

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ENVIROLOGIX INC.,

Petitioner

v.

IONIAN TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Patent Owner

Case IPR2018-00405

Patent 9,562,263 B2

Before ULRIKE W. JENKS, CHRISTOPHER G. PAULRAJ, and
ROBERT A. POLLOCK, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

PAULRAJ, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION

Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review
37 C.F.R. § 42.108

I. INTRODUCTION

EnviroLogix Inc. (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 1–8 and 10–35 of U.S. Patent No. 9,562,263 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’263 patent”). Paper 1 (“Pet.”). Ionian Technologies, Inc (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response to the Petition. Paper 10 (“Prelim. Resp.”).

We have authority under 35 U.S.C. § 314, which provides that an *inter partes* review may not be instituted “unless . . . there is a reasonable likelihood that the Petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” 35 U.S.C. § 314(a). Upon consideration of the arguments and evidence presented in the Petition and the Preliminary Response, we are not persuaded that Petitioner has established a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail in its challenges to claims 1–8 and 10–35 of the ’263 patent. Accordingly, we do not institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1–8 and 10–35.

II. BACKGROUND

A. *Related Proceedings*

Petitioner identifies three related patents: U.S. Patent No. 9,562,264 B2 (“the ’264 patent”), U.S. Patent No. 9,617,586 B2 (“the ’586 patent”), U.S. Patent No. 9,689,031 B2 (“the ’031 patent”). Pet. 2 (“Petitioner reserves the right to petition for *inter partes* review of 9,562,263, 9,617,586 and 9,689,031”). The claims in the ’264 patent are directed to a method of amplifying a target polynucleotide. We note that Petitioner has filed a request for *inter partes* review of the ’264 patent. *See* IPR2018-00406. Concurrently herewith, we issue also a decision in that related proceeding.

B. The '263 Patent (Ex. 1001)

The '263 patent issued from Application No. 14/067,620, filed October 30, 2013, which is a continuation of Application No. 11/778,018, filed July 14, 2007.

The '263 patent relates to amplification of nucleic acid targets using a nicking enzyme. A nicking enzyme amplification reaction (NEAR) requires the presence of (1) a nucleic acid target, (2) at least two template oligonucleotides, (3) a thermophilic nicking enzyme, (4) a thermophilic polymerase, and (5) buffer components all held at the reaction temperature. Ex. 1001, 18:32–36.

The '263 patent provides that when using “a double-stranded target, both templates can interact with the corresponding target strands simultaneously.” *Id.* 18:47–48. “The double-strand formed from the extension of both templates creates a nicking enzyme binding site on either end of the duplex. This double-strand is termed the NEAR amplification duplex.” *Id.* 19:16–19. The NEAR amplification method “do[es] not require the use of temperature cycling, as often is required in methods of amplification to dissociate the target sequence from the amplified nucleic acid.” *Id.* 19:51–54. The '263 patent provides that even though temperature cycling is not required, the temperature should be high enough to minimize nonspecific binding. *Id.* 20:2–3. “The polymerase may be mixed with the target nucleic acid molecule before, after, or at the same time as, the nicking enzyme.” *Id.* 19:54–58. “The reaction is run at a constant temperature, usually between 54° C. and 60° C. for the enzyme combination of Bst polymerase (large fragment) and Nt.Bst.NB1 nicking enzyme.” *Id.* 21:17–20. The product of the NEAR amplification can be visualized by gel

electrophoresis or mass spectroscopy. *Id.* 10–67. Alternatively, the product can be detected in real-time using SYBR II fluorescence (*id.* 27: 6–15), Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) (*id.* at 27:18–32), or using molecular beacons. *Id.* at 27:36–47.

C. Illustrative Claim

Claim 1, the sole independent claim of the '263 patent is illustrative and reproduced below:

1. A method of amplifying a target polynucleotide sequence, the method comprising:
 - (a) obtaining, from an animal, plant or food, a sample comprising a target nucleic acid, the target nucleic acid comprising the target polynucleotide sequence,
 - (b) without first subjecting the target nucleic acid to a thermal denaturation step associated with amplification of the target polynucleotide sequence, combining, in a single step, the obtained sample directly with an amplification reagent mixture or diluting the obtained sample and combining, in a single step, the diluted sample with an amplification reagent mixture, in either case, the amplification reagent mixture being free of bumper primers and comprising:
 - (i) a polymerase,
 - (ii) a nicking enzyme,
 - (iii) a first oligonucleotide comprising a 5' portion that comprises a nicking enzyme binding site that is non-complementary to the target polynucleotide sequence and a 3' portion that hybridizes to the target polynucleotide sequence, and
 - (iv) a second oligonucleotide comprising a 5' portion that comprises a nicking enzyme binding site that is non-complementary to the target polynucleotide sequence and a 3' portion that hybridizes to the target polynucleotide sequence,
 - (c) subjecting the reaction mixture formed by the step of combining to essentially isothermal conditions to amplify

- the target polynucleotide sequence without the assistance of bumper primers, and
- (d) detecting the amplified target polynucleotide sequence in real time within 10 minutes of subjecting the reaction mixture to essentially isothermal conditions.

Ex. 1001, 32:14–47 (formatting added).

D. Prior Art

Petitioner relies upon the following prior art references:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Ehses et al. ("Ehses") | <i>Optimization and design of oligonucleotide setup for strand displacement amplification</i> , 63 J. BIOCHEM. BIOPHYS. METHODS 170–186 (2005). | Ex. 1002 |
| Ehses ("Ehses Dissertation") | <i>Isothermale in vitro Selektion und Amplifikation zur Untersuchung von Evolutionsvorgängen</i> , Dissertation (2005). | Ex. 1003 |
| Ehses (Dissertation Translation") | <i>Isothermal In Vitro Selection and Amplification to Investigate Evolutionary Processes</i> . | Ex. 1004 |
| Piepenburg et al. ("Piepenburg") | US 2005/0112631 A1, publ. May 26, 2005. | Ex. 1005 |
| Kong et al. ("Kong") | WO 01/94544 A2, publ. Dec. 13, 2001. | Ex. 1006 |
| Kato and Kuramitsu ("Kato") | <i>Characterization of thermostable RecA protein and analysis of its interaction with single-stranded DNA</i> , 259 FEBS Journal 592–601 (1999). | Ex. 1007 |

Petitioner also relies upon the Declaration of Dr. Jeremy Edwards.
(Ex. 1008).

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