

Señor

SUPERINTENDENTE DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

E. _____ S. _____

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 06-001294- -00004-0000

Fecha 2007-11-28 16:25:30 Dep. 2020 NUECREACIONE
Ra. 11 PATENTEIYII Eve. 379 FASENACIONALII
Act. 538 PETICION Folios: 2

Re: **P1.-GLAXO GROUP LIMITED.-Solicitud de Patente de Invención**
en Fase Nacional PCT para "COMPUESTO
GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDE ESPECÍFICO QUE TIENE
ACTIVIDAD ANTI-INFLAMATORIA".-Clase C07J 3/00.-
Expediente número 06-001.294.-

1. Me refiero a mi memorial de 8 de Marzo de 2006.
2. De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el Artículo 5.2.12 de la Circular Externa No. 03 de 28 de Abril de 2003, y estando dentro del plazo de seis meses contados desde la fecha de la publicación de la solicitud en la Gaceta de la Propiedad Industrial número **577** de 29 de Junio de 2007, solicito a ese Despacho proceder a realizar el examen de patentabilidad de la presente invención.
3. Me permito recordar a usted, que tal como se informó en el Petitorio de la invención, la presente solicitud corresponde a Capítulo **II**.
4. Anexo me permito acompañar recibo número 07-96.492, expedido por la Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio, que acredita el pago de la tasa que dicho examen causa.

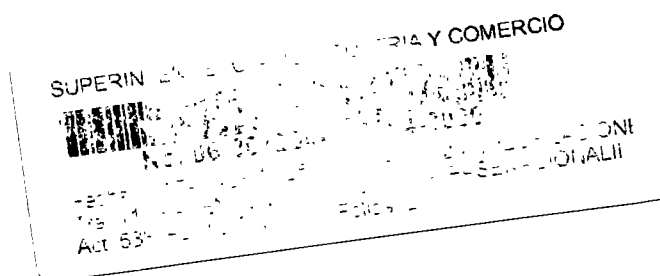
Señor Superintendente,


ALICIA LLOREDA RICAURTE
T.P. 53.215

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

NIT : 800176089-2

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 07 - 96,492
FECHA : NOVIEMBRE 27 DE 2007



***** CONSIGNACION *****

OSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr. PAGO
LLOREDA Y CIA S. A	CONSIGNACION	BANCO POPULAR	050-00110-6	72074870	27/11/2007	5,339,800.00

***** CONCEPTO *****

CANT. RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1 50005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	114 PTC CAP-II EXAMEN DE PATENTIBILID	202,000.00
	TOTAL :	\$ 202,000.00

SON: DOSCIENTOS DOS MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE : _____

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RADICACIÓN EXPEDIENTE No. 06-1294

EL EXTRACTO DE LA PRESENTE SOLICITUD DE **PATENTE DE INVENCION**

FUE PUBLICADO EN LA GACETA DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL No **577** DE

FECHA **29 DE JUNIO DE 2007** EL TÉRMINO HÁBIL SEÑALADO POR LA LEY

EXPIRA EL **27 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2007**

NOTA: Dentro del plazo de los seis (6) meses siguientes a partir de la fecha de publicación en la gaceta de Propiedad Industrial, deberá solicitar y cancelar el examen de patentabilidad so pena de que la solicitud caiga en abandono, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486/2000.

SE PRESENTARON OPOSICIONES POR PARTE DE TERCEROS.

SI _____

NO X

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



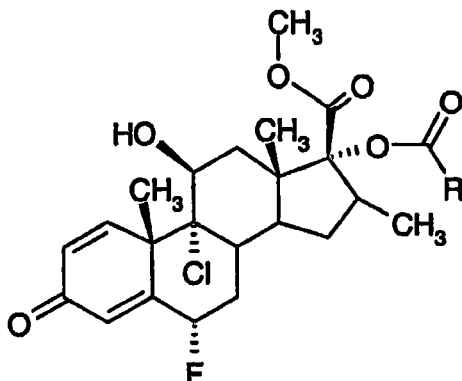
(43) International Publication Date
3 January 2002 (03.01.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/00679 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07J** 121 Rusper Road, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 4BP (GB). **WATSON, Simon, James** [GB/GB]; 36 Abbotsbury Court, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 5PT (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/EP01/07249
- (22) International Filing Date: 26 June 2001 (26.06.2001) (74) Agent: **BECKER, Konrad**; Novartis AG, Corporate Intellectual Property, Patent & Trademark Department, 4002 Basel (CH).
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (30) Priority Data: 0015876.6 28 June 2000 (28.06.2000) GB
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except AT, US): **NOVARTIS AG** [CH/CH]; Schwarzwaldallee 215, 4058 Basel (CH).
- (71) Applicant (for AT only): **NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH** [AT/AT]; Brunner Strasse 59, 1230 Vienna (AT).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **CUENOUD, Bernard** [CH/GB]; Wimbleshurst Road, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 5AB (GB). **BEATTIE, David** [GB/GB]; 13 Thelton Avenue, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 3LS (GB). **KELLER, Thomas, Hugo** [CH/GB]; 27 Tanbridge Park, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1SF (GB). **PILGRIM, Gaynor, Elizabeth** [GB/GB]; 46 Charlock Way, Southwater, West Sussex RH13 7GS (GB). **SANDHAM, David, Andrew** [GB/GB];
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, 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, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:
— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: ORGANIC COMPOUNDS



(I)

(57) Abstract: Compounds of formula (I), where R is a monovalent cyclic organic group having from 3 to 15 atoms in the ring system, useful as pharmaceuticals.

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have important pharmacological properties. For example, they have a high anti-inflammatory activity, which can be demonstrated by their inhibition of TNF-alpha synthesis and release in a human macrophage cell line and by their inhibition of inflammatory conditions, particularly in the airways, e.g. inhibition of eosinophil activation, in animal models, e.g. mouse or rat models of airways inflammation, for example as described by Szarka et al, J. Immunol. Methods (1997) 202:49-57; Renzi et al, Am. Rev. Respir. Dis. (1993) 148:932-939; Tsuyuki et al., J. Clin. Invest. (1995) 96:2924-2931; and Cernadas et al (1999) Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol. 20:1-8.

Compounds of formula I exhibit surprisingly low systemic side effects at therapeutically effective doses. Compounds of formula I have a long duration of action, with a potential for once-a-day administration.

Inhibition of TNF-alpha synthesis and release from the human macrophage cell line U937 by compounds of formula I may be demonstrated and measured in an assay as described by Sajjadi et al. J. Immunol. 1996;156:3435-3442. Compounds of Examples 3, 11, 14, 17, 19, 26, 34, 37, 39, 51, 60, 67, 72, 73, 90, 99 and 101 have IC_{50} (nM) values of 0.035, 0.025, 0.100, 0.05, 0.046, 0.024, 0.10, 0.102, 0.101, 0.048, 0.048, 0.048, 0.102, 0.159, 0.076, 0.106 and 0.208 respectively in this assay.

In vivo anti-inflammatory activity may be assessed by inhibition of lung eosinophilia in rats using a modification of the method of Szarka et al *op cit*. Male Brown Norway rats (approximately 200g) are sensitised on day 1 with an intraperitoneal injection of 0.5 ml of a mixture of ovalbumin (0.02mg/ml) and aluminium hydroxide (20mg/ml), followed by Acellulare pertussis adsorbat vaccine (0.2ml of a 1: 4 dilution with 0.9% saline). The procedure is repeated on day 15 and day 21. On day 28 the test compound is administered intratracheally as a dry powder lactose blend under isoflurane anaesthesia. 24 hours later the sensitised dosed rats are exposed to an aerosol of ovalbumin (5mg/ml) for 60 minutes and after a further 24 hours they are sacrificed. The lungs are removed and after lavage with Hank's solution (balanced salt solution, 100ml; EDTA 100mM, 100ml; HEPES 1M, 10ml, water 1000ml), eosinophil numbers in the recovered solution are quantified directly using a Corbas Helios 5Diff apparatus (Hoffman-LaRoche).

Compounds of Examples 14, 17, 26, 34, 37, 39, 51, 60, 73, 99 and 101 exhibit a reduction in eosinophil count compared to vehicle control of 65, 71, 63, 90, 61, 76, 69, 67, 43, 48 and

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

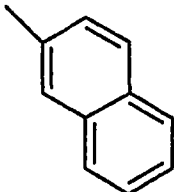
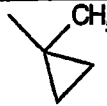
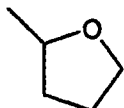
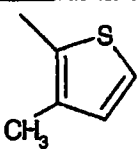
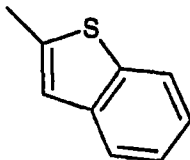
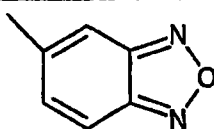
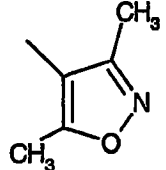
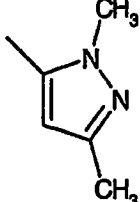
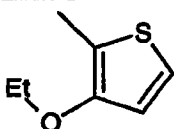
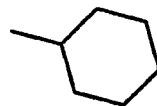
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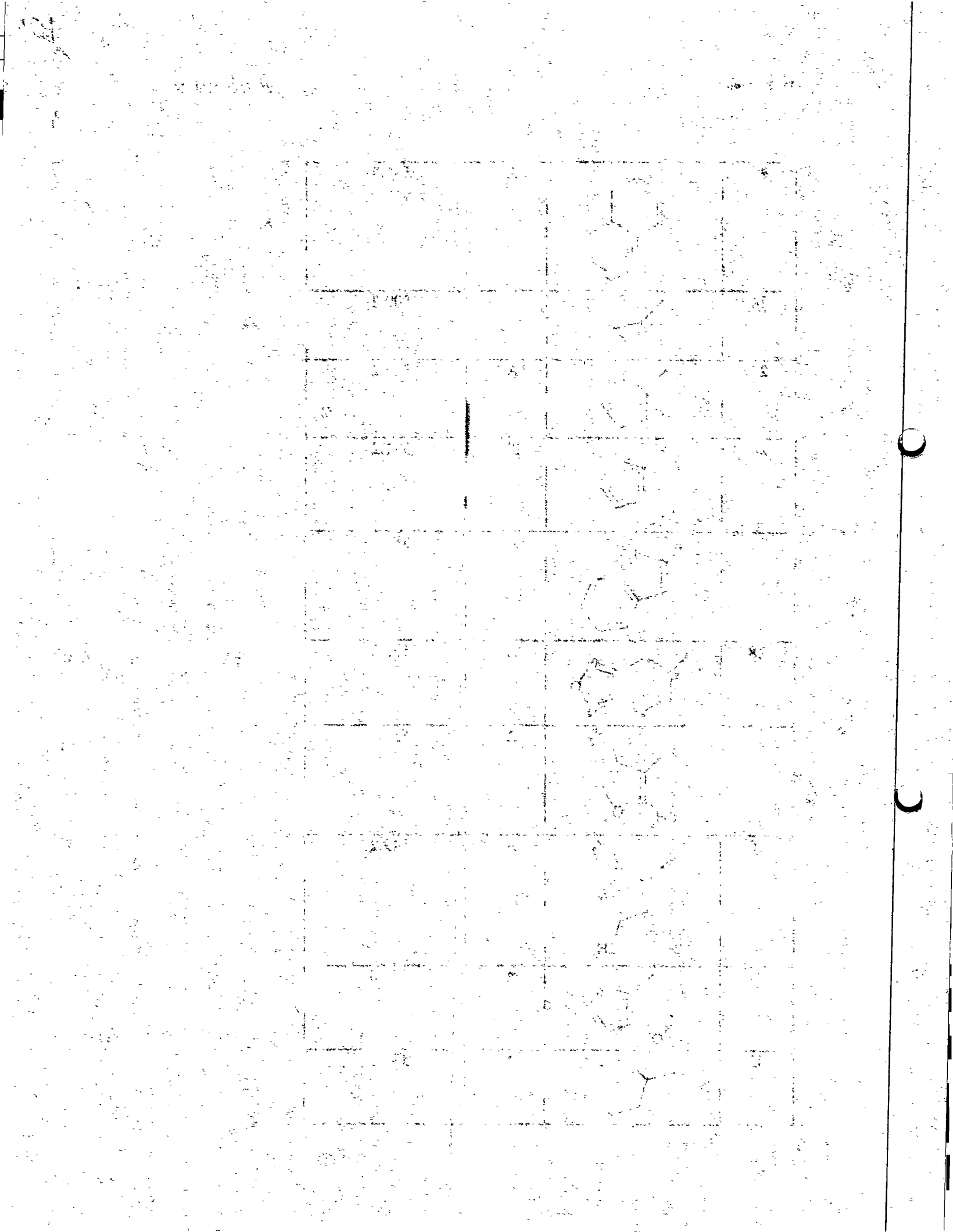
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The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future.

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23		A	581.4
24		A	509.2
25		A	525.2
26		B2	551.2
27		A	587.2
28		A	573.3
29		A	550.3
30		A	549.2
31		A	581.3
32		A	537.3



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J. Med. Chem. 1991, 34, 2468-2473

water, and dried. A solution of 3.84 g (0.0174 mol) of trimethylsulfonium iodide in 75 mL of DMSO was combined with 566 mg (0.0193 mol) of sodium hydride (55% oil suspension) and agitated for 1 h at room temperature. To this solution was added the dried crude tosylation product dissolved in 2 mL of DMSO dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min and precipitated into ice water. The resultant crude product was chromatographed on silica gel, thus producing 335 mg (46%) of 13: mp 214 °C; UV ϵ_{240} = 13 500.

6,6-Ethylene-15 α ,16 β -methylene-3-oxo-17 α -nor-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21,17-carbolactone (14). Under the above described conditions 372 mg (0.001 mol) of 10 was transformed to 145 mg (39%) of 14: mp 165 °C; UV ϵ_{240} = 14 700.

Method C. 6,6-Ethylene-15 α ,16 β -methylene-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-1,4-diene-21,17-carbolactone (16). A solution of 670 mg (0.0018 mol) of 12 and 678 mg (0.003 mol) of DDQ in 13.6 mL

of toluene was stirred for 5 h at 100 °C. The reaction solution was then diluted with ether, washed with water sodium bicarbonate solution and water, dried, and evaporated. The residue was then chromatographed on silica gel. After recrystallization from diisopropyl ether/acetone, 445 mg (57%) of 16 was obtained: mp 200 °C; UV ϵ_{240} = 15 200.

6,6-Ethylene-15 α ,16 α -methylene-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-1,4-diene-21,17-carbolactone (16). Under the above-described conditions, 600 mg (0.0016 mol) of 11 was transformed to 520 mg (87%) of 15 as an oil: UV ϵ_{240} = 14 600.

Registry No. 3, 67372-62-7; 4, 67372-68-3; 5, 101765-54-2; 6, 101765-59-3; 7, 101834-16-6; 8, 84529-99-7; 9, 133753-23-8; 10, 133753-24-9; 11, 101834-17-7; 12, 101765-55-9; 13, 101765-58-6; 14, 133753-25-0; 15, 101834-18-8; 16, 101765-56-0; formalin, 50-00-0; aldosterone, 52-39-1.

Synthesis and Evaluation of Antiinflammatory Activities of a Series of Corticosteroid 17 α -Esters Containing a Functional Group

Hiroaki Ueno,* Akira Maruyama, Motoyoshi Miyake, Etsuko Nakao, Kenichiro Nakao, Kohei Umezaki, and Issei Nitta

Pharmaceuticals Laboratory, Research Center, Mitsubishi Kasei Corporation, 1000 Kamoshida-cho, Midari-ku, Yokohama-city, Kanagawa 227, Japan. Received January 14, 1991

A series of 21-deoxy-21-chlorocorticosteroids that contain a functionalized ester group at 17 α has been prepared and examined to separate their systemic activity from topical antiinflammatory activity. Introduction of the functionalized ester group at 17 α was carried out by an acid-catalyzed formation of cyclic ortho esters with 17 α ,21-hydroxyl groups of corticosteroids and subsequent acid-catalyzed hydrolysis. As for the functional group, chloro, methoxy, acetoxy, cyano, cyclopropyl, or alkoxycarbonyl group was introduced at the terminal carbon atom of the 17 α -alkanoate group. The topical antiinflammatory activity and systemic activity of these compounds were examined and found to be significantly dependent on the functionalities in the 17 α -esters. Among these derivatives, a series of 17 α -(alkoxycarbonyl)alkanoates (17 α -OCO(CH₂)_nCOOR) showed an excellent separation of the systemic activity from topical activity. The effects of the number of methylene groups (n) and of the alkyl groups of the ester (R) on either topical or systemic activity of the corticosteroid derivatives were also investigated.

Introduction

Since hydrocortisone was introduced into dermatological use,¹ many structural modifications of the hydrocortisone molecule have been made with the aim at enhancing antiinflammatory potency. Important structural modifications include halogenation,² methylation,³ and introduction of a double bond at C-1 position of the steroidal skeleton.⁴

Also, it is confirmed that esterification of the 17 α -and/or 21-hydroxyl groups⁵ and replacement of the 21-hydroxyl group with a halogen atom⁶ enhance the topical antiinflammatory activity due to improved penetration of

the skin and to increased affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor.⁷

As a result of these modifications, 21-chloro-9 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methylpregn-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17 α -propionate (clobetasol propionate, CP) is found to have the strongest topical antiinflammatory activity in clinical use.⁸ On the other hand, CP also shows severe adverse effects such as thymolysis and dermal atrophy.⁹

In the field of glucocorticoids, little success has been achieved in completely separating undesired side effects from topical antiinflammatory activity except for 21-carboxylate¹⁰ and 17 β -carboxylate¹¹ derivatives. However, the antiinflammatory activity of neither derivatives is as strong as that of CP. Teutsch et al.¹¹ and Kertesz and

(1) Sulzberger, M. B.; Witten, V. H. *J. Invest. Derm.* 1932, 19, 101.

(2) (a) Fried, J.; Sabo, E. F. Synthesis of 17 α -Hydroxycorticosteroids and Its 2 α -Halo Derivatives From 11-Epi-17 α -hydroxycorticosterone. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1963, 75, 2273. (b) Fried, J.; Sabo, E. F. 9 α -Fluoro Derivatives of Cortisone and Hydrocortisone. *Ibid.* 1964, 78, 1451.

(3) (a) Spere, C. B.; Thompson, J. L.; Maguire, B. J.; Manze, A. R.; Murray, H. C.; Sebek, O. K.; Hong, J. A. Adrenal Hormones and Related Compounds. 4. 6-Methyl Steroids. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1956, 78, 6213. (b) Arth, G. E.; Fried, J.; Johnston, D. B. R.; Hoff, D. R.; Saret, L. H.; Silber, R. H.; Stoerk, H. C.; Winter, C. A. 16-Methylated Steroids. 2. 16 α -Methyl Analogues of Cortisone, a New Group of Antiinflammatory Steroids. 9 α -Halo Derivatives. *Ibid.* 1958, 80, 3161. (c) Oliveto, E. P.; Reusser, R.; Harzog, H. L.; Hershberg, E. B.; Tolksdorf, S.; Elster, M.; Perlman, P. L.; Pechet, M. M. 16-Alkylated Corticoids. 3. 16 β -Methyl-9 α -fluoroprednisolone 21-Acetate. *Ibid.* 1958, 80, 6587.

(4) Harzog, H. L. *Science* 1955, 121, 178.

(5) McKenzie, A. W.; Atkinson, R. M. *Arch. Derm.* 1964, 69, 741.

(6) Phillips, G. H. *Mechanism of Topical Corticosteroid Activity*, Glaxo Symposium; Churchill Livingstone: London, 1976.

(7) Solo, A. J.; Trampusch, K. M.; Sesto, D. W.; Suto, M. J. Relative Affinity of 17 α - and/or 21-Esters and 17 α ,21-Diesters of Cortisol for a Glucocorticoid Receptor from Thymocytes. *J. Med. Chem.* 1983, 25, 747.

(8) Carruthers, J. A.; August, P. J.; Staughton, R. C. D. Observations on the Systemic Effect of Topical Clobetasol Propionate (Dermovate). *Br. Med. J.* 1973, 4, 203.

(9) (a) Lee, H. J.; Soliman, M. R. I. Anti-Inflammatory Steroids Without Pituitary-Adrenal Suppression. *Science* 1962, 215, 562. (b) Lee, H. J.; Trotter, R. Antiinflammatory Activity of Two Novel Derivatives of Prednisolone. *Res. Commun. Chem. Pathol. Pharmacol.* 1966, 27, 611. (c) Lee, H. J.; Bred, J.; Kim, H. P. Topical Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Esters of Steroid 21-Oic Acids. *Steroids* 1966, 47, 35.

(10) Phillips, G. H.; Bain, S. M.; Engleb, A. F.; Weddell, E. A. Chloromethyl 17 α -acetoxy-9 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxopregn-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylate. German Patent 2,904,614, 1979; *Chem. Abstr.* 1979, 92, 6514q.

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SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Abogada
ALICIA LLOREDA

ASUNTO	Radicación	06-01294
	Trámite	011
	Evento	379
	Actuación	430
	Oficio	3956
	Folios	008

Patente de Invención	☒	Patente de Modelo de Utilidad	☐
Vía Nacional	☐		
Vía PCT (Fase Nacional)	☒	Cap. I	☐
		Cap. II	☒

No. Sol. Internacional	<u>PCT/EP2004/007820</u>
Fecha de Presentación Internacional	<u>09/07/2004</u>

Como resultado del examen de fondo, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

Descripción: Folios 56 a 83 como se radicó inicialmente.

Reivindicaciones: Folios 84 y 85 como se radicó inicialmente.

Prioridad: Folio 1 GB 0316290.6 del 11/07/2003.

2. Objeto de la invención

Título: COMPUESTO GLUCOCORTICOIDE ESPECIFICO QUE TIENE ACTIVIDAD ANTI-INFLAMATORIA

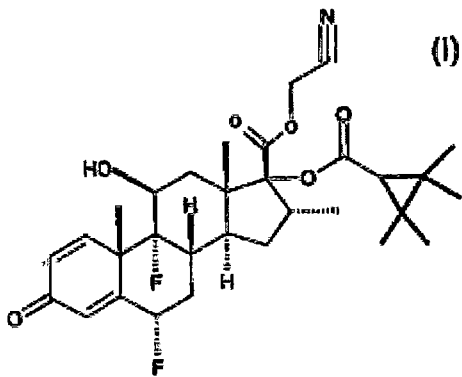
Objeto de la invención: El objeto de la solicitud consiste en un compuesto glucocorticoide agonista del receptor de glucocorticoide de la serie del androstano y sus composiciones farmacéuticas.

El problema planteado en la solicitud es la necesidad de proveer un nuevo compuesto agonista del receptor de glucocorticoide de la serie del androstano que sea útil en el tratamiento de trastornos inflamatorios.

Para solucionar este problema técnico la solicitud proporciona un compuesto de fórmula (I) y sus composiciones farmacéuticas.

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Reivindicación 1: Compuesto de fórmula (I) o un solvato fisiológicamente aceptable.



Reivindicaciones 3 a 6: Una composición farmacéutica que comprende un compuesto de fórmula (I) junto con uno o más excipientes.

Se catalogó el objeto de la invención según la IPC en las categorías C07D 239/20, A61K 31/56, A61P 5/44.

3. De la solicitud de Patente

Reivindicaciones (artículo 30 D 486)

La reivindicación 4 no es concisa al indicar “que comprende adicionalmente otro agente terapéuticamente activo”.

4. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

Considerando que la fecha de presentación de la primera solicitud de patente de la cual se reivindica prioridad es 11/07/2003, se encontraron los siguientes documentos que anticipan el objeto de esta solicitud:

N°	Documento	Título	Fecha de publicación
D1	WO 0200679	Organic Compounds	03/01/2002
D2	Artículo*	Synthesis and evaluation of antiinflammatory activities of a series of corticosteroid 17 alpha-esters containing a functional group	01/08/1991

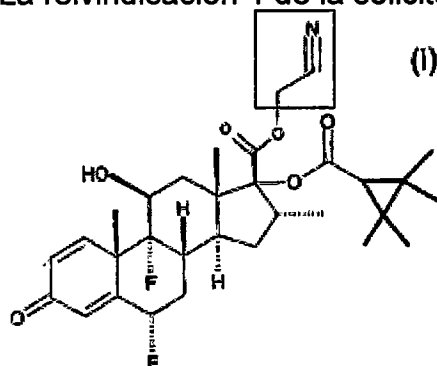
* Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, American Chemical Society, Vol 34, No 8 pág 2468-2473

5. Análisis de patentabilidad (artículo 14 D 486)

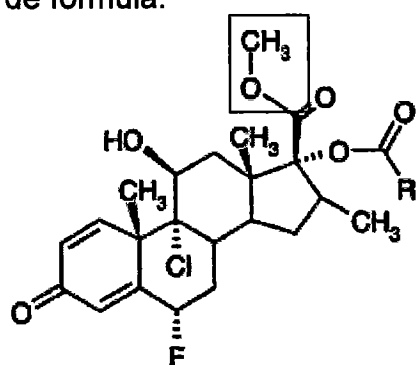
Se procedió a evaluar los requisitos de novedad, nivel inventivo y aplicación industrial con el fin de establecer la patentabilidad de la invención reivindicada en la solicitud en estudio.

Nivel Inventivo: (artículo 18 D 486)

La reivindicación 1 de la solicitud reivindica el compuesto de fórmula (I).



El estado de la técnica más cercano es D1, que describe compuestos (Ejemplo 24) de fórmula:



Donde R = 1-metoxiciclopropil

La única diferencia del compuesto de la solicitud con respecto al de D1 es el cianoéster de la posición 17 en lugar del metiléster (recuadro).

La publicación D2 (abstract) describe corticosteroides con actividad antiinflamatoria que contienen un éster funcional en la posición 17 en donde se introducen sustituyentes como cloro, metoxi, acetoxi, ciano, ciclopropil o alcóxicarbonil, por lo tanto se deduce que D2 sugiere la inclusión de un grupo cianoéster en la posición donde se encuentra el compuesto de la solicitud.

El compuesto de fórmula (I), al igual que los descritos D1 y D2 tienen propiedades farmacológicas como agonistas del receptor de glucocorticoide y por ende son útiles para el tratamiento de trastornos inflamatorios, por lo cual el problema técnico planteado ya había sido resuelto por los compuestos divulgados en el estado de la técnica relacionado.

Así las cosas, vemos que la diferencia estructural del compuesto de la solicitud con respecto a D1, están claramente sugerida en D2 y aún así, no le concede un efecto técnico inesperado o ventaja con respecto a los presentes en el estado de la técnica, ya que tiene las mismas propiedades farmacológicas y los datos presentados en la solicitud no demuestran una mayor efectividad y/o eficacia si se comparan los valores de CI_{50} (inferior a 100 nM).

Dado que D1 y D2 divulgaban previamente glucocorticoides de estructura similar y con las mismas propiedades farmacológicas, el experto en la materia motivado por sus enseñanzas y aplicando sus conocimientos básicos en el arte, modificaría el metiléster de la posición 17 por el cianoéster sugerido en D2 y lograría obtener de manera obvia el compuesto reivindicado, por lo tanto el objeto reivindicado no tiene nivel inventivo.

6. Conclusión

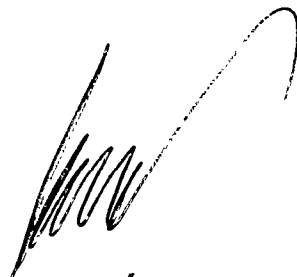
Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud se encuentran afectados así:

N°	Documento	Reivindicaciones Afectadas	Requisito que Afecta
D1	WO 02/00679	1 a 6	Nivel Inventivo
D2	Artículo*	1 a 6	Nivel Inventivo

* Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, American Chemical Society, Vol 34, No 8 pág 2468-2473

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de sesenta días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

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 N° 10 de 2001.


ALIX CARMENZA CÉSPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de División de Nuevas Creaciones

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha

03 ABR. 2009

CONCEPTO TECNICO No. 734

EXAMINADOR TECNICO
Código No. 202077