417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100–670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the human drug product becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product DUTASTERIDE (dutasteride). DUTASTERIDE is indicated for the treatment of symptomatic benign prostatic hyperplasia in men with an enlarged prostate gland. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for DUTASTERIDE (U.S. Patent No. 5,565,467) from GlaxoSmithKline, and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated October 31, 2002, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of DUTASTERIDE represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for DUTASTERIDE is 2,373 days. Of this time, 2,038 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 335 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective*: May 25, 1995. The applicant claims April 24, 1995, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was May 25, 1995, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the act*: December 21, 2000. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for DUTASTERIDE (NDA 21–319) was initially submitted on December 21, 2000.

3. *The date the application was approved*: November 20, 2001. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 21–319 was approved on November 20, 2001.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 769 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see **ADDRESSES**) written or electronic comments and ask for a redetermination by August 14, 2006. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by December 11, 2006. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Division of Dockets Management. Three copies of any mailed information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: May 17, 2006.

**Jane A. Axelrad,**

*Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.*

[FR Doc. E6–9224 Filed 6–13–06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4160–01–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Food and Drug Administration

**[Docket No. 2006E–0042]**

### Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; CUBICIN

**AGENCY:** Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for CUBICIN and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Director of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent that claims that human drug product.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit written comments and petitions to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to *http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments*.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Beverly Friedman, Office of Regulatory Policy (HFD–7), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–594–2041.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100–670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes

effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product CUBICIN (daptomycin). CUBICIN is indicated for the treatment of complicated skin and skin structure infections caused by susceptible strains of the following Gram-positive microorganisms: *Staphylococcus aureus* (including methicillin-resistant strains), *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *S. agalactiae*, *S. dysgalactiae subsp. equismilis*, and *Enterococcus faecalis* (vancomycin-susceptible strains only). Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for CUBICIN (U.S. Patent No. 4,885,243) from Cubist Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated February 24, 2006, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of CUBICIN represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for CUBICIN is 6,444 days. Of this time, 6,177 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 267 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective*: January 22, 1986. The applicant claims January 18, 1986, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was January 22, 1986, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the act*: December 20, 2002. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for CUBICIN (NDA 21–572) was initially submitted on December 20, 2002.

3. *The date the application was approved*: September 12, 2003. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 21–572 was approved on September 12, 2003.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,347 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see **ADDRESSES**) written or electronic comments and ask for a redetermination by August 14, 2006. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by December 11, 2006. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Division of Dockets Management. Three copies of any mailed information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: May 17, 2006.

**Jane A. Axelrad,**

*Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.*

[FR Doc. E6–9225 Filed 6–13–06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4160–01–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### National Institutes of Health

### National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) Opportunity for Furthering the Development of a Suite of Computer Programs for Modeling and Simulating Complex Cellular Biological Processes

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), a component of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), seeks to enter into a CRADA with a commercial partner to co-develop a suite of computer programs for modeling and simulating complex cellular biological processes.

The existing suite of computer programs allows biologists to develop and test quantitative models of cell biological processes. The graphical interfaces of the programs make it possible to develop realistic models of molecular interactions and cellular processes that take into account the intracellular and extracellular spatial inhomogeneity of signaling components without the user having to deal with the partial differential equations and state automata that underlie the quantitative simulation of the models. The program suite offers graphical symbols and drag-and-drop mechanisms to define molecular interactions, molecular complexes, cellular stimulus-response mechanisms, and the structure of extracellular compartments. An intuitive graphical interface can be used to inspect and interact with running simulations; for example, molecules and cells can be placed into the simulated compartments, cells can be selected for detailed analysis of their behavior and intracellular, spatially-resolved biochemistry. One part of the program suite reads the molecular interaction network data that are generated by the program based on the user defined bimolecular interactions and displays them as interaction graphs, visualizing the reaction dynamics in the modeled cellular signaling pathways.

It is anticipated that the collaboration will result in the commercialization of the software.

**DATES:** NIAID will consider all capability statements received within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice. Capability statements received thereafter may be considered if a