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Organization**

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**Addendum<sup>1</sup> to**  
***"The use of stems in the selection of International  
Nonproprietary names (INN) for pharmaceutical  
substances"*** WHO/EMP/RHT/TSN/2013.1

***Programme on International Nonproprietary Names (INN)***

***Technologies Standards and Norms (TSN )  
Regulation of Medicines and other health technologies (RHT)***

***World Health Organization, Geneva***

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## **Addendum<sup>1</sup> to "The use of stems in the selection of International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for pharmaceutical substances" - WHO/EMP/RHT/TSN/2013.1**

<sup>1</sup> This addendum is a cumulative list of all new stems selected by the INN Expert Group since the publication of *"The use of stems in the selection of International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for pharmaceutical substances"* 2013.

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### **-apt-                    aptamers, classical and mirror ones**

- (a)                    avacincaptad pegol (113), egaptivon pegol (111), emapticap pegol (108), lexaptepid pegol (108), olaptosed pegol (109), pegaptanib (88)
- (b)                    -*vaptan* stem: conivaptan (82), lixivaptan (83), mozavaptan (87), nelivaptan (98), relcovaptan (82), ribuvaptan (110), satavaptan (93), tolvaptan (83), aptazapine(50), aptiganel (72), aptocaine (21), captamine (18), captodiame (06), captopril (39), danegaptide (101), daptomycin (58), icrocaptide (89), mercaptamine (01), mercaptomerin (01), mercaptopurine (06), naptumomab estafenatox (96), rotigaptide (94), sodium borocaptate (<sup>10</sup>B) (62), sodium stibocaptate (17), taplitumomab paptox (84)
- (c)                    pegnivacogin (106)

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### **-cel                      cell therapy products**

Please refer to the Annex "General policies for cell therapy products".

audencel (115), cenplacel (115), eltrapuldencel (115), palucorcel (115), spanlecortemlocel (113 amendment in 115), tonogenconcel (115), vandefitemcel (115)

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### **-degib                  SMO receptor antagonists**

glasdegib (111), patidegib (111), sonidegib (107), taladegib (110), vismodegib (103)

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### **-dotin                  synthetic derivatives of dolastatin series**

aprutumab ixadotin (115), brentuximab vedotin (103), cemadotin (75), denintuzumab mafodotin (111), depatuxizumab mafodotin (115), enfortumab

vedotin (109), glembatumumab vedotin (113), indusatumab vedotin (112), lifastuzumab vedotin (110), lupartumab amadotin (115), pinatuzumab vedotin (108), polatuzumab vedotin (108), soblidotin (84), sofituzumab vedotin (110), tisotumab vedotin (113), tasidotin (93), telisotuzumab vedotin (115), vandortuzumab vedotin (113), vorsetuzumab mafodotin (107)

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**-fenacin      muscarinic receptor antagonists**

afacifenacin (101), darifenacin (70), imidafenacin (90), revefenacin (114), solifenacin (85), tarafenacin (100), tofenacin (15), zamifenacin (68)

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**-fensine      norepinephrine, serotonin, dopamine reuptake inhibitors**

brasofensine (76), diclofensine (44), liafensine (109), nomifensine (24), perafensine (44), tesofensine (89)

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-imod      immunomodulators, both stimulant/suppressive and stimulant

**-tolimod      toll-like receptors (TLR) agonists**

agatolimod (98), cobitolimod (113), lefitolimod (113), entolimod (108), motolimod (112), rintatolimod (102), vesatolimod (113)

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**-isant      histamine H<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonists**

bavisant (103), cipralisant (85), enerisant (113), irdabisant (105), pitolisant (100)

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**-glurant      metabotropic glutamate receptor antagonists / negative allosteric modulators**

basimglurant (109), decoglurant (109), dipraglurant (102), mavoglurant (104), raseglurant (102), remeglurant (109)

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|---------------|--|
| <b>-nepag</b> | <b>prostaglandins receptors agonists, non-prostanoids</b>  |
| (a)           | aganepag (104), evatanepag (101), omidenepag (114), ralinepag (112), simenepag (103), taprenepag (103) |
| (c)           | selexipag (102)  |

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|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>-prazan</b> | <b>proton pump inhibitors, not dependent on acid activation</b>                       |
|                | linaprazan (92), revaprazan (91), soraprazan (88), tegoprazan (113), vonoprazan (106) |

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|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>-rafenib</b> | <b>Raf (rapidely accelerated fibrosarcoma) kinase inhibitors</b>  |
|                 | agerafenib (115), dabrafenib (105), encorafenib (109), sorafenib (88), regorafenib (100), vemurafenib (103) |

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|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>-siran</b> | <b>small interfering RNA</b>  |
|               | asvasiran (111), bamosiran (106), bevasiranib (108), cemdisiran (115), fitusiran (113), givosiran (115), inclisiran (115), patisiran (109), revusiran (111) |

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|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>-tansine</b> | <b>maytansinoid derivatives, antineoplastics</b>  |
|                 | <u>emtansine</u> (such as laprituximab emtansine (114), naratuximab emtansine (114) , trastuzumab emtansine (103))                            |
|                 | <u>maitansine</u> (40)  |
|                 | <u>mertansine</u> (such as cantuzumab mertansine (105), lorvotuzumab mertansine (103))  |
|                 | <u>ravtansine</u> (such as anetumab ravtansine (109), cantuzumab ravtansine (105), coltuximab ravtansine (109), indatuximab ravtansine (105)) |
|                 | <u>soravtansine</u> (such as mirvetuximab soravtansine (113))   |

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-tide peptides and glycopeptides (for special groups of peptides see –actide, -pressin, relin, -tocin)

**-ritide natriuretic peptides**

anaritide (57), carperitide (65), cenderitide (105), nesiritide (80), ularitide (69)  
vosoritide (112)

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-tinib tyrosine kinase inhibitors

**-citinib Janus kinase inhibitors, antineoplastics**

baricitinib (107), itacitinib (115), oclacitinib (105), peficitinib (111), solcitinib (112), tofacitinib (105), upadacitinib (115)

**-metinib MEK (MAPK<sup>#</sup> kinase) tyrosine kinase inhibitors**

binimetinib (109), cobimetinib (107), pexmetinib (110), ralimetinib (109),  
refametinib (106), selumetinib (100), trametinib (105)

<sup>#</sup> MAPK: mitogen activated protein kinase

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**-traline serotonin reuptake inhibitors**

dasotraline (110), indatraline(54), lometraline (28), sertraline (48), tametraline (46)

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-vir antivirals

**-asvir antivirals, hepatitis C Virus (HCV) NS5A inhibitors**

daclatasvir (107), elbasvir (111), ledipasvir (109), odalasvir (111), ombitasvir (109), pibrentasvir (114), ravidasvir (113), ruzasvir (114), samatasvir (110), velpatasvir (112)

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**-xetan chelating agents**

cabiostraxetan (103), clivatuzumab tetraxetan (113), epitumomab cituxetan (89),  
ibrutumomab tiuxetan (86), lutetium (<sup>177</sup>Lu) lilotomab satetraxetan (112),  
satoreotide trizoxetan (114), tetraxetan (92), yttrium (<sup>90</sup>Y) clivatuzumab  
tetraxetan (102), yttrium (<sup>90</sup>Y) tacatuzumab tetraxetan (93)

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## Annex – General policies for cell therapy products

During the 61<sup>st</sup> INN Consultation in 2015, an INN-USAN-harmonized nomenclature scheme for cell therapy products (CTP) (shown in Table 1) was formally finalized and approved by the members of the INN Expert Group designated to deal with the selection of international nonproprietary names<sup>1</sup>.

Table 1. Nomenclature scheme for cell therapy products (CTP)

| <b>Prefix:</b><br>random   | <b>Infix1:</b><br>manipulation/s <sup>(a)</sup>   | <b>Infix2:</b><br>cell type  | <b>Suffix:</b><br>“-cel”   |
|--|---|--|--|
| to contribute to euphonious and distinctive name, e.g.:<br><i>al-</i> ;<br><i>bet-</i> ;<br><i>val-</i><br>... | to specify, if appropriate, which manipulation the cells have undergone, using, when available, existing infixes for manipulation <sup>(b)</sup> , e.g.:<br>- <i>gen-</i> : transduced (genetic modification)<br>- <i>fus-</i> : fusion to a cell | to identify the primary cell type <sup>(c)</sup> using, when available, existing infixes for cell types, e.g.:<br>- <i>den-</i> dendritic cells<br>- <i>mio(b)-</i> myoblasts<br>- <i>co(n)-</i> chondrocytes<br>- <i>fi(b)-</i> fibroblasts<br>- <i>ker(a)-</i> keratinocytes<br>- <i>end(o)-</i> endothelial cells<br>- <i>leu-</i> lymphocytes/monocytes/APC (white cells) <sup>(d)</sup><br>... <sup>(e)</sup> | to name <i>all</i> CTP, with the <i>exception</i> of :<br>- Minimally manipulated hematopoietic elements<br>- Combination products |

<sup>(a)</sup> There may be more than one manipulation infix in the same INN.

<sup>(b)</sup> In the case of manipulation such as cell expansion and cell activation (with cytokines/drug, etc.), there is no need for an infix, but this kind of manipulation would be specified in the description.

<sup>(c)</sup> Residual, contamination cells are not named.

<sup>(d)</sup> The cell type infix *-leu-* will be used to describe hematopoietic cell preparations that do not fit a particular or specific cell type. Such cell preparations may be comprised of a mixture of the various blood cell elements, a subset of blood elements such as T- B- or NK-cells, or antigen presenting cells (APCs) that do not fit the definition of dendritic cells fall into this category.

<sup>1</sup> INN selected before the adoption of the present nomenclature scheme may follow different rules.

<sup>(c)</sup> **-cor-** for *umbilical cord cells*; **-ep(a)-** for *hepatocytes*; **-isle-** for *islet cells*; **-mestro-** for *mesenchymal stromal cells (msc)*; **-ova-** for *ovary cells*; **-pla(c)-** for *placenta cells*; **-ret-** for *retinal epithelial cells*; **-ren-** for *renal tubular cells*; **-ur-** for *urothelial cells*; **-tem-** for *stem cells*; **-defitem-** for *differentiated stem cells* (not filling in any existing category); **-tesi-** for *testis cells*; **-tu-** for *tumor cells*.

**Note:** Information concerning manipulations and/or modifications, and the type of the CTP (i.e. allogeneic, autologous and xenogeneic) would be specified in the description of the product.