PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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THIRD PARTY OBSERVATION

(PCT Administrative Instructions Part 8)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 4782-0018WO01	
International application number PCT/IB2022/057210	International filing date (day/month/year) 03 Aug 2022 (03/08/2022)
Applicant PIKE THERAPEUTICS INC.	

Third party observation submitted by Sisi LI	Observation submitted on behalf of Porta Sophia
Date of submission(day/month/year) 08 Jun 2023 (08/06/2023)	Language of observation English

Basis and contents of observation

1. The observation is made on the basis of the claims in the international application as filed.
2. The observation comprises:
   References to documents: 10
   Uploaded copies of documents: 6
3. Further explanations:
   Uploaded copies of documents: 0

Citation # 1 (Patent/utility model) (# uploaded documents: 0):

Country code: US	Publication number: 20110111029	Document kind code: A1
Patent Applicant/Patent Owner: LTS Lohmann Therapie-Systeme AG	Title of invention: Composition for transdermal delivery of cationic active agents	
Link to document:		
Publication Date: 12 May 2011 (12/05/2011)	Filing Date: 16 Jun 2009 (16/06/2009)	Priority Date: 19 Jun 2008 (19/06/2008)

Source of Abstract:	Accession number:	Publication Date of Abstract:	Retrieval Date of Abstract:

Most relevant passages or drawings: Claims 1, 16,18,19,21, [0032], [0102], [0101], [0052], [0112], [0144], [0094], [0084], [0106], [0402]	Relevant to Claims: 1, 25-29

Brief explanation of relevance:

From claim 1 “A composition for transdermal delivery of at least one cationic active agent or a salt thereof, comprising: said at least one cationic active agent or a salt thereof; at least one polyamine in the form of a polyamine salt, obtained by combining or reacting said at least one polyamine with a suitable acid; water or an aqueous solvent mixture; and optionally, one or more additives”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 25

From claim 18 “The composition according to claim 1, wherein said at least one cationic active agent is selected from the group consisting of cationic indole compounds and salts thereof”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1

From claim 19 “The composition according to claim 18, wherein said cationic indole compounds comprise N-dimethyltryptamine and psilocin, and pharmacologically acceptable salts of said cationic indole compounds”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1

From claim 21 “The composition according to claim 1, wherein the total content of said at least one cationic active agent or a salt thereof amounts to 0.1-20%-wt. relative to the total weight of the composition”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1

From [0032] “The invention further encompasses the use of said composition as a component of a transdermal patch or as a component of an iontophoretic transdermal patch”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1

From claim 16 “The composition according to claim 1, wherein said composition is an adhesive

composition"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1
From [0102] "The composition according to the present invention may optionally contain one or more further additives. Said additives include, but are not limited to, additives selected from the group comprising solubility enhancers, skin permeation enhancers, preservatives and antimicrobial agents."; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 25
From [0101] "Generally, it is preferred to adjust and maintain the pH in said water-containing compositions such they do not substantially affect the ph of the skin, when the compositions are applied to the skin (e.g. during transdermal or iontophoretic administration)…. Substances and buffers suitable for pH adjustment are known to the skilled person"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 25
From [0052] "Preferably, the polyamine compounds to be used in accordance with the compositions of the invention are present in the form of polyamine salts, particularly water-soluble polyamine salts …"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 26
From [0112] "Adhesiveness can be obtained by incorporating one or more adhesive polymers into said compositions. Adhesive polymers suitable for this purpose are generally known to the skilled person. Preferably, a polyamine or polyamine salt having adhesive properties is used as said adhesive polymer(s)"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 26
From [0144] "The anodic reservoir (3) was prepared by applying a solution of said cationic active agent (4%-wt.) in polyamine (acrylic copolymer; EUDRAGIT® E 100) onto a non-woven viscose material (coating weight per unit area: 0.1 g/cm2)"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 26, 27
From [0094] "In a further embodiment, the hydrogel compositions may comprise additional gel-forming polymers which may be selected e.g. from the group consisting of polyacrylates or cellulose derivatives such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose or hydroxyethyl cellulose"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 27
From [0084] "Fatty acids that may be used in accordance with the present invention include, for instance, hexanoic acid, decanoic acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, caprylic acid and stearic acid; lauric acid being preferred"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 28
From [0106] "Examples of permeation enhancers include, but are not limited to, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMA), decylmethylsulfoxide (C10 MSO), polyethylene glycol monolaurate (PEGML), propylene glycol (PG), propylene glycol monolaurate (PGML), glycerol monolaurate (GML), lecithin, the 1-substituted alkyl-azacycloalkyl-2-ones, particularly 1-n-dodecylcylazacycloheptan-2-one, alcohols, and the like…"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 28
From [0042] "The term 'aqueous solvent mixture' generally includes liquid mixtures containing water and at least one further solvent which is generally selected from polar, water-miscible solvents such as, for instance, alcohols (e.g. ethanol, isopropanol, glycerol)"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 29
From [0042] "Alternatively, the solubility of the active agent can be achieved by changing its crystal modification. Examples of solubility enhancers include, without limitation, water; diols such as propylene glycol and glycerol; monoalcohols such as ethanol, propanol and higher alcohols; dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N-substituted alkyl-azacycloalkyl-2-ones."; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 29

Citation # 2 (Patent/utility model) (# uploaded documents: 0):

Country code:	Publication number:	Document kind code:
WO	WO/2020/157569	A1

Patent Applicant/Patent Owner:	Title of invention:
DIAMOND THERAPEUTICS INC	METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING A 5HT RECEPTOR AGONIST FOR THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, COGNI

Link to document:

Publication Date:	Filing Date:	Priority Date:
06 Aug 2020 (06/08/2020)	29 Jan 2020 (29/01/2020)	30 Jan 2019 (30/01/2019)

Source of Abstract:	Accession number:	Publication Date of Abstract:	Retrieval Date of Abstract:

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Claim 1, 13, 14, 17, 30, 31, [0042], [0047], [0112], [0019], [0049], [0229], [0048], [0162], [0025], [0114], [0079], [0149], [0153], [0155], [0157], [0132], [0420], [0138], [0076], [0198]	1-2,6-8,10-12,19-26.

Brief explanation of relevance:

From claim 1 “A method of managing a neurological condition … b) a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the 5HT receptor agonist … in an amount insufficient to provide an adverse side effect, such as hallucinogenic experience”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23

From claim 13 “The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the 5HT receptor agonist is psilocybin ....”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 31, 45, 49, 50, 51, 64

From claim 14 “The method of any one of claims 1-12, wherein the 5HT receptor agonist is psilocin …”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23

From claim 17 “… in a form selected from a … ointment, cream, gel, paste, salve… patch…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 45, 64

From [0042] “In certain embodiments… tryptamines …”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 23

From [0047] “Examples of tryptamines include serotonin, melatonin, psilocybin … LSD, ibogaine, mitragynine, yohimbine, etc”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 45, 64

From [0112] “… In some embodiments, the antiemetic is selected from the group consisting of … tetrahydrocannabinol, … cannabis…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23

From [0019] “… 5HT receptor agonist …ug (e.g., psilocybin) thereof is provided to a subject in need thereof in an amount and/or formulation to provide a maximum plasma concentration (Cmax) of (e.g. active form of the) 5HT receptor agonist (e.g., psilocin) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, metabolite, derivative, or prodrug thereof of about 0.1 ng/mL or more and less than 6 ng/mL (e.g. at least 0.5 ng/mL and less than 6 ng/mL, about 1 ng/mL to about 5.5 ng/mL, about 2 ng/mL to about 5 ng/mL, or the like”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2, 45, 64

From [0229] “The term “5HT receptor agonist agent” refers to a 5HT receptor agonist as a free base … analog … salts… prodrugs, isomers…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 6, 7, 8

From [0049] “Examples of synthetic substituted tryptamines include, by way of non-limiting example: …”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 6, 7, 8

From [0048] “Examples of naturally occurring substituted tryptamines …”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 8;

From [0162] “In some embodiments, 5HT receptor agonists… multiple administration routes, … topical, rectal, or transdermal administration routes”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 19, 20, 31

From [0025] “… (i) one or more 5HT receptor agonist … (ii) one or more second agent… second agent being a stimulant, an antihistamine, an antiemetic, an antidepressant, … lysergic acid diethylamide”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 24

From [0114] “…In some embodiments, the antidepressant is … Adapin (doxepin), … Aventyl HCl (nortriptyline), … Cymbalta (duloxetine), … Effexor XR (venlafaxine), …amitriptyline), Elavil (amitriptyline), Endep (amitriptyline), … Norpramin (desipramine), … Prozac (fluoxetine), … Sarafem (fluoxetine), … Sinequan (doxepin), … Symbyax (fluoxetine … Tofranil (imipramine), … Aspirin, Celecoxib, Diclofenac, ...”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 24

From [0079] “In some embodiments… suspending agents…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 25

From [0149] “In some instances, the pharmaceutical formulations further include diluent…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 25

From [0153] “…Plasticizers also function as dispersing agents or wetting agents”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 25

From [0155] “Stabilizers include compounds such as any antioxidation agents, buffers…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 25

From [0157] “Surfactants…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 25

From [0132] “In one non-limiting example, a mucoadhesive agent can be, …, bentonite…”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 26

From [0420] "… (a) a 5HT receptor agonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, metabolite, derivative, or prodrug thereof, and
(b) a rubber-based adhesive agent and/or a silicone-based adhesive agent"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 26
From claim 30 "…once a day, every alternate day, three times a week, twice a week, once a week, every other week, two weeks per month, three weeks per month, once a month, twice a month or three times per month."; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 30, 31, 49, 50, 51
From claim 31 "… about once a day"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 30, 31, 49, 50, 51
From [0138] "… transdermal administration…"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 30, 31, 49, 50, 51
From [0076] "… In some embodiments, the neurological condition is pain (e.g. chronic pain)."; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 49, 50, 51
From [0198] "… migraine headache, cluster headache…"; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 50

Citation # 3(Periodical article) (# uploaded documents:1):

Author:	Title of article:	Title of Periodical:	Publication Date:
Martin K. Madsen, Patrick M. Fisher, Daniel Burmester, Agnete Dyssegaard, Dea S. Stenbak,, Sara Kristiansen, Sys S. Johansen, Sczabolz Lehel, Kristian Linnet, Claus Svarer, David Erritzoe..etc	Psychedelic effects of psilocybin correlate with serotonin 2A receptor occupancy and plasma psilocin levels	Neuropsychopharmacology	26 Jan 2019 (26/01/2019)

Issue Number of Periodical:	Publisher of Periodical:	Place of publication:
Volume 44 Issue 7		
Page range of article within periodical:	ISBN:	ISSN:

DOI:
10.1038/s41386-019-0324-9

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Page 1330	2

Brief explanation of relevance:
From page 1330 "Fig. 1 Psilocin and intensity rating time course. a Plasma psilocin levels. Individual data points are measured plasma psilocin concentrations, fitted with spline fits. b Time course of subjective intensity ratings. Time = 0 indicates time of psilocybin ingestion" figure 1 section A shows 8 subjects' individual measurements of plasma psilocin concentration (ug/L) from 0 to 480 minutes within the range of blood serum levels of active agent described in claim 2; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

Citation # 4(Periodical article) (# uploaded documents:1):

Author:	Title of article:	Title of Periodical:	Publication Date:
Tooru Kamata, Mayumi Nishikawa, Munehiro Katagi, Hitoshi Tsuchihashi	Direct detection of serum psilocin glucuronide by LC/MS and LC/MS/MS: time-courses of total and free (unconjugated) psilocin concentrations in serum specimens of a “magic mushroom” user	Forensic Toxicology	17 Jun 2006 (17/06/2006)

Issue Number of Periodical:	Publisher of Periodical:	Place of publication:
Volume 24		
Page range of article within periodical:	ISBN:	ISSN:

DOI:
10.1007/s11419-006-0006-2

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Pages 37, 39	2

Brief explanation of relevance:

From page 37 “Serum PC and PCG were monitored in the selected reaction monitoring (SRM) mode after the sample preparation described below”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

From page 37 “The SRM technique showed good linearity in the range from 1 to 100 ng/ml serum”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

From page 39 “The specimens used in the present study were collected from a 16-year-old girl. She had allegedly taken approximately 9 g of dried MM (containing 0.375 mg/g of PC and 11.2 mg/g of PB), which had been obtained through the Internet”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

Citation # 5(Periodical article) (# uploaded documents:1):

Author:	Title of article:	Title of Periodical:	Publication Date:
Friederike Holze, Matthias E. Liechti, Nadia R.P.W. Hutten, Natasha L. Mason, Patrick C. Dolder, Eef L. Theunissen, Urs Duthaler, Amanda Feilding, Johannes G. Ramaekers, Kim P.C. Kuypers	Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide Microdoses in Healthy Participants	Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics	25 Sep 2020 (25/09/2020)

Issue Number of Periodical:	Publisher of Periodical:	Place of publication:
Volume 109 Issue 3		
Page range of article within periodical:	ISBN:	ISSN:

DOI:
10.1002/cpt.2057

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Abstract, page 660	2

Brief explanation of relevance:

From abstract “Single doses of LSD base (5, 10, and 20 µg) and placebo were administered in a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled crossover study in 23 healthy participants… Plasma levels of LSD and subjective effects were assessed up to 6 hours after administration… Mean (95% confidence interval) maximal LSD concentrations were 151 pg/mL (127–181), 279 pg/mL (243–320) , and 500 pg/mL (413–607) after 5, 10, and 20 µg LSD administration, respectively. Maximal concentrations were reached after 1.1 hours. The mean elimination half-life was 2.7 hours (1.5–6.2). The 5 µg dose of LSD elicited no significant acute subjective effects”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

From page 660 “Figure 1 Pharmacokinetics of three very low doses of LSD, 5, 10, and 20 µg, in 13, 18, and 15 subjects, respectively. (a) Plasma LSD concentration-time curves representing the mean of the individual pharmacokinetic model predictions. The observed data are expressed as symbols and the mean ± SEM. Dose-linear increases in LSD concentrations were observed. (b–d) Predicted individual plasma LSD concentration-time curves shown separately for each subject and the mean marked in bold and illustrating the between-subject variability of LSD concentrations after the administration of (b) 5 µg, (c) 10 µg, and (d) 20 µg LSD. LSD was administered at t = 0 hour. h, hours; LSD, lysergic acid diethylamide”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

Citation # 6(Periodical article) (# uploaded documents:1):

Author:	Title of article:	Title of Periodical:	Publication Date:
Marieke Henstra, Liza Wong, Abdel Chahbouni, Noortje Swart, Cor Allaart and Ferdi Sombogaard	Toxicokinetics of ibogaine and noribogaine in a patient with prolonged multiple cardiac arrhythmias after ingestion of internet purchased ibogaine	Clinical Toxicology	09 Feb 2017 (09/02/2017)

Issue Number of Periodical:	Publisher of Periodical:	Place of publication:
Volume 55 Issue 6		

Page range of article within periodical:	ISBN:	ISSN:

DOI: 10.1080/15563650.2017.1287372

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Pages 600-601	2, 8

Brief explanation of relevance:

From page 601 “Figure 1.Plasma-concentration versus time curve of ibogaine and noribogaine with important clinical interventions and observations”; figure 1 showing plasma concentration (mg/L) vs time curve (12 days) within the range described in claim 2 of blood serum level of active agent; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

From page 600-601 “Case details A 46-year-old woman presented to our emergency department after being found unconscious by her spouse a few hours after repeated ingestion over a period of 12 h of inter-net-purchased ibogaine capsules with a total amount of 1400 mg”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 2

From page 600 “Ibogaine is an alkaloid derived from the root of the Tabernanthe iboga-plant that possesses anti-addictive proper-ties for drug dependence through reduction of craving induced by substance withdrawal.” ; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 8

Citation # 7 (Patent/utility model) (# uploaded documents: 0):

Country code:	Publication number:	Document kind code:
WO	WO2018135943	A1

Patent Applicant/Patent Owner:	Title of invention:
PROCARE BEHEER B.V.	PSILOCYBIN AND/OR PSILOCIN IN COMBINATION WITH CANNABINOIDS AND/OR TERPENES

Link to document:

Publication Date:	Filing Date:	Priority Date:
26 Jul 2018 (26/07/2018)	18 Jan 2018 (18/01/2018)	18 Jan 2017 (18/01/2017)

Source of Abstract:	Accession number:	Publication Date of Abstract:	Retrieval Date of Abstract:

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Page 14 paragraph 2, page 11 line 15, page 10 line 24, page 11 line 31	3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13...

Brief explanation of relevance:

From page 14 paragraph 2 “Also encompassed are dosage forms for transdermal administration, including creams, lotions, aerosols and/or emulsions. These dosage forms may be included in transdermal patches of the matrix or reservoir type, which are generally known in the art. Pharmaceutical preparations dose (for the cannabinoid, terpene and/or the psilocybin/psilocin) may be conveniently prepared in unit dosage form, according to standard procedures of pharmaceutical formulation.
The quantity of active compound(s) per unit dose may be varied according to the nature of the active compound and the intended dosage regime. Generally an effective amount shall be used, which may be within the range of from 0.01 mg to 5000 mg, preferably 0.01-4000 mg, 0.1-3000 mg, 1-2500, 5-1000, or 10-100 mg per unit dose (for the at least one cannabinoid and/or the at least one terpene and/or the at least one psilocybin and/or the at least one psilocin), 4”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 17

From page 11 line 15 “Preferably the substantially pure cannabinoid used in the invention is substantially free of any other naturally occurring or synthetic cannabinoids, including cannabinoids that occur naturally in cannabis plants. In this context "substantially free" can be taken to mean that no cannabinoids other than the target cannabinoid are detectable by HPLC

Substantially pure cannabinoids can be prepared from a botanical drug substance. A technique has been established by the applicant and is described in GB2393721.

In another aspect of the present invention the cannabinoid is in a synthetic form.”
”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 4, 5, 8, 9

From page 10 line 24 “Preferably the one or more cannabinoids are taken from the group: cannabidiol (CBD); cannabidiolic acid (CBDA); tetrahydrocannbidivarin (THCV); tetrahydrocannbidivarinin acid (THCVA); cannabichromene (CBC); cannabichromenic acid (CBCA); cannabigerol (CBG) and cannabigerolic acid (CBGA).

Preferably the plurality of phyto-cannabinoids are present in the form of a cannabis plant extract, which depending on the composition of the extract, may have all or a proportion of THC or THCA selectively removed”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 4, 5

From page 11 line 31 “The scope of the disclosure also extends to derivatives of cannabinoids that retain the desired activity. Derivatives that retain substantially the same activity as the starting material, or more preferably exhibit improved activity, may be produced according to standard principles of medicinal chemistry, which are well known in the art. Such derivatives may exhibit a lesser degree of activity than the starting material, so long as they retain sufficient activity to be therapeutically effective. Derivatives may exhibit improvements in other properties that are desirable in pharmaceutically active agents such as, for example, improved solubility, reduced toxicity, enhanced uptake, etc. Preferably, the cannabinoid combined with the psilocybin/psilocin is formulated as a pharmaceutical composition further comprising one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 4, 5

Citation # 8(Periodical article) (# uploaded documents:1):

Author:	Title of article:	Title of Periodical:	Publication Date:
Kim P.C. Kuypers	The therapeutic potential of microdosing psychedelics in depression	Therapeutic Advances in Psychopharmacology	27 Aug 2020 (27/08/2020)

Issue Number of Periodical:	Publisher of Periodical:	Place of publication:
Volume 10		
Page range of article within periodical:	ISBN:	ISSN:

DOI: 10.1177/2045125320950567

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Page 2	3

Brief explanation of relevance:

From page 2 “In general, a microdose is considered to be one tenth of a dose normally causing hallucinogenic effects. When taking the doses used in clinical research as a reference,2,4 a microdose then would be 10–20mcg of LSD and/or 0.3–0.5g of psilocybin-containing mushrooms .15,16 In a recent survey, users reported taking between 6 and 20mcg LSD and 0.2–0.5g of dried psilocybin mushrooms 13,17,18 with a microdosing frequency that ranges between 2 and 4 times a week, this for a few weeks, to months, or even years, although the latter is rare”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 3

Citation # 9(Periodical article) (# uploaded documents:1):

Author:	Title of article:	Title of Periodical:	Publication Date:
Rick J Strassman	Adverse reactions to psychedelic drugs. A review of the literature	The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease	Oct 1984 (10/1984)

Issue Number of Periodical:	Publisher of Periodical:	Place of publication:
Volume 172 Issue 10		
Page range of article within periodical:	ISBN:	ISSN:

DOI: 10.1097/00005053-198410000-00001

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
abstract	9

Brief explanation of relevance:

From abstract “The basic pharmacology of the major synthetic psychedelic compounds (primarily lysergic acid diethylamide [LSD]-25) is described and reference is made to their potentially beneficial psychological effects”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 9

Citation # 10 (Patent/utility model) (# uploaded documents: 0):

Country code:	Publication number:	Document kind code:
US	20200085816	A1

Patent Applicant/Patent Owner:	Title of invention:
Shlomi Raz	LSD FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Link to document:

Publication Date:	Filing Date:	Priority Date:
19 Mar 2020 (19/03/2020)	19 Apr 2019 (19/04/2019)	10 Mar 2015 (10/03/2015)

Source of Abstract:	Accession number:	Publication Date of Abstract:	Retrieval Date of Abstract:

Most relevant passages or drawings:	Relevant to Claims:
Claims 40, 52, [0059], [0060]	10, 11, 18, 20, 23..

Brief explanation of relevance:

From claim 40 “A transdermal delivery system comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a neuronal growth factor, 2 µg to 30 µg of lysergic acid diethylamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a naturally occurring gum”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 10, 11, 18, 20, 23, 30

From [0059] “There are several approaches for providing rate control over the release and transdermal permeation of a drug, including: membrane-moderated systems, adhesive diffusion-controlled systems, matrix dispersion-type systems, and microreservoir systems. A controlled release percutaneous and/or topical composition may be obtained by using a suitable mixture of the above-mentioned approaches.”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 10, 11, 18, 20, 23

From [0060] “In a membrane-moderated system, the lysergic acid diethylamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is present in a reservoir which is totally encapsulated in a shallow compartment molded from a drug-impermeable laminate, such as a metallic plastic laminate , and a rate-controlling polymeric membrane such as a microporous or a non-porous polymeric membrane (e.g., ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer). The lysergic acid diethylamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is only released through the rate-controlling polymeric membrane. In the drug reservoir, the lysergic acid diethylamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, substance may either be dispersed in a solid polymer matrix or suspended in a viscous liquid medium such as silicone fluid. On the external surface of the polymeric membrane, a thin layer of an adhesive polymer is applied to achieve an intimate contact of the transdermal system with the skin surface. The adhesive polymer is preferably a hypoallergenic polymer that is compatible with the drug”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 10, 11, 18, 20, 23

From claim 52 “The method of claim 43, wherein said lysergic acid diethylamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered in a dosing regimen from once daily to once weekly “”; relevant to WO2023012691 claims 30

PCT/IB2022/057210

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International Filing Date 03 Aug 2022		
Priority Date 03 Aug 2021	International Publication Date 09 Feb 2023	International Publication Number WO/2023/012691
Applicant Name PIKE THERAPEUTICS INC.	Inventor Name PLAKOGIANNIS, Fotios M. [+1]	
Operations Team at IB PCT RO/IB Team	Tel. +41 22 338 92 22 Email ro.ib@wipo.int	

Title (EN) TRANSDERMAL MICRO-DOSING DELIVERY OF PHARMACEUTICAL AGENTS

(FR) ADMINISTRATION POSOLOGIQUE TRANSDERMIQUE D'AGENTS PHARMACEUTIQUES

DOCUMENTS

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	Documents [Doc ID]	Status	PATENTSCOPE	
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☐	Third Party Obs - Cited doc published [78]_ 71 pages	Not yet processed	Pending proces...	View as IB
☐	Third Party Obs - Cited doc published [79]_ 133 pages	Not yet processed	Pending proces...	View as IB
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☐	Third Party Obs - Cited doc published [75]_ 12 pages	Not yet processed	Pending proces...	View as IB

ACTIONS

Tools

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Shahin SHAMS

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