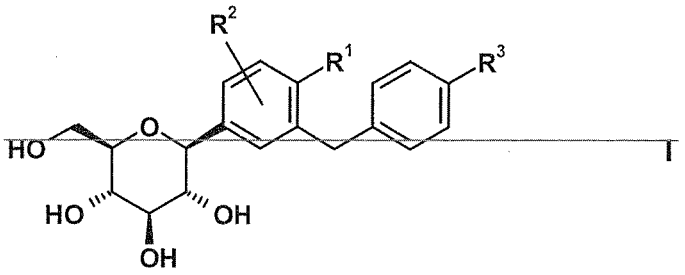
Patent Claims:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising
(a) an SGLT2 inhibitor 1-chloro-4-(β-D-glucopyranos-1-yl)-2-[4-((*S*)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yloxy)-benzyl]-benzene, and
(b) an insulin.

~~2. The pharmaceutical composition according to the claim 1 wherein the SGLT2 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of glucopyranosyl-substituted benzene derivatives of the formula (I)~~



~~wherein R^1 denotes Cl, methyl or cyano; R^2 denotes H, methyl, methoxy or hydroxy and R^3 denotes ethyl, cyclopropyl, ethynyl, ethoxy, *(R)*-tetrahydrofuran-3-yloxy or *(S)*-tetrahydrofuran-3-yloxy; or a prodrug thereof.~~

2. The pharmaceutical combination according to the claim 1 wherein the insulin is selected from the group consisting of normal insulin, human insulin, insulin derivatives, zinc insulins and insulin analogues.

3. The pharmaceutical composition according to the claim 1 or 2 wherein the insulin is selected from the group consisting of:
- rapid-acting insulins,
- short-acting insulins,
- intermediate-acting insulins,
- long-acting insulins,
including mixtures thereof.

4. The pharmaceutical composition according to the claim 1, ~~or 2~~ or 3 wherein the insulin is a long-acting insulin.

~~5. The pharmaceutical composition according to one of the previous claims characterized in that the composition is suitable for combined or simultaneous or sequential use of the SGLT2 inhibitor and the insulin.~~

5. The pharmaceutical combination according to one or more of the claims 1 to 4 wherein the insulin is selected from the group consisting of insulin glargine, insulin detemir, insulin degludec, insulin lispro PEGylated and amidated insulin glargine.

6. The pharmaceutical combination according to one or more of the claims 1 to 5 comprising a further antidiabetic agent selected from the group consisting of biguanides, thiazolidindiones, sulfonylureas, glinides, inhibitors of alpha-glucosidase, GLP-1 analogues, DPP-4 inhibitors and amylin analogs, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the beforementioned agents.

7. The pharmaceutical combination according to claim 6 wherein the further antidiabetic agent is linagliptin including pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

8. The pharmaceutical combination according to one or more of the previous claims wherein the amount of the SGLT2 inhibitor is in the range from 1 to 25 mg.

~~6. Method for treating a disease or condition selected from the group consisting of diabetes mellitus, type 1 diabetes mellitus, type 2 diabetes mellitus and a disease or condition which requires treatment with insulin in a patient in need thereof characterized in that an SGLT2 inhibitor and an insulin are administered in combination or alternation to the patient.~~

~~7. Method for treating a disease or condition selected from the group consisting of diabetes mellitus, type 1 diabetes mellitus, type 2 diabetes mellitus and a disease or condition which requires treatment with insulin in a patient in need thereof characterized in that the patient receives a basal insulin therapy and in addition a SGLT2 inhibitor is administered to the patient.~~

~~8. Method for treating a disease or condition selected from the group consisting of~~
~~- for treating diabetes mellitus;~~
~~- for treating diabetes mellitus, where treatment with insulin is required;~~
~~- for treating type 1 diabetes mellitus;~~
~~- for treating, preventing or reducing the risk of hypoglycemia;~~
~~- for preventing, slowing progression of, delaying or treating of a condition or disorder selected from the group consisting of complications of diabetes mellitus;~~
~~- preventing, slowing the progression of, delaying or treating a metabolic disorder selected from the group consisting of type 1 diabetes mellitus, type 2 diabetes mellitus, impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting blood glucose, hyperglycemia, postprandial hyperglycemia, overweight, obesity, metabolic syndrome, gestational diabetes, diabetes related to cystic fibrosis; or~~

~~improving glycemic control and/or for reducing of fasting plasma glucose, of postprandial plasma glucose and/or of glycosylated hemoglobin HbA1c; or~~

~~preventing, slowing, delaying or reversing progression from impaired glucose tolerance, insulin resistance and/or from metabolic syndrome to type 2 diabetes mellitus; or~~

~~preventing, slowing the progression of, delaying or treating of a condition or disorder selected from the group consisting of complications of diabetes mellitus such as cataracts and micro- and macrovascular diseases, such as nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy, tissue ischaemia, diabetic foot, arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction, accute coronary syndrome, unstable angina pectoris, stable angina pectoris, stroke, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, cardiomyopathy, heart failure, heart rhythm disorders and vascular restenosis; or~~

- reducing body weight and/or body fat or preventing or attenuating an increase in body weight and/or body fat or facilitating a reduction in body weight and/or body fat; or
- preventing, slowing, delaying or treating the degeneration of pancreatic beta-cells and/or the decline of the functionality of pancreatic beta-cells and/or for improving and/or restoring the functionality of pancreatic beta-cells and/or restoring the functionality of pancreatic insulin secretion; or
- for preventing, slowing, delaying or treating diseases or conditions attributed to an abnormal accumulation of ectopic fat; or
- maintaining and/or improving the insulin sensitivity and/or for treating or preventing hyperinsulinemia and/or insulin resistance;
- preventing, slowing progression of, delaying, or treating new-onset diabetes after transplantation (NODAT) and/or post-transplant metabolic syndrome (PTMS);
- preventing, delaying, or reducing NODAT and/or PTMS associated complications including micro- and macrovascular diseases and events, graft rejection, infection, and death;
- treating hyperuricemia and hyperuricemia associated conditions;
- treating or preventing kidney stones;
- treating hyponatremia;

in a patient in need thereof characterized in that an SGLT2 inhibitor and an insulin are administered in combination or alternation to the patient.

9. Use of a SGLT2 inhibitor according to claim 1 or 2 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in a method according to claim 6, 7 or 8.

10. Use of an insulin according to claim 1, 3 or 4 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in a method according to claim 6, 7 or 8.

11. Use of a pharmaceutical composition according to one of the claims 1 to 5 for the manufacture of a medicament for

- for treating diabetes mellitus;
- for treating diabetes mellitus, where treatment with insulin is required;
- for treating type 1 diabetes mellitus;
- for treating, preventing or reducing the risk of hypoglycemia;
- for preventing, slowing progression of, delaying or treating of a condition or disorder selected from the group consisting of complications of diabetes mellitus;

- preventing, slowing the progression of, delaying or treating a metabolic disorder selected from the group consisting of type 1 diabetes mellitus, type 2 diabetes mellitus, impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting blood glucose, hyperglycemia, postprandial hyperglycemia, overweight, obesity, metabolic syndrome, gestational diabetes, diabetes related to cystic fibrosis; or
- improving glycemic control and/or for reducing of fasting plasma glucose, of postprandial plasma glucose and/or of glycosylated hemoglobin HbA1c; or
- preventing, slowing, delaying or reversing progression from impaired glucose tolerance, insulin resistance and/or from metabolic syndrome to type 2 diabetes mellitus; or
- preventing, slowing the progression of, delaying or treating of a condition or disorder selected from the group consisting of complications of diabetes mellitus such as cataracts and micro- and macrovascular diseases, such as nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy, tissue ischaemia, diabetic foot, arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction, accute coronary syndrome, unstable angina pectoris, stable angina pectoris, stroke, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, cardiomyopathy, heart failure, heart rhythm disorders and vascular restenosis; or
- reducing body weight and/or body fat or preventing or attenuating an increase in body weight and/or body fat or facilitating a reduction in body weight and/or body fat; or
- preventing, slowing, delaying or treating the degeneration of pancreatic beta-cells and/or the decline of the functionality of pancreatic beta-cells and/or for improving and/or restoring the functionality of pancreatic beta-cells and/or restoring the functionality of pancreatic insulin secretion; or
- for preventing, slowing, delaying or treating diseases or conditions attributed to an abnormal accumulation of ectopic fat; or
- maintaining and/or improving the insulin sensitivity and/or for treating or preventing hyperinsulinemia and/or insulin resistance;
- preventing, slowing progression of, delaying, or treating new onset diabetes after transplantation (NODAT) and/or post-transplant metabolic syndrome (PTMS);
- preventing, delaying, or reducing NODAT and/or PTMS associated complications including micro- and macrovascular diseases and events, graft rejection, infection, and death;
- treating hyperuricemia and hyperuricemia associated conditions;
- treating or preventing kidney stones;
- treating hyponatremia;

in a patient in need thereof.

12. Method according to one of the claims 6, 7 or 8 or use according to one of the claims 9, 10 or 11 wherein the patient is an individual diagnosed of one or more of the conditions selected from the group consisting of overweight, obesity, visceral obesity and abdominal obesity.