

May 9, 2014

Comments in Response to

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

[Docket No. PTO–P–2014–0024]

**Notice of Forum on the Guidance For Determining Subject
Matter Eligibility of Claims Reciting or Involving Laws of
Nature, Natural Phenomena, and Natural Products**

presentation by

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All should appreciate your work on clarifying criteria for Utility Patents.

Biotechnology/Chemical/Pharmaceutical
Customer Partnership
April 16, 2014

Evaluating Subject Matter Eligibility
Under 35 USC § 101



June Cohan, Office of Patent Legal Administration
Ali Salimi, Office of Patent Legal Administration
Daniel Sullivan, SPE Art Unit 1611

United States Patent and Trademark Office

April 16, 2014

PTO Slide
#1

This presentation addresses part of the 67-slide presentation under PTO's file name: *myriad-mayo_bcp_20140416*

Here are some observations and questions of concern:



Things That May Be Natural Products

- Products requiring further analysis to determine whether they are “natural products” include, but are not limited to:
 - chemicals derived from natural sources (e.g., antibiotics, fats, oils, petroleum derivatives, resins, toxins, etc.);
 - foods (e.g., fruits, grains, meats and vegetables);
 - metals and metallic compounds that exist in nature;
 - minerals and natural materials (e.g., rocks, sands, soils);
 - nucleic acids;
 - organisms (e.g., bacteria, plants and multicellular animals);
 - proteins and peptides; and
 - other substances found in or derived from nature.

PTO Slide #14

USPTO slide #14 uses the words "derived" and "derivatives" where you see underlined.

What does each word imply?

Have you better defined these words somewhere?

I trust when you use "derived", you mean that a substance was taken out of the natural source, by some means, so that the substance retains its chemical identity but may now be more isolated or concentrated or appropriate for further utilization.

Such a substance

**which has to be in the form of a solid, liquid or gas,
would require PTO, one would guess,
to call it a "natural product",
Yes?**

**Refreshing our history,
remember Mr. Justice Frankfurter's
concurring opinion in
Funk Brothers Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co.,
333 U.S. 127, 131 (1948)?**

**"Everything that happens
may be deemed
'the work of nature,'
and any patentable composite
exemplifies in its properties
'the laws of nature.' " 1**

**A more contemporary author has also mentioned
“Laws of nature” or, in other words,**

**“natural laws ... are
descriptions of what happens
not prescriptions of what must happen.**

**Natural laws don't really cause anything, they only
describe what regularly happens in nature.**

**They describe the effects of the four known natural
forces –
gravitation, magnetism, and the strong and weak
nuclear forces.”²**

“Once you introduce intelligent being into the picture, natural forces can be overpowered.....

For example, when a baseball player catches a falling baseball, he is overpowering the force of gravity.

We do the same whenever we fly planes or blast off into space. In such cases, gravity is not changed, it is simply overpowered.”²

So, the 2012 court opinion in

**Mayo Collaborative Services v. Prometheus
Laboratories, Inc.,**

566 U.S. ___, 132 S. Ct. 1289, 101 USPQ2d 1961 (2012),

**showed us the correlations between thiopurine
metabolite levels and the toxicity and efficacy of
thiopurine drugs are not patentable.³**

Then in the 2013 opinion,

Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.,

569 U.S. ___, 133 S. Ct. 2107, 106 USPQ2d 1972 (2013)

showed us that taking parts of a DNA and putting them back together as cDNA is not a natural product.⁴

USPTO slide #41 is a great description of their patent's “piecemeal” synthesis:



Markedly Different DNA

Claimed cDNA

Exon 1 Exon 2

BRCA1 cDNA

Naturally occurring BRCA1 gene

Exon 1 Intron Exon 2

BRCA1 gene

PTO Slide #41

Claimed DNA is markedly different

Claim is eligible

- 1. Non-naturally occurring** because the exons-only cDNA molecule does not exist in nature. In nature, the gene includes both exons and introns.
- 2. Markedly different in structure.** The cDNA has an altered structure (the nucleotide sequence) that is distinct from the naturally occurring chromosomal DNA due to the removal of the intron. This altered structure rises to the level of a marked difference.

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So, all the previous is being given to say this:

It appears that we are constantly finding new and newer

“descriptions of what’s happening!”

Should the definitions and explanations of

"derived" and "derivatives"

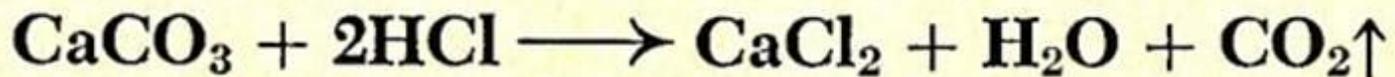
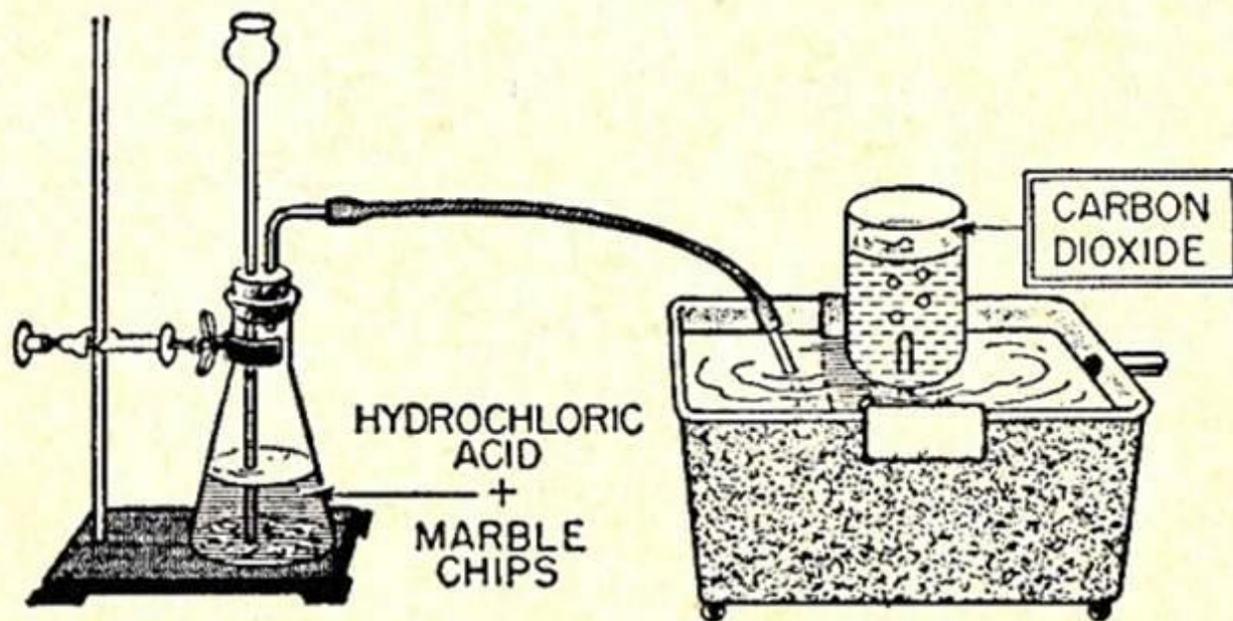
need to be better shown through many examples

that would be helpful for

examiners and patent applicants alike?

Here shows a real simple method ⁵ of chemically “finding” a natural product, Carbon Dioxide:

General Method.—Action of a dilute acid on a carbonate.



Many times that is “all” the invention does, is “find”.

So, back to USPTO slide #14.

A chemist would be concerned about using "derivatives" blatantly.

He would use derivative to mean the formation of a new chemical that has a different structure than the original chemical (say "Z") which was used initially in a reaction or multi-step process.

So that, every chemical formed downline from chemical "Z", would be called a "derivative".

**In our case here, "Z" would be the "natural product" and NOT a "derivative". Yes?
And how about the other items?**

Generation Class	Base or Derivative	Process	A Natural Product per 35 U.S.C.§101	
			Yes?	No?
Natural source	Pine tree	Tree grew from seed or cutting		
1 st	Pine oil	Physical extraction		
2 nd	Ethoxylated pine oil	Ethoxylation		
3 rd	Chlorinated ethoxylated pine oil	Chlorination		

Now, this example chart above outlines the synthesis of two “derivatives” from pine oil. Obviously, the process involved in each step would have to be considered for decision on patent application.

This same example should also be described in English prose when it comes to explanations for patenthood, but a chart is sometimes easier to understand as a complementary tool.

Generation Class	Base or Derivative	Process	A Natural Product per 35 U.S.C.§101	
			Yes?	No?
Natural source	Pine tree	Tree grew from seed or cutting		
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3 rd	Chlorinated ethoxylated pine oil	Chlorination		

Such a checklist would provide a NO or NoGo starting point for the further elucidation of the actual process involved with natural products.

It may be interesting as USPTO develops more details in this 35 U.S.C.§101 area that more attention may be placed on specific examples (albeit, even hypothetical) that couple diagrams, pictures, graphs, charts and checklists to help better explain the invention.

Footnotes:

¹ Funk Brothers Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co., 333 U.S. 127, 131 (1948)

² Norman L. Geisler and Frank Turek in ISBN1-58134-561-5 (2004), p.204

³ Mayo Collaborative Services v. Prometheus Laboratories, Inc., 566 U.S. ___, 132 S. Ct. 1289, 101 USPQ2d 1961 (2012)

⁴ Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc., 569 U.S. ___, 133 S. Ct. 2107, 106 USPQ2d 1972 (2013)

⁵ William Lemkin, Graphic Survey of Chemistry, Oxford Book Company (1960), p.470

**Thank you for this opportunity
to address this USPTO area of activity.**

Recompiled: May 2, 2014

(from prelim April 25th notes)

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