CAROLYN B. MALONEY
CHAIRWOMAN

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

JAMES COMER
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM
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October 16, 2020

Mr. Robert A. Bradway
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Amgen Inc.
One Amgen Center Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91320-1799

Dear Mr. Bradway:

Enclosed are questions that have been directed to you and submitted for the official record for the hearing on September 30, 2020, titled "Unsustainable Drug Prices: Testimony from the CEOs (Part I)."

Please return your written responses to these questions by Thursday, October 29, 2020, including each question in full as well as the name of the Member. Your response should be addressed to the Committee office at 2157 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Please also send an electronic version of your response by email to Amy Stratton, Deputy Clerk, at Amy.Stratton@mail.house.gov.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request. If you need additional information or have other questions, please contact Elisa LaNier, Chief Clerk, at (202) 225-5051.

Sincerely,

Carolyn B. Maloney
Chairman

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable James Comer, Ranking Member

Questions for Robert Bradway
Chief Executive Officer, Amgen, Inc.
Questions from Rep. Katie Porter

October 1, 2020, Hearing: "Unsustainable Drug Prices: Testimony from the CEOs (Part II)"

During the hearing, you indicated to me that Genentech was primarily responsible for the discovery and development of Enbrel, but this does not appear to be the case. In 1992, researchers designed soluble TNF-α receptors and additional research demonstrated anti-TNF therapy had tremendous potential to combat rheumatoid arthritis. After these developments occurred, Roche and Genentech took interest in developing soluble TNF receptors for commercial use and worked jointly on the development after their 1990 merger. Although Roche and Genentech ultimately failed to move their treatment through U.S. clinical trials, another company, Immunex, worked with the lab of Brian Seed at Massachusetts General Hospital to conduct a trial that was ultimately successful. Taxpayer funding was integral to investments made in much of this trial and the previous research. Immunex received FDA approval to market Enbrel for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis on November 2, 1998. It was only after that approval that Amgen acquired Immunex in 2002.
Additionally, as your testimony at the hearing failed to fully respond to the questions I posed, and as such, please provide written answers to the following questions:

1. Was Amgen or were any Amgen researchers (including those employed or funded by Amgen subsidiaries or companies later acquired by Amgen) involved in the development of Enbrel? If yes, please specify the exact nature of the involvement, including the timing of the involvement and Amgen or its subsidiary's financial investment each year.
2. Did Amgen (including subsidiaries or companies later acquired by Amgen) run or oversee trials of Enbrel, or of any of the drug's components? If yes, please specify the exact nature of the involvement, broken down by year.
3. Did you or any of other Amgen executive (including subsidiaries or companies later acquired by Amgen) directly oversee the trials of this drug, or did any such executive help invent the technology involved in the function of the drug?
4. To what extent did the cost of developing Enbrel factor into the price Amgen paid to acquire Immunex and the intellectual property that the company owned? If this was included in the acquisition cost, please provide documentation of how Amgen determined this cost and how this is reflected in the cost of the current sale of the drug.
5. In acquiring Immunex, did Amgen analyze anticipated revenue flow of the drugs Immunex manufactured and sold? If so, please provide any documents reflecting this analysis in your response.