Document	Title	Abstract	Independent Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP3345637B1	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR WEARABLE EMERGENCY DRUG INJECTION DEVICES	One example device includes a housing defining at least a first chamber and a second chamber; an injector disposed within the housing and comprising: a hollow needle coupled to a first piston, the first piston disposed and translatable within the first chamber towards a first end of the first chamber, the first piston defining a void intersecting a hollow portion of the hollow needle; a first propellant disposed within the first chamber and positioned to force the first piston towards the first end of the first chamber in response to activation of the first propellant; a dispenser disposed within the housing and comprising: a second piston disposed and translatable within the second chamber towards a first end of the second chamber; a second propellant disposed within the second chamber and positioned to force the second piston towards the first end of the second chamber in response to activation of the second propellant; and wherein translation of the first piston to the first end of the first chamber exposes the void to the first end of the second chamber.	1. A wearable emergency drug injection device for injecting a substance into a patient, comprising: a housing defining at least a first chamber (122, 322, 422, 622, 722) and a second chamber (124, 324, 424, 624); an injector disposed within the housing and comprising: a hollow needle (152, 352, 452, 652, 752) corresponding to a first piston (132, 332, 432, 632, 732) initially positioned at one end of the chamber opposite an opening, the first piston disposed and translatable within the first chamber towards a first end of the first chamber, the first piston defining a void intersecting a hollow portion of the hollow needle; and a first propellant disposed within the first chamber and positioned to force the first piston towards the first end of the first chamber in response to activation of the first propellant, and a dispenser disposed within the housing and comprising: a second piston (134, 334, 434, 634) initially positioned at one end of the chamber opposite an opening and disposed and translatable within the second chamber towards a first end of the second chamber; a second propellant disposed within the second chamber and positioned to force the second piston towards the first end of the second chamber in response to activation of the second propellant; wherein translation of the first piston to the first end of the first chamber exposes the void to the first end of the second chamber.	Verily Life Sciences LLC, Mountain View, CA 94043, US, 101571880 | VERILY LIFE SCIENCES LLC	2020-03-18	2017-01-09
EP3515404B1	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND USES THEREOF	Embodiments of the present invention are directed to a plurality of substantially spherical microspheres comprising at least one API substantially dispersed in at least one polymer and a lyoprotectant on an outside surface of the plurality of substantially spherical microspheres, wherein the plurality of substantially spherical microspheres have a D99[num] particle diameter of less than about 10 m; a D90[num] circularity value of from about 0.8 to about 1.0; and comprise API in a weight of about 20 to about 40 wt.% of the polymer. Other embodiments relate to injectable compositions comprising such microspheres and methods of treating a number of conditions by administering such injectable compositions to a subject.	1. A plurality of substantially spherical microspheres comprising: at least one API substantially dispersed in at least one polymer, wherein the at least one polymer comprises at least one of PLGA-block-PEG and PLGA, and a lyoprotectant, which is a salt, on an outside surface of the plurality of substantially spherical microspheres, wherein the plurality of substantially spherical microspheres have: a D99[num] particle diameter of less than about 10 μm; a D90[num] circularity value of from about 0.8 to about 1.0; and comprise API in a weight of about 20 to about 40 wt.% of the polymer.	Spinethera, Plymouth, Minnesota 55447, US, 101743589 | SPINETHERA	2020-03-18	2016-10-28
EP3377637B1	COMPOSITIONS FOR USE IN METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS, DISORDERS, AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN	The present disclosure relates, in part, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more polynucleotides suitable for enhancing, increasing, augmenting, and/or supplementing the levels of Collagen alpha- 1 (VII) chain polypeptide and/or Lysyl hydroxylase 3 polypeptide and/or Keratin type I cytoskeletal 17 polypeptide in a subject. The present disclosure also relates, in part, to pharmaceutical	1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising: a) a replication-defective herpes simplex virus (HSV) comprising a recombinant herpes simplex virus genome, wherein the recombinant herpes simplex virus genome comprises one or more transgenes encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of a Collagen alpha-1 (VII) chain polypeptide, a Lysyl hydroxylase 3 polypeptide and a Keratin type I	KRYSTAL BIOTECH INC., Pittsburgh, PA 15203, US, 101702212 | KRYSTAL BIOTECH INC	2020-03-18	2016-04-08

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		compositions and methods of use for providing prophylactic, palliative, or therapeutic relief of a wound, disorder, or disease of the skin in a subject, including a subject having, or at risk of developing, one or more symptoms of epidermolysis bullosa.	cytoskeletal 17 polypeptide; and b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the recombinant herpes simplex virus genome has been engineered to decrease or eliminate expression of one or more toxic HSV genes.			
EP3320901B1	DIMETHYLAMINOMICHELIOLIDE FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY FIBROSIS	The present invention provides an application of a dimethylamino micheliolide for preparing a pharmaceutical product for treating pulmonary fibrosis.	1. Dimethylamino micheliolide for use in a method of treating pulmonary fibrosis, wherein dimethylamino micheliolide has a molecular structural formula of:	Accendatech, Tianjin 300384, CN, 101730077 | Tianjin International Joint Academy of Biotechnology & Medicine, Tianjin 300457, CN, 101730076 | ACCENDATECH | TIANJIN INT JOINT ACADEMY OF BIOTECHNOLOGY & MEDICINE	2020-03-04	2016-01-28
EP3389692B1	MODULATORS OF COMPLEMENT ACTIVITY	The present invention relates to polypeptide modulators of complement activity, including cyclic polypeptide modulators. Included are methods of utilizing such modulators as therapeutics.	1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a C5 inhibitor polypeptide having the core sequence SEQ ID NO: 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable excipient comprises sodium chloride at a concentration of from 25 mM to 100 mM and sodium phosphate at a concentration of from 10 mM to 100 mM.	RA Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cambridge, MA 02140, US, 101634521 | RA PHARMACEUTICALS INC	2020-03-04	2015-12-16
EP3359099B1	VAGINAL DRUG DELIVERY DEVICE	The present invention is related to a vaginal drug delivery device and to a vaginal diagnostic device that comprises a first and second rigid member, wherein the first and/or second rigid member comprises a reservoir holding a medicament to be delivered, an opening, and a pump for pumping said medicament out of said opening, and/or wherein the first rigid member and/or second rigid member comprises a diagnostic device for performing an intravaginal diagnosis or measurement therefor. The device further comprises a first flexible member and flexible part, wherein at least one of the first flexible member and the flexible part is at least partially elastic having an elasticity such that the device can be squeezed from an extended shape to a collapsed shape. The device is pre-biased to assume the extended shape when little to no external force is being applied thereto. Furthermore, the device assumes a shape substantially corresponding to the extended shape when the device is inserted with the squeezed rigid member first, so that these naturally unfold in the formix posterior vaginae.	1. A vaginal drug delivery and optionally diagnostic device (100), comprising: a reservoir (2) holding a medicament to be delivered, an opening (120), and a pump (3) for pumping said medicament out of said opening; and/or a diagnostic device (8) for performing an intravaginal diagnosis or measurement therefor; characterized in that the device further comprises: a first rigid member (101) having a first and second end (301, 302); a second rigid member (102) having a third and fourth end (303, 304); a first flexible member (111) coupled between the first and third ends (301, 303); a flexible part (110) coupled between the second and fourth ends (302, 304); wherein the first flexible member (111) and/or flexible part (110) are configured for allowing the device (100) to be squeezed by bringing the second and fourth ends (302, 304) together thereby transforming a shape of the device (100) from an extended shape to a collapsed shape for allowing the device to be inserted into a vagina of a user at or near the fornix posterior vaginae (205), said extended shape corresponding to a substantially oval or annular ring shape; wherein at least one of the first flexible member (111) and the flexible part (110) is at least partially elastic such that the device (100) is pre-biased to assume the extended shape when no external force is being applied thereto.	Ligalli B.V., 2514 AC Den Haag, NL, 101747811 | LIGALLI B V	2020-03-11	2015-10-06
EP3316859B1	PROPOFOL EMULSION FOR PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION	The present disclosure relates to emulsions for parenteral administration comprising propofol, wherein the free propofol concentration in the	1. Emulsion for parenteral administration comprising 0.1 to 10 wt.%, preferably 1 to 5 wt.%, propofol and 5 to 25 wt.%, preferably 10 to 20 wt.%, of an oil phase	Fresenius Kabi Deutschland GmbH, 61352 Bad Homburg,	2020-03-11	2015-07-01

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		aqueous phase is below 0.1 % of the total propofol content. The present disclosure further relates to a method for manufacturing the compositions of the disclosure as well as to the use of the compositions of the disclosure.	based on the total weight of the emulsion, wherein the free propofol concentration in the aqueous phase is below 0.1 % of the total propofol content and wherein the oil phase comprises fish oil, fish oil extract or a mixture of fish oil, olive oil, soybean oil and medium chain triglycerides (MCT). 12. Method for preparing an emulsion according to any of the claims 1 to 8 comprising a) Providing an oil phase comprising fish oil, fish oil exract or a mixture of fish oil, olive oil, soybean oil and MCT, propofol and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable co-surfactant and or a pharmaceutically acceptable antioxidant, b) Providing an aqueous phase comprising water for injection, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable tonicity agent and/or an agent for pH-adjustment and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable co-solvent, c) Forming a pre-emulsion by mixing the oil phase obtained in step a) with the aqueous phase obtained in step b), d) Forming an emulsion by high pressure homogenizing the pre-emulsion obtained in step c), e) Sterilizing the emulsion obtained in step d), wherein optionally either in step a) or in step b) a pharmaceutically acceptable emulsifier is added.	DE, 101635600 | FRESENIUS KABI DEUTSCHLAND GMBH		
EP3277296B1	COMPOSITION FOR USE IN TREATING CELIAC DISEASE	Method of preparation of a composition comprising extracellular vesicles(10) derived from stem cells mesenchymal isolated from chorion of human placenta, said method being characterized in that it comprises: - a step of extraction of extracellular vesicles(10) da stem cells mesenchymal (5), said cells (5) being derived from chorion (C) in advance separated from the placenta (200) in a step of separation chorion-placenta (93), and - a step (251, 252, 253) of sterilization and elimination of contaminating proteins from a semi- finished fluid containing said extracellular vesicles(10), wherein said step (251, 252, 253) of sterilization and elimination of contaminating proteins comprises a first step of ultracentrifugation (252, 253) of the said semi-finished fluid, and wherein - said first step of ultracentrifugation (252) is performed following of a phase of filtration (251) of the said semi-finished fluid.	1. Method of preparation of a composition comprising extracellular vesicles (10) for treating celiac disease, said method being characterized in that it comprises: - a step of extraction of extracellular vesicles(10) from mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) (5), derived from a single sample of chorion (C) in advance separated from the placenta (200) in a step of separation chorion-placenta (93), and - a step (251, 252 253) of sterilization and elimination of contaminating proteins from a semi-finished fluid containing said extracellular vesicles (10), wherein said step (251, 252, 253) of sterilization and elimination of contaminating proteins comprises at least a first step of ultracentrifugation (252) of the said semi-finished fluid, and wherein - said first step of ultracentrifugation (252) is performed following of a phase of filtration (251) of said semi-finished fluid; wherein said plurality of steps of centrifugation (237-239) takes place on a surfloating portion of a further semi-finished comprising said mesenchymal stem cells (5), said further semi-finished being in advance incubated for a multi-day period of time and being subjected to a treatment of increase of immunologic properties of said mesenchymal stem cells (5), said treatment of increase of immunologic properties of said mesenchymal stem cells (5) comprises a step of washing by means of PBS followed by incubation with human recombinant interferon-y.	Stegi-Ra Trust, 6900 Paradiso, CH, 101623810 | STEGI RA TRUST	2020-03-11	2015-04-02

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			5. Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein a plurality of samples of said chorion (C) is subjected to a step of digestion (141) performed in two times, at first by means of the use of pronase and subsequently of collagenase, in percentages preferably and respectively of 0, 125 g/L and 0, 1g/L. | 15. Injectable preparation for use in treatment of the celiac disease, characterized in that of being realized by means of extracellular vesicles(10) through a process of realization according to any of the claims 1-14.			
EP3253373B1	LIPID NANOPARTICLES AND USES THEREOF	A lipid-associated indocyanine green particle for enhanced functional high-resolution near-infrared fluorescence medical imaging of lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphatic abnormalities, tumors, and inflammation.	1. A composition, comprising: (i) a lipid nanoparticle comprising a lipid membrane and an aqueous core; and (ii) a plurality of indocyanine green (ICG) molecules, wherein one or more of said ICG molecules is embedded in said lipid membrane, wherein at least about 95% of said ICG is embedded in said lipid membrane. 11. A method for preparation of nanoparticles, comprising: (a) mixing indocyanine green (ICG) and lipid molecules together in an organic solvent, wherein the lipid:ICG molar ratio is from 125:1 to 500:1; (b) evaporating said organic solvent to create a thin film comprising said lipid molecules and said ICG; and (c) hydrating said thin film with a buffered salt; and (d) particle size reduction.	Tongli Biomedical Co. Ltd., Zhangjiagang, Jiangsu 215600, CN, 101590146 | TONGLI BIOMEDICAL CO LTD	2020-03-18	2015-02-08
EP3332793B1	COMPOSITION COMPRISING A MIXTURE OF PLANT EXTRACTS OR A MIXTURE OF MOLECULES CONTAINED IN SAID PLANTS AND USE TO ACT ON THE CARBOHYDRATE AND/OR LIPID METABOLISM		1. A composition comprising at least a mixture of molecules comprising at least: ▪ a single extract obtained from at least Chrysanthellum indicum, Cynara scolymus, Vaccinium myrtillus, Olea europaea and Piper, and/or ▪ a single extract obtained from at least Chrysanthellum indicum, Cynara scolymus, Vaccinium myrtillus and Olea europaea and of synthetic piperine, said mixture of molecules comprising: - at least one molecule chosen from apigenin-7-O-glucoronide, chrysanthelline A, chrysanthelline B, caffeic acid, luteolin, maritimetin, eriodictyol, isookanine, apigenin, luteolin-7-O-glucoside, maritimein, marein, eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside, flavomarein, apigenin-8-C-α-L-arabinoside-6-C-β-D-glucoside (shaftoside), apigenin-6, 8-C-di-β-D-glucopyranoside (vicenin-2), and - at least one molecule chosen from dicaffeoylquinic acid, sulfomonocaffeoylquinic acid, luteolin, luteolin-7-O-glucoside, luteolin-7-O-glucoronide, apigenin-7-O-glucoside, cynaropicrin, and - at least one molecule chosen from monocaffeoylquinic acid, delphinidin-3-galactoside, delphinidin-3-gluycoside, cyanidin-3-galactoside, delphinidin-3-arabinoside, cyanidin-3-glucoside, petunidin-3-galactoside, cyanidin-3-arabinoside, petunidin-3-glucoside, peonidin-3-galactoside, petunidin-3-arabinoside, peonidin-3-glucoside,	Valbiotis, 17180 Perigny, FR, 101763454 | Université Clermont Auvergne, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand, FR, 101730694 | Universite De La Rochelle, 17071 La Rochelle Cedex 9, FR, 101665876 | CNRS, 75794 Paris Cedex 16, FR, 101352253 | VALBIOTIS | UNIV CLERMONT AUVERGNE | UNIV DE LA ROCHELLE | CENTRE NAT RECH SCIENT	2020-03-18	2014-10-20

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			malvidin-3-galactoside, malvidin-3-glucoside, malvidin-3-arabinoside, and - at least one molecule chosen from oleuropein and hydroxytyrosol, and - at least piperine.			
EP3145708B1	FLEXIBLE PCM SHEET MATERIALS	The invention relates to flexible PCM sheet materials having a high latent thermal energy storage density for the purpose of heat management. The flexible PCM sheet material comprises a flexible supporting structure and phase-change-material elements arranged thereon separately in a specific geometry. The phase-change-material elements themselves comprises geometrically defined structures composed of polymer-bound phase-change material. The flexible PCM sheet materials are characterized by a high latent heat storage capacity and optimized thermal conductivity, are dimensionally stable even in the event of temperature changes and after phase transitions, can be rolled, folded, wound, or cut to size without problems, and can be transported, stored, processed, or used in a single layer or in multiple layers.	1. Flexible PCM sheet material with high latent thermal energy storage density, characterized by a flexible 2-dimensional carrier structure having geometrically defined structures of a polymer-bound phase change material arranged separately at a spacing of at least 0.5 mm, applied on the surface thereof and connected firmly to the carrier structure, the phase change material being bound by at least two polymers, of which at least one polymer is selected from the group of styrene-containing block copolymers and at least one polymer is selected from the group of styrene-free ethylene/butylene copolymers, the sheet material being dimensionally stable even on phase change, having a latent thermal energy storage density of 100 to 250 J/g and/or 300 to 1000 kJ/m 2 , and being convertible in rolled, folded, wound, cut-to-size or multi-ply form.	Smartpolymer GmbH, 07407 Rudolstadt, DE, 101506475 | SMARTPOLYMER GMBH	2020-03-25	2014-05-19
EP3102246B1	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING MACULAR DEGENERATION	Compositions and methods for treating macular degeneration are disclosed. The methods utilize gene delivery to human eyes of soluble Flt-1 receptors, as well fusion proteins including a soluble Flt-1 receptor.	1. A recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) virion comprising a polynucleotide encoding a soluble protein comprising at least one domain of VEGFR-1 (Flt-1) capable of inhibiting VEGF activity for use in the treatment of wet age-related macular degeneration or macular edema in a human subject by delivering from 1 x 10 8 up to 2 x 10 9 rAAV virions to the diseased eye of the subject.	Genzyme Corporation, Cambridge, MA 02142, US, 101748345 | GENZYME CORP	2020-03-25	2014-02-06
EP3082834B1	STEM CELL DELIVERED ONCOLYTIC HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS AND METHODS FOR TREATING BRAIN TUMORS	Disclosed herein is an isolated stem cell or population thereof that comprises oncolytic herpes simplex virus (oHSV). Examples of possible stem cells include mesenchymal stem cells (MSC), neuronal stem cells and induced pluripotent stem cells. Various forms of the oHSV are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods of treating brain cancer in a subject by administering the stem cells containing oHSV to the subject to deliver the oHSV to brain cancer cells in the subject. The method is for the treatment of primary brain cancer and secondary metastatic brain cancer.	1. A composition for use in treating a secondary multifocal metastatic cancer in the brain, wherein the composition comprises an isolated non-cancer stem cell selected from the group consisting of a mesenchymal stem cell (MSC), a neuronal stem cell, and an induced pluripotent stem cell, or population thereof, comprising infectious recombinant oncolytic herpes simplex virus (oHSV), wherein the composition is administered via intracarotid injection.	The General Hospital Corporation DBA Massachusetts, Boston, MA 02114, US, 101515017 | THE GENERAL HOSPITAL CORP DBA MASSACHUSETTS	2020-03-11	2013-12-11
EP3057616B1	BUFFER FORMULATIONS FOR ENHANCED ANTIBODY STABILITY	The invention provides buffered formulations of adalimumab. The formulations comprise a buffer comprising an acetate salt, mannitol, glacial acetic acid, sodium chloride, and polysorbate 80. The formulations have an acidic pH, and enhance the thermal, conformational and colloidal stability of antibodies, including the adalimumab antibody.	1. A buffered antibody formulation, comprising: an antibody comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein the formulation comprises from 30 mg to 50 mg of the antibody, a buffer comprising from 0.7 mM to 1.3 mM of an acetate salt, from 200 mM to 206 mM of mannitol, from 16 mM to 22 mM of glacial acetic	Outlook Therapeutics Inc., Cranbury, NJ 08512, US, 101828269 | OUTLOOK THERAPEUTICS INC	2020-03-11	2013-10-16

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			acid, and from 24 mM to 28 mM of sodium chloride, and 0.07% (v/v) to 0.15% (v/v) of polysorbate 80, wherein the antibody formulation has a pH of from 5.1 to 5.3.			
EP3019201B1	PHOTOACTIVATABLE LIPID-BASED NANOPARTICLES AS VEHICLES FOR DUAL AGENT DELIVERY	Embodiments of photoactivatable, lipid-based nanoparticles are disclosed, as well as methods of making and using the nanoparticles. Pharmaceutical compositions including the nanoparticles also are disclosed. The lipid-based nanoparticles include a vesicle wall surrounding a cavity, wherein the vesicle wall includes (i) a lipid bilayer comprising 1, 2-bis(tricosa- 10, 12- diynoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DC8, 9PC), dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and (ii) 2-[1-hexyloxyethyl]-2-devinyl pyropheophorbide-a (HPPH) within the lipid bilayer. The nanoparticles may further include an agent within the cavity.	1. A photoactivatable lipid-based nanoparticle, comprising: a vesicle wall surrounding a cavity, the vesicle wall comprising (i) a lipid bilayer comprising (a) from 10 mol% to 20 mol% 1, 2-bis(tricosa-10, 12-diynoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DC 8, 9 PC), (b) from 3 mol% to 5 mol% 1, 2-distearoyl- sn -glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine-N-methoxy(polyethylene glycol) (DSPE-PEG), and (c) dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and (ii) 2-[1-hexyloxyethyl]-2-devinyl pyropheophorbide-a (HPPH) within the lipid bilayer, wherein the vesicle wall has a lipid:HPPH weight ratio from 80:1 to 10:1.	The United States of America as represented by the Secretary Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD 20892-7660, US, 101808963 | Baylor College Of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, US, 101353705 | US HEALTH | BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE	2020-03-18	2013-07-12
EP3009140B1	COMPOSITION INCLUDING POLYCATIONIC TRIBLOCK COPOLYMER, POLYANIONIC POLYMER, AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE	[Problem] To provide a physiologically active peptide-loaded stable composition for injection into living bodies. [Solution] A composition containing a triblock copolymer represented by formula (I), a polyanionic polymer and a physiologically active peptide: CNR-PEG-CNR (I) in the formula, CNR moieties are each independently a polymer segment containing a repeating unit that contains, as a part of a pendant group, a cyclic nitroxide radical bonded to a main polymer chain via a linking group that contains at least one amino group, and PEG is a segment that contains poly(ethylene glycol).	1. A composition comprising a triblock copolymer represented by formula (I), a polyanionic polymer and a physiologically active peptide: CNR-PEG-CNR (I) in the formula, CNR moieties are each independently a polymer segment containing a repeating unit that contains, as a part of a pendant group, a cyclic nitroxide radical bonded to a main polymer chain via a linking group that contains at least one amino group (-NH-), unbonded terminals of the CNR moieties can each independently have, as a terminal group, an atom or group selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atoms, arylthiocarbonylthio groups, alkylthiocarbonylthio groups, alkoxythiocarbonylthio groups and sulfanyl groups, and PEG is a segment that contains poly(ethylene glycol). 3. A composition comprising a triblock copolymer represented by formula (II), a polyanionic polymer and a physiologically active peptide: in the formula, L 1 groups are linking groups that may be the same as, or different from, each other, L 2 groups are each independently a -C 1-6 alkylene-NH-(C 1-6 alkylene)q-group, with q being an integer of 0 or 1, R groups are each independently such that at least 50% of the total number (n) of R groups are residues of cyclic nitroxide radical compounds selected from the group consisting of 2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-oxyl-4-yl groups, 2, 2, 5, 5-tetramethylpyrrolidin-1-oxyl-3-yl groups, 2, 2, 5, 5-tetramethylpyrrolin-1-oxyl-3-yl groups, 2, 4, 4-trimethyl-1, 3-oxazolidin-3-oxyl-2-yl groups, 2, 4, 4-trimethyl-1, 3-thiazolidin-3-oxyl-2-yl groups and 2, 4, 4-trimethyl-imidazolidin-3-oxyl-2-yl groups, with the remaining R groups, when present, being hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms or hydroxyl groups, terminal H	University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8577, JP, 100246387 | UNIV TSUKUBA	2020-03-25	2013-06-11

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			groups may, in some cases, each independently be substituted by groups selected from among arylthiocarbonylthio groups, alkylthiocarbonylthio groups, alkoxythiocarbonylthio groups and sulfanyl groups, m is an integer between 20 and 5, 000, and each instance of n is independently an integer between 3 and 1, 000. 11. A triblock copolymer represented by formula (II) in the formula, L 1 groups are each m- or p-phenylene groups, or m- or p-xylylene groups, L 2 groups are each independently a -C 1-6 alkylene-NH-(C 1-6 alkylene)q- group, with q being an integer of 0 or 1, R groups are each independently such that at least 50% of the total number (n) of R groups are residues of cyclic nitroxide radical compounds selected from the group consisting of 2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-oxyl-4-yl groups, 2, 2, 5, 5-tetramethylpyrrolidin-1-oxyl-3-yl groups, 2, 2, 5, 5-tetramethylpyrrolin-1-oxyl-3-yl groups, 2, 4, 4-trimethyl-1, 3-oxazolidin-3-oxyl-2-yl groups, 2, 4, 4-trimethyl-1, 3-thiazolidin-3-oxyl-2-yl groups and 2, 4, 4-trimethyl-imidazolidin-3-oxyl-2-yl groups, with the remaining R groups, when present, being hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms or hydroxyl groups, terminal H groups are each substituted by groups selected from among arylthiocarbonylthio groups, alkylthiocarbonylthio groups, alkoxythiocarbonylthio groups and sulfanyl groups, m is an integer between 20 and 5, 000, and each instance of n is independently an integer between 3 and 1, 000.			
EP2953595B1	AN INTRAVAGINAL DEVICE, AND A METHOD OF REDUCING THE RATE OF DIFFUSION OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS IN SAID INTRAVAGINAL DEVICE	An intrauterine device (1, 1', 1") comprising at least one first pharmaceutically active ingredient (5) and at least one first layer (4) made of at least a first polymeric material, and wherein between about 10 and about 60 v/v% of at least one particulate material (6) is dispersed and/or incorporated in said first polymeric material. The presence of the particulate material will reduce the porosity of the polymer or otherwise obstructs the diffusion of the pharmaceutically active ingredient being released, thereby slowing the rate of release of the pharmaceutically active ingredient. In this way, it is possible to regulate the release rate and/or initial burst of the IUD, by adjusting the amount of particles/particulate material in the first layer, instead of as conventional having to adapt the size of the IUD to the desired release pattern, which requires expensive changes in production equipment and manufacturing processes.	1. An intravaginal ring (1, 1', 1") comprising at least one first pharmaceutically active ingredient (5) and at least one first layer (4) made of at least a first polymeric material, characterised in, that between about 10 and about 60 v/v% of at least one particulate material (6) is dispersed and/or incorporated in said first polymeric material, and wherein the particulate material has a mean particle size of between 0.1 µm and 100 µm. | 13. An intravaginal ring (1, 1', 1") according to any of the claims 10 - 12, wherein the intravaginal ring (1, 1') further comprise a central inert core (2), said core does not contain any active ingredient, and wherein said at least one second layer (3) at least partly encapsulates the core, and said at least one first layer (4) at least partly encapsulates said second layer (3). 19. A method for reducing the rate of diffusion of an active ingredient though a polymeric material in an intravaginal ring (1, 1'), said method comprises incorporating between 10 and 60 v/v% of at least one particulate material (6) into said polymeric material, and wherein the particulate material has a mean particle size of between 0.1 µm and 100 µm.	Qpharma AB, 21215 Malmö, SE, 101474467 | QPHARMA AB	2020-03-11	2013-02-08

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			22. A method of manufacturing an intravaginal ring (1, 1', 1") according to any of the claims 1-18, wherein the at least one first layer (4) is prepared by injection moulding or by extrusion.			
EP2928454B1	TRIAZINES FOR TREATING PROTOZOAN DISEASES	The invention also relates to improved methods for protecting non-human animals with triazine compounds by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection(s). The invention can be used with various triazines, such as toltrazuril, in different non-human animals such as a porcine, an ovine, a bovine, a canine, a feline, or an avian, for protecting them against infectious diseases, such as protozoan disorders. The invention also relates to improved methods for protecting non-human animals with triazine compounds by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection(s). The invention can be used with various triazines, such as toltrazuril, in different non-human animals such as a porcine, an ovine, a bovine, a canine, a feline, or an avian, for protecting them against infectious diseases, such as protozoan disorders.	1. A composition comprising toltrazuril and an iron complex, which is an aqueous colloidal solution of beta-ferric oxyhydroxide and dextran glucoheptonic acid, for use to treat coccidiosis in pigs, wherein said composition is administered by intramuscular injection. 6. A composition for use in the preventive treatment of a pig against coccidiosis, wherein the composition is a suspension comprising between 1 and 60 mg of toltrazuril and an iron complex, which is an aqueous colloidal solution of beta-ferric oxyhydroxide and dextran glucoheptonic acid, and wherein the composition is administered by intramuscular injection to said pig.	CEVA Santé Animale SA, 33500 Libourne Cedex, FR, 101292661 | CEVA SANTE ANIMALE SA	2020-03-18	2012-12-07
EP2922919B1	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR REDUCING OXIDATIVE DAMAGE	Polymeric compositions are provided that include a poly(ethylene glycol), a viscoelastic polymer, and an antioxidant, where, in polymerized form, the compositions have a refractive index of about 1.30 to about 1.40. Methods of synthesizing the compositions are also provided and include the steps of heating an amount of water; adding a buffering agent to the water to form a buffer solution; mixing a poly(ethylene glycol) and a viscoelastic polymer into the buffer solution to form a reactive mixture; adding a plurality of antioxidant particles to the reactive mixture; and removing suspended gas bubbles from the reactive mixture. Methods of preventing oxidative damage to an eye lens of a subject are further provided and include administering the foregoing polymeric compositions to the eye lens of the subject.	1. A polymeric composition, comprising a poly(ethylene glycol), a viscoelastic polymer, that is hyaluronic acid, an initiator for promoting polymerisation of the poly(ethylene glycol) and the viscoelastic polymer, and an antioxidant which is trehalose, wherein, in polymerized form, the composition has a refractive index, measured according to the method disclosed in the experimental part of this specification, of 1.30 to 1.40, wherein the initiator is a photo initiator which is a combination of eosin Y, triethanolamine and N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone and wherein the poly(ethylene glycol) is poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate.	University Of Louisville Research Foundation Inc., Louisville, KY 40202, US, 101091679 | UNIV LOUISVILLE RES FOUND INC	2020-03-25	2012-11-21
EP2832348B1	METHOD FOR DISSOLVING FLAVONOID COMPOUND, CARBON GLYCOSIDE COMPOUND, OR STILBENE COMPOUND AND METHOD FOR PREPARING AN INJECTION OR A POWDER FOR INJECTION	The present invention relates to the technical field of medicine, and relates specifically to a method for dissolving a flavonoid compound, a carbon glycoside compound, or a stilbene compound and a method for preparing an injection or a powder for injection. The method: the flavonoid compound, the carbon glycoside compound, or the stilbene compound is mixed with a solubilizer to acquire a reactant; when water for injection is heated and stirred in a vacuum, the reactant is added under the protection of nitrogen or argon to acquire a product. The dissolution speed of the method is fast,	1. A method for dissolving a carbon glycoside compound or a stilbene compound, characterized in that the method comprises the following steps: heating water for injection to 80-98 °C, followed by stirring under vacuum condition at 30-80 °C, and then adding the carbon glycoside compound or the stilbene compound along with a solubilizer under the protection of nitrogen gas or argon gas to obtain a solution of said compounds; wherein the solubilizer is one or a mixture of two or more of gastrodin, water-soluble cyclodextrin and ethanol, and wherein the water-soluble cyclodextrin is one or a mixture of two or more of	KPC Pharmaceuticals Inc., Kunming City, Yunnan 650106, CN, 101713223 | KUNMING PHARMACEUTICAL CORP	2020-03-04	2012-03-31

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		redissolution tests show that a freeze-dried powder that is acquired when a water-soluble medicament acquired is freeze-dried can dissolve completely in just five seconds, a significant increase in redissolution speed compared with a control group; also, the stability is great, and a medicinal requirement for clinical emergencies is satisfied.	methyl-β-cyclodextrin, thioether-β-cyclodextrin and sulfobutyl ether-β-cyclodextrin; and wherein the mass ratio of the carbon glycoside compound or the stilbene compound to the solubilizer is 1:1-20. 7. A method for preparing an injection of a carbon glycoside compound or a stilbene compound, characterized in that the method comprises the following steps: heating water for injection to 80-98 °C, followed by stirring under vacuum condition at 30-80 °C, and then adding the carbon glycoside compound or the stilbene compound along with a solubilizer under the protection of nitrogen gas or argon gas to obtain a solution of said compounds; and adjusting pH value, filtering, filling and sterilizing to obtain the injection; wherein the solubilizer is one or a mixture of two or more of gastrodin, water-soluble cyclodextrin and ethanol, and wherein the water-soluble cyclodextrin is one or a mixture of two or more of methyl-β-cyclodextrin, thioether-β-cyclodextrin and sulfobutyl ether-β-cyclodextrin; and wherein the mass ratio of the carbon glycoside compound or the stilbene compound to the solubilizer is 1:1-20. | 8. A method for preparing a powder for injection of a carbon glycoside compound or a stilbene compound, characterized in that the method comprises the following steps: heating water for injection to 80-98 °C, followed by stirring under vacuum conditions at 30-80 °C, and then adding the carbon glycoside compound or the stilbene compound along with a solubilizer under the protection of nitrogen gas or argon gas to obtain a solution of said compounds; and adjusting pH value, sterile-filtering, sterile-filling and freeze-drying to obtain the powder for injection, wherein the solubilizer is one or a mixture of two or more of gastrodin, water-soluble cyclodextrin and ethanol, and wherein the water-soluble cyclodextrin is one or a mixture of two or more of methyl-β-cyclodextrin, thioether-β-cyclodextrin and sulfobutyl ether-β-cyclodextrin; and wherein the mass ratio of the carbon glycoside compound or the stilbene compound to the solubilizer is 1:1-20.			
EP2881109B1	TIGECYCLINE COMPOSITION FOR INJECTION	Disclosed is a tigecycline composition for injection, comprising the active component, tigecycline, and a propping agent. Also included is a stabilization agent. Also disclosed is a stable, pharmaceutically acceptable reconstitution liquid having freeze-dried tigecycline. The tigecycline composition for injection of the present invention has good redissolution, and can dissolve without intense shaking, therey avoiding foams caused by intense shaking. Upon testing, the tigecycline composition and the tigecycline composition-diluted reconstitution liquid	1. A tigecycline composition for injection, characterized in that it comprises the active component tigecycline and a propping agent, characterized in that said propping agent is selected from one or several of L-arginine, L-arginine hydrochloride and a salt formed by L-arginine with an acid or alkali, wherein the pH value of the tigecycline composition for injection is adjusted to 3.0-8.0.	Galenicum Health S.L., 08005 Barcelona, ES, 101505411 | GALENICUM HEALTH SL	2020-03-11	2012-03-22

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		prepared in the present invention prove to the substantially lowered oxidation degradation and epimer generation and increased stability of the tigecycline preparation. Compared to the compositions currently in clinical use, the composition of the present invention can increase the treatment effect of tigecycline, avoid safety risks caused by lactose, is easy to produce and store, and has a clinical usage stability, satisfying the requirements for clinical medicine.				
EP2785352B1	STABLE INJECTABLE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING 2-HYDROXYPROPYL-BETA-CYCLODEXTRIN AND ALFAXALONE	The invention relates to injectable pharmaceutical compositions, methods of use and formulation, wherein the compositions comprise: one or more water soluble complexes, each complex comprising a cyclodextrin or a cyclodextrin derivative and a hydrophobic drug; at least one preservative; and at least one co-solvent. The compositions are effectively preserved in accordance with the European Pharmacopoeia 2011 Test for Efficacy of Antimicrobial Preservation, satisfying at least the B criteria as it applies to parenterals, and the United States Pharmacopeia 2011 Guidelines for Antimicrobial Effectiveness Testing, satisfying the criteria for Category 1 (injectable) products.	1. An injectable pharmaceutical composition comprising: water; one or more water soluble complexes, each comprising 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin and alfaxalone; optionally a buffer effective to provide a pH in the composition in a range of from 4.0 to 9.0; at least one preservative, wherein at the least one preservative is selected from the group consisting of: methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben, butylparaben, or their salts, or benzethonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.005 to 1 % w/v; m-cresol, or chlorocresol, in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; phenylethanol or phenoxyethanol in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; chlorobutanol or phenol in an amount in a range of 0.05 to 1 % w/v; boric acid, in an amount in a range of 0.25 to 5 % w/v; benzyl alcohol in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 5 % w/v; benzalkonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.001 to 1% w/v; and mixtures thereof; and at least one co-solvent in an amount in a range of 1 to 30 % w/v selected from the group consisting of ethanol, glycerin, isopropyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol and mixtures thereof. 2. A method to produce an injectable pharmaceutical composition wherein the method comprises: preparing a first composition by: a) dissolving 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin in water to form a solution; b) adding alfaxalone to the solution; c) optionally introducing additional water to fully dissolve the 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin; d) optionally adding buffer salts; e) optionally adjusting the pH; preparing a second composition by: dissolving at least one preservative in one or more co-solvent(s), wherein the at least one preservative is selected from the group consisting of: methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben, butylparaben, or their salts, or benzethonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.005 to 1 % w/v; m-cresol, or chlorocresol, in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; phenylethanol or phenoxyethanol in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; chlorobutanol or phenol in an amount in a range of 0.05 to 1 % w/v; boric acid, in an amount in a range of 0.25 to 5 % w/v; benzyl alcohol in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 5 % w/v;	Jurox Pty Ltd, Rutherford, NSW 2320, AU, 101850169 | JUROX PTY LTD	2020-03-11	2011-11-29

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			benzalkonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.001 to 1% w/v; and mixtures thereof; and the one or more co-solvent(s) is in an amount in a range of 1 to 30 % w/v selected from the group consisting of ethanol, glycerin, isopropyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol and mixtures thereof; and forming the injectable pharmaceutical composition by: a) combining the first and second compositions; b) optionally adding additional water to raise the combined composition to a required volume; and c) sterilising the combined composition. 3. A method of preserving an injectable pharmaceutical composition comprising: water; one or more water soluble complexes, each comprising 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin and alfaxalone; and optionally a buffer effective to provide a pH in the composition in a range of from 4.0 to 9.0, by including an effective amount of at least one preservative and at least one co-solvent in the composition, wherein the at least one preservative is selected from the group consisting of: methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben, butylparaben, or their salts, or benzethonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.005 to 1 % w/v; m-cresol, or chlorocresol, in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; phenylethanol or phenoxyethanol in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; chlorobutanol or phenol in an amount in a range of 0.05 to 1 % w/v; boric acid, in an amount in a range of 0.25 to 5 % w/v; benzyl alcohol in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 5 % w/v; benzalkonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.001 to 1% w/v; and mixtures thereof; and the at least one co-solvent is in an amount in a range of 1 to 30 % w/v selected from the group consisting of ethanol, glycerin, isopropyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol and mixtures thereof. | 4. Use of at least one co-solvent and at least one preservative to preserve an injectable pharmaceutical composition comprising: water; one or more water soluble complexes, each comprising 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin and alfaxalone; and optionally a buffer effective to provide a pH in the composition in a range of from 4.0 to 9.0, by introducing the at least one co-solvent and the at least one preservative into the composition, wherein the at least one preservative is selected from the group consisting of: methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben, butylparaben, or their salts, or benzethonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.005 to 1 % w/v; m-cresol, or chlorocresol, in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; phenylethanol or phenoxyethanol in an amount in a range of 0.1 to 1 % w/v; chlorobutanol or phenol in an amount in a range of 0.05 to 1 % w/v; boric acid, in an amount in a range of 0.25 to 5 % w/v; benzyl alcohol in an amount			

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			in a range of 0.1 to 5 % w/v; benzalkonium chloride in an amount in a range of 0.001 to 1% w/v; and mixtures thereof; and the at least one co-solvent is in an amount in a range of 1 to 30 % w/v selected from the group consisting of ethanol, glycerin, isopropyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol and mixtures thereof.			
EP2766029B1	TREATMENT OF DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE	The invention provides a method of treating a degenerative joint disease. The method comprises administering an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a diketopiperazine with amino acid side chains of aspartic acid and alanine (DA-DKP). The invention also provides a pharmaceutical product as well as a kit comprising DA-DKP.	1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising DA-DKP, for use in a method of treating a degenerative joint disease in an animal.	Ampio Pharmaceuticals Inc., Englewood, CO 80112, US, 101480053 | AMPIO PHARMACEUTICALS INC	2020-03-25	2011-10-10
EP2424508B1	COMPRESSIBLE AND FREE-FLOW CO-AGGLOMERATES OF MANNITOL AND GRANULAR STARCH	The invention relates to co-agglomerates of crystalline mannitol and granular starch, characterised in that they have a compressibility, as determined according to a test A, higher than 120 N, and preferably of 200 to 450 N, and a flow time, as determined according to a test B, of 3 to 15 seconds, and preferably of 4 to 8 seconds.	1. A coagglomerate of crystalline mannitol and of granular starch, wherein: - the tableting capacity, determined according to test A, is greater than 120 N, preferably between 200 and 450 N, - the flow grade, determined according to test B, is between 3 and 15 seconds, preferably between 4 and 8 seconds, - the mannitol/starch ratio is between 99.5/0.5 and 50/50 and preferably between 95/5 and 70/30.	Roquette Frères, 62136 Lestrem, FR, 101161257 | ROQUETTE FRERES	2020-03-11	2009-04-30
EP2167071B1	A BACLOFEN SOLUTION FOR LOW-VOLUME THERAPEUTIC DELIVERY	A high concentration baclofen solution is provided suitable for therapeutic use in a medical setting. A high concentration solution of baclofen in multivalent physiological ion solution such as artificial cerebrospinal fluid is provided with concentrations of baclofen of 10 mg/ml. Artificial cerebrospinal fluid is particularly advantageous as a baclofen solvent. A medical package is also provided for baclofen delivery to patients suffering from spasticity.	1. A solution comprising baclofen in a multivalent physiological ion solution which is an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid solution containing at least one divalent cation of magnesium or calcium, and at least one anion of carbonate or phosphate of a pH between 6 and 8.5 having a concentration of baclofen at or greater than 2 mg/ml to 10 mg/ml. 4. A solution of baclofen comprising baclofen in a solution consisting essentially of 130-160 mM NaCl, 2.7-3.9 mM KCl, 1-10 mM CaCl 2 ·2H 2 O, 0.5-10 mM MgCl 2 ·6H 2 O and a remainder water, having a concentration of baclofen of at or between 2 mg/ml and 10 mg/ml inclusive. 11. A solution comprising baclofen in a multivalent physiological ion solution which is an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid solution containing at least one divalent cation of magnesium or calcium, and at least one anion of carbonate or phosphate of a pH between 6 and 8.5 having a concentration of 2 mg/ml to 10 mg/ml for use in a method for the treatment of spasticity. 12. A solution comprising baclofen in a multivalent physiological ion solution which is an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid solution containing at least one divalent cation of magnesium or calcium, and at least one anion of carbonate or phosphate of a pH between 6 and 8.5 having a concentration of 2 mg/ml to 10 mg/ml for use in a method for the treatment of brain injury.	Wayne State University Board Of Governors, Detroit, MI 48202, US, 101085151 | Phase V. Pharmaceuticals Inc., Silver Spring, MD 20910, US, 101085152 | WAYNE STATE UNIV BOARD OF GOVERNORS | PHASE V PHARMACEUTICALS INC	2020-03-18	2007-06-13

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			13. A solution comprising baclofen in a multivalent physiological ion solution which is an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid solution containing at least one divalent cation of magnesium or calcium, and at least one anion of carbonate or phosphate of a pH between 6 and 8.5 having a concentration of 2 mg/ml to 10 mg/ml for use in a method for the treatment of spinal pathology. 14. A solution comprising baclofen in a multivalent physiological ion solution which is an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid solution containing at least one divalent cation of magnesium or calcium, and at least one anion of carbonate or phosphate of a pH between 6 and 8.5 having a concentration of 2 mg/ml to 10 mg/ml for use in a method for the treatment of cerebral palsy.			
EP2119452B1	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION, COMPRISING AN ANTI-CD6 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY USED IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	The present invention is related to the branch of immunology and particularly with the generation of pharmaceutical compositions containing a humanized monoclonal antibody recognizing the leukocyte differentiation antigen CD6. Accordingly with that statement, the purpose of this invention is to provide pharmaceutical compositions which contain a humanized anti-CD6 monoclonal antibody for the diagnosis and treatment of Autoimmune Diseases, particularly the Rheumatoid Arthritis.	1. A pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis in an active phase of the disease, resistant to conventional therapies, comprising as active principle a monoclonal antibody that recognizes the human leukocyte differentiation antigen CD6, wherein the monoclonal antibody that recognizes the human leukocyte differentiation antigen CD6 does not inhibit binding of CD6 to Activated Leukocyte Adhesion Molecule (ALCAM), wherein said monoclonal antibody is a humanized antibody T1h, and wherein said humanized antibody T1h is obtained by genetic engineering methods from the secreting hybridoma TOR-T1A with deposit No. ECACC 96112640 and wherein the humanized antibody T1h comprises a heavy chain having a variable region with the following sequence: Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Lys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gin Ala Pro Gly Lys Arg Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Thr lie Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Tyr lie Tyr Tyr Pro Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr lie Ser Arg Asp Asn Val Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gin Met Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Met Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Arg Asp Tyr Asp Leu Asp Tyr Phe Asp Ser Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser; and a light chain having a variable region with the following sequence: Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Lys Ala Ser Arg Asp Ile Arg Ser Tyr Leu Thr Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Thr Leu lie Tyr Tyr Ala Thr Ser Leu Ala Asp Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Gin Asp Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Glu Ser Asp Asp Thr Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Leu Gln His Gly Glu Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Ser Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu lie Lys Arg Ala and wherein the	Centro de Inmunologia Molecular, Ciudad de la Habana 12100, CU, 101049757 | CT INMUNOLOGIA MOLECULAR	2020-03-04	2006-12-26

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			composition is administered as a parenteral solution with a weekly frequency.			
EP2083845B1	ABLATIVE IMMUNOTHERAPY	A therapeutic composition or a vaccine includes an antigenic composition comprising antigenic material from the tumor and an aliquot of allogeneic cells. The administration of the antigenic composition creates a response that stimulates a delay-type hypersensitivity response to the antigens thereby acting as an adjuvant to the stimulation of systemic anti-rumor or anti- pathogen immunity.	1. A therapeutic composition for use in treating a tumor in a patient comprising: an antigenic composition comprising tumor antigens, wherein the tumor antigens are tumor tissue subjected to necrosis, and an aliquot of allogeneic activated T-cells, wherein the antigenic composition is administrable to create an immune response that serves as an adjuvant to the uptake of antigens in the composition whereby subsequent maturation of the patient's antigen presenting cells systemically stimulate anti-tumor immunity. 10. A vaccine for a patient against a tumor comprising: an antigenic composition comprising antigenic material from the tumor, wherein the tumor antigens are tumor tissue subjected to necrosis, and an aliquot of allogeneic activated T-cells, wherein the antigenic composition is administrable to the patient to create a rejection response and stimulate a delayed-type hypersensitivity response to the antigens thereby acting as an adjuvant to the stimulation of systemic anti-tumor immunity in the patient.	Immunovative Therapies Ltd., 20179 Misgav, Jerusalem, IL, 101040916 | IMMUNOVATIVE THERAPIES LTD	2020-03-04	2006-11-13
EP2286818B1	Fulvestrant formulation	The invention relates to a novel sustained release pharmaceutical formulation adapted for administration by injection containing the compound 7α-[9-(4, 4, 5, 5, 5-pentafluoropentylsulphinyl)nonyl]oestra-1, 3, 5(10)-triene-3, 17β-diol, more particularly to a formulation adapted for administration by injection containing the compound 7α-[9-(4, 4, 5, 5, 5-pentafluoropentylsulphinyl)nonyl]oestra-1, 3, 5(10)-triene-3, 17β-diol in solution in a ricinoleate vehicle which additionally comprises at least one alcohol and a non-aqueous ester solvent which is miscible in the ricinoleate vehicle.	1. A pharmaceutical formulation for use in the treatment of breast cancer by intra-muscular injection, wherein the pharmaceutical formulation comprises fulvestrant, 30 % or less weight of a pharmaceutically-acceptable alcohol per volume of formulation, at least 1 % weight of a pharmaceutically-acceptable non-aqueous ester solvent miscible in a ricinoleate vehicle per volume of formulation and a sufficient amount of a ricinoleate vehicle so as to prepare a formulation of at least 45 mgml -1 of fulvestrant.	AstraZeneca AB, 151 85 Södertälje, SE, 101095572 | ASTRAZENECA AB	2020-03-18	2000-01-10