivity, an inflammatory cardiovascular disease or disorder, an inflammatory cerebrovascular disease or disorder, a peripheral vascular disease or disorder, an inflammatory glandular disease or disorder, an inflammatory gastrointestinal disease or disorder, an inflammatory cutaneous disease or disorder, an inflammatory hepatic disease or disorder, an inflammatory neurological disease or disorder, an inflammatory musculo-skeletal disease or disorder, an inflammatory renal disease or disorder, an inflammatory reproductive disease or disorder, an inflammatory systemic disease or disorder, an inflammatory connective tissue disease or disorder, an inflammatory tumor, necrosis, an inflammatory implant-related disease or disorder, an

inflammatory aging process, an immunodeficiency disease or disorder, a proliferative disease or disorder and an inflammatory pulmonary disease or disorder.

116. The method of claim 115, wherein said disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, atherosclerosis, and vascular inflammation.

117. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 28, or the liquid-fill capsule according to any one of claims 62 to 111, wherein the oxidized phospholipid is VB-201, and wherein the pharmaceutical composition or liquid-fill capsule, when orally administered to a human subject, provides a mean maximum plasma concentration ($C_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 1,000 ng/mL to about 1,600 ng/mL.

118. The pharmaceutical composition, or the liquid-fill capsule of claim 117, wherein when orally administered to a human subject provides a median time to mean maximum plasma concentration ($T_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 5 hours (h) to about 10 h.

119. The pharmaceutical composition, or the liquid-fill capsule of claim 117 or 118, wherein when orally administered to a human subject provides a plasma concentration time curve with a mean area under the curve ($AUC_{\infty}$) ranging from about 45,000 to about 70,000 ng h/mL.

120. The pharmaceutical composition, or the liquid-fill capsule of any one of claims 117 to 119, wherein when orally administered to a human subject provides a mean terminal half-live ($t_{½}$) between about 32 and about 42 hours.

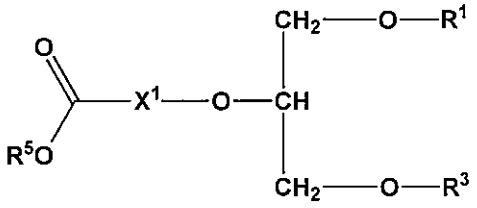
121. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising VB-201, wherein the formulation, when orally administered to a human subject at a single oral dose of about 40 mg of VB-201, provides a mean maximum plasma concentration ($C_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 1,000 ng/mL to about 1,600 ng/mL, and a median time to mean maximum plasma concentration ($T_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 5 hours to about 10 hours.

122. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 121, wherein the formulation, when orally administered to a human subject at a single oral dose of about 40 mg of VB-201, provides a plasma concentration time curve with a mean area under the curve ($AUC_\infty$) ranging from about 45,000 to about 70,000 ng h/mL, and a mean half-live ($t_{½}$) between about 32 and about 42 hours.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising

an oxidized phospholipid having a structure according to Formula (I):



**(I)**

wherein

$R^1$ is $C_{14}$-$C_{30}$ straight or branched alkyl;

$R^3$ is selected from phosphorylethanolamine, phosphorylcholine, phosphorylethanolamine-N-glutaric acid, and phosphorylserine;

$R^5$ is a member selected from H, a negative charge, and $C_1$-$C_6$ straight or branched alkyl; and

$X^1$ is $C_2$-$C_6$ alkylene,

a thermosoftening carrier, and an anti-adherent agent, wherein the weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is from about 1:5 to about 5:1.

2. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said thermosoftening carrier has a melting point from about 40 °C to about 100 °C.

3. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is selected from the group consisting of a polyalkylene glycol, a polyalkylene glycol derivative, a wax, and combinations thereof.

4. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 3, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a poloxamer.

5. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 4, wherein said poloxamer is poloxamer 188.

6. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 3, wherein said thermosoftening carrier is a polyethylene glycol.

7. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein said anti-adherent agent is selected from the group consisting of talc, magnesium stearate, cellulose, cellulose derivatives, lactose, gelatin, alginates, aluminium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, clays, attapulgite, bentonite, carrageenan, copovidone, hectorite, polymethacrylates, sodium docusate, erythritol, povidones, croscarmellose sodium, dextrates, starches, iron oxide, kaolin, silicates, corn flour, sugars, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, calcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, bicarbonates, citrate salts, and titanium dioxide.

8. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein said anti-adherent agent is talc.

9. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said weight ratio of said anti-adherent agent to said oxidized phospholipid is about 1:4.

10. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 9, further comprising a thixotropic agent.

11. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, wherein said thixotropic agent is selected from the group consisting of fumed silica, kieselguhr, gums, cellulose derivatives, starches, polymers, emulsifiers, and clay derivatives, attapulgite, mica, synthetic magnesium phyllosilicates, layered silicates, modified smectites, hectorite, and sepiolite.

12. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11, wherein said thixotropic agent is a fumed silica.

13. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 10 to 12, wherein the concentration of said thixotropic agent, relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent, is from about 0.25 weight percent to about 10 weight percent.

14. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the oxidized phospholipid is 1-hexadecyl-2-(4'-carboxybutyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholine (VB-201).

15. A process for producing the pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 14, the process comprising heating said thermosoftening carrier to a temperature above the melting point of said thermosoftening carrier, milling said oxidized phospholipid with the anti-adherent agent, and contacting the oxidized phospholipid and the anti-adherent agent with the thermosoftening carrier, to thereby obtain said pharmaceutical composition.

16. A liquid-fill capsule comprising the pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 14, said liquid-fill capsule comprising a solid or semi-solid matrix, said matrix comprising the thermosoftening carrier and the anti-adherent agent.

17. The capsule of claim 16, comprising from about 20 mg to about 80 mg VB-201.

18. A liquid-fill capsule comprising:
a thermosoftening carrier;
VB-201 from about 1 mg to about 100 mg;
an anti-adherent agent at a weight ratio from about 1:5 to 5:1 (anti-adherent agent:VB-201); and
a thixotropic agent at a concentration relative to the combined weight of said thermosoftening carrier and said thixotropic agent from about 0.25 weight percent to about 10 weight percent.

19. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 16 comprising:
40 mg VB-201;
40 mg talc;
12 mg of fumed silicon dioxide; and
388 mg of a poloxamer 188.

20. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 16 comprising:

40 mg VB-201;

10 mg talc;

4 mg fumed silicon dioxide; and

396 mg of poloxamer 188.

21. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 16 comprising:

80 mg VB-201;

80 mg talc;

12 mg fumed silica; and

388 mg of poloxamer 188.

22. The liquid-fill capsule of claim 16 comprising:

80 mg VB-201;

20 mg talc;

4 mg fumed silicon dioxide; and

396 mg of poloxamer 188.

23. The pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1 to 14, or the liquid-fill capsule of any one of claims 16 to 22, for use in the treatment of an inflammatory disease or disorder.

24. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 14, or the liquid-fill capsule according to any one of claims 16 to 22, wherein the oxidized phospholipid is VB-201, and wherein the pharmaceutical composition or liquid-fill capsule, when orally administered to a human subject, provides a mean maximum plasma concentration ($C_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 1,000 ng/mL to about 1,600 ng/mL.

25. The pharmaceutical composition, or the liquid-fill capsule of claim 24, wherein when orally administered to a human subject provides a median time to mean maximum plasma concentration ($T_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 5 hours (h) to about 10 h.

26. The pharmaceutical composition, or the liquid-fill capsule of claim 24 or claim 25, wherein when orally administered to a human subject provides a plasma concentration time curve with a mean area under the curve ($AUC_{\infty}$) ranging from about 45,000 to about 70,000 ng h/mL.

27. The pharmaceutical composition, or the liquid-fill capsule of any one of claims 24 to 26, wherein when orally administered to a human subject provides a mean terminal half-live ($t_{½}$) between about 32 and about 42 hours.

28. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising VB-201, wherein the formulation, when orally administered to a human subject at a single oral dose of about 40 mg of VB-201, provides a mean maximum plasma concentration ($C_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 1,000 ng/mL to about 1,600 ng/mL, and a median time to mean maximum plasma concentration ($T_{max}$) of VB-201 from about 5 hours to about 10 hours.

29. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 28, wherein the formulation, when orally administered to a human subject at a single oral dose of about 40 mg of VB-201, provides a plasma concentration time curve with a mean area under the curve ($AUC_{\infty}$) ranging from about 45,000 to about 70,000 ng h/mL, and a mean half-live ($t_{½}$) between about 32 and about 42 hours.