

Bio-Entrepreneurship



Pankaj Sharma CEO & Cofounder

- 1. Who am I
- 2. What I do
- 3. Building biotech business key learning







Spun out from IIT D 2007 Incubated on campus 2007 - 2010 Focus: Drug discovery









LeadInvent molecule to fight latent TB



rulated capital by constraining the govermount agencies to find prejects with no trade record, Secondly, we faced the barrier of interacting with the scientific community who had done drog discovery with tatellise tual property (IF) eristexists. Hence our challenge was, how to place and structure Leadfovent as an IP rich and IP sufernanted company

Overcoming the shallenger, head livent managed to resentitie over \$30,000 (Cia lakh) of sned funding

BioSpectrum **Asia Pacific Emerging** Company of the Year

Chief Executive Officer. LeadInvent Inclin

from ITT Delhi. The company fair-



Clients

U NOVARTIS

RANBAXY









Partners



















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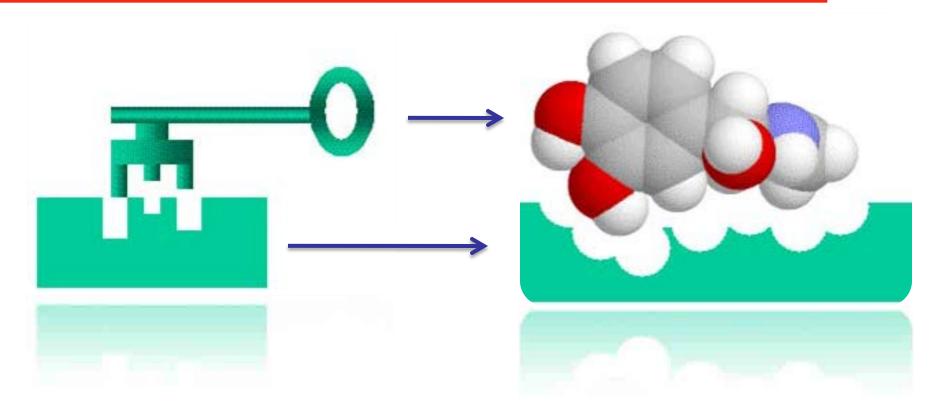






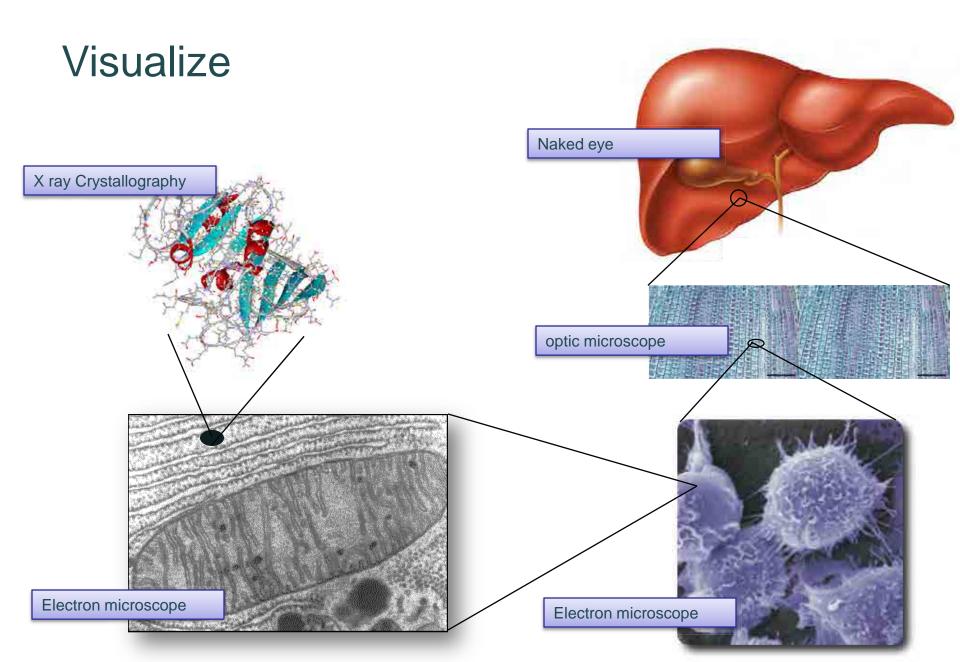
What we do





Background







Building biotech business – key learning



Easy to start
Challenging to grow

Keep in mind the

"Indian context"



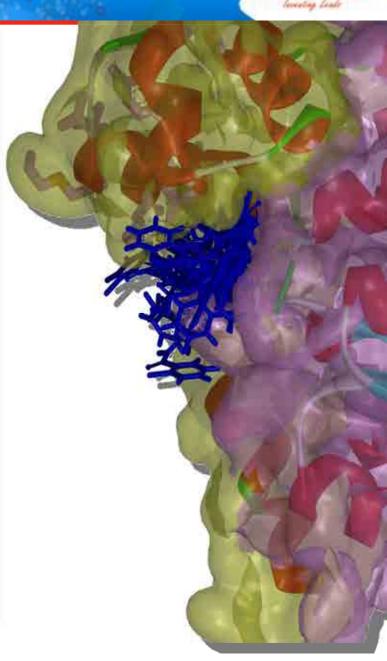
Key Points

LEADINVENT

- Identify pain point
- Who's going to pay for it
- Competition & IP landscaping
- Validate technology Feedback
- Micro Vision

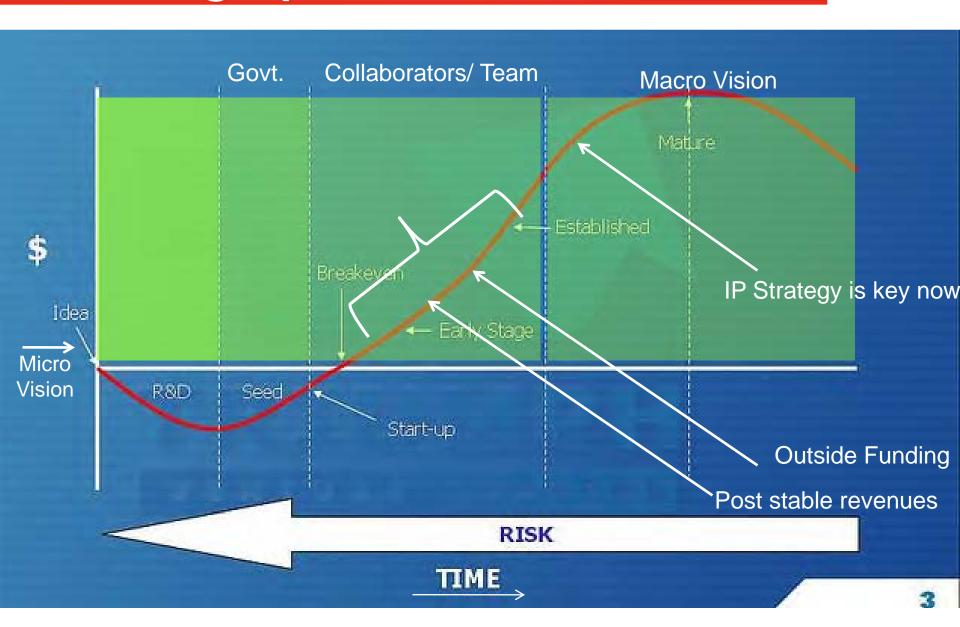
&

- Macro Vision
- Funding



Building up







Redefine

Remember what JFK did





Thanks



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Mob: 91-9910122566

Status:

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SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON

"INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP"

11th January, 2013

Organised by

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council

A Government of India Enterprise, New Delhi (www.birac.nic.in)

at

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra, Jammu, J&K

" BIRAC Initiatives for Nurturing Entrepreneurship"

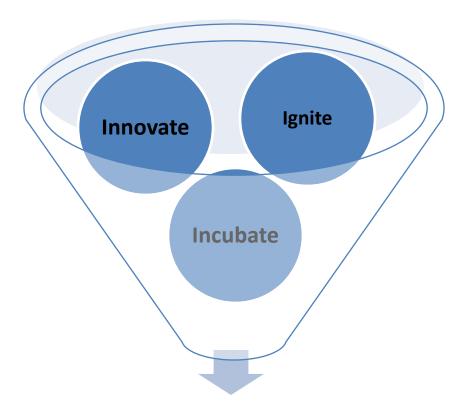
11th Janurary 2013, Jaipur

Mr. RUTURAJ PATIL MSc(Biotech), MIBM(London)

Manager- Business Development & Corporate Affairs, BIRAC



The Need-Innovation to Commercialization



Entrepreneurship Development

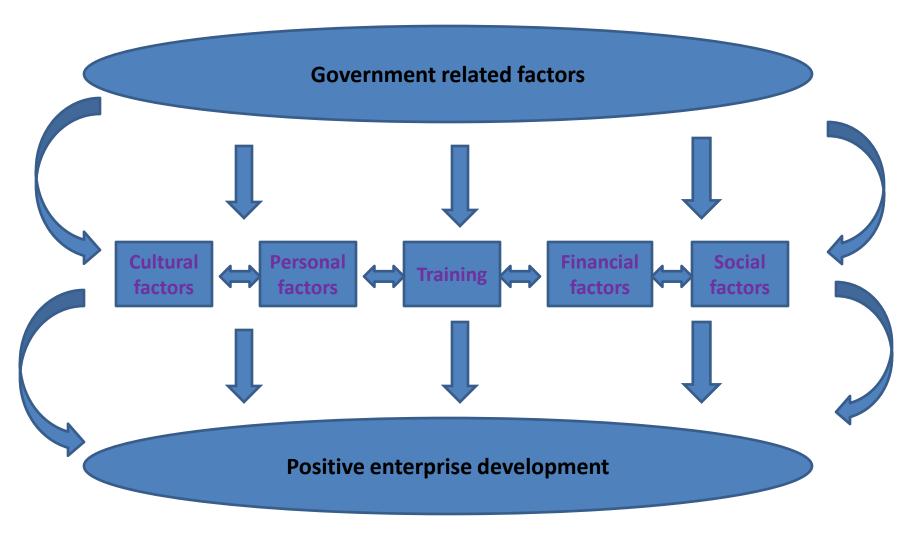


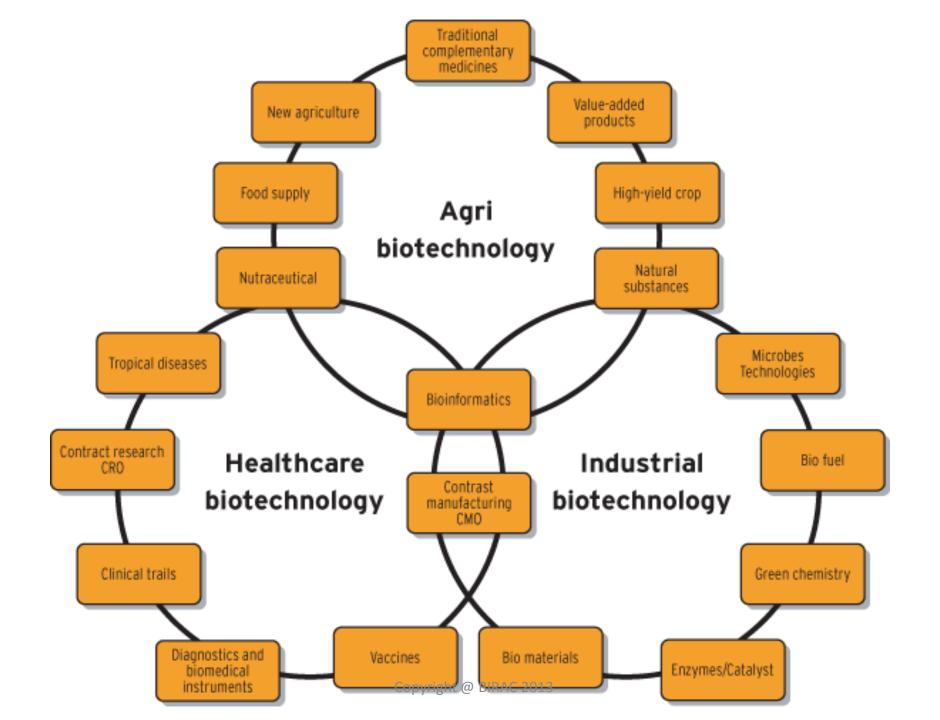
Nurturing Entrepreneurship

- 1. **Entrepreneurial motivation**: the social and economic importance of commercialising science and technology; the innovative aspects of it; education & training, role models, examples and discussions.
- 2. Opportunity recognition: this is a very important aspect of entrepreneurship, one needs to "identify" an opportunity that motivates them to pursue it. Opportunities at research and commercial levels.
- 3. **Commercialisation:** through a variety of methods of technology transfer to different levels of product development. Lectures from practitioners; business plan competitions; short pieces of course work; small group supervisions etc.



Framework For Necessary Factors For Enterprise Development





Government: DBT-BIRAC's Role

- Linking Education, Innovation and Entrepreneurship 'Connector and Catalyser'
- Biotech Incubation for Entrepreneurship (BISS Scheme)
- Education and Training Support activities to Start-ups & SME's in Biotech
- Fostering Innovation and Enterprises Building
- Awareness and Capacity Building for new budding Entrepreneurs
- Fellowship/Internship programmes
- Mentorship and Networking Events



BIRAC Initiative:

- Supporting Public Private Partnership in Biotechnology research
- Fostering Innovation & Research in Biotechnology
- Promoting Entrepreneur Education & Learning
- Empowering & Mentoring SME's
- Innovators Awards for successful entrepreneurs
- Growth through Regional Partnerships
- International Collaborations





Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council

Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG) Scheme

Purpose:

Establish and validate of Proof of Concept

Encourage researchers to take technology closer to market through a Start Up

Target Groups:

Entrepreneurs from Academia or an Incubatee

(PhDs, Medical degree holders or M.Tech, Engg. Graduates)

Support:

Grant-in-Aid limited up-to INR 50 Lakh

Mentoring and hand-holding

Supports up-to Proof-of-Concept stage

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Small Business Innovation Research Initiative- SBIRI

Purpose:

- Govt. partnership with Industries
- For path-breaking research in frontier futuristic technology areas having major economic potential.
- Focused on IP creation
- IP ownership retained by Indian industry/collaborating scientists.

Target:

 Indian Biotech companies registered under Indian Company Act 1956

Support:

- To nurture high risk, highly innovative accelerated technologies/entrepreneurs
- Support early stage, proof-of-concept research

Over 100 projects from SME's supported

SBIRI deployed \$36million of which US\$5million was in grant & US\$31million as soft loan

Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme- BIPP

Purpose:

- Govt. partnership with Industries
- Cost sharing basis
- For path-breaking research in frontier futuristic technology areas having major economic potential.
- Focused on IP creation
- IP ownership retained by Indian industry/collaborating scientists.

Support:

- For high risk, highly innovative accelerated technology
- •For nationally and socially relevant areas, with no assured market.
- Supporting research project for novel IP generation.

Target:

- Indian Biotech companies registered under Indian Company Act 1956
- •51% Indian shareholding (including NRI's)
- DSIR recognized R&D
- Apply independently or in collaboration with companies, not for Profit organisation or academics partners

Nearly 100 agreements have been signed with 85 companies with approx. 50 SME's

Investment of US \$153million has been committed with US\$55 million by Govt. of India with contribution of US\$98 million coming in from private sector.

Contract Research Scheme- CRS

Purpose:

Academia-industry interaction Industry to validate process or partner for specific research

Leads should be at a level which provides sufficient data for Scale up/Validation:

- Exploratory validation of technology
- Small scale contract research resulting in generating several batches of process or multiple prototypes
- Large scale validation of prototype to commercial design

Target Groups-

Research institutes, Universities, Public funded research Laboratories, Governmental organizations, Research foundations AND Companies / industries

Company partner should have DSIR recognized R&D/Service unit(s)

Support:

- •Funds for validation of PoC
- •IP Services and Management
- Legal support: MTA, NDA, IP protection contracts, Licensing agreements

Bio-incubator Support Scheme- BISS

Purpose:

Strengthening and Up-gradation of the existing Bio-incubators and also to establish New World Class Bio-incubators in certain strategic locations.

Target Groups:

 Existing Bio-incubators across the country
 New Bioincubators

Support:

- Provide incubator space to Start-ups and Entrepreneurs.
- Provide access to a pool of special equipments in the Central Equipment Facility.
- Connect and facilitate Industry –
 Academia Interaction
- Provide enabling services and required mentorship for IP and Technology Management, Legal and Contract, resource mobilization and networking platform.
- Governance models would be cooperative or autonomous.
- •12 existing Bio-incubator across India has been supported approx. 70,000 sq.ft Bio-Incubator has been created.

Identifying Key Gaps

- Entrepreneurship Development is complex process need to find proper mechanism as per local resources availability
- Enabling Capacity building and Handholding services
- Fostering and encouraging techno- Entrepreneurship in all places research.
- Provide Mentorship & Faculty development programmes.

Strategic Partners

- Global Partners- Centre for Entrepreneurship Education at Cambridge University, WHO, Gates Foundation, PATH, etc
- Launching IGNITE Programme in July 2013.

 National Partners- DBT & Allied Institutes, ICMR, IIT's, Leading Medical & Technological University & Institutions, DBT-BIRAC Supported Bio-Incubators, ISBA, ABLE, BCIL

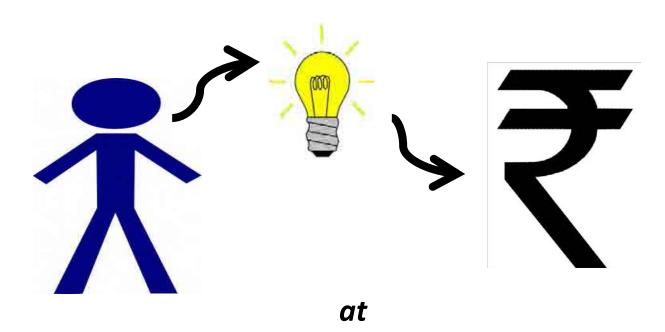
THANK YOU





Website- www.birac.nic.in
Email- rpatil.birac@nic.in

"Technology Licensing in Drugs and Bio-Pharmaceuticals"



SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI UNIVERSITY, JAMMU

by
Dr. Goutam Bhattacharyya
© K&S Partners, Gurgaon

TECHNOLOGY

Complete set of Industrially

applicable knowledge

- Intellectual Asset
- Intellectual Property

What is Licensing

The granting of permission to use a bunch of RIGHTS/ ASSETS under defined conditions.

Underlying principle of Licensing

- is basically about getting the fear and greed levels balanced between both parties.....
- Licensor's fear: cannot off-load the technology.
- Licensee fears: competitor will buy it and blow them out of the water.



as much as possible vs.
as little as possible

all these sorted out = licence agreement

SYNC OF TWO MINDS

- Under estimation vs. Over estimation
- What industry (licencee) wants?
- Techno-economical viability of research?
- Most importantly mutual trust.

WHAT IS TECHNOLOGY LICENSING AND TRANSFER

Is a process by which a developer of technology makes its technology available to a commercial partner that will exploit the technology with defined conditions.

Reasons of licensing and transfer:

- Forming alliances with partners that can progress the development of the technology
 - Limitations of developer (up to animal studies not up to clinical and commercial phase).
- Forming alliances with partners with manufacturing capability (start up companies/ Universities).
- No commercial capability.

PRINCIPLES OF TECHNOLOGY LICENSING AND TRANSFER

Legal agreements are entered into by which:

- the right to exploit the technology is granted
- Compensation against those rights, and
- Setting out respective rights and duties

KINDS OF AGREEMENTS

- Agreement for showing interest
- Confidentiality Agreement
- Material transfer agreement
- Deed of Assignment
- License Agreement
- Strategic alliance or joint venture
 - Co-development agreement
 - Co-marketing agreement

CONFIDENTIAL AGREEMENT

legally binding agreement between a discloser of confidential information, and a recipient of confidential information on a defined terms and condition.

- Not known to others but have unique value,
- patentable/ trade-secret,
- for evaluation or testing purposes

MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

- The material (vector, proteins) that embodies intellectual property, and that intellectual property needs to be protected.
 - recipient will not part with possession of the material, nor any progeny or derivatives, without the prior written consent of the provider of the material,
 - Defined use,
 - Safety,
 - Ethical issues.

ASSIGNMENT VS. LICENSING IN PHARMA SECTOR

incidence of assignment is significantly smaller than licensing.

- reduced financial upside
- -inefficient financial terms
- no performance obligations

SUBJECT MATTER OF LICENCE

- granted patents
- PCT and provisional patent applications
- inventions, discoveries and other technical information that are not yet the subject of a patent application
- trade secrets and confidential information that are intended to remain as such.

TANGIBLE THINGS TO BE PROVIDED

- the original patent grants
- the original patent applications/ specifications
- laboratory notebooks
- biological materials: cell lines, vectors, compounds...
- the documents that demonstrate the chain of title of the intellectual property, for example, from employee to employer, from independent contractor to customer, from collaborator to joint owner, etc.

WARRANTY

- owner owns the IP
- that the commercialization of the IP will not infringe the rights of a third party to the best of the owner's knowledge
- that the intellectual property is not already licensed, nor subject to any agreement or option entered into by the owner
- that the intellectual property has not been encumbered by the owner in any way.

LICENCE AGREEMENT

- Underlying principle of licensing is "EXCLUSIVITY"
- Based on the exclusivity, Licences are of:
 - exclusive licences,
 - Sole licences,
 - Non-exclusive licences,
 - Patent pooling: collection of patents, owned by different entities, required to offer a product or service.

Types of licence agreements

- Unilateral licensing typically upfront payment and royalties from sales of product
- Cross-licensing involve an exchange between two or more patent portfolio and used for mutual use of patents by multiple patent holders.

COMPULSORY LICENCE

Compulsory licence in a patent system in an involuntary contract between willing buyer and unwilling seller.

COMPULSORY LICENCE (CL)

Section 84:

At any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the [grant] of a patent, any person interested may make an application to the Controller for grant of compulsory licence on patent on any of the following grounds,

Namely: to be continued

GROUNDS FOR CL

- (a) that the <u>reasonable requirements</u> of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, or
- (b) that the patented invention is not <u>available</u> to the public at a reasonably affordable price, or
- (c) that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India."

APPLICATION FOR CL

- Negotiate with the patent holder
- If negotiation fails, approach Controller
- Controller will hear both the parties
 - -May or may not grant CL
 - On a reasonable terms and conditions

BAYER CORPORATION VS. NATCO PHARMA

CONTROLLER GENERAL'S ORDER

CG found that all the 3 criteria above were satisfied in this case, namely:

a.that since Bayer supplied the drug to only <u>2% of the</u> <u>patient population</u>, the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented drug (Nexavar) were not met.

b.that Bayers pricing of the drug (2.8 lakhs for a months' supply of the drug) was excessive and did not constitute a "reasonably affordable" price.

c.that Bayer did not sufficiently "work" the patent in India.

MAXIMIZING THE BENEFITS: FIELD

- Licenses can be limited to a particular area of application,
 - human applications
 - diagnostic
 - therapeutic vaccines
 - prophylactic vaccines.
 - plant applications
 - veterinary applications.

MAXIMIZING THE BENEFITS: TERITOREAL

- Global licensing,
- Limited geographical area,
 - exclusive license for North America
 - yet grant an exclusive license of the same
 intellectual property to another licensee for the
 territory of Europe,
 - and yet another for the territory of Asia.

MAXIMIZING THE VALUE

- Part licensing
- License remaining parts to other companies.
- While licensing one should aim at long term relationship with the licensee
- There would always be conflict of interests but that has to be managed.

IMMENSE POTENTIAL

- USA- Patent licensing revenue
 - \$ 15 billion in 1990
 - \$ 100 billion in 1998.
 - Expected to grow to half trillion by the middle of next decade.
- Japan- earned JPY 340 billion in 2002
 - spent JPY 210 billion on obtaining license.
- France- earned EUR 330 million (1990) to EUR 2.4 billion (2003).

DUE DILIGENCE IN LICENSING

- Identify IPR at issue
- Look at company's IP files
- Search IP held by the company in databases
- Review corporate files
- Review key products

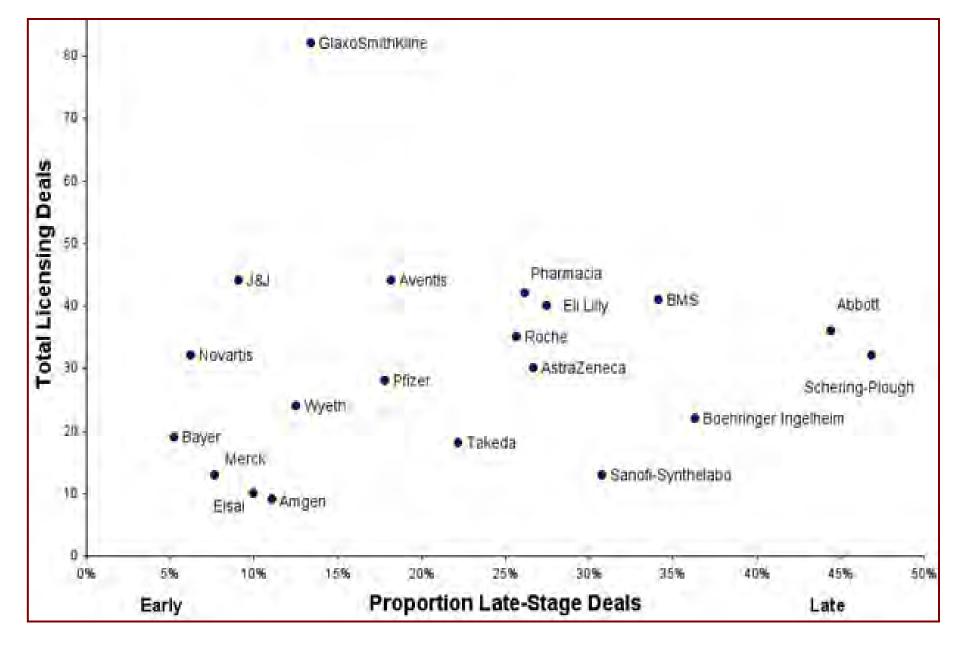
DUE DILIGENCE IN LICENSING

- Review business records
- Interview persons familiar with development to identify trade secrets, unregistered trade marks
- Determine ownership of IP

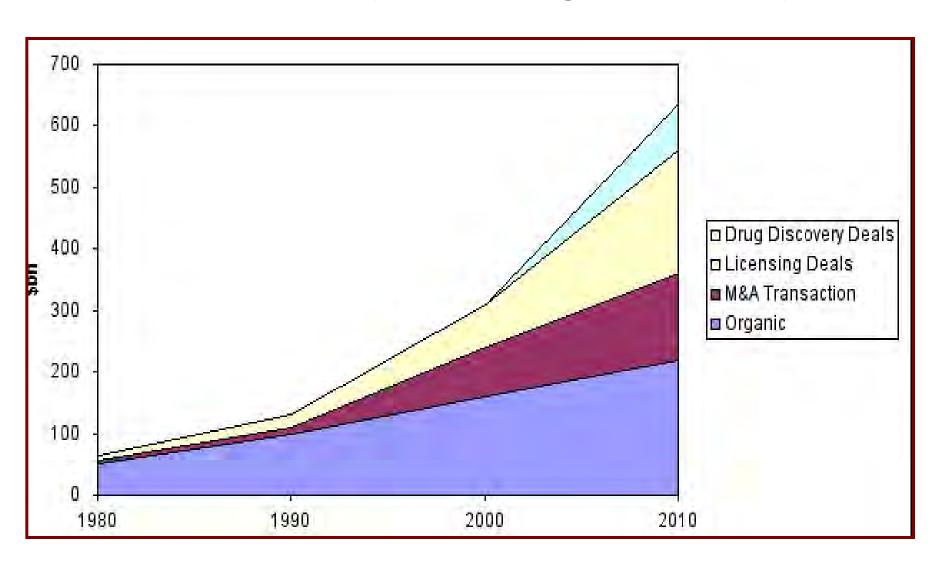
Some anti-competitive practices

- Grant-back licensing licensee must license back to licensor any improvement patent
- Tie-in-clause licensee is forced to purchase un-patented material (e.g., raw materials)
- Package licensing- licensor forcibly licenses undesired IPR along with patents (trademark)
- Condition prohibiting a licensee from challenging the validity of licensor's IPR

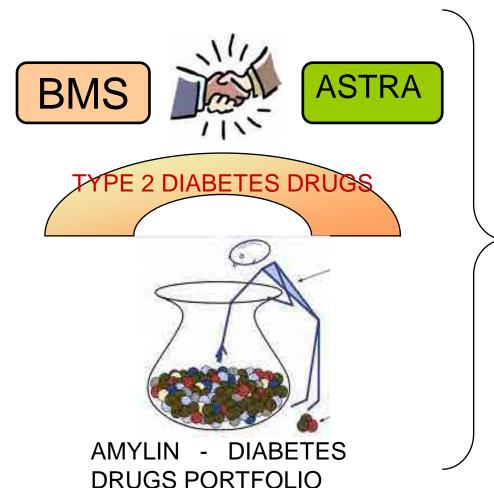
Licensing Strategies



Projected Pharmaceutical Industry Growth by Strategic Activity



TOP INTERNATIONAL LICENSING DEAL IN 2012



DEAL SIZE: US\$ 3.5 billion

Bristol-Myers Squibb - AstraZeneca

Licensor: Bristol-Myers Squibb Licensee: AstraZeneca

Deal size: \$3.5 billion

More than five years ago BMS and AZ tie knot over their R&D and commercialization collaboration focused on Type 2 diabetes drugs:

- Onglyza (saxagliptin; DPP-4 inhibitor);
- Kombiglyze (saxagliptin and metfomin HCl extended-release)
- Forxiga (dapagliflozin; SGLT2 inhibitor).

BMS's purchases Amylin for \$7 billion

BMS licenses its diabetes portfolio to Astra for \$3.5 billion

Astra and BMS Contd...

- Amylin's portfolio for diabetes, includes:
 - The GLP-1 agonists,
 - Byetta (exenatide) injection and
 - Bydureon (exenatide extended-release)
 - delivery devices and formulation improvements;
 - Metreleptin, a leptin analog currently under review by FDA to treat diabetes and/or hypertriglyceridemia in patients with lipodystrophy;
 - Symlin (pramlintide acetate) injection an amylin analog, FDA approved

TOP 20 LICENSING DEALS OF 2012

S.NO.	LICENSOR	LICENSEE	SIZE OF THE DEAL (\$)	AREA OF TECHNOLOGY
1.	Bristol-Myers Squibb	AstraZeneca	3.5 bn	Diabetes
2.	Galapagos NV	Abbott Laboratories	1.35 bn	Autoimmune diseases
3.	Endocyte	Merck	1.0 bn	Late stage ovarian cancer
4.	Forma Therapeutics	Boehringer Ingelheim	815 m	Multiple oncology targets
5.	Forma Therapeutics	Janssen (Johnson & Johnson)	700 m	Tumour metabolism
6.	<u>Xenon</u>	Genentech	646 m	Pain medication
7.	Threshold Pharmaceuticals	Merck KGaA	550 m	Cancer
8.	<u>Celgene</u>	Inhibrx	500 m	Antibody
9.	<u>Thrombogenics</u>	Merck KGaA	490 m	Symptomatic vitreomacular adhesion (eyes)
10.	<u>Enanta</u>	Novartis	440 m	Hepatitis C
11.	AC Immune	Genentech	418 m	Alzheimers
12.	Bionomics	Ironwood Pharmaceuticals	345 m	Anxiety disorders
13.	Virobay	Leo Pharma	307 m	Dermatology
14.	Angiochem	GlaxoSmithKline	300 m	CNS disorders
15.	Isis Pharmaceuticals	Biogen Idec	299 m	Spinal muscular atrophy
16.	Isis Pharmaceuticals	Biogen Idec	271 m	Myotonic dystrophy
17.	FivePrime Therapeutics	GlaxoSmithKline	223.5 m	Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
18.	BioDelivery Sciences	Endo Pharmaceuticals	180 m	Pain medication
19.	<u>Genmab</u>	Novartis	175 m	Antibodies
20.	Mannkind Corp.	Tolero Pharmaceuticals	130 m	Hemtological malignancies and inflammatory diseases

PFIZER

 In terms of overall commercial success of licensed products, Pfizer is by far the leader with total revenues of \$15.1bn in 2002 from licensed products.

OUR OWN CSIR

Natural Streptokinase by CSIR-IMTECH licensed to Cadila and is already available in the Indian market under the STpase brand name.

Recombinant STpase roughly ten times as efficient as a natural SK.

This technological package was licensed to M/S Shasun Chemicals & Drug Ltd., Chennai, from 2002-2003.

This product was launched in the Indian markets in July 2009 under the brand names "Lupiflo" and "Klotbuster".

IN A NUTSHELL.....

- Identify the need (e.g.)
- Proper due diligence of the partners
- Avoid being demanding
- Mutual trust is the key

THANK YOU

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PATENT SEARCH



Sensitization Workshop on Intellectual Property Technology Management and Entrepreneurship

> on 11th January 2013 at Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University

Importance of Patent Search

- Learning more about a new field
- For market information
- Competitor tracking
- Technology tracking
- Inventive thinking by challenging the inventors with the novelty of the idea
- Critical step before filing a patent application



Patent Search Types

- State-of-the-art Searches
- Novelty/Patentability Searches
- FTO/Infringement/Clearance Searches
- Validity/Invalidity Searches



State-of-the-art Searches

- To find out what technology already exists and then build on it.
- Provides up-to-date information about progress in a specific technical field
- Results can identify new areas for investment,
 research and development, or acquisition
- Search Patent as well as Non-Patent Literature



Novelty/ Patentability Searches

- An inventor has an invention which he is interested in patenting
- To determine if anyone has previously invented anything similar or identical
- Determine Whether to Pursue Patent Protection
- To better define the inventive contribution of the new product over the prior art
- Use Search Results to Strengthen Patent Application
- Pre-empt the Examiner's Prior Art Rejections



Novelty/ Patentability Searches (contd..)

- Patentability Search is NOT an Infringement Search
- Prior Art to be Searched
 - Patent Published, Application and Non-Patent Literature
 - Published anywhere in the world
 - No Date constraints
 - Evidence of past public use or sale
- Search not a legal requirement

Anything disclosed to public, in any manner, at any time, cannot be patented.



FTO/Infringement/Clearance Searches

- To demonstrate that a proposed product does not infringe any in-force patents
- If infringement exists, take appropriate business decision
- Search Scope
 - exclude expired patents, Limit date range to the last 20 years
 - exclude Non-patent literature
 - Is Jurisdiction specific
 - Claims
- It is the Claims which determine what it would take to infringe that patent
- In-force claims may be very broad and not include all features of the proposed product or invention.
- E.g. the new product may include A + B + C + D This combination will infringe an earlier and broader claim that only recites A + B.



Validity/Invalidity Searches

Patent Office may have issued the patent in error.

- A company has made a product that infringes upon another company's patent and are being sued.
- Exhaustive Prior Art Search conducted after patent issuance
- To validate the enforceability of a patent's claims or to invalidate one or more claims of a patent
- A successful Validity search finds references that the Patent Office missed.

Validity/Invalidity Searches (contd..)

- The grounds to invalidate a patent differ according to the national patent laws of different countries
 - Publication of the invention prior to the priority date of the application for patent,
 - Sales of the invention,
 - Prior public knowledge, or prior public use.
- Search
 - Prior art patents or non-patent publications
 - Date prior to filing date of invention of the target patent.



Patent Databases

- Free Patent Databases
 - United States Patent Trademark Office (USPTO)
 http://patft.uspto.gov/
 - EPO-espacenet
 - Patent Lens <u>www.patentlens.net</u>
 - WIPO Patentscope http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf
 - Google Patents
 - Free Patent Online <u>www.freepatentsonline.com</u>
 - Indian Patent Office http://ipindiaservices.gov.in
 and many more....



United States Patent Trademark Office (USPTO)





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	For more information on Espacenet, see the following pages:

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- · Search for lapsed, abandoned or expired US Patents.
- · Visualize Patent Families with new graphical trees as PDFs.
- · Patent Landscapes on Influenza Genes, Rice Genome and Adjuvants
- · Protein & DNA Sequence searching of over 80 million sequences from worldwide patent collections

Selected Media

Cambia is named to the list of World's Top 100 NGOs by The Global fournat

The Global Journal, USA

January 12, 2012

From the hundreds of thousands of Non-governmental organizations in the world, the Global Journal has selected the Top 100 based on impact, innovation, transparency, accountability and efficiency,

Q&A with Richard Jefferson - Stanford Social Innovation Review

Stanford Social Innovation Review, USA

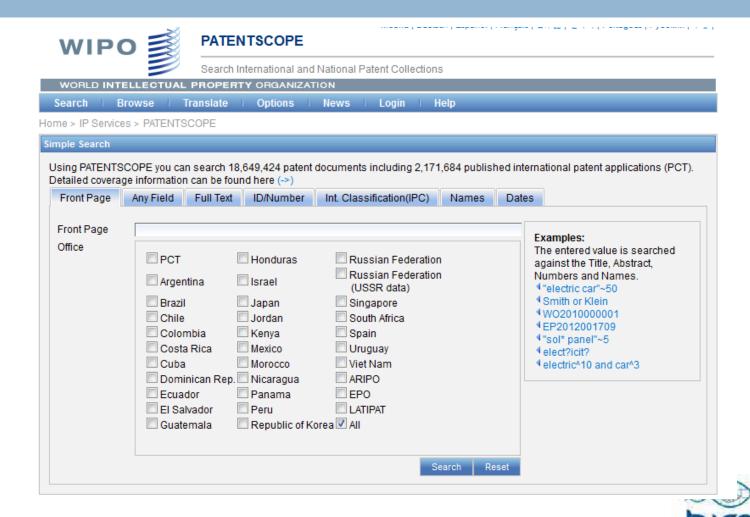
February 14, 2011

Richard Jefferson believes that biotechnology can be used to benefit the poor and disenfranchised, but only if the R&D process is democratized so that everyone has access to critical scientific tools and technologies.

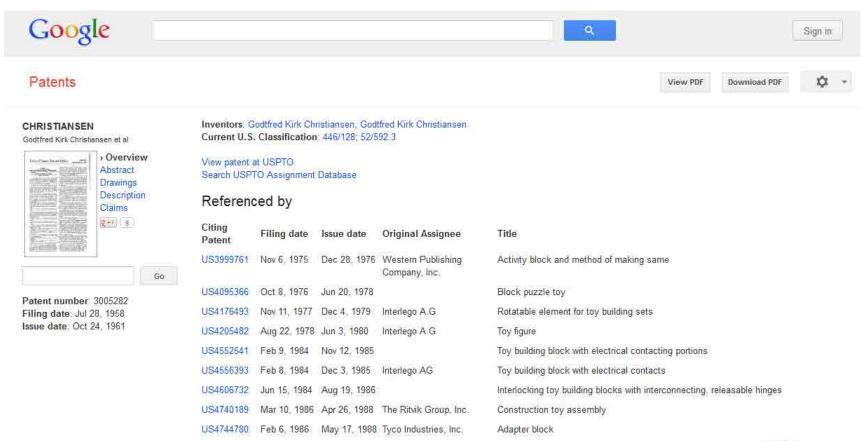
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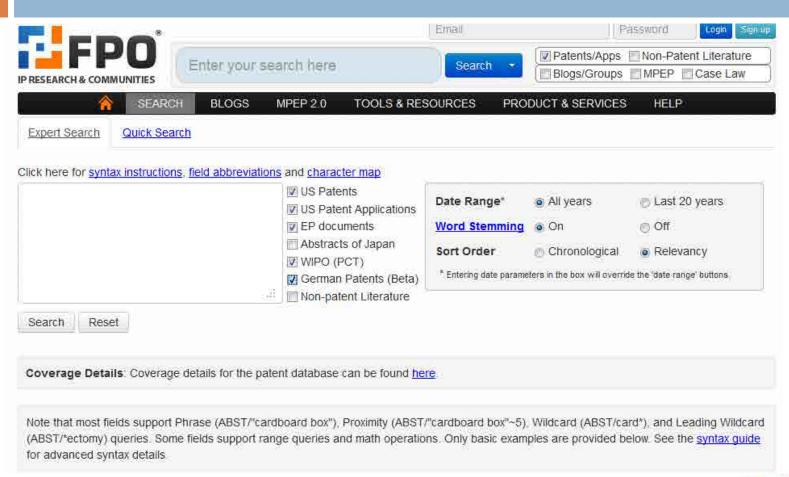
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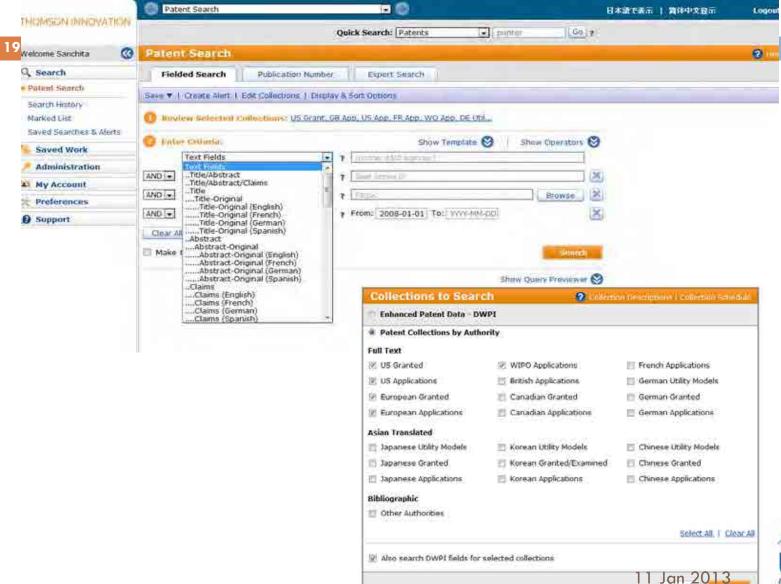


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 - Thomson Innovation <u>www.thomsoninnovation.com</u>
 - Delphion <u>www.delphion.com</u>
 - Derwent World Patent Index
 - STN <u>stnweb.cas.org</u>
 - QPAT <u>www.qpat.com</u> and many more..

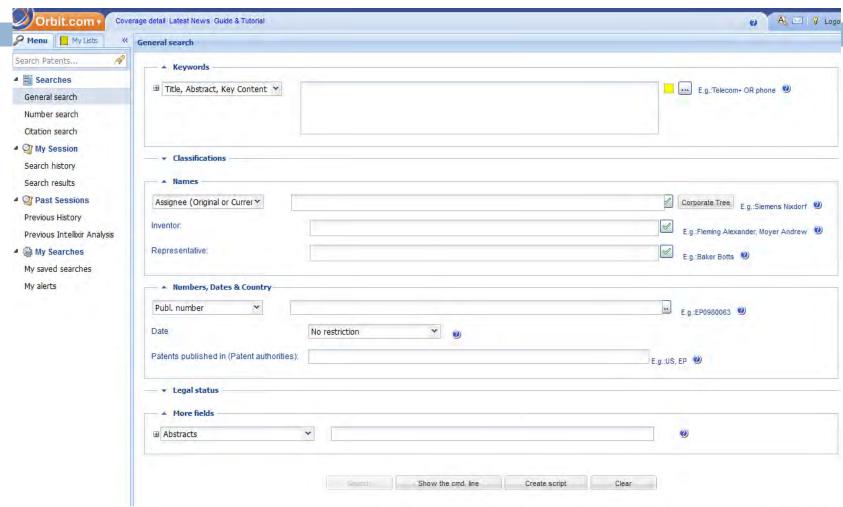
Advantages: value added, better indexing, better search engine

Thomson Innovation





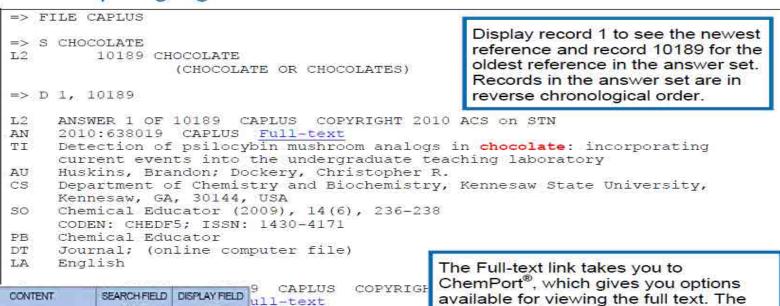
Qpat







Transcript Highlights



59	- 1862 F-180	
CONTENT	SEARCH FIELD CODE	DISPLAY FIELD CODE
Document title	71)	TI
Author names	/AU	AU
Company or organization name for author affiliation	/CS	cs
Publication year of the original publication	/PY	PY
Language of the original publication	/LA	LA
Type of document, e.g., journal, patent	/DT	TO
	CONTENT Document title Author names Company or organization name for author affiliation Publication year of the original publication Language of the original publication Type of document, e.g., journal.	CONTENT SEARCH FIELD CODE Document title /TI Author names /AU Company or organization name (CS tor author affiliation /PY publication year of the original publication /LA publication /LA publication /Type of document, e.g., journal, /DT

options range from publisher web sites torage, and ice-ma to ordering the document.

& Son, London). \$4.50 net. hem. Soc. 24(8) 781-783, 1902

Paid Vs Free databases

Derwent record	esp@cenet® record
TI - Protective screen for VDU, with positioning frame to restrict viewing Angle e.g. for confidentiality - includes transparent plate, with Louvred film to define viewing angle, fixed in frame attached Separably to VDU PNEPO599451 A1 19940601 DW199421 H01J29/89 Eng 009pp - CA2099428 A 19940411 DW199426 G02B27/02 000pp - JP6194506 A 19940715 DW199433 G025B5/004pp	NEP0599451 A 19940601 PR-IT1992TO00238U 19921001 AP -EP19930306970 19930903 EC -H01J29/89 IC -H01J29/89 IN -SOLERO GIORGIO (IT) PA -BALTEA SPA (IT) TI -Viewing angle restrictor for a visual display unit.
DC - P81 T04 DS - BE CH DE ES FR GB LI NL SE AB - EP-599451 The VDU protective screen includes a transparent plate (13), and a support frame for the plate which is fixed to the VDU. The plate is a louvred film (18) which defines parallel microwindows (22) to limit viewing angle. The frame fixing mechanism is in two separating parts, one which fixes to the frame and the other fixed to the display. The fixing mechanism uses two tabs of adhesive Velcro (RTM) Pref. the viewing angle varies as a function of the film thickness e.g. about 60deg. for a 1mm film. The frame may have front and rear half shells with corresp. Toothed projections and housings on two lateral edges, at the screen upper edge and opposite a seat, in the front half shell, which holds the transparent plate USE/ADVANTAGE - Portable computer; prevents viewing by person outside defined limited angle. Does not form interference fringes on screen edges. - (Dwg 3/4)	AB -A protective screen for a visual display unit (11) has a plate (13) which prevents viewing by persons other than those directly in front of the visual display unit. The plate (13) is fixed in a frame (12) to be positioned in front of the visual display unit (11) by means of tabs of adhesive velcro (27) having a first part (28) which can be fixed to the frame (12) and the second part (29) which can be fixed to the visual display unit (11). The plate (13) comprises a louvre-type film (18) which defines parallel microwindows (22) in order to define a limited viewing angle (23).

Non-Patent/Literature Databases

- □ Scirus <u>www.scirus.com</u>
- □ Science Direct <u>www.sciencedirect.com</u>
- Delcon
- Google Scholar http://scholar.google.co.in
- □ STN <u>stnweb.cas.org</u>



Scirus

Scientific research tool on the web. With over 545 million scientific items indexed at last count, it allows researchers to search for journal content and also scientists' homepages, courseware, patents and institutional repository and website information.



Science Direct





Google Scholar





Methodology of Search

- Keyword Search
- Patent Classification Code Search
- Chemical Structure Search
- Sequence Search



Simple Patent Search Tips

Operator	Patents
AND	Both terms must be present
OR	One term or the other must be present
NOT	Term must be excluded
ADJ	Terms should be next to each other, in the order specified
ADJn	Terms should be within n words of each other, in the order specified
NEAR	Terms should be next to each other, in any order
NEAR <i>n</i>	Terms should be within n words of each other, in any order
SAME	Terms must be in the same paragraph, in any order
=	Equal to (use with text as well as dates and amounts)
<>	Not equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
()	Create nests to define order of operation
?	Stands for one character, can use multiples, can use within a term
*	Stands for zero to many characters, can use within a term



Keyword Searching

- Identify keywords that relate to the fundamentals of the invention
- Use alternate terminology
- Use Generic and Specific keywords
- Use Combinations of Keywords
- Text Search in Abstract/Full Text/Claims

Invention Feature	Generic	Specific
Shape	Tube	Catheter
Material	Polymer	Polyurethane
Target Organ	Nervous Tissue	Spinal Cord
Medical Action	Heat Exchange	Cooling



Keyword Searching (contd..)

Best Searchable Field

Use Often	Abstract Often contains a collections of keyword of inventions	Assignee/ Inventor Name Active inventors, companies, continue to enrich the field	Full Text Good option for identifying IP related to your idea
Use Less Often	Title For competing IP. (advanced stage)	Claims Patent claims have to be specific.	Assignee/ Inventor Address Inventions may follow geographical pattern

- Pitfalls in Keyword Searches
 - English Language
 - Too many Synonyms
 - No Spelling Standards
 - Bad Titles and Abstracts
 - Innovative Lexicography
 - Errors and Omissions



International Patent Classification

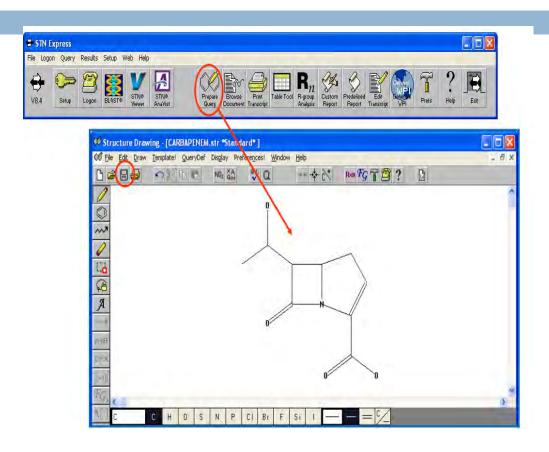
IPCs are a comprehensive subject classification system applied to all patents by the patent-issuing authorities.

SECTION H H 04	ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE
H 04 B	TRANSMISSION
7/00	Radio transmission systems, i.e. using radiation field
7/185	Space-based or airborne stations
7/19	Earth-synchronous stations
7/195	Non-synchronous stations
7/204	Multiple access
7/208	Frequency-division multiple access
7/212	Time-division multiple access
7/216	Code-division or speed-spectrum multiple access 11 Jan 2013



Chemical Structure Search

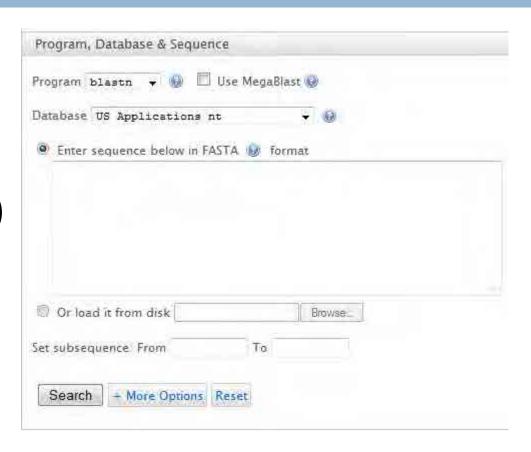
- □ NCBI Pub Chem
- Chemspider
- □ STN





Sequence Search

- NCBI BLAST
- PatentLens
- □ STN
 - GENESEQ (DGENE)
 - USGENE
 - PCT GEN
 - CAS Registry





Thank You

