

## APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

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United States Court of Appeals  
for the Federal Circuit

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**JUNO THERAPEUTICS, INC.,  
SLOAN KETTERING INSTITUTE  
FOR CANCER RESEARCH,**  
*Plaintiffs-Appellees*

v.

**KITE PHARMA, INC.,**  
*Defendant-Appellant*

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2020-1758

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Appeal from the United States District Court for  
the Central District of California in No. 2:17-cv-  
07639-PSG-KS, Judge Philip S. Gutierrez.

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Decided: August 26, 2021

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Before MOORE, *Chief Judge*,  
PROST and O'MALLEY, *Circuit Judges*.

MOORE, *Chief Judge*.

Kite Pharma, Inc. appeals a final judgment of the United States District Court for the Central District of California that (1) claims 3, 5, 9, and 11 of U.S. Patent No. 7,446,190 are not invalid for lack of written description or enablement, (2) the '190 patent's certificate of correction is not invalid, and (3) Juno Therapeutics, Inc., and Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research (collectively, Juno) were entitled to \$1,200,322,551.50 in damages. *Juno Therapeutics, Inc. v. Kite Pharma, Inc.*, No. 2:17-cv-07639-PSG-KS, (C.D. Cal. April 8, 2020), ECF 728. Because we conclude that the jury verdict regarding written description is not supported by substantial evidence, we reverse.

#### BACKGROUND

T cells are white blood cells that contribute to the body's immune response. J.A. 32906–07. They have naturally occurring receptors on their surfaces that facilitate their attack on target cells (such as cancer cells) by recognizing and binding an antigen, i.e., a structure on a target cell's surface. J.A. 32907–08.

Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy involves isolating a patient's T cells; reprogramming

those T cells to produce a specific, targeted receptor (a CAR) on each T cell's surface; and infusing the patient with the reprogrammed cells. J.A. 32913; '190 patent at 2:31–36, 7:24–33. The reprogramming involves introducing genetic material containing a nucleotide sequence encoding for a CAR into the T cell so that the cell produces the CAR on its surface. J.A. 32913; '190 patent at 1:30–34, 2:27–36. This CAR allows the T cell to recognize the specific antigen for which it was programmed. J.A. 32913; '190 patent at 2:27–36.

The '190 patent relates to a nucleic acid polymer encoding a three-part CAR for a T cell. It claims priority to a provisional application filed May 28, 2002, a time period that one of the inventors labeled as “the birth of the CAR-T field.” J.A. 32976. The first portion of the three-part CAR is called the intracellular domain of the human CD3 ζ (zeta) chain. *See, e.g.*, '190 patent at 2:14–16, 4:12–17. It is a signaling domain that, when the T cell binds to an antigen, is activated to create an initial immune response. J.A. 103. The second portion is a costimulatory region comprising a specific amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:6) that is part of a naturally occurring T-cell protein called CD28. '190 patent at 2:16–17, 3:44–54. When activated, the costimulatory region creates a second signal to augment or prolong the immune response by, for example, directing the T cells to multiply. J.A. 103; J.A. 32912. The CD3-zeta portion and the costimulatory region combine to make a signaling element, or backbone, of the CAR. J.A. 32906; J.A. 32912–13. This combination of the CD3-zeta and costimulatory regions allows the T cells to not only kill target cells but also to divide into more T cells. J.A. 32913–14. The third and final portion of

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