Claims

1. Use of a peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (PPAR) modulator and a polymeric nanocarrier component in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease, Alzheimer's Disease or Huntington's Disease, wherein the polymeric nanocarrier component is capable of solubilising the PPAR modulator in an aqueous medium, wherein in the polymeric nanocarrier component is a micelle forming non-ionic surfactant; and wherein the medicament is for intranasal administration.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the micelle forming surfactant is selected from one or more of D-α-tocopherol polyethylene glycol 1000 succinate, PEGylated phospholipid derivatives (such as DSPE-PEG, DSPS-PEG, PLGA-PEG etc.), poloxamers (such as Lutrol F68, Lutrol F127 etc.), poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), chitosan derivatives (chitosan-PEG etc.) or biodegradable polymer-PEG.

3. The use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the polymeric nanocarrier component further comprises one or more additional materials selected from ethylphosphatidylcholine and cationic lipids, such as N-[1-(2,3-Dioleoyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium methylsulfate (DOTAP), 18:1 DGS-NTA(Ni) [1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-[(N-(5-amino- 1-carboxypentyl)iminodiacetic acid)succinyl] or Solutol HS.

4. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the medicament is in the form of a micellar composition.

5. The use according to claim 4, wherein the micelles have a diameter of about 30 nm or less.

6. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the medicament is in the form of a ternary system comprising an aqueous continuous phase, the PPAR modulator and polymeric nanocarrier component being predominantly present in a disperse phase distributed therein.

7. The use according to any preceding claim which is sterile.

8. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the PPAR modulator is a PPAR-gamma agonist or a compound having PPAR-gamma agonist activity.

9. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the PPAR modulator is a thiazolidinedione, curcumin or resveratrol.

10. The use according to claim 9, wherein the PPAR modulator is selected from one or more of pioglitazone, rosiglitazone, lobeglitazone, ciglitazone, darglitazone, englitazone, netoglitazone, rivoglitazone, Phytocannabinoid A9-THCA and troglitazone.

11. The use according to any preceding claim, further comprising one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

12. A method for preparing a PPAR agonist composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 11, the method comprising: (i) dissolving one or more polymeric nanocarrier components in a first solvent mixture; (ii) dissolving a PPAR modulator in a second solvent mixture; (iii) combining the dissolved polymeric nanocarrier component and dissolved PPAR modulator and drying the combination to a form a film; (iv) rehydrating the film with buffer to form a micellar solution; (v) sonicating the micellar solution to form a suspension; (vi) stabilising the suspension; and (vii) filtering the suspension to remove unencapsulated PPAR modulator.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the first solvent mixture is ethanol.

14. The method of claim 12 or 13, wherein the first and second solvent mixtures are the same.