



No 07-099611-00003-0000

BOGOTÁ, 28 de noviembre de 2008 Dep. 2008/009046
P. 11 PATENTE N.º 11-00003-0000
FOLIO 2

AS. 105.241

Señores

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

E. S. D.

REF.: Expediente No. 07 099.611 - Solicitud de Patente FASE NACIONAL

Corresp. a la Solicitud Internacional PCT/US2006/009046.

a nombre de: **COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY.**

Titulada: **COMPUESTOS DERIVADOS ANTIBACTERIANOS DE 2,4'-
DIHIDROXIFENILO 3', 5-DISUSTITUIDOS Y MÉTODOS RELACIONADOS.**

JUAN PABLO CADENA SARMIENTO, vecino de Bogotá, portador de la tarjeta profesional No. 57492 del Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, obrando como apoderado de la Sociedad **COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY**, según lo acredita el documento de poder presentado en esa División, de acuerdo con el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, me permito solicitar que se examine si la invención contenida en la solicitud en referencia es patentable.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, me permito anexar el recibo oficial de caja No. 08-78,370 por valor de \$420.000.

De la Señora Jefe atentamente,

JUAN PABLO CADENA SARMIENTO

C.C. No. 80.410.337 de Usaquén

T.P. No. 57492 del C.S.J.

Cra 7 No. 71-21 Torre B, Piso 4

Bogotá, 28 de noviembre de 2008

MEV/CAG/jpg

105 241 26
268

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

NIT : 800176089-2

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 08 - 78,370
FECHA : OCTUBRE 1 DE 2008

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 07-099611- -00003-0000

Fecha: 2008-11-28 16:21:28 Dep: 2026 NULORCLACIONE
Tr: 11 PATENTADO Lva: 378 PASLNACIONALI
Act: 335 PETICION Folios: 2

***** CONSIGNACION *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr. PAGO
BRIGARD & CASTRO LTDA	CONSIGNACION	BANCO DE BOGOTA	062754387	79531340	01/10/2008	41,160,000.00

***** CONCEPTO *****

CANT.	RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1	50005-01-01	SOLICITUDES	
		85 EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD DE INVEN	420,000.00
		TOTAL :	\$ 420,000.00

SON: CUATROCIENTOS VEINTE MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE :

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

PCT

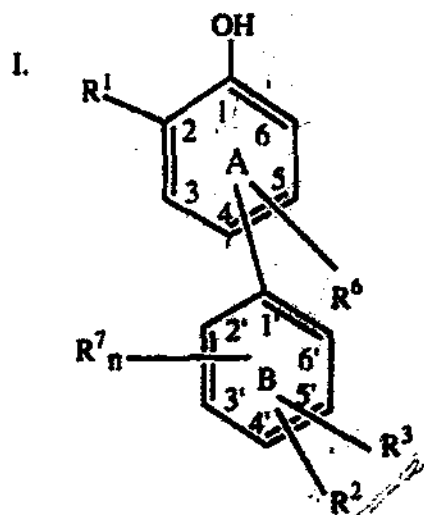
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

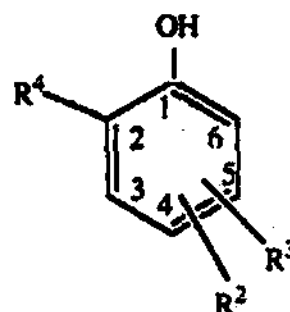
(51) International Patent Classification 6 : A61K 7/16, C07C 39/06, 39/12, 39/17	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/10800 (43) International Publication Date: 27 March 1997 (27.03.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/15017 (22) International Filing Date: 18 September 1996 (18.09.96) (30) Priority Data: 60/004,196 22 September 1995 (22.09.95) US (71) Applicant: COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY [US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US). (72) Inventors: STRINGER, Orum, D.; 1109 Gloria Lane, Yardley, PA 19067 (US). BRAHMS, John, C.; Apartment B2, 222 Sullivan Way, Trenton, NJ 08628 (US). SUBRAMANIAN, Malathy; 20 Champions Circle, Branchburg, NJ 08876 (US). KELLY, Ernest, E.; 81 South Ward Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901 (US). (74) Agent: STONE, Robert, L.; Colgate-Palmolive Company, 909 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, 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, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: ANTIPLAQUE ORAL COMPOSITION (57) Abstract An oral antiplaque composition and treatment of teeth therewith wherein the essential antiplaque agent is a substantially water insoluble noncatalytic antibacterial phenol containing, relative to the hydroxyl group, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group, preferably tert-butyl(t-butyl), in 2-position, and substituents in one or both of the 4- and 5-positions, one of which may be phenyl or 2',3' and/or 4' substituted alkyl or cycloalkyl phenyl, preferably 4'-t-butyl phenyl, or one or both of the 4- and 5- substituents may be alkyl or cycloalkyl, one being preferably t-butyl, or a phenanthrene containing a hydroxyl substituent in the 2- or 3-positions and alkyl or cycloalkyl, preferably t-butyl, substituents in the other of the 2- and 3-positions and in at least one of the other rings. Novel antibacterial alkylated phenols.		



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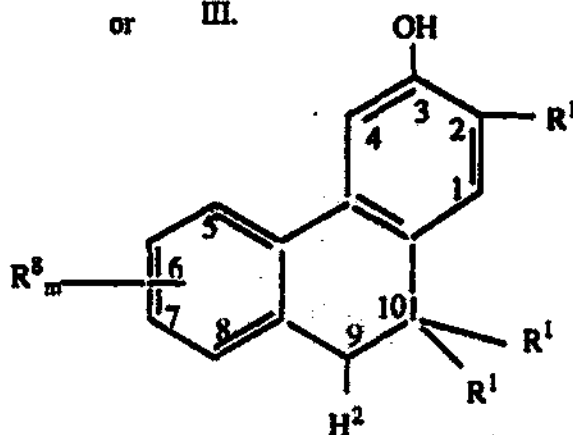
or

II.



or

III.



wherein R^1 is (1) a C1-8 n-alkyl, optionally partially or fully substituted with C3-6 cycloalkyls or C1-7 side chain alkyls, or (2) a C3-6 cycloalkyl, optionally partially or fully substituted with C1-7 side chain alkyls or C3-6 cycloalkyls;

the B ring and R^6 of formula I are interchangeably substituted in the 4 and 5 positions of the A ring of formula I, and R^6 is H or R^1 ; and

(1) R^2 and R^3 are interchangeably substituted in the 4' and 5' positions of the B ring of formula I, and 4 and 5 positions of formula II; R^2 is R^1 and R^3 is H or R^1 ; or

(2) in the B ring, R^3 in the 5' position is H, R^2 in the 4' position is R^7 , R^7 is independently H or R^1 in the 2' and/or 3' positions, and n is 2;

R^4 in formula II is (1) t-butyl or C3-8 n-alkyl, optionally partially or fully substituted with C3-6 cycloalkyls or C1-7 side chain alkyls, or (2) C3-6 cycloalkyl optionally, partially or fully substituted with C1-7 side chain alkyls or C3-6 cycloalkyls; and

R^8 in formula III is independently H or R^1 in the 5, 6, 7 and/or 8 positions and m is 4.

80 #2

We have further found that in the vast majority of instances, highly and unexpectedly superior antimicrobial activity is supplied by AA's of one of the above formulae containing t-butyl (tert-butyl) as at least one and preferably two (or even or more) of the R¹ and R⁴ values.

This invention is at least in part based on our further findings that:

1. tert-butyl (t-butyl) substitution at the ortho position of an unsubstituted phenol can enhance its antimicrobial effect by a factor of 10.

2. A second tert-butyl substitution at the 4 (para) position of an ortho tert-butyl substituted phenol (formula II) can enhance the antimicrobial effect of the resultant by an additional factor of 10.

3. tert-butyl substitution of the pendant phenyl group of a phenylphenol (formula I), e.g., substitution of 2-tert-butyl-5-phenyl phenol to give 2-tert-butyl-5-(4'-tert-butylphenyl) phenol likewise enhances the activity of the resultant by an additional factor of 10.

Thus, for instance, 3-phenyl phenol (3-hydroxybiphenyl) has an activity slightly less than that of thymol vs. *A. viscosus*, a common constituent of human dental plaque. On the other hand, 2-tert-butyl-5-phenyl phenol (3-hydroxy-4-tert-butylbiphenyl) has an observed activity 50 times greater than thymol and 2-tert-butyl-5-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)phenol (3-hydroxy-4,4'-di-tert-butylbiphenyl) has an observed activity greater than 100 times that of thymol.

As described herein other alkyl phenol AA's also provide enhanced antibacterial effectiveness for prevention or reduction of plaque formation.

The above AA compounds (1) - (13) fall within the scope of the AA agents of formulas I, II and III, and it will be understood that related compounds active as AA agents can be employed containing indicated variations in values, numbers and positions of R¹ - R⁴ and R⁶ - R⁸, as for example:

- 2-methyl-5-(4'-cyclopropylphenyl)phenol
- 2-octyl-5-(4'-cyclohexylphenyl)phenol
- 2-cyclohexyl-5-(4'-isopropylphenyl)phenol
- 10 2,4-diisopropyl-5-phenylphenol
- 2,4-dicyclopropyl-5-phenylphenol
- 2,4-dimethyl-5-phenylphenol
- 2-t-butyl-5-(4'-isopropylphenyl)phenol
- 2-t-butyl-4-(4'-cyclohexylphenyl)phenol
- 15 2-t-butyl-4-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-5-phenylphenol
- 2-(1-cyclopropylbutyl)-4-t-butyl-5-phenylphenol
- 2,4-diisohexylphenol
- 2,4-dicyclopropylphenol
- 2-isopropyl-4-phenylphenol
- 20 2-cyclobutyl-4-phenylphenol
- 2-ethyl-4-phenylphenol
- 2-isooctyl-5-phenylphenol
- 2-cyclopropyl-5-phenylphenol
- 2-methyl-5-phenylphenol
- 25 2-(1-t-butylhexyl)-5-phenylphenol
- 2,4-di-t-butyl-5-isopropylphenol
- 2-t-butyl-4-isopropyl-5-ethylphenol
- 2-isopropyl-4-t-butyl-5-butylphenol
- 2-(4'-t-butylcyclohexyl)-4-methyl-5-amyphenol
- 30 2-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-4-t-butylphenol
- 2-(1-cyclobutylhexyl)-4-octylphenol
- 2-t-butyl-3-hydroxy-10,10-di-t-butyl-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene
- 2-(1,1-dimethylpropyl-3-hydroxy-10,10-di-cyclohexyl-9,10-
- 35 dihydrophenanthrene

85-87

While 2-tert-butyl-5-phenyl phenol (3-hydroxy-4-tert-butylbiphenyl) is known, its use as an antimicrobial is not believed to have been reported in the literature. The same applies to a number of other compounds of any of the above formulae, for instance formulae I and II. As described below, a number of the AA's are also novel.

The improved antimicrobial activities attainable in accordance with this invention generally involves use of branched in preference to straight chains, selective positioning of substituents, increased numbers of substituents and/or the carbon content of alkyl substituents. The improved antimicrobial activities are unexpected, particularly in view of teachings to the contrary in the prior art. For example, C. M. Suter, Chem. Rev. 28 269-299(1941), in discussing phenol coefficients of alkylphenols v. *B. typhosus* and *Staph. aureus*, states (a) "the position of the alkyl group has no effect", and (b) "the o-and p-sec-butyl phenols have phenol coefficients of 28, and the branching of the carbon side chain, as in tert.butylphenol, reduces the effectiveness to about 20" (p. 272), and also (c) "the generalization that the straight-chain primary alkylphenols are more effective than their isomers" (p.273), "(d) It was concluded that the isobutyl compounds were probably less effective than their n-butyl isomers", and also (e) "As in the alkylphenols, branching of the carbon chain reduces the effectiveness" (p.275). The microorganisms employed in the above-quoted situations were not those generally encountered in the oral cavity.

Evans et al, J. Periodontol. 48, 156-162 (1977) in an article entitled "In Vitro Antiplaque Effects of Antiseptic Phenols" concludes that whereas "3,5,4'-tribromosalicylanilide was found to be effective against growth and plaque formation of *A. viscosus*, *A. naeslundii*, *S. mutans* and *S. sanguis*, Dibromsalicil was found effective against *A. viscosus*. The other phenols (hexylresorcinol, thymol, phenylphenol and zinc phenolsulfonate) did not inhibit in vitro growth or plaque formation".

It will be understood that in the above formulae I, II and III of the AA's employed in the oral compositions of this invention, the C₁₋₇ and C₁₋₈ side chain and n-alkyls range from methyl to heptyl and octyl and the C₃₋₆ cycloalkyls range from cyclopropyl to cyclohexyl. These AA's generally range in molecular weight (M.W.) from about 175 to about 500, preferably about 190 to about 350, more preferably about 210 to about 310. The AA is employed in the oral compositions of the invention in a non-toxic, effective antiplaque amount, typically in a range of about 0.003-5%, preferably about 0.005-3%, more preferably about 0.02-1%. The pH of the oral compositions of this invention may range from about 4.0 to about 9.0.

86 88

either/maleic anhydride having a molecular weight (M.W.) of about 30,000 to about 1,000,000, most preferably about 30,000 to about 500,000. These copolymers are available, for example, as Gantrez®, e.g. AN 139 (M.W. 500,000), AN 119 (M.W. 250,000); and preferably S-97 Pharmaceutical Grade (M.W. 70,000), of GAF Corporation.

Other polymeric polycarboxylates containing or modified to contain retention enhancing groups operative in the practice of the present invention include the 1:1 copolymers of maleic anhydride with ethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone, or ethylene, the latter being available, for example, as Monsanto EMA® No: 1103, M.W. 10,000 and Grade 61, and 1:1 copolymers of acrylic acid with methyl or hydroxyethyl methacrylate, methyl or ethyl acrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, isobutyl vinyl ether or N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone.

Additional operative polymeric polycarboxylates containing or modified to contain retention enhancing groups include copolymers of maleic anhydride with styrene, isobutylene or ethyl vinyl ether, polyacrylic, polyitaconic and polymaleic acids, and sulfonacrylic oligomers of M.W. as low as 1,000 available as Uniroyal® ND-2.

Also suitable for use in the practice of the present invention are polymerized olefinically or ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids containing an activated carbon-to-carbon olefinic double bond which readily functions on polymerization because of its presence in the monomer molecule either in the alpha-beta position with respect to a carboxyl group or as part of a terminal methylene grouping. Illustrative of such acids are acrylic, methacrylic, ethacrylic, alpha-chloroacrylic, crotonic, beta-acryloxy propionic, sorbic, alpha-chlorosorbic, cinnamic, betastyrylacrylic, muconic, itaconic, citraconic, mesaconic, glutaconic, aconitic, alpha-phenylacrylic, 2-benzyl acrylic, 2-cyclohexylacrylic, angelic, umbellic, fumaric, maleic acids and anhydrides. Other different olefinic monomers copolymerizable with such carboxylic monomers include vinylacetate, vinyl chloride, dimethyl maleate and the like. Copolymers contain sufficient carboxylic salt groups for water-solubility.

Also useful in the practice of the present invention are so-called carboxyvinyl polymers. They are commercially available, for example, under the trademarks Carbopol® 934, 940 and 941 of B.F. Goodrich, these products consisting of a colloiddally water-soluble polymer of polyacrylic acid crosslinked with from about 0.75% to about

di (C₁-C₄) alkyl polysiloxanes and particularly dimethyl-polysiloxane, may also be employed in the practice of the present invention.

Also effective herein are ionomers containing or modified to contain delivery-
and-retention-enhancing groups. Ionomers are described on pages 546-573 of the Kirk
Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, third edition, Supplement Volume,
John Wiley & Sons, Inc. copyright 1984, which description is incorporated herein by
reference. Also effective herein, provided they contain or are modified to contain
retention-enhancing groups, are polyesters, polyurethanes and synthetic and natural
polyamides including proteins and proteinaceous materials such as collagen, poly
(arginine) and other polymerized amino acids.

The AEA, when employed, is incorporated in the compositions of the present
invention in weight amounts of about 0.05 to about 5%, preferably about 0.1 to about
3%.

Linear molecularly dehydrated polyphosphate salts can be optionally
employed herein as anticalculus agents. They are well known, being generally
employed in the form of their wholly or partially neutralized water soluble alkali
metal (e.g. potassium or preferably sodium) or ammonium salts, and any mixtures
thereof. Representative examples include sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium
tripolyphosphate, monosodium triacid-, disodium diacid-, trisodium monoacid-, and
tetrasodium-pyrophosphates, the corresponding potassium salts and the like. In the
present invention, they can be employed in the oral compositions in approximate
weight amounts of about 0.1 to 3%, typically 1 to 2.5%, more typically 1.5 to 2%,
especially about 2%.

Particularly desirable anticalculus agents are tetraalkali metal pyrophosphates
such as tetrasodium and tetrapotassium pyrophosphates, and mixtures thereof.

In the oral compositions, when both AEA and polyphosphate are present, the
weight ratio of the AEA to polyphosphate ions is typically about 1.6:1 to about 2.7:1,
preferably about 1.7:1 to about 2.3:1, more preferably about 1.9:1 to about 2:1.

Fluoride ions may desirably also be included in the oral compositions of this
invention, being in effect multifunctional in providing an anticaries effect or tooth-
hardening effect and, in optional conjunction with the AEA, in inhibiting the salivary
enzymatic hydrolysis of the polyphosphate anticalculus agent, when employed.

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SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIRECCION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.

Abogado
JUAN PABLO CADENA

ASUNTO

Radicación 07-099611
Trámite 011
Evento 378
Actuación 519
Oficio
Folios 014

0 233,7

Patente de Invención

Vía Nacional

Vía PCT (fase nacional)

No. Sol. Internacional

Fecha de Presentación Interna.

Patente de Modelo de Utilidad

Cap. I

PCT/US2006/009046

Marzo 14 de 2006

Cap. II

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

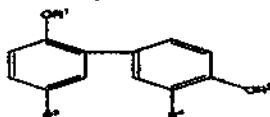
- 1.1. Descripción: Folios: 26 a 39 como se radicó inicialmente
1.2. Reivindicaciones: Folios: 40 a 42 como se radicó inicialmente
1.3. Prioridad: Marzo 18 de 2005; US; 60/662,991.

2. Objeto de la invención

Título de la invención: COMPUESTOS, DERIVADOS ANTIBACTERIANOS DE 2,4'-DIHIDROXIFENILO 3',5-DISUSTITUIDOS Y METODOS RELACIONADOS.

Problema Técnico Planteado en esta solicitud es: Necesidad de proporcionar composiciones orales antibacterianas que contienen componentes como antiplaca y/o antibacterianos (folio 28, pg2).

Solución: Para resolver este problema técnico la solicitud en estudio proporciona una composición que contiene el compuesto de fórmula (I)



y un portador oralmente aceptable (folio 28, pg2), donde el significado de los radicales es como se muestra en el folio 40 (pg 14).

Clasificación Internacional de Patentes (CIP): A61K8/34, A61K31/05, A61Q11/00, A61P1/02.

3. De la solicitud de Patente

3.1. Reivindicaciones (artículo 30 D 486)

La reivindicación 1 no es concisa porque: menciona la expresión "cantidad efectiva antibacteriana"; adicionalmente no se especifican, el compuesto (de estructura I) ni el portador oralmente aceptable, mediante los cuales se pueda definir inequívocamente los constituyentes de la composición, que son las características esenciales de la misma.

Las reivindicaciones 3 y 4 no son concisas porque, no especifican los portadores líquido y en polvo.

La reivindicación 5 esta definida por un resultado a alcanzar.

La reivindicación 11 se recomienda hacerla dependiente de la 1. Esta no es concisa porque: menciona la expresión "por lo menos un", además no especifica el humectante, el compuesto abrasivo, ni el compuesto (de estructura I).

La reivindicación 12 no es concisa porque, menciona expresiones como "cantidad efectiva antisarro", "un agente anticálculo" "por lo menos un compuesto de fosfato"

La reivindicación 14 y 15 no son concisas porque no especifican el policarboxilato aniónico sintético.

La reivindicación 16 no especifica el compuesto (de estructura I), como tampoco el ó los humectante (s), lo cual no permite definir con concisión a la presente reivindicación y a sus dependientes.

La reivindicación 17 esta definida por el radio de peso pirofosfato tetrasódico y tripolifosfato sódico; siendo lo correcto relación de peso, además utilizan la expresión "de alrededor de", que tampoco es concisa.

La reivindicación 18 no es concisa porque no especifica el policarboxilato aniónico sintético.

La reivindicación 19, no es concisa porque utiliza la expresión "de alrededor de".

Se debe tomar en cuenta las observaciones anteriores y caracterizar la composición reivindicada, inequívocamente, por sus constituyentes: principio activo y excipientes.

4. Excepción a la patentabilidad (artículo 20 D486 literal d))

El objeto de las reivindicaciones 20-25 no es patentable de acuerdo con el artículo citado.

5. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

La fecha que se ha tenido en cuenta para determinar el Estado de la Técnica es:

Fecha de presentación de la solicitud prioritaria Marzo 18 de 2005.

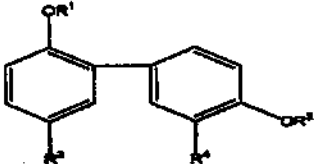
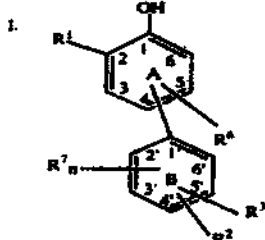
Teniendo en cuenta la fecha indicada se realizó la búsqueda en el estado de la técnica de documentos relacionados con la solicitud encontrándose los siguientes documentos más relevantes:

Nº	Documento	Título	Fecha de publicación
D1	WO97/10800	Antiplaque Oral Composition	Marzo 27 de 1997

D1 (folios 80-89, pgs 1, 3-9, 13 y 16), divulga composiciones para tratar la placa oral que contiene compuestos derivados fenólicos alquilados no catatónicos, con actividad antibacterial.

6. Análisis de patentabilidad (artículo 14 D486)

6.1 Novedad (artículo 16 D486)

Características esenciales de la solicitud Colombiana No.07-099611	D1 = WO97/10800
Composiciones que comprenden un compuesto de estructura (I): 	Composiciones que comprenden un compuesto de estructura (I): 
y un portador oralmente aceptable Donde los siguientes radicales significan	y un portador oralmente aceptable Donde
R¹=H	H
H	R¹=H • <i>alquil</i>
R²=H	R³=H • <i>alquil</i>
R³= alqueno o alquilo, exceptuando 2-propenilo o n-propilo	R⁴=alquilo de C¹-⁵
R⁴=alquilo C¹-⁵	R²= alquilo C¹-⁵
H	R¹=H y n=2

La reivindicación 1, reclama una composición antiplaca oral que comprende: Un portador oralmente aceptable y una cantidad efectiva antibacteriana de un compuesto de la estructura (I).

Las características esenciales de la reivindicación 1, habían sido divulgadas previamente en D1, es decir: Un portador oralmente aceptable (folio 88, pg 13, línea 7 y 15; folio 89, pg 16, líneas 22-23) y una cantidad efectiva antibacteriana de un compuesto de la estructura (I) (folio 812, pg 3, estructura I).

Por lo cual la reivindicación no es nueva.

Las reivindicaciones dependientes 2-19, no mencionan alguna característica que haga nueva a la composición de la reivindicación 1, por lo cual se considera que no son nuevas.

7. Conclusión:

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

Nº	Documento N°	Reivindicaciones afectadas	Requisito que afecta
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91

D1	WO97/10800	1-19	Novedad
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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 quinto del título primero de la Circular Única N° 10 de 2001.



JOSÉ LUIS SALAZAR LOPEZ
Director de Nuevas Creaciones (E)

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha
_____ 11 FEB. 2011

CONCEPTO TÉCNICO No.138	EXAMINADOR TÉCNICO Código No.202078
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