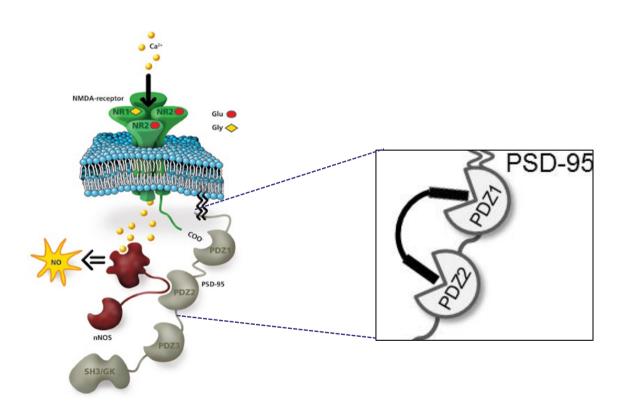
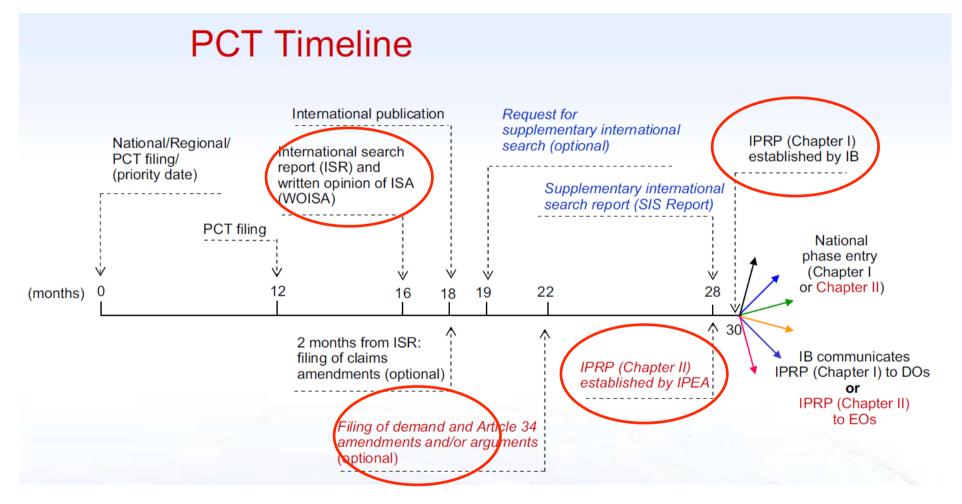


## Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences

# **Patent Prosecution - Dimeric PSD-95 Inhibitors**



Anders Bach Exercise (February 2, 2017) Innovation and intellectual property rights in biotechnology

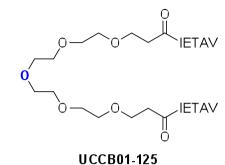




## **Patents**

#### Patent 1 (WO 2010/004003):

- Dimeric peptide inhibitors based on PEG linkers
- High affinity, medium stability (No BBB permeability)
- Inventors: Anders Bach, Kristian Strømgaard



#### Patent 2 (WO 2012/156308):

- Dimeric peptide inhibitors based on NPEG linkers (a novel structure)
- High affinity, high stability, BBB permeability
- Inventors: Anders Bach, Kristian Strømgaard

# Tat-N O O IETDV O UCCB01-144

## Competitor compound – NA1 (Tymianski, NoNO):

- Tat-NR2B9c
- Aarts et al, 2002, Science
- Patent applications from 2005 and 2008

YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIESDV NA-1

(Tat = YGRKKRRQRRR)



## **Prosecution - PCT Phase**

Were our 2 PCTs considered patentable during the PCT phase?

What kind of documents and arguments (if any) were raised against us? - and how would you deal with these?

Hints:

- 1) International search report (ISR)
- 2) Written Opinion of the International Search Authority (WOISA)
- 3) International Preliminary Report on Patentability (IPRP) (Chapter I/II) (page 50-54 in text book)

#### WO2010/004003

- 1) 3 A docs
- 2) Novelty, Inv Step: YES
- 3) Novelty, Inv Step: YES (Chapter I)
- Lack of Unity?
- Claim 16-19?

#### WO2012/156308

- 1) X (WO2010004003) Y (2xTymianski)
- 2) Novelty: YES Inv Step: NO
- 3) Novelty: YES Inv Step: YES

(IPRP: Chapter II)



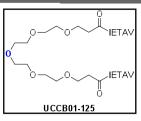
# **WOISA – Arguments (Patent 2)**

# **Demands - Arguments**

- 1. It is not obvious how and where to attach the Tat
- 2. NPEG linker is different from PEG
- 3. NPEG and design leads to unexpected (positive) properties:
  - Affinity, stability, In vivo efficacy

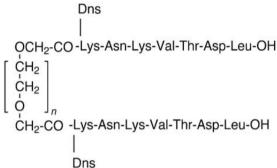
## => Inventive Step

# **Prosecution - US Region (Patent 1)**



#### Paduch et al, ChemBioChem 2007:

- Dimeric ligands with PEG and peptide
- Peptides are longer and different sequence
- PEG-linkers are polydisperse and longer
- Target is different (artificial PDZ-PDZ)



	Bivalent peptide PEG(K(Dns)NKVTDL) <sub>2</sub> [µм]			Monovalent peptide
	32 atom PEG	35 atom PEG	38 atom PEG	Dns-EEVENKVTDL [μ
$m\Delta PDZ^{PRG}$	$35.0 \pm 2$	34.0 ± 0.5	$34.0 \pm 0.5$	29.0 ± 0.5
$d\Delta PDZ^{PRG}$	$2.6\pm0.2$	$2.0\pm0.4$	$1.7 \pm 0.2$	$13.0\pm3$
mPDZ <sup>LARG</sup>	$19.8 \pm 0.2$	$\textbf{21.0} \!\pm\! \textbf{0.5}$	$19.8 \pm 0.5$	$\textbf{19.0} \pm \textbf{2}$
dPDZ <sup>LARG</sup>	$6.0 \pm 0.2$	$7.4 \pm 0.4$	$8.2 \pm 0.6$	$21.0 \pm 0.5$

#### Lu et al (WO 03/014303 A2):

- Claiming peptide sequences (incl. IETAV, IETDV) for targeting PDZ domains

#### Paduch + Lu = Patent 1 (???)

- 1. Technical arguments about definition of PEG length (units vs atoms)
- 2. Paduchs target not relevant/predictive for our case
- 3. Limit our claims so not to overlap (substantially) with Paduch



# **IP** position

### Patent Application 1 (WO 2010/004003)

- Title: Modified peptides as potent inhibitors of the PSD-95/NMDA receptor interaction
- Priority date: July 9, 2008
- Positive IPRP (International Preliminary Report on Patentability) from the PCT phase
- US approved; Validated in 11 European countries

## Patent Application 2 (WO 2012/156308)

- Title: High-affinity, dimeric inhibitors of PSD-95 as efficient neuroprotectants against ischemic brain damage and for treatment of pain
- Priority date: May 13, 2011
- Positive IPRP (International Preliminary Report on Patentability) from the PCT phase
- US and China approved; Validated in 11 European countries
- National/regional phase in AU, BR, CA, IN, IL, JP, KR, MX, SG

## Patent Application 3 (PCT/DK2014/050402)

- Title: Fatty acid derivatives of dimeric inhibitors of PSD-95
- Priority date: December 1, 2013
- Positive IPRP