Mozobil, a hematopoietic stem cell mobilizer, is indicated in combination with granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) to mobilize hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) to the peripheral blood for collection and subsequent autologous transplantation in patients with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and multiple myeloma. (1)

## Dosage and Administration

**Recommended Dose of Mozobil by Subcutaneous Injection**

- Initiate Mozobil treatment after the patient has received G-CSF once daily for 4 days. (2.1)
- Repeat Mozobil dose up to 4 consecutive days. (2.1)
- Dose based on patient weight
  - Less than or equal to 83 kg: 20 mg dose or select dose based on 0.24 mg/kg actual body weight. (2.1)
  - greater than 83 kg: select dose based on 0.24 mg/kg actual body weight. (2.1)
- Administer by subcutaneous injection approximately 11 hours prior to initiation of apheresis. (2.1)
- Renal impairment: If creatinine clearance is ≤50 mL/min, decrease dose by one-third to 0.16 mg/kg. (2.3)

**Dose Forms and Strengths**

- Injection: 24 mg/1.2 mL (20 mg/mL) in a single-dose vial. (3)

## Contraindications

- History of hypersensitivity to Mozobil. (4)

## Warnings and Precautions

- Anaphylactic Shock and Serious Hypersensitivity Reactions have occurred. Monitor patients during and after completion of Mozobil administration. (5.1)
- Tumor Cell Mobilization in Leukemia Patients: Mozobil may mobilize leukemic cells and should not be used in leukemia patients. (5.2)
- Hematologic Effects: Increased circulating leukocytes and decreased platelet counts have been observed. Monitor blood cell counts and platelet counts during Mozobil use. (5.3)
- Potential for Tumor Cell Mobilization: Tumor cells may be released from marrow during HSC mobilization with Mozobil and G-CSF. Effect of reinfusion of tumor cells is unknown. (5.4)
- Spleen Rupture: Evaluate patients who report left upper abdominal and/or scapular or shoulder pain. (5.5)
- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Can cause fetal harm. Advise women not to become pregnant when taking Mozobil. (5.6, 8.1)

## Adverse Reactions

Most common adverse reactions (>10%) are diarrhea, nausea, fatigue, injection site reactions, headache, arthralgia, dizziness, and vomiting. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Genzyme Corporation at 1-877-4MOZOBIL or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

**Use in Specific Populations**

- Lactation: Advise not to breastfeed. (8.2)

See 17 for Patient Counseling Information

Revised: 05/2019
There is insufficient information to make dosage recommendations in patients on hemodialysis.

3 DOSEAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Injection: 24 mg/mL sterile, clear, colorless to pale-yellow solution in a single-dose vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
Mozobil is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to plerixafor [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. Anaphylactic shock has occurred with use of Mozobil.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.1 Anaphylactic Shock and Hypersensitivity Reactions
Serious hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylactic-type reactions, some of which have been life-threatening with clinically significant hypotension and shock have occurred in patients receiving Mozobil [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]. Observe patients for signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity during and after Mozobil administration for at least 30 minutes and until clinically stable following completion of each administration. Only administer Mozobil when personnel and therapies are immediately available for the treatment of anaphylaxis and other hypersensitivity reactions.

In clinical studies, mild or moderate allergic reactions occurred within approximately 30 minutes after Mozobil administration in less than 1% of patients [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

5.2 Tumor Cell Mobilization in Leukemia Patients
For the purpose of HSC mobilization, Mozobil may cause mobilization of leukemic cells and subsequent contamination of the apheresis product. Therefore, Mozobil is not intended for HSC mobilization and harvest in patients with leukemia.

5.3 Hematologic Effects
Leukocytosis
Administration of Mozobil in conjunction with G-CSF increases circulating leukocytes as well as HSC populations. Monitor white blood cell counts during Mozobil use [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Thrombocytopenia
Thrombocytopenia has been observed in patients receiving Mozobil. Monitor platelet counts in all patients who receive Mozobil and then undergo apheresis.

5.4 Potential for Tumor Cell Mobilization
When Mozobil is used in combination with G-CSF for HSC mobilization, tumor cells may be released from the marrow and subsequently collected in the leukapheresis product. The effect of potential reinfusion of tumor cells has not been well-studied.

5.5 Splenic Enlargement and Rupture
Higher absolute and relative spleen weights associated with extramedullary hematopoiesis were observed following prolonged (2 to 4 weeks) daily plerixafor SC administration in rats at doses approximately 4-fold higher than the recommended human dose based on body surface area. The effect of Mozobil on spleen size in patients was not specifically evaluated in clinical studies. Cases of splenic enlargement and/or rupture have been reported following the administration of Mozobil in conjunction with growth factor G-CSF. Evaluate individuals receiving Mozobil in combination with G-CSF who report left upper abdominal pain and/or scapular or shoulder pain for splenic integrity.

5.6 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity
Based on findings from animal reproduction studies, Mozobil can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Plerixafor administration to pregnant rats during organogenesis resulted in embryo-fetal mortality, structural abnormalities, and alterations to growth at exposures approximately 10 times the exposure at the recommended human dose.

Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to the fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use an effective form of contraception during treatment with Mozobil and for one week after the final injection of Mozobil [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
The following clinically significant adverse reactions are discussed elsewhere in the labeling:

- Anaphylactic shock and hypersensitivity reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Potential for tumor cell mobilization in leukemia patients [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Increased circulating leukocytes and decreased platelet counts [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Potential for tumor cell mobilization [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Splenic enlargement [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]

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 most common adverse reactions (≥10%) reported in patients who received Mozobil in conjunction with G-CSF regardless of causality and more frequent with Mozobil than placebo during HSC mobilization and apheresis were diarrhea, nausea, fatigue, injection site reactions, headache, arthralgia, dizziness, and vomiting.

Safety data for Mozobil in combination with G-CSF were obtained from two randomized placebo-controlled studies (301 patients) and 10 uncontrolled studies (242 patients). Patients were primarily treated with Mozobil at daily doses of 0.24 mg/kg SC. Median exposure to Mozobil in these studies was 2 days (range 1 to 7 days).

In the two randomized studies in patients with NHL and MM, a total of 301 patients were treated in the Mozobil and G-CSF group and 292 patients were treated in the placebo and G-CSF group. Patients received daily morning doses of G-CSF 10 micrograms/kg for 4 days prior to the first dose of Mozobil 0.24 mg/kg SC or placebo and on each morning prior to apheresis. The adverse reactions that occurred in ≥5% of the patients who received Mozobil regardless of causality and were more frequent with Mozobil than placebo during HSC mobilization and apheresis are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Adverse Reactions in ≥5% of Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma and Multiple Myeloma Patients Receiving Mozobil and More Frequent than Placebo during HSC Mobilization and Apheresis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reaction</th>
<th>Mozobil and G-CSF (n=301)</th>
<th>Placebo and G-CSF (n=292)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Grades</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatulence</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection site reactions</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric disorders</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Grades based on criteria from the World Health Organization (WHO)*

In the randomized studies, 34% of patients with NHL or MM had mild to moderate injection site reactions at the site of subcutaneous administration of Mozobil. These included erythema, hematoma, hemorrhage, induration, inflammation, irritation, pain, paresthesia, pruritus, rash, swelling, and urticaria.

Mild to moderate allergic reactions were observed in less than 1% of patients within approximately 30 min after Mozobil administration, including one or more of the following: urticaria (n=2); periorbital swelling (n=2); dyspnea (n=1) or hypoxia (n=1). Symptoms generally responded to treatments (e.g., antihistamines, corticosteroids, hydration or supplemental oxygen) or resolved spontaneously.

Vasovagal reactions, orthostatic hypotension, and/or syncope can occur following subcutaneous injections. In Mozobil oncology and healthy volunteer clinical studies, less than 1% of subjects experienced vasovagal reactions following subcutaneous administration of Mozobil doses ≤0.24 mg/kg.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience
In addition to adverse reactions reported from clinical trials, the following adverse reactions have been reported from postmarketing experience with Mozobil. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Blood and Lymphatic System: Spleenomegaly and splenic rupture

Immune System Disorders: Anaphylactic reactions, including anaphylactic shock

Psychiatric Disorders: Abnormal dreams and nightmares

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.1 Pregnancy
Risk Summary
Limited available data with Mozobil use in pregnant women are insufficient to inform a drug-associated risk of adverse developmental outcomes. In animal reproduction studies, subcutaneous administration of plerixafor to pregnant rats during organogenesis at doses 10-times the maximum recommended human doses resulted in embryo-fetal mortality, structural abnormalities, and alterations to growth [see Data].
Advising pregnant women of the potential risk to the fetus.

Advising women of reproductive potential to avoid becoming pregnant while receiving treatment with Mozobil [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

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. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defects, loss, or other adverse outcomes. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriages for the indicated population is unknown.

Data

Animal data

Plerixafor administered to pregnant rats induced embryo-fetal toxicity, including fetal death, increased resorptions and postimplantation loss, decreased fetal weights, anophthalmia, shortened digits, cardiac interventricular septal defect, ringed aorta, globoïd heart, hydrocephaly, dilatation of olfactory ventricles, and retarded skeletal development. Embryo-fetal toxicities occurred mainly at a dose of 50 mg/m² (approximately 10 times the recommended human dose of 0.24 mg/kg when compared on a mg/m² basis).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of plerixafor in human milk, the effect on the breastfed child, or the effect on milk production. Because of the potential serious adverse reactions in the breastfed child, advise females that breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with Mozobil and for one week after the final dose.

8.3 Pregnancy Use

Females

Mozobil can cause embryo-fetal harm when administered to pregnant women [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with Mozobil and for one week after the final dose.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness have not been established in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the total number of subjects in controlled clinical studies of Mozobil, 24% were 65 and over, while 0.8% were 75 and over. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in response between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

Since plerixafor is mainly excreted by the kidney, no dose modifications are necessary in elderly individuals with normal renal function. In general, care should be taken in dose selection for elderly patients due to the greater frequency of decreased renal function with advanced age. Dosage adjustments in elderly patients with Clcr < than or equal to 50 mL/min is recommended [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8.6 Renal Impairment

In patients with moderate and severe renal impairment (Clcr < than or equal to 50 mL/min), reduce the dose of Mozobil by one-third to 0.16 mg/kg [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

Based on limited data at doses above the recommended dose of 0.24 mg/kg SC, the frequency of gastrointestinal disorders, vasovagal reactions, orthostatic hypotension, and/or syncope may be higher.

11 DESCRIPTION

Mozobil (plerixafor) injection is a sterile, preservative-free, clear, colorless to pale-yellow, isotonic solution of plerixafor in 1,4-Bis((1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl)methyl)benzene. It has the molecular formula C39H26N8O6 and a white to off-white crystalline solid. It is hygroscopic. Plerixafor has a typical melting point of 131.5°C. The partition coefficient of plerixafor between 1-octanol and pH 7 aqueous buffer is 5.3 × 10<sup>5</sup> and 100% in vitro permeability in Caco-2 and MDCKII cell models. The molecular weight of plerixafor is 502.79 g/mol. The structural formula is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Structural Formula

![Structural formula of plerixafor](image)

Plerixafor is a white to off-white crystalline solid. It is hygroscopic. Plerixafor has a typical melting point of 131.5°C. The partition coefficient of plerixafor between 1-octanol and pH 7 aqueous buffer is <0.1.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Plerixafor is an inhibitor of the CXCR4 chemokine receptor and blocks binding of its cognate ligand, stromal cell-derived factor-1α (SDF-1α). SDF-1α and CXCR4 are recognized to play a role in the trafficking and homing of human hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) to the marrow compartment. Once in the marrow, stromal CXCR4 can act to help anchor these cells to the marrow matrix, either directly or indirectly by SDF-1α or through the induction of other adhesion molecules. Treatment with plerixafor resulted in leukocytosis and elevations in circulating hematopoietic progenitor cells in mice, dogs and humans. CD34+ cells mobilized by plerixafor were capable of engraftment with long-term repopulating capacity up to one year in canine transplantation models.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Data on the fold increase in peripheral blood CD34+ cell count (cells/ml) by apheresis day were evaluated in two placebo-controlled clinical studies in patients with NHL and MM (Study 1 and Study 2, respectively). The fold increase in CD34+ cell count (cells/ml) over the 24-hour period starting from the day prior to the first apheresis and ending the next morning just before the first apheresis is summarized in Table 3. During this 24-hour period, a single dose of Mozobil or placebo was administered 10 to 11 hours prior to apheresis.

Table 3: Fold Increase in Peripheral Blood CD34+ Cell Count Following Pretreatment with G-CSF and Administration of Plerixafor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Mozobil and G-CSF</th>
<th>Placebo and G-CSF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.1 (5.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.4 (6.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In pharmacodynamic studies of Mozobil in healthy volunteers, peak mobilization of CD34+ cells was observed between 6 and 9 hours after administration. In pharmacodynamic studies of Mozobil in conjuction with G-CSF in healthy volunteers, a sustained elevation in the peripheral blood CD34+ count was observed from 4 to 16 hours after plerixafor administration with a peak CD34+ count between 10 and 14 hours.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

The single-dose pharmacokinetics of plerixafor 0.24 mg/kg were evaluated in patients with NHL and MM (Study 1 and Study 2) following pretreatment with G-CSF (10 micrograms/kg once daily for 4 consecutive days). Plerixafor exhibits linear kinetics between the 0.04 mg/kg to 0.24 mg/kg dose range. The pharmacokinetics of plerixafor was similar across clinical studies in healthy subjects who received plerixafor alone and NHL and MM patients who received plerixafor in combination with G-CSF.

A population pharmacokinetic analysis incorporated plerixafor data from 63 subjects (NHL patients, MM patients, subjects with varying degrees of renal impairment, and healthy subjects) who received a single SC dose (0.04 mg/kg to 0.24 mg/kg) of plerixafor. A two-compartment disposition model with first order absorption and elimination was found to adequately describe the plerixafor concentration-time profile. Significant relationships between clearance and creatinine clearance (Clcr), as well as between central volume of distribution and body weight were observed.

The distribution half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>) was estimated to be 0.3 hours and the terminal population half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>) was 5.3 hours in patients with normal renal function.

The population pharmacokinetic analysis showed that the mg/kg-based dosage results in an increased peripheral exposure (AUC<sub>0-144h</sub>) with increasing body weight. In order to compare the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of plerixafor following 0.24 mg/kg-based and fixed (20 mg) doses, a follow-up trial was conducted in patients with NHL (N=61) who were treated with 0.24 mg/kg or 20 mg of plerixafor. The trial was conducted in patients weighing 70 kg or less. The fixed 20 mg dose showed a 1.4-fold higher exposure (AUC<sub>0-144h</sub>) than the 0.24 mg/kg dose (Table 4). The fixed 20 mg dose also showed numerically higher response rate (52% [60.0% vs 54.8%] based on the local lab data and 11.7% [63.3% vs 51.6%] based on the central lab data) in attaining the target of ≥ 5 × 10<sup>6</sup> CD34+ cells/kg after 10 days for both treatment groups, and the safety profile across the groups was similar. Based on these results, further analysis was conducted by FDA reviewers and a body weight of 83 kg was selected as an appropriate cut-off point to transition patients from fixed to weight based dosing.

Table 4: Systemic Exposure (AUC<sub>0-144h</sub>) Compared of Fixed and Weight-Based Regimens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regimen</th>
<th>Fixed 20 mg (n=30)</th>
<th>0.24 mg/kg (n=31)</th>
<th>Ratio (90% CI)</th>
<th>Geometric Mean AUC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|         | 3991.2            | 2792.7            | 1.43 (1.32, 1.54) | 0.24 mg/kg dose in patients weighing above 160 kg. Therefore, the dose should not exceed that of a 160 kg patient [i.e., 40 mg/day if Clcr<sub>144</sub> is greater than 50 mL/min and 27 mg/day if Clcr<sub>144</sub> is less than or equal to 50 mL/min] [see Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.3)].

Absorption

Peak plasma concentrations occurred at approximately 30 to 60 minutes after a SC dose.

Distribution

Plerixafor is bound to human plasma proteins up to 58%. The apparent volume of distribution of plerixafor in humans is 0.3 L/kg demonstrating that plerixafor is largely confined to, but not limited to, the extravascular fluid space.

Metabolism

The metabolism of plerixafor was evaluated in vitro assays. Plerixafor is not metabolized as shown in assays using human liver microsomes or human primary hepatocytes and does not exhibit inhibitory activity in vitro towards the major drug metabolizing cytochrome P450 enzymes (1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1 and 3A4 and 3A5). In in vitro studies with human hepatocytes, plerixafor does not induce CYP1A2, CYP2B6, or CYP3A4 enzymes. These findings suggest that plerixafor has a low potential for involvement in cytochrome P450-dependent drug-drug interactions.

Elimination

The major route of elimination of plerixafor is urinary. Following a 0.24 mg/kg dose in healthy volunteers with normal renal function, approximately 70% of the dose was excreted in the urine as the parent drug during the first 24 hours following administration. In studies with healthy volunteers and patients, the terminal half-life of plasma ranges between 3 and 5 hours. At concentrations similar to what are seen clinically, plerixafor did not act as a substrate or inhibitor of P-glycoprotein in an in vitro study with MDM201 and MDM201-MDR1 cell models.
### 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

#### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity studies with plerixafor have not been conducted.

In vitro chromosomal aberration test using V79 Chinese hamster cells, or an in vitro micronucleus test in rats after subcutaneous doses up to 25 mg/kg (150 mg/m²). The effect of plerixafor on human fertility is unknown. The effect of plerixafor on male or female fertility was not studied in designated reproductive toxicology studies. The staging of spermatogenesis measured in a 28-day repeated dose toxicity study in rats revealed no abnormalities considered to be related to plerixafor. No histopathological evidence of toxicity to male or female reproductive organs was observed in 28-day repeated dose toxicity studies.

### 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy and safety of Mozobil in conjunction with G-CSF in non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) Study AMD 3100-3101 (referred to as study 1) (NCT00103662) and multiple myeloma (MM) Study AMD 3100-3102 (referred to as study 2) (NCT00103662) were evaluated in two placebo-controlled studies (Studies 1 and 2). Patients were randomized to receive either Mozobil 0.24 mg/kg or placebo on each day before apheresis. Patients received daily morning doses of G-CSF 10 micrograms/kg for 4 days prior to the first dose of Mozobil or placebo and on each morning prior to apheresis. Two hundred and ninety-two subjects were included in the primary efficacy analyses for Study 1. The mean age (55 years) and age range (25–75) were similar in the Mozobil and placebo groups, respectively, and 93% of subjects were Caucasian. In study 2, 302 patients with MM were included in the primary efficacy analyses. The mean age (58 years) and age range (28–75) were similar in the Mozobil and placebo groups, and 81% of subjects were Caucasian. In Study 1, 55% of NHL patients who were mobilized with Mozobil and G-CSF collected ≥5 × 10⁶ CD34+ cells/kg from the peripheral blood in four or fewer apheresis sessions, compared with 20% of patients who were mobilized with placebo and G-CSF (p < 0.001). Other CD34+ cell mobilization outcomes showed similar findings (Table 5).

### 15 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Mozobil® (plerixafor) injection 24 mg/2 mL (20 mg/mL) is a sterile, preservative-free, clear, colorless to pale-yellow solution supplied in a 2 mL clear glass single-dose vial.

### 16 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advice patients that Mozobil may cause gastrointestinal disorders, including diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, pain and/or scapular or shoulder pain [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Advice patients who experience itching, rash, or reaction at the site of injection to notify a healthcare professional immediately [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Advice patients to contact their healthcare professional immediately if they experience left upper abdominal pain and/or scapular or shoulder pain [see Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)].

Advice patients to inform a healthcare professional immediately if symptoms of vasovagal reactions such as orthostatic hypotension or syncope occur during or shortly after their Mozobil injection [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Advice patients who become pregnant, or if pregnancy is suspected, during treatment with Mozobil [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6), Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Advice females of reproductive potential to use effective contraceptive methods during Mozobil use and for 1 week following the last dose [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6), Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].

Advice women not to breastfeed during treatment with Mozobil and for 1 week following the last dose [Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].