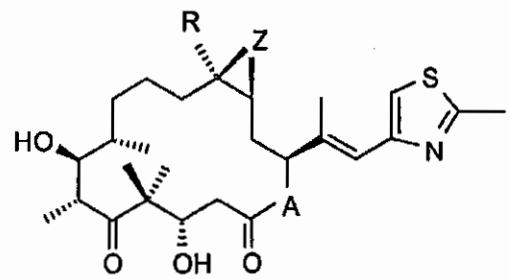
Combinations comprising epothilone derivatives

The invention relates to a pharmaceutical combination which comprises (a) an alkylating agent and (b) an epothilone derivative of formula I and optionally at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for simultaneous, separate or sequential use, in particular for the treatment of a proliferative disease, especially a tumor disease; a pharmaceutical composition comprising such a combination; the use of such a combination for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a proliferative disease; a commercial package or product comprising such a combination as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use; and to a method of treatment of a warm-blooded animal, especially a human.

The microtubule-stabilizing effect of epothilones was first described by Bollag *et al.*, Cancer Research 1995, 55, 2325-33. A suitable treatment schedule, comprising epothilone dosing, of different types of tumors, especially tumors refractory to the treatment by other chemotherapeutics, in particular refractory to the treatment by taxanes, like TAXOL™, is described in WO 99/43320 hereby included by reference. Estramustine, an estradiol nitrogen mustard conjugate, exerts anti-tumor effects binding with β-tubulin and microtubule-associated proteins (Scholz *et al.*, Proc. Am. Soc. Clin. Oncol. 1998, 17, 342a).

Surprisingly, it has been found that the anti-proliferative effect on tumors of a combination which comprises an alkylating agent and an epothilone is greater than the maximum effect that can be achieved with either type of ingredient alone.

The present invention pertains to a combination, such as a combined preparation or a pharmaceutical composition, which comprises (a) an alkylating agent and (b) an epothilone derivative of formula I



(I)

wherein A represents O or NR_N, wherein R_N is hydrogen or lower alkyl, R is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and Z is O or a bond, in which the active ingredients (a) and (b) are present in each case in free form or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt and optionally at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; for simultaneous, separate or sequential use, in particular for the treatment of a proliferative disease, especially a solid tumor disease.

Unless stated otherwise, in the present disclosure organic radicals and compounds designated "lower" contain not more than 7, preferably not more than 4, carbon atoms.

The term "a combined preparation", as used herein defines especially a "kit of parts" in the sense that the combination partners (a) and (b) as defined above can be dosed independently of each other or by use of different fixed combinations with distinguished amounts of the combination partners (a) and (b), i.e., simultaneously or at different time points. The parts of the kit of parts can then, e.g., be administered simultaneously or chronologically staggered, that is at different time points and with equal or different time intervals for any part of the kit of parts. Very preferably, the time intervals are chosen such that the effect on the treated disease in the combined use of the parts is larger than the effect which would be obtained by use of only any one of the combination partners (a) and (b). The ratio of the total amounts of the combination partner (a) to the combination partner (b) to be administered in the combined preparation can be varied, e.g. in order to cope with the needs of a patient sub-population to be treated or the needs of the single patient which different needs can be due to age, sex, body weight, etc. of the patients. Preferably, there is at least one beneficial effect, e.g., a mutual enhancing of the effect of the combination partners (a) and (b), in particular a synergism, e.g. a more than additive effect, additional advantageous effects, less side effects, a combined therapeutic effect in a non-effective dosage of one or both of the combination partners (a) and (b), and very preferably a strong synergism of the combination partners (a) and (b).

The term "treatment" comprises the administration of the combination partners to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment with the aim to have an effect on the delay of progression of a disease.

The term "delay of progression" as used herein means that the tumor growth or generally, the disease progression is at least slowed down or hampered by the treatment and that

patients exhibit higher survival rates than patients not being treated or being treated with the monotherapy.

The term "proliferative disease" includes but is not restricted to tumors and psoriasis.

The term "tumor disease" means any neoplastic proliferative disorder e.g. solid tumor diseases or liquid tumor diseases.

The term "a solid tumor disease" especially means ovarian cancer, cancer of the colon and generally the gastrointestinal tract, cervix cancer, lung cancer, e.g. small-cell lung cancer and non-small-cell lung cancer, head and neck cancer, bladder cancer, cancer of the prostate or Kaposi's sarcoma. The combinations disclosed herein are also useful for the treatment of leukemia.

The term "alkylating agent" as used herein includes but is not limited to alkyl sulfonates, aziridines, epoxides, ethylenimines, methylmelamines, nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, imidazotetrazinones, dacarbazine, mannomustine, mitobronitol, mitolactol, pipobroman, procarbazine and temozolomide.

"Alkyl sulfonates" include but are not restricted to busulfan, improsulfan and piposulfan.

"Aziridines" include but are not restricted to benzodepa, carboquone, meturedepa and uredepa.

"Ethylenimines and Methylmelamines" include but are not restricted to altretamine, triethylenemelamine, triethylenephosphoramide, triethylenethiophosphoramide and trimethylolmelamine.

"Nitrogen mustards" include but are not restricted to chlorambucil, chlornaphazine, cyclophosphamide, estramustine, ifosfamide, mechlorethamine, mechlorethamine oxide hydrochloride, melphalan, novembichin, phenesterine, prednimustine, trofosfamide and uracil mustard.

"Nitrosoureas" include but are not restricted to carmustine, chlorozotocin, cytemustine, fotemustine, lomustine, nimustine and ranimustine.

"Imidazotetrazinones" include but are not restricted to temozolomide and mitozolomide.

The structure of the active agents cited may be taken from the actual edition of the standard compendium "The Merck Index" or from databases, e.g. Patents International (e.g. IMS World Publications). The corresponding content thereof is hereby incorporated by reference. Any person skilled in the art is fully enable, based on these references, to manufacture and test the pharmaceutical indications and properties in standard test models, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Epothilone derivatives of formula I wherein A represents O or NR_N, wherein R_N is hydrogen or lower alkyl, R is hydrogen or lower alkyl and Z is O or a bond, and methods for the preparation of such epothilone derivatives are in particular generically and specifically disclosed in the patents and patent applications WO 93/10121, US 6,194,181, WO 98/25929, WO 98/08849, WO 99/43653, WO 98/22461 and WO 00/31247 in each case in particular in the compound claims and the final products of the working examples, the subject-matter of the final products, the pharmaceutical preparations and the claims are hereby incorporated into the present application by reference to this publications. Comprised are likewise the corresponding stereoisomers as well as the corresponding crystal modifications, e.g. solvates and polymorphs, which are disclosed therein. Epothilone derivatives of formula I, especially epothilone B, can be administered as part of pharmaceutical compositions which are disclosed in WO 99/39694.

A compound of formula I wherein A represents O, R is hydrogen and Z is O is known as epothilone A; a compound of formula I wherein A represents O, R is methyl and Z is O is known as epothilone B; a compound of formula I wherein A represents O, R is hydrogen and Z is a bond is known as epothilone C; a compound of formula I wherein A represents O, R is methyl and Z is a bond is known as epothilone D.

The transformation of epothilone B to the corresponding lactam is disclosed in Scheme 21 (page 31, 32) and Example 3 of WO 99/02514 (pages 48 - 50). The transformation of a compound of formula I, which is different from epothilone B into the corresponding lactam

can be accomplished analogously. Corresponding epothilone derivatives of formula I wherein R_N is lower alkyl can be prepared by methods known in the art such as a reductive alkylation reaction starting from the epothilone derivative wherein R_N is hydrogen.

The term "temozolomide" means a compound as described in US 5,260,291. The synthesis of temozolomide is well known e.g., Wang *et al.*, J. Org. Chem. 1997, 62, 7288-7294. Temozolomide is commercially available e.g. under the trademark of TEMODAL™, TEMODAR™, or TEMOXOL™ and can be administered, e.g., as described in US 5,942,247 or according to the package insert information.

The compounds used as combination partners (a) and (b) disclosed herein can be prepared and administered as described in the cited documents, respectively.

It will be understood that references to the combination partners (a) and (b) are meant to also include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts. If these combination partners (a) and (b) have, for example, at least one basic center, they can form acid addition salts, e.g. succinates. Corresponding acid addition salts can also be formed having, if desired, an additionally present basic center. The combination partners (a) and (b) having an acid group (for example COOH) can also form salts with bases. The combination partner (a) or (b) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may also be used in form of a hydrate or include other solvents used for crystallization.

A combination which comprises (a) an alkylating agent and (b) an epothilone derivative of formula I in which compound A represents O or NR_N, wherein R_N is hydrogen or lower alkyl, R is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and Z is O or a bond, in which the active ingredients are present in each case in free form or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt and optionally at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, will be referred to hereinafter as a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION.

The COMBINATIONS OF THE INVENTION inhibit the growth of solid tumors, but also liquid tumors. Furthermore, the COMBINATIONS OF THE INVENTION exhibit beneficial effects in the treatment of diseases associated with deregulated angiogenesis. In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the proliferative disease to be treated with a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION is prostate cancer, especially adenocarcinoma of the prostate gland,

especially in patients that have undergone prior treatment with bilateral orchiectomy or luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone agonist with evidence of treatment failure.

All the more surprising is the experimental finding that *in vivo* the administration of a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION compared to a monotherapy applying only one of the pharmaceutically active ingredients used in the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION results not only in a more beneficial, especially synergistic, e.g. anti-proliferative effect, e.g. with regard to the delay of progression of a proliferative disease or with regard to a change in tumor volume, but also in further surprising beneficial effects, e.g. less side-effects and a decreased mortality and morbidity. Furthermore, depending on the tumor type and the particular combination used a decrease of the tumor volume can be obtained when using a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION in cases in which by monotherapy no decrease of the tumor volume can be achieved. The COMBINATIONS OF THE INVENTION are also suitable to prevent the metastatic spread of tumors and the growth or development of micro metastases.

A further benefit is that lower doses of the active ingredients of the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION can be used, for example, that the dosages need not only often be smaller but are also applied less frequently, or can be used in order to diminish the incidence of side-effects like, e.g., diarrhea or nausea observed with one of the combination partners alone. This is in accordance with the desires and requirements of the patients to be treated.

It can be shown by established test models that a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION results in the beneficial effects described herein before. The person skilled in the pertinent art is fully enabled to select a relevant test model to prove such beneficial effects. The pharmacological activity of a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION may, for example, be demonstrated in a clinical study or in a test procedure as essentially described hereinafter.

Suitable clinical studies are in particular randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel studies in cancer patients with late stage disease. Such studies are, in particular, suitable to compare the effects of a monotherapy using the active ingredients and a therapy using a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION, and to prove in particular the synergism of the active ingredients of the COMBINATIONS OF THE INVENTION. The primary endpoints in such studies can be the effect on pain scores, analgesic use, performance status, Quality

of Life scores or time to progression of the disease. The evaluation of tumors by spiral computer-assisted tomography (CT) scan and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in regular time periods, e.g. every 8 weeks, is a suitable approach to determine the effect of the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION. In a suitable study design, patients are, for example, receiving per treatment cycle of four weeks a fixed dosage ranging from about 10 to 16 mg/kg/day of estramustine given in a 3 or 4 divided dose for 3 days per weeks for two weeks followed by two weeks off in addition to 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 or 2.5 mg/m^2 of body surface of a compound of formula I, e.g. epothilone B or a corresponding placebo wherein compound of formula I is administered as a 5 minute bolus infusion once a week for three weeks followed by one week of rest. Alternatively, the compound of formula I can be administered once every three weeks. The minimum duration of such a study should be about 8 weeks.

It is one objective of this invention to provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising a quantity, which is jointly therapeutically effective against a proliferative disease comprising the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION. In this composition, the combination partners (a) and (b) can be administered together, one after the other or separately in one combined unit dosage form or in two separate unit dosage forms. The unit dosage form may also be a fixed combination.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention can be prepared in a manner known per se and are those suitable for enteral, such as oral or rectal, and parenteral administration to mammals (warm-blooded animals), including man, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one pharmacologically active combination partner alone or in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, especially suitable for enteral or parenteral application. In one embodiment of the invention, one or more of the active ingredients are administered intravenously.

The novel pharmaceutical composition contain, for example, from about 10 % to about 100 %, preferably from about 20 % to about 60 %, of the active ingredients. Pharmaceutical preparations for the combination therapy for enteral or parenteral administration are, for example, those in unit dosage forms, such as sugar-coated tablets, tablets, capsules or suppositories, and furthermore ampoules. If not indicated otherwise, these are prepared in a manner known per se, for example by means of conventional mixing, granulating, sugar-coating, dissolving or lyophilizing processes. It will be appreciated that the unit content of a

combination partner contained in an individual dose of each dosage form need not in itself constitute an effective amount since the necessary effective amount can be reached by administration of a plurality of dosage units.

In particular, a therapeutically effective amount of each of the combination partners of the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION may be administered simultaneously or sequentially and in any order, and the components may be administered separately or as a fixed combination. For example, the method of delay of progression or treatment of a proliferative disease according to the invention may comprise (i) administration of the first combination partner in free or pharmaceutically acceptable salt form and (ii) administration of the second combination partner in free or pharmaceutically acceptable salt form, simultaneously or sequentially in any order, in jointly therapeutically effective amounts, preferably in synergistically effective amounts, e.g. in daily dosages corresponding to the amounts described herein. The individual combination partners of the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION can be administered separately at different times during the course of therapy or concurrently in divided or single combination forms. Furthermore, the term administering also encompasses the use of a pro-drug of a combination partner that convert *in vivo* to the combination partner as such. The instant invention is therefore to be understood as embracing all such regimes of simultaneous or alternating treatment and the term "administering" is to be interpreted accordingly.

The effective dosage of each of the combination partners employed in the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION may vary depending on the particular compound or pharmaceutical composition employed, the mode of administration, the condition being treated, the severity of the condition being treated. Thus, the dosage regimen the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION is selected in accordance with a variety of factors including the route of administration and the renal and hepatic function of the patient. A physician, clinician or veterinarian of ordinary skill can readily determine and prescribe the effective amount of the single active ingredients required to prevent, counter or arrest the progress of the condition. Optimal precision in achieving concentration of the active ingredients within the range that yields efficacy without toxicity requires a regimen based on the kinetics of the active ingredients' availability to target sites. This involves a consideration of the distribution, equilibrium, and elimination of the active ingredients.

When the combination partners employed in the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION are applied in the form as marketed as single drugs, their dosage and mode of administration can take place in accordance with the information provided on the packet leaflet of the respective marketed drug in order to result in the beneficial effect described herein, if not mentioned herein otherwise.

In particular, if the warm-blooded animal is a human, compound of formula I is preferably administered at a single 5 to 7 minutes infusion, most preferably 5 minutes. The infusion can be administered every week for 6 weeks followed by 3 weeks off or every week for 3 weeks followed by one week off at a dose of 0.3 to 2.5 mg/m^2. Compound of formula I can also be administered at a single infusion every 3 weeks at a dose of 0.3 to 6.0 mg/m^2. Most preferably, the infusion is a bolus infusion.

In the compound of formula I preferably A represents O. R is hydrogen or, preferably, lower alkyl, e.g. ethyl or, most preferably, methyl. Z is preferably O or a bond, more preferably O.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the alkylating agent is selected for the group consisting of alkyl sulfonates, aziridines, epoxides, ethylenimines, methylmelamines, nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, imidazotetrazinones, dacarbazine, mannomustine, mitobronitol, mitolactol, pipobroman and procarbazine, preferably nitrogen mustards. Most preferably, the alkylating agent is estramustine.

Estramustine is commercially available under the trademark name Emcyt®. The dosing of estramustine can be done according to the standard guidelines. Current therapy is a recommended dose of 10 to 16 mg/kg of body weight, most preferably 14 mg/kg of body weight given in 3 or 4 divided doses per day. In the present invention, estramustine can be administered e.g., 3 times per day for 3 days per week, preferably 3 following days per week for 2 weeks followed by 2 weeks of rest. Estramustine can be administered at a dose of 420 mg 3 times on the first day, at a morning dose of 420 mg followed by afternoon and evening doses of 280 mg on the second day and at a dose of 280 mg 3 times per day on the third day of dosing. In a preferred embodiment, the estramustine dosage can be reduced by 50 %, estramustine being administered at a dose ranging from 150 mg to 350 mg per day, preferably 200 to 300 mg per day. Alternatively, estramustine can be administered at a

maximum dose up to 15 grams per week, preferably at a maximum dose of 3 grams over 3 days.

The COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION can be a combined preparation or a pharmaceutical composition.

Moreover, the present invention relates to a method of treating a warm-blooded animal having a proliferative disease comprising administering to the animal a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION in a quantity which is jointly therapeutically effective against a proliferative disease and in which the combination partners can also be present in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. In one embodiment of the invention, in such method the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION is co-administered with an anti-emetic agent. Furthermore, the treatment can comprise surgery, radiotherapy, cryotherapy and immunotherapy.

The invention also relates to a method of inhibiting the formation of metastases in a warm-blooded animal having a tumor disease which comprises administering to the patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of the COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION in a quantity which is jointly therapeutically effective against said tumor disease and in which the compounds can also be present in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Furthermore, the present invention pertains to the use of a COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION for the treatment of a proliferative disease and for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a proliferative disease.

Additionally, the present invention pertains to the use of an alkylating agent in combination with an epothilone derivative of formula I in which compound A represents O or NR_N, wherein R_N is hydrogen or lower alkyl, R is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and Z is O or a bond, for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a proliferative disease.

Moreover, the present invention provides a commercial package comprising as active ingredients COMBINATION OF THE INVENTION, together with instructions for simultaneous, separate or sequential use thereof in the treatment of a proliferative disease.

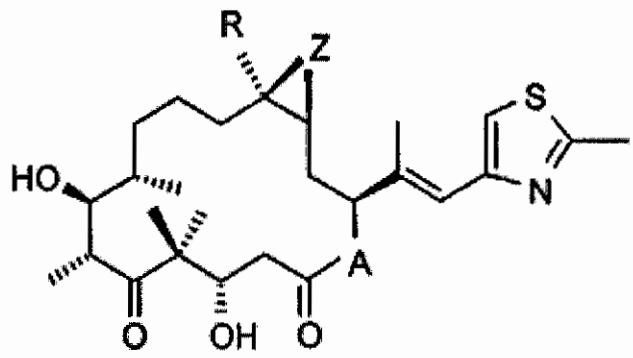
Example 1:

Patients with histologically or cytologically confirmed advanced cancer (stage III or IV) i.e. mesurable lesion of al least 2 cm. are enrolled in the study for at least 9 months. For each 4 week cycle, estramustine is administered orally for 3 following days per week for 2 weeks followed by two weeks off at a fixed dosage of 420 mg 3 times a day on Day I, the morning dose of Day 2 is 420 mg followed by afternoon and evening doses of 280 mg and on Day 3 the patients receive 3 times 280 mg. The dose may be reduced by 30 % if toxicity occurs. Estramustine is taken one hour before or 2 hours after meal with water, calcium rich products have to be avoided. For each 4 week cycle, compound of formula I is administered as a single bolus infusion over 5 minutes every week for 3 weeks, followed by one week off. Five dose levels of compound of formula I are being tested 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 or 2.5 mg/m^2 corresponding to 5 cohorts of patients. Dose adjustments of compound of formula I are made for any change in the body weight superior of 10 % of the original weight throughout the study. On weeks with estramustine administration, compound of formula I is administered as described above immediately after the morning oral dose of estramustine.

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What is claimed is:

1. A combination which comprises (a) an alkylating agent and (b) an epothilone derivative of formula I



(I)

wherein A represents O or NR_N, wherein R_N is hydrogen or lower alkyl, R is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and Z is O or a bond, in which the active ingredients (a) and (b) are present in each case in free form or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt and optionally at least one pharmaceutical acceptable carrier; for simultaneous, separate or sequential use.

2. A combination according to claim 1 wherein the alkylating agent is selected from the group consisting of alkyl sulfonates, aziridines, epoxides, ethylenimines, methylmelamines, nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, imidazotetrazinones, dacarbazine, mannomustine, mitobronitol, mitolactol, pipobroman and procarbazine.

3. A combination according to claim 1 or 2 comprising (b) an epothilone derivative of formula I wherein A represents O, R is lower alkyl or hydrogen and Z is O or a bond.

4. A combination according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein (a) is estramustine.

5. A combination according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein compound (b) is an epothilone derivative of formula I wherein A represents O, R is methyl and Z is O.

6. Use of a combination according to any one of claims 1 to 5 for the preparation of a medicament in the treatment of a tumor disease.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a quantity which is jointly therapeutically effective against a tumor disease of a pharmaceutical combination according to any one of claims 1 to 5 and at least one pharmaceutical acceptable carrier.

8. Use of a commercial package comprising a combination according to any one of claims 1 to 5 together with instructions for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a tumor disease.