TTO Seminar Series Presents:

**Today’s Forecast for Patent Eligibility of Life Science Innovations: Cloudy with a Chance of Patents**

Featuring: Glenn Ladwig, U.S. Patent Attorney

An intellectual property attorney for over 15 years, Glenn Ladwig concentrates his practice in patent law relating to most areas of the life sciences, including the filing and prosecution of patent applications; counseling clients with regard to research-related agreements and licensing matters; and providing legal opinions regarding patentability, freedom-to-operate, validity, and infringement. Mr. Ladwig is a Registered Patent Attorney and is Board Certified as an expert in Intellectual Property Law by the Florida Bar. His clients include individuals, universities, research institutions, and companies, and he has served as in-house intellectual property counsel for a publicly-traded biopharmaceutical company.

A graduate of Stetson University College of Law, Mr. Ladwig also has an undergraduate degree in biology from Saint Leo University, and two master’s degrees from the University of Florida Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Mr. Ladwig serves on the Board of Directors of BioFlorida, the state-wide trade association for the life sciences industry, and chairs its Membership Committee. Mr. Ladwig is also a Certified Licensing Professional (CLP) and serves on the CLP program’s Exam Development and Maintenance Committee.

In addition to improved patient outcomes and cost savings, value drivers for medical innovations include such things as validating clinical data, regulatory approval, reimbursement, and of course, patent exclusivity. In recent years, U.S. Supreme Court decisions have upset fundamental assumptions about the types of life science innovations that are eligible for patent protection.

These decisions have changed the landscape for patent-eligibility as it relates to natural products, personalized medicine, and other innovations in the life sciences. Patent claims that were thought to pass muster are now being labeled “laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas” and, thus, patent-ineligible. For example, the U.S. Patent Office has interpreted these decisions to prohibit broad patent claims on naturally occurring biomarkers such as genetic polymorphisms and proteins, and on diagnostic methods such as diagnosing disease X by detecting or measuring biomarker Y in a patient’s blood sample.

Join us for an informative discussion that explores the shifting landscape of patent-eligible subject matter and the available guidance for discerning those life science innovations that are deemed deserving of patent protection from those that are not. Real case studies and hypothetical fact patterns will be discussed.

Please RSVP to lgolin@usf.edu or call 813-974-0102

Reservations not required. Open to the USF Community