



**MECHANISM FOR RESOLVING PATENT DISPUTES
UNDER THE BIOLOGICS PRICE COMPETITION AND
INNOVATION ACT OF 2009**

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WHAT ARE BIOLOGICS?

- What most people think of as drugs are low molecular weight compounds with therapeutic use that can be made in a test tube
- Biologics are high molecular weight compounds with therapeutic use that can only be obtained or derived from living organisms
 - Examples are hormones harvested from rat cells or antibodies cloned and harvested in bacterial cell cultures
 - Market examples include Enbrel for arthritis, Herceptin for breast cancer and Humira for Crohn's disease
- The USFDA has an approval process to sell and market biologics



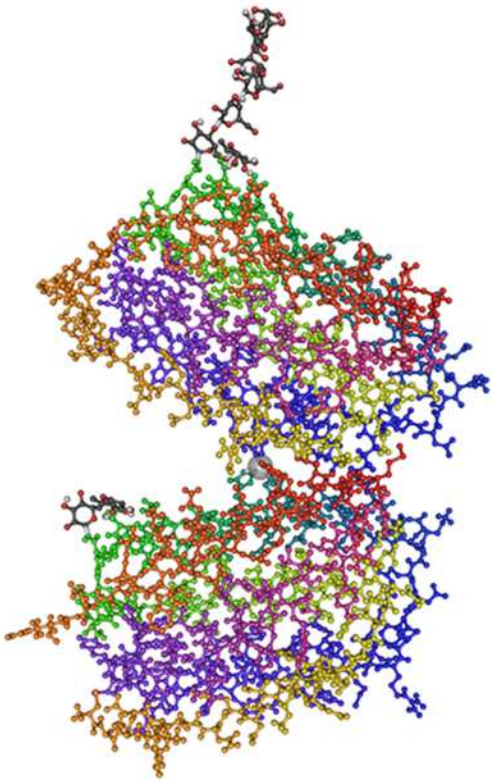
HUMIRA
adalimumab



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WHAT ARE BIOSIMILARS?



Human interferon

- **Essentially generic versions of biologics**
- **As biologics are much larger molecules than most chemical drugs, biologics can rarely be duplicated**
- **Duplication, however, may be unnecessary to replicate the therapeutic effect of a biologic**
- **Thus, close copies of biologics that have comparable therapeutic effect are approvable**
- **US and other countries have an approval process for biosimilars**
- **Many more countries are devising programs**

WHAT'S THE FUSS OVER BIOSIMILARS?



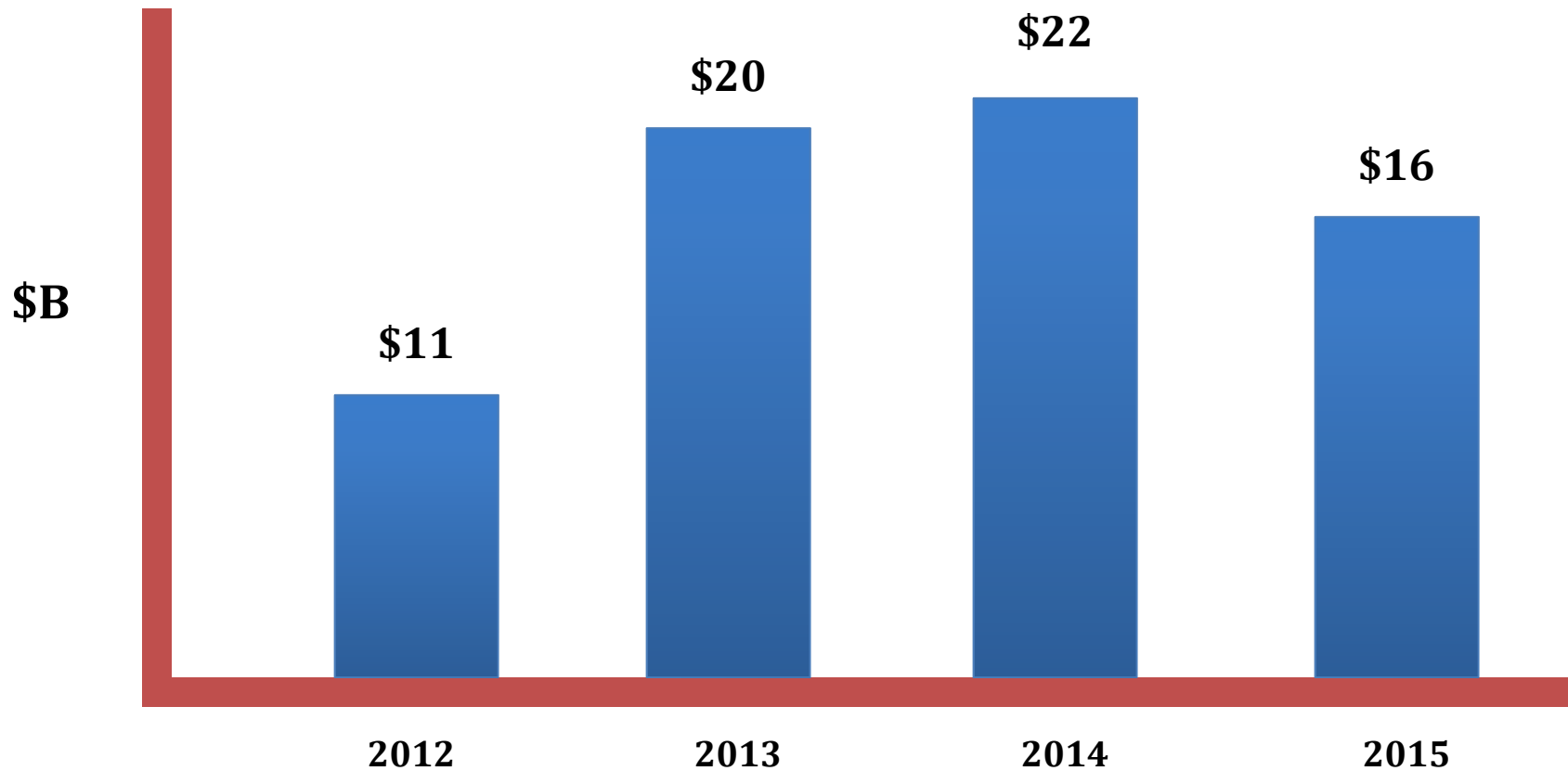
- **Some of the application for biosimilars involves reference to data from studies on biologics**
- **This makes applications less burdensome than for an original biologic application**
- **Also makes biosimilar less expensive to develop since not as much data is needed**
- **The hope is that cost savings would be passed on to hospitals, physicians and consumers**
- **This was major reason law allowing for biosimilars was passed under President Obama's healthcare reform legislation**

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WHAT'S THE FUSS OVER BIOSIMILARS?

Projected Sales of Biosimilars in the United States



Dean & Company, *The U.S. Biosimilars Market*, 2010.

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REQUIREMENTS FOR US BIOSIMILAR FILINGS

- 1) **Studies showing biosimilar's safety, purity, and potency in uses for which biologic is approved**
- 2) **Studies showing biosimilar is comparable to biologic in toxicity, immunogenicity, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics**
- 3) **Data showing biosimilar and biologic use same mechanism of action for BB's approved use**
- 4) **Data showing route of administration, dosage form, and strength of biosimilar are same as biologic**
- 5) **Data showing facility in which biosimilar is manufactured, processed, packed, and held meets standards set by USFDA**

42 U.S.C. § 262(k)(2)(A)(i).

REQUIREMENTS FOR KOREAN FILINGS

- 1) **Clinical, non-clinical studies showing comparability between branded biologic and biosimilar in quality, safety and efficacy**
 - **These qualities need not be identical**
 - **But applicant should show differences don't matter**
- 2) **Quality is best shown by characterization studies comparing physiochemical, biological and immunological properties**
- 3) **Characterization studies should also compare purity, contaminants, potency and strength**
- 4) **Details of the manufacturing process to show quality control**

Korea Food & Drug Administration, *Guidelines on the Evaluation of Biosimilar Products*, 2010.

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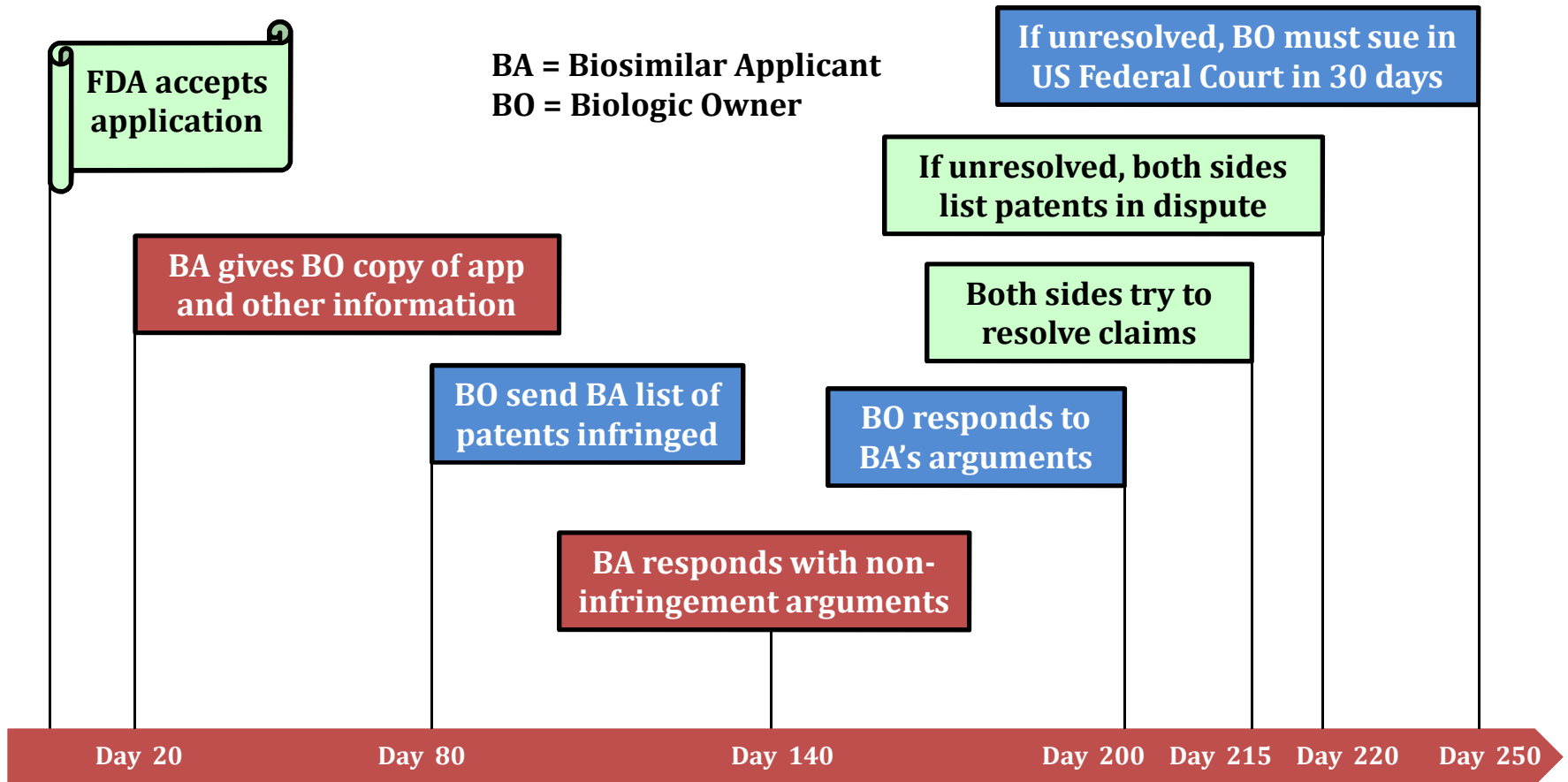
EFFICIENCIES IN MULTIPLE SUBMISSIONS

- 1) Data supporting filing in one country may support filing in others and thus costs of additional filings are insubstantial**
- 2) Multiple submissions will improve chances of approval**
- 3) Approval and sales of biosimilar in one country may promote its acceptance in others (assuming approval)**
- 4) Global sales of biosimilars maximizes use of company's sales forces, marketing programs and production facilities**
- 5) Thus, if you file in your home country, you may consider filing in the US**

RESOLVING PATENT DISPUTES UNDER THE BPCIA

- 1) Application process under the BPCIA provides procedure for resolving potential patent disputes that is mandatory**
- 2) Procedure involves applicant providing application and other information to biologic owner**
- 3) Rationale is to allow applicant and biologic owner to work out patent disputes before litigation and to discuss licensing**
- 4) Procedure begins almost immediately after filing of application and involves many steps**
- 5) Procedure does not eliminate litigation**

RESOLVING PATENT DISPUTES UNDER THE BPCIA



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INFORMATION GIVEN TO BIOLOGIC OWNER

- **Within 20 days after application is accepted for filing by FDA, applicant must give biologic owner a copy of the application**
 - **Applicant must also provide information describing process used to manufacture biosimilar**
 - **Applicant has discretion to provide other information**
- **Statute restricts biologic owner's access of information to:**
 - **One or more outside counsel designated by owner who does not engage in patent prosecution related to biologic**
 - **One in house attorney employed by biologic owner provided s/he does not engage in patent prosecution**

42 U.S.C. § 262(l)(2)(A)

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OWNER IDENTIFIES PATENTS INFRINGED



- **Within 60 days of receiving application and other info from applicant, biologic owner must identify infringed patents**
- **Owner must also provide list of patents it is willing to license to applicant**

42 U.S.C. § 262(l)(3)(A).

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APPLICANT RESPONDS TO ALLEGATIONS

- 1) **Within 60 days of receiving biologic owner's list of infringed patents, applicant must provide a written response**
 - **Must describe on a claim by claim basis why applicant does not infringe and/or why patents are invalid or unenforceable**
 - **Must be detailed and provide factual and legal basis**
- 2) **Applicant must indicate whether it agrees to license those patents offered by the biologic owner**
- 3) **Applicant must state that it does not intend to begin commercial marketing of biosimilar before date identified patents expire**
 - **It is unclear whether the applicant's failure to provide this statement exposes it to immediate federal litigation**

42 U.S.C. § 262(l)(3)(B).

OWNER RESPONDS TO NON-INFRINGEMENT

Within 60 days after receipt of the applicant's non-infringement statement, the biologic owner must:

- 1) Describe on a claim by claim basis, the factual and legal basis why its patents are infringed**
- 2) Respond to applicant's invalidity/unenforceability claims**

42 U.S.C. § 262(l)(3)(C).

BOTH SIDES REQUIRED TO NEGOTIATE



- **Within 15 days of the biologic owner's response, both sides are required to negotiate in good faith to resolve infringement issues**
- **If there is no resolution, both sides exchange lists of patents they intend to litigate within 5 days**
- **Any litigation must then be brought in a United States federal court within 30 days of the exchange of patent lists**

42 U.S.C. § 262(l)(4)-(6).

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