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

VALEANT PHARMACEUTICALS
NORTH AMERICA LLC; VALEANT
PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LTD.;
DOW PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, INC.;
and KAKEN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

LUPIN LTD. and LUPIN
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 18-13700

Document Electronically Filed

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiffs Valeant Pharmaceuticals North America LLC (“Valeant”), Valeant Pharmaceuticals Ireland Ltd. (“Valeant Ireland”), Dow Pharmaceutical Sciences, Inc. (“Dow”), and Kaken Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (“Kaken”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) by way of this Complaint against Lupin Ltd. (“Lupin India”) and Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Lupin USA”) (collectively, “Lupin”) allege as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Valeant is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware having its principal place of business at 400 Somerset Corporate Boulevard, Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807.

2. Plaintiff Valeant Ireland is a company existing under the laws of Ireland having an office at 3013 Lake Drive, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24, Ireland.

3. Plaintiff Dow is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware having its principal place of business at 1330 Redwood Way, Petaluma, California 94954.

4. Plaintiff Kaken is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Japan having its principal place of business at 20th Floor, Bunkyo Green Court, 28-8, Honkomagome 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8650, Japan.

5. Upon information and belief, Lupin India is an Indian corporation having a principal place of business at B/4 Laxmi Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051. India.

6. Upon information and belief, Lupin USA is a Delaware corporation having a place of business at 400 Campus Drive, Somerset, New Jersey 08873.

7. Upon information and belief, Lupin USA is the United States wholly owned subsidiary of Lupin India.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

8. This is an action for infringement of United States Patent Nos. 7,214,506 (“the ’506 patent”), 8,039,494 (“the ’494 patent”), 8,486,978 (“the ’978 patent”), 9,302,009 (“the ’009 patent”), 9,566,272 (“the ’272 patent”), 9,662,394 (“the ’394 patent”), 9,861,698 (“the ’698 patent”) and 9,877,955 (“the ’955 patent”) arising under the United States patent laws, Title 35,

United States Code, § 100 et seq., including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. This action relates to Lupin India’s filing of an Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“the Act”), 21 U.S.C. § 355(j), seeking U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) approval to market its generic efinaconazole topical solution, 10% (“Lupin’s generic efinaconazole topical solution”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 2201-02.

10. Upon information and belief, this Court has jurisdiction over Lupin India. Upon information and belief, Lupin India is in the business of, *inter alia*, developing, manufacturing, marketing, importing, and selling pharmaceutical products, including generic drug products. Upon information and belief, Lupin India directly, or indirectly, develops, manufactures, markets, and sells generic drug products throughout the United States and in this judicial district, and this judicial district is a likely destination for Lupin India’s generic efinaconazole topical solution. Upon information and belief, Lupin India purposefully has conducted and continues to conduct business in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, Lupin India operates a manufacturing facility at 400 Campus Drive, Somerset, New Jersey 08873. Upon information and belief, Lupin India has previously submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court and has further previously availed itself of this Court by asserting counterclaims in other civil actions initiated in this jurisdiction.

11. Lupin India has taken the costly, significant step of applying to the FDA for approval to engage in future activities—including the marketing of its generic drugs—that will be purposefully directed at, upon information and belief, the New Jersey and elsewhere. Lupin

India's ANDA filings constitute formal acts that reliably indicate plans to engage in marketing of the proposed generic drugs. Upon information and belief, Lupin India intends to direct sales of its drugs into New Jersey, among other places, once it has the requested FDA approval to market them. Upon information and belief, Lupin India will engage in marketing of its proposed ANDA products in New Jersey upon approval of its ANDA.

12. Upon information and belief, this Court has jurisdiction over Lupin USA. Upon information and belief, Lupin USA is in the business of, *inter alia*, developing, manufacturing, marketing, importing, and selling pharmaceutical products, including generic drug products. Upon information and belief, Lupin USA directly, or indirectly, develops, manufactures, markets, and sells generic drug products throughout the United States and in this judicial district, and this judicial district is a likely destination for Lupin USA's generic efinaconazole topical solution. Upon information and belief, Lupin USA purposefully has conducted and continues to conduct business in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, Lupin USA operates a manufacturing facility at 400 Campus Drive, Somerset, New Jersey 08873. Upon information and belief, Lupin USA has previously submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court and has further previously availed itself of this Court by asserting counterclaims in other civil actions initiated in this jurisdiction.

13. Upon information and belief, Lupin has previously submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court and has availed itself of the jurisdiction of this Court by previously filing lawsuits in this jurisdiction. *See, e.g., Lupin Ltd. and Lupin Pharm., Inc. v. Merck, Sharp & Dohme Corp.*, No. 3:10-cv-00683, ECF No. 1 (D.N.J. Feb. 1, 2010).

14. Upon information and belief, Lupin has further previously availed itself of this Court by asserting counterclaims in other civil actions initiated in this jurisdiction. *See, e.g.,*

Horizon Therapeutics, LLC v. Lupin Ltd. and Lupin Pharm., Inc., No. 1:17-cv-05900, ECF No. 12 (D.N.J. Sept. 29, 2017); *Senju Pharm. Co., Ltd., et al. v. Lupin Ltd. and Lupin Pharm., Inc.*, No. 1:14-cv-5144, ECF No. 5 (D.N.J. Aug. 26, 2014).

15. Lupin India and Lupin USA know or should know that Jublia[®] is manufactured for Valeant Pharmaceuticals North America LLC in Bridgewater, NJ 08807 USA at least because that information is included in the label and prescribing information for Jublia[®].

16. Upon information and belief, venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and (d), and § 1400(b).

17. Venue is proper against Lupin India, a foreign corporation, in any judicial district that has personal jurisdiction, including this judicial district.

18. Venue is proper against Lupin USA because, *inter alia*, it maintains a regular and established place of business in this judicial district.

THE PATENTS IN SUIT

19. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) issued the ’506 patent on May 8, 2007. The ’506 patent claims, generally speaking, *inter alia*, methods for treating onychomycosis by administering efinaconazole. Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the ’506 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The ’506 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the ’506 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

20. The PTO issued the ’494 patent on October 18, 2011. The ’494 patent claims, generally speaking, *inter alia*, methods for treatment of a disorder of the nail or nail bed by applying pharmaceutical compositions consisting essentially of a vehicle that is volatile and/or that rapidly penetrates a nail following application onto the surface of the nail, a triazole antifungal active pharmaceutical ingredient (encompassing efinaconazole) and a wetting agent.

Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the '494 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The '494 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the '494 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

21. The PTO issued the '978 patent on July 16, 2013. The '978 patent claims, generally speaking *inter alia*, pharmaceutical compositions consisting essentially of a vehicle that is volatile and/or that rapidly penetrates a nail following application onto the surface of the nail, a triazole antifungal active pharmaceutical ingredient (encompassing efinaconazole) and a wetting agent. Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the '978 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The '978 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the '978 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

22. The PTO issued the '009 patent on April 5, 2016. The '009 patent claims, generally speaking, *inter alia*, pharmaceutical compositions for the topical treatment of a disorder of the nail or nail bed including efinaconazole, ethanol, cyclomethicone, diisopropyl adipate, C12-15 alkyl lactate and antioxidant. Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the '009 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The '009 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the '009 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

23. The PTO issued the '272 patent on February 14, 2017. The '272 patent claims, generally speaking, *inter alia*, methods for the treatment of onychomycosis by topically applying pharmaceutical compositions including efinaconazole, ethanol, diisopropyl adipate, C12-15 alkyl lactate and cyclomethicone. Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the '272 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The '272 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the '272 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

24. The PTO issued the '394 patent on May 30, 2017. The '394 patent claims,

generally speaking, *inter alia*, compositions including efinaconazole, water, C12-15 alkyl lactate, diisopropyl adipate, cyclomethicone, ethanol, BHT, a salt of EDTA, and citric acid, and methods of treating a fungal infection with the same compositions. Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the '394 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The '394 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the '394 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit F.

25. The PTO issued the '698 patent on January 9, 2018. The '698 patent claims, generally speaking, *inter alia*, pharmaceutical formulations comprising ethanol, cyclomethicone, diisopropyl adipate and mixed C12-15 alkyl lactates, and methods for the treatment of a disorder of the nail or nail bed by applying the same compositions. Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the '698 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The '698 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the '698 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit G.

26. The PTO issued the '955 patent on January 30, 2018. The '955 patent claims, generally speaking, *inter alia*, methods for the treatment of onychomycosis by applying a pharmaceutical composition including efinaconazole, ethanol, diisopropyl adipate, C12-15 alkyl lactate and cyclomethicone. Plaintiffs hold all substantial rights in the '955 patent and have the right to sue for infringement thereof. The '955 patent is valid and enforceable. A copy of the '955 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit H.

27. Dow is the holder of New Drug Application ("NDA") No. 203567 for Jublia[®], which the FDA approved on June 6, 2014. In conjunction with NDA No. 203567, the '506 patent, the '494 patent, the '978 patent, the '009 patent, the '272 patent, the '394 patent, the '698 patent, and the '955 patent are listed in the FDA's Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations ("the Orange Book").

28. Efinaconazole topical solution, 10% is sold in the United States under the

trademark Jublia[®].

LUPIN'S INFRINGING ANDA SUBMISSION

29. Upon information and belief, Lupin India filed or caused to be filed with the FDA ANDA No. 212169, under Section 505(j) of the Act and 21 U.S.C. § 355(j).

30. Upon information and belief, Lupin India's ANDA No. 212169 seeks FDA approval to sell in the United States Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, intended to be a generic version of Jublia[®].

31. Dow received a letter dated July 27, 2018 from Lupin India purporting to be a Notice of Certification for ANDA No. 212169 ("Lupin's notice letter") under Section 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(B)(iv) and 21 C.F.R. § 314.95(c) that included a certification pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(A)(vii)(IV).

32. Lupin's notice letter alleges that Lupin India has submitted to the FDA ANDA No. 212169 seeking FDA approval to sell Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, intended to be a generic version of Jublia[®].

33. Upon information and belief, ANDA No. 212169 seeks approval of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution that is the same, or substantially the same, as Jublia[®].

COUNT I AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '506 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

34. Paragraphs 1-33 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

35. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '506 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '506 patent.

36. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '506 patent.

37. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '506 patent.

38. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior to the expiration of the '506 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '506 Patent

39. Paragraphs 1-38 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

40. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

41. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain Plaintiffs' 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.

42. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '506 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

43. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe,

contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '506 patent.

44. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '506 patent.

COUNT III AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '494 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

45. Paragraphs 1-44 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

46. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '494 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '494 patent.

47. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '494 patent.

48. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '494 patent.

49. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior to the expiration of the '494 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT IV AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '494 Patent

50. Paragraphs 1-49 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

51. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and

2202.

52. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain Plaintiffs' 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.

53. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '494 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

54. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '494 patent.

55. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '494 patent.

COUNT V AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '978 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

56. Paragraphs 1-55 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

57. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '978 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '978 patent.

58. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least

one claim of the '978 patent.

59. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '978 patent.

60. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior to the expiration of the '978 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VI AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '978 Patent

61. Paragraphs 1-60 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

62. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

63. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain Plaintiffs' 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.

64. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '978 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

65. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '978 patent.

66. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial

manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '978 patent.

COUNT VII AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '009 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

67. Paragraphs 1-66 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

68. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '009 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '009 patent.

69. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '009 patent.

70. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '009 patent.

71. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior to the expiration of the '009 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VIII AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '009 Patent

72. Paragraphs 1-71 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

73. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

74. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain

Plaintiffs' 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.

75. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '009 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

76. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '009 patent.

77. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '009 patent.

COUNT IX AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '272 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

78. Paragraphs 1-77 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

79. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '272 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '272 patent.

80. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '272 patent.

81. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import,

offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '272 patent.

82. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior to the expiration of the '272 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT X AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '272 Patent

83. Paragraphs 1-82 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

84. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

85. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain Plaintiffs' 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.

86. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '272 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

87. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '272 patent.

88. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '272 patent.

COUNT XI AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '394 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

89. Paragraphs 1-89 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

90. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '394 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '394 patent.

91. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '394 patent.

92. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '394 patent.

93. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior to the expiration of the '394 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT XII AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '394 Patent

94. Paragraphs 1-93 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

95. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

96. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain Plaintiffs' 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.

97. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '394 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

98. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '394 patent.

99. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '394 patent.

COUNT XIII AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '698 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

100. Paragraphs 1-99 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

101. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '698 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '698 patent.

102. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '698 patent.

103. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '698 patent.

104. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior

to the expiration of the '698 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT XIV AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '698 Patent

105. Paragraphs 1-104 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

106. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

107. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain Plaintiffs' 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.

108. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '698 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

109. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '698 patent.

110. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '698 patent.

COUNT XV AGAINST LUPIN

Infringement of the '955 Patent under § 271(e)(2)

111. Paragraphs 1-110 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

112. Under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '955 patent by submitting, or causing to be submitted to the FDA, ANDA No. 212169 seeking approval for the commercial marketing of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration date of the '955 patent.

113. Upon information and belief, Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will, if approved and marketed, infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least one claim of the '955 patent.

114. Upon information and belief, Lupin will, through the manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution, directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '955 patent.

115. If Lupin's marketing and sale of its generic efinaconazole topical solution prior to the expiration of the '955 patent is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will suffer substantial and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT XVI AGAINST LUPIN

Declaratory Judgment of Infringement of the '955 Patent

116. Paragraphs 1-115 are incorporated herein as set forth above.

117. These claims arise under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

118. There is an actual case or controversy such that the Court may entertain Plaintiffs' 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.

119. Lupin has made, and will continue to make, substantial preparation in the United States to manufacture, use, offer to sell, sell, and/or import Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical

solution before the expiration date of the '955 patent, including Lupin's filing of ANDA No. 212169.

120. Upon information and belief, any commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce infringement of at least one claim of the '955 patent.

121. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that future commercial manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale, and/or importation of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution will constitute infringement of at least one claim of the '955 patent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against Lupin on the patent infringement claims set forth above and respectfully request that this Court:

1. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '506 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the '506 patent;

2. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '494 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the '494 patent;

3. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least

one claim of the '978 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the '978 patent;

4. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '009 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the '009 patent;

5. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '272 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the '272 patent;

6. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '394 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the '394 patent;

7. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '698 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the

'698 patent;

8. enter judgment that, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), Lupin has infringed at least one claim of the '955 patent by submitting or causing to be submitted ANDA No. 212169 to the FDA to obtain approval for the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution before the expiration of the '955 patent;

9. order that that the effective date of any approval by the FDA of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution be a date that is not earlier than the expiration of the '506 patent, the '494 patent, the '978 patent, the '009 patent, the '272 patent, the '394 patent, the '698 patent, and the '955 patent, or such later date as the Court may determine;

10. enjoin Lupin from the commercial manufacture, use, import, offer for sale, and/or sale of Lupin's generic efinaconazole topical solution until expiration of the '506 patent, the '494 patent, the '978 patent, the '009 patent, the '272 patent, the '394 patent, the '698 patent, and the '955 patent, or such later date as the Court may determine;

11. enjoin Lupin and all persons acting in concert with Lupin from seeking, obtaining, or maintaining approval of Lupin's ANDA No. 212169 until expiration of the '506 patent, the '494 patent, the '978 patent, the '009 patent, the '272 patent, the '394 patent, the '698 patent, and the '955 patent;

12. declare this to be an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. §§ 285 and 271(e)(4) and award Plaintiffs costs, expenses, and disbursements in this action, including reasonable attorney's fees;

13. award Plaintiffs such further and additional relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: September 9, 2018
Newark, New Jersey

Respectfully submitted,

s/ William P. Deni, Jr.

William P. Deni, Jr.

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CERTIFICATION OF NON-ARBITRABILITY
PURSUANT TO LOCAL CIVIL RULE 201.1(d)

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 201.1(d), the undersigned counsel hereby certifies that this action seeks declaratory and injunctive relief and, therefore, is not subject to mandatory arbitration.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: September 9, 2018
Newark, New Jersey

Respectfully submitted,

s/ William P. Deni, Jr.

William P. Deni, Jr.

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