

Enhancing the Value of our Clients' IP Rights



Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP continues its leadership in the protection and expansion of our clients' intellectual property rights. Over the last few years, our attorneys won significant rulings from numerous courts—domestically and internationally—that successfully expanded our clients' rights.

Enhancing the Value of our Clients' IP Rights

All innovative companies recognize the vital interest they have in protecting their intellectual property (“IP”). Intellectual property holders must protect their rights from infringers who attack their innovations. These attacks can come from a range of third parties, including competitors, and often present a serious challenge to the business operations of an innovator. At Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP we are proud of our record of achievements in protecting, defending, exploiting, and expanding the IP rights of our clients, in litigation, both domestically and internationally. Each of our clients has its own unique success story. We hope you will enjoy the select few we showcase herein.

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Redefining Market Power for Patents



In the most important Supreme Court case in years involving the intersection of antitrust and intellectual property, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP won a historic victory for all intellectual property owners seeking to enforce their patents. In *Illinois Tool Works Inc. v. Independent Ink, Inc.*, 126 S. Ct. 1281 (2006) the Court held unanimously that the existence of a patent on the tying product does not trigger a presumption of market power necessary for antitrust liability.

Illinois Tool Works Inc. (“ITW”) holds a patent on the piezoelectric printheads that its Trident division sells to OEMs, which build the printheads into packaging assembly lines. The licenses to the OEMs require them (but not their customers) to obtain the ink used with the printheads exclusively from Trident. Independent Ink sought to take advantage of the installed base of Trident’s end customers by selling replacement ink for use in Trident’s bottles. After Trident enforced its patent rights, Independent Ink claimed that the OEM licenses constituted an improper tying agreement in violation of antitrust laws.

A key element of an antitrust tying claim is market power in the market for the “tying” good, in this case the relevant market in which Trident’s printhead competes. Absent market power, the defendant is not able to force its customers to accept the tie, and the bundling of the products does not present antitrust concerns. Some older Supreme Court cases held that when the tying product is protected by an intellectual property right, the requisite market power is presumed. More recently, the presumption has been rejected by a number of

lower courts and by the U.S. antitrust enforcement agencies, and subjected to virtually unanimous scholarly criticism.

Holding that these cases were no longer good law, and that Independent Ink had failed to demonstrate the existence of *any* relevant market, let alone some degree of power in such a market, the district court granted summary judgment to ITW. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the dismissal, in part, and reversed it in part, holding that the old, but not yet overruled, Supreme Court precedent mandated a presumption that Trident held market power in a tying product market defined by its printhead patent. The Federal Circuit’s remand order would have required ITW to prove, through costly and exhaustive economic expert evidence, that it lacked market power. The Federal Circuit recognized that the presumption had been the subject of severe criticism, but held that it was bound to follow the precedent.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw partners Andy Pincus (formerly General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Commerce), and Chris Kelly (formerly Senior Counsel for Intellectual Property at the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division), successfully persuaded the Court to review, and then abandon in an 8–0 decision, its decades-old precedents imposing the presumption. Recognizing that “a patent does not necessarily confer market power upon the patentee,” the Court held that “in all cases involving a tying arrangement, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant has market power in the tying product.” The result was a significant victory for all patent holders.

It's Not Obvious



In *Knoll Pharmaceutical Co., Inc. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.*, 367 F. 3d 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2004), the Federal Circuit held that a patent owner can rebut an “obviousness” challenge by using evidence of unexpected benefits discovered after the patent had issued. The patent issued covered a combination of hydrocodone (a narcotic) and ibuprofen (a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug or “NSAID”).

A series of clinical trials were sponsored to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the hydrocodone-ibuprofen combination specified by the patent. A generic drug company filed an Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) to obtain FDA approval to market a generic version. Pursuant to the Hatch-Waxman Act (the federal statute governing generic versions of patented drugs), the generic company asserted in its ANDA that our client’s patent was invalid on “obviousness” grounds. Therefore, Knoll sued the generic company for patent infringement and the generic company counter-claimed that Knoll’s patented combination was “obvious” because others had created similar combinations at the time the patent application was filed.

In response to the “obviousness” challenge, Knoll sponsored several studies at three of the nation’s most prestigious medical research institutions. Each of the studies independently concluded that when the patented drug combination was administered in ratios specified in the patent, there is an unexpectedly synergistic beneficial effect greater than the sum of the analgesic ingredients of the patented drug combination.

In the litigation, Knoll offered this evidence of unexpected benefits to rebut the “obviousness” challenge to the patent. The trial court refused to consider the evidence. As a result, the trial court ignored Knoll’s new data showing unexpected benefits and held that the patent was invalid on “obviousness” grounds.

On appeal, Knoll argued that the trial court erred in excluding the new evidence of unexpected benefits. To support the claim, Knoll stressed that several of the other accepted ways to show non-obviousness (such as commercial success) relied on evidence obtained after the patent had issued. Therefore, by the same logic, the new evidence of unexpected benefits should also be considered.

The Federal Circuit agreed. In endorsing Knoll’s use of the new data, the Court held that a patentee could conduct new tests after the patent had issued to demonstrate the unique properties of the claimed invention. In so doing, the Court emphasized that the “full range” of an invention is not always understood at the time a patent application is filed. On this basis, the Federal Circuit reversed the trial court’s decision holding the patent to be invalid.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyer James Ferguson of our Chicago office was lead counsel and successfully argued this case on behalf of our client, Knoll Pharmaceuticals Co.

And the Band Played On



In the area of copyright law, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw obtained an important victory on behalf of our client, Capitol Records, enabling owners of classic sound recordings to obtain protection for pre-1972 works not protected under federal law. The New York State Court of Appeals' decision in *Capitol Records v. Naxos* has broad significance to the recording industry because it firmly establishes state common-law copyright protection for pre-1972 sound recordings, which are not protected by the federal copyright statute. Under this decision, the Court of Appeals clarified that pre-1972 recordings, including popular recordings by such artists as the Beatles, will be protected by New York common-law copyright until state law is preempted by federal law in 2067.

The dispute was over Naxos' "restored" versions of several historical classical musical performances, the rights to which are owned by Capitol. Naxos had obtained the original shellac recordings of these performances and, after attempting to upgrade the sound quality, sold CD versions of the recordings in competition with Capitol's own restorations. After Naxos rebuffed Capitol's demand to cease and desist, Capitol sued under various state law theories, including unfair competition and common-law copyright infringement. However, the lower court granted summary judgment against Capitol, holding that Naxos did not infringe any of Capitol's rights in the recordings because (1) the recordings were originally made in the U.K., where copyright protection had long since expired, (2) Capitol had not shown the "bad faith" necessary to establish unfair

competition, and (3) Naxos' restorations, which upgraded the sound of the original recordings, were "new products."

On appeal, the New York Court of Appeals (the highest court in New York State) recognized that New York law was unclear on the scope of protection afforded sound recordings and, therefore, certified the question whether "Naxos [is] entitled to defeat Capitol's claim for infringement of common law copyrights in the original recordings."

In a broad opinion, the Court of Appeals held that (1) "New York law provides common-law copyright protection to sound recordings not covered by the federal copyright act, regardless of the public domain status in the country of origin, if the alleged act of infringement occurred in New York"; (2) "fraud or bad faith is not an element of an infringement action in modern New York law"; and (3) "even assuming that Naxos had created a 'new product' due to its remastering efforts that enhance sound quality, that product can be deemed to infringe on Capitol's copyright to the extent that it utilizes the original elements of the protected performances."

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyer Philip Lacovara of our New York office was lead counsel and argued the case on behalf of our client, Capitol Records, with the assistance of Todd Lundell of our Los Angeles office.

Copyrights in the Digital Age



Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw was also able to protect our client, Adobe Systems, Incorporated, from an unwarranted claim under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

Agfa Monotype Corporation and International Typeface Corporation sued our client, Adobe, claiming that Adobe Acrobat 5.0 violated the anti-circumvention provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”). Plaintiffs asserted that a “Preview & Print” embedding bit in a TrueType font was an “effective” technological measure that protected access to and the exercise of rights in the font; and that filling out a form or annotating a document was editing, not merely previewing and printing. Therefore, Plaintiffs claimed that by permitting a Preview & Print embedded TrueType font to be used for filling out forms or annotating a document, Adobe Acrobat 5.0 circumvented the embedding bit in violation of the DMCA.

In *Agfa Monotype Corporation and International Typeface Corporation v. Adobe Systems Incorporated*, Judge Leinenweber of the Northern District of Illinois granted our motion for summary judgment on the grounds that a single-bit flag disclosed in a public specification could not “effectively” protect a copyright right under the DMCA and, alternatively, that because Adobe Acrobat 5.0 was not primarily designed or marketed for circumventing the embedding bit, Adobe lacked the intent necessary to violate the DMCA.

Although the anticircumvention provisions of the DMCA can be an effective tool to protect certain copyrighted works, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw was able to protect its client from an improper extension of the reach of the statute.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers Ian Feinberg of our Palo Alto office and Michael Warnecke of our Chicago office successfully argued this case on behalf of our client, Adobe.

A Model Citizen



Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw attorneys successfully resolved a case for trademark infringement brought against our client, Modern Luxury, Inc. (“Modern Luxury”), a major publisher of luxury lifestyle magazines, including Modern Luxury Dallas. The case for trademark infringement was brought in Texas State Court and alleged that Modern Luxury’s “MODERN LUXURY DALLAS” trademark, used in connection with its successful lifestyle magazine by the same name, infringed the trademark “DALLAS” held by the Greater Dallas Chamber of Commerce (the “Chamber”).

In response to the Dallas Chamber’s allegations that “MODERN LUXURY DALLAS” was confusingly similar to the Chamber’s “DALLAS” mark, our attorneys argued that Modern Luxury’s use of the word Dallas in the title of its magazine was a permissible use of a geographically descriptive word over which the Dallas Chamber could not claim exclusivity. We also countered that consumers of the two publications were divergent populations not likely to be confused into think-

ing that the Dallas Chamber—which used its DALLAS mark on a business listing directory—were the sponsors or publishers of our client’s upscale lifestyle magazine read by Dallas socialites—and which featured articles and advertisements with an avant-garde slant.

Although confident that we could successfully defeat Chamber’s claims, our client settled the lawsuit on favorable terms, in recognition of its role as a good corporate citizen in the Dallas community. As part of the settlement reached, all claims against our client were released and the lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice. Modern Luxury continues today to use its MODERN LUXURY DALLAS trademark in association with its very successful magazine.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers John Mancini and Clifford Michel of our New York office successfully settled this case on behalf of our client, Modern Luxury.

What Constitutes Doing Business?



In a victory for a client with a significant portfolio of e-commerce patents, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw was able to convince an Ohio federal court to exercise jurisdiction in a patent infringement case over a defendant that only did business online within the state. (*NCR Corp. v. PC Connection Inc.*, S.D. Ohio, No. 3:04-cv-329, 8/23/05).

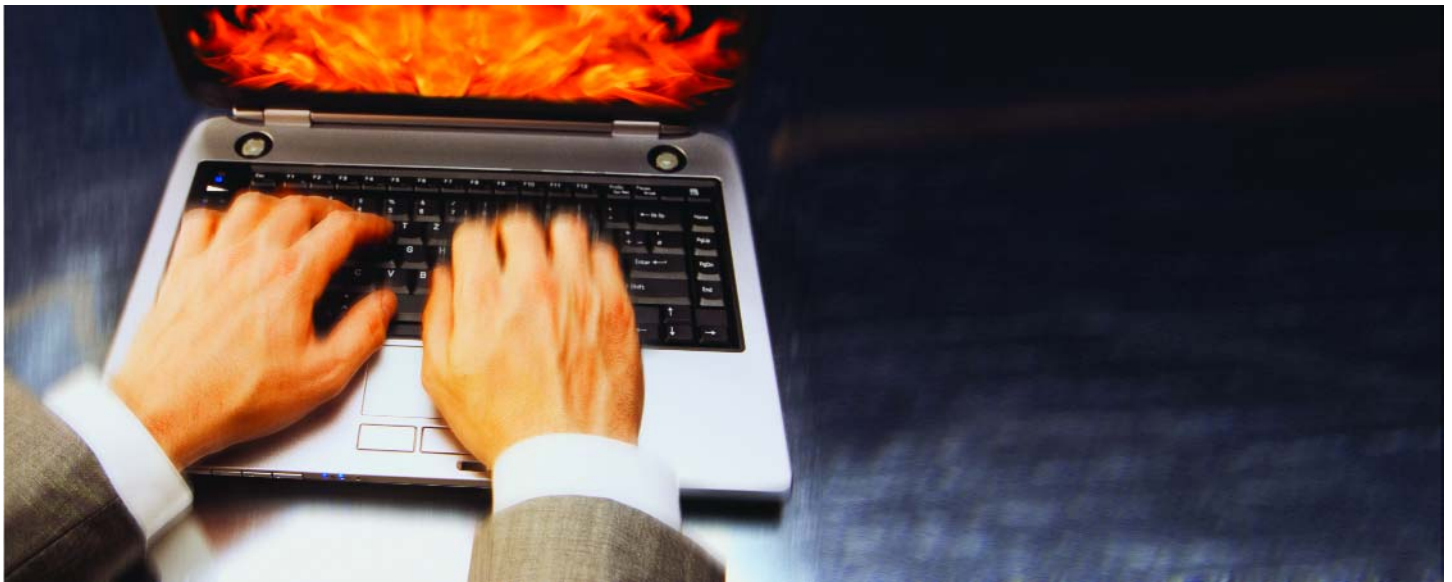
The case involved a claim by our client, NCR Corp., that PC Connection Inc.'s online sales operation was infringing four NCR Corp. patents relating to e-commerce technologies.

The court said that due process was satisfied if: (1) the defendant purposefully directed its activities to forum residents; (2) the claim arose from those activities; and (3) the assertion of jurisdiction was reasonable and fair.

In this case, the court said, the defendant's Web site was "clearly" commercial activity purposefully directed to Ohio residents. The court went on to hold that the plaintiff's claim arose out of the operation of PC Connection's Web sites, and that this was not the "rare case" in which the state's interest in the litigation was so attenuated that it would be fundamentally unfair to assert jurisdiction. Ohio has a significant interest in discouraging patent infringement within its borders, the court noted.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers Paul Gupta and Clifford Michel successfully argued this case on behalf of our client, NCR.

Windows of Opportunity Slammed Shut



In the summer of 2005, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw attorneys won a significant victory, when a patent infringement lawsuit brought against our clients, ProStar Computers, Inc., and Midern Computers, Inc., was dismissed after two years of contentious litigation. The plaintiff, IpVenture, Inc., is owned by two patent attorneys, one of whom (Thomas) was the inventor of and the patent prosecutor for the patent-in suit. The patent covers thermal management methods for computers, and allegedly is infringed by every laptop computer that runs the Microsoft Windows operating system, as confirmed by the fact that IpVenture has put every manufacturer of laptop computers that run Windows on notice of its patent. Our clients were the first to be sued for infringement most likely because they are small, and are based in Los Angeles where IpVenture's lawyers reside.

Shortly thereafter, we discovered that Thomas had been employed by Hewlett-Packard as a patent attorney when he conceived of his invention. We then uncovered evidence, including an assignment of inventions agreement, which made HP the owner of Thomas's interest in the patent. We moved to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because all co-owners of a patent must be joined as plaintiffs when suit is filed. IpVenture argued that the assignment of inventions agreement was a mere promise to assign the patent

to HP, and that therefore IpVenture owned Thomas's interest in the patent unless and until HP sought to enforce Thomas's promise to assign. Before our motion to dismiss could be heard, however, IpVenture entered into an agreement with HP whereby HP received 20% of the proceeds from exploiting the patent in return for not asserting ownership of the patent. This was advantageous to HP because it previously had licensed all its thermal management patents royalty free to all competing laptop computer manufacturers companies through an industry-wide thermal management standard.

Nevertheless, the Court held that HP, and not IpVenture, owned Thomas' interest in the patent when the suit was filed, and therefore dismissed the case. Based on our experience in the case, new assignment of inventions language will be needed in each instance in order to point out and remove any ambiguity as to an assignment of inventions agreement being a present assignment of an employee's inventions and not a mere promise to assign.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers Ian Feinberg, Brandon Baum, Michael Molano and Donald Falk of our Palo Alto office represented our clients, ProStar Computers, Inc., and Midern Computers, Inc.

Score!



For a number of years, Galaxy Sports, Inc. was Umbro's Canadian licensee for the manufacture and sale of Umbro-branded soccer products in Canada. In September 2000, one of Umbro's U.S. licensees (Signal Apparel) filed for bankruptcy protection in the U.S. We represented Umbro in that proceeding and successfully obtained a court ordered termination of that license agreement.

In March 2001, Umbro's other U.S. licensee (Varsity Spirits & Fashion) filed suit alleging that Umbro was in breach of its license agreement. We defended that action, which was ultimately favorably resolved during negotiations conducted in New York City during the week of September 11, 2001.

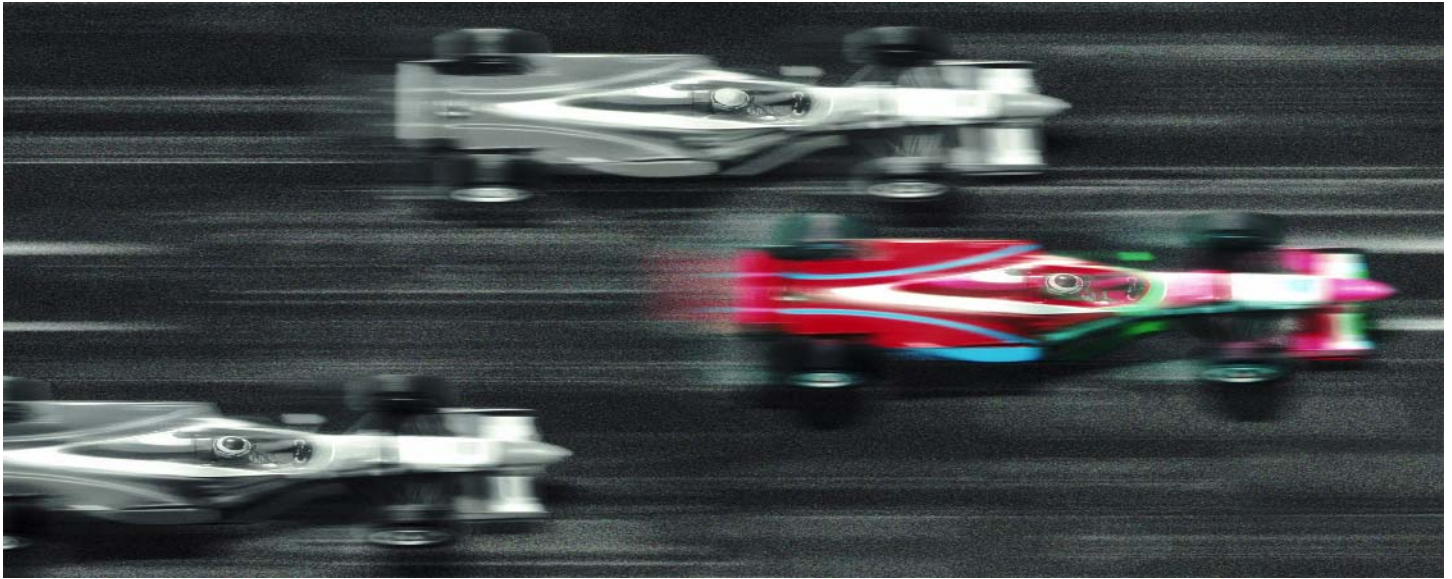
Shortly thereafter, Galaxy experienced significant financial difficulties and failed to adhere to the terms of its Canadian and U.S. license agreements it held at that time. Umbro then terminated those licenses and, as a result, Galaxy filed for creditor protection in Canada and the U.S. and then sued in British Columbia. In the United States, Umbro filed suit in

New York seeking a declaratory judgment that Umbro's termination of the U.S. license was proper. Ultimately, we obtained a judgment from the New York court, holding that Umbro's termination of the U.S. license agreement was proper and that Umbro had not engaged in any fraud or misrepresentation in relation to that license.

Nonetheless, Galaxy proceeded with its Canadian action, which was based on fraud, misrepresentation and breach of fiduciary duty, and the case was tried for 29 days. We worked closely with Canadian counsel throughout this trial and the corresponding Canadian insolvency proceeding. On March 4, 2005, the Canadian court rendered judgment in favor of the defendants on all issues and dismissed plaintiff's complaint in its entirety.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers Donald Rupert of our Chicago office and Michael Richman of our New York office successfully argued this case on behalf of our client, Umbro.

Winning on the German “Fast-Track”



In the world of Formula One racing, performance matters. In the world of European patent litigation, jurisdiction matters.

Recently, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw provided the best of both worlds to Royal DSM N.V., a Dutch multinational chemical company that owns a patent regarding a “radiation curable resin composition,” a high tech invention important for the fast and reliable production of extremely high priced carbon fiber body parts and spoilers used in and for Formula One racing cars. The client has various Formula One racing teams among its customers. While most of the litigation work of DSM in the past has been handled by our United States lawyers, our European lawyers were retained to advise DSM when it decided to sue defendant 3D Systems, a U.S., Swiss and German company which infringed (though, of course, denied doing so) the European Patent of our client.

Upon our advice, DSM decided that Germany would be the best choice of forum, since this jurisdiction is known for fast patent litigation proceedings before courts specialized in patent litigation. We were successful in convincing the Frankfurt District Court to handle our technically complicated

patent litigation on the fast track by starting with an application for an ex-parte interim injunction. By doing so, and immediately applying for a hearing instead of remaining ex parte, we forced the defendant to immediately respond with comprehensive arguments. Knowing that the complexity would not allow continuing interim injunction proceedings, our attorneys had prepared to file the regular lawsuit at the same time and filed it in November 2004. Given the already presented arguments of the defendant, we achieved an early hearing in February 2005 and another in May. Furthermore, we convinced the court that it could decide this matter without an expert opinion on the infringement issue whereas the defendants insisted that such opinion had to be obtained. We won when the court rendered its judgment three weeks later in June 2005. The entire litigation lasted only eight months resulting in a judgment to our favor providing for an injunction, damage claims and an order that the defendant disclose its infringement actions in detail.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyer Wolfgang Leip of our Frankfurt office represented our client, Royal DSM N.V.

Global Competition



For five years we defended Mitsubishi Corporation in a trilogy of lawsuits brought by Rotec Industries, Inc., an Elmhurst, Illinois-based company, and resolved all three by winning four motions for summary judgment. These lawsuits concerned Mitsubishi's involvement in providing tower crane equipment for the Three Gorges Dam project on the Yangtze River, the world's largest construction project. In each of these lawsuits, Rotec complained that Mitsubishi was awarded a contract for two out of five crane units and Rotec, which was awarded the other three, should have received the contract for all five. The claims were for patent infringement and misappropriation of trade secrets. The court found no legal basis for these claims and dismissed the case before trial by granting summary judgments.

In yet another confrontation between the two companies involving the massive Chinese project, we again prevailed—this time over the emerging issue of the reach of U.S. antitrust law in a global marketplace.

When Mitsubishi competed with Rotec to sell concrete placement equipment to Chinese Resources National Corporation, the governmental agency assigned to deal with Three Gorges contracts, Chinese Resources asked for a 0.5% commission to offset additional services Chinese Resources had to provide for Mitsubishi to conduct business. Rotec sought to portray Mitsubishi's 0.5% payment as commercial bribery and a violation of the Robinson-Patman Act. On Mitsubishi's behalf, we fought to establish that any such claim has no subject matter jurisdiction. Ultimately, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled that Robinson-Patman Act § 2(c) extends only to persons and activities that are within the flow of interstate commerce and to activities outside the United States did not meet that standard. As a result, the case against Mitsubishi was dismissed.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers were Michael Warnecke, Debra Bernard and Richard Assmus of our Chicago office, and Jean-Philippe Lambert and Jean-Pierre Lee of the Paris office.

Forever Young



TriStrata Technology, Inc., revolutionized skincare technology with its “alpha hydroxyacids”—naturally occurring substances in some fruits and vegetables that, when applied to the skin in certain formulations, promote the generation of new skin cells and the reduction of fine lines and wrinkles. AHA’s effectiveness has led major cosmetics companies to develop AHA-based products and, in so doing, often to infringe on TTI patents.

In the latest such dispute, TTI won a patent infringement suit against Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, formerly ICN Pharmaceuticals, when a jury in the United States District Court in Wilmington, Delaware, found that seven claims of two patents at issue were valid and willfully infringed.

The infringed patents cover the use of sufficient amounts of alpha-hydroxyacids to enhance the therapeutic effect of other substances.

Recently, TTI settled another suit against ICN relating to another product line, as well as BeautiControl® cosmetics and the companies responsible for the manufacture and sale of the infomercial product called Natural Advantage™. The patent enforcement program is continuing with suits against other manufacturers and distributors of products covered by the TTI patents. TTI is a wholly owned subsidiary of NeoStrata Company, Inc., founded by Ruey Yu, O.M.D., Ph.D. and Eugene Van Scott, M.D., who are widely recognized as pioneers in alpha-hydroxyacid skin care technology and who are the inventors of more than 125 patents relating to alpha-hydroxyacids and other skin care technology.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers were Michael Warnecke, David Melton and Douglas Sawyer of our Chicago office.

Snatching Victory from the Jaws of Defeat



We were hired by Krauss Maffei, a German manufacturer of machines used to produce compact discs and optical discs, to replace a Detroit firm in handling the defense of the client and several of its customers in a group of patent lawsuits pending in the Los Angeles District Court.

The client had received an unfavorable decision in a Markman hearing construing the patent claims, and it faced the need to prepare a summary judgment motion by the end of the month. Even though time was short, we defended depositions and prepared, filed and briefed a summary judgment

motion contending as a matter of law that our client's machines did not infringe the patents at issue. After oral argument, the district court granted that motion, agreeing with the non-infringement arguments we made.

The case was appealed and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the granting of the summary judgment.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers were Michael Warnecke and David Melton of our Chicago office.

Exaggerated Self-Image?



In a case that more clearly defines the relationship between stock photography houses and photographers, a U.S. District Court in Chicago granted summary judgment in favor of our client, Getty Images. This was a case where we had been brought in after discovery had been commenced and a preliminary injunction entered. The ruling ended a three-year dispute with a baby photographer, Penny Gentieu, who licensed her images through Getty's stock photography services. *Gentieu v. Tony Stone Images*, 2003 WL 1581029 (N.D. Ill. March 26, 2003)

Ms. Gentieu claimed breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, and copyright infringement and alleged that Getty failed to record and remit licensing revenue to Ms. Gentieu and failed to market her images using "best efforts." Ms. Gentieu also alleged that Getty asked other photographers abroad to copy her self-proclaimed "signature style" of baby photography. The dispute was followed closely in the stock photography press, thanks in part to Ms. Gentieu's vigorous marketing and her

avowed crusade against our client. Depositions were conducted in the United States as well as in the United Kingdom.

In a 67-page opinion, the court determined that the copyright portion of the case ultimately had more to do with Gentieu's "self-image" than her photographic images. The court noted that "Although Gentieu had a legitimate claim for unpaid royalties...when this lawsuit was instituted, it is one that could have been resolved long since if she had not coupled that claim with contentions obviously ascribable to an over-exaggerated sense of self-importance."

Perhaps illustrating the unreasonableness of Gentieu's position, the court, after extensive briefing also issued an attorney fee award of \$728,000 in favor of our client. Gentieu dropped her appeal.

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw lawyers were Michael Warnecke, Debra Bernard and Richard Assmus of the Chicago office.

Intellectual Property Practice at Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw

Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw has an extensive intellectual property practice with decades of experience in all aspects of the practice. With intellectual property lawyers in the U.S. and Europe, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw is uniquely qualified to provide for all your intellectual property needs across a number of industry sectors. The practice is divided into the following discrete yet highly interconnected areas.

- Acquisition and transfer of intellectual property assets
- Portfolio evaluations and strategic assessments
- Litigation of disputes involving patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, unfair competition, licenses, franchises, and related antitrust matters
- Licensing, contractual, and commercial exploitation of intellectual property
- Intellectual property transactional matters
- Patent, trademark and copyright prosecution of applications and counseling

The firm's intellectual property practice encompasses the fields of biotechnology, business methods, chemistry, electrical and mechanical engineering, and computer hardware and software for clients in a range of businesses. The firm also has substantial trademark, copyright, false advertising, and unfair competition experience involving musical compositions, computer software, restaurants, colors, television programs, golf handicaps, insecticides and many other products and services in the automotive, airline, chemical, recreation, financial, restaurant, entertainment, manufacturing, and publishing industries.

About Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw LLP

Our intellectual property practice is part of a global firm with more than 1,400 attorneys in North America and Europe and is only one of many dedicated practice groups providing clients with the highly specialized and detailed knowledge they need to meet their commercial objectives. Our practices worldwide include:

- Antitrust and Competition
- Arbitration
- Banking and Finance
- Bankruptcy
- Corporate Governance
- Derivatives
- E-Commerce
- Environmental
- ERISA, Employee Benefits and Executive Compensation
- Government Contracts
- Health Care
- Information Technology
- Insurance
- Intellectual Property
- Labor
- Leasing and Asset Finance
- Litigation
- Mergers and Acquisitions
- Outsourcing
- Partnership Pensions
- Private Equity
- Project Finance
- Real Property
- Restructuring and Workouts
- Securities
- Securitization
- Syndicated Lending
- Tax
- Telecommunications
- Trade Finance
- Trade Secrets
- Venture Capital

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