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35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph

• Allows the public to determine exactly what the boundaries of the claimed inventions are.



... In light of the specification

• Although a claim should be interpreted in light of the specification, it is improper to read limitations contained in the specification into the claims.

... In light of the specification

- Acceptability of the claim language depends on whether one of the ordinary skill in the art would understand what is claimed, in light of the specification.
- There are no *per se* rules. Questions of indefiniteness are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Relative language

• The fact that claim language-including terms of degree- may not be precise, does not automatically render the claim indefinite under 112(2)

Red Flag Terms

Relative terms:

- "essentially"
- "about" or "at least about"
- "small amount"
- "at least about"
- "substantially"
- "not less than about"
 - "m is *not less than about* 5" or "wherein the temperature range is comprising at least about 90°C"
 - May reject under 112, 2nd

Metabolite(s)

- "A compound of formula I ... and its metabolites, solvates or salts thereof."
 - May reject under 112, first and/or second paragraph

Residue

- "B is a residue capable of binding to a compound."
- "Y is a residue of an azole compound."
- "R₂ is an alkyl residue."
 - May reject under 112

- Analogues thereof
- Derivatives thereof
- Or derivatives or analogues thereof
- Derived from
 - "A compound of formula II...and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts *or derivatives* thereof."
 - "A is derived from a group..."
 - May reject under 112, first and/or second paragraph

- Prodrugs
- Functional derivatives
- Esters
 - "A compound of formula III ... and its *prodrugs*, *esters*, functional derivatives or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof."
 - May reject under 112, first and/or second paragraph

- Precursor(s)
- Linking group(s)
- Organic moiety
 - "A Ketorolac compound and its precursors"
 - "X is a linking group or an organic moiety"
 - May reject under 112, first and/or second paragraph
 - Suggestion-define what the linking group consists of.

- Generic phrase followed by a specific phrase
 - "such as"; "including"; "preferably"
 - "for instance"; "for example"
 - "Y is a cycloalkyl group such as cyclopropyl."
 - "R₁ is a halogen atom, *preferably* bromine."
 - May reject under 112, first and/or second paragraph
 - Suggestion-put specific embodiment (bromine) into a depending claim.

- Markush Language
 - Correct Markush format
 - "X is selected from the group consisting of A, B, C, and (or) D."
 - "X is A, B, C, or D." (alternative)

- "Comprising" in Compound Claims

- "A compound of formula III *comprising* ..." is open ended and is rejected under 112, 2nd.
- Suggestion-change "comprising" to --consisting of--.

- Claims drawn to drugs
 - Claim 1 is recited as "A compound of formula I consisting of ..."
 - Claim 7 is recited as "A *drug* of formula I consisting of ..."
 - Considered substantial duplicate claim

- Non-statutory "USE" claims
 - "Use of a thiazoline compound for a fibrinogen receptor antagonist."
 - "Use of a thiomorpholine compound for a pharmaceutical preparation."
 - Reject under 101 and 112, first paragraph

Take Home Message

The claims will be read in light of the specification to determine proper enablement, support and description of the claimed language. This can be achieved by providing sufficient guidance in the specification on the claim terminology, either by presenting examples, properly defining phrases and terms and/or referring to journal articles.

Special Thanks To: Raj Bawa, Art Unit 1619 Rob Hill, Quality Assurance Specialist Jake Pronk, Office Manager

Thank You!