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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

Kowa Company, Ltd.,
Kowa Pharmaceuticals America, Inc., and
Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Aurobindo Pharma Limited. and
Aurobindo Pharma USA Inc.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. _____

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, Kowa Company, Ltd. (“KCL”), Kowa Pharmaceuticals America, Inc., (“KPA”) (collectively, “Kowa”) and Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (“NCI”) by their undersigned counsel, for their Complaint against defendants Aurobindo Pharma Limited (“Aurobindo Ltd.”) and Aurobindo Pharma USA Inc., (“Aurobindo Inc.”) (collectively, “Aurobindo”), allege as follows:

Jurisdiction and Venue

1. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35, United States Code and arising under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(2), 271(b), 271(c), and 281-283. Subject matter jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and 1400(b). Personal jurisdiction over the defendants in New Jersey is proper because defendants are located in and doing business in this jurisdiction.

Parties

2. KCL is a Japanese corporation having its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Aichi, Japan. KPA is a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of KCL. KPA has its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Montgomery, Alabama and is organized under the laws of Delaware.

3. NCI is a Japanese corporation having its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Tokyo, Japan.

4. KCL and NCI are engaged in the business of research, developing, manufacturing, and marketing of a broad spectrum of innovative pharmaceutical products, including Livalo[®].

5. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo Ltd. is a company organized and existing under the laws of India, having its principal place of business in Hyderabad, Pradesh, India. Upon information and belief, ANDA No. 20-6015 was filed under the name of Aurobindo Ltd.

6. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo Inc. is incorporated in Delaware having a principal place of business in Dayton, New Jersey, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aurobindo Ltd. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo Inc. acts as the U.S. agent and distributor for Aurobindo Ltd.

7. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo is currently transacting business in the District of New Jersey, at least by making and shipping into this Judicial District, or by using, offering to sell or selling or by causing others to use, offer to sell or sell, pharmaceutical products into this Judicial District.

8. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo derives substantial revenue from interstate and/or international commerce, including substantial revenue from goods used or consumed or services rendered in the State of New Jersey and the District of New Jersey. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo Inc. has a principal place of business in the state of New Jersey. By filing its ANDA, Aurobindo has committed, and unless enjoined, will continue to commit a tortious act without the state of New Jersey, that Aurobindo expects or should reasonably expect to have consequences in the State of New Jersey and this Judicial District.

The New Drug Application

9. KPA sells drug products containing pitavastatin calcium (the “pitavastatin drug product”) under the trade name Livalo[®] in the United States pursuant to the United States Food and Drug Administration’s approval of a New Drug Application (“NDA”) held by KCL (NDA No. 22-363).

10. Livalo[®] is approved for use as an adjunctive therapy to diet to reduce elevated total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, apolipoprotein B, triglycerides, and to increase HDL-C in adult patients with primary hyperlipidemia or mixed dyslipidemia.

11. The approval letter for Livalo[®], with approved labeling, was issued by the FDA on August 3, 2009.

12. Certain amendments to the approved labeling for Livalo[®] have subsequently been approved.

The Patents in Suit

13. United States Patent No. 5,856,336 (“the ‘336 patent”), entitled “Quinoline Type Mevalonolactones,” a true and correct copy of which is appended hereto as **Exhibit A**, was duly issued on January 5, 1999 to inventors Yoshihiro Fujikawa, Mikio Suzuki, Hiroshi Iwasaki, Mitsuaki Sakashita, and Masaki Kitahara, and assigned to plaintiff NCI. The ‘336 patent claims, inter alia, the pitavastatin drug product, and a method for reducing hyperlipidemia, hyperlipoproteinemia or atherosclerosis, which comprises administering an effective amount of the pitavastatin drug product.

14. Plaintiff NCI has been and still is the owner through assignment of the ‘336 patent, which expires on December 25, 2020 pursuant to a patent-term extension. KCL is NCI’s licensee for the ‘336 patent and KPA holds a license from KCL for the ‘336 patent.

15. United States Patent No. 8,557,993 (“the ‘993 patent”), entitled “Crystalline Forms of Pitavastatin Calcium,” a true and correct copy of which is appended hereto as **Exhibit B**, was duly issued on October 15, 2013 to inventors Paul Adriaan Van Der Schaaf, Fritz Blatter, Martin Szlagiewicz, and Kai-Uwe Schoening, and ultimately was assigned to plaintiff NCI. The ‘993 patent claims, inter alia, crystalline polymorphs or the amorphous form of pitavastatin or processes for preparing the same.

16. Plaintiff NCI has been and still is the owner through assignment of the ‘993 patent, which expires on February 2, 2024. KCL is NCI’s licensee for the ‘993 patent and KPA holds a license from KCL for the ‘993 patent.

17. In accordance with its license, KPA sells the pitavastatin drug product under the trade name Livalo[®] in the United States. Sales of Livalo[®] are made pursuant to approval by the FDA of NDA No. 22-363.

18. Plaintiff KCL manufactures the Livalo[®] drug products as sold by KPA.

19. Plaintiffs Kowa and NCI will be substantially and irreparably harmed by infringement of either of the '336 or '993 patents (the "Livalo[®] patents"). There is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF THE '336 PATENT UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A)

20. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs.

21. Upon information and belief, defendant Aurobindo filed an Abbreviated New Drug Application ("ANDA") with the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j) (ANDA No. 20-6015) seeking approval to market 1 mg, 2 mg, and 4 mg tablets comprising pitavastatin calcium.

22. By this ANDA filing, Aurobindo has indicated that it intends to engage, and that there is substantial likelihood that it will engage, in the commercial manufacture, importation, use, offer for sale, and/or sale, or inducement thereof, of Plaintiffs' patented pitavastatin drug product immediately or imminently upon receiving FDA approval to do so. Also by its ANDA filing, Aurobindo has indicated that its drug product is bioequivalent to Plaintiffs' pitavastatin drug product.

23. By its ANDA filing, Aurobindo seeks to obtain approval to commercially manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sell, alleged generic equivalents of Plaintiffs' Livalo[®] pitavastatin drug product prior to the expiration date of the '336 patent.

24. By a letter dated February 21, 2014 ("the Notice Letter"), Aurobindo informed Kowa and NCI that Aurobindo had filed a certification to the FDA, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. §

355(j)(2)(A)(vii)(IV). On or about February 24, 2014, KPA received the Notice Letter. On or about February 25, 2014, KCL and NCI received the Notice Letter.

25. The Notice Letter, purporting to be Aurobindo's Notification Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(B)(ii), asserts that in Aurobindo's opinion, the '336 patent purportedly is "invalid, unenforceable, and/or will not be infringed by the manufacture, importation, use or sale of the drug product described in Aurobindo's ANDA."

26. Aurobindo's filing of ANDA No. 20-6015 for the purpose of obtaining FDA approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale and/or sale, or inducement thereof, of its proposed pitavastatin drug product before the expiration of the '336 patent is an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

27. Aurobindo's manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale, and/or sale, or inducement thereof, of its proposed pitavastatin drug product will directly infringe or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '336 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

28. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo's proposed label for its pitavastatin drug product will include the treatment of at least one of hyperlipidemia, hyperlipoproteinemia, and atherosclerosis.

29. Unless Aurobindo is enjoined from infringing and inducing the infringement of the '336 patent, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable injury. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II

INFRINGEMENT OF THE METHOD CLAIM OF THE '336 PATENT UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 271(b)

30. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs.

31. Upon information and belief, approval of ANDA 20-6015 is substantially likely to result in the commercial manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale, and/or sale, or inducement thereof, of a pitavastatin drug product which is marketed and sold for use in a method claimed in one or more claims of the '336 patent, immediately or imminently upon approval of the ANDA, and prior to the expiration of the '336 patent.

32. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo's proposed label for its pitavastatin drug product will include the treatment of at least one of hyperlipidemia, hyperlipoproteinemia or atherosclerosis.

33. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo is aware or reasonably should be aware, of the widespread use of pitavastatin as an adjunctive therapy to diet to reduce elevated total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, apolipoprotein B, triglycerides, and to increase HDL-C in adult patients with primary hyperlipidemia or mixed dyslipidemia. The beneficial effects of pitavastatin as an adjunctive therapy to diet to reduce elevated total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, apolipoprotein B, triglycerides, and to increase HDL-C in adult patients with primary hyperlipidemia or mixed dyslipidemia would be readily apparent to customers of Aurobindo (e.g., including, without limitation, physicians, pharmacists, pharmacy benefits management companies, health care providers who establish drug formularies for their insurers and/or patients). Aurobindo will be marketing its pitavastatin drug product with specific intent to actively induce, aid and abet infringement of the '336 patent. Aurobindo knows or reasonably should know that its proposed conduct will induce infringement of the '336 patent.

34. Unless Aurobindo is enjoined from infringing and inducing the infringement of the '336 patent, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable injury. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT III

**INFRINGEMENT OF THE METHOD CLAIM OF THE '336 PATENT
UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 271(c)**

35. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs.

36. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo's proposed pitavastatin drug product comprises pitavastatin calcium as referenced in the claims of the '336 patent.

37. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo's proposed pitavastatin drug product will be especially made for use in a manner that is an infringement of the '336 patent.

38. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo knows that Aurobindo's proposed pitavastatin drug product will be especially made for use in a manner that is an infringement of the '336 patent.

39. Upon information and belief, sale of Aurobindo's proposed pitavastatin drug product will result in direct infringement of the '336 patent.

40. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo's proposed pitavastatin drug product is not a staple article or commodity of commerce which is suitable for a substantial noninfringing use.

41. Upon information and belief, Aurobindo knows that Aurobindo's proposed pitavastatin drug product is not a staple article or commodity of commerce which is suitable for substantial noninfringing use.

42. Upon information and belief, approval of ANDA 20-6015 is substantially likely to result in the commercial use, manufacture, offer for sale and/or sale (or the inducement thereof or contribution thereto) of a drug product which is especially made, adapted, marketed, sold, and

approved exclusively for use in a method claimed in the '336 patent, immediately or imminently upon approval of the ANDA.

43. Plaintiffs will be substantially and irreparably harmed if defendants are not enjoined from contributing to the infringement of the '336 patent. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT IV

INFRINGEMENT OF THE '993 PATENT UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A)

44. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs.

45. Aurobindo's Notice Letter, purporting to be Aurobindo's Notice of Certification under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(B)(ii), indicates that Aurobindo intends to manufacture, use, sell, or offer for sale, its proposed pitavastatin drug product prior to the expiration of the '993 patent.

46. The Notice Letter asserts that in Aurobindo's opinion, the '993 patent purportedly is "invalid, unenforceable, and/or will not be infringed by the manufacture, importation, use or sale of the drug product described in Aurobindo's ANDA."

47. Aurobindo's filing of ANDA No. 20-6015 for the purpose of obtaining FDA approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale and/or sale or the inducement thereof, of its proposed pitavastatin drug product before the expiration of the '993 patent is an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

48. Aurobindo's manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of its proposed pitavastatin drug product will directly infringe or induce infringement at least one claim of the '993 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

49. Unless Aurobindo is enjoined from infringing the '993 patent, plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable injury. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request the following relief:

- (a) a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq. that making, using, selling, offering to sell and/or importing Aurobindo's pitavastatin drug product for which it seeks FDA approval or any drug product containing pitavastatin will infringe at least one claim of one or more of the Livalo[®] Patents;
- (b) a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq. that the making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing of Aurobindo's pitavastatin drug product or any drug product containing pitavastatin, will induce the infringement at least one claim of one or more of the Livalo[®] Patents;
- (c) a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq. that the making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing of Aurobindo's pitavastatin drug product or any drug product containing pitavastatin, will contribute to the infringement of at least one claim of one or more of the Livalo[®] patents;
- (d) a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq. and an order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4)(A) providing that the effective date of any FDA approval for Aurobindo to commercially make, use, sell, offer to sell or import its pitavastatin drug product or any drug product containing pitavastatin be no earlier than the date following the expiration date of the last to expire of the Livalo[®] patents (as extended, if applicable);
- (e) a permanent injunction restraining and enjoining against any infringement by defendants, their officers, agents, attorneys, employees, successors or assigns, or

those acting in privity or concert with them, of the Livalo[®] patents, through the commercial manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or importation into the United States of Aurobindo's pitavastatin drug product or any drug product containing pitavastatin, and/or any inducement of the same;

- (f) Attorneys' fees in this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
- (g) Such further and other relief in favor of Plaintiffs and against defendants as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: April 10, 2014

Kowa Company, Ltd.,
Kowa Pharmaceuticals America, Inc., and
Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.

By their attorneys,

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CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO L. CIV. R. 11.2

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the matter in controversy is the subject of the following action:

- *Kowa Company, Ltd. et al. v. Aurobindo Pharma Limited et al.*, Civil Action No. 14-cv-2497-PAC, filed on April 9, 2014 in the Southern District of New York.

Dated: April 10, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ George R. Talarico

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