

Outline

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Plant varieties - Gene patents

- Achievements
 Describing and assessing the current system
- New perspectives
 Constructing [Optimizing] the current system

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1. Plants

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- European Patent Convention, 1973
 - Patentability: Exclusion plant varieties (art. 53b)
- EU Biotechnology Directive, 1998
 - Patentability: Exclusion essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals (art. 4 1b)
 - Scope: The protection conferred by a patent on a product containing or consisting of genetic information shall extend to all material, ... in which the product in incorporated and in which the genetic information is contained and *performs its* function (art. 9)

The broccoli case - method MAS





Europäisches Patentamt European Patent Office Office européen des brevets



EP 1 069 819 B1 (11)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(21) Application number: 99915886.8 (22) Date of filing: 08.04.1999 (86) International application number PCT/GB99/01079 (87) International publication number: WO 99/52345 (21.10.1999 Gazette 1999/42)

 $(54)\,$ METHOD FOR SELECTIVE INCREASE OF THE ANTICARCINOGENIC GLUCOSINOLATES IN BRASSICA SPECIES

VERFAHREN ZUR SELEKTIVEN ERHÖHUNG DES ANTICARCINOGENEN GLUCOSINOLATE BEI BRASSICA SORTEN

PROCEDE PAR SELECTION D'ACCROISSEMENT DES GLUCOSINOLATES ANTICARCINOGENES DE LA BRASSICA

Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI GB GR IE LI LU MC
NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

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(56) References cited:
• MITHEN, R.F. ET AL: "Glucosinolates of wild and

- MITHER, R.F. ET AL. "Glucosinolates of wild and cultivated brassics apocies" PHYTOCHEMISTRY vol. 26. no. 7. 1987, pages 1996-1973. Violotical Science of the application CARLSON, D.G. ET AL. "Glucosinolates in Crucifer Vegetables. Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Caulifower, Collards, Kale, Mustard Greens and Kohirabi "JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE, vol. 112, no. 1, 1987, pages 173-178, XP002113080 cited in the application FAHEY J W ET AL. "Broccoli sprouts: an



Claims

aving elevated levels of glucosinolates, a class of compounds with anti-cancer potential •

- 1. A method for the production of Brassica oleracea with elevated levels of 4-methylsulfinylbutyl glucosinolates, or 3-methylsulfinylpropyl glucosinolates, or both, which comprises:
 - (a) crossing wild Brassica oleracea species with Brassica oleracea breeding lines; and,
 - (b) selecting hybrids with levels of 4-methylsulfinylbutyl glucosinolates, or 3-methylsulfinylpropyl glucosinolates, or both, elevated above that initially found in Brassica oleracea breeding lines.
- 9. An edible Brassica plant produced according to the method of any one of claims 1 to 6.
- 10. An edible portion of a broccoli plant produced according to the method of any one of claims 1 to 6.

Opposition

"essentially biological process for the production of plants"

The tomato patent

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A method for breeding tomatoes with reduced water content and on products of that method

Claims

1. A method for breeding tomato plants that produce tomatoes with reduced fruit water content comprising the steps of:

crossing at least one Lycopersicon esculentum plant with a Lycopersicon spp. to produce hybrid seed; collecting the first generation of hybrid seeds; growing plants from the first generation of hybrid seeds; pollinating the plants of the most recent hybrid generation; collecting the seeds produced by the most recent hybrid generation; growing plants from the seeds of the most recent hybrid generation; allowing plants to remain on the vine past the point of normal ripening; and screening for reduced fruit water content as indicated by extended preservation of the ripe fruit and wrinkling of the fruit skin.

Enlarged Board of Appeal

"marker assisted selection not patentable
9 December 2010

"Hence, in more general terms, the conclusion to be drawn is that a process for the production of plants which is based on the sexual crossing of whole genomes and on the subsequent selection of plants, in which human intervention, including the provision of a technical means, serves to enable or assist the performance of the process steps, remains **excluded** from patentability as being essentially biological within the meaning of Article 53(b) EPC.

However, if a process of sexual crossing and selection includes within it an additional step of a technical nature, which step by itself introduces a trait into the genome or modifies a trait in the genome of the plant produced, so that the introduction or modification of that trait is not the result of the mixing of the genes of the plants chosen for sexual crossing, then that process leaves the realm of the plant breeding, which the legislator wanted to exclude from patentability. Therefore, such a process is **not excluded** from patentability under Article 53(b) EPC but qualifies as a potentially patentable technical teaching."

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The soybean case - scope









 A DNA sequence encoding a Class II EPSPS enzyme selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:5.

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Achievements

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Patentability

- Plants per se
 - genetically modified plants (whole genomes) (rDNAt)
 e.g. claims to end products (modified plant cells, plants,seeds) intermediate products: vectors, plasmids, etc. = settled

Plant methods

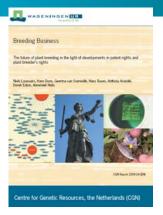
- transformation techniques (rDNAt) e.g. claims to Agrobacterium mediated gene transfer = settled
- (mix) conventional breeding (and molecular breeding) techniques
 "marker assisted selection" (e.g. broccoli patent, tomato patent) = settled

Plant traits

Single native traits - introduced traits = problematic

Assessment

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Restricted access to genetic variation

[genetic variation = most important source of innovation = condition to safeguard food security]

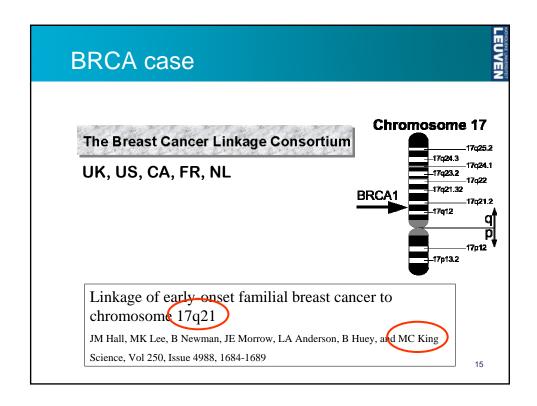
- License structure: no/restrictive licensing at high cost
- Patent thickets: high transaction costs resulting from many patents

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2. Gene patents

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- EU Biotechnology Directive, 1998
 - Patentability
 - "1. The human body, at the various stages of its formation and development, and the simple discovery of one of its elements, including the sequence or partial sequence of a gene, **cannot** constitute patentable inventions.
 - 2. An element isolated from the human body or otherwise produced by means of a technical process, including the sequence or partial sequence of a gene, **may** constitute a patentable invention, even if the structure of that element is identical to that of a natural element (art. 5)



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EP699754 10 jan 2001

 'A method for diagnosing a predisposition for breast and ovarian cancer in a human subject which comprises determining whether there is a germline alternation in the sequence of the BRCA1 gene or a BRCA1 gene regulatory sequence in a tissue sample of said subject, said alteration being indicative of a predisposition to said cancer.'

EP705902

 An isolated nucleic acid coding for the BRCA1 polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ.ID.NO:2, or a modified form of said polypeptide which is functionally equivalent or associated with a predisposition to breast or ovarian cancer.



Revised Draft Report on Gene Patents and Licensing Practices and Their Impact on Patient Access to Genetic Tests Secretary's Advisory Committee on Genetics, Health, and Society • Restricted access to health care - License structure: no/restrictive licensing at high cost - Patent thickets: high transaction costs resulting from many patents

Constructing a better balance

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From 'old' to 'new' IP

- Existence of rights
 - Strict(er) interpretation patentability requirements and scope
 - visible in plant jurisprudence in EPO, CJEU
 - not visible yet in human gene patent discourse EPO
- Exercise of rights
 - Need for reconceptualisation of patents
 - "Duty bearing privileges"
 - · Social responsability
 - Instruments

