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Table with 5 columns: APPLICATION NO., FILING DATE, FIRST NAMED INVENTOR, ATTORNEY DOCKET NO., CONFIRMATION NO. Includes application details for Heidi Lane and Dilworth & Barrese, LLP.

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

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL 89A (Rev. 04/07)



### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-10 are pending in the instant Office action. The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions. In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

### ***Election/Restriction***

Applicant's election without traverse of the species of method directed to the administration of everolimus with the histone deacetylase inhibitor SAHA and lymphatic cancer which is non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the response 10/13/2015 is acknowledged. The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL. Claims 1-8 encompass the elected species.

Claims 9 and 10 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected subject matter, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 10/13/2015.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- (1) Claim 1 currently has two periods. The period following X is =O should be deleted.
- (2) Deacetylase is misspelled in claim 1. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

Acknowledgement is made of applicant's submitting information disclosure statements on 5/14/2013, 9/11/2014, and 7/2/2015. The submissions are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements have been considered by the examiner.

### ***Priority***

Acknowledgement is made of applicant's priority claim that the instant application is a CON of 13/546686 filed 7/11/2012 which is a CON of 10/468520 filed 1/27/2004 which is a 371 of PCT/EP02/01714 filed 2/18/2002 which claims priority to foreign applications UK 0104072.4 filed 2/19/2001 and UK 0124957.2 filed 10/17/2001.

It is noted that UK application 0104072.4 fails to provide adequate support or enablement in the manner provided by 35 U.S.C. 112(a) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph for one or more claims of this application. US 0104072.4 does not discuss or disclose any combination therapies and thus fails to provide support for a combination of a rapamycin derivative such as everolimus with a histone deacetylase inhibitor.

### ***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:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which

said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-8 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wasik et al.** (WO 01/51049 published July 19, 2001 and having an international filing date of January 12, 2001 (which is after November 29, 2001) and claiming priority to US provisional application 60/176086 filed January 14, 2000) in view of **Grant et al.** (WO 02/22133 having an international filing date of September 7, 2001 and claiming priority to US provisional application 60/231885 filed September 12, 2000). Thus the

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