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Table with 5 columns: APPLICATION NO., FILING DATE, FIRST NAMED INVENTOR, ATTORNEY DOCKET NO., CONFIRMATION NO. Includes details for application 14/608,644 filed 01/29/2015 by Peter Wayne Marks, attorney PAT034678-US-CNT, confirmation 8815. Also includes examiner JEAN-LOUIS, SAMIRA JM, art unit 1627, notification date 12/18/2015, and delivery mode ELECTRONIC.

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Claims 1-9 are currently pending in the application.

Applicant's election of Group I (i.e. claims 1-4 and 8-12) in the reply filed on 12/01/15 and election of everolimus as the m-TOR inhibitor is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Thus, the requirement is deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 5-7 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected group and species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Claims 1-4 and 8-9 are examined on the merits herein.

IDS

The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 01/29/15, 02/04/15, and 04/01/15 are acknowledged and have been entered. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements have been considered by the examiner.

Provisional Non-Statutory Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory double patenting rejection is appropriate where the claims at issue are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the reference application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. A terminal disclaimer must be signed in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(b).

The USPTO internet Web site contains terminal disclaimer forms which may be used. Please visit <http://www.uspto.gov/forms/>. The filing date of the application will

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determine what form should be used. A web-based eTerminal Disclaimer may be filled out completely online using web-screens. An eTerminal Disclaimer that meets all requirements is auto-processed and approved immediately upon submission. For more information about eTerminal Disclaimers, refer to <http://www.uspto.gov/patents/process/file/efs/guidance/eTD-info-l.jsp>.

Claims 1-4 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 3 of U.S. patent No. 9,006,224 (hereinafter Marks US Patent Application No. '224). Although the conflicting claims are not completely identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are directed to a method of treating endocrine tumors comprising administering an mTOR inhibitor. The claimed invention and U.S. patent Marks '224 are rendered obvious over another as the claimed invention teaches a broad genus of a method for treating endocrine tumors by administering a broad genus of mTOR inhibitors whereas Marks '224 teaches a subgenus of treatment of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors by administering everolimus. Thus, the aforementioned claims of the instant application are substantially overlapping in scope as discussed hereinabove and are prima facie obvious over the cited claims of U.S. Patent No. 9,006,224.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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