UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Before The Honorable MaryJoan McNamara
Administrative Law Judge

In the Matter of **CERTAIN DERMATOLOGICAL TREATMENT DEVICES AND COMPONENTS THEREOF**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-1356**

RESPONSE OF ILOODA TO THE COMPLAINT AND NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

Respondent:

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Serendia, LLC
Exhibit 2020
Jeisys v. Serendia
IPR2024-00384
Ex. 2020-001

RESPONSE TO THE COMPLAINT AND NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.13, Respondent Ilooda, Co., Ltd. ("Ilooda") hereby responds to the Complaint filed under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 ("Section 337") by Serendia, Inc. ("Serendia" or "Complainant") on March 1, 2023, as supplemented with Second Public Supplement to the Complaint on March 13, 2023, Third Public Supplement to the Complaint on March 13, 2023, and Fourth Public Supplement to the Complaint on March 14, 2023 ("Complaint"), and to the Notice of Investigation issued by the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") on March 30, 2023 and published in the Federal Register on April 6, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 20551).

Ilooda denies that it has engaged in any acts of unfair competition in violation of Section 337, whether by importing, selling for importation, and/or selling after importation into the United States any product that infringes literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, directly, indirectly, and/or by inducement, any Asserted Claims of U.S. Patent No. 9,480,836 ("the '836 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 10,058,379 ("the '379 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 11,406,444 ("the '444 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 9,320,536 ("the '536 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 9,775,774 ("the '774 Patent"); and U.S. Patent No. 10,869,812 ("the '812 Patent") (collectively the "Asserted Patents"). Ilooda further denies that the Asserted Claims of the Asserted Patents are valid and enforceable. Except as specifically admitted herein, Ilooda denies each and every allegation of the Complaint and all supplements thereto. To the extent that any allegations of the Complaint and all supplements thereto refer to or rely upon information not previously supplied to Ilooda, Ilooda is without information sufficient to admit or deny such allegations, and therefore denies the same. Any factual allegation admitted below is admitted only as to the

specific facts, and not as to any purported conclusions, characterizations, implications, or speculations that might follow from the admitted facts.

Ilooda has adopted the headings and paragraph numbers found in the Complaint for ease of reference. To the extent that such headings contain factual and legal characterizations, Ilooda denies such characterizations.

Ilooda refers herein to the "Ilooda Accused Products," which Ilooda defines as Secret RF and Secret Pro.

To the extent that Serendia accuses any of Ilooda's products of infringing any Asserted Claims of the Asserted Patents other than those that are specifically identified in the Complaint, Ilooda denies that any of those products infringe the Asserted Patents, and Ilooda reserves the right to assert any defense or denial stated herein with respect to those products.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Ilooda admits that Serendia filed its Complaint pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337. Ilooda also admits that according to the face of the Asserted Patents, all share the same named inventor, Dr. Jongju Na. Ilooda further admits that, according to the face of the Asserted Patents, the '836, '379, and '444 Patents are members of one patent family, and the '536, '774, and '812 Patents are members of another patent family. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

1.2 Ilooda admits that Exhibits 1-6 to the Complaint purport to be certified copies of the Asserted Patents. Ilooda admits that Exhibits 7-12 to the Complaint purport to be certified copies of the Assignment Records for each of the Asserted Patents. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

1.3 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

1.4 Ilooda admits that the Complaint identifies the proposed Respondents as follows: Sung Hwan E&B Co., LTD. d/b/a SHEnB Co. LTD ("SHEnB"); Aesthetics Biomedical, Inc. ("AB"); Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC ("Cartessa"); Lutronic Corporation; Lutronic Aesthetics, Inc., also known as Lutronic, Inc.; Lutronic, LLC (the Lutronic entities collectively "Lutronic" or "Lutronic Respondents"); Ilooda Co., Ltd. ("Ilooda"); Cutera, Inc. ("Cutera"); Jeisys Medical Inc. ("Jeisys"); Cynosure, LLC ("Cynosure"); Rohrer Aesthetics, LLC and Rohrer Aesthetics, Inc. (collectively "Rohrer"); EndyMed Medical Ltd. (Israel); EndyMed Medical, Ltd. (New York); and EndyMed Medical, Inc. (collectively "EndyMed" or "EndyMed Respondents"). Ilooda admits that Cutera is a distributor for Ilooda, and that the Complaint lists Secret RF and Secret Pro as Accused Products. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

1.5 To the extent that Paragraph 1.5 contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that Ilooda and Cutera collectively sell for importation, import, and sell after importation medical devices (and any allegedly infringing components) manufactured at Ilooda's South Korean facilities that compete with licensed devices. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

1.6 To the extent that Paragraph 1.6 contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that the Commission should institute this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

1.7 To the extent that Paragraph 1.7 contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

1.8 To the extent that Paragraph 1.8 contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

1.9 Ilooda admits that the Complaint requests a limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders as well as the imposition of a bond during the Presidential Review Period. However, Ilooda denies that the Commission should issue a limited exclusion order barring from entry into the United States infringing RF microneedling dermatological treatment devices and components thereof—manufactured by or on behalf of, or imported by or on behalf of, Ilooda or Cutera. Ilooda further denies that the Commission should issue cease and desist orders to Ilooda or Cutera prohibiting the sale for importation, importation, sale after importation, distribution, offering for sale, promoting, marketing, advertising, testing, demonstrating, warehousing inventory for distribution, solicitation of sales, programming, repairing, maintaining, using, transferring, and other commercial activity relating to allegedly infringing RF microneedling dermatological treatment devices and components thereof. Ilooda further denies that the

Commission should impose a bond during any Presidential Review Period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(j).

II. COMPLAINANT

2.1 Ilooda admits that Serendia is the named Complainant in this Investigation. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

III. PROPOSED RESPONDENTS

A. Vivace/VirtueRF Respondents

3.1 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.2 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.3 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.4 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.5 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.6 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

B. Lutronic Respondents

3.7 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.8 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.9 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.10 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

C. Secret Respondents

3.11 Ilooda admits that it is a South Korean corporation and is headquartered at Building B. 9 floor, IS BIZ Tower Central 25, Deokcheon-ro 152beon-gil, Manan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea.

3.12 Ilooda admits that Cutera is a Delaware corporation and is headquartered at 3240 Bayshore Blvd., Brisbane, CA 94005.

3.13 Ilooda admits that it designs, develops, manufactures, and sells abroad, health care equipment, including RF microneedling dermatological treatment devices and components thereof. Ilooda further admits that some of this health care equipment is imported into the United States. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

3.14 Ilooda admits that Cutera sells the Secret RF and Secret Pro products in the United Sates. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of all remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

D. Potenza Respondents

3.15 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.16 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.17 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.18 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

E. Pixel8 Respondent

3.19 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.20 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

F. Intensif Respondents

3.21 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.22 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.23 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

3.24 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

IV. THE TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTS-AT-ISSUE

4.1 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

4.2 To the extent that Paragraph 4.2 contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda admits that Secret RF and Secret Pro are manufactured abroad, imported, and sold in the United States. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

4.3 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

V. THE ASSERTED PATENTS AND NON-TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTIONS

A. Patent Family One

1. U.S. Patent No. 9,480,836

a) Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

5.1 Ilooda admits that, according to the face of the ’836 Patent, the title of the U.S. Patent No. 9,480,836 is “Skin Treatment Apparatus and Method” and issued on November 1, 2016, from Application No. 14/006,930, filed on June 14, 2012. Ilooda further admits that, according to the face of the ’836 Patent, the named inventor is Jongju Na. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.2 Ilooda admits that the ’836 Patent has 2 independent claims and 27 dependent claims. Ilooda further admits that Complainant is asserting claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-14, 16, 17, 19, and 22 of the ’836 Patent in this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.3 Ilooda admits that Exhibit 7 to the Complaint purports to be the ’836 Patent Assignment. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth

of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

5.4 Ilooda admits that Appendix A to the Complaint purports to be a certified prosecution history for the ’836 Patent. Ilooda admits that Appendix G to the Complaint purports to contain copies of the cited references for the ’836 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

b) Non-Technical Description of the Patent

5.5 Ilooda admits that the ’836 Patent generally relates to skin treatment using electrical energy, especially with the primary purpose for skin treatment for aesthetics. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

c) Foreign Counterparts to the Patent

5.6 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

d) Licenses

5.7 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint particularly because Confidential Exhibit 14 was provided on a confidential basis to outside counsel only, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

2. U.S. Patent No. 10,058,379

a) Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

5.8 Ilooda admits that, according to the face of the ’379 Patent, the title of the U.S. Patent No. 10,058,379 is “Electrically Based Medical Treatment Device and Method” and issued

on August 28, 2018, from Application No. 15/202,511, filed on July 5, 2016. Ilooda further admits that, according to the face of the ’379 Patent, the named inventor is Jongju Na. Ilooda further admits that, According to the face of the ’379 Patent, Application No. 15/202,511 is a continuation of Application No. 14/006,930, which is now the ’836 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.9 Ilooda admits that the ’379 Patent has 2 independent claims and 16 dependent claims. Ilooda further admits that Complainant is asserting claims 1-5, 7-10, and 15 of the ’379 Patent in this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.10 Ilooda admits that Exhibit 8 to the Complaint purports to be the ’379 Patent Assignment. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

5.11 Ilooda admits that Appendix B to the Complaint purports to be a certified prosecution history for the ’379 Patent. Ilooda admits that Appendix H to the Complaint purports to contain copies of the cited references for the ’379 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

b) Non-Technical Description of the Patent

5.12 Ilooda admits that the ’379 Patent generally relates to skin treatment using electrical energy, especially with the primary purpose for skin treatment for aesthetics. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

c) Foreign Counterparts to the Patent

5.13 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

d) Licenses

1.1 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint particularly because Confidential Exhibit 14 was provided on a confidential basis to outside counsel only, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

3. U.S. Patent No. 11,406,444

a) Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

5.14 Ilooda admits that, according to the face of the ’444 Patent, the title of the U.S. Patent No. 11,406,444 is “Electrically Based Medical Treatment Device and Method” and issued on August 9, 2022, from Application No. 17/061,523, filed on October 1, 2020. Ilooda further admits that, according to the face of the ’444 Patent, the named inventor is Jongju Na. Ilooda further admits that, According to the face of the ’444 Patent, Application No. 17/061,523 is a continuation of Application No. 16/111,616, which is a continuation of Application No. 15/202,511, which is now the ’379 Patent, and Application No. 15/202,511 is a continuation of Application No. 14/006,930, which is now the ’836 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.15 Ilooda admits that the ’444 Patent has 2 independent claims and 16 dependent claims. Ilooda further admits that Complainant is asserting claims 1-10 of the ’444 Patent in this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.16 Ilooda admits that Exhibit 9 to the Complaint purports to be the ’444 Patent Assignment. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

5.17 Ilooda admits that Appendix C to the Complaint purports to be a certified prosecution history for the ’444 Patent. Ilooda admits that Appendix I to the Complaint purports to contain copies of the cited references for the ’444 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

b) Non-Technical Description of the Patent

5.18 Ilooda admits that the ’444 Patent generally relates to skin treatment using electrical energy, especially with the primary purpose for skin treatment for aesthetics. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

c) Foreign Counterparts to the Patent

5.19 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

d) Licenses

5.20 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint particularly because Confidential Exhibit 14 was provided on a confidential basis to outside counsel only, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

B. Patent Family Two

1. U.S. Patent No. 9,320,536

a) Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

5.21 Ilooda admits that, according to the face of the ’536 Patent, the title of the U.S. Patent No. 9,320,536 is “Method, System, and Apparatus for Dermatological Treatment” and issued on April 26, 2016, from Application No. 13/825,083, filed on February 22, 2012. Ilooda further admits that, according to the face of the ’536 Patent, the named inventor is Jongju Na. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.22 Ilooda admits that the ’536 Patent has 2 independent claims and 18 dependent claims. Ilooda further admits that Complainant is asserting claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11-13, 16, and 17 of the ’536 Patent in this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.23 Ilooda admits that Exhibit 10 to the Complaint purports to be the ’536 Patent Assignment. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

5.24 Ilooda admits that Appendix D to the Complaint purports to be a certified prosecution history for the ’536 Patent. Ilooda admits that Appendix J to the Complaint purports to contain copies of the cited references for the ’536 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

b) Non-Technical Description of the Patent

5.25 Ilooda admits that the ’536 Patent generally relates to skin treatment using electrical energy, especially with the primary purpose for skin treatment for aesthetics. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

c) Foreign Counterparts to the Patent

5.26 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

d) Licenses

5.27 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint particularly because Confidential Exhibit 14 was provided on a confidential basis to outside counsel only, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

2. U.S. Patent No. 9,775,774

a) Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

5.28 Ilooda admits that, according to the face of the ’774 Patent, the title of the U.S. Patent No. 9,775,774 is “Method, System, and Apparatus for Dermatological Treatment” and issued on October 3, 2017, from Application No. 15/096,686, filed on April 12, 2016. Ilooda further admits that, according to the face of the ’774 Patent, the named inventor is Jongju Na. Ilooda further admits that, According to the description of the ’774 Patent, Application No. 15/096,686 is a continuation of Application No. 13/825,083, which is now the ’536 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.29 Ilooda admits that the ’774 Patent has 2 independent claims and 18 dependent claims. Ilooda further admits that Complainant is asserting claims 1, 6-11, and 12-15 of the ’774 Patent in this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.30 Ilooda admits that Exhibit 11 to the Complaint purports to be the ’774 Patent Assignment. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

5.31 Ilooda admits that Appendix E to the Complaint purports to be a certified prosecution history for the ’774 Patent. Ilooda admits that Appendix K to the Complaint purports to contain copies of the cited references for the ’774 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

b) Non-Technical Description of the Patent

5.32 Ilooda admits that the ’774 Patent generally relates to dermatological cell treatment. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

c) Foreign Counterparts to the Patent

1. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

d) Licenses

5.33 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint particularly because Confidential Exhibit 14 was provided on a confidential basis to outside counsel only, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

3. U.S. Patent No. 10,869,812

a) Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

5.34 Ilooda admits that, according to the face of the ’812 Patent, the title of the U.S. Patent No. 10,869,812 is “Method, System, and Apparatus for Dermatological Treatment” and issued on December 22, 2020, from Application No. 15/724,261, filed on October 3, 2017. Ilooda further admits that, according to the face of the ’812 Patent, the named inventor is Jongju Na. Ilooda further admits that, according to the description of the ’812 Patent, Application No. 15/724,261 is a continuation of Application No. 15/096,686, which is now the ’774 Patent, and Application No. 15/096,686 is a continuation of Application No. 13/825,083, which is now the ’536 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.35 Ilooda admits that the ’812 Patent has 2 independent claims and 18 dependent claims. Ilooda further admits that Complainant is asserting claims 1, 5-7, 9, 10, and 12-19 of the ’812 Patent in this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

5.36 Ilooda admits that Exhibit 12 to the Complaint purports to be the ’812 Patent Assignment. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

5.37 Ilooda admits that Appendix F to the Complaint purports to be a certified prosecution history for the ’812 Patent. Ilooda admits that Appendix L to the Complaint purports to contain copies of the cited references for the ’812 Patent. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

b) Non-Technical Description of the Patent

5.38 Ilooda admits that the ’812 Patent generally relates to dermatological cell treatment. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

c) Foreign Counterparts to the Patent

5.39 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

d) Licenses

5.40 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint particularly because Confidential Exhibit 14 was provided on a confidential basis to outside counsel only, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

VI. UNLAWFUL AND UNFAIR ACTS OF RESPONDENTS

A. Vivace

6.2 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.3 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.4 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.5 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.6 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.7 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

B. VirtueRF

6.8 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.9 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.10 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.11 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.12 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.13 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

C. Genius

6.14 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.15 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.16 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.17 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.18 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.19 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

D. Secret RF and Secret Pro

6.20 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that it imports, sells for importation, and/or sells after importation in the United States, the Secret Accused Products that infringe the asserted claims of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint as to Cutera, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations as to Ilooda in this paragraph.

6.21 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that it imports, sells for importation, and/or sells after importation into the United States, the Secret RF and Secret Pro Accused Products that infringe the Asserted Claims of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint as to Cutera, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

6.22 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that it knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Secret RF and Secret Pro Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States. Ilooda admits that it became generally aware of the Asserted

Patents since at least the time it was served with the Complaint. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint as to Cutera, and, on that basis, denies those allegations. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

6.23 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that it contributes to the infringement of one or more of the Asserted Claims of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint as to Cutera, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.24 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. To the extent that Serendia accuses any models or types of Ilooda’s products other than those that are specifically identified in the Complaint, Ilooda denies that any of those products infringe the Asserted Claims of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents, and Ilooda reserves the right to assert any defense or denial stated herein with respect to those products. Ilooda denies that any remedy should extend to all infringing products. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

6.25 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda admits that Exhibits 88-99 purport to be exemplary claim charts comparing certain claims of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents to the Secret RF and Secret Pro Accused Products. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

E. Potenza

6.26 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.27 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.28 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.29 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.30 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.31 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

F. Pixel8 RF and Pixel8 Pro

6.32 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.33 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.34 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.35 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.36 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.37 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

G. Intensif

6.38 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.39 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.40 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.41 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.42 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

6.43 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

VII. SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF UNFAIR IMPORTATION AND SALE

7.1 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda admits that the Secret RF and Secret Pro are manufactured and assembled at foreign facilities. Ilooda admits that the Secret RF and Secret Pro are imported into and sold within the United States. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

A. Vivace

7.2 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.3 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.4 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.5 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.6 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

B. VirtueRF

7.7 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.8 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.9 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.10 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

C. Genius

7.11 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.12 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.13 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.14 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

D. Secret RF

7.15 Ilooda admits that its Secret RF products are manufactured and assembled in Korea. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.16 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda admits that the Secret RF Accused Products are imported into the United

States, and sold within the United States. Ilooda denies the remaining allegations in this paragraph.

7.17 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that it sells the Secret RF Accused Products specifically for importation into the United States.

7.18 Ilooda admits that Cutera is a distributor of the Secret RF devices in the United States. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

E. Secret Pro

7.19 Ilooda admits that Ilooda's Secret Pro products are manufactured and assembled in Korea. Ilooda admits that the Secret Pro was formerly known as the Fraxis Pro and/or the Fraxis Duo. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.20 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda admits that the Secret Pro Accused Products are imported into the United States and sold within the United States.

7.21 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda denies that Ilooda sells the Secret RF Accused Products specifically for importation into the United States.

7.22 Ilooda admits that Cutera is the U.S. distributor of Ilooda's Secret Pro devices. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the

remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

F. Potenza

7.23 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.24 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.25 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.26 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.27 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

G. Pixel8 RF

7.28 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.29 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.30 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.31 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

H. Pixel8 Pro

7.32 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.33 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.34 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

I. Intensif

7.35 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.36 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.37 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

7.38 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

VIII. HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE ITEM NUMBERS

8.1 Ilooda admits that the Secret Pro and Secret RF Accused Products are classifiable under at least the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule ("HTS") of the United States: 9018.90.8190 and 9018.90.9000. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

IX. THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

9.1 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

A. The Economic Prong of the Domestic Industry Requirement Is Satisfied

9.2 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth

of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.3 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.4 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.5 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.6 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

B. The Technical Prong of the Domestic Industry Requirement Is Satisfied

9.7 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.8 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.9 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.10 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.11 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.12 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.13 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth

of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

9.14 To the extent that this paragraph contains conclusions of law, no response is necessary. Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

X. RELATED LITIGATION

10.1 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the '536 Patent, '836 Patent, '379 Patent, and '812 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, *SynKloud Technologies, LLC, et al. v. Sung Hwan E&B Co., LTD.*, 6:21-cv-811, filed on August 6, 2021 by Complainants naming SHEnB as Defendant.

10.2 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the '536 Patent, '836 Patent, '774 Patent, '379 Patent, and '812 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, *SynKloud Technologies, LLC, et al. v. Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC*, 21-cv-4423, filed on August 6, 2021 by Complainants naming Cartessa as Defendant.

10.3 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the '536 Patent, '836 Patent, '379 Patent, and '812 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona, *SynKloud Technologies, LLC, et al. v. Aesthetics Biomedical, Inc.*, 2:22-cv-15, filed on January 4, 2022 by Complainants naming AB as Defendant.

10.4 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the '536, '836, '774, '379, '812, and '444 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United

States District Court for the District of Delaware, *Serendia, LLC v. Lutronic Aesthetics, Inc.*, being filed contemporaneously, naming Lutronic as Defendant.

10.5 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’536, ’836, ’774, ’379, ’812, and ’444 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, *Serendia, LLC v. Cutera, Inc.*, being filed contemporaneously, naming Cutera as Defendant.

10.6 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’536, ’836, ’774, ’379, ’812, and ’444 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, *Serendia, LLC v. Cynosure, LLC.*, being filed contemporaneously, naming Cynosure as Defendant.

10.7 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’536, ’836, ’774, ’379, ’812, and ’444 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, *Serendia, LLC v. Rohrer Aesthetics, Inc.*, being filed contemporaneously, naming Rohrer as Defendant.

10.8 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’536, ’836, ’774, ’379, ’812, and ’444 Patents are the subject of a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, *Serendia, LLC v. EndyMed Medical, Inc.*, being filed contemporaneously, naming EndyMed as Defendant.

10.9 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’536 Patent was the subject of an IPR petition before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board: *Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC v. Serendia, LLC*, PTAB-IPR2022-00378, filed on December 28, 2021. Ilooda admits that the PTAB denied institution.

10.10 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’836 Patent was the subject of an IPR petition before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board: *Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC v. Serendia*, LLC, PTAB-IPR2022-00594, filed on February 10, 2022. Ilooda admits that the PTAB denied institution.

10.11 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’774 Patent was the subject of an IPR petition before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board: *Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC v. Serendia*, LLC, PTAB-IPR2022-00376, filed on December 28, 2021. Ilooda admits that the PTAB denied institution.

10.12 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’379 Patent was the subject of an IPR petition before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board: *Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC v. Serendia, LLC*, PTAB-IPR2022-00593, filed on February 10, 2022. Ilooda admits that the PTAB denied institution.

10.13 Ilooda admits that public records cited by the Complaint demonstrate that the ’812 Patent was the subject of an IPR petition before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board: *Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC v. Serendia, LLC*, PTAB-IPR2022-00377, filed on December 28, 2021. The PTAB denied institution.

10.14 Ilooda is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph of the Complaint, and, on that basis, denies those allegations.

XI. RELIEF REQUESTED

11.1 Ilooda admits that the Complaint requests the relief identified in paragraph 11.1. However, Ilooda denies that the Commission should institute this Investigation, that the Commission should find a violation of Section 337, that the Commission should issue a permanent limited exclusion order, that the Commission should issue cease and desist orders,

that the Commission should impose a bond upon Ilooda and that the Commission should grant such other and further relief in this Investigation. Ilooda denies all remaining allegations in this paragraph.

XII. DEFENSES

12.1 Ilooda asserts the following additional affirmative and other defenses in response to the Complaint, undertaking the burden of proof only as to those defenses deemed affirmative defenses by law, regardless of how such defenses are denominated herein. Discovery has just begun, and Ilooda has not yet had sufficient time or opportunity to collect and review all of the information that may be relevant to the matters raised herein. Thus, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. §§ 210.14(b) and 210.14(c), Ilooda expressly reserves the right to modify and/or expand these defenses, to assert additional defenses, and to take further positions as discovery proceeds in this Investigation. Furthermore, to the extent Serendia amends the Complaint and/or its contentions, Ilooda expressly reserves its right to amend this Response.

12.2 Ilooda hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the affirmative defenses of the other Respondents named in this Investigation.

FIRST DEFENSE: NON-INFRINGEMENT

12.3 Although Ilooda does not bear the burden of proof on this issue, Ilooda denies that it (i) infringes or has infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable Asserted Claim of the Asserted Patents. Ilooda does not induce infringement by any other party or non-party; and it does not contribute to infringement by any other part or third party. The Ilooda Accused Products do not infringe any valid and/or enforceable claim of the Asserted Patents either before, at, or after the time of importation or sale.

SECOND DEFENSE: INVALIDITY

12.4 On information and belief, one or more claims of the Asserted Patents are invalid and/or unenforceable for failing to meet one or more requirements of patentability set forth in Part II of Title 35 of the United States Code, including but not limited to sections 101, 102, 103, 112, 115, 116, and/or 256, or judicially created doctrines of invalidity including but not limited to obviousness-type double patenting or the Rules and Regulations of the USPTO relating thereto.

35 U.S.C. § 101

12.5 Specifically, but only by way of example, the Asserted Claims of the '836, '379, and '444 patents are not directed to patentable subject matter under the test in Alice because: (1) they are directed to an abstract idea based on the observation of the natural phenomena of RF current flow when applied to dermal tissue; and (2) they lack sufficient inventive concept to convert that abstract idea into patent eligible subject matter. *See e.g.*, *Genetic Technologies Ltd. v. Merial LLC,* 818 F. 3d 1369, 1374-1377 (Fed. Cir. 2016) ("The inventive concept necessary at step two of the Mayo/Alice analysis cannot be furnished by the unpatentable law of nature (or natural phenomenon or abstract idea) itself.").

35 U.S.C. § 112

12.6 For some of the same reasons including, at least the lack of guidance in the specification, all of the claims of the '836, '379, and '444 Patents are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

12.7 One or more of the asserted claims of the Asserted Patents are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 because the patent fails (i) to contain a sufficient written description of the alleged inventions set forth in the claims; (ii) to disclose the manner and process of making and using the alleged inventions set forth in the claims in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to

make and use the same; and (iii) to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant(s) regarding as their invention.

12.8 For example, the asserted claims of the ’836 Patent are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 at least because the term “coagulation around each electrode rather than coagulating between the electrodes” is indefinite, as it does not provide a skilled artisan with reasonable certainty about the scope of the claims that recite this limitation.

12.9 Additionally, the asserted claims of the ’379 Patent are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112, for example, because at least because the term “apply energy to body segments around each electrode rather than to body segments between the electrodes” is indefinite.

12.10 The asserted claims of the ’444 Patent are also invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 at least because the term “causes energy to be substantially applied to body segments around each electrode” is indefinite.

12.11 The asserted claims of the ’536 Patent are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 at least because the terms “a proximal end” and “a desired distance” are indefinite.

12.12 And the asserted claims of the ’774 Patent are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 at least because the terms “dermatological tissue near the plurality of needles” and “a desired distance” are indefinite.

12.13 Further, the asserted claims of the ’812 Patent are also invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 at least because the terms “a proximal end” and “a desired distance” are indefinite.

35 U.S.C. §§ 102/103

12.14 Specifically, all of the Asserted Claims are invalid under 35 U.S.C. §102 and/or §103 in view of at least any reference listed on the face of the patents, any reference cited or referred to in the prosecution histories of the patents at issue, foreign counterparts to those

patents, and related U.S. and foreign patents, and/or the prior art that will be asserted in this Investigation.

12.15 In addition, Ilooda reserves its right to rely on any prior art that has been cited in any Inter Partes Review petition as well as prior art asserted against the Asserted Patents in any other litigation. Ilooda reserves the right to rely upon any of the prior art referenced herein, to establish invalidity of any Asserted Claim of any of the Asserted Patents under 35 U.S.C. §102 and/or §103.

12.16 By way of example only, one or more of the Asserted Claims of the ’836, ’379, and ’444 Patents are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or § 103 based on the prior art known to Ilooda at this time including the exemplary prior art references in Exhibit B.

12.17 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine any reference listed above with any other reference or any combination of references listed therein, as these references identify and address the same set of technical issues and/or suggest similar solutions to those issues. Additionally, any alleged differences between the Asserted Claims and any of the prior art are trivial and, when combined with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art at the relevant time, each Asserted Claim of the ’836, ’379, and ’444 Patents is obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Ilooda intends to supplement this list of prior art in discovery. Ilooda’s investigation has only recently commenced. Ilooda reserves the right to identify additional prior art references and/or invalidity grounds.

12.18 One or more of the Asserted Claims of the ’536, ’774, and ‘812 Patents are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or § 103 based on the prior art known to Ilooda at this time including the exemplary prior art references in Exhibit B.

12.19 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine any reference listed above with any other reference or any combination of references listed therein, as these references identify and address the same set of technical issues and/or suggest similar solutions to those issues. Additionally, any alleged differences between the Asserted Claims and any of the prior art are trivial and, when combined with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art at the relevant time, each Asserted Claim of the ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents is obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Ilooda intends to supplement this list of prior art in discovery. Ilooda’s investigation has only recently commenced. Ilooda reserves the right to identify any prior art references and/or invalidity grounds.

12.20 One or more claims of the Asserted Patents are also invalid for failure to comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, including but not limited to lack of a written description, failure to particularly point out and distinctly claim the alleged invention, and/or failure to enable any person skilled in the art to make and use the alleged invention.

12.21 The investigation is in its early stages and Ilooda’s investigation is ongoing. The scope of the Asserted Claims of the Asserted Patents has not yet been determined and Serendia has not yet served its infringement contentions. Ilooda reserves the right to supplement, modify, and/or amend its invalidity defense as its investigation and discovery progresses.

THIRD DEFENSE: ESTOPPEL

12.22 On information and belief, Serendia’ claims against Ilooda are barred, in whole or in part, by estoppel including prosecution history estoppel.

12.23 On information and belief, Serendia is estopped by virtue of the cancellations, amendments, representations, and/or concessions made to the Patent and Trademark Office during the pendency of the applications for the Asserted Patents and for related patents and

patent applications, from construing any Asserted Claim to have been infringed by any Ilooda Accused Product or any other Ilooda-branded product. Ilooda's investigation is ongoing, and Ilooda reserves its right to demonstrate that Serendia (1) cannot advance claim constructions that are precluded by prosecution history estoppel and (2) cannot rely on doctrine of equivalents.

FOURTH DEFENSE: LACK OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

12.24 On information and belief, Serendia has not adequately alleged and cannot prove the existence of a domestic industry as required by 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(2) and defined by 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(3), in connection with the Asserted Patents, or that such a domestic industry is in the process of being established. On information and belief, Serendia cannot prove that any "Protected Article" practices at least one valid Asserted Claim in each of the Asserted Patents.

FIFTH DEFENSE: LACK OF STANDING

12.25 On information and belief, Serendia does not have standing to litigate the Asserted Patents in its own name because it does not have "all substantial rights" in the Asserted Patents. Ilooda intends to establish in discovery that ViOL Co. Ltd. and/or Jongju Na hold substantial rights in the Asserted Patents that negate Serendia's ability to enforce the Asserted Patents in its own name.

SIXTH DEFENSE: INEQUITABLE CONDUCT

12.26 Serendia's enforcement of the '836, '379, '444, '536, '774, and '812 Patents is barred by the doctrine of inequitable conduct.

Inequitable Conduct Claim 1

12.27 Serendia's enforcement of the '836, '379, '444 Patents ("the Family One patents") is barred by the doctrines of unclean hands and inequitable conduct. The '536, '774, and '812 Patents claim priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-0076993 ("'993 Application") filed by Jongju Na ("Na"). On August 22, 2008, Na and Merle Richman

("Richman"), prosecuting attorney and co-inventor, filed a PCT application (PCT/US2008/074131; "'131 Application"), which claims priority to the '993 Application. On March 3, 2011, Applicants, Na and Richman, subsequently filed a national stage application in Korea (Korea Patent Application No. 10-2011-7005052; "'052 Application"), which claims priority to the '131 application. Applicants newly added three paragraphs in the '052 Application, which among other things, explained that "the high-frequency, such as radio waves, are basically alternating current." ('052 Application at [0016]).

12.28 On September 23, 2013, Na filed U.S. Application No. 14/006,930 ("'930 Application") which ultimately issued as the '836 Patent. Na was the sole inventor, and Richman was the prosecuting attorney for the '930 Application. Early in the prosecution of the '930 Application, Na and Richman amended the claims to recite "a signal generation module . . . coupled to the set of electrodes and providing high frequency signals to the bipolar electrodes." Complaint, Appendix A ('836 FH), Response Under 37 CFR 1.111 (July 7, 2015) at 3.

12.29 The United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), among other things, rejected the claims under § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0222565 ("Manstein"), citing Manstein's disclosure of needles operating "in bipolar mode . . . delivering RF." (Manstein at [0043]); Complaint, Appendix A ('836 FH), Detailed Action (Aug. 4, 2015) at 4.

12.30 Manstein describes an energy source 320 as supplying power to bipolar electrodes. Manstein at [0041-0042]. Manstein also describes this energy source 320 as "a radio frequency (RF) device capable of outputing signals having frequencies in a desired range." Manstein at [0032]. As Na admitted in his own publication, it was well-known in the art that radiofrequency (also called as high frequency) energy is generated from alternating current (AC).

Electromagnetic Initiation and Propagation of Bipolar Radiofrequency Tissue Reactions via Invasive Non-Insulated Microneedle Electrodes, Na, J. et al, Scientific Reports (2015) 5:16735 at 1 ("[R]adiofrequency (RF) refers to high frequency alternating electrical current at the frequency range traditionally used for radio-wave communication."); *see also* R*adiofrequency Catheter Ablation for Cardiac Tachyarrhythmias, Manolis*, A.S., et al., Ann Intern Med. (1994) 121:452-461 at 452 ("Radiofrequency energy is a form of electrical energy, generated from low-power (15 to 60 V), high-frequency (30 KHz to 300 MHz) alternating current."). Manstein therefore described, in a single embodiment, application of radio frequency alternating current signals to bipolar electrodes.

12.31 In responding to the USPTO's rejections, Na and Richman amended the claims to specify that the claimed "signal generation module" provides "a high frequency Alternating Current (AC) . . . to . . . the . . . electrodes." *Id.*, Response Under 37 CFR 1.111 (Oct. 18, 2015) at 2. In an attempt to overcome the USPTO's rejections, Na and Richman further falsely stated that "the Manstein reference does not teach applying a high frequency Alternating Current signal to bipolar electrodes." *Id.*, Response Under 37 CFR 1.111 (Oct. 18, 2015) at 9.

12.32 After the USPTO then rejected the claims again based on Manstein, Na and Richman again falsely stated that Manstein does not disclose the claimed "a radio frequency (RF) generation module . . . configured to provide an Alternating Current RF signal to the plurality of electrodes" because "Manstein clearly does not teach or suggest providing a high frequency AC signal to bipolar electrodes." *Id*., Response Under 37 CFR 1.111 (Mar. 1, 2016) at 2, 8. In their remarks, Na and Richman falsely distinguished between RF "in one embodiment" and AC in "another embodiment" even though RF signals are high frequency AC signals and

that they had stated in a prior Korean applications that "the high-frequency, such as radio waves, are basically alternating current." ('052 Application at [0016]).

12.33 The factual representations made to the USPTO by Na and Richman to distinguish Manstein from the then-pending claims were false. Despite Na and Richman's statements to the contrary, Manstein in fact teaches, suggests, and describes, in a single embodiment, the application of high frequency AC signals to a plurality of electrodes operating in a bipolar mode.

12.34 At all times material to the prosecution of the '836 patent, Na and Richman knew of the falsity of the statements identified above. Specifically, Na and Richman knew that, in a single embodiment of Manstein, the radio frequency signals applied to electrodes operating in a bipolar mode were high frequency alternating current signals. They demonstrated this knowledge in their own '052 application: "the high-frequency, such as radio waves, are basically alternating current." ('052 Application at [0016]).

12.35 On information and belief, Na and Richman had a specific intent to deceive the USPTO when they repeatedly falsely stated that the "RF" and "AC" clearly disclosed by Manstein is not a disclosure of the claimed "high frequency signals" (June 22, 2015), is not a disclosure of the claimed "high frequency Alternating Current (AC)" (Oct. 18, 2015), and is not a disclosure of the claimed "Alternating Current (AC) RF signal" (Mar. 1, 2016). The statements repeatedly made by Na and Richman to the USPTO clearly contradict Na and Richman's prior disclosure to the Korean Patent Office that a high-frequency signal, such as an RF signal, is "basically alternating current." And, it was well known in the art that radiofrequency energy is generated from alternating current. Both Na and Richman had been aware of this fact at least since 2008 when they submitted the '052 Application to the Korean Patent Office. Consistent

with the misrepresentation made by Na and Richman, Na and Richman had also omitted from the ’930 Application the disclosure they had made to the Korean Patent Office that high-frequency signal, such as RF signal, is “basically alternating current.”

12.36 The USPTO relied upon intentional false factual representations made by Na and Richman. In its Notice of Allowability, the USPTO stated “[t]he examiner agrees that with the applicant's argument that the AC signal and RF signal are applied in different embodiments in the prior art (e.g. see [0032] of Manstein) and that there would be no motivation to combine the embodiments. [0052] of the applicant's specification is where the applicant discloses the RF AC signal being implemented in one embodiment.” Complaint, Appendix A (’836 FH), Notice of Allowability (May 18, 2016) at 2.

12.37 The misrepresentations made by Na and Richman during the prosecution of the ’930 Application were material. But for the false statements identified above, the ’836 Patent would not have been issued.

12.38 Therefore, both Applicant Na and prosecuting attorney Richman breached the duty of candor and good faith during the prosecution of the ’836 Patent by misrepresenting the facts concerning Manstein’s disclosure of the claimed limitations with the specific intent to deceive the USPTO. Accordingly, the ’836 Patent is unenforceable under the doctrine of inequitable conduct.

12.39 The ’379 and ’444 Patents are also unenforceable for inequitable conduct. The ’379 Patent is a continuation of the ’836 Patent, and the ’444 Patent is a continuation that traces of its lineage back to the ’836 Patent. Na filed applications that issued as the ’379 and ’444 Patents as the sole inventor and applicant. Richman was the prosecuting attorney for both applications.

12.40 The inequitable conduct by Na and Richman during prosecution of the ’836 patent, which was not cured, renders each of the ’379 and ’444 Patents also unenforceable.

12.41 Moreover, similar to the ’836 Patent, the ’379 Patent would not have been issued but for Na and Richman’s misrepresentation. In the “Reasons for Allowance,” the Examiner concluded that “applying an RF signal with an oscillating current at an extremely high frequency which causes each needle to change polarity many times per second” and “[t]his results in the current or energy forming around each needle rather than between needles as is disclosed in the prior art.” Complaint, Appendix B (’379 FH), Notice of Allowability (June 18, 2018) at 2.

12.42 Similar to the ’379 Patent, the ’444 Patent would not have been issued but for Na and Richman’s misrepresentation. In the “Reasons for Allowance,” the Examiner specifically stated that “the allowable subject matter [was] requiring the RF signal to be oscillating current. . . . This produces the effect . . . where the RF energy flows around individual needles rather than between needles as each individual needle is completing the positive/negative flow path itself.” Complaint, Appendix C (’444 FH), Notice of Allowability (March 23, 2022) at 2.

12.43 On information and belief, Applicant had a specific intent to deceive the USPTO when he omitted the information that the RF current, which is an alternating current, *is* an oscillating current by nature. *See, e.g.*, *Catheter Ablation Using Radiofrequency Energy*, Borggrefe, M., et al., Clin. Cardiol. (1990) 13: 127-131 at 128, Fig. 1 (showing oscilloscopic recordings of current wave forms of radiofrequency current). Both Na and Richman had been aware of the fact that an RF signal *is* an oscillating current at least since 2008 when they submitted to the Korean Patent Office the ’052 Application, which disclosed that “the high-frequency, such as radio waves, are basically alternating current.”

12.44 Therefore, both Applicant Na and prosecuting attorney Richman breached the duty of candor and good faith during the prosecution of the ’379 and ’444 Patents and had a specific intent to deceive the USPTO. Accordingly, the ’379 and ’444 Patents are unenforceable under the doctrine of inequitable conduct.

Inequitable Conduct Claim 2

12.45 Serendia’s enforcement of the ’536, ’774 and ’812 Patents (“the Family Two patents”) is barred by the doctrines of unclean hands and inequitable conduct. Richman also prosecuted each of these patents, and during prosecution, repeatedly misrepresented the priority date of these applications, which resulted in the USPTO erroneously allowing the patents to issue. *See, e.g.*, Complaint, Appendix E (’774 FH), ADS (Apr. 12, 2016) at 2, 6 (falsely characterizing PCTKR2012001335 (the application leading to the ’536 patent) as a “Continuation of” the ’274 Application):

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, or 365(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.

Prior Application Status	Pending	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Continuation of	13825083	2013-03-19
Prior Application Status	Expired	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
13825083	a 371 of international	PCTKR2012001335	2012-02-22
Prior Application Status	Expired	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
PCTKR2012001335	non provisional of	61449080	2011-03-03
Prior Application Status	Patented	Remove	

Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
PCTKR201200133	Continuation of	13060274	2011-02-22	8979912	2015-03-17

Prior Application Status	Expired	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
13060274	a 371 of international	PCTUS2008074131	2008-08-22

Signature: Remove

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.					
Signature	/mwresq/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2016-04-12
First Name	Merle	Last Name	Richman	Registration Number	38282

See also '774 FH, Request for Certificate of Correction dated March 6, 2023 (not included in Appendix E); Complaint, Appendix F ('812 FH), ADS (Oct. 3, 2017) at 2; Complaint, Appendix D ('536 FH), Request for Expedited Issuance of Certificate of Correction (Feb. 8, 2021).

12.46 The Family Two patents have a common specification. Figures 1 through 8 (and associated description) describe a dermatology device that includes needles extending a fixed amount past an acupuncture plate or roller. Figures 9 through 12 (and associated description) also describe a dermatology device, but the embodiments of these figures have extendable needles. In the latter embodiments, a motor drives the needles to a desired position beyond the device surface.

12.47 Each of the Family Two patents claims priority to earlier applications filed in the United States, Korea, and under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Relying on a chain of prior applications, for each of the Family Two patents, the applicant attempted to claim a priority date of August 6, 2008, which was the filing date of the Korean '993 Application. Each of the Family Two patents also claims priority to a second chain of applications beginning with U.S. Provisional Application 61/449,080 ("the US '080 Application"), which was filed on March 3, 2011.

12.48 The Korean '993 Application described did not include Figures 9 through 12 and the corresponding description of the Family Two patents, and thus does not include any discussion or depiction of extendable needles. The US '080 Application, in contrast, includes an extensive discussion and depiction of extendable needles, all of which is new matter relative to

the Korean ’933 Application and the ’274 Application claiming priority to the Korean ’933 Application. For example, comparing the disclosure of the ’536 Patent relative to the disclosure of U.S. Patent No. 8,979,912 (issued from the ’274 Application), it can be seen that at least 14 figures (Figs. 9A-9D, 10A-10F, 11A-11C and 12) and 5 columns of text (cols. 9:18-14:4) have been added as new matter relative to the ’274 Application.

12.49 Every claim in the Family Two patents recites extendable needles. Because this concept was first described in the US ’080 Application, the earliest possible filing date for the Family Two patents is the March 3, 2011, filing date of that application. The claims of the Family Two patents are not entitled to any date earlier than March 3, 2011, because none of the relevant applications in the priority chain filed prior to March 3, 2011 describe the claimed “extendable” needles.

12.50 On February 11, 2010, the applicant’s own PCT application (International Application No. PCT/US2008/074131) claiming priority to the Korean ‘993 Application had been published as WO 2010/016848 A1 (“the ’848 publication”) and was therefore available as prior art to any of the applicant’s claims having a priority date later than February 11, 2011 (which applies to all claims of the Family Two patents). However, by representing to the USPTO that the Family Two patents were continuation applications of U.S. Application No. 13/060,274 (“the ’274 Application”), which was filed February 22, 2011 and which claimed priority to the Korean ’993 Application filed August 6, 2008, the applicant misled the Examiner to believe that the ’848 publication could not be considered as prior art to the Family Two patents.

12.51 On information and belief, the priority claims made by the applicant were known by Richman to be false, and Richman intentionally made these false priority claims to mislead the Examiner as to the availability of the ‘848 publication as invalidating prior art. As a named

inventor and prosecuting attorney of the ’274 Application, and as the original prosecuting attorney of each of the Family Two patents, Richman would have known that each of the Family Two patents included substantial new matter relative to the ’274 Application, including the new figures and description directed to the “extendable” needle embodiments. Richman also would have known that none of the Family Two patents were actually continuations, as opposed to continuations-in-part, of the ’274 Application and that none of the claims of the Family Two patents (all of which recite extendable needles) were actually entitled to the priority date of the Korean ’993 Application (which does not describe extendable needles).

12.52 Richman’s repeated claims that the Family Two patents were continuations of the ’274 Application, and therefore entitled to the priority date of the Korean ’993 Application, conveyed to the USPTO false information that no new matter was included in the specifications of the Family Two patents relative to the ’274 Application. However, given the actual significant new matter in the Family Two patents, there was no good faith basis for these priority claims. To comply with his duty of candor, Richman was required to inform the USPTO that the Family Two patents included subject matter that was not in the ’274 Application or the prior Korean ’993 Application. For example, and at the very least, Richman should have properly identified the ‘536 Patent as being a continuation-in-part of the ‘274 Application in each of the Family Two patents. Had Richman complied with his duty of candor, the USPTO would have known that the ’848 publication was available as prior art to each of the Family Two patents.

12.53 Instead, Richman’s misrepresentations with respect to these priority claims concealed the status of the ’848 publication as prior art. The USPTO’s lack of knowledge of the ’848 publication as being available as prior art is evident, for example, based on the issuance of claims 1 and 11 of the ’774 Patent. Each of these claims recites in the alternative needles that

are either “extending or extendable.” Because these claims cover the “extendable” embodiment, the earliest possible priority date for them is March 3, 2011, and because the claims simultaneously cover the alternative “extending” embodiment, the ’848 publication is invalidating prior art to these claims. The ’848 publication exactly describes all limitations of the claimed “extending” embodiment. But for the false priority claim, the USPTO would not have issued these claims of the ’774 Patent over the ‘848 publication.

12.54 The claims of the ’536 and ’812 Patents likewise would not have issued but for the false priority claims. Every claim of these patents requires movable or extendable needles, and the earliest possible priority date for them is the March 3, 2011, filing date of the ’080 application. There are no patentable differences between the claimed subject matter of the ’536 and ’812 Patents and the prior art ’848 publication, and the USPTO would not have allowed at least the asserted independent claims of the '536 and '812 Patents to issue because they would have been obvious based on the '848 publication alone or when combined with any number of references that teach an extendable needle module or assembly (e.g., WO 2010/098784 A1 to Mehta, and U.S. Patent No. 8,666,487 to Kang). But for the false priority claim, the USPTO would not have issued at least the asserted independent claims of the '536 and '812 Patents over the ‘848 publication.

12.55 On information and belief, Richman intended to deceive the USPTO through his false claims of priority. Richman was the prosecuting attorney for the Family Two patents, and, on information and belief, he knew that the claims of these patents could not have issued if the USPTO was aware that the ‘848 publication was available as prior art. On information and belief, Richman therefore intentionally and falsely characterized the Family Two patents as

being continuations and deceptively claimed priority to the Korean ’993 application, filed in 2008, in a scheme to defraud the USPTO and obtain the Family Two patents.

12.56 The USPTO issued the Family Two patents only due to the misconduct and lack of candor by Richman. The Family Two patents are therefore unenforceable due to unclean hands and inequitable conduct.

Inequitable Conduct Claim 3

12.57 The ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents are directed to respective features of the same dermatological devices, share the same inventors and prosecuting attorney, have been licensed together (*see, e.g.*, Complaint, Ex. 69), and are asserted together in the present ITC proceeding and related district court litigations. To the extent that any of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents is found to be unenforceable due to inequitable conduct, all of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents would be unenforceable due to the interrelatedness of these patents. *See Keystone Driller Co. v. General Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240, 245-47 (1933); *Fox Indus., Inc. v. Structural Preservation Sys., Inc.*, 922 F.2d 801, 803-04 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *Mathis v. Hydro Air Industries, Inc.*, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1513, 1529, 1986 WL 84360, at *14 (C.D. Cal. 1986), aff'd, 818 F.2d 874 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (unpublished), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 826 (1987).

Inequitable Conduct Claim 4

12.58 At least the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774, and ’812 Patents are unenforceable as a result of the failure of at least the named inventor, Dr. Jongju Na, to cite the article et al, *Pilot Clinical Study of a Novel Minimally Invasive Bipolar Microneedle Radiofrequency Device*, Hantash, B., Lasers in Surgery and Medicine, 41:87-95 (2009) (“Hantash – Lasers in Surgery”), and/or the article *A Predictive Model of Minimally Invasive Bipolar Fractional Radiofrequency*

Skin Treatment, Berube D., et al., Lasers in Surgery and Medicine (2009) 41:473-478 ("Berube"), during prosecution of those patents.

12.59 The named inventor, Jongju Na, was aware of Hantash-Lasers in Surgery and Berube at least as early as the publication of his article "[a] bipolar 2-MHz RF device equipped with non-insulated microneedle electrodes" on November 13, 2015. Na et al., Sci. Rep. 5:16735 at 8 (Nov. 13, 2015) (the "Na article"). The Na article cites Hantash-Lasers in Surgery and Berube. Each of the applications that resulted in the '836, '379, '444, '536, '774, and '812 Patents were either still pending or had not yet been filed as of the date of publication of the Na article.

12.60 Hantash-Lasers in Surgery and Berube each anticipate, and/or the combination of them renders obvious, at least one granted claim of each of the Asserted Patents, and therefore those references are each material to the issue of patentability and should have been disclosed to the USPTO during prosecution.

12.61 Upon information and belief, Jongju Na knew of the Hantash-Lasers in Surgery and Berube references, because he had cited them in the 2015 Na article and knew of their materiality to the patent applications on which he was the named inventor, but deliberately failed to disclose these material references to the USPTO with the specific intent to mislead or deceive the USPTO.

Inequitable Conduct Claim 5

12.62 At least the '836 Patent is unenforceable because it introduced new matter into the specification. As a U.S. national phase of PCT/KR2012/004695 ("the '695 PCT application"), no new matter was permitted to be added to the specification, but a substitute specification was presented on September 23, 2013. Contrary to merely "correcting grammatical and language issues," as stated in the supplemental preliminary amendment filed on September 24, 2013, the

substitute specification contains deletions, substitutions, additions, and recharacterizations of the invention and the prior art.

12.63 An accurate translation of the ’695 PCT specification would have been material to the patentability of the ’836 patent, but upon information and belief, the named inventor Dr. Jongju Na and/or the prosecuting attorney Merle Richman (“Richman”) made a deliberate decision to withhold an accurate translation and instead submit to the USPTO a substitute specification that improperly introduced new matter for the purpose of omitting the reference to the Na effect and broadening the scope of the claims. But for Na and/or Richman’s material misrepresentations and/or omission, the USPTO either would not have granted the ’836 patent, and/or the ’836 patent would have issued with a materially different specification.

Inequitable Conduct Claim 6

12.64 At least the ’812 Patents is unenforceable as a result of the failure to cite an April 8, 2011 INTRAcel video that was cited and relied upon by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the Korean Patent Office in invalidating the claims in a corresponding Korean patent. As asserted in the Korean Patent Trial and Appeal Board proceeding, and as evidenced by the article “Evaluation of the wound healing response post-deep dermal heating by fractional RF: INTRAcel” by Yeo, 12th Symposium of the Association of Korean Dermatologists (2009), the INTRAcel product is believed to have been publicly available at least as early as October 9, 2009.

12.65 On November 30, 2018, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the Korean Patent Office issued a decision invalidating KR101181870B1 (“the Korean ’870 Patent”) (one of the priority documents to the ’444 Patent) over, inter alia, a video showing operation of the INTRAcel device. The invalidated claims of the Korean ’870 Patent, which also lists Na as an inventor, were similar to claims of and the ’812 Patents. As provided in M.P.E.P. 2001.06, “[t]he

inference that such prior art or other information is material is especially strong where it has been used in rejecting the same or similar claims in the foreign application or where it has been identified in some manner as particularly relevant."

12.66 Notwithstanding that the Korean Patent Trial and Appeal Board decision includes stills of the INTRAcel video, Mr. Na did not cite the Korean Patent Trial and Appeal Board decision, the INTRAcel video or any of the stills from that video during the prosecution of the '812 Patents. Na omitted citing the video despite being listed as the sole inventor on both the '444 and the '812 patents and having cited both the '836 patent and the search report of the corresponding PCT application in the '812 patent. Claim 11 of '812 Patent is directed to an apparatus for treating dermatological tissue which requires: "a user holdable device including a proximal end," a "releasably couplable deployable needle module mechanically separatably from the user holdable device proximal end and including a needle assembly including a plurality of needles"; and a movable needle assembly "to extend the plurality of needles from the releasably couplable deployable needle assembly" into tissue "while at least one electrical contact of the needle assembly remains electrically coupled to at least one electrical contact of the user holdable device proximal end." These features are shown in the video captures below from the Korean invalidation decision.

RF technology

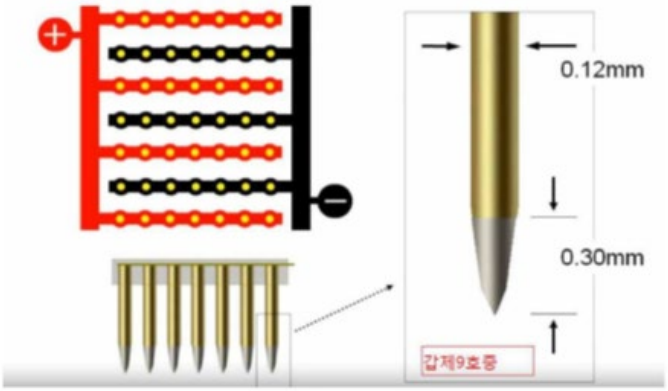
Specification

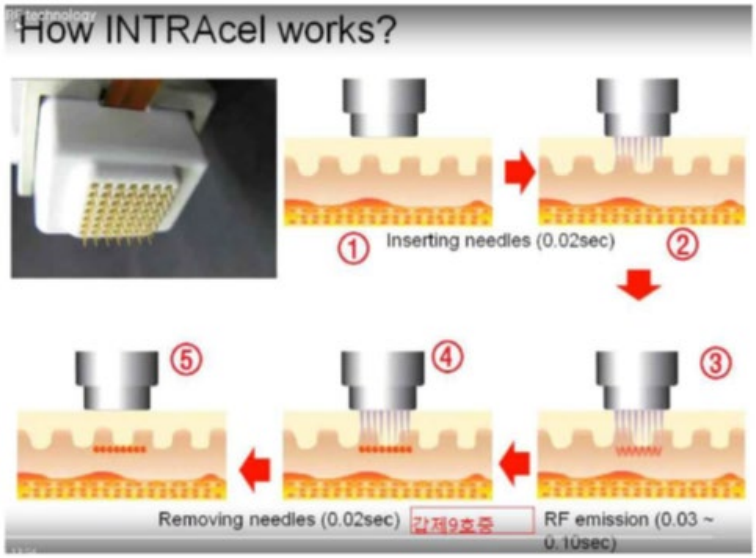
Applied Energy	RF (Radio Frequency)-1Mhz
Output Power	Mono-polar : up to 700W (Peak power & 200Ω)
	Bi-polar : up to 700W (Peak power & 200Ω)
Spot Size (Treated Area)	1cm X 1cm / 0.2cm X 0.2cm
Disposable tip matrix	49 electrode needles 4 electrode needles 7 electrode needles

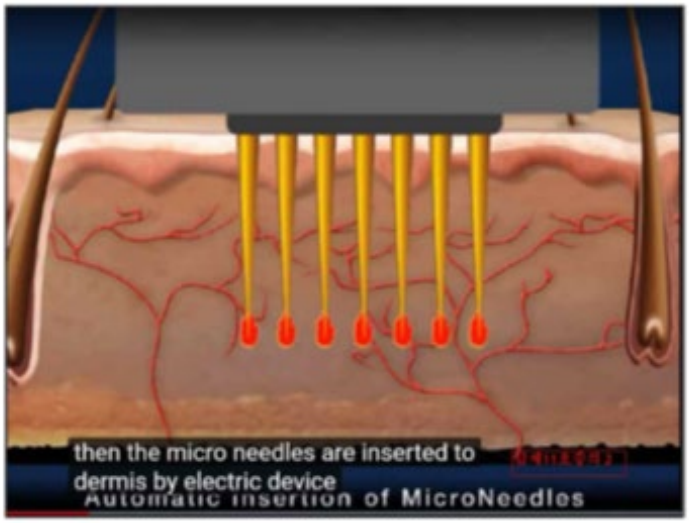
갑제9호증

RF technology

49 Insulated needles and RF circuit







12.67 Furthermore, while the invalidation decision issued in 2018, the invalidation trial was requested on October 11, 2016. To the extent that Mr. Na was aware of the INTRAcel video before the October 3, 2017, issue date of the ’774 patent, Mr. Na should have also submitted INTRAcel video or any of the stills from that video during the prosecution of the ’774 patent. The claims of the ’774 patent also require features that are disclosed in submitted INTRAcel video or any of the stills from that video.

Inequitable Conduct Claim 7

12.68 The ’444 Patent is unenforceable due to the submission of a false and fraudulent assertion of unintentional abandonment. The application that resulted in the ’444 Patent was allowed on March 23, 2022, with the issue fee payment due June 23, 2022. The issue fee on the ’444 Patent was not timely paid and, instead, the issue fee was paid on July 8, 2022, along with a petition asserting that the patent was unintentionally abandoned.

12.69 At the time of the allowance of the patent application that became the ’444 Patent, there were inter partes review (IPR) requests pending in connection with the ’536, and ’812 Patents. The Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) denied institution of the IPR on the ’812 Patent on June 28, 2022. The PTAB denied institution of the IPR on the ’536 Patent on June 30, 2022.

12.70 It was only after the institution denials on the IPRs relating to the ’812 and ’536 Patents that the issue fee was paid for the ’444 Patent, along with a claim that the failure to timely pay the issue fee had been unintentional. Upon information and belief, the failure to timely pay the issue fee for the ’444 Patent was not unintentional as asserted in the petition to revive the application that led to the ’444 Patent. Upon information and belief, Jongju Na and/or prosecuting attorney Merle Richman made this false statement to the USPTO with the intent to deceive or mislead the USPTO, and such false statement was material to the issuance of the ’444 Patent.

SEVENTH DEFENSE: UNCLEAN HANDS

12.71 Serendia’s enforcement of the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774 and ’812 Patents is barred by the doctrine of unclean hands. The ’836, ’379, ’444, ’536, ’774 and ’812 Patents are unenforceable under the doctrine of inequitable conduct. *See supra*, Sixth Defense. This inequitable conduct has immediate and necessary relation to the equity sought in this

Investigation because but for the inequitable conduct, the ’836, ’379, and ’444 Patents would not have been issued, and Serendia would have had no legal rights as to the alleged inventions in the ’836, ’379, and ’444 Patents. Therefore, there is a direct connection between the inequitable conduct and the relief sought in the Investigation, *i.e.*, enforcement of the ’836, ’379, and ’444 Patents.

EIGHTH DEFENSE: FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED

12.72 Serendia has failed to accuse an imported infringing article that can give rise to a violation of Section 337 for one or more Asserted Claims of the Asserted Patents.

NINTH DEFENSE: INVENTORSHIP

12.73 On information and belief, the ’836, ’379, ’444, ’774, ’536, and ’812 Patents are invalid because they do not name the correct inventors. In particular, the ’836, ’379, and ’444 Patents fail to name Kwak, Jeong Gu who contributed to the inventions claimed in these patents, as a co-inventor.

12.74 In addition, the Asserted Patents fail to name Kim, Yonghan (“Kim”), the CEO of Ilooda, as a co-inventor. On information and belief, Kim contributed to the conception of the claimed inventions of the Asserted Patents through his collaboration with Na on designing and developing the claimed RF microneedle devices for dermatological treatment. On information and belief, Kim’s contribution to conception of the claimed inventions of the Asserted Patents is corroborated by contemporaneous documents. Accordingly, the Asserted Claims of the Asserted Patents are invalid. *Trovan, Ltd. v. Sokymat SA, Irori*, 299 F.3d 1292, 1301, (Fed. Cir. 2002) (“A patent is invalid if more or less than the true inventors are named.”).

12.75 To the extent that Asserted Patents are not found invalid, Kim had substantial legal and/or equitable rights in the Asserted Patents including the right to practice and/or license

the Asserted Patents. In addition, Serendia lacks standing to enforce the Asserted Patents without Mr. Kim.

TENTH DEFENSE: WAIVER, EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, LACHES, AND ACQUIESCENCE

12.76 Serendia's infringement claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrines of waiver, laches, equitable estoppel, and/or acquiescence.

ADDITIONAL DEFENSES

12.77 Ilooda reserves the right to amend its Response to include other affirmative defenses that Ilooda may learn of during the course of this Investigation.

XIII. RESPONSE TO THE NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

13.1 Ilooda admits that Serendia filed a Complaint with the Commission on March 1, 2023. Ilooda admits that Serendia filed three supplements to the Complaint, on March 2, 13, and 14.

13.2 Ilooda admits that the Complaint alleges violations of Section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain dermatological devices and components thereof by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 9,480,836 (the "'836 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 10,058,379 (the "'379 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 11,406,444 (the "'444 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 9,320,536 (the "'536 Patent"); U.S. Patent No. 9,775,774 (the "'774 Patent"); and U.S. Patent No. 10,869,812 (the "'812 Patent").

13.3 Ilooda admits that the Complaint requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a permanent limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders. Ilooda further admits that the Commission has instituted an investigation, as set forth in the Commission's Notice of Investigation dated March 31, 2023 and published in the Federal Register on April 6, 2023. Ilooda denies that it has violated subsection (a)(1)(B) of

Section 337. Specifically, Ilooda denies that it has engaged in unlawful importation into the United States, sale for importation, or sale within the United States after importation of any dermatological devices and components thereof that infringe a valid and enforceable United States patent or that are made, produced, processed, or mined under, or by means of, a process covered by the claims of a valid and enforceable United States patent. Ilooda reserves all rights to advance the defenses set forth above, as well as any additional defenses that may be identified during the course of discovery.

Dated: May 1, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel for Ilooda, Co., Ltd.

VERIFICATION

I, Donghun Moon, am employed as Strategic Planning Dept., Planning Manager for Ilooda Co., Ltd. I am authorized to make this verification on behalf of Respondent Ilooda Co., Ltd. ("Ilooda"). I have read Ilooda's Response to the Response to the Complaint of Serendia, LLC under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as Amended, and Notice of Investigation, and know its contents.

I am informed and believe that the factual matters stated herein are true, and on that ground only, and not based upon personal knowledge of the matters stated herein, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: April 28, 2023

Name : Donghun Moon
Title : Planning Manager

EXHIBIT B

EXEMPLARY PRIOR ART REFERENCES

Patents and Patent Publications							
No.	**Patent Number**	**Issue Date**	**Publication No.**	**Pub. Date**	**Serial No.**	**Filing Date**	**Name of Patentee or Applicant**
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PRODUCTS	
Product	**Manufacturer**
Primaeva Medical Miratone/Renesis System	Primaeva Medical Inc. 4160 Hacienda Dr., Suite 100 Pleasanton, CA 94588
INTRAcel Fractional RF Technology	Jeisys Medical Inc. 307, Daerung Techno Tower 8-cha 96, Gamasan-ro, Geumcheon-gu Seoul KOREA 08501

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Danute D. Abrishami, certify that on May 1, 2023, copies of the foregoing RESPONSE OF ILOODA TO THE COMPLAINT AND NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION were delivered, pursuant to Commission regulations, to the following interested parties as indicated:

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