

THE Newtonian®

ISSUE #34, AUTUMN 2023

Mel Garner

2023 Recipient
AIPLA Excellence Award

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The Influence and Impact of
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DMCA Takedowns



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ELLIS**
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ATTORNEYS



LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

Thank you so much for your continued interest in The Newtonian. In 2022, we published two issues. This year, Leason Ellis published three issues. Now, we are simplifying and expanding our approach to sharing timely content with you. Going forward, we are committing to four issues per year, with one longer case discussion per practice area.

Many of the legal issues explored in our practice group discussions are a product of the digital world we have collectively created and embraced—the role of social media influencers on surging counterfeit goods sales, novel questions of copyright law presented by A.I. large language models, and useful tools for curbing infringing sales through online marketplaces. These are the central themes of this issue.

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By Stefanie M. Garibyan

Lastly, a hearty congratulations is in order for our colleague, Melvin Garner, for receiving the American Intellectual Property Law Association's Excellence Award, AIPLA's highest recognition for contributions to the field of intellectual property law. It is truly a privilege to work alongside Mel. For more information, see the Firm News section of this issue.

Warmly,

Henry A. Gabathuler
Partner
Editor, The Newtonian

FIRM NEWS

Mel Garner Receives Highest Award from the American Intellectual Property Law Association

Our partner Melvin Garner was recently presented with the Excellence Award by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA) at its Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. The Excellence Award, the AIPLA's highest award, is bestowed on individuals who have significantly contributed to intellectual property law. And Mel Garner has most certainly done that.



Melvin C. Garner

Mel is a former President of the AIPLA. In 2005, he was elected the first Black President of the Association. In his work on the Board of Directors for the AIPLA, Mel was instrumental in creating The Foundation for Advancement of Diversity in IP Law, giving out more than \$2.5 million in scholarships. In 2020, the AIPLA named him a "Titan of the IP Bar."

“

Mel is one of the most well-respected patent attorneys across the nation and abroad. He is also so well trusted internally that he serves as our ethics partner to provide us with his guidance and wisdom in dealing with issues of professional responsibility.

—David Leason

”

Leason Ellis Is Recognized by Industry Peers

Leason Ellis has again drawn significant recognition from the intellectual property law community.

Leason Ellis Crushes it on Super Lawyers!

Super Lawyers® is a rating service of outstanding lawyers who have attained a high degree of peer recognition and professional achievement. This year, Leason Ellis had an astounding number of attorneys recognized.

Westchester Top 25

- Robert M. Isackson
- Yuval H. Marcus
- Peter S. Sloane

Super Lawyers

- Elizabeth M. Barnhard
- Susie S. Cheng, Ph.D.
- Lauren B. Emerson
- Matthew L. Frisbee
- Melvin C. Garner
- Robert M. Isackson

- David Leason
- Yuval H. Marcus
- Cameron S. Reuber
- Martin Schwimmer
- Karin Segall
- Peter S. Sloane

Rising Stars

- Tatsuya Adachi
- Tommas F. Balducci
- Jarryd R. Werts

We Are 2023 IP Stars

Once again, we are proud to share that several of our attorneys were recognized in this year's edition of IP STARS, a leading specialist guide for companies or individuals looking for experienced legal practitioners to deal with contentious and non-contentious intellectual property issues. The results are published by Managing IP, which has been covering IP law and practice worldwide since 1990.

Patent Stars

- Melvin C. Garner
- Robert M. Isackson

Trademark Stars

- Lauren B. Emerson
- Peter S. Sloane

Copyright Star

- Lauren B. Emerson

Notable Practitioner

- Martin Schwimmer

PATENT

Supreme Court Dodges Patent Eligibility Standards Again



By [Larryd R. Werts](#)

Patent eligibility under Section 101 remains a hot topic at all federal courts. Still, the Supreme Court has again refused to take up the issue—this time rejecting a writ of certiorari in a medical diagnostics case.

In *CareDx, Inc. v. Naterra, Inc.*, 40 F.4th 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2022), three patents related to methods for detecting organ transplant rejection were at issue.

The district court and the Federal Circuit held that these patent claims were patent ineligible under Section 101 because they are directed to a natural phenomenon with only conventional steps for quantifying it.

Petitioners CareDx and Stanford argued that recent Federal Circuit patent eligibility rulings are contrary to Section 101 and have been so restrictive as to result in “a virtually per se rule of invalidity” in medical diagnostic cases. Here, petitioners took the position that their claimed methods were a “new and useful improvement” of an existing process and thus should be patent-eligible under the plain language of Section 101.

Moreover, petitioners took issue with the Federal Circuit’s application of the Section 101 test under *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int’l* and *Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Laboratories, Inc.*, arguing that the Court has improperly included obviousness considerations in the inquiry of patent eligibility.

The Court determined that the techniques recited in the claims were simply a “logical combination” of conventional techniques, and thus did “not result in an inventive concept that transforms the natural phenomena into a patentable invention.” In the petitioner’s view, this determination was “tantamount to a finding of obviousness,” which should have no bearing on whether a claim is patent-eligible under Section 101. However, the Federal Circuit asserted that its decision was consistent with the existing patent-eligibility test established by the *Alice* and *Mayo* decisions.

Ultimately, on October 2, 2023, the Supreme Court opted not to review the case, leaving patentees in the medical diagnostics field (and outside of it) to struggle to determine what types of inventions are patent eligible and whether existing patents will be later deemed invalid under the Court's Section 101 jurisprudence.

Given that CareDx's request follows several previous petitions to the Supreme Court

on patent eligibility that were also denied (see, e.g., *American Axle & Manufacturing Inc. v. Neapco Holdings LLC*; *Interactive Wearables, LLC v. Polar Electro Oy*; *Tropp v. Travel Sentry, Inc.*) it is uncertain whether the Supreme Court will weigh in on this topic, or wait for a legislative solution. But one thing is clear—patent owners and practitioners are begging for more clarity on applying Section 101 moving forward.

PATENT INSIGHTS



Medical diagnostic claims have come under increased scrutiny by the courts on Section 101 grounds.



Critics argue that the courts are imposing additional requirements for patent eligibility—in this case, obviousness requirements—that should have no bearing on whether an invention is eligible for patenting.



In the meantime, patent applicants should avoid drafting medical diagnostic claims that only include a combination of “conventional” techniques for detecting a naturally occurring phenomenon and try to include features that provide additional inventive aspects.



The lack of clarity on the application of Section 101 will continue to increase the pressure on the Supreme Court to weigh in.



TRADEMARK

Counter[feit] Culture: The Influence and Impact of Counterfeit Goods



By [Emily A. Rice](#) and [Sara E. Gruber](#)

Social media has changed the way the world communicates. The growth of certain individual platforms, such as Instagram and TikTok, has directly impacted the global economy. Indeed, social media has become an online marketplace inundated with content creators and influencers who utilize calculated marketing techniques to gain public recognition and financial opportunities. While the expansion of the social media marketplace has brought about many impressive contributions to society, it has also directly contributed to the facilitation of illegal activity as it pertains to counterfeit (or “dupe”) products. Influencers who promote counterfeit goods, such as handbags and wallets, have been termed “dupe influencers.”

The social media marketplace has rapidly expanded how consumers are presented with counterfeit goods daily. In the past, consumers typically understood when they were purchasing counterfeit goods. For example, consumers would purposefully visit street vendors in specific neighborhoods notorious for selling inauthentic goods. The issue today is that counterfeit goods are

promoted to consumers through trusted influencers on a near-daily basis through social media marketplaces, making counterfeit goods much more visible and accessible to consumers. Dupe influencers are financially incentivized to promote counterfeit products by way of an increased following due to the popularity of their posts, and possibly commissions on sales driven by their posts. Influencers find counterfeit goods through their research, network of other influencers, or direct outreach by companies selling them. Influencers then provide a link via their social media profiles for consumers to purchase counterfeit goods. Often, an influencer will post pictures or videos directly comparing an authentic product with an inauthentic product to demonstrate how “good” the “dupe” product is (*i.e.*, how likely the counterfeit product is to pass off as the authentic product).

A recent trend in the social media marketplace is for influencers to promote counterfeit designer goods sold on DHgate, an e-commerce platform based in China. TikTok has begun to flag and take down videos that mention DHgate for violating community

guidelines (i.e., promoting trademark infringement). Even further, after noticing that many content creators were utilizing the hashtag “#designerdupe” to promote these counterfeit products, TikTok banned the hashtag from the platform. However, TikTok users often find workarounds to the community guidelines. Many users have even started using the term “the fence” or the hashtag “#fencefinds” when referring to counterfeit products purchased on DHgate to evade TikTok’s enforcement mechanisms.

The current legal framework in the U.S. for combatting the counterfeit goods market holds direct producers and sellers liable, while other contributory platforms and individuals involved are not typically held liable. *Tiffany (NJ) Inc. v. eBay Inc.*, Civ. No. 08-3947 (2d Cir. 2010) established the principle that while selling platforms bear some responsibility for allowing counterfeit goods to be sold, trademark owners themselves bear the ultimate burden of protecting their goodwill by policing counterfeit items sold in online marketplaces. As a precautionary measure, most online marketplace platforms take some actions to monitor and remove counterfeit goods. Social platforms such as TikTok,

Facebook, and Instagram explicitly prohibit content promoting counterfeit products and provide report forms for trademark owners to utilize to remove the infringing content. However, the ultimate burden of trademark policing and enforcement rests on trademark owners.

Historically, street vendor raids may have proven an effective enforcement mechanism for counterfeit goods sold person-to-person, but no such mechanism exists online. Because of the evolving nature of the social media marketplace, enforcement mechanisms are, and will likely continue to be, a few steps behind. Social media platforms may attempt to remain updated with policies, but even their most modern policies must catch up to user workarounds. The new INFORM Consumers Act enacted by the Federal Trade Commission, effective June 2023, should encourage social marketplace platforms to take a step in the right direction. One of the paramount purposes of the Act is to deter the sale of counterfeit goods by increasing transparency in online marketplace platforms. See INFORM Consumers Act of 2023, 15 U.S.C. § 45(f). We will provide a comprehensive summary of the INFORM Act in our next issue of *The Newtonian*.

TRADEMARK INSIGHTS



Trademark Owners/Brands: Best practices in combatting “dupe” influencing may involve instituting policies for policing online marketplaces for infringing products and forming a task force dedicated to identifying and monitoring “dupe” influencers and social media trends promoting the production, sale, or marketing of counterfeit goods.



Image-based searching tools, such as Amazon’s image-based search, which allows users to input a picture of a particular product and which will return results for similar products, can be a helpful tool for monitoring social media and the online marketplace.



Content Creators: Content creators and influencers should, to the extent reasonable and feasible, vet the products they promote for authenticity.



While we have not seen many instances where content creators are alleged to be directly liable for counterfeit goods’ production, sale, or marketing, the law is ever-changing, and recent regulations indicate stricter guidelines for social media content creators might also be forthcoming. See e.g., 16 C.F.R. § 255: Guides Concerning the Use of Endorsements and Testimonials in Advertising.



COPYRIGHT

Open Season on OpenAI



By [Tatsuya Adachi](#)

Between June and September 2023, book authors filed five class action lawsuits—four against OpenAI, Inc. and one against Meta Platforms, Inc.—claiming their books were copied without their permission to train artificial intelligence large language models (LLMs). The lawsuits target OpenAI’s ubiquitous product, ChatGPT, and Meta’s similar offering, LLaMA. ChatGPT and LLaMA are text-based generative AI products: upon a human user’s entry of a text prompt, they will simulate a human response based on information extracted from “training” text input into the language model. In the OpenAI cases, the plaintiffs claim ChatGPT’s ability to generate lengthy summaries and, in some instances, verbatim quotations of plaintiffs’ copyrighted texts as evidence of wholesale copying.

Like many cases before them featuring a clash of technology and copyright, these cases will likely include a showdown on fair use. OpenAI and Meta will likely seek to create a favorable comparison between their generative AI products and other technology products that have survived copyright claims under the doctrine of fair use. These cases include *Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146 (9th Cir. 2007), in which the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held the framing and hyperlinking of

copyrighted images for use in a search engine to be a fair use, and *Authors Guild v. Google, Inc.*, 804 F.3d 202 (2d Cir. 2015), in which the Second Circuit held Google Books’ searching function and display of “snippets” of copyrighted text also to be fair uses. However, the U.S. Supreme Court has since handed down the widely publicized decision in *Andy Warhol Found. for the Visual Arts, Inc. v. Goldsmith*, 598 U.S. 508 (2023), which found against the existence of fair use based on reasoning thought by some to reflect a reining in of federal jurisprudence on the bounds of “transformativeness.” Accordingly, the OpenAI and Meta lawsuits will be the most significant tests of the impact of the Supreme Court’s Goldsmith decision on the landscape of the law of fair use.

In its complaint against OpenAI, the Authors Guild reveals several other breadcrumbs of fair use arguments to come. In a nod to the third factor, the plaintiffs note OpenAI could have trained their LLMs on works in the public domain rather than copyrighted text. In a nod to the fourth factor, they allege OpenAI has previously admitted to licensing works for use as training text, thus suggesting OpenAI knows there is a viable licensing market for this purpose but in this instance has chosen to deprive the plaintiffs of licensing revenue by copying their works without a license.

The judge in the case against Meta recently dismissed the majority of the plaintiffs' claims and provided the plaintiffs with an opportunity to file an amended complaint. During oral argument on the motion to dismiss, the judge suggested the plaintiffs' vicarious liability claim, which alleges "every output" from LLaMA constitutes vicarious copyright infringement, needed to be narrowed to survive dismissal. A different judge expressed

a similar view in a case filed by visual artists against the creators of visual art generative AI products, dismissing the artists' claim that every output image generated by DeviantArt's Stable Diffusion product is a derivative work of a copyrighted image. These judges' views demonstrate the challenge plaintiffs face in crafting sufficiently specific allegations about an emerging technology that is perhaps not yet fully understood by all.

COPYRIGHT INSIGHTS



Businesses seeking to develop or acquire LLM-based generative AI products should remain vigilant about protecting themselves against claims of copyright infringement based on the acts of their users or other third parties. Precaution includes the implementation of indemnification agreements with the proper parties and the adoption and reasonable implementation of a policy providing for the termination of the accounts of repeat infringers.



Authors of copyrighted works may seek to test ChatGPT, LLaMA, and other similar products by asking them questions about their works to determine whether there is a possibility their works have been copied without their permission. However, in doing so, they should be vigilant against inputting their own copyrighted text, thereby inadvertently facilitating further unauthorized uses.



Authors should also monitor the OpenAI and Meta cases to see whether the plaintiffs are granted class certification. Depending on the outcome, authors may seek relief for any copyright infringements as part of those lawsuits or may consider asserting independent claims.



The book authors' five cases are *Paul Tremblay, et al. v. OpenAI, Inc.*, No. 3:23 cv-03223 (AMO) (N.D. Cal.), *Sarah Silverman, et al. v. OpenAI, Inc.*, et al., No. 3:23-cv-03416 (AMO) (N.D. Cal.), *Richard Kadrey v. Meta Platforms, Inc.*, No. 3:23-cv-03417 (VC) (N.D. Cal.), *Michael Chabon v. OpenAI, Inc.*, No. 3:23-cv-04625 (AMO) (N.D. Cal.), and *Authors Guild v. OpenAI Inc.*, No. 1:23-cv-08292 (SHS) (S.D.N.Y.). The visual artists' case is *Sarah Andersen, et al. v. Stability AI Ltd., et al.*, No. 3:23-cv-00201 (WHO) (N.D. Cal.).

LITIGATION

DMCA Takedowns: Powerful Enforcement Tools When Used Correctly



By [Stefanie M. Garibyan](#)

Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) takedown notices are an important and powerful tool for copyright holders seeking to protect their rights.

The DMCA was enacted to provide third-party service providers (like Amazon, for example) with safe harbors from liability that might flow from facilitating the sale or distribution of copyrighted materials if they promptly act upon learning of a possible copyright infringement.

The DMCA takedown procedure works like this:

1. A person who believes there is an unauthorized use of their rights may submit a notice to the provider that, among other things, identifies the copyrighted work and the allegedly infringing material and states that the complaining party has a good faith belief that the use of the material is not authorized.
2. Upon receipt of such notice, the service provider can insulate itself from liability by removing the allegedly unauthorized content.

3. The alleged infringer then has one of two options: it can do nothing and accept that the content will remain de-listed, or submit a counter-notice that must, among other things, state, under penalty of perjury, a good faith belief that the material was removed or disabled because of mistake or misidentification.

4. Upon receiving a counter-notice, the service provider must restore the removed material unless it is provided notice within ten days that the party who submitted the original notice has filed an action seeking a court order to restrain the infringing activity.

The appeal of submitting DMCA takedown notices is compelling: a fast and inexpensive way to stop infringement. Relief is granted within days rather than years, as might be the case in federal court. Of course, the decision to remove or disable allegedly infringing content is ultimately up to the third-party providers. Still, the DMCA does a good job of incentivizing these providers to remove content that appears infringing to avoid any possible monetary liability. For this reason, takedowns are often

our first step as part of an overall strategy to maintain the strength of and enforce our clients' rights. However, it is important to be aware of the risks of using this procedure too broadly. There is an increasing trend of accused infringers pushing back and bringing creative claims in federal court. For example, we have seen countersuits for defamation and creative

attempts to argue that the DMCA takedown procedure amounts to *de facto* injunctive relief without a court order and that notices should be withdrawn on this basis. While there are strong defenses to these and other such claims when the DMCA takedown notices are appropriately used, it is worth noting that this can increase the cost and risk associated with the procedure.

LITIGATION INSIGHTS



When appropriately used, DMCA takedowns are fast, efficient, and effective tools for enforcing copyrights because, often, they result in expeditious de-listing or removal of infringing content, with no further action being necessary.



There is an increasing trend in counter-notices and federal court counterclaims by accused infringers that can cause the process to be more expensive and complex than the DMCA takedowns.



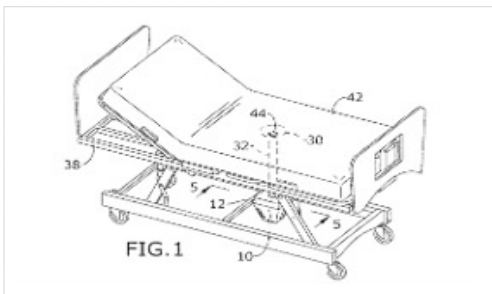
Still, in many instances, the benefits outweigh the downside, and we believe that where the infringement claim is factually clear, DMCA takedown notices are well worth the risk.



IN CASE YOU MISSED IT

Leason Ellis Partner and Adjunct Professor Karin Segall Teaching IP-Centric Course at Pace Law School

This Fall, Leason Ellis Partner and [Pace Law School Adjunct Professor Karin Segall](#) is teaching an IP course for the next generation of lawyers. She is teaching a class on Copyright Law for the second time. She has also taught a class on Trademark Practice and Procedure for the past twelve years, with plans to continue alternating the course offering each year.



Depiction of an embodiment of Ms. Liverpool's patented invention

Leason Ellis Partner Joel Felber Helps 79-Year-Old Client Secure Her First Patent

Leason Ellis assisted client Thelma Rowena Liverpool, a 79-year-old individual inventor, in securing her first U.S. patent. U.S. Patent No. 11,806,268, covers a new system that includes a modification to a bed or chair for improved waste handling for non-ambulatory patients and their caregivers.

Ms. Liverpool initially filed her patent *pro se* (i.e., without the assistance of a lawyer), but received an Office Action and rejection from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Shortly thereafter, she met Leason Ellis Partner **Joel Felber** at an event hosted by New York's Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce. During the meeting, Mr. Felber was hosting an intellectual property breakout room when Ms. Liverpool came looking for help. As a result of Thelma's and Joel's dedicated efforts, they successfully secured the allowance of the application.

Leason Ellis Partner Jordan Garner Serves as Panelist in ACI's Hatch-Waxman and BPCIA Proficiency Series

In early October, Leason Ellis Partner **Jordan Garner** served as an educational panelist for the [American Conference Insititute's Proficiency Series](#) focusing on practice essentials stemming from the Hatch-Waxman Act and Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act (BPCIA). ACI's Proficiency Series provides participants with an immersive weekly class for four weeks in an area of legal specialization. ACI promotes the exchange of ideas and viewpoints from a community of learners and esteemed faculty gathered from around the globe.



Berlin's Brandenburg Gate near the 2023 MARQUES Annual Conference

Leason Ellis Professionals Attend Domestic and International Conferences

Leason Ellis Partner **Robert Isackson** recently attended the [Intellectual Property Owners Association \(IPO\) 2023 Annual Meeting](#) in Boston, Massachusetts. Rob has been a member of this prominent intellectual property organization for many years, and his continued participation aids in fostering relationships between Leason Ellis and the broader IP community.

Leason Ellis Partner **Matt Frisbee** recently attended the [2023 MARQUES Annual Conference](#) in Berlin, Germany. This year's conference sessions focused on how diversity and cultural environments will affect brand authenticity.

Leason Ellis Trademark Paralegal **Tanya Branch** attended the [2023 Trademark Administrators & Practitioners \(TMAP\) Meeting](#) in Denver, Colorado. The TMAP Meeting is the only educational event for trademark administrators and practitioners. Meeting highlights included a keynote conversation with David Gooder, Commissioner for Trademarks of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.



Leason Ellis Associate Audrey Trace with her fiancé, Dylan Harriger

Leason Ellis Associate Audrey Trace Appointed to Leadership Roles in Connecticut Professional Organizations

The University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNHFP) spotlighted Leason Ellis Associate **Audrey Trace** and her recent appointment to the Young Lawyers Executive Committee of the Connecticut Bar Association in its Law School [Alumni Blog](#). Audrey will serve as the Young Lawyer chair for the Women in Law Committee.

Audrey was also appointed Treasurer of the Judge Janet Bond Arterton Inn of Court for 2023-2024. The Arterton Inn, based in New Haven, Connecticut, coordinates IP-focused programs covering various federal and state IP topics, including patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, unfair competition, and false advertising.

Leason Ellis Litigation Team Secures Victory on Motion to Dismiss for Co-Defendant in Case Centered on Defamation, Amazon Takedowns, and Alleged Counterfeit Goods

A Leason Ellis litigation team consisting of Partners **Marty Schwimmer** and **Rob Isackson** and Associate **Stefanie Garibyan** recently scored a major win via a grant of a motion to dismiss for a co-defendant client, Lienau Sales and Marketing, LLC ("Lienau"), [in a case centered on claims of defamation and counterfeit goods](#).

The plaintiff, a non-authorized reseller on Amazon, alleged that Lienau falsely reported them for selling counterfeit products on Amazon, resulting in the removal of several of plaintiff's listings. Lienau's reports stated its opinion that the plaintiff was not an authorized reseller and were supported by evidence that plaintiff did not purchase its products from the trademark owner. The plaintiff sued for defamation, claiming that Lienau's reports falsely asserted its products were counterfeit.

The court dismissed the defamation claim, considering Lienau's statements, like "we conclude this product is counterfeit" and "we can safely assume they are selling counterfeit products," as pure opinions drawn from preceding information. These opinions were not seen as factual claims. Notably, the court could evaluate the actual text of Lienau's reports, which included the words "assume" and "conclude," providing context that supported their opinion status. Additionally, Amazon's takedown procedure allowed accused sellers to respond before any action was taken, strengthening the opinion argument.



Rob Isackson (far right) represents Leason Ellis as JPPCLE co-panelist

Leason Ellis Partner Rob Isackson Presents at JPPCLE Seminar Covering Legal Developments in Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Sectors and Attends IPO 2023 Annual Meeting

In early September, Joint Patent Practice Continuing Legal Education, Inc. ([JPPCLE](#)) hosted an informative event in midtown Manhattan, which included a panel discussion with Leason Ellis Partner **Rob Isackson**. Rob shared insight on the recent Supreme Court case of *Minerva Surgical, Inc. v. Hologic, Inc.*, 141 S. Ct. 2298 (2021), among other recent developments.

Leason Ellis Patent Services Manager Robyn Guido along with Patent Paralegal Rebecca Wright attended the 2023 ALA Intellectual Property Conference for Legal Management Professionals in Boston, Massachusetts.

Symposium presentations included a wide array of topics such as documentation and knowledge management, roles of AI and automation in IP practice, as well as a discussion of new updates to the USPTO's Patent Center platform. The event's speakers were an eclectic mix of industry professionals, vendors, and representatives from the eMod team at the United States Patent and Trademark Office.



One of the best recent insights we've had at Leason Ellis is there's always time for ice cream.

Take a few minutes in your day to share something sweet with the people around you.

Drop Us A Line

We're always thinking and know you are too, so we welcome your comments, questions, and suggestions. As a firm dedicated to the application of keen insight in intellectual property law and business, our goal is to make The Newtonian a useful periodical that you read and share. Reach us at inquiries@leasonellis.com.

About Leason Ellis

Clients engage Leason Ellis to obtain outstanding legal counsel to protect and enforce their intellectual property rights. Our specialized practice area excellence comes from a keen appreciation for inventiveness, creativity, branding, a profound understanding of the law, and a powerful commitment to using IP to help our clients achieve their business objectives. Learn more about Leason Ellis at leasonellis.com.

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