

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

ABBVIE INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

PRINSTON PHARMACEUTICAL INC.,
ZHEJIANG HUAHAI PHARMACEUTICAL
CO., LTD., and SOLCO HEALTHCARE US,
LLC,

Defendants.

C.A. No. _____

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff AbbVie Inc. (“AbbVie” or “Plaintiff”), by its attorneys, brings this action against Defendants Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. (“Prinston Pharmaceutical”), Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (“Zhejiang Huahai”), and Solco Healthcare US, LLC (“Solco”) (collectively, “Prinston”), and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a civil action for patent infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 11,690,845 (“the ’845 patent”) and 11,690,854 (“the ’854 patent”) arising under the United States Patent Laws, Title 35, United States Code, § 1, *et. seq.*, and in particular under 35 U.S.C. § 271. This action relates to Prinston’s recent submission to the United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) of an Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) seeking approval to market generic versions of Plaintiff’s commercial pharmaceutical product ORILISSA® (elagolix sodium oral tablets, (eq. 150 mg base and eq. 200 mg base), submitted under New Drug Application (“NDA”) No. 210450), prior to the expiration of patents listed in the *Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations* (an FDA publication commonly known as the “Orange Book”) for

ORILISSA®. Princeton has submitted ANDA No. 217296 (“Princeton’s ANDA”), which seeks approval to market its generic version of ORILISSA®, elagolix sodium oral tablets (eq. 150 mg base and eq. 200 mg base) (“Princeton’s Generic Product”), prior to the expiration of the ’845 and ’854 patents.

2. Princeton has infringed one or more claims of the ’845 and ’854 patents under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A) by virtue of its filing of ANDA No. 217296 seeking FDA approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Princeton’s Generic Product prior to the expiration of the ’845 and ’854 patents, or any extensions thereof. Princeton will infringe one or more claims of the ’845 and ’854 patents under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and/or (c) should it engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, distribution in, or importation into the United States of Princeton’s Generic Product prior to the expiration of the ’845 and ’854 patents, or any extensions thereof.

3. Plaintiff AbbVie Inc., along with AbbVie Ltd and Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc., previously filed a separate action in this Court against Princeton for patent infringement relating to ANDA No. 217296, which included counts for infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,056,927 (“the ’927 patent”), 7,419,983 (“the ’983 patent”), and 11,344,551 (“the ’551 patent”). *AbbVie Inc., et al. v. Alkem Laboratories Limited, et al.*, C.A. No. 22-1423-JLH (the “First Suit”) was filed on October 27, 2022. The First Suit was filed in response to a letter from Princeton dated September 13, 2022 (“Princeton’s First Notice Letter”), purporting to be a “Notice of Paragraph IV Certification” for ANDA No. 217296 pursuant to § 505(j)(2)(b)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and 21 C.F.R. § 314.95 as to the ’927 patent, the ’983 patent, and the ’551 patent.

4. Plaintiff AbbVie Inc. also filed a separate action in this Court against Princeton for patent infringement relating to ANDA No. 217296, which included counts for infringement of

10,537,572 (“the ’572 patent”) and 10,682,351 (“the ’351 patent”). *AbbVie Inc. v. Princeton Pharm. Inc. et al.*, C.A. No. 23-00470-JLH (the “Second Suit”) was filed on April 28, 2023. The Second Suit was filed in response to a letter from Princeton dated March 14, 2023 (“Princeton’s Second Notice Letter”), purporting to be a “Notice of Paragraph IV Certification” for ANDA No. 217296 (“Princeton’s Second Notice Letter”) pursuant to § 505(j)(2)(b)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and 21 C.F.R. § 314.95 as to the ’572 patent and the ’351 patent. The Second Suit was consolidated with the First Suit on August 16, 2023. *See AbbVie Inc. v. Princeton Pharm. Inc. et al.*, C.A. No. 23-00470-JLH, D.I. 14.

5. Plaintiff AbbVie Inc. also filed a separate action in this Court against Princeton for patent infringement relating to ANDA No. 217296, which included counts for infringement of 11,542,239 (“the ’239 patent”). *AbbVie Inc. v. Princeton Pharm. Inc. et al.*, C.A. No. 23-00607-JLH (the “Third Suit”) was filed on June 2, 2023. The Third Suit was filed in response to a letter from Princeton dated April 20, 2023 (“Princeton’s Third Notice Letter”), purporting to be a “Notice of Paragraph IV Certification” for ANDA No. 217296 pursuant to § 505(j)(2)(b)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and 21 C.F.R. § 314.95 as to the ’239 patent. The Third Suit was consolidated with the First Suit on August 16, 2023. *See AbbVie Inc. v. Princeton Pharm. Inc. et al.*, C.A. No. 23-00607-JLH, D.I. 14.

6. Based on information and belief, Princeton is maintaining its certification as to the ’927 patent, the ’983 patent, the ’572 patent, the ’351 patent, the ’551 patent, and the ’239 patent set out in Princeton’s First, Second, and Third Notice Letters. Thus, Plaintiffs will continue to prosecute all infringement counts presented in the First, Second, and Third Suits.

ORILISSA®

7. ORILISSA® is a gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonist indicated for the management of moderate to severe pain associated with endometriosis. Over 80,000 women have been prescribed ORILISSA®.

8. Endometriosis occurs when tissue that normally lines the inside of the uterus grows outside of the uterus (where it does not belong). These growths are referred to as lesions. During the menstrual cycle, estrogen levels rise and can cause endometriosis lesions to grow. Then, during a period, the lesions can break down and shred, causing pain throughout the month.

9. One way to manage common symptoms of endometriosis is to reduce the amount of estrogen the body produces. ORILISSA® inhibits endogenous GnRH signaling by binding competitive to GnRH receptors in the pituitary gland. ORILISSA® dials down estrogen, which can help manage endometriosis pain.

10. ORILISSA® was approved by the FDA on July 23, 2018, pursuant to NDA No. 210450. There are 2 different FDA approved dosage forms of ORILISSA®: 150 mg (administered orally once a day for management of moderate to severe pain associated with endometriosis) or 200 mg (administered orally twice a day for management of moderate to severe pain associated with endometriosis).

11. ORILISSA® is marketed and sold in the United States by AbbVie.

12. The '845 and '854 patents are listed in the Orange Book for ORILISSA®.

THE PARTIES

13. Plaintiff AbbVie is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with its corporate headquarters at 1 North Waukegan Road, North Chicago, Illinois 60064. AbbVie is the assignee and owner of the '845 and '854 patents. AbbVie holds NDA No.

210450 for ORILISSA[®]. AbbVie is a global research and development-based biopharmaceutical company committed to developing innovative therapies for some of the world's most complex and critical conditions. The company's mission is to use its expertise, dedicated people, and unique approach to innovation to markedly improve treatments across therapeutic areas, including women's health.

14. AbbVie markets, distributes, and sells therapeutic drug products, including ORILISSA[®], in this judicial district and throughout the United States.

15. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical is a company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 700 Atrium Dr., Somerset, New Jersey 08873.

16. On information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the People's Republic of China, with a principal place of business at Xunqiao, Linhai, Zhejiang 317024, China.

17. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zhejiang Huahai.

18. On information and belief, Solco Healthcare is a company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 700 Atrium Dr., Suite A, Somerset, New Jersey 08873.

19. On information and belief, Solco Healthcare is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Princeton Pharmaceutical.

20. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco Healthcare is in the business of, *inter alia*, manufacturing, marketing, and selling generic copies

of branded pharmaceutical products throughout the United States, including in the State of Delaware, either individually or in concert.

21. On information and belief, the acts of Princeton Pharmaceutical complained of herein were done with the cooperation, participation, and assistance of Zhejiang Huahai and Solco Healthcare.

22. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco Healthcare caused Princeton's ANDA to be submitted to FDA and seek FDA approval of Princeton's ANDA.

23. On information and belief, and consistent with their practice with respect to other generic products, following FDA approval of Princeton's ANDA, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco Healthcare will act in concert to distribute and sell the proposed generic elagolix sodium oral tablet (eq. 150 mg base and eq. 200 mg base) products described in Princeton's ANDA throughout the United States, including the State of Delaware.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

24. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

25. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. § 271.

26. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

27. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco because, on information and belief, each of Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco, *inter alia*, has continuous and systematic contacts with the State of

Delaware, regularly conducts business in the State of Delaware, either directly or through one or more of its affiliates, agents, and/or alter egos, has purposefully availed itself of the privilege of doing business in the State of Delaware, and intends to sell Princeton's Generic Product in the State of Delaware upon approval of ANDA No. 217296.

28. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Princeton Pharmaceutical because, *inter alia*, Princeton Pharmaceutical is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

29. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical maintains continuous and systematic contacts with Delaware through its authorized U.S. agent, American Incorporators Ltd., located at 1013 Centre Road Suite 403-A, Wilmington, Delaware 19805.

30. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical directly, or indirectly, develops, manufactures, markets, imports, distributes, and sells pharmaceutical products, including generic drugs throughout the United States and in this judicial district. Princeton Pharmaceutical's website states: "With more than 75 products under development or filed with regulatory agency in the US, Princeton will continue to build on its portfolio over the coming years." (<http://www.princetonpharm.com/>, accessed Jan. 26, 2024). On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical purposefully has conducted and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, and this judicial district is a likely destination of Princeton's generic products.

31. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Solco because, *inter alia*, Solco is a company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

32. On information and belief, Solco maintains continuous and systematic contacts with Delaware through its authorized U.S. agent, American Incorporators Ltd., located at 1013 Centre Road Suite 403-A, Wilmington, Delaware 19805.

33. On information and belief, Solco directly, or indirectly, develops, manufactures, markets, imports, distributes, and sells pharmaceutical products, including generic drugs throughout the United States and in this judicial district. Princeton's website states: "Princeton markets its products through Solco Healthcare, wholly owned subsidiary, to retail pharmacies, wholesalers, distributors and group purchasing organizations." *Id.* On information and belief, Solco purposefully has conducted and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, and this judicial district is a likely destination of Solco's generic products.

34. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Zhejiang Huahai. On information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai directly, or indirectly, develops, manufactures, markets, imports, distributes, and sells pharmaceutical products, including generic drugs throughout the United States and in this judicial district. Zhejiang Huahai's website states: "Huahai Pharmaceutical is the first Chinese pharmaceutical company that passed the US FDA certification for finished pharmaceutical products, obtained the ANDA approval for product developed by itself, and materialized the large-scale sales of finished dosages in the United States." (<https://en.huahaipharm.com/qyjj/index.aspx>, accessed Jan. 26, 2024). On information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai purposefully has conducted and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, and this judicial district is a likely destination of Zhejiang Huahai's generic products.

35. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco, each directly or indirectly, currently sells significant quantities of generic drug products in the United States and in the State of Delaware. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco, each derives substantial revenue from the sale of those products in Delaware and has availed itself of the privilege of conducting business within the State of Delaware.

36. On information and belief, the acts of Princeton complained of herein were done with the cooperation, participation, and assistance of Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco.

37. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco because at least one provision of the Delaware long-arm statute, 10 Del. C. § 3104(c), is satisfied. On information and belief, Princeton satisfies at least § 3104(c)(1) (“[t]ransacts any business or performs any character of work or service in the State”), § 3104(c)(2) (“[c]ontracts to supply services or things in this State”), § 3104(c)(3) (“[c]auses tortious injury in the State by an act or omission in this State”), § 3104(c)(4) “[c]auses tortious injury in the State or outside of the State by an act or omission outside the State if the person regularly does or solicits business, engages in any other persistent course of conduct in the State or derives substantial revenue from services, or things used or consumed in the State”), and § 3104(c)(5) (“[h]as an interest in, uses or possesses real property in the State”).

38. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco by virtue of the fact that, *inter alia*, each has committed—or aided, abetted, induced, contributed to, or participated in the commission of—the tortious act of patent infringement that has led and/or will lead to foreseeable harm and injury to Plaintiff in this District.

39. On information and belief, the effort to seek approval for ANDA No. 217296 and to manufacture, import, market, and/or sell Princeton’s Generic Product upon approval has been a cooperative and joint enterprise and venture between Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco.

40. On information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai is the holder of FDA Drug Master File No. 36627 for elagolix sodium.

41. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco have an express and/or implied agreement to cooperate in the joint enterprise and venture of preparing, filing, and maintaining ANDA No. 217296 and in commercializing Princeton's Generic Product in the United States, including in this judicial district, in accordance with ANDA No. 217296 upon approval. Through at least these activities, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco have purposely availed themselves of the rights and benefits of Delaware law such that they should reasonably anticipate being haled into court in this judicial district.

42. On information and belief, Princeton Pharmaceutical, Zhejiang Huahai, and Solco have been, and continue to be, joint and prime actors in the drafting, submission, approval, and maintenance of ANDA No. 217296 with Paragraph IV certifications regarding the '927, '983, '572, '351, '551, and '239 patents. On information and belief and as indicated by the First and Second Notice Letters sent by Princeton to Plaintiff pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(B), Princeton prepared and filed its ANDA with the intention of seeking to market Princeton's Generic Product nationwide, including within this judicial district.

43. On information and belief, and consistent with its practice with respect to other generic products, following FDA approval of ANDA No. 217296, Princeton will act in concert to market, distribute, and sell Princeton's Generic Product described in ANDA No. 217296 throughout the United States, including in Delaware and will derive substantial revenue from the use or consumption of Princeton's Generic Product in the state of Delaware.

44. On information and belief, if ANDA No. 217296 is approved, Princeton's Generic Product will be marketed, distributed, offered for sale, and/or sold in Delaware; prescribed by healthcare providers practicing in Delaware; administered by healthcare providers located within

Delaware; and/or used by patients in Delaware, all of which will have a substantial effect on Delaware.

45. If ANDA No. 217296 is approved, Plaintiff will be harmed by the marketing, distribution, offer for sale, and/or sale of Princeton's Generic Product, including in Delaware.

46. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Princeton because, *inter alia*, it has availed itself of this forum previously for the purpose of litigating a patent dispute. For example, Princeton Pharmaceutical has been sued multiple times in this District without challenging personal jurisdiction and it has affirmatively availed itself of the jurisdiction of this Court by filing counterclaims in this District. *See, e.g., Galderma Lbs., L.P. v. Princeton Pharm. Inc.*, C.A. No. 22-01166-SB; *Newron Pharms. S.p.A. v. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.*, C.A. No. 21-843-RGA; *Otsuka Pharma. Co. v. Princeton Pharm. Inc.*, C.A. No. 20-1502-LPS; *Novartis Pharms. Corp. v. Apotex, Inc.*, C.A. No. 20-133-LPS; *Boehringer Ingelheim Pharms., Inc. v. Princeton Pharm. Inc.*, C.A. No. 19-1499-UNA; *H. Lundbeck A/S et al v. Princeton Pharm. Inc.*, C.A. No. 18-148-LPS.

47. Alternatively, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Zhejiang Huahai pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(2), to the extent it is not subject to personal jurisdiction in the courts of any state, because Zhejiang Huahai is a foreign entity organized under the laws of China, Plaintiff's claims arise under federal patent law, and the exercise of jurisdiction satisfies due process requirements, at least because, upon information and belief, Zhejiang Huahai has systematic and continuous contacts throughout the United States by manufacturing, importing, marketing, and/or distributing pharmaceutical products, including generic drug products, either by itself or through its parent corporation, subsidiaries and/or affiliates.

48. For these reasons and other reasons that will be presented to the Court if jurisdiction is challenged, the Court has personal jurisdiction over Princeton.

49. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b), because Princeton Pharmaceutical is incorporated in the State of Delaware.

50. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b), because Solco is incorporated in the State of Delaware.

51. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b), because Zhejiang Huahai, is incorporated in China and may be sued in any judicial district in the United States in which it is subject to the Court's personal jurisdiction.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The NDA

52. AbbVie is the holder of NDA No. 210450 for ORILISSA[®] (elagolix sodium oral tablets (eq. 150 mg base and eq. 200 mg base)) Tablets.

53. The FDA approved NDA No. 210450 on July 23, 2018, for management of moderate to severe pain associated with endometriosis.

54. ORILISSA[®] Tablets are prescription drugs approved for the management of moderate to severe pain associated with endometriosis. Elagolix sodium is the active ingredient in the ORILISSA[®] Tablets.

The Asserted Patents

55. The '845 patent, titled "Methods of Administering Elagolix," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on July 4, 2023. A true and correct copy of the '845 patent is attached as Exhibit A.

56. AbbVie owns the rights to the '845 patent. The '845 patent will expire on August 27, 2040.

57. The '845 patent is listed in the FDA Orange Book in connection with NDA No. 210450 for ORILISSA[®] (elagolix sodium oral tablets (eq. 150 mg base and eq. 200 mg base)) Tablets.

58. The '854 patent, titled "Methods of Treating Heavy Menstrual Bleeding," was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on July 4, 2023. A true and correct copy of the '854 patent is attached as Exhibit B.

59. AbbVie owns the rights to the '854 patent. The '854 patent will expire on April 19, 2038.

60. The '854 patent is listed in the FDA Orange Book in connection with NDA No. 210450 for ORILISSA[®] (elagolix sodium oral tablets (eq. 150 mg base)) Tablets.

Prinston's ANDA No. 217296

61. On information and belief, Princeton filed ANDA No. 217296 with the FDA under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j) to obtain FDA approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of elagolix sodium oral tablets in eq. 150 mg base and eq. 200 mg base dosage forms, which are generic versions of Plaintiff's ORILISSA[®] (elagolix sodium) Tablets.

62. ANDA No. 217296 contains Paragraph IV certifications, alleging that the claims of the '927 patent, '983 patent, '572 patent, '351 patent, '551 patent, and '239 patent are invalid, unenforceable, and/or would not be infringed by Princeton's Generic Product.

63. The '845 and '854 patents had not issued at the time Princeton submitted its certifications under § 505(j)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

64. Princeton has knowledge and is aware of the '845 and '854 patents, including through at least its listing in the Orange Book with reference to ORILISSA® (elagolix sodium) Tablets.

65. On information and belief, following FDA approval of Princeton's ANDA No. 217296, Princeton will make, use, sell, or offer to sell Princeton's Generic Product throughout the United States, or import such generic products into the United States before the '845 and '854 patents expire.

COUNT I
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '845 PATENT BY PRINSTON UNDER § 271(e)(2)(A)

66. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

67. Princeton's submission of ANDA No. 217296 to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, or sale of generic elagolix sodium product(s) prior to the expiration of the '845 patent constituted an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A). On information and belief, the product described in ANDA No. 217296 would infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '845 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

68. On information and belief, in Princeton's ANDA, Princeton has represented to the FDA that Princeton's Generic Product is pharmaceutically and therapeutically equivalent to Plaintiff's ORILISSA®.

69. On information and belief, Princeton filed Princeton's ANDA in order to obtain approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell, and/or sell Princeton's Generic Product in the United States before the expiration of the '845 patent.

70. On information and belief, Princeton's generic elagolix sodium product(s) will, if approved and marketed, infringe at least one claim of the '845 patent.

71. On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Princeton's ANDA No. 217296, Princeton will further infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '845 patent directly under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) and by inducement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by making, using, offering to sell, marketing, and/or selling its generic elagolix sodium product(s) in the United States, unless enjoined by the Court.

72. On information and belief, Princeton knows, or should know, and intends that healthcare providers will prescribe and patients will take Princeton's Generic Product for which approval is sought in Princeton's ANDA, and therefore will infringe at least one claim in the '845 patent.

73. On information and belief, Princeton had knowledge of the '845 patent and, by its promotional activities and proposed package insert for Princeton's Generic Product, knows or should know that it will induce direct infringement of at least one of the claims of the '845 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

74. On information and belief, Princeton is aware and/or has knowledge that it is advertising an infringing use and/or instructing how to engage in an infringing use because healthcare professionals and/or patients will use Princeton's Generic Product according to the instructions in the proposed package insert in a way that directly infringes the '845 patent.

75. On information and belief, if Princeton's ANDA is approved, Princeton intends to and will offer to sell, sell, and/or import in the United States Princeton's Generic Product.

76. On information and belief, Princeton's actions relating to Princeton's ANDA complained of herein were done by and for the benefit of Princeton.

77. If Prinston's marketing and sale of generic elagolix sodium product(s) prior to expiration of the '845 patent and all other relevant exclusivities is not enjoined, Plaintiff will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no remedy at law. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiff is entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

COUNT II
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INFRINGEMENT
OF THE '845 PATENT BY PRINSTON

78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

79. This count arises under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

80. There is an actual and justiciable controversy between Plaintiff and Prinston concerning infringement of the '845 patent of sufficient immediacy and reality such that the Court may entertain Plaintiff's request for declaratory relief consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution, and this actual case or controversy requires a declaration of rights by this Court.

81. On information and belief, Prinston has made, and continues to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, offer to sell, sell and/or import Prinston's Generic Product prior to expiration of the '845 patent., including Prinston's filing of ANDA No. 217296.

82. Prinston's actions, including, but not limited to, submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 217296 seeking approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell and sell Prinston's Generic Product before the expiration date of the '845 patent and engaging in litigation, indicate a refusal to change the course of their actions in the face of knowledge of the '845 patent and acts by Plaintiff.

83. On information and belief, Princeton intends to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell and/or sell Princeton's Generic Product after FDA approval of ANDA No. 217296.

84. After FDA approval of ANDA No. 217296, Princeton will infringe one or more claims of the '845 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents under § 271(a) by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing Princeton's Generic Product, and/or by actively inducing infringement by others under § 271(b).

85. On information and belief, if ANDA No. 217296 is approved, Princeton intends to and will offer to sell, sell, and/or import in the United States Princeton's Generic Product.

86. On information and belief, Princeton's actions relating to Princeton's ANDA No. 217296 complained of herein were done by and for the benefit of Princeton.

87. Plaintiff will be irreparably harmed if Princeton is not enjoined from infringing or actively inducing infringement of at least one claim of the '845 patent.

88. Plaintiff is entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement. Plaintiff do not have an adequate remedy at law.

89. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Princeton's Generic Product prior to the expiration of the '845 patent will constitute direct infringement and/or active inducement of infringement of the '845 patent.

COUNT III
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '854 PATENT BY PRINSTON UNDER § 271(e)(2)(A)

90. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

91. Princeton's submission of ANDA No. 217296 to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, or sale of generic elagolix sodium product(s) prior to

the expiration of the '854 patent constituted an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A). On information and belief, the product described in ANDA No. 217296 would infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '854 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

92. On information and belief, in Princeton's ANDA, Princeton has represented to the FDA that Princeton's Generic Product is pharmaceutically and therapeutically equivalent to Plaintiff's ORILISSA®.

93. On information and belief, Princeton filed Princeton's ANDA in order to obtain approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell, and/or sell Princeton's Generic Product in the United States before the expiration of the '854 patent.

94. On information and belief, Princeton's generic elagolix sodium product(s) will, if approved and marketed, infringe at least one claim of the '854 patent.

95. On information and belief, upon FDA approval of Princeton's ANDA No. 217296, Princeton will further infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '854 patent directly under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), by inducement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), and/or contributorily under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by making, using, offering to sell, marketing, and/or selling its generic elagolix sodium product(s) in the United States, unless enjoined by the Court.

96. On information and belief, Princeton knows, or should know, and intends that healthcare providers will prescribe and patients will take Princeton's Generic Product for which approval is sought in Princeton's ANDA, and therefore will infringe at least one claim in the '854 patent.

97. On information and belief, Princeton had knowledge of the '854 patent and, by its promotional activities and proposed package insert for Princeton's Generic Product, knows or

should know that it will induce direct infringement of at least one of the claims of the '854 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

98. On information and belief, Prinston is aware and/or has knowledge that it is advertising an infringing use and/or instructing how to engage in an infringing use because healthcare professionals and/or patients will use Prinston's Generic Product according to the instructions in the proposed package insert in a way that directly infringes the '854 patent.

99. On information and belief, if Prinston's ANDA is approved, Prinston intends to and will offer to sell, sell, and/or import in the United States Prinston's Generic Product.

100. Prinston has had and continues to have knowledge that Prinston's Generic Product is especially adapted for a use that infringes the '854 patent.

101. On information and belief, Prinston has had and continues to have knowledge that there is no substantial non-infringing use for Prinston's Generic Product.

102. On information and belief, Prinston's actions relating to Prinston's ANDA complained of herein were done by and for the benefit of Prinston.

103. If Prinston's marketing and sale of generic elagolix sodium product(s) prior to expiration of the '854 patent and all other relevant exclusivities is not enjoined, Plaintiff will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no remedy at law. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283, Plaintiff is entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement.

COUNT IV
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INFRINGEMENT
OF THE '854 PATENT BY PRINSTON

104. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

105. This count arises under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

106. There is an actual and justiciable controversy between Plaintiff and Prinston concerning infringement of the '854 patent of sufficient immediacy and reality such that the Court may entertain Plaintiff's request for declaratory relief consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution, and this actual case or controversy requires a declaration of rights by this Court.

107. On information and belief, Prinston has made, and continues to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, offer to sell, sell and/or import Prinston's Generic Product prior to expiration of the '854 patent., including Prinston's filing of ANDA No. 217296.

108. Prinston's actions, including, but not limited to, submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 217296 seeking approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell and sell Prinston's Generic Product before the expiration date of the '854 patent and engaging in litigation, indicate a refusal to change the course of their actions in the face of knowledge of the '854 patent and acts by Plaintiff.

109. On information and belief, Prinston intends to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell and/or sell Prinston's Generic Product after FDA approval of ANDA No. 217296.

110. After FDA approval of ANDA No. 217296, Prinston will infringe one or more claims of the '854 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents under § 271(a) by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing Prinston's Generic Product, and/or by actively inducing infringement by others under § 271(b) and/or contributing to infringement under § 271(c).

111. On information and belief, if ANDA No. 217296 is approved, Prinston intends to and will offer to sell, sell, and/or import in the United States Prinston's Generic Product.

112. Princeton has had and continues to have knowledge that Princeton's Generic Product is especially adapted for a use that infringes the '854 patent.

113. On information and belief, Princeton has had and continues to have knowledge that there is no substantial non-infringing use for Princeton's Generic Product.

114. On information and belief, Princeton's actions relating to Princeton's ANDA No. 217296 complained of herein were done by and for the benefit of Princeton.

115. Plaintiff will be irreparably harmed if Princeton is not enjoined from infringing or actively inducing infringement of at least one claim of the '854 patent.

116. Plaintiff is entitled to a permanent injunction against further infringement. Plaintiff do not have an adequate remedy at law.

117. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Princeton's Generic Product prior to the expiration of the '854 patent will constitute direct infringement, contributory infringement, and/or active inducement of infringement of the '854 patent.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests the following relief:

A. The entry of judgment under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A) that Princeton has infringed at least one claim of the '845 and '854 patents through Princeton's submission of ANDA No. 217296 to the FDA to obtain approval to manufacture, use, import, offer to sell, and/or sell Princeton's Generic Product in the United States before the expiration of the '845 and '854 patents;

B. The entry of judgment that Princeton's making, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing Princeton's Generic Product prior to the expiration of the '845 and '854 patents will infringe, actively induce infringement, and/or contribute to the infringement of the '845 and '854 patents under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and/or (c);

C. A declaration under 28 U.S.C. § 2201 that if Princeton, its officers, agents, employees, parents, affiliates, and subsidiaries, and all persons and entities acting in concert with it or on its behalf, engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale or importation of Princeton's Generic Product, it will constitute an act of infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and/or (c);

D. The issuance of an order that the effective date of any FDA approval of Princeton's Generic Product shall be no earlier than the expiration date of the '845 and '854 patents and any additional periods of exclusivity, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4)(A);

E. The entry of a permanent injunction, enjoining Princeton and all persons acting in concert with Princeton from commercially manufacturing, using, offering for sale, or selling Princeton's Generic Product within the United States, or importing Princeton's Generic Product into the United States, until the expiration of the '845 and '854 patents, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4)(B) and 283;

F. The entry of a permanent injunction, enjoining Princeton and all persons acting in concert with Princeton from seeking, obtaining, or maintaining approval of the ANDA until the expiration of the '845 and '854 patents, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4)(B) and 283;

G. The issuance of a declaration that this is an exceptional case and an award to Plaintiff of its costs, expenses, and disbursements in this action, including reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 285 and 271(e)(4);

H. An award to Plaintiff of any further appropriate relief under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4);
and

I. An award to Plaintiff of any further and additional relief that this Court deems just and proper.

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