

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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BOSTON SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION and  
BOSTON SCIENTIFIC SCIMED, INC.  
Petitioner

v.

VASCULAR SOLUTIONS, INC.  
Patent Owner

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Case IPR: Unassigned  
Patent 8,292,850

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Attorney Docket No. 0025216-00057

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**PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW  
UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.100**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
I. MANDATORY NOTICES (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(a)(1)).....	1
A. Real Party-In-Interest (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(1)) .....	1
B. Related Matters (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(2)).....	1
C. Lead And Back-Up Counsel (37 C.F.R. §§ 42.8(b)(3), 42.10(a)) .....	2
D. Service Information (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(4)) .....	2
II. PAYMENT OF FEES (37 C.F.R. § 42.103) .....	2
III. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY AND ‘850 PATENT .....	3
A. Overview Of Interventional Cardiology Procedures .....	3
B. Description Of The Alleged Invention Of The ‘850 Patent.....	4
C. Summary of the Prosecution History of the ‘850 Patent .....	7
IV. REQUIREMENTS FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW .....	8
A. Grounds for Standing Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(a) .....	8
B. Identification of Challenge Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b) and Relief Requested .....	8
C. Claims for Which <i>Inter Partes</i> Review Is Requested .....	8
D. The Specific Art and Statutory Ground(s) on Which the Challenge Is Based Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(2) .....	8
V. Non-Redundancy of Proposed Alternative Grounds.....	9
A. Construction Of The Challenged Claims .....	12
1. “rail structure without a lumen” .....	13
2. “interventional cardiology device(s)” .....	14
3. “to receive an interventional cardiology device into the coaxial lumen while the proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter” / “adapted to receive an interventional cardiology device passed through continuous lumen of the guide catheter and into the coaxial lumen while the device is inserted into the continuous lumen” .....	15
4. “adapted to be extended beyond the distal end of the guide catheter while a proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter, such that the device assists in resisting axial and shear forces exerted by the interventional cardiology device passed through and beyond the coaxial lumen that would otherwise tend to dislodge the guide catheter from the branch artery” .....	17
1. No Disclosure of “Rail Structure without a Lumen” .....	20

C.	The Prior Art References.....	21
1.	Mihara .....	21
2.	Takahashi .....	22
D.	How The Construed Claim(s) Are Unpatentable .....	23
E.	Supporting Evidence Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(5) .....	23
VII.	DETAILED EXPLANATION OF PERTINENCE AND MANNER OF APPLYING CITED PRIOR ART TO EVERY CLAIM FOR WHICH REVIEW IS REQUESTED UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(4).....	23
A.	Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, and 14 Are Anticipated Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) By Mihara .....	24
1.	Claim 1 .....	24
2.	Claim 2 .....	31
VIII.	Obviousness of Challenged Claims .....	31
A.	Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 And 18 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 Over Adams In View Of Mihara.....	32
1.	Claim 12 .....	35
B.	Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 And 17 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 Over Pub. No. U.S. 2007/0260219 .....	52
C.	Claims 1-4, 12, and 14 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 Over Mihara In View of the Knowledge of a Person of Ordinary Skill in the Art.....	53
D.	Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 and 18 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Over Mihara In View Of Takahashi .....	53
IX.	CONCLUSION.....	56

**Exhibit List for *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 8,292,850**

<b>Exhibit Description</b>	<b>Exhibit No.</b>
U.S. Patent No. 8,292,850 B2 to Root, et al.	1001
File History for U.S. Patent No. 8,292,850	1002
Declaration of Ronald Jay Solar, Ph.D., with attached Appendix 1: Curriculum Vitae of Ronald Jay Solar, Ph.D. and attached Appendix 2: Prior Expert Testimony of Ronald Jay Solar, Ph.D	1003
U.S. Patent No. 8,048,032 to Root, et al.	1004
U.S. Patent No. 8,142,413 to Root, et al.	1005
File History for U.S. Patent No. 8,048,032	1006
File History for U.S. Patent No. 8,142,413	1007
Copy of a Second Petition (excluding exhibits) for <i>Inter Partes</i> Review Filed Concurrently by Petitioner on the '850 Patent	1008
U.S. Publication No. 2004/0236215 A1 to Mihara et al.	1009
Translation of Japanese Patent Application No. 2003-070808	1010
U.S. Patent No. 5,527,292 to Adams et al.	1011
U.S. Publication No. 2007/0260219 A1 to Root et al.	1012
U.S. Publication No. 2003/0195546 A1 to Solar, et al.	1013
U.S. Patent No. 6,638,268 to Niazi	1014
U.S. Publication No. 2005/0004523 A1 to Osborne, et al.	1015
U.S. Publication No. 2004/0127927 to Adams	1016
U.S. Patent No. 6,338,725 B1 to Hermann et al.	1017
U.S. Patent No. 5,776,141 to Klein et al.	1018
U.S. Patent No. 7,232,452 to Adams et al.	1019
U.S. Patent No. 5,328,472 to Steinke et al.	1020
Takahashi et al., "New Method to Increase a Backup Support of a 6 French Guiding Coronary Catheter," <i>Catherization and Cardiovascular Interventions</i> 63:452-456 (2004)	1021
U.S. Patent No. 5,690,613 to Verbeek	1022
U.S. Patent No. 5,156,594 to Keith	1023
U.S. Patent No. 5,102,403 to Alt	1024
Kucklick, Theodore R., <i>The Medical Device R&amp;D Handbook</i> (2006)	1025
Amended Complaint filed by Vascular Solutions, Inc. in <i>Vascular Solutions, Inc. v. Boston Scientific Corporation</i> , No. 13-cv-1172 (JRT-SER) (D. Minn). (May 28, 2013)	1026
Memorandum In Support of Motion for Preliminary Injunction filed by Vascular Solutions, Inc. in <i>Vascular Solutions, Inc. v. Boston Scientific Corporation</i> , No. 13-cv-1172 (JRT-SER) (D. Minn).	1027

Exhibit Description	Exhibit No.
(June 10, 2013)	
Declaration of Howard Root In Support of Vascular Solution, Inc.'s Motion for Preliminary Injunction with Non-Confidential Exhibits filed in <i>Vascular Solutions, Inc. v. Boston Scientific Corporation</i> , No. 13-cv-1172 (JRT-SER) (D. Minn). (June 10, 2013)	1028
Boston Scientific Corporation Opposition to Vascular Solutions, Inc.'s Motion for Preliminary Injunction filed in <i>Vascular Solutions, Inc. v. Boston Scientific Corporation</i> , No. 13-cv-1172 (JRT-SER) (D. Minn). (July 28, 2013)	1029
Non-Confidential Memorandum Opinion and Order Granting In Part Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction filed in <i>Vascular Solutions, Inc. v. Boston Scientific Corporation</i> , No. 13-cv-1172 (JRT-SER) (D. Minn). (December 19, 2013)	1030
Boston Scientific Corporation's Motion for An Interim Stay and Stay Pending Appeal, No. 2014-1185 (Fed. Cir). filed December 27, 2013	1031
Vascular Solutions, Inc.'s Opposition to Boston Scientific Corporation's Motion for An Interim Stay and Stay Pending Appeal, No. 2014-1185 (Fed. Cir). filed January 3, 2014	1032
Boston Scientific Corporation's Non-Confidential Opening Brief, No. 2014-1185 (Fed. Cir). filed January 7, 2014	1033
Vascular Solutions, Inc.'s Non-Confidential Responsive Brief, No. 2014-1185 (Fed. Cir). filed January 29, 2014	1034
Boston Scientific Corporation's Reply Brief, No. 2014-1185 (Fed. Cir). filed February 3, 2014	1035
Transcript of Oral Argument Proceedings held on April 8, 2014 (Fed. Cir).	1036
Federal Circuit Order Vacating Preliminary Injunction (April 15, 2014)	1037
Joint Claim Construction Statement filed in <i>Vascular Solutions, Inc. v. Boston Scientific Corporation</i> , No. 13-cv-1172 (JRT-SER) (D. Minn). (February 21, 2014)	1038
U.S. Patent No. 6,997,908 B2 to Carrillo, Jr., et al.	1039
Monorail Piccolino Publication, Introducing the Schneider MONORAIL-GEX™ Guidewire Exchange Catheter Brochure	1040
U.S. Publication No. 2002/0165598 A1 to Wahr et al.	1041
U.S. Patent No. 5,267,958 to Buchbinder et al.	1042

*Inter partes* review is respectfully requested for claims 1-4, 8, 11, 13, 17 of U.S. Patent No. 8,292,850 (“the ‘850 Patent”) (Exh. 1001).

**I. MANDATORY NOTICES (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(a)(1))**

The following mandatory notices are provided as part of this Petition.

**A. Real Party-In-Interest (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(1))**

Boston Scientific Corporation and Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc. (collectively “Petitioner”) are the real parties-in-interest.

**B. Related Matters (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(2))**

The ‘850 Patent is presently the subject of litigation brought by the Patent Owner against Petitioner in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota in a case titled *Vascular Solutions, Inc. v. Boston Scientific Corp.*, No. 1:13-cv-1172 (JRT/SER) (May 16, 2013). Petitioner is also seeking *inter partes* review of the ‘850 Patent on other grounds in another petition to be filed concurrently herewith. Further, Petitioner is filing two separate petitions on non-redundant grounds seeking *inter partes* review of U.S. Patent No. 8,048,032 (the “‘032 patent”) and one petition seeking review of U.S. Patent No. 8,142,413 (the “‘413 patent”) to be filed concurrently herewith. In all, five petitions will be filed. Petitioner requests that all of these petitions be assigned to the same Board for administrative efficiency, as all three patents are closely related and are directed generally to the same subject matter. Specifically, the ‘850 patent is a division of application No.

12/824,734, which issued as the ‘413 patent, and the ‘413 patent is a division of application No. 11/416,629, which issued as the ‘032 patent. The claims challenged therein are method (‘413 patent) and apparatus (‘032 patent) versions of the system claims of the ‘850 patent challenged herein.

**C. Lead And Back-Up Counsel (37 C.F.R. §§ 42.8(b)(3), 42.10(a))**

Petitioners designate undersigned David R. Marsh (Reg. No. 41,408) of Arnold & Porter LLP as lead counsel and Kristan L. Lansbery (Reg. No. 53,183), also of Arnold & Porter LLP, as back-up counsel.

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**D. Service Information (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(4))**

Petitioner consents to service by email to lead and backup counsel at xBSC\_VSI\_IPRService@aporter.com.

**II. PAYMENT OF FEES (37 C.F.R. § 42.103)**

The undersigned authorizes the Office to charge Deposit Account No. 502387 the fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 42.15(a), or any other applicable fees, for this Petition for *inter partes* review. The undersigned further authorizes payment

for any additional fees that might be due in connection with this Petition to be charged to the above-referenced Deposit Account.

### **III. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY AND ‘850 PATENT**

#### **A. Overview Of Interventional Cardiology Procedures**

The claims of the ‘850 patent are directed to the field of interventional cardiology procedures, such as the treatment of obstructive coronary artery disease. (*See* Exh. 1001, 1:7-36). During such procedures, physicians deploy thin, flexible treatment devices, such as guidewires, balloon catheters, filters, stents, stent catheters, or other devices to treat a blockage (occlusion) or narrowing (stenosis) in the arteries due to atherosclerotic plaques or other lesions. (*Id.*; *see* Declaration of Ronald Jay Solar, Ph.D. (“Solar Declaration”) (Exh. 1003) ¶ 9). The physician introduces the treatment device into the patient’s vascular system through the groin or wrist and advances it to the site of a blockage to perform a procedure—such as the inflation of a balloon or the placement of a stent—to relieve the blockage and restore blood flow. (*Id.*) Often, to create a passage for such treatment devices, physicians insert a “guide catheter” earlier in the procedure. *Id.* In coronary interventions, this guide catheter typically runs from the groin or wrist to one of the coronary ostia (two openings in the aorta that open into the coronary arteries), but is too wide for advancement beyond the ostium. (*Id.*) The ‘850 patent is directed to an apparatus that is deliverable through a standard guide catheter for extension



beyond the ostium to provide back up support—*i.e.*, to prevent the guide catheter from being dislodged during the procedure. (*See, e.g.*, Exh. 1001, 2:55-69).

## **B. Description Of The Alleged Invention Of The ‘850 Patent**

The ‘850 Patent (Exh. 1001) contains 24 system claims, including two independent claims (claims 1 and 12). The specification of the ‘850 patent states that it relates “generally to catheters used in interventional cardiology procedures,” and “[m]ore particularly, ... apparatus for increasing backup support for catheters inserted into the coronary arteries of the aorta.” (Exh. 1001, 1:18-22).

The challenged claims of the ‘850 patent are not straightforward. Unlike typical system claims, the ‘850 patent claims are replete with functional language and ambiguous structural limitations that are unsupported by either the specification or knowledge in the art at the time of the claimed invention. Claim 1 is representative of the independent claims in the ‘850 patent:

1. A system *for use with* interventional cardiology devices *adapted to be insertable into* a branch artery, the system comprising: a guide catheter having a continuous lumen extending for a predefined length from a proximal end at a hemostatic valve to a distal end *adapted to be placed in* the branch artery, the continuous lumen of the guide catheter having a circular cross-sectional inner diameter *sized such that* interventional cardiology devices are insertable into and through the continuous lumen of the guide catheter; and a device *adapted for use with* the guide catheter, including: a flexible tip portion defining a tubular structure and having a circular cross-section

and a length that is shorter than the predefined length of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter, the tubular structure having a cross-sectional outer diameter *sized to be insertable through* the cross-sectional inner diameter of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter and defining a coaxial lumen having a cross-sectional inner diameter *through which interventional cardiology devices are insertable*; and a substantially rigid portion proximal of and operably connected to, and more rigid along a longitudinal axis than the flexible tip portion and defining a rail structure without a lumen having a maximal cross-sectional dimension at a proximal portion that is smaller than the cross-sectional outer diameter of the flexible tip portion and having a length that, when combined with the length of the flexible distal tip portion, defines a total length of the device along the longitudinal axis that is longer than the length of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter, *such that when* at least a distal portion of the flexible tip portion is extended distally of the distal end of the guide catheter, at least a portion of the proximal portion of the substantially rigid portion extends proximally through the hemostatic valve in common with interventional cardiology devices that are *insertable into* the guide catheter.

Dependent claim 2 of the '850 patent depends from independent claim 1 and requires that "the tubular structure includes a distal portion *adapted to be extended beyond* the distal end of the guide catheter ... *such that* the device assists in resisting axial and shear forces exerted by the interventional cardiology device

passed through and beyond the coaxial lumen that would otherwise tend to dislodge the guide catheter from the branch artery.”

Dependent claim 3 (depending from independent claim 1 and dependent claim 2), is directed to a “proximal side opening” in a proximal portion of the tubular structure, where such opening “extend[s] for a distance along the longitudinal access” and is “transverse [*i.e.*, at an angle] to the longitudinal axis.” Dependent claim 14 (depending from independent claim 12) contains substantially similar limitation, except that the “partially cylindrical portion defining an opening extending for a distance along a side thereof” in the substantially rigid (as opposed to tubular) portion.

Dependent claim 4 depends from claim 3 and requires a “structure defining a full circumference portion and structure defining a partially cylindrical portion,” as would result from a tube being skived at an angle for part of its length. These “side opening claims” are directed to that which was well known in the art when the ‘850 patent was filed: that the entryway to a lumen for the delivery of intravascular cardiology devices may be skived, or cut at an angle.

Dependent claim 8 (depending from independent claim 1) and 18 (depending from independent claim 12) require that “the cross-sectional inner diameter of the coaxial lumen of the tubular structure is not more than one French smaller than the cross-sectional inner diameter of the guide catheter.”

### **C. Summary of the Prosecution History of the ‘850 Patent**

The ‘850 Patent was filed as U.S. App. Serial No. 13/359,059 on January 26, 2012 (*see* Exh. 1002, paper 1). The prosecution of the ‘032 patent, to which the ‘850 claims priority, spanned five years and three months. During that time, the Examiner issued numerous rejections of claims which are nearly identical to the system claims of the ‘850 patent challenged herein. Ultimately, however, following at least six rejections and eight amendments, the Examiner conditioned patentability of the claims on the addition of a “rail structure without a lumen” limitation within the substantially rigid portion.

The claims of the ‘850 patent issued following an amendment by the same Examiner of independent claims 1 and 12 moving the location of the “rail structure without a lumen” limitation from the tubular structure of the flexible tip portion (where the Patent Owner had sought to include it) to the substantially rigid portion, where it had been included in the ‘032 patent. The Examiner’s stated reasons for allowance were that, “just as in the parent applications, the examiner did not find any teaching or suggestion for the claimed arrangement. Specifically, adding a guide catheter to the claimed rail structure with the claimed flexible tip that is insertable through a hemostatic valve is not taught or suggested by the prior art.” A Notice of Allowance was mailed August 22, 2012, and the ‘850 Patent issued on October 23, 2012. (Exh. 1002 at 16).

#### **IV. REQUIREMENTS FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW**

As set forth below and pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.104, each requirement for *inter partes* review of the ‘850 Patent is satisfied.

##### **A. Grounds for Standing Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(a)**

Petitioner certifies that the ‘850 patent (Ex. 1001), is available for *inter partes* review and that Petitioner is not barred or estopped from requesting an *inter partes* review challenging the claims on the grounds identified in this petition.

##### **B. Identification of Challenge Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b) and Relief Requested**

The precise relief requested by Petitioner is that claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14, and 18 of the ‘850 Patent be found unpatentable.

##### **C. Claims for Which *Inter Partes* Review Is Requested**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(1), Petitioner requests *inter partes* review of claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14, and 18 of the ‘850 Patent.

##### **D. The Specific Art and Statutory Ground(s) on Which the Challenge Is Based Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(2)**

This Petition, supported by the grounds set forth below and the Solar Declaration (Ex. 1003), demonstrates a reasonable likelihood that Petitioner will prevail with respect to at least one of the challenged claims and that each of the challenged claims is unpatentable for the reasons cited herein. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 314(a). *Inter partes* review is requested in view of the following references and specific grounds for rejection under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103.

No.	Grounds
1	Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14, and 18 are obvious over Pub. No. U.S. 2007/0260219 (publication of U.S. Patent Application 11,416,629, the application of the '032 patent)
2	Claims 1-4, 12, and 13 are anticipated by U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0236215 to Mihara, <i>et. al.</i>
3	Claims 1-4, 12, 13 are obvious over Mihara in view of the Knowledge of One of Skill in the Art
4	Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 18 are obvious over Mihara in view of "New Method to Increase a Backup Support of a 6 French Guiding Coronary Catheter," 2004, Takahashi Online Article ("Takahashi")

Petitioner reserves the right to present new arguments and prior art references if the Patent Owner moves to amend the challenged claims.

#### **V. Non-Redundancy of Proposed Alternative Grounds**

Petitioner urges the Board to adopt each ground of unpatentability raised with respect to claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 and 18 of the '850 patent for at least the following reasons. The proposed grounds for institution presented in the present Petition ("Petition B") are not redundant over each other, or over the grounds of rejection presented in the concurrently filed parallel Petition for *inter partes* review of the challenged claims of the '850 patent ("Petition A" (Exh. 1008)) because several differences exist between the applied prior art and their respective grounds for unpatentability. For example, the primary prior art reference in parallel Petition A (Adams '292) differs from the primary prior art reference raised herein (Mihara). Mihara anticipates a different set of dependent claims (claims 3, 4, and 14) through its disclosure of a skived proximal side opening in Figures 1-3. Adams '292

anticipates the claimed difference in diameter between the inner diameter of the device and the inner diameter of the standard guide catheter of “not more than one French” (claims 8 and 18). As a result, during the course of this proceeding, if instituted, Patent Owner could amend the claims to limit them to just one of the claimed embodiments that is anticipated by Adams ‘292 (Petition A) or Mihara (Petition B) alone. Accordingly, all grounds based on both Adams ‘292 and Mihara are needed to encompass all of the embodiments of claims 1, 2, and 12, and, as such, are not redundant. Indeed, because of the Patent Owner’s unreasonably functional and broad claims, it is imperative that each ground of unpatentability be adopted so that the Patent Owner will be forced to address the differences in the underlying structures of the systems in the cited references, and so that Petitioner may address any arguments by the Patent Owner regarding the ability of structures in the prior art to perform the various functions recited in each of the challenged claims.

Petitioner’s asserted ground of unpatentability in the present Petition based on Pub. No. U.S. 2007/0260219 (publication of U.S. Patent Application 11,416,629, the application of the ‘032 patent), is not redundant of the other grounds of unpatentability raised herein or in Petition A because it renders obvious all challenged claims only if the ‘850 patent is denied the benefit of its claimed May 3, 2006 priority date.

Similarly, the grounds of unpatentability raised in the present Petition regarding the obviousness of the side-opening limitations of claims 3, 4, and 14 are not redundant given that the far reaching functional language of such claims necessitate Petitioner's alternative proposed grounds of unpatentability on the basis of both anticipation in view of Mihara and obviousness over Mihara in view of the knowledge of one of skill in the art.

If the PTAB disagrees and determines that the grounds raised herein are redundant of those raised in Petition A, and will institute only on the grounds of one Petition, Petitioner respectfully requests institution on the basis of Petition A. Moreover, if the PTAB determines that there is redundancy with respect to the grounds raised herein regarding anticipation in view of Mihara and obviousness of claims 3, 4, and 14 over Mihara in combination with the knowledge of one of skill in the art, Petitioner suggests institution on the grounds of Mihara in view of the knowledge of one of skill in the art.

## **VI. Level of Skill In the Art**

A person of ordinary skill in the art ("POSA") at the time of the alleged invention of the '850 patent would have been someone with at least the equivalent of a medical degree from an accredited institution (usually denoted in this country as a M.D. degree) or someone with the equivalent of a masters degree from an accredited institution (usually denoted in this country as an M.S. degree) in



biomedical engineering. The person must have at least three years of experience working as an interventional cardiologist, interventional radiologist, cardiothoracic surgeon, interventionalist, or biomedical engineer or biomedical device designer and/or manufacturer. Extensive experience and technical training might substitute for educational requirements, while advanced degrees might substitute for experience. (Exh. 1003 ¶ 29).

**A. Construction Of The Challenged Claims**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b), the claims subject to *inter partes* review shall receive the “broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which [they] appear[.]” Because the standards of claim interpretation used by the Courts in patent litigation differ from those used by the Office in *inter partes* review proceedings, claim interpretations submitted herein to demonstrate a Reasonable Likelihood of Prevailing are not binding upon Petitioner in any litigation may not correspond to claim constructions under the legal standards that govern court proceedings. All claim terms not specifically addressed below have been accorded their broadest reasonable interpretation (“BRI”) in light of the

patent specification, including their plain and ordinary meaning to the extent such a meaning could be determined by a skilled artisan.<sup>1</sup>

### **1. “rail structure without a lumen”**

Because the ‘850 patent does not disclose any structure for the “rail structure without a lumen” limitation of independent claims 1 and 12, it is invalid under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶ 2. The word “rail” appears in the specification of the ‘850 patent only twice. *First*, the Summary of the Invention refers to a “guidewire rail segment,” defined as “permit[ing] delivery without blocking the use of the guide catheter.” (Exh. 1001, 2:65-69). *Second*, Fig. 17 is described as “a plan view of a coaxial guide catheter having a longer rail segment,” without any guidance as to which portion(s) of Figure 17 constitute the “rail segment.” Neither of these references discloses any meaning for “rail” in the claim term “rail structure without a lumen.” (1003 ¶ 52). Moreover, nothing in the specification suggests that the rail structure consists of the “tapered inner catheter,” “full circumference portion,” “cutout portion,” “reinforced portion,” “hemicylindrical portion,” “second full circumference portion,” “arcuate portion,” “braid or coil reinforcement,” “most proximal portion of braid or coil reinforcement,” “relief cut,” “hemi-tube portion,”

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioner reserves the right to challenge the validity of the ‘032 patent claims based on a failure to comply with § 112 ¶¶ 1, 2, and 6, in any proceeding.

“single cuts,” “double cuts,” “connector hub,” “funnel portion,” “grip portion,” to name a few, nor would be so read by a POSA. (*Id.*)

However, 35 U.S.C. § 311(b) prevents Petitioner from challenging the validity of an original claim based on a failure to comply with 35 U.S.C. § 112 in this Petition. Accordingly, solely for the purpose of challenging the patentability of independent claims 1 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103, and claims 3, 4, 8, 14 and 18 depending therefrom, Petitioner submits that, a POSA would understand “rail structure” to refer to a pushing or advancement structure. “Monorail” or rapid exchange catheters are characterized by a relatively guide wire lumen; this cannot be the “rail structure” for purposes of the claim, however, because the claimed structure must be “without a lumen.” (Exh. 1003 ¶ 53). A POSA would therefore understand the “rail structure” to be the other feature of rapid exchange catheters, a stiffening element that makes the catheter sufficiently pushable to advance (even though it is not being advanced over a guide wire throughout its entire length). (*Id.* ¶ 54). Accordingly, the term “rail structure without a lumen” can be construed for purposes of this Petition to mean a “pushing or advancement structure without a lumen.” (*Id.*)

## **2. “interventional cardiology device(s)”**

Interventional cardiology devices are thin, flexible treatment devices, such as guidewires, balloon catheters, filters, stents, stent catheters, or other devices to

treat a blockage (occlusion) or narrowing (stenosis) in the arteries due to atherosclerotic plaques or other lesions. The specification of the '850 patent expressly defines the term “interventional cardiology devices” consistently with this construction. (Exh. 1001, 1:28-31 (“For the purposes of this application, the term ‘interventional cardiology devices is to be understood to include but not be limited to guidewires, balloon catheters, stents and stent catheters”)). (Exh. 1003, ¶ 55).

3. **“to receive an interventional cardiology device into the coaxial lumen while the proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter” / “adapted to receive an interventional cardiology device passed through continuous lumen of the guide catheter and into the coaxial lumen while the device is inserted into the continuous lumen”**

Dependent claim 3 recites that the structure of the proximal side opening to which the claim is directed is “to receive the interventional cardiology devices into the coaxial lumen while the proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter.” (Exh. 1001, 11:-17-20 Dependent claim 14 similarly recites an opening “adapted to receive an interventional cardiology device passed through continuous lumen of the guide catheter and into the coaxial lumen while the device is inserted into the continuous lumen....” (Exh. 1001, claim 3 (emphasis added). ) This language merely indicates the intended use of the claimed proximal opening (to receive an interventional cardiology device), and the device itself (for use within a guide catheter) as well as the order in which such intended uses may occur

(receiving the device “into the coaxial lumen while the proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter”). (*Id.*, 11:18-20) Accordingly, such language should not be read as positive limitations on apparatus claims 3 or 14 of the ‘850 patent. To the extent that there is any doubt, the BRI of the claims suggests that only the structural limitation(s) of claims 3 and 14 (namely, a skived proximal opening) should be accorded patentable weight. The Federal Circuit has made clear that the validity of a system claim depends *solely* on the claimed structure and not on the use or purpose of that structure. *Catalina Mktg Int’l Inc. v. Coolsavings.com, Inc.*, 289 F.3d 801, 809 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Because the ‘850 patent claims are system claims, the requisite invalidity analysis turns on a direct comparison of the claimed *structures* with the prior art *structures*. See *Catalina Mktg. Int’l*, 289 F.3d at 810 (“To hold otherwise would effectively impose a method limitation on an apparatus claim without justification”); *In re Shreiber*, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477 (Fed. Cir. 1997). The functional statements in claims 3 and 14 are not structural because the entire structure of the proximal side opening is described elsewhere in the claim; deletion of the functional phrases from claims 3 and 14 would not affect the structure of the claimed proximal opening. At most, the language requires a proximal opening large enough to allow passage of an interventional cardiology device.

Petitioner has, nevertheless, included sufficient evidence such that, even if the Board were to construe these functional statements of intended use as positive limitations of claims 3 and 14, the grounds for unpatentability set forth below still render the challenged claims invalid in view of the cited art.

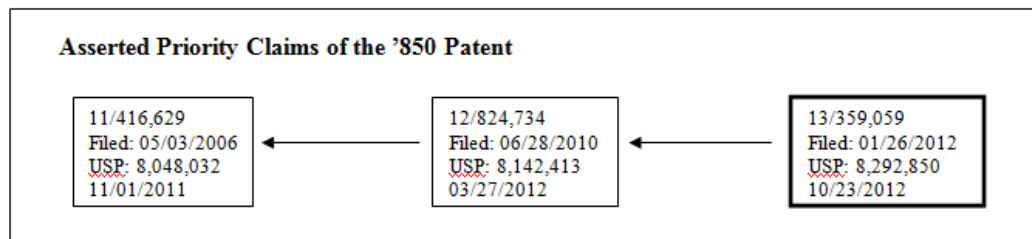
4. **“adapted to be extended beyond the distal end of the guide catheter while a proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter, such that the device assists in resisting axial and shear forces exerted by the interventional cardiology device passed through and beyond the coaxial lumen that would otherwise tend to dislodge the guide catheter from the branch artery”**

Dependent claim 2 recites: “the system of claim 1 wherein the tubular structure includes a distal portion *adapted to be extended beyond the distal end of the guide catheter while a proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter, such that the device assists in resisting axial and shear forces exerted by the interventional cardiology device passed through and beyond the coaxial lumen that would otherwise tend to dislodge the guide catheter from the branch artery.*” (Exh. 1001, claim 2). These are statements of intended use, not structural language. The relevant structural limitations—a tubular structure having distal and proximal portions—is included elsewhere in the claim. As discussed above, to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art, a recitation of intended use must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art. *See, e.g.,* Practitioner’s Manual of Patent Examining

Proc. § 707 (paragraph 7.37.09). As long as a prior art structure would be *capable of* performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. *Id.* In any event, even if this functional language in dependent claim 2 were accorded patentable weight, the prior art expressly discloses this function, as set forth below.

**B. The ‘850 Patent Is Not Entitled To Claim Priority to the Filing Date of Either U.S. Application 11/416,629 or U.S. Application 12/874, 734**

As depicted below, the ‘850 patent asserts priority back to May 3, 2006 through a chain of two divisional applications: (1) U.S. Patent Application No. 11/416,629 (filed May 3, 2006 and issued as U.S. Patent No. 8,048,032 (the “‘032 patent”), and (2) U.S. Patent Application No. 12/824,734 (filed June 28, 2010 and issued as U.S. Patent No. 8,142,413 (the “‘413 patent”):



The challenged claims of the ‘850 patent are not entitled to the filing dates of either U.S. Application 11/416,629 (the ‘032 patent application) or U.S. Application 12/874,734 (the ‘413 patent application) since their disclosures lack written description of the “rail structure without a lumen” in independent claims 1 and 12, from which all other challenged claims depend, and of “the tubular structure further compris[ing] [a] structure defining a proximal side opening

extending for a distance along the longitudinal axis, and accessible from a longitudinal side defined transverse to the longitudinal axis” of claim 3 from which claim 4 depends. Accordingly, none of the challenged claims are entitled to the priority dates of either U.S. Application 11/416,629 or U.S. Application 12/874,734. *PowerOasis, Inc. v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, 522 F.3d 1299, 1303, 1306 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (affirming district court determination that claims “were not entitled to the prior date of the Original Application because the written description of the Original Application did not support the later issued claims”).

Indeed, as the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure Section 201.1 states: “[t]he later filed application must be an application for an invention which is also disclosed in the prior application ... and the disclosure in the prior application ... must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. *See Transco Prods. Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994).” MPEP § 201.1.

As written description may not be challenged in this proceeding, Petitioner submits that, if even one of the limitations of the challenged claims is not supported by the applications to which the ‘850 patent claims priority, then its effective priority date is no earlier than January 26, 2012. *See, e.g., Medtronic, Inc. v. Nuvasive, Inc.*, Case IPR2014-00087, Paper 10, 10 (April 8, 2014) (citing



*Polaris Wireless, Inc. v. TruePosition, Inc.*, Case IPR2013-00323, Paper 9, 29 (PTAB 2013)).

### **1. No Disclosure of “Rail Structure without a Lumen”**

As discussed in above, the term “rail structure without a lumen” can be construed to mean pushing or advancement structure without a lumen. The word “rail” appears in the specification of U.S. Application 11/416,629 and U.S. Application 12/874,734 only twice. *First*, the Summary of the Invention refers to a “guidewire rail segment,” defined as “permit[ing] delivery without blocking the use of the guide catheter.” (Exh. 1001, 2:65). *Second*, Fig. 17 is described as “a plan view of a coaxial guide catheter having a longer rail segment,” without any guidance as to which portion(s) of Figure 17 constitute the “rail segment.” (*Id.*, 6:1-3). Neither of these citations discloses any meaning for “rail” in the claim term “rail structure without a lumen.” (Exh. 1003, ¶ 52)..

Because a POSA would understand the word ‘rail’ at best in the context of the term ‘monorail,’ which is used in the art to denote a shortened distal tube defining a guidewire lumen in a rapid exchange catheter (the term ‘monorail’ connotes the appearance of the short distal tube as it ‘rides’ over the guidewire during delivery as being similar to that of a monorail train riding along a track), U.S. Application 11/416,629 and U.S. Application 12/874,734 lack written description support for the term “rail structure without a lumen.” (Ext. 1003 ¶ 53).

As such, the ‘850 Patent is entitled to a priority date no earlier than January 26, 2012.

### **C. The Prior Art References**

As set forth below, the references upon which Petitioner relies all constitute prior art to the ‘032 patent under at least §102(b).<sup>2</sup>

#### **1. Mihara**

U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0236215 (“Mihara”) (Exh. 1009) is an application published on November 25, 2004, prior to the earliest filing date the benefit of which is claimed by the ‘032 patent and, thus, qualifies as prior art under § 102(b). The Mihara publication discloses a “catheter for penetrating a stenotic lesion occurred in a lumen in a human body, including: a linear wire; and a tubular body placed on a distal end side of the wire and allowing a guide wire to be inserted through its hollow portion.” (Exh. 1009, Abstract; Exh. 1003 ¶¶ 33-34). An annotated version of Fig. 2 (below) provides a cross-sectional view of the Mihara catheter (the left side of Fig. 2 depicts a “distal end” of the device, and the right side depicts a “proximal end”) (Exh. 1009, Fig. 2, [0028], [0031]):

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<sup>2</sup> All references to 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103 are to the pre-AIA version of the United States Code, in accordance with the filing date of the patent at issue.

This diagram shows a cross-sectional view of a catheter assembly. A central "wire" (push rod) 21 is inserted into a "hollow lumen for insertion of guide wire" 3. The assembly includes a "tubular member" 3 and a "reinforcing body" (spring coil or braid) 35. A "coupled portion (fixed portion)" 5 is indicated by a dashed red box, showing the connection between the tubular member and a "reinforcing tube (coupling member)" 2. The entire device is labeled as the "catheter". Various reference numerals (32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) are used to identify specific components and features.

## 2. Takahashi

22

**D. How The Construed Claim(s) Are Unpatentable**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(4), an explanation of how construed claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14, and 18 of the '850 Patent are unpatentable under the statutory grounds set forth below, including identification of where each element of the claim is found in the prior art patents or printed publications, is provided below, the corresponding descriptions and claim charts set forth therein, and the referenced portions of the Solar Declaration.

**E. Supporting Evidence Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(5)**

The exhibit numbers of the supporting evidence relied upon to support the challenge and the relevance of the evidence to the challenge, including identification of specific portions of the evidence that support the challenge, are provided below in Section VII and VIII and the corresponding claim charts set forth therein. Dr. Solar, an expert with 37 years of academic and industry experience in the field has reviewed the claim charts and evidentiary support submitted in this Petition and is in agreement with the grounds of invalidity and the evidentiary support set forth therein.

**VII. DETAILED EXPLANATION OF PERTINENCE AND MANNER OF APPLYING CITED PRIOR ART TO EVERY CLAIM FOR WHICH REVIEW IS REQUESTED UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(4)**

The purported invention to which the challenged claims are directed is a combination of standard structural features, performing in expected ways, to

achieve predictable results, all of which were well known to persons of ordinary skill in the art in the field of interventional cardiology procedures at the time to which the '850 patent claims priority (hereafter "POSA"). The claimed limitations of the alleged invention are therefore unpatentable.

**A. Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, and 14 Are Anticipated Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) By Mihara**

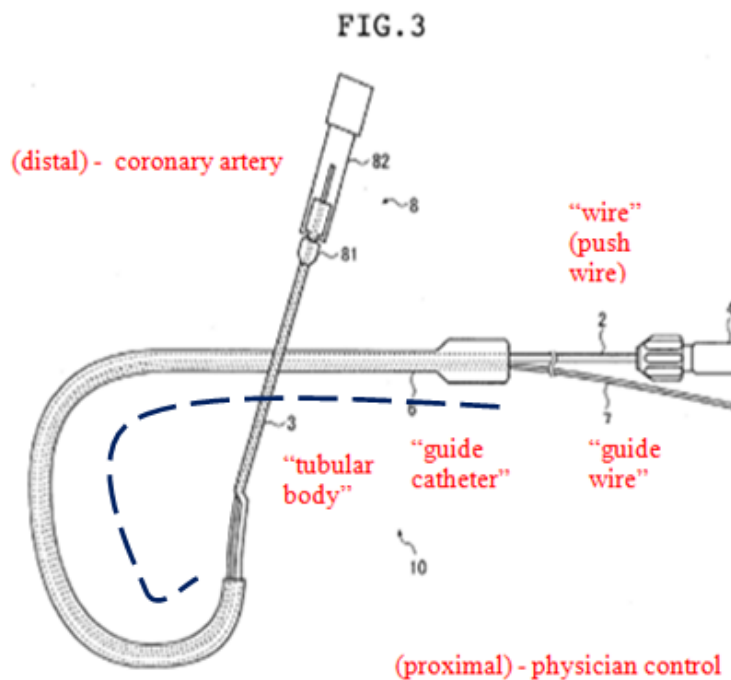
As shown below, each element recited in claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 12 and 14 is anticipated by Mihara, which was not disclosed to, cited, or considered by the Examiner during prosecution of the '850 patent. "To anticipate a claim, a prior art reference must disclose every limitation of the claimed invention, either explicitly or inherently." *See, e.g., In re Schreiber*, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

**1. Claim 1**

Claim 1 of the '850 patent discloses:

*A system for use with interventional cardiology devices adapted to be insertable into a branch artery, the system comprising: a guide catheter having a continuous lumen extending for a predefined length from a proximal end at a hemostatic valve to a distal end adapted to be placed in the branch artery, the continuous lumen of the guide catheter having a circular cross-sectional inner diameter sized such that interventional cardiology devices are insertable into and through the continuous lumen of the guide catheter; a device adapted for use with the guide catheter, including:*

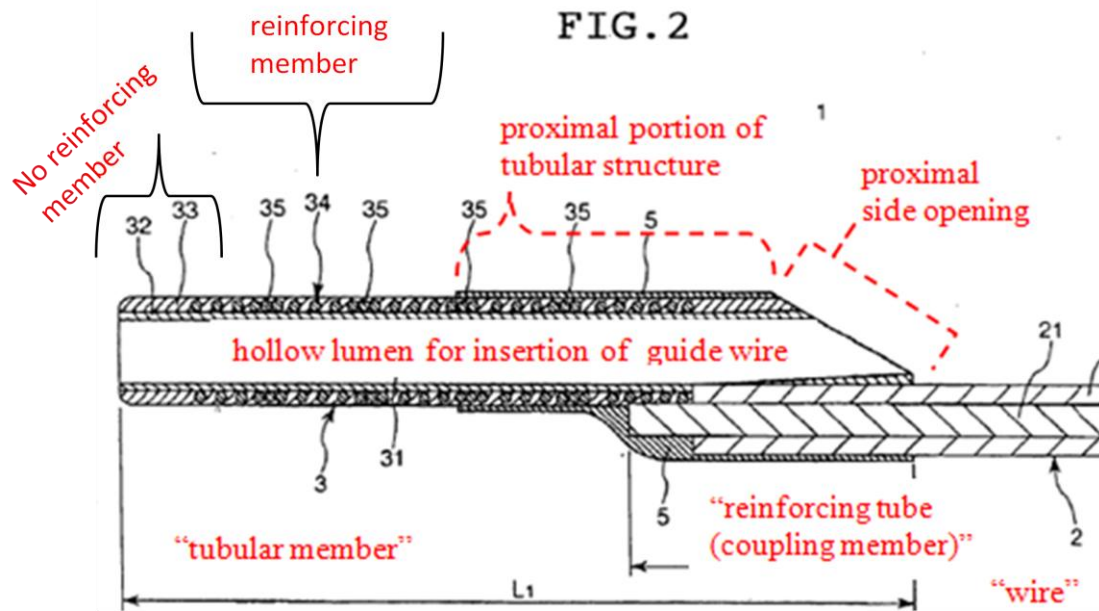
The preamble of a patent may not be limiting. *See, e.g., STX LLC v. Brine, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 588, 591 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182 F.3d 1298, 1305 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *Rowe v. Dror*, 112 F.3d 473, 478 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Nevertheless, all limitations recited in the preamble are disclosed by Mihara. Specifically, Mihara discloses a system for use with a standard guide catheter. (Exh. 1009, [0092]) (“First, the guiding catheter 6 ... primed with distilled water was bent in a shape as shown in FIG. 3 to produce a blood vessel model. The distal end of the guiding catheter 6 was placed at a position that was assumed to be engaged with an entrance of the coronary artery”). In annotated Figure 3 below, the guide catheter 6 (dashed line) used with the Mihara catheter has a continuous central lumen and a proximal end which a POSA would understand is directed to insertion through a hemostatic valve. (*Id.*, Fig. 3; Exh. 1003 ¶ 68).



Mihara also discloses that the guide catheter has a circular cross-section that is sized to allow for interventional cardiology devices to be passed therethrough and into a branch artery. (Exh. 1009, [0005]) (“a long hollow tube called a guide catheter is inserted into a blood vessel, and placed at an entrance of a coronary artery. After that, the guide wire is pulled out, and another guide wire and a balloon catheter are inserted in a lumen of the guide catheter”); *see id.* Fig. 3; [0092]-[0093]).

***a flexible tip portion defining a tubular structure having a circular cross-section and a length that is shorter than the predefined length of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter,***

Mihara discloses a flexible tip portion defining a tubular structure in the form of a “tubular body,” having an inner and outer diameter. Specifically, annotated Fig. 2 of Mihara (below) discloses a catheter wherein the distal-most tip portion of the tubular structure does not include reinforcing members 34. Instead, the material of which the distal-most tip 32 is comprised is flexible, being “preferably formed of a fluorine resin such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).” (Exh. 1009, [0051]). The outer layer 33 is also described as being preferably “composed of various kinds of thermoplastic elastomers such as a polyurethane elastomer, a polyester elastomer, and a polyamide elastomer, or a mixture thereof.” (*Id.*, [0052]).



The tubular structure defined by the flexible tip is disclosed as having a circular cross section: “Although the inner diameter of the tubular body 3, in other words, the diameter of the hollow portion 31, is not particularly limited, the inner diameter is preferably 0.4 to 0.8 mm, and more preferably 0.45 to 0.65 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0056]).

The tubular structure 3 is also shorter (10-40 cm) than the predefined length of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter 6 (100 cm). (Exh. 1009, [0057]) (“Although the length of the tubular body 3...is not particularly limited, the length is preferably in the range of 100 to 400 mm, and more preferably 200-300 mm.”).

*the tubular structure having a cross-sectional outer diameter sized to be insertable through the cross-sectional inner diameter of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter defining a coaxial lumen*



***having a cross-sectional inner diameter through which interventional cardiology devices are insertable; and***

Mihara discloses that the outer diameter of the tubular body (0.8 mm) is smaller than and sized for insertion through the guide catheter lumen (1.8 mm). (Exh. 1009, [0081]-[0092]). As shown in annotated Fig. 3 in the claim chart below, Mihara further discloses that the flexible tube (“tubular body 3”) is placed coaxially relative to the guide catheter 6.

Mihara also discloses that, when used in combination with the guide catheter, the concentrically aligned flexible tube defines a lumen through which the interventional cardiology device of guide wire 7 is insertable. (Exh. 1009, [0033] (“As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the catheter 1 includes a linear wire 2, a tubular body 3 placed on a distal end side of the wire 2 and allowing a guide wire (not shown) to be inserted in (to penetrate) its hollow portion (lumen) 31, and an operation portion (holding portion) 4 placed on a proximal end portion of the wire 2”); *id.*, [0049]) (“The tubular body 3 is provided on the distal end side of the wire 2. The hollow portion 31 of the tubular body 3 is opened to the distal end and the proximal end of the tubular body 3, whereby a guide wire can be inserted (penetrate) in the hollow portion 31”)).

***a substantially rigid portion proximal of and operably connected to, and more rigid along a longitudinal axis than, the flexible tip portion and defining a rail structure without a lumen***

Mihara discloses a substantially rigid portion 2 proximal of and operably connected to, and more rigid along a longitudinal axis than the tubular body comprising a flexible tip portion and defining a rail structure without a lumen: (Exh. 1009, [0036] (“As shown in FIG. 2, in the catheter 1, the hollow portion 31, functioning as a guide wire lumen through which a guide wire is inserted, is formed merely in a portion of the tubular body 3 positioned on a distal end side, and in a portion of the wire 2 positioned on a proximal end side with respect to the portion of the tubular body 3, no guide wire lumen is formed”); *id.*, [0037] (“The portion of the wire 2 is solid, so that the wire 2 has relatively high flexural rigidity and torsional rigidity. Therefore, the push-in force applied by an operator from the proximal end side of the catheter 1 is transmitted to the distal end portion of the catheter 1 (tubular body 3) exactly by the wire 2”)).

As detailed above, the broadest reasonable construction of “rail structure without a lumen” is “a pushing or advancement structure without a lumen.” As such, the rigid push wire of Mihara meets the limitations of this claim element in that it constitutes a structure without a lumen that is substantially rigid relative to the flexible tube to which it is proximal and operably connected.

***and having a maximal cross-sectional dimension at a proximal portion that is smaller than the cross-sectional outer diameter of the flexible tip portion***

Mihara describes preferred embodiments where the diameter of the proximal end push wire 2 is smaller than the diameter of the tubular body 3 comprising the flexible tip. (Exh. 1009, [0048] (“The outer diameter of the wire 2 in the proximal portion is preferably 0.5 to 1.5 mm, and more preferably 0.8 to 1.1 mm”); *id.*, [0055] (“the outer diameter of the tubular body 3 in a fixed portion with the wire 2 is preferably 0.8 to 1.5 mm and more preferably 1.0 to 1.3 mm”)).

*and having a length that, when combined with the length of the flexible distal tip portion, defines a total length of the device along the longitudinal axis that is longer than the continuous lumen of the guide catheter, such that when at least a distal portion of the flexible tip portion is extended distally of the distal end of the guide catheter, at least a portion of the proximal portion of the substantially rigid portion extends proximally through the hemostatic valve in common with interventional cardiology devices that are insertable into the guide catheter.*

Mihara discloses that the combined length of the tubular member and the substantially rigid portion of the device is “preferably in the range of 1110-1500 mm” (110-150 cm), which is longer than the length of a standard guide catheter lumen (100 cm). (Exh. 1009, [0092]-[0034]; *see id.* [0073]-[0075]).

Figure 3 further depicts how Mihara discloses to a POSA that, when the tubular member 3 is extended beyond the distal end of the guide catheter 6, the

push wire 2 extends proximally outside the guide catheter at the same point as the guidewire 7 (where, in practice, the hemostatic valve is located). (Exh. 1003 ¶ 77).

## **2. Claim 2**

Both the '850 patent and Mihara are directed to a catheters that provide strong backup support or “pushability” for deep intubation beyond the ostium, providing a counter-force to the force/resistance created by the advancement of a guidewire into a tight or substantially occluded target vessel. (Exh. 1003 ¶¶ 32-33). These are purely functional characteristics as claim 2 recites no additional structural features from those included in the limitations of claim 1. As noted above, claim scope is not limited by nonstructural language and statements of intended use for a claimed system.

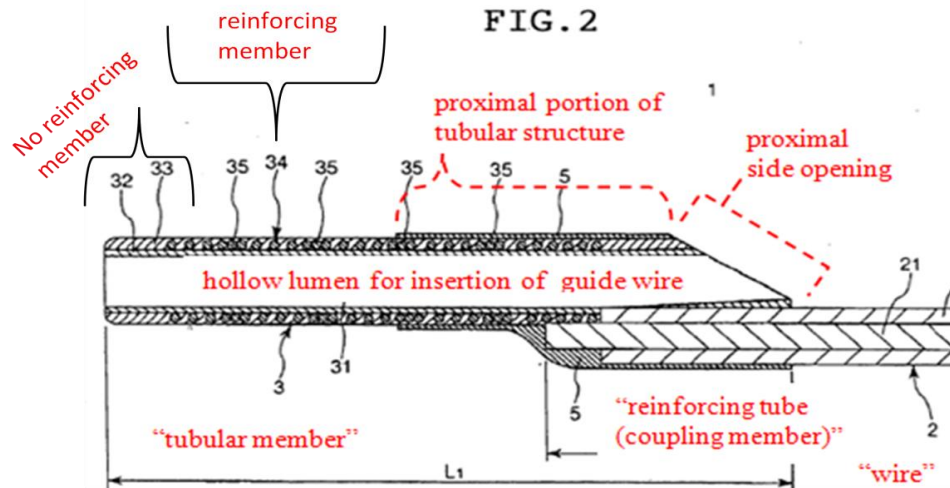
Even if the functional language in dependent claim 2 regarding the intended use of the system is found to limit the scope of claim 2, Mihara expressly discloses the function claimed therein as detailed in the claim charts below. Specifically, Mihara discloses that “the catheter of the present invention has an excellent push-in property. Therefore a push-in force applied from a proximal end side is transmitted to a distal end portion exactly, and as a result, the catheter can penetrate a stenotic lesion occurred in a lumen in the human body easily and rapidly.” (Exh. 1009, [0024]).

## **VIII. Obviousness of Challenged Claims**

The below challenged claims of the '850 patent are rendered obvious under §103(a) in view of the prior art references set forth below, either in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, or in the combinations expressly described herein. Obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 418-20, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385 (2007); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 351, 21 U.S.P.Q.2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1075, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

**A. Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 And 18 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 Over Adams In View Of Mihara**

Dependent claims 3, 4, and 14 are all directed to a skived proximal side opening to a lumen through which interventional cardiology devices are received. Mihara was neither cited nor considered during the prosecution of the '032 Patent. Figure 2 of Mihara depicts how the proximal opening of the tubular body 3 to the guide wire lumen 31 of the catheter 1 is skived or cut at an angle where the tubular body 3 overlaps with and is connected to the wire push rod 2.



Specifically:

- “the wire 2 is provided with appropriate rigidity (flexural rigidity and torsional rigidity), which enhances a push-in property and transmittance of a torque.” (Exh. 1009, [0043]).
- “The tubular body 3 and the wire 2 are coupled (fixed) under a condition that the distal end portion of the wire 2 and the proximal end portion of the tubular body 3 partially overlap with each other in a longitudinal direction. With this configuration, the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 overlap with each other in the coupled portion (fixed portion). Therefore high coupling strength can be obtained, and the enlargement of the distal end portion of the catheter 1 can be prevented.” (Exh. 1009, [0061]).
- “Although a method for fixing the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 is not particularly limited, they are fixed by covering the outside (outer

circumference) of the overlapped portion between the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 with a reinforcing tube (coupling member) 5.... [t]he overlapped portion between the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 is covered with the reinforcing tube 5, and thereafter, they are fused, whereby the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 can be fixed more strongly in an easy process.” (Exh. 1009, [0062]).

The proximal opening in the tubular body 3—and in the reinforcing tube 5 surrounding the overlapped portion of the wire 2 and tubular body 3—thereby defines a side opening that extends for a distance along the longitudinal axis and which is accessible from a side transverse to the longitudinal axis such that “[t]he hollow portion 31 of the tubular body 3 is opened to the distal end and the proximal end of the tubular body 3, whereby a guide wire can be inserted (penetrate) in the hollow portion 31.” (Exh. 1009, [0049]).

This disclosure satisfies the structural limitations of dependent claim 3 (which depends from claims 1 and 2) requiring that “the proximal portion of the tubular structure further comprises structure defining a proximal side opening extending for a distance along the longitudinal axis, and accessible from a longitudinal side defined transverse to the longitudinal axis,” the requirement of dependent claim 4 (depending from claims 1, 2, and 3) that “the proximal side opening includes structure defining a full circumference portion and structure

defining a partially cylindrical portion,” and the limitation of claim 14 (depending from claim 12) that “the substantially rigid portion further includes a partially cylindrical portion defining an opening extending for a distance along a side thereof defined transverse to a longitudinal axis.”

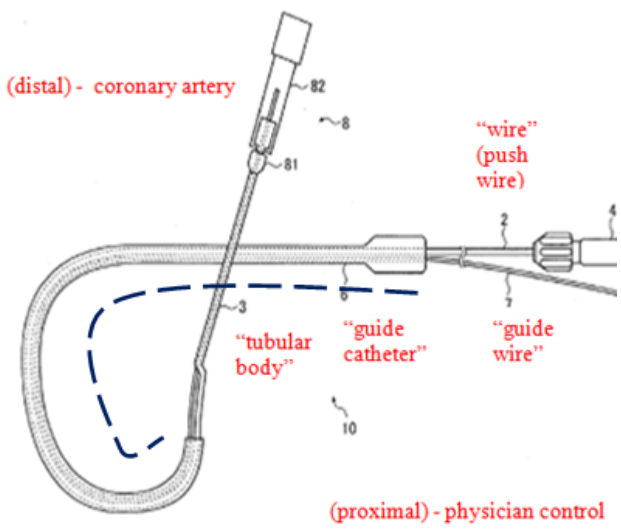
# **1. Claim 12**

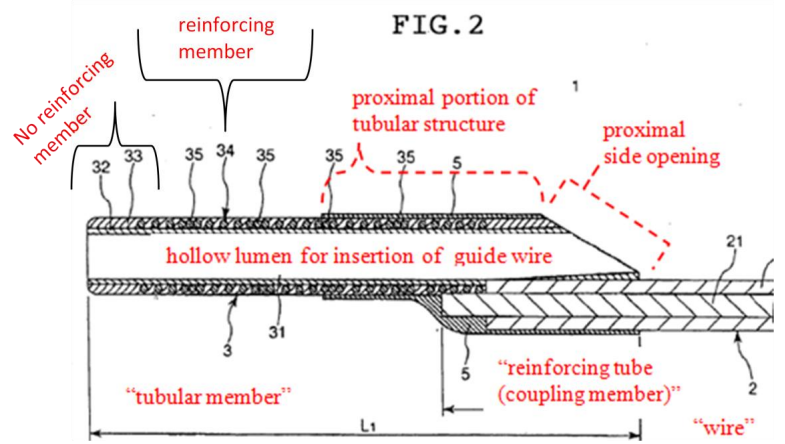
## ***a reinforced portion proximal to the flexible tip portion;***

As discussed above, claim 12 of the ‘850 patent includes the same limitations as claim 1, with the exception of one additional element, a “reinforced portion” proximal to the substantially rigid portion. Accordingly, Petitioner references and includes its analysis of all elements of claim 1 set forth above and in the chart below. Mihara also disclosed the “reinforced portion” of claim 12, as shown in the claim chart below.

The ‘850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
<p><b>1.</b> A system for use with interventional cardiology devices adapted to be insertable into a branch artery, the system comprising: a guide catheter having a continuous lumen extending for a predefined length from a proximal end at a hemostatic valve to a distal end adapted to be placed in the branch artery, the continuous lumen of</p>	<p><b>[1]</b> To the extent that the preamble is a limitation, Mihara discloses a device for use with “guiding catheter 6” (<i>see</i> dashed blue line in annotated Fig. 3 below) having a continuous lumen extending for a predefined length from a proximal end to a distal end adapted to be placed in a branch artery:</p>

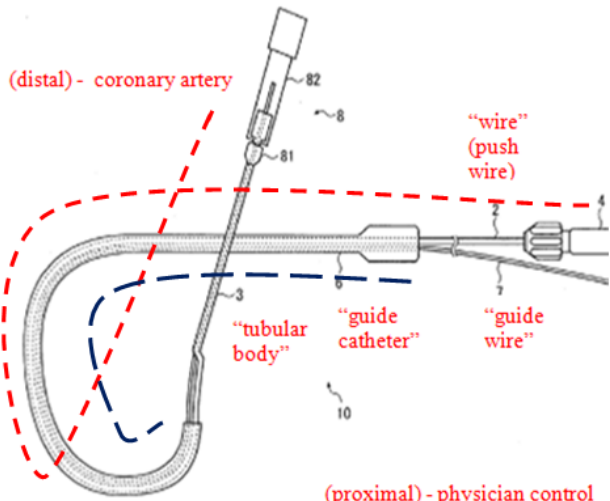


The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
<p>the guide catheter having a circular cross-sectional inner diameter sized such that interventional cardiology devices are insertable into and through the continuous lumen of the guide catheter; and a device adapted for use with the guide catheter, including:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 3</b></p>  <p>“(First, the guiding catheter 6 ... primed with distilled water was bent in a shape as shown in FIG. 3 to produce a blood vessel model. The distal end of the guiding catheter 6 was placed at a position that was assumed to be engaged with an entrance of the coronary artery.” (Exh. 1009, [0092]).</p> <p><b>[2]</b> As shown in annotated Fig. 3 above, Mihara discloses that the lumen of the guide catheter 6 has a circular cross-section that is sized to allow for interventional cardiology devices (such as guide wire 7) to be passed therethrough and into a branch artery. “First the guiding catheter 6 ... having an inner diameter of 1.8 mm ... was bent in a shape as shown in Fig. 3 to produce a blood vessel model. The distal end of the guiding catheter 6 was placed at a position that was assumed to be engaged with an entrance of the coronary artery. Then, the guide wire 7...was inserted in the tubular body 3 of the above-described catheter 1. After that, the catheter 1 was inserted in the guiding catheter together with the guide wire 7.” (Exh. 1009, [0092]-[0093]).</p>
<p>a flexible tip portion defining a tubular structure</p>	<p><b>[1]</b> Annotated Fig. 2 of Mihara (below) discloses a catheter wherein the distal-most tip portion of the</p>

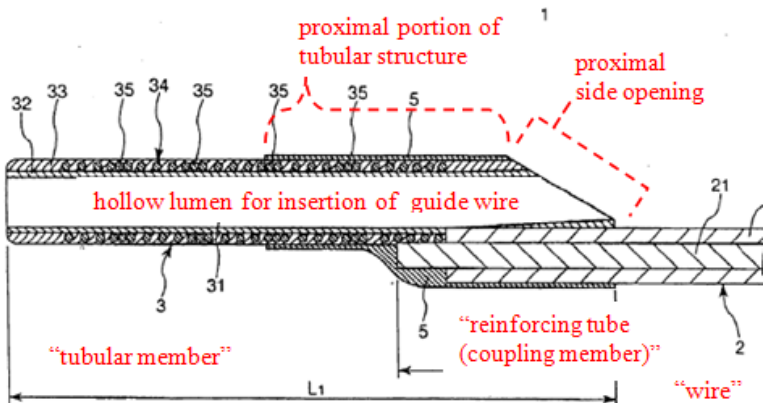
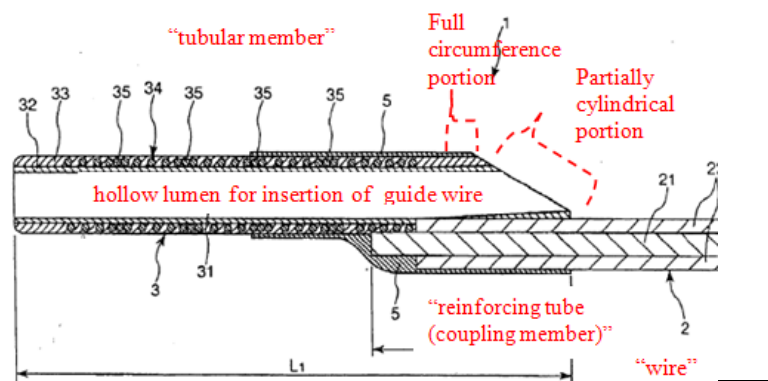
The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
<p>having a circular cross-section and a length that is shorter than the predefined length of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter,</p>	<p>tubular structure does not include reinforcing members 34. Instead, the material of which the distal-most tip 32 is comprised is flexible, being “preferably formed of a fluorine resin such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).” (Exh. 1009, [0051]). The outer layer 33 is further described as being preferably “composed of various kinds of thermoplastic elastomers such as a polyurethane elastomer, a polyester elastomer, and a polyamide elastomer, or a mixture thereof.” (<i>Id.</i>, [0052]).</p>  <p><b>[2]</b> The tubular structure defined by the flexible tip is disclosed as having a circular cross section: “Although the inner diameter of the tubular body 3, in other words, the diameter of the hollow portion 31, is not particularly limited, the inner diameter is preferably 0.4 to 0.8 mm, and more preferably 0.45 to 0.65 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0056]).</p> <p><b>[3]</b> “Although the length of the tubular body 3...is not particularly limited, the length is preferably in the range of 100 to 400 mm, and more preferably 200-300 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0057]).</p>
<p>the tubular structure having a cross-sectional outer</p>	<p><b>[1]</b> Mihara discloses that the outer diameter of the tubular body (0.8 mm) is smaller than and sized for</p>

The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
<p>diameter sized to be insertable through the cross-sectional inner diameter of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter defining a coaxial lumen having a cross-sectional inner diameter through which interventional cardiology devices are insertable; and</p>	<p>insertion through the guide catheter lumen (1.8 mm): “Outer diameter of a portion between 0 and 90 mm from the proximal end side of the tubular body 3: 0.87 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0081]). “First, the guiding catheter 6...having an inner diameter of 1.8 mm....” (Exh. 1009, [0092]).</p> <p>[2] As shown in annotated Fig. 3 below, Mihara discloses that the flexible tube (“tubular body 3”) is placed coaxially relative to the guide catheter 6:</p> <div data-bbox="646 760 1248 1316" data-label="Image"> <p>FIG. 3</p> <p>(distal) - coronary artery</p> <p>82</p> <p>81</p> <p>8</p> <p>“wire” (push wire)</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>7</p> <p>“tubular body”</p> <p>3</p> <p>“guide catheter”</p> <p>6</p> <p>10</p> <p>“guide wire”</p> <p>(proximal) - physician control</p> </div> <p>[3] “As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the catheter 1 includes a linear wire 2, a tubular body 3 placed on a distal end side of the wire 2 and allowing a guide wire (not shown) to be inserted in (to penetrate) its hollow portion (lumen) 31, and an operation portion (holding portion) 4 placed on a proximal end of the wire 2” (Exh. 1009, [0033]). “The tubular body 3 is provided on the distal end side of the wire 2. The hollow portion 31 of the tubular body 3 is opened to the distal end and the proximal end of the tubular body 3, whereby a guide wire can be inserted (penetrate) in the hollow portion 31.” (Exh. 1009,</p>

The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	[0049]).
a substantially rigid portion proximal of and operably connected to, and more rigid along a longitudinal axis than, the flexible tip portion and defining a rail structure without a lumen	Mihara discloses a substantially rigid portion 2 proximal of and operably connected to, and more rigid along a longitudinal axis than the tubular body comprising a flexible tip portion and defining a rail structure without a lumen: “As shown in FIG. 2, in the catheter 1, the hollow portion 31, functioning as a guide wire lumen through which a guide wire is inserted, is formed merely in a portion of the tubular body 3 positioned on a distal end side, and in a portion of the wire 2 positioned on a proximal end side with respect to the portion of the tubular body 3, no guide wire lumen is formed.” (Exh. 1009, [0036]). “The portion of the wire 2 is solid, so that the wire 2 has relatively high flexural rigidity and torsional rigidity. Therefore, the push-in force applied by an operator from the proximal end side of the catheter 1 is transmitted to the distal end portion of the catheter 1 (tubular body 3) exactly by the wire 2.” (Exh. 1009, [0037])
and having a maximal cross-sectional dimension at a proximal portion that is smaller than the cross-sectional outer diameter of the flexible tip portion	Mihara describes preferred embodiments where the diameter of the proximal end push wire 2 is smaller than the diameter of the tubular body 3 comprising the flexible tip: “The outer diameter of the wire 2 in the proximal portion . . . is preferably 0.5 to 1.5 mm, and more preferably 0.8 to 1.1 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0048]). “[T]he outer diameter of the tubular body 3 in a fixed portion with the wire 2 is preferably 0.8 to 1.5 mm and more preferably 1.0 to 1.3 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0055]).
and having a length that, when combined with the length of the flexible distal tip portion, defines a total length of the device along the longitudinal axis that is longer than the continuous	As shown in annotated Fig. 3 below, Mihara discloses that the combined length of the wire 2 and tubular body 3 (dashed red line) is longer than the guide catheter lumen 6 (dashed blue line). (Exh. 1009, Fig. 3).

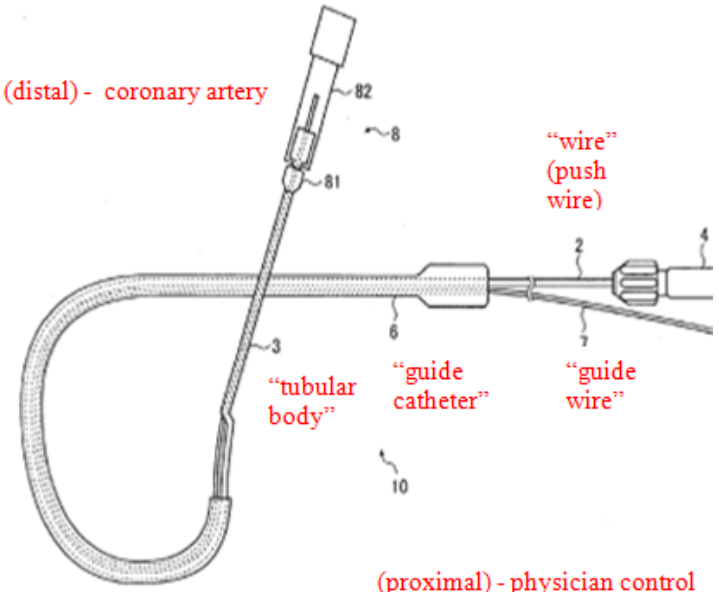
The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
<p>lumen of the guide catheter, such that when at least a distal portion of the flexible tip portion is extended distally of the distal end of the guide catheter, at least a portion of the proximal portion of the substantially rigid portion extends proximally through the hemostatic valve in common with interventional cardiology devices that are insertable into the guide catheter.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 3</b></p>  <p><i>Compare</i> 1006, [0092]: (“the guiding catheter 6 (Heart Rail 6, produced by Terumo Corp.; having an inner diameter of 1.8 mm and a length of 100 cm”), <i>with</i> [0034] (“The entire length of the catheter 1 is not particularly limited, but preferably in the range of 900 to 1700 mm, and more preferably in the range of 1100 to 11500 mm”); <i>see</i> [0073]-[0075] (“Length of the wire 2: 1060 mm[;] Length of L2: 10 mm[;] Length of L1: 250 mm”)</p>
<p>2. The system of claim 1, wherein the tubular structure includes a distal portion adapted to be extended beyond the distal end of the guide catheter while a proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter,</p>	<p>Mihara discloses the device of claim 1 (<i>see above</i>)</p>

The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
<p>wherein the tubular structure includes a distal portion adapted to be extended beyond the distal end of the guide catheter while a proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter, such that the device assists in resisting axial and shear forces exerted by the interventional cardiology device passed through and beyond the coaxial lumen that would otherwise tend to dislodge the guide catheter from the branch artery.</p>	<p>“As shown in Table 1, it was confirmed that the catheter of the present invention (Example 1) has a high striking resistance and an excellent push-in property, compared with the catheter with the guide wire lumen formed over the entire length of the catheter (Comparative Example).” (Exh. 1009, [0100]). “An object of the present invention is to provide a catheter excellent in push-in property, capable of easily and rapidly penetrating a stenotic lesion...” (Exh. 1009, [0010]). “As described below, the catheter of the present invention has an excellent push-in property. Therefore, a push-in force applied from a proximal end side is transmitted to a distal end portion exactly, and as a result, the catheter can penetrate a stenotic lesion occurred in a lumen in the human body easily and rapidly.” (Exh. 1009, [0024]).</p>
<p><b>3. The device of claim 2</b></p>	<p>Mihara discloses the device of claim 2. (<i>see above</i>)</p>
<p>wherein the proximal portion of the tubular structure further comprises structure defining a proximal side opening extending for a distance along the longitudinal axis, and accessible from a longitudinal side defined transverse to the longitudinal axis,</p>	<p>Annotated Fig. 2 (below) of Mihara discloses a catheter wherein the proximal side opening to the hollow device lumen (31) of the tubular body (3) is skived or cut at an angle, forming structure defining a proximal side opening extending for a distance along the longitudinal axis and accessible from a longitudinal side defined transverse to the longitudinal axis. (Exh. 1009, Fig. 1).</p>

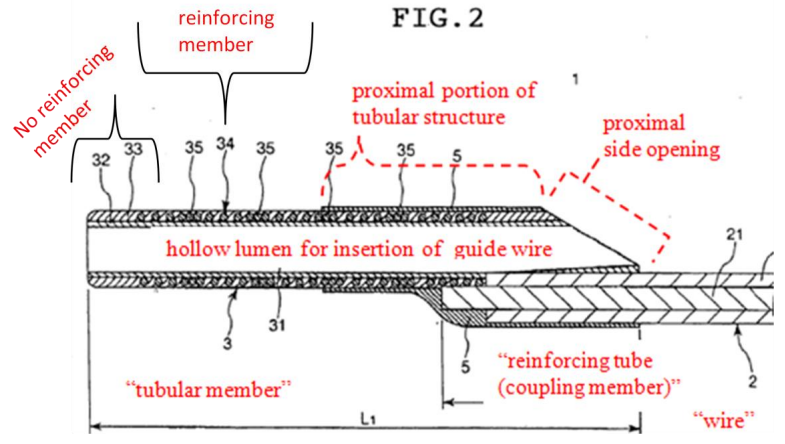
The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	<p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> 
<p>to receive an interventional cardiology device into the coaxial lumen while the proximal portion remains within the lumen of the guide catheter.</p>	<p>“The hollow portion 31 of the tubular body 3 is opened to the distal end and the proximal end of the tubular body 3, whereby a guide wire can be inserted (penetrate) in the hollow portion 31.” (Exh. 1009, [0049]).</p>
<p><b>4.</b> The system of claim 3 wherein the proximal side opening includes structure defining a full circumference portion and structure defining a partially cylindrical portion.</p>	<p>Mihara discloses the device of claim 3. (<i>see above</i>)</p> <p>Annotated Fig. 2 (below) of Mihara discloses a catheter wherein the proximal side opening to the hollow device lumen (31) of the tubular body (3) is skived or cut at an angle, forming structure defining a full circumference portion and structure defining a partially cylindrical portion:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> 
<p><b>12.</b> A system for use with interventional cardiology</p>	<p>[1] To the extent that the preamble is a limitation, Mihara discloses a device for use with “guiding</p>

The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
<p>devices adapted to be insertable into a branch artery, the system comprising:</p> <p>a guide catheter having a continuous lumen extending for a predefined length from a proximal end at a hemostatic valve to a distal end adapted to be placed in the branch artery, the continuous lumen of the guide catheter having a circular cross-section and a cross-sectional inner diameter sized such that interventional cardiology devices are insertable into and through the continuous lumen of the guide catheter; and</p>	<p>catheter 6" (<i>see</i> dashed blue line in annotated Fig. 3 below) having a continuous lumen extending for a predefined length from a proximal end to a distal end adapted to be placed in a branch artery:</p> <div data-bbox="646 499 1263 1071" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>"First, the guiding catheter 6 ... primed with distilled water was bent in a shape as shown in FIG. 3 to produce a blood vessel model. The distal end of the guiding catheter 6 was placed at a position that was assumed to be engaged with an entrance of the coronary artery." (Exh. 1009, [0092]).</p> <p>[2] As shown in annotated Fig. 3 above, Mihara discloses that the lumen of the guide catheter 6 has a circular cross-section that is sized to allow for interventional cardiology devices (such as guide wire 7) to be passed therethrough and into a branch artery. "First the guiding catheter 6...having an inner diameter of 1.8 mm...was bent in a shape as shown in Fig. 3 to produce a blood vessel model. The distal end of the guiding catheter 6 was placed at a position that was assumed to be engaged with an entrance of the coronary artery. Then, the guide wire 7...was</p>



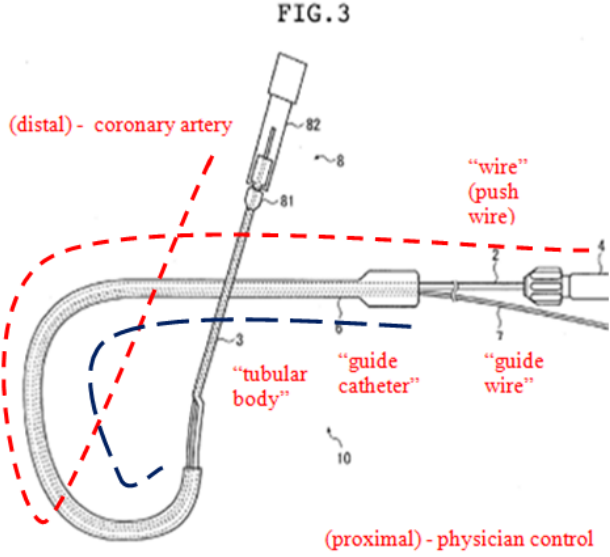
The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	<p>inserted in the tubular body 3 of the above-described catheter 1. After that, the catheter 1 was inserted in the guiding catheter together with the guide wire 7.” (Exh. 1009, [0092]-[0093]).</p> <p>“First, the guiding catheter 6 ... primed with distilled water was bent in a shape as shown in FIG. 3 to produce a blood vessel model. The distal end of the guiding catheter 6 was placed at a position that was assumed to be engaged with an entrance of the coronary artery.” (Exh. 1009, [0092]).</p> <p>[2] As shown in annotated Fig. 3 below, the guide catheter 6 used with the Mihara device has a continuous central lumen</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 3</b></p>  <p>The diagram illustrates a medical device setup. A guiding catheter 6 is shown with a curved tubular body 3. A guide wire 7 is inserted into the catheter. A push wire 8 is also shown, with its distal end 82 positioned within a coronary artery. The proximal end of the catheter is labeled as the physician control area. Various components are numbered: 1 (catheter), 2 (handle), 3 (tubular body), 4 (distal tip), 6 (guiding catheter), 7 (guide wire), 8 (push wire), 10 (catheter body), 81 (distal tip of push wire), and 82 (distal end of push wire in artery).</p> <p>[4] As shown in annotated Fig. 3 below, Mihara discloses that the lumen of the guide catheter 6 has a circular cross-section that is sized to allow for interventional cardiology devices (such as guide wire 7) to be passed therethrough and into a branch artery. “First the guiding catheter 6 ... having an inner</p>

The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	<p>diameter of 1.8 mm...was bent in a shape as shown in Fig. 3 to produce a blood vessel model. The distal end of the guiding catheter 6 was placed at a position that was assumed to be engaged with an entrance of the coronary artery. Then, the guide wire 7...was inserted in the tubular body 3 of the above-described catheter 1. After that, the catheter 1 was inserted in the guiding catheter together with the guide wire 7.” (Exh. 1009, [0092]-[0093]).</p>
<p>an elongate structure having an overall length that is longer than the predefined length of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter,</p>	<p>Mihara discloses that the combined length of the wire 2 and tubular body 3 is longer than the guide catheter lumen. (<i>See</i> Fig. 3 below). As shown in Fig. 3, catheter is longer than the continuous lumen of the guide catheter 6 as the wire 2 extends beyond the proximal end of the catheter and tubular body 3 extends beyond the distal end of the guide catheter 6.</p>
<p>the elongate structure including: a flexible tip portion defining a tubular structure having a circular cross-section that is smaller than the circular cross-section of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter and a length that is shorter than the predefined length of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter,</p>	<p>Annotated Fig. 2 of Mihara (below) discloses an elongate structure 1 including a flexible tip portion defining a tubular body 3 wherein the distal-most tip portion of the tubular structure does not include reinforcing members 34. Instead, the material of which the distal-most tip 32 is comprised is flexible, being “preferably formed of a fluorine resin such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).” (Exh. 1009, [0051]). The outer layer 33 is further described as being preferably “composed of various kinds of thermoplastic elastomers such as a polyurethane elastomer, a polyester elastomer, and a polyamide elastomer, or a mixture thereof.” (<i>Id.</i>, [0052]).</p>

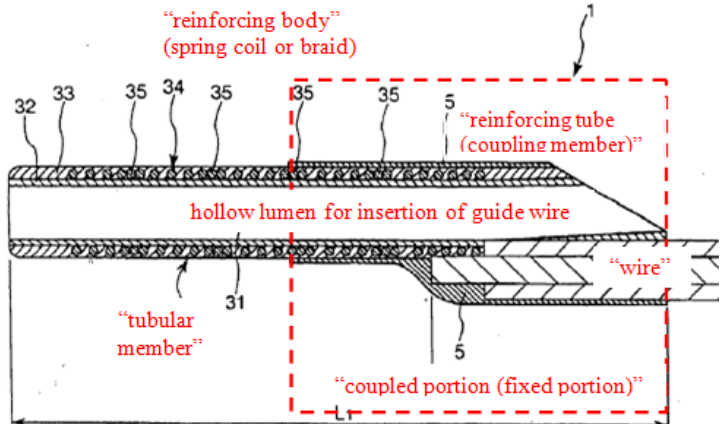
The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2</b></p>  <p>[2] The tubular structure defined by the flexible tip is disclosed as having a circular cross section:  “Although the inner diameter of the tubular body 3, in other words, the diameter of the hollow portion 31, is not particularly limited, the inner diameter is preferably 0.4 to 0.8 mm, and more preferably 0.45 to 0.65 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0056]).</p> <p>[3] “Although the length of the tubular body 3 ... is not particularly limited, the length is preferably in the range of 100 to 400 mm, and more preferably 200-300 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0057]).</p>
<p>the flexible tip portion being sized having a cross-sectional outer diameter sized to be insertable through the cross-sectional inner diameter of the continuous lumen of the guide catheter and defining a coaxial lumen having a cross-sectional inner diameter through which interventional cardiology devices are insertable;</p>	<p>[1] Mihara discloses that the outer diameter of the tubular body (0.8 mm) is smaller than and sized for insertion through the guide catheter lumen (1.8 mm):  “Outer diameter of a portion between 0 and 90 mm from the proximal end side of the tubular body 3: 0.87 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0081]). “First, the guiding catheter 6 ... having an inner diameter of 1.8 mm....” (Exh. 1009, [0092]).</p> <p>[2] As shown in annotated Fig. 3 below, Mihara discloses that the flexible tube (“tubular body 3”) is placed coaxially relative to the guide catheter 6:</p>





The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	1 (tubular body 3) exactly by the wire 2.” (Exh. 1009, [0037]).
and having a maximal cross-sectional dimension at a proximal portion that is smaller than the cross-sectional outer diameter of the flexible tip portion,	Mihara describes preferred embodiments where the diameter of the proximal end push wire 2 is smaller than the diameter of the tubular body 3 comprising the flexible tip: “The outer diameter of the wire 2 in the proximal portion . . . is preferably 0.5 to 1.5 mm, and more preferably 0.8 to 1.1 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0048]). “[T]he outer diameter of the tubular body 3 in a fixed portion with the wire 2 is preferably 0.8 to 1.5 mm and more preferably 1.0 to 1.3 mm.” (Exh. 1009, [0055]).
such that when at least a distal portion of the flexible tip portion is extended distally of the distal end of the guide catheter with at least proximal portion of the reinforced portion remaining within the continuous lumen of the guide catheter, at least a portion of the proximal portion of the substantially rigid portion extends proximally through the hemostatic valve in common with interventional cardiology devices that are insertable into the guide catheter.	<p>As shown in annotated Fig. 3 below, Mihara discloses that when at least a distal portion of the tubular body 3 is extended distally of the distal end of the guide catheter 6 with at least proximal portion of the rigid push wire 2 remaining within the continuous lumen of the guide catheter, at least a portion of the proximal portion of the substantially rigid portion extends proximally in common with a guide wire 7 that is insertable into the guide catheter. (Exh. 1009, Fig. 3).</p> 
<b>14.</b> The system of claim 11	Mihara discloses the system of claim 11 ( <i>See</i> cl. 11

The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	above).
<p>wherein the substantially rigid portion further includes a partially cylindrical portion defining an opening extending for a distance along a side thereof defined transverse to a longitudinal axis</p>	<p>“The tubular body 3 and the wire 2 are coupled (fixed) under a condition that the distal end portion of the wire 2 and the proximal end portion of the tubular body 3 partially overlap with each other in a longitudinal direction. With this configuration, the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 overlap with each other in the coupled portion (fixed portion). Therefore high coupling strength can be obtained, and the enlargement of the distal end portion of the catheter 1 can be prevented.” (Exh. 1009, [0061]).</p> <p>“Although a method for fixing the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 is not particularly limited, they are fixed by covering the outside (outer circumference) of the overlapped portion between the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 with a reinforcing tube (coupling member) 5. . . . [t]he overlapped portion between the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 is covered with the reinforcing tube 5, and thereafter, they are fused, whereby the wire 2 and the tubular body 3 can be fixed more strongly in an easy process.” (Exh. 1009, [0062]).</p> <p>Annotated Fig. 2 (below) depicts that the proximal side opening (that includes a partially cylindrical portion) to the hollow device lumen 31 of the reinforcing tube 5 surrounding the overlapped portion of the wire 2 and tubular body 3 is skived or cut at an angle, forming an opening that extends for a distance along the longitudinal axis and which is accessible from a side transverse to the longitudinal axis:</p>

The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2</b> “catheter” (entire device)</p>  <p>“the wire 2 is provided with appropriate rigidity (flexural rigidity and torsional rigidity), which enhances a push-in property and transmittance of a torque.” (Exh. 1009, [0043]).</p>
that is adapted to receive an interventional cardiology device passed through continuous lumen of the guide catheter and into the coaxial lumen while the device is inserted into the continuous lumen,	<p>“The hollow portion 31 of the tubular body 3 is opened to the distal end and the proximal end of the tubular body 3, whereby a guide wire can be inserted (penetrate) in the hollow portion 31.” (Exh. 1009, [0049]).</p>
the opening extending substantially along at least a portion of a length of the substantially rigid portion.	<p>Annotated Fig. 2 (below) of Mihara discloses a proximal opening extending substantially along at least a portion of a length of the substantially rigid portion.</p>



The '850 Patent	Claim Chart A-1: Cls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14 in view of Mihara (Exh. 1009)
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2</b> “catheter” (entire device)</p>

**B. Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 And 17 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 Over Pub. No. U.S. 2007/0260219**

As discussed above, all challenged claims of the '850 patent are, at best, only entitled to an effective filing date of January 26 2012, which is the filing date of the '850 patent. The publication of U.S. Patent Application 11/416,629 (the application of the '032 patent), Pub. No. U.S. 2007/0260219 (Exh. 1012), was publicly available more than one year before the filing date of the '850 patent and thus constitutes prior art under §102(b). While the disclosure set forth in Pub. No. U.S. 2007/0260219 has insufficient written description to support a claim of priority for the reasons discussed above, it would have been obvious to replace a 'monorail' tube—which has a lumen with the stiffening element or advancement member of a “rail without a lumen” because stiff proximal low profile structures

for pushing the tubular structure of a rapid exchange catheter through to the treatment site were known to be necessary for the delivery of monorail rapid exchange devices. (Exh. 1003 ¶ 53-54).

**C. Claims 1-4, 12, and 14 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 Over Mihara In View of the Knowledge of a Person of Ordinary Skill in the Art**

To the extent that the Board concludes that the order and intended use limitations of claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, and 14 are not expressly or inherently disclosed by Mihara, Petitioner asserts that those characteristics should be deemed obvious based on Mihara alone. All of the structural recitations of the claims are expressly disclosed by Mihara as discussed above, and therefore, Petitioner references the analysis and claim charts for those elements as part of its obviousness analysis here. *See Intellectual Ventures Mgmt., LLC v. Xilinx*, IPR2012-00020, 9 (Feb. 11, 2014) (“A reference need not teach every feature for it to render a claimed invention obvious....[A]n obviousness determination takes into account what a person of ordinary skill in the art would have known at the time of the invention and is not limited to what is contained within the four corners of a parent or printed publication.”); *see Leapfrog Enters., Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

**D. Claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 and 18 Are Obvious Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Over Mihara In View Of Takahashi**

As shown below, each element recited in claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14 and 18 is obvious over Mihara in view of Takahashi. Although Takahashi was cited during prosecution of the '032 Patent, it was not discussed in any Office Action or considered in combination with Mihara.

Mihara, such limitations could be found by one of ordinary skill in one or more of the other references and would have been in the possession of or obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art from the disclosures of analogous art, particularly Mihara and Takahashi. (1003, ¶ 36).

Claims 8 and 18 require that “the cross-sectional inner diameter of the coaxial lumen of the tubular structure is not more than one French smaller than the cross-sectional inner diameter of the guide catheter.” Takahashi satisfies the limitations of claims 8 and 18 in that it discloses a method of inserting a 5 French guiding catheter into a 6 French guiding catheter such that the cross-sectional inner diameter of the 5 French catheter is not more than one French smaller than the cross-sectional inner diameter of the 6 French catheter. A POSA would have understood the advantages of having minimal difference in diameter between the outer diameter of the inner guide catheter and the inner diameter of the outer guide catheter, and would recognize that this teaching of Takahashi’s 5-in-6 system could be applied to any coaxial catheter directed to insertion through a standard guide catheter for purposes of providing backup support during interventional

cardiology procedures, such as Mihara, and would have been motivated to do so. (Ex. 1003 ¶¶ 92-94).

In 2004, the same year in which the Mihara publication was filed and published on behalf of assignee Terumo (and within which the Terumo Heartrail is expressly discussed as being used during testing of the Mihara support catheter), the Takahashi article disclosed use of Terumo's Heartrail guide catheter in teaching the advantages of minimizing differences in diameter for purposes of achieving the functionality of both a support catheter (enhanced pushability and backup support) and a guide catheter (working channel between the site of vascular access and the target vessel).

A POSA reviewing the device disclosed by Mihara at the time of the claimed invention would, therefore, have been motivated by Takahashi to achieve the advantages of having minimal difference in diameter by practicing the invention of Mihara within the claimed range of not more than one French with the predictable and expected results of allowing for the insertion of larger devices through the creation of a larger working channel. (*See* Exh. 1003 ¶¶ 64-65 and 86-97.

<b>Claim Chart A-2: Cl. 8, 18</b>	
<b>The '850 Patent</b>	<b>Mihara (Exh. 1009) in view of Takahashi (Exh. 1021)</b>
<b>8.</b> The system of claim 1,	Mihara discloses the system of claim 1 ( <i>See</i> A-1, above).

<b>Claim Chart A-2: Cl. 8, 18</b>	
<b>The ‘850 Patent</b>	<b>Mihara (Exh. 1009) in view of Takahashi (Exh. 1021)</b>
wherein the cross-sectional inner diameter of the coaxial lumen of the tubular structure is not more than one French smaller than the cross-sectional inner diameter of the guide catheter.	<p>“The five-in-six system is a method of inserting a 5 Fr guiding catheter (Heartrail, Terumo, Japan) into a 6 Fr guiding catheter to increase backup support. As we insert the 5 Fr inner guiding catheter into the target artery through the outer 6 Fr guiding catheter, stronger backup support can be generated (Fig. 1A).” (Exh. 1021 at 452).</p> <p>“The inner lumen of the 5 Fr Heartrail catheter is 0.059’ in diameter.... The inner lumen of the outer 6 Fr catheter needs to be more than 0.071’ in diameter to accommodate the 5 Fr Heartrail catheter....” (<i>Id.</i>). “In the five-in-six system, the backup support was measured while protruding the 5 Fr catheter into the artery model out of the outer 6 Fr. catheter....” (<i>Id.</i> at 453) “Only inserting the 5 Fr guiding catheter into the 6 Fr catheter increased backup support....” (<i>Id.</i>). “A 5 Fr guiding catheter is inserted along the PCI guidewire to the 6 Fr guiding catheter.” (<i>Id.</i> at 454).</p>
<b>18.</b> The system of claim 12	Mihara discloses the device of claim 11. ( <i>See above</i> ).
wherein the cross-sectional inner diameter of the coaxial lumen of the flexible distal portion is not more than one French smaller than the cross-sectional inner diameter of the guide catheter.	<i>See</i> Takahashi disclosures set forth in claim 8. ( <i>See above</i> ).

## IX. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is clear that claims 1-4, 12, and 14 of the ‘850 Patent define subject matter that is anticipated by Mihara and that claims 1-4, 8, 12, 14, and 18 of the ‘850 patent define subject matter that is obvious in view of

Mihara combined with the teachings of Takahashi. Mihara and the prior art combination cited above were never considered by the Examiner; if they had been, such claims would not have issued. In light of the evidence set forth herein, which establishes a reasonable likelihood that Petitioner will prevail on at least one claim of the '850 patent, Petitioner requests institution of an *inter partes* review to cancel those claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies that a copy of the PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.100 with Exhibits was served by depositing the same with Quick International Courier on May 16, 2014, to the USPTO correspondence address of record listed below:

Patterson, Thuent, Petersen, PA  
4800 IDS Center  
80 South 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55402-2100

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