

Synthetic Biology and Intellectual Property

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BioBricks: free to share and reuse?

The BioBricks Foundation, Inc. (BBF), is a not-for-profit organization founded to promote and protect the development, sharing, and reuse of BioBrick™ standard biological parts. The BBF's goals are to provide stewardship in developing and promoting technical standards, in building and protecting a public commons of synthetic biological parts, and in supporting a vibrant community of biological engineers.



Examples (illustrative, <u>no</u> <u>legal opinion):</u>

GFP:

32 EP patents with "Green fluorescent protein" in title

Tet operator:

56 patent applications worldwide with

"Tet operator" in title or abstract

T7 promoter:

4 EP patents with

"T7 promoter" in title

A thorough search, i.e. using sequence alignment tools is likely to generate even more hits!



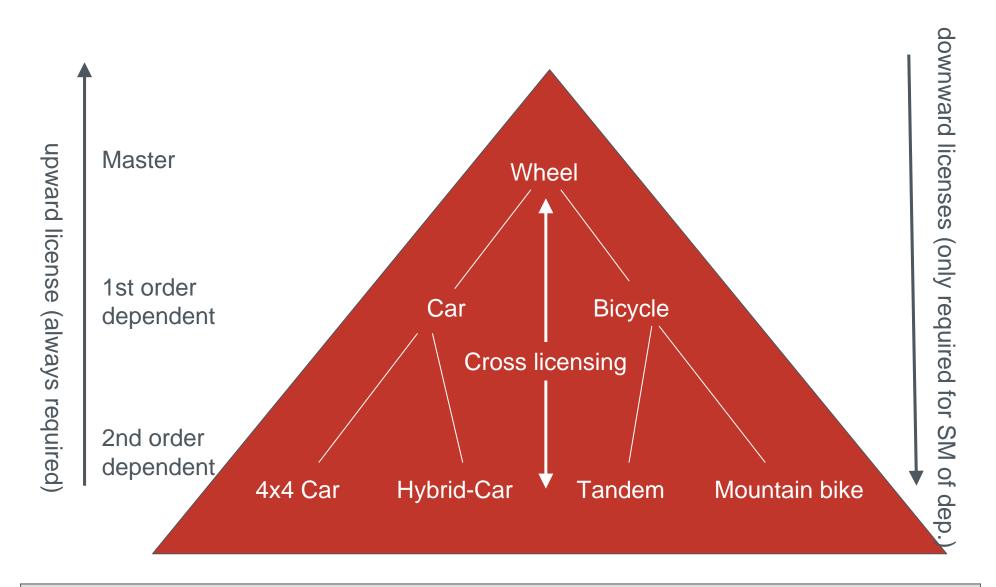
What is a patent?

- temporally (20 years) and geographically (EPC, US, Japan etc.) limited right to prevent others from making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the invention
- not a right to perform the invention!
 - other regulatory provisions, e.g. drug approval, animal protection
 - already existing patents or other IP rights on particular aspects of the invention





Master and dependent patents





Why patents?

- incentive for investment into R&D
- prevent secrecy (obligatory disclosure after 18 months)
- avoid duplication of R&D
- tradable right in knowledge goods (intangible assets)
- ...





Legal background for patents in Synthetic Biology (1)

European Patent Convention (EPC, 35 member states)

Article 53

Exceptions to patentability

European patents shall not be granted in respect of:

- (a) inventions the commercial exploitation of which would be contrary to "ordre public" or morality; such exploitation shall not be deemed to be so contrary merely because it is prohibited by law or regulation in some or all of the Contracting States;
- (b) plant or animal varieties or essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals; this provision shall not apply to microbiological processes or the products thereof;

Rules 26 to 34 (implementation of Directive 98/44/EC)

Biotechnological inventions

 European Directive 98/44/EC on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions (to be used for interpretation of Rules 26 to 34 EPC)



Legal background for patents in Synthetic Biology (2)

EPC

Rule 26

General and definitions

- (2) "Biotechnological inventions" are inventions which concern a product consisting of or containing biological material or a process by means of which biological material is produced, processed or used.
- (3) "Biological material" means any material containing genetic information and capable of reproducing itself or being reproduced in a biological system.

What about Synthetic biology, e.g. artificial codons, non-natural amino acids, protocells etc.?

Closer to chemistry?



Legal background for patents in Synthetic Biology (3)

EPC

Rule 27

Patentable biotechnological inventions

Biotechnological inventions shall also be patentable if they concern:

- (a) biological material which is isolated from its natural environment or produced by means of a technical process even if it previously occurred in nature;
- (b) plants or animals if the technical feasibility of the invention is not confined to a particular plant or animal variety;
- (c) a microbiological or other technical process, or a product obtained by means of such a process other than a plant or animal variety.

Rule 28

Exceptions to patentability

e.g. human cloning, human germ line modification, industrial or commercial use of human embryos,



Legal background for patents in Synthetic Biology (4)

- Relevant national law after patent grant
 - research exemption
 - compulsory licenses (e.g. for public health, Belgium)
 - research tool licenses (e.g. for biotechnology, Switzerland)
- Licensing practice, registration and regulation (private contract law)



Research exemption in Europe

No provision regarding defences to infringement in the EPC
→ subject to national law

Most countries in Europe have adopted legal provisions using the wording of Art. 31(b) of the 1975 Luxembourg Convention on the Community Patent (Community Patent Convention, not in force):

"Patent shall not extend to acts done for experimental purposes relating to the subject matter of the patented invention".

Interpretation by national courts can differ, in many European countries: research <u>on</u> is exempted, research <u>with</u> is not exempted

e.g. improvement of Taq polymerase by mutagenesis: yes use of Taq polymerase to amplify gene of interest: no

Special case: clinical trials (Bolar exemption)



What is Synthetic biology?

Classical	biotechnology	Synthetic biology
		J

focus on one or few genes focus on many genes

scientific approach engineering approach

non-standardised standardised (methods and "parts")

biological synthesis of DNA chemical synthesis of DNA

"modified" life "artificial" life?

...

an incremental change?



Anything new from a patent point of view?

- Product claims: nucleic acids (genes, regulatory elements, mRNA), proteins, vectors, cells, micro-organisms
- Method claims: "Method for synthesis of compound X ..."
- Use claims: "Use of micro-organism Y for synthesis of ..."
- Apparatus claims: "Apparatus for synthesising ..."

Probably not, at first sight!



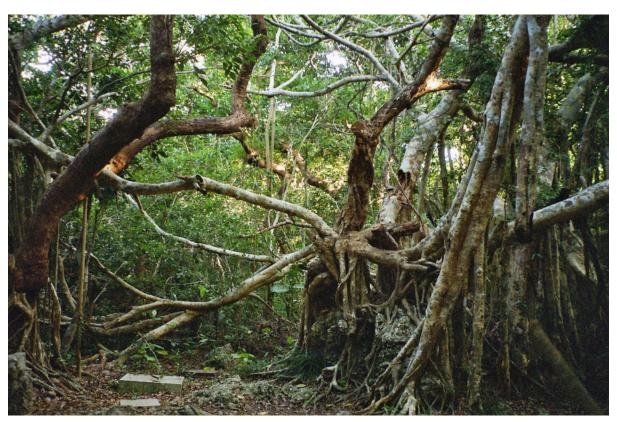
Possible differences to classical Biotech

- Complexity: Claims for micro-organisms or processes with tens to hundreds of defined parts (comparable to micro-arrays, molecular diagnostic?)
- Interconnectedness, interoperability, standardisation: parts have to interact to achieve functionality which resides in the combination
- Interdisciplinarity: interlinked with informatics (software, hardware), chemistry, electronics, nanotechnology, mechanical engineering



Possible problems arising (1)

Complexity → patent thickets

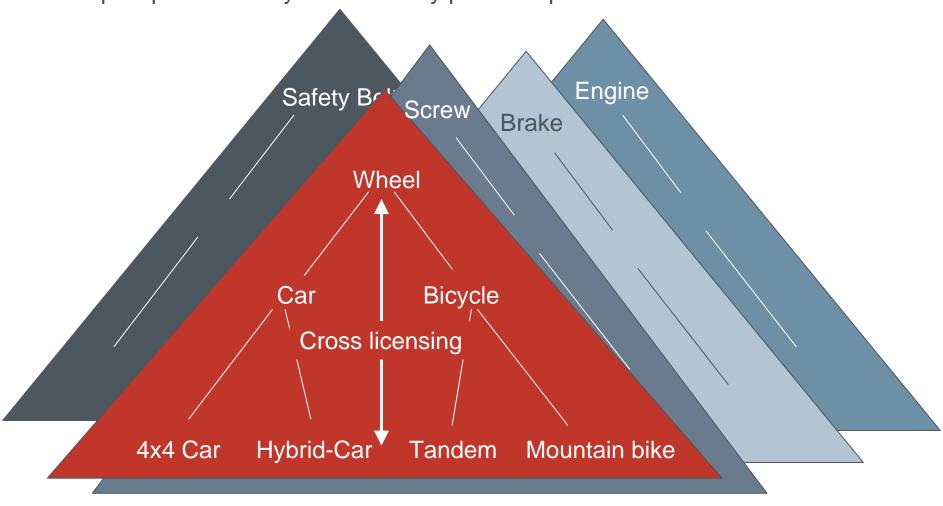


Picture by Ilia Polian



Patent Thickets and Royalty Stacking

Complex products may involve many patent dependencies





Possible problems arising (2)

Interoperability and Standards → patent blockage



www.dunedindailyphoto.com



Possible problems arising (3)

- Interdisciplinarity → difficulties in patent search and examination:
 Who's the expert?
- Ethics/morality:
 - safety concerns (e.g .environmental release)
 - creation of new life forms ("playing god")
 - bio-terrorism (disclosure of sensitive information)
 - access to technology/knowledge/medicine for developing countries



Patent information is crucial

- Determining existing patent rights:
 - Search for relevant patents/patent applications
 - Keyword search (esp@cenet)
 - EPLA classification search (esp@cenet)
 - Sequence search (European Bioinformatics Institute, EBI)
 - Legal status (for EPO: epoline/Register Plus)
 - Geographical status (national patent offices, WIPO)
 - Claim scope (esp@cenet, epoline/Register Plus)
 - Possible overlap with own activities, risk of infringement
- "Freedom to operate" without infringing others' patent rights
- "Freedom to cooperate" while knowing each other's rights
- "Freedom to put into public domain", e.g. BioBricks
- "Freedom to protect/patent", prior art of all kinds (oral, written, prior use) worldwide has to be considered



Towards open "standard biological parts"

- Identify possible patent holders of parts
 - by patent search
 - through public call (internet, print-media)
- Negotiate non-assertion for research purposes
- Indicate parts covered by patents and status (asserted/non-asserted, unknown) in database
- Develop license conditions for newly generated parts based on patent rights (e.g. "Science Commons" or "BiOS" type)
- Create patent pool(s) for Synthetic Biology (comparable to Open Invention Network for Linux)
- Alternatively/complementary: put new parts directly into public domain ("no strings attached", but also no way to control dissemination/commercialisation)



Thank you for your attention!

Contact: brutz@epo.org



esp@cenet

Free access to worldwide patent information via the internet



- access to more than 60 million patent documents from all over the world (more than 80 patent-granting authorities)
- data from 1836 to today
- tools for searching in specific technical fields (IPC and ECLA)
- forward and backward citations
- full document downloads
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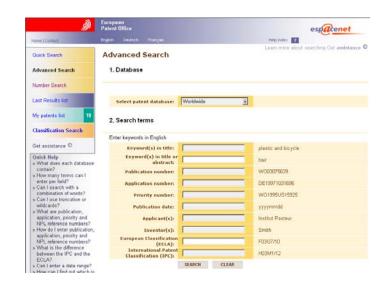
Four search options, e.g.

Advanced search

 to combine various search terms and fields. For example, you can search for patent documents from a particular year and country that have specific words in their title or abstract

Classification search

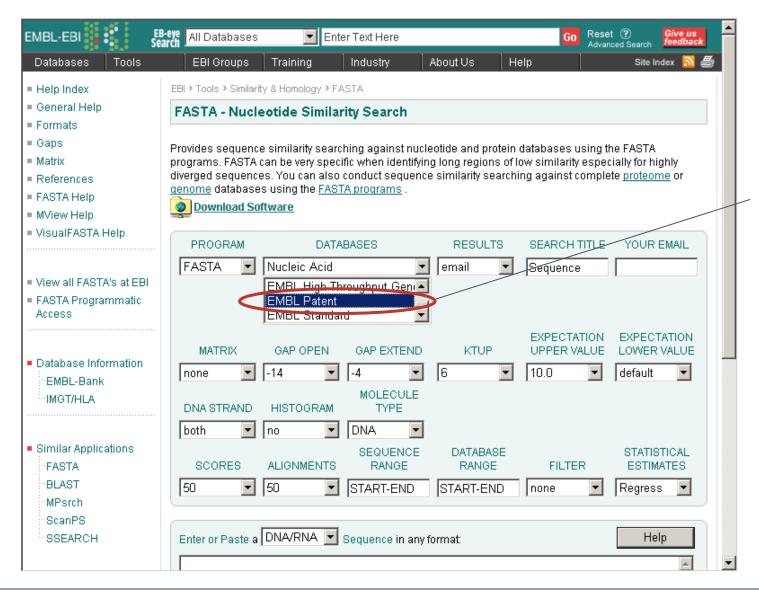
 to find all the patent publications in a particular technical area.







Sequence search at EBI (public, free of charge)



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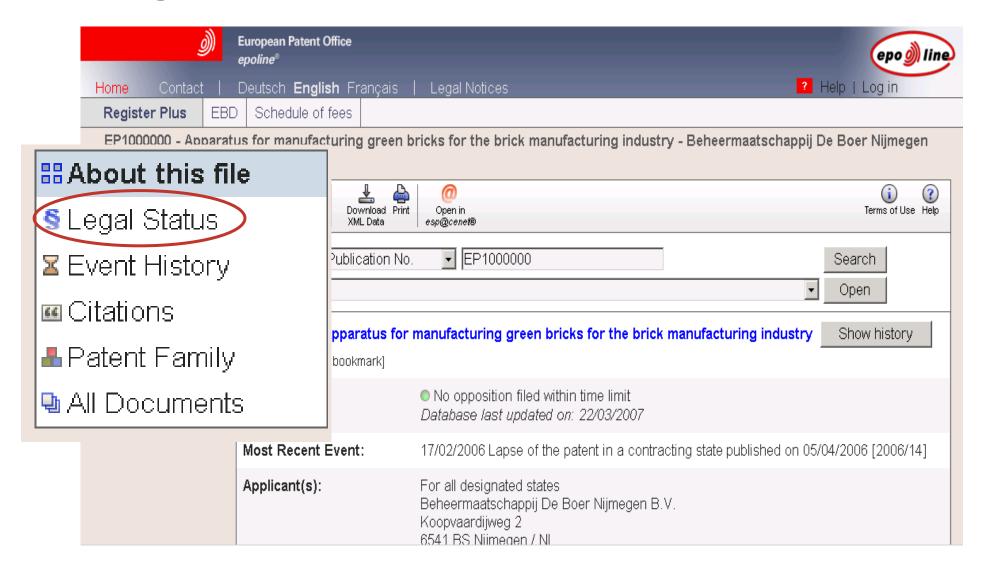
- find out if a European patent has been granted or if an application has been refused or withdrawn
- follow the European procedure for a particular application
- read, print and download documents in the file (for example, correspondence between the EPO and the applicant).

Features

- various data views, including main data, legal status, event history, citations, patent family, all documents and document filters
- link to esp@cenet
- document viewer
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Register Plus





Evaluation of patents and patent portfolios

IPscore:

- developed by the Danish Patent Office
- available free of charge from www.epo.org

IPscore is...

- a tool for the evaluation and management of patents
- a catalyst for dialogue within the company about patents
- a guide for locating potential gains and opportunities for saving costs

IPscore can be used to evaluate...

- individual patents
- patented technologies (1...x patents)
- R&D projects, even if no patent exists yet
- ideas and project proposals

