

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

AMERICAN REGENT, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

CIPLA USA, INC. and CIPLA LIMITED,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:25-cv-16422

**DEFENDANTS CIPLA LIMITED AND CIPLA USA, INC.’S ANSWER AND  
COUNTERCLAIMS TO PLAINTIFFS’ COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Defendants, Cipla Limited and Cipla USA, Inc. (collectively “Cipla” or “Defendants”), by their counsel, hereby answer the allegations set forth in Plaintiff, American Regent, Inc.’s (“ARI” or “Plaintiff”), Complaint for Patent Infringement against Cipla, as follows:

**NATURE OF THIS ACTION<sup>1</sup>**

1. This is an action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 100 *et. seq.*, arising from Cipla’s submission to the United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) of an amendment to Abbreviated New Drug Application No. 220424 (“the ANDA”) which contained a certification of the type described in Section 505(j)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“Paragraph IV Certification”) seeking approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, sale, and/or importation of generic versions of ARI’s Multrys® (trace elements injection 4\*, USP) drug product in 1 mL single-dose vials (“the ANDA Product”) prior to the expiration of United States Patent Nos. 11,786,548 (the “548 patent”), 11,975,022 (the “022 patent”), 11,998,565 (the “565 patent”), 12,150,956 (the “956 patent”), and 12,150,957 (the “957 patent”) (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”).

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla admits that Plaintiff purports to bring this action under the Patent

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<sup>1</sup> For convenience, certain section headings used by Plaintiff in its Complaint are repeated herein.

Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 100, *et seq.* Cipla further admits that it submitted ANDA No. 220424 to the FDA with a Paragraph IV Certification directed to United States Patent Nos. 11,786,548 (the “’548 patent”), 11,975,022 (the “’022 patent”), 11,998,565 (the “’565 patent”), 12,150,956 (“the ’956 patent”), and 12,150,957 (“the ’957 patent”) (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”). Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

### **THE PARTIES**

2. ARI is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with a principal place of business at 5 Ramsey Road, Shirley, New York 11967.

#### **Answer**

Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of this paragraph, and therefore denies them.

3. On information and belief, Cipla Limited is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of India with its principal place of business at Cipla House, Peninsula Business Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai Maharashtra 400013, India.

#### **Answer**

Cipla admits that Cipla Limited is an Indian corporation with a place of business at Cipla House, Peninsula Business Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai Maharashtra 400013, India.

4. On information and belief, Cipla USA, Inc. is an American corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 10 Independence Boulevard, Suite 300, Warren, New Jersey 07059.

#### **Answer**

Cipla admits that Cipla USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a place of business at 10 Independence Boulevard, Suite 300, Warren, NJ 07059.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. This is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 100 *et. seq.*, and jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), 2201, and 2202.

#### **Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla admits that Plaintiffs purport to bring this action under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 100, *et seq.* Furthermore, for the limited purposes of this litigation only, Cipla does not contest subject matter jurisdiction or personal jurisdiction. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

6. By the letter dated September 17, 2025 (the “Notice Letter”), Cipla identified Cipla USA, Inc. as U.S. Agent for Cipla Limited, whose office is at 10 Independence Boulevard, Suite 300, Warren, New Jersey 07059.

#### **Answer**

Admitted.

7. On information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Cipla USA, Inc., under the New Jersey state long arm statute and consistent with due process of law, because Cipla USA, Inc. maintains its principal place of business in New Jersey.

#### **Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla admits that Cipla USA, Inc. maintains a place of business in this District. Furthermore, for the limited purpose of this case only, Cipla does not contest personal jurisdiction over Cipla USA, Inc. in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

8. On information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Cipla Limited, under the New Jersey state long arm statute and consistent with due process of law because Cipla Limited has extensive contacts with the State of New Jersey, including through its subsidiary Cipla USA, Inc., and regularly does business in this judicial district, including through its subsidiary Cipla USA, Inc. Further, Cipla plans to sell

the ANDA Products in the State of New Jersey, which provides an independent basis for personal jurisdiction here.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla states that for the limited purpose of this case only it does not contest personal jurisdiction over Cipla Limited in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Cipla USA, Inc. by virtue of, inter alia, its systematic and continuous contacts with the State of New Jersey. On information and belief, Cipla USA, Inc.'s principal place of business is in Warren, New Jersey. On information and belief, Cipla USA, Inc. purposefully has conducted and continues to conduct business in this judicial district. By virtue of its physical presence in New Jersey, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Cipla USA, Inc.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla admits that Cipla USA, Inc. maintains a place of business in this District. Furthermore, for the limited purpose of this case only Cipla does not contest personal jurisdiction over Cipla USA, Inc. in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

10. On information and belief, Cipla USA Inc. and Cipla Limited work in concert with respect to the regulatory approval, manufacturing, marketing, sale, and distribution of generic pharmaceutical products throughout the United States, including in this judicial district.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer is required, Cipla admits that Cipla Ltd. and Cipla USA, Inc. each perform certain tasks with respect to Cipla's ANDAs and Cipla's generic pharmaceutical products. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

11. On information and belief, Cipla USA Inc. is the United States agent acting at the direction of, and for the benefit of, Cipla Limited regarding the ANDA.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer is required, Cipla admits that Cipla Ltd. and Cipla USA, Inc. each perform certain tasks with respect to Cipla's ANDAs and Cipla's generic pharmaceutical products. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Cipla because Cipla has purposefully availed itself of the rights and benefits of New Jersey law by engaging in systematic and continuous contact with the State of New Jersey. On information and belief, Cipla USA, Inc. is registered with the State of New Jersey's Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services as a business operating in New Jersey under Business Id. No. 0450318628, and Cipla is also licensed to do business with the New Jersey Department of Health as a "Manufacturer and Wholesale[r]" of pharmaceuticals in the State of New Jersey under Registration Number 5005183. On information and belief, Cipla regularly and continuously transacts business within New Jersey, including by making pharmaceutical products for sale in New Jersey and selling pharmaceutical products in New Jersey. On information and belief, Cipla derives substantial revenue from the sale of those products in New Jersey and has availed itself of the privilege of conducting business within New Jersey.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla admits that Cipla USA, Inc. is registered with the State of New Jersey's Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services as a business operating in New Jersey under Business Id. No. 0450318628. Cipla further admits that Cipla USA, Inc. is registered with the New Jersey Department of Health under Registration Number 5005183. Furthermore, for the limited purpose of this litigation only Cipla does not contest personal jurisdiction over Cipla USA, Inc. or Cipla Limited in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

13. Cipla Limited has previously availed itself of the legal protections of the State of New Jersey by, among other things, selecting the State of New Jersey as the place of

incorporation and principal place of business for Cipla USA, Inc., not contesting personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, and asserting counterclaims in this judicial district, including in at least *Par Pharmaceutical, Inc. et al. v. Cipla Limited et al.*, C.A. No. 22-02814, Dkt. No. 10 (D.N.J. July 7, 2022); *Teva Branded Pharmaceutical Products R&D, Inc. et al. v. Cipla Limited*, C.A. No. 20-10172, Dkt. No. 7 (D.N.J. Feb. 3, 2021); *Celgene Corp. v. Cipla Limited*, C.A. No. 17-06163, Dkt. No. 10 (D.N.J. Oct. 13, 2017); *AstraZeneca AB et al. v. Cipla Limited et al.*, C.A. No. 16-09583, Dkt. No. 8 (D.N.J. Feb. 3, 2017).

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, for the limited purpose of this litigation only Cipla states that it does not contest personal jurisdiction over Cipla Limited in this District, and that it has previously asserted counterclaims and declined to challenge personal jurisdiction in the litigations listed in this paragraph. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Cipla because, *inter alia*, Cipla has committed an act of patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2) and intends a future course of conduct that includes acts of patent infringement in New Jersey. These acts have led and will lead to foreseeable harm and injury to ARI in New Jersey. Further, on information and belief, following approval of the ANDA, Cipla will make, use, import, sell, and/or offer for sale the ANDA Products in the United States, including in New Jersey, prior to the expiration of the Patents-in-Suit.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, for the limited purpose of this litigation only Cipla states that it does not contest personal jurisdiction over Cipla USA, Inc. or Cipla Limited in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

15. In the alternative, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Cipla Limited because the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k)(2)(A) are met as (a) ARI's claims arise under federal law; (b) Cipla Limited is a foreign defendant not subject to general personal jurisdiction in the courts of any state; and (c) Cipla Limited has sufficient contacts with the United States as a whole, including, but not limited to, preparing and submitting an ANDA to the FDA and/or manufacturing and/or selling pharmaceutical products distributed throughout the United States, such that this Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Cipla Limited satisfies due process.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla admits that Cipla Limited is a foreign corporation. Cipla further states that for the limited purpose of this litigation only it does not contest personal jurisdiction over Cipla Limited in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

16. Venue is further proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and/or 1400(b).

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla states that for the limited purpose of this litigation only it does not contest venue in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

17. On information and belief, venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b) at least because Cipla USA, Inc. is organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey and therefore “resides” in this judicial district, and has committed acts of infringement in New Jersey and has a regular and established place of business in New Jersey. Cipla Limited is a foreign company not residing in any United States judicial district and may be sued in any judicial district. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that Cipla USA, Inc. is organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and admits that Cipla USA, Inc. has a place of business in New Jersey. Cipla further admits that Cipla Limited is a foreign company. For the limited purpose of this litigation only, Cipla states that it does not contest venue in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

18. On information and belief, Cipla has committed acts of infringement under the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) by submitting the ANDA to the FDA, by taking steps indicating its intent to market the ANDA Products in New Jersey, and by the acts that it non-speculatively intends to take in New Jersey if the ANDA receives final FDA approval.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that it has committed acts of infringement of any valid claims of the Patents-in-Suit. Cipla admits that it has submitted the ANDA to the FDA. Cipla states that for the limited purpose of this litigation only it does not contest venue in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

19. On information and belief, Cipla USA, Inc. has a regular and established place of business in New Jersey under the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because, *inter alia*, its principal place of business is in New Jersey. As set forth above, on information and belief, Cipla USA, Inc. maintains regular and established places of business in New Jersey, including its headquarters, offices, laboratories, and/or facilities at 10 Independence Boulevard, Suite 300, Warren, New Jersey 07059.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla admits that Cipla USA, Inc. maintains an office at 10 Independence Boulevard, Suite 300, Warren, New Jersey 07059. For the limited purpose of this litigation only Cipla states that it does not contest venue in this District. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

20. On information and belief, Cipla Limited and Cipla USA, Inc. have taken steps in New Jersey, including preparing the ANDA and communicating with the FDA regarding the ANDA, that indicate their intent to market the ANDA Product. As set forth above, on information and belief, if the ANDA is approved, Cipla intends to commit acts of patent infringement in New Jersey, including marketing, distributing, offering for sale, and/or selling the ANDA Product.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that it intends to commit any acts that infringe any valid claim of the Patents-in-Suit. Cipla admits that it has prepared an ANDA and communicated with the FDA regarding the ANDA. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

### **BACKGROUND**

21. ARI holds New Drug Application (“NDA”) No. 209376 for Multrys® (trace elements injection 4\*, USP), which was approved by the FDA on July 2, 2020 and which ARI manufactures and sells in this judicial district and throughout the United States.

#### **Answer**

Cipla admits that FDA’s electronic *Orange Book: Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations* (“the Orange Book”) lists ARI as the holder for NDA No. 209376 and that the product described in NDA No. 209376 was approved by the FDA on July 2, 2020. Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

22. Multrys® is the first and only FDA-approved multi-trace element injection for neonatal and pediatric patients weighing less than 10 kg.

#### **Answer**

Cipla admits that the package insert for Multrys® indicates that it is approved for neonatal and pediatric patients weighing less than 10 kg. Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

23. Multrys® is a combination of trace elements (zinc sulfate, cupric sulfate, manganese sulfate, and selenious acid) indicated in neonatal and pediatric patients weighing less than 10 kg as a source of zinc, copper, manganese, and selenium for parenteral nutrition when oral or enteral nutrition is not possible, insufficient, or contraindicated.

#### **Answer**

Cipla admits that the package insert for Multrys® indicates that it contains zinc sulfate, cupric sulfate, manganese sulfate, and selenious acid and is indicated for patients weighing less than 10 kg to serve as a source of zinc, copper, manganese, and selenium for parenteral nutrition when oral or enteral nutrition is not possible, insufficient, or contraindicated. Cipla lacks

sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

24. Multrys®, as well as the use of Multrys® in accordance with its label, is covered by one or more claims of the Patents-in-Suit.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

25. ARI is the owner of the '548 patent, which is entitled "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use" and was duly and legally issued on October 17, 2023. A copy of the '548 patent is attached as Exhibit 1.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that the '548 Patent was "duly and legally issued." Cipla further admits that the title of the '548 patent is "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use" and that the face of the '5484 patent indicates that it was issued on October 17, 2023. Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

26. The '548 patent has been listed in connection with Multrys® in the FDA's publication Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (the "Orange Book").

**Answer**

Cipla admits that the Orange Book associates the '548 patent with NDA No. 209376. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

27. As indicated in the Orange Book, the expiration date for the '548 patent is July 1, 2041.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny that the '548 Patent expires on July 1, 2041, and, therefore, denies the same.

28. ARI is the owner of the '022 patent, which is entitled "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use" and was duly and legally issued on May 7, 2024. A copy of the '022 patent is attached as Exhibit 2.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that the '022 Patent was "duly and legally issued." Cipla further admits that the title of the '022 patent is "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use" and that the face of the '022 patent indicates that it was issued on May 7, 2024. Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

29. The '022 patent has been listed in connection with Multrys® in the Orange Book.

**Answer**

Cipla admits that the Orange Book associates the '022 patent with NDA No. 209376. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

30. As indicated in the Orange Book, the expiration date for the '022 patent is July 1, 2041.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny that the '022 Patent expires on July 1, 2041, and, therefore, denies the same.

31. ARI is the owner of the '565 patent, entitled "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use," which was duly and legally issued on June 4, 2024. A copy of the '565 patent is attached as Exhibit 3.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that the '565 Patent was "duly and legally issued." Cipla further admits that the title of the '565 patent is "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use" and that the face of the '565 patent indicates that it was issued on June 4, 2024. Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

32. The '565 patent has been listed in connection with Multrys® in the Orange Book.

**Answer**

Cipla admits that the Orange Book associates the '565 patent with NDA No. 209376. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

33. As indicated in the Orange Book, the expiration date for the '565 patent is July 1, 2041.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny that the '565 Patent expires on July 1, 2041, and, therefore, denies the same.

34. ARI is the owner of the '956 patent, entitled "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use," which was duly and legally issued on November 26, 2024. A copy of the '956 patent is attached as Exhibit 4.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that the '956 Patent was "duly and legally issued." Cipla further admits that the title of the '956 patent is "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use" and that the face of the '956 patent indicates that it was issued on November

26, 2024. Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

35. The '956 patent has been listed in connection with Multrys® in the Orange Book.

**Answer**

Cipla admits that the Orange Book associates the '956 patent with NDA No. 209376.

Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

36. As indicated in the Orange Book, the expiration date for the '956 patent is July 1, 2041.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny that the '956 Patent expires on July 1, 2041, and, therefore, denies the same.

37. ARI is the owner of the '957 patent, entitled "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use," which was duly and legally issued on November 26, 2024. A copy of the '957 patent is attached as Exhibit 5.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla denies that the '957 Patent was "duly and legally issued." Cipla further admits that the title of the '957 patent is "Trace element compositions, methods of making and use" and that the face of the '957 patent indicates that it was issued on November 26, 2024. Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny the remaining allegations in this paragraph and therefore denies them.

38. The '957 patent has been listed in connection with Multrys® in the Orange Book.

**Answer**

Cipla admits that the Orange Book associates the '957 patent with NDA No. 209376.

Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

39. As indicated in the Orange Book, the expiration date for the '957 patent is July 1, 2041.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent an answer is required, Cipla lacks sufficient information or knowledge to admit or deny that the '957 Patent expires on July 1, 2041, and, therefore, denies the same.

40. By letter dated September 17, 2025 ("the Notice Letter"), Cipla notified ARI pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that Cipla had submitted to the FDA an amendment to the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification to seek approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Product prior to the expiration of the Patents-in-Suit.

**Answer**

Cipla admits that it sent a Notice Letter dated September 17, 2025 to ARI to notify it that Cipla had submitted to the FDA an ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification to seek approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Product prior to the expiration of the Patents-in-Suit. Cipla denies any remaining allegations of this paragraph.

41. On information and belief, Cipla was responsible for preparing the ANDA, which contained a Paragraph IV Certification.

**Answer**

Admitted.

42. On information and belief, the ANDA Product is a generic version of Multrys® (trace elements injection 4\*, USP), as it is the reference listed drug in the ANDA, containing the same or equivalent ingredients in the same or equivalent amounts.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required, including at least with respect to the term "same or equivalent." To the extent an answer is required, Cipla's

ANDA Product is intended to be therapeutically equivalent to the product described in NDA No. 209376. Cipla denies the remaining allegations stated in this paragraph.

43. In the Notice Letter, Cipla disclosed that the ANDA Product is Trace Elements Injection 4\* USP (zinc 1,000 mcg/mL, copper 60 mcg/mL, manganese 3 mcg/mL, and selenium 6 mcg/mL) single-dose vials.

**Answer**

Cipla admits that its ANDA describes a trace elements injection containing the equivalent to 1,000 mcg Zn/mL, 60 mcg Cu/mL, 3 mcg Mn/mL and 6 mcg Se/mL in single-dose vials.

Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

44. On information and belief, the ANDA Product contains zinc, copper, manganese, and selenium in the same or equivalent amounts as Multrys®.

**Answer**

This paragraph contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required, including at least with respect to the term “same or equivalent.” To the extent an answer is required, Cipla’s ANDA Product is intended to be therapeutically equivalent to the product described in NDA No. 209376. Cipla denies the remaining allegations stated in this paragraph.

45. In the Notice Letter, Cipla disclosed that the ANDA Product is Trace Elements Injection 4\*, USP (3 mg Zn/mL, 0.3 mg Cu/mL, 55 mcg Mn/mL and 60 mcg Se/mL) single-dose vials.

**Answer**

Cipla admits that its ANDA describes a trace elements injection containing the equivalent to 1,000 mcg Zn/mL, 60 mcg Cu/mL, 3 mcg Mn/mL and 6 mcg Se/mL in single-dose vials. Cipla denies any remaining allegations in this paragraph.

**COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’548 PATENT**

46. ARI realleges paragraphs 1–45 as if fully set forth herein.

**Answer**

In response to this paragraph, Cipla repeats and realleges its responses to the allegations of paragraphs 1-45 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

47. Cipla's submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale and/or importation of the ANDA Product in or into the United States, prior to the expiration of the Patents-in-Suit, constitutes direct and indirect infringement of the '548 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

**Answer**

Denied.

48. On information and belief, the ANDA Product, if approved by the FDA, will be manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported in or into the United States by Cipla or on its behalf, and will be administered by patients and/or medical practitioners in the United States according to the directions and instructions in the proposed package insert, which will constitute direct infringement by patients and/or medical practitioners of one or more claims of the '548 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, the administration of the ANDA Product will occur with Cipla's specific intent and encouragement, and will be conduct that Cipla knows or should know will occur. On information and belief, Cipla will actively induce, encourage, aid, and abet that conduct by patients and/or medical practitioners, with knowledge and specific intent that the conduct will be in contravention of ARI's rights under the '548 patent.

**Answer**

Denied.

49. On information and belief, Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Product, once the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification is approved by the FDA, would constitute direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), and/or contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) of one or more claims of the '548 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, Cipla intends that the ANDA Product be used by patients and medical professionals. Also, on information and belief, Cipla knows that the ANDA Product is especially made or adapted for use in infringing the '548 patent, and that the ANDA Product is not suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

**Answer**

Denied.

50. ARI will be irreparably harmed if Cipla is permitted to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import the ANDA Product in or into the United States, and is not enjoined from doing so. ARI is entitled to relief provided by 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4) and/or 283, including an order of this Court that the effective date of approval of the ANDA be a date that is not earlier than the expiration date of the '548 patent, or any later expiration of exclusivity for the '548 patent to which ARI is or becomes entitled, and an injunction against such infringement. ARI does not have an adequate remedy at law.

**Answer**

Denied.

51. Cipla has had knowledge of the '548 patent since at least the date Cipla submitted the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification and was aware that submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification constituted an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2).

**Answer**

Cipla admits that it was aware of the '548 patent as of at least the date Cipla submitted a Paragraph IV Certification to the FDA in connection with Cipla's ANDA. Cipla denies the remaining allegations of this paragraph.

52. This case is "exceptional," and ARI is entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

**Answer**

Denied.

**COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF THE '022 PATENT**

53. ARI realleges paragraphs 1–52 as if fully set forth herein.

**Answer**

In response to this paragraph, Cipla repeats and realleges its responses to the allegations of paragraphs 1-52 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

54. Cipla's submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale and/or importation of the ANDA Product in or into the United States, prior to the expiration of the '022 patent, constitutes infringement of the '022 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

**Answer**

Denied.

55. On information and belief, the ANDA Product, if approved by the FDA, will be manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported in or into the United States by Cipla or on its behalf, and will be administered by patients and/or medical practitioners in the United States according to the directions and instructions in the proposed package insert, which will constitute direct infringement by patients and/or medical practitioners of one or more claims of the '022 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, the administration of the ANDA Product will occur with Cipla's specific intent and encouragement, and will be conduct that Cipla knows or should know will occur. On information and belief, Cipla will actively induce, encourage, aid, and abet that conduct by patients and/or medical practitioners, with knowledge and specific intent that the conduct will be in contravention of ARI's rights under the '022 patent.

**Answer**

Denied.

56. On information and belief, Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Product, once the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification is approved by the FDA, would constitute induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) of one or more claims of the '022 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, Cipla intends that the ANDA Product be used by patients and medical professionals. Also, on information and belief, Cipla knows that the ANDA Product is especially made or adapted for use in infringing the '022 patent, and that the ANDA Product is not suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

**Answer**

Denied.

57. ARI will be irreparably harmed if Cipla is permitted to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import the ANDA Product in or into the United States, and is not enjoined from doing so. ARI is entitled to relief provided by 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4) and/or 283, including an order of this Court that the effective date of approval of the ANDA be a date that is not earlier than the expiration date of the '022 patent, or any later expiration of exclusivity for the '022 patent to which ARI is or becomes entitled, and an injunction against such infringement. ARI does not have an adequate remedy at law.

**Answer**

Denied.

58. Cipla has had knowledge of the '022 patent since at least the date Cipla submitted the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification and was aware that submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification constituted an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2).

**Answer**

Cipla admits that it was aware of the '022 patent as of at least the date Cipla submitted a Paragraph IV Certification to the FDA in connection with Cipla's ANDA. Cipla denies the remaining allegations of this paragraph.

59. This case is "exceptional," and ARI is entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

**Answer**

Denied.

**COUNT III: INFRINGEMENT OF THE '565 PATENT**

60. ARI realleges paragraphs 1–59 as if fully set forth herein.

**Answer**

In response to this paragraph, Cipla repeats and realleges its responses to the allegations of paragraphs 1-59 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

61. Cipla's submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale and/or importation of the ANDA Product in or into the United States, prior to the expiration of the '565 patent, constitutes direct and indirect infringement of the '565 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

**Answer**

Denied.

62. On information and belief, the ANDA Product, if approved by the FDA, will be manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported in or into the United States by Cipla or on its behalf, and will be administered by patients and/or medical practitioners in the United States according to the directions and instructions in the proposed package insert, which will constitute direct infringement by patients and/or medical practitioners of one or more claims of the '565 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, the administration of the ANDA Product will occur with Cipla's specific intent and

encouragement, and will be conduct that Cipla knows or should know will occur. On information and belief, Cipla will actively induce, encourage, aid, and abet that conduct by patients and/or medical practitioners, with knowledge and specific intent that the conduct will be in contravention of ARI's rights under the '565 patent.

**Answer**

Denied.

63. On information and belief, Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Product, once the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification is approved by the FDA, would constitute direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), and contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) of one or more claims of the '565 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, Cipla intends that the ANDA Product be used by patients and medical professionals. Also, on information and belief, Cipla knows that the ANDA Product are especially made or adapted for use in infringing the '565 patent, and that the ANDA Product is not suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

**Answer**

Denied.

64. ARI will be irreparably harmed if Cipla is permitted to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import the ANDA Product in or into the United States, and is not enjoined from doing so. ARI is entitled to relief provided by 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4) and/or 283, including an order of this Court that the effective date of approval of the ANDA be a date that is not earlier than the expiration date of the '565 patent, or any later expiration of exclusivity for the '565 patent to which ARI is or becomes entitled, and an injunction against such infringement. ARI does not have an adequate remedy at law.

**Answer**

Denied.

65. Cipla has had knowledge of the '565 patent since at least the date Cipla submitted the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification and was aware that submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification constituted an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2).

**Answer**

Cipla admits that it was aware of the '565 patent as of at least the date Cipla submitted a Paragraph IV Certification to the FDA in connection with Cipla's ANDA. Cipla denies the remaining allegations of this paragraph.

66. This case is "exceptional," and ARI is entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

**Answer**

Denied.

**COUNT IV: INFRINGEMENT OF THE '956 PATENT**

67. ARI realleges paragraphs 1–66 as if fully set forth herein.

**Answer**

In response to this paragraph, Cipla repeats and realleges its responses to the allegations of paragraphs 1-66 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

68. Cipla's submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale and/or importation of the ANDA Product in or into the United States, prior to the expiration of the '956 patent, constitutes direct and indirect infringement of the '956 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

**Answer**

Denied.

69. On information and belief, the ANDA Product, if approved by the FDA, will be manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported in or into the United States by Cipla or on its behalf, and will be administered by patients and/or medical practitioners in the United States according to the directions and instructions in the proposed package insert, which will constitute direct infringement by patients and/or medical practitioners of one or more claims of the '956 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, the administration of the ANDA Product will occur with Cipla's specific intent and encouragement, and will be conduct that Cipla knows or should know will occur. On information and belief, Cipla will actively induce, encourage, aid, and abet that conduct by patients and/or medical practitioners, with knowledge and specific intent that the conduct will be in contravention of ARI's rights under the '956 patent.

**Answer**

Denied.

70. On information and belief, Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Product, once the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification is approved by the FDA, would constitute direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), and contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) of one or more claims of the '956 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, Cipla intends that the ANDA Product be used by patients and medical professionals. Also, on information and belief, Cipla knows that the ANDA Product are especially made or adapted for use in infringing the '956 patent, and that the ANDA Product is not suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

**Answer**

Denied.

71. ARI will be irreparably harmed if Cipla is permitted to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import the ANDA Product in or into the United States, and is not enjoined from doing so. ARI is entitled to relief provided by 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4) and/or 283, including an order of this Court that the effective date of approval of the ANDA be a date that is not earlier than the expiration date of the '956 patent, or any later expiration of exclusivity for the '956 patent to which ARI is or becomes entitled, and an injunction against such infringement. ARI does not have an adequate remedy at law.

**Answer**

Denied.

72. Cipla has had knowledge of the '956 patent since at least the date Cipla submitted the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification and was aware that submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification constituted an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2).

**Answer**

Cipla admits that it was aware of the '956 patent as of at least the date Cipla submitted a Paragraph IV Certification to the FDA in connection with Cipla's ANDA. Cipla denies the remaining allegations of this paragraph.

73. This case is “exceptional,” and ARI is entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

**Answer**

Denied.

**COUNT V: INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’957 PATENT**

74. ARI realleges paragraphs 1–73 as if fully set forth herein.

**Answer**

In response to this paragraph, Cipla repeats and realleges its responses to the allegations of paragraphs 1-73 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

75. Cipla’s submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale and/or importation of the ANDA Product in or into the United States, prior to the expiration of the ’957 patent, constitutes direct and indirect infringement of the ’957 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

**Answer**

Denied.

76. On information and belief, the ANDA Product, if approved by the FDA, will be manufactured, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported in or into the United States by Cipla or on its behalf, and will be administered by patients and/or medical practitioners in the United States according to the directions and instructions in the proposed package insert, which will constitute direct infringement by patients and/or medical practitioners of one or more claims of the ’957 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, the administration of the ANDA Product will occur with Cipla’s specific intent and encouragement, and will be conduct that Cipla knows or should know will occur. On information and belief, Cipla will actively induce, encourage, aid, and abet that conduct by patients and/or medical practitioners, with knowledge and specific intent that the conduct will be in contravention of ARI’s rights under the ’957 patent.

**Answer**

Denied.

77. On information and belief, Cipla’s manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of the ANDA Product, once the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification is approved by the FDA, would constitute direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), and contributory

infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) of one or more claims of the '957 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. On information and belief, Cipla intends that the ANDA Product be used by patients and medical professionals. Also, on information and belief, Cipla knows that the ANDA Product are especially made or adapted for use in infringing the '957 patent, and that the ANDA Product is not suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

**Answer**

Denied.

78. ARI will be irreparably harmed if Cipla is permitted to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import the ANDA Product in or into the United States, and is not enjoined from doing so. ARI is entitled to relief provided by 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4) and/or 283, including an order of this Court that the effective date of approval of the ANDA be a date that is not earlier than the expiration date of the '957 patent, or any later expiration of exclusivity for the '957 patent to which ARI is or becomes entitled, and an injunction against such infringement. ARI does not have an adequate remedy at law.

**Answer**

Denied.

79. Cipla has had knowledge of the '957 patent since at least the date Cipla submitted the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification and was aware that submission of the ANDA with a Paragraph IV Certification constituted an act of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2).

**Answer**

Cipla admits that it was aware of the '957 patent as of at least the date Cipla submitted a Paragraph IV Certification to the FDA in connection with Cipla's ANDA. Cipla denies the remaining allegations of this paragraph.

80. This case is "exceptional," and ARI is entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

**Answer**

Denied.

**ARI'S PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

The remainder of the Complaint is a prayer for relief and does not require a response. To the extent any response is required, Cipla denies that Plaintiff is entitled to any remedy or relief sought in paragraphs (a) through (h) of Plaintiff's Prayer for relief. All other allegations in the Complaint not specifically admitted or denied are hereby denied.

### **AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

Cipla reserves all affirmative defenses under Rule 8(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and any other defense at law or at equity that may now exist or in the future be available based on discovery and further factual investigation in this case, whether or not expressly stated herein. Without prejudice to the denials set forth in its Answer and without any admissions as to the burden of proof, burden of persuasion, or the truth of any allegations not expressly admitted in Plaintiff's Complaint, Cipla states the following defenses:

#### **FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

The allegations set forth in Plaintiff's Complaint fail to state a claim for which relief can be granted.

#### **SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

The claims of the Patents-in-Suit are invalid and/or unenforceable for failure to satisfy or comply with the requirements of Title 35 of the United States Code, including, without limitation one or more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, 116, 120, non-statutory (obviousness-type) double patenting, the defenses recognized in 34 U.S.C. § 282(b) and/or any other judicially created bases for invalidity.

#### **THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

Cipla has not infringed, is not infringing, and will not infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, any valid and enforceable claim of the Patents-in-Suit. Cipla has not

contributed to, is not contributing to, and will not contribute to any infringement of any valid and enforceable claim of the Patents-in-Suit. Cipla has not induced, is not inducing, and will not induce infringement of any valid and enforceable claim of the Patents-in-Suit.

#### **FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

Plaintiff is not entitled to injunctive relief because any injury to Plaintiff is not immediate or irreparable, because any such injunction would be against the public interest, and because Plaintiff has an adequate remedy at law.

#### **FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

Cipla has not intentionally, willfully, or deliberately infringed any valid claim of the Patents-in-Suit.

#### **SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

Plaintiff's case is not exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

#### **SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

Plaintiff's infringement claims against Cipla regarding the Patents-in-Suit are barred and the Patents-in-Suit is unenforceable against Cipla under the equitable doctrines of laches, waiver, estoppel, and/or acquiescence.

#### **RESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL DEFENSES**

The Cipla Parties hereby reserve the right to assert additional defenses and/or counterclaims if such defenses or counterclaims are discovered during the course of this litigation.

#### **COUNTERCLAIMS**

Without admitting any of the allegations in the Complaint, other than those allegations expressly admitted in the Answer, *supra*, and without prejudice to Cipla's right to plead

additional counterclaims as the facts of the matter warrant, the Defendants/Plaintiffs-In-Counterclaim, Cipla Limited (“Cipla”) and Cipla USA, Inc. (“Cipla USA”) (collectively “Cipla” or “Counterclaim-Plaintiffs”), for its Counterclaims against Plaintiff American Regent, Inc. (“ARI” or “Counterclaim-Defendant”), hereby allege as follows:

### **THE PARTIES**

1. Counterclaim-Plaintiff Cipla Limited is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of India, having its corporate office at Cipla House, Peninsula Business Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai Maharashtra 400013, India.

2. Counterclaim-Plaintiff Cipla USA is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, having its principal place of business at 10 Independence Boulevard, Suite 300, Warren, NJ 07059. Cipla USA is an indirect subsidiary of Cipla Limited.

3. On information and belief, Counterclaim-Defendant American Regent, Inc. (“ARI”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with a principal place of business at 5 Ramsey Road, Shirely, New York 11967.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4. These counterclaims arise under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 100, *et seq.*, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338, 2201, and 2202.

5. Personal jurisdiction over the Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant exists because the Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant has submitted to the personal jurisdiction of the Court.

6. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400.

## **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

### **The Patents-in-Suit**

7. On October 9, 2025, Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant filed a Complaint alleging, *inter alia*, infringement of United States Patent Nos. 11,786,548 (the “’548 patent”), 11,975,022 (the “’022 patent”), 11,998,565 (the “’565 patent”), 12,150,956 (“the ’956 patent”) and 12,150,957 (“the ’957 patent”) (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”).

8. Upon information and belief, prior to the filing of this action, Plaintiffs/Counterclaim-Defendants listed and caused to be listed the Patents-in-Suit in the publication of the Federal Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) entitled “Approved Drug Products for Therapeutic Equivalents Evaluations” (commonly known as the “Orange Book”) for NDA No. 209376 for Multrys®.

9. The ’548 patent is entitled, “Trace element compositions, methods of making and use,” and indicates on the face of that patent that it issued on October 17, 2023.

10. The ’022 patent is entitled, “Trace element compositions, methods of making and use,” and indicates on the face of that patent that it issued on May 7, 2024.

11. The ’565 patent is entitled, “Trace element compositions, methods of making and use,” and indicates on the face of that patent that it issued on June 4, 2024.

12. The ’956 patent is entitled, “Trace element compositions, methods of making and use,” and indicates on the face of that patent that it issued on November 26, 2024.

13. The ’957 patent is entitled, “Trace element compositions, methods of making and use,” and indicates on the face of that patent that it issued on November 26, 2024.

14. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant is listed as the owner by assignment of the Patents-in-Suit in the U.S. Patent and Trademark assignment

database.

### **Cipla's Notice Letter and ARI's Suit**

15. Cipla has filed with the FDA an Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) bearing No. 220424, seeking to obtain approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, sale, or importation of a proposed generic trace element nutrition product containing zinc 1,000 mcg/mL, copper 60 mcg/mL, manganese 3 mcg/mL, and selenium 6 mcg/mL (1ml) (“Cipla’s ANDA Product”).

16. Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(A)(iv), Cipla’s ANDA No. 220424 contains a “Paragraph IV” certification stating that the Patents-in-Suit are invalid or will not be infringed by the manufacture, use, sale, offer to sell, or importation into the United States of the proposed drug product which is the subject of Cipla’s ANDA No. 220424.

17. Pursuant to the applicable statutes, rules, and regulations, Cipla notified Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant that it had submitted to the FDA ANDA No. 220424 for Cipla’s ANDA Product by letter dated September 17, 2025 (“Cipla’s Notice Letter”).

18. Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant filed their Complaint against Cipla alleging infringement of the Patents-in-Suit on October 9, 2025.

19. By virtue of Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant having listed the Patents-in-Suit in the Orange Book, by virtue of Cipla’s submission of a “Paragraph IV” certification regarding these patents and providing Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant with notice and the basis for such certification, and by virtue of the Complaint filed herein, an actual case and controversy exists between Cipla and Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant as to the infringement and validity of the Patents-in-Suit.

20. Cipla does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the Patents-in-Suit,

either directly or indirectly.

21. An actual and justiciable controversy exists between Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant and Cipla relating to, *inter alia*, the Patents-in-Suit.

### **COUNT I**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity – U.S. Patent No. 11,786,548)**

22. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

23. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the invalidity of the '548 patent.

24. The '548 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy one or more of the conditions for patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*, including without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, 116, 120, non-statutory (obviousness-type) double patenting, the defenses recognized in 34 U.S.C. § 282(b) and/or any other judicially created bases for invalidity.

25. The '548 patent is invalid at least for the reasons set forth in Cipla's Notice Letter.

26. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '548 patent are invalid.

### **COUNT II**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement – U.S. Patent No. 11,786,548)**

27. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

28. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the non-infringement of the '548 patent.

29. Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product upon FDA approval to do so pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '548 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

30. Cipla does not and has not committed any acts in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

31. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '548 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

### **COUNT III**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity – U.S. Patent No. 11,975,022)**

32. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

33. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the invalidity of the '022 patent.

34. The '022 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy one or more of the conditions for patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*, including without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, 116, 120, non-statutory (obviousness-type) double patenting, the defenses recognized in 34 U.S.C. § 282(b) and/or any other judicially created bases for invalidity.

35. The '022 patent is invalid at least for the reasons set forth in Cipla's Notice Letter.

36. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '022 patent are invalid.

**COUNT IV**

**(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement – U.S. Patent No. 11,975,022)**

37. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

38. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the non-infringement of the '022 patent.

39. Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product upon FDA approval to do so pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '022 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

40. Cipla does not and has not committed any acts in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

41. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '022 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

**COUNT V**

**(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity – U.S. Patent No. 11,998,565)**

42. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

43. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the invalidity of the '565 patent.

44. The '565 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy one or more of the conditions for patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*, including without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§

101, 102, 103, 112, 116, 120, non-statutory (obviousness-type) double patenting, the defenses recognized in 34 U.S.C. § 282(b) and/or any other judicially created bases for invalidity.

45. The '565 patent is invalid at least for the reasons set forth in Cipla's Notice Letter.

46. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '565 patent are invalid.

### **COUNT VI**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement – U.S. Patent No. 11,998,565)**

47. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

48. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the non-infringement of the '565 patent.

49. Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product upon FDA approval to do so pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '565 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

50. Cipla does not and has not committed any acts in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

51. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '565 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

### **COUNT VII**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity – U.S. Patent No. 12,150,956)**

52. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

53. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the invalidity of the '956 patent.

54. The '956 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy one or more of the conditions for patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*, including without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, 116, 120, non-statutory (obviousness-type) double patenting, the defenses recognized in 34 U.S.C. § 282(b) and/or any other judicially created bases for invalidity.

55. The '956 patent is invalid at least for the reasons set forth in Cipla's Notice Letter.

56. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '956 patent are invalid.

### **COUNT VIII**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement – U.S. Patent No. 12,150,956)**

57. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

58. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the non-infringement of the '956 patent.

59. Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product upon FDA approval to do so pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '956 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

60. Cipla does not and has not committed any acts in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '956 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

### **COUNT IX**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity – U.S. Patent No. 12,150,957)**

61. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

62. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the invalidity of the '957 patent.

63. The '957 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy one or more of the conditions for patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*, including without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, 116, 120, non-statutory (obviousness-type) double patenting, the defenses recognized in 34 U.S.C. § 282(b) and/or any other judicially created bases for invalidity.

64. The '957 patent is invalid at least for the reasons set forth in Cipla's Notice Letter.

65. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '957 patent are invalid.

### **COUNT X**

#### **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement – U.S. Patent No. 12,150,957)**

66. Cipla repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs of the counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.

67. There is an actual, substantial, and continuing justiciable case or controversy between the Cipla Parties and ARI regarding the non-infringement of the '957 patent.

68. Cipla's manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product upon FDA approval to do so pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '957 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

69. Cipla does not and has not committed any acts in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. Cipla is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation into the United States of Cipla's ANDA Product pursuant to ANDA No. 220424 has not and will not infringe, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of the '957 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Cipla respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment for Cipla, and against Plaintiff/Counterclaim-Defendant, and decree as follows:

A. That the Complaint be dismissed with prejudice and that each and every prayer for relief contained therein be denied;

B. Declaring that the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of the product that is the subject of Cipla's ANDA No. 220424 has not infringed, does not infringe, would not infringe, would not contributorily infringe and would not induce the infringement of any valid and enforceable claim of the Patents-in-Suit, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents;

C. Declaring that the claims of the Patents-in-Suit are invalid and/or unenforceable;

D. That this case is exceptional and awarding Cipla reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses in this action, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285 and/or other applicable laws;

E. That Cipla be awarded their fees, costs, and expenses in this action;

F. That the effective date of any FDA approval of Cipla's ANDA Product shall not be stayed thirty months from the date of the Notice Letter, in accordance with 21 U.S.C.

§ 355(j)(5)(B)(iii); and

G. Such further and other relief as this Court deems proper and just, including any appropriate relief under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO LOCAL CIVIL RULE 11.2**

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 11.2, Defendants, by their undersigned counsel, hereby certify that the matter in controversy is not subject to any other action pending in any court, or any pending arbitration or administrative proceeding other than those actions identified by Plaintiff.

Dated: November 14, 2025

By: /s/ Rebekah R. Conroy  
Rebekah R. Conroy

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO LOCAL CIVIL RULE 201.1**

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 201.1, Defendants, by their undersigned counsel, hereby certify that this action seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, and therefore this action is not appropriate for compulsory arbitration.

Dated: November 14, 2025

By: /s/ Rebekah R. Conroy  
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*Counsel for Defendants  
Cipla Limited and Cipla USA, Inc.*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned hereby certifies that on November 14, 2025, a copy of the foregoing document was filed electronically using the Court's CM/ECF system. Notice of this filing will be sent by operation of the CM/ECF system to all parties indicated on the electronic filing receipt. All other parties will be served by regular U.S. mail.

By: /s/ Rebekah R. Conroy  
Rebekah R. Conroy

*Counsel for Defendants*  
*Cipla Limited and Cipla USA, Inc.*