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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA, INC.
Petitioner,

v.

ALLERGAN, INC.,
Patent Owner.

Inter Partes Review No.: IPR2017-00576
Patent No. 8,685,930

**PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW OF
U.S. PATENT NO. 8,685,930**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. OVERVIEW 3

 A. Brief Overview of the '930 Patent 4

 B. Brief Overview of the Prosecution History 5

 C. Brief Overview of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art 8

 i. U.S. Patent No. 5,474,979 to Ding *et al.*
 ("Ding '979," EX1006) 8

 ii. Sall et al., Two Multicenter, Randomized Studies
 of the Efficacy and Safety of Cyclosporine Ophthalmic
 Emulsion in Moderate to Severe Dry Eye Disease,
 107 OPTH. 631 (2000) (EX1007) 10

 iii. A. 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,
 2 LACRIMAL GLAND, TEAR FILM, AND DRY EYE
 SYNDROMES 1001 (1998) ("Acheampong," EX1008) 11

 D. Brief Overview of the Level of Skill in the Art 11

III. GROUNDS FOR STANDING 13

IV. Mandatory Notices Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.8 13

V. Statement of the Precise Relief Requested for Each Claim Challenged 15

VI. STATEMENT OF NON-REDUNDANCY 15

VII. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION 16

 A. "buffer" 16

 B. "substantially no detectable concentration" 17

 C. "therapeutically effective" 17

VIII.	Background Knowledge in the Art Prior to September 15, 2003	18
IX.	Detailed Explanation of Grounds for Unpatentability	24
A.	[Ground 1] Claims 1-36 are Anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Ding '979	24
i.	Claims 1-10, 12-22, 24-34, and 36	25
ii.	Claims 11, 23, and 35	32
B.	[Ground 2] Claims 1-36, are Obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Ding '979 and Sall	44
i.	Claims 1-10, 12-22, 24-34, and 36	45
iii.	Claims 11, 23, and 35	48
C.	[Ground 3] Claims 11, 23, and 35 are Obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Ding '979, Sall, and Acheampong	52
X.	Objective Indicia of Non-Obviousness: No Unexpected Results	54
A.	No Unexpected Results	54
B.	No Evidence of Commercial Success	66
C.	No Industry Praise	68
D.	No Long-Felt, Unmet Need	68
E.	No Failure of Others	69
XI.	CONCLUSION	69
XI.	CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	71
XII.	PAYMENT OF FEES UNDER 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.15(A) AND 42.103	72
XIII.	APPENDIX – LIST OF EXHIBITS	75

I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 311 and § 6 of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (“AIA”), and to 37 C.F.R. Part 42, Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. (“Petitioner” or “Teva”) hereby requests review of U.S. Patent No. 8,685,930 to Acheampong *et al.* (“the ’930 patent,” EX1001) that issued on April 1, 2014. PTO records indicate the ’930 patent is assigned to Allergan, Inc. (“Patent Owner”). This Petition demonstrates, by a preponderance of the evidence, that there is a reasonable likelihood that claims 1-36 of the ’930 patent are unpatentable for failure to distinguish over asserted prior art. Additional petitions are being filed to address related patents that are assigned to Patent Owner. All challenged patents are continuations from the same family and are terminally disclaimed over one another. The patents claim an ophthalmic emulsion for the treatment of overlapping ocular disorders, or conventional methods of administering the emulsion.

In particular, the ’930 patent claims a topical ophthalmic emulsion for treating dry eye disease, such as keratoconjunctivitis sicca (“KCS”), which contains 0.05 percent by weight (“%”) cyclosporin A (“CsA”), 1.25% castor oil, and other standard emulsion ingredients in a combination well known in the art. EX1001, 14:41-16:49. In fact, each element of the emulsion, including the claimed CsA and castor oil percentages and preferred ratios for combining them, was

disclosed in a single prior art reference (Ding '979) for use in topical ophthalmic emulsions to treat dry eye disease/KCS. Indeed, during prosecution of a parent application, applicants admitted that the claimed emulsion containing 0.05% CsA and 1.25% castor oil “is squarely within the teaching of the Ding ['979] reference” and “would have been obvious” to a person of skill in the art at the time of the invention. EX1005, 0435; EX1026, ¶18.

Four years later, in prosecuting the '930 patent as a continuation application, applicants changed course and attempted to withdraw these admissions. EX1004, 0007. They argued that data collected *after* their earlier admissions established patentability because of an alleged unexpected result that the emulsion was “equally or more therapeutically effective for the treatment of dry eye/keratoconjunctivitis sicca than the formulation containing 0.10% by weight cyclosporin A and 1.25% by weight castor oil.” EX1004, 0007, 0195; EX1026, ¶¶20-22. But the supposed “unexpected results” are weak, at best, and fail to rebut the strong evidence of obviousness. The data relied upon by applicants lack scientific parameters necessary to demonstrate statistical significance and materiality and, in many cases, appear to be copies of previously published graphs from a 102(b) prior art reference, Sall. Thus, Patent Owner’s cited evidence does not support non-obviousness of the claims, and merely confirms that the results were expected in view of and were already disclosed in the prior art.

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