

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

H. LUNDBECK A/S, TAKEDA)	
PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY LTD.,)	
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS U.S.A.,)	
INC., TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS)	
INTERNATIONAL AG and TAKEDA)	
PHARMACEUTICALS AMERICA, INC.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	C.A. No. 18-148 (LPS)
)	
PRINSTON PHARMACEUTICAL INC.,)	
ZHEJIANG HUAHAI)	
PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD. and)	
SOLCO HEALTHCARE US, LLC,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

H. Lundbeck A/S (“Lundbeck”), Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd. (“Takeda Japan”), Takeda Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc. (“Takeda USA”), Takeda Pharmaceuticals International AG (“Takeda International”), and Takeda Pharmaceuticals America, Inc. (“Takeda America”) (collectively, “Lundbeck and Takeda” or “Plaintiffs”), by their undersigned attorneys, bring this action against Defendants Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. (“Princeton”), Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., and Solco Healthcare US, LLC (collectively, “Defendants”), and hereby allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This action for patent infringement, brought pursuant to the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*, arises from Defendants’ recent submission to the United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) of Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) No. 211024 (hereinafter, “Defendants’ ANDA”). Through Defendants’ ANDA,

Defendants seek approval to market generic versions of Plaintiffs' pharmaceutical product TRINTELLIX[®], prior to the expiration of United States Patent No. 8,722,684 ("the '684 Patent"); United States Patent No. 8,969,355 ("the '355 Patent"); United States Patent No. 9,227,946 ("the '946 Patent"); and United States Patent No. 9,861,630 ("the '630 Patent").

THE PARTIES

2. Plaintiff H. Lundbeck A/S ("Lundbeck") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Denmark, with a place of business at Ottiliavej 9, DK-2500 Valby, Denmark. Lundbeck is the assignee and owner of the '684 Patent, the '355 Patent, the '946 Patent, and the '630 Patent.

3. Plaintiff Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Japan, with a place of business at 1-1, Doshomachi 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka 540-8645, Japan. Lundbeck has granted Takeda Japan an exclusive license to the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents in connection with the use, importation, distribution, marketing, promotion, and sale of TRINTELLIX[®] in the United States.

4. Plaintiff Takeda Pharmaceuticals International AG is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland, with a place of business at Thurgauerstrasse 130, 8152 Glattpark-Opfikon, Zurich, Switzerland. Takeda International is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Takeda Japan. Takeda International has an exclusive sublicense to the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents from Takeda Japan in connection with the commercialization of TRINTELLIX[®] in the United States.

5. Plaintiff Takeda Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at One Takeda Parkway, Deerfield, IL 60015. Takeda International and Takeda Japan own Takeda

USA. Takeda USA holds the New Drug Application (“NDA”) No. 204447 for TRINTELLIX[®] and has an exclusive sublicense to the ’684, ’355, ’946, and ’630 Patents from Takeda International, which grants it the right to import, distribute, and sell TRINTELLIX[®] in the United States on behalf of Takeda.

6. Plaintiff Takeda Pharmaceuticals America, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at One Takeda Parkway, Deerfield, IL 60015. Takeda America is a wholly owned subsidiary of Takeda USA. Takeda America distributes and markets TRINTELLIX[®] in the United States on behalf of Takeda USA.

7. Lundbeck and Takeda are engaged in the business of creating, researching, developing, and bringing to market revolutionary pharmaceutical products to help treat serious diseases, including major depressive disorder.

8. On information and belief, Defendant Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, NJ 08512.

9. On information and belief, Defendant Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the People’s Republic of China, with a principal place of business at Xunqiao, Linhai, Zhejiang 317024, China.

10. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co.

11. On information and belief, Defendant Solco Healthcare US, LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, New Jersey 08512.

12. On information and belief, Solco Healthcare US, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. and Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co.

13. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. and Solco Healthcare US, LLC act at the direction, and for the benefit, of Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., and are controlled and/or dominated by Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co.

14. On further information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc., Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., and Solco Healthcare US, LLC collaborate with respect to the development, regulatory approval, marketing, sale, and/or distribution of pharmaceutical products. On further information and belief, Defendants are agents of each other and/or operate in concert as integrated parts of the same business group, and enter into agreements with each other that are nearer than arm's length.

15. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc., Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., and Solco Healthcare US, LLC acted collaboratively in the preparation and submission of ANDA No. 211024.

16. On information and belief, Defendants caused ANDA No. 211024 to be submitted to FDA and seek FDA approval of ANDA No. 211024.

17. On information and belief, Defendants intend to commercially manufacture, market, offer for sale, and sell the vortioxetine hydrobromide tablets described in Defendants' ANDA ("the ANDA Products") throughout the United States, including in the State of Delaware, in the event FDA approves Defendants' ANDA.

18. On information and belief, Defendants rely on material assistance from one another to market, distribute, offer for sale, and/or sell generic drugs in the U.S. market, including in the State of Delaware. On information and belief, Defendants intend to act

collaboratively to commercially manufacture, market, distribute, offer for sale, and/or sell the ANDA Products, in the event FDA approves Defendants' ANDA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

19. This civil action for patent infringement arises under the patent laws of the United States, including 35 U.S.C. § 271, and alleges infringement of the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents.

20. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

21. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because, on information and belief, Defendants, *inter alia*, have continuous and systematic contacts with the State of Delaware, regularly conducts business in the State of Delaware, either directly or through one or more of their wholly owned subsidiaries, agents, and/or alter egos, have purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of doing business in the State of Delaware, and intend to sell the ANDA Products in the State of Delaware upon approval of ANDA No. 211024.

22. Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. On information and belief, Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. is registered to do business as a domestic corporation in Delaware (File Number 4742737).

23. Solco Healthcare US, LLC is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. On information and belief, Solco Healthcare US, LLC is registered to do business as a domestic corporation in Delaware (File Number 4582086).

24. On information and belief, Defendants are in the business of manufacturing, marketing, importing, distributing, and selling pharmaceutical drug products, including generic drug products, either directly or through subsidiaries, agents, and/or alter-egos, which

Defendants manufacture, distribute, market, and/or sell throughout the United States and in this judicial district.

25. On information and belief, Defendants are licensed to sell generic and proprietary pharmaceutical products in the State of Delaware, either directly or through one or more of their wholly owned subsidiaries, agents, and/or alter egos.

26. Defendants have committed, or aided, abetted, contributed to, and/or participated in the commission of, acts of patent infringement that will lead to foreseeable harm and injury to Plaintiffs, which manufacture TRINTELLIX[®] for sale and use throughout the United States, including this judicial district. On information and belief and as indicated by a letter dated December 15, 2017 sent by Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. to Lundbeck and Takeda USA pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(B) (“Notice Letter” or “First Notice Letter”) and by a letter dated March 9, 2018 sent by Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. to Lundbeck and Takeda USA pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(B) (“Second Notice Letter”) (collectively, the “Notice Letters”), Defendants prepared and filed Defendants’ ANDA with the intention of seeking to market the ANDA Products nationwide, including within this judicial district.

27. On information and belief, Defendants plan to sell the ANDA Products in the State of Delaware, list the ANDA Products on the State of Delaware’s prescription drug formulary, and seek Medicaid reimbursements for sales of the ANDA Products in the State of Delaware, either directly or through one or more of their wholly owned subsidiaries, agents, and/or alter egos.

28. On information and belief, Defendants know and intend that their proposed ANDA Products will be distributed and sold in Delaware and will thereby displace sales of TRINTELLIX[®], causing injury to Lundbeck and Takeda. Defendants intend to take advantage

of their established channels of distribution in Delaware for the sale of their proposed ANDA Products.

29. Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. regularly engages in patent litigation concerning FDA-approved drug products in this judicial district, has not contested personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, and has purposefully availed itself of the rights and benefits of this Court by asserting claims and/or counterclaims in this Court. *See, e.g., Biogen MA Inc. et al v. Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 17-cv-00827, D.I. 13 (D. Del. Oct. 16, 2017); *Bristol-Meyers Squibb Company et al v. Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 17-cv-00426, D.I. 14 (D. Del. July 7, 2017); *Pfizer Inc. et al v. Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 17-cv-00213, D.I. 16 (D. Del. May 31, 2017); *Astellas Pharma Inc. et al. v. Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 16-cv-00943, D.I. 16 (D. Del. Dec. 9, 2016); *AstraZeneca LP et al. v. Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 15-cv-01057, D.I. 12 (D. Del. Jan. 8, 2016).

30. Venue is proper in this district for Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b) because, *inter alia*, Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district.

31. Venue is proper in this district for Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b) because, *inter alia*, Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the People's Republic of China and is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district.

32. Venue is proper in this district for Solco Healthcare US, LLC pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b) because, *inter alia*, Solco Healthcare US, LLC is a corporation

organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district.

PLAINTIFFS' APPROVED TRINTELLIX[®] DRUG PRODUCT AND PATENTS

33. Takeda USA is the holder of New Drug Application (“NDA”) No. 204447 for TRINTELLIX[®] tablets (5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, and 20 mg dosage strengths).¹ The active ingredient in TRINTELLIX[®] is vortioxetine hydrobromide. FDA approved NDA No. 204447 on September 30, 2013.

34. TRINTELLIX[®] is an oral antidepressant indicated for the treatment of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). It is an inhibitor of serotonin (5-HT) reuptake, an agonist at 5-HT1A receptors, a partial agonist at 5-HT1B receptors, and an antagonist at 5-HT3, 5-HT1D and 5-HT7 receptors. It is considered to be the first and only drug with this combination of pharmacodynamic activity. It represents a major advancement in the treatment of depression.

35. The '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents are listed in the *Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations* (an FDA publication commonly known as the “Orange Book”) for TRINTELLIX[®].

36. The '684 Patent, entitled “1-[2-(2,4-dimethylphenylsulfanyl)-phenyl] piperazine as a Compound with Combined Serotonin Reuptake, 5-HT3 and 5-HT1A Activity for the Treatment of Cognitive Impairment,” was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO on May 13, 2014. A true and correct copy of the '684 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

37. The '355 Patent, entitled “1-[2-(2,4-dimethylphenylsulfanyl)-phenyl] piperazine as a Compound with Combined Serotonin Reuptake, 5-HT3 and 5-HT1A Activity for the

¹ Plaintiffs do not sell 15 mg TRINTELLIX[®] tablets in the United States.

Treatment of Cognitive Impairment,” was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO on March 3, 2015. A true and correct copy of the ’355 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

38. The ’946 Patent, entitled “1-[2-(2,4-dimethylphenylsulfanyl)-phenyl] piperazine as a Compound with Combined Serotonin Reuptake, 5-HT₃ and 5-HT_{1A} Activity for the Treatment of Cognitive Impairment,” was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO on January 5, 2016. A true and correct copy of the ’946 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

39. The ’630 Patent, entitled “1-[2-(2,4-dimethylphenylsulfanyl)-phenyl] piperazine as a Compound with Combined Serotonin Reuptake, 5-HT₃ and 5-HT_{1A} Activity for the Treatment of Cognitive Impairment,” was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO on January 9, 2018. A true and correct copy of the ’630 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

DEFENDANTS’ ANDA NO. 211024

40. On information and belief, Defendants have submitted ANDA No. 211024 to FDA, or caused ANDA No. 211024 to be submitted to FDA, under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j), in order to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, or sale of vortioxetine hydrobromide tablets as purported generic versions of TRINTELLIX[®] tablets prior to the expiration of the ’684, ’355, ’946, and ’630 Patents.

41. On information and belief, FDA has not approved Defendants’ ANDA.

42. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. sent Lundbeck and Takeda USA a Notice Letter dated December 15, 2017. The First Notice Letter represented that Defendants had submitted to FDA ANDA No. 211024 and a purported Paragraph IV certification for the ’684, ’355, and ’946 Patents. Plaintiffs reserve all rights to challenge the sufficiency of Defendants’ ANDA and First Notice Letter.

43. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. sent Lundbeck and Takeda USA a Second Notice Letter dated March 9, 2018. The Second Notice Letter

represented that Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. had submitted to FDA a purported Paragraph IV certification for ANDA No. 211024 for the '630 Patent. Plaintiffs reserve all rights to challenge the sufficiency of Defendants' ANDA and Second Notice Letter.

44. On information and belief, the purpose of an ANDA and Paragraph IV certifications is to obtain approval under section 505(j) of the FDCA to engage in the commercial manufacture and sale of the ANDA Products before expiration of the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents. Hence, Defendants' purpose in submitting ANDA No. 211024 is to market the products described therein before the expiration of the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents.

45. According to applicable regulations, Notice Letters such as Defendants' must contain a detailed statement of the factual and legal basis of the applicant's opinion that the patent is not valid, unenforceable, or will not be infringed which includes a claim-by-claim analysis, describing "for each claim of a patent alleged not to be infringed, a full and detailed explanation of why the claim is not infringed" and "for each claim of a patent to be invalid or unenforceable, a full and detailed explanation of the grounds supporting the allegation." *See* 21 CFR § 314.95(c)(7); *see also* 21 CFR § 314.52.

46. For at least one claim of each of the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents, Defendants' Notice Letters failed to allege that use of the ANDA Products do not meet the limitations of that claim. Accordingly, Defendants' Notice Letters did not assert a non-infringement position for at least one claim of each of the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents.

47. On information and belief, if approved, the ANDA Products will have the same indication as TRINTELLIX[®]. On further information and belief, the indication set forth in the

proposed labeling submitted in ANDA No. 211024 for the ANDA Products is the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD).

48. On information and belief, if FDA approves Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will manufacture, offer for sale, or sell the ANDA Products, within the United States, including within the State of Delaware, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, including the State of Delaware. The manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, or importation of the ANDA Products will directly infringe the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents.

49. On information and belief, if FDA approves Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will actively induce or contribute to the manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products in a manner that infringes the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents.

50. This action, asserting infringement of the '684, '355, and '946 Patents, was brought within forty-five days of Plaintiffs' receipt of the First Notice Letter, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(c)(3)(C). Accordingly, Plaintiffs are entitled to a stay of FDA approval pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(5)(B)(iii) and U.S.C. § 355(j)(5)(F)(ii).

51. After the filing of Plaintiffs' original Complaint relating to the '684, '355, and '946 Patents, Plaintiffs received a Second Notice Letter from Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. relating to the '630 Patent. Plaintiffs filed this First Amended Complaint after receiving Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc.'s Second Notice Letter relating to the '630 Patent.

COUNT I
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '684 PATENT

52. Plaintiffs restate, reallege, and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1–51 as if fully set forth herein.

53. On information and belief, Defendants submitted or caused the submission of ANDA No. 211024 to FDA, and thereby seek FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA.

54. Plaintiffs own all rights, title, and interest in and to the '684 Patent.

55. The ANDA Products fall within one or more claims of the '684 Patent.

56. Defendants do not contest infringement of at least claims 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the '684 Patent in Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc.'s Notice Letters. If Princeton had a factual or legal basis to contest infringement of claims 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the '684 Patent, it was required by applicable regulations to state such a basis in its Notice Letters. *See* 21 CFR § 314.95(c)(7); 21 CFR § 314.52.

57. Defendants have infringed at least one claim of the '684 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A) by submitting Defendants' ANDA with a Paragraph IV certification and thereby seeking FDA approval of generic versions of TRINTELLIX[®] prior to the expiration of the '684 Patent.

58. If approved, the importation, manufacture, sale, offer for sale, or use of the ANDA Products will infringe one or more claims of the '684 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

59. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will actively induce infringement of the '684 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will make, use, offer to sell, or sell the ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby induce infringement of one or more claims of the '684 Patent. On information and belief, upon FDA approval, Defendants will intentionally encourage acts of direct infringement with knowledge of the '684 Patent and knowledge that their acts are encouraging infringement.

60. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will contributorily infringe the '684 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). On information and belief, upon FDA

approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will offer to sell or sell the ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '684 Patent. On information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge of the '684 Patent and knowledge that their acts will lead to infringement of the patent. On information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge that the ANDA Products are especially made or especially adapted for a use that infringes the '684 Patent and that there are no substantial non-infringing uses for the ANDA Products.

61. Defendants had actual and constructive notice of the '684 Patent prior to filing Defendants' ANDA, and were aware that the filing of Defendants' ANDA with the request for FDA approval prior to the expiration of the '684 Patent would constitute an act of infringement of the '684 Patent. Defendants have no reasonable basis for asserting that the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products will not infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or induce the infringement of the '684 Patent.

62. Defendants filed Defendants' ANDA without adequate justification for asserting the '684 Patent to be invalid, unenforceable, and/or not infringed by the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products. Defendants' conduct in certifying invalidity, unenforceability, and/or non-infringement with respect to the '684 Patent renders this case "exceptional" as that term is set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 285, and entitle Plaintiffs to recovery of their attorneys' fees and such other relief as this Court deems proper.

63. Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not enjoined from infringing, and from actively inducing or contributing to the infringement of the '684 Patent. Plaintiffs do not have an adequate remedy at law, and considering the balance of hardships

between Plaintiffs and Defendants, a remedy in equity is warranted. Further, the public interest would not be disserved by the entry of a permanent injunction.

COUNT II
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '355 PATENT

64. Plaintiffs restate, reallege, and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1–63 as if fully set forth herein.

65. On information and belief, Defendants submitted or caused the submission of ANDA No. 211024 to FDA, and thereby seek FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA.

66. Plaintiffs own all rights, title, and interest in and to the '355 Patent.

67. The ANDA Products fall within one or more claims of the '355 Patent.

68. On information and belief, the ANDA Products will be indicated for the treatment of major depressive disorder.

69. Defendants do not contest that use of the ANDA Products would constitute infringement of at least claims 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 of the '355 Patent in Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc.'s Notice Letters. If Princeton had a factual or legal basis to contest infringement of claims 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 of the '355 Patent, it was required by applicable regulations to state such a basis in its Notice Letters. *See* 21 CFR § 314.95(c)(7); 21 CFR § 314.52.

70. Defendants have infringed at least one claim of the '355 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A) by submitting Defendants' ANDA with a Paragraph IV certification and thereby seeking FDA approval of generic versions of TRINTELLIX[®] prior to the expiration of the '355 Patent.

71. If approved, use of the ANDA Products in accordance with the proposed labeling will directly infringe one or more claims of the '355 Patent.

72. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will actively induce infringement of the '355 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will make, use, offer to sell, or sell the ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby induce the infringement of one or more claims of the '355 Patent. On information and belief, upon FDA approval, Defendants will intentionally encourage acts of direct infringement with knowledge of the '355 Patent and knowledge that their acts are encouraging infringement.

73. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will contributorily infringe the '355 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will offer to sell or sell the ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '355 Patent. On information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge of the '355 Patent and knowledge that their acts will lead to infringement of the patent. On information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge that the ANDA Products are especially made or especially adapted for a use that infringes the '355 Patent and that there are no substantial non-infringing uses for the ANDA Products.

74. Defendants had actual and constructive notice of the '355 Patent prior to filing Defendants' ANDA, and were aware that the filing of Defendants' ANDA with the request for FDA approval prior to the expiration of the '355 Patent would constitute an act of infringement of the '355 Patent. Defendants have no reasonable basis for asserting that the commercial

manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products will not infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or induce the infringement of the '355 Patent.

75. Defendants filed Defendants' ANDA without adequate justification for asserting the '355 Patent to be invalid, unenforceable, and/or not infringed by the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products. Defendants' conduct in certifying invalidity, unenforceability, and/or non-infringement with respect to the '355 Patent renders this case "exceptional" as that term is set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 285, and entitle Plaintiffs to recovery of their attorneys' fees and such other relief as this Court deems proper.

76. Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not enjoined from infringing, and from actively inducing or contributing to the infringement of the '355 Patent. Plaintiffs do not have an adequate remedy at law, and considering the balance of hardships between Plaintiffs and Defendants, a remedy in equity is warranted. Further, the public interest would not be disserved by the entry of a permanent injunction.

COUNT III
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '946 PATENT

77. Plaintiffs restate, reallege, and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1–76 as if fully set forth herein.

78. On information and belief, Defendants have submitted or caused the submission of ANDA No. 211024 to FDA, and thereby seek FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA.

79. Plaintiffs own all rights, title, and interest in and to the '946 Patent.

80. The ANDA Products fall within one or more claims of the '946 Patent.

81. On information and belief, the ANDA Products will be indicated for the treatment of major depressive disorder.

82. Defendants do not contest that use of the ANDA Products would constitute infringement of at least claims 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the '946 Patent in Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. Notice Letters. If Princeton had a factual or legal basis to contest infringement of claims 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the '946 Patent, it was required by applicable regulations to state such a basis in its Notice Letters. *See* 21 CFR § 314.95(c)(7); 21 CFR § 314.52.

83. Defendants have infringed at least one claim of the '946 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A) by submitting Defendants' ANDA with a Paragraph IV certification and thereby seeking FDA approval of generic versions of TRINTELLIX[®] prior to the expiration of the '946 Patent.

84. If approved, use of the ANDA Products in accordance with the proposed labeling will directly infringe one or more claims of the '946 Patent.

85. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will actively induce infringement of the '946 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will make, use, offer to sell, or sell the ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby induce the infringement of one or more claims of the '946 Patent. On information and belief, upon FDA approval, Defendants will intentionally encourage acts of direct infringement with knowledge of the '946 Patent and knowledge that their acts are encouraging infringement.

86. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will contributorily infringe the '946 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will offer to sell or sell the ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby

contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '946 Patent. On information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge of the '946 Patent and knowledge that their acts will lead to infringement of the patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge that the ANDA Products are especially made or especially adapted for a use that infringes the '946 Patent and that there are no substantial non-infringing uses for the ANDA Products.

87. Defendants had actual and constructive notice of the '946 Patent prior to filing Defendants' ANDA, and were aware that the filing of Defendants' ANDA with the request for FDA approval prior to the expiration of the '946 Patent would constitute an act of infringement of the '946 Patent. Defendants have no reasonable basis for asserting that the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products will not infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or induce the infringement of the '946 Patent.

88. In addition, Defendants filed Defendants' ANDA without adequate justification for asserting the '946 Patent to be invalid, unenforceable, and/or not infringed by the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products. Defendants' conduct in certifying invalidity, unenforceability, and/or non-infringement with respect to the '946 Patent renders this case "exceptional" as that term is set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 285, and entitle Plaintiffs to recovery of their attorneys' fees and such other relief as this Court deems proper.

89. Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not enjoined from infringing, and from actively inducing or contributing to the infringement of the '946 Patent. Plaintiffs do not have an adequate remedy at law, and considering the balance of hardships between Plaintiffs and Defendants, a remedy in equity is warranted. Further, the public interest would not be disserved by the entry of a permanent injunction.

COUNT IV
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '630 PATENT

90. Plaintiffs restate, reallege, and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1–89 as if fully set forth herein.

91. On information and belief, Defendants submitted or caused the submission of ANDA No. 211024 to FDA, and thereby seek FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA.

92. Plaintiffs own all rights, title, and interest in and to the '630 Patent.

93. The ANDA Products fall within one or more claims of the '630 Patent.

94. On information and belief, the ANDA Products will be indicated for the treatment of major depressive disorder.

95. Defendants do not contest that use of the ANDA Products would constitute infringement of at least claims 1, 5, 6, and 7 of the '630 Patent in Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc.'s Notice Letters. If Princeton had a factual or legal basis to contest infringement of claims 1, 5, 6, and 7 of the '630 Patent, it was required by applicable regulations to state such a basis in its Notice Letters. *See* 21 CFR § 314.95(c)(7); 21 CFR § 314.52.

96. Defendants have infringed at least one claim of the '630 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A) by submitting Defendants' ANDA with a Paragraph IV certification and thereby seeking FDA approval of generic versions of TRINTELLIX[®] prior to the expiration of the '630 Patent.

97. If approved, use of the ANDA Products in accordance with the proposed labeling will directly infringe one or more claims of the '630 Patent.

98. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will actively induce infringement of the '630 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will make, use, offer to sell, or sell the

ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby induce infringement of one or more claims of the '630 Patent. On information and belief, upon FDA approval, Defendants will intentionally encourage acts of direct infringement with knowledge of the '630 Patent and knowledge that their acts are encouraging infringement.

99. Unless enjoined by this Court, upon FDA approval, Defendants will contributorily infringe the '630 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA, Defendants will offer to sell or sell the ANDA Products within the United States, or will import the ANDA Products into the United States, and will thereby contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '630 Patent. On information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge of the '630 Patent and knowledge that their acts will lead to infringement of the patent. On information and belief, Defendants have had and continue to have knowledge that the ANDA Products are especially made or especially adapted for a use that infringes the '630 Patent and that there are no substantial non-infringing uses for the ANDA Products.

100. Defendants had actual and constructive notice of the '630 Patent prior to filing Defendants' ANDA, and were aware that the filing of Defendants' ANDA with the request for FDA approval prior to the expiration of the '630 Patent would constitute an act of infringement of the '630 Patent. Defendants have no reasonable basis for asserting that the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products will not infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or induce the infringement of the '630 Patent.

101. Defendants filed Defendants' ANDA without adequate justification for asserting the '630 Patent to be invalid, unenforceable, and/or not infringed by the commercial

manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sale of the ANDA Products. Defendants' conduct in certifying invalidity, unenforceability, and/or non-infringement with respect to the '630 Patent renders this case "exceptional" as that term is set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 285, and entitle Plaintiffs to recovery of their attorneys' fees and such other relief as this Court deems proper.

102. Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not enjoined from infringing, and from actively inducing or contributing to the infringement of the '630 Patent. Plaintiffs do not have an adequate remedy at law, and considering the balance of hardships between Plaintiffs and Defendants, a remedy in equity is warranted. Further, the public interest would not be disserved by the entry of a permanent injunction.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request the following relief:

(A) A judgment that Defendants have infringed the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A);

(B) An order, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4)(A), that the effective date of any FDA approval of Defendants' ANDA shall be no earlier than the last expiration date of any of the '684, '355, '946, or '630 Patents, or any later expiration of exclusivity for any of the '684, '355, '946, or '630 Patents, including any extensions or regulatory exclusivities;

(C) Entry of a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, employees, parents, affiliates, and subsidiaries, and all persons and entities acting in concert with Defendants or on their behalf from commercially manufacturing, using, offering for sale, or selling the ANDA Products within the United States, or importing the ANDA Products into the United States, until the expiration of the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents;

(D) A judgment declaring that making, using, selling, offering to sell, or importing the ANDA Products, or inducing or contributing to such conduct, would constitute infringement of the '684, '355, '946, and '630 Patents pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271 (a), (b), and/or (c);

(E) A declaration under 28 U.S.C. § 2201 that if Defendants, their officers, agents, employees, parents, affiliates, and subsidiaries, and all persons and entities acting in concert with Defendants or on their behalf, engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale or importation of the ANDA Products, it will constitute an act of infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271 (a), (b), and/or (c);

(F) An award of damages or other relief, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4)(C), if Defendants engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Products, or any product that infringes the '684, '355, '946, or '630 Patents, or induces or contributes to such conduct, prior to the expiration of the patents;

(G) A finding that this is an exceptional case, and an award of attorneys' fees in this action pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;

(H) Costs and expenses in this action; and

(I) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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