one or more models could be developed to describe the relationship and provide a correlation between an *in vitro* property of a solid dosage form and an *in vivo* response (such as, for example, food effect, bioequivalency and C_{max}). Such models would reduce the amount of time and resources required to develop such solid dosage forms. Moreover, such models may provide a formulator with a guide in developing and screening solid dosage forms.

Summary of the Disclosure~~Invention~~

In one aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to a solid dosage form that comprises an active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, wherein a percentage of the dosage form dissolved in an *in vitro* dissolution at a single pH is: (a) less than or equal to 70% at thirty (30) minutes; (b) at least 0.9% at thirty (30) minutes and less than or equal to 70% at thirty (30) minutes; (c) less than or equal to 80% at sixty (60) minutes; (d) at least 7.0% at sixty (60) minutes and less than or equal to 80% at sixty (60) minutes; (e) at least 0.9% and less than or equal to 70% at thirty (30) minutes and is at least 7.0% and less than or equal to 80% at sixty (60) minutes; (f) less than or equal to 90% at ninety (90) minutes; or (g) at least 0.9% and less than or equal to 70% at thirty (30) minutes, at least 7.0% and less than or equal to 80% at sixty (60) minutes and less than or equal to 90% at ninety (90) minutes.

The above-described dosage form (namely, (a) – (g)), after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions, exhibits a C_{max} that does not exceed 125% of a C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition. Specifically, the C_{max} of the above-described dosage form (namely (a) – (o)) after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) less than the C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 125% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 120% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 115% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 110% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 105% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 100% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 95% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 90% of the C_{max} of the reference

pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 85% of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (11) at least 80% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

Moreover, the AUC above-described dosage form (namely, (a) – (g)) after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) at least 65% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 70% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 75% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 80% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 85% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 90% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 95% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 100% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 105% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 110% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (11) at least 115% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (12) at least 120% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (13) at least 125% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

In another aspect, there is provided an oral pharmaceutical formulation comprising at least one active agent, wherein the active agent is a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid with choline, and wherein the formulation further comprises at least one enteric coating.

In another aspect, there is provided a combination therapy formulation comprising the oral pharmaceutical formulation as defined above, which is a combination therapy formulation comprising, within the same oral pharmaceutical formulation as the said oral pharmaceutical formulation as defined above, or located in a separate and distinct oral pharmaceutical formulation for co-administration along with the said oral pharmaceutical formulation as defined above, an anti-hypertensive agent.

In another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to a solid dosage form that comprises an active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, wherein a percentage of the dosage form dissolved in an *in vitro* dissolution at single pH (a) at 0.5 hours is at least 15.0% and is less than or equal to 57.0%; (b) at one (1) hour is at least 40.0% and less than or equal to 70.0%; or (c) at 0.5 hours is at least 15.0% and is less than or equal to 57.0% and at one (1) hour is at least 40.0% and less than or equal to 70.0% and further wherein the dissolution profile of said solid dosage form follows a square root of time.

The above-described dosage form, after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions, is (1) at least 65% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 70% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 75% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 80% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 85% of the AUC of the reference

pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 90% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 95% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 100% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 105% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 110% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (11) at least 115% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (12) at least 120% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (13) at least 125% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

Moreover, the AUC above-described dosage form after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) at least 65% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 70% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 75% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 80% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 85% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 90% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 95% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 100% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 105% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 110% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (11) at least 115% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (12) at least 120% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (13) at least 125% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

In another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to a solid dosage form that comprises an active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, wherein a percentage of the dosage form dissolved in an *in vitro* dissolution at a single pH is: (a) at least 0.9% and less than or equal to 62% at 0.5 hours (thirty (30) minutes); (b) at least 7.0% and less than or equal to 71.0% at one (1) hour; or (c) at least 0.9% and less than or equal to 62% at 0.5 hours (thirty (30) minutes) and at least 7.0% and less than or equal to 71.0% at one (1) hour.

The above-described dosage form (namely, (a) – (c)), after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions, exhibits a C_{max} that does not exceed 125% of a C_{max} of a

reference pharmaceutical composition. Specifically, the C_{max} of the above-described dosage form (namely (a) – (o)) after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) less than the C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 125% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 120% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 115% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 110% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 105% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 100% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 95% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 90% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 85% of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (11) at least 80% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

Moreover, the AUC above-described dosage form (namely, (a) – (c)) after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) at least 65% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 70% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 75% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 80% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 85% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 90% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 95% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 100% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 105% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 110% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (11) at least 115% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (12) at least 120% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (13) at least 125% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

In another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to a solid dosage form that comprises an active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, wherein a percentage of the dosage form dissolved in an *in vitro* dissolution at a single pH at: (a) one (1) hour is at least 7.0%; (b) two (2) hours is at least 16.0%; (c) three (3) hours is at least 24.0%; (d) three

AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 95% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 100% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 105% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 110% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (11) at least 115% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (12) at least 120% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (13) at least 125% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

In still another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to a solid dosage form that comprises an active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, wherein a percentage of the dosage form dissolved in an *in vitro* dissolution at a single pH at: (a) one (1) hour is at least 9.0%; (b) two (2) hours is at least 21.0%; (c) three (3) hours is at least 34.0%; (d) three and one-half (3.5) hours is at least 39.0%; (e) four (4) hours is at least 44.0%; (f) one (1) hour is at least 7.0% and at two (2) hours is at least 21.0%; (g) one (1) hour is at least 9.0%, at two (2) hours is at least 21.0% and at three (3) hours is at least 34.0%; (h) one (1) hour is at least 9.0%, at two (2) hours is at least 21.0%, at three (3) hours is at least 34.0% and at three and one-half (3.5) hours is at least 39.0%; (i) one (1) hour is at least 9.0%, at two (2) hours is at least 21.0%, at three (3) hours is at least 34.0%, at three and one-half (3.5) hours is at least 39.0% and at four (4) hours is at least 44.0%; (j) one (1) hour is from 9.0% to 41.0%; (k) two (2) hours is from 21.0% to 79.0%; or (l) one (1) hour is from 9.0 % to 41.0% and at two (2) hours is from 21.0% to 79.0%.

The above-described dosage form (namely, (a) – (l)), after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions, exhibits a C_{max} that does not exceed 125% of a C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition. Specifically, the C_{max} of the above-described dosage form (namely (a) – (o)) after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) less than the C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 125% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 120% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 115% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 110% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at

least 105% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 100% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 95% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 90% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 85% of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (11) at least 80% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

Moreover, the AUC above-described dosage form (namely, (a) – (l)) after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) at least 65% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 70% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 75% of an AUC of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 80% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 85% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 90% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 95% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 100% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 105% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 110% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (11) at least 115% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (12) at least 120% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (13) at least 125% of the AUC of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

In still yet another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to a solid dosage form that comprises an active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, wherein said solid dosage exhibits a difference between an *in vitro* dissolution at a dual pH and an *in vitro* dissolution at a single pH of (a) –10.0 to 17.0; (b) –10.0 to 9.0; or (c)-10.0 to 2.0; and further wherein said dissolution at the dual pH and at the single pH are each determined at two (2) hours. The AUC of the above-described solid dosage form, upon oral administration to a human subject in a fed state, does not differ substantially, when compared to an AUC of said dosage form upon oral administration to a human subject in a fasting state. Moreover, the AUC of said dosage form under fed conditions divided by the AUC of said dosage form under fasting conditions is between (a) 0.7 and 1.43; or (b) 0.80 and 1.25.

Additionally, the above-described dosage form, after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions, exhibits a C_{max} that does not exceed 125% of a C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition. Specifically, the C_{max} of the above-described dosage form after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) less than the C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 125% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 120% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 115% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 110% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 105% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 100% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 95% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 90% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 85% of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (11) at least 80% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

In still yet another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to a solid dosage form that comprises an active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, wherein when said solid dosage has a Predicted ΔRelative C_{max} of from (a) -0.2 to +0.8; or (b) –0.2 to +0.2. The AUC of the above-described solid dosage form, upon oral administration to a human subject in a fed state, does not differ substantially, when compared to an AUC of said dosage form upon oral administration to a human subject in a fasting state. Moreover, the AUC of said dosage form under fed conditions divided by the AUC of said dosage form under fasting conditions is between (a) 0.7 and 1.43; or (b) 0.80 and 1.25. Additionally, the above-described dosage form, after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions, exhibits a C_{max} that does not exceed 125% of a C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition. Specifically, the C_{max} of the above-described dosage form after administration to a human subject under fasting conditions is (1) less than the C_{max} of a reference pharmaceutical composition; (2) at least 125% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (3) at least 120% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (4) at least 115% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (5) at least 110% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (6) at least 105% of the

C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (7) at least 100% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (8) at least 95% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (9) at least 90% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition; (10) at least 85% of the reference pharmaceutical composition; or (11) at least 80% of the C_{max} of the reference pharmaceutical composition.

In yet still another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to novel oral pharmaceutical formulations that comprise at least one active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a mixture at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid.

In yet still another aspect, the present disclosure~~invention~~ relates to novel modified release oral pharmaceutical formulations that comprise at least one active agent, wherein the active agent is at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a mixture at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, a salt of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid. Optionally, said formulations can comprise at least one rate-controlling mechanism, at least one enteric coating, or any combination of at least one rate-controlling mechanism and at least one enteric coating.

In a further aspect, the modified release oral pharmaceutical compositions of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can comprise at least one core. The core of the formulation of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can contain at least one active agent. For example, the core can comprise at least one of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, salts of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or a buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid. Alternatively, the core can comprise a

The modified release formulations described herein can contain at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. Any pharmaceutically acceptable excipient that is appropriate for use in the formulation of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can be used or included, such as, but not limited to, fillers, binders, lubricants, glidants, solubility enhancing agents, suspending agents, sweetness and/or flavoring agents, preservatives, buffers, wetting agents, distintegrating agents, effervescent agents, surfactants, humectants, solution retarders and combinations thereof.

The at least one rate-controlling mechanism described herein can be used in a mixture containing active agents or a coating (membrane) surrounding the active agents. When used as a mixture containing the active agents, the rate-controlling mechanism used in the formulation of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can be hydrophilic agents, hydrophobic agents or combinations thereof. Additionally, the rate-controlling mechanism of the present disclosure~~invention~~ may optionally include any pharmaceutically acceptable excipient that can help modulate the hydrophilicity and/or hydrophobicity of the hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic agents. Examples of hydrophilic agents that can be used include, but are not limited to, celluloses (such as hydroxypropyl methylcelluloses, hydroxypropyl cellulose and hydroxyethyl celluloses), polyethylene oxides, polyethylene glycols, xanthan gums, alginates, polyvinyl pyrrolidones, starches, cross-linked homopolymers and copolymers of acrylic acid and combinations thereof. Hydrophobic agents that can be used include, but are not limited to, waxes or water-insoluble agents. Examples of waxes that can be used include, but are not limited to, natural and synthetic waxes, such as, carnauba wax, bees wax, candelilla wax, paraffin waxes and combinations thereof. Water insoluble agents that can be used include, but are not limited to, ammoniomethacrylate copolymers (such as Eudragit® RL100 and RS100), cellulose, ethylcellulose, cellulose acetates, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose acetate propionate, methacrylic ester copolymers (such as Eudragit® NE30D), microcrystalline cellulose and dibasic calcium phosphate and combinations thereof. When used as a coating (membrane) surrounding the active agent(s), the rate-controlling mechanism includes, but is not limited to, ethylcellulose (such as Surelease® and Aquacoat® ECD), ammoniomethacrylate copolymers (such as Eudragit® RL30D and RS30D) and methacrylic ester copolymers (such as Eudragit® NE30D).

As described previously herein, the formulation of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can contain one or more non-rate-controlling layers, membranes or coatings. The location of the non-rate-controlling layer in the formulation is not critical. For example, the non-rate-controlling layer may be present between the at least one core and an enteric coating or a rate-controlling mechanism. Alternatively, the non-rate-controlling layer may surround or coat an enteric coating or a rate-controlling mechanism. The non-rate-controlling layer can be made of one or more polymers, as well as, other ingredients known in the art, such as, but not limited to, plasticizers, pigments/opacifiers, etc. Examples of polymers that can be used include, but are not limited to, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyethylene glycol. Examples of plasticizers that can be used include, but limited to, polyethylene glycol(s), glycerin, triacetin, triethyl citrate, diethyl phthalate and mineral oils. Examples of pigments/opacifiers that can be used include, but are not limited to, water soluble dyes, pigments, and natural products.

As also discussed previously herein, the formulations of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can also include at least one enteric coating. Any enteric coating can be used in the present disclosure~~invention~~, including, but not limited to, solutions or dispersions of methacrylic acid and methacrylic ester copolymers, cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, ethyl acrylate/methacrylic acid copolymers, cellulose acetate trimellitate, shellac and combinations thereof. Additionally, the enteric coating used in the formulations of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can be formed as a single or multiple layers. The thickness of the coating can be readily determined by those skilled in the art, but must be sufficient to protect the formulation in the acidic environment of the stomach.

The formulations of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can further contain active agents other than 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid, salts of 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid or buffered 2-[4-(4-chlorobenzoyl)phenoxy]-2-methyl-propanoic acid. The location of these other agents within the formulation is not critical. Alternatively, the formulations of the present disclosure~~invention~~ can be co-administered with one or more separate dosage forms that contain one or more agents