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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

QUINTARA BIOSCIENCES, INC.,

Plaintiff,

No. C 20-04808 WHA

v.

RUIFENG BIZTECH INC., et al.,

Defendants.

**ORDER DENYING PRELIMINARY  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

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**INTRODUCTION**

In this potpourri of disputes between former business partners, plaintiff moves for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction. But plaintiff’s delay undercuts its claim of irreparable harm. The motion is **DENIED**.

**STATEMENT**

The allegations here tell quite a story. Drs. Qun ‘Richard’ Shan and Xueling ‘Sue’ Zhao started their DNA-sequence analysis company, plaintiff Quintara Biosciences, Inc., in their garage in 2005. Purchasing startup equipment with a \$230,000 home equity loan, they toiled long hours and many sleepless nights, while raising children and working other full-time jobs, to eventually build Quintara into a respected genetic-sequencing analysis business.

Despite success, however, Quintara developed cash flow problem in 2013. Then entered defendant Gangyou Wang, whom Shan and Zhao met through a mutual acquaintance. Wang said he could solve Quintara’s problems with an interest-free \$1,000,000 loan with conditions

1 structured to aid his green card application. Wang's company, defendant Ruifeng Biztech Inc.,  
2 would appear to take over, at least in name, operation of Quintara. Ruifeng would operate the  
3 lab and pay the employees. On his green card application, then, Wang could say that he had  
4 brought a million dollar startup with at least ten employees to the United States. By the time  
5 Wang obtained his green card, Quintara would have paid back the million dollar loan, and the  
6 relationship would terminate. The parties finalized the deal with a handshake.

7 Following the initial loan, though, Wang convinced Shan and Zhao to enter a  
8 collaboration agreement. Quintara and Ruifeng would start a joint venture; Ruifeng would own  
9 51%; Quintara would own 49%. The parties, however, never formed any new entity.

10 Skip ahead to September 2017. Wang asked for another favor, that Ruifeng be added onto  
11 the lease for Quintara's California headquarters, 3563 Investment Blvd., Suite 2, Hayward,  
12 California. Wang promised nothing would change in the parties' actual practice; Quintara  
13 would operate as usual, pay rent to Ruifeng, and Ruifeng would pass the rent along to the  
14 landlord. Unbeknownst to Shan and Zhao however, Wang forged Shan's name on a lease  
15 termination agreement, leaving the premises in Ruifeng's name alone.

16 In early 2019, Quintara had repaid the million dollar loan and Wang had obtained his  
17 green card, so Shan and Zhao sought to terminate the relationship between Quintara and  
18 Ruifeng. But Wang refused, claiming under the collaboration agreement that Ruifeng owned  
19 51% of Quintara's business assets. When Quintara nonetheless announced termination of the  
20 relationship, Wang secretly (and successfully) solicited several Quintara employees to jump  
21 ship to Ruifeng. Finally, on March 9, 2020, the wolf emerged from the sheep's clothing. Wang  
22 changed the locks on the 3563 Investment Blvd. premises and denied entry to Quintara  
23 employees. He then started defendant RF Biotech LLC to operate Quintara's business, out of  
24 Quintara's premises, with Quintara's equipment, and with Quintara's prior employees,  
25 defendants Alex Wong, Alan Li, Rui Shao.

26 Five months later, Quintara now seeks both a temporary restraining order and preliminary  
27 injunction compelling defendants to turn over the 3563 Investment Blvd. premises, Quintara's  
28 equipment, and cease using any trade secrets obtained. Following briefing from both sides, the

1 undersigned determined that oral argument would be of little assistance, so this order was  
2 decided on the papers.

3 **ANALYSIS**

4 “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed on  
5 the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that  
6 the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter*  
7 *v. NRDC*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). A plaintiff must establish the same to obtain a TRO.  
8 *Stuhlbarg Int’l Sales Co., Inc. v. John D. Brush and Co., Inc.*, 240 F.3d 832, 839 n. 7 (9th Cir.  
9 2001).

10 It must be reemphasized. A plaintiff seeking preliminary injunctive relief must  
11 demonstrate that irreparable injury is not merely possible in the absence of an injunction, but  
12 likely. “[I]njunctive relief [is] an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear  
13 showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” *Winter v. NRDC*, 555 U.S. at 22.

14 Here, plaintiff fails to demonstrate a sufficient likelihood of irreparable harm. To be sure,  
15 plaintiff alleges quite a sequence of events. Following Shan and Zhao’s introduction to Wang  
16 in 2013, Wang (allegedly) conned his way into control of the finances, of the premises, of the  
17 employees, and eventually of the business itself. Ever since, defendants have (allegedly)  
18 irreparably stolen plaintiff’s trade secrets, consumer base, and damaged its business standing.  
19 But that all culminated on March 9, 2020, when Wang changed the locks of the premises.  
20 Plaintiff then waited *five months* until August 19 to move for preliminary injunctive relief. It  
21 remains unclear what has changed, or what *now* prompts this motion where events five months  
22 ago did not. Plaintiff offers no explanation. “[Such] long delay before seeking a preliminary  
23 injunction implies a lack of urgency and irreparable harm.” *See Oakland Tribune, Inc. v.*  
24 *Chronicle Pub. Co., Inc.*, 762 F.2d 1374, 1377 (9th Cir. 1985).

25 Simply, irreparable injury calls for immediate and diligent response. On this ground  
26 alone, preliminary injunctive relief would be inappropriate. This order briefly notes two other  
27 grounds for denial.  
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