

Patent Landscape of H5N1 Influenza Virus

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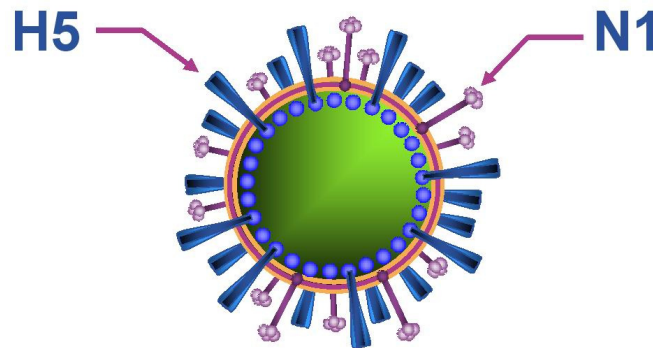


Goals!

- Produce clear, brief and comprehensive patent landscape and update regularly to reflect current state of play.
- In anticipation of a potential pandemic, provide guidance to stakeholders from government, research community, health professionals, and civil society concerning intellectual property and H5N1.
- Classify patents into related groups or “clades” in order to assess geographic, technological, and other potential patterns.
- Followup preliminary analysis to include patents encompassing vaccines, diagnostics, and pharmaceutical applications.

The Science of H5N1

- H5N1 is a single-stranded RNA virus
(Hemagglutinin) (Neuraminidase)



Credit: Y-T Wu, Academia Sinica

- Media reports of “H5N1” or “avian flu” refer to the highly pathogenic avian influenza strain “HPAI A(H5N1)”

Characteristics of H5N1

- Highly pathogenic in birds
- *Epizootic* (an epidemic in nonhumans) and *panzootic* (affecting animals of many species)
- Killed tens of millions of birds and caused culling of hundreds of millions of others to stem its spread.
- H5N1 virus is the world's largest current pandemic threat.



Intellectual Property Aspects

- **Criteria for inclusion:** Patents and patent applications with one or more:
 - claims to compositions of genes and gene products;
 - claims to vaccines comprising specific gene and gene product sequences that encompass H5N1;
- **Criteria for exclusion:** Patents and patent applications that only have:
 - claims to methods for diagnostics;
 - methods of making vaccines;

Patent Categories

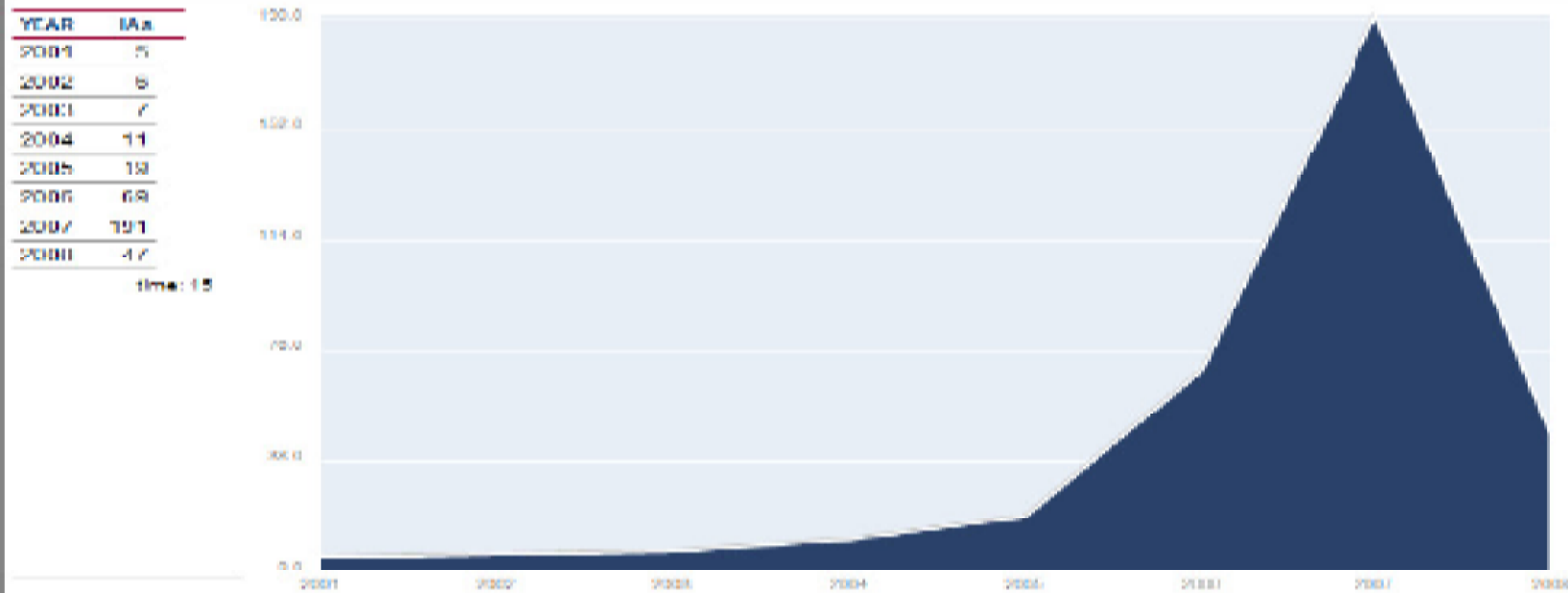
- Patent documents are divided into three categories:
 - Influenza HA and NA genes and gene products that specifically claim or may encompass H5N1 sequences;
 - Vectors or cells containing influenza genes and vaccines containing influenza gene products;
 - siRNA and antisense directed to H5N1, also oligonucleotides having H5N1 sequences

Distribution of Patent Families

CATEGORY	NO. OF PATENT FAMILIES
Influenza HA and NA genes and gene products that specifically claim or may encompass H5N1 sequences	6
Vectors or cells containing influenza genes and vaccines containing influenza gene products	18
siRNA and antisense directed to H5N1, also oligonucleotides having H5N1 sequences	12

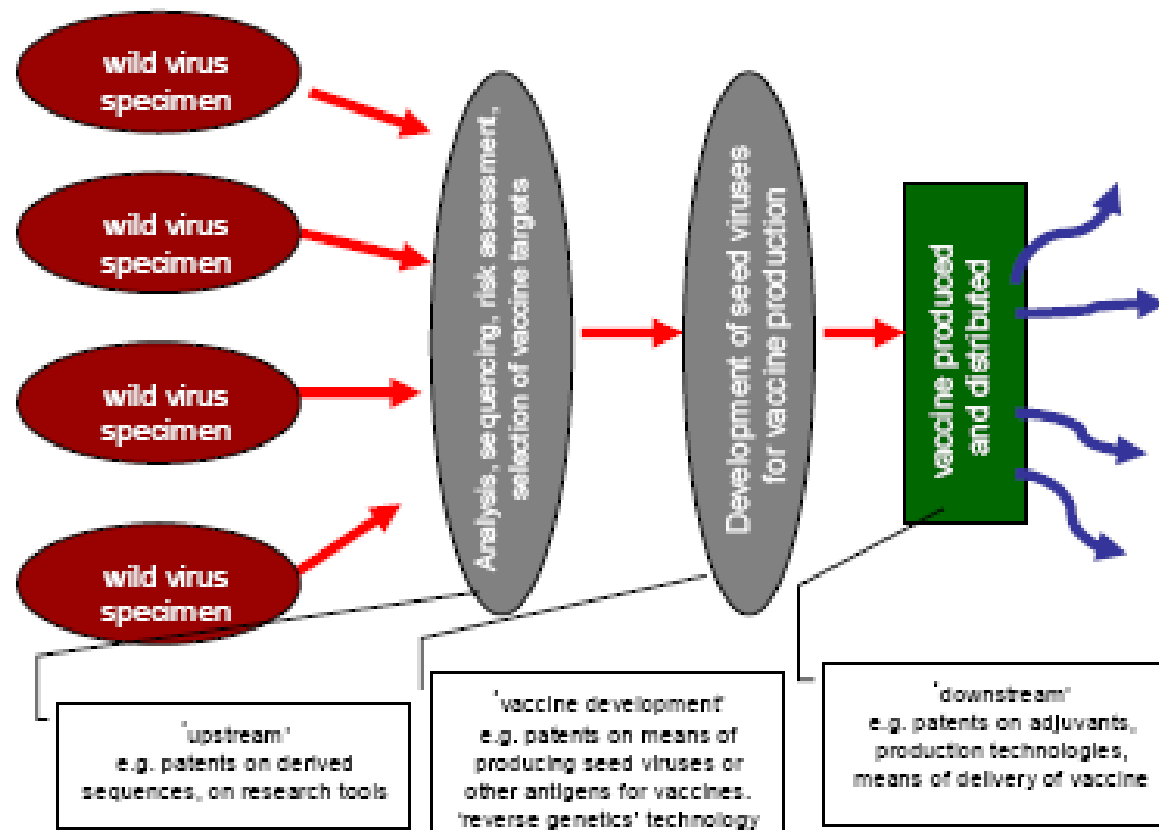
“You searched for: (h5n1) (355 IAs)”

International Applications by Publication Year



International Applications to Center of Origin

Upstream & Downstream Patents



Influenza HA and NA genes and gene products claiming H5N1 sequences

- No applications claim native DNA or protein sequences of H5N1 influenza isolates
- All of these six applications are patent *applications*
- Exemplary claim: claim 1 of US 2005/042229 (Medimmune)
An isolated polypeptide wherein said polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 1-34;*
 - b) a polypeptide of SEQ ID NOS:35-68;*
 - c) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide sequence which hybridizes under highly stringent conditions over substantially the entire length of a polynucleotide sequence encoding (a); and*
 - d) a polypeptide comprising all or a fragment of (a), (b), or (c), wherein the sequence comprises a hemagglutinin polypeptide, or a fragment thereof, or a neuraminidase polypeptide or a fragment thereof.*

Vectors or cells containing influenza genes and vaccines containing influenza gene products

- 17 patents/applications sub-divided into two groups that claim either 1) constructs and components useful for production of vaccines or 2) vaccines.



siRNA and antisense directed to H5N1 & oligonucleotides having H5N1 sequences

- Sequences are generally short (15-60 nucleotides), and likely to be chosen from a specific gene or gene region.
 - *Oligonucleotides*: short, single-stranded nucleic acid molecules about 20 bases to 50 bases long.
 - *Antisense molecules*: single-stranded nucleic acid molecules that modify gene expression.
 - *Small interfering RNA (siRNA)*: double-stranded ribonucleic acid molecule that inhibits the gene expression.
- ***Antisense molecules and siRNAs can modulate the expression of a given gene***

Main Conclusions

- We have identified relatively few patents and patent applications specifically directed to H5N1, and a very small number of issued patents. These are grouped according to genetic composition.
- H5N1 Patents & Applications are geographically limited, and concentrated in US, Europe, and Japan
- Patents/Applications related to therapeutics and devices await further analysis

Search Strategy

- First: Keywords (H5N1, Avian Influenza, etc.)
- Second: BLAST searching of claim sequences specific to H5N1
- Third: Review of titles, abstracts, and claims if available.



Search Strategy & Patent Data

- Search focused on patents & applications with claims directed to sequences of H5N1
- Several databases searched, including:
 - WIPO's PatentScope PCT database (www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/)
 - USPTO (www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html)
 - Cambia (www.patentlens.net)
 - European Network (esp@cenet)
 - PatBase (all jurisdictions; www.patbase.com)
 - MicroPatent (www.micropat.com)
 - INPADOC (65 countries; through EPO)
 - Other (e.g., Canadian & Australian patent offices)

Observations

- As patents & applications move further downstream, landscape analysis must evolve in order to maintain relevance.
- Landscape of H5N1 must be “bottom up”, and meet needs of pandemic responders to produce vaccines and other interventions quickly.
- Cambia and other bioinformatics analyses will be used complement present landscape analysis.
- Urgent need remains to provide IP guidance to bolster freedom to operate in fighting potential H5N1 pandemic.