WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS LIVER INJURY
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.
• JYNARQUE (tolvaptan) can cause serious and potentially fatal liver injury. Acute liver failure requiring liver transplantation has been reported (5.1)
• Measure transaminases and bilirubin before initiating treatment, at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after initiation, then continuing monthly for the first 18 months and every 3 months thereafter (5.1)
• JYNARQUE is available only through a restricted distribution program called the JYNARQUE REMS Program (5.2)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
JYNARQUE is a selective vasopressin V2-receptor antagonist indicated to slow kidney function decline in adults at risk of rapidly progressing autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) (1)

Dosage and Administration
Recommended dosage (2.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Dosage</th>
<th>Titration Step</th>
<th>Target Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Dose</td>
<td>1st Dose</td>
<td>1st Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 mg</td>
<td>60 mg</td>
<td>90 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Dose (8 hours later)</td>
<td>15 mg</td>
<td>2nd Dose (8 hours later)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 mg</td>
<td>Total Daily Dose</td>
<td>90 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 mg</td>
<td>Total Daily Dose</td>
<td>120 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dosage adjustment is recommended for patients taking moderate CYP 3A inhibitors (2.4, 5.4, 7.1)

Dosage Forms and Strengths
• Tablets: 15 mg, 30 mg, 45 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg (3)

Warnings and Precautions
• Hypersensitivity to tolvaptan or any of its components (4)

Adverse Reactions
• Hypernatremia, dehydration and hypovolemia: May require intervention (5.3)

Drug Interactions

References

Full Prescribing Information: Contents*

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2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
  2.1 Recommended Dosage
  2.2 Monitoring
  2.3 Missed Doses
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3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
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Revised: 02/2019
JYNARQUE® (tolvaptan)

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS LIVER INJURY

JYNARQUE® (tolvaptan) can cause serious and potentially fatal liver injury. Acute liver failure requiring liver transplantation has been reported [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Measure ALT, AST and bilirubin before initiating treatment, at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after initiation, then monthly for the first 18 months and every 3 months thereafter [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. Prompt action in response to laboratory abnormalities, signs, or symptoms indicative of hepatic injury can mitigate, but not eliminate, the risk of serious hepatotoxicity.

Because of the risks of serious liver injury, JYNARQUE is available only through a restricted distribution program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the JYNARQUE REMS Program [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

JYNARQUE is indicated to slow kidney function decline in adults at risk of rapidly progressing autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD).

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

The initial dosage for JYNARQUE is 60 mg orally per day as 45 mg taken on waking and 15 mg taken 8 hours later. Titrate to 60 mg plus 30 mg then to 90 mg plus 30 mg per day if tolerated with at least weekly intervals between titrations. Patients may down-titrate based on tolerability. Encourage patients to drink enough water to avoid thirst or dehydration.

2.2 Monitoring

To mitigate the risk of significant or irreversible liver injury, perform blood testing for ALT, AST and bilirubin prior to initiation of JYNARQUE, at 2 and 4 weeks after initiation, monthly for 18 months and every 3 months thereafter. Monitor for concurrent symptoms that may indicate liver injury [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

2.3 Missed Doses

If a dose of JYNARQUE is not taken at the scheduled time, take the next dose at its scheduled time.

2.4 Co-Administration with CYP 3A Inhibitors

CYP 3A Inhibitors

Concomitant use of strong CYP 3A inhibitors is contraindicated [see Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

In patients taking concomitant moderate CYP 3A inhibitors, reduce the dose of JYNARQUE per Table 1. Consider further reductions if patients cannot tolerate the reduced dose [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Drug Interactions (7.1)]. Interrupt JYNARQUE temporarily for short term therapy with moderate CYP 3A inhibitors if the recommended reduced doses are not available.

Table 1: Dose adjustment for patients taking moderate CYP 3A inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Morning and Afternoon Dose (mg)</th>
<th>Dose (mg) with Moderate CYP 3A Inhibitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 mg and 30 mg</td>
<td>45 mg and 15 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 mg and 30 mg</td>
<td>30 mg and 15 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 mg and 15 mg</td>
<td>15 mg and 15 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

JYNARQUE (tolvaptan) is supplied as non-scored, blue, shallow-convex, immediate release tablets, debossed with “OTSUKA” and the tablet strength (mg) on one side. JYNARQUE 15 mg tablets are triangular, 30 mg tablets are round, 45 mg tablets are square, 60 mg tablets are rectangular, and 90 mg tablets are pentagonal.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

JYNARQUE is contraindicated in patients:

• With a history, signs or symptoms of significant liver impairment or injury. This contraindication does not apply to uncomplicated polycystic liver disease [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]

• Taking strong CYP 3A inhibitors

• With uncorrected abnormal blood sodium concentrations [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]

• Unable to sense or respond to thirst [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]

• Hypovolemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Serious Liver Injury

JYNARQUE can cause serious and potentially fatal liver injury. Acute liver failure requiring liver transplantation has been reported in the post-marketing ADPKD experience. Discontinuation in response to laboratory abnormalities or symptoms of liver injury (such as fatigue, anorexia, nausea, right upper abdominal discomfort, vomiting, fever, rash, pruritus, icterus, dark urine or jaundice) can reduce the risk of severe hepatotoxicity.

In a 3-year placebo-controlled trial and its open-label extension (in which patients’ liver tests were monitored every 4 months), evidence of serious hepatocellular injury (elevations of hepatic transaminases of at least 3 times ULN combined with elevated bilirubin at least 2 times the ULN) occurred in 0.2% (3/1487) of tolvaptan treated patients compared to none of the placebo treated patients.

To reduce the risk of significant or irreversible liver injury, assess ALT, AST and bilirubin prior to initiation of JYNARQUE, at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after initiation, then monthly for 18 months and every 3 months thereafter.

At the onset of signs or symptoms consistent with hepatic injury or if ALT, AST, or bilirubin increase to >2 times ULN, immediately discontinue JYNARQUE, obtain repeat tests as soon as possible (within 48-72 hours), and continue testing as appropriate. If laboratory abnormalities stabilize or resolve, JYNARQUE may be reinitiated with increased frequency of monitoring as long as ALT and AST remain below 3 times ULN.

Do not restart JYNARQUE in patients who experience signs or symptoms consistent with hepatic injury or whose ALT or AST ever exceeds 3 times ULN during treatment with tolvaptan, unless there is another explanation for liver injury and the injury has resolved.

In patients with a stable, low baseline AST or ALT, an increase above 2 times baseline, even if less than 2 times upper limit of normal, may indicate early liver injury. Such elevations may warrant treatment suspension and prompt (48-72 hours) re-evaluation of liver test trends prior to reinitiating therapy with more frequent monitoring.

5.2 JYNARQUE REMS Program

JYNARQUE is available only through a restricted distribution program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the JYNARQUE REMS Program, because of the risks of liver injury [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Notable requirements of the JYNARQUE REMS Program include the following:

• Prescribers must be certified by enrolling in the REMS program.

• Prescribers must inform patients receiving JYNARQUE about the risk of hepatotoxicity associated with its use and how to recognize the signs and symptoms of hepatotoxicity and the appropriate actions to take if it occurs.

• Patients must enroll in the REMS program and comply with ongoing monitoring requirements [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

• Pharmacies must be certified by enrolling in the REMS program and must only dispense to patients who are authorized to receive JYNARQUE.

Further information, including a list of qualified pharmacies/distributors, is available at www.JYNARQUEREMS.com or by telephone at 1-877-726-7220.

5.3 Hyponatremia, Dehydration and Hypovolemia

JYNARQUE increases free water clearance and, as a result, may cause dehydration, hypovolemia and hyponatremia. Therefore, ensure abnormalities in sodium concentrations are corrected prior to initiation of therapy.

Instruct patients to drink water when thirsty, and throughout the day and night if awake. Monitor for weight loss, tachycardia and hypotension because they may signal dehydration.

In the two double-blind, placebo-controlled trials of patients with ADPKD, hyponatremia (defined as any serum sodium concentration >150 mEq/L) was observed in 4.0% versus 0.6% and 1.4% versus 0% of tolvaptan-treated versus placebo-treated patients, respectively. The rate of dehydration and hypovolemia in the two studies was 2.1% versus 0.7% and 2.3% versus 0.4% for tolvaptan-treated versus placebo-treated patients, respectively.

During JYNARQUE therapy, if serum sodium increases above normal range or the patient becomes hypovolemic or dehydrated and fluid intake cannot be increased, then suspend JYNARQUE until serum sodium, hydration status and volume status is within the normal range.

5.4 Co-Administration with Inhibitors of CYP 3A

Concomitant use of JYNARQUE with drugs that are moderate or strong CYP 3A inhibitors (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, lopinavir/ritonavir, indinavir/ritonavir, ritonavir, and conivaptan) increases tolvaptan exposure [see Drug Interactions...
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in more detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Serious Liver Injury [see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Hypertension, Dehydration, and Hypovolemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Drug Interactions with Inhibitors of CYP 3A [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]

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. JYNARQUE has been studied in over 3000 patients with ADPKD. Long-term, placebo-controlled safety information of JYNARQUE in ADPKD is principally derived from two trials where 1,413 subjects received tolvaptan and 1,086 received placebo for at least 12 months across both studies.

TEMPO 3:4 - NCT00428948: A Phase 3, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Trial in Early, Rapidly-Progressing ADPKD

The TEMPO3:4 trial employed a two-arm, 2:1 randomization to tolvaptan or placebo, until a total of 1,486 ADPKD subjects were randomized to JYNARQUE. These included pollakiuria, polyuria, or nocturia in 63 (6.6%) subjects in the JYNARQUE group and 5.0% (24/483) of subjects in the placebo group. Adverse events that led to discontinuation were reported for 15.4% (148/961) of subjects in the JYNARQUE group and 7.7% (73/963) of subjects in the placebo group. Approximately 65% (620/982) of subjects in the JYNARQUE group and 55% (546/992) of subjects in the placebo group remained on treatment for at least 3 years. The average daily dose in these subjects was 96 mg daily.

Adverse events that led to discontinuation were reported for 15.4% (148/961) of subjects who were treated with JYNARQUE compared with 1 subject (0.2%) treated with placebo.

Table 2 lists the adverse reactions that occurred in at least 3% of ADPKD subjects treated with JYNARQUE compared to 1 subject (0.2%) treated with placebo.

JYNARQUE Treated Subjects with Risk Difference ≥ 1.5%, Randomized Period

Table 2: TEMPO 3:4, Treatment Emergent Adverse Reactions in ≥ 3% of JYNARQUE Treated Subjects with Risk Difference ≥ 1.5%, Randomized Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>JYNARQUE (N=961)</th>
<th>Placebo (N=483)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Subjects</td>
<td>Proportion (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased urination</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased appetite</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal distension</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry skin</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperuricemia</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpitations</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*100x (Number of subjects with an adverse event/N)
*100x (Number of subjects with an adverse event/Total subject years of drug exposure)
**Thirst includes polydipsia and thirst
†Increased urination includes micturition urgency, nocturia, pollakiuria, polyuria

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of tolvaptan. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to estimate their frequency reliably or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Immune System Disorders: Hypersensitivity

Hypotension: Orthostatic

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 CYP 3A Inhibitors and Inducers

CYP 3A Inhibitors

Tolvaptan’s AUC was 5.4 times as large and Cmax was 3.5 times as large after co-administration of tolvaptan with 200 mg ketoconazole [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Larger doses of the strong CYP 3A inhibitor would be expected to produce larger increases in tolvaaptan exposure. Concomitant use of tolvaptan with strong CYP 3A inhibitors is contraindicated [see Contraindications (4)].

Dose reduction of JYNARQUE is recommended for patients taking moderate CYP 3A inhibitors [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)]. Patients should avoid grapefruit juice beverages while taking JYNARQUE.

Strong CYP 3A Inducers

Co-administration of JYNARQUE with strong CYP 3A inducers reduces exposure to JYNARQUE [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Avoid concomitant use of JYNARQUE with strong CYP 3A inducers [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

7.2 OATP1B1/3 and OAT3 Transporter Substrates

The oxobutyric acid metabolite of tolvaptan is an inhibitor of OATP1B1/3 and OAT3 in vitro. Patients who take JYNARQUE should avoid concomitant use with OATP1B1/3 and OAT3 substrates (e.g., statins, bosentan, glyburide, nateglinide, repaglinide, methotrexate, furosemide), as the plasma concentrations of these substrates may be increased [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.3 BCRP Transporter Substrates

Tolvaptan is an inhibitor of BCRP. Patients who take JYNARQUE should avoid concomitant use with BCRP substrates (e.g., rosuvastatin) [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.4 V2- Receptor Agonist

As a V2-receptor antagonist, tolvaptan will interfere with the V2-agonist activity of desmopressin (dDAVP). Avoid concomitant use of JYNARQUE with a V2-agonist.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Available data with JYNARQUE use in pregnant women are insufficient to determine if there is a drug associated risk of adverse developmental outcomes. In embryo-fetal development studies, pregnant rats and rabbits received oral tolvaptan during organogenesis. At maternally non-toxic doses, tolvaptan did not cause any developmental toxicity in rats or in rabbits at exposures approximately 4- and 1-times, respectively, the human exposure at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 90/30 mg. However, effects on embryo-fetal development occurred in both species at maternally toxic doses. In rats, reduced fetal weights and delayed fetal ossification occurred at 17-times the human exposure. In rabbits, increased aboritions, embryofetal death, fetal malformations, open eyelids, cleft palate, brachymelia and skeletal malformations occurred at approximately 3-times the human exposure [see Data]. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to the fetus. The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in the U.S. general population is 2-4% and 15-20% of clinically recognized pregnancies, respectively.
In patients with suspected JYNARQUE overdosage, assessment of vital signs, electrolyte concentrations, ECG and fluid status is recommended. Continue replacement of water and electrolytes until aquaresis abates. Dialysis may not be effective in removing JYNARQUE because of its high binding affinity for human plasma protein (>98%).

11 DESCRIPTION

JYNARQUE contains tolvaptan, a selective vasopressin V2-receptor antagonist in the renal medullary collecting duct that inhibits aquaporin 2 (AQP2) water channels for oral administration available in 15 mg, 30 mg, 45 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg strengths. Tolvaptan is (x)-4’-[1-(chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-5-hydroxy-1H-1-benzazepin-1-yl) carbonyl]-o-toluyl-m-toluidide. The empirical formula is C26H25ClN2O3. Molecular weight is 448.94. The chemical structure is:

![Chemical Structure of Tolvaptan](image)

Inertive ingredients include corn starch, hydroxypropyl cellulose, lactose monohydrate, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose and FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake as colorant.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Tolvaptan is a selective vasopressin V2-receptor antagonist with an affinity for the V2-receptor that is 1.8 times that of native arginine vasopressin (AVP). Tolvaptan affinity for the V2-receptor is 29 times that for the V1a-receptor. Decreased binding of vasopressin to the V2-receptor in the kidney lowers adenyl cyclase activity resulting in a decrease in intracellular adenosine 3’,5’-cyclic monophosphate (cAMP) concentrations. Decreased cAMP concentrations prevent aquaporin 2-containing vesicles from fusing with the plasma membrane, which in turn causes an increase in urine water excretion, an increase in free water clearance (aquaresis) and a decrease in urine osmolality. In human ADPKD cyst epithelial cells, tolvaptan inhibited AVP-stimulated intracellular closure and chloride-dependent fluid secretion into cysts. In animal models, decreased cAMP concentrations were associated with decreases in the rate of growth of total kidney volume and the rate of formation and enlargement of kidney cysts. Tolvaptan metabolites have no or weak antagonist activity for human V1a-receptors compared with tolvaptan.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

In healthy subjects or patients with eGFRs as low as 10 mL/min/1.73m2 receiving a single dose of tolvaptan, the onset of the aquaretic effects occurs within 1 to 2 hours post-dose. In healthy subjects, single doses of 60 mg and 90 mg produce a peak effect of about a 9 mL/min increase in urine excretion rate is observed between 4 and 8 hours post-dose. Higher doses of tolvaptan do not increase the peak effect in urine excretion rate but sustain the effect for a longer period of time. Urine excretion rate returns to baseline within 24 hours following the maximum recommended 90 mg dose of tolvaptan.

Changes in free water clearance mirror the changes in urine excretion rate. Increased free water clearance causes an increase in serum sodium concentration unless fluid intake is increased to match urine output.

Increases in urine excretion rate and free water clearance are positively correlated with baseline glomerular filtration rate with increases in both values observed in patients with creatinine clearance as low as 15 mL/min. With the recommended split-dose regimens, tolvaptan inhibits vasopressin from binding to the V2-receptor in the kidney for the entire day, as indicated by increased urine output and decreased urine osmolality. Following a 90/30 mg split-dose regimen in patients with eGFR >80 mL/min/1.73 m2, the mean change in daily urine volume was about 4 L for a mean total daily volume of about 7 L. In patients with eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m2, the mean change in daily urine volume was about 2 L for a total daily urine volume of about 5 L. Plasma concentrations of native AVP may increase (avg. 2-9 pg/mL) with tolvaptan treatment and return to baseline levels when treatment is stopped. During tolvaptan treatment, small changes in renal function are expected and the changes are independent of baseline renal function. Glomerular filtration rate is decreased about 6%-10% and uric acid clearance is decreased about 20%-25%. Percent changes in renal plasma flow are highly correlated to percent changes in GFR. These changes are reversed upon discontinuation of tolvaptan.

### Cardiac Electrophysiology

No prolongation of the QT interval was observed with tolvaptan following multiple doses of 300 mg/day for 5 days.
12.3 Pharmacokinetics

In healthy subjects, the pharmacokinetics of tolvaptan after single doses of up to 480 mg and multiple doses up to 300 mg once daily have been studied. In ADPKD patients, single doses up to 120 mg and multiple split-doses up to 90/30 mg have been studied.

Absorption:
In healthy subjects, peak concentrations of tolvaptan are observed between 2 and 4 hours post-dose. Peak concentrations increase less than dose proportionally with doses greater than 240 mg.

The absolute bioavailability of tolvaptan decreases with increasing doses. The absolute bioavailability of tolvaptan following an oral dose of 30 mg is 56% (range 42-80%).

Co-administration of 90 mg JYNARQUE with a high-fat meal (1000 calories, of which 50% are from fat) doubles peak concentrations but has no effect on the AUC of tolvaptan; tolvaptan may be administered with or without food.

Distribution:
Tolvaptan binds to both albumin and α1-acid glycoprotein and the overall protein binding is >88%; binding is not affected by disease state. The volume of distribution of tolvaptan is about 3 L/kg. The pharmacokinetic properties of tolvaptan are stereospecific, with a steady-state ratio of the S(-) to the R(+) enantiomer of about 3. When administered as multiple once-daily 300 mg doses to healthy subjects or as split-dose regimens to patients with ADPKD, tolvaptan’s accumulation factor is <1.2. There is marked inter-subject variation in peak and average exposure to tolvaptan with a percent coefficient of variation ranging between 30 and 60%.

Metabolism and Elimination:
Tolvaptan is metabolized almost exclusively by CYP 3A. Fourteen metabolites have been identified in plasma, urine and feces; all but one were also metabolized by CYP 3A and none are pharmacodynamically active. After oral administration of radiolabeled tolvaptan, tolvaptan was a minor component in plasma representing 3% of total plasma radioactivity; the oxobutyric acid metabolite was present at 52.5% of total plasma radioactivity with all other metabolites present at lower concentrations than tolvaptan. The oxobutyric acid metabolite shows a plasma half-life of ~180 h. About 40% of radioactivity was recovered in urine (<1% as unchanged tolvaptan) and 59% in feces (19% as unchanged tolvaptan). Following intravenous infusion, tolvaptan half-life is approximately 3 hours. Following single oral doses to healthy subjects, the estimated half-life of tolvaptan increases from 3 hours for a 15 mg dose to approximately 12 hours for 120 mg and higher doses due to more prolonged absorption of tolvaptan at higher doses; apparent clearance is approximately 4 mL/min/kg and does not appear to change with increasing dose.

Specific Populations
Age, Gender and Race
Age, gender and race have no effect on tolvaptan pharmacokinetics.

Hepatic Impairment
In studies involving patients with hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class A-C), but without ADPKD; moderate (class A, B) or severe (class C) hepatic impairment decreases the clearance and increases the volume of distribution of tolvaptan.

Renal Impairment
In subjects with creatinine clearances ranging from 10-124 mL/min administered a single dose of 60 mg tolvaptan, the AUC and Cmax of plasma tolvaptan was increased 90% and 10%, respectively, for subjects with clearances of <30 mL/min compared to subjects with clearances >60 mL/min [see Use in Special Populations (8.7)].

In ADPKD patients with estimated creatinine clearance >60 mL/min, tolvaptan’s accumulation factor is <1.2, which 50% are from fat) doubles peak concentrations but has no effect on the AUC of tolvaptan; tolvaptan may be administered with or without food.

Drug Interactions:

Impact of Other Drugs on Tolvaptan

Strong CYP 3A Inhibitors
Tolvaptan’s Cmax and AUC were, respectively, 3.5 times and 4.3 times as high following ketoconazole 200 mg given one day prior to and concomitantly with 30 mg tolvaptan.

Moderate CYP 3A4 Inhibitors
Fluconazole: Fluconazole 400 mg given one day prior and 200 mg given concomitantly produced an 80% and 200% increase in tolvaptan Cmax and AUC, respectively.

Grapefruit Juice: When 60 mg tolvaptan was taken with 240 mL of grapefruit juice, tolvaptan Cmax and AUC increased 90% and 60%, respectively.

CYP 3A Inducers
Rifampin: Rifampin 600 mg once daily for 7 days followed by a single 240 mg dose of tolvaptan decreased both tolvaptan Cmax and AUC about 85%.

Other Drugs
Co-administration of lovastatin, digoxin, furosemide, and hydrochlorothiazide with tolvaptan has no clinically relevant impact on the exposure to tolvaptan.

Impact of Tolvaptan on Other Drugs

CYP 3A Substrates
Co-administration of lovastatin and tolvaptan increases the AUC of lovastatin and its active metabolite lovastatin-β-hydroxy acid by 40% and 30%, respectively. These are non-clinically significant increases in exposure.

P-gp Substrates
Digoxin: Digoxin 0.25 mg was administered once daily for 12 days. Tolvaptan 60 mg, was co-administered once daily on Days 8 to 12. Digoxin Cmax and AUC were increased 30% and 20%, respectively.

Transporter Substrates
Tolvaptan is a substrate of P-gp and an inhibitor of P-gp and BCRP. The oxobutyric acid metabolite of tolvaptan is an inhibitor of OATP1B1/83 and OAT3; in vitro studies indicate that tolvaptan or the oxobutyric acid metabolite of tolvaptan may have the potential to increase exposure of drugs that are substrates of these transporters [see Drug Interactions (7.2), (7.3)].

Other Drugs
Co-administration of tolvaptan did not meaningfully alter the pharmacokinetics of warfarin, furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide, or amiodarone (or its active metabolite, desethylamiodarone).

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis
The carcinogenic potential of JYNARQUE was assessed in 2-year carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats. Tolvaptan was not tumorigenic in male or female rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day (1.9-5.1 times the human exposure at the 90/30 mg dose), in male mice at doses up to 60 mg/kg/day (0.4 times the human exposure at the 90/30 mg dose) and to female mice at doses up to 100 mg/kg/day (0.7 times the human exposure at the 90/30 mg dose).

Mutagenesis
Tolvaptan was not clastogenic in the in vitro chromosomal aberration test in Chinese hamster lung fibroblast cells or the in vivo rat micronucleus assay and was not mutagenic in the in vitro bacterial reverse mutation assay.

Impairment of fertility
In a fertility study in which male and female rats were administered tolvaptan orally at 100, 300 or 1000 mg/kg/day, altered estrous cycles due to prolongation of diestrus were observed in dams given 300 and 1000 mg/kg/day (9.7- and 17.3 times the human exposure at the 90/30 mg dose). Tolvaptan had no effect on copulation or fertility indices. There were also no effects on the incidences of early or late resorption, dead fetuses, pre- or post-implantation loss, external anomalies, or fetal body weights.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

JYNARQUE was shown to slow the rate of decline in renal function in patients at risk of rapidly progressing ADPKD in two trials: TEMPO 3/4 in patients at earlier stages of disease and REPRISE in patients at later stages. The findings from these trials, when taken together, suggest that JYNARQUE slows the loss of renal function progressively through the course of the disease.

TEMPO 3/4-NCT00428948: A Phase 3, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Trial in Early, Rapidly-Progressing ADPKD

In TEMPO 3/4, 1445 adult patients (age >18 years) with early (estimated creatinine clearance eCrCl ≥60 mL/min), rapidly-progressing (total kidney volume TKV ≥750 mL and age <51 years) ADPKD (diagnosed by modified Ravine criteria) were randomized 2:1 to treatment with tolvaptan or placebo. Patients were treated for up to 3 years; patients who discontinued medication prematurely were only required to attend clinic visits to assess renal function for up to 42 days after treatment withdrawal and to attend telephone visits at all scheduled visits for up to 36 months. Patients who completed treatment at the 3-year visit had treatment interrupted for 2-6 weeks to assess renal function post treatment. Patients received treatment twice a day (first dose on waking, second dose approximately 9 hours later). Patients were initiated on 45 mg/15 mg, and up-titrated weekly to 60 mg/30 mg and then to 90 mg/30 mg as tolerated. Patients were to maintain the highest tolerated dose for 3 years, but could interrupt, decrease and/or increase as clinical circumstances warranted within the range of titrated doses. All patients were encouraged to drink adequate water to avoid thirst or dehydration and before bedtime.
The primary endpoint was the intergroup difference for rate of change of TKV normalized as a percentage. The key secondary composite endpoint (ADPKD progression) was time to multiple clinical progression events: 1) worsening kidney function (defined as a persistent 25% reduction in reciprocal serum creatinine during treatment from end of titration to last on-drug visit); 2) medically significant kidney pain (defined as requiring prescribed leave, last-resort analgesics, narcotic and anti-nocepic, radiologic or surgical interventions); 3) worsening hypertension (defined as a persistent increase in blood pressure category or an increased anti-hypertensive prescription); 4) worsening albuminuria (defined as a persistent increase in albumin/creatinine ratio category).

At baseline, average estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was 82 ml/min/1.73 m² (CKD-Epidemiology formula) and mean TKV was 1692 ml (height adjusted 972 ml/m²). Approximately 35% had an eGFR of 90 ml/min/1.73 m² or greater, 48% had an eGFR between 60-89 ml/min/1.73 m², 14% had an eGFR of 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m², and 3% had an eGFR of <45 ml/min/1.73 m². The subjects’ mean age was 39 years, 48% were female, 64% were Caucasian, 13% were Asian, and 1.7% were Black or African-American. Approximately 80% had hypertension and approximately 71% were taking an agent that acts on the renin-angiotensin system. Of the 770 subjects who submitted to genetic analysis in TEMPO 3.4’s open-label extension, 749 (97%) had an identifiable mutation in the PKD1 (656 or 88%), or PKD2 (93 or 12%) gene.

The trial met its prespecified primary endpoint of 3-year change in TKV (p<0.0001). The difference in TKV between treatment groups mostly developed within the first year, the earliest assessment, with little further difference in years two and three. In years 4 and 5 during the TEMPO 3.4 extension trial, both groups received JYNARQUE and the difference between the groups in TKV was not maintained. Tolvaptan has little effect on kidney size beyond what accrues during the first year of treatment.

The relative rate of ADPKD-related events was decreased by 13.5% in tolvaptan-treated patients, (44 vs. 50 events per 100 person-years; hazard ratio, 0.87; 95% CI, 0.78 to 0.97; p=0.0095). As shown in the table below, the result of the key secondary efficacy analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Total Number of Events (Events per 100 person-years)</th>
<th>Number of Subjects with an Event (Event percentage)</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio, 95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>1049 (43.9)</td>
<td>572 (59.5)</td>
<td>0.87 (0.78, 0.97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worsening Kidney Function</td>
<td>44 (1.9)</td>
<td>42 (4.6)</td>
<td>0.39 (0.26,0.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney Pain</td>
<td>113 (4.7)</td>
<td>95 (9.9)</td>
<td>0.64 (0.47,0.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onset of progression of hypertension</td>
<td>734 (30.7)</td>
<td>426 (44.3)</td>
<td>0.94 (0.81,1.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worsening Albuminuria</td>
<td>195 (8.2)</td>
<td>195 (20.3)</td>
<td>1.04 (0.84,1.28)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The third endpoint (kidney function slope) was assessed as slope of eGFR during treatment (from end of titration to last on-drug visit). The estimated difference in the annual rate of change in those who contributed to the analysis was 1.0 ml/min/1.73m²/year with a 95% confidence interval of (0.6, 1.4). Of the subjects enrolled in the trial, 5% of subjects in the tolvaptan arm and 2% in the placebo arm either had missing baseline data or discontinued from treatment prior to the end of the titration visit and hence were excluded from the analysis. In the extension trial, eGFR differences produced by the third year of the TEMPO 3.4 trial were maintained over the next 2 years of JYNARQUE treatment.

The efficacy profile was generally consistent across subgroups of interest for this indication; few Black or African-American patients were enrolled in the trial.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

JYNARQUE (tolvaptan) is supplied as non-scored, blue, shallow-convex, immediate release tablets, debossed with “OTSUKA” and the tablet strength (mg) on one side.

JYNARQUE (tolvaptan) 15 mg tablets are triangular, 30 mg tablets are round, 45 mg tablets are square, 60 mg tablets are rectangular, and 90 mg tablets are pentagonal.

JYNARQUE (tolvaptan) tablets are supplied as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morning and Afternoon Doses</th>
<th>7-Day Blister Card (Containing 14 Tablets)</th>
<th>NDC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45 mg and 15 mg</td>
<td>59148-087-07</td>
<td>59148-087-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 mg and 30 mg</td>
<td>59148-088-07</td>
<td>59148-088-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 mg and 30 mg</td>
<td>59148-089-07</td>
<td>59148-089-28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30 Count Bottles</th>
<th>NDC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 mg</td>
<td>59148-082-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mg</td>
<td>59148-083-13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16.2 Storage and Handling
Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F), excursions permitted between 15°C and 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [see USP controlled Room Temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
As part of patient counseling, healthcare providers must review the JYNARQUE Medication Guide with every patient [see Medication Guide].

Serious Liver Injury
Advise patients that blood testing is required before starting JYNARQUE, at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after initiation, then monthly during the first 18 months of therapy and every 3 months thereafter as a requirement to reduce the risk of serious liver injury [see Boxed Warning and Warning and Precautions (5.1)].

Advise patients to immediately stop taking JYNARQUE and notify their healthcare provider if they have symptoms or signs (e.g., abnormal transaminase elevations) of hepatic injury (such as fatigue, anorexia, nausea, right upper abdominal discomfort or tenderness, vomiting, fever, rash, pruritus, icterus, dark urine or jaundice) [see Warning and Precautions (5.1)].

JYNARQUE REMS Program
Advise patients that JYNARQUE is only available through a restricted program called the JYNARQUE REMS Program [see Warning and Precautions (5.2)]. Inform the patient of the following notable requirement:

- Patients must enroll in the program and comply with ongoing monitoring requirements [see Warning and Precautions (5.1)]

Advise patients that JYNARQUE is only available only through restricted distribution from certified specialty pharmacies participating in the JYNARQUE REMS program. Therefore, provide patients with the telephone number and web site for information on how to obtain the product [see Warning and Precautions (5.2)].

Hypernatremia, Dehydration and Hypovolemia
Advise patients to drink water to avoid thirst, throughout the day and night. Patients should stop taking JYNARQUE and notify their healthcare provider if they have symptoms or signs of sodium imbalance or dehydration (e.g., dizziness, fainting, weight loss, palpitations, confusion, weakness, gait instability) [see Warning and Precautions (5.3)]. Advise the patient that if they cannot drink enough water for any reason (no access to water, cannot sense thirst, unable to maintain hydration due to vomiting, diarrhea) they should stop taking JYNARQUE and inform their health care provider right away [see Warning and Precautions (5.3)].

Pregnancy
Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to inform their prescriber of a known or suspected pregnancy [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Lactation
Advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with JYNARQUE [see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].
What is the most important information I should know about JYNARQUE?

**JYNARQUE can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Serious liver problems.** JYNARQUE can cause serious liver problems that can lead to the need for a liver transplant or can lead to death. Stop taking JYNARQUE and call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms:
  - feeling tired
  - loss of appetite
  - nausea
  - right upper stomach (abdomen) pain or tenderness
  - vomiting
  - fever
  - rash
  - itching
  - yellowing of the skin and white part of the eye (jaundice)
  - dark urine

To help reduce your risk of liver problems, your healthcare provider will do a blood test to check your liver:

- before you start taking JYNARQUE
- at 2 weeks and 4 weeks after you start treatment with JYNARQUE
- then monthly for 18 months during treatment with JYNARQUE
- and every 3 months from then on

It is important to stay under the care of your healthcare provider during treatment with JYNARQUE.

**Because of the risk of serious liver problems JYNARQUE is only available through a restricted distribution program called the JYNARQUE Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program.**

- Before you start treatment with JYNARQUE, you must enroll in the JYNARQUE REMS Program. Talk to your healthcare provider about how to enroll in the program.
- JYNARQUE can only be dispensed by a certified pharmacy that participates in the JYNARQUE REMS Program. Your healthcare provider can give you information on how to find a certified pharmacy.

**What is JYNARQUE?**

JYNARQUE is a prescription medicine used to slow kidney function decline in adults who are at risk of rapidly progressing autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD).

It is not known if JYNARQUE is safe and effective in children.

**Do not take JYNARQUE if you:**

- have a history of liver problems or have signs or symptoms of liver problems, excluding polycystic liver disease.
- cannot feel if you are thirsty or cannot replace fluids by drinking.
- have been told that the amount of sodium (salt) in your blood is too high or too low.
- are dehydrated.
- are allergic to tolvaptan or any of the ingredients in JYNARQUE. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in JYNARQUE.
- are unable to urinate.
Before taking JYNARQUE, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have a history of sodium levels that are too low.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if tolvaptan will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant or think that you may be pregnant.
- are breast-feeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if tolvaptan passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with JYNARQUE. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take including prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

- Taking JYNARQUE with certain medicines could cause you to have too much tolvaptan in your blood. JYNARQUE should not be taken with certain medications. Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take JYNARQUE with other medicines.
- Do not start taking a new medicine without talking to your healthcare provider.
- Keep a list of your medicines to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist.

How should I take JYNARQUE?

- Take JYNARQUE exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to.
- Take JYNARQUE orally two times each day. Take the first dose of JYNARQUE when you wake up and take the second dose 8 hours later.
- Be sure to drink enough water so that you will not get thirsty or become dehydrated.
- If you miss a dose of JYNARQUE, take the next dose at your regular time.
- If you take too much JYNARQUE, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

What should I avoid while taking JYNARQUE?

- Do not drink grapefruit juice during treatment with JYNARQUE. This could cause you to have too much tolvaptan in your blood.

What are the possible side effects of JYNARQUE?

JYNARQUE may cause serious side effects, including:

See “What is the most important information I should know about JYNARQUE?”

- Too much sodium in your blood (hypernatremia) and loss of too much body fluid (dehydration). In some cases, dehydration can lead to extreme loss of body fluid called hypovolemia. You should drink water when you are thirsty and throughout the day and night. Stop taking JYNARQUE and call your healthcare provider if you cannot drink enough water for any reason, such as not having access to water, or vomiting or diarrhea. Tell your healthcare provider if you get any of the following symptoms:
  - dizziness
  - fainting
  - weight loss
  - a change in the way your heart beats
  - feel confused or weak

The most common side effects of JYNARQUE include:

- thirst and drinking more fluid than normal
- making large amounts of urine, urinating often and urinating at night

These are not all the possible side effects of JYNARQUE. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store JYNARQUE?

JYNARQUE comes in a child-resistant package. Store JYNARQUE between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C). Keep JYNARQUE and all medicines out of the reach of children.
**JYNARQUE® (tolvaptan)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General information about the safe and effective use of JYNARQUE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use JYNARQUE for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give JYNARQUE to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What are the ingredients in JYNARQUE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active ingredient:</strong> tolvaptan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inactive ingredients:</strong> corn starch, hydroxypropyl cellulose, lactose monohydrate, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose, and FD&amp;C Blue no. 2 Aluminum Lake as colorant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manufactured by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, 101-8535 Japan
Distributed and marketed by Otsuka America Pharmaceutical, Inc., Rockville, MD 20850 USA

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For more information about JYNARQUE, go to www.JYNARQUEREMS.com or call 1-877-726-7220.