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The John Hopkins University c/o DLA Piper LLP (US) 4365 Executive Drive, Suite 1100 San Diego, CA 92121-2133			EXAMINER BUNNER, BRIDGET E	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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DETAILED ACTION

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Status of Application, Amendments and/or Claims

Claims 1-8 are pending.

Election/Restriction

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

I. Claims 1-3, drawn to an isolated molecule comprising a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein the targeting moiety comprises an antibody, scFv, or Fc-containing polypeptide that targets EGFR; and the immunomodulatory moiety comprises an amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII, classified in C07K 16/2863, for example.

II. Claims 4-8, drawn to a method of treating cancer in a subject in need thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule comprising a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein the targeting moiety comprises an antibody, scFv, or Fc-containing polypeptide that targets EGFR; and the immunomodulatory moiety comprises an amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII, classified in A61K 39/39558.

2. The inventions are independent or distinct, each from the other because:

- a. Inventions I and II are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially

different process of using that product. See MPEP § 806.05(h). In the instant case, the isolated molecule comprising a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety claimed in Group I can be used in materially different methods, such as in protein purification methods or cell culture assays.

3. Restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper because all the inventions listed in this action are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious search and/or examination burden if restriction were not required because one or more of the following reasons apply:

- the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification
- the inventions require a different field of search (e.g., searching different classes /subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search strategies or search queries)
- the inventions are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112(a) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), first paragraph.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of an invention to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) **and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.**

The election of an invention may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to

petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable upon the elected invention.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

4. During a telephone conversation with Pamela Hwang on 22 November 2024, a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-3. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 4-8 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancelation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be corrected in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(a) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. A request to correct inventorship under 37 CFR 1.48(a) must be accompanied by an application data sheet in accordance with 37 CFR 1.76 that identifies each inventor by his or her legal name and by the processing fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

The examiner has required restriction between product or apparatus claims and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product/apparatus, and all product/apparatus claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that include all the limitations of the allowable product/apparatus claims should be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must include all the limitations of an allowable product/apparatus claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product/apparatus claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product/apparatus are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product/apparatus claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product/apparatus claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04. Additionally, in order for rejoinder to occur, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product/apparatus claims. **Failure to do so may result in no rejoinder.** Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 12 September 2024 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Objections

5. Claims 1 and 2 are objected to because of the following informalities:
- 5a. Claim 1 recites the acronyms “EGFR” without first defining what it represents. While the claims can reference acronyms, the material presented by the acronym must be clearly set forth at the first use of the acronym and/or in each independent claim.
- 5b. In claim 2, the linker is an amino acid sequence, not a sequence identifier (SEQ ID NO:). Thus, for clarity, the claim should be amended to recite, for example, "...a linker comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 104”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112(b)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):

(b) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject

matter which the inventor or a joint inventor (or for applications subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, the applicant), regards as the invention.

6a. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected as being indefinite because the elements comprising the isolated molecule are unclear, as well as the structure of the molecule. Claim 2 recites the molecule of claim 1, wherein the molecule comprises a light chain, from N-terminus to C-terminus, an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 71, a linker comprising SEQ ID NO: 104, and an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 87.

For reference, claim 1 recites a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein (a) the targeting moiety comprises an antibody, antibody fragment, scFv, or Fc-containing polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-119 of SEQ ID NO: 2 and amino acids 1-107 of SEQ ID NO: 71, and that specifically binds EGFR; and (b) the immunomodulatory moiety comprises an amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII comprising SEQ ID NO: 87.

Therefore, regarding claim 2, it is not clear how a light chain comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87. The amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 is an immunomodulatory moiety, specifically, the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII, and not a light chain.

It is also not clear how amino acids 1-119 of SEQ ID NO: 2 recited in claim 1 are structured/associated with the light chain of claim 2. Or, is the light chain recited in claim 2 an additional component of the isolated molecule of claim 1? Likewise, regarding claim 3, is the heavy chain an additional component of the isolated molecule of claim 1? Or, is Applicant attempting to limit the structure of the targeting moiety? One of ordinary skill in the art would not be apprised of the scope of the invention.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting provided the reference application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with the examined application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. See MPEP § 717.02 for applications subject to examination under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA as explained in MPEP § 2159. See MPEP § 2146 *et seq.* for applications not subject to examination under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA. A terminal disclaimer must be signed in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(b).

The filing of a terminal disclaimer by itself is not a complete reply to a nonstatutory double patenting (NSDP) rejection. A complete reply requires that the terminal disclaimer be accompanied by a reply requesting reconsideration of the prior Office action. Even where the NSDP rejection is provisional the reply must be complete. See MPEP § 804, subsection I.B.1. For a reply to a non-final Office action, see 37 CFR 1.111(a). For a reply to final Office action, see 37 CFR 1.113(c). A request for reconsideration while not provided for in 37 CFR 1.113(c) may be filed after final for consideration. See MPEP §§ 706.07(e) and 714.13.

The USPTO Internet website contains terminal disclaimer forms which may be used. Please visit www.uspto.gov/patent/patents-forms. The actual filing date of the application in

which the form is filed determines what form (e.g., PTO/SB/25, PTO/SB/26, PTO/AIA/25, or PTO/AIA/26) should be used. A web-based eTerminal Disclaimer may be filled out completely online using web-screens. An eTerminal Disclaimer that meets all requirements is auto-processed and approved immediately upon submission. For more information about eTerminal Disclaimers, refer to www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/applying-online/eterminal-disclaimer.

7. Claims 1-3 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-9 of **U.S. Patent No. 9,441,044**. Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of claims are directed to an isolated molecule comprising a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety.

Claim 1 of the instant application is directed to an isolated molecule comprising a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein: (a) the targeting moiety comprises an antibody, antibody fragment, scFv, or Fc-containing polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-119 of SEQ ID NO: 2 and amino acids 1-107 of SEQ ID NO: 71, and that specifically binds EGFR; and (b) the immunomodulatory moiety comprises an amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII comprising SEQ ID NO: 87.

Meanwhile, claim 1 of the '044 patent recites an isolated molecule comprising a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein: (a) the targeting moiety specifically binds EGFR; and (b) the immunomodulatory moiety comprises an amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII. Claim 2 of the '044 patent recites that the targeting moiety comprises an antibody, antibody fragment, scFv, or Fc-containing polypeptide that specifically binds EGFR or a fragment thereof. Claim 3 of the '044 patent recites that the immunomodulatory moiety comprises an amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 79-91. Claim 41 of the '044 patent recites that the immunomodulatory moiety comprises the amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 87

or a binding fragment thereof. It is noted that the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 of the '044 patent is 100% identical the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 of the instant claims.

Furthermore, claim 5 of the '044 patent recites that the molecule comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or a binding fragment thereof. It is noted that the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 of the '044 patent is 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 of the instant application.

Lastly, claims 7-9 of the '044 patent recite that the isolated molecule comprises a linker at the CH3 region of the Fc, wherein the linker comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 104 (GGGGSGGGSGGGGS). It is noted that the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 104 of the '044 patent is 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 104 as recited in instant 2.

8. Claim 1-3 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-12 of copending **Application No. 18/811,627** in view of **Huang et al.** (App Environ Microbiol 72(12): 7748-7759, 2006).

Instant claim 1 is directed to an isolated molecule comprising a targeting moiety fused with an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein: (a) the targeting moiety comprises an antibody, antibody fragment, scFv, or Fc-containing polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-119 of SEQ ID NO: 2 and amino acids 1-107 of SEQ ID NO: 71, and that specifically binds EGFR; and (b) the immunomodulatory moiety comprises an amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of TGF- β RII comprising SEQ ID NO: 87.

Meanwhile, claim 1 of the '627 application recites a method of treating a subject having cancer, comprising: administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of (a) a fusion protein comprising a targeting moiety fused to an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein:

(i) the targeting moiety comprises amino acids 1-119 of SEQ ID NO: 225 and amino acids 1-107 of SEQ ID NO: 226, and

(ii) the immunomodulatory moiety comprises a ligand binding fragment of the extracellular domain (ecd) of transforming growth factor β receptor II (TGF β RIIecd) having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6,
and (b) pembolizumab.

It is noted that amino acids 1-119 of SEQ ID NO: 225 of the '627 application are 100% identical to amino acids 1-119 of SQ ID NO: 2 of the instant application (see sequence alignment, below).

Qy=instant SEQ ID NO: 2
Db= SEQ ID NO: 225 of 18/811,627

RESULT 1
US-18-811-627-225

```
Query Match          100.0%;  Score 3253;  DB 1;  Length 601;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%;
Matches 601;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 0;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

Qy      1 QVQLKQSGPGLVQPSSQLSITCTVSGFSLTNYGVHWVRQSPGKGLEWLGVIWSSGGNTDYN 60
      |||
Db      1 QVQLKQSGPGLVQPSSQLSITCTVSGFSLTNYGVHWVRQSPGKGLEWLGVIWSSGGNTDYN 60

Qy     61 TPFTSRLSINKDNSKSKQVFFKMSLSQSNDAIYYCARALTYDYEFAYWGQGTLLVTVSAA 120
      |||
Db     61 TPFTSRLSINKDNSKSKQVFFKMSLSQSNDAIYYCARALTYDYEFAYWGQGTLLVTVSAA 120

Qy    121 STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSG 180
      |||
Db    121 STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSG 180

Qy    181 LYSLSSTVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPFPCEPELLGGP 240
      |||
```

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Db      181 LXSLSVVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHNKPSNTKVDKRVKPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGP 240
Qy      241 SVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNS 300
      |||
Db      241 SVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNS 300
Qy      301 TYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDEL 360
      |||
Db      301 TYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDEL 360
Qy      361 TKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQ 420
      |||
Db      361 TKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQ 420
Qy      421 QGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGGSGGGSGGGGSTIPPHVQKSVNNDMIV 480
      |||
Db      421 QGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGGSGGGSGGGGSTIPPHVQKSVNNDMIV 480
Qy      481 TDNNGAVKFPQLCKFCDVRFSTCDNQKSCMSNCSITSICEKQEVCAVWRKNDENITLE 540
      |||
Db      481 TDNNGAVKFPQLCKFCDVRFSTCDNQKSCMSNCSITSICEKQEVCAVWRKNDENITLE 540
Qy      541 TVCHDFKLPYHDFILEDAAAPKCMKEKKRPGETTFMCSCSSDECNDNIIFSEYNTSNP 600
      |||
Db      541 TVCHDFKLPYHDFILEDAAAPKCMKEKKRPGETTFMCSCSSDECNDNIIFSEYNTSNP 600
Qy      601 D 601
      |
Db      601 D 601
```

Additionally, amino acids 1-107 of SEQ ID NO: 226 of the '627 application are 100% identical to amino acids 1-107 of SQ ID NO: 71 of the instant application (see sequence alignment, below).

Qy=instant SEQ ID NO: 71
Db= SEQ ID NO: 226 of 18/811,627

RESULT 1
US-18-811-627-226

```
Query Match          100.0%;  Score 1109;  DB 1;  Length 379;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%;
Matches 214;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 0;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

Qy      1 DILLTQSPVILSVSPGERVSFSCRASQSIGTNIHWYQQRTNGSPRLLIKYASESISGIPS 60
      |||
Db      1 DILLTQSPVILSVSPGERVSFSCRASQSIGTNIHWYQQRTNGSPRLLIKYASESISGIPS 60
Qy      61 RFSGSGSGTDFTLINSVESEDIADYYCQNNNWPTTFGAGTKLELKRVAAPSVFIFPP 120
      |||
Db      61 RFSGSGSGTDFTLINSVESEDIADYYCQNNNWPTTFGAGTKLELKRVAAPSVFIFPP 120
```

```
Qy      121 SDEQLRSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTYSLSSTLT 180
      |||
Db      121 SDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTYSLSSTLT 180

Qy      181 LSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC 214
      |||
Db      181 LSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC 214
```

Lastly, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 of the '627 application is 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 of the instant application (see sequence alignment, below).

Qy=instant SEQ ID NO: 87
Db= SEQ ID NO: 6 of 18/811,627

```
RESULT 1
US-18-811-627-6

Query Match      100.0%;   Score 764;   DB 1;   Length 137;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%;
Matches 137;   Conservative 0;   Mismatches 0;   Indels 0;   Gaps 0;

Qy      1 TIPPHVQKSVNNDMIVTDNNGAVKFFQLCKRQCDVRFSTCDNQKSCMSNCSITSICEKPFQE 60
      |||
Db      1 TIPPHVQKSVNNDMIVTDNNGAVKFFQLCKRQCDVRFSTCDNQKSCMSNCSITSICERPFQE 60

Qy      61 VCVAVWRKNDENITLETVCHDHPKLEPYHDFILEDAAAPKCI MKERKKKPGETFFMCSCSSDE 120
      |||
Db      61 VCVAVWRKNDENITLETVCHDHPKLEPYHDFILEDAAAPKCI MKERKKKPGETFFMCSCSSDE 120

Qy      121 CNDNIIFSEEYNTSNPD 137
      |||
Db      121 CNDNIIFSEEYNTSNPD 137
```

Claims 5 and 6 of the '627 application recite that the fusion protein comprises a linker fused between the targeting moiety and the immunomodulatory moiety; and that the linker comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

The only difference between the fusion protein of the '627 claims and the fusion protein of the instant application is that the claims of the '627 application do not recite that the linker

comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 104 (GGGGS)₃, as required by instant claim 2.

Huang et al. teach the generation of scFv and single-chain TCR fused to GFP via a linker, (GGGGS)₃ (abstract; page 7749, column 1, 1st full paragraph; page 7751, column 1; Figure 1 (Type II, III); Table 1). Huang et al. disclose that secretion yields were not substantially different, but fusion proteins with the extended linker of (GGGGS)₃ demonstrated higher fluorescence per molecule, indicating less interference between the folded protein domains (page 7757, top of column 2).

It would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the administered fusion protein comprising a targeting moiety fused to an immunomodulatory moiety, wherein the fusion protein comprises a linker fused between the two moieties as required by the claims of the '627 application by fusing the moieties with a (GGGGS)₃ (instant SEQ ID NO: 104) linker as taught by Huang et al. The person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make that modification because the (GGGGS)₃ linker is flexible, increasing spatial separation between the domains and minimizing potential folding interference (see Huang et al., page 7751, column 1, 1st full paragraph). The person of ordinary skill in the art reasonably would have expected success because the (GGGGS)₃ linker was a common flexible linker for fusion proteins at the time the invention of the '627 claims was made.

This is a provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection because the patentably indistinct claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

No claims are allowable.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Schmidt et al. Oncogene 18: 1711-1721, 1999 (teach a fusion protein comprising the variable domains of anti-EGFR antibody, 14E1, fused to a truncated form of *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A via a (GGGGS)₃ linker (abstract; page 1712, column 1, 1st paragraph under Results)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRIDGET E BUNNER whose telephone number is (571)272-0881. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday 9:00 am-6:00 pm.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at <http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice>.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joanne Hama can be reached on (571) 272-2911. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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BEB
Art Unit 1647
26 November 2024

/BRIDGET E BUNNER/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1647