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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/322,585	12/28/2016	Krista Toler	5394.A88US1	8947
104326	7590	10/03/2019	EXAMINER	
Schwegman Lundberg & Woessner / Zimmer			DEJONG, ERIC S	
P.O. Box 2938			ART UNIT	
Minneapolis, MN 55402			PAPER NUMBER	
			1631	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	
			DELIVERY MODE	
			10/03/2019	
			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.

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SLW@blackhillsip.com
USPTO@slwip.com

DETAILED OFFICE ACTION

Applicant response filed 06/14/2019 is acknowledged.

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I (claims 1-3, 6-9, 11, 12, 14, and 17) in the reply filed on 03/04/2019 is acknowledged.

Claims 22, and 41-43, and 45-47 (now cancelled) were withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected group of invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim

Claims 4, 5, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18-47 have been cancelled by applicant.

Claims 48-56 are newly presented.

Claims 1-3, 6-9, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 48-56 are currently under examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-3, 6-9, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 48-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a judicial exception (i.e., a law of nature, a natural phenomenon, or an abstract idea) without including additional elements that are sufficient to amount to significantly more than the judicial exception itself. This rejection is further necessitated by applicant amendment to the instant claims.

The instant claims are directed to a method and related device for determining an efficacy ratio associated with an input and output ratio of an anti-inflammatory cytokine. The recited process carried out by the claimed invention comprises obtaining concentrations of inflammatory cytokines and anti-inflammatory cytokines by processing a donor sample, and calculating a first efficacy ratio.

The courts have clearly established that a method directed essentially to a series of algorithmic/mathematical procedures is not a statutory process:

“Without additional limitations, a process that employs mathematical algorithms to manipulate existing information to generate additional information is not patent eligible. “If a claim is directed essentially to a method of calculating, using a mathematical formula, even if the solution is for a specific purpose, the claimed method is nonstatutory.” *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 595 (1978) (internal quotations omitted).” (Precedential CAFC decision: *Digitech Image Technologies, LLC. v. Electronics for Imaging, Inc.*, decided July 11, 2014).

“A claim that directly reads on matter in the three identified categories is outside section 101. *Mayo*, 132 S. Ct. at 1293. But the provision also excludes the subject matter of certain claims that by their terms read on a human-made physical thing (“machine, manufacture, or composition of matter”) or a human-controlled series of physical acts (“process”) rather than laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas. Such a claim falls outside section 101 if (a) it is “directed to” matter in one of the three excluded

categories and (b) “the additional elements” do not supply an “inventive concept” in the physical realm of things and acts—a “new and useful application” of the ineligible matter in the physical realm—that ensures that the patent is on something “significantly more than” the ineligible matter itself. *Alice*, 134 S. Ct. at 2355, 2357 (internal quotation marks omitted); see *Mayo*, 132 S. Ct. at 1294, 1299, 1300. This two-stage inquiry requires examination of claim elements “both individually and ‘as an ordered combination.’” *Alice*, 134 S. Ct. at 2355.” (Precedential CAFC decision: Buysafe Inc. v. Google Inc., decided September 3, 2014).

The instant claims do recite additional elements beyond the judicial exception set forth above. The claims recite the generic steps of processing a donor sample in order to obtain the necessary input data in order to perform the calculations set forth in the claims. The claims, however, do not recite anything special regarding the manner in which data is collected such that the scope of said claims would exclude routine and conventional biological experiments known to produce data required by the instant analysis. As such, this element of the claims only adds a conventional data collection methods as the source of the data to be analyzed. As such, this cannot amount to something beyond the recitation of routine and conventional data gathering activities.

Independent claim 1 has been amended to recite reprocessing an anti-inflammatory composition or repeating steps (a) to (e) if the calculated efficacy ratio is greater than one. The amendment amounts to nothing more than insignificant post solution activity involving additional analysis. Such additional analysis following the determination of a first efficacy ration fails to provide for a practical application of the judicial exception embraced by the instant claims.

Newly presented claims 48-56 introduce an additional final limitation of administering the anti-inflammatory composition to a subject or storing said composition IF the efficacy ration is greater or equal to one or IF the reprocessing of the anti-inflammatory composition if the efficacy ratio is less than one. Again, the newly

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