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9 Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
BIO-RAD LABORATORIES, INC. AND  
10 LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL  
SECURITY, LLC

11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
13 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

14 BIO-RAD LABORATORIES, INC. AND  
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL  
15 SECURITY, LLC,

16 Plaintiffs,

17 vs.

18 10X GENOMICS, Inc.

19 Defendants.  
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CASE NO. 3:17-cv-4339

**COMPLAINT**

**PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiffs Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., ("Bio-Rad"), and Lawrence Livermore National  
2 Security, LLC ("LLNS") (collectively "Plaintiffs") by and through their attorneys, and for their  
3 Complaint against 10X Genomics, Inc. ("10X" or "Defendant"), hereby alleges as follows:

4 **PARTIES**

5 1. Bio-Rad is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Hercules,  
6 California.

7 2. LLNS is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Livermore,  
8 California.

9 3. On information and belief, 10X Genomics is a Delaware corporation with a  
10 principal place of business at 7068 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 401 Pleasanton, California 94566.

11 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 4. Plaintiffs bring this action seeking damages arising out of the infringement by  
13 Defendant of U.S. Patent No. 9,089,844 ("the '844 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 9,126,160 ("the '160  
14 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 9,216,392 ("the '392 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 9,347,059 ("the '059  
15 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 9,500,664 ("the '664 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 9,636,682 ("the '682  
16 patent"), and U.S. Patent No. 9,649,635 ("the '635 patent") (collectively, the "Asserted Patents")  
17 arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.  
18 Accordingly, this Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28  
19 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

20 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant has  
21 committed acts of infringement within this District. Moreover, Defendant has substantial contacts  
22 with the forum as a consequence of conducting business in California and having a principal place  
23 of business in Pleasanton, California. Upon information and belief, Defendant manufactures, uses,  
24 sells, and/or offers to sell in, and/or imports into, the United States, droplet based emulsion  
25 system, including the Chromium™ and GemCode products.

26 6. As set forth above, Defendant has committed acts of infringement and has a regular  
27 and established place of business in this judicial district. Venue therefore lies in the United States  
28 District Court for the Northern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(1) and (2).

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**INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

7. This is an Intellectual Property Action to be assigned on a district-wide basis pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c).

**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

**The Asserted Patents**

8. On July 28, 2015, the '844 patent, titled "System For Forming Emulsions," was duly and lawfully issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"). Bio-Rad is the owner of the '844 patent. A copy of the '844 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. On September 8, 2015, the '160 patent, titled "System For Forming An Array Of Emulsions," was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO. Bio-Rad and LLNS are co-owners of the '160 patent and Bio-Rad is an exclusive licensee of LLNS's interest in the '160 patent. A copy of the '160 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

10. On December 22, 2015, the '392 patent, titled "System For Forming An Array Of Emulsions," was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO. Bio-Rad and LLNS are co-owners of the '392 patent and Bio-Rad is an exclusive licensee of LLNS's interest in the '392 patent. A copy of the '392 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

11. On May 24, 2016, the '059 patent, titled "Methods And Compositions For Nucleic Acid Analysis," was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO. Bio-Rad is the owner of the '059 patent. A copy of the '059 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

12. On November 22, 2016, the '664 patent, titled "Droplet Generation For Droplet-Based Assays," was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO. Bio-Rad is the owner of the '664 patent. A copy of the '664 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

13. On May 2, 2017, the '682 patent, titled "System For Generating Droplets – Instruments and Cassette," was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO. Bio-Rad is the owner of the '682 patent. A copy of the '682 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit F.

14. On May 16, 2017, the '635 patent, titled "System For Generating Droplets With Push-Back To Remove Oil," was duly and lawfully issued by the USPTO. Bio-Rad is the owner of the '635 patent. A copy of the '635 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit G.

## Background

1  
2 15. David and Alice Schwartz started Bio-Rad in 1952 in a 1,600 square foot Quonset  
3 hut in Berkeley, California as a research-focused company to deliver life science products and  
4 services to identify, separate, purify, and analyze chemical and biological materials. The company  
5 went public in 1966 and expanded into the clinical diagnostics market soon thereafter. Bio-Rad  
6 quickly established itself as a leader in the field of life science research and clinical diagnostics,  
7 and today many of Bio-Rad's diagnostics products and tools used in the biotechnology industry are  
8 recognized as the gold standard.

9 16. One diagnostic tool that is heavily used by those working in biotechnology is  
10 Polymerase Chain Reaction ("PCR"). PCR is a method of amplifying genetic material such as  
11 DNA to produce multiple copies of the starting DNA so that a sufficient amount of material will  
12 exist for analysis. The inventor of PCR, Kary Mullis, won the Noble Prize in Chemistry for his  
13 discovery of PCR.

14 17. While a powerful tool, traditional PCR suffered from a number of analytical  
15 limitations. These limitations included the need for large sample sizes and obtaining only a single  
16 measurement from the sample that would indicate whether a target was present or not.  
17 Additionally, traditional forms of PCR were only semi-quantitative and required additional  
18 samples ("standards") to be analyzed each time a set of PCR reactions were performed in order to  
19 quantify the starting amount of the target molecule.

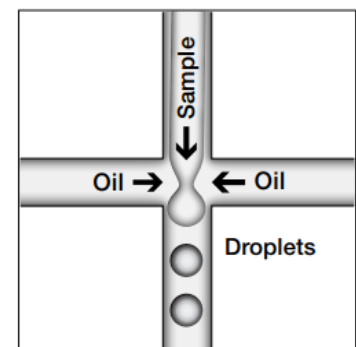
20 18. Subsequently, new approaches to PCR were developed including "digital PCR."  
21 Digital PCR is a technique that allows absolute quantification of the target sequences present in  
22 the original sample. Early forms of digital PCR required the user to separate the starting sample  
23 into multiple wells through a series of serial dilutions performed by repeatedly pipetting the  
24 sample to achieve very dilute samples that contained either a single molecule or no molecule.  
25 When this level of dilution was achieved, PCR was performed on the diluted samples. The  
26 resulting amplification products and "empty" wells are then evaluated using statistics to quantify  
27 the nucleic acid concentrations of the target. Because digital PCR is an absolute measurement, no  
28 standards are needed to quantify starting amounts.

1           19. While an advancement over prior PCR methods, first generation digital PCR still  
2 suffered from a number of disadvantages. Performing serial dilutions is very laborious and raises  
3 the possibility of errors because of the need for multiple rounds of pipetting that are necessary to  
4 carry out the serial dilutions. Additionally, the sensitivity of the method was limited by the  
5 number of wells practically available – *i.e.* the number of wells available on a tray. Consequently,  
6 a better method was needed in the industry to perform digital PCR.

7           20. Recognizing the need and the limitations with PCR as it existed, Bio-Rad embarked  
8 on a program to improve traditional digital PCR. The centerpiece of the solution and advancement  
9 of digital PCR was partitioning the samples by placing them in individual microdroplets that were  
10 formed based on emulsion chemistry. The microfluidic process of forming these droplets took the  
11 place of the prior serial dilutions. One was now able to create a large numbers of partitions, each  
12 one for carrying out a reaction, with a minimum amount of sample handling.

13           21. Bio-Rad began offering its Droplet Digital™ PCR (ddPCR™) Systems brands in  
14 2011 following it's acquisition of QuantaLife, Inc. ("QuantaLife") and its digital droplet PCR  
15 technology ("ddPCR™"). The work at QuantaLife and subsequently at Bio-Rad led to a large  
16 number of patents being granted throughout the world concerning droplet based emulsion systems  
17 and methods, including the Asserted Patents.

18           22. Bio-Rad's ddPCR™ Systems enable precise, highly sensitive quantification of  
19 nucleic acids. In essence, the technology and many of the patents are directed to the critical steps  
20 of forming the droplets, which are a result of advances in both  
21 microfluidics and surfactant chemistry. As shown in the image  
22 here, in the patented technology, the sample is partitioned into  
23 miniaturized droplets that are formed as water-in-oil emulsions  
24 (*e.g.*, microdroplets of water surrounded by oil) by passing  
25 samples and oil through micro-channels in a micro-fluidic chip  
26 and collecting the droplets in a collection well.



27           23. Bio-Rad's ddPCR™ System is capable of partitioning a single sample into  
28 approximately 20,000 microdroplets. The ddPCR™ System and inventions solved scalability and

1 precision issues with existing digital PCR methods that relied on test tubes or wells to hold the  
2 samples. Moreover, the ddPCR™ System allows for absolute quantification of DNA and RNA  
3 molecules without the use of a standard curve. It is capable of detecting very low concentrations  
4 of mutations relative to the background of wild-type DNA in a given sample. For example, Bio-  
5 Rad's QX200 System, which operates pursuant to the claims of the asserted patents, currently can  
6 scale to quantify target concentrations of a mutation in as low as one out of 1,000,000 (0.0001%)  
7 total copies in a given sample.

8 24. Another important feature of Bio-Rad's ddPCR system is that it allows for  
9 improved workflow and allows PCR reactions to be carried out with standard equipment such as  
10 existing thermal cyclers.

11 25. Bio-Rad recognized that its method for forming multiple partitions of a sample, *e.g.*  
12 generating droplets by using a microfluidic chip and particular surfactant chemistry, would not be  
13 limited to performing droplet digital PCR but could also be applied to other applications. Such  
14 applications include Next Generation Sequencing ("NGS") and single cell analysis. These  
15 applications, as envisioned in at least one of Bio-Rad's patents, starts with the patented preparatory  
16 steps of creating a first set of partitions containing adaptors that are uniquely barcoded and a  
17 second set of partitions comprising the sample to be studied. The barcoded adaptor partitions are  
18 then merged with the sample partitions eventually resulting in the barcoded adaptors being  
19 attached to the sample partitions. With these preparatory steps performed one can then use other  
20 reagents and tools to perform sequencing, determine copy number or perform other modes of  
21 analysis. This patented preparatory method allows more individual cells to be analyzed in a  
22 highly scalable fashion than was previously possible.

23 26. After Bio-Rad spent years and hundreds of millions of dollars researching and  
24 developing its droplet partitioning technology that is the foundation for ddPCR™ and has played a  
25 crucial role in expanding the use and accessibility of Next Generation Sequencing and Single Cell  
26 Analysis, several of its employees left to found 10X Technologies, Inc., which later became  
27 Defendant 10X Genomics. This company, like QuantaLife and Bio-Rad, focused on developing  
28 systems and methods for generating droplet based emulsions.



1 applying pressure with the fluidics assembly to the emulsion formation units, to  
2 drive droplet formation at the channel intersections and collection of emulsions of  
the droplets in the droplet wells;

3 monitoring the pressure with the pressure sensor; and

4 stopping application of the pressure when the change in pressure is detected.

5 **Claim 1.** A system for emulsion formation, comprising:

6 a microfluidic device having a plurality of emulsion formation units each  
7 including a sample well, a droplet well, a sample inlet channel extending from the  
8 sample well to a channel intersection, and a droplet outlet channel extending from  
the channel intersection to the droplet well; and

9 an instrument that operatively receives the microfluidic device and including a  
10 fluidics assembly having a pressure sensor, the instrument being configured (a) to  
11 apply pressure to the emulsion formation units in parallel with the fluidics  
12 assembly to drive parallel generation of droplets at the channel intersections of the  
13 emulsion formation units and parallel collection of emulsions of the droplets in  
the droplet wells of the emulsion formation units, (b) to monitor the pressure with  
the pressure sensor, and (c) to stop application of the pressure to all of the  
emulsion formation units when the pressure sensor detects a change in pressure  
indicative of air entering any one of the sample inlet channels from a  
corresponding sample well.

14 Defendant infringes each element of claim 15 of the '844 patent for the following reasons:

15 33. The Accused Emulsion Products are droplet based emulsion systems that use a  
16 method of forming thousands of emulsions in parallel. On information and belief, these emulsions  
17 are formed by combining a sample and reagents with a gel bead, encapsulating them in a water-in-  
18 oil emulsion, and collecting those emulsions in outlet wells.

19 34. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use a method that  
20 include a microfluidics chip containing a plurality of emulsion formation units wherein each unit  
21 has a set of inlet wells that are configured to hold either the oil phase (*i.e.* continuous phase), the  
22 sample (*i.e.* dispersed phase) or reagents (*e.g.* gel beads), and an outlet well to collect the  
23 emulsions.



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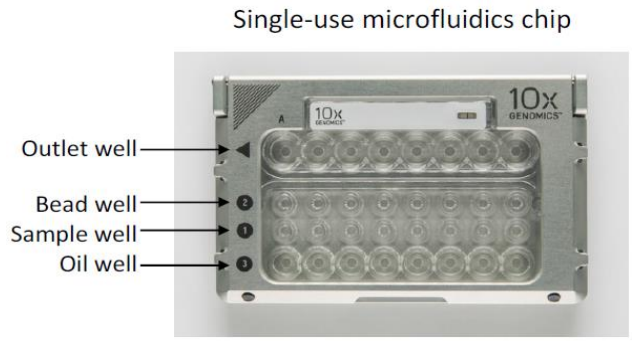


Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 32.

35. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use a method that includes emulsion formation units wherein each unit has a sample inlet channel extending from the sample well to a channel junction (red square below), and a droplet outlet channel extending from the channel junction to an outlet well for collecting the emulsions.

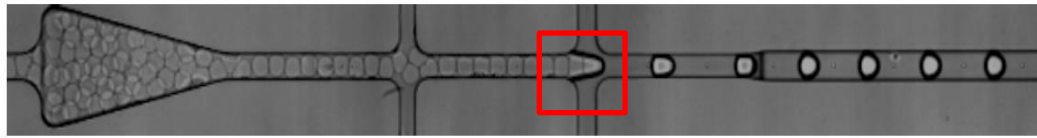
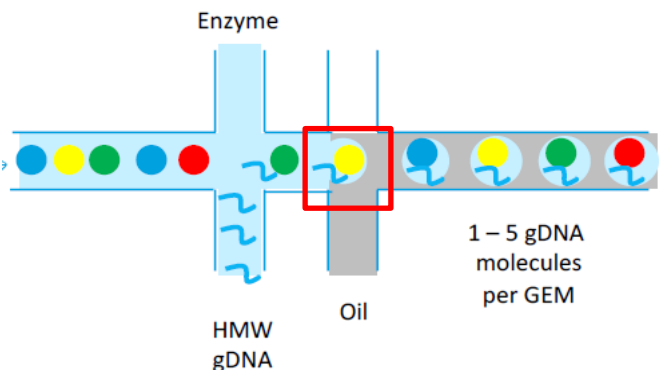


Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

36. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use a method that includes an instrument, such as the Chromium™ Controller, to hold the microfluidic chips where the chip has a gasket covering the wells.

37. On information and belief, that instrument has a fluidics assembly that applies a pressure/vacuum to the emulsion formation units in parallel to drive generation of droplets in the channel junctions of the microfluidics chip, wherein the instrument monitors the pressure applied to the emulsion formation units using a pressure sensor, which can stop application of the pressure

1 if it senses a change indicative of air entering the sample channels. *See* Exhibit I, Chromium User  
2 Guide (Single Cell 3') at p. 56 (stating that one of the errors encountered that will stop the machine  
3 is when the fluids are loaded incorrectly is "Pressure not at Setpoint"). Without fluid in the sample  
4 well, air will enter the corresponding channel.

5 38. On information and belief, Defendant began selling the Chromium™ Product in the  
6 United States since at least February 2016 and the GemCode Product since at least February 2015.

7 39. On information and belief, Defendant commercially manufactures, uses, offers for  
8 sale, or sells within the United States, or imports into the United States the Chromium™ and  
9 GemCode Products. Defendant's making, using, selling, and offering for sale of the Chromium™  
10 and GemCode Products infringes Claim 15 of the '844 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

11 40. On information and belief Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '844  
12 patent since at least July 2015 as numerous founders of its company participated in the filing of  
13 the patent application leading to the '844 patent at least while they were employees at Bio-Rad.  
14 As described below, Defendant has been aware that its actions in testing and developing products  
15 and supplying products to others infringes the claims of the '844 patent.

16 41. On information and belief, Defendant is aware that the Accused Emulsion  
17 Products, in their normal mode of operation for generating droplet based emulsions in a  
18 microfluidic chip, practices the method claimed in at least Claim 15 of the '844 patent. By  
19 providing end users with the Accused Emulsion Products and instructions to use the products in an  
20 intended manner, which Defendant knows infringes the method claimed in at least Claim 15 of the  
21 '844 patent, Defendant has induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

22 42. On information and belief, Defendant has supplied the Accused Emulsion Products  
23 to end users to generate droplet based emulsions using a microfluidics chip, knowing that such  
24 products are specifically adapted to practice the methods of the invention, are not a staple article  
25 of commerce and knowing that when used in their intended manner do not have substantial uses,  
26 which do not practice the method claimed in claim 15 of the '844 Patent. As set forth in the  
27 paragraphs above, the Accused Emulsion Products supplied by Defendant are specifically  
28 designed to be used to generate droplet based emulsions. Defendant's act of supplying a material

1 and substantial component of claim 15 of the '844 Patent, which is not a staple and for which there  
2 are not substantial non-infringing uses, constitutes contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. §  
3 271(c).

4 43. Defendant's infringement of the '844 patent has been willful and deliberate because  
5 Defendant's knew or should have known about the '844 patent and their infringement of that patent  
6 but acted despite an objectively high likelihood that such acts would infringe the patent. On  
7 information and belief, at least three of the individuals who developed the Accused Emulsion  
8 Products are named inventors of the '844 patent who – while Bio-Rad employees, and on behalf of  
9 Bio-Rad, which owns the '844 patent – were involved in the conception and/or reduction to  
10 practice of the '844 patent and have had knowledge of the patent since it issued in July 2015.

11 44. As the direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered  
12 and, if Defendant's conduct is not stopped, will continue to suffer, severe competitive harm,  
13 irreparable injury, and significant damages, in an amount to be proven at trial. Because Plaintiffs'  
14 remedy at law is inadequate, Plaintiffs seek, in addition to damages, temporary, preliminary, and  
15 permanent injunctive relief. Plaintiffs' business operates in a competitive market and will continue  
16 suffering irreparable harm absent injunctive relief.

## 17 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

### 18 **Infringement of Patent No. 9,126,160**

19 45. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

20 46. Defendant has infringed, and continues to infringe, literally and/or through the  
21 doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '160 patent, including but not limited to claim 1,  
22 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing within  
23 the United States, without authority, certain emulsions formation products, including without  
24 limitation, the Accused Emulsion Products.

25 47. For example, the Accused Emulsion Products contain each element of and infringe  
26 at least claim 1, which states:

27 **Claim 1.** A system for forming an array of emulsions in parallel, comprising:  
28

1 a plate providing an array of emulsion production units each configured to  
 2 produce a separate emulsion and each including a set of wells interconnected by a  
 3 set of channels forming a channel junction, each channel being bounded  
 4 circumferentially, each set of wells including at least one first input well to  
 5 receive a continuous phase, a second input well to receive a dispersed phase, and  
 6 an output well;

7 wherein the set of channels includes at least two input channels extending  
 8 separately from the input wells to the channel junction, at which droplets of the  
 9 dispersed phase are generated in the continuous phase, and an output channel  
 10 extending from the channel junction to the output well, in which an emulsion is  
 11 collected.

12 Defendant infringes each element of claim 1 of the '160 patent for the following reasons:

13 48. The Accused Emulsion Products are droplet based emulsion systems that form  
 14 thousands of emulsions in parallel. On information and belief, these emulsions are formed by  
 15 combining a sample and reagents with a gel bead, encapsulating them in a water-in-oil emulsion,  
 16 and collecting those emulsions in outlet wells.

17 49. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products include a microfluidics  
 18 chip (*i.e.* plate) containing a plurality of emulsion formation units each configured to produce a  
 19 separate emulsion.

20 50. On information and belief, each emulsion formation unit in the Accused Emulsion  
 21 Products has a set of wells including an inlet well for the oil phase (*i.e.* continuous phase), an inlet  
 22 well for the sample (*i.e.* dispersed phase), an inlet well for reagents (*e.g.* gel beads), and an outlet  
 23 well to collect the emulsions.

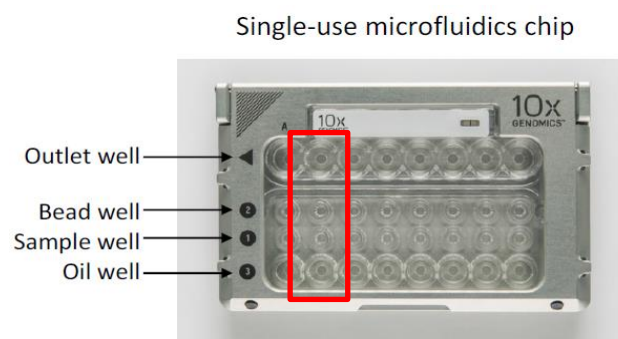
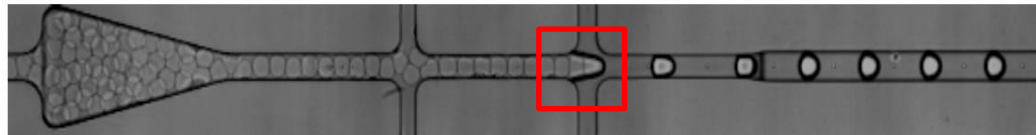
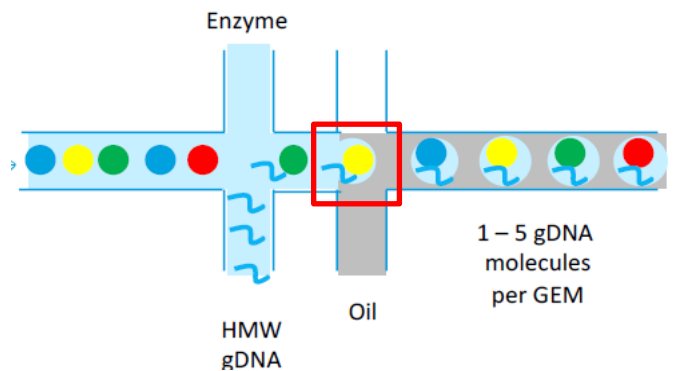


Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 32.

51. On information and belief, the set of wells in each emulsion formation unit is  
 interconnected by channels to form a channel junction. As shown below, the sample inlet channel

1 extends from the sample well to a channel junction (red square below), and a droplet outlet  
 2 channel extends from the channel junction to an outlet well for collecting the emulsions.



12 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

13 52. On information and belief, the channels in the Accused Emulsion Products are  
 14 located within the microfluidics chip and are bound circumferentially.

15 53. On information and belief, the microfluidics chip contains eight emulsion  
 16 production units wherein each unit has at least one input channel extending from the oil well to a  
 17 channel junction and a second input channel extending from the sample well to the channel  
 18 junction. On information and belief, the droplets containing the sample in the oil phase (*i.e.*  
 19 water-in-oil emulsion or dispersed phase in the continuous phase) are generated at the channel  
 20 junction. On information and belief, these emulsions proceed from the channel junction down an  
 21 output channel to an output well where the emulsions are collected.

22 54. On information and belief, Defendant began selling the Chromium™ Product in the  
 23 United States since at least February 2016 and the GemCode Product since at least February 2015.

24 55. On information and belief, Defendant commercially manufactures, uses, offers for  
 25 sale, or sells within the United States, or imports into the United States the Chromium™ and  
 26 GemCode Products. Defendant's making, using, selling, and offering for sale of the Chromium™  
 27 and GemCode Products infringes at least Claim 1 of the '160 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

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1           56.     On information and belief Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '160  
2 patent since at least September 2015 as numerous founders of its company participated in the  
3 filing of the patent application leading to the '160 patent at least while they were employees at  
4 QuantaLife or Bio-Rad. As described below, Defendant has been aware that its actions in testing  
5 and developing products and supplying products to others infringes the claims of the '160 patent.

6           57.     On information and belief, Defendant is aware that the Accused Emulsion  
7 Products, in their normal mode of operation for generating droplet based emulsions in a  
8 microfluidic chip, practice each of the elements of Claim 1 of the '160 patent. By providing end  
9 users with the Accused Emulsion Products and instructions to use the products in an intended  
10 manner, which Defendant knows infringes at least Claim 1 of the '160 patent, Defendant has  
11 induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

12           58.     On information and belief, Defendant has supplied the Accused Emulsion Products  
13 to end users to generate droplet based emulsions, knowing that such products are not a staple  
14 article of commerce and knowing that when used in their intended manner do not have substantial  
15 uses which do not practice claim 1 of the '160 Patent. As set forth in the paragraphs above, the  
16 Accused Emulsion Products supplied by Defendant are specifically designed to generate droplet  
17 based emulsions. Defendant's act of supplying a material and substantial component of claim 1 of  
18 the '160 Patent, which is not a staple and for which there are not substantial non-infringing uses,  
19 constitutes contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

20           59.     Defendant's infringement of the '160 patent has been willful and deliberate because  
21 Defendant's knew or should have known about the '160 patent and their infringement of that patent  
22 but acted despite an objectively high likelihood that such acts would infringe the patent. On  
23 information and belief, at least three of the individuals who developed the Accused Emulsion  
24 Products are the named inventors of the '160 patent who – while Bio-Rad employees, and on  
25 behalf of Bio-Rad, which owns the '160 patent – were involved in the conception and/or reduction  
26 to practice of the '160 patent and had knowledge of the patent since it issued in September 2015.

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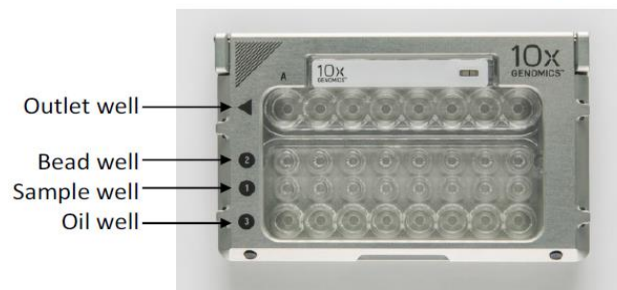
1 second input wells of the unit to the channel junction, at which droplets of the  
2 dispersed phase are generated, and through the output channel for collection in the  
output well of the unit.

3 Defendant infringes each element of claim 1 of the '392 patent for the following reasons:

4 65. The Accused Emulsion Products are droplet based emulsion systems that form  
5 thousands of emulsions in parallel. On information and belief, these emulsions are formed by  
6 combining a sample and reagents with a gel bead, encapsulating them in a water-in-oil emulsion,  
7 and collecting those emulsions in outlet wells.

8 66. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products include a microfluidics  
9 chip containing a plurality of emulsion formation units wherein each unit has a set of inlet wells  
10 that are configured to hold either the oil phase (*i.e.* continuous phase), the sample, (*i.e.* dispersed  
11 phase) or reagents (*e.g.* gel beads), and an outlet well to collect the emulsions.

12 Single-use microfluidics chip



18 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 32.

19 67. On information and belief, the microfluidics chip contains eight emulsion  
20 production units wherein each unit has separate channels extending from the oil well and sample  
21 well (*i.e.* input wells) to a channel junction. On information and belief, the droplets containing the  
22 sample in the oil phase (*i.e.* water-in-oil emulsion or dispersed phase in the continuous phase) are  
23 generated at the channel junction and proceed from the channel junction down an outlet channel to  
24 an outlet well where the emulsions are collected. As shown below, the sample inlet channel  
25 extends from the sample well to a channel junction (red square below), and a droplet outlet  
26 channel extends from the channel junction to an outlet well for collecting the emulsions.

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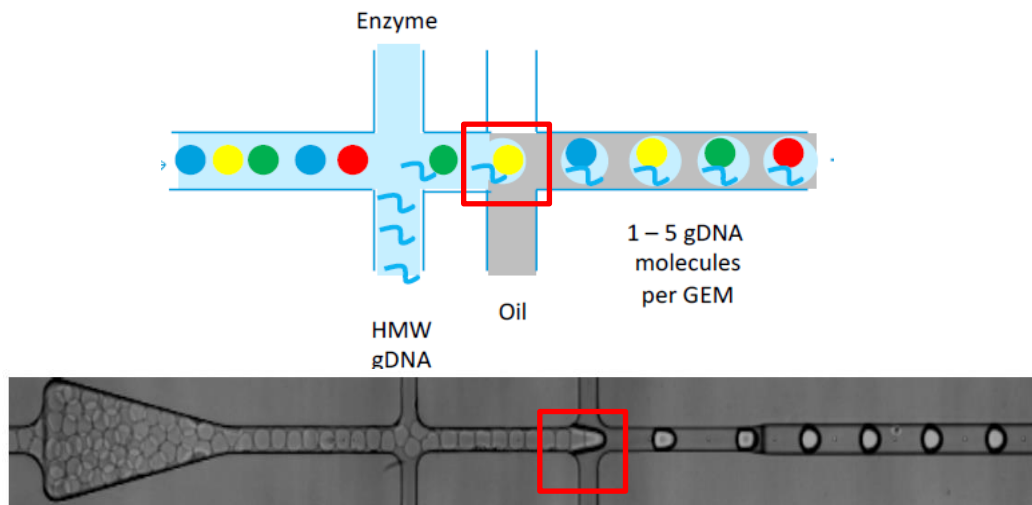


Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

68. On information and belief, the channels in the Accused Emulsion Products are located within the microfluidics chip and are bound circumferentially.

69. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products include a vacuum or pressure source that applies vacuum or pressure to the emulsion formation units and forms a pressure drop between the input wells and the outlet well for each unit. On information and belief, this pressure drop drives the continuous phase and dispersed phase from the input wells to the channel junction wherein the emulsions are created and then are collected in an outlet well. On information and belief, in the event the pressure cannot form a pressure drop between the input wells and output wells, the instrument triggers a pressure alarm. *See* Exhibit I, Chromium User Guide (Single Cell 3') at p. 56 (stating that one of the errors encountered when the fluids are loaded incorrectly is "Pressure not at Setpoint").

70. On information and belief, Defendant began selling the Chromium™ Product in the United States since at least February 2016 and the GemCode Product since at least February 2015.

71. On information and belief, Defendant commercially manufactures, uses, offers for sale, or sells within the United States, or imports into the United States the Chromium™ and GemCode Products. Defendant's making, using, selling, and offering for sale of the Chromium™ and GemCode Products infringes at least Claim 1 of the '392 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

1           72.     On information and belief Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '392  
2 patent since at least December 2015 as numerous founders of its company participated in the filing  
3 of the patent application leading to the '392 patent at least while they were employees at QuantLife  
4 or Bio-Rad. As described below, Defendant has been aware that its actions in testing and  
5 developing products and supplying products to others infringes the claims of the '392 patent.

6           73.     On information and belief, Defendant is aware that the Accused Emulsion  
7 Products, in their normal mode of operation for generating droplet based emulsions in a  
8 microfluidic chip, practices each of the elements of Claim 1 of the '392 patent. By providing end  
9 users with the Accused Emulsion Products and instructions to use the products in an intended  
10 manner, which Defendant knows infringes at least Claim 1 of the '392 patent, Defendant has  
11 induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

12           74.     On information and belief, Defendant has supplied the Accused Emulsion Products  
13 to end users to generate droplet based emulsions, knowing that such products are not a staple  
14 article of commerce and knowing that when used in their intended manner do not have substantial  
15 uses which do not practice claim 1 of the '392 Patent. As set forth in the paragraphs above, the  
16 Accused Emulsion Products supplied by Defendant are specifically designed to generate droplet  
17 based emulsions. Defendant's act of supplying a material and substantial component of claim 1 of  
18 the '392 Patent, which is not a staple and for which there are not substantial non-infringing uses,  
19 constitutes contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

20           75.     Defendant's infringement of the '392 patent has been willful and deliberate because  
21 Defendant's knew or should have known about the '392 patent and their infringement of that patent  
22 but acted despite an objectively high likelihood that such acts would infringe the patent. On  
23 information and belief, at least three of the individuals who developed the Accused Emulsion  
24 Products is the named inventor of the '392 patent who – while Bio-Rad employees, and on behalf  
25 of Bio-Rad, which owns the '392 patent – were involved in the conception and/or reduction to  
26 practice of the '392 patent and had knowledge of the patent since it issued in December 2015.

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d. tagging one of the sample polynucleotides, or fragment thereof, with at least one of the adaptors in the fused partition to form tagged polynucleotides or fragments thereof.

Defendant infringes each element of claim 1 of the '059 patent for the following reasons:

81. The Accused Emulsion Products when tested and when used by customers are droplet based emulsion systems that use a method of forming thousands of emulsions in parallel. On information and belief, in normal operation, these emulsions are formed by combining a sample and reagents with a gel bead, encapsulating them in an oil emersion, and collecting those emulsions in outlet wells.

82. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products, in normal operation, such as when they are tested, use a method that has a first set of partitions containing gel beads with unique adaptors and bar codes that are first droplets in a background fluid that does not mix with the gel beads.

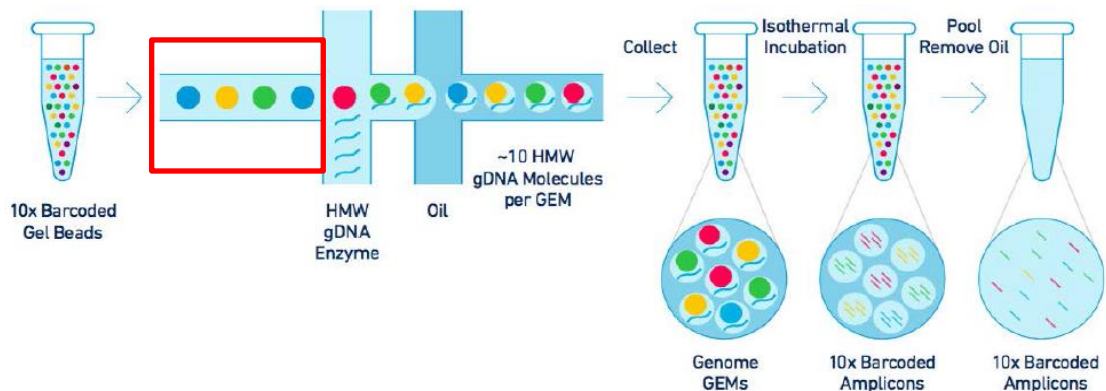
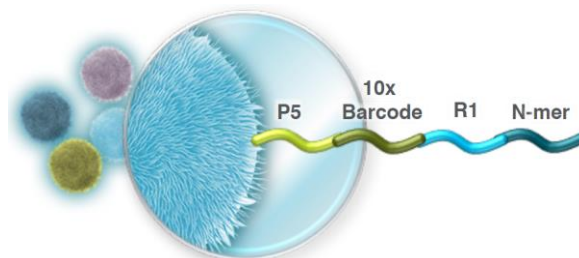


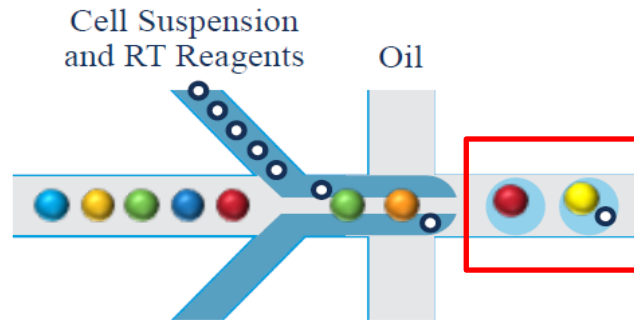
Exhibit J, Chromium Genome Reagents Kits User Guide at p. 2.

83. On information and belief, the "gel beads" used in the method contain numerous copies of single oligo sequences extending from the surface with a "P5 adaptor" and "10x barcode."

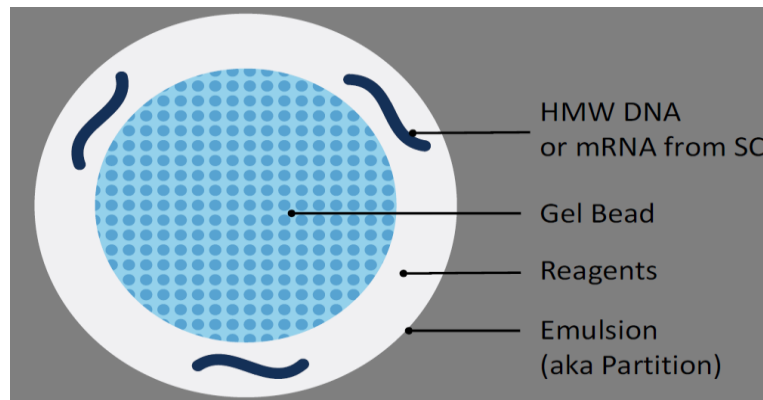


1 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 6.

2 84. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use a method that  
 3 generates a second set of partitions comprising the sample polypeptides encapsulated in an oil  
 4 phase (*i.e.* emulsions), and each of these emulsions are in an immiscible background fluid.



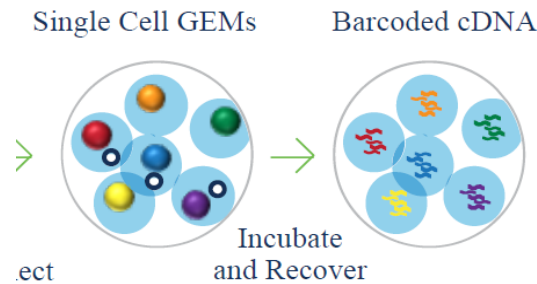
11 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 31.



19 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 5.

20 85. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use a method wherein  
 21 the gel bead (first partition) is brought into contact with the emulsion (second partition) and the  
 22 adaptor sequences from the dissolved gel bead binds to copies of DNA from the sample during the  
 23 incubation and copying process. On information and belief, the result of this method is a fused  
 24 product that includes an adapter sequence with a unique barcode and copy of the DNA from the  
 25 sample.

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6 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 31; *see also* Exhibit I, Chromium User Guide (Single Cell  
 7 3') p 2. ("Upon dissolution of the Single Cell 3' Gel Bead in a GEM, primers containing (i) an  
 8 Illumina R1 sequence (read 1 sequencing primer), (ii) a 16 bp 10x Barcode, (iii) a 10 bp Unique  
 9 Molecular Identifier (UMI) and (iv) a poly-dT primer sequence are released and mixed with cell  
 10 lysate and Master Mix. ***Incubation of the GEMs then produces barcoded, full-length cDNA***  
 11 ***from poly-adenylated mRNA.***") (emphasis added).

12 86. On information and belief, Defendant began selling the Chromium™ Product in the  
 13 United States since at least February 2016 and the GemCode Product since at least February 2015.

14 87. On information and belief, Defendant commercially manufactures, uses, offers for  
 15 sale, or sells within the United States, or imports into the United States the Chromium™ and  
 16 GemCode Products. Defendant's making, using, selling, and offering for sale of the Chromium™  
 17 and GemCode Products practices the methods identified above and infringes at least Claim 1 of  
 18 the '059 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

19 88. On information and belief Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '059  
 20 patent since at least May 2016 as numerous founders of its company participated in the filing of  
 21 the patent application leading to the '059 patent at least while they were employees at Bio-Rad.  
 22 As described below, Defendant has been aware that its actions in testing and developing products  
 23 and supplying products to others infringes the claims of the '059 patent

24 89. On information and belief, Defendant is aware that the Accused Emulsion  
 25 Products, in their normal mode of operation for generating droplet based emulsions in a  
 26 microfluidic chip, practices the method claimed in at least Claim 1 of the '059 patent. By  
 27 providing end users with the Accused Emulsion Products such as gel beads with bar codes,  
 28 microfluidic chips for forming partitions such as droplets, a droplet generator for creating droplets

1 in conjunction with the microfluidic chip and instructions to operate the product in an intended  
2 manner, which Defendant knows infringes the method claimed in at least Claim 1 of the '059  
3 patent, Defendant has induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

4 90. On information and belief, Defendant has supplied the Accused Emulsion Products  
5 to end users to generate droplet based emulsions using a microfluidics chip, knowing that such  
6 products are specifically adapted to practice the methods of the invention, are not a staple article  
7 of commerce and knowing that when used in their intended manner do not have substantial uses  
8 which do not practice the method claimed in claim 1 of the '059 Patent. As set forth in the  
9 paragraphs above, the Accused Emulsion Products supplied by Defendant are specifically  
10 designed to be used to generate droplet based emulsions. Defendant's act of supplying a material  
11 and substantial component of claim 1 of the '059 Patent, which is not a staple and for which there  
12 are not substantial non-infringing uses, constitutes contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. §  
13 271(c).

14 91. To the extent Defendant argues that it performs the step of generating a plurality of  
15 first partitions by creating gel beads with adaptors and barcodes while its customers perform the  
16 remaining steps of claim 1, Defendant is still liable for infringement under a joint infringement  
17 theory. Defendant provides all the necessary components to its customers to perform the steps of  
18 the claimed method. It provides directions to use those components in a way that when so used  
19 practices the steps of the method other than what Defendant may claim to have practiced. The  
20 guidance in using the materials Defendant provides its customers evidences sufficient direction  
21 over its customers use of its products to constitute joint infringement.

22 92. Defendant's infringement of the '059 patent has been willful and deliberate because  
23 Defendant's knew or should have known about the '059 patent and their infringement of that patent  
24 but acted despite an objectively high likelihood that such acts would infringe the patent. On  
25 information and belief, at least one of the individuals who developed the Accused Emulsion  
26 Products is the named inventor of the '059 patent who – while a Bio-Rad employee, and on behalf  
27 of Bio-Rad, which owns the '059 patent – was involved in the conception and/or reduction to  
28 practice of the '059 patent and had knowledge of the patent since it issued in May 2016.







1 wherein the first channel, the second channel, the third channel, and the droplet  
2 generation region are formed in a bottom surface of the substrate; and

3 wherein the substrate and the upper region of each well are injection molded as a  
4 single piece.

4 Defendant infringes each element of claim 8 of the '664 patent for the following reasons:

5 97. The Accused Emulsion Products are droplet based emulsion systems that use a  
6 method of forming thousands of emulsions in parallel. On information and belief, these emulsions  
7 are formed by combining a sample and reagents with a gel bead, encapsulating them in a water-in-  
8 oil emulsion, and collecting those emulsions in outlet wells.

9 98. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use a method that uses  
10 a microfluidics chip having a bottom surface and a top surface, and each of the wells in the  
11 microfluidics chip has an upper region that protrudes through the top surface of the chip.

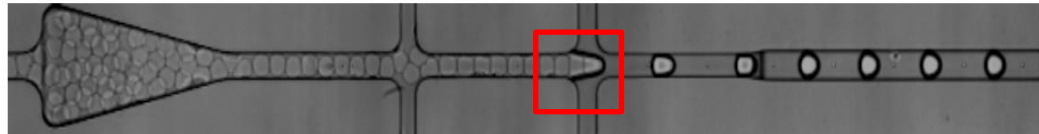
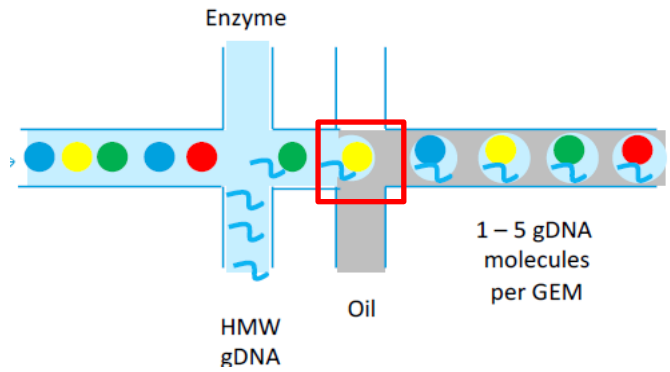


18 Exhibit I, Chromium User Guide (Single Cell 3') at p. 55.

19 99. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use a method having a  
20 set of wells containing either the sample, oil, or other reagents (*e.g.* gel beads), which are  
21 fluidically interconnected by channels in the bottom surface of the chip to form a channel junction  
22 (red square) wherein the oil phase encompasses the sample and gel bead to generate emulsions.  
23 On information and belief, the channel junction or "droplet generation region" is the intersection  
24 of the oil phase (background fluid) channel, sample containing fluid channel, and outlet channel  
25 with the sample-containing emulsions (droplets).

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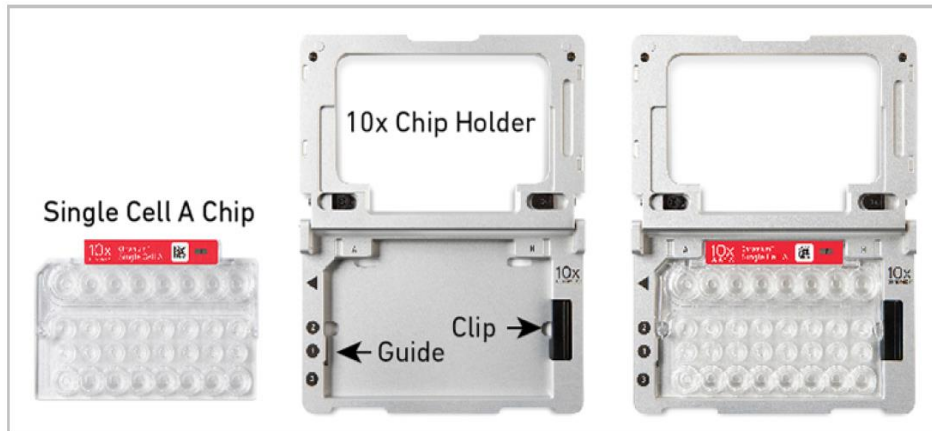
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10 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

11 100. On information and belief, the inlet and outlets wells and substrate of the  
12 microfluidics chip containing the microfluidic channels are a single injection molded piece.

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20 Exhibit I, Chromium User Guide (Single Cell 3') at p. 44.

21 101. On information and belief, Defendant began selling the Chromium™ Product in the  
22 United States since at least February 2016 and the GemCode Product since at least February 2015.

23 102. On information and belief, Defendant commercially manufactures, uses, offers for  
24 sale, or sells within the United States, or imports into the United States the Chromium™ and  
25 GemCode Products. Defendant's making, using, selling, and offering for sale of the Chromium™  
26 and GemCode Products infringes at least Claim 8 of the '664 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

27 103. On information and belief Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '664  
28 patent since at least November 2016 as numerous founders of its company participated in the

1 filing of the patent application leading to the '664 patent at least while they were employees at  
2 Bio-Rad. As described below, Defendant has been aware that its actions in testing and developing  
3 products and supplying products to others infringes the claims of the '664 patent.

4 104. On information and belief, Defendant is aware that the Accused Emulsion  
5 Products, in their normal mode of operation for generating droplet based emulsions in a  
6 microfluidic chip, practices the method claimed in at least Claim 8 of the '664 patent. By  
7 providing end users with the Accused Emulsion Products and instructions to use the products in an  
8 intended manner, which Defendant knows infringes at least Claim 8 of the '664 patent, Defendant  
9 has induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

10 105. On information and belief, Defendant has supplied the Accused Emulsion Products  
11 to end users to generate droplet based emulsions using a microfluidics chip, knowing that such  
12 products are specifically adapted to practice the methods of the invention, are not a staple article  
13 of commerce and knowing that when used in their intended manner do not have substantial uses  
14 which do not practice the method claimed in claim 8 of the '664 Patent. As set forth in the  
15 paragraphs above, the Accused Emulsion Products supplied by Defendant are specifically  
16 designed to generate droplet based emulsions. Defendant's act of supplying a material and  
17 substantial component of claim 8 of the '664 Patent, which is not a staple and for which there are  
18 not substantial non-infringing uses, constitutes contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. §  
19 271(c).

20 106. Defendant's infringement of the '664 patent has been willful and deliberate because  
21 Defendant's knew or should have known about the '664 patent and their infringement of that patent  
22 but acted despite an objectively high likelihood that such acts would infringe the patent. On  
23 information and belief, at least two of the individuals who developed the Accused Emulsion  
24 Products are named inventors of the '664 patent who – while Bio-Rad employees, and on behalf of  
25 Bio-Rad, which owns the '664 patent – were involved in the conception and/or reduction to  
26 practice of the '664 patent and had knowledge of the patent since it issued in November 2016.

27 107. As the direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered  
28 and, if Defendant's conduct is not stopped, will continue to suffer, severe competitive harm,

1 irreparable injury, and significant damages, in an amount to be proven at trial. Because Plaintiffs'  
2 remedy at law is inadequate, Plaintiffs seek, in addition to damages, temporary, preliminary, and  
3 permanent injunctive relief. Plaintiffs' business operates in a competitive market and will continue  
4 suffering irreparable harm absent injunctive relief.

5 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **Infringement of Patent No. 9,636,682**

7 108. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

8 109. Defendant has infringed, and continues to infringe, literally and/or through the  
9 doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '682 patent, including but not limited to claim 1,  
10 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing within  
11 the United States, without authority, certain emulsions formation products, including without  
12 limitation, the Accused Emulsion Products.

13 110. For example, the Accused Emulsion Products infringe each element of claim 1,  
14 which states:

15 **Claim 1.** A system for generating droplets, comprising:

16 a device including a sample well configured to receive sample-containing fluid, a  
17 continuous-phase well configured to receive continuous-phase fluid, and a droplet well, the  
18 device also including a channel network having a first channel, a second channel, and a  
19 third channel that meet one another in a droplet-generation region;

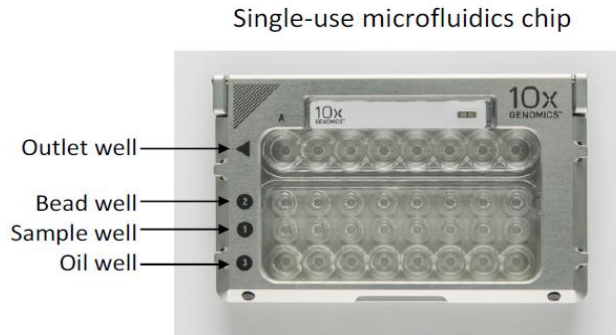
20 a holder for the device;

21 and an instrument configured to operatively receive an assembly including the device and  
22 the holder and to drive sample-containing fluid from the sample well to the droplet-  
23 generation region via the first channel, continuous-phase fluid from the continuous-phase  
24 well to the droplet-generation region via the second channel, and sample-containing  
25 droplets from the droplet-generation region to the droplet well via the third channel.

26 Defendant infringes each element of claim 1 of the '682 patent for the following reasons:

27 111. The Accused Emulsion Products are droplet based emulsion systems that form  
28 thousands of emulsions (*i.e.* droplets) in parallel. On information and belief, these emulsions are  
formed by combining a sample and reagents with a gel bead, encapsulating them in a water-in-oil  
emulsion, and collecting those emulsions in outlet wells in a microfluidic chip.

1 112. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products include a microfluidics  
 2 chip containing a plurality of emulsion formation units wherein each unit has a set of inlet wells  
 3 that are configured to hold either the oil phase (*i.e.* continuous phase), the sample, (*i.e.* dispersed  
 4 phase) or reagents (*e.g.* gel beads), and an outlet well to collect the emulsions.



11 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 32.

12 113. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products have a set of wells  
 13 containing either the sample, oil, or other reagents (gel beads), which are fluidically  
 14 interconnected by channels in the bottom surface of the chip to form a channel junction (red  
 15 square) wherein the oil phase encompasses the sample and gel bead to generate emulsions. On  
 16 information and belief, the channel junction or "droplet generation region" is the intersection of  
 17 the oil phase channel, sample containing fluid channel, and outlet channel with the sample-  
 18 containing emulsions.

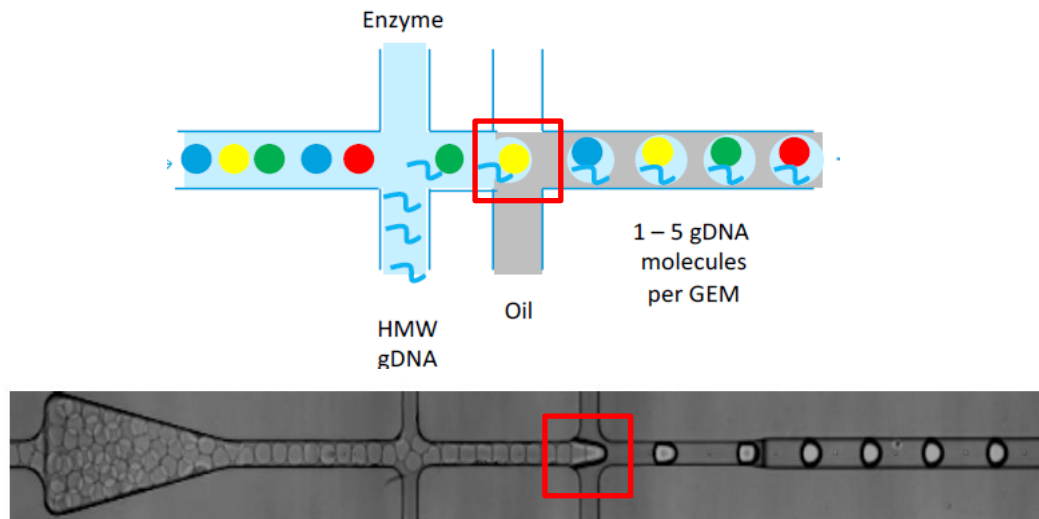
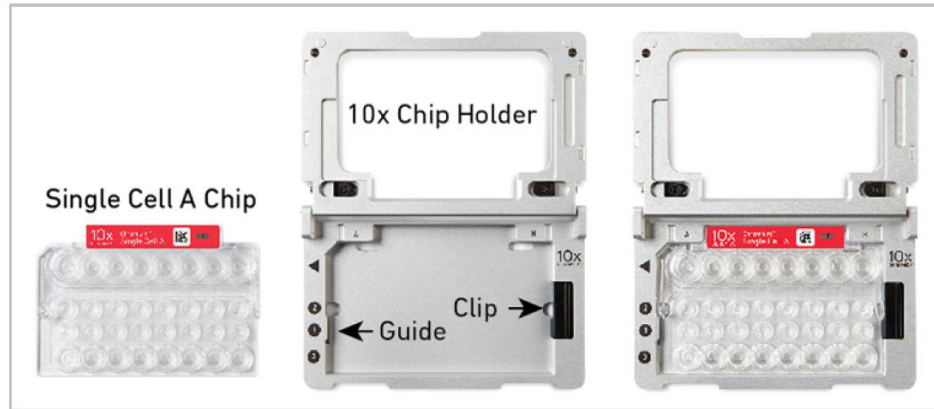


Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

1 114. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products includes a "chip holder"  
 2 to hold the microfluidic chip.



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9 Exhibit I, Chromium User Guide (Single Cell 3') at p. 44.

10 115. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use an instrument, such  
 11 as the Chromium™ Controller, to receive the microfluidic chip and chip holder.  
 12



22 Exhibit I, Chromium User Guide (Single Cell 3') at p. 14.

23 116. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use an instrument that  
 24 is configured to drive sample containing fluid from the sample well and oil from the oil well to the  
 25 channel junction, where the emulsions are formed, and then drive the emulsions out through the  
 26 outlet channel to the outlet well for collection.  
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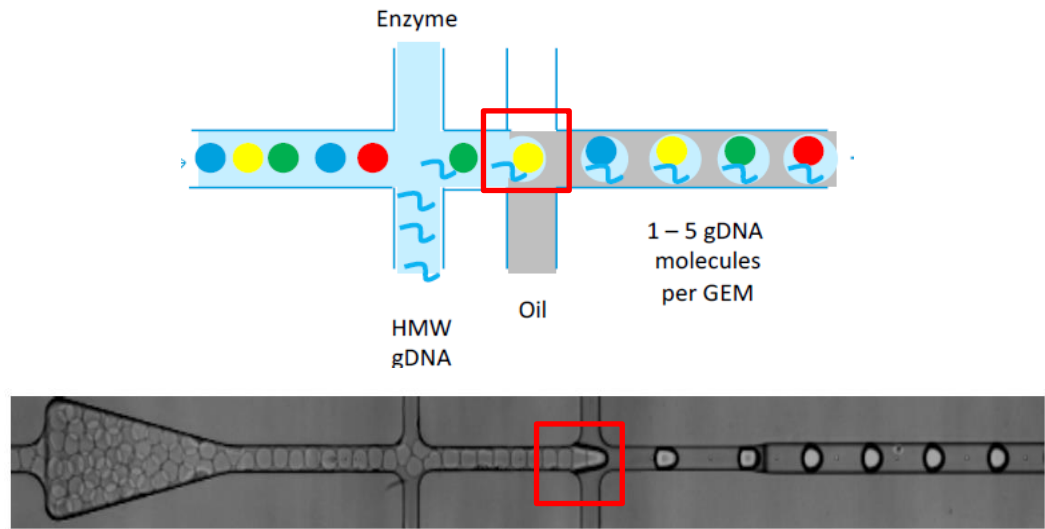


Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

117. On information and belief, Defendant began selling the Chromium™ Product in the United States since at least February 2016 and the GemCode Product since at least February 2015.

118. On information and belief, Defendant commercially manufactures, uses, offers for sale, or sells within the United States, or imports into the United States the Chromium™ and GemCode Products. Defendant's making, using, selling, and offering for sale of the Chromium™ and GemCode Products infringes at least Claim 1 of the '682 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

119. On information and belief Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '682 patent since at least May 2017, as founders of its company participated in the filing of earlier related patent applications leading to the '682 patent while they were employees at Bio-Rad. As described below, Defendant has been aware that its actions in testing and developing products and supplying products to others infringes the claims of the '682 patent.

120. On information and belief, Defendant is aware that the Accused Emulsion Products, in their normal mode of operation for generating droplet based emulsions in a microfluidic chip, practices each of the elements of Claim 1 of the '682 patent. By providing end users with the Accused Emulsion Products and instructions to use the products in an intended manner, which Defendant knows infringes at least Claim 1 of the '682 patent, Defendant has induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).







1           226. Defendant has infringed, and continues to infringe, literally and/or through the  
2 doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '635 patent, including but not limited to claim 1,  
3 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing within  
4 the United States, without authority, certain emulsions formation products, including without  
5 limitation, the Accused Emulsion Products.

6           227. For example, the Accused Emulsion Products infringe each element of claim 1,  
7 which states:

8           **Claim 1.** A system to form and concentrate an emulsion, comprising:

9           a device including a sample well configured to receive sample-containing fluid, a  
10 continuous-phase well configured to receive continuous-phase fluid, and a droplet  
11 well, the device also including a channel network having a first channel, a second  
12 channel, and third channel that meet one another in a droplet-generation region;  
13 and

14           an instrument configured to operatively receive the device and to create

15           (a) a first pressure differential to drive sample-containing fluid from the sample  
16 well to the droplet-generation region via the first channel, continuous-phase fluid  
17 from the continuous-phase well to the droplet-generation region via the second  
18 channel, and sample-containing droplets from the droplet-generation region to the  
19 droplet well via the third channel, such that the droplet well collects an emulsion  
20 including sample-containing droplets disposed in continuous-phase fluid, and

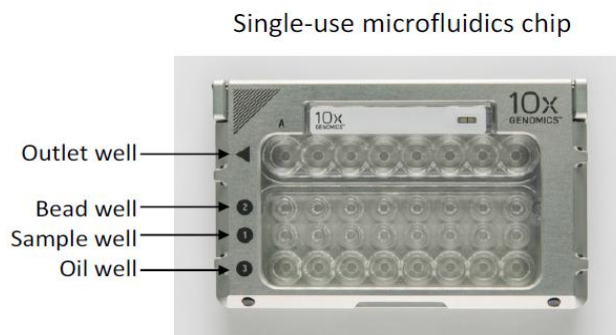
21           (b) a second pressure differential to decrease a volume fraction of continuous-  
22 phase fluid in the emulsion, after the emulsion has been collected in the droplet  
23 well, by selectively driving continuous-phase fluid, relative to sample-containing  
24 droplets, from the droplet well via the third channel.

25 Defendant infringes each element of claim 1 of the '635 patent for the following reasons:

26           228. The Accused Emulsion Products are droplet based emulsion systems that form  
27 thousands of emulsions (*i.e.* droplets) in parallel. On information and belief, these emulsions are  
28 formed by combining a sample and reagents with a gel bead, encapsulating them in a water-in-oil  
emulsion, and collecting those emulsions in outlet wells in a microfluidic chip.

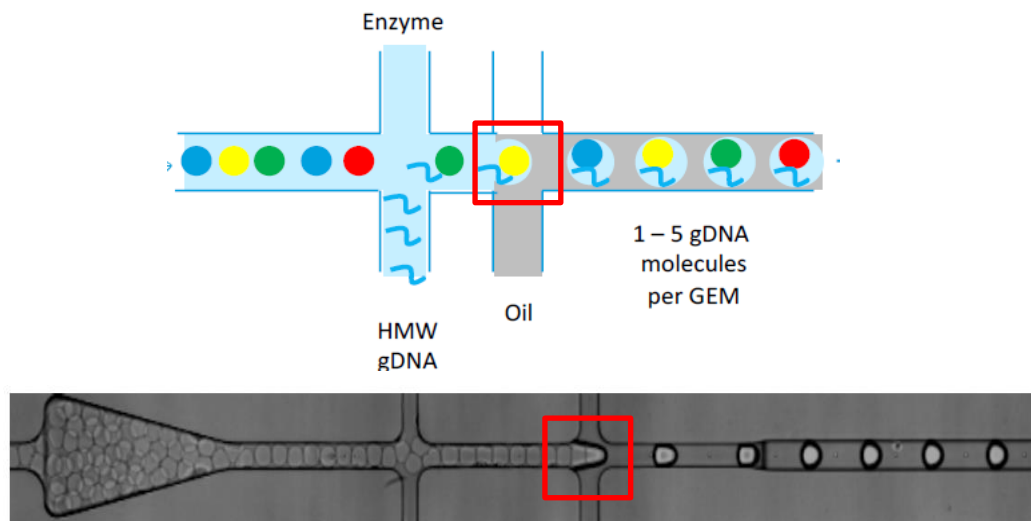
          229. On information and belief, after collecting the emulsion in the outlet well, the  
Chromium™ product incorporates a second pressure differential to decrease a volume fraction of  
continuous-phase fluid in the emulsions collected in the outlet wells by using a "pushback" step of  
pushing the oil from the outlet well back into the outlet channel towards the inlet wells to remove  
excess oil from under the droplets – *i.e.* concentrating the emulsions as claimed in step b above.

1 130. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products include a microfluidics  
 2 chip containing a plurality of emulsion formation units wherein each unit has a set of inlet wells  
 3 that are configured to hold either the oil phase (*i.e.* continuous phase), the sample, (*i.e.* dispersed  
 4 phase) or reagents (*e.g.* gel beads), and an outlet well to collect the emulsions.



11 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 32.

12 131. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products have a set of wells  
 13 containing either the sample, oil, or other reagents (gel beads), which are fluidically  
 14 interconnected by channels in the bottom surface of the chip to form a channel junction (red  
 15 square) wherein the oil phase encompasses the sample and gel bead to generate emulsions. On  
 16 information and belief, the channel junction or "droplet generation region" is the intersection of  
 17 the oil phase channel, sample containing fluid channel, and outlet channel with the sample-  
 18 containing emulsions.



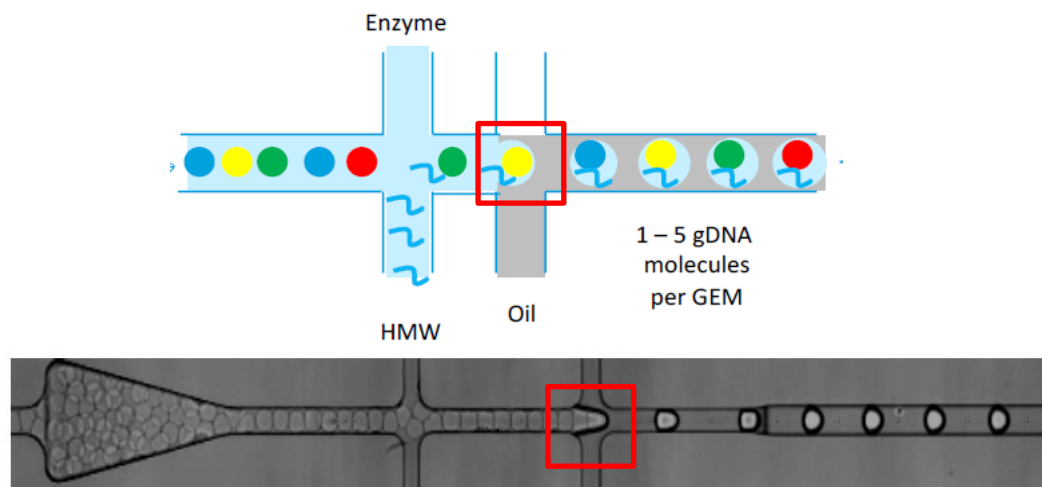
28 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

1 132. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use an instrument, such  
 2 as the Chromium™ Controller, to receive the microfluidic chip and chip holder.



13 Exhibit I, Chromium User Guide (Single Cell 3') at p. 14.

14 133. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use an instrument that  
 15 is configured to drive sample containing fluid from the sample well and oil from the oil well to the  
 16 channel junction, where the emulsions are formed, and then drive the emulsions through the outlet  
 17 channel to the outlet well for collection.



26 Exhibit H, Black Sales Presentation, p. 7.

27 134. On information and belief, the Accused Emulsion Products use an instrument, such  
 28 as the Chromium™ Controller, that after collecting the emulsion in the outlet well, the instrument

1 incorporates a "pushback" step of pushing the oil from the outlet well back into the outlet channel  
2 towards the inlet wells to remove excess oil from under the droplets – *i.e.* concentrating the  
3 droplets.

4 135. On information and belief, Defendant began selling the Chromium™ Product in the  
5 United States since at least February 2016 and the GemCode Product since at least February 2015.

6 136. On information and belief, Defendant commercially manufactures, uses, offers for  
7 sale, or sells within the United States, or imports into the United States the Chromium™ and  
8 GemCode Products. Defendant's making, using, selling, and offering for sale of the Chromium™  
9 and GemCode Products infringes at least Claim 1 of the '635 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

10 137. On information and belief Defendant has been aware of the existence of the '635  
11 patent since at least May 2017, as numerous founders of its company participated in the filing of  
12 related patent applications leading to the '635 application while they were employees at Bio-Rad.  
13 As described below, Defendant has been aware that its actions in testing and developing products  
14 and supplying products to others infringes the claims of the '635 patent.

15 138. On information and belief, Defendant is aware that the Accused Emulsion  
16 Products, in their normal mode of operation for generating droplet based emulsions in a  
17 microfluidic chip, practices each of the elements of Claim 1 of the '635 patent. By providing end  
18 users with the Accused Emulsion Products and instructions to use the products in an intended  
19 manner, which Defendant knows infringes at least Claim 1 of the '635 patent, Defendant has  
20 induced infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

21 139. On information and belief, Defendant has supplied the Accused Emulsion Products  
22 to end users to generate droplet based emulsions, knowing that such products are not a staple  
23 article of commerce and knowing that when used in their intended manner do not have substantial  
24 uses which do not practice claim 1 of the '635 Patent. As set forth in the paragraphs above, the  
25 Accused Emulsion Products supplied by Defendant are specifically designed to generate droplet  
26 based emulsions. Defendant's act of supplying a material and substantial component of claim 1 of  
27 the '635 Patent, which is not a staple and for which there are not substantial non-infringing uses,  
28 constitutes contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

1 140. Defendant's infringement of the '635 patent has been willful and deliberate because  
2 Defendant's knew or should have known about the '635 patent and their infringement of that patent  
3 but acted despite an objectively high likelihood that such acts would infringe the patent. On  
4 information and belief, at least three of the individuals who developed the Accused Emulsion  
5 Products are named inventors of the '635 patent who – while Bio-Rad employees, and on behalf of  
6 Bio-Rad, which owns the '635 patent – were involved in the conception and/or reduction to  
7 practice of the '635 patent and had knowledge of the patent since it issued in May 2017.

8 141. The marking requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied through,  
9 including but not limited to, Defendant's actual knowledge of the existence of the '635 patent and  
10 its infringement thereof.

11 142. As the direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered  
12 and, if Defendant's conduct is not stopped, will continue to suffer, severe competitive harm,  
13 irreparable injury, and significant damages, in an amount to be proven at trial. Because Plaintiffs'  
14 remedy at law is inadequate, Plaintiffs seek, in addition to damages, temporary, preliminary, and  
15 permanent injunctive relief. Plaintiffs' business operates in a competitive market and will continue  
16 suffering irreparable harm absent injunctive relief.

17 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

18 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully request the following relief:

- 19 A. Enter judgement in favor of Plaintiffs on each of their claims;  
20 B. Enter judgement against Defendant adjudging the Asserted Patents to be valid,  
21 enforceable, and infringed;  
22 C. Award Plaintiffs injunctive relief;  
23 D. Award Plaintiffs an amount adequate to compensate for Defendant's infringement  
24 of the Asserted Patents, including lost profits and/or a reasonable royalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284;  
25 E. Grant Plaintiffs' pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused to  
26 it by reason of Defendant's infringement of the Asserted Patents;  
27 F. Find that infringement has been willful and enhance damages accordingly;

28

1 G. Declare that this is an "exceptional case" under 35 U.S.C. § 285, and award  
2 Plaintiffs their attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses that it incur prosecuting their claims; and

3 H. That Plaintiffs be awarded such other and further relief as this court deems just and  
4 proper.

5 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

6 Plaintiffs hereby demand trial by jury for all causes of action, claims, or issues in this  
7 action that are triable as a matter of right to a jury.

8  
9 DATED: July 31, 2017

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN,  
LLP

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11  
12 By



David Bilsker  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
BIO-RAD LABORATORIES, INC. AND  
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL  
SECURITY, LLC

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