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[Your Name]

[Your Title]

[Your Company]

[Street Address, City, State ZIP]

May 14, 2026

[Opposing Counsel Name]

[Firm Name]

[Address]

Re: U.S. Patent No. 12252506 — Response to Assertion of Infringement

Dear Counsel,

We acknowledge receipt of your correspondence asserting infringement of U.S. Patent No. 12252506 (the "12252506 Patent"). After preliminary review, we have substantial concerns about the validity, enforceability, and scope of the asserted claims, summarized below. We reserve all rights and defenses.

1. Subject Patent — Summary

Analysis of U.S. Patent 12,252,506

Washington, D.C. - A detailed analysis of United States Patent 12,252,506 has been conducted. This patent pertains to novel methods for the preparation of nicotinamide riboside (NR) and its derivatives, which are crucial precursors to nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD+), a vital coenzyme in cellular metabolism.

Key Patent Details:

- Title: Methods of preparing nicotinamide riboside and derivatives thereof.
- Assignee: The Queen's University of Belfast. Recent press releases indicate that Niagen Bioscience, Inc. holds an exclusive license for this patent.
- Inventors: Marie Migaud, Philip Redpath, Kerri Crossey, and Mark Doherty.
- Filing Date:...

2. Validity Concerns under 35 U.S.C. § 102 — Prior Art

We have identified prior-art references that, in our preliminary view, anticipate one or more asserted claims of the 12252506 Patent:

Analysis of Prior Art for U.S. Patent 12,252,506

Washington, D.C. - An analysis of the prior art cited during the prosecution of U.S. Patent

12,252,506, titled "Methods of preparing nicotinamide riboside and derivatives thereof," has been conducted to determine the novelty and non-obviousness of the patented claims. The patent, issued on March 18, 2025, is assigned to The Queen's University of Belfast and exclusively licensed to Niagen Bioscience, Inc.

The invention provides methods for preparing nicotinamide riboside (NR) and its derivatives with specific, pharmaceutically acceptable anions, addressing shortcomings in previous synthesis methods that resulted in toxic or unstable salt forms.

Below is an assessment of the most pertinent prior art and its potential impact on the claims of the '506 patent.

Key Prior Art References and Their Potential Anticipation of Claims:

The following references were central to the examination of the patent application and are the most relevant to understanding the landscape at the time of the invention.

1. International Patent...

3. Obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Independent of § 102, we believe the asserted claims are obvious in view of combinations of prior art that a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine:

Obviousness Analysis of U.S. Patent 12,252,506 under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Washington, D.C. – An analysis of U.S. Patent 12,252,506 has been conducted to assess the obviousness of its claims in light of the cited prior art. Under 35 U.S.C. § 103, a patent claim is unpatentable if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art (POSITA).

A POSITA in the field of this invention would be a medicinal or organic chemist, likely with a Ph.D., possessing significant experience in nucleoside chemistry, synthetic methodologies, and the principles of pharmaceutical salt selection and preparation.

Based on the prior art, the independent claims of the '506 patent appear vulnerable to an obviousness rejection through the combination of existing references. The primary prior art references—WO 2007/061798 (Sauve), Tanimori et al., and Franchetti et al.—all teach the synthesis of nicotinamide riboside (NR) culminating in a...

4. Request

In light of the foregoing, we request that your client (i) provide a detailed claim chart identifying each accused product or service and mapping every limitation of each asserted claim, (ii) identify any prior art known to your client, including any references cited during prosecution or reexamination, and (iii) substantiate the basis for any damages or licensing demand. We are prepared to discuss the matter further once we have received and reviewed the foregoing.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

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