



NORRVAN® (nelarabine) is a chemotherapy drug used in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

This medication is used to treat certain cancers (leukemia, lymphoma). Nelarabine is a chemotherapy drug that works by slowing or stopping the growth of cancer cells.

NORRVAN® (nelarabine) is a purine nucleoside analog converted to its corresponding arabinosylguanine nucleotide triphosphate (araGTP), resulting in inhibition of DNA synthesis and cytotoxicity. Pre-clinical studies suggest that T-cells are particularly sensitive to nelarabine. In October 2005, **it was approved by the FDA for T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma** that has not responded to or has relapsed following treatment with at least two chemotherapy regimens.

## **Mechanism of Action**

NORRVAN® is a pro-drug of the deoxyguanosine analogue 9-β-D-arabinofuranosylguanine (ara-G). Nelarabine is demethylated by adenosine deaminase (ADA) to ara-G, mono-phosphorylated by deoxyguanosine kinase and deoxycytidine kinase, and subsequently converted to the active 5'-triphosphate, ara-GTP. Accumulation of ara-GTP in leukemic blasts allows for incorporation into deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), leading to inhibition of DNA synthesis and cell death. Other mechanisms may contribute to the cytotoxic and systemic toxicity of nelarabine.

NORRVAN® (nelarabine): Each vial contains 250 mg of nelarabine (5 mg nelarabine per mL).

Also available: 6 VIAL In 1 CARTON / 50 mL In 1 VIAL, GLASS