CARRIER COMPOSITION

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to carrier compositions for delivery of biologically active compounds.

BACKGROUND

In this specification where a document, act or item of knowledge is referred to or discussed, this reference or discussion is not an admission that the document, act or item of knowledge or any combination thereof was at the priority date, publicly available, known to the public, part of common general knowledge; or known to be relevant to an attempt to solve any problem with which this specification is concerned.

Drug delivery is the method or process of administering a pharmaceutical compound to achieve a therapeutic effect in humans and animals.

Drug delivery technologies have been developed to improve bioavailability, safety, duration, onset or release, of the pharmaceutical compound.

When developing drug delivery technologies, problems likely to be encountered include compatibility of the drug delivery system and the pharmaceutical compound, maintaining an adequate and effective duration, potential for side effects, and meeting patient convenience and compliance. As a consequence, many drug delivery technologies fall short of desired improvements and requirements.

Accordingly, there is still a need for alternate drug delivery systems which effectively deliver drugs.

SUMMARY

It has surprisingly been found that a carrier composition comprising a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a relatively high concentration of a polar protic solvent can improve the delivery of a biological active compound.

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a carrier composition for delivery of a biologically active compound comprising a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a polar protic solvent selected from the group consisting of acyclic alcohols, alkyl esters, ketones and nitrates, wherein the polar protic solvent concentration is within the range of about 60%w/w to about 90%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition.

There is also provided use of a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a polar protic solvent in the manufacture of the carrier composition.

There is further provided a process for the preparation of the carrier composition which comprises the step of combining a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a polar protic solvent until complete homogenisation is achieved.

The polar protic solvent concentration is within the range of preferably about 60%w/w to about 90%w/w, more preferably about 65%w/w to about 85%w/w, most preferably about 70%w/w to about 80%w/w. In some circumstances, a suitable range may

be about 50%w/w to about 60%w/w, about 60%w/w to about 70%w/w or about 80%w/w to about 90%w/w.

In one embodiment the polar protic solvent is an acyclic alcohol. The acyclic alcohol may be selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4 acyclic alcohols, polyols of C_1-C_4 acyclic alcohols, polymers of C_1-C_4 acyclic alcohols, and ester, alkyl ester and ether derivatives thereof. More particularly, the acyclic alcohol is ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, diethylene glycol monoethylether or ethyl acetate.

In one embodiment the polar protic solvent may be a ketone. More particularly, the ketone may be methyl isobutyl ketone or acetone.

In one embodiment, the polar protic solvent is a nitrile. More particularly, the nitrile ketone may be acetonitrile.

The electron transfer agent may be an antioxidant or a derivatised compound thereof. In a preferred embodiment the electron transfer agent is a hydroxy chroman, preferably a tocol such as tocopherol or tocotrienol.

Phosphate compounds of tocopherol may be selected from the group consisting of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate monosodium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate monopotassium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate disodium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate dipotassium salt, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate monosodium salt, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate monopotassium salt, or a mixture thereof.

When the carrier composition comprises a mixture of a mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate to a di-(tocopheryl) phosphate, the ratio is preferably at least 2:1, more preferably within the range of about 4:1 to about 1:4, most preferably within the range of about 6:4 to about 8:2. In preferred embodiments the ratio is about 6:4 or about 8:2.

The carrier composition comprises a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent in an amount within the range of preferably about 0.01%w/w to about 20%w/w, more preferably about 0.01%w/w to about 10%w/w, most preferably about 0.01%w/w to about 5%w/w or about 0.01%w/w to about 1%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition. In one embodiment the carrier composition comprises a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent in an amount within the range of about 0.01%w/w to about 2%w/w, preferably about 0.05%w/w, about 0.1%w/w or about 1%w/w. In a further embodiment, a range of about 5%w/w to about 10%w/w or about 10%w/w to about 15%w/w may be used.

In a second aspect of the invention there is provided a formulation comprising the carrier composition and a biologically active compound.

There is also provided a process for the preparation of the formulation which comprises the step of adding a biologically active compound to the carrier composition.

In one embodiment, the biologically active compound is lipophilic having a log*P* value within the range of about 1 to about 5. The biologically active compound also preferably has a relatively low molecular mass and a relatively low melting point.

A biologically active compound may be present in an amount of up to about 30%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition.

In a third aspect of the invention there is provided use of the carrier composition to improve the delivery of a biologically active compound formulated with the carrier composition.

There is also provided use of the carrier composition to alter A.D.M.E. properties of a biologically active compound.

There is further provided use of the carrier composition to improve the bioavailability of a biologically active compound in a subject.

In a fourth aspect of the invention there is provided a method for treating a subject for a pathological condition which comprises administering an effective amount of a biologically active compound in the carrier composition. The pathological conditions include those that can be treated by the biologically active compound formulated with the carrier composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A carrier composition of the present invention comprises a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a relatively high concentration of a polar protic solvent. A biologically active compound may be formulated with a carrier composition of the present invention to provide a formulation.

In this specification, except where the context requires otherwise, the words “comprise”, “comprises”, and “comprising” mean “include”, “includes”, and “including” respectively, i.e. when the invention is described or defined as comprising specified features, various embodiments of the same invention may also include additional features.

Phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent

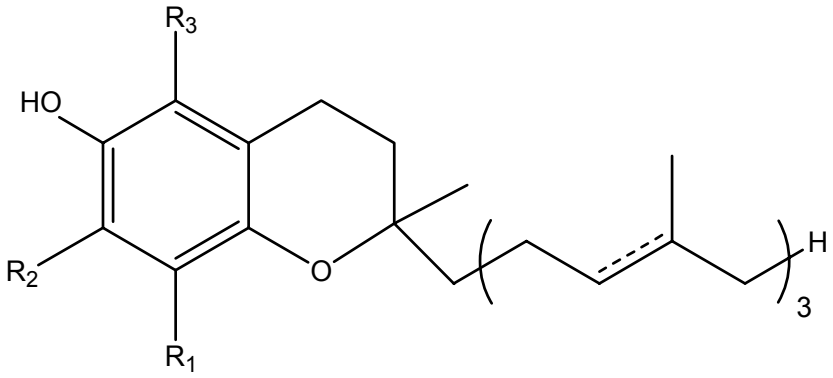
The term “electron transfer agent” refers to a compound that may be phosphorylated and which, in the non-phosphorylated form, can accept an electron to generate a relatively stable molecular radical or can accept two electrons to allow the compound to participate in a reversible redox system. Examples of electron transfer agents include antioxidants and derivatives thereof.

The term “antioxidant” refers to a molecule capable of slowing or preventing the oxidation of other molecules. Oxidation is a chemical reaction that transfers electrons from a substance to an oxidizing agent. Oxidation reactions can produce free radicals, which start chain reactions that damage cells. Antioxidants terminate these chain reactions by removing free radical intermediates, and inhibit other oxidation reactions by being oxidized themselves. As a result, antioxidants are often reducing agents.

Antioxidants are generally classified into two broad divisions, depending on whether they are soluble in water (hydrophilic) or in lipids (hydrophobic). Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is an example of a water soluble antioxidant. Carotenes, tocopherol (Vitamin E), retinol (Vitamin A), ubiquinol (the reduced form of coenzyme Q) and calciferol (Vitamin D) are examples of lipid soluble antioxidants.

Carotenes are carotenoids containing no oxygen. Carotenoids are based on carotenes with one or more hydrogen atoms substituted by a hydroxyl group and/or some pairs of hydrogen atoms are substituted by oxygen atoms. The term “hydroxy carotenoids” refers to carotenes substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. Cryptoxanthin is an example of a hydroxy carotenoid: it is closely related to beta-carotene with only the addition of a hydroxyl group.

Vitamin E exists in eight different forms, namely four tocopherols and four tocotrienols. All feature a chroman ring, with a hydroxyl group that can donate a hydrogen atom to reduce free radicals and a hydrophobic side chain which allows for penetration into biological membranes. Such derivatives of Vitamin E may be classified as “hydroxy chromans”. Both tocopherols and tocotrienols occur in alpha, beta, gamma and delta forms, determined by the number and location of methyl groups on the chroman ring. The tocotrienols differ from the analogous tocopherols by the presence of three double bonds in the hydrophobic side chain. The various forms of Vitamin E are shown by Formula (I):



(I)

	R_1	R_2	R_3
α-tocopherol	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
α-tocotrienol	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
β-tocopherol	CH_3	H	CH_3
β-tocotrienol	CH_3	H	CH_3
γ-tocopherol	H	CH_3	CH_3
γ-tocotrienol	H	CH_3	CH_3
δ-tocopherol	H	H	CH_3
δ-tocotrienol	H	H	CH_3

Retinol belongs to the family of chemical compounds known as retinoids. There are three generations of retinoids. First generation retinoids include retinol, retinal, tretinoin (retinoic acid, Retin-A), isotretinoin and alitretinoin. Second generation retinoids include etretinate and its metabolite acitretin. Third generation retinoids include tazarotene, bexarotene and adapalene.

Ubiquinol is a benzoquinol and is the reduced form of ubiquinone (coenzyme Q_{10}).

Calciferol (Vitamin D) comes in several forms. The two major forms are vitamin D_2 (e.g. ergocalciferol) and vitamin D_3 (e.g. calcitriol, cholecalciferol). The other forms include vitamin D_1 (molecular compound of ergocalciferol with lumisterol, 1:1), vitamin D_4 (22-dihydroergocalciferol) and vitamin D5 (sitocalciferol, made from 7-dehydrositosterol).

Any antioxidant or derivative thereof described herein would be suitable for the present invention. Preferred antioxidants and derivatives thereof are selected from the group consisting of carotenoids, hydroxy chromans, carotenoids, retinoids, benzoquinols and calcitriols. Hydroxy chromans are preferred. Tocols such as a tocopherol, in any form, is most preferred.

The term “phosphate compound” refers to a phosphorylated compound, where a covalent bond is formed between an oxygen atom (typically originating from a hydroxyl group) of the compound and the phosphorous atom of a phosphate group (PO_4): in this context, the compound is an electron transfer agent.

The phosphate compound may be a phosphate mono-ester, phosphate di-ester, phosphate tri-ester, pyrophosphate mono-ester, pyrophosphate di-ester, or a salt or derivative thereof, or a mixture thereof. The di- and tri-esters may comprise the same electron transfer agent or different electron transfer agents.

The “salts” include metal salts such as alkali or alkaline earth metal salts, for example sodium, magnesium, potassium and calcium salts. Sodium and potassium salts are preferred.

The “derivatives” include phosphate compounds where one or more phosphate protons are replaced by a substituent. Some non-limiting examples of derivatives include phosphatidyl derivatives where a phosphate proton is substituted with an amino-alkyl group, sugar derivatives where a phosphate proton is substituted with a sugar such as glucose.

The term “amino-alkyl group” refers to a group comprising an amino ($-NH_2$) group and an alkyl group. The term “alkyl” refers to straight chain, branched chain or cyclic hydrocarbon groups having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms. Examples include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, cyclohexyl, heptyl, and octyl. Phosphatidyl choline derivatives are most preferred.

When the electron transfer agent is tocopherol, for example, the phosphate compounds of tocopherol may be selected from the group consisting of mono-(tocopheryl)

phosphate, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate monosodium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate monopotassium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate disodium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate dipotassium salt, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate monosodium salt, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate monopotassium salt, or a mixture thereof. These phosphate compounds may be derived from the alpha, beta, gamma or delta form of tocopherol, or a combination thereof.

When the carrier composition contains a mixture of a mono-phosphate ester and a di-phosphate ester, for example a mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate, the ratio is preferably at least 2:1, more preferably within the range of about 4:1 to about 1:4, most preferably within the range of about 6:4 to about 8:2. The ratio may be about 6:4 or about 8:2.

The carrier composition comprises a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent in an amount within the range of preferably about 0.01%w/w to about 20%w/w, more preferably about 0.01%w/w to about 10%w/w, most preferably about 0.01%w/w to about 5%w/w or about 0.01%w/w to about 1%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition. The carrier composition may comprise a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent in an amount within the range of about 0.01%w/w to about 2%w/w, preferably about 0.05%w/w, about 0.1%w/w or about 1%w/w. In a further embodiment, a range of about 5%w/w to about 10%w/w or about 10%w/w to about 15%w/w may be suitable.

Polar protic solvent

Organic solvents may be grouped as non-polar or polar aprotic solvents, and polar protic solvents.

The organic solvent of the present invention is a polar protic solvent. A “protic solvent” is a solvent that has a hydrogen atom bound to an oxygen atom or a nitrogen atom as in a hydroxyl group or an amine group, respectively. More generally, any molecular solvent which contains a hydrogen ion capable of dissociation may be considered a protic solvent. Conversely, an “aprotic solvent” cannot donate hydrogen ions.

The polar protic solvent may be an acyclic alcohol, alkyl ester, ketone or nitrile. The acyclic alcohol may be selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4 acyclic alcohols including polyols, polymers and derivatives (e.g. esters, alkyl esters, ethers) thereof. Some examples of these include ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, glycols such as propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol (e.g. PEG400), diethylene glycol monoethylether and ethyl acetate. The ketone may be selected from the group consisting of methyl isobutyl ketone and acetone. The nitrile may be acetonitrile.

The carrier composition may comprise only one polar protic solvent; however, a combination of polar protic solvents may also be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, it is to be noted that the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” as used herein for any feature should

be read as encompassing plural forms, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

The carrier composition has a relatively high polar protic solvent concentration. The polar protic solvent concentration is within the range of preferably about 60%w/w to about 90%w/w, more preferably about 65%w/w to about 85%w/w, most preferably about 70%w/w to about 80%w/w. The polar protic solvent concentration may be about 70%w/w or about 80%w/w. In some circumstances a suitable range of polar protic solvent concentration may be about 50%w/w to about 60%w/w, about 60%w/w to about 70%w/w or about 80%w/w to about 90%w/w.

Biologically active compound

The term “biologically active compound” refers to any chemical substance that has a biological effect in humans or animals for medical, therapeutic, cosmetic and veterinary purposes, and encompasses pharmaceuticals including drugs, cosmeceuticals, nutraceuticals, and nutritional agents. It will be appreciated that some of biologically active compounds can be classified in more than one of these classes.

A wide range of biologically active compounds may be delivered with a carrier composition of the present invention. Preferably, the biologically active compound is lipophilic, and has a relatively low molecular mass and a relatively low melting point.

The term “lipophilicity” refers to the ability of a chemical compound to dissolve in fats, oils, lipids, and non-polar solvents such as hexane or toluene. The lipophilicity of a biologically active compound may be assessed by its octanol/water partitioning coefficient (log*P* value), which is believed to approximate membrane permeability.

Transdermally permeable biologically active compounds are likely to have a log*P* value between about 2.5 to about 3.5. It has been found that biologically active compounds having a log*P* value within this range and biologically active compounds having a log*P* value outside this range (either above or below) formulated with a carrier composition of the present invention are more transdermally permeable, that is, biologically active compounds having a log*P* value within the range of about 1 to about 5. Therefore, the biologically active compound may have a log*P* value within the range of about 1 to about 2.5, within the range of about 2.5 and about 3.5, and within the range of about 3.5 to about 5.

Not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that a carrier composition of the present invention can alter one or more A.D.M.E. (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion) properties of a biological active compound to improve the delivery of the biological active compound. To be an effective biological active compound, the biological active compound not only must be active against a target, but also possess the appropriate A.D.M.E. properties necessary to make it suitable for use as a biological active compound.

A “relatively low molecular mass” refers to a molecular mass of less than about 1000 Daltons, preferably less than about 500 Daltons, more preferably within the range of

about 200 Daltons to about 300 Daltons.

A “relatively low melting point” refers to a melting point of less than about 400°C.

A wide range of biologically active compounds may be delivered with the carrier composition of the present invention. Examples include, but are not limited to, cardiovascular drugs, in particular antihypertensive agents (e.g. calcium channel blockers (or calcium antagonists)) and antiarrhythmic agents; congestive heart-failure pharmaceuticals; inotropic agents; vasodilators; ACE inhibitors; diuretics; carbonic anhydrase inhibitors; cardiac glycosides; phosphodiesterase inhibitors; α blockers; β blockers; sodium channel blockers; potassium channel blockers; β-adrenergic agonists; platelet inhibitors; angiotensin II antagonists; anticoagulants; thrombolytic agents; treatments for bleeding; treatments for anaemia; thrombin inhibitors; antiparasitic agents; antibacterial agents; antiinflammatory agents, in particular non-steroidal antiinflammatory agents (NSAIDs), more particularly COX-2 inhibitors; steroidal antiinflammatory agents; prophylactic antiinflammatory agents; antiglaucoma agents; mast cell stabilisers; mydriatics; agents affecting the respiratory system; allergic rhinitis pharmaceuticals; alpha-adrenergic agonists; corticosteroids; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease pharmaceuticals; xanthine-oxidase inhibitors; antiarthritis agents; gout treatments; autacoids and autacoid antagonists; antimycobacterial agents; antifungal agents; antiprotozoal agents; anthelmintic agents; antiviral agents especially for respiratory , herpes, cyto-megalovirus, human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis infections; treatments for leukemia and kaposi’s sarcoma; pain management agents in particular anaesthetics and analgesics, opioids including opioid receptor agonists, opioid receptor partial agonists, opioid antagonist or opioid receptor mixed agonist-antagonists; neuroleptics; sympathomimetic pharmaceuticals; adrenergic agonists; drugs affecting neurotransmitter uptake or release; anticholinergic pharmaceuticals**;** antihaemorrhoid treatments; agents to prevent or treat radiation or chemotherapeutic effects; liopgenisis drugs; fat reducing treatments; antiobesity agents such as lipase inhibitors; sympathomimetic agents; treatments for gastric ulcers and inflammation such as proton pump inhibitors; prostaglandins; VEGF inhibitors; antihyperlipidemic agents, in particular statins; drugs that affect the central nervous system (CNS) such as antipsychotic, antiepileptic and antiseizure drugs (anticonvulsants), psychoactive drugs, stimulants, antianxiety and hypnotic drugs, antidepressant drugs; antiparkinson’s pharmaceuticals; hormones and fragments thereof such as sex hormones; growth hormone antagonists; gonadotropin releasing hormones and analogues thereof; steroid hormones and their antagonists; selective estrogen modulators; growth factors; antidiabetic pharmaceuticals such as hypoglycaemic agents; H1, H2, H3 and H4 antihistamines; agents used to treat migraine headaches; asthma pharmaceuticals; cholinergic antagonists; glucocorticoids;

androgens; antiandrogens; inhibitors of adrenocorticoid biosynthesis; osteoporosis treatments such as biphosphonates; antithyroid pharmaceuticals; suncreens, sun protectants and filters; cytokine agonists; cytokine antagonists; anticancer drugs; antialzheimer drugs; HMGCoA reductase inhibitors; fibrates; cholesterol absorption inhibitors; HDL cholesterol elevating agents; triglyceride reducing agents; antiageing or antiwrinkle agents; antibacterial agents; antiacne agents; antioxidants; hair treatments and skin whitening agents; small molecule therapeutic agents for the treatment, or prevention of human and animal diseases such as allergy/asthma, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, growth impairment, cardiovascular diseases, inflammation, immunological disorders, baldness, pain, ophthalmological diseases, epilepsy, gynaecological disorders, CNS diseases, viral infections, bacterial infections, parasitic infections, GI diseases, obesity, and haemological diseases.

A person skilled in the art of the invention would be able to determine whether or not a particular biologically active compound would be suitable for use with the carrier composition of the present invention. Some specific non-limiting examples of suitable biologically active compounds include:

anaesthetics:

including amino-ester and amino-amide anaesthetics such as benzocaine, chloroprocaine, cocaine, reserpine, guanethidine, cyclomethycaine, dimethocaine/larocaine, propoxycaine, procaine/novocaine, proparacaine, tetracaine/amethocaine; articaine, bupivacaine, carticaine, cinchocaine/dibucaine, etidocaine, levobupivacaine, lidocaine/lignocaine, mepivacaine, piperocaine, prilocaine, ropivacaine, trimecaine, propofol, halothane, enflurane barbiturates, benzodiazepines, neostigmine and ketamine

alkylating agents:

including carmustine, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide, streptozotocin and mechlorethamine

calcium channel blockers*:*

including amlodipine, aranidipine, azelnidipine, barnidipine, benidipine, cilnidipine, clevidipine, cronidipine, darodipine, dexniguldipine, efonidipine, elnadipine, elgodipine, felodipine, flordipine, furnidipine, iganidipine, isradipine, lacidipine, lemildipine, lercanidipine, manidipine, mesuldipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, niludipine, nilvadipine, nimodipine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, olradipine, oxodipine, palonidipine, pranidipine, sagandipine, sornidipine, teludipine, tiamdipine, trombodipine, watanidipine, verapamil, gallopamil, benzothiazepine, diltiazem, mibefradil, bepridil, fluspirilene and fendiline

antiarrhythmic and antiangina agents*:*

including amiodarone, disopyramide, flecainide acetate, quinidine sulphate, nitroglycerine, ranolazine, amiodarone, isosorbide and alteplase

antibacterial, antibiotic and antiacne agents:

including amoxicillin, ampicillin, azithromycin, benethamine penicillin, bleomycin, benzoyl peroxide, cinoxacin, chloramphenicol, daunorubicin, plicamycin, fluoroquinolones, ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, clindamycin, clindesse, clofazimine, chlorohexidine gluconate, cloxacillin, demeclocycline, doxycycline, erythromycin, ethionamide, imipenem, indomethacin, lymocycline, minocycline, nalidixic acid, nitrofurantoin, penicillin, rifampicin, spiramycin, sodium sulfacetamide, sulphabenzamide, sulphadoxine, sulphamerazine, sulphacetamide, sulphadiazine, sulphafurazole, sulphamethoxazole, sulphapyridine, tetracycline, cephalexin, cefdinir, triclosan, ofloxacin, vancocin, glyburide, mupirocin, cefprozil, cefuroxime axetil, norfloxacin, isoniazid, lupulone, D-penicillamine, levofloxacin, gatifoxacin, and trimethoprim

anticancer:

including doxorubicin, 6-thioguanine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, camptothecin, megestrol acetate, navelbine, cytarabine, fludarabine, 6-mercaptopurine, 5-fluorouracil, teniposide, vinblastine, vincristine, cisplatin, colchicine, carboplatin, procarbazine and etopside

antidepressants, antipsychotics and antianxiety*:*

including alprazolam, amoxapine, bentazepam, bromazepam, clorazipine, clobazam, clotiazepam, diazepam, lorazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, lormetazepam, medazepam, nitrazepam, oxazepam, temazepam, maprotiline, mianserin, nortriptyline, risperidone, sertraline, trazodone, baloperidol, trimipramine maleate fluoxetine, ondansetron, midazolam, chlorpromazine, haloperidol, triazolam, clozapine, fluopromazine, fluphenazine decanoate, fluanisone, perphenazine, pimozide, prochlorperazine, sulpiride, thioridazine, paroxitine, citalopram, bupropion, phenelzine, olanzapine**,** divalproex sodium and venlafaxine

opioids:

including opioid receptor agonists and antagonists, compounds which exhibit mixed agonist/antagonist activity and compounds which exhibit partial agonist activity, including morphine, depomorphine, etorphine, diacetylmorphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, levorphanol, methadone, levomethadyl, meperidine, fentanyl, sufentanyl, alfentanil, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, thebaine, desomorphine, nicomorphine, dipropanoylmorphine, benzylmorphine, ethylmorphine, pethidine, methadone, tramadol, dextropropoxyphene; naloxone and naltrexone; buprenorphine, nalbuphine, butorphanol, pentazocine and ethylketocyclazocine

tricyclics*:*

including azothiopine, amitriptyline, famotidine, promethazine, paroxatine, oxcarbazapine and mertazapine

***antidiabetics**:*

including acetohexamide, chlorpropamide, glibenclaraide, gliclazide, glipizide, metformin, tolazamide, glyburide, glimepiride and tolbutamide

***antiepileptics**:*

including beclamide, carbamazepine, gapapentin, tiagabine, vigabatrin, topiramate, clonazepam, ethotoin, methoin, methsuximide, methylphenobarbitone, oxcarbazepine, paramethadione, phenacemide, phenobarbitone, phenyloin, phensuximide, primidone, sulthiamine, phenytoin sodium, nirofurantoin monohydrate, gabapentin, lamotrigine, zonisamide, ethosuximide and valproic acid

***hypnotics/sedatives and muscle relaxants**:*

including zolpidem tartrate, amylobarbitone, barbitone, butobarbitone, pentobarbitone, brotizolam, carbromal, chlordiazepoxide, chlormethiazole, ethinamate, meprobamate, methaqualome, cyclobenzaprene, cyclobenzaprine, tizanidine, baclofen, butalbital, zopiclone, atracurium, tubocurarine and phenobarbital

***antifungal, antiprotazoal and antiparasitic agents**:*

including amphotericin, butoconazole nitrate, clotrimazole, econazole nitrate, fluconazole, flucytosine, griseofulvin, itraconazole, ketoconazole, miconazole, natamycin, nystatin, sulconazole nitrate, terconazole, tioconazole and undecenoic acid; benznidazole, clioquinol, decoquinate, diiodohydroxyquinoline, diloxanide furoate, dinitolmide, furzolidone, metronidazole, nimorazole, nitrofurazone, ornidazole, terbinafine, clotrimazole, chloroquine, mefloquine, itraconazole, Pyrimethamine, praziquantel, quinacrine, mebendazole and tinidazole

***antihypertensive and cardiac therapeutic agents**:*

including candesartan, hydralazine, clonidine, triamterene, felodipine, gemfibrozil, fenofibrate, nifedical, prazosin, mecamylamine, doxazosin, dobutamine and cilexetil

***antimigraine agents**:*

including dihydroergotamine mesylate, ergotamine tartrate, methysergide maleate, pizotifen maleate and sumatriptan succinate

***antimuscarinic agents**:*

including atropine, benzhexol, biperiden, ethopropazine, hyoscyamine, mepenzolate bromide, oxybutynin, oxyphencylcimine and tropicamide

***antineoplastic agents (or immunosuppressants)**:*

including aminoglutethimide, amsacrine, azathioprine, busulphan, chlorambucil, cyclosporin, dacarbazine, estramustine, etoposide, lomustine, melphalan, mercaptopurine, methotrexate, mitomycin, mitotane, mitozantrone, procarbazine, tamoxifen citrate, testolactone, tacrolimus, mercaptopurine and sirolimus

***antiparkinsonian agents**:*

including bromocriptine mesylate, levodopa, tolcapone, ropinirole, bromocriptine,

hypoglycaemic agents such as sulfonylureas, biguanides, α-glucosidase inhibitors, thaiazolidinediones, cabergoline, carbidopa and lysuride maleate

***antithyroid agents**:*

including carbimazole and propylthiouracil

***antiviral drugs**:*

including amantadine**,** retinovir, cidofovir, acyclovir, famciclovir, ribavirin, amprenavir, indinavirm, rimantadine and efavirenz, penciclovir, ganciclovir, vidarabine, abacavir, adefovir, apmrenavir, delavirdine, didanosine, stavudine, zalcitabine, zidovudine, enfuvirtide and interferon

***cardiac inotropic agents**:*

including amrinone, milrinone, digitoxin, digoxin, enoximone, lanatoside C and medigoxin

***hypo and hyper lipidemic agents**:*

including fenofibrate, clofibrate, probucol, ezetimibe and torcetrapib

antiinflammatory:

including meoxicam, triamcinolone, cromolyn, nedocromil, hydroxychloroquine, montelukast, zileuton, zafirlukast and meloxicam

antihistamine:

including fexofenadine, chloral hydrate, hydroxyzine, promethazine, cetirazine, cimetidine, clyclizine, meclizine, dimenhydrinate, loratadine, nizatadine and promethazine

antiulcer:

including omeprazole, lansoprazole, pantoprazole and ranitidine

diuretics:

including hydrochlorothiazide, amiloride, acetazolamide, furosemide and torsemide

***NSAIDs**:*

including arylalkanoic acid sub-group of class which includes diclofenac, aceclofenac, acemetacin, alclofenac, bromfenac, etodolac, indometacin, indometacin farnesil, nabumetone, oxametacin, proglumetacin, sulindac and tolmetin; 2-arylpropionic acid (profens) sub-group of class which includes alminoprofen, benoxaprofen, carprofen, dexibuprofen, dexketoprofen, fenbufen, fenoprofen, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indoprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, loxoprofen, miroprofen, naproxen, oxaprozin, pirprofen, suprofen, tarenflurbil and tiaprofenic acid; and *N*-arylanthranilic acid (fenamic acid) sub-group of class which includes flufenamic acid, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid and tolfenamic acid; tromethamine, celecoxib, nepafenac, aspirin, rofecoxib, naproxen, sulindac, piroxicam, pheylbutazone, tolmetin, indomethacin, acetominophen (paracetamol), tramadol and propoxyphene

retinoids*:*

including first generation retinoids such as retinol, retinal, tretinoin (retinoic acid, Retin-A), isotretinoin and alitretinoin; second generation retinoids such as etretinate and its metabolite acitretin; third generation retinoids such as tazarotene, bexarotene and adapalene

hormones and steroids*:*

including adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), antidiruetic hormone (vasopressin), atrial-nartreuretic factor (ANF), beclomethasone, cortisone, scopolamine, dopamine, epinephrine, catecholamines, cholecystokinin, clomiphene citrate, danazol, dexamethasone, diethylstilbestrol (DES), ethinyl estradiol, fludrocortison, finasteride, follicle stimulating hormone, gastrin, hydroxyprogesterone, leptin, luteinizing hormone, medroxyprogesterone acetate, mestranol, quinestrol, methyltestosterone, nandrolone, norethindrone, norethisterone, norgestrel, estradiol, conjugated oestrogens, oxandrolone, oxytocin, prednisone, progesterone, prolactin, protogalndins, somatostatin, stanozolol, stibestrol, thyroxine, prednisolone phosphate, triamcinolone, mifepristone acetonide, budesonide, levothyroxine, testosterone, testosterone cypionate, fluoxymesterone, flutamide, mometasone furoate, cyproterone, fluromethalone, goserelin, leuprolide, calcitonin, halobetasol, hydrocortisol and tibolone

statins and derivatives:

including atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, nystatin, rosuvastatin, pravastatin, orlistat and simvastatin

stimulants*:*

including amphetamine, phentermine, tyramine, ephedrine, metaraminol**,** phenylephrine, dexamphetamine, dexfenfluramine, fenfluramine, nicotine, caffeine and mazindol

vasocontrictors*:*

including desmopressin

vasodilitors:

including carvedilol, terazosin, phentolamine and menthol

antialzheimers:

including levetiracetam, levitiracetam and donepezil

ACE inhibitors*:*

including benzapril, enalapril, ramipril, fosinopril sodium, lisinopril, minoxidil, isosorbide, rampril and quinapril

beta adrenoreceptor antogonists*:*

including atenolol, timolol, pindolol, propanolol hydrochloride, bisoprolol, esmolol, metoprolol succinate, metoprolol and metoprolol tartrate

angiotensin II antagonists:

including losartan

platelet inhibitors:

including abciximab, clopidrogel, tirofiban and aspirin

alcohols and phenols*:*

including tramadol, tramadol hydrochloride, allopurinol, calcitriol, cilostazol, soltalol, urasodiol bromperidol, droperidol, flupenthixol decanoate, albuterol, albuterol sulphate, carisoprodol, chlobetasol, ropinirol, labetalol, and methocarbamol

ketones and esters*:*

including amioderone, fluticasone, spironolactone, prednisone, triazodone, desoximetasone, methyl prednisdone, benzonatate nabumetone and buspirone

antiemetics:

including metoclopramide

ocular treatments:

including dorzolamide, brimonidine, olopatadine, cyclopentolate, pilocarpine and echothiophate

anticoagulant and antithrombitic agents:

including warfarin, enoxaparin and lepirudin

treatments for gout:

including probenecid and sulfinpyrazone

COPD and asthma treatments:

including ipratropium

treatments for osteoporosis:

including raloxifene, pamidronate and risedronate.

Particularly preferred biologically active compounds include lidocaine, diclofenac, ketoralac, prilocaine, halobetasol, hydrocortisol and combinations thereof.

It is to be understood that pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of biologically active compounds are included within the scope of the present invention.

The term “pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives” includes, but is not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, salts of such esters, ethers, or any other derivative including prodrugs and metabolites, which upon administration to a subject in need is capable of providing, directly or indirectly, a biologically active compound as otherwise described herein.

As used herein, the term “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” refers to those salts which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response and the like, and are commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known in the art. For example, S. M. Berge, *et al*. describe

pharmaceutically acceptable salts in detail in J. Pharmaceutical Sciences, 66:1-19, 1977. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable nontoxic acid addition salts are salts of an amino group formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid and perchloric acid or with organic acids such as acetic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid, or malonic acid or by using other methods used in the art such as ion exchange. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts include adipate, alginate, ascorbate, aspartate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bisulfate, borate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, formate, fumarate, glucoheptonate, glycerophosphate, gluconate, hernisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethanesulfonate, lactobionate, lactate, laurate, lauryl sulfate, malate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oleate, oxalate, palmitate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, stearate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, thiocyanate, p-toluenesulfonate, undecanoate, valerate salts, and the like. Representative alkali or alkaline earth metal salts include sodium, lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and the like. Further pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, when appropriate, nontoxic ammonium, quaternary ammonium, and amine cations formed using counterions such as halide, hydroxide, carboxylate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, loweralkyl sulfonate, and aryl sulfonate.

The term “pharmaceutically acceptable ester” refers to esters which are hydrolysed *in vivo* and include those that break down readily in the human body to leave the parent compound or a salt thereof. Suitable ester groups include, for example, those derived from pharmaceutically acceptable aliphatic carboxylic acids, particularly alkanoic, alkenoic, cycloalkanoic and alkanedioic acids, in which each alkyl or alkenyl moiety advantageously has not more than 6 carbon atoms. Examples of particular esters include formates, acetates, propionates, butyrates, acrylates and ethylsuccinates.

The term “pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs” as used herein refers to those prodrugs of the biologically active compounds which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of a subject with undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and effective for their intended use, as well as the zwitterionic forms, where possible, of the compounds of the invention. The term “prodrug” refers to compounds that are rapidly transformed *in vivo* to yield the parent compound of the above formula, for example by hydrolysis in blood. A thorough discussion is provided in T. Higuchi and V. Stella, Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems, Vol. 14 of the A.C.S. Symposium Series, and in Edward B. Roche, ed., Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design, American Pharmaceutical Association and Pergamon Press, 1987.

A biologically active compound may be present in an amount of up to about 30%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition. The amount of biologically active compound is preferably up to about 10%w/w, more preferably up to about 6%w/w, most preferably within the range of about 0.1%w/w to about 5%w/w.

The carrier composition improves the delivery of a biological active compound by altering the A.D.M.E. properties of the biological active compound. Not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the A.D.M.E. properties of a biological active compound are altered because the combination of a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a relatively high concentration of a polar protic solvent changes the solubility of the biologically active compound in different barriers (skin, mucous membranes, muscle, and so on). This solubility change affects the residence time of the drug in these tissues and delays, or shortens, the time at which the drug will be introduced to the elimination phase. Accordingly, a carrier composition of the present invention can provide the advantage of:

- reduced side effects (i.e. minimalising the unrequired systemic effect);
- restricting the biologically active compound distribution to specific areas (e.g. drug-targeting);
- improving patient compliance (e.g. less amount used, smaller application);
- improving aesthetic feeling (e.g. fast-drying); and
- increasing duration of action and/or shorten onset.

A carrier composition of the present invention may also improve the bioavailability of a biologically active compound in a subject.

The present invention can also be used in a method for treating a subject for a pathological condition which comprises administering an effective amount of a biologically active compound in a carrier composition of the present invention. The pathological conditions include those that can be treated by the biologically active compound formulated with the carrier composition.

The term “subject” as used herein refers to any animal having symptoms associated with or caused by a pathological condition, which requires treatment with a biologically active compound. The animal may be a mammal, preferably a human, or may be a non-human primate or non-primates such as used in animal model testing. While it is particularly contemplated that a formulation of the invention is suitable for use in medical treatment of humans, it is also applicable to veterinary treatment, including treatment of companion animals such as dogs and cats, and domestic animals such as horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, llama, alpaca, pigs, cattle and sheep, or zoo animals such as primates, felids, canids, bovids, and ungulates.

Generally, the terms “treating”, “treatment” and the like are used herein to mean affecting a subject, tissue or cell to obtain a desired pharmacological and/or physiological effect. The effect may be prophylactic in terms of completely or partially preventing one or

more pathological conditions, and/or may be therapeutic in terms of a partial or complete cure of one or more pathological conditions.

Routes of administration

Routes of administration can broadly be divided into a three categories by effect, namely, “topical” where the desired effect is local, so the substance is applied directly where its action is desired, “enteral” where the desired effect is systemic (non-local) so the substance is given via the digestive tract, and “parenteral” where the desired effect is systemic, so the substance is given by routes other than the digestive tract.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recognise 111 distinct routes of administration. The following is a non-limiting list of examples of routes of administration.

Examples of topical routes of administration having a local effect include epicutaneous (onto the skin) and intravitreal (onto the eye).

Examples of enteral routes of administration having a systemic (non-local) effect include any form of administration that involves any part of the gastrointestinal tract, such as oral (into the mouth), intranasal (into the nose), rectal (into the rectum), and vaginal (into the vagina).

Examples of parenteral routes of administration by injection, infusion or diffusion having a systemic effect include intravenous (into a vein), intraarterial (into an artery), intramuscular (into a muscle), intracardiac (into the heart), subcutaneous (under the skin), percutaneous (via needle-puncture into the skin), intradermal (into the skin itself), intrathecal (into the spinal canal), intraperitoneal (infusion or injection into the peritoneum), intravesical infusion (infusion into the urinary bladder), epidural (injection or infusion into the epidural space), transdermal or transcutaneous (diffusion through the intact skin), transmucosal (diffusion through a mucous membrane), insufflation (diffusion through the nose), inhalational (diffusion through the mouth), sublingual (under the tongue), and buccal (absorbed through cheek near gumline).

Formulations according to the present invention can be in any suitable administration form (see, for example, Pharmaceutics and Pharmacy Practice, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Banker and Chalmers, eds., pages 238-250 (1982)). Examples of suitable administration forms includes, but are not limited to, solutions, liquids, suspensions, gels, poultices, reservoir patches, and creams. The formulations may also be prepared and stored in one form and delivered in another, for example the formulation may be stored in liquid form and delivered in the form of a foam. The formulations and can be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy such as described in Remington J. P., The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, ed. A. R. Gennaro, 20th edition, Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins Baltimore, Md. (2000). Such methods include the step of bringing into association the biologically active compound with the carrier, and then, if necessary, shaping the formulation into the desired product.

Preparation of a carrier composition

A carrier composition of the present invention may be prepared by a variety of techniques.

One method of preparing the carrier composition involves combining the components of the carrier composition, in suitable quantities, with stirring, until complete homogenisation is achieved.

In a preferred method, a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent is combined with a polar protic solvent, and warmed at 40°C until a solution is formed. An aqueous phase, usually of lower volume, is heated to 40°C and then added drop wise to the solution to form the carrier composition. Alternately in some circumstances the phosphate compound of the electron transfer agent combined with the polar protic solvent may be added dropwise to the aqueous phase. The final pH of the carrier composition may be adjusted to improve stability, for example by the addition of sodium hydroxide. The carrier composition is usually a clear to translucent solution.

Depending on the solubility and stability of the biologically active compound, it may be dissolved in either the aqueous or solvent phase.

The carrier composition may optionally further comprise one or more excipients. A person skilled in the art of the invention would appreciate suitable excipients which could be included with a carrier composition or a formulation of the present invention. The choice of other excipients will depend on the characteristics of the biologically active compound and the form of administration used. Examples of other excipients include additional solvents such as water, thickeners or gelling agents, surfactants, buffers, emollients, sweeteners, disintegrators, flavours, colours, fragrances, electrolytes, appearance modifiers, film foaming polymers, propellants and the like. Suitable sweeteners include sucrose, lactose, glucose, aspartame or saccharin. Suitable disintegrators include corn starch, methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, xanthan gum, bentonite, alginic acid or agar. Suitable gelling agents include hydroxy propyl cellulose (HPC) and carbopol. Suitable flavours include peppermint oil, oil of wintergreen, cherry, orange or raspberry flavouring. Suitable propellants include butane, carbon dioxide, ethane, hydrochloroflurocarbons, isobutane, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, propane, dimethyl ether, isopentanol, pentane and mixtures thereof such as Propellant A-46 (20% propane and 80% isobutane). The relatively high concentration of organic solvent may avoid the need for a further preservative to be added; however if considered necessary, suitable preservatives that may be added include sodium benzoate, methylparaben, propylparaben, and sodium bisulphite.

The amount of excipient or excipients, if present, is preferably up to about 10%w/w, more preferably up to about 5%w/w, most preferably up to about 3%w/w, and even more preferably either 0.01-3%w/w or 0.1-1%w/w of the total concentration of the

carrier composition.

The carrier composition and formulation according to the present invention have been found to be physically stable, have no particle size larger than 300nm. There is also no spontaneous sol-gel transformation.

FIGURES

The examples will be described with reference to the accompanying figures in which:

Figure 1 shows the transdermal delivery of formulations comprising oxycodone in Franz cells *in vitro*;

Figures 2A and 2B show the relative behaviour of formulations comprising oxycodone in a dose response;

Figure 3 shows comparative skin deposition results of formulations comprising lidocaine;

Figure 4 shows comparative skin deposition results of formulations comprising diclofenac; and

Figure 5 shows comparative skin deposition results of formulations comprising ketorolac.

EXAMPLES

Various embodiments/aspects of the present invention will now be described with reference to the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1

Carrier compositions were prepared according to the preferred method described above.

Each of the five carrier compositions comprised 1%w/w of a mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 8:2 and water, and the following polar protic solvent concentrations:

	% polar protic solvent
(i)	50%w/v ethanol
(ii)	60%w/v ethanol
(iii)	70%w/v ethanol
(iv)	80%w/v ethanol
(v)	90%w/v ethanol

Method for thermal cycling

The carrier compositions were refrigerated at about 5°C for approximately 12 hours, and then subjected to a temperature of about 30°C for approximately 12 hours for 3 cycles. Between each change of temperature the carrier compositions were left at room temperature for 3 hours and observed for any turbidity and precipitation.

	Clarity of solution	Precipitate
(i)	slightly turbid	none
(ii)	clear	none
(iii)	clear	none
(iv)	clear	none
(v)	clear	none

Example 2

This example compares percutaneous oxycodone delivery *in vitro* using a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 2A) and a formulation which comprises a low polar protic solvent concentration (Formulation 2B). Details of the each formulation are as follows:

Formulation 2A	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 6:4	1%w/w
Isopropanol	70%w/w
Oxycodone Molecular mass: 315.40 g/mol Melting point: 218-220°C	5%w/w
Hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC) H	1%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 2B	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 7:3	2%w/w
Isopropanol	10%w/w
Ethanol	10%w/w
Oxycodone	1.5%w/w
Carbopol NF10	0.25%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 2A had a pH of 6. Formulation 2B had a pH of 6.4.

Method

Formulation 2A was prepared according to the preferred method described above. Formulation 2B was similarly prepared.

Full thickness rat abdominal skin was used in 12ml vertical Franz diffusion cells (PermeGear, PA). Rats were killed by asphyxiation using CO_2 gas and the abdominal area carefully shaved and excised. All underlying fat and connective tissue was removed. Skin was frozen flat between sheets of aluminium foil and stored at -20^{o}C until the morning of experimentation.

PBS was used in the Franz cells as the receptor solution (12ml) and the Franz cells had a surface area of 1.77cm^2. During experiments, the cells were maintained at 32^{o}C. Finite dosing (40μl) was used to approximate the conditions to be used *in vivo*.

Receiver solutions were sampled regularly over 4 hours to determine the percutaneous oxycodone absorption and analysed using HPLC. The results are presented in Figure 1. The results are the averages of n=8-10 diffusion cells conducted across two separate days. Bars represent SEM.

Results

It was found that Formulation 2A, which has a polar protic solvent concentration of 70%w/w, could maintain a concentration of oxycodone of 5%w/w. Formulation 2B, which has a polar protic solvent concentration of 20%w/w on the other hand, could only maintain a maximum concentration of oxycodone of 1.5%w/w.

Although both formulations were able to transdermally deliver oxycodone, the results show that, after 4 hours, approximately 130μg of oxycodone was delivered by Formulation 2A compared to approximately 18μg delivered by Formulation 2B.

The drying time for Formulation 2A led to a rapid rate of delivery (i.e. flux), in addition to the increased total amount. The linear flux (J) of percutaneous oxycodone absorption for Formulation 2A was 40μg.h/cm^2, whereas Formulation 2B had flux of 5.54μg.h/cm^2.

While both the increased flux and amount of oxycodone delivered may be partially attributed to the increased oxycodone concentration (and subsequent dose), the results show that Formulation 2A also had higher bioavailability. The percentage of oxycodone delivered from the total applied dose was approximately 8% with Formulation 2A compared to only approximately 3% with Formulation 2B.

Conclusion

The formulation of the present invention (Formulation 2A) was capable of an increased oxycodone concentration relative to Formulation 2B. Formulation 2A also showed better percutaneous oxycodone absorption, both with respect to the rate and total oxycodone delivered, and superior bioavailability.

Example 3

This example is a dose response study that compares the performance of a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 3A) and an aqueous formulation (Formulation 3B) to determine their relative behaviour in a dose response. Details of the each formulation are as follows:

Formulation 3A	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 6:4	1%w/w
Isopropanol	70%w/w
Oxycodone Molecular mass: 315.40 g/mol Melting point: 218-220°C	5%w/w
HPC H	1%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 3B	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate monosodium salt and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 2:1	10.8%w/w
Oxycodone.HCl Molecular mass: 351.83 g/mol	0.7%w/w
Pemulen	0.7%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 3A had a pH of 6. Formulation 3B had a pH of 8.

Method

Formulation 3A was prepared according to the preferred method described above. Formulation 3B was similarly prepared.

Full thickness rat abdominal skin was used in 12ml vertical Franz diffusion cells (PermeGear, PA). Rats were killed by asphyxiation using CO_2 gas and the abdominal area carefully shaved and excised. All underlying fat and connective tissue was removed. Skin was frozen flat between sheets of aluminium foil and stored at -20^{o}C until the morning of experimentation.

PBS was used in the Franz cells as the receptor solution (12ml) and the Franz cells had a surface area of 1.77cm^2. During experiments, the cells were maintained at 32^{o}C. Finite dosing (20-60μl) was used to approximate the conditions to be used *in vivo*. Receiver solutions were sampled regularly over 4 hours to determine the percutaneous oxycodone absorption and analysed using HPLC. The results are presented in Figures 2A and 2B.

Results

Formulation 3A had increased transdermal flux compared to Formulation 3B. The use of a high polar protic solvent concentration (Formulation 3A) allowed equivalent amounts of the preferred form of oxycodone (base; 5%w/w) to be formulated.

With equivalent doses between 10-20μl/cm^2, Formulation 3A delivered twice as much oxycodone as Formulation 3B, with both formulations exhibiting a good dose response. At a dose of 30μl/cm^2, no further increase in transdermal delivery is seen with Formulation 3B. The dose response continues for Formulation 3A even at the highest dose of 30μl/cm^2.

Conclusion

This dose response study particularly shows that a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 3A) allows for wider dynamic range in dose responses.

Example 4

This example compares the stability, skin deposition and other properties of a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 4A) and a formulation which comprises a low polar protic solvent concentration (Formulation 4B). Details of the each formulation are as follows:

Formulation 4A	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 8:2	1%w/w
Ethanol	80%w/w
Lidocaine base Molecular mass: 234.34 Melting point: 68°C	5%w/w
Hydroxypropyl cellulose(GPHX grade, where G is the Molecular mass grade, PHX means pharmaceutical grade.)	3%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 4B	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 2:1	1%w/w
Ethanol	30%w/w
Lidocaine base Molecular mass: 234.34 Melting point: 68°C	1%w/w
Carbopol (CP934)	1%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Method

Formulation 4A was prepared according to the preferred method described above. Formulation 4B was similarly prepared.

Results

The results of a visual stability test showed that, after 3 days of storage, there were no physical changes noted with Formulation 4A whereas a precipitate had formed with Formulation 4B.

After 4 hours of administration, Formulation 4A had a significant skin deposition (μg) compared to Formulation 4B, as shown in Figure 3.

Conclusion

The results showed that a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 4A) was stable and had improved delivery compared to Formulation 4B.

Example 5

This example compares the stability, skin deposition and other properties of a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 5A) and a formulation which comprises a low polar protic solvent concentration (Formulation 5B). Details of the each formulation are as follows:

Formulation 5A	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 6:4	1%w/w
Isopropanol	70%w/w
Diclofenac diethylamine	2%w/w

Hydroxypropyl cellulose (GPHX grade, where G is the Molecular mass grade, PHX means pharmaceutical grade.)	3%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 5B	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 6:4	1%w/w
Isopropanol	10%w/w
Diclofenac diethylamine	1%w/w
Hydroxypropyl cellulose (GPHX grade, where G is the Molecular mass grade, PHX means pharmaceutical grade.)	0.6%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Method

Diclofenac Formulation 5A was prepared according to the preferred method described above. Formulation 5B was similarly prepared.

Results

The results of a visual stability test showed that, after 3 days of storage, there were no physical changes noted with Formulation 5A whereas a precipitate had formed with Formulation 5B.

After 4 hours of administration, Formulation 5A had a significant skin deposition (μg) compared to Formulation 5B, as shown in Figure 4. In Figure 4, Formulations 5A and 5B are also compared to the commercially available product comprising diclofenac Voltaren®.

Conclusion

The results showed that a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 5A) was stable and had improved delivery compared to Formulation 5B.

Example 6

This example compares the stability, skin permeation and other properties of a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 6A) and a formulation which comprises a low polar protic solvent concentration (Formulation 6B). Details of the each formulation are as follows:

Formulation 6A	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 6:4	1%w/w
Isopropanol	70%w/w
Ketorolac tromethamine	2%w/w
Hydroxypropyl cellulose (GPHX grade, where G is the Molecular mass grade, PHX means pharmaceutical grade)	3%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 6B	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl)	1%w/w

phosphate in a ratio of 6:4	
Isopropanol	10%w/w
Ketorolac tromethamine	2%w/w
Hydroxypropyl cellulose (GPHX grade, where G is the Molecular mass grade, PHX means pharmaceutical grade)	0.6%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Method

Formulation 6A was prepared according to the preferred method described above. Formulation 6B was similarly prepared.

A skin permeation test similar to that conducted for Example 2 was also conducted with the formulations.

Results

The results of a visual stability test showed that, after 3 days of storage, there were no physical changes noted with Formulation 6A whereas a precipitate had formed with Formulation 6B.

After 4 hours of administration, Formulation 6A had a significant skin deposition (μg) compared to Formulation 6B, as shown in Figure 5.

Conclusion

The results showed that a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 6A) was stable and had improved delivery compared to Formulation 6B.

Example 7

This example compares the stability and other properties of a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 7A) and a formulation which comprises a low polar protic solvent concentration (Formulation 7B). Details of the each formulation are as follows:

Formulation 7A	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 6:4	1%w/w
Isopropanol	70%w/w
Felodipine	1%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Formulation 7B	
Components	Amounts
A mixture of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate and di-(tocopheryl) phosphate in a ratio of 2:1	1%w/w
Isopropanol	10%w/w
Felodipine	1%w/w
Hydroxypropyl cellulose (GPHX grade, where G is the Molecular mass grade, PHX means pharmaceutical grade.)	3%w/w
QS dH_2O	

Method

Formulation 7A was prepared according to the preferred method described above. Formulation 7B was similarly prepared.

Results

The results of a visual stability test showed that, after 3 days of storage, there were no physical changes noted with Formulation 7A whereas a precipitate had formed with Formulation 7B.

After 4 hours of administration, Formulation 7A had a significant skin deposition (μg) compared to Formulation 7B.

Conclusion

The results showed that a formulation of the present invention (Formulation 7A) was stable and had improved delivery compared to Formulation 7B.

It will be understood to persons skilled in the art of the invention that many modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A carrier composition for delivery of a biologically active compound comprising a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a polar protic solvent selected from the group consisting of acyclic alcohols, alkyl esters, ketones and nitrates, wherein the polar protic solvent concentration is within the range of about 60%w/w to about 90%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition.

2. The carrier composition of claim 1, wherein the polar protic solvent concentration is within the range of about 65%w/w to about 85%w/w, about 70%w/w to about 80%w/w, or about 50%w/w to about 60%w/w, or about 60%w/w to about 70%w/w, or about 80%w/w to about 90%w/w.

3. The carrier composition of claim 1, wherein the polar protic solvent is an acyclic alcohol.

4. The carrier composition of claim 1, wherein the acyclic alcohol is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4 acyclic alcohols, polyols of C_1-C_4 acyclic alcohols, polymers of C_1-C_4 acyclic alcohols, and ester, alkyl ester and ether derivatives thereof.

5. The carrier composition of claim 4, wherein the acyclic alcohol is ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, diethylene glycol monoethylether or ethyl acetate.

6. The carrier composition of claim 1, wherein the polar protic solvent is a ketone.

7. The carrier composition of claim 6, wherein the ketone is methyl isobutyl ketone or acetone.

8. The carrier composition of claim 1, wherein the polar protic solvent is a nitrile.

9. The carrier composition of claim 8, wherein the nitrile is acetonitrile.

10. The carrier composition of claim 1, wherein the electron transfer agent is a hydroxy chroman.

11. The carrier composition of claim 10, wherein the hydroxy chroman is a tocopherol or a tocotrienol.

12. The carrier composition of claim 11, wherein the phosphate compound of tocopherol is selected from the group consisting of mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate monosodium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate monopotassium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate disodium salt, mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate dipotassium salt, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate monosodium salt, di-(tocopheryl) phosphate monopotassium salt, or a mixture thereof.

13. The carrier composition of claim 12, wherein the phosphate compound of

tocopherol is a mixture of a mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate to a di-(tocopheryl) phosphate.

14. The carrier composition of claim 13, wherein the mixture of a mono-(tocopheryl) phosphate to a di-(tocopheryl) phosphate is in a ratio of at least 2:1, or within the range of about 4:1 to about 1:4, or within the range of about 6:4 to about 8:2.

15. The carrier composition of claim 1, wherein the phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent is present in an amount within the range of about 0.01%w/w to about 20%w/w, or about 0.01%w/w to about 10%w/w, or about 0.01%w/w to about 5%w/w, or about 0.01%w/w to about 2%w/w, or about 5%w/w to about 10%w/w, or about 10%w/w to about 15%w/w, or about 0.05%w/w, or about 0.1%w/w or about 1%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition.

16. Use of a phosphate compound of an electron transfer agent and a polar protic solvent selected from the group consisting of acyclic alcohols, alkylesters, ketones and nitriles in the manufacture of the carrier composition, wherein the polar protic solvent concentration is within the range of about 60%w/w to about 90%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition.

17. A process for the preparation of a carrier composition of claim 1 comprising the step of combining the phosphate compound of the electron transfer agent and the polar protic solvent until complete homogenisation is achieved.

18. A formulation comprising a carrier composition of claim 1 and a biologically active compound.

19. The formulation of claim 18, wherein the biologically active compound is lipophilic having a log*P* value within the range of about 1 to about 5.

20. The formulation of claim 18, wherein the biologically active compound has a relatively low molecular mass and/or a relatively low melting point.

21. The formulation of claim 18, wherein the biologically active compound is present in an amount of up to about 30%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition.

22. The formulation of claim 21, wherein the biologically active compound is selected from the group consisting of lidocaine, diclofenac, ketorolac, prilocaine, halobetasol, hydrocortisor, and combinations thereof.

23. The formulation of claim 22, wherein the biologically active compound is present in an amount of up to 5%w/w of the total concentration of the carrier composition.

24. A process for the preparation of a formulation of claim 18 comprising the step of adding a biologically active compound to a carrier composition of claim 1.

25. Use of a carrier composition of claim 1 to improve the delivery of a biologically active compound formulated with the carrier composition, or to alter A.D.M.E. properties of a biologically active compound, or to improve the bioavailability of a biologically active compound in a subject.

26. A method for treating a subject for a pathological condition which comprises administering an effective amount of a biologically active compound that will treat the pathological condition to a subject in need thereof, wherein the biologically active compound is formulated in a carrier composition of claim 1.