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Pharmaceuticals at the Patent Trial & Appeal Board: The Webinar!

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October 8, 2015

Agenda

- The Different Types of PTAB Post-Grant Proceedings
- Statistics
- Recent Decisions
- New Rules and Looking Forward

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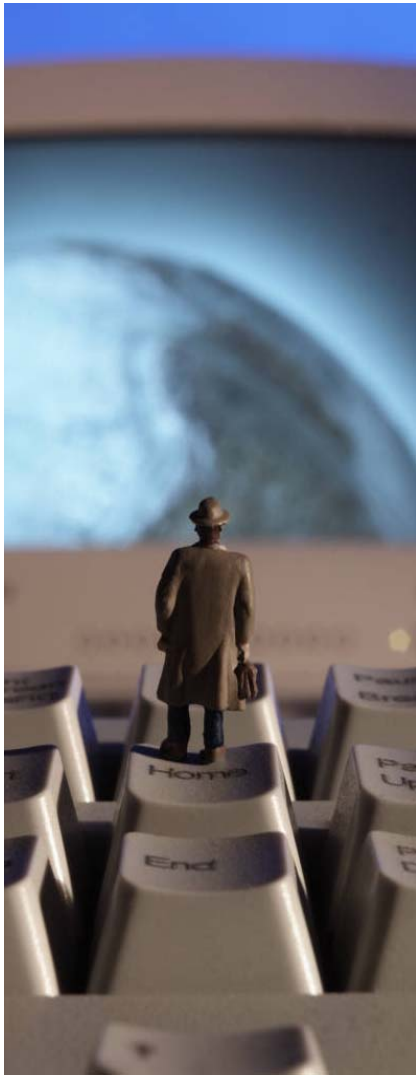
The Different Types of Post-Grant Proceedings

Inter Partes Review



- Inter Partes Review (IPR) is a trial proceeding conducted at the Patent Trial & Appeal Board (PTAB) to review the patentability of one or more claims in a patent
- Only available on 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 or 103 grounds
  - Patents or printed publications only
- Filed by a third party challenger
  - The threshold necessary for initiating an IPR is prescribed by statute as "a reasonable likelihood that a petitioner will prevail with respect to at least one challenged claim"
  - Broadest reasonable claim construction
- Final determination will be issued by PTAB within 1 year after institution
  - Institution decision made within 6 months
  - Extension of 6 months available

Inter Partes Review: Strategy Cheat Sheet

Advantages	Disadvantages
Invalidity arguments assessed by the USPTO with no presumption of validity	**Estoppel**
Likelihood of litigation stay	**Risk of "gold-plating" the patent**
Claim amendments remove past damages or can invoke intervening rights	**Claims can be amended**
High petition institution rate	**Only available within a year of being served with a complaint for patent infringement**
Speed (1 year from date of institution)	**Substantial filing fee (in relation to earlier reexam proceedings)**
Preserve §§ 101, 112, etc. defenses for litigation	**Limited to §§ 102, 103 patent/printed publication prior art**
Decision by patent experts rather than district court judge or jury	
High likelihood of some clarification/file history estoppel	**Page limits on petition**
Some discovery	**Very limited discovery vs. district court**
Direct appeal to Federal Circuit	**Institution at PTAB discretion and decision not to institute is not appealable**

Most useful when...

- …recently charged with infringement of a very broad patent
- …challenger has strong prior art reference(s)
- …anonymity is not a concern
- …challenger wants to stay co-pending district litigation

Post Grant Review

- Post Grant Review (PGR) is a trial proceeding conducted at the PTAB to review the patentability of one or more claims in a first-to-file patent
- Third-party must file a petition on or before 9 months after the issue or reissue of the patent
  - Must be “more likely than not” that at least one of the challenged claims is unpatentable (or novel/unsettled legal question)
  - “Higher” burden than IPR
- Final determination will be issued by PTAB within 1 year (extension available)

Post Grant Review: Strategy Cheat Sheet

Advantages	Disadvantages
Broad grounds of attack, including §§ 101, 112 grounds	Broad range of estoppel including , including §§ 101, 112 grounds
Can be filed immediately after patent grant	Must be filed within nine months after patent issuance
Invalidity arguments assessed with no presumption of validity	Cannot file subsequent requests
Likelihood of litigation stay	Risk of "gold-plating" the patent
Speed (1 year from date of institution)	Risk of countersuit by patentee (cannot file anonymously)
Decision by patent experts rather than district court judge or jury	Claims can be amended
High likelihood of some clarification/file history estoppel	Substantial filing fee (particularly in relation to earlier reexam proceedings)
Some discovery	Very limited discovery vs. district court
Direct appeal to Federal Circuit	Institution at PTAB discretion and decision not to institute is not appealable
	Page limits on petition

Most useful when…

- …co-pending litigation is filed in the ITC or district court "rocket docket" immediately after patent grant and invalidity challenge needs to be made right away (not 9 months later in an IPR)
- …co-pending litigation is filed in patentee-friendly jurisdiction
- …patent(s)-in-suit susceptible to multiple grounds of attack

Transitional Program for Covered Business Method Patents

- The Transitional Program for Covered Business Method Patents (CBM) is a trial proceeding conducted at the PTAB to review the patentability of one or more claims in a covered business method patent related to financial services.
- Employs the standards and procedures of a post-grant review, including the higher ("more likely than not") standard, with certain exceptions
  - Standing: Petitioner or petitioner's real party in interest must be sued for infringement of the patent or charged with infringement under the patent

Covered Business Method: Strategy Cheat Sheet

Advantages	Disadvantages
Estoppel in litigation limited only to issues actually raised	**Challenger must have been accused of infringement**
Broad grounds of attack particularly useful for § 101 challenges	**No §102(e) art!**
Can be filed immediately after patent grant for first-to-invent patents	**Only available nine months or more after patent issuance for first-to-file patents**
Claim amendments remove past damages	**Claims can be amended**
Invalidity arguments assessed by the USPTO with no presumption of validity	**Definition of "covered business method" is currently being litigated**
Likelihood of litigation stay	**Risk of "gold-plating" the patent**
Speed (1 year from date of institution)	**Substantial filing fee (particularly in relation to earlier reexam proceedings)**
High likelihood of some clarification/file history estoppel	**Page limits on petition**
Some discovery	**Very limited discovery vs. district court**
Direct appeal to Federal Circuit	**Institution at PTAB discretion and decision not to institute is not appealable**

Most useful when…

- …co-pending litigation stay is desirable
- …patent-at-issue is clearly directed toward a "covered business method"
- …challenger has low(er) confidence in prior art reference(s)
- …there is evidence of past sale or prior use
- …good challenge under §101 available

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Statistics

Total Number of IPR and PGR Petitions Filed

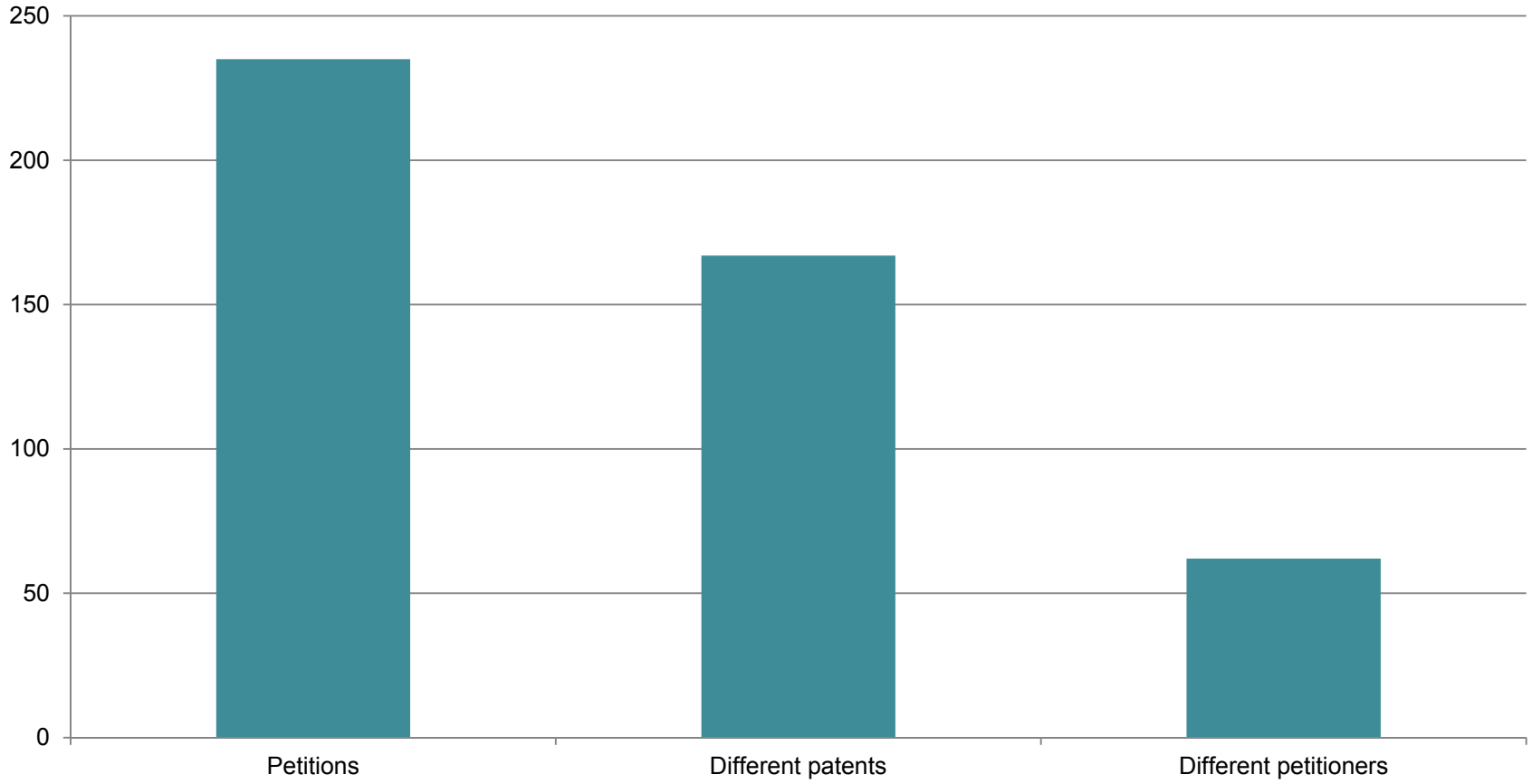
Filings as of August 31, 2015:	
IPR petitions	3,442
PGR petitions	13
	(source: USPTO)

AIA Petitions – Technology Breakdown

USPTO Fiscal Year 2015 Filings:	
Electrical/computer	62%
Mechanical/business methods	24%
Bio/pharma	9%
Chemical	5%
	(source: USPTO; as of August 31, 2015)

IPR Petitions on Pharma Patents

As of September 30, 2015:

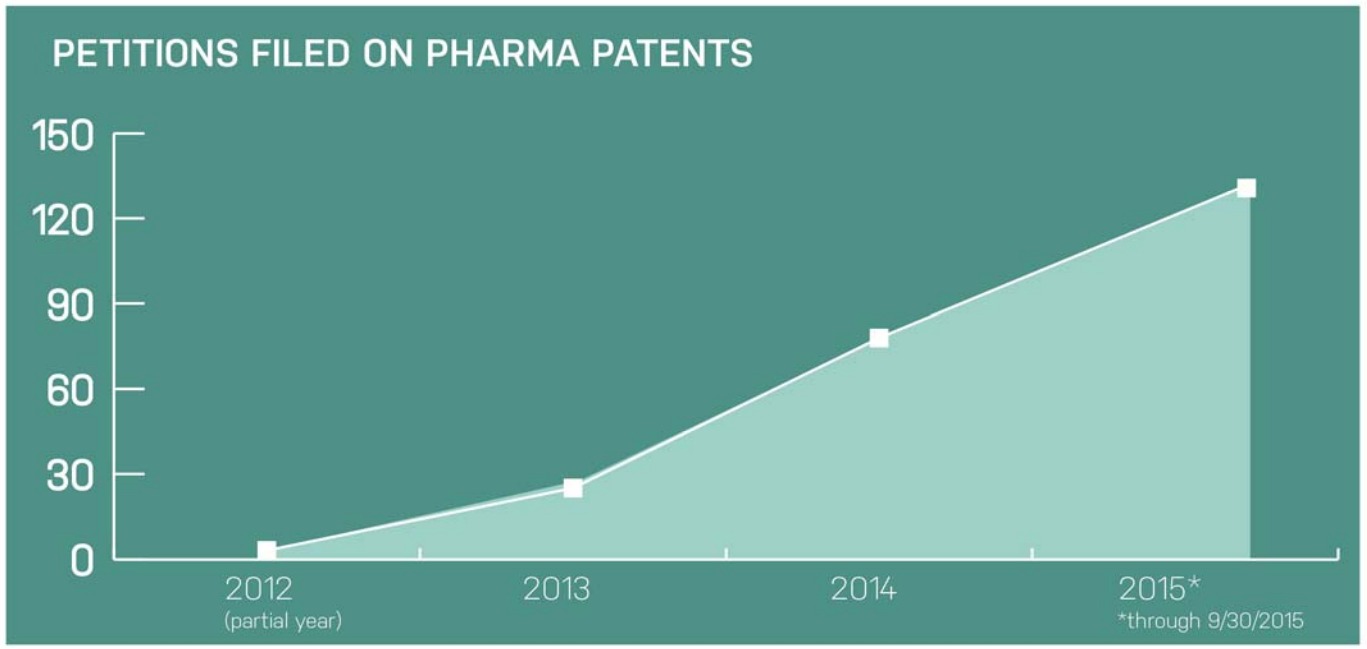


Who is Filing Pharma IPR Petitions?

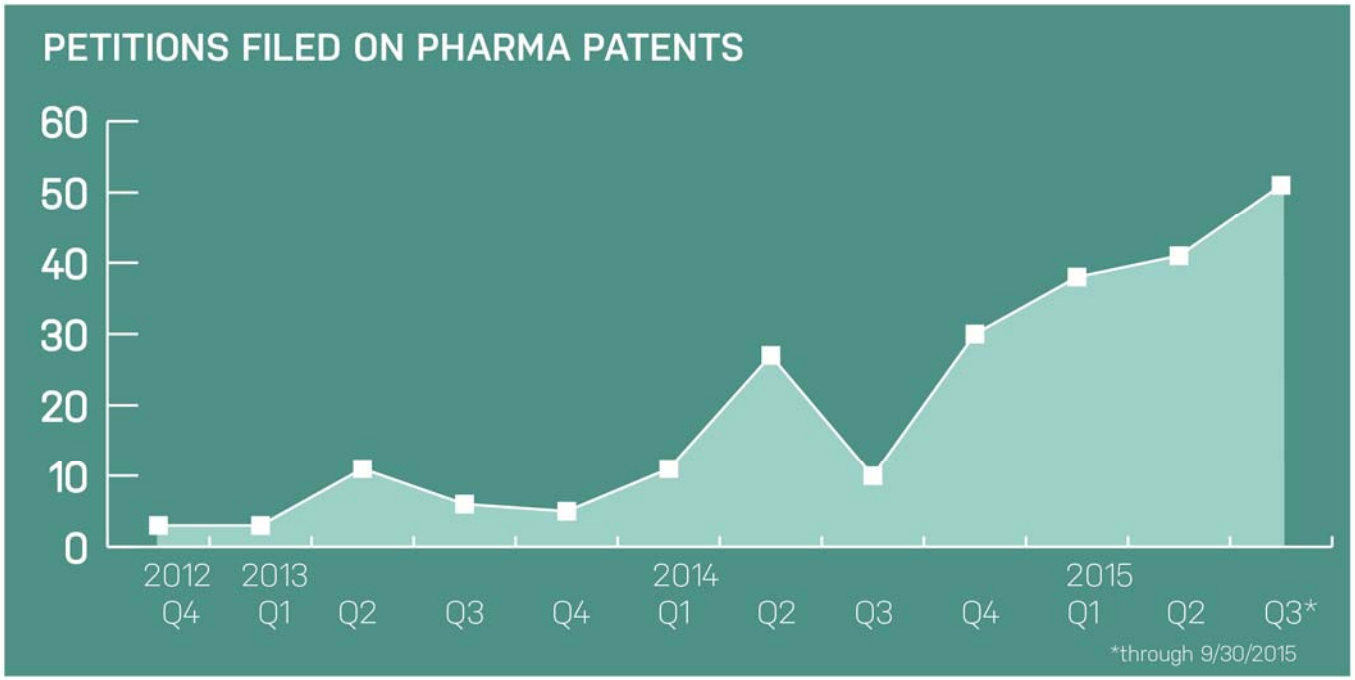
- Top 5 Petitioners:
  - Coalition for Affordable Drugs (~34 petitions)
  - Mylan (~24 petitions)
  - Amneal (~19 petitions)
  - Apotex (~17 petitions)
  - Praxair Distribution Inc. (~10 petitions)

as of September 30, 2015

IPR Petitions on Pharma Patents – Filing Trends

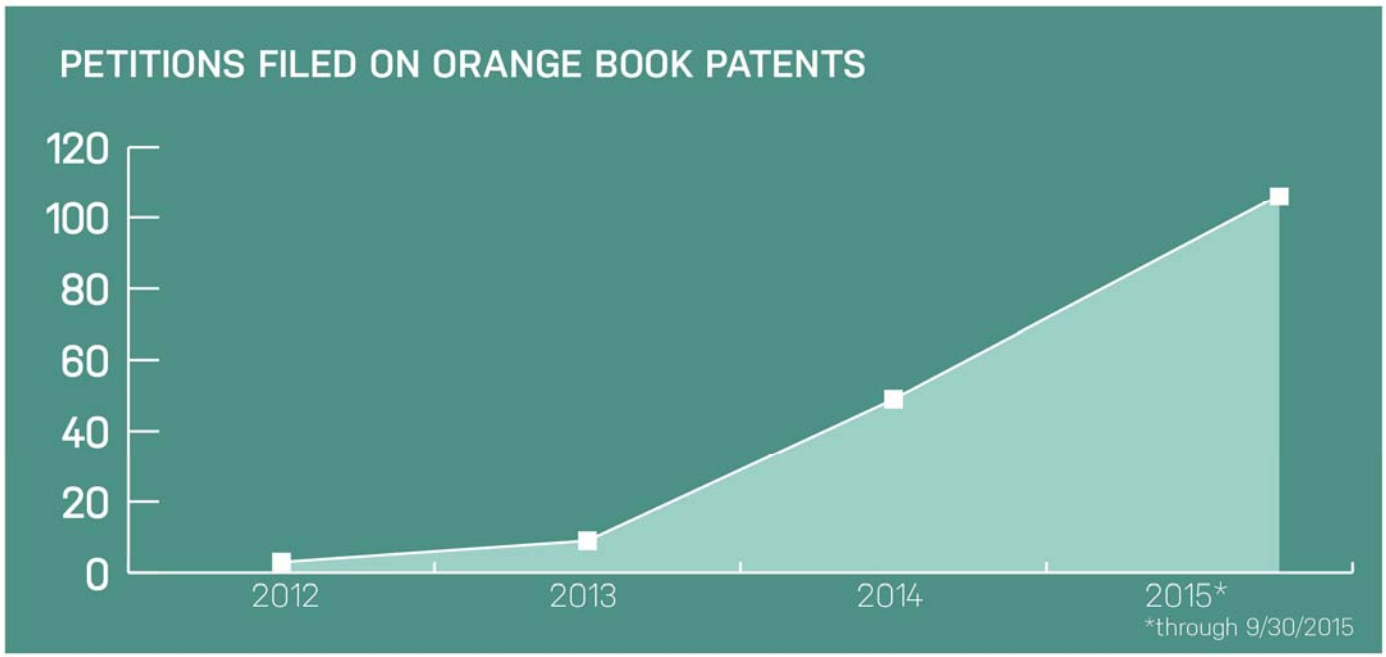


IPR Petitions on Pharma Patents – Filing Trends



Intersection of IPRs and Orange Book Patents

- Of the 235 pharma IPR petitions, 168 are directed to patents listed in the Orange Book



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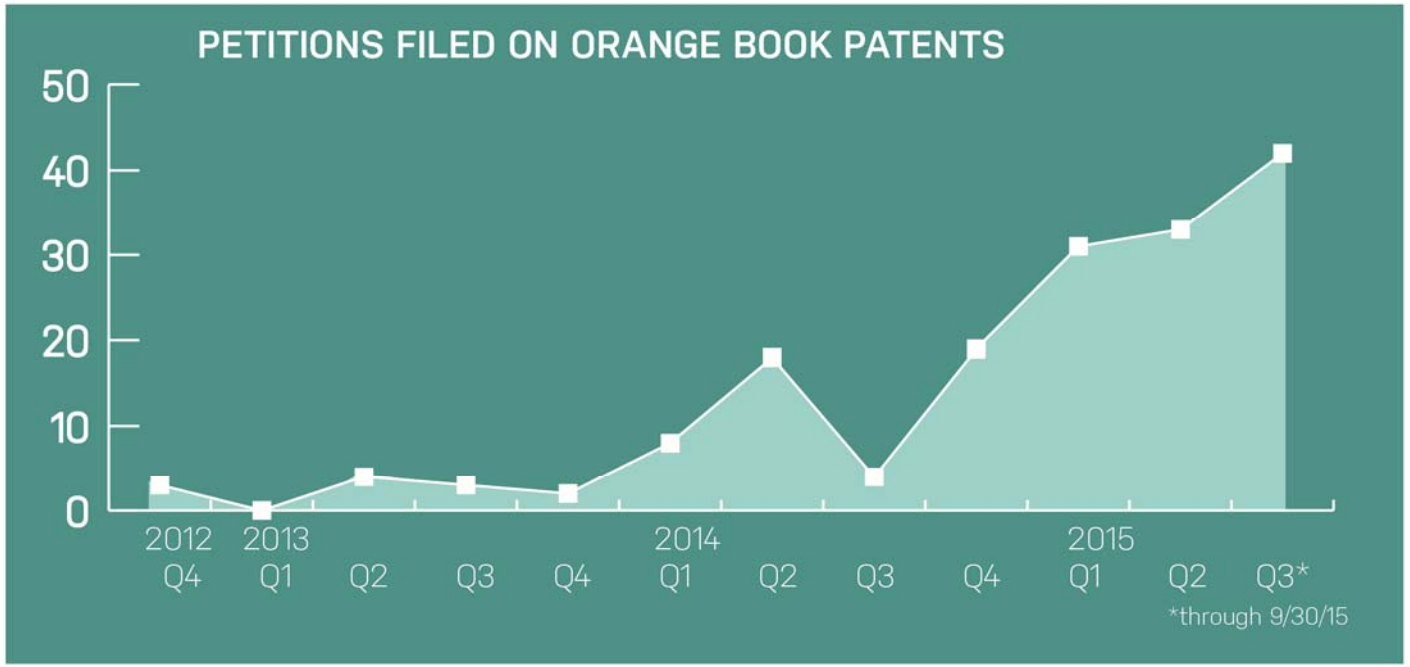


Intersection of IPRs and Orange Book Patents

- In a minority of cases on Orange Book patents (38%), the patent owner had not asserted the patent against the petitioner

- In some cases, the patent owner had not asserted the challenged Orange Book patent against anyone

Some of the Petitioners Involved in Co-Pending Litigation

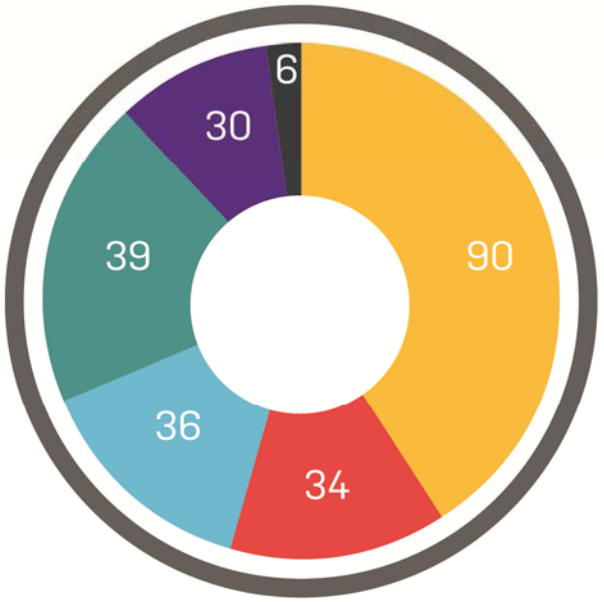
Some of the Drugs Involved in Co-Pending Litigation

Types of Patent Claims Challenged

- Roughly 42% of pharma petitions are directed to patents claiming compositions (*e.g.* new formulations)
- Roughly 36% of pharma petitions are directed to patents claiming methods of treatment or methods of use
- Less than 8% of pharma petitions are directed to patents that claim compounds
- Other types of claims challenged less frequently include methods of distribution of dangerous drugs, device claims, and process claims

as of September 30, 2015

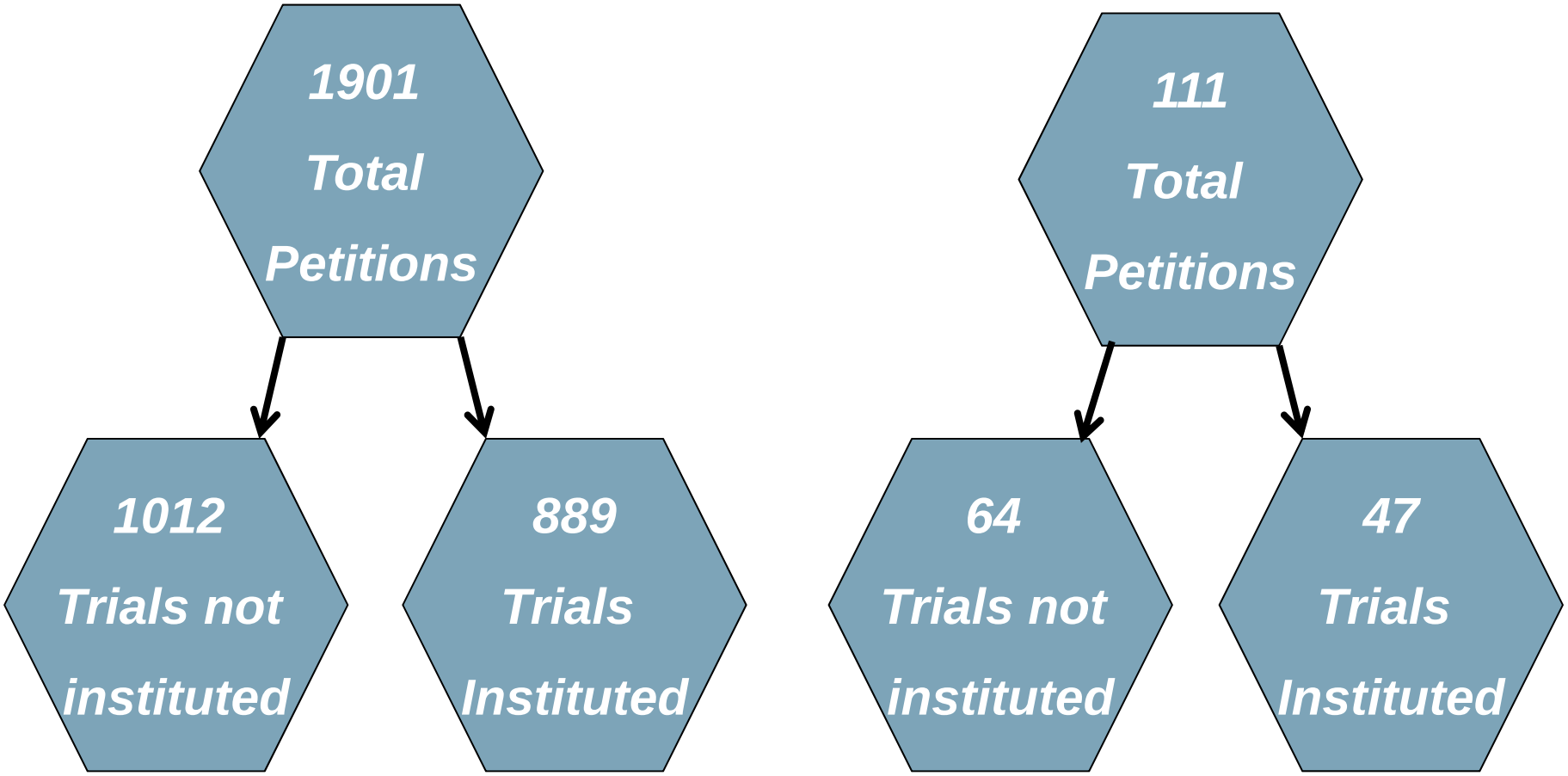
Summary of Petition Status



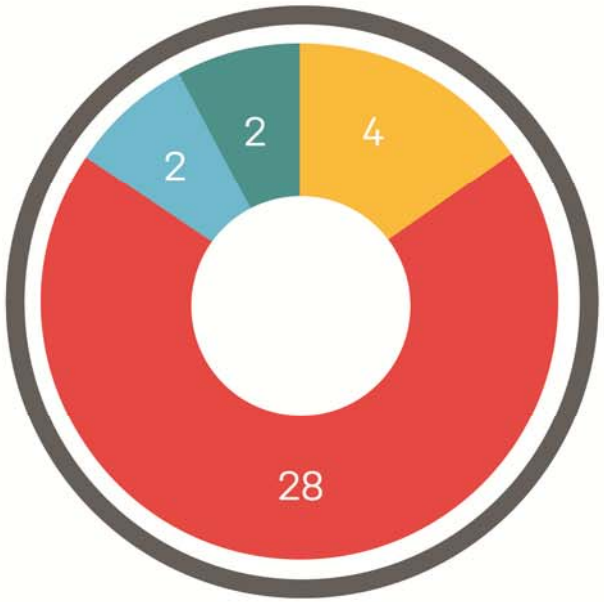
DISPOSITIONS AND STATUS TO DATE

- Pending institution decision: 90
- Instituted; trial ongoing: 34
- Denied institution: 36
- Settled: 39
- Final written decision: 30
- Terminated due to disclaimer or adverse judgment: 6

Summary of Petition Status



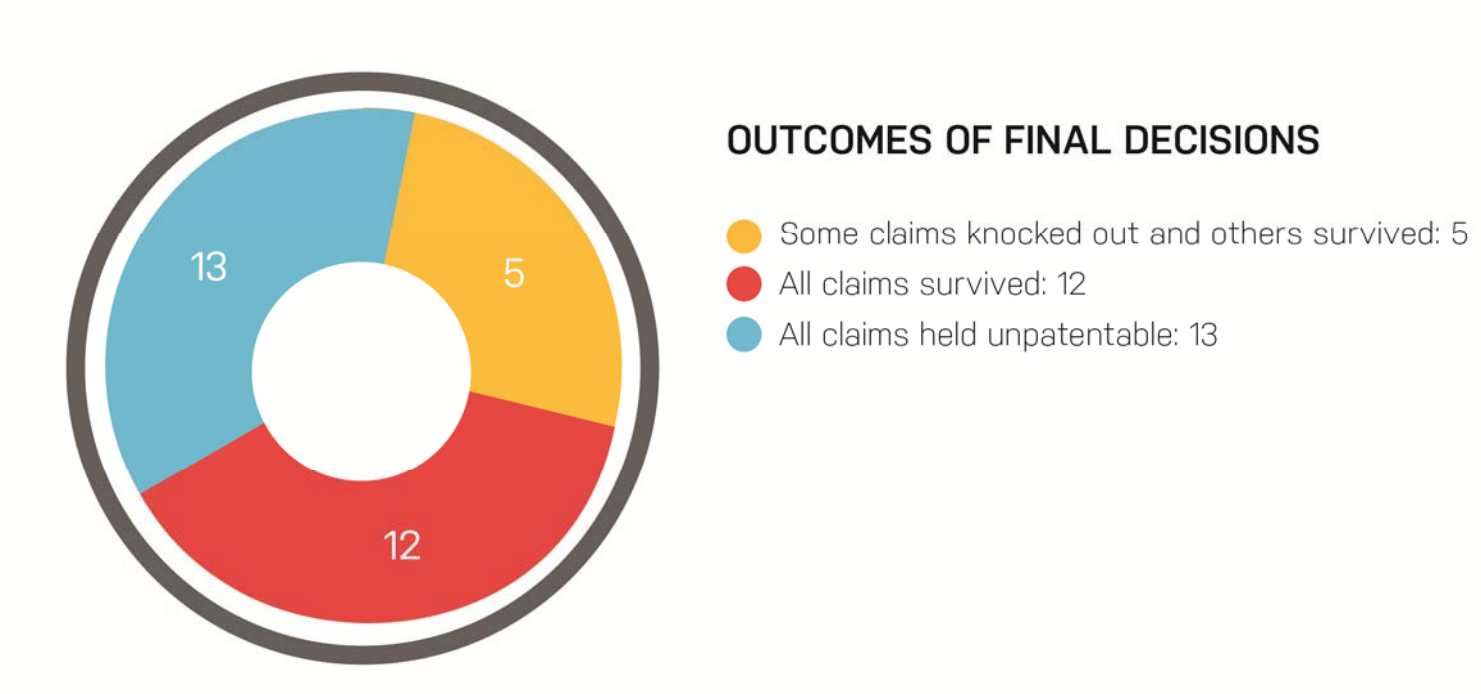
Reasons for Denial of Institution



REASONS THE PTAB DECLINED TO INSTITUTE TRIAL

- Time-barred: 4
- Petitioner failed to carry burden: 28
- PTAB used discretion to deny because challenges were duplicative of arguments before PTAB in another IPR: 2
- Failure to identify all real parties-in-interest: 2

Outcomes of Final Decisions



Settlement

- To date, ~16% of pharma IPRs have settled
- 70% of these settlements occurred prior to the Board deciding whether to institute trial
- 30% settled after trial had been instituted

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Recent Decisions

Some Recent Examples of Final Written Decisions in Pharmaceutical Space

- *Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc. & Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Novartis AG*, Case No. IPR2014-00550 & IPR2015-00268
  - PTAB ruled that challenged claims were invalid as obvious despite the fact that prior district court and Federal Circuit decisions held that the claims were ***not obvious*** in view of the same art.
- *Apotex, Inc. v. Wyeth, Inc.*, Case No. IPR2014-00115
  - PTAB ruled that petitioner had ***not*** shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the challenged claims were invalid for obviousness

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  - PTAB ruled that petitioner had ***not*** shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the challenged claims were invalid for obviousness

FWD: *Noven v. Novartis*

- Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Noven”) filed petitions to institute IPRs on U.S. Patent Nos. 6,335,031 (“’031 patent”) and 6,316,023 (“’023 patent”).
- After institution by the PTAB, Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (“Mylan”) filed separate petitions raising grounds identical to Noven’s petitions. Mylan also filed a motion for joinder, which the PTAB allowed.
- The challenged claims were directed, generally, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound (rivastigmine), a certain amount of an antioxidant, and a diluent or carrier.

FWD: *Noven v. Novartis*

- The PTAB instituted the IPR petitions on three separate grounds of obviousness based on the following prior art references:
  - *Enz* – disclosing pharmaceutical compositions comprising rivastigmine and a diluent or carrier
  - A number of references (including *Sasaki*) disclosing the use of an antioxidant to increase the stability of the pharmaceutical composition, especially with certain compounds (phenolic hydroxyl-group containing compounds, an amine compound, and the like)

FWD: *Noven v. Novartis*

- The PTAB held that the petitioner demonstrated the challenged claims were obvious because a POSA would have been motivated to combine the teachings of the prior art.
  - The POSA would have been able to reasonably predict "in advance of testing" that rivastigmine would degrade when formulated with an acrylic adhesive based on its molecular structure, and the way to address that problem was disclosed in *Sasaki*.

FWD: *Noven v. Novartis*

- Two U.S. District Court decisions, and one Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decision, previously held that the inventions of the challenged claims were not invalid as obvious, including over the same art (in the most recent proceeding against petitioners). *See Novartis Pharm. Corp. v. Noven Pharm., Inc.*, Civ. Nos. 13-527-RGA, 14-111-RGA, 2015 WL 5121157 (D. Del. Aug. 31, 2015) *("Noven"); Novartis Pharma. Corp. v. Watson Labs., Inc.*, Nos. 2014-1799 et al., 2015 WL 2403308 (Fed. Cir. May 21, 2015) *("Watson"); Novartis Pharms. Corp. v. Par Pharm., Inc.*, 48 F. Supp. 3d 733 (D. Del. 2014).
- The PTAB distinguished its decision from the court decisions on the grounds that the courts addressed obviousness under a different standard (clear and convincing evidence) and with a different evidentiary record (without the benefit of the evidence from petitioner's declarants, Drs. Kydonieus and Schöneich).

FWD: *Noven v. Novartis*

- In the *Watson* decision, the Federal Circuit held that the district court did not err in finding that because the prior art did not teach that oxidative degradation of rivastigmine was a known problem, it would not have been obvious to one of skill in the art to combine rivastigmine with an antioxidant, especially in a transdermal formulation.
- In the *Noven* District Court decision, the district court held that a POSA would not have known that rivastigmine was susceptible to oxidation based on structure alone (without testing) or structural similarity with other compounds known to have oxidation issues (such as nicotine).

FWD: *Noven v. Novartis*

- **KEY TAKEAWAYS**
  - PTAB challenges can be successful in the face of, and in spite of, district court and court of appeals decisions on the same challenged claims, and even on the basis of the same art and experts.
  - PTAB will not automatically follow the courts' lead on the same issues.
  - Patent challengers should consider whether the filing of an IPR could be beneficial to them in view of the lower standard of proof, even with parallel district court litigation or challenges finding the patent not invalid.

Some Recent Examples of Final Written Decisions in Pharmaceutical Space

- *Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc. & Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Novartis AG*, Case No. IPR2014-00550 & IPR2015-00268
  - PTAB ruled that challenged claims were invalid as obvious despite the fact that prior district court and Federal Circuit decisions held that the claims were ***not obvious*** in view of the same art.
- ***Apotex, Inc. v. Wyeth, Inc.*, Case No. IPR2014-00115**
  - PTAB ruled that petitioner had ***not*** shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the challenged claims were invalid for obviousness

FWD: *Apotex v. Wyeth*

- Apotex, Inc. filed a petition challenging the validity of U.S. Patent No. 7,879,828 B2 ("'828 patent").
- The claims of the '828 patent were generally directed to compositions comprising tigecycline, lactose, and an acid selected from hydrochloric acid and gentisic acid, wherein the molar ratio of tigecycline to lactose is between about 1:0.2 and about 1:5 and the pH of the composition in a solution is between about 3.0 and about 7.0.
- Petitioner contended that a prior art Chinese patent, CN '550, disclosed a lyophilized composition that is stabilized against light, heat, oxygen, and water, and contains (1) minocycline (an analog of tigecycline), (2) lactose, glucose, or dextran, and (3) hydrochloric acid. And that a POSA would have been motivated to substitute tigecycline for minocycline in the lyophilized formulation of CN '550.

FWD: *Apotex v. Wyeth*

- PTAB held that a person having ordinary skill in the art would not have had reason to substitute tigecycline for minocycline in the lyophilized formulation of CN ’550, or to make the compositions recited in the challenged claims in particular in any event.
  - Petitioner’s expert did not explain why the knowledge that tigecycline is effective “where other antibiotics have failed” would lead a person having ordinary skill in the art to substitute tigecycline for minocycline in the CN ’550 compositions.
  - Petitioner did not provide any evidence or explanation why a person having ordinary skill in the art would have expected reasonably that the substitution tigecycline for minocycline in the CN ’550 compositions would have resulted in a stabilized tigecycline composition.

FWD: *Apotex v. Wyeth*

- **KEY TAKEAWAYS**
  - Petitioners should make sure not to frame their arguments in manners that render them susceptible to criticism as hindsight bias.
  - PTAB will take a close look at the cited art to consider whether the characterization put forward by the expert is accurate and fair.

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New Rules and Looking Forward

AIA Trial Rulemaking

- The Office has issued two new rule packages since launching AIA trial proceedings three years ago
  1. A first final rule package that encompassed less difficult "quick-fixes" based upon both stakeholder comments and internal PTAB suggestions, including more pages for briefing for motions to amend and for petitioner's reply brief; and
  2. A second **proposed** rule package that published in August.
- The second proposed rule package addresses issues raised in comments received from the public last year. It also provides more guidance concerning particular AIA proceeding issues.
- The public has sixty days to provide the Office with comments on the proposed rules, i.e., until October 19, 2015 (but this could be extended).
- The Office will issue a final rule, responding to these comments, and also issue a revised Patent Trial Practice Guide.
  - *We do not expect that this will occur until at least early 2016.*

Proposed Rule Changes

- The proposed rules address the following areas:
  - Claim construction standard
  - A patent owner's motions to amend
  - A patent owner's preliminary response
  - Additional discovery
  - Obviousness
  - Real party-in-interest
  - Multiple proceedings
  - Extension of one-year period to issue a final determination
  - Oral hearing
  - General topics
  - Rule 11-type sanctions

Most Important Proposed Rule Changes

- **New Declaration Evidence with Patent Owner Preliminary Response ("POPR")**
  - Proposes to allow patent owners to include, with their POPR, new testimonial evidence such as an expert declaration
  - The PTAB plans to resolve in favor of the petitioner any material factual disputes found in the petition, preliminary response and, if any, a reply.
  - Any cross-examination will occur after institution.
- **Patent Owner's Motion to Amend**
  - Notes the PTAB's development of motions-to-amend practice through its own body of decisions, including a recent decision (see next slide) that clarified what prior art a patent owner must address to meet its burden of proof.
  - The ultimate burden of persuasion of patentability will remain with the patent owner when submitting a motion to amend. Patent owners are encouraged to submit only a single substitute claim for each canceled claim, even though the rules do not prohibit proposing more than one substitute claim.

Motions to Amend

- ***MasterImage 3D, Inc. v. RealD Inc.***, Case IPR2015-00040 (PTAB July 15, 2015) (Paper 42) (representative)
  - Clarified earlier *Idle Free* decision
  - Patent Owner must show patentable distinction over prior art of record (in the proceeding; in the prosecution history; in any other proceeding involving the same patent)
  - Duty of candor and good faith in the Office may lead to additional prior art made of record by the Patent Owner when moving to amend

Most Important Proposed Rule Changes, Cont'd.

- **Word count**
  - Proposes using a word count for major briefing so that parties are free to present arguments and evidence to the Office in a way that a party deems is most effective, including presenting arguments in claim charts
    - *This change is almost universally opposed by practitioners because the proposed count is at least 2,000-4,000 words too low in each instance*
- **Rule 11**
  - Proposes a new requirement on practitioners before the PTAB, akin to the Rule 11 requirements in federal courts, that would give the USPTO a more robust means with which to police misconduct
    - *Unclear how this will change anything since registered practitioners already owe ethical duties to the USPTO*
- **Claim Construction**
  - Proposes to clarify that the PTAB will use the claim construction standard used by district courts for patents that are expired and patents that *will* expire during proceedings and therefore cannot be amended, while confirming the use of broadest reasonable interpretation (BRI) for all other cases

Most Important Proposed Rule Changes, Cont'd.

- **Secondary Considerations**
  - Evidence of non-obviousness falls under additional discovery. If a patent owner wishes to obtain such evidence, then a request for additional discovery needs to be submitted by the patent owner.
- **Real Party-In-Interest**
  - The PTAB will generally permit a patent owner to raise a real party-in-interest or privy challenge at *any time* during the post-grant proceeding. Concerning late challenges, though, the PTAB will decide on a case-by-case basis whether the lateness is uncalled for or prejudicial, including when such a challenge is in a request for additional discovery.
- **Later-Filed Petitions**
  - When considering whether to institute later-filed petitions on the same patent claims, the PTAB will follow its current body of case law.
    - Currently the PTAB is considers the following nonexclusive factors: (1) the degree of overlap between the prior art and arguments raised in the multiple petitions; (2) the identity of the petitioner in the later-filed proceeding; (3) whether the petitioner in the later-filed proceeding uses a prior decision on institution as a roadmap to refine and recycle arguments presented in an earlier-filed petition; (4) whether the circumstances surrounding the later-filed petition raises the specter of patent owner harassment; and (5) whether granting the later-filed petition is in the interests of justice.

Most Important Proposed Rule Changes, Cont'd.

- **Oral hearing**
  - The PTAB will continue with its case-by-case practice when considering requests for live testimony at the oral hearing.
  - Modification to the rules is proposed concerning the exchange of demonstratives. The proposal requires the parties to exchange demonstratives seven business days before the final hearing date.
    - *Slightly longer than the current 5-day exchange deadline.*
  - The PTAB will try to have all judges present during all sessions of multiple session final arguments, although schedule conflicts may prevent a judge from attending a session on a related case.
- **Pilot Program for Institution**
  - The Office is seeking input on whether to conduct a pilot program under which a single APJ would decide whether to institute an IPR trial, with two additional APJs being assigned to conduct the IPR trial, if instituted.

PTAB NPEs

Number	Name	Filed	PO/Assignee	Status	Instituted?
IPR2015-00720	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs (ADROCA) LLC	2/10/2015	Acorda Therapeutics	Petitioner's Request for Rehearing (09-23-2015)	N
IPR2015-00817	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs (ADROCA) LLC	2/27/2015	Acorda Therapeutics	Petitioner's Request for Rehearing (09-23-2015)	N
IPR2015-00858	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Ferrum Ferro Capital, LLC	3/9/2015	Allergan PLC, Allergan Sales, LLC and Actavis PLC	PO Prelim Response Filed (June 22, 2015) Petitioner Reply to Preliminary Response (July 10, 2015)	
IPR2015-00988	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs II LLC	4/1/2015	Cosmo Technologies, Ltd. (and Shire as exclusive sub-licensee)	PO Prelim Response filed (07-10-2015)	Y
IPR2015-00990	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs II LLC	4/1/2015	NPS Pharmaceuticals and Shire North American Group	PTAB Requests More Briefing on Abuse of Process (09-01-2015) PO's Brief in Response to Board (09-10-2015), Corrected (09-14-2015) Petitioner's Brief in Response to Board (09-21-2015)	
IPR2015-01018	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs III LLC	4/6/2015	Jazz Pharmaceuticals	Petitioner's Brief in Response to Board (09-21-2015) PO's Response to the Board's Request for Additional Briefing (09-28-2015)	
IPR2015-01076	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs IV LLC	4/20/2015	Pharmacyclics (wholly-owned subsidiary of AbbVie, Inc.)	Patent Owner's Reply ISO Motion for Sanctions (8-20-2015)	
IPR2015-01086	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs V LLC	4/22/2015	Biogen	PO Reply in Support of Motion for Additional Discovery (07-09-2015)	
IPR2015-01092	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VI LLC	4/23/2015	Celgene Corporation	PTAB Denied Motion for Sanctions (09-25-2015)	

PTAB NPEs

Number	Name	Filed	PO/Assignee	Status	Instituted ?
IPR2015-01093	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs II, LLC	4/23/2015	NPS Pharmaceuticals and Shire North American Group	PTAB Requested Additional Briefing on Abuse of Process (Sept. 1, 2015) PO's Brief in Response to Request for Additional Briefing (09-10-2015), Corrected on 09-14-2015 Petitioner's Brief in Response to Board (09-21-2015)	
IPR2015-01096	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VI LLC	4/23/2015	Celgene Corporation	PTAB Denied Motion for Sanctions (09-25-2015)	
IPR2015-01102	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VI LLC	4/23/2015	Celgene Corporation	PTAB Denied Motion for Sanctions (09-25-2015)	
IPR2015-01103	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VI LLC	4/23/2015	Celgene Corporation	PTAB Denied Motion for Sanctions (09-25-2015)	
IPR2015-01136	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs V LLC	5/1/2015	Biogen MA	PTAB Denied Insitution (09-02-2015) Petitioner's Request for Rehearing (10-1-2015) Oral Invitation to Respond to Request for Rehearing (10-2-2015)	N
IPR2015-01169	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VI LLC	5/7/2015	Celgene Corp.	PTAB Denied Motion for Sanctions (09-25-2015)	
IPR2015-01241	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VII LLC	5/21/2015	Pozen Inc. (but RPI also includes Horizon Pharma, the licensee)	PO Prelim. Response (Under Seal) (09-18-2015)	
IPR2015-01313	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Neptune Generics LLC	5/29/2015	Auspex Pharm., Inc.	Motion for Additional Discovery Granted (10-5-2015)	
IPR2015-01344	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VII LLC	6/5/2015	Pozen Inc. (but RPI also includes Horizon Pharma, the licensee)	PO Prelim. Response (Under Seal) (09-18-2015)	

PTAB NPEs

Number	Name	Filed	PO/Assignee	Status	Instituted ?
IPR2015-01680	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VII LLC	8/7/2015	Pozen, Inc.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01718	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VII LLC	8/12/2015	Pozen, Horizon Pharma	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01723	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs IX, LLC	8/13/2015	Bristol Myers Squibb Pharma Co.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01776	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs X LLC	8/20/2015	Anacor Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01780	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs X LLC	8/20/2015	Anacor Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01785	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs X LLC	8/20/2015	Anacor Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01792	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs V LLC	8/22/2015	Hoffman-LaRoche	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01797	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition For Affordable Drugs XI LLC	8/24/2015	Insys Pharma, Inc.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01799	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition For Affordable Drugs XI LLC	8/24/2015	Insys Pharma, Inc.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01800	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition For Affordable Drugs XI LLC	8/24/2015	Insys Pharma, Inc.	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01835	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VIII, LLC	8/28/2015	Trustees of Univ. Of Pennsylvania, Aegerion	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01836	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition for Affordable Drugs VIII LLC	8/28/2015	Trustees of Univ. Of Pennsylvania, Aegerion	Just Filed	

PTAB NPEs

Number	Name	Filed	PO/Assignee	Status	Instituted ?
IPR2015-01850	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition For Affordable Drugs (ADROCA) LLC	9/2/2015	Acorda Therapeutics	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01853	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition For Affordable Drugs (ADROCA) LLC	9/2/2015	Acorda Therapeutics	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01857	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition For Affordable Drugs (ADROCA) LLC	9/3/2015	Acorda Therapeutics	Just Filed	
IPR2015-01993	Petition for Inter Partes Review by Coalition For Affordable Drugs V LLC	9/28/2015	Biogen MA	Just Filed	

Questions?

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