

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

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OTSUKA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.,	)	)
	)	)
Plaintiff,	)	)
	)	)
v.	)	)
	)	)
ZHEJIANG HUAHAI PHARMACEUTICAL	)	)
CO., LTD., HUAHAI US INC., PRINSTON	)	)
PHARMACEUTICAL INC. and SOLCO	)	)
HEALTHCARE U.S., LLC,	)	)
	)	)
Defendants.	)	)
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Civil Action No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (“Otsuka”), by way of Complaint against Defendants Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (“Zhejiang Huahai”), Huahai US Inc. (“Huahai US”), Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. (“Prinston”) and Solco Healthcare U.S., LLC (“Solco”) (collectively “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

**THE PARTIES**

1. Otsuka is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Japan with its corporate headquarters at 2-9 Kanda Tsukasa-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-8535, Japan. Otsuka is engaged in the research, development, manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products.

2. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the People’s Republic of China, having its principal place of business at Xunqiao, Linhai, Zhejiang 317024, China.

3. Upon information and belief, Huahai US is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of New Jersey, having its principal place of business at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, NJ 08512. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai is the parent company of Huahai US.

4. Upon information and belief, Prinston is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of New Jersey, having its principal place of business at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, NJ 08512. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai is the parent company of Prinston.

5. Upon information and belief, Solco is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, having its principal place of business at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, NJ 08512. Upon information and belief, Solco is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prinston.

#### **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

6. This is an action for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 9,089,567 (“the ’567 patent”), arising under the United States patent laws, Title 35, United States Code, § 100 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. This action relates to Prinston’s filing of an Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) under Section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (“the Act”), 21 U.S.C. § 355(j), seeking U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) approval to manufacture, use, sell, offer to sell and import generic pharmaceutical products (“Defendants’ generic products”) prior to the expiration of the asserted patent.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

8. This court has jurisdiction over Zhejiang Huahai. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai is in the business of manufacturing, marketing, importing and selling

pharmaceutical drug products, including generic products. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai, directly or through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, manufactures, imports, markets and sells generic drugs throughout the United States and in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai manufactures “formulations [sic], APIs . . . and intermediates” and was “the first pharmaceutical company in China that . . . passed USA FDA approval.” See [http://en.huahaipharm.com/content.asp?info\\_kind=001002](http://en.huahaipharm.com/content.asp?info_kind=001002) (accessed May 2, 2016). Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai’s website states that “[w]ith a total asset of 1,900 million yuan, the company has 11 branches [sic] (subsidiaries) in the United States, Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Linhai.” *Id.* Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai’s website also states that “[a]ll products of Huahai Pharmaceuticals have passed the national GMP approval, most of which have also been officially certified on the international mainstream markets of the United States, Australia, Korea, European Union and so on, having established its status as one of the pharmaceutical enterprises that have obtained the most international approval in the field.” See [http://en.huahaipharm.com/Certificate.asp?info\\_kind=008003](http://en.huahaipharm.com/Certificate.asp?info_kind=008003) (accessed May 2, 2016). Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai owns subsidiaries, Huahai US, Princeton and Solco, all of which share a common address at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, NJ 08512. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai’s subsidiary Huahai US reports that it assisted its parent company, Zhejiang Huahai, “to become the first Chinese pharmaceutical company awarded with a contract manufacturing project for a well-known brand name pharmaceutical company for an under-patent product.” See <http://huahaius.com/history.html> (accessed May 2, 2016).

9. This court has jurisdiction over Huahai US. Upon information and belief, Huahai US is in the business of manufacturing, marketing, importing and selling pharmaceutical drug

products, including generic drug products. Upon information and belief, Huahai US, directly or indirectly, manufactures, imports, markets and sells generic drugs throughout the United States and in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, Huahai US's website indicates that it is "the most important subsidiary component of Zhejiang Huahai" and is "engaged in marketing and sales for the North American market[.]" See <http://huahaius.com/about%20us.html> (accessed May 2, 2016). Upon information and belief, Huahai US's website states that "[c]urrently, Huahai US Inc has 35 US DMFs and assisted Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc. to get over 15 ANDAs approved by FDA." See <http://huahaius.com/history.html> (accessed May 2, 2016). Upon information and belief, Huahai US's website also states that "[i]n 2010, the company began to market generic finished dosage products through the subsidiary company, Princeton Pharmaceutical Inc[.]" *Id.* Upon information and belief, Huahai US shares common corporate officers with Princeton.

10. This Court has jurisdiction over Princeton. Upon information and belief, Princeton is in the business of manufacturing, marketing, importing and selling pharmaceutical drug products, including generic drug products. Upon information and belief, Princeton, directly or indirectly, manufactures, imports, markets and sells generic drugs throughout the United States and in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, Princeton purposefully has conducted and continues to conduct business, directly or indirectly, in this judicial district and this judicial district is a likely destination of Defendants' generic products. Upon information and belief, Princeton is registered as a wholesaler in the State of New Jersey (No. 5004252) under the trade name "Solco Healthcare US LLC." See New Jersey Drug Registration and Verification, at <http://web.doh.state.nj.us/apps2/FoodDrugLicense/fdList.aspx> (accessed May 2, 2016).

11. This Court has jurisdiction over Solco. Upon information and belief, Solco is in the business of manufacturing, marketing, importing and selling pharmaceutical drug products, including generic drug products. Upon information and belief, Solco, directly or indirectly, manufactures, imports, markets and sells generic drugs throughout the United States and in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, Prinston's website states: "Solco Healthcare U.S. is the U.S. sales and marketing division of Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc." and "provides state-of-the-art, FDA-approved manufacturing capabilities and a U.S. management team experienced in manufacturing and launching generic and branded pharmaceuticals, as well as OTC products." *See* <http://www.prinstonpharm.com/Subsidiary.html> (accessed May 2, 2016).

12. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai, Huahai US, Prinston and Solco operate as a single integrated business with respect to the regulatory approval, manufacturing, marketing, sale and distribution of generic pharmaceutical products throughout the United States including in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai's subsidiary Huahai US reports that it assisted its parent company, Zhejiang Huahai, "to become the first Chinese pharmaceutical company awarded with a contract manufacturing project for a well-known brand name pharmaceutical company for an under-patent product." *See* <http://huahaius.com/history.html> (accessed May 2, 2016). Upon information and belief, Huahai US's website states that it "assisted Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. to get over 15 ANDAs approved by [the] FDA." *See* <http://huahaius.com/history.html>. Upon information and belief, Huahai US's website also states that "[i]n 2010, the company began to market generic finished dosage products through the subsidiary company, Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc[.]" *Id.* Upon information and belief, Prinston's website indicates that it is "a fully integrated generic company

specialized in . . . . CNS and anti-depressant drugs.” See <http://www.princetonpharm.com/archived%20news.html> (accessed May 2, 2016).

13. Upon information and belief, Princeton’s website markets to the United States numerous generic products identifying Solco as the product distributor and Zhejiang Huahai as the product manufacturer. See [http://www.princetonpharm.com/Products\\_List.html](http://www.princetonpharm.com/Products_List.html) (accessed May 2, 2016).

14. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c), and § 1400(b).

#### **FIRST COUNT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

15. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) issued the ’567 patent on July 28, 2015, entitled “Method of Treating Cognitive Impairments and Schizophrenias.” A copy of the ’567 patent is attached as Exhibit A.

16. Otsuka is the owner of the ’567 patent by virtue of assignment.

17. The ’567 patent expires on January 28, 2022, subject to any supplemental patent term adjustment.

18. The ’567 patent is directed to and claims, *inter alia*, methods of treatment of schizophrenia.

19. Otsuka is the holder of New Drug Application (“NDA”) No. 21-436 for aripiprazole tablets, which the FDA approved on November 15, 2002.

20. Otsuka lists the ’567 patent in Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (“the Orange Book”) for NDA No. 21-436.

21. Defendants have actual knowledge of the ’567 patent.

22. Otsuka markets aripiprazole tablets in the United States under the trademark Abilify<sup>®</sup>.

23. Upon information and belief, Princeton submitted ANDA No. 20-5363 to the FDA, under Section 505(j) of the Act, 21 U.S.C. § 355(j), seeking approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell and sell Defendants' generic products in the United States.

24. Otsuka received a letter from Princeton dated March 18, 2016, purporting to include a Notice of Certification for ANDA No. 20-5363 under 21 U.S.C. §§ 355(j)(2)(B)(i) and (ii) ("Defendants' 20-5363 letter") as to the '567 patent.

25. Defendants' 20-5363 letter alleges that the name of the drug product that is the subject of ANDA No. 20-5363 is aripiprazole tablets.

26. Upon information and belief, the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale and sale of Defendants' generic products will, if approved and marketed, directly infringe at least one claim of the '567 patent.

27. Upon information and belief, Defendants have taken active steps to intentionally induce infringement of the '567 patent.

28. Upon information and belief, Defendants have taken active steps to encourage the sale and use of Defendants' generic products by physicians, pharmacists and/or patients in accordance with the methods of treatment claimed in the '567 patent by providing information and instructions in Defendants' tablet package insert encouraging the use of aripiprazole in those methods of treatment.

29. Upon information and belief, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), Defendants have infringed at least one claim of the '567 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the

FDA, ANDA No. 20-5363 seeking approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell and sell Defendants' generic products before the expiration date of the '567 patent.

30. Upon information and belief, Prinston's actions relating to ANDA No. 20-5363 complained of herein were done with the cooperation, participation, assistance, and for the benefit, of Zhejiang Huahai, Huahai US, Prinston and Solco.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Otsuka respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in its favor and against Defendants on the patent infringement claims set forth above and respectfully requests that this Court:

- 1) enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), Defendants have infringed at least one claim of the '567 patent through Prinston's submission of ANDA No. 20-5363 to the FDA to obtain approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell and sell Defendants' generic products in the United States before the expiration of the '567 patent;
- 2) order that the effective date of any approval by the FDA of Defendants' generic products be a date that is not earlier than the expiration of the '567 patent, or such later date as the Court may determine;
- 3) enjoin Defendants from the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale and sale of Defendants' generic products until the expiration of the '567 patent, or such later date as the Court may determine;
- 4) enjoin Defendants and all persons acting in concert with Defendants, from seeking, obtaining or maintaining approval of ANDA No. 20-5363 until expiration of the '567 patent;



- 5) declare this to be an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. §§ 285 and 271(e)(4) and award Otsuka costs, expenses and disbursements in this action, including reasonable attorney fees; and
- 6) award Otsuka such further and additional relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: May 2, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Melissa A. Chuderewicz

Melissa A. Chuderewicz

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