UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



Public Engagement Partnership Meeting Series

Introduction to patent challenge processes before PTAB

Ryan Flax, Lead Administrative Patent Judge

Cynthia Hardman, Administrative Patent Judge

September 4, 2024

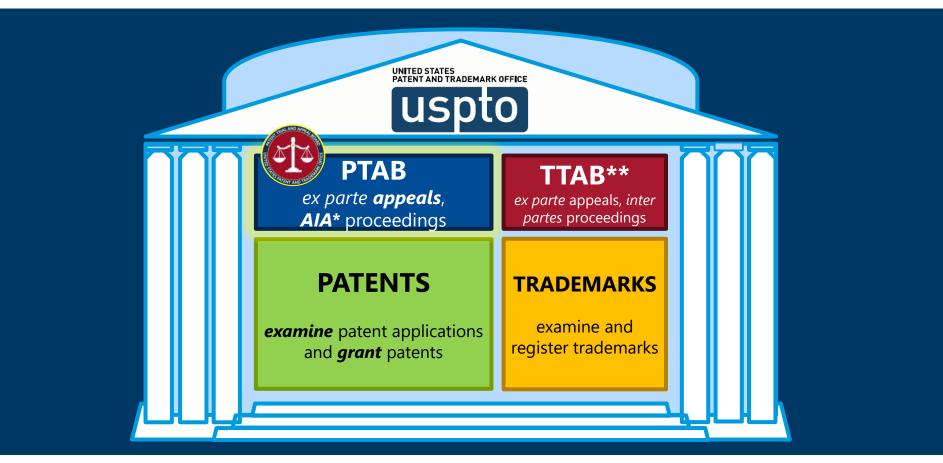
INFORMATION PRESENTED IS NOT LEGAL ADVICE



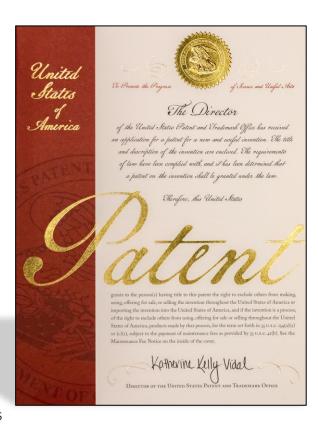
(PTAB)

The Patent Trial and Appeal Board

What is the Patent Trial and Appeal Board?

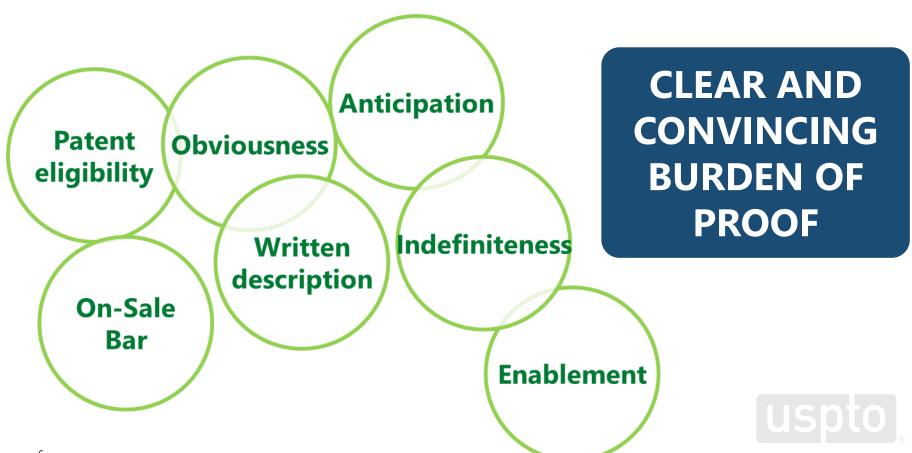


A patent has issued – What can happen next?

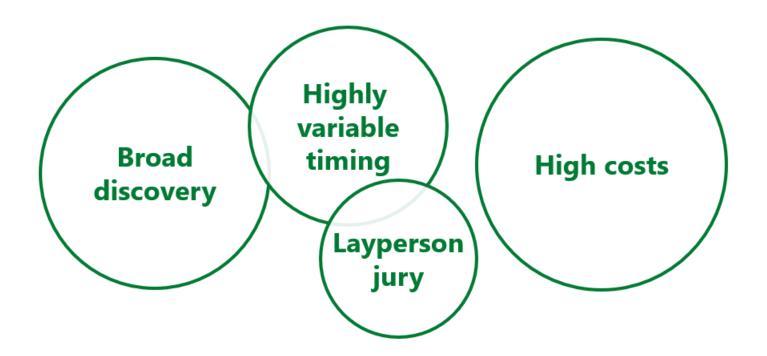


- Keep as asset, monetize, and/or license
- District Court trials
- AIA trial proceedings
- International Trade
 Commission proceedings

U.S. District Courts: Invalidity

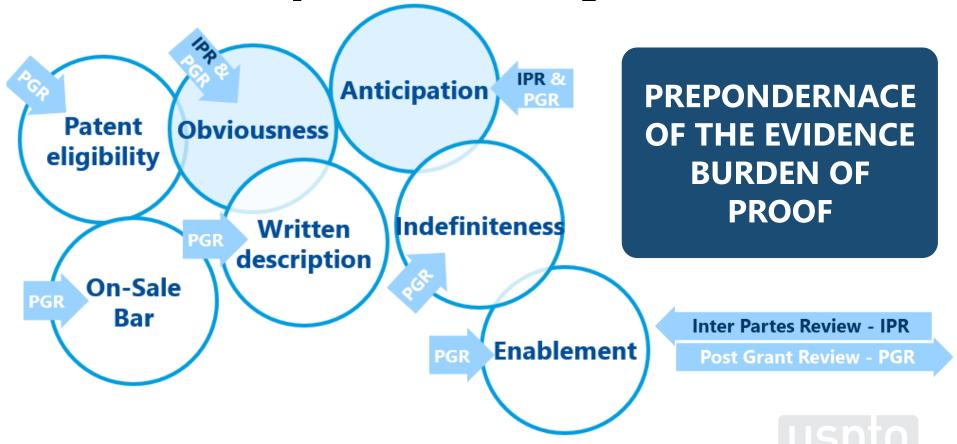


U.S. District Courts: Issues of Note

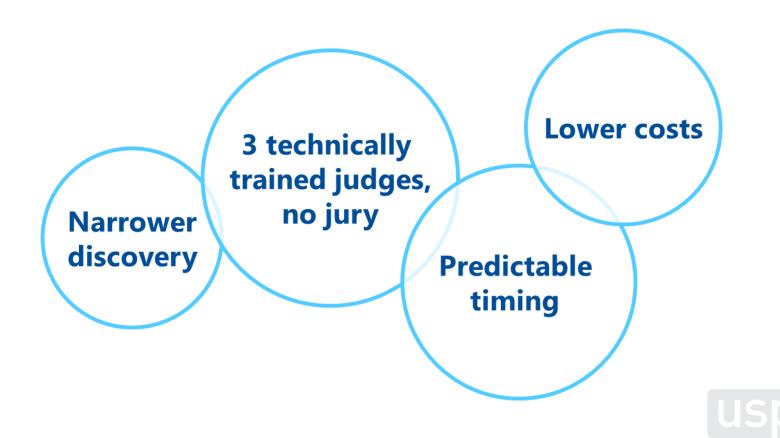




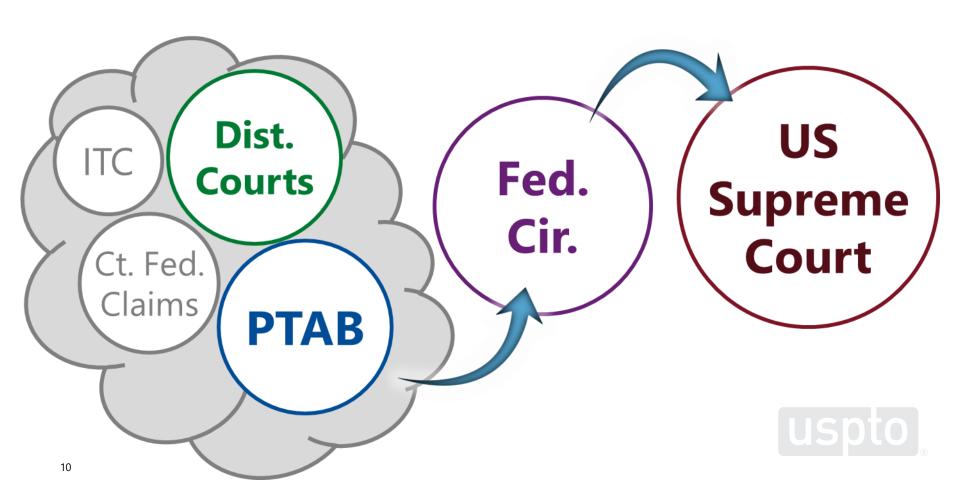
PTAB: Unpatentability



PTAB: Issues of note



Patent proceedings forums



IPRs and PGRs

AIA Proceedings

What are AIA trial proceedings?

America Invents Act (AIA) – Congress revised the Patent Act to provide an additional forum to address patentability/validity disputes

AlA proceedings are intended to be **streamlined**, **efficient**, and **cost effective**



Who is involved in an AIA trial proceeding?

Petitioner

Files petition challenging a U.S. patent; must pay a filing fee

Carries legal burden to prove claims unpatentable

Patent Owner

Has opportunities to represent its interests

Panel

Typically three administrative patent judges



Types of AIA trial proceedings

Inter Partes Review (IPR): can challenge claims based on prior art (patents or printed publications)

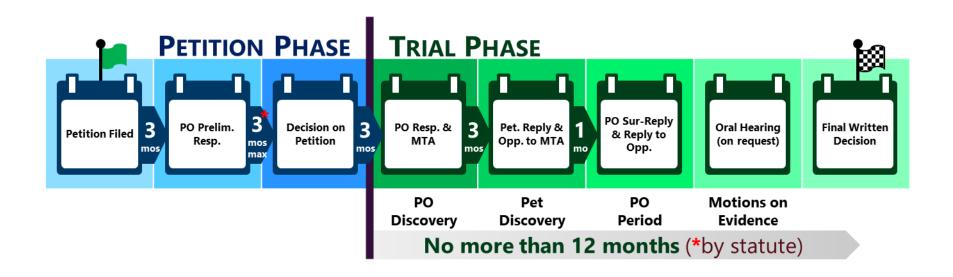
Post-Grant Review (PGR): can challenge claims based on prior art and other bases



Comparison of IPR and PGR

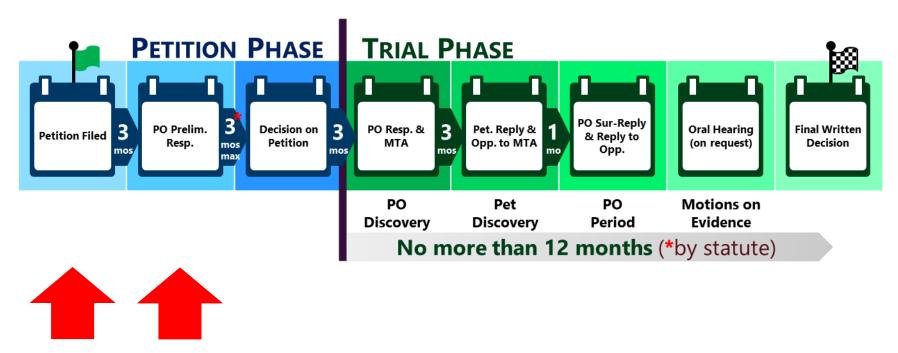
Trial Type	Who Can File	Applicability	Availability	Basis
(IPR)	Person who is: (a) not the patent owner, (b) has not previously filed a civil action challenging the validity of a claim of the patent, and (c) has not been served with a complaint alleging infringement of the patent more than 1 year prior (exception for joinder).	Any patent.	For first-to-invent patents: anytime after patent grant or reissue. For first-inventor-to-file patents: from the later of: (a) 9 months after patent grant or reissue; or (b) the date of termination of any post grant review.	Patent Act Sections 102 and 103 based on anticipation and obviousness over patents and printed publications.
Post-grant review (PGR)	Person who is: (a) not the patent owner, and (b) has not previously filed a civil action challenging the validity of a claim of the patent.	Patent issued <i>after</i> the AIA went into effect.	Must be filed within 9 months of patent grant or reissue.	Patent Act Sections 101, 102, 103, 112 (but not best mode), and double patenting.

AIA proceeding timeline



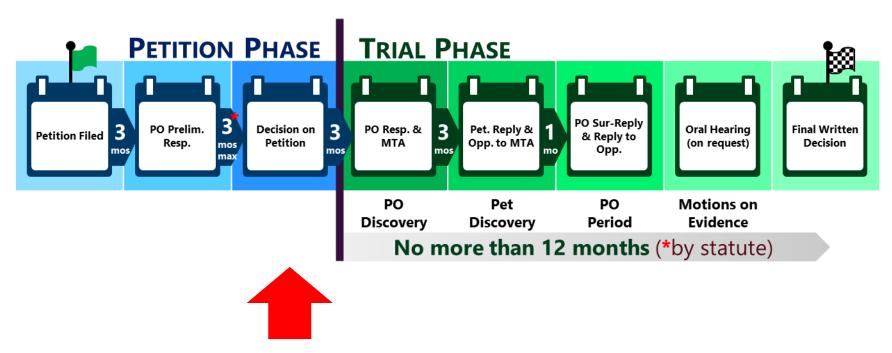


Petition Phase: Briefing





Petition Phase: Institution





The Board issues a written decision indicating whether it will start an AIA trial.

Petitioner must demonstrate a *reasonable likelihood* that it would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in IPR petition (PGR standard is *more likely than not*).



Based on the record at institution, the Board generally provides parties **guidance about the Board's preliminary views** on the competing arguments.

This guidance allows parties to **focus their arguments** and may inform other options such as settlement, claim amendment, claim disclaimer, or request for adverse judgment on some claims or grounds.



Party dissatisfied with the Board's institution decision may request rehearing (by the Board) as to points the Panel overlooked or misapprehended.

Party dissatisfied may alternatively request Director Review

Institution decisions are **generally not appealable** to the Federal Circuit.

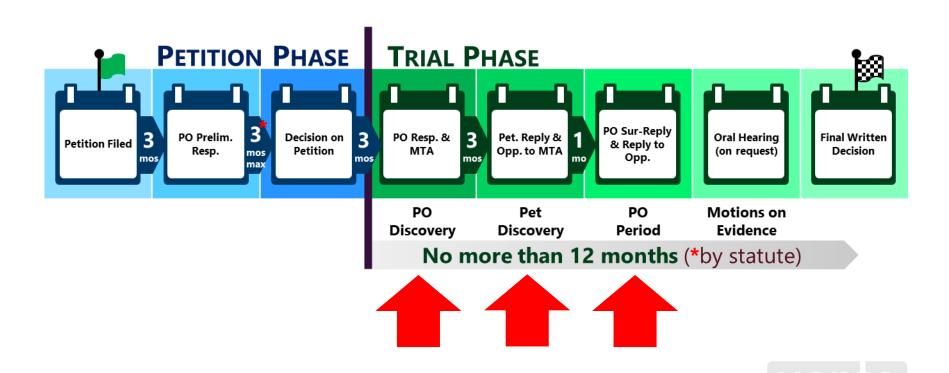
The Board will enter a **Scheduling Order** concurrent with a decision to institute a trial:

Scheduling Order sets due dates for the trial to ensure completion within one year of institution

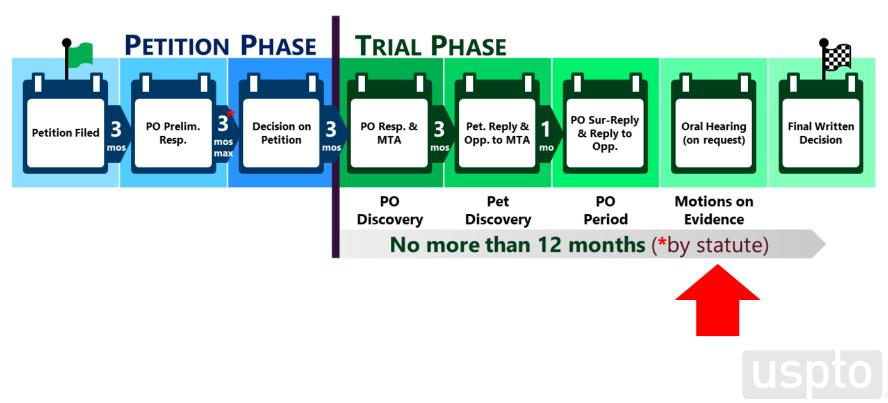
A sample Scheduling Order is available in the **Trial Practice Guide** (www.uspto.gov/TrialPracticeGuideConsolidated)



Trial Phase: Briefing



Trial Phase: Evidence motions & hearing



mo·tion ('mō-shən)

an application

made to a court or judge

to obtain an order, ruling, or direction

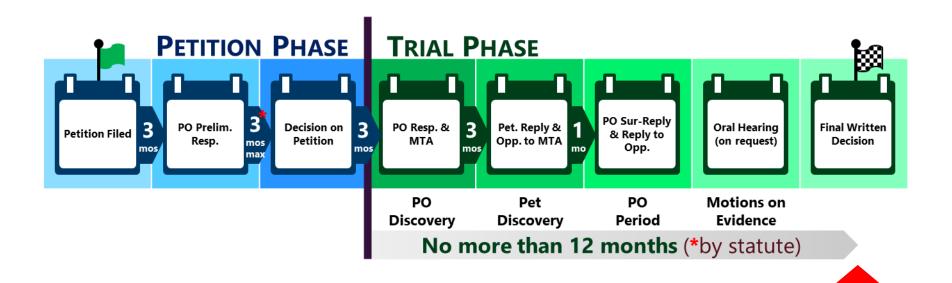
www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/motion



Common motions in AIA proceedings



Trial Phase: Final Written Decision



What are the possible outcomes?

The outcome may be that all challenged claims are upheld, some challenged claims are upheld, or none of the challenged claims are upheld.

All claims patentable: Every challenged claim upheld

Mixed: At least one challenged claim, but not all, upheld

All claims unpatentable: No challenged claim upheld



What happens next?

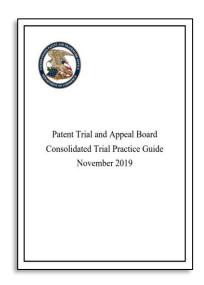
- Panel rehearing
- Director Review
- Appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit



Resources







The Patent Act – Title 35 of U.S. Code

(www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_laws.pdf)

Rules – 37 C.F.R. Part 42 (§§ 42.1 – 42.224)

(www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2022-title37-vol1/pdf/CFR-2022-title37-vol1.pdf)

Trial Practice Guide (<u>www.uspto.gov/TrialPracticeGuideConsolidated</u>)

Amerigen Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. v. Janssen Oncology, Inc.

IPR2016-00286

U.S. Patent 8,822,438

Case file

Petition

In the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board

AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIN

Petitioner

JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, INC.,

Patent Owner

U.S. Patent No. 8,822,438 to Auerbach Issue Date: September 2, 2014 Title: Methods and Compositions for Treating

Inter Partes Review No. Unassigned

Petition for Inter Partes Review of U.S. Patent No. 35 U.S.C. §§ 311-319 and 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.1-42.80

Amerigen Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. ("Petitioner") petitions for Inter Partes

Review of claims 1 - 20 of U.S. Patent No. 8,822,438 to Auerbach et al. ("the '438

patent") (AMG Ex. 1001), which is assigned to Janssen Oncology, Inc.

("Janssen"), under 35 U.S.C. §§ 311-319 and 37 C.F.R. Part 42 and a

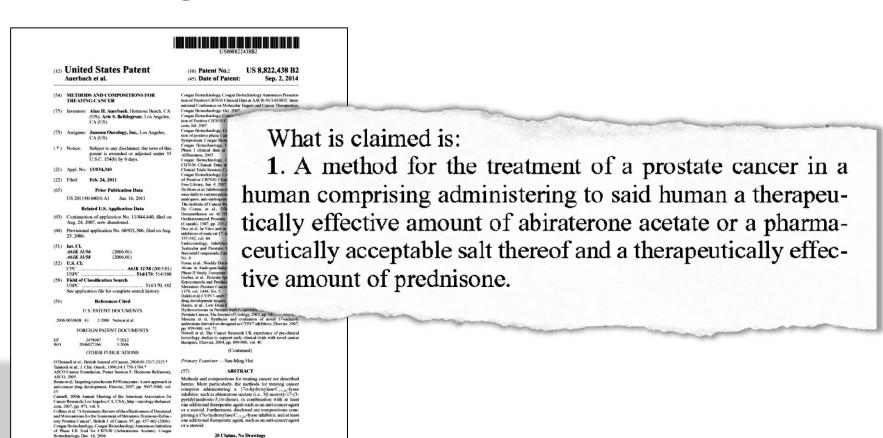
determination that all claims (1-20) of the '438 patent be canceled as unpatentable.

Mail Stop "PATENT BOARD"

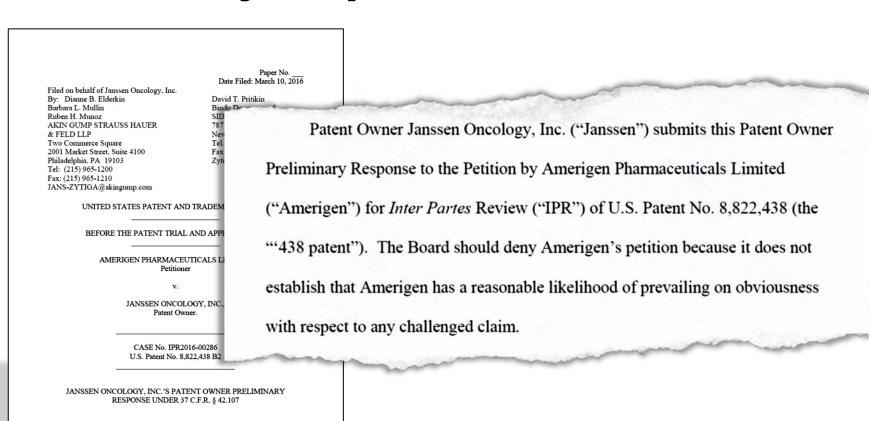
Patent Trial and Appeal Board U.S. Patent and Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313–1450

Submitted Electronically via the Patent Review Processing System

Challenged U.S. Patent 8,822,438



Preliminary response



PTAB's institution decision

Trials@uspto.gov 571-272-7822 Paper 14 Entered: May 31, 2016

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRAD

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND A

AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICAL Petitioner,

> JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, I Patent Owner.

> > IPR2016-00286 Patent 8,822,438 B2

Before LORA M. GREEN, RAMA G. ELLURU, KRISTINA M. KALAN, Administrative Patent Ju-

KALAN, Administrative Patent Judge.

DECISION
Institution of Inter Partes Re
37 C.F.R. § 42.108

Amerigen Pharmaceuticals Limited ("Petitioner") filed a Petition (Paper 1, "Pet.") to institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1–20 of U.S. Patent No. 8,822,438 B2 (Ex. 1001, "the '438 patent") pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 311–319. Janssen Oncology, Inc. ("Patent Owner") filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 12, "Prelim. Resp."). Applying the standard set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), which requires demonstration of a reasonable likelihood that Petitioner would prevail with respect to at least one challenged claim, we institute an *inter partes* review as to claims 1–20 as discussed below.

Patent owner request for rehearing

Paper No. ____ Date Filed: June 14, 201

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED, Petitioner

v.

JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, INC., Patent Owner

> Case IPR2016-00286 Patent 8,822,438 B2

PATENT OWNER'S REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(c)

- (1) the Decision overlooks the petitioner's failure to proffer any evidence on the necessary element of administering a "therapeutically effective amount of prednisone," as well as petitioner's repeated admissions that this element, as properly construed by the Board to require an anti-cancer effective amount of prednisone, is neither taught nor suggested by the prior art; and
- (2) the Decision fails to appropriately credit the Patent Office's prior finding of commercial success, instead inappropriately crediting petitioner's declaration refuting that finding, notwithstanding the statutory prohibition against instituting an *inter partes* review based on anything other than prior art patents and publications.

Denied

Trials@uspto.go 571-272-7822 Paper 23 Entered: July 21, 2016

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OF

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEA

AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIN Petitioner,

v.

JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, INC., Patent Owner.

> Case IPR2016-00286 Patent 8,822,438 B2

Before LORA M. GREEN, RAMA G. ELLURU, and KRISTINA M. KALAN, Administrative Patent Judges.

KALAN, Administrative Patent Judge.

DECISION

Patent Owner's Request for Rehearing

37 C.F.R. § 42.71

In its Request for Rehearing, Patent Owner contends that (1) the Decision to Institute ignores Petitioner's admissions that the prior art does not teach or suggest the claim element "a therapeutically effective amount of prednisone" (Req. 5–10); and (2) the Board fails to credit the Patent Office's prior determination of commercial success and Petitioner's admission of unexpected results (*id.* at 10–13). We disagree.

Patent owner's response

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMA JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, INC. Patent Owner. Case IPR2016-00286 Patent 8,822,438 B2 1 Case IPR2016-01317 has been joined with this proceeding

In challenging the claims, Petitioners point to no prior art that even hints at the possibility that the administration of prednisone in combination with abiraterone acetate could provide any surprising or unexpected benefit in treating the cancer. Petitioners thus side-step the benefit of the claimed invention to argue that prednisone would have been co-administered with abiraterone acetate therapy for "safety and tolerability" reasons. But the very prior art references relied upon by Petitioners show just the opposite: the prior art shows that abiraterone acetate was very well-tolerated, meaning no further drug therapy was needed for "safety and tolerability" reasons.

Petitioner's reply

Case IPR2016-01317 has been joined with this proceeding.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND A Faced with this clear teaching in the prior art, Patent Owner attempts to Amerigen Pharmaceuticals Limited and Argentu argue that those clear statements do not actually mean what they say, and that a Janssen Oncology, Inc. Patent Owner POSA would have disregarded these unequivocal teachings, performed their own U.S. Patent No. 8,822,438 to Auer Issue Date: September 2, 20 analysis of the underlying data, and reached a contrary conclusion. See PO Title: Methods and Compositions for T Inter Partes Review No. 2016-0 Response at 39-41. The evidence, however, does not support Patent Owner's PETITIONERS' REPLY TO PATEN RESPONSE TO PETITION attempt to undo the teachings of the prior art. Instead, a POSA would have

Parties' motions (common ones)

Both: for admission *pro hac vice*

PO: to exclude evidence

PO: to seal

PO: to file evidence

Oral argument

<u>trials@uspto.gov</u> 571-272-7822	IPR2016-00	286 P
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEM BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APP	3	JUDGE GREEN: This is the final oral hearing in
AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIN ARGENTUM PHARMACEUTICAL Petitioner,	4	IPR2016-00286 involving patent number 8,822,438.
v. JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, INC. Patent Owner.	5	IPR2016-01317 has been joined with this proceeding. I am Judge
Case IPR2016-00286 Patent 8,822,438 B2	6	Green. Beside me is Rama Elluru. And Judge Kalan is joining us
Held: February 16, 2017	7	from Denver. As set forth in our hearing order, each side will
BEFORE: LORA M. GREEN, RAMA G. ELI KRISTINA M. KALAN, Administrative Paten	8	have 45 minutes. Petitioner will go first to present its case in
The above-entitled matter came on for heari February 16, 2017, commencing at 1:00 p.m., i Patent and Trademark Office, 600 Dulany Stre Virginia.	9	chief followed by patent owner. Petitioner may reserve time for
	10	rebuttal.
	-	

Evidence

Pet. filed
191
exhibits

PO filed
128
exhibits

PTAB's final written decision

Trials@uspto.gov Tel: 571-272-7822 Paper 86 Entered: January 17, 2018

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND AF

AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICALS I ARGENTUM PHARMACEUTICA Petitioner.

> JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, IN Patent Owner.

> > Case IPR2016-00286¹ Patent 8.822.438 B2

Before LORA M. GREEN, RAMA G. ELLURU, at KRISTINA M. KALAN, Administrative Patent Jud

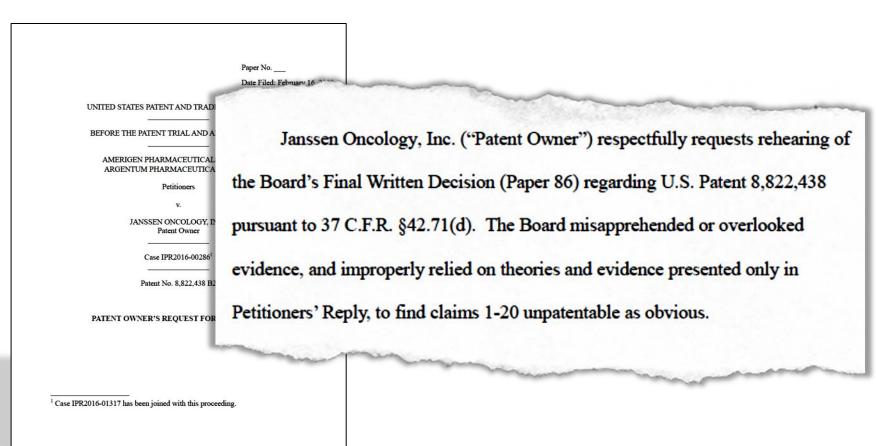
KALAN, Administrative Patent Judge.

FINAL WRITTEN DECISIO 35 U.S.C. § 318(a) and 37 C.F.R.

Having considered the parties' arguments and evidence, we evaluate all of the evidence together to make a final determination of obviousness. In re Cyclobenzaprine Hydrochloride Extended-Release Capsule Patent Litig., 676 F.3d 1063, 1075 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (stating that a fact finder must consider all evidence relating to obviousness before finding patent claims invalid). In so doing, we conclude that Petitioner has satisfied its burden of demonstrating, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the subject matter of claims 1-20 would have been obvious over the combination of Gerber and O'Donnell and that claims 1-4 and 6-11 would have been obvious over the combination of Gerber and Barrie.

¹ Case IPR2016-01317 has been joined with this pro

Patent owner's request for rehearing



Denied

Trials@uspto.gov

Ente

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEM

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APP

AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIN ARGENTUM PHARMACEUTICALS Petitioner.

v.

JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, INC. Patent Owner.

> Case IPR2016-002861 Patent 8,822,438 B2

Before JEFFREY N. FREDMAN, KRISTINAM. KA JACQUELINE T. HARLOW, Administrative Patent J

KALAN, Administrative Patent Judge.

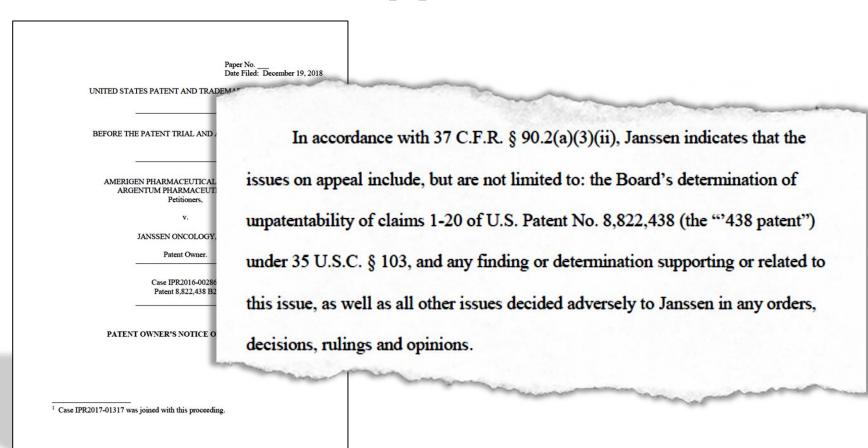
DECISION
Denying Patent Owner's Request for Re
37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d)

We have reviewed and considered the arguments in Patent Owner's Request and conclude that Patent Owner has not carried its burden of demonstrating that the Board misapprehended or overlooked any matters in rendering the Final Written Decision. 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d). Rather, Patent Owner uses its Request as an opportunity to argue positions with which we disagreed in our Final Written Decision. Merely disagreeing with our analysis or conclusions does not serve as a proper basis for a request for rehearing. Patent Owner also uses its Request to raise matters without adequately demonstrating where those matters previously were raised. Thus, Patent Owner's challenge does not meet the standard set forth for a request for rehearing.

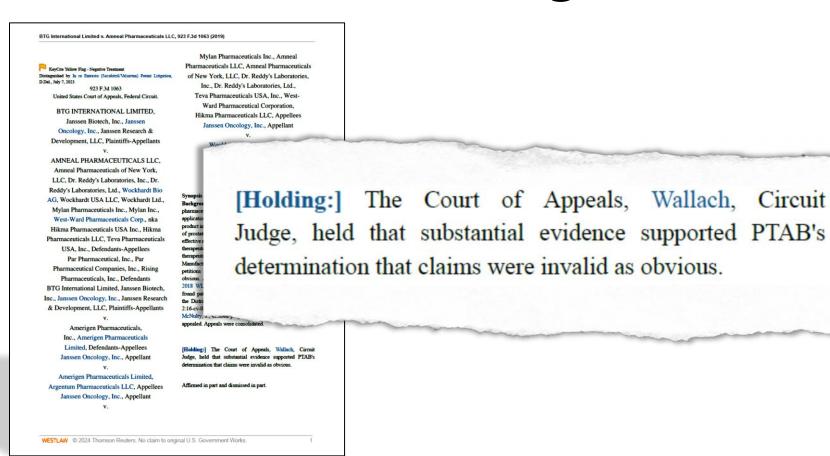
The Request for Rehearing is denied.

¹ Case IPR2016-01317 has been joined with this proce. ² A Panel Change Order issued on September 28, 2018 judges named herein now constitute the panel. Paper 9

Patent owner's appeal



Federal Circuit holding

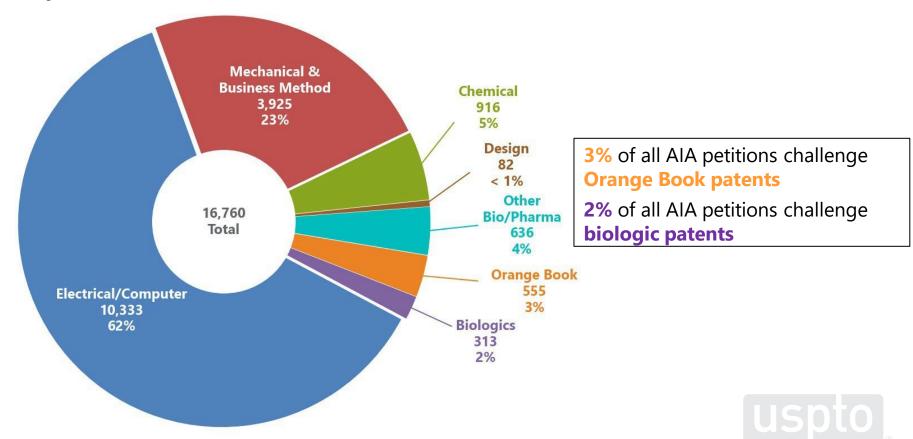


PTAB Orange Book patent/biologic patent study FY24 Q2 Update (through March 31, 2024)

Statistics

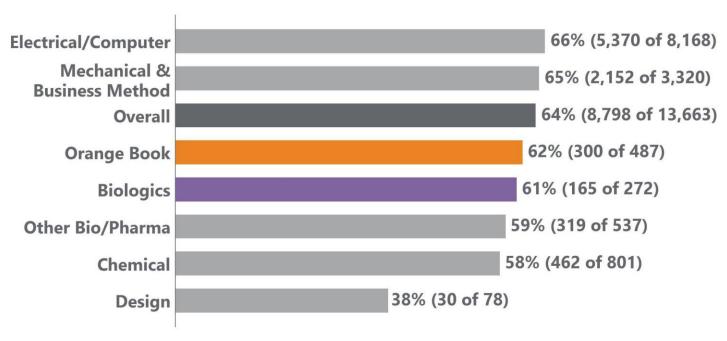
AIA petitions filed by technology

(Sept. 16, 2012 to Mar. 31, 2024)



Institution rates by technology

(Sept. 16, 2012 to Mar. 31, 2024)

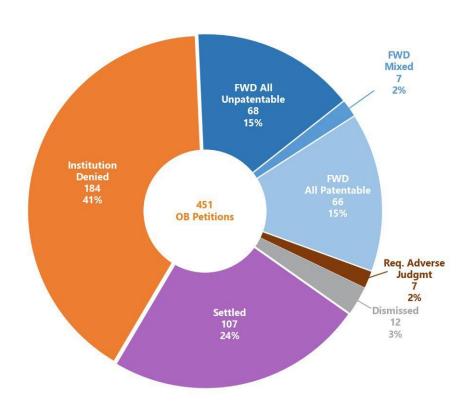


The institution rate for biologic patents (61%) is similar to the institution rate for Orange Book patents (62%)

Institution rate for each technology is calculated by dividing petitions instituted by decisions on institution (i.e., petitions instituted plus petitions denied). The outcomes of decisions on institution responsive to requests for rehearing are excluded.



Outcomes of AIA petitions challenging Orange Book patents (Sept. 16, 2012 to Mar. 31, 2024)

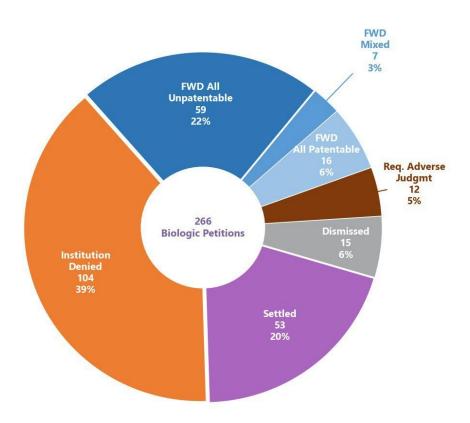


The outcomes of decisions on institution responsive to requests for rehearing are included.

Joined and pending petitions are excluded.



Outcomes of AIA petitions challenging biologic patents (Sept. 16, 2012 to Mar. 31, 2024)



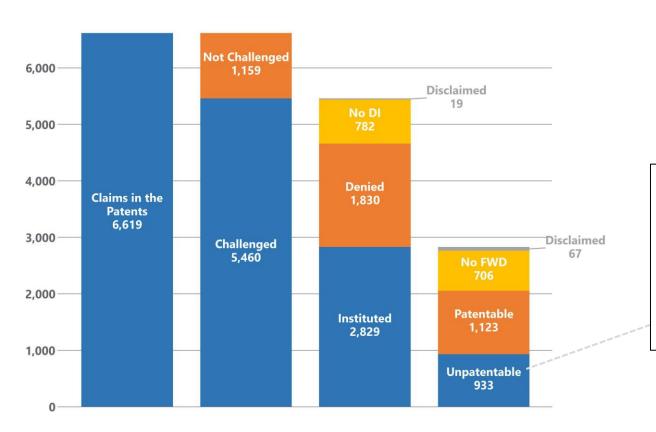
The outcomes of decisions on institution responsive to requests for rehearing are included.

Joined and pending petitions are excluded.



Claim outcomes for Orange Book patents

(Sept. 16, 2012 to Mar. 31, 2024)



*"No DI" and "No FWD" means the claim was challenged but not addressed in a DI/FWD, e.g., due to settlement.

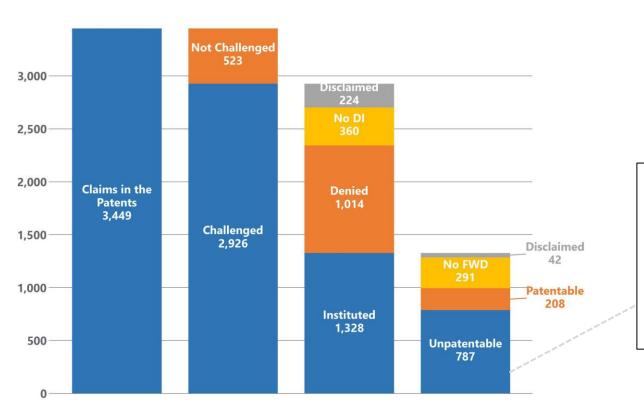
Orange Book patents:

17% of challenged claims and 33% of instituted claims were found unpatentable by a preponderance of the evidence



Claim outcomes for biologic patents

(Sept. 16, 2012 to Mar. 31, 2024)



*"No DI" and "No FWD" means the claim was challenged but not addressed in a DI/FWD, e.g., due to settlement.

Biologic patents:

27% of challenged claims and 59% of instituted claims were found unpatentable by a preponderance of the evidence



Questions?

