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National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc.®

NORD • 100 Rt. 37, P.O. Box 8923 • New Fairfield, CT 06812-8923 Tel: (203) 746-6518 • FAX: (203) 746-6481 . TDD (for hearing impaired) (203) 746-6927

http://www.rarediseases.org • e-mail: orphan@rarediseases.org

January 10, 2000

FROM



The Honorable Q. Todd Dickinson
Assistant Secretary of Commerce and
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
US Patent & Trademark Office
2121 Crystal Drive
Crystal Park 2, Suite 906
Arlington, VA 22202

Re: Federal Register Notices, December 21, 1999; Docket No. 991027289-9289-01 and 991027288-9288-01

Dear Commissioner Dickinson:

Few scientific topics are of more interest and concern to the public than gene patenting. To us it is quite simple: No one should be allowed to patent our genes. Genes are not inventions so we do not understand why PTO is issuing patents for human genes and sequences. You would not issue a patent for air or water so how can PTO allow a person or company to patent genes that have existed since the beginning of time? Moreover, patents on genes are delaying medical research so there is no societal benefit associated with these patents, and indeed there is a great deal of potential harm.

Because this topic is so controversial, we have been waiting for the government to initiate a true public dialogue. If there had been an open public forum focusing on gene patents, as there has been for the past decade on gene therapy, perhaps the topic would be less controversial today. However, the only opportunities for public input have been responses to *Federal Register* notices about proposed rules that are not understandable to ordinary people. Only those with medical and legal degrees can possibly understand that PTO is allowing individuals and companies to patent genes and sequences as nature designed them, and not as man engineered or altered them.

The two "Proposed Guidelines" printed in the December 21, 1999 Federal Register are a case in point. These notices apparently respond to several previous proposals that were published as early as 1995, and were apparently responded to primarily by people and companies with a financial interest in gene and sequence patents.

Myasthenia Gravis Foundation
Myatoprohiterative Disease Center
Myostils Association of America
Musolejidesin Type IV Foundation (ML4)
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 Associations are joining continuously.
 For inswest lialing, please contact the NORD office.

Dedicated to Helping People with Orphan Diseases

The Honorable Q. Todd Dickinson January 10, 2000 Page Two

Americans with genetic diseases, especially those represented by national health charities, are quite concerned that if one person or company patents the gene that causes their disease, other scientists and companies will not be allowed access to that gene without the patent holders permission (and payment of royalties). We are not scientists or attorneys; we are ordinary people concerned that our property (our genes) will be owned by others, and progress in biomedical research will be delayed or prevented. If one company patents a gene, other companies and/or scientists will be unable to study it and develop improved genetic tests or medicines. Nor will they be able to publish the results of their research if the patent holder does not allow them. However, scientific advancements are based on building bricks of knowledge, one placed on top of another, and gene patents will interfere with this essential process. This will have devastating consequences for humanity.

In general, consumers have no objection to the patenting of products that will be useful in the diagnosis or treatment of diseases, nor patenting of engineered genes that have been altered from nature's design. However, the proposed guidelines appear to allow patenting of genes and gene fragments of undisclosed, or partially disclosed, biological function. Patents will be permitted with a very broad scope on theoretical functions rather than requiring the patent seeker to actually invent a commercial product and prove its utility. Moreover, the guidelines put the burden of proof on the PTO to prove that a gene or sequence is not useful, rather than requiring the applicant to prove that there is a use for his/her discovery.

When we began reading the Federal Register notices, we were hoping that the government would raise the bar and make it more difficult for such patents to be issued. Unfortunately, this does not appear to be the case. Under the December 21 proposals, anyone who discovers a gene will be allowed to get a broad patent on the gene covering any number of possible applications, even though those uses may be unattainable and unproven. If the applicant wants a patent, the burden of proof should be on them to actually invent a marketable product and prove its utility. Patents should be awarded for tangible inventions, not discoveries of items that already exist in nature. Genes are discovered. Genetic tests are invented. Therefore, genetic tests should be patentable, but genes should not be patentable.

We would like the government to revise the utility standards reflected in the December, 1999 Federal Register notice, and raise the bar much higher before a person or company will qualify for genetic patents. We believe the public should be given a reasonable opportunity to debate gene patenting (in terms they can understand) with government officials before PTO finalizes the guidelines. The government should not set definitive public policy on this issue until you understand how strongly the public feels about ownership of human genes. Few will object to patenting of useful inventions; but genes are not inventions, and they should <u>not</u> be patented because the resulting monopolies will be harmful to society.

Very truly yours,

FAX COPY RECEIVED

JAN 1 1 2000

A/C FOR PATENTS

Abbey S. Meyers President

ASM:aa

cc: P

President William Clinton

Dr. Francis Collins

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