DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration
Silver Spring, MD 20993

ANDA 205031

TENTATIVE APPROVAL

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc.
US Agent for Sun Pharma Global FZE
270 Prospect Plains Rd.
Cranbury, NJ 08512
Attention: Harinath Gangasani

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to your abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) dated October 29, 2012, submitted pursuant to section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), for Lacosamide Tablets, 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg and 200 mg.

Reference is made to your amendments dated April 30, May 19, June 26, and August 31, 2015. The April 30, 2015 amendment constituted a response to our November 18, 2014 action letter.

We have completed the review of this ANDA, and based upon the information you have presented to date we have concluded that the drug is safe and effective for use as recommended in the submitted labeling. However, we are unable to grant final approval to your ANDA at this time because of the patent issue noted below. Therefore, the ANDA is **tentatively approved**. This determination is based upon information available to the agency at this time (i.e., information in your ANDA and the status of current good manufacturing practice (cGMP) at the facilities used in the manufacturing and testing of the drug product) and is therefore subject to change on the basis of new information that may come to our attention. This letter does not address issues related to the 180-day exclusivity provisions under section 505(j)(5)(B)(iv) of the FD&C Act.

The reference listed drug (RLD) upon which you have based your ANDA, Vimpat Tablets, 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg and 200 mg of UCB, Inc., is subject to a period of patent protection. As noted in the agency's publication titled Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (the “Orange Book”), U.S. Patent No. RE38,551 (the '551 patent), is scheduled to expire on March 17, 2022.

With respect to the ‘551 patent insofar as it pertains to U-1566 (method of treating, as monotherapy, partial-onset seizures in a patient with epilepsy aged 17 years and older, only) and U-1567 (method of treating, as initial loading dose for monotherapy or adjunctive therapy, partial onset-seizures in a patient with epilepsy aged 17 years or older), your ANDA contains a statement under section 505(j)(2)(A)(viii) of the FD&C Act that this a method-of-use patent that does not claim any indication for which you are seeking approval under your ANDA.

With respect to the ‘551 patent, excluding U-1566 (method of treating, as monotherapy, partial-onset seizures in a patient with epilepsy aged 17 years and older, only) and U-1567 (method of treating, as initial loading dose for monotherapy or adjunctive therapy, partial onset-seizures in a patient with epilepsy aged 17 years or older), your ANDA contains a paragraph IV certification under section 505(j)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) of the FD&C Act stating that the patent is invalid, unenforceable, or will not be infringed by your manufacture, use, or sale of Lacosamide Tablets, 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg and 200 mg, under this ANDA. You notified the agency that Sun Pharma Global FZE (Sun) complied with the requirements of section 505(j)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act, and litigation for infringement of the '551 patent was brought against Sun in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware [UCB, Inc., UCB Pharma GMBH, Research Corporation Technologies, Inc. and Harris FRC Corporation v. Sun Pharma Global FZE, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. and Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc., Civil Action No. 1:13-cv-01218-LPS].

Therefore, final approval cannot be granted until:

1. a. the expiration of the 7½ -year period provided for in sections 505(j)(5)(B)(iii) and 505(j)(5)(F)(ii) of the FD&C Act, or

   b. the date the court decides[1] that the ‘551 patent is invalid or not infringed (see sections 505(j)(5)(B)(iii)(I), (II), and (III) of the FD&C Act), or

   c. the ‘551 patent has expired, and

2. The agency is assured there is no new information that would affect whether final approval should be granted.

Please note that if FDA requires a Risk Evaluation & Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for a listed drug, an ANDA citing that listed drug also will be required to have a REMS. See section 505-1(i) of the FD&C Act.

To reactivate your ANDA prior to final approval, please submit a “MINOR AMENDMENT – FINAL APPROVAL REQUESTED” 90 days prior to the date you believe that your ANDA will be eligible for final approval. This amendment should provide the legal/regulatory basis for your request for final approval and should include a copy of a court decision, or a settlement or licensing agreement, as appropriate. It should also identify changes, if any, in the conditions under which the ANDA was tentatively approved, i.e., updated information such as final-printed labeling, chemistry, manufacturing, and controls data as appropriate. This amendment should be submitted even if none of these changes were made, and it should be designated clearly in your cover letter as a MINOR AMENDMENT – FINAL APPROVAL REQUESTED.

In addition to the amendment requested above, the agency may request at any time prior to the date of final approval that you submit an additional amendment containing the requested information. Failure to submit either or, if requested, both amendments may result in rescission

[1] This decision may be either a decision of the district court or the court of appeals, whichever court is the first to decide that the patent is invalid or not infringed.

of the tentative approval status of your ANDA, or may result in a delay in the issuance of the final approval letter.

Any significant changes in the conditions outlined in this ANDA as well as changes in the status of the manufacturing and testing facilities' cGMPs are subject to agency review before final approval of the ANDA will be made. Such changes should be categorized as representing either "major" or "minor" changes, and they will be reviewed according to OGD policy in effect at the time of receipt. The submission of multiple amendments prior to final approval may also result in a delay in the issuance of the final approval letter.

This drug product may not be marketed without final agency approval under section 505 of the FD&C Act. The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of this drug product before the final approval date is prohibited under section 301 of the FD&C Act. Also, until the agency issues the final approval letter, this drug product will not be deemed to be approved for marketing under section 505 of the FD&C Act, and will not be listed in the "Orange Book."

The Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA) (Public Law 112-144, Title III) established certain provisions with respect to self-identification of facilities and payment of annual facility fees. Your ANDA identifies at least one facility that is subject to the self-identification requirement and payment of an annual facility fee. Self-identification must occur by June 1 of each year for the next fiscal year. Facility fees must be paid each year by the date specified in the Federal Register notice announcing facility fee amounts. All finished dosage forms (FDFs) or active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) manufactured in a facility that has not met its obligations to self-identify or to pay fees when they are due will be deemed misbranded. This means that it will be a violation of federal law to ship these products in interstate commerce or to import them into the United States. Such violations can result in prosecution of those responsible, injunctions, or seizures of misbranded products. Products misbranded because of failure to self-identify or pay facility fees are subject to being denied entry into the United States.

In addition, we note that GDUFA requires that certain non-manufacturing sites and organizations listed in generic drug submissions comply with the self-identification requirement. The failure of any facility, site, or organization to comply with its obligation to self-identify and/or to pay fees when due may raise significant concerns about that site or organization and is a factor that may increase the likelihood of a site inspection prior to approval. FDA does not expect to give priority to completion of inspections that are required simply because facilities, sites, or organizations fail to comply with the law requiring self-identification or fee payment.

Additionally, we note that the failure of any facility referenced in the application to self-identify and pay applicable fees means that FDA will not consider the GDUFA application review goal dates to apply to that application.

For further information on the status of this ANDA, or prior to submitting additional amendments, please contact Dawn Kimble-Vance, R.Ph.,PN, Regulatory Project Manager, at 240-402-5831.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Rickman -S

Digitally signed by William P. Rickman -S
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=HHS, ou=FDA, ou=People, 0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=1300043242, cn=William P. Rickman -S
Date: 2016.01.05 09:52:16 -05'00'

For Carol A. Holquist, RPh
Acting Deputy Director
Office of Regulatory Operations
Office of Generic Drugs
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research