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(54) Title: A COMPOSITION COMPRISING A MIXTURE OF AN EXTRACT AND BENTONITE

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a composition comprising a mixture of trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite. The mixture is applicable in several technological fields, including the pharmacological, cosmetic, and veterinary field. Notably, the composition of the present invention is useful in the treatment of a viral infection. The composition is synergistic in the sense that the mixture of trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite has a higher efficiency than each of the components alone.



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A composition comprising a mixture of an extract and bentonite

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a composition comprising a mixture of
5 trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite. The mixture is applicable in
several technological fields, including the pharmacological, cosmetic, and
veterinary field. Notably, the composition of the present invention is useful in
the treatment of a viral infection. The bentonite of the composition increases
the effect of the trigonella foenum-graecum extract. In a certain aspect, the
10 composition is synergistic in the sense that the mixture of trigonella foenum-
graecum extract and bentonite has a higher efficiency than the additive effect
of each of the components alone.

Background

15 Trigonella foenum-graecum (also termed Fenugreek or TFG herein) is an
annual herb belonging to the legume family. TFG seed is a major constituent
of curry and a part of traditional Indian and Asian cooking. TFG is considered
safe as a human food component, taste enhancer, and coloring agent. The
TFG seed are rich in phytochemicals, including proteins, steroidal saponin,
20 flavanoids, tannic acids, stearic acid, vegetal oils, alkaloids trigonelline and 4-
hydroxyisoleucine (Duke, 2001; Skaltsa, 2002).

Folkloric tales and ancient and traditional medicine has described many uses
for TFG seeds and TFG extracts, including lactation stimulation, condiment,
25 aid of labor, indigestion, improvement of general health, and improve
metabolism (Basch et al., 2003; Ulbricht et al., 2007). In vitro studies have
shown that a TFG seed extract may both induce apoptosis and cell death and
have protective effects. TFG extracts protect Chang liver cells against
ethanol-mediated toxicity (Kaviarasan et al., 2006) but TFG extracts may also
30 induce apoptosis and cell death in the cell line H-60, primarily via steroid
components (Hibasami et al., 2003). Anti-microbial activity of TFG extracts
has been reported. Extracts from TFG sprouts has been shown to have in

vitro anti-bacterial affect against the stomach bacteria helicobacter pylori (Randhir et al., 2004; Randhir & Shetty, 2007).

5 A method for preparation of an extract from Trigonella foenum-graecum may be found in WO 08/125120. According to the disclosure of the prior art publication, seeds of trigonella foenum-graecum are submerged in water to initiate sprouting before the extraction.

10 Bentonite is an absorbent aluminium phyllosilicate clay found many places on Earth. Bentonite is known in folkloras as "healing clay", which finds various uses in the health and cosmetic field, including shampoo, deodorant, facial mask, toothpaste, detox bath, baby powder, treatment of burns, bug bites, digestive issues, food poisoning, allergies, diarrhea, arthritis, parasites, anemia, ulcer, exzema, psoriasis, chicken pox, cataract, etc.

15

The object of the present invention is to obtain a composition comprising trigonella foenum-graecum extract with an improved anti-viral activity.

Summary of the invention

20 The present invention relates to a composition comprising a mixture of trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite. It has surprisingly turned out that said mixture provides for an improved anti-viral activity due to a synergistic behavior of the mixture of Trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite. Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a
25 pharmaceutical composition comprising a mixture of trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite.

The invention also relates to the use of the composition in a method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy.

30 Furthermore, the invention relates to a composition for use in prevention or treatment of a viral infection.

Extract

One aspect of the invention relates to the preparation of an extract of plant material of a least one plant of the genus *Trigonella*. In the preferred embodiment said plant material is seeds obtained from *trigonella foenum-graecum*.
5

The method of preparing said extract according to the invention comprises:

- a. preparing a blend of plant material and liquid,
- b. incubating said blend for at least 3 hours,
- 10 c. heating of said blend,
- d. recovering a liquid extract from blend eg. by separating remaining plant material from the blend.

The plant material may be fresh, frozen, dried seeds, or combinations thereof.
15 In the preferred embodiment the plant material is seeds of *trigonella foenum-graecum*, most preferably dried seeds of said plant.

In order to facilitate the extraction of the active ingredients of the plant material, said plant material is soaked in a liquid, preferably water. The blend
20 of liquid and plant material is incubated for at least 3 hours, more preferably at least 6 hours, preferably at least 12 hours, such as at least 24 hours. The incubation is usually performed at temperatures between 0 and 45°C, suitably at temperatures between 10 and 40°C. The incubation should preferably continue at least until the sprouting is visible.

25

Subsequently, the blend comprising the plant material soaked in a liquid is heated, preferably to a temperature above the coagulation of proteins. In a certain aspect the blend is boiled.

30 The blend comprises plant material and a liquid. The ratio by weight of said plant material and said liquid in said blend is suitably 1 to 1, or preferably less plant material by weight such as 1 to 2, or less plant material by weight such

as 1 to 3, or less plant material by weight such as 1 to 4, or less plant material by weight such as 1 to 5, or less plant material by weight such as 1 to 6, or less plant material by weight such as 1 to 7, or less plant material by weight such as 1 to 8, or less plant material by weight such as 1 to 9, or less plant material by weight such as 1 to 10. In a preferred embodiment the ratio by weight of said plant material and said liquid is 1 to 6.

During the heating of the blend additional liquid may be added at least once in order to compensate for evaporated liquid and liquid taken up by the plant material. The liquid is heated for at least 5 minutes, such as 10 to 45 minutes, more preferably 20 to 30 minutes, such as 20 minutes. The heating may be terminated when the embryo is released from the seeds, which is associated with increased viscosity of the blend. Suitably, the heating is not continued more than 10 minutes after the embryo has been released.

In one embodiment, the blend is frozen (preferably at -18°C) prior to or after the heating step for at least 3 hours, preferably more than 6 hours, such as 12 hours, or more than 12 hours. Subsequently, the blend may be subjected to a second round of heating before recovery of the extract, eg. by removing the remaining plant material. The freezing step is anticipated further to enhance the release of the active ingredients from the plant material.

The volume of a final concentrated extract originating from $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of plant material such as seeds is approximately 2 litres.

For conservation the extract may be refrigerated. Depending on the application the extract may be diluted in water or used as it is. The extract may be further concentrated by removal of solvent. The solvent may be removed or reduced by any appropriate means, such as membrane filtration, evaporation, precipitation, extraction, azeotrope distillation, lyophilisation, spray drying and combinations thereof. The spray dried particles may subsequently be post-dried in a fluid bed apparatus.

The aqueous extract of trigonella foenum-graecum has a tendency to smell of sotolon. The smell may be considered unpleasant by some uses and may therefore restrict the application of the extract. The present inventors have
5 surprisingly found that the amount of sotolon may be reduced drastically by spray drying the extract. Therefore, in a preferred aspect of the invention, the aqueous extract is dried by spray drying.

The extract of the invention may be purified to isolate the active ingredient(s)
10 by any appropriate method. Thus, the extract may be fractioned using gel filtration, HPCL, extraction, precipitation, etc. In a presently useful method the extract is fractioned using HPLC. In a specific method the active ingredient(s) is included in an extract fraction obtainable by performing reverse phase chromatography on a size B Lichroprep RP-18 (40-63 μ m) (Merck) of the basis
15 extract using the following gradient: 0-1 min H₂O/AcN 98:2, then using a steady gradient from 1-40 min going to 100% and collecting the fraction at the time interval between 5 and 10 min. The solvent of the purified extract may be removed or reduced by any of the methods disclosed above. In an aspect of the invention, the purified extract is spray dried.

20

In another specific purification method the aqueous extract may initially be treated with ethanol to precipitate the majority of the plant residues and polysaccharides from the extract. The precipitate may be removed by sedimentation or centrifugation. For easier storage, the solvent may be
25 evaporated or otherwise removed so as to produce a powder. Alternatively the ethanol treated extract may be used directly in the subsequent process. The powder may subsequently be suspended in water and acidified to pH 1-4, preferably pH 2, with a strong acid such as hydrochloric acid. The acidified extract is extracted with a organic water immiscible solvent like heptane. After
30 agitation the organic and the aqueous layer are separated and the aqueous layer is treated with an alkaline agent to obtain a pH above pH 9, preferably around pH 10. The alkaline aqueous phase is again extracted with an organic

water immiscible solvent and agitated. A solid powder is obtained from the recovered organic phase by removing the solvent by evaporation, such as by evaporation under reduced pressure or spray drying.

5 Bentonite

Bentonite is an absorbent aluminum phyllosilicate clay. Bentonite is usually formed from weathering or diagenesis of volcanic ash. The different types of bentonite are generally named after the dominant ion, i.e. sodium bentonite, potassium bentonite, aluminum bentonite, iron bentonite, and calcium bentonite. Sodium and calcium bentonite are generally preferred.

Sodium bentonite is characterized by a high swelling power, often absorbing as much as several times its dry mass in water. Calcium bentonite is an adsorbent of ions and other components, and is characterized by a somewhat lower swelling power. Calcium bentonite may have the calcium ion exchanged with the sodium ion to convert it to sodium bentonite (termed sodium beneficiation of sodium activation) to exhibit many of sodium bentonite's properties by an ion exchange process. This transformation can be accomplished by adding a soluble sodium compound to the Ca-bentonite.

As bentonite is a naturally occurring clay, it may contain a complex blend of components. In general, the bentonite of the present invention comprises smectite clay. The smectite may e.g. be selected among montmorillonite, beidellite, sauconite, stevensite hectorite, saponite, nontronite, vermiculite, and mixtures thereof. Also present in the bentonite clay may be kaolin, illite, and/or chlorite. The amount of smectite in the bentonite is generally above 50% by weight, such as above 70 % by weight, and suitably above 80 % by weight.

Smectite is defined in clay mineralogy as a 2:1 clay - consisting of an octahedral sheet sandwiched between two tetrahedral sheets. Smectites are

comprised of layers of negatively charged aluminosilicate sheets held together by charge-balancing counter-ions such as Na^+ and Ca^{2+} . In the presence of water these cations tend to hydrate, thereby forcing the clay layers apart in a series of discrete steps. This causes the smectite to swell.

5

It will be understood that the bentonite used in the composition of the present invention may be naturally occurring and unmodified bentonite, or any fraction thereof enriched in a certain component and optionally chemically modified, especially by exchange of ions. Montmorillonite is hydrated sodium calcium
10 aluminum magnesium silicate hydroxide having the formula $(\text{Na,Ca})_{0.33}(\text{Al,Mg})_2(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. In one embodiment the bentonite clay is montmorillonite.

In aqueous environments, each smectite particle is composed of a multitude
15 of submicroscopic platelets stacked in sandwich fashion with a layer of water between each. A single platelet is about one nanometer thick and up to several hundred nanometers across. Once the clay is hydrated, the weakly positive platelet edges are attached to the negatively charged platelet faces. A three dimensional colloidal structure forms, which accounts for the character-
20 istic rheology imparted by these clays, i.e. an increase in viscosity. Without wishing to be bound by any theory it is presently believed that the colloidal structure is of particularly value for its ability to trap and segregate vira in aqueous suspension.

25 The amount of smectite in the composition is generally not above 50% by weight. For most practical purposes, an amount of approximately 30% by weight or less of bentonite clay is used to avoid a viscosity, which is not desirable from an end-user point of view. Suitably, the amount of smectite is 10% by weight or less, such as 5% by weight or less. To obtain a microor-
30 ganism reducing effect even a small amount of bentonite is suitable. In general, the amount of smectite is 0.0001 % by weight or above, such as 0.001 % by weight, 0.01 % by weight, 0.1% or above and preferably 0.3% by weight

and above.

Bentonite clays are commercially available under various trade names including Van Gel B, Veegum, Veegum F, Veegum HV, VeegumK, Veegum HS, 5 Veegum Ultra, Veegum D, Veegum Pure, Veegum Ultra, Veegum PRO, Veegum plus, Veegum T, Van Gel B, Van Gel C, Van Gel ES, Van Gel O, all trademarks of R.T. Vandebilt Company. Bentonite clays are also available from Amcol International.

10 Smectite clay may also be provided synthetically e.g. following the method of Nakazawa, H., Yamada, H., and Fujita, T. (1992): Crystal synthesis of smectite applying very high pressure and temperature, *Applied Clay Science*, 6, 395-401.

15 Bentonite occurs in many geological areas of the world. According to British Geological Survey bentonite is produced in at least 44 countries. Thus, sodium bentonite is i.a. produced in USA in South Dakota and in Wyoming. Sodium bentonite is also produced in Turkey in the Tokat Resadiye region. Mixed sodium/calcium bentonite is mined in Greece, Australia, India, Russia 20 and Ukraine. Calcium bentonite is mined in Mississippi and Alabama, Germany, Greece, Turkey, India, and China. In a certain aspect of the invention a bentonite produced in Denmark near Rødby is preferred.

The Trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite may be mixed in any 25 proportion that provide the intended effect. In a certain aspect of the invention the Trigonella foenum-graecum extract to bentonite is mixed in a weight ratio between 1:10 to 10:1. Suitably, the weight ratio between Trigonella foenum-graecum extract to bentonite is at least 2:10, such as 3:10. Similarly, the weight ratio of bentonite to Trigonella foenum-graecum extract is preferably 30 at least 2:10, such as 3:10. In a preferred aspect the weight ratio between Trigonella foenum-graecum extract to bentonite is between 4:10 and 10:4.

Formulation

The composition may comprise a variety of further components for making up the final formulation. According to a certain aspect of the invention the weight
5 of the mixture of Trigonella foenum-graecum extract and bentonite is at least 0.01% by weight of the final formulation, such as at least 0.05% by weight and suitably at least 0.1% by weight.

The formulation will generally be useful for application to the human body in
10 products categorized as foods, dietary supplements, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, medical devices, etc. In accordance with a certain aspect of the invention, the composition can be a pharmaceutical formulation. The mixture according to the present invention may be formulated in any form and together with any appropriate pharmaceutically or food acceptable additive.

15 The pharmaceutical composition comprising a mixture according to the invention may be formulated in a number of different manners, depending on the purpose of the particular medicament and the type of administration. It is well within the scope of a person skilled in the arts to formulate compositions
20 that are in accordance with the preferred type of administration.

The composition comprising the extract and bentonite according to the invention may be prepared by any conventional technique, e.g. as described in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy 1995, edited by E. W.
25 Martin, Mack Publishing Company, 19th edition, Easton, Pa.

The composition may comprise pharmaceutical acceptable additives such as any conventionally used pharmaceutical acceptable additive, which should be selected according to the specific formulation, intended administration route
30 etc. For example the pharmaceutical acceptable additives may be any of the additives mentioned in Nema et al, 1997. Furthermore, the pharmaceutical acceptable additive may be any accepted additive from FDA's "inactive

ingredients list", which for example is available on the internet address <http://www.fda.gov/cder/drug/iig/default.htm>.

One preferred embodiment of the present invention is to provide a
5 composition, such as a pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition, formulated for topical application on a local, superficial and restricted area such as a wound, a cold sore, a wart, acne, diaper rash, rectum, genitals, etc. According to the present invention, the term topical administration includes mucosal administration.

10

In said above-mentioned embodiment, the composition may be formulated as an ointment, a lotion, a crème, a bath admixture, a gel, a paste, a milk, a suspension, an aerosol, a spray, a film, a foam, a serum, a swab, a pledget, a pad, mouth wash, a patch, a powder, a paste, a tooth paste, a liniment,
15 viscous emulsion, porridge, liquid, or another formulation which is appropriate for topical administration.

Such compositions for topical administration may further include physiologically acceptable components such as carriers, surfactants, preservatives, stabilizing agents, buffers, excipients and emulsifiers suited for
20 this type of administration. Suitable components for topical delivery systems are preferably chosen from components that do not cause excessive or unavoidable irritation or pain to the recipient. Carriers include diluents and provide the medium in which the pharmaceutical constituents are dissolved, dispersed or distributed.
25

The composition according to the invention may comprise, but are not restricted to, a carrier such as an aqueous liquid base, nonaqueous liquid base, water soluble gel, a mineral oil base, emulsion, ointment, crème, gel or
30 lotion, suspension of solid particles in a liquid.

The composition of the invention may be applied to skin and the active components may exert their action on the skin or after penetration of the skin. The topical availability of active compounds depend on various factors including their ability to dissolve in the carrier (gel, cream - hydrophilic), and
5 their ability to permeate the skin barrier (i.e., the stratum corneum - hydrophobic), thus requiring a certain hydrophobic-hydrophilic balance. Formulations may require addition of excipients, such as permeation enhancers and solubilizers to facilitate either or both of the transport processes (dissolution into vehicle and diffusion across skin). Additives, such
10 as alcohols, fatty alcohols, fatty acids, mono- di- or tri-glycerides, glycerol monoethers, cyclodextrin and derivatives, polymers, bioadhesives, terpenes, chelating agents and surfactants have been disclosed to increase transdermal delivery of drugs. It is within the present invention to make use of such excipients.

15

Any method, not limited to the above-mentioned, for increasing transdermal or transmucosal delivery is within the scope of the present invention. The medicament according to the present invention may therefore comprise surfactants such as ionic and/or non-ionic surfactants. Suitable non-ionic
20 surfactants include for example: fatty alcohol ethoxylates (alkylpolyethylene glycols); alkylphenol polyethylene glycols; alkyl mercaptan polyethylene glycols; fatty amine ethoxylates (alkylaminopolyethylene glycols); fatty acid ethoxylates (acylpolyethylene glycols); polypropylene glycol ethoxylates (Pluronic); fatty acid alkylolamides (fatty acid amide polyethylene glycols);
25 alkyl polyglycosides, N-alkyl-, N-alkoxypolyhydroxy fatty acid amide, in particular N-methyl-fatty acid glucamide, sucrose esters; sorbitol esters, esters of sorbitol polyglycol ethers and lecithin. Ionic surfactants include for example sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium laurate, polyoxyethylene-20-cetyether, Laureth-9, sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) and dioctyl sodium
30 sulfosuccinate.

Alcohols include, but are not limited to, ethanol, 2-propanol and polyols such as polyethylene glycol (PEG), propylene glycol, glycerol, propanediol.

Methods for enhancing drug delivery through topical administration may be applied with the present invention, and include any means of increasing absorption, minimizing metabolism, and/or prolonging the half-life of the active ingredient of the medicament such as the extract of *trigonella foenum-graecum*. Such means include the use of transporters of the type liposomes, ISCOMs, nano-particles, microspheres, hydrogels, organogels, polymers or other micro-encapsulation techniques.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention is to provide the mixture formulated for oral administration such as a mouth wash. In one preferred embodiment the medicament is formulated as a mouth wash such as by dissolving or dispersing the mixture according to the invention in a liquid.

The liquid may be any useful liquid, however it is frequently preferred that the liquid is an aqueous liquid. It is furthermore preferred that the liquid is sterile. Sterility may be conferred by any conventional method, for example filtration, irradiation or heating.

It is within the scope of the present invention to supply a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of clinical conditions described herein involving an infection or an increased risk of acquiring an infection. For example, but not limited to, clinical conditions involving infection or at risk of being infected by a virus. In one embodiment the mixture of the invention is co-administered with at least one second active ingredient. Preferably, said second active ingredient is an antimicrobial substance, for example an antiseptic, antibiotic, antifungal, antiparasitic or antiviral agent.

30

Preferably, the mixture of the extract of *trigonella foenum-graecum* and the bentonite is present in the same composition. Alternatively, they may be

supplied in a kit of parts, i.e. one part comprises the extract of trigonella foenum-graecum and the other part comprises the bentonite.

In an embodiment according to the present invention, the mixture of the
5 invention is a constituent in a tooth-paste.

According to the present invention the compound is preferably present in “a pharmaceutical effective dosage” of the composition. A pharmaceutical effective dosage refers to the amount necessary to induce the desired
10 biological effect on the subject in need of treatment. Furthermore, the expression pharmaceutical effective dosage covers medical effective dosage and cosmetic effective dosage.

The composition according to the present invention may be administrated
15 once or more than once a day, for example it may be administered in the range of 2 to 10 times a day, such as 2 to 7 times, for example 2 to 5 times, such as 2 to 4 times, such as 2 to 3 times a day.

The composition according to the present invention may be administrated to
20 the subject for a period of treatment of one or more than one week such as two weeks, three weeks, four weeks, five weeks, six weeks, seven weeks, eight weeks or more than eight weeks. The treatment may be repeated on subjects who relapse.

25 Diseases treated

The mixture of compounds of the present invention may be used for treatment of a variety of diseases. In a first aspect the compounds of the invention may be used for curing diseases caused by viruses. It is presently believed that viruses having a lipid envelope membrane are especially susceptible to the
30 compounds of the present invention. Examples of such viruses include herpes simplex virus (HSV), influenza virus, human papilloma virus (HPV) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

In another aspect of the present invention the compounds may be used for treating diseases requiring a proliferation of cells. Such diseases include: wounds, such as a surgical wounds or burns, mouth cavity diseases, cold
5 sores, or periodontal diseases.

The compounds described herein may be used for the treatment of various virus related diseases. Viral infection refers to an infection caused by a virus. Unlike bacteria viral replication is dependent on a host cell employing the host
10 systems such as the transcription factor and translational machinery. The most common human diseases caused by viruses include common cold, the flu, cold sores, and warts.

In one embodiment according to the present invention a composition as
15 described herein is used in the treatment of viral infections such as common cold, the flu, cold sores, and warts.

Specific examples of virus related diseases which may be treated with the composition described herein include herpes simplex virus (HSV). Herpes
20 simplex virus 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2) may be treated with the composition described herein, however, in a preferred aspect of the invention the disease is caused by HSV-2. Both HSV-1 (which produces most cold sores) and HSV-2 (which produces most genital herpes) are ubiquitous and contagious. They can be spread when an infected person is producing and shedding the virus.

25

Symptoms of herpes simplex virus infection include watery blisters in the skin and/or mucous membranes of the mouth, lips or genitals. Lesions heal with a scab characteristic of herpetic disease. Sometimes, the viruses cause very mild or atypical symptoms during outbreaks. However, as neurotropic and
30 neuroinvasive viruses, HSV-1 and -2 persist in the body by becoming latent and hiding from the immune system in the cell bodies of neurons. After the initial or primary infection, some infected people experience sporadic

episodes of viral reactivation or outbreaks. In an outbreak, the virus in a nerve cell becomes active and is transported via the neuron's axon to the skin, where virus replication and shedding occur and cause new sores.

- 5 The structure of herpes viruses consists of a relatively large double-stranded, linear DNA genome encased within an icosahedral protein cage called the capsid, which is wrapped in a lipid bilayer called the envelope. The envelope is joined to the capsid by means of a tegument. This complete particle is known as the virion. It is presently believed that an extract compound exerts
10 its action by interactions with the lipid bilayer.

HSV evades the immune system through interference with MHC class I presentation of antigen on the cell surface. It achieves this through blockade of the TAP transporter induced by the secretion of ICP-47[15] by HSV. TAP
15 maintains the integrity of the MHC class I molecule before it is transported via the golgi apparatus for recognition by CD8+ CTLs on the cell surface.

Herpes viruses establish lifelong infections and the virus cannot currently be eradicated from the body. Treatment usually involves general-purpose
20 antiviral drugs that interfere with viral replication, reducing the physical severity of outbreak-associated lesions and lowering the chance of transmission to others. Thus, the composition of the present invention clearly fulfil a need for the provision of a treatment method more efficient than, or at least an alternative to, the present general-purpose antiviral drugs.

25

Another disease which may be cured or alleviated by the present composition is influenza. Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is an infectious disease of birds and mammals caused by RNA viruses of the family Orthomyxoviridae, the influenza viruses. The term influenza includes disease caused by either
30 influenza A, influenza B or influenza C virus. The most common symptoms are chills, fever, sore throat, muscle pains, headache (often severe), coughing, weakness/fatigue and general discomfort. Although it is often

confused with other influenza-like illnesses, especially the common cold, influenza is a more severe disease caused by a different type of virus. Influenza may produce nausea and vomiting, particularly in children.

- 5 Typically, influenza is transmitted through the air by coughs or sneezes, creating aerosols containing the virus. Influenza can also be transmitted by direct contact with bird droppings or nasal secretions, or through contact with contaminated surfaces. Airborne aerosols have been thought to cause most infections, although, which means of transmission is most important is not
10 absolutely clear.

The interior of the influenza virus particles the RNA genome is present and bound to the ribonuclear proteins. A capsid surrounds the genetic material and a lipid envelop is present outside the capsid. Present on the lipid envelope
15 is various proteins including haemmagglutinin and ion channels. Presently it is assumed that an extract compound of the present invention exert its action by interaction with the lipid membrane.

The compositions of the present invention may also be used to treat diseases
20 caused by human papilloma virus (HPV). Warts are common benign epidermal lesions associated with human papillomavirus infection (HPV) infection. Warts refers to a range of conditions, which differs in type of papillomavirus causing the conditions, the morphology, appearance on the body such as on the fingers, the foot, the face such as the lips or near the
25 eyelids, or genital areas. Example of warts include common wart (verruca vulgaris) caused by HPV 1, 2, 4, 27, and 29, flat wart (verruca plana) caused by HPV 3, 10, 28, and 49, filiform or digitate wart, Palmar and plantar wart (verruca, verruca pedis) caused by HPV 1, mosaic wart, and genital wart (venereal wart, condyloma acuminatum, verruca acuminata).

Apart from being painful warts may also be a cosmetic problem there is no effective treatment of warts, which frequently reoccur a few months or years after the available treatment has been terminated.

- 5 In a preferred embodiment according to the invention the composition disclosed herein is used for the treatment of warts such as warts located on the fingers, the foot, the face such as the lips or near the eyelids, or genital areas.
- 10 In another aspect of the invention, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) related disease is treated with the composition disclosed herein. HIV is a lentivirus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive. HIV includes
- 15 several sub-types, including HIV-1 and HIV-2.

HIV infects vital cells in the human immune system such as helper T cells (specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophages, and dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells through three main mechanisms: First,

20 direct viral killing of infected cells; second, increased rates of apoptosis in infected cells; and third, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytes that recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunity is lost, and the body becomes progressively more susceptible to opportunistic infections.

25

The HIV virus particle is roughly spherical with a diameter of about 120 nm, around 60 times smaller than a red blood cell, yet large for a virus. It is composed of two copies of positive single-stranded RNA that codes for the virus's nine genes enclosed by a conical capsid composed of 2,000 copies of

30 the viral protein p24. The single-stranded RNA is tightly bound to nucleocapsid proteins, p7, and enzymes needed for the development of the virion such as reverse transcriptase, proteases, ribonuclease and integrase.

A matrix composed of the viral protein p17 surrounds the capsid ensuring the integrity of the virion particle.

5 This is, in turn, surrounded by the viral envelope that is composed of two layers of fatty molecules called phospholipids taken from the membrane of a human cell when a newly formed virus particle buds from the cell. It is presently believed that an extract component of the present invention interact with the phospholipid bilayer to exert its action. The specific mode of action is not known presently to the inventors.

10

The present compositions may be used for treating a variety of diseases and disorders including diseases requiring a proliferation of cells. An example of a disease which may be cured or the symptoms may be alleviated is periodontal diseases. Periodontitis (periodontosis, paradentosis, pyorrhea) is a dental
15 disorder that results from progression of gingivitis, involving inflammation and infection of the ligaments and bones that support the teeth.

Left untreated for years it may result in loss of bone supporting the teeth and final loss of teeth. The conditions may involve one or more teeth.

20

Gingivitis is associated with little or no discomfort apart from reddened, swollen and easily bleeding gums. Gingivitis is often caused by inadequate oral hygiene leaving the bacteria in plaque on the teeth causing the gums to become inflamed. Gingivitis is reversible with professional treatment and good
25 oral home care. If gingivitis is left untreated plaque can spread and grow below the gum line and the condition may advance to periodontitis. Toxin released by bacteria in the plaque initiate an inflammatory response in the gums, which may become chronic and destroy the bone supporting the teeth. Gums separate from the teeth, forming pockets (spaces between the teeth and
30 gums) that become infected. As the disease progresses, the pockets deepen and more gum tissue and bone are destroyed. Often, this destructive process

has very mild symptoms. Eventually, teeth can become loose and may have to be removed.

Chronic periodontitis is recognized as the most frequently occurring form of
5 periodontitis. Chronic periodontitis results in inflammation within the
supporting tissues of the teeth, progressive attachment and bone loss and is
characterized by pocket formation and/or recession of the gums (gingiva). It
is prevalent in adults and a major cause of loss of teeth in adults, but the
disease can occur at any age. Progression of attachment loss usually occurs
10 slowly, but periods of rapid progression can occur.

Aggressive periodontitis is a condition that affects patients who are otherwise
clinically healthy. Common features include rapid attachment loss and bone
destruction and familial aggregation. Periodontitis, often with onset at a
15 young age, associated with one of several systemic diseases, such as
diabetes or osteoporosis (Periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic
diseases). Necrotizing periodontal diseases is another form of infection
characterized by necrosis of gingival tissues, periodontal ligament and
alveolar bone. This condition is most often associated with systemic
20 conditions including, but not limited to, HIV infection, malnutrition and
immunosuppression.

Apart from is bacterial plaque other factors affecting the health of the gums
include: Smoking, genetics, pregnancy, puberty, stress, medication,
25 clenching/grinding of teeth, poor nutrition, diabetes and other systemic
diseases.

Gingivitis usually disappears with good self-care. In contrast, periodontitis
requires repeat professional care. A person using good oral hygiene can clean
30 only 2 to 3 millimetres (1/12 inch) below the gum line. A dentist can clean
pockets up to 4 to 6 millimetres deep (1/5 inch) using scaling and root
planning, which thoroughly remove tartar and the diseased root surface. For

pockets of 5 millimetres (1/4 inch) or more, surgery is often required. A dentist or periodontist may access the tooth below the gum line surgically (periodontal flap surgery) to thoroughly clean the teeth and correct bone defects caused by the infection. A dentist or periodontist may also remove part of the infected and separated gum (a gingivectomy) so that the rest of the gum can reattach tightly to the teeth and the person can then remove the plaque at home. A dentist may prescribe antibiotics (such as tetracyclines or metronidazole), especially if an abscess has developed. A dentist may also insert antibiotic-impregnated materials (filaments or gels) into deep gum pockets, so that high concentrations of the drug can reach the diseased area. Periodontal abscesses cause a burst of bone destruction, but immediate treatment with surgery and antibiotics may allow much of the damaged bone to grow back.

If a patient has 5 millimetres (1/4 inch) or deeper pockets around most of their teeth, then they would then risk loss of all of their teeth over the years. If this not identified and the patient remains unaware of the progressive periodontal disease then, years later, they may be surprised that most of the teeth have suddenly seemed to become loose and that most or all of them may need to be extracted.

20

Pharmaceutical systemic treatment of gingivitis, periodontitis (aggressive and chronic), periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic diseases, and necrotizing periodontal diseases using tetracyclines is associated with a number of disadvantages the rapid emergence of tetracycline resistant bacterial strains and the occurrence of overgrowth of unsusceptible pathogens, such as Candida, during treatment. Short term treatment of periodontal infection with tetracyclines is often ineffective. Penicillins, which in general are highly effective antimicrobial compositions against anaerobic bacteria, have been shown to be ineffective against bacterial species important in periodontal infections (e.g. *P. gingivalis*).

The limitations and disadvantages described above for the currently used surgical and non-surgical therapies reveal the unmet need for effective treatment of these dental conditions.

- 5 One highly preferred embodiment according to the present invention relates to the use of a composition as described herein for the treatment of a periodontal disease such as gingivitis, periodontitis (aggressive and chronic), periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic diseases, and necrotizing periodontal diseases.

10

Halitosis (or bad breath) is a very common temporary condition such as “morning breath”. Chronic halitosis, which is a more serious and persistent condition, is usually caused by persistent overpopulation of certain types of oral bacteria. Chronic halitosis is often associated with the periodontal
15 diseases described herein.

In one embodiment according to the invention a compound as described herein is used for the treatment of halitosis. In a preferred embodiment said halitosis is chronic halitosis.

20

In another aspect of the invention the ability to proliferate cells is used to stimulate the treatment of wounds. The term “wound” refers to lesion of skin or mucosa (such as oral mucosa, gastric- and intestinal mucosa). The wound may be a result of an infection, injury, or surgery. Wound according to the
25 invention also include chronic wounds and ulcers.

One preferred embodiment according to the invention relates to the use of a compound as described herein is used for the treatment of or preventing infection of a wound such as a surgical wound, a incised wounds, a
30 penetration wound, a puncture wound, an abrasion, a chronic wound, or an ulcer.

Wounds may also results from bites. Human and mammal (mostly dog and cat, but also squirrel, gerbil, rabbit, guinea pig, and monkey) bites are common and occasionally cause significant morbidity and disability. The hands, extremities, and face are most frequently affected, although human bites can
5 occasionally involve breasts and genitals. In addition to tissue trauma, infection from the biting organism's oral flora is a major concern.

In one embodiment according to the invention a composition as disclosed herein is used for the treatment of bites caused a human or a mammal,
10 preferably a dog.

Wounds treated with the composition according to the present invention tend to heal faster. In addition scar formation is limited or absent. Scars are areas of fibrous tissue (fibrosis) that replace normal skin after injury and result from
15 the biological process of wound repair in the skin and other tissues of the body. It is presently believed that the increased cell proliferation stimulated by the present compounds of the invention is the explanation for the observed faster healing. In a preferred aspect of the present invention, the composition is maintained in close proximity with the wound by a suitable dressing. The
20 dressing ensures that a humid environment is maintained and prolonged so that the active components of the present invention may diffuse to the wound and exert is effect. In a preferred aspect the dressing is a surgical dressing with an impermeable backing.

25 The composition of the present invention may in some instances be regarded dual or multiple acting components which may be used for simultaneous addressing the treatment of several diseases such as HIV-1 or HSV-2. Since both HIV-1 and HSV-2 are sexually transmitted, the compounds of the present invention may be mixed in a stable solution for topical application. One option
30 is formulation in gels for skin application or as a microbicide gel to be applied in the vagina or rectum. The latter solution may block or inactivate some sexually transmitted pathogens.

Short description of the figures

Fig. 1 shows the participants' reporting of pain upon probing, measured on a scale of 1-10.

5 Fig. 2 shows the bleeding upon probing as measured by the Papillary Index of Muhlemann on a scale of 0-4.

Fig. 3 shows the plaque index.

Fig. 4 shows gingival inflammation, as measured weekly by the Gingival Index of Loe and Silness.

10

Examples**Example 1:**

Preparation of an extract from *Trigonella foenum-graecum* seeds was performed as follows: 500g seeds of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* were soaked
15 in 2.5 l water for approximately 24 hours. Following the pre-soaking the seeds were cooked for 20 minutes and remains of the seeds were removed from the mixture.

The aqueous extract was freeze dried and a powder was obtained.

20

Example 2:

The aqueous extract of example 1 was spray dried for obtaining a powder in accordance with ISO9001:2008.

The aqueous extract produced in accordance with example 1 had a dry matter content of 2-2.5 % by weight and a temperature of 5°C. In a concentrate heater the extract was heated to a temperature of 62°C prior to
25 spraying by a centrifugal atomizer (GEA Niro) running at 12.500 rpm. The dryer inlet temperature was 170 °C and the dryer outlet temperature was 87 °C. The spray dried powder was post-dried in a fluid bed at a temperature of 24 °C. The powder moisture content of the dried product was 3.58 % by
30 weight and the size of the particles was mainly in the range of 5-30 µm.

Due to the low dry matter of the feed extract, the bulk density of the

powder was low, i.e. in the range of 0.08 to 0.1 kg/l. A higher dry matter content of e.g. 15 % by weight might have yielded a higher bulk density and larger particles.

It was noted that during the spray drying a major amount of the sotolon present in the aqueous extract was evaporated, which produced a spray dried product deprived of sotolon.

Example 3:

Production of an ointment

250mg spray dried extract produced in accordance with Example 2 was mixed with 250 mg bentonite obtained from Rødby. The combined mixture was subsequently added to 1 kg of vaseline under agitation.

Example 4:

Production of a tooth paste

2.5 g spray dried extract produced in accordance with Example 2 was mixed with 2.5 g bentonite obtained from Rødby. The combined mixture was subsequently added to 1 kg of commercially available base tooth paste containing water, hydrated silica, sorbitolpropylene glycol, sodium C₁₄₋₁₆ olefin sulfonate, aroma, cellulose gum, sodium fluoride, sodium saccharin.

Example 5:

Production of a tooth paste

25 g spray dried extract produced in accordance with Example 2 was mixed with 25 g bentonite obtained from Rødby. The combined mixture was subsequently added to 1 kg of commercially available base tooth paste containing water, hydrated silica, sorbitol, propylene glycol, sodium C₁₄₋₁₆ olefin sulfonate, aroma, cellulose gum, sodium fluoride, sodium saccharin.

Example 6

54 persons with gingivitis were enrolled for test of the toothpaste produced in example 5 in a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled,

clinical trial.

The test persons were divided in a Fenugreek group and a Placebo group. The Fenugreek group was instructed to brush the teeth with the toothpaste according to example 5 and the Placebo group was instructed to
5 brush the teeth with the base toothpaste not containing fenugreek extract and bentonite. The test persons were examined four times with a week in between. At each examination four parameters were investigated, i.e. pain, gingival bleeding, plaque formation, and gingival inflammation.

Fig. 1 shows the participants' reporting of pain upon probing, measured on a scale of 1-10. It is noticed that the reported pain was less in the
10 group that used the Fencure Toothpaste compared to the group that used the placebo toothpaste.

Fig. 2 shows the bleeding upon probing as measured by the Papillary Index of Muhlemann on a scale of 0-4. The data shows the bleeding decreased more significantly in the Fencure Toothpaste group than in the placebo group.
15

Fig. 3 shows the plaque index. The amount of plaque was measured according to the following scale:

- 0 - no debris present;
- 20 1 - soft debris not more than 1/3 of the tooth surface;
- 2 - soft debris 1/3-2/3 of tooth surface and
- 3 - soft debris covering more than 2/3 of tooth.

The test demonstrated a decrease in plaque in the Fencure Toothpaste group in weeks 2-4 as compared to the group that used the placebo
25 toothpaste.

Fig. 4 shows gingival inflammation, as measured weekly by the Gingival Index of Loe and Silness. The results of the test showed a consistent decrease weekly in the Fencure Toothpaste group, while in the placebo group the inflammation decrease was not nearly as significant in weeks 1-3
30 and inflammation increased in weeks 3-4. Note that the participants had a professional prophylaxis at Week 1.

P A T E N T C L A I M S

1. A composition comprising a mixture of Trigonella foenum-graecum
5 extract and bentonite.
2. The composition according to item 1, wherein the trigonella foenum-graecum extract is aqueous and obtainable by the steps of:
 - a) preparing a mixture of plant material from trigonella foenum-graecum and liquid,
 - 10 b) incubating said mixture for at least 3 hours,
 - c) heating of said mixture, and
 - d) recovering a liquid extract from mixture eg. by separating remaining plant material from the mixture.
3. The composition according to items 1 or 2, wherein said plant material is seeds of trigonella foenum-graecum.
15
4. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 3, wherein the incubation in step b) is continued until the sprouting is visible.
5. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 4, wherein the heating of the mixture is conducted at least until the embryo is released from the seeds.
20
6. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 5, wherein the recovered liquid extract is purified by gel filtration, HPLC, or extraction.
7. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 6, wherein the recovered liquid extract is concentrated by removal of solvent.
25
8. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 7, wherein the solvent partly or entirely is removed by a method selected among the group consisting of: membrane filtration, evaporation, precipitation, extraction, azeotrope distillation, lyophilisation, spray drying and combinations thereof.
30
9. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 8, wherein Trigonella foenum-graecum extract is spray dried particles.

10. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 9, wherein bentonite comprises 50% by weight or more of smectite.
11. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 10, wherein the smectite is selected among montmorillonite, beidellite, sauconite,
5 stevensite hectorite, saponite, nontronite, vermiculite, and mixtures thereof.
12. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 11, comprising 1:10 to 10:1 by weight dry matter of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* extract to bentonite.
- 10 13. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 12, wherein the weight of the mixture of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* extract and bentonite is at least 0.01% by weight of the final formulation.
14. A composition according to any of the items 1 to 13, for use in a
15 method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy.
15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a mixture of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* extract and bentonite according to any of the items 1 to 14, wherein said pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a gel, cream, mouth-wash, chewing gum, tooth-paste, balm, plaster, lip
20 salve, spray, liquid, ointment, capsule, drop, or tablet.
16. A composition according to any of the items 1 to 15, for use in prevention or treatment of a viral infection.
17. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 16, wherein said virus is selected from the group of viruses having a lipid membrane.
- 25 18. The composition according to any of the items 1 to 17, wherein the virus is herpes simplex virus (HSV), influenza virus, human papilloma virus (HPV) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

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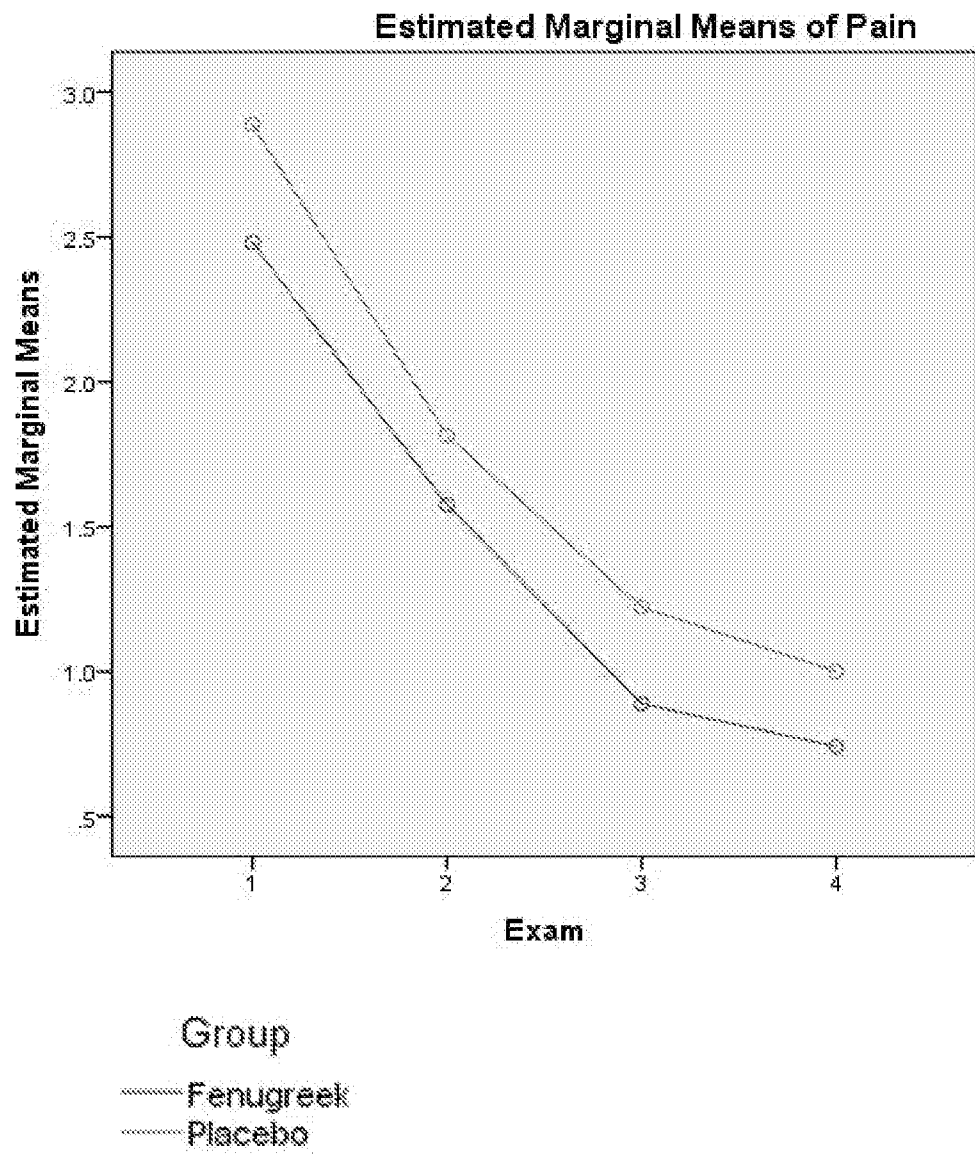


Fig. 1

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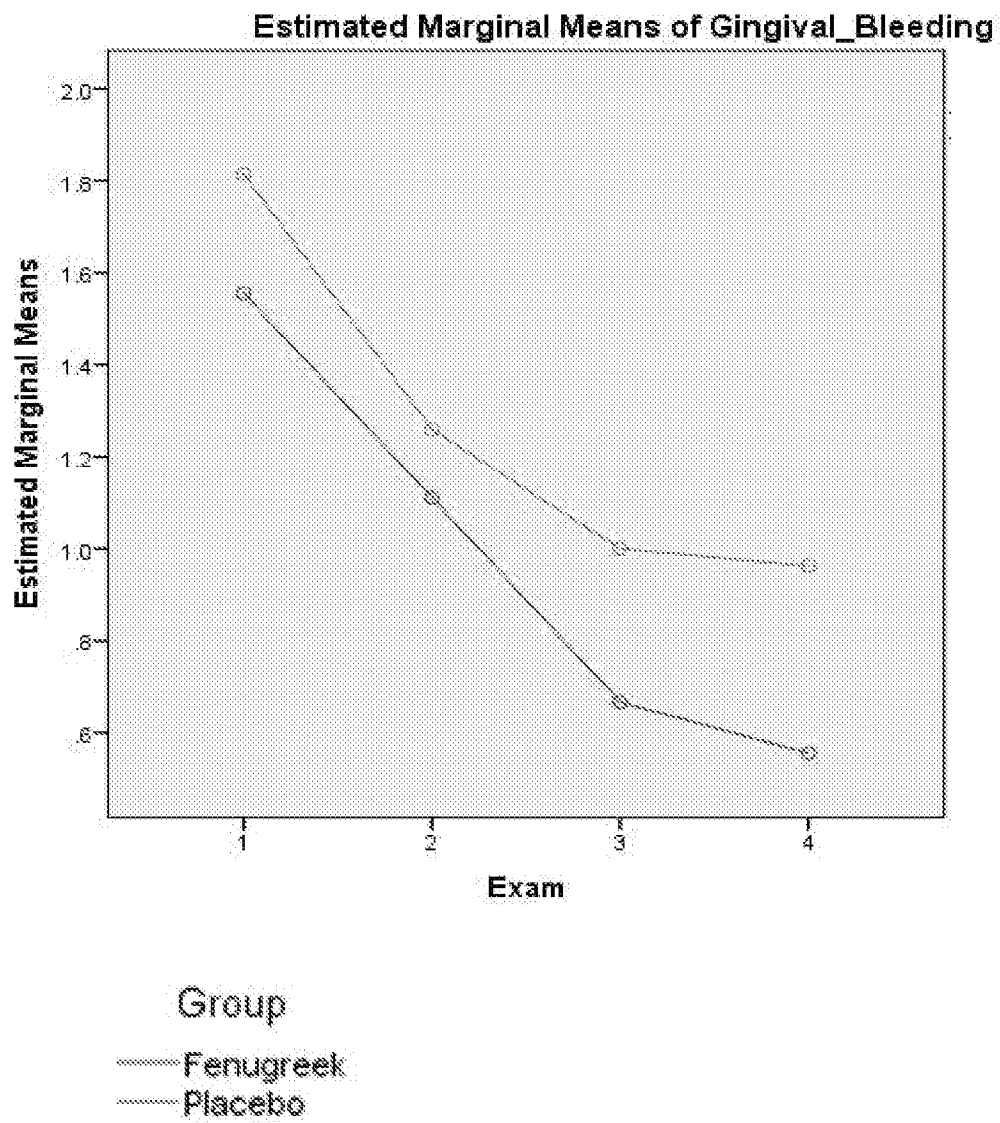


Fig. 2

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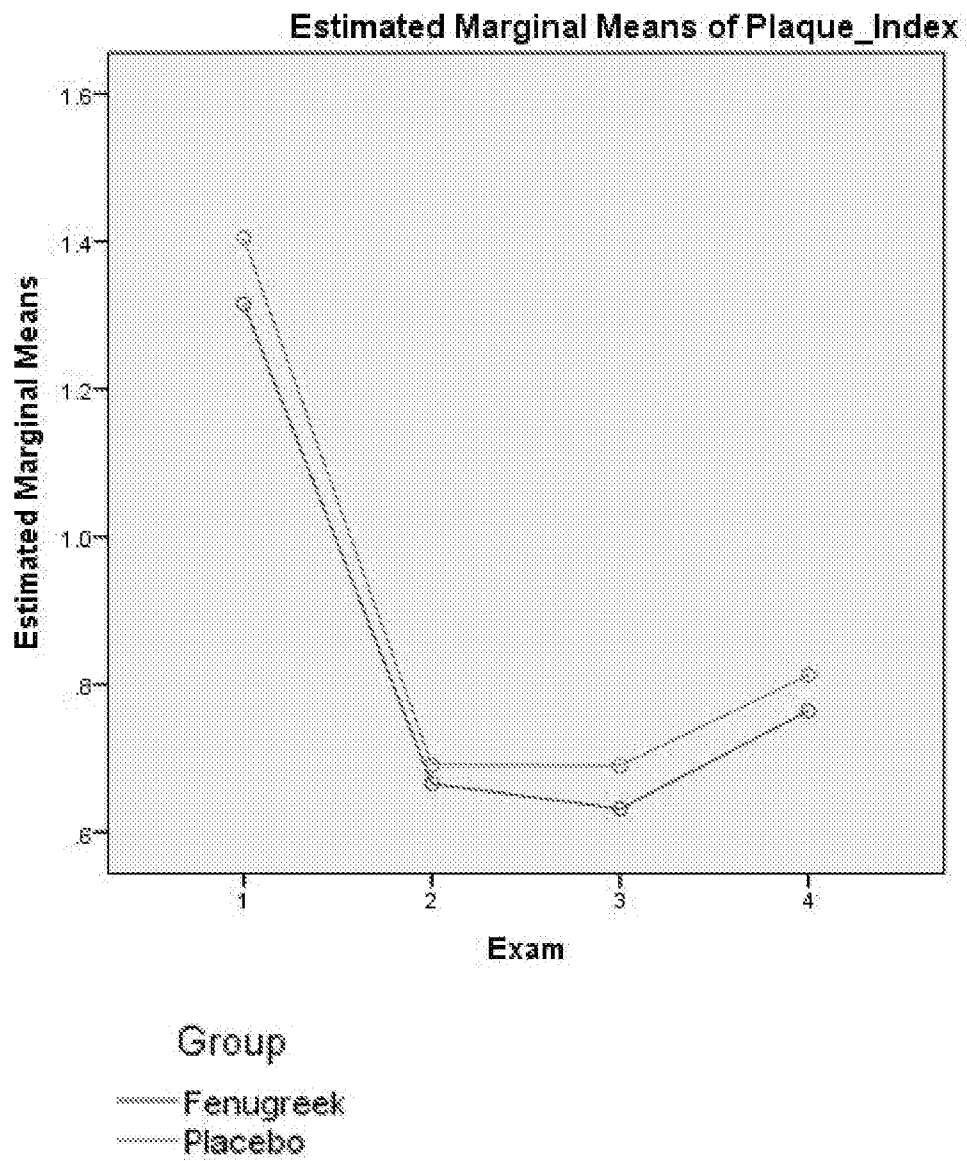


Fig. 3

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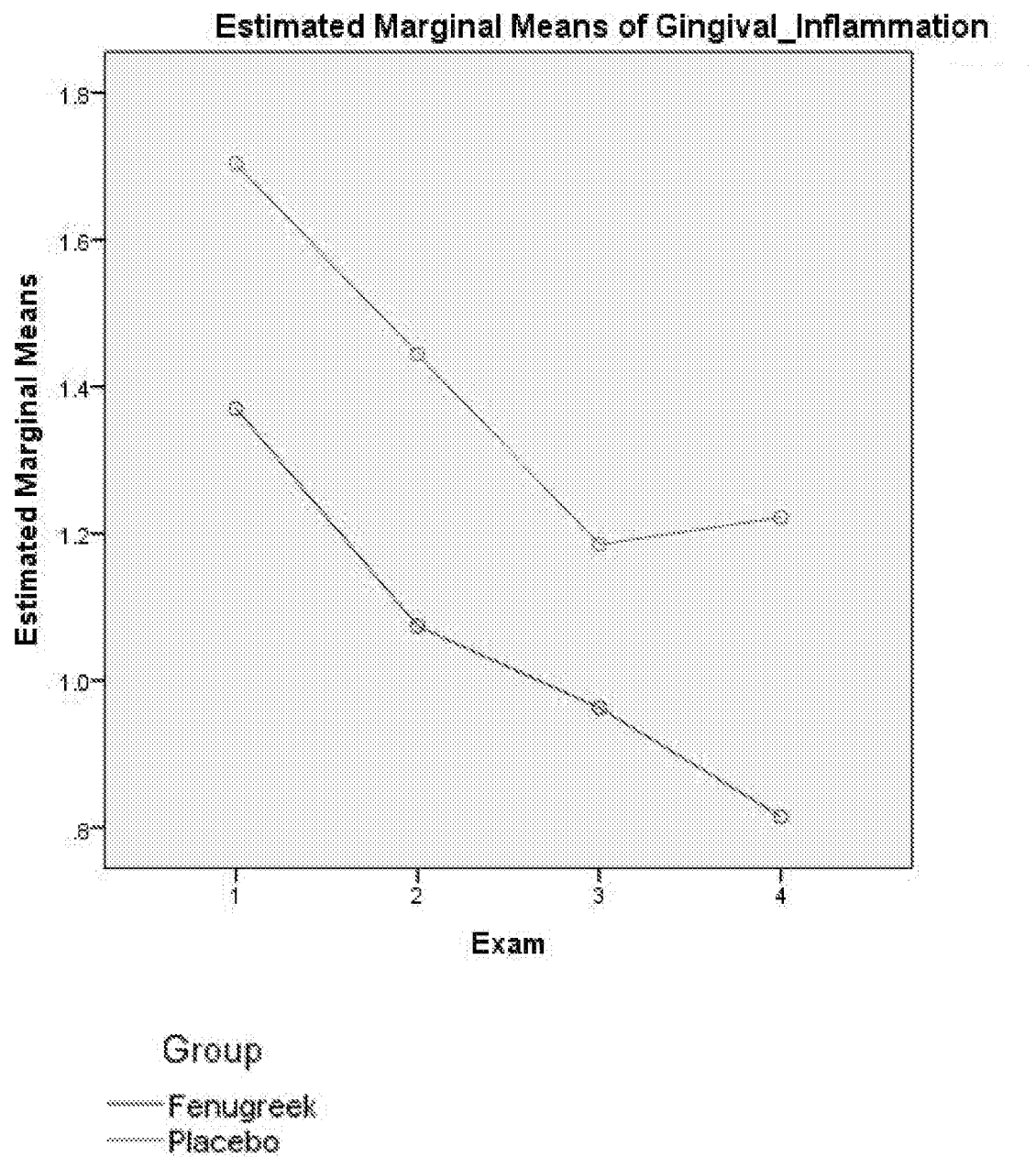


Fig. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/DK2017/050183

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. A61K33/12 A61K36/48 A61P31/12 A61P31/18 A61P31/22 ADD.		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A61K A61P		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 105 238 306 A (ANHUI JINGYA ACOUSTIC TECHNOLOGY CO LTD) 13 January 2016 (2016-01-13) the whole document	1-13
X	N.N.: "Cleanse Kit Instructions", 1 January 2015 (2015-01-01), XP055395318, Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://members.summerbock.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/PPC-Cleanse-Kit-Instructions1.pdf [retrieved on 2017-08-02] page 3, paragraph 4-6	1-15
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 3 August 2017		Date of mailing of the international search report 18/08/2017
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Friederich, Martin

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/DK2017/050183

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2007/140277 A1 (VITALITY CONCEPTS CORP [US]; GISEL HEINZ R [US]; VILLEPONTEAU BRYANT []) 6 December 2007 (2007-12-06) claims; example 2 -----	1-15
X	WO 2014/075676 A1 (BIOTEK HOLDING APS V [DK]) 22 May 2014 (2014-05-22) claims; examples -----	1-18
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X	US 2007/031512 A1 (HUGHES JOHN [US]) 8 February 2007 (2007-02-08) claims; examples -----	1-18

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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