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Señor
SUPERINTENDENTE DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
E. S. D.

REF: **Expediente 03-096-425**

TÍTULO SOLICITADO: **"COMPOSICIONES FARMACÉUTICAS LÍQUIDAS QUE COMPRENDEN UN ANÁLOGO DE GABA".**

PUBLICACIÓN: **Gaceta 553 de 30-06-2005, número de publicación 183**

PRIORIDAD: **US 60/293,832 de 25-05-2001**
US 60/343,733 de 25-10-2001

SOLICITANTE: **Warner Lambert Company LLC**

APODERADO: **Carlos R. Olarte.**

TRÁMITE: **SUSTENTACIÓN DE OPOSICIÓN**

JOSÉ LUIS REYES VILLAMIZAR, identificado como aparece al pie de mi firma, reconocido apoderado de los opositores en el trámite de la referencia, estando dentro de los términos de la prórroga solicitada, por medio del presente escrito me permito ratificar y sustentar los argumentos del escrito principal de oposición, también radicado dentro del plazo de ley ante esa entidad.

I. RATIFICACIÓN

Reitero a su Despacho la solicitud de negar el beneficio patentario para la totalidad de las reivindicaciones contenidas en el expediente en referencia, por los argumentos que fueron definidos en el escrito de oposición del 27 de septiembre de 2005, en donde se hace explícito que la composición farmacéutica líquida que comprende un análogo de GABA y al menos un alcohol polihidroxílico, al igual que el método de preparación y su uso en el tratamiento de enfermedades cerebrales carecen de novedad y nivel inventivo. Lo anterior debido a la materia revelada en el documento WO99/59573, publicado en **25/11/1999**, pues en ese documento se

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reivindican soluciones acuosas de Gabapentina entre las que se encuentra una preparación de 500mg de gabapentina cristales y 1,5 gramos de Xilitol en agua para hacer un volumen total de 10ml. En consecuencia, el documento en cuestión describe en esencia la misma materia ahora reivindicada – la formulación farmacéutica en general-, circunstancia que demuestra la carencia de Nivel Inventivo, y aún de Novedad, de dicha solicitud.

II. COMPLEMENTO DE INFORMACIÓN

Como adición a lo expuesto en el punto precedente y en el escrito inicial de oposición, ruego al Despacho se sirva tener en cuenta de igual manera la materia revelada en los siguientes documentos:

A. El documento WO98/03167 "ISOBUTYLGABA AND ITS DERIVATIVES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PAIN" **publicado el 29 de enero de 1998**, en la cual se revela el uso de **análogos de GABA** en la terapia del dolor, los cuales pueden ser administrados en una amplia variedad de formas de dosificación y cuyas composiciones farmacéuticas pueden estar hechas en vehículos inertes sólidos o **líquidos**, los cuales a su vez podrían ser hechos de acuerdo con métodos conocidos en el arte y administrados por vía oral en una formulación apropiada, o por vía parenteral tal como intravenosa, intramuscular, o inyección subcutánea como una formulación líquida.

   Como se observa, la anterioridad citada se refiere de manera general a formulaciones que contienen análogos de GABA como principio activo junto con excipientes o vehículos sólidos o líquidos y que son fabricados de manera conocida en el arte anterior, por lo que la solicitud colombiana en trámite sería carente de nivel inventivo en la medida en que también pretende el patentamiento de composiciones líquidas de análogos de GABA.

B. **Como demostración adicional de la carencia de Nivel Inventivo de la solicitud en curso,** y sin perjuicio de admitir que el documento WO99/18986 "PARENTERAL FORMULATIONS COMPRISING CARBAMAZEPINE OR ITS DERIVATIVES", publicado el 22 de abril de 1999, se refiere a formulaciones parenterales que comprenden Carbamazepina u Oxcarbazepina (agentes antiepilépticos) y agua o un solvente basado en agua y glucosa como agente isotónico, hago notar que este documento demuestra la existencia de

formulaciones líquidas de principios activos **antiepilépticos** y, que incluye **un agente** isotónico, el cual además de ser el encargado de impartir a la formulación parenteral la misma presión osmótica que la del fluido corporal puede ser la solución a la posible inestabilidad del principio activo.

Siguiendo esta interpretación, y teniendo en cuenta que el solicitante afirma que la Gabapentina y la Pregabalina pueden sufrir de ciclación para formar una lactama y dado su sabor amargo, su objetivo es brindar una **composición líquida de análogos de GABA** con bajo nivel de lactama y agradable sabor mediante el empleo de un compuesto o auxiliar como un alcohol polihidroxílico como Xilitol, Manitol, Sorbitol.

Vemos que, en la búsqueda de una formulación adecuada en este caso una formulación líquida para Gabapentina y Pregabalina, se incluye por llamarlo de alguna manera "un segundo agente" como Xilitol, Glicerol o Sorbitol[1] que como es bien sabido en el campo farmacéutico, confiere estabilidad a las formulaciones líquidas, son preservantes y además proporcionan agradable sabor a las mismas, en consecuencia, consideramos que la solicitud colombiana en trámite carece de nivel inventivo en la medida en que tanto la anterioridad citada como la solicitud colombiana se refieren **a composiciones líquidas estables de compuestos antiepilépticos**.

Por lo todo lo expuesto, reitero mi solicitud para que sea negada la solicitud en cuestión y como consecuencia de ello, se ordene el archivo del expediente debido al evidente incumplimiento de lo dispuesto en los artículos 14, 16 y 18 de la Decisión 486 de 2000.

III. PRUEBAS

Ruego que se tengan como tales, sin perjuicio de que el Despacho considere oficiosamente, en particular de las allegadas por el suscrito a los expedientes mencionados en este escrito, la siguiente:

1. Publicación internacional WO 98/03167 de 29 de enero de 1998, páginas 1, 6 y 7.

[1] Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients. Published by American Pharmaceutical Association Production Staff and The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Production Staff. Copyright 1986.

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2. Publicación Internacional WO 99/18966 de 22 de abril de 1999, páginas 1 a 6 y reivindicaciones.

Señor Superintendente,

JOSÉ LUIS REYES VILLAMIZAR
C.C. 79'152.473 de Usaquén
T.P.A. 44.655 de C.S.J.

PCT WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6: A61K 31/195 — A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/03167

(43) International Publication Date: 29 January 1998 (29.01.98)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/12390

(22) International Filing Date: 16 July 1997 (16.07.97)

(30) Priority Data:
60/022,337 24 July 1996 (24.07.96) US

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY [US/US]; 201 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): SINGH, Lakhbir [GB/GB]; 23 Hinton View, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire CB6 3SP (GB).

(74) Agents: RYAN, M., Anthea; Warner-Lambert Company, 201 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950 (US) et al.

(81) Designated States: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GB, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published
With international search report.
Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: ISOBUTYLGABA AND ITS DERIVATIVES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PAIN

(57) Abstract

The instant invention is a method of using certain analogs of glutamic acid and gamma-aminobutyric acid in pain therapy.

ISOBUTYLGABA AND ITS DERIVATIVES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PAIN

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is the use of analogs of glutamic acid and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in pain therapy, as the compounds exhibit analgesic/antihyperalgesic action. Advantages of the use of the compounds includes the finding that repeated use does not lead to tolerance nor is there a cross-tolerance between morphine and the compounds.

The compounds of the invention are known agents useful in antiseizure therapy for central nervous system disorders such as epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, cerebral ischemia, Parkinson's disease, tardive dyskinesia, and spasticity. It has also been suggested that the compounds can be used as antidepressants, anxiolytics, and antipsychotics. See WO 92/09560 (United States Serial Number 618,692 filed November 27, 1990) and WP 93/23383 (United States Serial Number 886,080 filed May 20, 1992).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The instant invention is a method of using a compound of Formula I below in the treatment of pain, especially for treatment of chronic pain disorders. Such disorders include, but are not limited to, inflammatory pain, postoperative pain, osteoarthritis pain associated with metastatic cancer, trigeminal neuralgia, acute herpetic and postherpetic neuralgia, diabetic neuropathy, causalgia, brachial plexus avulsion, occipital neuralgia, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, fibromyalgia, gout, phantom limb pain, burn pain, and other forms of neuralgic, neuropathic, and idiopathic pain syndromes.

acid addition salts of the basic compounds are prepared either by dissolving the free base in aqueous or aqueous alcohol solution or other suitable solvents containing the appropriate acid and isolating the salt by evaporating the solution. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts are hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, hydrosulfates, etc. as well as sodium, potassium, and magnesium, etc. salts.

The compounds of the present invention can contain one or several asymmetric carbon atoms. The invention includes the individual diastereomers or enantiomers, and the mixtures thereof. The individual diastereomers or enantiomers may be prepared or isolated by methods already well-known in the art.

The method for the formation of the 3-alkyl-4-aminobutanoic acids starting from 2-alkenoic esters is prepared from commercially available aldehydes and monoethyl malonate by the Knoevenagel reaction (Kim Y.C., Cocolase G.H., J. Med. Chem., 1965:8509), with the exception of ethyl 4,4-dimethyl-2-pentenoate. This compound was prepared from 2,2-dimethylpropanal and ethyl lithioacetate, followed by dehydration of the β-hydroxyester with phosphoryl chloride and pyridine. The Michael addition of nitromethane to α, β-unsaturated compounds mediated by 1,1,3,3-tetramethylguanidine or 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene(DBU) afforded 4-nitroesters in good yields.

Although the aliphatic nitro compounds are usually reduced by either high pressure catalytic hydrogenation by metal-catalyzed transfer hydrogenation, or by newly introduced hydrogenolysis methods with ammonium formate or sodium borohydride and palladium as catalysts, applicants have found that 4-nitrocarboxylic esters can be reduced almost quantitatively to the corresponding 4-aminocarboxylic esters by hydrogenation using 10% palladium on carbon as catalysts in acetic acid at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. The amino esters produced were subjected to acid hydrolysis to afford the subject inventive compounds in good yields. This procedure provides access to a variety of 3-alkyl-4-aminobutanoic acids as listed in Tables 1 and 2 as examples, and thus is advantageous in comparison to methods previously used.

When the starting material is not commercially available, the synthetic sequence was initiated with the corresponding alcohol, which was oxidized to the aldehyde by the method of Corey, et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1975:2647-2650.

The compounds made by the synthetic methods can be used as pharmaceutical compositions as agent in the treatment of pain when an effective amount of a compound of the Formula I, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is used. The pharmaceutical can be used in a method for treating such disorders in mammals, including human, suffering therefrom by administering to such mammals an effective amount of the compound as described above in unit dosage form.

The pharmaceutical compound, made in accordance with the present invention, can be prepared and administered in a wide variety of dosage forms by either oral or parenteral routes of administration. For example, these pharmaceutical compositions can be made in inert, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers which are either solid or liquid. Solid form preparations include powders, tablets, dispersible granules, capsules, cachets, and suppositories. Other solid and liquid form preparations could be made in accordance with known methods of the art and administered by the oral route in an appropriate formulation, or by a parenteral route such as intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous injection as a liquid formulation.

The quantity of active compound in a unit dose of preparation may be varied or adjusted from 1 mg to about 300 mg/kg daily, based on an average 70-kg patient. A daily dose range of about 1 mg to about 50 mg/kg is preferred. The dosages, however, may be varied depending upon the requirement with a patient, the severity of the condition being treated, and the compound being employed. Determination of the proper dosage for particular situations is within the skill of the art.

Effects of Gabapentin, CI-1008, and 3-Aminomethyl-5-methyl-hexanoic Acid in the Rat Formalin Paw Test

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (70-90 g) were habituated to perspex observation chambers (24 cm × 24 cm × 24 cm) for at least 15 minutes prior to

A61K 31/55 | A1 | (43) International Publication Date: 22 April 1999 (22.04.99)

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(30) Priority Data:
9721497.7 9 October 1997 (09.10.97) GB

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except AT US*): NOVARTIS AG [CH/CH]; Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH–4058 Basel (CH).

(71) Applicant (*for AT only*): NOVARTIS–ERFINDUNGEN VERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT M.B.H. [AT/AT]; Brunner Strasse 59, A–1235 Vienna (AT).

(72) Inventor; and
(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): VAN HOOGEVEST, Peter [NL/CH]; Breitenstrasse 3, CH–4416 Bubendorf (CH).

(74) Agent: BECKER, Konrad; Novartis AG, Corporate Intellectual Property, Patent & Trademark Dept., CH–4002 Basel (CH).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: PARENTERAL FORMULATIONS COMPRISING CARBAMAZEPINE OR ITS DERIVATIVES

(57) Abstract

The invention is concerned with a parenteral formulation comprising a 5H–dibenz(b,f)azepine–5–carboxamide and an aqueous–based solvent. The parenteral formulation is useful in the treatment of seizures resulting from, e.g. epileptic attack.

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 :	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/18966

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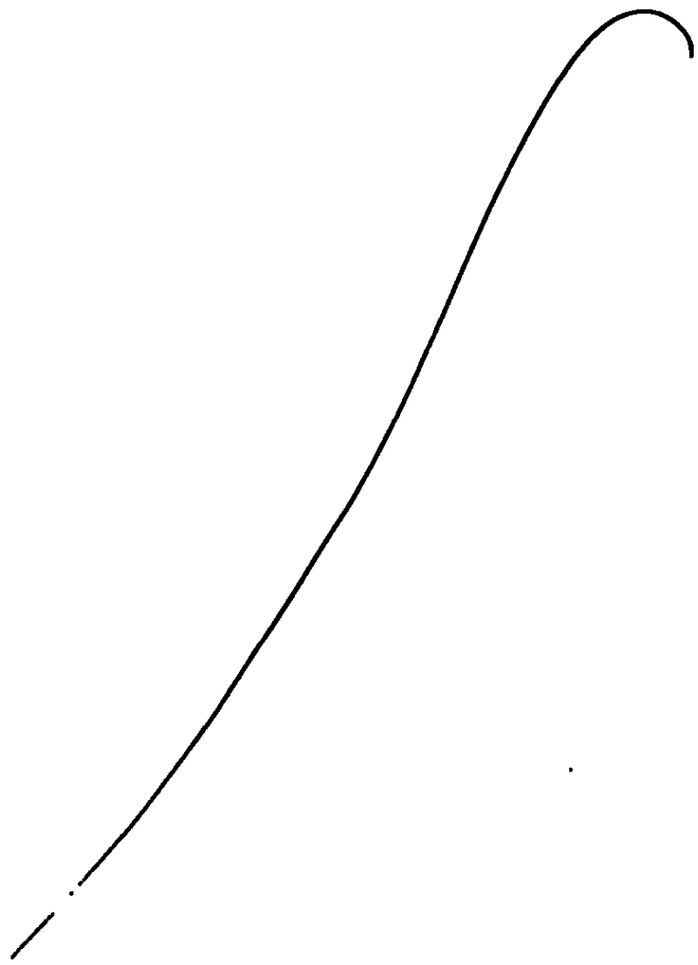

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PARENTERAL FORMULATIONS COMPRISING CARBAMAZEPINE OR ITS DERIVATIVES

This invention relates to parenteral formulations of 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamides.

5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamides are known anticonvulsants useful in the treatment of seizures resulting from, for example an epileptic attack.

Oral forms of 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamides are known and are suitable for repeat administration over a prolonged period of treatment to ensure a uniform concentration of active agent in the blood. However, in emergency situations oral administration to an epileptic patient may not be possible and in any case may not provide the necessary immediate response.

Accordingly, there is a need to develop parenteral formulations, in particular which are suitable for use intravenously, of an anticonvulsant based on 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamides.

It has now been found that 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamides may be formulated as a parenteral formulation in water optionally with an organic co-solvent.

The invention provides in one of its aspects a parenteral formulation comprising as active agent a 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide and a solvent consisting of water and optionally an organic co-solvent and no other solubilising aids.

By solubilising aids is meant any compounds that assist in solubilising drug molecules by accommodating a drug molecule in a cavity formed in the solubilising aid to form inclusion complexes. Said solubilising aids are in particular the cyclodextrins, more particularly beta-cyclodextrin.

The parenteral formulation may be suitable for administering intravenously. The immediate response of this form of administration is highly desirable in emergency situations. Furthermore, as no absorption process is involved, the dose or blood concentration of active agent may be obtained with greater accuracy and speed.

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The active agents and the syntheses for preparing same are known in the art. The active agents may be substituted or unsubstituted at the 10- or 11-position. The 10-or 11-position may be substituted with mono- or divalent substituents selected from oxa, halogen or hydroxy groups, preferably oxa- or hydroxy groups.

When there is an oxa-or a hydroxy group at the 10- position, the 11-position is preferably unsubstituted and vice versa.

Preferred compounds are selected from carbamazepine (Tegretol ®), 10-oxacarbazepine (Trileptal ®) and 10-hydroxy-10,11-tetrahydrocarbamazepine (hereinafter referred to as COMPOUND A). COMPOUND A has a chiral centre and may be used as its racemic mixture.

We have now found that COMPOUND A, which has not previously been commercially available may be made up to a commercially acceptable, well tolerated and stable formulation, e.g. from 3 months up to 2 or even 3 years, for intravenous administration.

Preferred active agents, e.g. COMPOUND A may have a solubility in water of up to 4.5 mg/ml, preferably 3.2 to 4.2mg/ml, more preferably 2.5 mg/ml at 25°C and preferably at a pH of 4.0 to 7.0. Within these ranges of solubility, the active agents are advantageously formulated without the need for an organic co-solvent or any other solubilisingeld.

In parenteral formulations suitable for administration intravenously, the solvent for the active agent is either water or is aqueous-based. By "aqueous based " is meant a solution consisting of water and a water-miscible organic solvent or solvents. When an organic co-solvent is employed it is preferred that the it is used in amounts of up to 10% by weight, e.g. 0.5 to 10, more particularly 1 to 10% by weight. Suitable solvents are those water-miscible solvents commonly used in the art, for example propyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol 300, polyethyleneglycol 400 and ethanol. Preferably, organic co-solvents are only used in cases where the active agent is not sufficiently soluble in water for a therapeutically effective amount to be provided in a single dosage form. Preferably the solvent consists solely of water.

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As an alternative or in addition to the use of an organic co-solvent it may be useful to employ a solubilisingaid, e.g. cyclodextrins. Cyclodextrins may be useful solubilising aids when the active agent is selected from 10-oxacarbazepine (Trileptal ®) and COMPOUND A.

The invention provides in another of its aspects a parenteral formulation, e.g. an i.v. formulation comprising a 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide, e.g. COMPOUND A and a solvent consisting of water.

Preferably the parenteral formulations suitable for intravenous administration are formulated to have the same osmotic pressure as body fluid. Accordingly, a parenteral formulation according to the invention comprises an isotonic agent which has the effect of rendering the osmotic pressure of the formulation the same as that of body fluid.

Accordingly, in another aspect of the invention there is provided a parenteral formulation comprising as active agent a 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide, e.g. COMPOUND A and a solvent consisting entirely of water, or water and an organic co-solvent, and an isotonic agent.

The isotonic agent may be selected from any of those commonly used in the art, e.g. mannitol, sodium chloride, dextran and glucose. As isotonic agents there can be mentioned in particular sodium chloride and glucose.

The isotonic agents may be used in quantities which impart to the parenteral formulation the same osmotic pressure as body fluid. The precise amount necessary to achieve the desired effect may depend on factors such as the concentration of active agent in the parenteral formulation, and is a matter of routine experimentation which the skilled person may determine without exercising any inventive thought and using only common general knowledge.

Selection of the isotonic agent is preferably made having regard to the properties, e.g. stability of the active agent. It has been found that certain isotonic agents, for example sodium chloride may promote the formation of oxidative degradation products of the active agents. This may be particularly problematic when the parenteral formulation is entirely

water-based and the degradation product or products of the active agent, e.g. COMPOUND A is insoluble in water.

In order to reduce the likelihood of forming oxidative degradation products it is preferred that, particularly in the case of entirely water-based solutions, the parenteral formulation should be scrupulously purged of air when being packaged. Nevertheless, even if care is taken to purge a filled container of air, Harge Volume parenteral formulations, e.g. larger than 100ml, more particularly about 250ml, of an active agent, e.g. COMPOUND A comprising sodium chloride as the isotonic agent, oxidative degradation products may be detected after only relatively short storage periods. Surprisingly, we have found that, in the case of Low Volume parenteral formulations, e.g. about 100ml or less of active agent, e.g. COMPOUND A, by carefully purging a filled container with nitrogen or other inert gas the formation of oxidative degradation products may be avoided. When the formulations are carefully purged of oxygen, the dissolved oxygen content may be less than 2mg/ml, e.g. 1mg/ml or lower.

We have also surprisingly found that even for Harge Volume parenteral formulations of an active agent, e.g. COMPOUND A, by judiciously selecting the type and quantity of isotonic agent the formation of oxidative degradation products may be avoided. This may be the case irrespective of whether the precaution is taken of purging the system of air. Preferably, the isotonic agent is glucose. The use of glucose is particularly advantageous when the injectable solution is entirely water-based and the active agent employed, e.g. COMPOUND A may oxidatively degrade to form a highly water insoluble compound which may even be coloured.

The amount of glucose used will depend upon the concentration of the active agent employed. In preferred formulations glucose may be used in amounts up to 5% by weight, e.g., 0.5 to 5% by weight, based on the weight of theparenteral formulation, more preferably 4.75% by weight.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention there is provided a parenteral formulation comprising an entirely water-based solution of COMPOUND A and glucose.

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CLAIMS

1. A parenteral formulation comprising a 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide and water or an aqueous-based solvent wherein the formulation contains no other solubilising aids.

2. A parenteral formulation comprising a 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide, water or an aqueous-based solvent and glucose.

3. A parenteral formulation comprising 10-hydroxy-10,11-tetrahydrocarbamazepine and water.

4. A parenteral formulation according to claim 3 additionally comprising an isotonic agent.

5. A parenteral formulation according to claim 3 or claim 4 wherein the isotonic agent is glucose.

6. A parenteral formulation according to claim 2 and 5 wherein glucose is present in an amount of 4.75% by weight based in the total weight of the parenteral formulation.

7. A unit dosage form comprising an effective amount of a 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide and water or an aqueous-based solvent wherein the unit dosage form contains no other solubilising aids.

8. A container having a fill volume of from about 100 to about 250ml and containing in solution a therapeutically effective amount of a 5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide.

9. Method of treating epilepsy in a subject which comprises administering a parenteral formulation asclaimed in any of the preceeding claims.

10. Use of a parenteral formulation as defined in any of the preceding claims in the treatment of epilepsy.

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Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Doctor:
Carlos R. Olarte
Apoderado

Oficio Nº: 1495

ASUNTO:

Radicación PCT Nº	03-96425
Trámite	011
Evento	379
Actuación	440
Folios	029

Con fundamento en lo previsto por el artículo 43 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica que la oposición presentada por el doctor José Luis Reyes Villamizar, en su calidad de apoderado de Tecnoquímicas S.A., reúne los requisitos formales exigidos por la ley al momento de su presentación.

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en la citada norma, se le concede el término de sesenta (60) días hábiles siguientes a la fecha de notificación del presente oficio, para que haga valer sus argumentaciones y presente pruebas.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Única Nº 10 de 2001.

ALIX CARMENZA CESPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de la División de Nuevas Creaciones.

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista de fecha, 10 FEB. 2006.

202021

Retiro copia traslado.
10-feb-2006.
Frederick H. Torres.