

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

PURDUE PHARMA L.P.,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	C.A. No. _____
)	
WATSON LABORATORIES, INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Purdue Pharma L.P. (“Purdue” or “Plaintiff”), for its Complaint against Defendant Watson Laboratories, Inc. (“Watson” or “Defendant”), avers as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35, United States Code, for infringement of United States Reissue Patent Nos. RE41,408 (the “408 patent”), RE41,489 (the “489 patent”), and RE41,571 (the “571 patent”). This action relates to an Amendment to Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) No. 204937 submitted in Watson’s name (the “15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment”) to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”). Defendant’s 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment seeks approval to market a generic version of Purdue’s Butrans® (buprenorphine) Transdermal System (“Butrans®”) in the 15 mcg/hr dosage strength (the “15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product”). This action is further related to C.A. No. 14-1227 (SLR), which involves the same parties and the same patents-in-suit, wherein Plaintiff brought an action for patent infringement against Defendant based on Defendant’s submission of ANDA No. 204937 to the FDA, seeking approval to market generic versions of Purdue’s Butrans® in the 5 mcg/hr, 10 mcg/hr, and 20 mcg/hr dosage strengths.

THE PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Purdue is a limited partnership organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, having a place of business at One Stamford Forum, 201 Tresser Boulevard, Stamford, Connecticut 06901-3431. Purdue is the owner of the '408, '489 and '571 patents. Purdue is also the holder of approved NDA No. 021306 for Butrans®, for the management of pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment for which alternative treatment options are inadequate. Purdue also sells Butrans® in the United States.

3. On information and belief, Defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Nevada, having places of business at 311 Bonnie Circle, Corona, California 92880 and at Morris Corporate Center III, 400 Interpace Parkway, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054.

4. On information and belief, Watson is in the business of developing, manufacturing, and/or offering for sale generic pharmaceutical products and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Actavis plc.

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Action arises under the patent laws of the United States, including 35 U.S.C. § 271, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

7. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1391(c), and 1400(b).

PERSONAL JURISDICTION

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant by virtue of, *inter alia*, its systematic and continuous contacts with Delaware and contacts with Delaware in connection with Watson's submission of ANDA No. 204937 and the 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment to the FDA.

9. Defendant has agreed not to challenge personal jurisdiction for the purposes of this action.

THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

10. Purdue is the lawful owner of all right, title and interest in the '408 patent entitled "METHOD OF PROVIDING SUSTAINED ANALGESIA WITH BUPRENORPHINE," including the right to sue and to recover for past infringement thereof. The '408 patent is listed in the FDA's *Approved Drug Products With Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluation* ("Orange Book") as covering Butrans[®], which is the subject of approved NDA No. 021306. A copy of the '408 patent, attached hereto as Exhibit A, was duly and legally issued on June 29, 2010, naming Robert F. Reder, Robert F. Kaiko, and Paul D. Goldenheim as the inventors.

11. Purdue is the lawful owner of all right, title and interest in the '489 patent entitled "METHOD OF PROVIDING SUSTAINED ANALGESIA WITH BUPRENORPHINE," including the right to sue and to recover for past infringement thereof. The '489 patent is listed in the Orange Book as covering Butrans[®], which is the subject of approved NDA No. 021306. A copy of the '489 patent, attached hereto as Exhibit B, was duly and legally issued on August 10, 2010, naming Robert F. Reder, Robert F. Kaiko, and Paul D. Goldenheim as the inventors.

12. Purdue is the lawful owner of all right, title and interest in the '571 patent entitled "METHOD OF PROVIDING SUSTAINED ANALGESIA WITH BUPRENORPHINE," including the right to sue and to recover for past infringement thereof. The '571 patent is listed in the Orange Book as covering Butrans[®], which is the subject of approved NDA No. 021306. A copy of the '571 patent, attached hereto as Exhibit C, was duly and legally issued on August 24, 2010, naming Robert F. Reder, Robert F. Kaiko, and Paul D. Goldenheim as the inventors.

DEFENDANT'S 15 MCG/HR ANDA AMENDMENT

13. On information and belief, on or before June 6, 2013, Watson filed ANDA No. 204937 with the FDA, under § 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 355(j)), seeking approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or importation of a generic version of Purdue's Butrans[®] (buprenorphine) Transdermal System, 5 mcg/hr, 10 mcg/hr, and 20 mcg/hr ("Defendant's ANDA Products"), based on the Reference Listed Drug Butrans[®], which is the subject of approved NDA No. 021306.

14. On information and belief, on or before October 2014, Watson filed its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment, seeking approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or importation of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product.

15. Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment contains a "Paragraph IV" certification under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) alleging that the '408, '489, and '571 patents, listed in the FDA's Orange Book, *inter alia*, as covering the use of the Butrans[®], which is the subject of approved NDA No. 021306, are "invalid, unenforceable, and/or will not be infringed by the commercial manufacture, use or sale of" the drug products described in Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment.

16. In a letter dated October 8, 2014 addressed to Purdue and received by Purdue on or about October 9, 2014, Defendant provided “notice” with respect to Defendant’s 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment and the products described therein, and the ’408, ’489, and ’571 patents under § 505(j)(2)(B)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“Notice Letter”).

17. Defendant’s submission of Defendant’s 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment was an act of infringement of the ’408, ’489, and ’571 patents under the United States Patent Law, 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’408 PATENT**

18. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-17.

19. Defendant’s submission of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment containing a Paragraph IV certification with respect to the ’408 patent was an act of infringement of the ’408 patent under the United States Patent Laws, 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), with respect to its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product.

20. Defendant’s 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is covered by one or more claims of the ’408 patent.

21. If approved by the FDA, Defendant’s commercial manufacture, use, sale, and/or offer for sale of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and induce the infringement of one or more claims of the ’408 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a)-(c).

22. Defendant’s 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product constitutes a material part of the inventions covered by the claims of the ’408 patent.

23. On information and belief, Defendant knows that its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is especially made or especially adapted for use in the infringement of one or more claims of the '408 patent.

24. There are no substantial noninfringing uses of Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product.

25. The administration of Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product by any healthcare providers, including, but not limited to doctors, physicians, and nurse practitioners ("Healthcare Providers"), and patients, for the treatment of pain, will directly infringe one or more claims of the '408 patent.

26. Defendant's proposed label for its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will explicitly instruct Healthcare Providers and patients to use Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product in a manner that will directly infringe one or more claims of the '408 patent.

27. Defendant's proposed label for its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will explicitly instruct a Healthcare Provider or a patient to individually perform all steps of one or more claims of the '408 patent.

28. If Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is approved by the FDA, Defendant will actively induce others including, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients, to directly infringe one or more claims of the '408 patent. Since at least the date of the Notice Letter, Defendant has acted with knowledge, or at least with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts would constitute infringement of the '408 patent.

29. Defendant intends to cause direct infringement by others, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients.

30. If Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is approved by the FDA, Defendant will take affirmative steps to induce infringement by, among other things, instructing Healthcare Providers and patients, through Defendant's proposed label, to use its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product in a manner that directly infringes one or more claims of the '408 patent. Thus, Defendant will aid, abet, urge, or encourage others including, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients, to directly infringe one or more claims of the '408 patent, and Defendant will affirmatively and specifically intend to cause direct infringement.

31. On information and belief, Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '408 patent since at least May 30, 2013, and has no reasonable basis for believing that the use of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product according to its proposed labeling will not infringe the '408 patent. The substantive weakness of Defendant's position set out in the Notice Letter causes this case to stand out from other cases, thus rendering the case "exceptional," as that term is used in 35 U.S.C. § 285.

32. The acts of infringement by Defendant set forth above will cause Purdue irreparable harm for which it has no adequate remedy at law, and such harm will continue unless Defendant is enjoined by this Court.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '489 PATENT**

33. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-32.

34. Defendant's submission of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment containing a Paragraph IV certification with respect to the '489 patent was an act of infringement of the '489 patent under the United States Patent Laws, 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), with respect to its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product.

35. Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is covered by one or more claims of the '489 patent.

36. If approved by the FDA, Defendant's commercial manufacture, use, sale, and/or offer for sale of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and induce the infringement of one or more claims of the '489 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a)-(c).

37. Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product constitutes a material part of the inventions covered by the claims of the '489 patent.

38. On information and belief, Defendant knows that its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is especially made or especially adapted for use in the infringement of one or more claims of the '489 patent.

39. There are no substantial noninfringing uses of Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product.

40. The administration of Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product by any Healthcare Providers and patients, for the treatment of pain, will directly infringe one or more claims of the '489 patent.

41. Defendant's proposed label for its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will explicitly instruct Healthcare Providers and patients to use its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product in a manner that will directly infringe one or more claims of the '489 patent.

42. Defendant's proposed label for its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will explicitly instruct a Healthcare Provider or a patient to individually perform all steps of one or more claims of the '489 patent.

43. If Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is approved by the FDA, Defendant will actively induce others including, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients, to directly infringe one or more claims of the '489 patent. Since at least the date of the Notice Letter, Defendant has acted with knowledge, or at least with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts would constitute infringement of the '489 patent.

44. Defendant intends to cause direct infringement by others, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients.

45. If Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is approved by the FDA, Defendant will take affirmative steps to induce infringement by, among other things, instructing Healthcare Providers and patients, through Defendant's proposed label, to use its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product in a manner that directly infringes one or more claims of the '489 patent. Thus, Defendant will aid, abet, urge, or encourage others including, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients, to directly infringe one or more claims of the '489 patent, and Defendant will affirmatively and specifically intend to cause direct infringement.

46. On information and belief, Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '489 patent since at least May 30, 2013, and has no reasonable basis for believing that the use of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product according to its proposed labeling will not infringe the '489 patent. The substantive weakness of Defendant's position set out in the Notice Letter causes this case to stand out from other cases, thus rendering the case "exceptional," as that term is used in 35 U.S.C. § 285.

47. The acts of infringement by Defendant set forth above will cause Purdue irreparable harm for which it has no adequate remedy at law, and such harm will continue unless Defendant is enjoined by this Court.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '571 PATENT**

48. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-47.

49. Defendant's submission of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment containing a Paragraph IV certification with respect to the '571 patent was an act of infringement of the '571 patent under the United States Patent Laws, 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), with respect to its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product.

50. Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is covered by one or more claims of the '571 patent.

51. If approved by the FDA, Defendant's commercial manufacture, use, sale, and/or offer for sale of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and induce the infringement of one or more claims of the '571 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a)-(c).

52. Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product constitutes a material part of the inventions covered by the claims of the '571 patent.

53. On information and belief, Defendant knows that its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is especially made or especially adapted for use in the infringement of one or more claims of the '571 patent.

54. There are no substantial noninfringing uses of Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product.

55. The administration of Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product by any Healthcare Providers and patients, for the treatment of pain, will directly infringe one or more claims of the '571 patent.

56. Defendant's proposed label for its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will explicitly instruct Healthcare Providers and patients to use Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product in a manner that will directly infringe one or more claims of the '571 patent.

57. Defendant's proposed label for its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product will explicitly instruct a Healthcare Provider or a patient to individually perform all steps of one or more claims of the '571 patent.

58. If Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is approved by the FDA, Defendant will actively induce others including, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients, to directly infringe one or more claims of the '571 patent. Since at least the date of the Notice Letter, Defendant has acted with knowledge, or at least with willful blindness of the fact, that the induced acts would constitute infringement of the '571 patent.

59. Defendant intends to cause direct infringement by others, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients.

60. If Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product is approved by the FDA, Defendant will take affirmative steps to induce infringement by, among other things, instructing Healthcare Providers and patients, through Defendant's proposed label, to use its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product in a manner that directly infringes one or more claims of the '571 patent. Thus, Defendant will aid, abet, urge, or encourage others including, *e.g.*, Healthcare Providers and patients, to directly infringe one or more claims of the '571 patent, and Defendant will affirmatively and specifically intend to cause direct infringement.

61. On information and belief, Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '571 patent since at least May 30, 2013, and has no reasonable basis for believing that the use

of its 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product according to its proposed labeling will not infringe the '571 patent. The substantive weakness of Defendant's position set out in the Notice Letter causes this case to stand out from other cases, thus rendering the case "exceptional," as that term is used in 35 U.S.C. § 285.

62. The acts of infringement by Defendant set forth above will cause Purdue irreparable harm for which it has no adequate remedy at law, and such harm will continue unless Defendant is enjoined by this Court.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment:

A. Adjudging that Defendant has infringed one or more claims of each of the '408, '489, and '571 patents, and that the commercial sale, offer for sale, use, import and/or manufacture of Defendant's 15 mcg/hr ANDA Amendment Product would infringe, induce infringement of, and/or contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of each of the '408, '489, and '571 patents;

B. Adjudging, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4)(A), the effective date of any approval of ANDA No. 204937, 15 mcg/hr, under § 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 355(j)), to be a date not earlier than the last date of expiration of the '408, '489, and '571 patents, plus any additional periods of exclusivity;

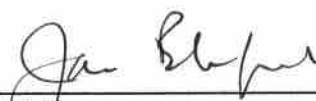
C. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4)(B) and 283 and Rule 65, Fed. R. Civ. P., Defendant, its officers, partners, agents, servants, employees, parents, subsidiaries, divisions, affiliate corporations, other related business entities and all other persons acting in concert, participation, or in privity with them, and their successors and assigns, from any commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, or sale within the United States, or importation into the United States, of any drug product that is the subject of

ANDA No. 204937, 15 mcg/hr, or any other drug product that infringes the '408, '489, and '571 patents;

D. Declaring this an exceptional case and awarding Plaintiff its attorneys' fees and costs, as provided by 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4) and 285; and

E. Awarding Plaintiff such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP



Jack B. Blumenfeld (#1014)
Rodger D. Smith II (#3778)
Derek J. Fahnestock (#4705)
1201 North Market Street
P.O. Box 1347
Wilmington, DE 19899
(302) 658-9200
jblumenfeld@mnat.com
rsmith@mnat.com
dfahnestock@mnat.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

OF COUNSEL:

John J. Normile
Kelsey I. Nix
Gasper J. LaRosa
Lynda Q. Nguyen
JONES DAY
222 East 41st Street
New York, NY 10017
(212) 326-3777

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