Recommendation:  
NDA: Approval

NDA 208216  
Review #1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name/Dosage Form</th>
<th>Azacitidine/Injection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>100 mg/vial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route of Administration</td>
<td>Subcutaneous and Intravenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx/OTC Dispensed</td>
<td>Rx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant</td>
<td>Actavis LLC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBMISSION(S) REVIEWED</th>
<th>DOCUMENT DATE</th>
<th>DISCIPLINE(S) AFFECTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Quality Review Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCIPLINE</th>
<th>REVIEWER</th>
<th>BRANCH/DIVISION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Substance</td>
<td>Haripada Sarkar</td>
<td>OPQ/ONDNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Product</td>
<td>Amit Mitra</td>
<td>OPQ/ONDNP/DNDP 1/Branch 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>David Anderson</td>
<td>Branch 3 Division 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>Nutan Mytle</td>
<td>Branch 2, DMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Frank Wackes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biopharmaceutics</td>
<td>Banu Zolnik</td>
<td>Branch 1/Division of Biopharmaceutics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Okpo Eradiri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Business Process Manager</td>
<td>Rabiya Liaq</td>
<td>OPQ/OPRO/Branch 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Technical Lead</td>
<td>Anamitro Banerjee</td>
<td>OPQ/ONDNP/DNDP 1/Branch 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory (OTR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA Lead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment (EA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents

Table of Contents ................................................................................................................. 2

Quality Review Data Sheet ................................................................................................. 3

Executive Summary ............................................................................................................ 5

Primary Quality Review ................................................................................................. 11

ASSESSMENT OF THE DRUG SUBSTANCE ................................................................. 11

2.3.S DRUG SUBSTANCE ................................................................................................. 11

ASSESSMENT OF THE DRUG PRODUCT ................................................................... 24

2.3.P DRUG PRODUCT .................................................................................................... 24

R.2 Comparability Protocols ......................................................................................... 57

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROCESS .............................................................................. 57

2.3.P DRUG PRODUCT .................................................................................................... 58

R.2 Comparability Protocols ......................................................................................... 108

ASSESSMENT OF THE FACILITIES ......................................................................... 109

2.3.S DRUG SUBSTANCE ................................................................................................. 109

2.3.P DRUG PRODUCT .................................................................................................... 110

ASSESSMENT OF THE BIOPHARMACUETICS ....................................................... 113

ASSESSMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY .......................................................................... 134

2.3.P.7 Container/Closure System .............................................................................. 175

A APPENDICES ............................................................................................................... 175

A.2 Adventitious Agents Safety Evaluation ................................................................. 175

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS .................................................. 176

I. Review of Common Technical Document-Quality (Ctd-Q) Module 1 .............. 177

Labeling & Package Insert .............................................................................................. 177

II. List of Deficiencies To Be Communicated .............................................................. 186

III. Attachments ............................................................................................................. 186
# Quality Review Data Sheet

## 1. RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS:

### A. DMFs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DMF #</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>HOLDER</th>
<th>ITEM REFERENCED</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>DATE REVIEW COMPLETED</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Type II</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>10/18/2015</td>
<td>LoA provided Dt.: 5/18/2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type III</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>Dr. J. S. Hathaway, Dated: 12-JUL-2004</td>
<td>Type 1 glass vials are not reviewed routinely</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type III</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>Dr. Z. F. Ge, Dated: 24-NOV-214</td>
<td>The information provided in the application along with the is adequate.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Type V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type III</td>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. Other Documents: IND, RLD, or sister applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT</th>
<th>APPLICATION NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>050794</td>
<td>LD, Vidaza, 100 mg/vial, Azacitidine for injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDA</td>
<td>201537</td>
<td>Azacitidine for injection, 100 mg/vial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. CONSULTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCIPLINE</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>REVIEWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biostatistics</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacology/Toxicology</td>
<td>Conducted separate review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDRH</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

I. Recommendations

A. Recommendation and Conclusion on Approvability
This NDA is recommended for approval from the CMC point of view. No outstanding CMC deficiencies are identified at this time.

1. Summary of Complete Response issues
   None

2. Action letter language, related to critical issues such as expiration date
   The applicant has provided adequate stability data to support a 24 month shelf life.

3. Benefit/Risk Considerations
   None

B. Recommendation on Phase 4 (Post-Marketing) Commitments, Agreements, and/or Risk Management Steps, if Approvable
   None

II. Summary of Quality Assessments

A. Drug Substance [USAN Name] Quality Summary

1. Chemical Name or IUPAC Name/Structure
   1,3,5-Triazin-2(1H)-one, 4-amino-1-β-DRibofuranosyl

   ![Chemical Structure Diagram]

   4-amino-1-((2R,3R,4S,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydrofuranyl-2-yl)-1,3,5-triazin-2(1H)-one
   Chemical Formula: C_{8}H_{12}N_{4}O_{5}
   Molecular Weight: 244

2. Properties/CQAs Relevant to Drug Product Quality
   The API is a white to off-white powder with 4 stereocenters.
   The applicant lists the pKa to be [value], but based on the molecular structure and solubility, this appears to be an error.
3. List of starting materials
The applicant has referred to the DMF for drug substance information. The DMF is currently adequate to support this NDA.

4. Suppliers of starting materials (site)
The applicant has referred to the DMF for drug substance information. The DMF is currently adequate to support this NDA.

5. Summary of Synthesis
The applicant has referred to the DMF for drug substance information. The DMF is currently adequate to support this NDA.

6. Process
The applicant has referred to the DMF for drug substance information. The DMF is currently adequate to support this NDA.

7. Container Closure
The applicant has referred to the DMF for drug substance information. The DMF is currently adequate to support this NDA.

8. Retest Period & Storage Conditions
The applicant has referred to the DMF for drug substance information. The DMF is currently adequate to support this NDA.

B. Drug Product [Established Name] Quality Summary

1. Strength
100 mg/vial

2. Description/Commercial Image
The drug product Azacitidine for Injection is for subcutaneous (SC) and intravenous (IV). The powder is reconstituted as a suspension for SC and further diluted as a solution for IV administration. The drug product is supplied in a Type I clear glass vial closed with a stopper. The vial is capped with a The primary container is enclosed in a carton.

3. Summary of Product Design
The applicant used physical properties comparison to support the bioequivalence with the listed drug (LD) Vidaza (see below for Biopharmaceutics considerations). The applicant added While the LD contains mannitol, this product has sucrose and phosphate. Additional specifications for elemental impurities are added per ICH Q3D.
As the API is sparingly soluble, for IV use, a more diluted solution is further diluted with 0.9% sterile sodium chloride solution or sterile lactated ringer solution. The applicant conducted drug excipient compatibility studies to demonstrate stability at pH.

4. List of Excipients:
The excipients used in the manufacture of the drug product are disodium hydrogen phosphate dehydrate, USP, monosodium phosphate monohydrate, USP, sacrose, USP, 

5. Process Selection (Unit Operations Summary)
   a. Sterilization processes of the drug product, as applicable

   The applicant provided lyophilization parameters for kg commercial batch.

6. Container Closure
   The primary container closure consists of a USP Type I glass vial with a

7. Expiration Date & Storage Conditions
   The drug product may be stored at 25°C/60% RH with a shelf life of 24 months.

8. List of co-packaged components
   None

C. Summary of Drug Product Intended Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proprietary Name of the Drug Product</th>
<th>Azacitidine for Injection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non Proprietary Name of the Drug Product</td>
<td>Azacitidine for Injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Proprietary Name of the Drug Substance</td>
<td>Azacitidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Indication(s) including Intended Patient Population</td>
<td>Treatment of patients with the following FAB myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) subtypes: Refractory anemia (RA) or refractory anemia with ringed sideroblasts (RARS) (if accompanied by neutropenia or thrombocytopenia or requiring transfusions), refractory anemia with excess blasts (RAEB), refractory anemia with excess blasts in transformation (RAEB-T), and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMMoL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Treatment</td>
<td>Continue treatment as long as the patient continues to benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Daily Dose</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Biopharmaceutics Considerations

Background:
The listed drug product, Vidaza® (azacitidine suspension for subcutaneous injection), was approved under NDA 50794 on May 19, 2004. The intravenous route of administration (of the solution upon further dilution) was approved under the same NDA on January 7, 2007. Vidaza® is indicated for the treatment of patients with the following French-American-British (FAB) myelodysplastic syndrome subtypes: refractory anemia (RA) or refractory anemia with ringed sideroblasts, refractory anemia with excess blasts, refractory anemia with excess blasts in transformation, and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia. The approval of intravenous route of administration was based on the results of a bioequivalence study evaluating the subcutaneous (SC) and intravenous (IV) routes of administration.

Submission:
The current 505(b)(2) NDA 208216 submission for Azacitidine for Injection, 100 mg/vial for the subcutaneous and intravenous routes of administration is relying on the FDA’s findings of safety and efficacy for the listed drug, Vidaza®.

Review:
The Biopharmaceutics assessment is focused on the evaluation of the submitted information/data supporting the approval of the biowaiver requests for SC and IV routes of administration.

The overall supportive information is reviewed in the following sections:

- Comparison of injection site, and technique
- Effect of excipients on safety (sucrose vs. mannitol)
- Comparison of physico-chemical characteristics and in vitro dissolution data
- Comparative assessment of the impact of mannitol and sucrose on the PK and renal elimination of azacitidine
- Pharmacokinetic information and literature data for the listed drug product (Vidaza®) following SC and IV administration

Reviewer’s assessment of biowaiver request for the SC route of administration:
The Applicant provided comprehensive in vitro and literature data comparing the listed and the proposed azacitidine products in support of the biowaiver request for the SC route of administration.

In assessing the biowaiver request for the SC route, the following characteristics and factors for the listed and proposed drug products were evaluated and compared:
- Both drug products have the same concentration, injection volume, dosage form, the route of administration, and injection technique
QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- Comparative physico-chemical data such as viscosity, osmolality, pH, specific gravity, surface tension, and particle size data show that the listed and proposed drug products have similar properties. In addition, dissolution data of the listed drug (suspension) and the proposed drug product (suspension) are similar, indicating that the dissolution/release of drug from the suspension formulation in the injection site will be similar.

- When the suspension formulation in the finished product vials was submerged in complete dissolution occurred within the physical state of azacitidine is therefore expected to be similar for both, the listed drug product and the proposed drug product.

- Vidaza® label and published literature data show that azacitidine’s absolute bioavailability is comparable between the SC and IV routes of administration, indicating that the route of administration is not a major factor on the PK of the drug.

- Both mannitol and sucrose in the formulation, and both are expected to be absorbed rapidly following SC administration due to their small molecular size.

- The published literature does not indicate any renal adverse effects or other concerns for sucrose at the levels present in the SC and IV formulations.

In conclusion, the provided overall information/data listed above supports the Applicant’s request of a waiver for the requirement of the submission of in vivo bioavailability/bioequivalence data for the SC route. Therefore, a biowaiver for the proposed Azacitidine for Injection product for the subcutaneous route of administration is GRANTED.

Reviewer’s assessment of the biowaiver request for the IV route of administration:

The information/data submitted to demonstrate that: 1) the in vitro physico-chemical characterization on the listed and proposed drug products are comparable, 2) the presence of sucrose does not have an impact on the urinary excretion of azacitidine, and 3) the supportive PK information by the IV route is acceptable. Therefore, the Applicant’s request for a waiver of the requirement to submit in vivo bioavailability/bioequivalence data for the proposed Azacitidine for Injection product following IV administration is GRANTED.

Additionally, it is noted that the suspension dissolves very rapidly; therefore, Since reconstitution time with an acceptance criterion of not more than 90% is already one of the quality tests included in the specifications table of the drug product for batch release and stability testing, the Applicant was requested to . The Applicant provided an updated Specifications Table in an amendment (Seq.0010 dated 03/23/2016).
E. Novel Approaches
None

F. Any Special Product Quality Labeling Recommendations
None

G. Life Cycle Knowledge Information (see Attachment A)

OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND SIGNATURES: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Application Technical Lead Signature:

Anamitro Banerjee -S

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ASSESSMENT OF THE BIOPHARMACEUTICS

Background:
Azacitidine is a pyrimidine nucleoside analog of cytidine. Azacitidine is believed to exert its antineoplastic effects by causing hypomethylation of DNA and direct cytotoxicity on abnormal hematopoietic cells in the bone marrow. The listed drug product, Vidaza® (azacitidine suspension for injection) was approved under NDA 50794 on May 19, 2004 and the intravenous route of administration for the solution of the drug (after further dilution) was approved on January 7, 2007. Vidaza® is indicated for the treatment of patients with the following French-American-British (FAB) myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) subtypes: refractory anemia (RA) or refractory anemia with ringed sideroblasts, refractory anemia with excess blasts, refractory anemia with excess blasts in transformation, and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia. Note that the approval of the intravenous route of administration was based on the results of a bioequivalence study between the SC and IV routes of administration.

Drug Substance:
Azacitidine is insoluble in acetone, ethanol/water (50/50), propylene glycol, and polyethylene glycol; sparingly soluble in water, water-saturated octanol, 5%, normal saline, and 5% Tween 80 in water; and soluble in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO).

Drug Product:
The drug product is a white- to almost white sterile powder in a single use vial. It was developed for subcutaneous (SC) injection after reconstitution as a suspension (at 25 mg/mL) and for intravenous (IV) infusion after reconstitution as a solution (at 10 mg/mL) with further dilution.
The listed drug (Vidaza®) and the proposed drug products are different in their respective inactive ingredients. Vidaza® contains mannitol whereas the proposed drug product contains sucrose, monosodium phosphate monohydrate and disodium hydrogen phosphate, dehydrate.

Table 1: Formulation Comparison with Listed Drug Product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Vidaza® 100 mg</th>
<th>Azacitidine for Injection 100 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formula/ unit dose</td>
<td>Formula/ unit dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powder for solution for injection (100 mg /vial)</td>
<td>Powder for solution for injection (100 mg /vial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azacitidine</td>
<td>100.00 mg</td>
<td>100.00 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannitol</td>
<td>100.00 mg</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>170.00 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosodium phosphate monohydrate (MSP)</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium hydrogen phosphate, dihydrate (DSP)</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation of Biowaiver Requests:

This review focuses on the evaluation of the information/data supporting the biowaiver request for both, the subcutaneous (SC) and intravenous (IV) routes of administration.

The Applicant stated that recruitment of patients with MDS and Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia is very difficult due to the rare and severe nature of the disease (average 24 months overall survival). Therefore, the Applicant provided a comprehensive assessment of the formulation differences between the listed and proposed drug products and their potential impact on the PK of azacitidine following SC and IV administration.

The Applicant’s information/data provided to support the biowaiver requests for the SC and IV routes is reviewed in the following sections:

- Comparison of injection site, and technique
- Effect of excipients on safety (sucrose vs. mannitol)
- Comparison of physico-chemical characteristics and in vitro dissolution data
- Assessment of the impact of mannitol and sucrose on the PK and renal elimination of azacitidine
- Pharmacokinetic information and literature data for the listed drug product, Vidaza® (azacitidine) following SC and IV administration
Reviewer’s assessment of biowaiver request for the **SC route of administration**:

1. Factors Influencing Azacitidine PK Profile after SC Administration

   ➢ **Physiology of the SC environment:**
   The Applicant provided the following information on the physiology of the SC environment.

   “Drug administration by SC injection results in delivery to the interstitial area underlying the dermis of the skin. The interstitium consists of a fibrous collagen network supporting a gel-phase comprising negatively charged glycosaminoglycans (largely hyaluronan), salts, and plasma derived proteins. The proteins present within the interstitial space are essentially the same as those in plasma but are thought to be present at 50% lower concentration.

   The small molecules (less than 500 [Da]) are thought to be absorbed by the blood capillaries due to their largely unrestricted permeability across the vascular endothelium together with the high rate of filtration and reabsorption of fluid across the vascular capillaries (in the range of 20-40 L/day in comparison to approximately 2-4 L). By contrast, the absorption of particles (less than 100 nm) and macromolecules into the blood is restricted by their limited permeability across the vascular endothelia and lymphatics provide an alternative absorption pathway from the interstitial space.”

Factors that may influence drug absorption from the SC administration
The Applicant provided the following information on the factors that may influence drug absorption from SC administration: molecular size or particle size (in the case of injectable suspensions), pKa, pH of the product, solubility of the drug, drug solubility in the tissue fluids, viscosity of the formulation, drug concentration, age, body movement, blood supply at the injection site, injection volume, injection technique, and the site of injection.

Comparison of injection site, and technique
The proposed and listed drug products have the same concentration, dosage form, route of administration, injection volume, and injection technique.

Excipients (sucrose vs. mannitol on safety)
The Applicant provided information for the other FDA’s approved drug products containing sucrose as excipient. The maximum expected amount of sucrose per day is within the limits of sucrose in the approved drug products. Therefore, subjects have been already exposed to the maximum expected amount of sucrose in the proposed drug product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC inj products containing sucrose as excipient</th>
<th>How supplied</th>
<th>Sucrose dosage</th>
<th>The maximum recommended dose</th>
<th>The maximum expected dose of sucrose per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORENCIA® Abatacept</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b)(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XOLAIR® Odalizumab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEGINTRON® peginterferon alfa2b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZACITIDINE ACTAVIS</td>
<td>100 mg/4 ml</td>
<td>170 mg/vial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Applicant also provided information showing that the amount of monosodium phosphate monohydrate and disodium hydrogen phosphate are below the amount used in the other FDA approved products (e.g., Somavert and Intron A) for the same route of administration.

**Comparison of Physico-Chemical Characteristics**
The Applicant submitted comparative physico-chemical data such as viscosity, osmolality, pH, particle morphology, particle size and in vitro dissolution information between the listed drug and the proposed drug products. The in vitro tests were performed on ten samples from one lot of the test and one lot of the listed drug product.

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Pharmacokinetic information and literature data for the listed drug product, Vidaza following SC and IV administration

According to the Vidaza® label, the pharmacokinetics of azacitidine was studied in 6 MDS patients following a single 75 mg/m² SC dose and a single 75 mg/m² IV dose. Azacitidine is rapidly absorbed following SC administration and maximum plasma concentration is reached in 30 minutes. The bioavailability of azacitidine following SC administration relative to IV is approximately 89%. The mean volume of distribution following IV dosing is 76±26 L, the mean apparent SC clearance is 167±49L/hour, and the mean half-life after SC administration is 41±8 minutes.

Published studies indicate that urinary excretion is the primary route of elimination of azacitidine and its metabolites. Following IV administration of radioactive azacitidine to 5 cancer patients, the cumulative urinary excretion was 85% of the radioactive dose. Fecal excretion accounted for less than 1% of the administered radioactive dose over 3 days. Mean excretion of radioactivity in urine following SC administration of 14C-azacitidine was 50%. The mean elimination half-life of total radioactivity (azacitidine and its metabolites) was similar after IV and SC administration and was reported as approximately 4 hours.

Additional Information submitted in the re-submission of the Biowaiver request for the Subcutaneous Route

In Vivo Disposition of Mannitol

The Applicant stated that there is very limited data on the mannitol disposition following IV administration. However, in a three-way cross over PK study in healthy volunteers, plasma mannitol data showed that the inhalation route follows the IV route of administration after 2 hour post exposure (see figure below). It can be concluded that mannitol PK follows the same kinetics regardless of route of administration.

![Figure 7: Mean mannitol concentrations: A-inhalation; B-oral; C-intravenous.](image-url)
The effect of mannitol on the urinary flow:
According to the literature data, mannitol administered in high doses (up to 150 fold of
the amount in Vidaza®) is known to have an influence on the urinary flow and renal
elimination of various chemicals. This process may theoretically occur for Vidaza®,
however given the very low amount present in formulation (80 mg of the therapeutic
dose), a linearity of dose-effect relationship and the differences in plasma availability
(half-life) of azacitidine and mannitol, the increase of urinary excretion of Vidaza® and
its metabolites due to mannitol presence will be negligible.

In Vivo Disposition of Sucrose
- The Applicant stated that the published literature contains no evidence that sucrose
  produces renal adverse effects or other concerns at the levels present in the FDA’s
  approved and marketed SC and IV drug products (e.g., Venofer, Actemra, Xolair).
- Significant metabolism of subcutaneously or intravenously administered sucrose is
  not expected, because subcutaneously administered sucrose is absorbed by simple
diffusion (ref: Health Council of the Netherlands: Committee on Updating of OEL-
Sucrose, 2004) and sucrose is not known to be converted to fructose and glucose outside
the gastrointestinal tract or to be utilized in the synthesis of glycogen. Sucrose is
eliminated mainly unchanged by renal excretion.
- The Applicant provided literature data on sucrose absorption following SC
  administration. It is stated that after SC administration of sucrose to the mouse, 50% of
the compound is absorbed within 5-8 minutes, and the rate of disappearance after SC
administration did not differ for sucrose of 6%, 10% and 14% (ref: Classen V., Neglected
- According to the published data, sucrose administered in high doses is not known to
have any impact on urinary flow, or renal elimination of other chemicals. No renal safety
concerns in normal and impaired renal patients were triggered with other marketed IV
products in the US (examples of FDA approved drug products containing sucrose in
higher amounts are Actemra, Venofer or Xolair. From PK perspective, no influence of
sucrose on excretion of azacitidine itself or its metabolites is expected.

Mannitol-Sucrose Comparative PK Data
The Applicant stated that sucrose and mannitol have the same properties in the
formulation, and both are expected to be absorbed rapidly due to their small molecular
size. In addition, neither mannitol nor sucrose has the organic solvent characteristics that
could alter the absorption of azacitidine from the injection site. In addition, no binding to
plasma proteins is reported. The Applicant provided the following comparative PK table
on sucrose and mannitol.
QUALITY ASSESSMENT

A short comparative table assessing their expected PK profiles is presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mannitol</th>
<th>Sucrose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC absorption</td>
<td>Facile (small m.w.); no specific transporter system</td>
<td>Facile (small m.w.); no specific transporter system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence of API absorption</td>
<td>Not expected (based on lack of interaction with the API); also, it lacks the characteristics of an absorption enhancer</td>
<td>Not expected (based on lack of interaction with the API); also, it lacks the characteristics of an absorption enhancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma distribution</td>
<td>Limited to intravascular space</td>
<td>Limited to intravascular space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding to plasmatic proteins</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacological effect</td>
<td>None expected (at the proposed dose)</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excretion</td>
<td>Renal mostly (unchanged)</td>
<td>Renal mostly (unchanged)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Additional Information on Azacitidine PK
  - The Applicant provided additional published information on the absorption kinetics of azacitidine following SC administration. The Applicant stated that only lipidic molecules are being absorbed from injection by passive diffusion through the cell membranes. Other molecules that are ionic in nature need either an active transporter, or facilitated diffusion, or diffusion through intercellular space (junctions). It is stated that that small molecules (likely) easily diffuse into blood following SC injection. It is also noted that additional factors such as local tissue perfusion, local temperature, depth, volume of injection, and binding interactions and catabolism in subcutaneous tissue impacts the absorption.
  - The Applicant provided literature PK data (ref: Troetel WM., et al. Absorption, distribution and excretion of 5-azacytidine (NCS-102816) in man, Cancer Chemother Rep 1972; Jun 56(3):405-411) from early Phase 1 studies of Vidaza® given IV and SC routes. Similar to what has been reported in the Vidaza® label, absorption of azacitidine from the SC site was rapid with plasma levels within 2 hours equal to those patients treated with IV drug. The half-lives of 3.5 hours and 4.2 hours and 85% and 50% of the radioactivity was excreted in the urine with 48 hours following IV and SC injection, respectively. Subsequent study (ref: Von Hoff, DD., 5-Azacytidine A New Anticancer Drug with Effectiveness in Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, Annals of Internal Medicine, Volume 85, Number 2, pages 237-245) also confirmed the similar findings of rapid absorption and comparable half-lives between the IV and SC injections.
  - Below are the concentration-time profiles and the summary PK parameters following SC and IV infusion in 6 MDS patients. The bioavailability based on AUCinf of the SC/IV ratio of the geometric least square means was 89% with 90% CI between 70-112. Please note that this study was discussed above under the section on Azacitidine pharmacokinetic information.
Figure 1: Mean azacitidine concentration-time profile for subcutaneous (SC) and intravenous (IV) treatments.

*Source Marcucci et al, 2005

Table 2: Summary of Arithmetic Mean ± SD Pharmacokinetic Parameters Following Subcutaneous (SC) and Intravenous (IV) Dose Administration (n = 6)

*Source: Marcucci et al study, 2005

The Applicant also provided a literature reference regarding the PK of azacitidine evaluated in 53 Japanese patients receiving 75 mg/m$^2$ azacitidine SC or IV one daily for seven consecutive days on 28 day cycle.
Figure 2 Time-Course of Mean Plasma Concentrations of Azacitidine Following SC and IV administration (Source: Uchida et al, 2011)

COPYRIGHT MATERIAL WITHHELD

Table 3 Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Azacitidine after Subcutaneous and Intravenous Administration

COPYRIGHT MATERIAL WITHHELD

Source: (Uchida, 2011)

➢ Additional in vitro dissolution data
The Applicant conducted an additional in vitro dissolution study comparing the dissolution of the proposed and listed drug products using \( f_2^{(8)} \). Below are the mean % dissolved values in table and figure formats. The Applicant reported an \( f_2 \) similarity factor as \( f_2^{(8)} \), indicating that the dissolution profiles of the proposed and listed drug products are similar.
Table 15: Mean results of dissolution percentage, as time dependency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (min)</th>
<th>RLD Vidaza, F113C010</th>
<th>Sample Azacitidine NDA, FE14003A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>91.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>96.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>97.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6: Dissolution profile comparison

Reviewer’s Overall Assessment of the Biowaiver Request for the SC Route of Administration

The Applicant provided comprehensive in vitro and literature data comparing the listed and proposed drug products in support of the SC biowaiver request. The following characteristics and factors were compared in assessment of the biowaiver request.

- Both formulations have the same concentration, injection volume, dosage form, the route of administration, injection technique
- The comparative physico-chemical data such as viscosity, osmolality, pH, specific gravity, surface tension, and particle size data showed that the listed and proposed drug products have similar properties. In addition, the dissolution data of the
listed drug (suspension) and the proposed drug product (suspension) are similar indicating that the release (dissolution) of the drug from the formulation at the injection site will be similar.

- The results from an in vitro study in which drug product vials submerged in an [•] indicated that within [•] min, the suspension will dissolve into solution, thereby the physical state of azacitidine is expected to be similar for both listed drug and the proposed drug.
- Vidaza® label and literature data indicated that azacitidine bioavailability is comparable between the SC and IV routes of administration.
- Both mannitol and sucrose [•] in the formulation, and both are expected to be absorbed rapidly due to their small molecular size following SC administration.
- The published literature does not include any information indicating that sucrose produces renal adverse effects or other concerns at the levels present in the SC formulation.

In conclusion, the overall information/data described above is acceptable and therefore supports the Applicant’s request for a waiver of the requirement to submit in vivo bioavailability/bioequivalence data. The biowaiver request for the proposed Azacitidine for Injection product for the subcutaneous route of administration is GRANTED.

**Reviewer’s assessment of biowaiver request for the IV route of administration:**

**Factors Influencing Azacitidine PK Profile after IV Administration**

The majority of the information supporting the biowaiver for the SC route of administration is also used to support the biowaiver for the IV route of the administration, because after the drug is rapidly absorbed from the subcutaneous site and reaches the systemic circulation, the drug’s distribution/elimination pharmacokinetic profile is similar to that of the IV route of administration. Therefore, the following information also supports the biowaiver for the IV route of administration:

- Effect of excipients on safety (sucrose vs. mannitol and [•])
- Comparison of physico-chemical characteristics and in vitro dissolution data
- Assessment of the impact of mannitol and sucrose on the PK and renal elimination of azacitidine
- Pharmacokinetic information and literature data for the listed drug product Vidaza® (azacitidine) following SC and IV administration
Reviewer’s Overall Assessment of the Biowaiver Request for the IV Route of Administration

The Applicant provided sufficient data comparing the listed and proposed drug products in support of the IV biowaiver request. The following characteristics and factors were compared in assessment of the biowaiver request.

- Both formulations have the same concentration, injection volume, dosage form, the route of administration, injection technique
- The comparative physico-chemical data such as viscosity, osmolality, pH, specific gravity, surface tension, and particle size data showed that the listed and proposed drug products have similar properties.
- Vidaza® label and literature data indicate that azacitidine bioavailability is comparable between the SC and IV routes of administration.
- Both mannitol and sucrose are included in the formulation, and both are expected to have the similar disposition and elimination following IV administration.
- The published literature does not include any information indicating that sucrose produces renal adverse effects or other concerns at the levels present in the IV formulation.

In conclusion, the Applicant’s assertion that sucrose will not impact on the urinary excretion of azacitidine is acceptable and the overall in vitro physico-chemical characterization and supportive PK information supports the Applicant’s request for a waiver of the requirement to submit in vivo bioavailability/bioequivalence data. The biowaiver request for the proposed Azacitidine for Injection product for the intravenous route of administration is **GRANTED**.

Information Requests (IR) sent to the Applicant

**IR letter dated December 3, 2015**: The Applicant provided comprehensive physico-chemical data for the listed drug and the proposed drug products. However, adequate/sufficient information to support the biowaiver requests for SC and IV routes of administration was not provided in the original submission. Therefore, the following comments were conveyed to the Applicant in an IR letter dated December 3, 2015:

- There are differences in the inactive ingredients between the proposed drug product and the listed drug that may impact the bioavailability of azacitidine following subcutaneous administration, therefore your request for waiver of the requirement for the submission of evidence demonstrating the in vivo
bioequivalence of the proposed drug product per 21 CFR § 320.22 (b)(1) is not granted. You may either establish bioequivalence between the proposed drug product and listed drug to support the approval of subcutaneous administration of the proposed drug product, or withdraw the subcutaneous route of administration from the NDA.

- For the intravenous route of administration, provide justification with supporting data (published literature, study data etc.) demonstrating that the replacement of mannitol with sucrose in the proposed drug product will not have any impact on the urinary excretion of azacitidine and its metabolites.

Reviewer’s evaluation of the Applicant’s response provided in Seq.0004 dated 01/07/2016 for the IV route of administration - ADEQUATE

Reviewer’s evaluation of the Applicant’s response in Seq.0004 dated 01/07/2016 for the SC route of administration - NOT ADEQUATE

It is noted that the Applicant withdraw the subcutaneous route of administration from the NDA.

IR dated February 12, 2016: Although, the Applicant followed the FDA’s advice of withdrawal of the SC administration from the NDA, during an internal meeting with the clinical team, it is became evident that approval of the subcutaneous route was needed to support Section 14 of the product’s labeling, because the efficacy of the drug was established on the basis of clinical studies conducted with the SC route of administration. Therefore, the clinical review team sent the following IR comment to the Applicant 02/12/2016:

- Clinical support for approval of azacitidine was based on use of the subcutaneous route of administration not the intravenous route. The innovator provided a study comparing subcutaneous route and intravenous route allowing an understanding of pharmacokinetic relationship between the various routes of administration. Provide clinical efficacy and safety data or literature references using your product via the intravenous route for review. Alternatively you could include the subcutaneous route of administration and establish bioequivalence between the proposed drug product and listed drug.

IR dated March 3, 2016: The following information request was sent to the Applicant in preparation for the teleconference held on 3/3/2016, between Dr. Ann Farrell, Director of DHP and the Applicant.

- Vidaza was originally approved based on the subcutaneous route of administration. All clinical trials described in section 14 of the Vidaza labeling describe the subcutaneous route of administration and efficacy results based on that usage. A single PK/bioavailability study was conducted comparing single administration subcutaneous route with the intravenous route. This information was included in the Clinical Pharmacology section of the labeling (12.3). No efficacy or safety information was provided with intravenous use. You originally
submitted an NDA with a proposal for subcutaneous as well as intravenous use. Due to issues with your biowaiver request for subcutaneous use, you requested withdrawal of the subcutaneous use. Thus, your application is left with only the intravenous use, for which there is no efficacy and safety data. Provide the justification that allows the use of the efficacy and safety data obtained with the subcutaneous route for an intravenous use only presentation or resubmit a biowaiver request for the subcutaneous route with supportive data for review. In your justification, explain why the observed differences in PK with the intravenous use compared with the subcutaneous use, do not impact with the observed efficacy and safety effect seen with the subcutaneous route.

Reviewer’s evaluation of the Applicant’s response provided in Seq.0006 dated 02/18/2016 and Seq.0009 dated 03/10/2016 for SC administration - ADEQUATE

It is noted that the Applicant re-submitted the biowaiver request in the amendment dated 3/10/2016 and submitted new information to support the SC biowaiver request in the amendments S006 and S009.

IR dated March 22, 2016: Since the proposed drug product for the SC route is a suspension,

Since the proposed drug product dissolves very rapidly, In addition, a reconstitution time with an acceptance criterion of not more than 60 seconds is already a test in the specifications table of the drug product for batch release and stability testing. Therefore, the following IR comment was conveyed to the Applicant on March 22, 2016:

- The dissolution data for your proposed drug product indicate that approximately [redacted] azacitidine is released within [redacted] minutes. The FDA therefore considers the Reconstitution Time Test as a more appropriate test for batch release and stability. Provide a revised Specifications Table in which the [redacted]

Reviewer’s evaluation of the Applicant’s response provided in Seq. 0010 dated 3/23/2016 to the IR Comment - ADEQUATE

The Applicant [redacted] provided an updated Specifications Table.
BIOPHARMACEUTICS OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND SIGNATURES:

The Biopharmaceutics assessment was focused on the evaluation of the submitted information/data supporting the approval of the biowaiver requests for SC and IV routes of administration.

- **SC Route Biowaiver**: Comprehensive in vitro and literature data comparing the listed and the proposed azacitidine products were submitted in support of the biowaiver request for the SC route of administration. In assessing the biowaiver request for the SC route, the following characteristics and factors for the listed and proposed drug products were evaluated and compared: 1) both drug products have the same concentration, injection volume, dosage form, the route of administration, and injection technique, 2) Comparative physico-chemical data such as viscosity, osmolality, pH, specific gravity, surface tension, and particle size data showed that the listed and proposed drug products have similar properties. In addition, the dissolution data indicated similar release for the listed and proposed drug products, 3) Vidaza® label and published literature data show that azacitidine’s absolute bioavailability is comparable between the SC and IV routes of administration, indicating that the route of administration is not a major factor on the PK of the drug, 4) both mannitol and sucrose have similar properties in the formulation, and both are expected to be absorbed rapidly following SC administration due to their small size, and 5) the published literature does not indicate any renal adverse effects or other concerns for sucrose at the levels present in the SC and IV formulations. Therefore, the overall information/data listed above supports the Applicant’s request of a waiver for the requirement to submit in vivo bioavailability/bioequivalence data for the SC route and the biowaiver for the subcutaneous route of administration is GRANTED.

- **IV Route Biowaiver**: The overall submitted information/data demonstrated that; 1) the in vitro physico-chemical characterization of the listed and proposed drug products are comparable, 2) the presence of sucrose does not have an impact on the urinary excretion of azacitidine, and 3) the PK information supports the IV route. Therefore, the Applicant’s request for a waiver of the requirement to submit in vivo bioavailability/bioequivalence data for the proposed Azacitidine for Injection product following IV administration is GRANTED.

- **Dissolution Test**: Since the SC suspension dissolves very rapidly, . Therefore, the Applicant was requested to . However, it is noted that the reconstitution test with an acceptance criterion of not more than seconds is one of the tests included in the specifications controlling the quality of the proposed drug product.
Reviewer’s Assessment and Signature:
From the Biopharmaceutics perspective, the Applicant’s biowaiver requests for the both the SC and IV routes of administration are granted and APPROVAL is recommended for NDA 208216 for Azacitidine for Injection for SC and IV use, 100 mg/vial.

3/22/2016
Banu Sizanli Zolnik, Ph.D.
Biopharmaceutics Reviewer
Division of Biopharmaceutics
Office of New Drug Products
Office of Pharmaceutical Quality

Secondary Review Comments and Concurrence:
I concur with Dr. Zolnik’s assessment and approval recommendation for NDA 208216.

3/28/2016
Okpo Eradiri, Ph.D.
Biopharmaceutics Lead (Acting)
Division of Biopharmaceutics
Office of New Drug Products
Office of Pharmaceutical Quality

Tertiary Review Comments and Concurrence:
I concur with Drs. Zolnik and Eradiri’s overall assessment of the information supporting the granting of the biowaiver request for the SC and IV routes of administration, as well as the recommendation for approval of NDA 208216 for Azacitidine for Injection.

Angelica Dorantes, Ph.D./March 28, 2016
Biopharmaceutics Branch Chief (Acting)
Division of Biopharmaceutics
Office of New Drug Products
Office of Pharmaceutical Quality
23. Are the tests and proposed acceptance criteria for microbial burden adequate for assuring the microbial quality of the drug product?

Applicant’s Response:

Reviewer’s Assessment: P  DRUG PRODUCT

P.1 Description of the Composition of the Drug Product
- Description of drug product – (3.2.P.1-description and composition of the drug product.pdf, page 1/7)

Drug product is white, [redacted] powder in a single use vial.

Table -Drug product composition (Reproduced from submission-3.2.P.1-description and composition of the drug product.pdf, page 2/7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components of the drug product</th>
<th>Product Quantity/vial</th>
<th>Role in Actavis formulation</th>
<th>Quality reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azacitidine</td>
<td>100.00 mg (b)(4)</td>
<td>Active substance</td>
<td>USP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannitol</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>170.00 mg (b)(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>USP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosodium phosphate monohydrate</td>
<td>(b)(4) mg</td>
<td></td>
<td>USP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium hydrogen phosphate, dihydrate</td>
<td>(b)(4) mg</td>
<td></td>
<td>USP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>USP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reconstitution: (3.2.P.1-description and composition of the drug product.pdf, page 6/7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lyophilized powder in a single use vial</th>
<th>Volume of diluent to be added to vial</th>
<th>Nominal concentration per mL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 mg for SC use</td>
<td>4 mL WFI</td>
<td>25 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg for IV use</td>
<td>10 mL WFI</td>
<td>10 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Description of container closure system – (3.2.P.17-container closure system.pdf, page 1/8)
The results showed that after inoculation of reconstituted solution with microorganisms were within the proposed acceptance criteria (increase < $\theta$) even after $\theta$ hours after their inoculation.

**Acceptable**

**Reviewer’s Assessment:** Acceptable

---

**2.3.P.7 Container/Closure System**

24. Is the proposed container/closure system for the drug product validated to function as a barrier to microbial ingress? What is the container/closure design space and change control program in terms of validation?

**Applicant’s Response:**

**Reviewer’s Assessment:** Please see response in section ‘container closure system’ under Q40. The information provided in support of drug product quality microbiology for NDA 208216 is acceptable.

---

**APPENDICES**

**A.2 Adventitious Agents Safety Evaluation**

25. Are any materials used for the manufacture of the drug substance or drug product of biological origin or derived from biological sources? If the drug product contains material sourced from animals, what documentation is provided to assure a low risk of virus or prion contamination (causative agent of TSE)?

**Applicant’s Response:**
Reviewer’s Assessment: No materials are obtained or derived from animal sources.

26. If any of the materials used for the manufacture of the drug substance or drug product are of biological origin or derived from biological sources, what drug substance/drug product processing steps assure microbiological (viral) safety of the component(s) and how are the viral inactivation/clearance capacity of these processes validated?

Applicant’s Response:

Reviewer’s Assessment: NA

OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND SIGNATURES: MICROBIOLOGY

Reviewer’s Assessment and Signature: There were no quality microbiology deficiencies identified in the information provided. The application is recommended for approval from a quality microbiology perspective.

Reviewer’s Signature
Nutan Mytyle, Ph.D.
Microbiology Reviewer
Branch II
Division of Microbiology Assessment/OPF
3/16/2015

Secondary Review Comments and Concurrence:
I concur

Nandini Bhattacharya, Ph.D.
CDER/OPQ/OPF/DMA/Branch II
3.17.2016
27. Is the applicant’s claim for categorical exclusion acceptable?

28. Is the applicant’s Environmental Assessment adequate for approval of the application?

Applicant’s Response:

Reviewer’s Assessment:
The applicant requested a categorical exclusion based on 21CFR §25.31(a). Since the NDA is submitted as a 505(b)(2) application, the EA may be waived according to the CFR provision.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND SIGNATURES: ENVIRONMENTAL

Reviewer’s Assessment and Signature:
Satisfactory, Amit K. Mitra, Ph.D/ 3/22/2016

Secondary Review Comments and Concurrence:
I concur
Anamitro Banerjee, Ph.D. March 23, 2016
Acting Branch Chief, ONDP, Branch 2

I. Review of Common Technical Document-Quality (Ctd-Q) Module 1
Labeling & Package Insert

For NDA only

1. Package Insert
(a) “Highlights” Section (21CFR 201.57(a))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Reviewer’s Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product title, Drug name (201.57(a)(2))</td>
<td>Proprietary: Not provided Established Name: Azacitidine for injection</td>
<td>Proprietary name not needed for marketing approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary name and established name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfactory, Established name same as LD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosage form, route of administration</td>
<td>Dosage: 1) Injections (Powder for injection) Route: Intravenous infusion; 2) For subcutaneous injection of suspension</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled drug substance symbol (if applicable)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dosage Forms and Strengths (201.57(a)(8))**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Reviewer’s Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A concise summary of dosage forms and strengths</td>
<td>Azacitidine for Injection is supplied as lyophilized powder in 100 mg single-[^4] vials.</td>
<td>Satisfactory (same as LD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:**

(b) “Full Prescribing Information” Section

**# 3: Dosage Forms and Strengths (21CFR 201.57(c)(4))**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Reviewer’s Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available dosage forms</td>
<td>For injection: Azacitidine for Injection is supplied as lyophilized powder in 100 mg single-[^4] vials.</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths: in metric system</td>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A description of the identifying characteristics of the dosage forms, including shape, color, coating, scoring, and imprinting, when applicable.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Dosage form is not a tablet. Therefore, identifying marks as recorded in the Item are not valid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:**
This section will be modified according to PLR, if needed.
Azacitidine for Injection contains azacitidine, which is a pyrimidine nucleoside analog of cytidine. Azacitidine is 4-amino-1-β-D-ribofuranosyl-s-triazin-2(1H)-one. The structural formula is as follows:

The molecular formula is C₈H₁₂N₄O₅. The molecular weight is 244. Azacitidine is a white to almost white powder. Azacitidine was found to be insoluble in acetone, ethanol, and methyl ethyl ketone; slightly soluble in ethanol/water (50/50), propylene glycol, and polyethylene glycol; sparingly soluble in water, water saturated octanol, 5% dextrose in water, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, normal saline and 5% Tween 80 in water; and soluble in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO).

The finished product is supplied in a sterile form for reconstitution as a suspension for subcutaneous injection or reconstitution as a solution with further dilution for intravenous infusion. Vials of Azacitidine for Injection contain 100 mg of azacitidine, 170 mg sucrose, monosodium phosphate monohydrate and disodium hydrogen phosphate, dihydrate as a sterile lyophilized powder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Reviewer’s Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary name and established name</td>
<td>Proprietary name: Not provided Established name: Azacitidine for injection.</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosage form and route of administration</td>
<td>Injections, Intravenous administration by infusion or subcutaneous administration for the suspension.</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active moiety expression of strength with equivalence statement for salt (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive ingredient information (quantitative, if injectables 21CFR201.100(b)(5)(iii), listed by USP/NF names.)</td>
<td>Sucrose USP (170 mg), monosodium phosphate monohydrate, USP, and disodium hydrogen phosphate dehydrate, USP</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of being sterile (if applicable)</td>
<td>“The finished product is supplied in a sterile form for reconstitution</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#16: How Supplied/Storage and Handling (21CFR 201.57(c)(17))

Store unconstituted vials at 25°C (77°F), excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Discard unused portion.

**Handling and Disposal**

Sterile, Nonpyrogenic, Preservative-free.

This vial stopper is not made with natural rubber latex.
## QUALITY ASSESSMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Reviewer’s Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strength of dosage form</td>
<td>100 mg azacitidine per vial</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available units (e.g., bottles of 100 tablets)</td>
<td>Single use vial in cartons</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of dosage forms, e.g., shape, color, coating, scoring, imprinting, NDC number</td>
<td>NDC number is provided</td>
<td>Dosage form is not a tablet. Therefore, identifying marks as recorded in the Item are not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special handling (e.g., protect from light, do not freeze)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage conditions</td>
<td>Store unreconstituted vials at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manufacturer/distributor name listed at the end of PI, following Section #17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Reviewer’s Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer/distributor name (21 CFR 201.1)</td>
<td>Manufactured by: Sindan Pharma SRL 11 Ion Mihalache Blvd. Bucharest 1, Romania 011171 and Distributed by: Actavis Pharma, Inc. Parsippany, NJ 07054 USA</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:**
Satisfactory (This section may be revised according to PLR).

2. **Container and Carton Labeling**

1) **Immediate Container Label**
**Reviewer's Assessment:**
The applicant provided the following required items: Established name, dose strength, route of administration, single use sterile vial, reference to prescribing information for dosing and administration, prescription only, name and quantity of inactive ingredient, lot #, and expiration date. The immediate container label is satisfactory. DMEPA may have additional comments. These comments will be assessed during labeling review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Comments on the Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Conclusions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary name, established name (font size and prominence (21 CFR 201.10(g)(2))</td>
<td>Proprietary name: not provided Established name: Satisfactory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength (21 CFR 201.10(d)(1); 21 CFR 201.10(b)(4))</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net contents (21 CFR 201.51(a))</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot number per 21 CFR 201.18</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration date per 21 CFR 201.17</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Rx only” statement per 21 CFR 201.100(b)(1)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage (not required)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDC number (per 21 CFR 201.2) (requested, but not required for all labels or labeling), also see 21 CFR 207.35(b)(3)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Code per 21 CFR 201.25(c)(2)**</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of manufacturer/distributor</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*21 CFR 201.51(h) A drug shall be exempt from compliance with the net quantity declaration required by this section if it is an ointment labeled “sample”, “physician’s sample”, or a substantially similar statement and the contents of the package do not exceed 8 grams.

**For solid oral dosage forms, CDER policy provides for exclusion of “oral” from the container label.

**Not required for Physician’s samples. The bar code requirement does not apply to prescription drugs sold by a manufacturer, repacker, relabeler, or private label distributor directly to patients, but versions of the same drug product that are sold to or used in hospitals are subject to the bar code requirements.
Conclusion:
May be revised according to PLR during labeling review.

2) Carton Labeling
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Comments on the Information Provided in NDA</th>
<th>Conclusions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary name, established name (font size and prominence</td>
<td>None Established name is satisfactory</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength (21 CFR 201.10(d)(1); 21 CFR 201.100(b)(4))</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net contents (21 CFR 201.51(a))</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot number per 21 CFR 201.18</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration date per 21 CFR 201.17</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of all inactive ingredients (except for oral drugs);</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative ingredient information is required for injectables)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(201.10(a), 21 CFR 201.100(b)(5)(iii))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterility Information (if applicable)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Rx only” statement per 21 CFR 201.100(b)(1)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Conditions</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDC number (per 21 CFR 201.2) (requested, but not required for</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all labels or labeling), also see 21 CFR 207.35(b)(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Code per 21 CFR 201.25(c)(2)**</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of manufacturer/distributor</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“See package insert for dosage information” (21 CFR 201.55)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Keep out of reach of children” (optional for Rx, required for OTC)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route of Administration (not required for oral, 21 CFR 201.100(b)(3))</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:**
The labeling section is satisfactory. However, the labeling may be revised according to the PLR format.

**OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND SIGNATURES: LABELING**

**Reviewer’s Assessment and Signature:**
May be further revised in PLR format/Amit K. Mitra, Ph.D/3/22/2016

**Secondary Review Comments and Concurrence:**
I concur
Anamitra Banerjee, Ph.D. March 23, 2016
Acting Branch Chief, ONDP, Branch 2

II. List of Deficiencies To Be Communicated

None

III. Attachments

A. Lifecycle Knowledge Management

A. Facility

**OVERALL RECOMMENDATION:**
**DRUG SUBSTANCE**
### B. Lifecycle Knowledge Management

#### a) Drug Substance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute/CQA</th>
<th>Initial Risk Ranking*</th>
<th>Justification</th>
<th>Risk Mitigation Approach</th>
<th>Final Risk Evaluation</th>
<th>Lifecycle Considerations/Comments**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H, M, or L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### b) Drug Product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute/CQA</th>
<th>Factors that can impact the CQA</th>
<th>Initial Risk Ranking*</th>
<th>Risk Mitigation Approach</th>
<th>Final Risk Evaluation</th>
<th>Lifecycle Considerations/Comments**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sterility</td>
<td>• Formulation</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue stability monitoring post approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Container/closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Process parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Scale/equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endotoxin</td>
<td>• Formulation</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue stability monitoring post approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrogen</td>
<td>• Container/closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Process parameter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Scale/equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assay</td>
<td>• Formulation</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>The drug</td>
<td>Continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Assessments</td>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>Risk Level</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(API)</td>
<td>Container/closure Process parameter Scale/equipment Site</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The drug product is reconstituted with water for injection leading to a solution</td>
<td>Stability monitoring post approval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Stability (solid state)</td>
<td>Formulation Container/closure Process parameter Scale/equipment Site</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Fill volume is kept the same as that of the LD (see pharmaceutical development report)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniformity of dose (Fill volume/deliverable volume)</td>
<td>Formulation Container/closure Process parameter Scale/equipment Site</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmolality</td>
<td>Formulation Container/closure Process parameter Scale/equipment Site</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (high)</td>
<td>Formulation Container/closure Process parameter Scale/equipment Site</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Monitor stability</td>
<td>Monitor stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (low)</td>
<td>Formulation Container/closure Process</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Monitor stability</td>
<td>Monitor stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Monitor Stability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leachable Extractable</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redispersibility/reconstitution time</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture content</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance (caking)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Parameter**: Formulation, Container/closure, Process parameter, Scale/equipment, Site.
**QUALITY ASSESSMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance (color/turbidity)</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Container/closure</th>
<th>Process parameter</th>
<th>Scale/equipment</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Monitor stability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Risk ranking applies to product attribute/CQA

**For example, critical controls, underlying control strategies assumptions, post marketing commitment, knowledge management post approval, etc.
METHODS VERIFICATION REPORT SUMMARY

TO: Amit Mitra, CMC Reviewer
    David Anderson, Process Reviewer
    Janice Brown, CMC Lead
    Olen Stephens, Branch Chief
    Rabiya Laiq, MVP Manager
    ONDP

E-mail Address: amit.mitra@fda.hhs.gov; david.anderson@fda.hhs.gov; janice.brown@fda.hhs.gov
Phone: 301-796-1420, 240-402-8885, 301-796-1652

FROM: FDA
        Division of Pharmaceutical Analysis
        Laura C. Pogue, MVP Coordinator
        645 S Newstead Avenue
        St. Louis, MO 63110
        Phone: (314) 539-2155

Through: David Keire, Ph.D., Lab Chief, Branch I
         Phone: (314) 539-3850

SUBJECT: Methods Verification Report Summary

Application Number: 208216
Name of Product: Azacitidine for Injection and for Suspension, 100 mg/vial
Applicant: Actavis LLC
Applicant’s Contact Person: Joann Stavole, M.S., R.A.C.
Address: 400 Interpace Parkway, Morris Corporate Center III, Building D, 3rd Floor, Parsippany, NJ
Telephone: 862-261-7735   Email: RegulatoryAffairsUS@actavis.com

Date Methods Validation Consult Request Form Received by DPA: 09/04/2015
Date Methods Validation Package Received by DPA: 11/19/2015
Date Samples Received by DPA: 11/19/2015
Date Analytical Completed by DPA: 1/14/2016

Laboratory Classification: 1. Methods are acceptable for control and regulatory purposes. ☑
2. Methods are acceptable with modifications (as stated in accompanying report). □
3. Methods are unacceptable for regulatory purposes. □

Comments: See attached summary for analyst comments and results.
Date: January 14, 2016

To: Amit Mitra, CMC Reviewer
    Janice Brown, CMC Lead

Through: David Keire Ph.D., Lab Chief, Branch I, CDER/OPQ/OTR/DPA

From: Anjanette Smith, Chemist, CDER/OPQ/OTR/DPA

Subject: Method Verification of NDA 208216: Azacitidine for Injection and Suspension, Actavis LLC

The following method was verified (as written) and is acceptable for quality control and regulatory purposes:
   1) Degradation products by

Analysis to address reviewer concerns presented in Appendix A:

The Division of Pharmaceutical Analysis has the following comments:
Degradation products by

4 Page(s) have been Withheld in Full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page
This is a representation of an electronic record that was signed electronically and this page is the manifestation of the electronic signature.

/s/

----------------------------------------
LAURA POGUE
01/14/2016

DAVID A KEIRE
01/14/2016
METHODS VALIDATION REQUEST FORM

TO: FDA
Division of Pharmaceutical Analysis
Attn: Laura C. Pogue, Ph.D.
645 S. Newstead Avenue
St. Louis MO 63110

FROM: Amit Mitra, CMC Reviewer
David Anderson, Process Reviewer
Janice Brown, CMC Lead
Office Name: ONDP
E-mail Address: amit.mitra@fda.hhs.gov; david.anderson@fda.hhs.gov; janice.brown@fda.hhs.gov
Phone: 301-796-1420, 240-402-8885, 301-796-1652

Through: Olen Stephens, Branch Chief
Phone: (301)-796-3901
and
Rabiya Laiq, Methods Validation Project Manager
Phone: (240)-402-6153

SUBJECT: Methods Validation Request

Application Number: NDA 208216
Name of Product: Azacitidine for Injection and for Suspension, 100 mg/vial
Applicant: Actavis LLC
Applicant’s Contact Person: Joann Stavole, M.S., R.A.C.
Address: 400 Interpace Parkway, Morris Corporate Center III, Building D, 3rd Floor, Parsippany, NJ
Telephone: 862-261-7735 Email: RegulatoryAffairsUS@actavis.com

Date NDA Received by CDER: 6/30/2015
Date of Amendment(s) containing the MVP: NA
Submission Classification/Chemical Class: 6
Date of Request: 8/28/2015
Special Handling Required: No
DEA Class: N/A
Requested Completion Date: 12/1/2015
Format of Methods Validation Package (MVP)
☐ Paper ☒ Electronic ☐ Mixed
User Fee Goal Date: 4/30/2016

We request suitability evaluation of the proposed manufacturing controls/analytical methods as described in the subject application. Please submit a letter to the applicant requesting the samples identified in the attached Methods Validation Request. Upon receipt of the samples, perform the tests indicated in Item 3 of the attached Methods Validation Request as described in the NDA. We request your report to be submitted in DARRTS promptly upon completion, but no later than 45 days from date of receipt of the required samples, laboratory safety information, equipment, components, etc. We request that you notify the Methods Validation Requestor and the Methods Validation Project Manager of the date that the validation process begins. If the requested completion date cannot be met, please promptly notify the Methods Validation Requestor and the Methods Validation Project Manager.

Upon completion of the requested evaluation, please assemble the necessary documentation (i.e., original work sheets, spectra, graphs, curves, calculations, conclusions, and accompanying Methods Validation Report Summary). The Methods Validation Report Summary should include a statement of your conclusions as to the suitability of the proposed methodology for control and regulatory purposes and be electronically signed by the laboratory director or by someone designated by the director via DARRTS. The CMC Reviewer, Methods Validation Project Manager, and CMC Load/Branch Chief should be included as cc: recipients for this document.

All information relative to this application is to be held confidential as required by 21 CFR 314.430.

Reference ID: 3816151
METHODS VALIDATION REQUEST

MVP Reference #

METHODS VALIDATION REQUEST

ITEM 1: SAMPLES AND ANY SPECIAL EQUIPMENT/REAGENTS BEING FORWARDED BY APPLICANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>CONTROL NO. OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ITEM 2: Contents of Attached Methods Validation Package

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Volume/Page Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Composition of Finished Dosage Form(s)</td>
<td>3.2.P.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications/Methods for New Drug Substance(s)</td>
<td>3.2.S.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications/Methods for Finished Dosage Form(s)</td>
<td>3.2.P.5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Data for Accuracy, Specificity, etc.</td>
<td>DS: 3.2.S.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DP: 3.2.P.5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant's Test Results on NDS and Dosage Forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ITEM 3: REQUESTED DETERMINATIONS

Perform following tests as directed in applicant's methods. Conduct ASSAY in duplicate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method ID</th>
<th>Method Title</th>
<th>Volume/Page</th>
<th>MV Request Category (see attached)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DEGRADATION PRODUCTS</td>
<td>3.2.P.5.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>See below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments: Please confirm that method (b) (4) can adequately resolve the drug product (b) (4).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MV Request Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>New Molecular Entity (NME) application, New Dosage Form or New Delivery System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Methods using new analytical technologies for pharmaceuticals which are not fully developed and/or accepted or in which the FDA laboratories lack adequate validation experience (e.g., NIR, Raman, imaging methods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Critical analytical methods for certain drug delivery systems (e.g., liposomal and microemulsion parenteral drug products, transdermal and implanted drug products, aerosol, nasal, and dry powder inhalation systems, modified release oral dosage formulations with novel release mechanisms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Methods for biological and biochemical attributes (e.g., peptide mapping, enzyme-based assay, bioassay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Certain methods for physical attributes critical to the performance of a drug (e.g., particle size distribution for drug substance and/or drug product)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Novel or complex chromatographic methods (e.g., specialized columns/stationary phases, new detectors/instrument set-up, fingerprinting method(s) for a complex drug substance, uncommon chromatographic method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Methods for which there are concerns with their adequacy (e.g., capability of resolving closely eluting peaks, limits of detection and/or quantitation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Methods that are subject to a “for cause” reason</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is a representation of an electronic record that was signed electronically and this page is the manifestation of the electronic signature.

/s/

RABIYA LAIQ
09/04/2015