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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

PFIZER, INC. AND
SAMSUNG BIOEPIS CO., LTD.;
Petitioners,

v.

GENENTECH, INC.,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2017-01489¹
U.S. Patent No. 6,407,213

**PATENT OWNER'S MOTION TO STRIKE
PURSUANT TO PAPER NO. 57**

¹ Case IPR2017-02140 has been joined with this proceeding.

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Pursuant to Paper No. 57, Patent Owner files this motion to strike new evidence and argument presented in Petitioners' Reply (Paper 53) pertaining to the alleged disclosure of a "consensus" sequence in the prior art. First, Petitioners argue that a new exhibit, Foote 1989 (Ex. 1693), teaches that a "consensus" sequence was used by Petitioners' expert to generate the humanized antibody in Riechmann 1988 (Ex. 1569). Neither Foote 1989 nor Riechmann 1988 were cited or discussed in the Petition. Second, Petitioners present a new argument that Kurrle (Ex. 1571) discloses a humanized antibody with a "consensus" sequence. For the reasons below, the Board should strike the following:

- Exhibit 1693 submitted with Petitioners' Reply and the associated arguments and testimony that rely on this exhibit, including the last paragraph beginning on page 27 of the Reply; Ex. 1702, ¶¶ 12, 41-43, 61, 79, 82, 119, 162, and 187; Ex. 1697, 176:25-178:23; Ex. 2039, 327:12-331:11.
- The first full paragraph of page 18 of the Reply and the testimony relying on Petitioners' new theory including: Ex. 1702, ¶¶ 7, 44, 104-106, 160-162; Ex. 1697, 258:3-263:21, 264:9-267:18, 267:24-268:12; Ex. 2039, 313:7-320:11.

I. PETITIONERS' EVOLVING INVALIDITY THEORY

Claims 4, 33, 62, 64, and 69 require the use of a "consensus" sequence. The '213 patent provides a specific definition of the claimed human "consensus" sequence, "which comprises the most frequently occurring amino acid residues at

each location in all human immunoglobulins of any particular subclass or subunit structure.” (Ex 1001, 11:32-38; Paper 27 at 9-10.) The Petition argued that the “consensus” limitation was met by either by Queen 1990 (Ex. 1550)’s disclosure of “us[ing] a consensus framework from many human antibodies,” or by Queen 1989 (Ex. 1534)’s teaching “moving towards a consensus framework region” in combination with Kabat 1987 (Ex. 1552) and/or the PDB database. (*See* Paper 1 at 40-45, 55-56.) Petitioners did not argue in the Petition that Foote 1989, Riechmann 1988, or Kurrle anticipate, render obvious, or otherwise disclose a “consensus” sequence as claimed in the ’213 patent.

Consistent with the arguments in the Petition, Patent Owner’s Response focused on showing that neither Queen 1990 nor Queen 1989 disclosed—or would lead to—the “consensus” sequence limitation of claims 4, 33, 62, 64, and 69. (Paper 42 at 51-55; *id.* at 55-56 (arguing Kabat 1987 cannot cure Queen 1989’s deficiencies).) For the first time in their Reply, Petitioners pivot from relying on Queen 1990 and Queen 1989 with respect to the “consensus” sequence limitations, and now invite the Board to find those limitations in a new reference, Foote 1989, as well as in Kurrle.

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