

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA, INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

ALLERGAN, INC.,  
Patent Owner.

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Case IPR2017-00579  
Patent 8,642,556 B2

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Before SHERIDAN K. SNEDDEN, TINA E. HULSE, and  
CHRISTOPHER G. PAULRAJ, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

PAULRAJ, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION

Institution of *Inter Partes* Review and Grant of Motion for Joinder  
*37 C.F.R. § 42.108; 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b)*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. (“Teva”) filed a Petition, seeking an *inter partes* review of claims 1–20 of U.S. Patent No. 8,642,556 B2 (“the ’556 patent,” Ex. 1001). Paper 4 (“Pet”). Along with the Petition, Teva filed a Motion for Joinder to join this proceeding with *Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. v. Allergan, Inc.*, IPR2016-01129. Paper 3 (“Mot”). Teva filed the Petition and Motion for Joinder in the present proceeding on January 6, 2017, within one month after we instituted trial in IPR2016-01131. 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b). Patent Owner Allergan, Inc. (“Allergan”) filed an opposition to Teva’s Motion for Joinder. Paper 8. Via e-mail correspondence to the Board on March 30, 2017, Allergan indicated that it did not intend to file a Preliminary Response to Teva’s Petition. Ex. 3001.

As explained further below, we institute trial on the same grounds as instituted in IPR2016-01129 and grant Teva’s Motion for Joinder.

## II. DISCUSSION

In IPR2016-01129, Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (“Mylan”) challenged claims 1–20 of the ’556 patent on the following grounds:

References	Basis	Claims challenged
Ding ’979 <sup>1</sup>	§ 102	1–20
Ding ’979 and Sall <sup>2</sup>	§ 103(a)	1–20

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<sup>1</sup> Ding et al., US 5,474,979, issued Dec. 12, 1995 (Ex. 1006).

<sup>2</sup> Sall et al., *Two Multicenter, Randomized Studies of the Efficacy and Safety of Cyclosporine Ophthalmic Emulsion in Moderate to Severe Dry Eye Disease*, 107 OPTHALMOLOGY 631–39 (2000) (Ex. 1007).

References	Basis	Claims challenged
Ding '979, Sall, and Glonek <sup>3</sup>	§ 103(a)	14 and 19
Ding '979, Sall, and Acheampong <sup>4</sup>	§ 103(a)	11, 18, and 20
Ding '979, Sall, Glonek, and Acheampong		19

After considering the Petition and the Patent Owner Preliminary Response, we instituted trial in IPR2016-01129 on all five grounds. IPR2016-01129, Paper 8, 25–26.

Teva's Petition is substantively identical to Mylan's Petition, challenging the same claims based on the same art and the same grounds. *Compare* IPR2016-01129, Paper 3 *with* IPR2017-00579, Paper 4. For the same reasons stated in our Decision on Institution in IPR2016-01129, we institute trial in this proceeding on the same three grounds. *See* IPR2016-01129, Paper 8.

Having determined that institution is appropriate, we now turn to Teva's Motion for Joinder. Based on authority delegated to us by the Director, we have discretion to join an *inter partes* review to a previously instituted *inter partes* review. 35 U.S.C. § 315(c). Section 315(c) provides, in relevant part, that “[i]f the Director institutes an inter partes review, the

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<sup>3</sup> Glonek et al., US 5,578,586, issued Nov. 26, 1996 (Ex. 1009).

<sup>4</sup> Acheampong et al., *Cyclosporine Distribution into the Conjunctiva, Cornea, Lacrimal Gland, and Systemic Blood Following Topical Dosing of Cyclosporine to Rabbit, Dog, and Human Eyes*, LACRIMAL GLAND, TEAR FILM, AND DRY EYE SYNDROMES 2: BASIC SCIENCE AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE 1001–04 (David A. Sullivan et al. eds., 1998) (Ex. 1008).

Director, in his or her discretion, may join as a party to that *inter partes* review any person who properly files a petition under section 311.” *Id.* When determining whether to grant a motion for joinder we consider factors such as timing and impact of joinder on the trial schedule, cost, discovery, and potential simplification of briefing. *Kyocera Corp. v. SoftView, LLC*, Case IPR2013-00004, slip op. at 4 (PTAB Apr. 24, 2013) (Paper 15).

Under the circumstances of this case, we determine that joinder is appropriate. As Teva notes, the Petition in IPR2017-00579 is substantially identical to the Mylan Petition with no substantive differences. Mot. 8. Teva proposes the same claim construction positions and relies upon the same exhibits. *Id.* Although Teva also submitted the declaration of Dr. Chambliss, Teva has agreed to rely on Mylan’s expert, Dr. Amiji, and withdraw the expert declaration of Dr. Chambliss. *Id.* at 9.

Teva has also agreed to assume a “back-seat, ‘understudy’ role” in the joined proceedings, “without any right to separate or additional briefing or discovery, unless authorized by the Board upon a request to address an issue that is unique to Teva.” *Id.* at 8. Teva further contends that there will be no impact on the trial schedule of IPR2016-01129, and that joinder will promote the just, speedy, and inexpensive resolution of the proceedings without prejudice to the parties. *Id.* at 10–11.

Allergan opposes Teva’s Motion for Joinder, arguing that the statute prohibits the joinder of time barred petitions to existing *inter partes* review proceedings. Paper 8, 3–5. But Allergan also “acknowledges the Board’s current position that (1) section 315(b)’s one-year time bar exception applies to both petitions and requests for joinder and (2) that institution decisions are

not reviewable on appeal.” *Id.* at 5 n.1 (citing *Microsoft Corp. v. Proxyconn Inc.*, IPR2013-00109, slip op. at 4 (PTAB Feb. 25, 2013) (Paper 15); *Achates Reference Publ’g, Inc. v. Apple, Inc.*, 803 F.3d 652 (Fed. Cir. 2015); 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b)). We are not persuaded by Allergan’s arguments for the reasons stated in the Board’s prior decisions. *See, e.g., Microsoft*, Paper 15 at 4 (“[T]he one-year time bar [under 35 U.S.C. § 315(b)] does not apply to a request for joinder.”).

In view of the foregoing, we find that joinder based upon the conditions stated in Teva’s Motion for Joinder will have little or no impact on the timing, cost, or presentation of the trial on the instituted grounds. Moreover, discovery and briefing will be simplified if the proceedings are joined. Thus, Teva’s Motion for Joinder is *granted*.

### III. ORDER

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that trial is instituted in IPR2017-00579 on the following grounds:

- A. Claims 1–20 as anticipated by Ding ’979;
- B. Claims 1–20 as obvious over Ding ’979 and Sall;
- C. Claims 14 and 19 as obvious over Ding ’979, Sall, and Glonek;
- D. Claims 11, 18, and 20 as obvious over Ding ’979, Sall, and Acheampong; and
- E. Claim 19 as obvious over Ding ’979, Sall, Glonek, and Acheampong.

FURTHER ORDERED that Teva’s Motion for Joinder with IPR2016-01129 is *granted*;

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