

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APOTEX INC. and APOTEX CORP.,
Petitioner,
v.
NOVARTIS AG,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2017-00854
Patent US 9,187,405 B2

Before LORA M. GREEN, CHRISTOPHER M. KAISER, and
ROBERT A. POLLOCK, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

POLLOCK, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION
Instituting *Inter Partes* Review
37 C.F.R. § 42.108

I. INTRODUCTION

Apotex Inc. and Apotex Corp. (“Apotex” or “Petitioner”) filed a Petition requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 1–6 of U.S. Patent No. US 9,187,405 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’405 patent”). Paper 2 (“Pet.”). Novartis AG, (“Novartis” or “Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response to the Petition. Paper 8 (“Prelim. Resp.”).

Institution of an *inter partes* review is authorized by statute when “the information presented in the petition . . . and any response . . . shows that 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; *see* 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.4, 42.108. Upon considering the Petition, we determine that Petitioner has shown a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail in showing the unpatentability of at least one challenged claim. Accordingly, we institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1–6 of the ’405 patent.

A. *Related Proceedings*

According to Patent Owner, there are no other judicial or administrative matters that would affect, or be affected by, a decision in this proceeding. Paper 4, 2. Petitioner, however, notes that in IPR2014-00784, the Board issued a Final Written Decision relating to U.S. Patent No. 8,324,283 B2, and that “[a]lthough not from the same patent family as the ’405 patent, the ’283 patent included claims to pharmaceutical compositions of fingolimod, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, that is suitable for oral administration, as well as claims directed to the treatment of multiple sclerosis using S1P receptor agonists.” Pet. 20.

B. *The '405 Patent and Relevant Background*

The '405 Patent, entitled "S1P Receptor Modulators for Treating Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis," issued to Peter C. Hiestand and Christian Schnell from U.S. Application No. 14/257,342 ("the '342 application"), filed April 21, 2014. Ex. 1001, at [21], [60], [71], [72]. The '342 application is a divisional of Application No. 13/149,468 ("the '468 application") (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,741,963). *Id.* at [60]. The '468 application, in turn, is a continuation of Application No. 12/303,765 ("the '765 application."), which is the U.S. entry of PCT/EP2007/005597, filed June 25, 2007. *Id.*; Ex. 1009, 21, 40. PCT/EP2007/005597 claims priority to foreign application GB0612721.1 (Ex. 1012), filed on June 27, 2006. Ex. 1001, at [30]; *see* Ex. 1009, 57–58.

The instant "invention relates to the use of an S1P¹ receptor modulator in the treatment or prevention of neo-angiogenesis associated with a demyelinating disease, e.g. multiple sclerosis." Ex. 1001, 1:5-8. "Characteristic pathological features of demyelinating diseases include inflammation, demyelination and axonal and oligodendrocyte loss. In addition[,] lesions can also have a significant vascular component. A firm link has recently been established between chronic inflammation and angiogenesis and neovascularization seems to have a significant role in the progression of disease." *Id.* at 9:6–12. According to the inventors, "[i]t has now been found that S1P receptor modulators have an inhibitory effect on neo-angiogenesis associated with demyelinating diseases, e.g. [multiple sclerosis]." *Id.* at 9:13–15.

¹ S1P refers to sphingosine-1 phosphate, a natural serum lipid. Ex. 1001, 1:13–14.

“Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an immune-mediated disease of the central nervous system with chronic inflammatory demyelination leading to progressive decline of motor and sensory functions and permanent disability.” Ex. 1001, 8:61–64. The inventors state that S1P receptor agonists or modulators may be useful in the treatment of MS, including the Relapsing-Remitting MS (RR-MS) form, which accounts for 85% of patients’ initial experience with the disease and is the precursor to the more debilitating Secondary-Progressive form (SPMS). *Id.* at 9:64–10:21; *see also id.* at 10:3–5 (noting that within 10 years of onset about half of RR-MS patients will develop SPMS); Ex. 1005,² 159–60, Fig. 1 (discussing the pathophysiology, classification, and clinical course of MS).

“S1P receptor agonists or modulators are known as having immunosuppressive properties or anti-angiogenic properties in the treatment of tumors. . . .” Ex. 1001, 8:56–60. Preferred compounds stimulate lymphocyte homing, thereby “elicit[ing] a lymphopenia resulting from a redistribution, preferably reversible, of lymphocytes from circulation to secondary lymphatic tissue, without evoking a generalized immunosuppression.” *Id.* at 2:17–23. “A particularly preferred S1P receptor agonist . . . is FTY720, i.e., 2-amino-2-[2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl] propane-1,3-diol. . . .” *Id.* at 8:17–30. This compound, also known as fingolimod, is the active ingredient in Novartis’s Gilenya product (fingolimod hydrochloride) approved for the treatment of RR-MS. *See id.* at 9:64–10:16; Pet. 62; Prelim. Resp. 1.

² Thomson, “*FTY720 in Multiple Sclerosis: The Emerging Evidence of its Therapeutic Value*,” 1(3) CORE EVIDENCE 157-167 (2006). Ex. 1005.

C. Challenged Claims

Illustrative claim 3 recites (paragraphing added):

3. A method for treating Relapsing-Remitting multiple sclerosis in a subject in need thereof, comprising
orally administering to said subject 2-amino-2-[2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl]propane-1,3-diol, in free form or in a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form,
at a daily dosage of 0.5 mg,
absent an immediately preceding loading dose regimen.

The remaining independent claims differ only in the language of the preamble, such that the “treating” language of claim 3 is replaced with “reducing or preventing or alleviating relapses” (claim 1) or “slowing progression” of RR-MS (claim 5).

Depending from claims 1, 3, and 5, respectively, claims 2, 4, and 6 specify that the 2-amino-2-[2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl]propane-1,3-diol is the hydrochloride salt form—i.e., fingolimod hydrochloride.

D. The Asserted Prior art and Grounds of Unpatentability

Petitioner asserts the following grounds of unpatentability (Pet. 21):

Ground	Claims	References	Basis
1	1–6	Kovarik ³ and Thomson	§ 103

³ Kovarik and Appel-Dingemane, WO 2006/058316, published June 1, 2006. Ex. 1004.

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