



# **What Could a Patent Pool Do for the Promise of CRISPR?**

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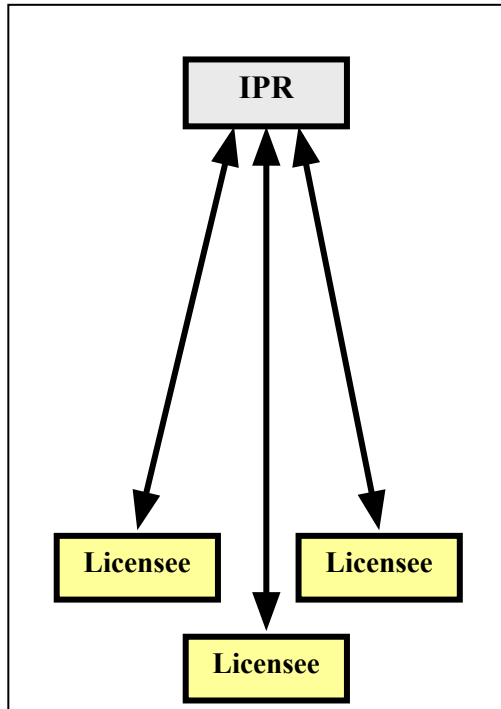
# Commercial Development Relies on Patent Protection and Licensing Efficiency



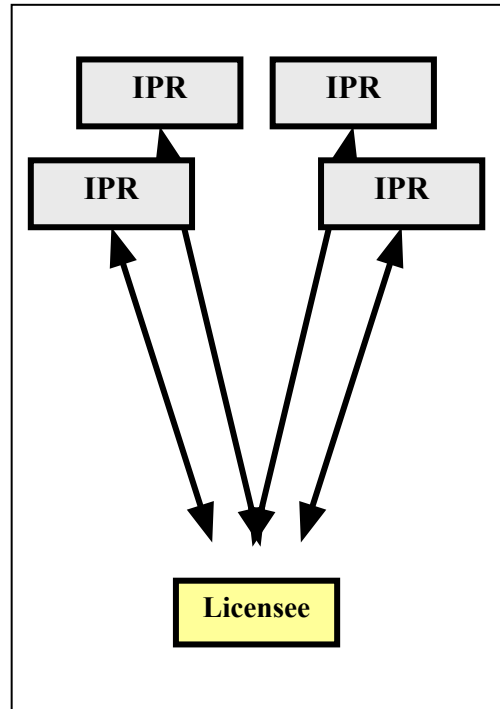
- Patents provide incentive for commercial development of basic scientific discoveries
- Typically there are foundational patents followed by patents on improvements, specific applications, and related technologies
- Oftentimes *complementary patents* are held by multiple, different entities
- Can there be licensing efficiency in a crowded, uncertain and confusing space?

# MPEG LA<sup>®</sup> Licensing Model

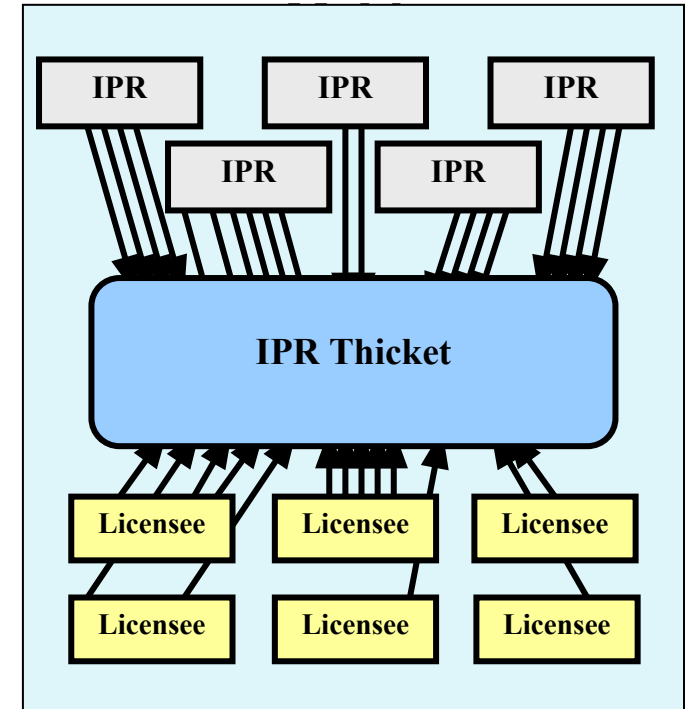
“One-to-Many”



“Many-to-One”



MPEG LA<sup>®</sup>  
“Many-to-Many” Licensing



MPEG LA pioneered the modern-day patent pool

# MPEG-2 Patent Pool

- The MPEG-2 digital video standard faced uncertainty around patent licensing, but the transactional efficiency afforded by the MPEG LA<sup>®</sup> Licensing Model helped make it the most successful standard in consumer electronics history
  - ~ 10 billion devices
  - ~ 65 billion video discs
  - ~ \$5 trillion in product sales

# MPEG LA Today

- The solution has become the template
- MPEG LA operates 13 licensing programs in consumer electronics consisting of nearly 15,000 patents in 85 countries with some 245 patent holders and more than 6,000 licensees

# CRISPR Patent Landscape is Large and Growing

IPStudies of Switzerland has classified hundreds of patent families directed to CRISPR-Cas (mainly Cas9)

- Systems
- Components
- Modified cells/organisms
- Methods
- Applications

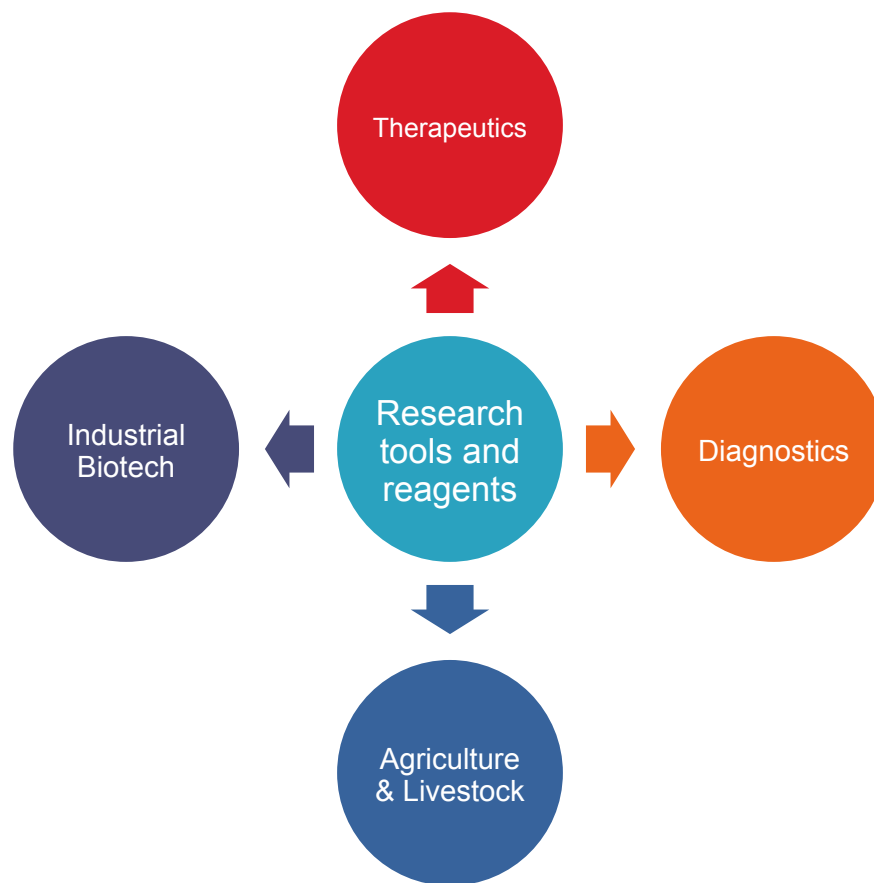


# Patent Assets Snapshot

- **University of California/Charpentier**
  - CRISPR-Cas9 systems featuring single guide RNA for use in any environment
- **The Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard**
  - CRISPR-Cas9 systems for use in eukaryotes
- **Vilnius University**
  - CRISPR-Cas9 systems featuring recombinant Cas9-guide RNA complex (RNP complex)
- **ToolGen Inc.**
  - CRISPR-Cas9 systems for use in eukaryotic and mammalian cells
- **MilliporeSigma**
  - Methods for integrating a donor sequence in a eukaryotic chromosome using CRISPR-Cas9
- **Collectis**
  - Method of preparing genetically modified T cells for immunotherapy using an RNA-guided endonuclease (expressed from transfected mRNA) and a specific guide RNA (expressed as a transcript from a DNA vector)



# CRISPR Markets





# CRISPR Patent Pool

## A Solution Whose Time Has Come

- Vast potential to improve quality of life
- Increasing volume of patents held by multiple entities covering complementary subject matter
- Worldwide mass market
- Business risks and uncertainty threaten robust development
  - Interferences, oppositions, litigations
  - Freedom to operate will not be possible without multiple licenses
  - Even if multiple licenses were possible, stacking royalties, multiple reporting and diligence obligations will be too burdensome
- Voluntary pool in which stakeholders decide CRISPR's destiny in concert with the market is preferable to solutions imposed from on-high (e.g., compulsory licensing, march-in, regulation)
- Pool balances access by many users with return on investment for innovators – while speeding market development



# **CRISPR-Cas9 Joint Licensing Platform**

**Announced December 6, 2016**

**MPEG LA to Help Solve the CRISPR Puzzle  
by Making the Pieces Easily Accessible to a  
Multi-User Market**



## Call for Patents

Announced 25 April 2017

Patent holders are invited to participate on the ground floor in creating the CRISPR-Cas9 Joint Licensing Platform

<http://www.mpegla.com/main/pid/CRISPR/default.aspx>

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**Addendum**

# **STANFORD UNIVERSITY'S COHEN-BOYER LICENSING PROGRAM**

# **“Gold Standard” for Nonexclusive Licensing of a Platform Technology**

- **Cohen & Boyer’s recombinant DNA discoveries in the 1970s**
- **A new technology platform for a wide range of industries**
- **A new paradigm in biotech research**
- **Stanford chose to license the patents nonexclusively – making it easier for numerous small companies to attract funding and strategic alliances – creating an ecosystem to drive innovation forward**

# Program Metrics

- **More than \$35B in sales of around 2,442 new products**
- **468 Licensees – many of them small startups**
- **Generated \$255M in licensing revenue over 25 years**
- **Feldman et al., Lessons from the Commercialization of the Cohen-Boyer Patents: The Stanford University Licensing Program, In *Intellectual Property Management in Health and Agricultural Innovation: A Handbook of Best Practices*, available online at [www.ipHandbook.org](http://www.ipHandbook.org)**



# Blockbuster Drugs of Top Ten Licensees of Cohen-Boyer

Company	Products
Amgen	Epogen, Procrit <sup>a</sup> , Neupogen
Lilly	Humulin <sup>b</sup> , Humantrope, Abciximab <sup>c</sup> , Humalog
Genentech	Humulin <sup>d</sup> , Protropin, Roferon A <sup>e</sup> , Activase, Nutropin, Pulmozyme, Nutropin AQ, Actiimmune, Kogenate
Schering	Inron A <sup>f</sup>
Johnson & Johnson	Procrit <sup>g</sup>
Merck	Recombivax HB <sup>h</sup>
Abbott	Various in vitro HIV diagnostics
Novo-Nordisk	Novolin
Genetic Institute	Recombinate
Chiron	Proleukin, Betaseron <sup>i</sup>

Partnered with: **a.** Ortho and Johnson and Johnson; **b.** Genentech; **c.** Centocor; **d.** Lilly; **e.** Roche; **f.** Biogen; **g.** Amgen and Ortho; **h.** Biogen; **i.** Berliex

