



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
(CABINET DIVISION)
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
THE PATENT OFFICE
KARACHI



To,

Dated: 27-8-2008

Mr. Yasin Tahir,
Director General, IPO-Pakistan
Islamabad.

**Subject: WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF PATENT OFFICE FOR THE
WEEKENDING 05-7-2008 TO BE PUBLISHED 28-8-2008 IN THE
GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN PART-V.**

Sir,

Reference to IPO letter dated 12-5-2008 forwarding therewith copy of letter No 18/IPO/2008/ RA-IV dated 23-4-2008 from Cabinet Division on the above subject.

A manuscript copies of the weekly notification regarding application filed, application accepted and sealing fee due is enclosed herewith for onward transmission to the Cabinet Division for Publication in the next issue of the Gazette of Pakistan (Part –V)

(SABIR GUL)
Assistant Controller of Patents
Ph: 9215056

ENCL:

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
THE PATENT OFFICE**

2nd Floor, Kandawala Building,
M.A. Jinnah Road,
Karachi

No.2/2/2003-F.Sec.

Dated: 27-8-2008

To,

Mr. Manzoor Ahmed
Section Officer
Cabinet Secretariat
Cabinet Division
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad

Subject: **WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF PATENT OFFICE FOR THE
WEEKENDING 05-7-2008 TO BE PUBLISHED 28-8-2008 IN THE
GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN PART-V.**

Reference to Cabinet Secretariats letter No. 18/IPO/2008/RA-IV, dated 23rd April 2008. A manuscript copy of the weekly notification regarding application filed, application accepted and sealing fee due etc., is enclosed herewith for onward transmission to the Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press for publication in the next issue of the Gazette of Pakistan Part-V.

(SABIR GUL)

Assistant Controller of Patents

Ph: 9215056

ENCL:

NEW APPLICATIONS FOR THE PATENTS

The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates claimed under section 86 of the Patents Ordinance 2000.

768/2008	<u>30-6-2008</u> Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Germany (Priority 02-7-07 Europe)	“New chemical compounds”
769/2008	<u>01-7-2008</u> AstraZeneca AB, Sweden (Priority 03-7-07 USA)	“New Aza-bicyclohexane compounds useful as inhibitors of thrombine”
770/2008	AstraZeneca AB, Sweden (Priority 03-7-07 USA)	“Method 925”
771/2008	Unilever PLC., United Kingdom (Priority 05-7-07 India)	“Improved cosmetic composition for skin lightening”
772/2008	Unilever PLC., United Kingdom (Priority 10-7-07 USA)	“Stable and consumable compositions”
773/2008	Schering Corporation, USA (Priority 05-7-07 USA)	“Tetrahydropyranochromene gamma secretase inhibitors”
774/2008	Honda Motor Co., Ltd, Japan (Priority 03-7-07 Japan)	Vehicle body side structure”
775/2008	Glaxo Group Limited, United Kingdom (Priority 30-7-07 GB)	“Novel compounds”
776/2008	<u>02-7-2008</u> Eurand, Inc., USA (Priority 02-7-07 USA)	“Orally disintegrating tablet compositions of lamotrigine”

777/2008	Syngenta Participations AG, Switzerland (Priority 12-7-07 Europe)	“Process for the production of amines”
778/2008	Ammonia Casale S.A., Switzerland (Priority 04-7-07 Europe)	“Wall system for catalytic beds of synthesis reactors and relative manufacturing process”
779/2008	Athersys, Inc. USA (Priority 03-9-04 USA) Divisional	“Tricyclic heteroaryl piperazines, pyrrolidines and azetidines as serotonin receptor modulators”
780/2008	BASF SE, Germany (Priority 30-7-07 USA)	“1-(azolin-2-yl)amino-1,2-diphenylethane compounds for combating animal pests”
781/2008	Sanofi-Aventis France, (Priority 04-7-07 Europe)	“Macrolactone derivatives”
	<u>03-7-2008</u>	
782/2008	1.Dr. Syed Ali Khayam, 2. Dr. Fauzan Mirza, 3. Mr. Hassan Khan (NUST) Rawalpindi, Pakistan	“A method for detection of malicious files”
783/2008	Mr. Inyat Ullah Khan Islamabad, Pakistan	“RAPID”
784/2008	Nestec S. A, Switzerland (Priority 05-7-07 Europe)	“Supplementation of maternal diet”
785/2008	ADC GmbH, Germany (Priority 12-10-07 Singapore)	“Cross connect block”
786/2008	Eli Lilly and Company, USA (Priority 24-2-05 USA) Divisional	“Pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a substituted imidazo [1, 2-a] pyridinyl compound”

	<u>04-7-2008</u>	
787/2008	Casale Chemicals S. A., Switzerland (Priority 06-7-07 Europe)	“Process for preparing silicoaluminophosphate (SAPO) molecular sieves, catalysts containing said sieves and catalytic dehydration processes using said catalysts”
788/2008	SmithKline Beecham Corporation, USA (Priority 06-7-07 USA)	“Antibody formulations”
789/2008	AstraZeneca AB, Sweden (Priority 05-7-07 USA)	“Phthalazinone derivatives”
790/2008	AstraZeneca AB, Sweden (Priority 05-7-07 USA)	“Novel compounds 951”
	<u>05-7-2008</u>	
791/2008	Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA (Priority 06-7-07 USA)	“Non-baxic melanin concentrating hormone receptor-1 antagonists and methods”
792/2008	INNOV. ECO, Monaco (Priority 07-8-07 Belgian)	“Installation for producing a high mechanical performance multicomponent sulphatic binder, from gypsum and / or its derivatives, manufacturing process of such a binder and the binder thus obtained”
793/2008	Wyeth, USA (Priority 06-7-07 USA)	“Pharmaceutical compositions and methods of preventing, treating, or inhibiting inflammatory diseases, disorders, or conditions of the skin, and diseases, disorders, or conditions associated with collagen depletion”
794/2008	Bayer CorpScience AG, Germany, (Priority 06-7-07 Europe)	“Novel iminoxazoles and iminothiazoles”

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## APPLICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that the person interested in opposing the grant of Patents to any of the applications referred to below at any time within four months from the date of this Gazette may give notice at the Patent Office on the prescribed Form P-7 of the Patents Rules 18(1) of 2003.

The six figures number shown in the right hand side are those given to applications on acceptance of the complete specification under which the specification will be printed and subsequent proceeding taken.

The figures shown within square brackets after the title of inventions indicate their classification index at acceptance.

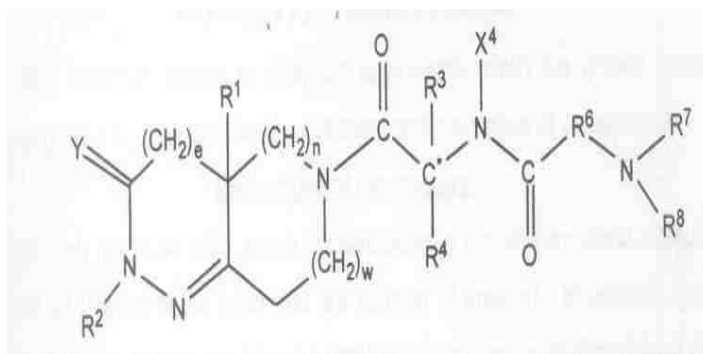
Typed copies of the specification which are to open to public inspection can be supplied by the Patent Office on payment of the prescribed charges which may be ascertained on application to the office.

811/1996 Pfizer Inc. USA. “2-Amino-N-[1-(3a-(R)-Benzyl-2-Methyl-3-OXO-2,3,3a,4,6,7-Hexahydro-Pyrazolo-Pyrazolo-[4,3-c]Pyridine-5-Carbonyl)-4-Phenyl-(R)-Butyl]-Isobutyramide”

(C07D 231/54)

**139667**

This invention is directed to compound of the formula



where the substituents are as defined in the Specification, which are growth hormone secretagogues and which increase the level of endogenous growth hormone. The compounds of this invention are useful for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis, congestive heart failure, frailty associated<sup>^</sup> with aging, obesity; accelerating bone fracture repair, attenuating protein catabolic response after a major operation, reducing cachexia and protein loss due to chronic illness, accelerating wound healing, or accelerating the recovery of burn patients or patients having undergone major surgery; improving

muscle strength, mobility, maintenance of skin thickness, metabolic homeostasis or renal homeostasis. The compounds of the present invention are also useful in treating osteoporosis when used in combination with: a bisphosphonate compound such as atendronate; estrogen, premarin, and optionally progesterone; an estrogen agonist or antagonist; or calcitonin, and pharmaceutical compositions useful therefor. Further, the present invention is directed to pharmaceutical compositions useful for increasing the endogenous production or release of growth hormone in a human or other animal which comprises an effective amount of a compound of the present invention and a growth hormone secretagogue selected from GHRP-6, Hexarelin, GHRP-1, growth hormone releasing factor (GRF), IGF-1, IGF-2 or B-HT920. The invention is also directed to intermediates useful in the preparation of compounds of formula I.

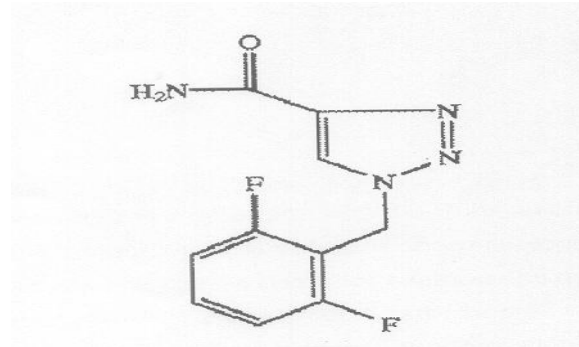
571/1998 Novartis  
AG.  
Switzerland

“Crystal Modification of the Compound 1-(2,6-Difluorobenzyl)-1H-1,2,3-Triazole-4-Carboxamide”

(C07D 249/04, A61K 31/41)

**139668**

The invention relates to the novel modification B and C of the compound 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxamide of formula



Their use and pharmaceutical composition comprising this crystal modification.

106/2000 AstraZeneca  
UK  
Limited.  
U.K

“A Pharmaceutical Compound Containing (E)-7-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-Isopropyl-2-[Methyl(Methylsulfonyl)amino]Pyrimidin-5-yl]-(3R,5S)-3,5-Dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid”

(A61K 31/505)

**139669**

A pharmaceutical composition adapted for oral administration as a single, once daily dose which comprises 5.2 mg to 10.4 mg of the calcium salt of (E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl) amino]pyrimidin-5-yl]-(3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

1016/2000  
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.  
USA.

“Heterocyclic Dihydropyrimidin Compound”  
(C07D 487/04)

**139670**

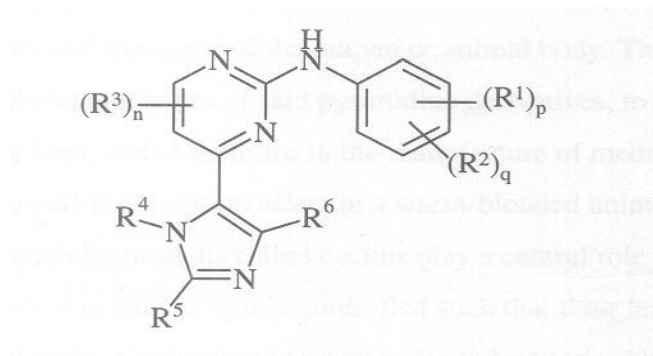
Novel heterocyclic dihydropyrimidine compound useful as inhibitors of potassium channel function (especially inhibitors of the  $K_{v1}$  subfamily of voltage gated  $K^+$  channels, especially inhibitors  $K_{v1.5}$  which has been linked to the ultra-rapidly activating delayed rectifier  $K^+$  current  $I_{KUT}$ ), method of using such compound in the prevention and treatment of arrhythmia and four-associated conditions, and pharmaceutical composition containing such compound.

858/2001  
AstraZeneca AB.  
Sweden.

“Imidazolo-5-yl-2-anilino-Pyrimidine Compound”  
(C07D 403/04)

**139671**

Compound of the formula (I):



Wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $n$  are as defined within and their use as medicaments, particularly medicaments for producing a cell cycle inhibitory (anti-cell-proliferation) effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man.

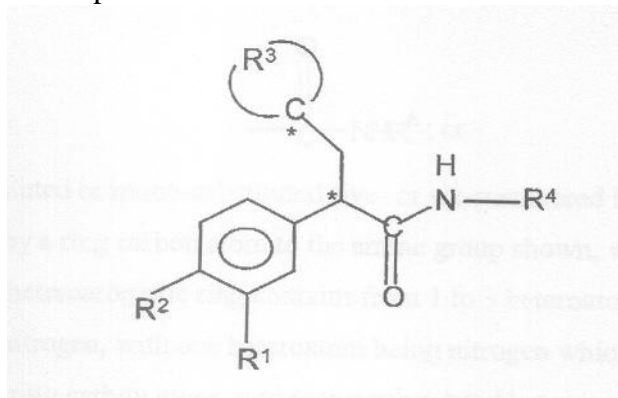
354/2003 F.  
Hoffmann-  
La Roche  
AG.  
Switzerland

“2,3-Di-substituted N-Heteroaromatic Propionamide”

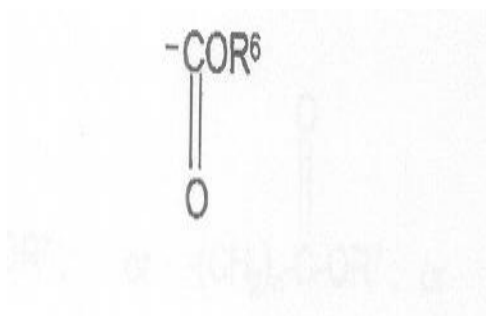
(C07D 277/10)

139672

A compound of the formula:



Wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently hydrogen, halo, amino, hydroxyamino, cyano, nitro, lower alkyl, -OR<sup>5</sup>



perfluoro-lower alkyl, lower alkyl thio, perfluoro-lower alkyl thio, lower alkyl sulfonyl, perfluoro-lower alkyl sulfonyl, lower alkyl sulfinyl, or sulfonarnido; R<sup>3</sup> is an unbranched alkyl chain of 4-5 carbon atoms or an unbranched heteroalkyl chain of 3-4 carbon atoms plus one oxygen or

sulfur atom, wherein the chain, in combination with the carbon atom it is bonded to, forms a five- or six-membered ring, and when the chain contains no heteroatoms,

one carbon member of the chain is substituted with one moiety selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, oxo, hydroxyimino,

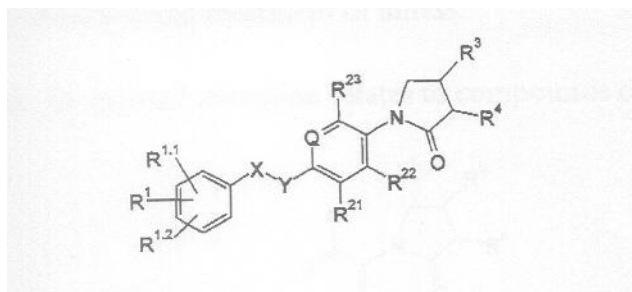
methoxyimino, halo, methoxy, and acetoxy, or

one carbon member of the chain is disubstituted with one hydroxy and one lower alkyl or is disubstituted with halogen when the chain contains an 0 heteroatom, the chain is unsubstituted, and

833/2003 F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG. Switzerland  
“4-Pyrrolidino-Phenyl-Benzyl Ether Compound”  
(C07D 207/08)  
**139673**

Racemic or enantiomerically pure 4-pyrrolidino compound and pharmaceutical composition comprising said compound and their use in the prevention and treatment of illness, e.g. which are mediated by monoamine oxidase B inhibitors, in particular Alzheimer's disease or senile dementia.

834/2003 F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG. Switzerland  
“Pyrrolidone Compound”  
(C07D 207/20)  
**139674**  
A compound of the formula 1



wherein

Q is=N-or=C(R<sup>24</sup>)-;

X-Y is -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -

CH=CH- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1.1</sup> and R<sup>1.2</sup> independently from each other are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, halogen-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, cyano, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy or

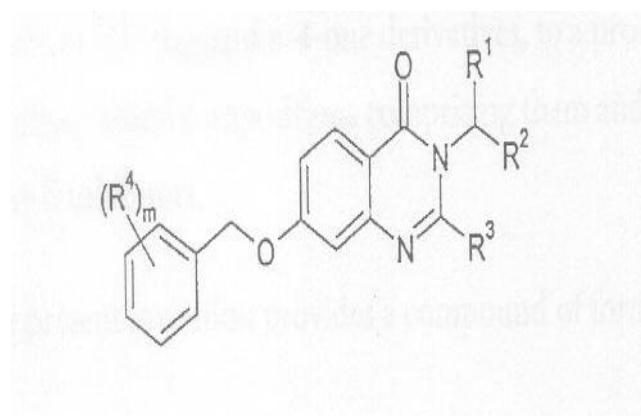
halogen-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy; R<sup>21</sup>, R<sup>22</sup> and R<sup>23</sup> independently from each other are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen; R<sup>24</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or methyl; R<sup>3</sup> is -C(O)N(H)CH<sub>3</sub> or -CH<sub>2</sub>CN; and R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen.

1058/200 F.  
3 Hoffmann-  
La Roche  
AG.  
Switzerland

“3H-Quinazoline-4-One Compound”  
(C07D 239/90)

**139675**

A compound of formula



wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-CO-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-COOR<sup>7</sup>; -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-CN; -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-OR<sup>8</sup>;

or phenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to three substituents selected from halogen and fluoro (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl or benzyl; R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, fluoro(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or fluoro(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently from each other hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; m is 1, 2 or 3; and n is 0, 1 or 2.

1060/2003 Merck & Co., Inc. USA. “Triazole Compound” (C07D 249/08)

**139676**

Triazole derivatives of structural formula I are selective inhibitors of the 11 $\beta$ -hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase-1. The compounds are useful for the treatment of diabetes, such as noninsulin-dependent diabetes (NIDDM), hyperglycemia, obesity, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, Metabolic Syndrome, and other symptoms associated with NIDDM.

144/2004 Chiesi Farmaceutici SPA. Italy. “Pharmaceutical Composition of 8-Hydroxy-5-[(1R)-1-Hydroxy-2-[[[(1R)-2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-Methylethyl]ethyl-2(1H)-Quinolinone Hydrochloride Salt in Combination with Budesonide” (A61K 31/00)

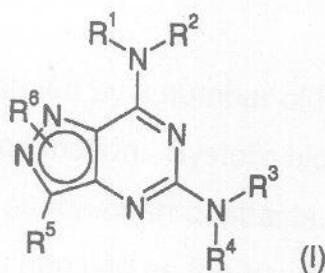
**139677**

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical comprising together, an effective amount of 8-Hydroxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[[[(1R)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]amino]ethyl-2(1H)-quinolinone hydrochloride salt (TA2005) and budesonide or an epimer thereof for simultaneous use in the treatment of an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease wherein the effective amount of the TA2005 is in the range of 1 to 6 $\mu$ g per unit dose and the ratio by weight between TA2005 and budesonide or epimer thereof is from 1:1600 and 1:10 use for the treatment of respiratory disorders and especially asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

305/2004 Pfizer Inc. USA. “5, 7-Diaminopyrazolo [4, 3-d] Pyrimidine Compound” (C07D 487/04)

**139678**

This invention relates to compound of formula(I)



Wherein  $R^1$  is a cyclic group selected from  $R^A$ ,  $R^B$ ,  $R^C$  and  $R^D$  each of which is optionally substituted with one or more  $R^7$  groups:  $R^2$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl:  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_8$  alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_8$  alkynyl or  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one or more  $R^8$  groups, or  $R^E$ , which is optionally substituted with one or more  $R^9$  groups, or hydrogen:  $R^5$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkynyl or  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, each of which is optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl and  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkoxy, or hydrogen:  $R^6$ , which may be attached at  $N^1$  or  $N^2$ , is  $R^{6A}$  useful in the treatment of hypertension and other disorders.

998/2005 Lenzing  
Fibers  
Limited.  
U.K

“Process for Producing an Evenly-Dyed fabric Comprising both cotton fibres and man-made cellulose fibres”

(D06M 13/432)

**139679**

A process for producing an evenly-dyed fabric comprising both cotton fibres and man-made cellulose fibres, in which a fabric is manufactured from both said fibres and is dyed, is characterised by impregnating the man-made cellulose fibres, prior to manufacture of the fabric, with a water-soluble, flexible linear polymer and a cross-linking agent reactive with cellulose, and, at a stage of the process prior to dyeing of the fabric, effecting a cross-linking reaction between the man-made cellulose fibres and the cross-linking agent, thereby producing a reduction in the dye affinity of the man-made cellulose fibres to a level more proximate to the dye affinity of the cotton fibres.

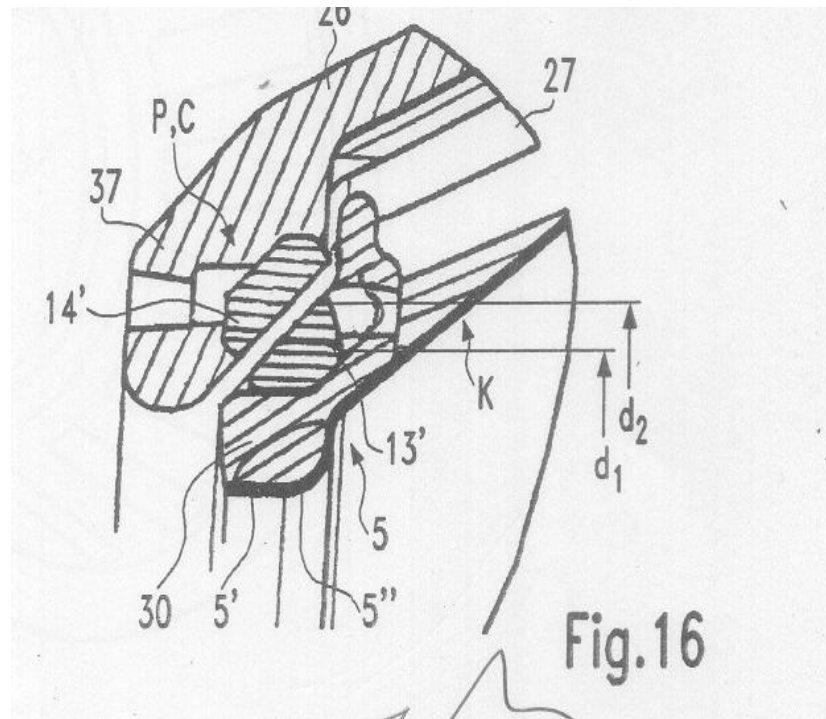
1034/200 IRO AB.  
5 Sweden.

“Yarn Braking Device for a Yarn Feeding Device”

(D03D 47/34, B65H)

**139680**

A yarn braking device B includes a braking body K with the shape of a frustocoone coat 3. The braking body K is put over a rounded withdrawal end 2 of a storage body 1 and is pressed from the small diameter end 5 by a resilient axial force against the withdrawal end 2. The axial force defines the braking effect between the braking body and the withdrawal end 2. Between a stationary holder 10 and the braking body K an axial force generator P and a centring device C acting in radial direction are provided. The axial force generator P is formed by at least one pair of permanent magnets. The permanent magnets are axially aligned by the centring devices with an intermediate gap. The centring device C either is an axial sliding guiding system 9, 12, 24, 23 structurally and functionally separated from the pair of permanent magnets, or is formed free of contact directly by the pair of permanent magnets, respectively.



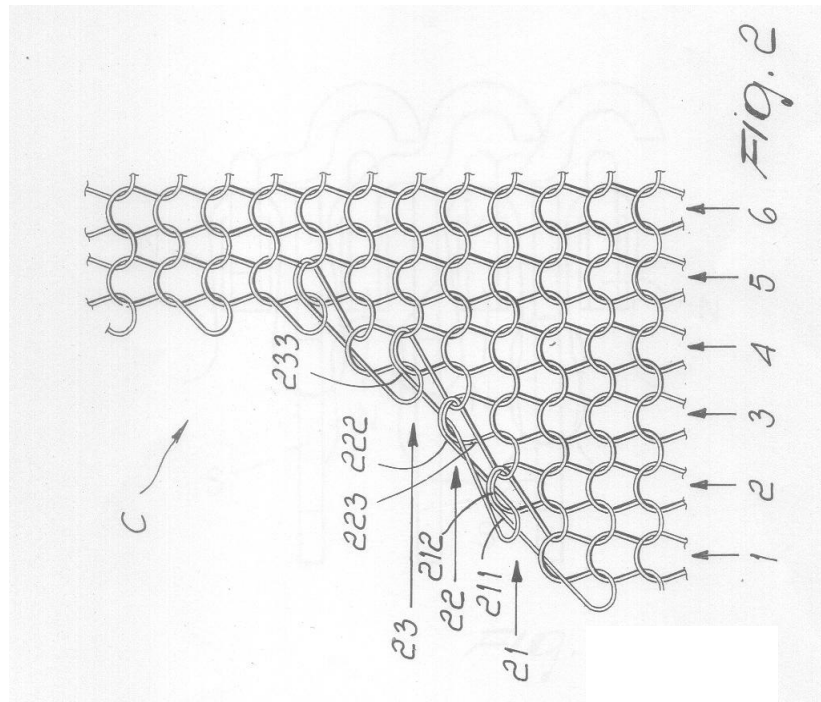
674/2006 SANTONI  
S.P.A.  
Italy.

“Method for Knitting Manufactures with Circular Knitting  
Machines having the needle cylinder actutable for rotation in  
both rotation directions”

(D04B 1/24)

139681

A method for knitting manufactured articles with circular knitting machines having the needle cylinder actuatable for rotation in both rotation directions, particularly with high-fineness circular machines. The method consists in that at least one region (A, B, C, D) of the manufacture is produced with a group of contiguous needles by reducing at least once the number of active needles of the group of needles by transferring the last loop of knitting formed by certain needles of the group of needles to contiguous needles of the group of needles and thus excluding from knitting the needles that have transferred the loop of knitting during the formation of at least one portion of a subsequent row of knitting by the needles that are kept active. The region (A, B, C, D) of the manufacture is produced by providing in succession portions of rows of knitting obtained by actuating the needle cylinder with a rotary motion about its own axis in one direction of rotation alternated with portions of rows of knitting obtained by actuating the needle cylinder with a rotary motion about its own axis in the opposite direction.



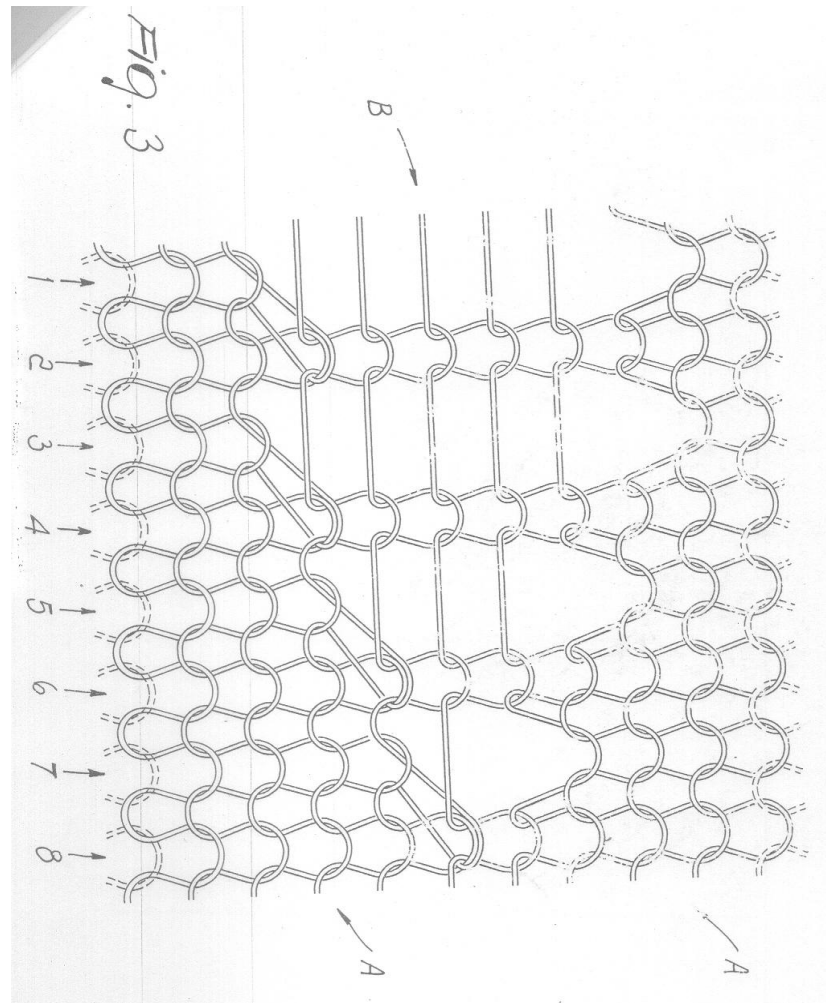
675/2006 SANTONI  
S.p.A.  
Italy.

“Method for Knitting Manufactures with High-Fineness  
Circular Knitting Machines”

(D25F 5/02)

139682

A method for knitting manufactured articles with circular knitting machines, particularly high-fineness circular knitting machines, which consists in that at least once during the formation of the manufactured article the number of active needles is reduced by transferring the last loop of knitting formed by certain needles to contiguous needles and thus excluding from knitting the needles that have transferred the loop of knitting during the formation of at least one subsequent row of knitting by the other needles that are kept active. This provides a manufactured article which has regions knitted with a certain number of needles and regions knitted with a smaller number of needles, obtaining particular transparency or shaping effects on the manufacture.



- 879/2006 Merck & Co. Inc. USA. “A Pharmaceutically Acceptable Salt of Triazole Derivative” **139683**
- Trizole derivatives of structural formula I are selective inhibitors of the  $11\beta$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase-1. The compounds are useful for the treatment of diabetes, such as noninsulin-dependent diabetes (NIDDM), hyperglycemia, obesity, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, Metabolic Syndrome, and other symptoms associated with NIDDM.
- 982/2006 Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. USA. “Salt of Heterocyclic Dihydropyrimidin Compound” (C07D 497/04) **139684**
- Novel salt of heterocyclic dihydropyrimidine compound useful as inhibitors of potassium channel function (especially inhibitors of the  $K_v1$  subfamily of voltage gated  $k^+$  channels, especially inhibitors  $K_v1.5$  which has been linked to the ultra-rapidly activating delayed rectifier  $K^+$  current  $I_{Kur}$ ), methods of using such compound in the prevention and treatment of arrhythmia and  $I_{Kur}$ -associated conditions, and pharmaceutical composition containing such compound.
- 983/2006 Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. USA. “Heterocyclic Dihydropyrimidin Diastereomer of Compound” (C07D 487/04) **139685**
- Novel diastereomers heterocyclic dihydropyrimidine compound useful as inhibitors of potassium channel function (especially inhibitors of the  $K_v1$  subfamily of voltage gated  $K^+$  channels, especially inhibitors  $K_v1.5$  which has been linked to the ultra-rapidly activating delayed rectifier  $K^+$  current  $I_{Kur}$ ), methods of using such compounds in the prevention and treatment of arrhythmia and  $I_{Kur}$  -associated conditions, and pharmaceutical compositions containing such compound.
- 986/2006 Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. USA. “Heterocyclic Dihydropyrimidin Enantiomer of Compound” (C07D 487/04) **139686**

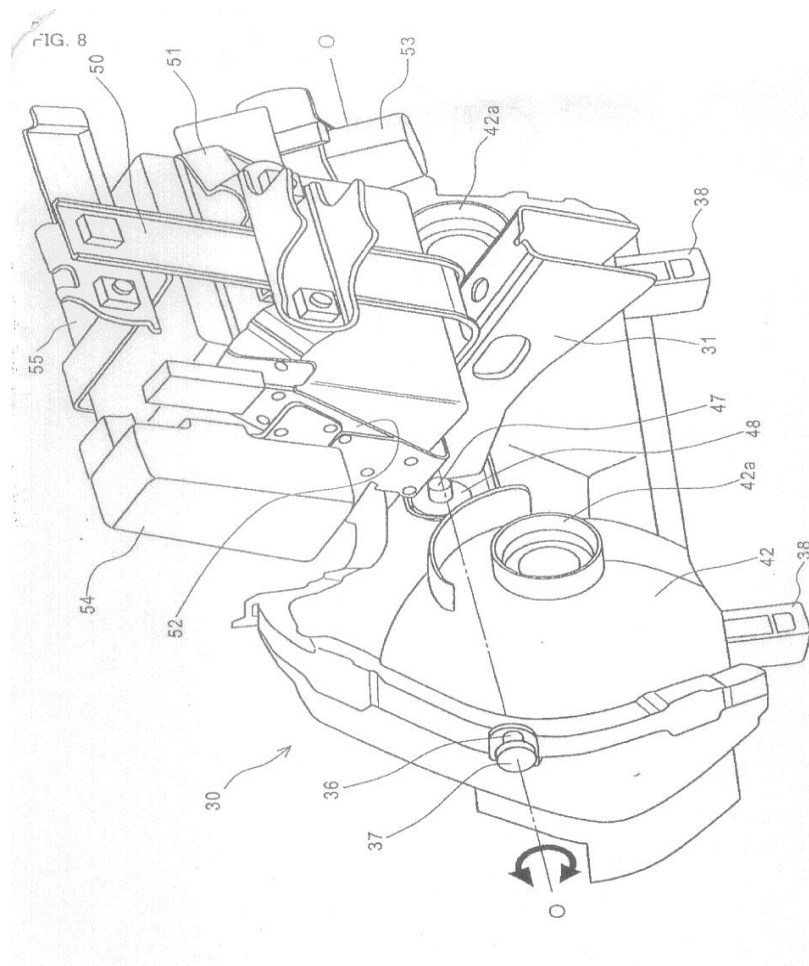
Novel enantiomer heterocyclic dihydropyrimidine compound useful as inhibitors of potassium channel function (especially inhibitors of the  $K_v1$  subfamily of voltage gated  $K^+$  channels, especially inhibitors  $K_v1.5$  which has been linked to the ultra-rapidly activating delayed rectifier  $K_+$  current  $I_{Kur}$ ), methods of using such compounds in the prevention and treatment of arrhythmia and  $I_{Kur}$ -associated ' conditions, and pharmaceutical composition containing such compound.

1164/2006  
Honda  
Motor Co.  
Japan.

“Headlight Supporting structure for a Motorcycle”  
(B60Q 1/04)

**139687**

To provide a headlight supporting structure capable of fixing and supporting a headlight unit in a more stable manner. In a headlight supporting structure for an automobile in which a left-right two-lamp headlight unit 30 made of a single case is arranged on the back surface side of a body cover, an engaging shaft 47 is provided at substantially the center on the rear surface side of the headlight unit 30, and is brought into engagement with a grommet 48 fixed to the distal end of a headlight stay 31 that is connected to a body frame. Like support shafts 36 and flanges 37 that are supported on the body cover, the above-mentioned engaging portion is arranged on the line o-o serving as an optical-axis adjustment axis, thereby enabling optical axis adjustment by an optical-axis adjustment stay 38 and allowing the headlight unit 30 as a heavy load to be supported in a stable manner. A battery stay 50 and sub-stays 51, 52, which support a battery 55 and auxiliaries 53, 54, are connected to the headlight stay 31.

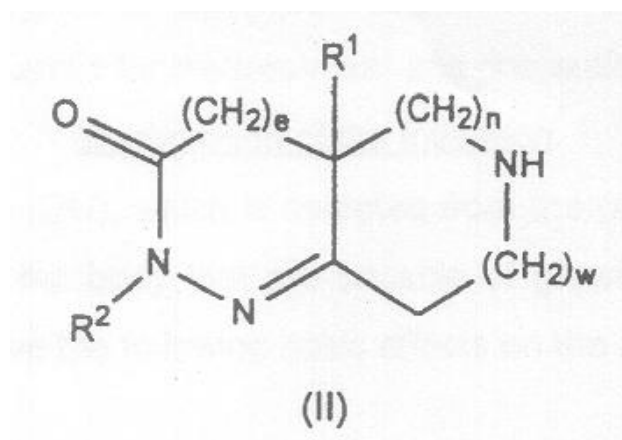


199/2007 Pfizer Inc.  
USA.

“3S,R enantiomer 2-amino-N-[1-3a-(R)-benzyl-2-methyl-3-oxo-2,3,3a,4,6,7-hexahydro-pyrazolo-[4,3-c]pyridine-5-carbonyl]-4-phenyl-(R)-butyl]-isobutyramide”

(C07D 231/54)

139688



the racemic-diastereomeric mixture and optical isomers of said compound

and the pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, wherein e is 0 or 1 ;

n and w are each independently 0, 1 or 2, provided that w and n cannot both be 0 at the same time;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, -CN, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>N(X<sup>6</sup>)C(O)X<sup>6</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>N(X<sup>e</sup>)C(O)N(X<sup>6</sup>)(X<sup>6</sup>)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>C(O)N(X<sup>6</sup>)(X<sup>6</sup>), -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>C(O)N(X<sup>6</sup>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>A<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>C(O)OX<sup>6</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>C(O)O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>A<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>OX<sup>6</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>OC(O)X<sup>8</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>OC(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>A<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>OC(O>N(X<sup>6</sup>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>A<sup>1</sup>), -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>CX:(O)N(X<sup>6</sup>)(X<sup>8</sup>), -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>C(O)X<sup>6</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>A<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>N(X<sup>6</sup>)C(O)OX<sup>6</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>N(X<sup>6</sup>)S(O)<sub>2</sub>N(X<sup>6</sup>)(X<sup>6</sup>), -{CHa<sup>^</sup>OLX<sup>0</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>S(O)<sub>m</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>A<sup>1</sup>,

-(d-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-A<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)cycloalkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-(C<sub>r</sub>C<sub>e</sub>)a\ty\, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-Y<sup>1</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>A<sup>1</sup> or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-Y<sup>1</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)cycloalkyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>r</sub>C<sub>8</sub>)alkyl, -(C<sub>o</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl-(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)cycloalkyl, -(C<sub>r</sub>C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl-A<sup>1</sup> or A<sup>1</sup>; where the alkyl groups and the cycloalkyl groups in the definition of R<sup>2</sup> are optionally substituted by hydroxyl, -C(O)OX<sup>6</sup>, -C(O)N(X<sup>6</sup>)(X<sup>6</sup>), -N(X<sup>6</sup>)(X<sup>6</sup>), -S(O)<sub>m</sub>(CrC<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -C(O)A<sup>1</sup>, -C(O)(X<sup>6</sup>), CF<sub>3</sub>, CN or 1 to 3 halogen; the compounds of this invention are useful for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis, congestive heart failure, frailty associated with aging, obesity.

547/2008 Lenzing  
Fibers  
Limited.  
U.  
Kingdom.

“Undyed fibrous product comprising both cotton fibres and man-made cellulose fibres”

(D06M 13/432)

**139689**

An undyed fibrous product comprising both cotton fibres and man-made cellulose fibres, characterized in that only the man-made cellulose fibres are impregnated with a water-soluble, flexible linear polymer and a cross-linking agent reactive with cellulose, the impregnated man-made cellulose fibres not yet being cross-linked but having the potential of a reduced dye

affinity more proximate to the dye affinity of the cotton fibres upon the effecting of a cross-linking reaction between the man-made cellulose fibres and the cross-linking reaction between the man-made cellulose fibres and the cross-linking agent prior to dyeing of the fibrous product.



**SEALING FEES DUE**

Notice is hereby given that the Patent may now be sealed on the application referred to below if it is desired that Patent should be sealed a request on the prescribed Form-10 accompanied by the fee of Rs.2250/- should be sent to the Controller of Patents and Designs, The Patent Office, Karachi.

|        |                                                           |          |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 139326 | Pfizer Products Inc.<br>USA                               | 454/1999 |
| 139327 | Florida State University Research Foundation, Inc.<br>USA | 741/2001 |
| 139328 | Bayer Corporation<br>USA                                  | 919/2001 |
| 139329 | Nobex Corporation,<br>USA                                 | 773/2002 |
| 139330 | H. Lundbeck A/S,<br>Denmark                               | 138/2005 |
| 139331 | ZTE Corporation,<br>China                                 | 376/2005 |

**(SABIR GUL)**  
Assistant Controller of Patents  
Ph: 9215056