



GE Power India Limited v. NHPC Limited (2020 SCC Online Del 667) - This copyright infringement suit was instituted by GEPIL in May 2020 alleging infringement of 6 architectural drawings which was licensed to NHPC in course of Teesta VI Project. Due to pricing issue, the project was not continued with GEPIL; and NHPC issued an open tender wherein NHPC published in its website those architectural drawings. GEPIL identified this publication as impermissible and without a license and violation of confidentiality. NHPC pleaded fair use of copyright under Section 52(1)(a) of the Copyright Act. While a Single Judge bench of the Delhi High Court rejected the fair use plea of NHPC as there is no exception prescribed in Section 52, but at the same time held that GEPIL have failed to make out a prima facie case of copyright of those architectural drawings vested in GEPIL and/ or any irreparable loss or injury. Injunction was not granted to GEPIL.

IP
NEWS

CYBER
NEWS

US Court has finally convicted Yevgeniy Nikulin, a Russian national who who launched cyber-attacks on LinkedIn, Dropbox and Formspring in 2012. He was arrested in 2016 in Prague. Those attacks have affected 117 million LinkedIn accounts, 69 million Dropbox users and 28 million Formspring accounts. He now faces up to 10 years in prison for each act of selling stolen usernames, passwords and installing malware onto computers, and up to 5 years for each act of conspiracy and computer hacking and 2 more years for identity theft.

Science & Technology

- Researcher team of Tokyo Institute of Technology have been able to design DNA sequences to construct desired nanostructures and microstructures, which can be used to investigate bio-molecular functions or create artificial cell systems finding applicability in the field of drug delivery and understanding biological systems. They were able to construct sets of incompatible Y-shaped DNA nanostructures called 'Y-motifs' having a short sticky end enabling it to interact with other compatible sticky ends. With reduction in temperature, these Y-motifs transforms into droplets and then to gel and transformation is reversible. Incompatible Y-motifs were bridged together by adding specially created DNA structure into the mixture forming droplets composed of both motifs were formed. These mixed droplets were separated by mixing cleaving enzyme and special DNA into Janus-shaped droplets with unmixed halves containing the two types of Y-motifs. Researchers were able to localise these droplets by conjugating cargo molecules with DNA strands which are compatible with either type of Y-motifs of Janus shaped droplets.
- GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) has licensed its lentiviral stable cell line technology to Orchard Therapeutics. Earlier GSK had applied for a patent for this technology and is particularly useful for gene therapies in people with multiple disorders, including complex genetic diseases. Orchard Therapeutics has licensed lentiviral stable cell line technology from GlaxoSmithKline for use in its hematopoietic stem cell gene therapies. GSK filed for patents on the technology before selling its rare disease gene therapy portfolio to Orchard in 2018. Orchard and GSK researchers co-authored abstract about the technology; and GSK has granted patents and pending patent applications related to the technology as part of global royalty-bearing license agreements. Orchard have plan to setup and use the technology in the production of its gene therapies for Wiskott Aldrich syndrome and transfusion-dependent beta thalassemia.