IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

PURDUE PHARMA PRODUCTS L.P., NAPP PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP LTD., BIOVAIL LABORATORIES INTERNATIONAL, SRL, and ORTHO-MCNEIL, INC., Plaintiffs, v. IMPAX LABORATORIES, INC., Defendant.	C.A. No. _____

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Purdue Pharma Products L.P., Napp Pharmaceuticals Group Ltd., Biovail Laboratories International, SRL, and Ortho-McNeil, Inc., for their Complaint herein, aver as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35, United States Code.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 2201.

3. Venue is proper in this Judicial District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) and § 1400(b).

THE PARTIES

4. Plaintiff Purdue Pharma Products L.P. ("Purdue") is a limited partnership organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, having a place of business at One Stamford Forum, 201 Tresser Boulevard, Stamford, Connecticut 06901-3431. Purdue is an owner by assignment of the patent in suit identified in paragraph 9 below.

5. Plaintiff Napp Pharmaceutical Group Ltd. ("Napp") is a private limited company organized and existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, having a place of business at Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge, CB4 0GW. Napp is an owner by assignment of the patent in suit identified in paragraph 9 below.

6. Plaintiff Biovail Laboratories International, SRL ("Biovail") is an entity organized and existing under the laws of Barbados under the Societies with Restricted Liability Act 1995, having a place of business in Carolina, Puerto Rico. Biovail is the holder of New Drug Application ("NDA") No. 21-692 and manufactures the controlled-release tramadol hydrochloride pain relief medication Ultram® ER.

7. Plaintiff Ortho-McNeil, Inc. ("Ortho-McNeil") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having a place of business at 1000 Route 202 South, Raritan, New Jersey 08869. Ortho-McNeil is a licensee of the patent in suit identified in paragraph 9 below, and markets and distributes Ultram® ER in the United States.

8. Upon information and belief, defendant Impax Laboratories, Inc. ("Impax") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, having a place of business at 30831 Huntwood Avenue, Hayward, California 94544.

THE PATENT IN SUIT

9. Purdue and Napp are the lawful owners of all right, title and interest in and to the following United States patent, including all right to sue and to recover for past

infringement thereof, which patent is listed in the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's ("FDA") "Orange Book" (*Approved Drug Products With Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluation*) as covering Ultram® ER:

United States Patent No. 6,254,887, entitled "CONTROLLED RELEASE TRAMADOL" ("the '887 patent"), a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, which was duly and legally issued on July 3, 2001 naming Ronald Brown Miller, Stuart Thomas Leslie, Sandra Therese Antoinette Malkowska, Kevin John Smith, Walter Wimmer, Horst Winkler, Udo Hahn, and Derek Allan Prater as the inventors.

IMPAX'S ANDA

10. Upon information and belief, Impax submitted Abbreviated New Drug Application No. 90-552 ("ANDA") to the FDA, under § 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 355(j)), seeking approval to engage in the commercial manufacture, use, and sale of Tramadol Hydrochloride Extended-Release Tablets, 100 mg ("Impax's 100 mg Tablets"), a generic version of Biovail's Ultram® ER, before the expiration of the '887 patent.

11. Upon information and belief, Impax's ANDA contains a "Paragraph IV" certification under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) alleging that the '887 patent, listed in the FDA's Orange Book as a patent covering the drug Ultram® ER, is invalid and/or will not be infringed by the commercial manufacture, use or sale of Impax's 100 mg Tablets.

12. In a letter dated July 1, 2008 addressed to Biovail, Napp, Purdue, and Ortho-McNeil, Impax provided "notice" with respect to its 100 mg Tablets and the '887 patent under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(B)(ii) ("Impax's 100 mg Tablet notice").

13. Impax's 100 mg Tablet notice does not provide any valid basis for concluding that the '887 patent is invalid, and provides no statement that its 100 mg Tablets do not infringe the '887 patent.

14. Impax's submission of its ANDA was an act of infringement of the '887 patent under the United States Patent Law, 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(A).

15. Upon information and belief, the composition of Impax's 100 mg Tablets is covered by one or more claims of the '887 patent.

16. Upon information and belief, Impax's commercial manufacture, use, sale, and/or offer for sale of its 100 mg Tablets would infringe, contribute to the infringement of, and/or induce the infringement of one or more claims of the '887 patent.

17. Upon information and belief, Impax has been aware of the existence of the '887 patent, and has no reasonable basis for believing that its 100 mg Tablets will not infringe the '887 patent, thus rendering the case "exceptional," as that term is used in 35 U.S.C. § 285.

18. The acts of infringement by Impax set forth above will cause plaintiffs irreparable harm for which they have no adequate remedy at law, and will continue unless enjoined by this Court.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray for judgment:

A. Adjudging that Impax has infringed the '887 patent, and that the commercial sale, offer for sale, and/or manufacture of Impax's 100 mg Tablets would infringe, induce infringement of, and/or contribute to the infringement of the '887 patent;

B. Adjudging, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(4)(A), the effective date of any approval of Impax's ANDA No. 90-552, under § 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 355(j)), to be a date not earlier than the date of expiration of the '887 patent;

C. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(e)(4)(B) and 283 and Rule 65, Fed. R. Civ. P., Impax, its officers, agents, servants, employees, parents, subsidiaries, divisions, affiliate corporations, other related business entities and all other persons acting in concert, participation, or in privity with them, and their successors

and assigns, from any commercial manufacture, use, offer to sell, or sale within the United States, or importation into the United States, of any drug product that infringes the '887 patent;

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

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

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2443222

EXHIBIT A

US006254887B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Miller et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,254,887 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Jul. 3, 2001**

(54) **CONTROLLED RELEASE TRAMADOL**

(75) Inventors: **Ronald Brown Miller**, Basel (CH); **Stewart Thomas Leslie**, Cambridge (GB); **Sandra Therese Antoinette Malkowska**, Cambridgeshire (GB); **Kevin John Smith**, Cambridge (GB); **Walter Wimmer**, Limburg (DE); **Horst Winkler**, Linter (DE); **Udo Hahn**, Nentershausen (DE); **Derek Allan Prater**, Cambridge (GB)

(73) Assignee: **Euro-Celtique S.A.**, Luxembourg (LU)

(*) Notice: This patent issued on a continued prosecution application filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d), and is subject to the twenty year patent term provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2).

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **08/677,798**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 10, 1996**

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 08/241,129, filed on May 10, 1994, now Pat. No. 5,591,452.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 10, 1993	(DE)	43 15 525
Nov. 23, 1993	(GB)	9324045
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Mar. 14, 1994	(GB)	9404928

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **A61K 9/22**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/468**; 424/470; 424/476; 424/480; 424/488; 424/494; 424/495; 424/498; 424/499; 424/502; 514/646

(58) **Field of Search** 424/468, 470, 424/476, 480, 488, 494, 495, 498, 499, 502; 514/646

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Davidson, Davidson & Kappel, LLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A controlled release preparation for oral administration contains tramadol, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient.

33 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

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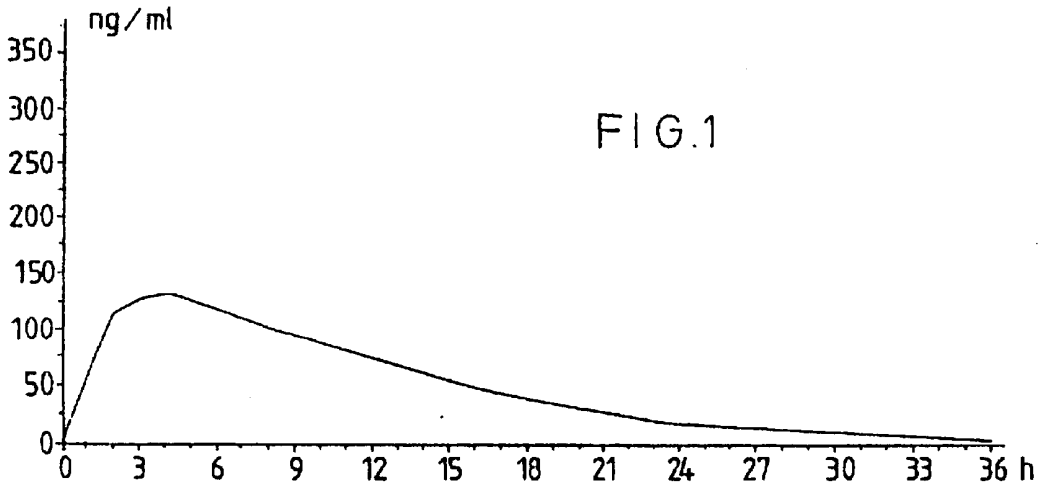

ng/ml
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 h

FIG.1

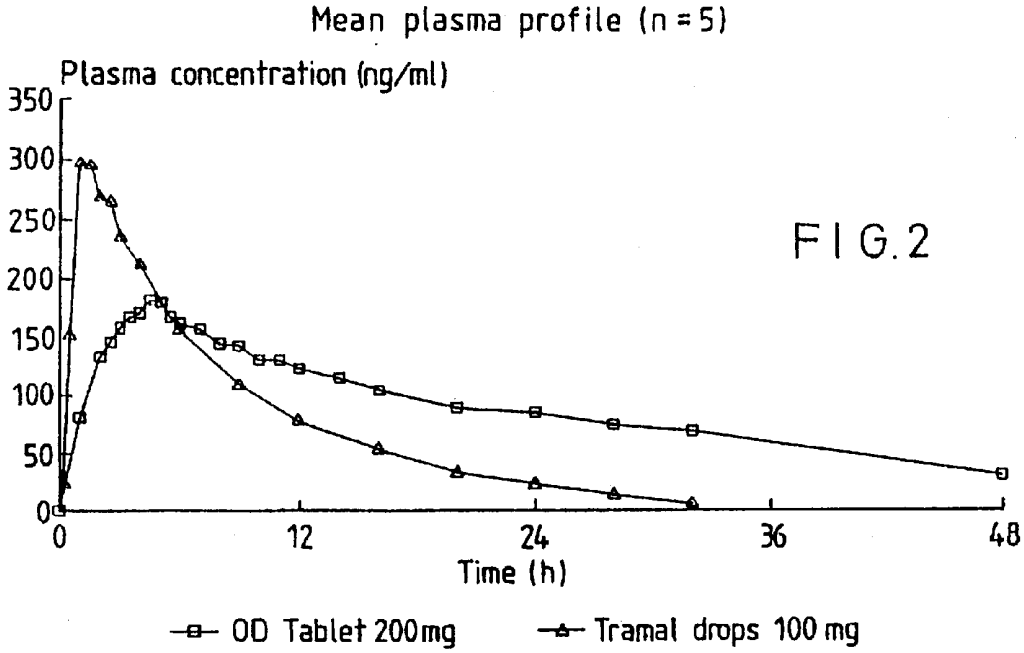

Mean plasma profile (n = 5)
Plasma concentration (ng/ml)
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0 12 24 36 48
Time (h)
OD Tablet 200mg
Tramal drops 100 mg

FIG.2

CONTROLLED RELEASE TRAMADOL

This is a divisional of application Ser. No. 08/241,129, filed May 10, 1994 (now U.S. Pat. No. 5,591,452).

The present invention relates to a controlled release preparation for oral administration, to processes for its preparation and to its medical use. In particular, (lie invention relates to a controlled release preparation comprising tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Tramadol, which has the chemical name (+)-trans-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol, is an orally active opioid analgesic. Conventional release preparations in the form of capsules, drops and suppositories containing tramadol, or more particularly its hydrochloride salt, have been commercially available for many years for use in the treatment of moderate to severe pain; Such preparations, however, do not provide a controlled release of the tramadol. Moreover, despite tramadol's long-standing use, controlled release preparations for oral administration containing tramadol as active ingredient have not even previously been described in the literature.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an oral controlled release tramadol preparation suitable for at least twelve-hourly (e.g. up to twenty-four hourly) administration for the treatment of pain.

The present invention therefore provides a controlled release preparation comprising tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for oral administration.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of tramadol for use according to the present invention are those conventionally known in the art such as pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts. The hydrochloride salt is particularly preferred.

A controlled release preparation according to the present invention is one that achieves slow release of a drug over an extended period of time, thereby extending the duration of drug action over that achieved by conventional delivery. Preferably such a preparation maintains a drug concentration in the blood within the therapeutic range for 12 hours or more.

The present inventors have found that in order to allow for controlled release tramadol over at least a twelve hour period following oral administration, the in vitro release rate preferably corresponds to the following % rate of tramadol released:

TABLE 1

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	0–50
2	0–75
4	3–95
8	10–100
12	20–100
16	30–100
24	50–100
36	>80

Another preferred preparation especially suited for twice-a-day dosing has an in vitro release rate corresponding to the following % rate of tramadol released:

TABLE 2

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	20–50
2	40–75

TABLE 2-continued

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
4	60–95
8	80–100
12	90–100

Yet another preferred preparation particularly suited for once-a-day dosing has an in-vitro release rate corresponding to the following % rate of tramadol released:

TABLE 3

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	0–50
2	0–75
4	10–95
8	35–100
12	55–100
16	70–100
24	>90

A still further preferred preparation in accordance with the invention also particularly suited for once-a-day dosing has an in vitro release rate corresponding to the following % rate if tramadol released.

TABLE 4

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	0–30
2	0–40
4	3–55
8	10–65
12	20–75
16	30–88
24	50–100
36	>80

More preferably a preparation for once-a-day dosing has an in vitro release rate substantially as follows:

TIME (H)	% TRAMADOL RELEASED
1	15–25
2	25–35
4	30–45
8	40–60
12	55–70
16	60–75

Another preferred dissolution rate in vitro upon release of the controlled release preparation for administration twice daily according to the invention, is between 5 and 50% (by weight) tramadol released after 1 hour, between 10 and 75% (by weight) tramadol released after 2 hours, between 20 and 95% (by weight) tramadol released after 4 hours, between 40 and 100% (by weight) tramadol released after 8 hours, more than 50% (by weight) tramadol released after 12 hours, more than 70% (by weight) released after 18 hours and more than 80% (by weight) tramadol released after 24 hours.

Furthermore, it is preferred in the case of a controlled release preparation for administration twice daily that after 8 hours following oral administration between 70 and 95% (by weight) tramadol is absorbed in vivo, between 77 and 97% (by weight) tramadol is absorbed after 10 hours and between 80 and 100% (by weight) tramadol is absorbed after 12 hours.

A formulation in accordance with the invention suitable for twice-a-day dosing may have a tmax of 1.5 to 8 hours, preferably 2 to 7 hours, and a W_{50} value in the range 7 to 16 hours.

A formulation in accordance with the invention suitable for once-a-day dosing may have a tmax in the range of 3 to 6 hours, preferably 4 to 5 hours and a W_{50} value in the range of 10 to 33 hours.

The W_{50} parameter defines the width of the plasma profile at 50% Cmax, i.e. the duration over which the plasma concentrations are equal to or greater than 50% of the peak concentration. The parameter is determined by linear interpolation of the observed data and represents the difference in time between the first (or only) upslope crossing the last (or only) downslope crossing in the plasma profile.

The in vitro release rates mentioned herein are, except where otherwise specified, those obtained by measurement using the Ph. Eur. Paddle Method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 mm.

The in vitro absorption rate is determined from measurement of plasma concentration against time using the deconvolution technique. A conventional release tramadol drop preparation (Tramal (trade mark), Grunenthal) was used as the weighting-function and the elimination half life of tramadol was taken as 7.8 hours.

Tie controlled release preparation according to the invention preferably contains an analgesically effective amount of tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, conveniently in the range of from 50 to 800 mg, especially 100, 200, 300, 400 to 600 mg (calculated as tramadol hydrochloride) per dosage unit.

The controlled release preparation according to the invention may be presented, for example, as granules, spheroids, pellets, multiparticulates, capsules, tablets, sachets, controlled release suspensions, or in any other suitable dosage form incorporating such granules, spheroids, pellets or multiparticulates.

The active ingredient in the preparation according to the invention may suitably be incorporated in a matrix. This may be any matrix that affords controlled release tramadol over at least a twelve hour period and preferably that affords in-vitro dissolution rates and in vivo absorption rates of tramadol within the ranges specified above. Preferably the matrix is a controlled release matrix. Alternatively, normal release matrices having a coating which provides for controlled release of the active ingredient may be used.

Suitable materials for inclusion in a controlled release matrix include

(a) Hydrophillic or hydrophobic polymers, such as gums, cellulose ethers, acrylic resins and protein derived materials. Of these polymers, the cellulose ethers, especially alkylcelluloses are preferred. The preparation may conveniently contain between 1% and 80% (by weight) of one or more hydrophillic or hydrophobic polymers.

(b) Digestible, long chain (C_8–C_{50}, especially C_{12}–C_{40}), substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbons, such as fatty acids, fatty alcohols, glyceryl esters of fatty acids, mineral and vegetable oils and waxes, hydrocarbons having a melting point of between 25 and 90° C. are preferred. Of these long chain hydrocarbon materials, fatty (aliphatic) alcohols are preferred. The preparation may conveniently contain up to 60% (by weight) of at least one digestible, long chain hydrocarbon.

(c) Polyalkylene glycols. The preparation may suitably contain up to 60% (by weight) of one or more polyalkylene glycols.

One particularly suitable controlled release matrix comprises one or more alkylcelluloses and one or more C_{12}–C_{36} aliphatic alcohols. The alkylcellulose is preferably C_1–C_6 alkyl cellulose, especially ethyl cellulose. The controlled release preparation according to the invention preferably contains from 1 to 20% (by weight), especially from 2 to 15% (by weight) of one or more alkylcelluloses.

The aliphatic alcohol may conveniently be lauryl alcohol, myristyl alcohol or stearyl alcohol but is preferably cetyl alcohol or more preferably cetostearyl alcohol. The controlled release preparation suitably contains from 5 to 30% (by weight) of aliphatic alcohol, especially from 10 to 25% (by weight) of aliphatic alcohol.

Optionally the controlled release matrix may also contain other pharmaceutically acceptable ingredients which are conventional in the pharmaceutical art such as diluents, lubricants, binders, granulating aids, colourants, flavourants, surfactants, pH adjusters, anti-adherents and glidants, e.g. dibutyl sebacate, ammonium hydroxide, oleic acid and colloidal silica.

The controlled release preparation according to the invention may conveniently be film coated using any film coating material conventional in the pharmaceutical art. Preferably an aqueous film coating is used.

Alternatively, the controlled release preparation according to the invention may comprise a normal release matrix having a controlled release coating. Preferably the preparation comprises film coated spheroids containing the active ingredient and a spheronising agent.

The spheronising agent may be any suitable pharmaceutically acceptable material which may be spheronised together with the active ingredient to form spheroids. A preferred spheronising agent is microcrystalline cellulose. The microcrystalline cellulose used may suitably be, for example, Avicel PH 101 or Avicel PH 102 (Trade Marks, FMC Corporation).

Optionally the spheroids may contain other pharmaceutically acceptable ingredients conventional in the pharmaceutical art such as binders, bulking agents and colourants. Suitable binders include water soluble polymers, water soluble hydroxyalkyl celluloses such as hydroxypropylcellulose or water insoluble polymers (which may also contribute controlled release properties) such as acrylic polymers or copolymers for example ethylcellulose. Suitable bulking agents include lactose.

The spheroids are coated with a material which permits release of the active ingredient at a controlled rate in an aqueous medium. Suitable controlled release coating materials include water insoluble waxes and polymers such as polymethylacrylates (for example Eudragit polymers, Trade Mark) or water insoluble celluloses, particularly ethylcellulose. Optionally, water soluble polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone or water soluble celluloses such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose or hydroxypropylcellulose may be included. Optionally other water soluble agents such as polysorbate 80 may be added.

Alternatively the drug may be coated onto inert nonpareil beads and the drug loaded beads coated with a material which permits control of the release of the active ingredient into the aqueous medium.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a process for preparing a controlled release preparation according to the present invention comprising incorporating tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in a controlled release matrix, for example by

(a) granulating a mixture comprising tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and one or more alkylcelluloses,

(b) mixing the alkylcellulose containing granules with one or more C_{12-36} aliphatic alcohols; and optionally

(c) shaping and compressing the granules, and film coating, if desired; or

(d) granulating a mixture comprising tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, lactose and one or more alkylcelluloses with one or more C_{12-36} aliphatic alcohol; and, optionally,

(e) shaping and compressing the granules, and film coating, if desired.

The controlled release preparation according to the invention may also be prepared in the form of film coated spheroids by

(a) granulating the mixture comprising tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a spheronising agent;

(b) extruding the granulated mixture to give an extrudate;

(c) spheronising the extrudate until spheroids are formed; and

(d) coating the spheroids with a film coat.

One preferred form of unit dose form in accordance with the invention comprises a capsule filled with controlled release particles essentially comprising the active ingredient, a hydrophobic fusible carrier or diluent and optionally a hydrophillic release modifier. In particular, the controlled release particles are preferably prepared by a process which comprises forming a mixture of dry active ingredient and fusible release control materials followed by mechanically working the mixture in a high speed mixer with an energy input sufficient to melt or soften the fusible material whereby it forms particles with the active ingredient. The resultant particles, alter cooling, are suitably sieved to give particles having a size range from 0.1 to 3.0 mm, preferably 0.25 to 2.0 mm. An example according to the invention is described below which is suitable for the commercial production of dosage units.

When using such a processing technique it has been found that, in order most readily to achieve the desired release characteristics (both in vivo and in vitro as discussed above) the composition to be processed should comprises two essential ingredients namely:

(a) tramadol or salt thereof; and

(b) hydrophobic fusible carrier or diluent; optionally together with

(c) a release control component comprising a water-soluble fusible material or a particulate soluble or insoluble organic or inorganic material.

We have found that the total amount of tramadol or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the composition may vary within wide limits, for example from 10 to 90% by weight thereof.

The hydrophobic fusible component (b) should be a hydrophobic material such as a natural or synthetic wax or oil, for example hydrogenated vegetable oil, hydrogenated castor oil, microcrystalline wax, Beeswax, Carnauba wax or glyceryl monostearate, and suitably has a melting point of from 35 to 140° C., preferably 45 to 110° C.

The release modifying component (c), when a water soluble fusible material, is conveniently a polyethylene glycol and, when a particulate material, is conveniently a pharmaceutically acceptable material such as dicalcium phosphate or lactose.

Another preferred process for the manufacture of a formulation in accordance with the invention comprises

(a) mechanically working in a high-speed mixer, a mixture of tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt in particulate form and a particulate, hydrophobic fusible carrier or diluent having a melting point from 35 to 140° C. and optionally a release control component comprising a water soluble fusible material, or a particulate soluble or insoluble organic or inorganic material at a speed and energy input which allows the carrier or diluent to melt or soften, whereby it forms agglomerates,

(b) breaking down the larger agglomerates to give controlled release seeds; and

(c) continuing mechanically working with optionally a further addition of low percentage of the carrier or diluent.

(d) optionally repeating steps (c) and possibly (b) one or more times.

This process is capable of giving a high yield (over 80%) of particles in a desired size range, with a desired uniformity of release rate of tramadol or salt thereof.

The resulting particles may be sieved to eliminate any over-or undersized material then formed into the desired dosage units by for example, encapsulation into hard gelatin capsules containing the required dose of the active substance or by compression into tablets.

In this method in accordance with the invention preferably all the tramadol or salt thereof is added in step (a) together with a major portion of the hydrophobic fusible release control material used. Preferably the amount of fusible release control material added in step (a) is between 10% and 90% w/w of the total amount of ingredients added in the entire manufacturing operation, more preferably between 20% and 70% w/w.

Stage (a) of the process may be carried out in conventional high speed mixers with a standard stainless steel interior, e.g. a Collette Vactron 75 or equivalent mixer. The mixture is processed until a bed temperature about 40° C. or above is achieved and the resulting mixture acquires a cohesive granular texture, with particle sizes ranging from about 1–3 mm to fine powder in the case of non-aggregated original material. Such material, in the case of the embodiments described below, has the appearance of agglomerates which upon cooling below 40° C. have structural integrity and resistance to crushing between the fingers. At this stage the agglomerates are of an irregular size, shape and appearance.

The agglomerates are preferably allowed to cool. The temperature to which it cools is not critical and a temperature in the range room temperature to 37° C. may be conveniently used.

The agglomerates are broken down by any suitable means, which will comminute oversize agglomerates and produce a mixture of powder and small particles preferably with a diameter under 2 mm. It is currently preferred to carry out the classification using a Jackson Crockatt granulator using a suitable sized mesh, or a Comil with an appropriate sized screen. We have found that if too small a mesh size is used in the aforementioned apparatus the agglomerates melting under the action of the beater or impeller will clog the mesh and prevent further throughput of mixture, thus reducing yield. A mesh size of 12 has been found adequate.

The classified material is returned to the high speed mixer and processing continued.

It is believed that this leads to cementation of the finer particles into particles of uniform size range.

In one preferred form of the method of the invention processing of the classified materials is continued, until the hydrophobic fusible materials used begin to soften/melt and optionally additional hydrophobic fusible material is then added. Mixing is continued until the mixture has been transformed into particles of the desired predetermined size range.

In order to ensure uniform energy input into the ingredients in the high speed mixer it is preferred to supply at least part of the energy by means of microwave energy.

Energy may also be delivered through oiler means such as by a heating jacket or via the mixer impeller and chopper blades.

After the particles have been formed they are cooled or allowed to cool, and may then be sieved to remove any over or undersized material.

The resulting particles may be used to prepare dosage units in accordance with the invention in the form of e.g. tablets or capsules in manners known per se.

We have also found that particles containing tramadol or a salt thereof produced by a melt processing as described in application PCT/SE93/00225 and the process described and claimed in our prior unpublished UK application No. 9324045.5 filed onNov. 23, 1993 as well as the process described herein are particularly useful for processing into the form of tablets.

We have found that by suitable selection of the materials used in forming the particles and in the tabletting and the proportions in which they are used, enables a significant degree of control in the ultimate dissolution and release rates of the tramadol or salt thereof from the compressed tablets.

Usually, to form a tablet in accordance with the invention, particles prepared as described above will be admixed with tabletting excipients e.g. one or more of the standard excipients such as diluents, lubricants, binding agents, flow aids, disintegrating agents, surface active agents or water soluble polymeric materials.

Suitable diluents are e.g. microcrystalline cellulose, lactose and dicalcium phosphate. Suitable lubricants are e.g. magnesium stearate and sodium stearyl fumarate. Suitable binding agents are e.g. hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyvidone and methyl cellulose.

Suitable disintegrating agents are starch, sodium starch glycolate, crospovidone and croscarmalose sodium.

Suitable surface active are Poloxamer 188®, polysorbate 80 and sodium lauryl sulfate. Suitable flow aids are talc colloidal anhydrous silica. Suitable water soluble polymers are PEG with molecular weights in the range 1000 to 6000.

To produce tablets in accordance with the invention, particles produced in accordance with the invention may be mixed or blended with the desired excipient(s), if any, using conventional procedures, e.g. using a Y-Cone or bin-blender and the resulting mixture compressed according to conventional tabletting procedure using a suitable size tabletting mould. Tablets can be produced using conventional tabletting machines, and in the embodiments described below were produced on standard single punch F3 Manesty machine or Kilian RLE15 rotary tablet machine.

Generally speaking we find that even with such a highly water soluble active agent as tramadol or salt thereof tablets formed by compression according to standard methods give very low release rates of the active ingredient e.g. corresponding to release over a period of greater than 24 hours, say more than 36. We have found that the release profile can be adjusted in a number of ways. For instance a higher loading of the drug will be associated with increased release rates; the use of larger proportions of the water soluble fusible material in the particles or surface active agent in the tabletting formulation will also be associated with a higher release rate of the active ingredient. By controlling the relative amounts of these ingredients it is possible to adjust the release profile of the tramadol or salt thereof.

In order that the invention may be well understood the following examples are given by way of illustration only.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The present invention is further illustrated in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. **1** is a graphical depiction of the serum levels of tramadol following administration of one tablet according to Example 2 in 12 healthy volunteers: and

FIG. **2** is a graphical depiction of the plasma profile resulting from single dose administration of the tablet of Example 8 in comparison to the administration of a commercial preparation of tramadol drops 100 mg in a trial involving five healthy male volunteers.

EXAMPLE 1

Tablets having the following formulation wee prepared:

	mg/tablet
Tramadol Hydrochloride	100
Lactose Ph. Eur.	68.0
Ethylcellulose (Surelease ® 25% solids)	15
Purified Water Ph. Eur.	13.3*
Cetostearyl Alcohol Ph. Eur. (Dehydag wax 0)	42.00
Magnesium Stearate Ph. Eur.	2.00
Purified Talc Ph. Eur.	3.00
	230.00

*Removed during processing.

Tramadol hydrochloride (100 mg) and lactose (68 mg) were granulated, transferred to a fluid bed granulator and sprayed with ethylcellulose (15 mg) and water. The granules were then dried at 60° C. and passed through a 1 mm screen.

To the warmed tramadol containing granules was added molten cetostearyl alcohol (42 mg) and the whole was mixed thoroughly. The granules were allowed to cool and sieved through a 1.6 mm screen. Purified talc and magnesium stearate were added and mixed with the granules. The granules were then compressed into tablets.

The tablets were coated with a film coat having the formulation given below.

	mg/tablet
Hydropopylmethylcellulose Ph. Eur. 15 cps (Methocel E15)	0.770
Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Ph. Eur. 5 cps (Methocel E5)	3.87
Opaspray M-1-7111B (33% solids)	2.57
Polyethylene glycol 400 USNF	0.520
Purified Talc Ph. Eur.	0.270
Purified Water Ph. Eur.	55.52*

*Remove during processing.

EXAMPLE 2

Tablets having the following formulation were prepared:

	mg/tablet
Tramadol hydrochloride	100.0
Lactose Ph. Eur.	58.0
Ethylcellulose USNF	15.0

-continued

	mg/tablet
(Ethocel 45 CP)	
Cetostearyl alcohol Ph. Eur.	52.0
(Dehydag wax O)	
Magnesium stearate Ph. Eur.	2.00
Purified talc Ph. Eur.	3.00

A mixture of tramadol hydrochloride (100 mg), lactose (58 mg) and ethylcellulose (15 mg) was granulated whilst adding molten cetostearyl alcohol (52 mg) and the whole was nixed thoroughly. The granules were allowed to cool and sieved through a 1.6 mm screen. Purified talc and magnesium stearate were added and mixed with the granules. The granules were then compressed into tablets which were coated with a film coat having the formulation given in Example 1.

EXAMPLE 3

Film coated tablets were produced following the procedure described in Example 2 and having the following formulation:

	mg/tablet
Tramadol hydrochloride	100.00
Lactose Ph. Eur.	70.50
Hydroxyethylcellulose Ph. Eur.	12.50
Cetostearyl alcohol Ph. Eur.	42.00
Magnesium stearate Ph. Eur.	2.00
Purified talc Ph. Eur.	3.00

In vitro dissolution studies

In vitro dissolution studies were conducted on tablets prepared as described above. Results are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

	WT % TRAMADOL RELEASED		
Time (h)	Example 1	Example 2*	Example 3
1	39	35	43
2	52	47	60
4	67	62	84
8	82	78	97
12	90	86	—

*Measured on tablet core

In a trial involving 12 healthy volunteers the serum levels of tramadol following administration of one tablet according to Example 2 was found to be as illustrated in FIG. **1**.

EXAMPLES 4 AND 5

Particles having the formulations given in Table II below were prepared by the steps of:

i. Placing the ingredients (a) and (c) (total batch weight 0.7 kg) in the bowl of a 10 liter capacity Collette Gral Mixer (or equivalent) equipped with variable speed mixing and granulating blades;

ii. Mixing the ingredients at about 150–1000 rpm whilst applying heat until the contents of the bowl are agglomerated.

iii. Classifying the agglomerated material by passage through a Comil and/or Jackson Crockatt to obtain controlled release seeds.

iv. Warming and mixing the classified material in the bowl of a 10 liter Collette Gral, until uniform multiparticulates of the desired pre-determined size range are formed in yield of greater than 80%. This takes approximately 5 minutes.

v. Discharging the multiparticulates from the mixer and sieving them to separate out the multiparticulates collected between 0.5 and 2 mm aperture sieves.

TABLE II

Example	4	5
(a) Tramadol HCl (Wt %)	50	75
(b) Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (Wt %)	50	25

EXAMPLE 6

Samples of the particles from Example 4 were blended with magnesium stearate and purified talc using a Y-Cone or bin-blender. The blended mixture was then compressed using either (1) 14×6 mm, (2) 16×7 mm or (3) 18.6×7.5 mm capsule shaped tooling on a single punch F3 Manesty tabletting machine to give tablets giving 200, 300 and 400 mg of tramadol HCl. The ingredients per dosage unit amounted to the following:

TABLE III

TABLET	MG/TABLET		
INGREDIENT	1	2	3
Tramadol Hcl	200	300	400
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil	200	300	400
Sub Total	400	600	800
Purified Talc	12.63	18.95	25.26
Magnesium Stearate	8.42	12.63	16.84

The tablets were assessed by the dissolution using Ph. Eur. Paddle Method 100 rpm, 0.1 N HCl.

To assess the non-compressed particles the Ph Eur. Paddle was replaced by a modified Ph Eur. Basket.

The results are shown in Table IV below;

TABLE IV

HOURS AFTER START OF TEST	Particles	Tablet 1	Tablet 2	Tablet 3
	% TRAMADOL HCl RELEASED			
1	54	16	15	15
2	68	23	20	21
3	76	28	25	25
4	82	32	28	28
6	89	40	35	35
8	93	46	41	40
10	96	50	45	45
12	98	55	49	49
16	100	63	57	56
20	NR	70	63	NR

These results confirm the effectiveness of the tabletting in reducing the release rate.

EXAMPLE 7

Samples of the particles from Example 5 were then tabletted using a procedure similar and the ingredients per unit dosage amounted to:

TABLE V

TABLET	MG/TABLET		
INGREDIENT	4	5	6
Tramadol Hcl	200	360	400
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil	66.7	100	133
Sub Total	266.7	400	533
Purified Talc	7.63	11.44	15.25
Magnesium Stearate	5.16	7.63	10.17

The tablets and samples of non-compressed multiparticulates (each sample containing 400 mg of tramadol hydrochloride) were assessed by the dissolution method also described above. The results are shown in Table VI below;

TABLE VI

HOURS AFTER START OF TEST	Particles	Tablet 4	Tablet 5	Tablet 6
	% TRAMADOL HCl RELEASED			
1	77	43	40	42
2	92	64	55	56
3	98	75	65	66
4	100	83	72	73
6	102	94	83	84
8	102	100	91	91
10	102	NR	96	97

These results show that by increasing the loading of the highly water soluble tramadol hydrochloride (75% w/w in this example compared with 50% w/w in Example 6) a significantly faster release rate of the active ingredient can be achieved.

EXAMPLE 8

Example 4 was repeated but with (lie following formulation:

Tramadol HCl	200 mg/tablet
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil	163.0 mg/tablet

The resulting multiparticulates were blended as described in Example 6 with the following;

Purified Talc	11.5 mg/tablet
Magnesium Stearate	7.66 mg/tablet

The blend was then compressed as described in Example 6 but using 15 mm×6.5 mm normal concave capsule shaped plain/plain punches.

The resulting tablets were then assessed by the dissolution method described above. The results are shown in Table V.

HOURS AFTER START OF TEST	% TRAMADOL HCl RELEASED
1	20
2	27
3	32
4	37
6	44
8	50
10	55
12	60
16	67
20	73
24	77

In a trial involving five healthy male volunteers the plasma profile resulting from single dose administrations of the above tablet are shown in FIG. **2** in comparison to the administration of a commercial preparation of Tramadol drops 100 mg.

What is claimed is:

1. A controlled release oral pharmaceutical preparation suitable for dosing every 24 hours comprising

a substrate comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of tramadol or a salt thereof;

said substrate coated with a controlled release coating;

said preparation having a dissolution rate in vitro when measured using the Ph. Eur. Paddle Method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0,1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 nm, between 0 and 50% tramadol released after 1 hour; between 0 and 75% tramadol released after 2 hours; between 3 and 95% tramadol released after 4 hours; between 10 and 100% tramadol released after 8 hours; between 20 and 100% tramadol released after 12 hours; between 30 and 100% tramadol released after 16 hours; between 50 and 100% tramadol released after 24 hours; and greater than 80% tramadol released after 36 hours, by weight, said preparation providing a therapeutic effect for about 24 hours after oral administration.

2. A controlled release preparation as claimed in claim **1**, having an in vitro dissolution rate (measured by the Ph. Eur. Paddle method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. And using UV detection at 270 mm) as set forth below:

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	20–50
2	40–75
4	60–95
8	80–100
12	90–100.

3. A controlled release preparation as claimed as claim **1**, having an in vitro dissolution rate (measured by the Ph. Eur. Paddle method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 mm) as set forth below:

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	0–50
2	0–75
4	10–95
8	35–100
12	55–100
16	70–100
24	>90.

4. A controlled release preparation as claimed in claim **1**, having an in vitro dissolution rate (measured by the Ph. Eur.

Paddle method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 mm) as set forth below:

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	0–30
2	0–45
4	3–55
8	10–65
12	20–75
16	30–88
24	50–100
36	>80.

5. A controlled release preparation according to claim **1**, wherein said substrate comprises a plurality of spheroids.

6. A controlled release preparation according to claim **5**, wherein said spheroids comprise a spheronizing agent.

7. A controlled release preparation suitable for dosing every twelve hours comprising

a substrate comprising an effective amount of tramadol or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and said substrate coated wit a controlled release coating;

said preparation exhibiting an in vitro dissolution rate when measured by the Ph. Eur. Paddle method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 mm, such that between 5 and 50% (by weight) tramadol is released after 1 hour, between 10 and 75% by weight) tramadol is released after 2 hours, between 20 and 95% (by weight) tramadol is released after 4 hours, between 40 and 100% (by weight) tramadol is released after 8 hours, more than 50% (by weight) tramadol is released after 12 hours, more than 70% (by weight) tramadol is released after 18 hours and more than 80% (by weight) tramadol is released after 24 hours said preparation providing a therapeutic effect for at least about 12 hours after oral administration.

8. A controlled release preparation according to claim **7**, wherein said substrate comprises a plurality of spheroids.

9. A controlled release preparation according to claim **7** which provides a t_{max} at 2 to 7 hours after oral administration.

10. A controlled release preparation according to claim **7**, which provides a t_{max} at 1.5 to 8 hours after oral administration.

11. A controlled release preparation according to claim **7**, which provides a W_{50} from about 7 to about 16 hours after oral administration.

12. A controlled release preparation according to claim **7**, wherein said substrate is a tablet.

13. A controlled release oral pharmaceutical tablet suitable for dosing every 24 hours comprising

a tablet containing a pharmaceutically effective amount of tramadol or a salt thereof;

said tablet coated with a controlled release coating;

said coated tablet having a dissolution rate in vitro when measured using the Ph. Eur. Paddle Method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 nm, between 0 and 50% tramadol released after 1 hour; between 0 and 75% tramadol released after 2 hours; between 3 and 95% tramadol released after 4 hours; between 10 and 100% tramadol released after 8 hours; between 20 and 100% tramadol released after 12 hours; between 30 and 100% tramadol released after 16 hours; between 50 and 100% tramadol released after 24 hours; and greater than 80% tramadol released after 36 hours, by weight, and providing a W_{50} in the range of 10 to 33 hours when orally administered, said coated tablet providing a therapeutic effect for about 24 hours after oral administration.

14. A controlled release oral pharmaceutical tablet suitable for dosing every 24 hours comprising

a tablet containing a pharmaceutically effective amount of tramadol or a salt thereof;

said tablet coated with a controlled release coating;

said coated tablet providing a therapeutic effect for about 24 hours after oral administration and having an in vitro dissolution rate (measured by the Ph. Eur. Paddle method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 mm) as set forth below:

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	20–50
2	40–75
4	60–95
8	80–100
12	90–100.

15. A controlled release oral pharmaceutical tablet in accordance with claim **15** which has

an in vitro dissolution rate (measured by the Ph. Eur. Paddle method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. using UV detection at 27 mm) as set forth below:

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	0–50
2	0–75
4	10–95
8	35–100
12	55–100
16	70–100
24	>90.

16. A controlled release preparation according to claim **1**, which when orally administered provides a W_{50} value in the range of 10 to 33 hours.

17. A controlled release preparation according to claim **1**, having an in vitro dissolution rate (measured by the Ph. Eur. Paddle method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 mm) as set forth below:

TIME (H)	% RELEASED
1	15–25
2	25–35
4	30–45
8	40–60
12	55–70
16	60–75.

18. A controlled release preparation according to claim **1**, which when orally administered provides a t_{max} at 4–5 hours after oral administration.

19. A controlled release oral pharmaceutical preparation suitable for dosing every 24 hours comprising

a substrate comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of an opioid analgesic consisting essentially of tramadol or a salt thereof;

said substrate coated with a controlled release coating;

said preparation having a dissolution rate in vitro when measured using the Ph. Eur. Paddle Method at 100 rpm in 900 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid at 37° C. and using UV detection at 270 nm, between 0 and 50% tramadol released after 1 hour; between 0 and 75% tramadol released after 2 hours; between 3 and 95% tramadol released after 4 hours; between 10 and 100% tramadol released after 8 hours; between 20 and 100% tramadol released after 12 hours; between 30 and 100% tramadol released after 16 hours; between 50 and 100% tramadol released after 24 hours; and greater than 80% tramadol released after 36 hours, by weight, said preparation providing a therapeutic effect for about 24 hour, after oral administration.

20. A controlled release preparation according to claim **1**, wherein said substrate comprises inert non-pareil beads coated with said tramadol.

21. A controlled release preparation according to claim **7**, wherein said substrate comprises inert nonpareil beads coated with said tramadol.

22. A controlled release preparation according to claim **19**, wherein said substrate comprises inert non-pareil beads coated with said tramadol.

23. A controlled release preparation according to claim **19**, wherein said substrate is a tablet.

24. A controlled release preparation according to claim **19**, wherein said substrate comprises spheroids.

25. A controlled release preparation according to claim **19**, which provides a t_{max} from 3 to 6 hours after orally administered to a human patient,

26. A controlled release preparation according to claim **25**, which provides a W_{50} value in the range from 10 to 33 hours.

27. A controlled release preparation in accordance with claim **1**, wherein said controlled release coating comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a water insoluble wax, a water insoluble polymer, a water insoluble cellulose and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

28. A controlled release preparation in accordance with claim **7**, wherein said controlled release coating comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a water insoluble wax, a water insoluble polymer, a water insoluble cellulose and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

29. A controlled release preparation in accordance with claim **13**, wherein said controlled release coating comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a water insoluble wax, a water insoluble polymer, a water insoluble cellulose and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

30. A controlled release preparation in accordance with claim **14**, wherein said controlled release coating comprises a material selected tom the group consisting of a water insoluble wax, a water insoluble polymer, a water insoluble cellulose and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

31. A controlled release preparation in accordance with claim **19**, wherein said controlled release coating comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a water insoluble wax, a water insoluble polymer, a water insoluble cellulose and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

32. A controlled release preparation in accordance with claim **26**, wherein said controlled release coating comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a water insoluble wax, a water insoluble polymer, a water insoluble cellulose and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

33. A controlled release preparation in accordance with claim **11**, wherein said controlled release coating comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a water insoluble wax, a water insoluble polymer, a water insoluble cellulose and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

* * * * *

JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Purdue Pharma Products L.P., et al.

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff _____
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Rodger D. Smith, MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP,
1201 North Market Street, P.O. Box 1347
Wilmington, DE 19899-1347, (302) 658-9200

DEFENDANTS

Impax Laboratories, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	☐ 1	☐ 1	Incorporated *or* Principal Place of Business In This State	☐ 4	☐ 4
Citizen of Another State	☐ 2	☐ 2	Incorporated *and* Principal Place of Business In Another State	☐ 5	☐ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	☐ 3	☐ 3	Foreign Nation	☐ 6	☐ 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT
- ☐ 110 Insurance
- ☐ 120 Marine
- ☐ 130 Miller Act
- ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument
- ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment
- ☐ 151 Medicare Act
- ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)
- ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
- ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits
- ☐ 190 Other Contract
- ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability
- ☐ 196 Franchise

REAL PROPERTY
- ☐ 210 Land Condemnation
- ☐ 220 Foreclosure
- ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
- ☐ 240 Torts to Land
- ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability
- ☐ 290 All Other Real Property

TORTS

PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 310 Airplane
- ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability
- ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander
- ☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability
- ☐ 340 Marine
- ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability
- ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle
- ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
- ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury

PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice
- ☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability
- ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability

PERSONAL PROPERTY
- ☐ 370 Other Fraud
- ☐ 371 Truth in Lending
- ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage
- ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability

CIVIL RIGHTS
- ☐ 441 Voting
- ☐ 442 Employment
- ☐ 443 Housing/ Accommodations
- ☐ 444 Welfare
- ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment
- ☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other
- ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights

PRISONER PETITIONS
- ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence

Habeas Corpus:
- ☐ 530 General
- ☐ 535 Death Penalty
- ☐ 540 Mandamus & Other
- ☐ 550 Civil Rights
- ☐ 555 Prison Condition

FORFEITURE/PENALTY
- ☐ 610 Agriculture
- ☐ 620 Other Food & Drug
- ☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881
- ☐ 630 Liquor Laws
- ☐ 640 R.R. & Truck
- ☐ 650 Airline Regs.
- ☐ 660 Occupational Safety/Health
- ☐ 690 Other

LABOR
- ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act
- ☐ 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations
- ☐ 730 Labor/Mgmt.Reporting & Disclosure Act
- ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act
- ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation
- ☐ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act

IMMIGRATION
- ☐ 462 Naturalization Application
- ☐ 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee
- ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions

BANKRUPTCY
- ☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158
- ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157

PROPERTY RIGHTS
- ☐ 820 Copyrights
- ☒ 830 Patent
- ☐ 840 Trademark

SOCIAL SECURITY
- ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)
- ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)
- ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
- ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI
- ☐ 865 RSI (405(g))

FEDERAL TAX SUITS
- ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609

OTHER STATUTES
- ☐ 400 State Reapportionment
- ☐ 410 Antitrust
- ☐ 430 Banks and Banking
- ☐ 450 Commerce
- ☐ 460 Deportation
- ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
- ☐ 480 Consumer Credit
- ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV
- ☐ 810 Selective Service
- ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
- ☐ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410
- ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions
- ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts
- ☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Act
- ☐ 893 Environmental Matters
- ☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act
- ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act
- ☐ 900Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice
- ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing **(Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):**
35 U.S.C. §271

Brief description of cause:
Patent Infringement

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: ☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND $ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☑ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE Farnan DOCKET NUMBER 07-255; 07-414 07-666

DATE 8/8/08 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553
Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

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