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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/179,945	03/07/2023	Joost Louwagie	EXCTD-35239.307	2966
173254	7590	07/06/2023	EXAMINER	
CASIMIR JONES, S.C. 2275 DEMING WAY, SUITE 310 MIDDLETON, WI 53562			WHISENANT, ETHAN C	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		1634		
		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		07/06/2023	ELECTRONIC	

**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.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 18/179,945	<b>Applicant(s)</b> Louwagie, Joost	
	<b>Examiner</b> Ethan C Whisenant	<b>Art Unit</b> 1634	<b>AIA (FITF) Status</b> No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 MAR 2023.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on \_\_\_\_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.

2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on \_\_\_\_; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims\*

5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

9) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

\* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see [http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init\\_events/pph/index.jsp](http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp) or send an inquiry to [PPHfeedback@uspto.gov](mailto:PPHfeedback@uspto.gov).

#### Application Papers

10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

##### Certified copies:

a) ☒ All      b) ☐ Some\*\*      c) ☐ None of the:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 13147570.

3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.

2) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b)

4) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07 MAR 2023

### Detailed Action

- ▶ **Claim(s) 1-20** as presented in the paper(s) filed 07 MAR 2023 is/are pending.
- ▶ 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.

### Non-Statutory Obviousness-type 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. See *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) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b). 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 nonstatutory double patenting provided the reference application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with the examined application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

The USPTO Internet website contains terminal disclaimer forms which may be used. Please visit [www.uspto.gov/patent/patents-forms](http://www.uspto.gov/patent/patents-forms). The filing date of the application in which the form is filed determines what form (e.g., PTO/SB/25, PTO/SB/26, PTO/AIA/25, or PTO/AIA/26) 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 [www.uspto.gov/patents/process/file/efs/guidance/eTD-info-I.jsp](http://www.uspto.gov/patents/process/file/efs/guidance/eTD-info-I.jsp).

### **Non-Statutory Obviousness-type Double Patenting Rejections**

► **Claim(s) 1-20** is/are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-19 of copending Application No.18/179,961. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct. **This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.**

► **Claim(s) 1-20** is/are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claims 1-20 of U.S. Patent No. 11,634,781 (hereinafter “US -781”).

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other. For example, Claim 1 of US-781 teach a method of processing a freshly-collected fecal sample without freezing that comprises collecting a fecal sample from a human subject, wherein the fecal sample is collected at home by the human subject; in a sealable vessel, combining a first portion of the fecal sample with a stabilizing buffer, and sealing the sealable vessel; and in a sealable container, combining a second portion of the fecal sample with a solution that prevents denaturation or degradation of blood proteins found in a fecal sample, and sealing the sealable container.

### **Prior Art**

► The Claims are allowable over the prior art of record because the prior art of record fails to teach dividing a feces/stool sample collected at home into at least two portions. One portion of which is combined with a 1<sup>st</sup> stabilizing buffer (i.e. nucleic acid stabilizing buffer) while the second portion is combined with a solution that prevents denaturation or degradation of blood proteins found in the fecal sample. The closest prior art is considered to be Lapidus et al. [US 5,952,178 – hereinafter “Lapidus”] - cited by applicant. However, Lapidus does not teach or reasonably suggest dividing a feces sample collected at home into at least two portions. One portion of which is combined with a 1<sup>st</sup> stabilizing buffer (i.e. nucleic acid stabilizing buffer) while the second portion is combined with a solution that prevents denaturation or degradation of blood proteins found in the fecal sample. The teaching of Lapidus alone or in combination with the other prior art of record would have suggested to PHOSITA to place the a stool, or a portion thereof, collected at home into a sealable container and to combine said stool or portion thereof with a stabilizing buffer which stabilizing buffer stabilizes both nucleic acids and proteins found within the stool sample or portion thereof. The claims clearly require the division of the stool into two separate and distinct samples. A first for nucleic acid analysis and a second for protein analysis. The prior art of record fails to teach this feature.

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