

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

NALOX-1 PHARMACEUTICALS, LLC,
Petitioner,

v.

OPIANT PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Patent Owner.

IPR2019-00688, IPR2019-00689, and IPR2019-00690
Patent No. 9,468,747 B2

PETITIONER'S NOTICE
(As Authorized by the Board's Order Dated August 1, 2019)

Petitioner Nalox-1 Pharmaceuticals, a pharmaceutical company, is currently developing, and plans to seek FDA approval to market a much needed generic version of Narcan® naloxone nasal spray far in advance of the 2035 patent expiration. The '747 patent is one of several related Orange Book patents listed for Narcan® that Petitioner has challenged to remove the barriers to an approved generic naloxone nasal spray. The '747 patent claims are invalid, primarily in light of the teachings of Wyse, Davies, and Wang. Due to different statutory bases for invalidity, as well as substantive differences in these three primary references, Petitioner filed three separate, non-redundant, IPR Petitions. The Board should consider the Petitions in the following order, and for at least the following reasons, the Board should institute review for all three Petitions:

Rank	Petition	Primary Reference
1	IPR2019-00688	Wyse
2	IPR2019-00690	Davies
3	IPR2019-00689	Wang

A. Statutory Bases for Invalidity and Different Version of Wang Used in Petitions Render the Petitions Non-Redundant

Petition 1 challenges the priority claim of the '747 patent and relies on Wyse, which is prior art because the '747 patent is not entitled to a priority date of March 14, 2014. The other Petitions do not rely on challenging the priority claim.

Petition 1 relies on Wyse, which is prior art under § 102(a)(2). Petitions 2 and 3, on the other hand, rely on primary references Davies and Wang, each of which is

prior art under § 102(a)(1). Patent Owner may seek to remove Wyse as prior art under an exception under § 102(b)(2), but will be unable to do so for Davies and Wang under the same exception, as Davies and Wang are prior art under § 102(a)(1) and can only be removed as prior art if an exception under a separate statutory section, § 102(b)(1), applies. Instituting each Petition will ensure that Patent Owner cannot eliminate all instituted Petitions, should it present evidence sufficient to qualify as an exception for only one category of prior art.

In addition, Petitions 2 and 3 rely on a human translation of Wang, certified to be true and accurate, while, during prosecution, Patent Owner provided to the Office only a machine translation. Patent Owner may argue about the materiality of such differences, and may otherwise seek to disqualify or discredit Wang as prior art. For these reasons, the Petitions are not redundant.

B. Differences of Disclosure Between Primary References Renders the Petitions Non-Redundant

There are numerous differences in the disclosures of the three primary references, such that certain primary references anticipate certain claim limitations while others do not. For example, Petition 1 relies on Wyse, which Patent Owner argues teaches away from the use of benzalkonium chloride (BAC). Petition 1 relies on Wyse as a primary reference and the Declaration of Dr. Donovan to support the position that a POSA would not have considered Wyse to teach away from the use

of BAC. Petitions 2 and 3 do not rely Wyse for the teaching of BAC, but instead for its other teachings.

In addition, Wyse and Wang each anticipate the “pH of 3.5-5.5” limitation of claims 1 and 30, while Davies does not. Wyse and Davies each anticipates the “single-use, pre-primed device” limitation of claim 1, while Wang does not. And Wyse anticipates the “between about 0.2 mg and about 1.2 mg of an isotonicity agent” of claims 1 and 30, and the plasma concentration limitations of claims 15, 25-29, and 34-45, while Davies and Wang do not. Different legal standards apply depending on whether a claim limitation is anticipated by a single reference, or obvious in view of multiple references. Therefore, the Petitions are not redundant.

The following highlights these differences, as well as additional information the Board may find useful in determining the disposition of the Petitions.

	Wyse	Davies	Wang
Statutory category of primary reference	§102(a)(2)	§102(a)(1)	§102(a)(1)
Was primary reference cited	Y	Y	Machine translation
Relies on Wyse for teaching of BAC	Y	N	N
Anticipates “pH of 3.5-5.5” (claims 1, 30)	Y	N	Y
Anticipates “single-use, pre-primed device” limitation (claim 1)	Y	Y	N
Anticipates “about 0.2 mg and about 1.2 of an isotonicity agent” (claims 1, 30)	Y	N	N
Anticipates plasma concentration limitations (claims 15, 25-29, 34-45)	Y	N	N

The Petitions do not rely on substantially overlapping grounds or theories, and the Petitioner respectfully requests that the Board institute each Petition.

Dated: August 5, 2019

/s/ Yelee Y. Kim

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