Claims:

1. A pharmaceutical combination comprising

a) a compound *(S)*-Pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylic acid 2-amide 1-({4-methyl-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-thiazol-2-yl}-amide) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

and

b) at least one mTOR inhibitor selected from RAD rapamycin (sirolimus) and derivatives/analogs thereof, everolimus (RAD001), temsirolimus (CCI-779), zotarolimus (ABT578), SAR543, ascomycin (an ethyl analog of FK506), deferolimus (AP23573/ MK-8669), AP23841, KU-0063794, INK-128, EX2044, EX3855, EX7518, AZD08055, OSI-027, WYE-125132, XL765, NV-128, WYE-125132, and EM101/LY303511 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

for use in treating or preventing a mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) kinase dependent disease selected from organ or tissue transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, restenosis, Hamartoma syndromes, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, retinitis pigmentosis, autoimmune diseases, steroid resistant acute Lymphoblastic leukaemia, fibrotic diseases, pulmonary hypertension, immunomodulation, multiple sclerosis, VHL syndrome, carney complex, familial adenomamtous polyposis, juvenile polyposis syndrome, Birt-Hogg-Due syndrome, familial hydrptrophic cardiomyopathy, Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome, neurodegenerative disorders, wet and dry macular degeneration, muscle wasting and myopathies, bacterial and viral infections, neurofibromatosis, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome and a proliferative disease.

2. A pharmaceutical combination for use according to claim 1 wherein the mTOR inhibitor is everolimus (RAD001).

3. A pharmaceutical combination for use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the proliferative disease is selected from benign or malignant tumor, carcinoma of the brain, kidney, liver, adrenal gland, bladder, breast, renal cell carcinoma, neuroendocrine tumors, prostate, stomach, gastric tumors, ovaries, colon, rectum, prostate, pancreas, lung, vagina or thyroid, sarcoma, glioblastomas, multiple myeloma or gastrointestinal cancer, an epidermal hyperproliferation, psoriasis, prostate hyperplasia, a neoplasia, a neoplasia of epithelial character, lymphomas, a mammary carcinoma or a leukemia.

4. A pharmaceutical combination for use according to claim 3, wherein the gastrointestinal cancer is selected from colon carcinoma, colorectal adenoma or a tumor of the neck and head.

5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutical combination according to a claim 1 or 2 for use in treating or preventing a mTOR kinase dependent disease selected from organ or tissue transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, restenosis, Hamartoma syndromes, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, retinitis pigmentosis, autoimmune diseases, steroid resistant acute Lymphoblastic leukaemia, fibrotic diseases, pulmonary hypertension, immunomodulation, multiple sclerosis, VHL syndrome, carney complex, familial adenonamtous polyposis, juvenile polyposis syndrome, Birt-Hogg-Due syndrome, familial hydrptrophic cardiomyopathy, Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome, neurodegenerative disorders, wet and dry macular degeneration, muscle wasting and myopathies, bacterial and viral infections, neurofibromatosis, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome and a proliferative disease.

6. Use of a compound *(S)*-Pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylic acid 2-amide 1-({4-methyl-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-thiazol-2-yl}-amide) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and at least one mTOR inhibitor selected from RAD rapamycin (sirolimus) and derivatives/analogs thereof, everolimus (RAD001), temsirolimus (CCI-779), zotarolimus (ABT578), SAR543, ascomycin (an ethyl analog of FK506), deferolimus (AP23573/ MK-8669), AP23841, KU-0063794, INK-128, EX2044, EX3855, EX7518, AZD08055, OSI-027, WYE-125132, XL765, NV-128, WYE-125132, and EM101/LY303511 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) kinase dependent disease selected from organ or tissue transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, restenosis, Hamartoma syndromes, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, retinitis pigmentosis, autoimmune diseases, steroid resistant acute Lymphoblastic leukaemia, fibrotic diseases, pulmonary hypertension, immunomodulation, multiple sclerosis, VHL syndrome, carney complex, familial adenonamtous polyposis, juvenile polyposis syndrome, Birt-Hogg-Due syndrome, familial hydrptrophic cardiomyopathy, Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome, neurodegenerative disorders, wet and dry macular degeneration, muscle wasting and myopathies, bacterial and viral infections, neurofibromatosis, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome and a proliferative disease.

7. A method of treating or preventing a mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) kinase dependent diseases by administering a compound *(S)*-Pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylic acid 2-amide 1-({4-methyl-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-thiazol-2-yl}-amide) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and at least one mTOR inhibitor selected from

RAD rapamycin (sirolimus) and derivatives/analogs thereof, everolimus (RAD001), temsirolimus (CCI-779), zotarolimus (ABT578), SAR543, ascomycin (an ethyl analog of FK506), deferolimus (AP23573/ MK-8669), AP23841, KU-0063794, INK-128, EX2044, EX3855, EX7518, AZD08055, OSI-027, WYE-125132, XL765, NV-128, WYE-125132, and EM101/LY303511 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof, wherein the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) kinase dependent disease is selected from organ or tissue transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, restenosis, Hamartoma syndromes, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, retinitis pigmentosis, autoimmune diseases, steroid resistant acute Lymphoblastic leukaemia, fibrotic diseases, pulmonary hypertension, immunomodulation, multiple sclerosis, VHL syndrome, carney complex, familial adenonamtous polyposis, juvenile polyposis syndrome, Birt-Hogg-Due syndrome, familial hydrptrophic cardiomyopathy, Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome, neurodegenerative disorders, wet and dry macular degeneration, muscle wasting and myopathies, bacterial and viral infections, neurofibromatosis, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome and a proliferative disease.

8. A use according to claim 6 or a method according to claim 7, wherein the mTOR inhibitor is everolimus (RAD001).

9. A use according to claim 6 or a method according to claim 7, wherein the proliferative disease is selected from benign or malignant tumor; carcinoma of the brain, kidney, liver, adrenal gland, bladder, breast, renal cell carcinoma, neuroendocrine tumors, prostate, stomach, gastric tumors, ovaries, colon, rectum, prostate, pancreas, lung, vagina or thyroid, sarcoma, glioblastomas, multiple myeloma or gastrointestinal cancer, an epidermal hyperproliferation, psoriasis, prostate hyperplasia, a neoplasia, a neoplasia of epithelial character, lymphomas, a mammary carcinoma or a leukemia.

10. A use or a method according to claim 9, wherein the gastrointestinal cancer is selected from colon carcinoma, colorectal adenoma, and a tumor of the neck and head.

11. A method of treating a proliferative disease which has become resistant or has a decreased sensitivity to the treatment with at least one mTOR inhibitor selected from RAD rapamycin (sirolimus) and derivatives/analogs thereof, everolimus (RAD001), temsirolimus (CCI-779), zotarolimus (ABT578), SAR543, ascomycin (an ethyl analog of FK506), deferolimus (AP23573/ MK-8669), AP23841, KU-0063794, INK-128, EX2044, EX3855, EX7518, AZD08055, OSI-027, WYE-125132, XL765, NV-128, WYE-125132, and EM101/LY303511 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound *(S)*-Pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylic acid 2-amide

1-({4-methyl-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-thiazol-2-yl}-amide) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof.

12. A pharmaceutical combination comprising

a) a compound (S)-Pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylic acid 2-amide 1-({4-methyl-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-thiazol-2-yl}-amide) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and

b) at least one mTOR inhibitor selected from everolimus (RAD001), temsirolimus (CCI-779), zotarolimus (ABT578), SAR543, deferolimus (AP23573/ MK-8669), AP23841, KU-0063794, INK-128, EX2044, EX3855, EX7518, AZD08055, OSI-027, WYE-125132, XL765, NV-128, WYE-125132, and EM101/LY303511, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. A pharmaceutical combination according to claim 12, wherein the mTOR inhibitor is everolimus (RAD001) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claims:

1. A method of treating or preventing a mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) kinase dependent diseases by administering a compound *(S)*-Pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylic acid 2-amide 1-({4-methyl-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-thiazol-2-yl}-amide) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and everolimus (RAD001) to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof, wherein the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) kinase dependent disease is selected from organ or tissue transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, restenosis, Hamartoma syndromes, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, retinitis pigmentosis, autoimmune diseases, steroid resistant acute Lymphoblastic leukaemia, fibrotic diseases, pulmonary hypertension, immunomodulation, multiple sclerosis, VHL syndrome, carney complex, familial adenonamtous polyposis, juvenile polyposis syndrome, Birt-Hogg-Due syndrome, familial hydrptrophic cardiomyopathy, Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome, neurodegenerative disorders, wet and dry macular degeneration, muscle wasting and myopathies, bacterial and viral infections, neurofibromatosis, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome and a proliferative disease, wherein the proliferative disease is selected from benign or malignant tumor; carcinoma of the brain, kidney, liver, adrenal gland, bladder, breast, renal cell carcinoma, neuroendocrine tumors, prostate, stomach, gastric tumors, ovaries, colon, rectum, prostate, pancreas, lung, vagina or thyroid, sarcoma, glioblastomas, multiple myeloma or gastrointestinal cancer, wherein the gastrointestinal cancer is selected from colon carcinoma, colorectal adenoma, and a tumor of the neck and head, an epidermal hyperproliferation, psoriasis, prostate hyperplasia, a neoplasia, a neoplasia of epithelial character, lymphomas, a mammary carcinoma or a leukemia.