#### **An Introduction to Patent Searching**

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# Patent Searching 101 (and 102): A Patent Search Tutorial





#### Agenda

- Overview of Patent Searching
- Recipe for Performing a Search
- Sample Searches
- Small Molecule
- Method of Treating a Disease
- Nucleotide Sequence
- Online Demonstration of some simple searches



#### Why Search Patents

- Discovery
  - Learn what others are doing but not publishing
- Planning
  - Patentability
  - Freedom to Operate (FTO)
- Development
  - Patentability
  - Work Arounds
- Pre Launch
  - FTO
- Post Launch
  - Enforcement
  - New Products or Services

## Planning and Conducting Searches

- Determine purpose of search
- 2. Gather the necessary data to conduct the search
- Determine which databases need to be searched
- 4. Develop a search strategy
- 5. Perform a search
- 6. Evaluate the results
- 7. Modify the strategy
- 8. Repeat the search
- 9. Analyze and Summarize
- 10. Report the results



### 1. Determine Purpose of Search

- What kind of search do you need to perform?
- What is the purpose of the search?
- What will the results be used for?
- Who will get the results?
- How much time, effort, and money should be allocated to the effort?

### Categories of Patent Searches

- Landscape Search
- Patentability or Novelty Search
- Prior Art Search
- Validity Search
- FTO or Clearance Search
- Infringement Search
- Miscellaneous

## Landscape Search

- To identify business opportunities for products and services
  - General State-of-the-Art
  - Comprehensive Patent Landscape
- Data sources include patent literature and nonpatent literature databases
- Information for the search is derived from business development and scientific leadership
- Results are used to support development of business plan and are not intended for an opinion on patentability



### Patentability or Novelty Search

- Search to determine whether or not an inventive concept is known
  - Novelty and Obviousness
- Data sources include patent and nonpatent literature
  - Expired and unexpired
  - Anywhere in the world
- Information for search is derived from inventors and from invention disclosures
- Results are used to decide whether a patent application should be filed and to help draft claims that avoid the prior art



### Prior Art Search

- Search to determine whether any prior art patents or other publications exist that would bar issuance of a valid patent
- Data sources include patent and non-patent literature
- Information for search is derived from proposed draft patent application
- Results are used to draft claims that avoid the prior art and to focus the application on the novel and non-obvious features of the invention

### Validity Search

- Search to find invalidating references for a patent
- Data sources include patent and non-patent literature published before the earliest priority date of the patent in question
  - Ideally a year or more before the priority date
- Information for the search is derived from the claims in the patent in question
- Experts in the art are consulted to identify potential references, research groups, or inventors
- Results are used
  - To invalidate patents in infringement cases
  - To prepare for patent enforcement
  - Prior to licensing
  - To draft an FTO opinion



### FTO Search

- Search to provide reassurance that you will not infringe the valid IP rights of another
- Data sources include non-expired patents that potentially read on your product or service
  - Only in countries of interest
- Information for your search is derived from an analysis of your product or service
- Results are used to draft an opinion. Often an invalidity search is performed on some of the identified patents

## Infringement Search

- Search to determine whether an enforceable patent claims the same subject matter as your concept or unpatented invention
- Data sources include unexpired patents
  - Only in countries of interest
- Information for the search is derived from a draft or actual claim set
- Results are used for an opinion prior to making, using, or selling a product or service

#### Other Patent-Related Searches

#### Legal Status and Expiry Dates

- To identify the members and status of a patent family
- To identify proper ownership (Assignments)
- To calculate when a patent will expire
- Maintenance Fees

#### File Histories

- To identify limitations on the claims
- To identify conditions of Terminal Disclaimer

#### Court Records

Identify any previous or current litigation



#### 2. Gather Data

- Talk to the attorney, client, or inventor requesting the search
- Brainstorm and agree upon appropriate terminology
- Ask for references they already have on the subject
  - Patent and non-patent literature
- Be sure you understand the deliverable
  - ▶ Tables, copies of documents, etc.
  - Try to write out the scope and deliverable



#### 3. Database Selection

- Determine which databases should be searched
  - US, WIPO, Other Countries
  - Non-Patent Literature
- How will you access them?
  - Patent Office Sites
  - Free Providers
  - Paid Services
- Do you need to search published applications, issued patents, or both?

#### 4. Develop a Search Strategy

- Identify key features
- Construct one or more possible search strings
  - Parts of patent to search
- Determine the time interval for the search
- How many documents would you like to have in your final set?
  - All searches have limitations
- Search issued patents only or include published applications?

### **Identifying Key Features**

- Features determine the scope of the search and how to evaluate the references
- Patentability and Novelty Searches
  - Features found in invention disclosure, draft claims, and discussions with inventor
- Validity Search
  - Features found in careful reading of the claims
  - Applicant can be his own lexicographer
  - Most relevant references address the greatest number of features
- Infringement and FTO Searches
  - Features are found on the proposed invention or actual product
  - Relevant documents "read on" the proposed or actual features
  - An understanding of claim language is important

#### Where to Look

#### Title

Brief, least reliable

#### Abstract

Should have key terms but often does not reveal what patent covers

#### Specification

- Longest part of patent
- Description of Invention
- Important for <u>everything</u> it discloses or enables

#### Drawings

- Can "read" them faster than words to eliminate irrelevant documents
- Drawings may not disclose every variation of the invention

#### Claims

- Must cover novel features
- May be limited to certain embodiments
- Important for infringement, FTO, and validity searches



### 5 - 8. Lather, Rinse, Repeat



- Search
- Evaluate
- Modify
- Repeat

It's good to have a few target references, if possible, that you will look for in the search results. This can confirm the construction of your search strings.

### 9. Analyze & Summarize Results

- Be objective
- Avoid legal opinions but be sure to rank the documents according to their relevancy
- Do not rely on the search engine ranking of relevance
- Review the results with the attorney and possibly the inventor

### 10. Report Results

#### Landscape Searches

- Histogram analysis by assignee and by inventor
- Graph of patents and applications by year
- Pie chart of patents by country
- Forward and backward analysis of citations
- Grouping of subject matter of claims
- Discussion of technology

#### Patentability, Prior Art, and Validity Searches

- Table of patents, applications or references and features
- References that disclose all subject features of the claimed invention (35USC §102) "anticipation" or "novelty"
- References that disclose one or more of the claimed features (but not necessarily all of them) (35USC §103) "obviousness"

#### Infringement and FTO Searches

- Claim charts
- Comparison to actual or proposed claims



### Documentation: Search

Project:		Requestor:	
Searcher:		Date:	Due:
Purpose of Search			
Search terms			
Classes / Subclasses			
Search Interval			
Database(s)			
Notes			

## Documentation: Results

Project:		Searche	er:	Date:
Requester:		Database:		
Set	String	Results		Notes

### Documentation: Results

Project:	Searcher:	Date:
Requester:	Database:	

Patent Number	Feature A	Feature B	Feature D	Feature C	Notes

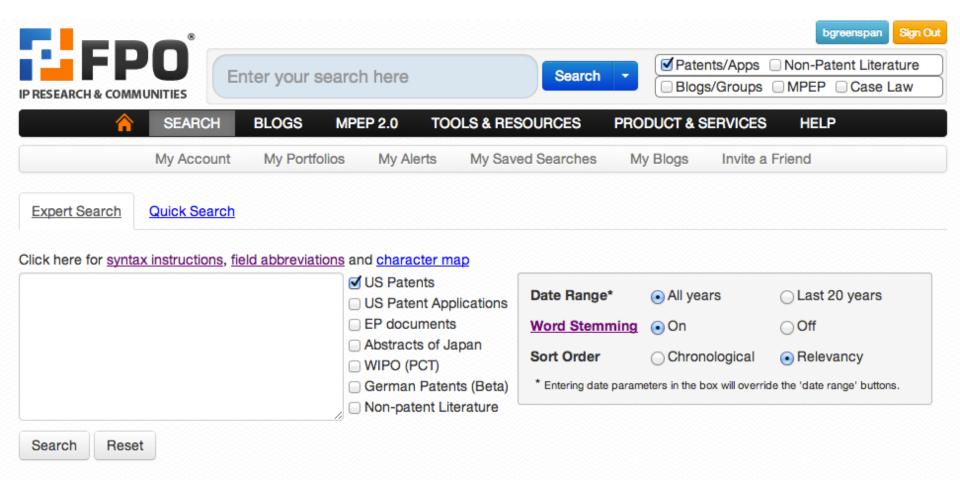
#### Which Database to Search?





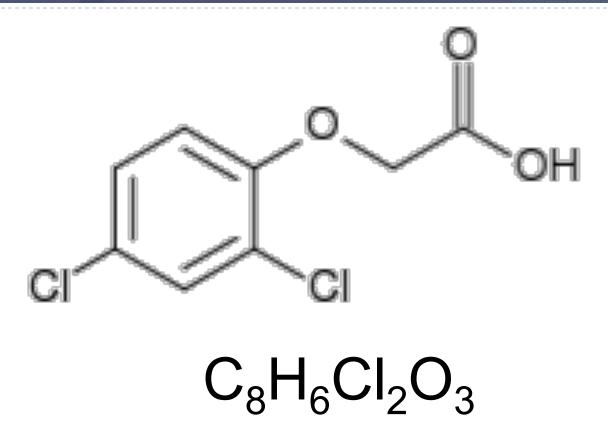
#### Patent Searching

http://www.freepatentsonline.com/search.html





#### Small Molecule

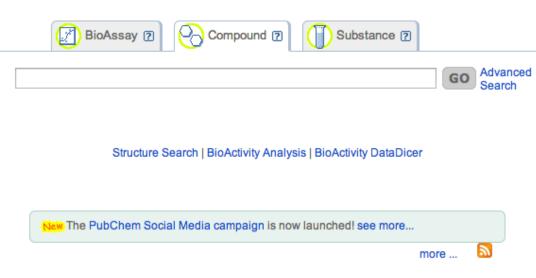


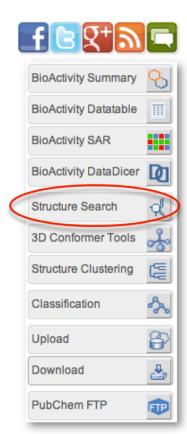
#### PubChem

http://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

Databases ▼	Upload	Services ▼	Help	more ▼
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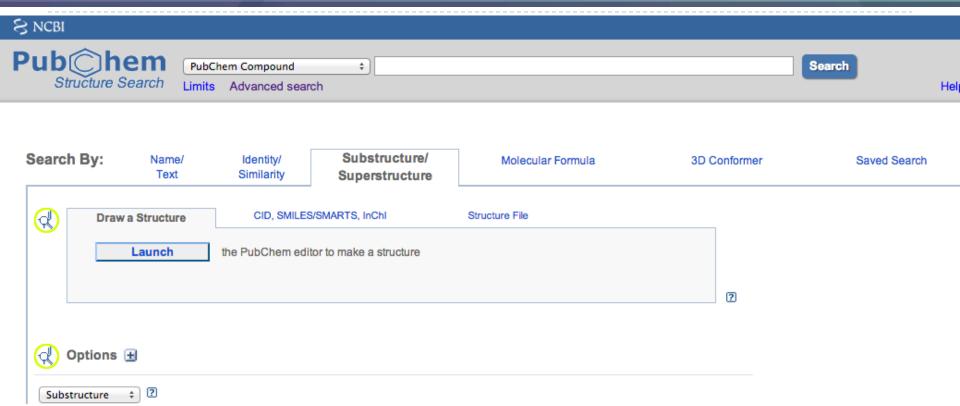






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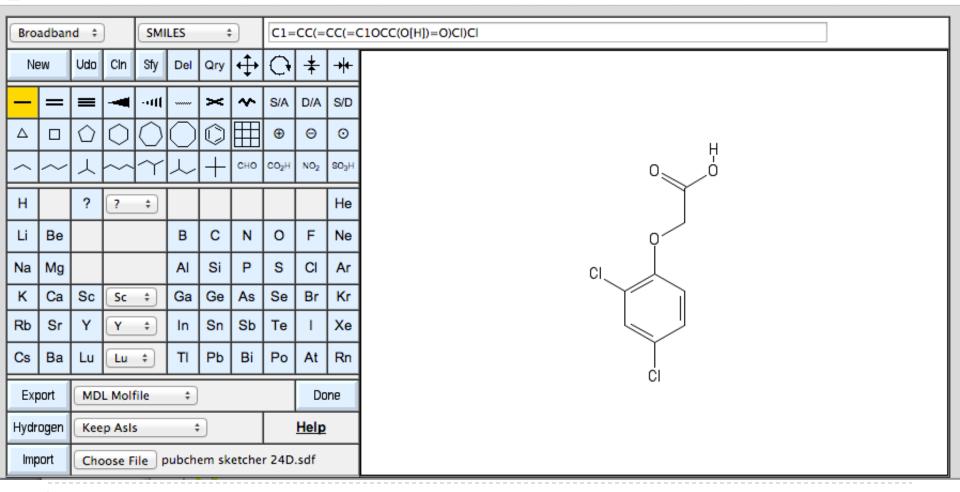
#### PubChem Structure Search



#### PubChem Structure Search

O O PubChem Sketcher V2.4

pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/edit2/index.html?cnt=0

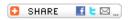






PubChem Compound

Limits Advanced search



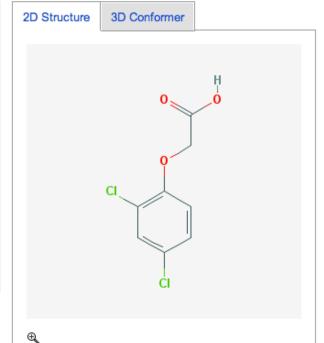
#### 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid - Compound Summary (CID 1486)



Also known as: 2,4-D, Hedonal, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid, 94-75-7, Agrotect, Fernesta, Fernimine, Netagrone, Tributon Molecular Formula:  $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3$  Molecular Weight: 221.03744 InChlKey: OVSKIKFHRZPJSS-UHFFFAOYSA-N

An herbicide with irritant effects on the eye and the gastrointestinal system. From: MeSH

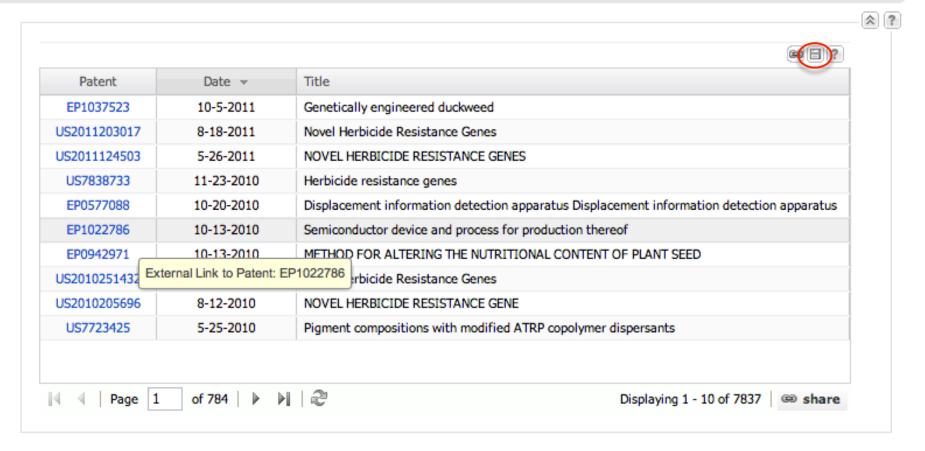
#### Table of Contents . Show subcontent titles Identification Related Records Use and Manufacturing Pharmacology Biomedical Effects and Toxicity Safety and Handling Environmental Fate and Exposure Potential **Exposure Standards and Regulations** Monitoring and Analysis Methods Literature Patents Biomolecular Interactions and Pathways **Biological Test Results** Classification Chemical and Physical Properties Expand all sub-sections



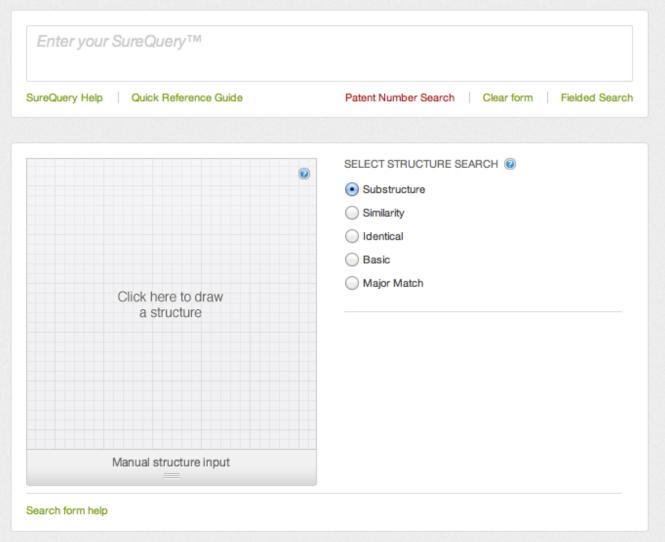


#### PubChem

#### **Patents**



#### SureChem



PATENT AUTHORITIES					
All chemically annotated authorities (?)					
<ul> <li>US Applications</li> </ul>					
US Granted					
<ul><li>EP Applications</li></ul>					
<ul> <li>EP Granted</li> </ul>					
□ WO					
☐ JP					
All authorities (inc. DocDB) (?)					
SureChem Patent Number Search Format					
PUBLICATION DATE					
Example: YYYYMMDD; YYYY; YYYYMMDD TO YYYYMMDD; YYYY TO YYYY					
Search					

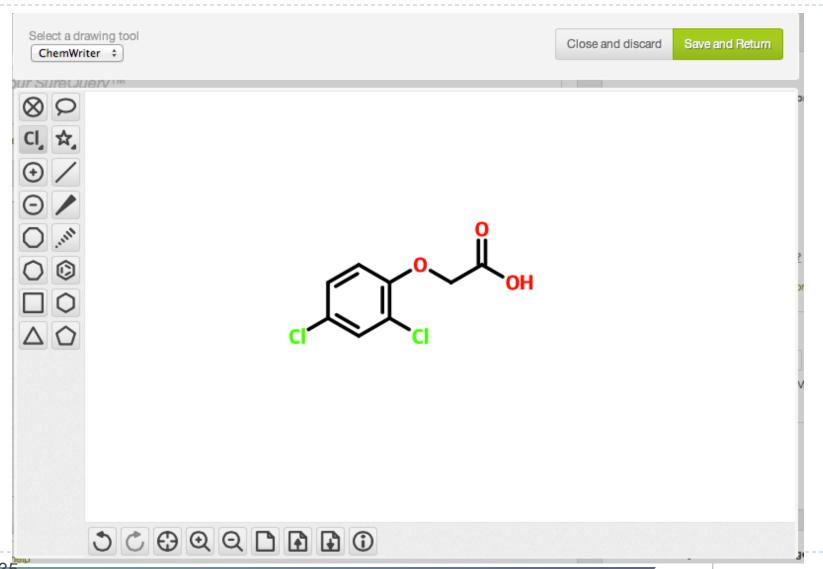
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	⊚ Major Match	Structures from images:	from Jan 1, 2007 to date
OH			
CI			
î			
Manual structure input			

#### Nucleotide Sequence

- Salmonella contamination poses a serious threat to public health and safety.
- There is a need to rapidly test and identify salmonella contamination in the food supply.
- You are developing a test kit to detect a genetic signature.
- You'd like to use real-time detection of Salmonella with a PCR reaction using gene specific primers and a cleavable chimeric fluorescent probe.
- One of the proposed probes is 20 nucleotides long
- TCGTCATTCCATTACCTACC



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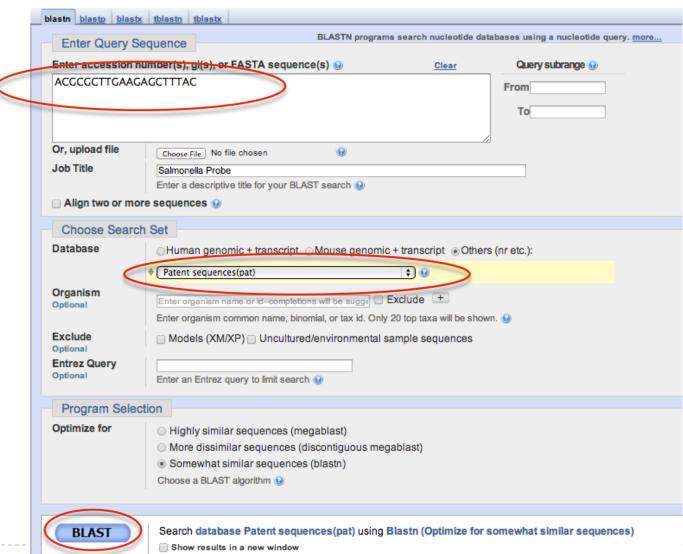


# Planning and Conducting Searches

- Determine purpose of search Preliminary FTO, Patentability
- Gather the necessary data to conduct the search Proposed sequence of probe TCGTCATTCCATTACCTACC
- Determine which databases need to be searched NCBI BLAST<sup>®</sup> Nucleotide (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool)
- Develop a search strategy
   In this case the initial search strategy is quite simple the sequence of 20 nucleotides



### http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/



#### Patent Databases

- Patent Databases US
  - USPTO http://patft.uspto.gov/
  - Free Patents On-Line <a href="http://www.freepatentsonline.com/">http://www.freepatentsonline.com/</a>
  - Patent Lens <a href="http://www.patentlens.net">http://www.lens.org</a>
  - Thomson Innovation\* <a href="http://www.thomsoninnovation.com">http://www.thomsoninnovation.com</a>
  - PatBase\* <a href="http://www.patbase.com">http://www.patbase.com</a>
- Patent Databases International
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  - ▶ EPO <a href="http://worldwide.espacenet.com/advancedSearch?locale=en\_EP">http://worldwide.espacenet.com/advancedSearch?locale=en\_EP</a>
  - Directories of International Offices
    - http://members.pcug.org.au/~arhen/
    - http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/urls.jsp
- Sequence Searching (BLAST)
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