



A BULLETIN
FROM
TIFAC

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

VOL 9 NO. 2, 3 FEBRUARY-MARCH, 2003

Obtain Patents and Enjoy the Incentives

An innovative industry in India can gain competitive advantage in the market in India if it develops the necessary expertise and skills in developing and manufacturing new products, which are patented. For example, the advantage of a three year excise duty exemption or exemption from Drugs Price Control Order may translate into reserves/income which may offset the cost towards R&D. In order to promote R&D and innovation in Indian industries, Government of India provides a number of fiscal incentives and support measures to industries.

1. Excise duty waiver on patented products

All goods, falling under the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff 1985, are exempt from the excise duty for a period of 3 years from the date of commencement of commercial production provided such goods are manufactured by a wholly owned Indian company and such goods are designed and developed by such Indian company and the goods so designed are patented in any two countries outside India namely, USA, Japan and any country

of the European Union. This provision was made in 1996-1997 when an Indian resident, as per the Indian Patent Act 1970, was required to file a patent application first in India and then anywhere else. In the amended Patent Act this provision has been diluted and would be applicable only in case of those inventions, which may be important from defence and security reasons. Going by the spirit of the excise duty provision, it is felt that filing in India and obtaining patent in India may continue to be necessary. The manufacturer, before commencing commercial production must obtain a certificate from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for claiming the benefit.

2. Exemption from Drug Price Control Order

Bulk drugs produced from the basic stage based on indigenous R&D are exempt from drug price control for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production provided that they are produced from the basic stage by a process of manufacture developed by the unit through its own R&D efforts. In case of a drug, which has not been produced elsewhere, if developed and produced

indigenously, it would be placed outside the price control order for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. In order to establish that a process or a product has been developed through indigenous R&D, novelty of the process or product would have to be ensured. In other words a patent would have to be necessarily obtained for claiming the benefit.

3. Weighted tax deduction on R&D expenditure

Weighted tax deduction @ 150% on R&D expenditure is available to companies engaged in the business of biotechnology, or the business of manufacture or production of drugs, pharmaceuticals, electronic equipment, computers, telecommunication equipment, chemicals and manufacture of aircraft and helicopters. The expenditure on scientific research in relation to drugs and pharmaceuticals, shall include expenditure incurred on clinical trials of drugs, obtaining approval from regulatory authority under any Central, State or provincial Act and filing a patent application in India.

Contd on...2

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Contd from... 1

Obtain

4. Accelerated depreciation allowance

Depreciation allowance at a higher rate is available in respect of plants and machinery installed for manufacturing goods based on indigenous technology developed in recognized in-house R&D units, Government R&D institutions, national laboratories and Scientific and Industrial Organizations (SIRO). The present rate of depreciation for such plants and machinery is 40% as against 25% for other plants and machinery.

5. Tax holiday to R&D companies

Tax holiday for ten consecutive assessment years is available to approved companies engaged in scientific and industrial R&D activities on commercial lines. This incentive is applicable to any commercial company that has its main objective and activities in the area of scientific and industrial R&D. This would be applicable to companies approved after March 31, 2000 but before April 1, 2003.

6. Income tax relief on R&D expenditure

Under Section 35(1)(i) of the Income Tax Act 1961, the revenue expenditure on scientific research, by the recognized R&D units on activities related to the business of the company is allowed full deduction. Under Section 35(1)(iv) expenses on capital nature could be deducted totally from the income of the year in which the expenses have been incurred.

7. Tax deduction for sponsoring research

Section 35(2AA) of the IT Act

1961 provides for a weighted tax deduction of 125% for expenses on sponsoring research programmes at National laboratories functioning under ICAR, CSIR, ICMR, DRDO, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Electronics; IIT and universities.

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

The aim of this Agreement is to provide protection of appellations of origin. Geographical name of a country, region, or locality, which serves to designate a product originating therein, the quality and characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographic environment, including natural and human factors would qualify for such protection. These names are registered by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) upon the request of the competent authorities of the interested contracting state. The International Bureau communicates the registration to other contracting states. A contracting state may not accept the registration and declare its inability to protect the registered appellation within one year of communication.

The Lisbon Agreement created a Union which has an assembly. The Lisbon Agreement was concluded in 1958 and was revised

in Stockholm in 1967 and further amended in 1979. It is open to States, which are members of the Paris Convention. As on April 15, 2003 there were 20 States who were members of the Union. These countries are Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Gabon, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Togo and Tunisia. The last one to join the Union was Republic of Moldova which became a member on April 5, 2001. Up to October 15, 2001, 842 appellations of origin had been registered of which 773 were in force in October 2001. The majority of registrations were made during the first year of entry into force of the Agreement, especially in 1967. France is reported to account for almost 66% of all registrations. Further, it may be noted that six countries namely, France, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Italy account for almost 94% of all registrations. The products getting such registrations are wines, spirits, cheese, ornamental products, agriculture products, tobacco, mineral water, beer and malt.

The Agreement does not appear to be popular with Member States of WIPO as a few countries have become members to the Lisbon Agreement. This Agreement, however, provides a good platform to provide protection of appellations of origin in respect of products which are produced in many countries which have now become independent but used to be an integral part of a unified country some time back.

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The word 'veda' being used as a trademark

The word 'veda' is becoming popular among companies as they get the word 'veda' registered as a trademark for their products. The US register of trademarks shows 'veda' being used as trademark by four companies namely, Maharshi Ayur-Ved Products International Inc., Colorado; VedaSource LLC Limited Liability Company, Georgia; "Veda" JSC Corporation, Russian Federation; and SSH Medical Limited Company, Australia.

Maharshi Ayur-Ved has obtained the trademark for ready to eat products, food bars and herbal based food beverages under US classification US 046 and under US 001, 004, 006, 050, 051, 052 for aromatic blend of essential oils for personal use; personal care skin products, namely, skin creams, skin and body lotions, skin moisturizers, skin soaps, skin oils, skin toners, and bath powders; massage oils, facial masks; body scrubs. It should be noted that the same word is being used as trademark for two different types of products. Obviously, this word cannot be used as trademark in USA for products falling in the above categories. The use of the word is not a mere coincidence. The record in the register states "Veda is a dictionary term that refers to prayers and hymns that comprise the earliest Hindu sacred writings".

The word veda has been recorded in English dictionaries. The Oxford Dictionary gives the meaning as "the most ancient Hindu scripture" and the Webster's Ninth Collegiate

Dictionary gives the meaning as "any four canonical collection of hymns, prayers and liturgical formulas that comprise the earliest Hindu writings." Therefore, 'veda' is a dictionary word in the English language as well having more or less the same meaning.

SSH Medical Limited has got the word "veda" registered as a trademark under US 010, 026, 039 and 044 for medical and veterinary apparatus namely, specula, spatula, proctoscopes and anal specula and disposable components, parts and accessories for the aforesaid apparatus. This record also states "The English translation of "veda" is one or all of the holy books of writing in Hinduism."

VedaSource has "veda" registered as a trademark (service mark) for computer programs and documentation sold as a unit therewith for searching, gathering, manipulating, organizing, consolidating, validating, merging, summarizing and reporting data and text information obtained from a global computer network, knowledge bases and/or electronic information source. The mark is also associated with providing a search engine for research in a wide variety of areas which incorporates the following features, namely, researching numerous sources of information on a global computer information network; verifying results prior to reporting to the user to ensure all are still relevant; providing custom summaries based on what the user is researching; editing out information that are no longer available; storing the research, allowing the user to review, reuse, and refine the requests; keeping and organizing

the research and results for later access to your work from any location; and, providing periodic updates on research. The trademark has been registered under IC 009 and US 021 023 026 036 and 038 for the first part and IC 042 and US 100 and 101.

Veda JSC Corporation has its trademark as veda for alcoholic beverage, namely, vodka under IC 033 and US 047 and 049.

The use of word veda as a trademark would fall in the category of arbitrary trademarks which are well known words but used arbitrarily. Therefore, it can be used for different products by the same or different companies. No one can possibly have an exclusive use of this word which would preclude others from using it in different contexts and different products. This is obvious from the fact that the USPTO has awarded this trademark to different companies for different products. There are many such examples. Legally, arbitrary trademarks may be strong or weak. The strength of such marks would depend on how frequently they are used by others as successful trademarks and also some times, on the nature of word selected. One question could occupy some minds- "Could such trademarks ever become 'well known trademarks' ?

Patenting in Display Devices

Patent applications, filed in India, related to electronic display devices were at their peak in 1997 when the data from 1995 onwards upto 2001 was screened and analysed.

Contd on...4

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Contd from...3

Patenting

The data for the period 1995-1998 has been picked up from the IPR bulletin of August 1999 when a similar analysis, as being presented now was published. These devices include cathode ray tubes, liquid crystal devices, phosphor screens, picture tubes, flat panel displays, light emitting diodes and plasma displays. An update on patent applications filed in the area of display devices from 1999 to 2001 is presented in this issue. A total of 131 applications were filed during this three-year period whereas 287 applications were filed from the period 1995 to 1998. Table I below shows year wise distribution of applications from 1995 to 2001. The analysis also looks at their subsystems as well like controllers, driver circuits etc.

Table I.

Year	Applications filed
1995	51
1996	77
1997	107
1998	52
1999	30
2000	45
2001	56

Out of the 131 applications filed, almost 62% were convention applications. A break-up of the applications is given below :

- Convention applications 82
- Non convention applications 49
- PCT applications in National phase 41
- PCT applications filed from India 1

- Applications by Indian companies / individuals 43
- Applications by Indian individuals 31

Among the convention applications, 50% are PCT applications which have entered the national phase. The rest of the convention applications are from Japan (17), USA (10), Germany (4), France (2), UK (3), Korea (1) and EPO (1).

Most of the individuals and companies whether Indian or foreign, have filed single applications. Foreign companies filing 2 or more applications are listed in Table II.

Table II

Company	No. of Applications
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd	7
Sony Corp	5
General Electric Company	4
Rolic AG	4
Brookhaven Science Association	3
Imphy Uguine Precision France	3
IBM	3
Intel Corp	3
Siemens AG	3
Verintelligent (BVI) Ltd	3
Sarnoff Corp	2
Thomson Licensing SA	2
Koninklijke Philips Electronics NV	2

Samsung Display Devices Co Ltd had filed a total of 66 applications during 1995 to 1998 out of which 31 were for cathode ray tube (CRT). But the same company has filed a single application on CRT during 1999 to 2001. Daewoo Electronics Co Ltd had 16 applications related to display technologies while during the period 1999-2001 it has not filed a single application in this

area. Similar is the case with companies like LG Electronics Inc, Motorola Inc and Toyo Kohan Co Ltd, all these companies have not filed even a single application during the period 1999-2001.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd filing maximum number of applications during 1999-2001 but didn't find any place among major players prior to 1999 in the area of display devices. Matsushita has filed 2 applications for liquid crystal display and five applications relating to display control device, display unit installing and connecting device and display apparatus picture generation. **Sony Corporation's** five applications relate to video display and manufacture method, display unit, display apparatus, method and apparatus for displaying information and program and medium used therefor and bus analyzer bus resetting display method. **General Electric Company** has filed three applications related to dimensional ultrasound data display, vibration phases monitoring system for rotating members and man machine interface for a virtual lockout tagout panel display. **Rolic AG** has all the four applications related to liquid crystal compounds. **Brookhaven Science Association** has applications on multi class display panel, transparent seam display panel and a light redirective display panel. All these applications are PCT applications entering the national phase. **Imphy Uguine Precision** has 2 applications for masking device for a flat screen colour display cathode ray tube and one for support frame for a planar mask pertaining to a cathode ray tube. **Verintelligent (BVI) Ltd**

Contd on...5

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Contd from...4

Patenting

has all the three applications for liquid crystals. These relate to liquid crystal display with non specular reflectors, driving scheme for liquid crystal display and liquid crystal display driving scheme using orthogonal block circulant matrix. **Intel's** applications relate to display capture systems, method of displaying private data to collocated users and method and apparatus. **Sarnoff Corp** has 2 patent applications related to light emitting diodes. **Thomson Licensing** has applications for color picture tube having a low expansion tension mask and a frequency dependent x-ray protection circuit for a multimedia monitor.

The PCT applications entering the national phase relate to areas such as monitoring system, color changeable fibre optic illuminated display, light beam displays, liquid crystal thermometers, plasma accelerator arrangement, micro mechanical flat panel display with touch sensitive input and vibration source, positioning a cursor on the display screen of a computer. The companies filing PCT applications and entering national phase include Advanced Laser Technologies Inc, Altoweb Systems Inc, Ani-motion Inc, Computer Association Think Inc, Dimensional Media Associates Inc, Euresearch Ltd, Flixel Ltd, Fonnil Inc, Molecolour Opto Electronics Corp, Troyer Diane, Telecruz Tehnology, Studer Professional Audio and others.

One PCT applications has been filed from India by Centre for Liquid Crystal Research.

Indians have filed 33 percent of the total applications. Centre for Liquid Crystal Research has filed 3 patent applications, all relating to an improved liquid crystal display device. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has two applications related to a process for preparing a novel polycrystalline ceramic phosphor composition useful in luminescent display screen and compact fluorescent lamps and a process for the synthesis of new blue emitting ce+activated borate phosphors for use in fluorescent lamps and TV tubes. Indian individuals have filed applications for on-line display of freight rates and computations of road freight index, device for measurement and display of instantaneous relationship between distance covered and fuel consumed by an automobile, local train information display system, activated display cases and boards, improved lamp system using LEDs and others.

Major areas where most of the applications have been filed are given in table below with the number of patent applications in each area.

Area	No of Applications	
	1999-2001	1995-1998
Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)	14	41
Light Emitting Diodes (LED)	8	8
Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)	3	64
Picture Tube	3	11
Flat Panel Display	3	3
Plasma Display	1	9

It is seen that the number of applications related to CRTs has come down quite sharply. PFC had indicated this trend in its analysis carried out in August 1999 that patent filings in CRT would come

down. The number of applications came down substantially in 1999 but has been on the increase since then. The relative positioning of companies filing applications has undergone a perceptible change and one cannot see a few companies capturing the major and substantial share of the total filings. The reasons for low filing by the well-known companies like Samsung and Sony who have a major presence in India are not understood.

A case study on making precursor of insulin

A patent was granted to Novo Nordisk in February 2003 for a novel process for making insulin precursor and insulin precursor analogs. These precursors can be expressed in yeast in high yields.

Background and prior art

Insulin is a polypeptide hormone secreted by beta cells of the pancreas and consists of two polypeptide chains, A and B, which are linked to each other by two disulfide bridges. Three methods have been used for the production of human insulin in microorganisms. Two involve E coli with either the expression of a large fusion protein in the cytoplasm or use a signal peptide to enable secretion into the periplasmic space. A third method utilizes *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to secrete an insulin precursor into the medium. There are only a limited number of insulin precursor produced by above methods. These suffer with low yield and reduced stability of the precursor.

Present Invention

Connecting peptide or "C-
Contd on...6

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Contd from...5

A Case Study.....

peptide” means the connection moiety “C” of the B-C-A polypeptide sequence of a single chain preproinsulin like molecule. In the natural insulin chain, the C peptide connects position 30 of the B chain and position 1 of the A chain. The C-peptide of this invention connects B29 or B30 to A1 and differ in sequence and length of the natural C peptide.

Insulin precursor means a single chain polypeptide, which by one or more subsequent chemical and / or enzymatic processes can be converted into human insulin.

Insulin precursor analog means an insulin precursor molecule having one or more mutations, substitutions, additions or deletions of the A and / or B amino acid chains relative to the human insulin.

B(1-29) means a natural insulin B chain lacking the B30 amino acid residue. A(1-21) means the natural insulin A chain.

Functional analog of insulin means a polypeptide with a similar biological action as the native natural insulin.

The terms ‘significantly increased production’ or ‘increased fermentation yield’ mean an increase in secreted amount of the insulin precursor molecule or insulin precursor analog molecule present in the culture compared to the yield with no aromatic amino acid residue in C peptide.

There are many terms occurring in the patent document, which have been clearly defined to avoid any confusion in understanding of the invention. This rigour in writing is extremely important especially in

new areas of knowledge as the terminologies are still not standardized.

The present invention relates to novel connecting peptides (C peptide), which confer an increased production yield and increased stability in insulin precursor molecule and insulin precursor analog molecule when expressed in a transformed microorganism, in particular yeast. C peptides of the invention contain at least one aromatic amino acid residue Phe, Trp, or tyr and will generally be shorter than the natural human C peptide, which consists of 35 amino acids. Thus the novel C peptides in general will not be of more than 15 amino acid residues in length and preferably not more than 9 amino acid residues. As in the human insulin molecule, the C peptide will contain a cleavage site at its C and N termini enabling in vitro cleavage of C peptide from the A and B chains.

The polynucleotide sequence of the invention may be prepared synthetically by established methods. It can also be of mixed genomic, cDNA and synthetic origin. The invention encompasses a vector which is capable of replicating in the selected microorganism or host cell and which carries a polynucleotide sequence encoding the insulin precursor or insulin precursor analogs of the invention. The recombinant vector may be an autonomously replicating vector e.g., a plasmid, an extra-chromosomal element, a mini chromosome or an artificial chromosome. The vector may also be one which, when introduced into the host cell, is integrated into the genome and replicated together with the

chromosomes into which it has been integrated. The recombinant expression vector is capable of replicating in yeast. The vectors of the invention contain one or more selectable markers, which permit easy selection of transformed cells. Examples of bacterial selectable markers are *da1* genes from *Bacillus subtilis* or *Bacillus licheniformis*. In the vector, the polynucleotide sequence is connected to a suitable promoter sequence. Examples of promoters are operon, *Streptomyces coelicolor* agarase gene and *Bacillus subtilis* levansucrase gene.

Example 1

Construction of Synthetic C-peptides With Aromatic Amino Acid(s) Synthetic genes encoding fusion proteins, consisting of Asp.sup.B28 IP associated with a leader sequence consisting of a pre-peptide (signal peptide) and a pro-peptide, were constructed using PCR under standard conditions. The resulting DNA fragments were isolated and digested with endonucleases and purified using the Gene Clean kit. Standard methods were used for DNA ligation and transformation of *E. coli* cells were performed by the CaCl.sub.2 method. Plasmids were purified from transformed *E. coli* cells using QIAGEN columns. Nucleotide sequences were determined using the ALF Pharmacia Biotech DNA sequencing system with purified double-stranded plasmid DNA as template. Oligonucleotide primers for PCR were obtained from DNA technology.

DNA encoding a number of fusions proteins of leader sequences and Asp.sup.B28 IP with different mini

Contd on...6

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Contd from...6

A Case Study.....

C-peptides was generated by PCR using appropriate oligonucleotides as primers.

Development of synthetic mini C-peptides was performed by randomization of one or more codon(s) encoding the amino acids in the mini C-peptide. All synthetic mini C-peptides feature an enzymatic processing site at the C-terminus which allows enzymatic removal of the synthetic mini C-peptide. Randomization was performed using doped oligonucleotides which introduced codon(s) variations at one or more positions of the synthetic mini C-peptides. Typically one of the two primers (oligonucleotides) used for PCR was doped. An example of an oligonucleotides pair used

for PCR generation of leader-Asp.sup.B28 IP with randomized synthetic mini C-peptides used to generate synthetic mini C-peptides with the general formula: Xaa-Trp-Lys (XWK) are as follows:

Polymerase chain reaction was typically performed by taking 5 .mu.l Primer A (20 pmol), 5 .mu.l Primer B (20 pmol), 10 .mu.l 10X PCR buffer, 8 .mu.l dNTP mix, 0.75 .mu.l E.H.F. enzyme, 1 .mu.l pAK1150 plasmid as template (approximately 0.2 .mu.g DNA) and 70.25 .mu.l distilled water. The PCR mixture was subsequently loaded onto a 2% agarose gel and electrophoresis was performed using standard techniques. The resulting DNA fragment was cut out of the agarose gel and isolated by the Gene Clean kit. The purified PCR

DNA fragment was dissolved in water and restriction endonucleases buffer and digested with suitable restriction endonucleases according to standard techniques.

The expression plasmid pAK1150 or a similar plasmid of the CPOT type was digested with the restriction endonucleases Bgl II and Xba I and the vector fragment of 10765 nucleotide basepairs isolated using the Gene Clean Kit.

The two digested and isolated DNA fragments (the vector fragment and the PCR fragment) were ligated together using T4 DNA ligase and standard conditions. The ligation mix was subsequently transformed into a competent E. coli strain (R-, M+) followed by selection with ampicillin resistance. Plasmids from the resulting E. coli's were isolated using QIAGEN columns.

Table 1 shows the insulin precursors analogs generated by the above method and production yield expressed as a percent of control.

Primer A:

5'-TAAATCTATAACTACAAAAACACATA-3' (SEQ ID NO:13) and

Primer B:

3'-

CCAAAGAAGATGTGACTGTTCCNNMACCTTCCCATAGCAACTTGTTACA
ACATGAAGATAGACAAGAAACATG

GTTAACCTTTTGATGACATTGATCAGATCTTTGA-TTC-5' (SEQ ID NO:14),

where N is A, C, G, or T and M is C or A.

TABLE 1

Leader-N-
terminal ex-

extension	Precursor	mini C-peptide	Yield*`	SEQ ID NO:
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP (control)	None	100	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	MetTrpLys	378	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	AlaTrpLys	270	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	ValTrpLys	284	
alpha.*-ex4	ASP.sup.B28 IP	IleTrpLys	330	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	LeuTrpLys	336	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	LysTrpLys	288	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	GluGluPheLys	272	SEQ ID NO: 15
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	GluPheLys	379	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	GluTrpLys	374	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	SerTrpLys	226	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	ThrTrpLys	270	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	ArgTrpLys	227	
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	GluMetTrpLys	212	SEQ ID NO: 1
.alpha.*-ex4	Asp.sup.B28 IP	GlnMetTrpLys	239	SEQ ID NO: 2

Claims

The patent has 40 claims. Few of them are listed below :
1. An insulin precursor or insulin analog precursor comprising a connecting peptide (C-peptide) being cleavable from the A and B chains said connecting peptide comprising at least one aromatic amino acid residue and a cleavage site enabling cleavage of the peptide bond between the A-chain and the connecting peptide, wherein one aromatic amino acid residue is immediately N-terminal to said cleavage site.

Contd on...8

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Contd from...7

A Case Study.....

9. An insulin precursor or insulin analog precursor according to claim 1, wherein the aromatic amino acid residue immediately N-terminal to the cleavage site is less than 5 .ANG. away from at least one of the amino acid residues in position B11, B12 or B26 in the B chain.

10. An insulin precursor or insulin analog precursor having the formula:

B(1-27)-X.sub.2-X.sub.3-X.sub.1-Y-A(1-21)

wherein

X.sub.1 is a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid residues of which at least one is an aromatic amino acid residue,

X.sub.2 is one of Pro, Asp, Lys, or Ile at position 28 of the B chain,

X.sub.3 is one of Pro, Lys, Ala, Arg, or Pro-Thr at position 29 of the B chain, and

Y is Lys or Arg.

14. An insulin precursor or insulin analog precursor of claim 10 wherein X1-Y is selected from the group of: (a) Met-Trp-Lys, (b) Ala-Trp-Lys, (c) Val-Trp-Lys, (d) Ile-Trp-Lys, (e) Leu-Trp-Lys, (f) Glu-Glu-Phe-Lys (SEQ ID NO: 15), (g) Glu-Phe-Lys, (h) Glu-Trp-Lys, (i) Ser-Trp-Lys, (j) Thr-Trp-Lys, (k) Arg-Trp-Lys, (l) Glu-Met-Trp-Lys (SEQ ID NO: 1), (m) Gln-Met-Trp-Lys (SEQ ID NO: 2), and (n) Asp-Trp-Lys.

31. A polynucleotide sequence encoding an insulin precursor or insulin analog precursor according to claim 1.

32. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide sequence.

33. A host cell transformed with a vector of claim 32.

36. A process for making insulin or an insulin analog, said method comprising (i) culturing a host cell comprising the polynucleotide sequence of claim 31 under suitable culture conditions for expressing the precursor; (ii) isolating the precursor from the culture medium and (iii) converting the precursor into insulin or an insulin analog by in vitro chemical or enzymatic conversion.

A Trademark Case Law

A Tale of two Jewellers: TANISHQ vs. KANISHK

Titan Industries Ltd, a company well known for watches established in 1956 had ventured in to the field of manufacture and sale of jewellery under the brand Tanishq in 1993 in Chennai. Later Titan Industries (hereinafter called plaintiff) opened Tanishq boutiques in many cities of India and abroad. The plaintiff also applied for trademark registration of TANISHQ in 1994. Trademark for TANISHQ is also registered in Argentina, Bahamas, Benelux, Bermuda, Cambodia Hongkong and several other countries.

In the year 2002, the plaintiff came to know that a jewellery showroom just 7 kms away from their TANISHQ showroom had opened in Chennai under the name KANISHK. The plaintiff filed an application to grant interim injunction restraining the defendant from making use of the name KANISHK for its goods and/or, as its corporate name of trading style or any other name which is deceptively, phonetically and confusingly similar to the plaintiffs' name TANISHQ and also from

passing off its name and goods under the name KANISHK.

Plaintiff's Allegations

The plaintiff alleged that :

- The defendant's mark resembled their famous name TANISHQ.
- The defendant was doing business under the name Khazana Jewellery at different places but to take the advantage of plaintiff's goodwill saw it fit to start under the name KANISHK.
- The use of the name KANISHK indicated the nexus between the plaintiff and the defendant.
- Defendant being late entrant was aware of plaintiff's goodwill and reputation and had been passing off the trademark and trade name of the plaintiff both in its corporate form as well as in trademark.
- The use of deceptively similar name by defendant has caused irreparable loss and injury to plaintiff, which cannot be compensated in pecuniary terms. On this ground, the plaintiff asked for interim injunction restricting use of impugned mark by the defendant.

Defendant's Claims

The defendant denying the above allegations claimed that :

- The plaintiff has neither claimed damages or accounts for profits nor have they paid the court fees.
- The name has been adopted from 'Kanishka', a Hindu King of Kusha Dynasty and also the name of their nephew.

Contd on...9

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Contd from...8

Trademark

The name was suggested by a family astrologer based on numerology and namology. Defendant's two brothers carry on jewellery business with the name KHAZANA & KUBER both starting with 'K'.

- The marks of the plaintiff and defendant are phonetically, visually and structurally different.
- Considering nature of goods and class of customers, there is no likelihood of defendant assuming to be associated with plaintiffs.
- Neither the defendant nor the plaintiffs sell their jewellery bearing the trademark.
- Adoption of the name 'KANISHK' by defendant is honest, bonafide and without reference to any company including plaintiff's.
- The defendant's end product are embossed with initials 'KJ' 'Kanishk Jewellery' while nothing is embossed on the jewellery by the plaintiff.

The court after hearing pleadings of both the parties found that the plaintiff has not claimed damages or accounts for profits. The suit is not properly valued and proper court fee has also not been paid. The defendant has started its business in January 2002. The word KANISHK is the name of famous Hindu King Kanishka of Kushan dynasty. The name is also a personal name, which means 'young' in Sanskrit. KANISHK jewellery is defendant's only business and his only source of livelihood. The balance of convenience is also in their favour. The plaintiff has indirectly admitted

that they have not suffered any loss or damage by the business carried on by the defendant under the name and style of KANISHK jewellers.

It is seen from the pleadings that the trade mark of the plaintiff TANISHQ is completely different from the trade mark of the defendant named KANISHK. Although phonetically it may appear to be a similar one, but it cannot be said that it is visually and structurally similar and identical one.

The plaintiff has not filed any record to show that during the last ten months whether the defendant had passed off their goods as that of the plaintiff and whether any customer has been misled that the shop of the defendant is affiliated or associated with the plaintiff. No doubt, the plaintiff was already in the market since 1996; but this does not mean that the plaintiff is automatically entitled to the relief of interim injunction against the defendant.

There is also no special pleading relating to the damages already sustained by the plaintiff or is likely to sustain in future because of any alleged similarity. It is also seen from the types set of documents that there is lot of variation between the two trade names not only in the advertisement but also in the guarantee card and also in the logo supplied by them.

Having regard to the entire materials and also the logo of the two trade names, the judge was of the view that it cannot be said that both are identical and similar

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International News

Bradley Pharmaceuticals, Inc has been issued a US patent No. 6, 495, 602 B1 on February 6, to cover a number of new formulations of skincare products. Bradley subsidiary, Doak Dermatologics will market the formulations.

An Australian patent has been granted to Novogen for its topical skin repair compound NV-07a, covering protection of the skin from sun-induced immunosuppression and ultra violet-induced damage. NV-07a has been shown to restore immune function and inhibit the DNA changes that may occur, even when used after sun exposure.

Japan Science and Technology Corporation has patented Bacillus sp. NTAP-1 deposited under number FERM BP-6926; and a collagen-decomposing enzyme produced by bacterium (Patent No. US 6,465,236). The enzyme has a capability of hydrolyzing, at the highest efficiency, collagen and gelatin from among casein, gelatin albumina and collagen and shows the optimum pH of 3.5 to 4.5.

China has recently formed its first national anti-piracy organisation, the Anti-Piracy Committee composed of 82 members from anti-piracy organisations all over the country. The Anti-Piracy Committee will coordinate the anti-piracy efforts initiated by different regions, industries, departments and individuals, and will handle anti-piracy related affairs, as required by copyright owners and their deputies, of investigating, collecting evidence, asking for administrative regulation or filing a lawsuit.

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Trademark

which is likely to cause deception or confusion to public. The plaintiffs have failed to establish that they have got a prima facie case and the balance of convenience is in their favour. Hence the case was dismissed and the defendants were allowed to use the tradename KANISHK.

(Source : Industrial Property Law Reporter, January 2003)

Trade Secret Act of Thailand

A new Trade Secrets Act has been enacted by the government of Thailand in order to be in compliance with the Article 39 of the TRIPS Agreement. The aim of the Act has also been to support the operation of free trade and to protect against unfair business practices. The act known as The Trade Secret Act B. E. (2002) is effective since July 22, 2002. Some of the important definitions related to this Act are presented below:

- 1. Trade Secret** means trade information which becomes a secret due to state of being unknown or inaccessible to a certain group of people normally engaging with the said trade information which can be used to seek commercial benefit on account of a state of its secret, and the holder of the trade secret has undertaken a proper action intended for keeping such information in secret.
- 2. Trade Information** means things which can communicate a statement, story, fact or any matter by means of any method of process and in any form,

arrangement, assembly, program, method, technique or process.

- 3. Holder of Trade Secret** means the person who finds, searches, compiles or invents a trade information intended as a trade secret, which is required not to violate other person's right to an ownership of a result of a test or ownership of trade information intended as a trade secret. In case of transfer of trade secret as prescribed under the Trade Secret Act, it shall also include a transferee.
- 4. Custodian of Trade Secret** means the holder of a trade secret, including the person who possesses, control or keeps a trade information intended as a legitimate trade information.
- 5. Court of Law** means the Intellectual Property and International Trade Court as prescribed under the law relating to an established of the Intellectual Property and International Trade Court and a trial procedure relating to the intellectual property and international trade.

Procurement of Trade Secret Rights

No registration is required to obtain trade secret protection. Trade secrets shall have protection as long as they are deemed secret.

Rights of Trade Secret Owner

A holder of a trade secret is entitled to a right to disclose, take away or use the trade secret, or permit other person to disclose, take away or use the trade secret. A right to a trade secret is transferable by means of a juristic act made in

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International

Some major changes have taken place in Libya's trademark systems. There has been a substantial increase in official fees for trademark matters. Under the restructuring programme, a new Trademarks Office has been opened for business where all the applications have been kept under the previous system in a suspense condition.

StemCells Inc (STEM) has been granted a US patent (6,497,872) with broad claims covering the transplantation of mammalian tissue-derived neural stem cells and their progeny into the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system including the spinal cord. It is the first patent to be issued anywhere in the world with claims covering transplantation uses of human neural stem cells.

Novogen Ltd has entered into a license agreement with DuPont in November 1997 for protein technologies granting worldwide rights (except New Zealand and Australia) for its Soy Isoflavone Technology to DuPont and has received \$1.3 million. According to the agreement Novogen Ltd, who markets Prominsile, the menopause health supplement, Rimostil the postmenopausal supplement, and Trinovin, the prostate health supplement will retain all its red clover-based Isoflavone Technologies. The Agreement also provides that Novogen shall receive regular milestone payments and royalties arising from sales of products attracting Novogen patents relating to soy Isoflavone applications. It

Contd on...11

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Trade Secret

writing or by way of inheritance.

Exceptions to Trade Secret

The following actions shall not be considered an infringement of trade secrets:

1. Disclosure or use of a trade secret by a person who obtained such a secret through a juristic act, without awareness, or without any reason to be aware, that the other party acquired such trade secret by violating another person's trade secret rights.
2. Disclosure or use of trade secret by government agency in charge of preserving such trade secrets in the circumstances in which:
 - a. It is necessary to protect the public health and security; or
 - b. It is necessary for other public interests, not for commercial purposes. In this regard, a particular agency that is charged with the keeping and maintaining of the trade secret, or a state agency or any concerned person that obtained such trade secret, shall take regular measures to protect such trade secret from unfair commercial use.
 - c. In case of disclosure made to an international organization or to a government of a foreign country being a member of the World Trade Organisation as stipulated under the Ministerial Regulation.
3. Independent discovery as a result of the expertise of the person making the discovery:

4. Reverse engineering.

Trade Secret Infringement

The infringement of a trade secret includes an act of disclosing, taking, or using a trade secret without the lawful consent of the trade secret owner and in a manner that breaches fair commercial practice. In this regard, infringer must know, or have appropriate reason to know, that his action is contrary to fair commercial practices.

Litigation Limitation

Legal action against trade secret infringement shall not be entered later than three years from the date the infringement and the infringer were known. However, this action shall be entered no later than ten years from the date of infringement.

Punishment

Whoever discloses to the public a trade secret owned by other person in a manner which is likely to put an end to the existence of the trade secret with intention to cause damage to the custodian of the trade secret in running its business operation in way of an advertisement in writing, radio broadcast, television broadcast, or by any other means shall be punished with imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or fine for an amount of not exceeding two hundred thousand baht, or both.

Whoever being responsible for work of custody of trade secret illegally discloses or uses such trade secret for the benefit of their own, or of other person shall be punished with imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or fine in an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand baht, or both.

Contd from...10

International

is in addition to the receipt of \$11 million followed by equity placement of \$ 2.2 million and \$ 826,000 in November 1998 and January 2002 respectively.

Changes have been made in the fee payable for the acceptance of patent applications in Australia. Under the new fee structure a AUD\$140 constitutes base fee and a AUD\$20 fee for every claim in excess of twenty. The deadline for paying the fee is three months from the date the application is advertised as "accepted" in the Australian Official Journal of Patents. The application lapses if the fee has not been paid by the deadline. The new fee only applies to standard applications filed on or after 1 September 2002 or PCT applications that enter the national phase in Australia on or after 1 September 2002. The fee does not apply to applications for an Innovation Patent.

PCT users will benefit from a fee reduction for international applications filed in electronic form, following a decision to reduce the cost of filing international applications in electronic form by 200 Swiss francs, in line with the fee reduction granted to international applications filed using the PCT-EASY software. The amended schedule of fees entered into force on October 17, 2002.

Three new members have ratified the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 2002. The new members include Nicaragua, the Seychelles and Saint Vincent.

Four new members viz Kyrgyztan, Nigeria, Slovakia and Solvenia have ratified the Patent

Contd on...12

Litigation Watch

Intel Corporation has been hit with a \$500 million infringement lawsuit on an obscure IISC-architecture patent developed by a once high-flying chip startup. The patent at issue was awarded to International Meta Systems Inc. Later the rights to the patent were sold to Chicago based company called TechSearch, which has filed the suit against Intel and has charged that Intel's Pentium II and Pentium Pro microprocessors infringe on its technique for emulating the instruction set of a target computer on a RISC architecture.

PolyMASC Pharmaceuticals Plc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Valentis Inc has received a favourable ruling from the Japanese Patent Office in regard to patent invalidation proceedings brought by ALZA Corp, a unit of Johnson & Johnson. The ruling received from the Trial Board of the Japanese Patent Office has dismissed the demand for invalidation of claim 5 of Japanese patent No. 2948246, thereby maintaining the validity of the claim. Claim 5 covers a method for increasing the in vivo circulation lifetime of liposomes by pegylation.

The Tokyo High Court has issued its decision denying Texas Instruments' appeal in the lawsuit between Fujitsu Ltd and Texas Instruments on Japanese patent 320,275. The lawsuit was initiated by Fujitsu in 1991 seeking a declaratory judgement that certain Fujitsu semiconductor products do not infringe the patent under dispute.

The Delhi High Court has restrained Mumbai-based Flair Pen

and Plastic from manufacturing and selling pens which prima facie appear to be similar in design to a product of Link Pens sold under the mark UniBall Vision Elite. The case was filed by a Japanese company Mitsubishi Pencil Co Ltd and its sole distributor, Link Pen & Plastic Ltd. The Link pens were being sold for Rs. 75 while the Flair pen was being offered at Rs. 20.

A decision has been given by the Delhi High Court restraining the Mumbai-based Atek Infosys Ltd and Calcutta based Jupiter Infosys Ltd from marketing, advertising and dealing in goods and services under the trademark or tradename 'INFOSYS'.

In a lawsuit between Bloomfield Co Ltd and Bagaria Business (P) Ltd, the Calcutta High Court has dismissed Bloomfield Tea Co Ltd's application to restrain Bagaria Business (P) Ltd from using the trademark/tradename 'Bloomfield' for tea produced in the Bloomfield area of Darjeeling.

Roche, ICN Pharmaceuticals and Riapharm have agreed on a settlement regarding the pending patent disputes over ribavirin. The companies will stop all legal actions regarding ribavirin, including the lawsuits filed in the US. Roche will continue to register and commercialise its own version of ribavirin, Copegus, globally. The financial terms of this settlement have not been disclosed, but it did include Riapharm's agreement to license ribavirin to Roche.

Contd from... 11

International

Law Treaty in 2002.

South Korea's patent numbering system has been adopted as the global standard. KIPO's patent numbering system consists of a two-digit patent-type identifier, a four-digit year for the patent application number and a seven-digit serial number, for example 10/2003/1224567. It will be used to identify applications, published documents and registered rights by industrial property offices round the globe. The first two digits classify whether the application is for an invention, a utility model, an industrial design, topography of an integrated circuit or a trademark.

Stressgen Biotechnologies Corporation has been granted a US patent (6, 524, 825) covering fusion protein compositions comprised of a human papillomavirus (HPV) antigen fused to a heat shock protein (Hsp), as well as DNA encoding such fusion proteins, and methods of treating an HPV infection using these fusion proteins. This patent, owned by Stressgen, has been exclusively licensed to Roche for the development of HspE7.

With effect from 01 January 2003, the fee for filing an application for trademark registration will be increased to \$335.00 per International Class. The USPTO will not accept applications that are filed on or after that date that are not accompanied by a minimum of \$ 335.00. Additionally, the fee for amending an existing

Contd on...13

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Contd from...12

Litigation

Netherlands company Applied Research Systems ARS Holdings NV, has filed for patent infringement in District Court at The Hague. ARS alleges US company, Transkaryotic Inc is infringing European patent 0505,500 covering an approach to gene activation relating to its Replagal (agalsidase alfa) product.

Aristocrat Technologies Inc and International Game Technology have settled their patent and trademark infringement dispute. The case involved patents and intellectual property rights in the fields of cashless technology, bonusing, and slot machine hardware. The terms of the out-of-court settlement are confidential.

In a Canadian trademark lawsuit, a company called Ritvik manufactured building blocks that looked exactly like LEGO building blocks manufactured by plaintiff Kirbi and LegoCanada, except that they lacked the trademark logo which appeared on the top of the knobs of the LEGO blocks. Lego sued Ritvik for statutory passing off under the Trademarks Act. The Court however dismissed Lego's case and ruled that since the configuration of the basic Lego building block was functional, it could not be protected as a trademark in Canada.

US Discovery Communication Corporation sued China Engineering Drawing Society who published the magazine, "Discovery-Popular Science in Pictures" alleging that the word 'Discovery' was infringing

upon their well known trademarks "Discovery Channel and Device" and "Discovery Channel". The Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce ruled that China Engineering Drawing Society's act had amounted to infringement and had taken advantage in bad faith, of the goodwill of the Discovery Communication in its trademarks.

Some Important Websites

1. Canada has launched **DesignPlus**, an electronic filing procedure explained at http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/id/id_designplus-e.html. With this system, the ID Office is now able to enter and electronically capture all pertinent information relating to newly filed industrial design applications and amendments, including the data capture of new and amended drawings by scanning.
2. **Chinese patents** can now be downloaded on the internet from a free site. The site itself is <http://www.jiansuo.com> but it is entirely in Chinese. Preferably, one can consult the illustrated instructions for using it at the Mayall IP Links page at <http://www.mayallj.freemove.co.uk/china.htm>
3. **SurfIP.com** This intellectual property web portal launched by Singapore offers patent search in US, UK, EPO, Canadian, Japanese and PCT patent database at the same time

Contd from...12

International

application to add an additional class or classes of goods/services will be \$335.00 per class for classes added on after 01 January 2003.

USPTO has announced the preliminary list of top 10 US universities receiving the most patents during the year 2002. The list follows in the table below.

Organisation	Preliminary #Patents in 2002
University of California	431
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	135
California Institute of Technology	109
Stanford University	104
University of Texas	93
Johns Hopkins University	81
University of Wisconsin	81
State University of New York	55
Pennsylvania State University	50
Michigan State University	49

For the tenth consecutive year BM has received the highest number of patents in 2002 followed by Canon. The top ten companies who got US patents in 2002 are listed in the table below.

Organisation	Preliminary #Patents in 2002
International Business Machines Corporation (USA)	3, 288
Canon Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan)	1, 893
Micron Technology, Inc, (USA)	1, 833
NEC Corporation (Japan)	1, 821
Hitachi, Ltd (Japan)	1, 602
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co, Ltd (Japan)	1, 544

Contd on...14

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Patents for Opposition

The following patent applications have been accepted by the Patent Office and published in the Gazette of India. These can now be opposed by filing opposition applications within a period of four months from the dates given. Six digit numbers allotted after acceptance by the Patent Office are given before the applicant names and patent application numbers given in brackets. Names of the branches of the Patent Office are denoted in the application number, e.g. 'Bom' for Bombay branch. An opposition application should be submitted at the appropriate office where the concerned application was originally filed.

PATENT APPLICANTS

A. 4 January, 2003

189215. Jonathan Aerospace Materials, Europe (917/Cal/96)

189216. Thomson Consumer Electronics Inc, USA (941/Cal/96)

189217. Deere & Company, Illinois (1175/Cal/96)

189218. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (1203/Cal/96)

189219. Fenton Environmental Technologies Inc, Orleans (1837/Cal/96)

189220. Dr Tridibesh Mukherjee, India (1903/Cal/96)

B. 11 January, 2003

189231. PPG Industries Ohio Inc, Ohio (1341/Cal/95)

189232. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (1119/Cal/96)

189233. Asta Medica Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (1120/Cal/96)

189234. Daewoo Electronics Co, Korea (1193/Cal/96)

189235. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (1373/Cal/96)

189236. Aisa Automation Industrielle, Switzerland (1426/Cal/96)

189237. Reckitt & Colman Inc, USA (1429/Cal/96)

189238. Yukiko Hayashi, Japan (1488/Cal/96)

189239. Midwest Research Institute, Missouri (1694/Cal/96)

189240. Harnischfeger Technologies Inc, Delaware (1760/Cal/96)

C. 18 January, 2003

189241. ABB Alstom Power Inc, USA (955/Cal/96)

189242. Paul Damian Nelson of Suite, Australia (1095/Cal/96)

189243. Tai-Her Yang, China (1072/Cal/96)

189244. Alstom Power Inc, USA (1104/Cal/96)

189245. Uponor Innovation AB, Sweden (1178/Cal/96)

189246. The Tensar Corporation, USA (1500/Cal/96)

INVENTION

A high strength structural material with three dimensional lattice structure and a method of producing the structural material

A television apparatus on screen display system

A cotton harvester for harvesting cotton planted in narrow row

Method for the production of a read-only memory cell arrangement

Thermal vaporization apparatus

A device for the production of low phosphorous steel in converters

An electrodepositable composition

Steam turbine component

Pharmaceutical powder cartridge with integrated metering device and inhaler for powdered medicaments

An apparatus for encoding a contour of an object expressed in a digital video signal Start-up system for a continuous-flow steam generator

Process for producing a tubular body and a tubular body so produced

A thickened pigmented aqueous hypochlorite composition

Water treatment process and system

Process for preparation of a semiconductor film

A bucket rigging assembly

A package boiler of unitary construction

A bicycle seat

A differential combined power distribution system

A sealing arrangement for a trisector regenerative air preheater

A method and extrusion apparatus for production of an oriented crystalline or semi-crystalline thermoplastic polymeric article and article produced thereby

Bonded composite knitted structural textiles useful as geotextile or geogrid

Contd from... 13

International

Sony Corporation (Japan)	1, 434
General Electric Company (USA)	1, 416
Hewlett-Packard Company (Japan)	1, 385
Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan)	1, 373

Domestic News

J B Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals has been granted patents in the US and South Africa for 20 new chemical entities (NCEs) in therapeutic areas of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID). The company is also considering filing for patents in the EPO.

(Ahuja Patent & Trademark News, Vol 5 No4)

According to the Annual Report (2001-2002) of Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow, 41 patents were granted to CIMAP during 2001-2002. These included 20 Indian patents and 21 foreign patents. Also 24 patents have been filed in India and abroad.

Jawaharlal Nehru's Centre for Biotechnology (CBT) has to its credit 7 (seven) patents till date obtained during the last 17 years of its existence.

(Hindustan Times, 5 Feb 2003)

The Bio-informatics Research Centre (BRC) of the USA and the Centre for Development of Knowledge and Awareness (CEDKA) have recently formed an alliance under the research consortium Joint-Indo-American Bio-informatics Alliance (JIABA). The alliance will aim at

Contd on...15

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189247. Daewoo Electronics Co, Korea (1504/Cal/96) Apparatus for encoding a contour image of an object in a video frame of a video signal
189248. Inter Wave Communications International Ltd, Bermuda(1573/Cal/96) A cellular adjunct system for extending telephone service
189249. Hoechst Celanese Corp, Jersey (1828/Cal/96) Process for improving productivity of a carbonylation catalyst solution by removing corrosion metals
189250. Manoharlal Mohta, India (441/Cal/2000) A process for making eggless ice cream
189251. Henkel Corporation, USA (1066/Mas/94) A process of preparing a lubricant composition
189252. British Tele Communications Public, UK (263/Mas/95) A system for pricing a telecommunications call
189253. Methanol Casalesa, Switzerland (298/Mas/95) Mixing assembly for gaseous flows at different temperatures in particular for heterogeneous exothermic synthesis reactor
189254. Coflexip Stena Offshore Limited, Great Britain (323/Mas/95) A vessel for use in laying an under water pipeline
- 189255 The Clorox Company, USA (350/Mas/95) A bi-directional venting cap liner
189256. Rosemount Inc, USA (371/Mas/95) A transmitter for measuring a process pressure
189257. Foster Wheeler Energia, Finland (390/Mas/95) A pressurized reactor system
189258. Lucas Industries Public Limited, England (517/Mas/95) An actuator for a vehicle brake especially a disc brake
189259. Indian Institute of Technology, India (554/Mas/95) An improved internal combustion engine for achieving accelerated and more efficient combustion of air-fuel mixtures
189260. Commonwealth Scientific And Industrial Research, Australia (574/Mas/95) An apparatus for conditioning textile fabrics and a process thereof
- D. 25 January, 2003**
189271. Rodger C Finvold, A US Citizen (989/Del/93) A planetary inertial power device
189272. Regenesys Technologies Limited, United Kingdom (1105/Del/93) Electrochemical apparatus for energy storage and/or power delivery
189273. Rollainers Limited, India (0030/Del/94) A pouch for storage and dispensing of fluid products
189274. CSIR, New Delhi (1973/Del/98) An improved process for the preparation of high yielding technical dry amorphous oil-free powder containing 10 to 17% azadirachtin
189275. Smithkline Beechamp P L C, England (2087/Del/98) A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for treatment of diabetes mellitus and conditions associated with diabetes mellitus
189276. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd, New Delhi (2235/Del/98) Process for preparing a highly pure preparing a highly pure predominantly amorphous form of cefuroxime axetil
189277. CSIR, India (2384/Del/98) A process for the preparation of a novel fibrinolytic peptide from venom of snake indian king cobra (ophiophagus hannah) useful for pharmacological purposes
189278. Bayer Corporation, Germany (3708/Del/98) A process for preparing n-(4-fluorophenyl)-(-n-(1-methylethyl)-2-[(5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-oxy]-acetamide using an aprotic aromatic solvent
189279. L Air Liquide Societe Anonyme Pour L Etude, France (1461/EI/99) Process and distillation installation for distilling a gas mixture
189280. The Procter & Gamble Company, Ohio (604/Del/2000) A unitary sanitary napkin

Contd from... 14

Domestic

jointly conducting research and training in the field of multi-disciplinary bio-informatics. Both organizations will become the nodal agencies for maintaining joint research data that can be used for multifarious applications. The programs initiated by the alliance will further support joint bio-informatics research and intellectual transfer between the centres.

(The Tribune, 13 Feb 2003)

Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd has initiated talks with global pharmaceutical majors for an alliance in the field of R&D. The alliance will straddle the whole spectrum of R&D ranging from discovery of molecules to clinical trials. The alliance will be on the basis of the technology and intellectual property.

(Business Standard, 13 Feb 2003)

India and US have signed a protocol on hi-tech cooperation. The protocol is expected to boost joint ventures in high technology including dual use items and encouraging joint ventures capitals to fund projects in this field. The protocol will also promote the exchange of scholars giving both sides an opportunity to share intellectual property or conduct research in critical technology areas.

(The Indian Express, 7 Feb 2003)

India has ratified the Cartagena Protocol on bio-safety, the first framework for safe transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms.

(The Times of India, 7 Feb 2003)

Contd on... 16

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PFC on the move...

PFC organised 11 workshops in the months of February and March 2003 at the following places :

1. Rajasthan University, Jaipur, Rajasthan on February 11, 2003
2. A half-day workshop with 4th All India People's Technology Congress organised by Forum



(Workshop at Patna)

of Scientists, Engineers & Technology (FOSET) an NGO in association with PIC, West Bengal on February 23, 2003.

3. R M K Engineering College, Kavaraipeetai, Tamilnadu on February 26, 2003.
4. Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra on March 8, 2003 in association with Science & Technology Cell, of Maharashtra Government, Mumbai
5. BITS, Pilani, Rajasthan on March 12, 2003 in association with

PIC, Jaipur.

6. In association with Ministry of SSI at NOIDA on March 17, 2003.
7. Kerala Agriculture University, Trissur, Kerala on March 21, 2003
8. St. Berchmans College, Changanachery, Kerala on March 22, 2003
9. Mahirshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer, Rajasthan in association with PIC, Jaipur on March 27, 2003
10. In association with Patna Science College, Patna on March 27, 2003

A seminar on "International



(Seminar in Delhi)

Scenario of Intellectual Property" was organised jointly with the Institute of Intellectual Property Research and Practice (IIPRP) in Delhi from February

Contd from... 15

Domestic

Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT) has received a US patent for Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) switch fabric implementation, which enables higher speed data transmission through a new method of routing information packets. C-DoT has filed 18 other patents as well.

(The Economic Times, 7 Feb 2003)

Morepen Laboratoris Ltd has filed a PCT application for manufacturing process of desloratadine, the \$500 million drug patent meant for treatment of allergy, cough and cold. It has also launched the generic version of the drug in the domestic market and is marketing the drug under the brand name "Desnova".

PFC

17-18, 2003. This was followed by a workshop on "Drafting of Claims" on February 19, 2003. The faculty included senior officials from EPO and patent/trademark attorneys from leading attorney firms in Germany, Japan, USA, UK and UAE. The participants included 35 scientists and technologists from industry, academia, government departments and R&D institutes.

Please send us questions and topics you would like to see in the coming issues

NEXT ISSUE

- Case Study
- Case Law
- Patents for Opposition

Published by: Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)

Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC)
Department of Science and Technology (DST)
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi - 110 016

Tel.: 26859581, 26863877, 26967458, 26567373 Fax: 26863866

e-mail: tifac@nda.vsnl.net.in website: www.indianpatents.org.in and www.tifac.org.in

Editor: R. Saha, Director, PFC

Printed by Reliant Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-110 020

Telefax: 2638 4567, 2638 9593 e-mail : reliantpress@yahoo.com

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