

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use FOLOTYN™ safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for FOLOTYN.

**FOLOTYN (pralatrexate injection)
Solution for intravenous injection
Initial U.S. Approval: 2009**

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

FOLOTYN is a folate analogue metabolic inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL). This indication is based on overall response rate. Clinical benefit such as improvement in progression free survival or overall survival has not been demonstrated. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- The recommended dose of FOLOTYN is 30 mg/m² administered as an intravenous push over 3 to 5 minutes once weekly for 6 weeks in 7-week cycles. (2.1)
- Supplement patients with vitamin B₁₂ 1 mg intramuscularly every 8-10 weeks and folic acid 1.0-1.25 mg orally on a daily basis. (2.2)
- Treatment interruption or dose reduction to 20 mg/m² may be needed to manage adverse drug reactions. (2.5)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Sterile, single-use vials containing pralatrexate at a concentration of 20 mg/mL in the following presentations:
 - 20 mg of pralatrexate in 1 mL solution in a vial (20 mg / 1 mL)
 - 40 mg of pralatrexate in 2 mL solution in a vial (40 mg / 2 mL) (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- None. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, and anemia may occur. Monitor blood counts and omit or modify dose for hematologic toxicities. (2.5, 5.1)
- Mucositis may occur. If ≥ Grade 2 mucositis is observed, omit or modify dose. (2.5, 5.2)
- FOLOTYN can cause fetal harm. Women should avoid becoming pregnant while being treated with FOLOTYN, and pregnant women should be informed of the potential harm to the fetus. (5.4, 8.1)
- Use caution in patients with moderate to severe renal function impairment. (5.5)
- Elevated liver function test abnormalities may occur. If liver function test abnormalities are ≥ Grade 3, omit or modify dose. (2.5, 5.6)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions are mucositis, thrombocytopenia, nausea, and fatigue. Most common serious adverse reactions are pyrexia, mucositis, sepsis, febrile neutropenia, dehydration, dyspnea, and thrombocytopenia. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Allos Therapeutics, Inc at 1-888-ALLOS88 (1-888-255-6788) or www.FOLOTYN.com or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Co-administration with probenecid, NSAIDs, and trimethoprim/sulfamethaxazole may result in delayed renal clearance. (7)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Women should be advised against breastfeeding while being treated with FOLOTYN. (8.3)

See 17 for **PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION** and FDA approved patient labeling.

Revised: 9/2009

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

FOLOTYN is indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL). This indication is based on overall response rate. Clinical benefit such as improvement in progression free survival or overall survival has not been demonstrated.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

FOLOTYN should be administered under the supervision of a qualified physician experienced in the use of antineoplastic agents. Appropriate management of complications is possible only when adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities are readily available.

2.1 Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma

The recommended dose of FOLOTYN is 30 mg/m² administered as an intravenous (IV) push over 3-5 minutes via the side port of a free flowing 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP IV line once weekly for 6 weeks in 7-week cycles until progressive disease or unacceptable toxicity.

2.2 Vitamin Supplementation

Patients should take low-dose (1.0-1.25 mg) oral folic acid on a daily basis. Folic acid should be initiated during the 10-day period preceding the first dose of FOLOTYN, and dosing should continue during the full course of therapy and for 30 days after the last dose of FOLOTYN. Patients should also receive a vitamin B₁₂ (1 mg) intramuscular injection no more than 10 weeks prior to the first dose of FOLOTYN and every 8-10 weeks thereafter. Subsequent vitamin B₁₂ injections may be given the same day as treatment with FOLOTYN [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)].

2.3 Preparation and Administration Precautions

FOLOTYN is a cytotoxic anticancer agent. Caution should be exercised in handling, preparing, and administering of the solution. The use of gloves and other protective clothing is recommended. If FOLOTYN comes in contact with the skin, immediately and thoroughly wash with soap and water. If FOLOTYN comes in contact with mucous membranes, flush thoroughly with water.

Several published guidelines for handling and disposal of anticancer agents are available. [see *References* (15)].

2.4 Preparation for Intravenous Push Administration

1. FOLOTYN vials should be refrigerated at 2-8°C (36-46°F) until use.
2. FOLOTYN vials should be stored in original carton to protect from light until use.
3. FOLOTYN is a clear, yellow solution. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. Do not use any vials exhibiting particulate matter or discoloration.
4. The calculated dose of FOLOTYN should be aseptically withdrawn into a syringe for immediate use.
5. Do not dilute FOLOTYN.
6. FOLOTYN vials contain no preservatives and are intended for single use only. After withdrawal of dose, discard vial including any unused portion.
7. Unopened vial(s) of FOLOTYN are stable if stored in the original carton at room temperature for 72 hours. Any vials left at room temperature for greater than 72 hours should be discarded.

2.5 Monitoring and Dose Modifications

Management of severe or intolerable adverse reactions may require dose omission, reduction or interruption of FOLOTYN therapy.

Monitoring

Complete blood cell counts and severity of mucositis should be monitored weekly. Serum chemistry tests, including renal and hepatic function, should be performed prior to the start of the first and fourth dose of a given cycle.

Dose Modification Recommendations

Prior to administering any dose of FOLOTYN:

- Mucositis should be \leq Grade 1.
- Platelet count should be $\geq 100,000/\mu\text{L}$ for first dose and $\geq 50,000/\mu\text{L}$ for all subsequent doses.
- Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) should be $\geq 1,000/\mu\text{L}$.

Doses may be omitted or reduced based on patient tolerance. Omitted doses will not be made up at the end of the cycle; once a dose reduction occurs for toxicity, do not re-escalate. For dose modifications and omissions, use the guidelines in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1 FOLOTYN Dose Modifications for Mucositis

| Mucositis Grade ^a on Day of Treatment | Action | Dose upon recovery to \leq Grade 1 |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Grade 2 | Omit dose | Continue prior dose |
| Grade 2 recurrence | Omit dose | 20 mg/m ² |
| Grade 3 | Omit dose | 20 mg/m ² |
| Grade 4 | Stop therapy | |

^a Per National Cancer Institute-Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (NCI CTCAE, Version 3.0)

Table 2 FOLOTYN Dose Modifications for Hematologic Toxicities

| Blood Count on Day of Treatment | Duration of Toxicity | Action | Dose upon restart |
|---|--|---|--|
| Platelet $< 50,000/\mu\text{L}$ | 1 week | Omit dose | Continue prior dose |
| | 2 weeks | Omit dose | 20 mg/m ² |
| | 3 weeks | Stop therapy | |
| ANC 500-1,000/ μL and no fever | 1 week | Omit dose | Continue prior dose |
| ANC 500-1,000/ μL with fever or ANC $< 500/\mu\text{L}$ | 1 week | Omit dose, give G-CSF or GM-CSF support | Continue prior dose with G-CSF or GM-CSF support |
| | 2 weeks or recurrence | Omit dose, give G-CSF or GM-CSF support | 20 mg/m ² with G-CSF or GM-CSF support |
| | 3 weeks or 2 nd recurrence | Stop therapy | |

Table 3 FOLOTYN Dose Modifications for All Other Treatment-related Toxicities

| Toxicity Grade ^a on Day of Treatment | Action | Dose upon recovery to ≤ Grade 2 |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Grade 3 | Omit dose | 20 mg/m ² |
| Grade 4 | Stop therapy | |

^a Per National Cancer Institute-Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (NCI CTCAE, Version 3.0)

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

FOLOTYN is available in sterile, single-use vials containing pralatrexate at a concentration of 20 mg/mL in the following presentations:

20 mg of pralatrexate in 1 mL solution in a vial (20 mg / 1 mL)

40 mg of pralatrexate in 2 mL solution in a vial (40 mg / 2 mL)

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Bone Marrow Suppression

FOLOTYN can suppress bone marrow function, manifested by thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, and anemia. Dose modifications are based on ANC and platelet count prior to each dose [*see Dosage and Administration (2.5) and Adverse Reactions (6)*].

5.2 Mucositis

Treatment with FOLOTYN may cause mucositis. If ≥ Grade 2 mucositis is observed, dose should be modified [*see Dosage and Administration (2.5)*].

5.3 Folic Acid and Vitamin B₁₂ Supplementation

Patients should be instructed to take folic acid and receive vitamin B₁₂ to potentially reduce treatment-related hematological toxicity and mucositis [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

5.4 Pregnancy Category D

FOLOTYN can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. FOLOTYN was embryotoxic and fetotoxic in rats and rabbits. If this drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus. [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

5.5 Decreased Renal Function

Although FOLOTYN has not been formally tested in patients with renal impairment, caution is advised when administering FOLOTYN to patients with moderate to severe impairment. Monitor patients for renal function and systemic toxicity due to increased drug exposure [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

5.6 Elevated Liver Enzymes

Liver function test abnormalities have been observed after FOLOTYN administration. Persistent liver function test abnormalities may be indicators of liver toxicity and require dose modification. Monitor patients for liver function [*see Dosage and Administration (2.6)*].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions observed in patients with peripheral t-cell lymphoma (PTCL) treated with FOLOTYN were mucositis, thrombocytopenia, nausea, and fatigue.

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical studies are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical studies of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical studies of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The safety of FOLOTYN was evaluated in 111 PTCL patients in a single-arm clinical study in which patients received a starting dose of 30 mg/m² once weekly for 6 weeks in 7-week cycles. The median duration of treatment was 70 days (range 1-540 days).

Most Frequent Adverse Reactions

Table 4 summarizes the most frequent adverse reactions, regardless of causality, using the National Cancer Institute-Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (NCI CTCAE, version 3.0).

Table 4 Adverse Reactions Occurring in PTCL Patients (Incidence \geq 10% of patients)

| Preferred Term | N=111 | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|---------|----|---------|-----------------|
| | Total | | Grade 3 | | Grade 4 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Any Adverse Event | 111 | 100 | 48 | 43 | 34 | 31 |
| Mucositis ^a | 78 | 70 | 19 | 17 | 4 | 4 |
| Thrombocytopenia ^b | 45 | 41 | 15 | 14 | 21 | 19 ^b |
| Nausea | 44 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Fatigue | 40 | 36 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Anemia | 38 | 34 | 17 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| Constipation | 37 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pyrexia | 36 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Edema | 33 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cough | 31 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Epistaxis | 29 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vomiting | 28 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Neutropenia | 27 | 24 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 7 |
| Diarrhea | 23 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dyspnea | 21 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Anorexia | 17 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hypokalemia | 17 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Rash | 17 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pruritus | 16 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Pharyngolaryngeal pain | 15 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Liver function test abnormal ^c | 14 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Abdominal pain | 13 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Pain in extremity | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Back pain | 12 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Leukopenia | 12 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Night sweats | 12 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asthenia | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tachycardia | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper respiratory tract infection | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

^a Stomatitis or Mucosal Inflammation of the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts.

^b Five patients with platelets < 10,000/ μ L

^c Alanine Aminotransferase, Aspartate Aminotransferase, and Transaminases Increased

Serious Adverse Events

Forty-four percent of patients (n = 49) experienced a serious adverse event while on study or within 30 days after their last dose of FOLOTYN. The most common serious adverse events (> 3%), regardless of causality, were pyrexia, mucositis, sepsis, febrile neutropenia, dehydration, dyspnea and thrombocytopenia. One death from cardiopulmonary arrest in a patient with mucositis and febrile neutropenia was reported in this trial. Deaths from mucositis, febrile neutropenia, sepsis, and pancytopenia occurred in 1.2% of patients treated on all FOLOTYN trials at doses ranging from 30 to 325 mg/m².

Discontinuations

Twenty-three percent of patients (n = 25) discontinued treatment with FOLOTYN due to adverse reactions. The adverse reactions reported most frequently as the reason for discontinuation of treatment were mucositis (6%, n = 7) and thrombocytopenia (5%, n = 5).

Dose Modifications

The target dose of FOLOTYN was 30 mg/m² once weekly for 6 weeks in 7-week cycles. The majority of patients (69%, n = 77) remained at the target dose for the duration of treatment. Overall, 85% of scheduled doses were administered.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

In vitro studies indicate that pralatrexate is not a substrate, inhibitor, or inducer of CYP450 isoenzymes and has low potential for drug-drug interactions at CYP450 isoenzymes [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. No formal clinical assessments of pharmacokinetic drug-drug interactions between FOLOTYN and other drugs have been conducted. The effect of co-administration of the uricosuric drug probenecid on pralatrexate pharmacokinetics was investigated in a Phase 1 clinical study. Co-administration of increasing doses of probenecid resulted in delayed clearance of pralatrexate and a commensurate increase in exposure.

Due to the contribution of renal excretion (approximately 34%) to the overall clearance of pralatrexate, concomitant administration of drugs that are subject to substantial renal clearance (eg, NSAIDs, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole) may result in delayed clearance of pralatrexate.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category D [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

FOLOTYN can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Pralatrexate was embryotoxic and fetotoxic in rats at IV doses of 0.06 mg/kg/day (0.36 mg/m²/day or about 1.2% of the clinical dose on a mg/m² basis) given on gestation days 7 through 20. Treatment with pralatrexate caused a dose dependant decrease in fetal viability manifested as an increase in late, early and total resorptions. There was also a dose dependant increase in post implantation loss. In rabbits, IV doses of 0.03 mg/kg/day (0.36 mg/m²/day) or greater given on gestation days 8 through 21 also caused abortion and fetal lethality. This toxicity manifested as early and total resorptions, post implantation loss and a decrease in the total number of live fetuses. If this drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether pralatrexate is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from this drug, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue FOLOTYN, taking into account the importance of FOLOTYN to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Pediatric patients were not included in clinical studies with FOLOTYN. The safety and effectiveness of FOLOTYN in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

In the PTCL efficacy study, 36% of patients (n = 40) were 65 years of age and over. No overall differences in efficacy and safety were observed in patients based on age (< 65 years compared with ≥ 65 years).

No dosage adjustment is required in elderly patients with normal renal function [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

Formal studies have not been performed with FOLOTYN in patients with hepatic impairment. Patients with the following laboratory values were excluded from the pralatrexate lymphoma clinical trials: total bilirubin > 1.5 mg/dL; aspartate aminotransferase (AST) or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) > 2.5 × upper limit of normal (ULN); and AST or ALT > 5 × ULN if documented hepatic involvement with lymphoma.

8.7 Renal Impairment

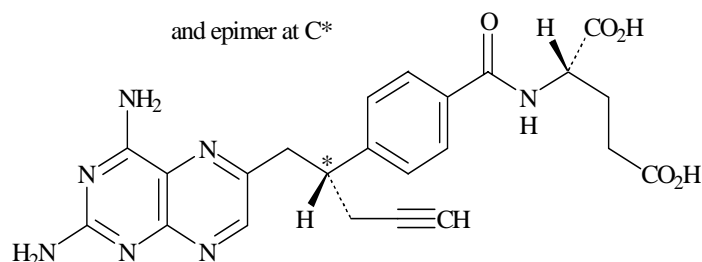
[*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

10 OVERDOSAGE

No specific information is available on the treatment of overdose of FOLOTYN. If an overdose occurs, general supportive measures should be instituted as deemed necessary by the treating physician. Based on FOLOTYN'S mechanism of action the prompt administration of leucovorin should be considered.

11 DESCRIPTION

FOLOTYN (pralatrexate injection) contains pralatrexate which is an antineoplastic folate analog. Pralatrexate has the chemical name (2S)-2-[[4-[(1RS)-1-[(2, 4-diaminopteridin-6-yl)methyl]but-3-ynyl]benzoyl]amino]pentanedioic acid. The structural formula is as follows:



Pralatrexate is a 1:1 racemic mixture of *S*- and *R*- diastereomers at the C10 position (indicated with *)

The molecular formula is C₂₃H₂₃N₇O₅ and the molecular weight is 477.48 g/mol.

Pralatrexate is an off-white to yellow solid. It is soluble in aqueous solutions at pH 6.5 or higher. Pralatrexate is practically insoluble in chloroform and ethanol. The pKa values are 3.25, 4.76, and 6.17.

FOLOTYN is supplied as a preservative free, sterile, isotonic, non-pyrogenic clear yellow aqueous parenteral solution contained in a single-use clear glass vial (Type I) for intravenous administration. Each 1 mL of solution contains 20 mg of pralatrexate, sufficient sodium chloride to achieve an isotonic (280-300 mOsm) solution, and sufficient sodium hydroxide, and hydrochloric acid if needed, to adjust and maintain the pH at 7.5-8.5. FOLOTYN is supplied as either 20 mg (1 mL) or 40 mg (2 mL) single-use vials at a concentration of 20 mg/mL.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Pralatrexate is a folate analogue metabolic inhibitor that competitively inhibits dihydrofolate reductase. It is also a competitive inhibitor for polyglutamylation by the enzyme folylpolyglutamyl synthetase. This inhibition results in the depletion of thymidine and other biological molecules the synthesis of which depends on single carbon transfer.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

The pharmacokinetics of pralatrexate administered as a single agent at a dose of 30 mg/m² administered as an intravenous push over 3-5 minutes once weekly for 6 weeks in 7-week cycles have been evaluated in 10 patients with PTCL. The total systemic clearance of pralatrexate diastereomers was 417 mL/min (*S*-diastereomer) and 191 mL/min (*R*-diastereomer). The terminal elimination half-life of pralatrexate was 12-18 hours (coefficient of variance (CV) = 62-120%). Pralatrexate total systemic exposure (AUC) and maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}) increased proportionally with dose (dose range 30-325 mg/m², including pharmacokinetics data from high dose solid tumor clinical studies). The pharmacokinetics of pralatrexate did not change significantly over multiple treatment cycles, and no accumulation of pralatrexate was observed.

Distribution

Pralatrexate diastereomers showed a steady-state volume of distribution of 105 L (*S*-diastereomer) and 37 L (*R*-diastereomer). *In vitro* studies indicate that pralatrexate is approximately 67% bound to plasma proteins. In *in vitro* studies using MDR1-MDCK and Caco-2 cell systems, pralatrexate was not a substrate for P-glycoprotein (Pgp)-mediated transport nor did it inhibit Pgp-mediated transport.

Metabolism

In vitro studies using human hepatocytes, liver microsomes and S9 fractions, and recombinant human CYP450 isozymes showed that pralatrexate is not significantly metabolized by the phase I hepatic CYP450 isozymes or phase II hepatic glucuronidases. *In vitro* studies indicated that pralatrexate has low potential to induce or inhibit the activity of CYP450 isozymes.

Excretion

A mass balance study has not been performed. The mean fraction of unchanged pralatrexate diastereomers excreted in urine following a pralatrexate dose of 30 mg/m² administered as an intravenous push over 3-5 minutes was 31% (*S*-diastereomer) (CV = 47%) and 38% (*R*-diastereomer) (CV = 45%), respectively.

Patients with Renal Impairment

Approximately 34% of pralatrexate was excreted unchanged into urine following a single dose of 30 mg/m² administered as an intravenous push over 3-5 minutes. In a population pharmacokinetic analysis drug clearance decreased with decreasing creatinine clearance. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]

Patients with Hepatic Impairment

Pralatrexate has not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment.

Effects of Age and Gender

Due to the contribution of renal excretion to overall clearance of pralatrexate, age-related decline in renal function may lead to a reduction in clearance and a commensurate increase in plasma exposure. There was no significant effect of gender on pharmacokinetics.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Carcinogenicity studies have not been performed with pralatrexate.

Mutagenesis

Pralatrexate did not cause mutations in the Ames test or the Chinese hamster ovary cell chromosome aberration assay. Nevertheless, these tests do not reliably predict genotoxicity for this class of compounds. Pralatrexate did not cause mutations in the mouse micronucleus assay.

Impairment of Fertility

No fertility studies have been performed.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma (PTCL)

The safety and efficacy of FOLOTYN was evaluated in an open-label, single-arm, multicenter, international trial that enrolled 115 patients with relapsed or refractory PTCL. One hundred and eleven patients were treated with FOLOTYN at 30 mg/m² once weekly by IV push over 3-5 minutes for 6 weeks in 7-week cycles until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Of the 111 patients treated, 109 patients were evaluable for efficacy. Evaluable patients had histologically confirmed PTCL by independent central review using the Revised European American Lymphoma (REAL) World Health Organization (WHO) disease classification, and relapsed or refractory disease after at least one prior treatment.

The primary efficacy endpoint was overall response rate (complete response, complete response unconfirmed and partial response) as assessed by International Workshop Criteria (IWC). The key secondary efficacy endpoint was duration of response. Response assessments were scheduled at the end of cycle 1 and then every other cycle (every 14 weeks). Duration of response was measured from the first day of documented response to disease progression or death. Response and disease progression were evaluated by independent central review using the IWC.

The median age of treated patients was 59.0 years (range 21-85); 68% were male and 32% were female. Most patients were White (72%) and other racial origins included: Black (13%), Hispanic (8%), Asian (5%), other and unknown (<1% each). Patients had an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status at study entry of 0 (39%), 1 (44%), or 2 (17%). The median time from initial diagnosis to study entry was 15.6 months (range 0.8 – 322.3).

The median number of prior systemic therapies was 3 (range 1-12). Approximately one-fourth of patients (24%, n = 27) did not have evidence of response to any previous therapy. Approximately two-thirds of patients (63%, n = 70) did not have evidence of response to their most recent prior therapy before entering the study.

In all evaluable patients (n = 109) treated with FOLOTYN, the response rate, as determined by independent central review by IWC, was 27% (n = 29) (Table 5).

Table 5 Response Analysis per Independent Central Review (IWC)

| | Evaluable Patients (N=109) | | Median Duration of Response | Range of Duration of Response |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | N (%) | 95% CI | | |
| Overall Response | | | | |
| CR+CRu+PR | 29 (27) | 19, 36 | 287 days (9.4 months) | 1-503 days |
| CR/CRu | 9 (8) | | | |
| PR | 20 (18) | | | |
| Responses ≥ 14 weeks | | | | |
| CR+CRu+PR | 13 (12) | 7, 20 | Not Reached | 98-503 days |
| CR/CRu | 7 (6) | | | |
| PR | 6 (6) | | | |

Fourteen patients went off treatment in cycle 1; 2 patients were unevaluable for response by IWC due to insufficient materials provided to central review.

CR = Complete Response, CRu = Complete Response unconfirmed, PR = Partial Response

The initial response assessment was scheduled at the end of cycle 1. Of the responders, 66% responded within cycle 1. The median time to first response was 45 days (range 37-349 days).

15 REFERENCES

- 1 Preventing Occupational Exposures to Antineoplastic and Other Hazardous Drugs in Health Care Settings. NIOSH Alert 2004-165.
- 2 OSHA Technical Manual, TED 1-0.15A, Section VI: Chapter 2. Controlling Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Drugs. OSHA, 1999. http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/otm/otm_vi/otm_vi_2.html
- 3 American Society of Health-System Pharmacists. ASHP guidelines on handling hazardous drugs. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2006;63:1172-1193.
- 4 Polovich, M., White, J. M., & Kelleher, L. O. (eds.) 2005. Chemotherapy and biotherapy guidelines and recommendations for practice (2nd. ed.) Pittsburgh, PA: Oncology Nursing Society.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

FOLOTYN is available in single-use clear glass vials containing pralatrexate at a concentration of 20 mg/mL as a preservative-free, sterile, clear yellow solution individually packaged for intravenous use in the following presentations:

NDC 48818-001-01: 20 mg of pralatrexate in 1 mL solution in a vial (20 mg / 1 mL)

NDC 48818-001-02: 40 mg of pralatrexate in 2 mL solution in a vial (40 mg / 2 mL)

Vials must be stored refrigerated at 2-8°C (36-46°F) (*see* USP Controlled Cold Temperature) in original carton to protect from light.

Handle and dispose of FOLOTYN according to guidelines issued for cytotoxic drugs, including the use of gloves and other protective clothing to prevent skin contact [*see References (15)*].

Each vial of FOLOTYN is intended for single use only. Any unused drug remaining after injection must be discarded.

Rx only

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

17.1 Need for Folic Acid and Vitamin B₁₂

Patients treated with FOLOTYN must be instructed to take folic acid and Vitamin B₁₂ as a prophylactic measure to potentially reduce possible side effects [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

17.2 Mucositis

Physicians should discuss with patients the signs and symptoms of mucositis. Patients should be instructed on ways to reduce the risk of its development, and/or ways to maintain nutrition and control discomfort from mucositis if it occurs.

17.3 Low Blood Cell Counts

Patients should be adequately informed of the risk of low blood cell counts and instructed to immediately contact their physician should any signs of infection develop including fever. Patients should also be instructed to contact their physician if bleeding or symptoms of anemia occur.

17.4 Concomitant Medications

Patients should be instructed to inform their physician if they are taking any concomitant medications including prescription drugs (such as trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole) and nonprescription drugs (such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) [*see Drug Interactions (7)*].

17.5 Pregnancy/Nursing

Patients should be instructed to tell their physician if they are pregnant or plan to become pregnant due to the risk of fetal harm. Patients should be instructed to tell their physician if they are nursing.



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