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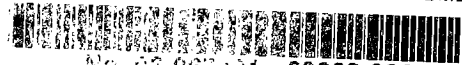
Alix Carmenza Céspedes de Vergel

Jefe de División de Nuevas Creaciones

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

E. _____ S. _____

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 06-067431-00002-0000

Fecha: 2007-12-18 16:21 Dep. 2020 NUECREACIONES
Tip. 11 PATENTABILIDAD Lev. 378 FASENACIONAL
An. 003 PATENTACION Folios. 2

Referencia: Expediente No. 06.067.431

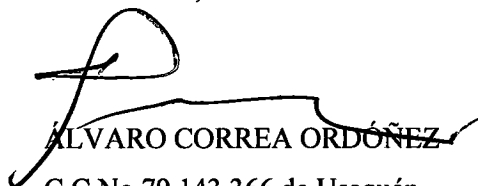
Solicitud de Patente de Invención titulada: "Tratamiento de osteoporosis
relacionado con terapia con inhibidor de aromatasa"

Solicitante: Wyeth

SOLICITUD DE EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD SEGÚN EL ARTÍCULO 44 DE LA DECISIÓN**486. GACETA NO. 576**

ÁLVARO CORREA ORDÓÑEZ, mayor de edad y vecino de Bogotá D.C., identificado según aparece al pie de mi firma, en mi condición de apoderado de la sociedad arriba mencionada, solicito que se examine la invención de la referencia según los requisitos de patentabilidad previstos en la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina de Naciones. Adjunto recibo de caja por valor de \$404.000 para cubrir la tasa correspondiente según la Resolución 36155 del 28 de diciembre de 2006.

Atentamente,


ÁLVARO CORREA ORDÓÑEZ

C.C.No.79.143.366 de Usaquén

T.P.20.281

Anexo: Recibo de caja por valor de \$404.000

02 / 10P

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

NIT : 900176089-2

00000022

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 07 - 90,104
FECHA : NOVIEMBRE 1 DE 2007

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 06-067431- -00002-0000

Fecha: 2007-11-29 16:15:21 Dep. 2020 NUECREACIONE
Tra. 11 PATENTEIYII Eve: 378 FASENACIONALI
Act. 538 PETICION Folios: 2

***** CONSIGNACION *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PAGO	Vr. PAGO
RAISBECK LARA RODRIGUEZ	CONSIGNACION	BANCO POPULAR	050-00110-6	55868294	01/11/2007	34,131,400.00

***** CONCEPTO *****

CANT.	RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1	50005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	85 EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD DE INVEN	404,000.00
		TOTAL :	\$ 404,000.00

SON: CUATROCIENTOS CUATRO MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE : _____

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RADICACIÓN EXPEDIENTE No. 06-67431

EL EXTRACTO DE LA PRESENTE SOLICITUD DE **PATENTE DE INVENCION**

FUE PUBLICADO EN LA GACETA DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL No **576** DE

FECHA **31 DE MAYO DE 2007** EL TÉRMINO HÁBIL SEÑALADO POR LA LEY

EXPIRA EL **31 DE AGOSTO DE 2007**

NOTA: Dentro del plazo de los seis (6) meses siguientes a partir de la fecha de publicación en la gaceta de Propiedad Industrial, deberá solicitar y cancelar el examen de patentabilidad so pena de que la solicitud caiga en abandono, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486/2000.

SE PRESENTARON OPOSICIONES POR PARTE DE TERCEROS.

SI _____

NO X



US005998402A

United States Patent [19]

Miller et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** 5,998,402[45] **Date of Patent:** Dec. 7, 1999

[54] **2-PHENYL-1-[4-(2-AMINOETHOXY)-BENZYL]-INDOLES AS ESTROGENIC AGENTS**

[75] **Inventors:** Chris P. Miller, Strafford; Michael D. Collini, Clifton Heights; Bach D. Tran, Media; Arthur A. Santilli, Havertown, all of Pa.

[73] **Assignee:** American Home Products Corporation, Madison, N.Y.

[21] **Appl. No.:** 08/833,271

[22] **Filed:** Apr. 4, 1997

Related U.S. Application Data

[60] Provisional application No. 60/015,553, Apr. 19, 1996.

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** A61K 31/40; C07D 209/04; C07D 403/00; C07D 411/00

[52] **U.S. Cl.** 514/212; 514/323; 514/414; 514/415; 548/465; 546/201; 540/602; 540/480

[58] **Field of Search** 514/414, 415, 514/323, 212; 548/465; 546/201; 540/602, 480

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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Oparil "Hypertension in postmenopausal Woman: Pathology and Management" EMBASE 95:283951, 1995.

von Angerer et al., J. Med. Chem. vol. 27, pp. 1439-1447, 1984.

Biberger "2-Phenylindoles with Sulfur Containing Side Chains", CA 125:316191, 1996.

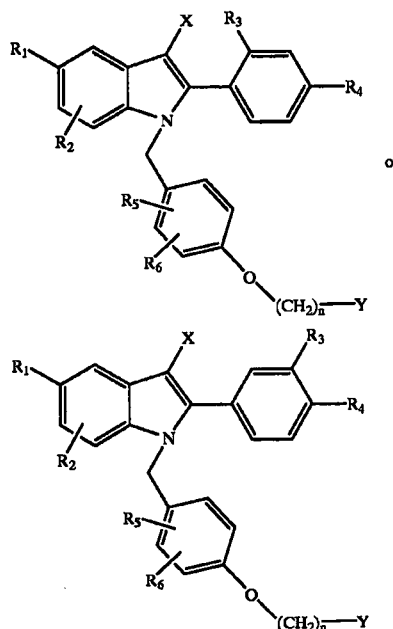
Primary Examiner—Mukund J. Shah

Assistant Examiner—Bruck Kifle

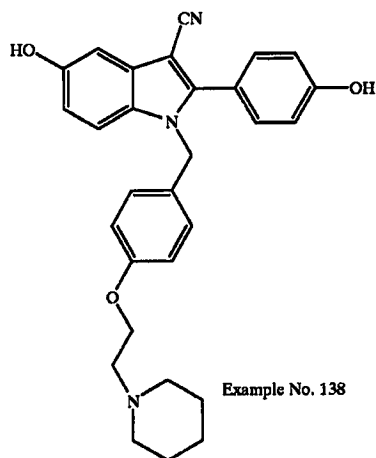
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Steven R. Eck

[57] **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to new 2-Phenyl-1-[4-(2-Aminoethoxy)-Benzyl]-Indole compounds which are useful as estrogenic agents, as well as pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment utilizing these compounds, which have the general structures below:

**107 Claims, No Drawings**

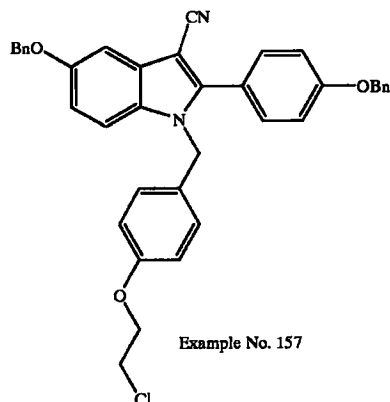
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Example No. 138

-continued

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Example No. 157

Finish as in Scheme 4

The compounds of the invention are selective estrogen agonists and display high affinity for the estrogen receptor. Unlike many estrogens, however, many of these compounds do not cause increases in uterine wet weight. These compounds are antiestrogenic in the uterus and can completely antagonize the trophic effects of estrogen agonists in uterine tissue. Due to the tissue selective nature of these compounds, they are useful in treating or preventing in a mammal disease states or syndromes which are caused or associated with an estrogen deficiency (in certain tissues such as bone or cardiovascular) or an excess of estrogen (in the uterus or mammary glands). They may also be used in methods of treatment for diseases or disorders which result from proliferation or abnormal development, actions or growth of endometrial or endometrial-like tissues.

The present compounds have the ability to behave like estrogen agonists by lowering cholesterol and preventing bone loss. These compounds are useful for treating many maladies which result from estrogen effects and estrogen excess or deficiency including osteoporosis, prostatic hypertrophy, male pattern baldness, vaginal and skin atrophy, acne, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, endometrial polyps, benign breast disease, uterine leiomyomas, adenomyosis, ovarian cancer, infertility, breast cancer, endometriosis, endometrial cancer, polycystic ovary syndrome, cardiovascular disease, contraception, Alzheimer's disease, cognitive decline and other CNS disorders, as well as certain cancers including melanoma, prostate cancer, cancers of the colon, CNS cancers, among others. Additionally, these compounds can be used for contraception in pre-menopausal women, as well as hormone replacement therapy in post-menopausal women or in other estrogen deficiency states where estrogen supplementation would be beneficial. They may also be used in disease states where amenorrhea is advantageous, such as leukemia, endometrial ablations, chronic renal or hepatic disease or coagulation diseases or disorders.

The compounds of this invention may also be used in methods of treatment for and prevention of bone loss, which may result from an imbalance in a individual's formation of new bone tissues and the resorption of older tissues, leading to a net loss of bone. Such bone depletion results in a range of individuals, particularly in post-menopausal women, women who have undergone bilateral oophorectomy, those receiving or who have received extended corticosteroid

therapies, those experiencing gonadal dysgenesis, and those suffering from Cushing's syndrome. Special needs for bone, including teeth and oral bone, replacement can also be addressed using these compounds in individuals with bone fractures, defective bone structures, and those receiving bone-related surgeries and/or the implantation of prosthesis. In addition to those problems described above, these compounds can be used in treatments for osteoarthritis, hypocalcemia, hypercalcemia, Paget's disease, osteomalacia, osteomalacia, osteomalacia, multiple myeloma and other forms of cancer having deleterious effects on bone tissues. Methods of treating the maladies listed herein are understood to comprise administering to an individual in need of such treatment a pharmaceutically effective amount of one or more of the compounds of this invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. This invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions utilizing one or more of the present compounds, and/or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, along with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, etc.

It is understood that the dosage, regimen and mode of administration of these compounds will vary according to the malady and the individual being treated and will be subject to the judgement of the medical practitioner involved. It is preferred that the administration of one or more of the compounds herein begin at a low dose and be increased until the desired effects are achieved.

Effective administration of these compounds may be given at a dose of from about 0.1 mg/day to about 1,000 mg/day. Preferably, administration will be from about 10 mg/day to about 600 mg/day, more preferably from about 50 mg/day to about 600 mg/day, in a single dose or in two or more divided doses. Such doses may be administered in any manner useful in directing the active compounds herein to the recipient's bloodstream, including orally, via implants, parenterally (including intravenous, intraperitoneal and subcutaneous injections), rectally, vaginally, and transdermally. For the purposes of this disclosure, transdermal administrations are understood to include all administrations across the surface of the body and the inner linings of bodily passages including epithelial and mucosal tissues. Such administrations may be carried out using the present compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, in lotions, creams, foams, patches, suspensions, solutions, and suppositories (rectal and vaginal).

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(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
18 April 2002 (18.04.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/30355 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61K**

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/32066

(22) International Filing Date: 10 October 2001 (10.10.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/239,457 11 October 2000 (11.10.2000) US

(71) Applicant and

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(81) Designated States (*national*): AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA,
BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,

FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL,
TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished
upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF ALLEVIATING ADVERSE SIDE EFFECTS AND/OR ENHANCING EFFICACY OF AGENTS THAT INHIBIT AROMATASE

(57) Abstract: This disclosure describes compositions and methods of use of compositions, that can replace the role of estrogens in the functions of humans and other animals, when these humans or animals are under the influence of compounds, devices and biologics that can inhibit the activity of aromatase enzyme (estrogen synthetase).

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scientific literature, such as the placental microsome assay (Kragie L et al. 10th Intl Congress Endo 1996; #P3-480; Mason JI, et al. Biochemical Pharmacology 1985; 34:1087-92) among others.

It is another object of this invention to provide a method of using
5 compositions containing EFR agents, to treat humans or animals when they are under the influence of compounds, devices and/or biologics that can inhibit the activity of their aromatase enzymes. The method comprises administering EFR agent(s) through oral, inhaled, topical, parenteral, rectal, intravaginal, intraurethra, intrathecal or
10 implanted route(s) in combination with the exposure to aromatase inhibitor(s). The EFR agent(s) can be administered simultaneously or disjoint in time, preceding or succeeding the administration of the aromatase inhibitor. The EFR agent(s) can be given for more, less or the same duration as the aromatase inhibitor agent(s).

It is another object of the invention to provide a method for preventing or alleviating adverse side effects and/or enhancing the beneficial efficacy of therapeutic
15 agents that inhibit aromatase.

Additionally, it is another object of this invention to provide a method for treating diseases in humans and animals resulting from the exposure to compounds, devices and biologics that can inhibit the activity of aromatase enzyme.

Specific examples of the invention include, but are not restricted to,
20 combining EFR agents with the intentional (therapeutic) and/or nonintentional exposure to aromatase inhibitors in humans and other animals, such as described in the following:

- vaginal, vulvar, inguinal and skin topical antifungal preparations.
- oral antifungal agents used for long term treatment of such infections as nail
25 fungal infections, oropharyngeal and esophageal candidiasis, histoplasmosis, blastomycosis, cryptococcus, coccidioides, aspergillus and tuberculosis.
- intravenous antifungal agents given to immunocompromised patients, such as those with AIDs, undergoing cancer chemotherapy or bone marrow transplant or those with selective immunodeficiency syndromes and hematologic diseases.
- 30 • intravenous and intrathecal antifungal agents given to patients with fungal meningitis or brain abscess.
- chemotherapies given for breast cancer and for prostate cancer.
- psychotropic drugs, such as midazolam, as used in anesthesia, antianxiety and antiepileptic therapies.
- 35 • contraceptive hormones, such as norethindrone (17 alpha-ethynyl-19-nortestosterone), an irreversible inhibitor of aromatase.

with hormone responsive disease. Letrozole and anastrozole also are similar such treatments for breast cancer. Both agents suppress serum estrogen levels to the limit of assay detection (Brodie A, et al. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol 1999; 69:205-10).

- 5 Aromatase inhibitors can be identified using the placental aromatase assay as described in (Mason JJ, et al. Biochemical Pharmacology 1985; 34:1087-92) or derivations of it, such as those using recombinant enzymes (Stresser DM, et al. Anal Biochem 2000; 284:427-30). The placental microsomal aromatase assay is a convenient and informative screening tool to assess drug interaction with estrogen
- 10 formation from aromatase activity. The aromatase inhibitor activity, and the concentration range of inhibitor effect, can be identified by dose-response evaluation of the agent in the assays of aromatase enzyme activity. Probable target tissue concentrations of aromatase inhibitor can be estimated by assessing subject's inhibitor exposure and the bioavailability of the aromatase agent at the target site.
- 15 This data can then be compared to the dose-response information from the aromatase assay and used to predict the probable estrogen deficit resulting from exposure.

Examples of aromatase inhibitors include, but are not limited to:

- Norethisterone, norethindrone, [17alpha-ethynyl-19-nortestosterone]
- 20 (Osawa Y, Yarborough C. Science 1982; 215:1249-51; Yamamoto, et al. Eur J Endocrinol 1994; 130:634-40); 13-retro-antiprogesterins (Shimizu Y, et al. Steroids 1995; 60:234-8); aminoglutethimide and testololactone (Santner SJ, et al. J Steroid Biochem 1984; 20:1239-42); anastrozole (Dowsett M, et al. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol 2000; 46:35-9); fadrozole, vorozole, roglethimide, atamestane,
- 25 exemestane, formestane, YM-511(4-[N-(4-bromobenzyl)-N-(4-cyanophenyl)amino]-4H-1,2,4-triazole), ZD-1033, arimedex, NKS-01, 14-alpha.-hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,6,17-trione (Santti, et al. US Patent 5,972,921, 1999); ketoconazole, bifonazole, clotrimazole, econazole, isoconazole, miconazole and tioconazole (Ayub M, Levell MJ. Biochem Pharmacol 1990; 40:1569-75);
- 30 voriconazole; midazolam (Kragie L et al. 10th Intl Congress Endo 1996; #P3-480); certain azole derivatives (Hirsch, et al. US Patent 4,755,526 1988); aromatase inhibiting 4(5)-imidazoles and other selective compounds (Karjalainen et al US Patent 5,962,495, 1999; Karjalainen, et al. US Patent 5,098,923, 1992); tobacco leaf, smoke extracts, vegetables, plant leaves and fruits (Osawa Y, et al. J Enzyme
- 35 Inhib 1990; 4:187-200); the synthetic flavonoid alpha-naphthoflavone; naturally-

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(15/)

occurring flavonoids, chrysin, flavone, genistein 4'-methyl ether, Biochanin A (Campbell DR, Kurzer MS. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol 1993; 46:381-8); insulin sensitizer troglitazone (Mu YM, et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 2000; 271:710-3).

5 Estrogen Function Replacement Agents

Estrogens are a class of gonadal steroid hormones associated with the development and maintenance of secondary female sex characteristics, control of the cyclical changes in the reproductive cycle, are required for pregnancy maintenance and have an anabolic effect on protein metabolism and water retention.

10 Estrogens have genomic actions that occur through interaction with nuclear estrogen receptors and subsequent gene transcription and expression. Estrogens may also act in nongenomic manners affecting membrane activities, lipid fluidity, metabolism, biochemical reactions (e.g., redox biochemical reactions) and nongenomic estrogen receptor mediated actions (Whiting KP, et al. Life Sci 2000; 15 67:743-57). An EFR agent as described in this application, is defined as one that can selectively, partially, or totally replace the functions of the estrogen compounds, such as estradiol and estrone, that are synthesized from the substrates of the estrogen synthetase/aromatase enzyme, in a human or other animal. The agent(s) may act directly or indirectly through an induced intermediary. The 20 agent(s) may act at the same cellular or molecular branch point as the referenced estrogen, or they may act downstream from that branch point. They may partially or completely replace all of the referenced estrogen functions, a select subset of functions, or only one specific function.

The EFR agent can be any estrogenic agent from any source (e.g., synthetic, plant- 25 derived or animal source) or any selective estrogen receptor agonist or ligand used to selectively stimulate a particular estrogen-associated biological action. The EFR agent could also be a biologic product or medical device that delivers or produces *de novo*, an agent that performs estrogen function(s) in the body of the human or animal. The function(s) could be directly or indirectly associated with the presence 30 of natural endogenous estrogens synthesized via the aromatase enzyme.

EFR agents include the group defined as selective estrogen receptors ligands and modulators. Certain drugs can have many different estrogenic effects depending on the tissue, cell and gene, and therefore they are called selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs). SERMs bind estrogen receptors, alter receptor 35 conformation, and facilitate binding of co-regulatory proteins that activate or repress

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Abogado
Álvaro Correa
Apoderado

ASUNTO Radicación 06 67431
 Trámite 002
 Evento 001
 Actuación 430 582
 Oficio - - -
 Folios 010

Patente de Invención ☒ Patente de Modelo de Utilidad ☐
Vía Nacional ☐
Vía PCT (fase nacional) ☒ Cap.I ☒ Cap. II ☐
No. Sol. Internacional PCT/US2005/000803
Fecha de Presentación Internal. 11/01/2005

Como resultado del examen de fondo, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

- 1.1. Descripción: Folios 17 - 38
- 1.2. Reivindicaciones: Folios 39 - 43
- 1.3. Prioridad: Presentada en Estados Unidos, el 13.01.04, bajo el número 60/536035

2. Objeto de la invención

- Título de la solicitud: "Tratamiento de osteoporosis relacionado con terapia con inhibidor de aromatasa".

Según las reivindicaciones 1-36 se refiere a un tratamiento de la osteoporosis o cáncer de seno que comprende administrar bazedoxifeno solo o en combinación con un inhibidor de aromatasa como letrozol o anastrozol. Finalmente se proveen composiciones farmacéuticas que comprenden dichos compuestos.

El problema planteado en esta solicitud es la necesidad de tratamientos efectivos contra la osteoporosis y el cáncer de seno.

Para solucionar este problema técnico la solicitud en estudio proporciona las composiciones y métodos de la presente solicitud que son efectivos para el tratamiento de osteoporosis y cáncer de seno.

- Clasificación Internacional de Patentes A 61 K 31/4178

3. De la solicitud de Patente

3.1. Reivindicaciones (artículo 30 D 486)

- El término “inhibidor de aromatasa” es muy amplio y puede comprender compuestos que no se encuentran revelados en la descripción.
- Las reivindicaciones 34-36 repiten materia, debido a que reivindican una composición que comprende bazedoxifeno y un inhibidor de aromatasa

4. **Reivindicaciones relativas a un uso o a un segundo uso** (artículos 14 y 21 D 486)

- El contenido de las reivindicaciones 27-30, que trata de “El uso de bazedoxifeno...”, no es patentable, debido a que la legislación vigente únicamente contempla los productos y procedimientos como objeto de patente.

5. **Excepción a la patentabilidad** (artículo 20, literal d, D 486)

El contenido de las reivindicaciones 1-26, que trata de “Un método para tratar o inhibir...”, no es patentable, debido a que se relaciona con métodos de tratamiento aplicados a los seres humanos o a animales

Si bien las reivindicaciones 31-33 se trata con un producto, de la lectura de las mismas se desprende el hecho de que se relacionan con un método de tratamiento ya que comprende la administración de *dos composiciones diferentes que se administran de manera simultánea, separada o secuencial* para el tratamiento de una condición específica, en conclusión dichas reivindicaciones no son patentables, debido a que se relacionan con métodos de tratamiento aplicados a seres humanos o a animales.

6. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

Considerando que la fecha de presentación de la primera solicitud de patente de la cual se reivindica prioridad es 13.01.04, se buscaron documentos del estado de la técnica relacionados, con fecha de publicación anterior a esta.

Nº	Documento	Título	Fecha de Publicación
D1	US 5998402	"2-fenil-1-[4-2(2-aminoetoxi)-bencil-]-indoles como agentes estrogénicos"	07.12.99
D2	WO 0230355	"Composición o método de aliviar los efectos secundarios adversos y/o aumentar la eficacia de agentes que inhiben la aromatasa"	18.04.02

7. Análisis de patentabilidad (artículo 14 D486)

7.1. Nivel Inventivo (artículo 18 D486)

- La publicación US 5998402 revela el compuesto bazedoxifeno y que actúa como un agonista de estrógeno en enfermedades como cáncer de seno y osteoporosis, es decir es in SERM.
- El documento WO 0230355 enseña composiciones que comprenden inhibidores de aromatasa y agentes SERM para aumentar la eficacia de los inhibidores de aromatasa, se dice que el letrozol y anastrozol son inhibidores de aromatasa que son efectivos en el tratamiento de cáncer de seno. La diferencia con las composiciones de la presente solicitud es que no se menciona el bazedoxifeno.

Teniendo en cuenta el objeto de la solicitud, el cual es proveer composiciones de bazedoxifeno y un inhibidor de aromatasa, es una derivación evidente del estado de la técnica ya que un técnico versado en la materia tomaría las composiciones de D2 y utilizaría como agente SERM el bazedoxifeno de D1, con la expectativa de aumentar la eficacia del inhibidor de aromatasa

Finalmente no se demuestra un efecto mejorado o sorprendente de las composiciones de la presente solicitud en comparación con lo conocido en el estado de la técnica.

8. Conclusión:

Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud se encuentran afectados así:

Nº	Documento	Reivindicaciones Afectadas	Requisito que Afecta
D1	US 5998402	34-36	Nivel Inventivo

D2	WO 0230355	34-36	Nivel Inventivo

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de sesenta días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo 5 del título primero de la Circular Única N° 10 de 2001.


Álix Carmenza Céspedes de Vergel
Directora de Nuevas Creaciones (c)

22 ENE 2010

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha _____

CONCEPTO TECNICO No. 4440	EXAMINADOR TECNICO Código No.202024
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