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EMA/COMP/411861/2013
Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products

Public summary of opinion on orphan designation

(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamino)ethyl)-8-chloro-2-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one for the treatment of follicular lymphoma

On 17 July 2013, orphan designation (EU/3/13/1157) was granted by the European Commission to Voisin Consulting SARL, France, for (S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamino)ethyl)-8-chloro-2-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one for the treatment of follicular lymphoma.

What is follicular lymphoma?

Follicular lymphoma is a cancer of a type of white blood cell called B lymphocytes or B cells. In follicular lymphoma, the B cells multiply too quickly and live for too long, so there are too many of them in the lymph nodes. The first sign of the disease is usually a lump in the neck, under the arm or in the groin area, caused by an enlarged lymph node. Patients may also have fever, weight loss, tiredness and night sweats.

Follicular lymphoma is usually diagnosed in people aged over 50 years. It is a life-threatening and long-term debilitating disease due to organ damage and the cancer coming back.

What is the estimated number of patients affected by the condition?

At the time of designation, follicular lymphoma affected approximately 3.6 in 10,000 people in the European Union (EU). This was equivalent to a total of around 183,000 people*, and is below the ceiling for orphan designation, which is 5 people in 10,000. This is based on the information provided by the sponsor and the knowledge of the Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP).

What treatments are available?

At the time of designation, the main treatments for follicular lymphoma available in the EU included chemotherapy (medicines to treat cancer) combined with immunotherapy (medicines that stimulate the body's own immune system to kill the cancer cells). The medicines bendamustine, ibritumomab

*Disclaimer: For the purpose of the designation, the number of patients affected by the condition is estimated and assessed on the basis of data from the European Union (EU 27), Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. This represents a population of 509,000,000 (Eurostat 2013).



tiuxetan, interferon alfa 2b and rituximab were specifically authorised for the treatment of follicular lymphoma.

The sponsor has provided sufficient information to show that this medicine might be of significant benefit for patients with follicular lymphoma because early studies show that it might improve the outcome of patients with advanced disease. This assumption will need to be confirmed at the time of marketing authorisation, in order to maintain the orphan status.

How is this medicine expected to work?

This medicine blocks the effects of two enzymes called PI3K-delta and PI3K-gamma. These are members of a family of enzymes called phosphoinositide-3-kinases (PI3K) that play an important role in the growth, migration and survival of white blood cells. These enzymes are active in the abnormal B lymphocytes of follicular lymphoma patients, stimulating their growth and survival. By blocking the effects of these enzymes, the medicine is expected to reduce the growth and survival of the cancer cells.

What is the stage of development of this medicine?

The effects of the medicinal product have been evaluated in experimental models.

At the time of submission of the application for orphan designation, clinical trials with the medicinal product in patients with follicular lymphoma were ongoing.

At the time of submission, the medicinal product was not authorised anywhere in the EU for follicular lymphoma or designated as an orphan medicinal product elsewhere for this condition.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of 16 December 1999, the COMP adopted a positive opinion on 13 June 2013 recommending the granting of this designation.

Opinions on orphan medicinal product designations are based on the following three criteria:

- the seriousness of the condition;
- the existence of alternative methods of diagnosis, prevention or treatment;
- either the rarity of the condition (affecting not more than 5 in 10,000 people in the EU) or insufficient returns on investment.

Designated orphan medicinal products are products that are still under investigation and are considered for orphan designation on the basis of potential activity. An orphan designation is not a marketing authorisation. As a consequence, demonstration of quality, safety and efficacy is necessary before a product can be granted a marketing authorisation.

For more information

Sponsor's contact details:

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For contact details of patients' organisations whose activities are targeted at rare diseases see:

- [Orphanet](#), a database containing information on rare diseases which includes a directory of patients' organisations registered in Europe.
- [European Organisation for Rare Diseases \(EURORDIS\)](#), a non-governmental alliance of patient organisations and individuals active in the field of rare diseases.

Translations of the active ingredient and indication in all official EU languages¹, Norwegian and Icelandic

Language	Active ingredient	Indication
English	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamino)ethyl)-8-chloro-2-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one	Treatment of follicular lymphoma
Bulgarian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-пурин-6-иламино)етил)-8-хлоро-2-фенилизохинолин-1(2H)-он	Лечение на фоликуларен лимфом
Czech	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamino)ethyl)-8-chloro-2-fenylisochinolin-1(2H)-jedna	Léčba folikulárního lymfomu
Croatian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ilamino)etil)-8-kloro-2-fenil izokinolin-1(2H)-jedan	Liječenje folikularnog limfoma
Danish	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamino)ethyl)-8-chloro-2-fenylisochinolin-1(2H)-jedna	Behandling af follikulært lymfom
Dutch	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purine-6-ylamino)ethyl)-8-chloor-2-fenylisochinoline-1(2H)-one	Behandeling van folliculair lymfoom
Estonian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-puriin-6-üülamino)etüül)-8-kloro-2-fenüülisokinoliin-1(2H)-oon	Follikulaarse lümfoomi ravi
Finnish	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamino)etyyli)-8-kloro-2-fenyyli isokinoliini-1(2H)-oni	Follikulaarisen lymfooman hoito
French	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purine-6-ylamino)éthyl)-8-chloro-2-phényl-isoquinoline-1(2H)-one	Traitement des lymphomes folliculaires
German	(S)-3-(1-(9H-Purin-6-ylamino)Ethyl)-8-Chlor-2-Phenylisochinolin-1(2H)-on	Behandlung des follikulären Lymphoms
Greek	(S)-3-(1-(9H-πουρινο-6-υλαμινο)αιθυλο)-8-χλωρο-2-φανυλοιισοκινολιν-1(2H)-όνη	θεραπεία του θηλακιδώδους λεμφώματος
Hungarian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ilamino)etil)-8-klór-2-fenil-izokinolin-1(2H)-on	Follicularis lymphoma kezelése
Italian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylammino)etil)-8-cloro-2-fenylisochinolino-1(2H)-one	Trattamento del linfoma follicolare
Latvian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purīn-6-ilamino)etil)-8-hloro-2-fenilizokvinolīn-1(2H)-ons	Folikulārās limfomas ārstēšana
Lithuanian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ilamino)etil)-8-chloro-2-fenilizokvinolin-1(2H)-onas	Folikulinės limfomos gydymas
Maltese	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamino)ethyl)-8-chloro-2-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one	Kura tal-limfoma follikulari
Polish	(S)-3-(1-(9H-puryno-6-ylamino)etylo)-8-chloro-2-fenylisochinolin-1(2H)-on	Leczenie chłoniaków grudkowych
Portuguese	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purina-6-ilamino)etil)-8-cloro-2-fenylisoquinolina-1(2H)-ona	Tratamento do linfoma folicular
Romanian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ilamino)etil)-8-clor-2-fenilzochinolină-1(2H)-onă	Tratamentul limfomului folicular
Slovak	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purín-6-ylamino)etyl)-8-chlóro-2-fenylzochinolín-1(2H)-ón	Liečba folikulárneho lymfómu
Slovenian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ilamino)etil)-8-kloro-2-fenilzokinolin-1(2H)-on	Zdravljenje folikularnega limfoma

¹ At the time of designation

Language	Active ingredient	Indication
Spanish	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purina-6-ilamino)etil)-8-cloro-2-fenilisoquinolin-1(2H)-ona	Tratamiento del linfoma folicular
Swedish	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamin)etyl)-8-klor-2-fenylisokinolin-1(2H)-on	Behandling av follikulärt lymfom
Norwegian	(S)-3-(1-(9H-purin-6-ylamin)etyl)-8-klor-2-fenylisokinolin-1(2H)-on	Behandling av follikulært lymfom
Icelandic	(S)-3-(1-(9H-púrín-6-ýlamín)etýl)-8-klór-2-fenýlísókínólín-1(2H)-ón	Meðferð á follicular eitilfrumukrabbameini

Withdrawn