

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

CYTALUX™ (pafolacianine) injection, for intravenous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2021

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Indications and Usage (1)	12/2022
Dosage and Administration, Recommended Dosage and Administration (2.2)	12/2022
Dosage and Administration, Imaging (2.5)	12/2022
Warnings and Precautions, Infusion-Related Reactions (5.1)	12/2022
Warnings and Precautions, Risk of Misinterpretation (5.2)	12/2022

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

CYTALUX is an optical imaging agent indicated as an adjunct for intraoperative identification of:

- Malignant lesions in adult patients with ovarian cancer.
- Malignant and non-malignant pulmonary lesions in adult patients with known or suspected cancer in the lung. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- For recommended testing, evaluations, and premedications, see Full Prescribing Information. (2.1)
- Recommended intravenous dosage of CYTALUX is:
 - Adult Patients with Ovarian Cancer: 0.025 mg/kg over 60 minutes, 1 hour to 9 hours prior to surgery
 - Adult Patients with Known or Suspected Cancer in the Lung: 0.025 mg/kg over 60 minutes, 1 hour to 24 hours prior to surgery. (2.2)
- For preparation, management of infusion-related reactions, and imaging information see Full Prescribing Information. CYTALUX should only be used by trained surgeons using FDA cleared imaging systems. (2.3, 2.4, 2.5)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 3.2 mg/1.6 mL (2 mg/mL) of pafolacianine in a single-dose vial. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

None. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Infusion-Related Reactions: Interrupt the infusion and treat as necessary with antihistamines and/or nausea medications. (5.1)
- Risk of misinterpretation: Non-fluorescing tissue in the surgical field does not rule out the presence of tumor. Fluorescence may be seen in non-cancerous tissues. (5.2)
- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: CYTALUX may cause fetal harm. Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus. (5.3, 8.1, 8.3)
- Risk of Pafolacianine Aggregation and Infusion Reactions: Use only 5% Dextrose Injection for dilution. Do not use other diluents. (5.4)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥1%; ovarian and lung combined) included nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, flushing, other infusion-related reactions, hypersensitivity, elevation in blood pressure, dyspepsia, and chest discomfort. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact On Target Laboratories at 1-844-434-9333 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Folate Supplements: Avoid folate, folic acid, or folate-containing supplements within 48 hours before administration of CYTALUX. (7)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 12/2022

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

CYTALUX is indicated as an adjunct for intraoperative identification of:

- Malignant lesions in adult patients with ovarian cancer.
- Malignant and non-malignant pulmonary lesions in adult patients with known or suspected cancer in the lung.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Testing, Evaluations, and Premedications Prior to Administration of CYTALUX

Obtain a pregnancy test in females of reproductive potential and verify the absence of pregnancy prior to administration of CYTALUX [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)*].

Discontinue folate, folic acid, or folate containing supplements 48 hours before administration of CYTALUX [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Consider administering antihistamines and/or anti-nausea medication for prophylaxis against infusion-related reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

2.2 Recommended Dosage and Administration

Adult Patients with Ovarian Cancer

The recommended dose of CYTALUX is a single intravenous infusion of 0.025 mg/kg diluted in 250 mL of 5% Dextrose Injection, administered over 60 minutes using a dedicated infusion line, 1 hour to 9 hours prior to surgery.

Adult Patients with Known or Suspected Cancer in the Lung

The recommended dose of CYTALUX is a single intravenous infusion of 0.025 mg/kg diluted in 250 mL of 5% Dextrose Injection, administered over 60 minutes using a dedicated infusion line, 1 hour to 24 hours prior to surgery.

2.3 Preparation and Storage Instructions

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration whenever solution and container permit.

1. Use aseptic technique for the preparation of CYTALUX infusion solution.
2. Only use 5% Dextrose Injection for dilution. Do not use other diluents due to incompatibility [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].
3. Thaw frozen CYTALUX vial in original carton at controlled room temperature between 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) for at least 90 minutes.
4. Hand shake or vortex the thawed CYTALUX vial for 60 seconds.

5. Withdraw the calculated volume of CYTALUX for a dose of 0.025 mg/kg. Discard any unused portion in the vial.
6. Add into a 250 mL of 5% Dextrose Injection, USP bag.
7. Gently swirl the bag by hand for 1 minute to mix the solution.
8. Visually inspect the infusion bag. The solution should be light blue/green to clear in color and should not contain any visible particulate matter.
9. Protect the infusion bag from light using a light-blocking cover during infusion and storage.
10. If not immediately used, store the diluted CYTALUX infusion solution in a refrigerator at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) for not more than 24 hours. Once the bag is removed from refrigeration, infusion must be completed within 3 hours.

2.4 Management of Infusion-Related Reactions

If the patient develops an infusion reaction during administration, interrupt the infusion and treat with antihistamines and/or anti-nausea medication as necessary, based on clinical decision. Complete the infusion within 3 hours of the start of the initial administration [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

2.5 Imaging

- Clinical data demonstrate that near infrared (NIR) imaging devices that excite at 760 nm to 785 nm and detect emission at 790 nm to 815 nm are suitable for use with CYTALUX.
- CYTALUX is to be used with an NIR imaging system cleared by the FDA for specific use with pafolacianine.
- CYTALUX should only be used by surgeons who have completed a training program on the use of NIR imaging systems for fluorescence imaging during surgery. Training is provided by the device manufacturer.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 3.2 mg/1.6 mL (2 mg/mL) pafolacianine (equivalent to 3.4 mg/1.6 mL pafolacianine sodium) supplied as a dark bluish green, clear aqueous solution in a single-dose vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Infusion-Related Reactions

Adverse reactions including nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, flushing, hypersensitivity, elevation in blood pressure, dyspepsia, and chest discomfort were reported in patients receiving CYTALUX in clinical studies. A total of 17% of patients experienced reactions during the administration of CYTALUX [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. Reactions typically occurred within 15 minutes of the start of infusion. CYTALUX infusion interruption or discontinuation due to adverse reactions occurred in 11% of all patients. Treatment with antihistamines and/or anti-nausea medication may be used. If an adverse reaction occurs during administration, the infusion can be interrupted and resumed after treatment of the reaction [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.4)*].

5.2 Risk of Misinterpretation

Errors may occur with the use of CYTALUX during intraoperative fluorescence imaging to detect ovarian cancer and lesions in the lung, including false negatives and false positives. Non-fluorescing tissue in the surgical field does not rule out the presence of ovarian cancer or lesions in the lung [see

Clinical Studies (14)]. Fluorescence may be seen in normal tissues including bowel, kidneys, lymph nodes, and lungs as well as in inflamed tissues.

5.3 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on its mechanism of action, CYTALUX may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus. Verify pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential prior to initiating CYTALUX treatment. [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*].

5.4 Risk of Pafolacianine Aggregation and Infusion Reactions

Use of the incorrect diluent to prepare the CYTALUX infusion solution can cause the aggregation of pafolacianine; aggregation may induce infusion reactions, such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain or rash. Use only 5% Dextrose Injection to prepare the CYTALUX infusion solution. Do not use other diluents [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following clinically significant adverse reaction is also described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Infusion-Related Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

The safety of CYTALUX was evaluated in four open label clinical studies, two studies (N = 44 and N = 150) in patients with ovarian cancer and two studies (N = 100 and N = 112) in patients with known or suspected cancer in the lung. A total of 406 patients received 0.025 mg/kg of CYTALUX via intravenous administration.

The demographic characteristics of the study population were 82% female (66% female in lung studies), mean age 64 years (range 26 to 89 years), 85% White, 6% Black or African American, 5% Asian, and 4% other race, 5% Hispanic or Latino, 92% Not Hispanic or Latino, and 3% unreported ethnicity.

Adverse reactions that occurred in $\geq 1\%$ of patients are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Adverse Reactions from Clinical Studies Reported in $\geq 1\%$ of CYTALUX Treated Patients with Ovarian Cancer or Known or Suspected Cancer in the Lung

Adverse Reaction	CYTALUX 0.025 mg/kg (N = 406) %
Nausea	13
Vomiting	5
Abdominal pain	2
Flushing	2
Other infusion-related reactions	2
Hypersensitivity	2
Elevation in blood pressure	1
Dyspepsia	1
Chest discomfort	1

Adverse reactions occurred during the administration of CYTALUX in 17% of patients.

Overall, the safety profile observed in patients treated with CYTALUX 0.025 mg/kg was similar between patients with ovarian cancer and patients with known or suspected cancer in the lung.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Use of folate, folic acid, or folate-containing supplements may reduce binding of pafolacianine to folate receptors and could reduce the detection of lesions with CYTALUX. Avoid administration of folate, folic acid, or folate-containing supplements within 48 hours before administration of CYTALUX [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)* and *Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on its mechanism of action, pafolacianine may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*]. There are no available human data to evaluate for a drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage, or other adverse maternal or fetal outcomes.

No adverse developmental effects were observed in rats and rabbits with intravenous administration of pafolacianine during organogenesis (embryofetal development) at doses up to 158-fold (rat) and

570-fold (rabbit) the recommended human dose of 0.025 mg/kg based on AUC, otherwise 9.6 and 38.4-fold based on human equivalent dose (HED) (see [Data](#)).

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations are unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defects, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

In the definitive embryo-fetal development (EFD) studies, pafolacianine was intravenously administered during the period of organogenesis as follows: 0.015, 0.15, and 1.5 mg/kg/day from gestational day (GD) 6 to GD17 in rats (HEDs of 0.002, 0.024 and 0.242 mg/kg/day), and 0.3, 1, and 3 mg/kg/day from GD7 to GD20 in rabbits (HEDs of 0.097, 0.323 and 0.968 mg/kg/day). No significant drug-related maternal toxicity and embryo-fetal development toxicity were observed. NOAELs were 1.5 mg/kg/day in rats and 3 mg/kg/day in rabbits. Estimated systemic exposures were 158 times (rat) and 570 times (rabbit) the human exposure at a human dose of 0.025 mg/kg based on plasma AUC comparison.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of pafolacianine in either human or animal milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for CYTALUX and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from CYTALUX or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

CYTALUX may cause fetal harm if administered to a pregnant woman [*see Warnings And Precautions (5.3) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

Pregnancy Testing

Obtain a pregnancy test in females of reproductive potential and verify the absence of pregnancy prior to administration of CYTALUX [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

8.4 Pediatric Use

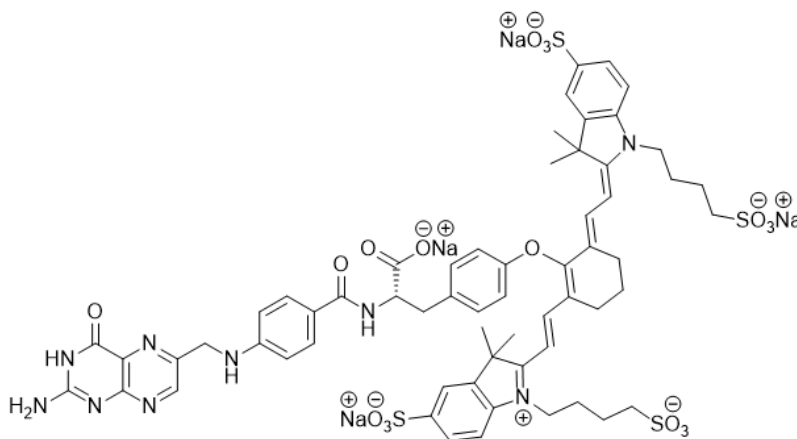
Safety and effectiveness of CYTALUX in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the total number of patients in clinical studies of CYTALUX, 221 patients (54%) were 65 years of age and older: 153 (38%) were 65 to 74 years of age, 66 (16%) were 75 to 84 years of age, and 2 (0.5%) were 85 years of age and older. No overall differences in safety, effectiveness, or pharmacokinetics were observed between patients 65 years of age and older and younger adult patients.

11 DESCRIPTION

CYTALUX contains pafolacianine, an optical imaging agent, as a tetrasodium salt referred to as pafolacianine sodium. Chemically, pafolacianine sodium is (S)-2-(4-(((2-amino-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropteridin-6-yl)methyl)amino)benzamido)-3-(4-(((E)-2-((E)-2-(3,3-dimethyl-5-sulfonato-1-(4-sulfonatobutyl)-3H-indol-1-ium-2-yl)vinyl)-6-((E)-2-(3,3-dimethyl-5-sulfonato-1-(4-sulfonatobutyl)indolin-2-ylidene)ethylidene)cyclohex-1-en-1-yl)oxy)phenyl)propanoate hydrate tetrasodium. Pafolacianine sodium has a molecular formula of $C_{61}H_{63}N_9Na_4O_{17}S_4$, a molecular mass of 1414.42 g/mol and has the following structure:



CYTALUX (pafolacianine) injection is a sterile, non-pyrogenic, dark bluish green, clear aqueous solution for intravenous use. Each vial contains 3.2 mg (2 mg/mL) pafolacianine (equivalent to 3.4 mg pafolacianine sodium), 14.4 mg sodium chloride, 0.23 mg potassium phosphate monobasic, 1.27 mg sodium phosphate dibasic heptahydrate in 1.6 mL volume. The pH is adjusted with sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid and is between 7.1 to 7.8.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Pafolacianine binds to folate receptor (FR)-expressing cells with ~1 nM affinity, internalizes via receptor-mediated endocytosis, and accumulates intracellularly. Pafolacianine absorbs light in the near-infrared (NIR) region within a range of 760 nm to 785 nm with peak absorption of 776 nm and emits fluorescence within a range of 790 nm to 815 nm with a peak emission of 796 nm.

CYTALUX is a fluorescent drug that targets FR, which are overexpressed in ovarian cancer. The mechanism of CYTALUX detection of lung lesions is not well understood. The density of FR in malignant lesions in the lung is generally similar to that of normal lung tissue.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Tumor to background ratios of fluorescence intensity changed with different mass doses studied in patients with ovarian cancer. High tumor to background ratio was observed with 0.025 mg/kg dose.

CYTALUX exposure-response relationships and the time course of pharmacodynamic responses are unknown.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

The mean C_{max} of pafolacianine was 59.1 ± 5.94 ng/mL and AUC_{inf} was 63.6 ± 12.6 ng.hr/mL.

Distribution

The mean volume of distribution (V_z) is 17.1 ± 5.99 L, indicating distribution into tissues.

Plasma protein binding of pafolacianine is 93.7%. No notable partitioning into red blood cells has been observed.

Elimination

The elimination half-life of pafolacianine is 0.44 ± 0.23 hours and mean plasma clearance is 28.6 ± 4.97 L/hr.

Metabolism

Pafolacianine sodium is not metabolized by cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes.

Excretion

Following a single IV infusion of radiolabeled pafolacianine sodium, approximately 35% of the dose was recovered in urine (19.1%) and in feces (15.8%) after approximately 3-5 weeks.

Specific Populations

No clinically significant differences in pharmacokinetics of pafolacianine were identified based on age 18 to 89 years, weight 41.6 to 133.6 kg, mild to moderate renal impairment (CL_{cr} 30 to 89 mL/min), mild to moderate hepatic impairment (total bilirubin < 3 ULN and $AST > ULN$). The effect of severe renal impairment ($CL_{cr} < 30$ mL/min) and severe hepatic impairment (total bilirubin > 3 ULN and any AST value) on the pharmacokinetics of pafolacianine have not been studied.

Drug Interaction Studies

No clinical studies evaluating the drug interaction potential of pafolacianine have been conducted.

In Vitro Studies

CYP Enzymes: Pafolacianine is not an inhibitor of CYPs 1A2, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19 2D6, 3A4/5.

UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) Enzymes: Pafolacianine is not an inhibitor of UGT1A1.

Transporter Systems: Pafolacianine is a substrate for OATP1B1, OATP1B3, and OAT1. Pafolacianine is not an inhibitor of OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OAT1, OAT3, OCT2, MATE1, MATE2-K, P-gp, or BCRP

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

No carcinogenicity studies of pafolacianine have been conducted.

Mutagenesis

No genotoxic hazards were identified when pafolacianine was evaluated in a standard testing battery consisting of a bacterial reverse mutation assay, an *in vitro* micronucleus study conducted in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, and a rat bone marrow micronucleus study.

Impairment of Fertility

Reproductive and developmental toxicity (fertility and embryonic development, pre- and postnatal development) studies in animals have not been performed to evaluate the effects of pafolacianine on fertility.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Patients with Known or Suspected Ovarian Cancer

The safety and efficacy of CYTALUX were evaluated in a randomized, multicenter, open-label study (NCT03180307). The study enrolled 178 women with a diagnosis or high clinical suspicion of ovarian cancer scheduled to undergo primary surgical cytoreduction, interval debulking, or recurrent ovarian cancer surgery. One hundred and fifty women received CYTALUX (dosed at 0.025 mg/kg at least 1 hour before initiation of fluorescence imaging). Among them, 134 women underwent both normal light and CYTALUX evaluation (Intent-to-Image Set). The demographic characteristics were mean age 60 (range 33 to 81) years, 85% White, 4% Asian, 5% Black or African American, 3% American Indian or Alaska native, 3% other races, 11% Hispanic or Latino, and 2% unreported ethnicity.

Table 2 shows the proportion of patients with at least one evaluable ovarian cancer lesion confirmed by central histopathology that was detected with CYTALUX but not with normal light or palpation and not otherwise identified for resection prior to surgery. The detection performance met the pre-specified success threshold.

Table 2: Detection Proportion with CYTALUX but Not with Normal Light or Palpation in the Intent-To-Image Set

N=134 patients	Patients with at least one confirmed ovarian cancer evaluable lesion
Number (n)	36
Proportion (%)	0.269 (26.9%)
95% CI	(0.196*, 0.352)

*The pre-specified lower bound of the 95% confidence interval (CI) was 0.10.

In 20.2% (95% CI: 13.7%, 28.0%) of patients, all lesions detected by CYTALUX alone were negative by central histopathology (false positive).

14.2 Patients with Known or Suspected Cancer in the Lung

The safety and efficacy of CYTALUX were evaluated in a randomized, multicenter, open-label study (NCT04241315). The study enrolled 140 patients scheduled to undergo thoracoscopic or open segmental or subsegmental resection for primary lung lesions that were either confirmed or suspected to be cancer. One hundred and twelve patients received CYTALUX (dosed at 0.025 mg/kg between 1 and 24 hours before initiation of fluorescence imaging). Among them, 100 patients underwent both normal light and CYTALUX evaluation (Intent-to-Image Set). The demographic characteristics were 61% female, mean age 66 (range 26 to 83) years, 88% White, 8% Black or African American, 2% Asian, 2% other races, 99% Not Hispanic or Latino, and 1% unreported ethnicity. Histopathology of the primary lung lesions in these 100 patients showed primary lung cancer in 65%, metastasis to the lung in 21%, benign lung lesions in 11%, and other/unknown cancer in 3%. Among the primary lung cancers, 86% were adenocarcinoma, 8% were squamous cell carcinoma, 3% were adeno-squamous carcinoma, and 3% were atypical carcinoid.

Table 3 shows the proportion of patients in whom at least one of the following clinically significant events (CSE) occurred with CYTALUX but not with normal light or palpation: localization of the primary lung lesion, whether benign or malignant (CSE A), and detection of one or more synchronous malignant lung lesions (CSE B). Synchronous lesions were not identified prior to surgery. The combined CSE A and CSE B detection performance met the pre-specified success threshold.

Table 3: Proportion of Clinically Significant Events Occurring with CYTALUX but Not with Normal Light or Palpation in the Intent-To-Image Set

N=100 patients	Primary Lung Lesion (CSE A)	Synchronous Malignant Lung Lesion (CSE B)	Patients with CSE A and/or CSE B
Number (n)	19*	8	24**
Proportion (%) 95% CI	0.19 (19%) (0.118, 0.281)	0.08 (8%) (0.035, 0.152)	0.24 (24%) (0.160***, 0.336)

* Including two subjects with benign primary lesions.

** Three patients had both primary lesion localization and synchronous malignant lesion detection, resulting in 27 events in 24 unique patients.

*** The pre-specified lower bound of the 95% confidence interval (CI) was 0.10.

CYTALUX did not identify the primary lung lesion in 23% (95% CI:15%, 32%) of patients. Among the 20 patients who had synchronous lesions detected only by CYTALUX, 12 patients had only benign synchronous lesions.

The depth of primary lung lesions detected by CYTALUX ranged from 0 to 38 mm from the lung surface (mean depth 6 mm).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

How Supplied

CYTALUX (pafolacianine) injection, 3.2 mg /1.6 mL (2 mg/mL), is a dark bluish green, clear aqueous solution packaged in a sealed amber glass single-dose vial. It is supplied in a carton containing 10 vials (NDC 81052-138-10) individually packaged.

Storage and Handling

Store frozen between -25° to -15°C (-13° to 5°F). Store in original carton to protect from light.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus and to contact their healthcare provider with a known or suspected pregnancy

[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Folate Supplements Usage

Inform patients that folic acid may reduce the detection of cancer tissue with CYTALUX. Advise the patient to stop taking folate, folic acid, or folate-containing supplements 48 hours before administration of CYTALUX *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1) and Drug Interactions (7)].*

Manufactured by:

Grand River Aseptic Manufacturing
140 Front Ave SW
Grand Rapids, MI 49506

Distributed by:

Patheon Logistics
100 Berkeley Dr.
Swedesboro, NJ 08085

Packaged by:

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Allentown, PA 18100-9032