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Case 1:05-cv-12237-WGY

Document 1317-4

Filed 10/08/2007 Page 1 of 9

Attachment Part 3 of 4

case 1:05 Mozio w for dudgment By Line 1:05/94 of TRX QIB)

IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE BOARD OF P

FRITSCH ET AL.

Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231 In brief, the Federal Circuit and District Court decisions regarding priority and patentability favorable to Lin with respect to his U.S. Patent 4,703,008 are dispositive not only as to the DNA sequence at issue in Interference No. 102,096, but also as to the use of this sequence in expression to obtain <u>in vivo</u> biologically active recombinant human EPO as required by the count of the present interference.

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT BY LAN

Motion at 2 (AM-ITC 00334759)

Sir:

Lin moves for entry of judgment in the This motion is based on the Court of Appeals for the Federal Cruth, and Genetics Institute, Inc., 18 In the "Federal Circuit decision"). This decision of the United States District 2617-Y, Amgen, Inc. v. Chugai Phar USP (22d, 1737 (hereinafter "District

any basis for the present interference

Pursuant to the Commissions

The litigation did not directly involve claims to the expression process represented by the count here at issue. However, the litigation did directly involve the essential feature of the process, i.e. the DNA sequence encoding human EPO and cells transformed or transfected by this sequence to express EPO, and the findings of the District Court, affirmed by the Federal Circuit, clearly show that Lin carried out the

AM-ITC 00334758

Motion at 9 (AM-ITC 00334766)

Case 1:05 Mozio w for dudgment Bried ino \$1205/940 (TRX QIB)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMA BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND IN

Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT BY LIN

.........

Sir

Pursuant to the Commissioner's Memorandum and Orde Lin moves for entry of judgment in favor of Lin in the above inte

This motion is based on the decision dated March 5, 191 Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Amgen, Inc. v. Chuo Ltd. and Genetics Institute. Inc., 18 USPO2d 1016 (hereinafter a the "Federal Circuit decision aff decision of the United States District Court for the District of March 2817-Y. Amgen, Inc. v. Chugsi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and G. USPO2d, 1737 (hereinafter "District Court decision") and is beliarly basis for the present interference between the parties for the

Motion (Q), and its counterpart (motion G) in Interference No. 102,096, proposing to combine the two interferences, were dismissed. However, the Fritsch et all comments in presenting this motion are of interest in terms of admissions by Fritsch et all that underscore the inter-relationship of this interference with Interference No. 102,096 and support Lin's view that the Court decisions regarding the '008 patent should also be dispositive of the present interference. Thus, in motion (Q), Fritsch et all state:

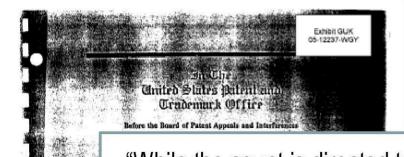
The interference in terms of subject matter are <u>essentially the</u> <u>same and the interferences counts are different manifestations of the same 'invention'</u>." (Underscoring added throughout.)

Clearly, therefore, Fritsch et al have admitted that Interference No. 102,096 and the present interference involve the same basic issues. The Courts having ruled favorably for Lin as to priority, best mode and patentability, it follows that this interference, like Interference No. 102,096, should be terminated favorably to Lin and with a holding that Fritsch et al are not entitled to their claims at issue.

AM-ITC 00334758

Motion at 20-21 (AM-ITC 00334777-78)

Case 1:05-cv-12237-WA d missions 7 Py Amgeniso Larage ers

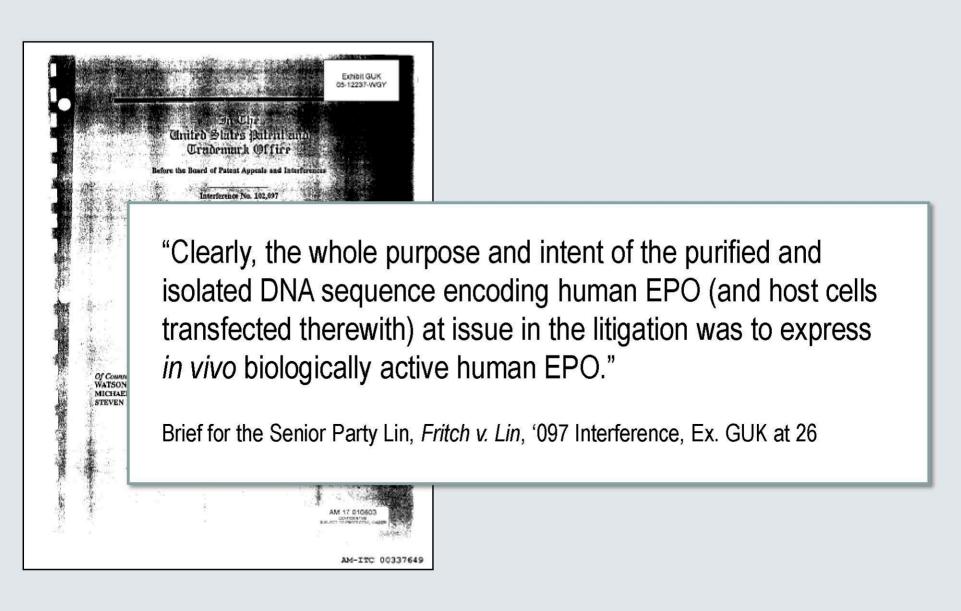


"While the count is directed to a process for preparing <u>in vivo</u> biologically active EPO using a mammalian host cell transfected or transformed with an isolated DNA sequence encoding human EPO [i.e., the process patent claims], and the litigation was directed to the purified and isolated DNA sequence and host cells transfected or transformed thereby [i.e., the '008 DNA claims], it is evident that these are only different manifestations of the same invention as acknowledged by Fritsch et al. in their Motion Q herein (and in Motion G in Interference No. 102,096)."

Brief for the Senior Party Lin, Fritch v. Lin, '097 Interference, Ex. GUK at 25

AM-ITC 00337649

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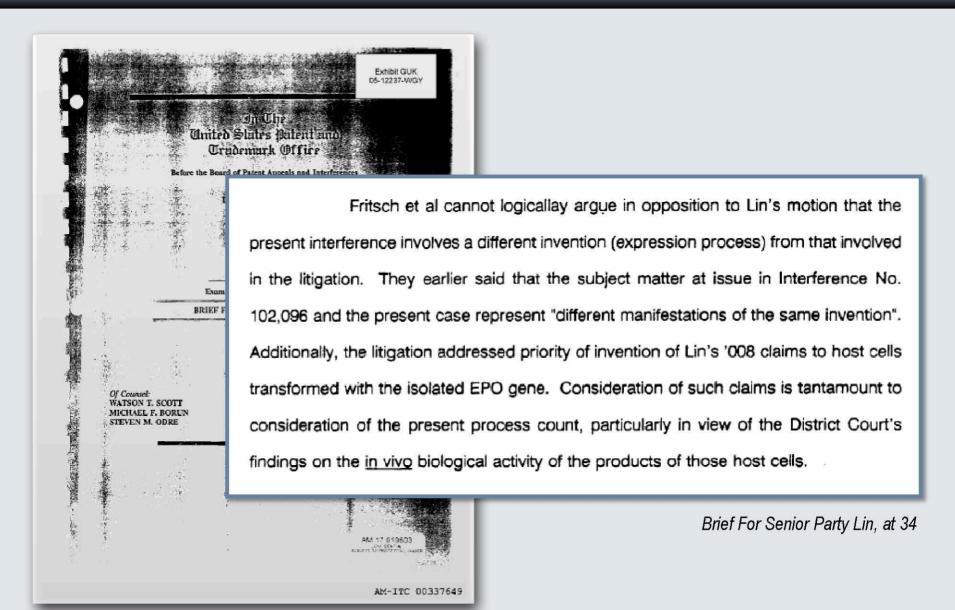
Case 1:05-cv-12237-WA d missions 7 Py Amgeniso Larage ers



"Stated otherwise, the process language of the Lin patent claims at issue in the litigation ("encoding human EPO") is, for all intents and purposes, a description of the present count. This involves culturing the transfected cells and isolating the expression product to determine whether or not it has the required in vivo activity. Hence, the priority holding in the litigation is directly on point, notwithstanding the different statutory class of claims involved."

Brief for the Senior Party Lin, Fritch v. Lin, '097 Interference, Ex. GUK at 26

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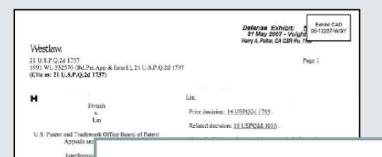
Case 1:05-cv-12237-WA d missions 7By Amgeniso Larage are



"...the isolated DNA sequence is the novel feature of the process claims and Lin's inventorship with regard to the sequence has not been challenged...Clearly, the whole purpose of isolating the DNA sequence was to use the sequence in expression to obtain in vivo biologically active recombinant EPO...The expression and isolation of the recombinant EPO did not involve separate inventive input by anyone other than Lin. [Emphasis supplied.]

Brief for the Senior Party Lin, Fritch v. Lin, '097 Interference, Ex. GUK at 57-58

Case 1:05-cv-1223 PreyBoard of Patentist possis Decision



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*1737 Interference bet Fritach, Rodrog M. Het reputation serial no. 0697 securided benefit of serial 1985 and absorbonest, and application serial roc. 0797 securided benefit of serial 30, 1984 and issued as p 27, 1987, from condema 06/55/1024, filled Dec. serial no. 06/55/1024, silmodemat, and serial en. 1984, Subject marker of o.

"Of the issues enumerated above, all except issue No. 8 [Lin inventorship] are essentially identical to the issues already considered in related Interference No. 102,096...With regard to the issue of prior inventorship in particular, we note that Fritsch [Genetics Institute] conceded at final hearing that priority in each of the related interferences turns on isolation of the EPO gene, i.e., determination of priority in Interference No. 102,096 is dispositive on the issue of priority in the present interference."

Fritsch v. Lin, No. 102,097, 21 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1738-1739 (Bd. Pat. App. & Interf. 1991) (emphasis supplied) TRX CAD