

Next Generation Therapeutics and Technologies

IP challenges in Personalized Medicine Drug Development

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Personalized Medicine Gets Boost From Court Ruling on Patents



Personalized medicine industry in distress over Supreme Court's tightening of patent laws

Heidi Ledford | August 19, 2016 | Nature

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Rejections for US patents related to personalized medicine have spiked after recent Supreme Court decisions tightened the rules





Personalized Medicine...

- Hailed as revolution in human health¹
 - 150+ FDA-approved drugs with pharmacogenomic information in labeling²
 - Nearly 50% of Phase1 pharma pipeline have associated diagnostics³



and also

- A challenge to the patent system
- IP is imperative for successful development and exploitation
 - Thought-out IP strategy

- 1: Nature 464:674 (2010)
- 2: FDA Table of Pharmacogenomics Biomarkers in Drug Labelling
- 3: McKinsey Report "PM: the path forward, 2013"



... comes in many shapes and forms...

- Better definition of disease and/or prognosis (*Philadelphia chromosome/chronic myeloid leukemia; led to imatinib*).
- Excluding patients at risk experiencing serious adverse events (*e.g.*, *HLA B** 5701 and abacavir in HIV).
- Predicting drug responses (trastuzumab in breast cancer with Her-2 overexpression).
- Screening for drugs, dose-adjustment, individualized (combination) therapy, sequential therapy.



...each with its own IP strategy.



Personalized IP strategy drivers include





Early development stage inventions

Commercial value? Lead to e.g. operative companion diagnostic?

Competitors: Freedom-to-operate-risk (use of biomarker in clinical trials)

Broad & speculative claims may preclude subsequent patents (of you or collaborating third party; with later expiration dates!)

Sufficient (experimental) support re: claims





Type of invention: New group of patients (EPO)

Compound X in treating disease Y ...

• in patient with biomarker A.

(*epi Information 2012:* a patient with the [biomarker] will have inevitably been treated)¹

 comprising assaying sample from patient, determining if patient has biomarker A, and administering X if biomarker is present².

<u>Needs</u> evidence link between presence or absence of biomarker and improvement in the treatment.

No/incomplete evidence may preclude patentability





1: Despite G5/83, T1399/04 & T836/01 2: Eli Lilly and Company AIPLA 2012



Patentability

-Visit our yearly workshop-

<u>Jurisdictions</u> USA (Mayo, Myriad and Alice): biomarkers, DNA, methods comparing CA: diagnostics based on correlation AU: DNA claims EPO: Methods of treatment

> <u>Raising the bar</u> Marker selected from group (data only on group): X Antibody against target (no specifics): X



Infringement:

-150+ FDA-approved drugs with pharmacogenomic labeling -FDA-approved tests

Vemurafenib: metastatic BRAFV600E as detected by an FDA-approved test. Test: cobas® 4800 BRAF V600 Mutation test.

Method of treating ...comprising testing for BRAF & administering vemurafenib if tested positive [with cobas®]

Method of identifying patients eligible for treatment with Vemurafenib comprising testing for BRAF [with cobas®]

To conclude



Imperative for personalized medicine

to have

personalized IP strategy and lifecycle management

during and for

development and commercialization



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