

PARTIES

3. Astellas US LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware having its principal place of business at 1 Astellas Way, Northbrook, Illinois 60062.

4. Astellas Pharma US, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, having its principal place of business at 1 Astellas Way, Northbrook, IL 60062.

5. Gilead is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, having its principal place of business at 333 Lakeside Drive, Foster City, CA 94404.

6. Plaintiffs are engaged in the business of creating, developing, and bringing to market revolutionary pharmaceutical products to help patients prevail against serious diseases, including diagnostic pharmacologic stress agents. Plaintiffs sell Lexiscan in this judicial district and throughout the United States.

7. Upon information and belief, Sun is a corporation organized and existing under the laws the laws of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, having its principal place of business at Office # 43, Block Y, SAIF Zone, P.O. Box 122304, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This case arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 100, *et seq.*, and this Court has jurisdiction over its subject matter under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), 2201, and 2202.

9. This Court has jurisdiction over Sun because, *inter alia*, Sun has committed an act of patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2) and intends a future course of conduct that includes acts of patent infringement in Delaware. These acts have led and will lead to foreseeable harm and injury to Plaintiffs, both Delaware corporations, in Delaware. For example, on information and belief, following approval of ANDA No. 211664, Sun will make, use, import, sell,

and/or offer for sale the Sun ANDA Product in the United States, including in Delaware, prior to the expiration of the patents-in-suit.

10. This Court also has jurisdiction over Sun because, *inter alia*, this action arises from actions of Sun directed toward Delaware, and because Sun has purposefully availed itself of the rights and benefits of Delaware law by engaging in systematic and continuous contacts with Delaware. Upon information and belief, Sun regularly and continuously transacts business within Delaware, including by selling pharmaceutical products in Delaware either directly or indirectly through affiliated companies, including Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc. Upon information and belief, Sun derives substantial revenue from the sale of those products in Delaware and has availed itself of the privilege of conducting business within Delaware.

11. Sun has previously consented to suit in this judicial district and has availed itself of Delaware courts through the assertion of counterclaims in suits brought in Delaware including *Pharmacyclics LLC v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, C.A. No. 18-237-GMS, D.I. 14 (Apr. 6, 2018); *Biogen MA Inc. v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, C.A. No. 17-848-LPS, D.I. 9 (D. Del. Oct. 16, 2017); *Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, C.A. No. 17-409-LPS, D.I. 10 (D. Del. May 12, 2017); *Amgen Inc. v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, C.A. No. 16-882-GMS, D.I. 14 (D. Del. Nov. 16, 2016); *Sanofi v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, C.A. No. 15-1208-RGA, D.I. 11 (D. Del. Mar. 7, 2016); *Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, C.A. No. 15-540-GMS, D.I. 12 (D. Del. Sep. 2, 2015); *Teijin Ltd. v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, No. 1:13-cv-1852-SLR, D. I. 16 (D. Del. Jan. 7, 2014); *UCB, Inc. v. Sun Pharma Global FZE*, No. 1:13-cv-1218-LPS, D.I. 10 (D. Del. Sep. 9, 2013).

12. In the alternative, this Court has jurisdiction over Sun because the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2)(A) are met.

13. Venue is proper in this Court as to Sun under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3), because Sun, upon information and belief, is not a resident of the United States and may thus be sued in any judicial district.

14. For these reasons, and for other reasons that will be presented to the Court if jurisdiction and/or venue are challenged, the Court has personal jurisdiction over Sun, and venue in this judicial district is proper.

PATENTS-IN-SUIT

15. On January 31, 2012, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued the '183 patent, titled "Process for preparing an A_{2A}-adenosine receptor agonist and its polymorphs." A true and correct copy of the '183 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The claims of the '183 patent are valid, enforceable, and not expired. Gilead is the owner of the '183 patent and Astellas US LLC is the exclusive licensee of the '183 patent.

16. On July 21, 2015, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued the '601 patent, titled "Process for preparing an A_{2A}-adenosine receptor agonist and its polymorphs." A true and correct copy of the '601 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B. The claims of the '601 patent are valid, enforceable, and not expired. Gilead is the owner of the '601 patent and Astellas US LLC is the exclusive licensee of the '601 patent. The '601 patent is the subject of a pending reissue proceeding (Reissue Application No. 15/653,860).

17. Astellas Pharma US, Inc. is the holder of New Drug Application ("NDA") No. 022161, by which the FDA granted approval for the marketing and sale of 0.4 mg/5 mL (0.08 mg/mL) intravenous solution of regadenoson. Plaintiffs market 0.4 mg/5 mL (0.08 mg/mL) intravenous solution of regadenoson in the United States, under the trade name "Lexiscan[®]." The FDA's official publication of approved drugs (the "Orange Book") includes Lexiscan together with the patents-in-suit. Lexiscan is a pharmacologic agent used in a cardiac nuclear stress test.

Lexiscan works by increasing blood flow in the coronary arteries. Lexiscan is given prior to a myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) test, which provides physicians with detailed information about blood flow into a patient's heart. Approximately half of the people undergoing a cardiac stress test are unable to use a treadmill or a stationary bicycle because of medical conditions. Lexiscan may be used when a person is unable to exercise enough to increase blood flow to the heart during a cardiac nuclear stress test.

18. The prescribing information for Lexiscan identifies the drug as “a pharmacologic stress agent indicated for radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) in patients unable to undergo adequate exercise stress.” A copy of the complete prescribing information for Lexiscan approved in NDA No. 022161 is attached as Exhibit C.

INFRINGEMENT BY SUN

19. By letter dated August 20, 2018, Sun notified Plaintiffs that Sun had submitted ANDA No. 211664 to the FDA under Section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 355(j)) (“the Lexiscan Notice Letter”).

20. The Lexiscan Notice Letter states that Sun has submitted an ANDA under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j) to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale, or sale of the Sun ANDA product before the expiration of the patents-in-suit. Upon information and belief, Sun intends to—directly or indirectly—engage in the commercial manufacture, use, and sale of the Sun ANDA product.

21. By filing ANDA No. 211664, Sun has necessarily represented to the FDA that the Sun ANDA product has the same active ingredient as Lexiscan, has the same dosage form and strength as Lexiscan, and is bioequivalent to Lexiscan.

22. Upon information and belief, Sun is seeking approval to market the Sun ANDA product for the same approved indication as Lexiscan.

23. In the Lexiscan Notice Letter, Sun states that the patents-in-suit are invalid, unenforceable, and/or will not be infringed by the commercial manufacture, use, and sale of the Sun ANDA product.

24. In the Lexiscan Notice Letter, Sun offered confidential access to portions of its ANDA No. 211664, on terms and conditions set forth in the Lexiscan Notice Letter (“the Sun Offer”). Sun requested that Plaintiffs accept the Sun Offer before receiving access to Sun’s ANDA No. 211664. The Sun Offer contained unreasonable restrictions well beyond those that would apply under a protective order on who could view the ANDA. For example, the Sun Offer contained a broad patent prosecution bar, which, among other things, does not have a carve out for *inter partes* reviews or other adversarial proceedings, and a broad bar on any work related to actions before the FDA. The Sun Offer unreasonably restricted the ability of counsel to seek the opinions of Plaintiffs’ employees and outside experts. The restrictions Sun has placed on access to ANDA No. 211664 contravene 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(5)(C)(i)(III), which states that an offer of confidential access “shall contain such restrictions as to persons entitled to access, and on the use and disposition of any information accessed, *as would apply had a protective order been entered for the purpose of protecting trade secrets and other confidential business information*” (emphasis added).

COUNT I

(INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’183 PATENT)

25. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 24 is incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

26. Sun’s submission of ANDA No. 211664 to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, or sale of the Sun ANDA product prior to the expiration of the ’183 patent constituted a technical act of infringement of at least one of the claims

of the '183 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, including but not limited to claims 1-3 and 8-9, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

27. Sun's commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, sale, or importation of the Sun ANDA product prior to the expiration of the '183 patent, and its inducement of and/or contribution to such conduct, would further infringe at least one of the claims of the '183 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, including at least claims 1-3 and 8-9, under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a), (b) and/or (c).

28. Upon FDA approval of Sun's ANDA No. 211664, Sun will infringe one or more claims of the '183 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, including at least claims 1-3 and 8-9, by making, using, offering to sell, and selling the Sun ANDA product in the United States and/or importing said product into the United States, and/or by actively inducing and contributing to infringement of the '183 patent by others, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b) and/or (c), unless enjoined by the Court.

29. If Sun's marketing and sale of the Sun ANDA product prior to expiration of the '183 patent and all other relevant exclusivities are not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no remedy at law.

COUNT II

(INFRINGEMENT OF THE '601 PATENT)

30. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 29 is incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

31. Sun's submission of ANDA No. 211664 to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, or sale of the Sun ANDA product prior to the expiration of the '601 patent constituted a technical act of infringement of at least one of the claims of the '601 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, including but not limited to claims 1-5, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

32. Sun's commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, sale, or importation of the Sun ANDA product prior to the expiration of the '601 patent, and its inducement of and/or contribution to such conduct, would further infringe at least one of the claims of the '601 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, including claims 1-5, under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a), (b) and/or (c).

33. Upon FDA approval of Sun's ANDA No. 211664, Sun will infringe one or more claims of the '601 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, including claims 1-5, by making, using, offering to sell, and selling the Sun ANDA product in the United States and/or importing said product into the United States, and/or by actively inducing and contributing to infringement of the '601 patent by others, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b) and/or (c), unless enjoined by the Court.

34. If Sun's marketing and sale of the Sun ANDA product prior to expiration of the '601 patent and all other relevant exclusivities are not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no remedy at law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that this Court grant the following relief:

1. A judgment that the claims of the patents-in-suit are not invalid, are not unenforceable, and are infringed by Sun's submission of ANDA No. 211664, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, and that Sun's making, using, offering to sell, or selling in the United States, or importing into the United States the Sun ANDA product will infringe the claims of the patents-in-suit, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

2. An order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4)(A) providing that the effective date of any approval of ANDA No. 211664 shall be a date which is not earlier than the latest

expiration date of the patents-in-suit, including any extensions and/or additional periods of exclusivity to which Plaintiffs are or become entitled.

3. An order permanently enjoining Sun, its affiliates, subsidiaries, and each of its officers, agents, servants and employees and those acting in privity or concert with them, from making, using, offering to sell, or selling in the United States, or importing into the United States the Sun ANDA product until after the latest expiration date of the patents-in-suit, including any extensions and/or additional periods of exclusivity to which Plaintiffs are or become entitled.

4. Damages or other monetary relief, including costs, fees, pre- and post-judgment interest, to Plaintiffs if Sun engages in commercial manufacture, use, offers to sell, sale, or importation in or into the United States of the Sun ANDA product prior to the latest expiration date of the patents-in-suit, including any extensions and/or additional periods of exclusivity to which Plaintiffs are or become entitled.

5. Such further and other relief as this Court deems proper and just, including any appropriate relief under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

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