

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

FOREST LABORATORIES, LLC, FOREST)
LABORATORIES HOLDINGS, LTD.,)
MERCK KGAA and MERCK PATENT)
GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER)
HAFTUNG,)
) C.A. No. 15-272-GMS
) (consolidated)
Plaintiffs,)
)
v.)
)
ACCORD HEALTHCARE, INC.,)
)
Defendant.)

DEFENDANTS' OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. LEGAL AUTHORITY 1

III. CONSTRUCTIONS OF DISPUTED CLAIM TERMS..... 2

 A. The Correct Construction of “Administer[ed/ing]” is “Deliver[ed/ing] into the body.” 2

 B. The Correct Construction of “Effective Amount” is “An Amount of the Specified Crystalline Modification of Vilazodone HCl Sufficient to Produce the Desired Effect.”..... 4

 C. The Correct Construction of “Crystalline Modification” or “Crystalline” is “Entirely in Crystalline Form Comprising Only Form I to XVI, and Combinations Thereof (as Appropriate).” 6

 1. The Claim Language and Specification Support Defendants’ Constructions. 7

 2. The Prosecution Histories Support Defendants’ Construction. 9

 a. Prosecution History of the ’020 Patent. 9

 b. Prosecution History of the ’195 Patent. 10

 c. Prosecution History of the ’804 Patent. 10

 d. Prosecution History of the ’921 Patent. 11

 e. Forest May Not Seek To Have the Claims Construed More Broadly Than the Positions Taken During Prosecution. 11

 D. The Correct Construction of “Exhibits the Following XRD Data” is “Must Show All the Following Peaks and Intensities.”..... 12

 E. The Correct Construction of “Corresponding to” is “Matching the Precise Values Recited in the Claims.” 15

 F. The Correct Construction of “Characteristic Peak[.]” is “A Powder XRD Peak Having Intensity $\geq 3 \times$ noise, Which Serves to Identify the Crystalline Modification.” 17

 G. Preambles are Not Limiting. 18

IV. CONCLUSION..... 20

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Abbott Labs. v. Baxter Pharm. Prods., Inc.,
334 F.3d 1274 (Fed. Cir. 2003)..... 5

ACTV, Inc. v. Walt Disney Co.,
346 F.3d 1082 (Fed. Cir. 2003)..... 2

Andrulis Pharm. Corp. v. Celgene Corp.,
C.A. No. 13-1644-RGA, 2015 WL 3978578 (D. Del. June 26, 2015),
appeal docket, No. 15-1962 (Fed. Cir. Sept. 1, 2015) 3

Aspex Eyeware, Inc. v. Marchon Eyewear, Inc.,
672 F.3d 1335 (Fed. Cir. 2012)..... 18

Bicon, Inc. v. Straumann Co.,
441 F.3d 945 (Fed. Cir. 2006)..... 19

Braintree Labs., Inc. v. Novel Labs., Inc.,
749 F.3d 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2014)..... 19

Catalina Mktg. Int’l, Inc. v. Coolsavings.com, Inc.,
289 F.3d 801 (Fed. Cir. 2002)..... 19

Digital Biometrics, Inc. v. Identix, Inc.,
149 F.3d 1335 (Fed. Cir. 1998)..... 2

Jeneric/Pentron, Inc. v. Dillon Co.,
205 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2000)..... 12

Medical Research Inst. v. Bioengineering Supplements & Nutrition, Inc.,
No. 605-cv-417, 2007 WL 128937 (E.D. Tex. Jan. 12, 2007) 3

Microsoft Corp. v. Multi-Tech Sys., Inc.,
357 F.3d 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2004)..... 2

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. v. Chemque, Inc.,
303 F.3d 1294 (Fed. Cir. 2002)..... 5

Phillips v. AWH Corp.,
415 F.3d 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2005)..... 1, 2

Renishaw PLC v. Marposs Societa’ per Azioni,
158 F.3d 1243 (Fed. Cir. 1998)..... 9

Rheox, Inc. v. Entact, Inc.,
276 F.3d 1319 (Fed. Cir. 2002)..... 2

Rowe v. Dror,
112 F.3d 473 (Fed. Cir. 1997)..... 19

Southwall Techs., Inc. v. Cardinal IG Co.,
54 F.3d 1570 (Fed. Cir. 1995)..... 14, 17

<i>Springs Window Fashions LP v. Novo Indus., L.P.</i> , 323 F.3d 989 (Fed. Cir. 2003).....	2
<i>TomTom, Inc. v. Adolph</i> , 790 F.3d 1315 (Fed. Cir. 2015).....	19, 20
<i>Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptoronic, Inc.</i> , 90 F.3d 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1996).....	8
<i>Warner-Jenkinson Co. v. Hilton Davis Chem. Co.</i> , 520 U.S. 17 (1997).....	1
STATUTES	
35 U.S.C. § 112.....	15, 16
OTHER AUTHORITIES	
Webster’s Third New International Dictionary (Merriam-Webster, Inc. 1993).....	6

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendants¹ in this Hatch-Waxman patent case seek approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) to market generic versions of the drug Viibryd®. Forest² alleges that Defendants infringe four Orange Book-listed patents that relate to crystalline forms of the chemical vilazodone hydrochloride (“HCl”), and their use in treating depression and other disorders. Vilazodone HCl is an old compound, well known in the prior art and well known for the treatment of depression and other disorders. The patents-in-suit are U.S. Patent Nos. 7,834,020 (the “’020 patent”), 8,193,195 (the “’195 patent”), 8,236,804 (the “’804 patent”), and 8,673,921 (the “’921 patent”). While Forest maintains that nearly none of the terms in these patents’ claims require interpretation, the claims contain ambiguities that can be resolved only through review of the intrinsic evidence, including the patents’ specifications and prosecution histories before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”).

II. LEGAL AUTHORITY

Claim language is given the meaning it would have to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time the application was filed, in view of the patent specification. *See Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312-13 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc). “Each element contained in a patent claim is deemed material to defining the scope of the patented invention.” *Warner-Jenkinson Co. v. Hilton Davis Chem. Co.*, 520 U.S. 17, 29 (1997). “Like the specification, the prosecution history provides evidence of how the PTO and the inventor understood the patent” and “whether the inventor limited the invention in the course of prosecution, making the claim scope narrower

¹ The “Defendants” are Accord Healthcare, Inc., Alembic Global Holding SA, Alembic Pharmaceuticals Inc., Alembic Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Apotex Inc., Apotex Corp., Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., and InvaGen Pharmaceuticals Inc.

² The “Forest” plaintiffs are Forest Laboratories, LLC, Forest Laboratories Holdings, Ltd., Merck KGaA, and Merck Patent Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung.

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