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TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 16, 2019 at 1:30 PM in Courtroom 7C of the Honorable Cormac J. Carney, located at 350 West 1st Street, Los Angeles, California, Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant ChromaDex, Inc. ("ChromaDex") will and hereby does move the Court, under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 and related authority, for an order granting ChromaDex partial summary judgment on certain of Defendant and Counterclaimant Elysium Health, Inc.'s ("Elysium's") counterclaims, as detailed below. This is a motion for partial summary judgment because it does not affect ChromaDex's claims for relief against Elysium, nor Elysium's allegation in its First Counterclaim for Relief that ChromaDex breached Section 3.1 of the NIAGEN Supply Agreement ("Supply Agreement").

ChromaDex's motion for partial summary judgment is made pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 on the grounds that the evidence is undisputed as to certain required elements of Elysium's counterclaims:

First Counterclaim for Relief: Breach of Section 3.9 of the Supply Agreement (Dkt. 103, Elysium's Third Amended Counterclaims ("TACC") ¶ 154-55)). Elysium counterclaims that ChromaDex breached Section 3.9 of the Supply Agreement because the nicotinamide riboside ("NR") it purchased from ChromaDex, under the brand name NIAGEN®, contained a "Regulated Substance" (acetamide) in levels that exceeded warning limits set by California's Proposition 65. This counterclaim fails for three independent reasons. First, the counterclaim fails for lack of evidence because Elysium cannot prove that ChromaDex breached Section 3.9 because (a) NIAGEN does not contain acetamide in excess of the standards set by California's Proposition 65 and (b) ChromaDex was not aware of any information concerning acetamide during the term of the Supply Agreement that potentially impacted the quality or purity of NIAGEN. Second, the counterclaim is barred (a) by California Commercial Code section 2607(3)(A) because Elysium failed to provide ChromaDex with pre-suit notice of the claim and (b) by the limitation of liability

contained in Section 3.7 of the Supply Agreement because Elysium failed to make a claim in writing within 30 days of receiving any NIAGEN. Third, the counterclaim fails because Elysium has presented no "competent evidence from which a jury could fairly estimate damages." *McGlinchy v. Shell Chem. Co.*, 845 F.2d 802, 808 (9th Cir. 1988) (citation omitted); *see also* Cal. Civ. Code § 3301.

First Counterclaim for Relief: Breach of Section 3.7 of the Supply Agreement (TACC ¶¶ 151-52). Elysium's counterclaim that ChromaDex failed to deliver NIAGEN manufactured in accordance with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") regulations for current good manufacturing practices ("cGMPs") for pharmaceutical products is barred (a) by California Commercial Code section 2607(3)(A) because Elysium failed to provide ChromaDex with pre-suit notice of the claim and (b) by the limitation of liability contained in Section 3.7 of the Supply Agreement because Elysium failed to make a claim in writing within 30 days of receiving any NIAGEN.

First Counterclaim for Relief: Breach of Section 3.11.3 of the Supply Agreement (TACC ¶¶ 148-49). Elysium's claim for damages that it lost profits because ChromaDex allowed three customers to sell products containing NR and resveratrol allegedly in violation of Section 3.11.3 of the Supply Agreement fails because neither the occurrence nor the extent of Elysium's proposed damages are reasonably certain, and therefore its counterclaim that ChromaDex breached Section 3.11.3 of the Supply Agreement fails. Sargon Enters., Inc. v. Univ. of S. Cal., 55 Cal. 4th 747, 773-74 (2012).

Second Counterclaim for Relief: Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing contained in the Supply Agreement (TACC ¶¶ 157-61). Elysium's counterclaim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing contained in the Supply Agreement fails because Elysium has never asserted that it seeks damages arising from the counterclaim and has presented no "competent evidence from which a jury could fairly estimate damages." *McGlinchy*, 845 F.2d at 808, *see also* Cal. Civ. Code § 3301.

<u>Third Counterclaim for Relief: Fraudulent Inducement – Trademark License and Royalty Agreement</u> (TACC ¶¶ 162-69). Elysium's counterclaim for fraudulent inducement of the Trademark License and Royalty Agreement ("TLRA") fails because Elysium has no evidence that the alleged representation was made or, if it was, that the representation was false at the time it was allegedly made.

Fourth Counterclaim for Relief: Declaratory Judgment of Patent Misuse (TACC ¶ 170-81). Elysium's patent misuse counterclaim fails because Elysium cannot show by clear and convincing evidence that ChromaDex conditioned the supply of NR on customers' licensing of ChromaDex's trademarks, as it is required to do in order to prove a tying arrangement. *Preformed Line Prods. Co. v. Fanner Mfg. Co.*, 328 F.2d 265, 276 (6th Cir. 1964); *Universal Elecs., Inc. v. Universal Remote Control, Inc.*, 2014 WL 12587050, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 16, 2014).

Fifth Counterclaim for Relief: Restitution for Unjust Enrichment (TACC ¶¶ 182-88). Elysium's counterclaim for restitution for unjust enrichment fails because it cannot prove that the TLRA is unenforceable due to patent misuse, as is required to sustain a quasi-contract claim. *Paracor Fin., Inc. v. Gen. Elec. Capital Corp.*, 96 F.3d 1151, 1167 (9th Cir. 1996).

Sixth Counterclaim for Relief: Breach of Section 4.1 of the Supply Agreement (Dkt. 118, Answer to Fourth Amended Complaint and Restated Counterclaims ("RTACC") ¶ 195). Elysium's counterclaim for breach of contract pursuant to Section 4.1 of the Supply Agreement fails because Elysium has no presented no "competent evidence from which a jury could fairly estimate damages." *McGlinchy*, 845 F.2d at 808; *see also* Cal. Civ. Code § 3301.

This motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to L.R. 7-3, which took place on August 9, 2019. This motion is based on this Notice of Motion, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and Conclusions of Law, the Declaration of Barrett J. Anderson

		ation of Frank L. Jaksch Jr., all records and papers	
on file in			
	2 on file in this action, and any evidence or oral argument offered at any hearing on		
3 this motion.			
Dated:	August 16, 2019	COOLEY LLP	
		MICHAEL A. ATTANASIO (151529) BARRETT J. ANDERSON (318539) CRAIG E. TENBROECK (287848) SOPHIA M. RIOS (305801) JAYME B. STATEN (317034)	
		CRAIG E. TENBROECK (287848) SOPHIA M. RIOS (305801)	
		JAYME B. STATEN (317034)	
		/s/ Michael A. Attanasio Michael A. Attanasio (151529)	
		Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant ChromaDex, Inc.	
		ChromaDex, Inc.	
		CHROMADEX'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION	
	this motio	this motion.	