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CISLO & THOM AS LLP Otherway at Jaw SUTE I 700 I 2 I 00 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90025 TELEPHONE: (310) 451-0647 WWW.CISLO.COM	1 2 3 4 5 6	 Daniel M. Cislo, Esq., No. 125,378 dan@cislo.com Kelly W. Cunningham, Esq. No.186,229 kcunnhingham@cislo.com C. Wook Pak, Esq., No. 244,780 wook@cislo.com CISLO & THOMAS LLP 12100 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1700 Los Angeles, California 90025 Telephone: (310) 451-0647 Telefax: (310) 394-4477 					
	7 8 9	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA and SONOSIM, INC.					
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	12 13 14 15	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, and	Case No. 16-CV-2847-GW(MRWx) FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT				
	16 17 18	VS.	[DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL]				
	19 20	MEDAPHOR LIMITED, a U.K. limited liability company, and MEDAPHOR NORTH AMERICA, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and DOES 1-10, inclusive,					
	21 22 23	Defendants					
	24 25	For its complaint, The Regents of the University of California and SonoSim, Inc. (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Plaintiffs") allege as follows: I. <u>PARTIES</u> 1. Plaintiff The Regents of the University of California ("UC") is a public					
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entity existing under the laws of the state of California.

2 2. SonoSim, Inc. ("SonoSim") is a corporation organized under the laws 3 of the State of California and having a principal place of business at 1738 Berkeley Street, Santa Monica, California. SonoSim offers for sale and sells ultrasound 4 5 training systems, among other products.

6 3. Upon information and belief, Defendant MedaPhor Limited is believed 7 to be a limited liability company organized under the laws of the United Kingdom 8 and having a place of business in Cardiff, England.

4. Defendant MedaPhor North America, Inc. is believed to be a Delaware 10 corporation having a principal place of business at 4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 400, San Diego, California.

12 5. A website was established by Stuart Gall for MedaPhor Limited and 13 MedaPhor North America, Inc at www.medaphor.com. The home page and the 14 company page state that MedaPhor has headquarters in Cardiff, UK and San Diego, 15 Stuart California with Gall as the CEO. The web page http://www.medaphor.com/contact/, shows both MedaPhor Limited and MedaPhor 16 17 North America, Inc. as contacts. True and correct copies of webpages from 18 www.medaphor.com is attached as Exhibit 1.

19 6. It is believed that MedaPhor Limited and MedaPhor North America, 20 Inc. are run by the same corporate officer and share the same website. Therefore, 21 MedaPhor North America, Inc. is believed to be a wholly owned subsidiary of 22 MedaPhor Limited. As such, MedaPhor Limited and MedaPhor North America, 23 Inc. are one in the same, operating as a single unit.

24 7. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate or otherwise of Defendants Does 1-10 inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs, which therefore sue 25 them by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this complaint to 26 27 allege their true names and capacities when they have been ascertained. Plaintiffs 28are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the fictitiously named

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Defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged and that Plaintiffs' damages as herein alleged were proximately caused by those Defendants. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants Does 1-10 inclusive were the agents, servants, or employees of their co-defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged were acting within the course and scope of their authority as 6 those agents, servants, or employees, and with the permission and consent of their 7 co-defendants (hereinafter, collectively with the named defendants, "the Defendants"). Defendants MedaPhor Limited, MedaPhor North America, Inc., and Does 1-10 are hereinafter referred to as "Defendants."

JURISDICTION AND VENUE II.

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1338(a) since the patent infringement claims arise under the Patent Act, and in particular, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281.

15 9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over MedaPhor in that MedaPhor resides in this judicial district as a corporation registered with the State of 16 17 California to conduct business within this State. Additionally, MedaPhor has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 18 19 271 in this judicial district, and places infringing products into the stream of 20 commerce, with the knowledge and understanding that such products are used, offered to be sold, and/or sold in the State of California, including in this judicial 22 district with the purpose of practicing the asserted patent.

Venue is proper in this judicial district as to the Defendants pursuant to 23 10. 24 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) in that MedaPhor resides in this judicial district, because it has a regular and established place of business in this judicial district, and/or a 25 substantial portion of the acts and omissions giving rise to the asserted claims 26 27 occurred in this judicial district.

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III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11. SonoSim's President and Founder, Eric Savitsky, M.D., has innovated and developed numerous medical training devices and systems, including literally hundreds of ultrasound training systems and features.

12. His innovations are particularly useful and valuable in ultrasound education and training industry. As a result, Dr. Savitsky's educational systems are used by schools, clinics, and hospitals throughout the nation.

13. Dr. Savitsky filed a number of patent applications with the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") for Dr. Savitsky's innovations, and after patent examination, the USPTO has, to date, awarded Dr. Savitsky several patents, including United States Patent No. 8,480,404 ("the '404 patent"). A copy of the '404 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

13 14. SonoSim notified the Defendants of the issued patent, prepared the
original complaint, and requested the Patent Office to make one minor correction to
the patent before engaging in the original action. A copy of the Patent Office
correction is attached to the end of the '404 patent.

17 15. The '404 patent, entitled "Multimodal Ultrasound Training System,"
18 was filed on September 23, 2011, issued on July 9, 2013, and claims priority to
19 U.S. Patent Application No. 11/720,515 filed November 30, 2005, which is a
20 national phase application of PCT/US05/43155 filed November 30, 2005, which
21 claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/631,488 filed November 30,
22 2004. All of the aforementioned applications were incorporated by reference in
23 their entirety into the '404 patent.

16. On or about September 27, 2011, Dr. Savitsky assigned all rights in the
'404 patent to UC. The assignment was recorded with the USPTO on reel/frame
27421/0427. At all times relevant to the present action, UC has owned the '404
patent; U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/631,488; PCT/US05/43155; and U.S.
Patent Application No. 11/720,515. The '404 patent has remained valid, active, and

1 fully enforceable against the Defendants.

17. On June 9, 2011 UC executed an exclusive license agreement ("Exclusive License Agreement) granting SonoSim an exclusive license to make, have made, use, sell, offer for sale and import products disclosed and claimed in the patents and patent applications identified in the June 9, 2011 Exclusive License 6 Agreement ("Licensed Products"), to practice the licensed methods disclosed and 7 claimed in the patents and patent applications identified in the June 9, 2011 Exclusive License Agreement ("Licensed Methods"), and the right to enforce the patents.

18. The June 9, 2011 Exclusive License Agreement identified U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/631,488; PCT/US05/43155; U.S. Patent Application No. 11/720,515 and any continuation and divisional applications The '404 patent is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. thereof. 11/720,515; and is therefore, covered by the Exclusive License Agreement of June 9, 2011. SonoSim is, therefore, an exclusive licensee of the '404 patent.

16 19. SonoSim has learned, through firsthand knowledge as well as by 17 reference to certain advertising, that MedaPhor places and/or has placed on its 18 website that Defendant MedaPhor is making, using, offering for sale, and selling 19 ultrasound training systems that infringe the '404 patent (the "accused products").

20 20. Upon close inspection of the instructional material, along with the 21 content and images provided by MedaPhor through its website advertising, it is 22 evident that the accused products infringe the '404 patent.

23 21. Specifically, SonoSim reproduces below claim 3 as representative of 24 the '404 patent claims and compares it to the accused product.

- 3. A medical procedure training system for simulating ultrasound imaging and ultrasoundguided medical procedures, the system comprising: a control device;
- two graphical interfaces connected to the control device, wherein a first graphical interface displays a three-dimensional model and a second graphical interface displays a digital video, the digital video comprising actual images previously recorded by

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scanning a live subject as well as simulated images, the actual images including a depiction of a muscle layer, the simulated images being modified actual images, the simulated images removing the depiction of the muscle layer from the actual images; and

a user input device connected to the control device, the user input device comprising a motion sensor, the motion sensor detecting a position of the input device and a pointing direction of the input device,

wherein the graphical interface displays dynamic actual and simulated images corresponding to signals provided by the user input device, the signals corresponding to a spatial orientation of the user input device as determined from a position of the input device and a pointing direction of the input device, and

wherein the system is configured to simulate ultrasound imaging and ultrasound-guided medical procedures through system feedback.

22. As shown above, claim 3 of the '404 patent first recites (in its preamble) a "medical procedure training system for simulating ultrasound imaging and ultrasound-guided medical procedures." As shown at, among other times, 7 seconds into the video produced and made available by MedaPhor at http://www.medaphor.com/scantrainer/scantutor/ ("the ScanTutor instructional video"), the accused product is shown as an ultrasound training system for simulating ultrasound imaging and ultrasound-guided medical procedures. This element of claim 3 of the '404 patent, therefore, literally reads on the accused product.

19 23. Next, claim 3 recites, "a control device." As shown at, among other
20 times, 1 minute and 53 seconds into the ScanTutor instructional video, the Scan
21 Tutor employs a control device substantially in the form of a simulated ultrasound
22 probe. This element of claim 3 of the '404 patent, therefore, literally reads on the
23 accused product.

24 24. Next, claim 3 recites, "two graphical interfaces connected to the 25 control device, wherein a first graphical interface displays a three-dimensional 26 model and a second graphical interface displays a digital video, the digital video 27 comprising actual images previously recorded by scanning a live subject as well as 28 simulated images, the actual images including a depiction of a muscle layer, the

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simulated images being modified actual images, the simulated images removing the depiction of the muscle layer from the actual images." As shown at, among other times, 1 minute and 8 seconds into the ScanTutor instructional video, the accused product likewise has two graphical interfaces connected to the control device. The first graphical interface displays a three-dimensional model. The second displays a 6 digital video. The digital video appears to comprise actual images previously 7 recorded by scanning a live subject as well as simulated images. The actual images 8 include a depiction of a muscle layer; whereas the simulated images reflect modified actual images in which the muscle layer has been removed. These elements of claim 3 of the '404 patent, therefore, literally read on the accused product.

Next, claim 3 recites, "a user input device connected to the control 12 25. device, the user input device comprising a motion sensor, the motion sensor 13 14 detecting a position of the input device and a pointing direction of the input 15 device." As shown at, among other times, 2 minutes and 3 seconds into the ScanTutor instructional video, the accused product has a user input device 16 connected to the control device. The user input device appears to comprise a 17 18 motion sensor for sensing a position and pointing direction of the input device. 19 These elements of claim 3 of the '404 patent, therefore, literally read on the accused 20 product.

Next, claim 3 recites, "wherein the graphical interface displays 21 26. 22 dynamic actual and simulated images corresponding to signals provided by the user 23 input device, the signals corresponding to a spatial orientation of the user input 24 device as determined from a position of the input device and a pointing direction of the input device." As shown at, among other times, 1 minute and continuing for 25 roughly 30 seconds in the ScanTutor instructional video, the Scan Tutor's graphical 26 27 interface displays dynamic actual and simulated images that correspond to signals 28 provided by the user input device that correspond to a spatial orientation of the user

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input device determined from the position and pointing direction of the input 2 device. These elements of claim 3 of the '404 patent, therefore, literally read on the accused product.

Lastly, claim 3 recites, "wherein the system is configured to simulate 27. ultrasound imaging and ultrasound-guided medical procedures through system feedback." As shown at, among other times, 20 seconds into the ScanTutor instructional video, the Scan Tutor system is configured to simulate ultrasound imaging and ultrasound-guided medical procedures through system feedback. MedaPhor's ABOG video likewise discusses its haptic feedback feature at roughly 20 seconds in. These elements of claim 3 of the '404 patent, therefore, literally read on the accused product.

28. The foregoing is an example only, and is disclosed without waiving any right to assert any other claim of the '404 patent either directly or indirectly, to assert claim 3 of the '404 patent on other grounds, or infringement as to any other product or functionality by MedaPhor.

Plaintiffs have not licensed or otherwise authorized any Defendants (or 29. its dealers, customers, affiliates, or the like) to make, use, sell, or offer to sell the accused product or any systems that fall within the scope of any of the claims of the 19 '404 patent.

20 30. Upon information and belief, MedaPhor sells and/or leases the accused 21 products to various customers and companies, which then use the accused product 22 in precisely the manner and configuration as covered by the '404 patent. In 23 addition, MedaPhor purchased Plaintiffs' product in 2013, claiming that it wanted 24 to evaluate SonoSim's flagship system for potential use as part of MedaPhor's ultrasound courses in the UK. Instead, it launched a competing system, never 25 26 proposing any joint project as it had suggested.

27 31. Indeed, its new Scan Tutor function has progressively come closer and 28 closer to Plaintiffs' patented system over these years, demonstrating the willfulness

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of MedaPhor's infringing conduct. MedaPhor changed the names of its modules to
match Plaintiffs' naming conventions, adding the terms "Core Skills" and
"Advanced Skills" to match SonoSim Module naming conventions. Also,
MedaPhor copied Plaintiffs' educational module format, Plaintiffs' "virtual expert
master scan" feature, Plaintiffs' "probe guide" feature, Plaintiffs' virtual
guide/instructor feature, and even the same red-to-green probe color change to
signify successful image acquisition feature and design.

8 32. MedaPhor's infringement of the '404 patent, therefore, is willful and 9 direct, and also is indirect, actively inducing others to infringe and selling in the 10 marketplace a product that does not have any substantial non-infringing uses.

IV. <u>COUNT I – DIRECT PATENT INFRINGEMENT</u> (35 U.S.C. § 271(a))

33. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and incorporate herein the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 32 above.

16 34. This claim is against Defendants for patent infringement under 35
17 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*, including specifically, § 271(a).

18 35. The '404 patent (see, Exhibit 2 attached hereto) has at all relevant
19 times subsequent to its issue date been fully enforceable and is now fully
20 enforceable.

36. The making, using, importing, offering to sell, and/or selling of the
accused products by Defendants, and/or contributing to and/or inducing the
infringing activities of others, has been without authority or license from Plaintiffs
and is in violation of Plaintiffs' rights under the '404 patent, thereby infringing the
'404 patent.

37. Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that Defendants'
foregoing infringing acts have been with full knowledge of Plaintiff's rights and
interests, thereby constituting willful patent infringement.

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38. Plaintiffs have been damaged by Defendants' acts as alleged in this complaint, and Defendants have improperly profited thereby. Defendants are therefore liable for money damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284 to Plaintiffs from at least as early as January 19, 2016. Plaintiffs are entitled to a complete accounting of all revenue derived by Defendants from the unlawful conduct alleged 6 herein in order to determine the full amount of money damages which Plaintiffs 7 have suffered due to Defendants' acts of infringement, with Plaintiffs being entitled 8 to damages adequate to fully compensate it for the infringements.

The harm to Plaintiffs arising from Defendants' acts of infringement of 39. Plaintiff's '404 patent is not fully compensable by money damages. Rather, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable harm which has no adequate remedy at law and which will continue unless Defendants' conduct is enjoined. Defendants must therefore be enjoined and deterred from any further violations of Plaintiffs' rights in the '404 patent through a permanent injunction.

Defendants should also be required to pay Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, 15 40. expenses, and costs for their willful and blatant disregard of Plaintiffs' patent rights. 16

> V. **COUNT II – INDUCED PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

(35 U.S.C. § 271(b))

19 41. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and incorporate herein the allegations set forth 20 in paragraphs 1 through 40 above.

21 42. This claim is against Defendants for induced patent infringement under 22 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*, and specifically, § 271(b).

23 Upon information and belief, subsequent to notice of the '404 patent, 43. Defendants have infringed the '404 patent by inducing others and continue to 24 induce others to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell the accused products, which 25 come within the scope of at least one claim of the '404 patent, including through 26 27 Defendants' use and advertisement of the accused product.

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CISLO & THOMAS LLP Attorneys at Law

44. As shown in the ScanTutor instructional video, discussed above,

1 MedaPhor advertises the accused products by showing how to perform the 2 infringing ScanTutor features.

3 And, as shown in the video, the separate elements that make up claim 45. 3, among others, of the '404 patent are packaged together as a single accused 4 5 product including all of the necessary aspects for fully practicing the method claims 6 of the '404 patent.

46. By providing all the parts and means for full performance of the 8 method claims in the accused product and by displaying in advertisements, including on its website, how to use the accused product to perform each of the infringing steps, MedaPhor, directly induces others, including its customers, to use the accused product.

12 47. Upon information and belief, Defendants have been so inducing others with full knowledge of the '404 patent, thereby constituting willful patent 13 14 infringement.

Plaintiffs have been damaged by Defendants' acts of induced 15 48. infringement as alleged herein, and Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to damages 16 17 adequate to fully compensate them for the inducement of patent infringement.

The harm to Plaintiffs arising from Defendants' induced infringement 18 49. 19 of the '404 patent is not fully compensable by money damages. Rather, Plaintiffs 20 have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable harm which has no adequate 21 remedy at law and which will continue unless Defendants' conduct is enjoined.

22 50. Plaintiffs are, therefore, also entitled to a preliminary injunction, to be 23 made permanent on entry of the judgment, preventing Defendants from further acts of inducing infringement. 24

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VI.

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51. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and incorporate herein the allegations set forth

COUNT III – CONTRIBUTORY PATENT INFRINGEMENT

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(35 U.S.C. § 271(c))

1 in paragraphs 1 through 50 above.

2 52. This claim is against Defendants for contributory patent infringement 3 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq., including specifically, § 271(c). Upon information and belief, subsequent to its actual notice of the '404 patent, Defendants have 4 5 contributed to the infringement of the '404 patent by others by making, using, 6 importing, offering to sell, and/or selling, and continuing to make, use, import, offer 7 to sell and/or sell all of the necessary parts of the accused products as a single 8 package.

53. As shown in the ScanTutor video, above, the ScanTutor package 10 contains, *inter alia*, each and every element of the device claims as well as each and every step of the method claims.

12 54. The only imaginable use of this combination of features listed above and shown to be contained in the ScanTutor, including through MedaPhor's own 13 14 instructional video, is to practice at least claims 1 and 2 of the '404 patent.

15 55. Upon information and belief, SonoSim alleges that Defendants' foregoing contributorily infringing acts have been with full knowledge of Plaintiffs' 16 rights and interests, thereby constituting willful patent infringement.

Plaintiffs have been damaged by Defendants' contributory acts of 18 56. 19 infringement as alleged in this complaint, and Plaintiffs are entitled to a complete 20 accounting of all revenue derived by Defendants from the unlawful conduct alleged 21 herein in order to determine the full amount of money damages which Plaintiffs 22 have suffered due to Defendants' acts of infringement, with Plaintiffs being entitled 23 to damages adequate to fully compensate them for the contributory infringements.

24 57. The harm to Plaintiffs arising from Defendants' contributory acts of infringement of the '404 patent is not fully compensable by money damages. 25 Rather, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable harm which has 26 27 no adequate remedy at law and which will continue unless Defendants' conduct is 28 enjoined.

58. Plaintiffs are therefore also entitled to a preliminary injunction, to be
 made permanent on entry of the judgment, preventing Defendants from further acts
 of contributory infringement.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

A. A finding that Defendants have directly infringed the '404 patent.

8 B. A finding that Defendants have induced infringement of the '4049 patent.

10 C. A finding that Defendants have committed contributory infringement11 of the '404 patent.

D. For an order preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendant, and its officers, directors, agents, servants, attorneys, affiliates, and employees and all other persons acting in concert with it from committing any further acts of infringement (direct or indirect), including but not limited to, manufacturing, using, importing, offering to sell, and selling the accused product (or products colorably similar thereto), or aiding or abetting or assisting others in such infringing activities;

E. For an order seizing and impounding all infringing products and allmanufacturing supplies in Defendants' possession or control;

F. For an order directing Defendants to file with this Court and to serve on Plaintiffs within thirty (30) days after service on Defendants of the injunction granted herein, or such extended period as the Court may direct, a report in writing, under oath, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with and are continuing to comply with the injunction and order of this Court;

G. For a judgment to be entered for Plaintiffs against Defendants
awarding damages adequate to fully compensate Plaintiffs for the infringement;

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For a judgment awarding to Plaintiffs pre-judgment and post-judgment H. interest until the award is fully paid;

3 I. For a judgment that Defendants have willfully and deliberately infringed Plaintiffs' patent rights, such that it is determined that this is an exceptional case entitling Plaintiffs to enhanced damages under the Patent Laws of 5 the United States; 6

J. For an award to Plaintiffs of costs, expenses, and attorneys' fees, incurred in bringing this action under the Patent Laws of the United States; and,

K. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and equitable under the circumstances.

> Respectfully submitted: CISLO & THOMAS LLP

Dated: June 22, 2016

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> Attorneys for Plaintiffs, THE RÉGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, and SONOSIM, INC.

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2	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL								
3	Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues raised by the Complaint so triable.								
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5				Deeree	theller and mitted.				
6				Respec	tfully submitted:				
7				CISLO	& THOMAS LLP				
8									
9	Dated: June 22, 2016		By:		el M. Cislo				
10					M. Cislo, Esq. V. Cunningham, Esq.				
11				C. Woo	ok Pak, Esq.				
12				Attorne	eys for Plaintiff,				
13					EGENTS OF THE ERSITY OF CALIFORNIA and				
14					SIM, INC.				
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