not described) in international patent applications WO 2008/074975 and WO 2008/075028.

We have now found that it is possible to produce a stable, crystalline sodium salt of pemirolast and also, unexpectedly, that such a salt is less soluble in aqueous media, and less hygroscopic, than corresponding prior art potassium salts of pemirolast. Such salts are thus expected not to give rise to the sharp plasma concentration peaks, nor the poor taste and hygroscopicity problems mentioned above for pemirolast potassium.

Disclosure of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a hemihydrate form of the sodium salt of pemirolast (hereinafter referred to as "the compounds of the invention"). Compounds of the invention may, in the alternative, be referred to as "pemirolast sodium hemihydrate(s)".

~~There is further provided~~ Also described is a sodium salt of pemirolast, and/or a compound of the invention, that contains at least about 0.3, preferably at least about 0.35 and more preferably at least about 0.4 moles, and/or no more than about 0.7, preferably no more than about 0.65 and more preferably no more than about 0.6 moles, of water (such as about 0.5 moles of water), per mole of pemirolast, whether such water is tightly bound or loosely bound (i.e. crystal water or otherwise) or not.

We have found that compounds of the invention may be readily obtained in forms that are substantially crystalline in nature.

Although it is possible to produce compounds of the invention in forms which are greater than about 98%, such as about 95% crystalline, by "substantially crystalline" we include greater than about 60%, preferably greater than about 75%, and more preferably greater than about 80% (such as about 90%) crystalline. The degree (%) of crystallinity may be determined by the skilled person using powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD). Other techniques, such as solid state NMR, FT-IR, Raman spectroscopy, differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) microcalorimetry, and calculations of the true density, may also be used.

experienced during normal storage (e.g. a temperature of 50°C and a pressure of 0.1 bar).

The term "normal storage conditions" may also include relative humidities of between 5 and 95% (preferably 10 to 60%). However, in the case of certain crystalline forms according to the invention, changes in conformation or crystal structure by hydration and/or dehydration may occur as a result of prolonged exposure to certain extremes of relative humidities, at normal temperatures/pressures.

The term "comprising" as used in this specification means "consisting at least in part of". When interpreting each statement in this specification that includes the term "comprising", features other than that or those prefaced by the term may also be present. Related terms such as "comprise" and "comprises" are to be interpreted in the same manner.

We have found that it is possible to obtain compounds of the invention *via* crystallisation advantageously following at least partial dissolution and/or suspension of a sodium salt of pemirolast.

In this respect, compounds of the invention may be obtained advantageously by reacting pemirolast with a sodium-containing base, followed by crystallisation from an appropriate solvent system. Pemirolast sodium may be isolated prior to said crystallisation.

The sodium-containing base needs to be basic enough to remove a proton from the tetrazole moiety in the pemirolast molecule. Preferred bases thus include sodium hydroxide, as well as sodium hydride, sodium amide and sodium alkoxides. Sodium alkoxides that may be mentioned include C_{1-6} alkoxides of sodium, such as C_{1-4}, e.g. C_{1-3}, alkoxides, for example sodium ethoxide, or for example sodium methoxide.

Crystallisation of compounds of the invention from an appropriate solvent system may be achieved by attaining supersaturation in a solvent system which comprises a sodium salt of pemirolast (e.g. by cooling, by solvent evaporation, and/or *via* the addition of a suitable antisolvent). Crystallisation may also be effected by decreasing the solubility of the substance by the addition of a sodium salt to increase the ion strength of the solution (such as NaCl or $NaSO_4$; so-called "salting out"), and/or the addition of seed crystals (once available) to a supersaturated solution.

arteriosclerosis, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, coronary artery diseases (e.g. angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, heart attack, etc), coronary disease (including cardiac disease and heart disease, such as ischaemic heart disease), and may also include plaque or atheroma rupture and/or instability, vascular or arterial disease, ischaemic disease/ischaemia and stroke (including cerebro-vascular accident and transient ischaemic attack).

Patient groups that may be mentioned include those with acute coronary syndromes. The term "acute coronary syndrome(s)" will be understood by the skilled person to include any abnormal myocardial ischaemic state, often but not exclusively associated with chest pain and/or an abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG). Such syndromes are the most common presentation of myocardial infarction (heart attack). The skilled person will appreciate that the term is largely synonymous with the term "unstable angina", as opposed to "stable angina" (i.e. angina that develops during exertion and resolves at rest). Exertional angina that occurs at worsening rate ("crescendo angina") will similarly be regarded by the skilled person as within the definition "unstable".

~~According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided~~ Also described is a method of treatment of an inflammatory disorder, and in particular atherosclerosis and/or an associated cardiovascular disorder, such as an aortic aneurysm, which method comprises the administration of a compound of the invention to a patient in need of such treatment.

Other inflammatory conditions that may be mentioned include systemic low-grade inflammation (SLGI), which will be understood to include those conditions also referred to in the literature variously as "low-grade systemic inflammation", "subclinical systemic inflammation", "chronic low-grade inflammation", "persistent low-grade inflammation" or, depending upon the context, just "low-grade inflammation" or "systemic inflammation" (see, for example März *et al*, *Circulation*, **110** (2004) and Nicklas *et al*, *CMAJ*, **172,** 1199 (2005)). Although other inflammatory markers (e.g. circulating cytokines, adhesion molecules and white blood cells) are known to be indicative of SLGI and may be measured, and reduced, in accordance with the invention, SLGI is always characterised by *inter alia* plasma C-reactive protein (CRP) levels (in for example otherwise outwardly healthy and/or non-allergic/non-asthmatic mammalian subjects) which are less

than about 10 mg/L, but which levels are above about 7 mg/L, for example above about 5 mg/L, preferably above about 3 mg/L, more preferably above about 2 mg/L, particularly above about 1 mg/L and more particularly above about 0.9 mg/L. Such plasma CRP levels may be reduced by administration of an appropriate pharmacologically-effective amount of a compound of the invention.

~~Thus, there is further provided~~ Also described is a compound of the invention for the reduction of plasma CRP levels in a patient (to below any one of the values mentioned hereinbefore), as well as a method of reduction of plasma CRP levels in a patient (to below any one of the values mentioned hereinbefore), which comprises administering a compound of the invention to a patient.

SLGI is known to be linked to, for example, metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus (e.g. type 2 diabetes), insulin resistance syndrome, obesity, cardiovascular diseases (e.g. atherosclerosis, abdominal aortic aneurysms and other cardiovascular events), and some cancers (e.g. colon cancer). Minor elevation in CRP levels may also be the only sign of disease in otherwise apparently healthy subjects.

Minor elevations in CRP can also predict undesired outcomes or complications in various medical conditions, or likelihood of dying in different diseases. In particular elevations in CRP may predict cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, and/or the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus, the risk of both of which may, in accordance with the invention, be reduced by using a compound of the invention.

~~Thus, there is provided~~ Also described is a method of reducing the risk of (i.e. preventing) cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, and/or of reducing (i.e. preventing) the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus, in a patient, which method comprises:

(a) measuring a plasma CRP level in that patient;

(b) determining whether the level of plasma CRP is above one of the values mentioned hereinbefore, and particularly above about 0.9 mg/L; and

(c) if so, administering a compound of the invention to that patient for a time and at an appropriate dosage to reduce the CRP level, for example to below the relevant value mentioned hereinbefore.

treatment) of an atopic disorder of the immune system. In this respect, such a patient may show no signs of hypersensitivity to allergens, characterised by a immunological response which includes activation of mast cells and/or basophils *via* IgE. Determination of whether a patient is non-allergic may be carried out routinely by for example testing (e.g. the skin) for responses to known allergens or analyzing the blood for the presence and levels of allergen-specific IgE.

It is further preferred that the uses and methods related specifically to SLGI described herein are in, or of, non-asthmatic patients. By "non-asthmatic", we mean that the patient does not exhibit outward signs (at the time of receiving such a treatment) of predisposition to chronic inflammation of the lungs in which the bronchi are reversibly narrowed by way of constriction of smooth muscle cells therein, airway inflammation and difficulties in breathing. Asthma may be allergic or non-allergic.

Preferred uses and methods of treatment of SLGI include those in which the patient is a smoker or is an ex-smoker, the subject has diabetes mellitus and/or metabolic syndrome, or has a body mass index above 25.

Other inflammatory conditions that may be mentioned include congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, hypertension (including essential, pulmonary arterial and/or portal hypertension); consequences of irradiation, surgery and/or trauma (including inflammation, fibrosis, scarring, and adhesions); fibrosis, scarring, and/or adhesions caused by inflammation; cancer, osteoporosis, sarcoidosis, irritable bowel syndrome, retinopathies (including diabetic retinopathy), age-related macular degeneration, nephropathies (including diabetic nephropathy), glomerulonephritis (including IgA nephritis/nephropathy).

For the avoidance of doubt, in the context of the present ~~invention~~ disclosure, the terms "treatment", "therapy" and "therapy method" include the therapeutic, or palliative, treatment of patients in need of, as well as the prophylactic treatment and/or diagnosis of patients which are susceptible to, inflammatory disorders, such as atherosclerosis and associated cardiovascular disorders.

"Patients" include mammalian (including human) patients.

(1) a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound of the invention; an active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof; and a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier (which formulation is hereinafter referred to as a "combined preparation"); and

(2) a kit of parts comprising components:

(A) a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound of the invention, in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier; and

(B) a pharmaceutical formulation including an active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier,

which components (A) and (B) are each provided in a form that is suitable for administration in conjunction with the other.

~~According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided~~ Also described is a method of making a kit of parts as defined above, which method comprises bringing component (A), as defined above, into association with a component (B), as defined above, thus rendering the two components suitable for administration in conjunction with each other.

By bringing the two components "into association with" each other, we include that components (A) and (B) of the kit of parts may be:

(i) provided as separate formulations (i.e. independently of one another), which are subsequently brought together for use in conjunction with each other in combination therapy; or

(ii) packaged and presented together as separate components of a "combination pack" for use in conjunction with each other in combination therapy.

Thus, ~~there is further provided~~ also described is a kit of parts comprising:

(I) one of components (A) and (B) as defined herein; together with

(II) instructions to use that component in conjunction with the other of the two components.

The samples were analysed by reversed phase HPLC. Quantification of pemirolast was performed by means of UV detection.

Results

The potassium salt dissolved as soon as it was added to the dissolution medium whereas the sodium hemihydrate salt formed large aggregates and appeared to be more difficult to dissolve. The mean (±SD) of the three dissolution curves (percentage dissolved *versus* time) obtained for the two substances is shown in Figure 8.

In the description in this specification reference may be made to subject matter that is not within the scope of the claims of the current application. That subject matter should be readily identifiable by a person skilled in the art and may assist in putting into practice the invention as defined in the claims of this application.

Claims

1. A hemihydrate form of the sodium salt of pemirolast.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1, which contains between about 0.3 and about 0.7 moles of water per mole of pemirolast.

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, which is substantially crystalline.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which is substantially crystallographically pure.

5. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims characterised by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern comprising a characteristic crystalline peak with a 2-Theta value (in degrees) of around 26.6.

6. A compound as claimed in Claim 5 characterised by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern comprising a further strong crystalline peak with a 2-Theta value of around 25.3.

7. A compound as claimed in Claim 5 or Claim 6 characterised by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern comprising further strong crystalline peaks with 2-Theta values of around 13.0, 15.3, 18.2 and/or 28.4.

8. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7, which comprises crystallisation from a solvent.

9. A process as claimed in Claim 8 which further comprises reacting pemirolast with a sodium-containing base prior to the crystallisation.

10. A process as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the base is sodium hydroxide or a sodium alkoxide.

11. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 10 wherein the solvent comprises a lower alkyl alcohol.

12. A process as claimed in Claim 11, wherein the solvent is methanol or ethanol.

13. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 12, wherein the crystallisation comprises partial dissolution of pemirolast sodium in the solvent, in the presence of no more than about 10% (w/w, as a proportion of the solvent) of water.

14. A process as claimed in Claim 13, which is carried out at a temperature of less than about 70°C.

15. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 12, wherein the crystallisation comprises partial dissolution of pemirolast sodium in an aqueous solvent at about 72°C or above.

16. A process as claimed in Claim 15, which further comprises filtration at about 72°C or above to isolate the compound.

17. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 12, wherein the crystallisation comprises dissolution of pemirolast sodium in an aqueous solvent followed by addition of an excess of antisolvent.

18. A process as claimed in Claim 17, wherein the antisolvent comprises ethanol.

19. A process as claimed in Claim 17 or Claim 18 wherein the antisolvent is added at around the boiling point of the solvent until precipitation takes place, and the resultant is cooled to about room temperature.

20. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7, which comprises dehydration of a higher hydrate of pemirolast sodium.

21. A compound obtainable by a process according to any one of Claims 8 to 20.

22. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 for use as a pharmaceutical.

23. A pharmaceutical formulation including a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

24. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 for use in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder.

25. The use of a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an inflammatory disorder.

26. A compound as claimed in Claim 24, or a use as claimed in Claim 25 wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis or an associated cardiovascular disorder.

27. A compound or use as claimed in Claim 26, wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis.

28. A compound or use as claimed in Claim 26, wherein the cardiovascular disorder associated with atherosclerosis is selected from an aortic aneurysm, arteriosclerosis, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, a coronary artery disease, a coronary disease, plaque rupture and/or instability, atheroma

rupture and/or instability, a vascular disease, an arterial disease, an ischaemic disease, ischaemia and stroke.

29. A compound or use as claimed in Claim 28, wherein the coronary artery disease is selected from angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and heart attack; the coronary disease is selected from a cardiac disease and a heart disease; the stroke is selected from cerebro-vascular accident and transient ischaemic attack; and/or the disorder is plaque rupture and/or instability, or atheroma rupture and/or instability.

30. A compound or use as claimed in Claim 28, wherein the disorder is an aortic aneurysm.

31. A compound or use as claimed in any one of Claims 26 to 30, wherein the patient has an acute coronary syndrome.

32. A compound as claimed in Claim 24, or a use as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the disorder is systemic low grade inflammation.

33. A compound as claimed in Claim 24 or a use as claimed in Claim 25 , wherein the disorder is selected from metabolic syndrome, obesity, diabetes mellitus and/or a diabetic vascular complication.

34. A combination product comprising:
(a) a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21; and
(b) one or more active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

35. A combination product as claimed in Claim 34, which comprises a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21; an active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof; and a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

36. A combination product as claimed in Claim 34, which comprises a kit of parts comprising components:

(A) a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21, in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier; and

(B) a pharmaceutical formulation including an active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier,

which components (A) and (B) are each provided in a form that is suitable for administration in conjunction with the other.

37. A combination product as claimed in any one of Claims 34 to 36, wherein the active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder is a thromboxane A2 antagonist, a $P2Y_{12}$ antagonist, a PPARγ agonist, a compound that inhibits the formation and/or action of angiotensin II, a platelet aggregation inhibiting drug or a statin.

38. A combination product as claimed in Claim 37, wherein the active ingredient is a statin.

39. A combination product as claimed in Claim 38, wherein the active ingredient is atorvastatin or rosuvastatin.

40. A combination product as claimed in Claim 37, wherein the active ingredient is aspirin/acetylsalicylic acid, egualen, ozagrel, picotamide, terutroban, seratrodast, ramatroban, prasugrel, ticagrelor, clopidogrel, rivoglitazone, naveglitazar, balaglitazone, rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, captopril, perindopril, ramipril, candesartan, losartan, valsartan or aliskiren.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. A hemihydrate form of the sodium salt of pemirolast.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1, which contains between about 0.3 and about 0.7 moles of water per mole of pemirolast.

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, which is substantially crystalline.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which is substantially crystallographically pure.

5. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims characterised by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern comprising a characteristic crystalline peak with a 2-Theta value (in degrees) of around 26.6.

6. A compound as claimed in Claim 5 characterised by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern comprising a further strong crystalline peak with a 2-Theta value of around 25.3.

7. A compound as claimed in Claim 5 or Claim 6 characterised by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern comprising further strong crystalline peaks with 2-Theta values of around 13.0, 15.3, 18.2 and/or 28.4.

8. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7, which comprises crystallisation from a solvent.

9. A process as claimed in Claim 8 which further comprises reacting pemirolast with a sodium-containing base prior to the crystallisation.

10. A process as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the base is sodium hydroxide or a sodium alkoxide.

11. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 10 wherein the solvent comprises a lower alkyl alcohol.

12. A process as claimed in Claim 11, wherein the solvent is methanol or ethanol.

13. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 12, wherein the crystallisation comprises partial dissolution of pemirolast sodium in the solvent, in the presence of no more than about 10% (w/w, as a proportion of the solvent) of water.

14. A process as claimed in Claim 13, which is carried out at a temperature of less than about 70°C.

15. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 12, wherein the crystallisation comprises partial dissolution of pemirolast sodium in an aqueous solvent at about 72°C or above.

16. A process as claimed in Claim 15, which further comprises filtration at about 72°C or above to isolate the compound.

17. A process as claimed in any one of Claims 8 to 12, wherein the crystallisation comprises dissolution of pemirolast sodium in an aqueous solvent followed by addition of an excess of antisolvent.

18. A process as claimed in Claim 17, wherein the antisolvent comprises ethanol.

19. A process as claimed in Claim 17 or Claim 18 wherein the antisolvent is added at around the boiling point of the solvent until precipitation takes place, and the resultant is cooled to about room temperature.

20. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7, which comprises dehydration of a higher hydrate of pemirolast sodium.

21. A compound obtained by a process according to any one of Claims 8 to 20.

22. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 for use as a pharmaceutical.

23. A pharmaceutical formulation including a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

24. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 suitable for use in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder.

25. The use of a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an inflammatory disorder.

26. A method of treatment of an inflammatory disorder in a non-human patient, which method comprises the administration of a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21 to said non-human patient in need of such treatment.

27. A compound as claimed in Claim 24, wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis or an associated cardiovascular disorder.

28. A use as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis or an associated cardiovascular disorder.

29. A method as claimed in Claim 26, wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis or an associated cardiovascular disorder.

30. A compound as claimed in Claim 27, wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis.

31. A use as claimed in Claim 28, wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis.

32. A method as claimed in Claim 29, wherein the disorder is atherosclerosis.

33. A compound as claimed in Claim 27, wherein the cardiovascular disorder associated with atherosclerosis is selected from an aortic aneurysm, arteriosclerosis, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, a coronary artery disease, a coronary disease, plaque rupture and/or instability, atheroma rupture and/or instability, a vascular disease, an arterial disease, an ischaemic disease, ischaemia and stroke.

34. A use as claimed in Claim 28, wherein the cardiovascular disorder associated with atherosclerosis is selected from an aortic aneurysm, arteriosclerosis, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, a coronary artery disease, a coronary disease, plaque rupture and/or instability, atheroma rupture and/or instability, a vascular disease, an arterial disease, an ischaemic disease, ischaemia and stroke.

35. A method as claimed in Claim 29, wherein the cardiovascular disorder associated with atherosclerosis is selected from an aortic aneurysm, arteriosclerosis, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, a coronary artery disease, a coronary disease, plaque rupture and/or

instability, atheroma rupture and/or instability, a vascular disease, an arterial disease, an ischaemic disease, ischaemia and stroke.

36. A compound as claimed in Claim 33, wherein the coronary artery disease is selected from angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and heart attack; the coronary disease is selected from a cardiac disease and a heart disease; the stroke is selected from cerebro-vascular accident and transient ischaemic attack; and/or the disorder is plaque rupture and/or instability, or atheroma rupture and/or instability.

37. A use as claimed in Claim 34, wherein the coronary artery disease is selected from angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and heart attack; the coronary disease is selected from a cardiac disease and a heart disease; the stroke is selected from cerebro-vascular accident and transient ischaemic attack; and/or the disorder is plaque rupture and/or instability, or atheroma rupture and/or instability.

38. A method as claimed in Claim 35, wherein the coronary artery disease is selected from angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and heart attack; the coronary disease is selected from a cardiac disease and a heart disease; the stroke is selected from cerebro-vascular accident and transient ischaemic attack; and/or the disorder is plaque rupture and/or instability, or atheroma rupture and/or instability.

39. A compound as claimed in Claim 33, wherein the disorder is an aortic aneurysm.

40. A use as claimed in Claim 34, wherein the disorder is an aortic aneurysm.

41. A method as claimed in Claim 35, wherein the disorder is an aortic aneurysm.

42. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39, wherein the patient has an acute coronary syndrome.

43. A use as claimed in any one of Claims 28, 31, 34, 37 and 40, wherein the patient has an acute coronary syndrome.

44. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 29, 32, 35, 39 and 41, wherein the patient has an acute coronary syndrome.

45. A compound as claimed in Claim 24, wherein the disorder is systemic low grade inflammation.

46. A use as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the disorder is systemic low grade inflammation.

47. A method as claimed in Claim 26, wherein the disorder is systemic low grade inflammation.

48. A compound as claimed in Claim 24, wherein the disorder is selected from metabolic syndrome, obesity, diabetes mellitus and/or a diabetic vascular complication.

49. A use as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the disorder is selected from metabolic syndrome, obesity, diabetes mellitus and/or a diabetic vascular complication.

50. A method as claimed in Claim 26, wherein the disorder is selected from metabolic syndrome, obesity, diabetes mellitus and/or a diabetic vascular complication.

51. A combination product comprising:
(a) a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21; and
(b) one or more active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

52. A combination product as claimed in Claim 51, which comprises a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21; an active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof; and a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

53. A combination product as claimed in Claim 51, which comprises a kit of parts comprising components:

(A) a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 7 or 21, in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier; and

(B) a pharmaceutical formulation including an active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier,

which components (A) and (B) are each provided in a form that is suitable for administration in conjunction with the other.

54. A combination product as claimed in any one of Claims 51 to 53, wherein the active ingredient that is useful in the treatment of an inflammatory disorder is a thromboxane A2 antagonist, a $P2Y_{12}$ antagonist, a PPARγ agonist, a compound that inhibits the formation and/or action of angiotensin II, a platelet aggregation inhibiting drug or a statin.

55. A combination product as claimed in Claim 54, wherein the active ingredient is a statin.

56. A combination product as claimed in Claim 55, wherein the active ingredient is atorvastatin or rosuvastatin.

57. A combination product as claimed in Claim 54, wherein the active ingredient is aspirin/acetylsalicylic acid, egualen, ozagrel, picotamide, terutroban, seratrodast, ramatroban, prasugrel, ticagrelor, clopidogrel, rivoglitazone, naveglitazar, balaglitazone, rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, captopril, perindopril, ramipril, candesartan, losartan, valsartan or aliskiren.

58. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 or 21 substantially as herein described with reference to any example thereof.

59. A process as claimed in Claim 8 or 20 substantially as herein described with reference to any example thereof.

60. A pharmaceutical formulation as claimed in Claim 23 substantially as herein described with reference to any example thereof.

61. A use as claimed in Claim 25 substantially as herein described with reference to any example thereof.

62. A method as claimed in Claim 26 substantially as herein described with reference to any example thereof.

63. A combination product as claimed in Claim 51 substantially as herein described with reference to any example thereof.