





From Patent to Drug



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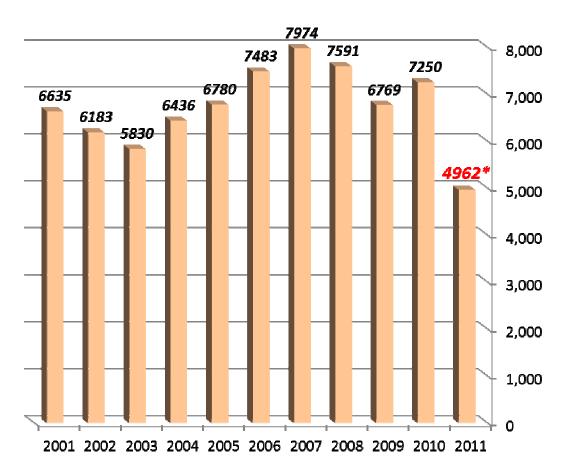


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- Introduction to the patent examination process
- What is patentable (sections 3 & 13(b) of the Israel Patents Law)
- Patent requirements (sections 4, 5, 7 of the Israel Patents Law)
- Examples: from patent to drug





Total number of patent applications submitted during the years 2001-2011

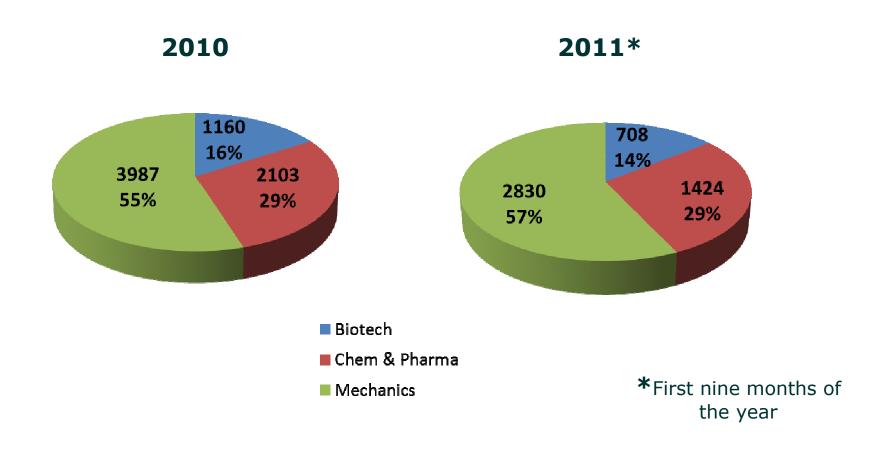


*First nine months of the year





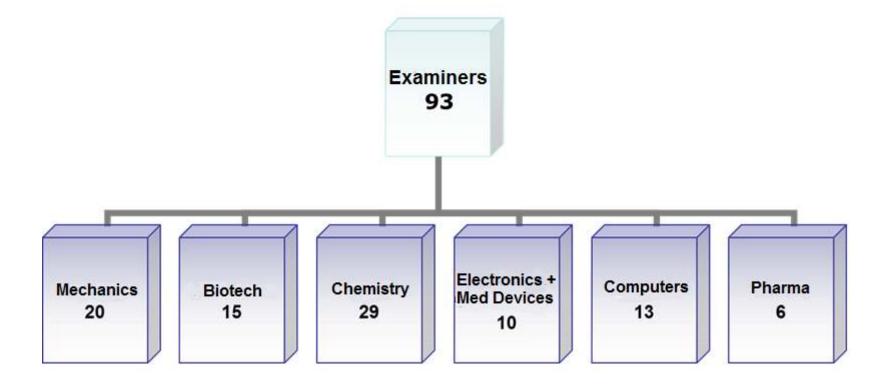
Number & Percentage of applications by department (2010-2011*)







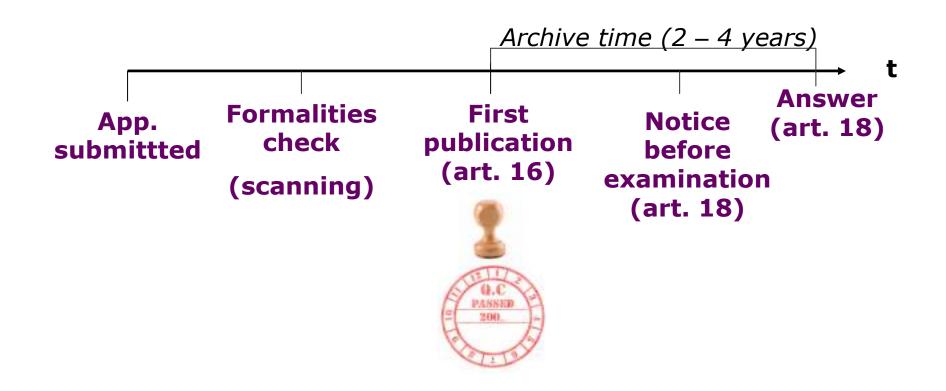
Number of ILPO Patent Examiners







Patent examination procedure

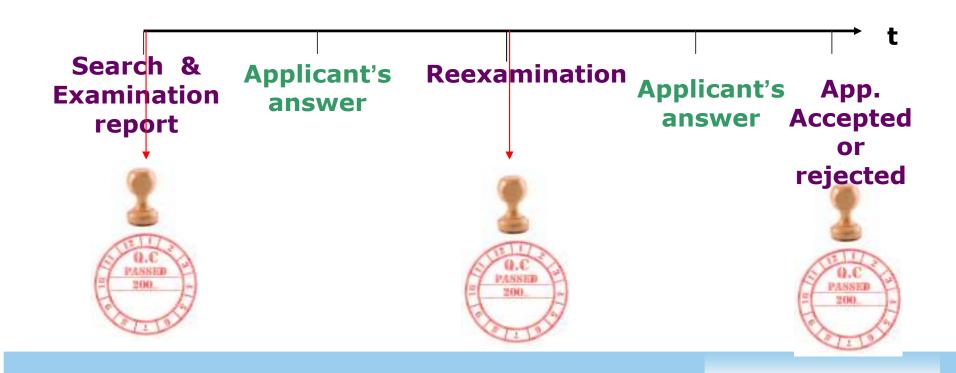






Patent examination procedure

4 correspondences







What is patentable?

Section 3 of the Israel Patents Law states:

"An invention, whether a product or a process in any field of technology, which is new and useful, can be used industrially and involves an inventive step, is a patentable invention."

Discoveries such as a mineral from the Dead Sea are not considered inventions and are therefore not patentable.





What is patentable?

Section 13(b) of the Israel Patents Law states:

"It is permissible to express in the claim any of the basic elements of the invention as a means or a step for the performance of a certain act, and it is not necessary to specify the structure, the material or the acts required for the performance of that act; a claim expressed as aforesaid shall be deemed to include particulars of the relevant structure, material or acts, as described in the specifications."

Thus, Functional claims are allowed, as they are considered a product or a process





Patent requirements - Novelty

Section 4 of the Israel Patents Law states:

- "An invention is deemed new if it was not published, in Israel or abroad, before the application date –
- (1) by written, visual, audible or any other description, in a manner that enables a skilled person to make it according to the particulars of the description;
 - (2) by exploitation or exhibition, in a manner that enables a skilled person to make it according to the particulars thus made known."





Patent requirements – Inventive Step

Section 5 of the Israel Patents Law states:

"An inventive step is a step which does not, to an average skilled person, appear obvious in the light of information published before the application date in ways said in section 4."





Patent requirements – Restrictions

Section 7 of the Israel Patents Law states:

"...no patent shall be granted for -

- (1) a method of therapeutic treatment on the human body;
 - (2) new varieties of plants or animals, except microbiological organisms not derived from nature."

Diagnostic methods are acceptable as they do not constitute treatment of the human body





From Patent to Drug: Examples





Example 1: Organic Chemistry (Markush Formula)

1. A compound which has the structure:

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wherein m is 0, 1 or 2; n is 0, 1 or 2; Q is C; A is -(CH_2)_x^2-O- where x^2 is 0 to 5; B is a bond or is -(CH_2)_x^4 where x^4 is 1 to 5; X is CH;
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Multiple drugs can be derived from one markush formula and a single drug can have multiple patents (product, process, pharmaceutical composition, use)





Example 2: Pharma/Bio (Composition)

- 1. A transdermal hydroalcoholic gel composition for use in the treatment of type-2 diabetes in a subject in need thereof, wherein the transdermal hydroalcoholic gel composition comprises:
- a. 0.01% to 15% (w/w) of testosterone;
 - b. 0.01% to 50% (w/w) penetration enhancing agent;
 - c. 0.01% to 50% (w/w) thickening agent;
 - d. 30% to 98% (w/w) lower alcohol; and
 - e. the balance water;
- wherein the serum testosterone concentration in the subject is at least 600 ng/dl to 1050 ng/dl after at least 30 days of daily administration of the composition.





Example 3: Pharma/Bio/Chem (Use claims)

- 1. Use of a polynucleotide encoding an apoptosis-specific eIF-5A polypeptide for the manufacture of a medicament for inducing apoptosis in cancer cells.
- 2. The use of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide encoding the apoptosis-specific eIF-5A polypeptide is comprised within an expression vector.
- 3. The use of claim 2, wherein the expression vector comprises a promoter sequence operably linked to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the apoptosis-specific eIF-5A polypeptide.





Example 4: Pharma/Bio (Vaccine)

1. A vaccine composition comprising diphtheria (D), tetanus (T) and acellular pertussis (Pa) antigens and an adjuvant, wherein the concentration of D per 0.5 ml dose of bulk vaccine is 1-4 Lf; the concentration of T per 0.5 ml dose of bulk vaccine is 2.5 - 7.5 Lf and the Pa component comprises PT (pertussis toxoid), FHA (filamentous hemagglutinin) and pertactin (69K) wherein the concentration of PT per 0.5 ml dose of bulk vaccine is 2-10 μ g; the concentration of FHA per 0.5 ml dose of bulk vaccine is 2-10 μ g; and the concentration of 69K is in the range 0.5 μ g to 3 μ g per 0.5 ml dose of bulk vaccine.





Example 5: Pharma/Bio (Diagnosis)

- 1. An assay for the diagnosis of a mental disorder in an individual, comprising:
 - (a) obtaining a sample from said individual, being a blood sample, a platelet-containing fraction thereof, or a fraction containing platelet-associated antibodies (PAA) shed from the platelets;
 - (b) contacting said sample with anti-human immunoglobulin antibody lacking the Fc domain (Fc-less anti-hIg antibody); and
 - (c) determining the degree of binding of said antibodies to the PAA in said sample, a degree of binding above that found in normal individuals indicating that said individual has a high likelihood of having a mental disorder.





Thank You

