

Intellectual Property in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

October 30, 2025

Jacek Wnuk

Partner (Principal, Shareholder) at Polsinelli

Agenda

- 💡 ❖ Patent **Inventorship** in the age of AI
- 📈 ❖ **Statistics** about AI patents
- ♟️ ❖ **Strategies** for patenting AI-focused inventions
- 🔧 ❖ **AI tools** for **drafting patent applications**
- 📄 ❖ **Copyright issues** in the age of AI
- 🏷️ ❖ **Trademark issues** in the age of AI





Intellectual Property in the Age of AI: Patent Inventorship

Jacek Wnuk

Can an AI system be an inventor? *Thaler v. Vidal*

Thaler v. Vidal, 43 F.4th 1207 (Fed. Cir. 2022)

❖ “In lieu of an inventor's last name, Thaler wrote on the applications that “the invention [was] **generated by artificial intelligence.**””

Inventor 1 Remove			
Legal Name			
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name
			generated by artificial intelligence

❖ “The **Patent Act** expressly provides that inventors are **“individuals.”**”

❖ “the **Supreme Court** has held that, when used in statutes, the word “individual” refers to **human beings** unless there is “some indication Congress intended” a different reading.”

❖ “the Patent Act, when considered in its entirety, confirms that **“inventors” must be human beings.**”

❖ Supreme Court **denied cert** on April 24, 2023.



Can an AI system be an inventor? 2024 Guidance

- ❖ USPTO Guidance on Inventorship released Feb. 13, 2024
- ❖ “Patent protection may be sought for inventions for which a **natural person provided a significant contribution** to the invention.”
- ❖ “A natural person who only **presents a problem to an AI system** may **not** be a proper inventor or joint inventor of an invention identified from the output of the AI system. However, a **significant contribution could** be shown by **the way the person constructs the prompt** in view of a specific problem **to elicit a particular solution** from the AI system”
- ❖ “a natural person who **merely recognizes** and appreciates the **output** of an AI system **as an invention** [...] is **not** necessarily an inventor. However, a person who takes the output of an AI system and makes a **significant contribution to the output** to create an invention may be a **proper inventor**.”
- ❖ “In some situations, the natural person(s) who **designs, builds, or trains an AI system** in view of a specific problem to elicit a particular solution **could be an inventor**, where the designing, building, or training of the AI system is a significant contribution to the invention created with the AI system”
- ❖ “a person **simply owning or overseeing an AI system** that is used in the creation of an invention, without providing a significant contribution to the conception of the invention, does **not** make that person an **inventor**.”

Inventorship: open questions

If an AI is used to create an invention, who **should** be listed as an inventor?

❖ “The threshold question in determining inventorship is **who conceived of the invention.**”
MPEP § 2109

❖ For joint inventorship, “each joint inventor must **generally contribute to the conception** of the invention.” *Burroughs Wellcome Co. v. Barr Lab., Inc.*, 40 F.3d 1223, (Fed. Cir. 1994)



❖ Should a person who conceived, generated, or provided an **input** to an AI system be an inventor?



❖ Should a person who conceived, generated, or provided **training data** to train an ML system be an inventor?



❖ Should someone who **programmed, configured, or tuned** an AI system be an inventor?

USPTO has requested public comment

The USPTO has issued requests for public comment about:



❖ “several issues involving **inventorship**, such as the different ways a **natural person can contribute** to the **conception of an AI invention** and whether current laws and regulations involving inventorship need to be revised to consider contributions from entities other than natural persons.”

❖ “Do ownership rights vest solely in the natural person(s) who invented or do those who **create, train, maintain, or own the AI system** have ownership rights as well? What about those whose **information was used to train** the AI system?”

❖ “Are there situations in which AI-generated contributions are **not owned by any entity** and therefore part of the **public domain**?”



❖ Possible **Statutory changes**?

❖ “Should AI systems be made eligible to be listed as an inventor? Does allowing AI systems to be listed as an inventor promote and incentivize innovation?”

❖ “Should listing an inventor remain a requirement for a U.S. patent?”

❖ Source: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/14/2023-03066/request-for-comments-regarding-artificial-intelligence-and-inventorship>

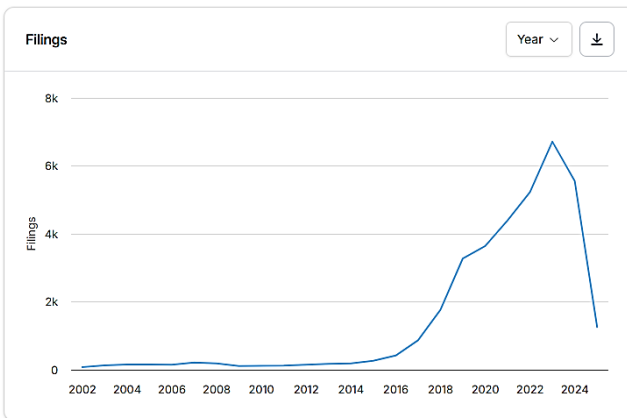


Intellectual Property in the Age of AI: Statistics

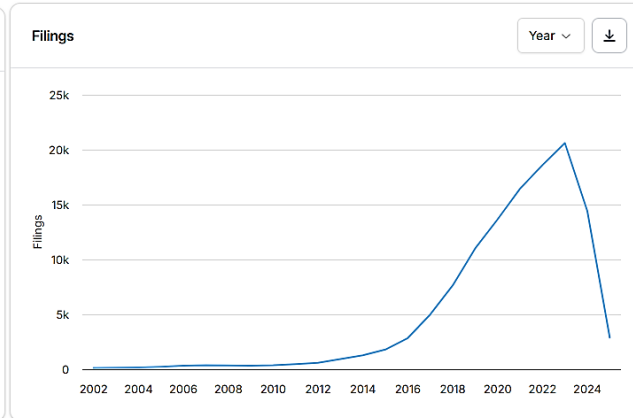
Jacek Wnuk

Patent filings covering AI are increasing

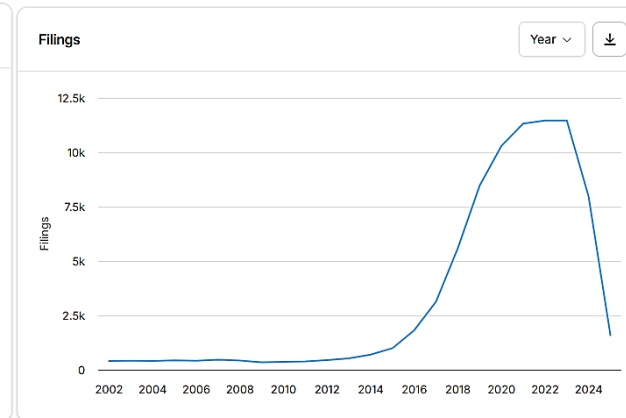
Patent apps filed mentioning
Artificial Intelligence



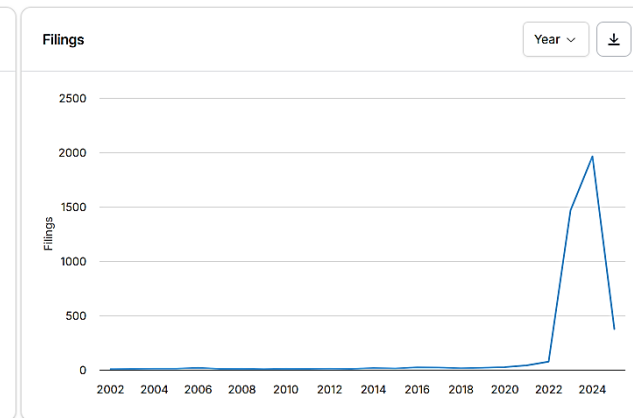
Patent apps filed mentioning
Machine Learning



Patent apps filed mentioning
Neural Network



Patent apps filed mentioning
Large Language Model

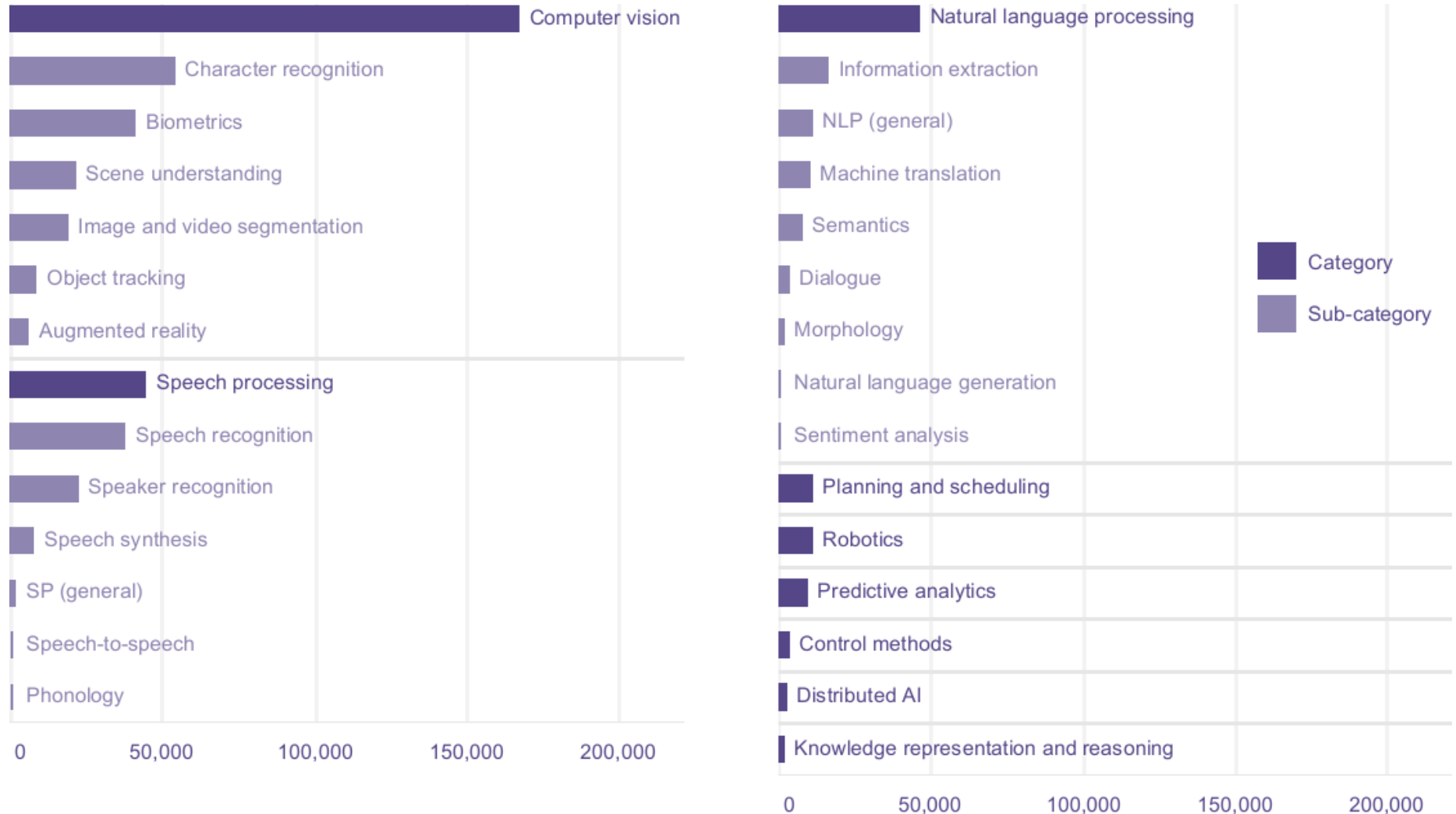


❖ *Source: Juristat Intelligence*

❖ Patents searched for presence of these terms in the **claims, abstract, or title**, to reduce false positives (e.g., patents that only mentioning AI in boilerplate)

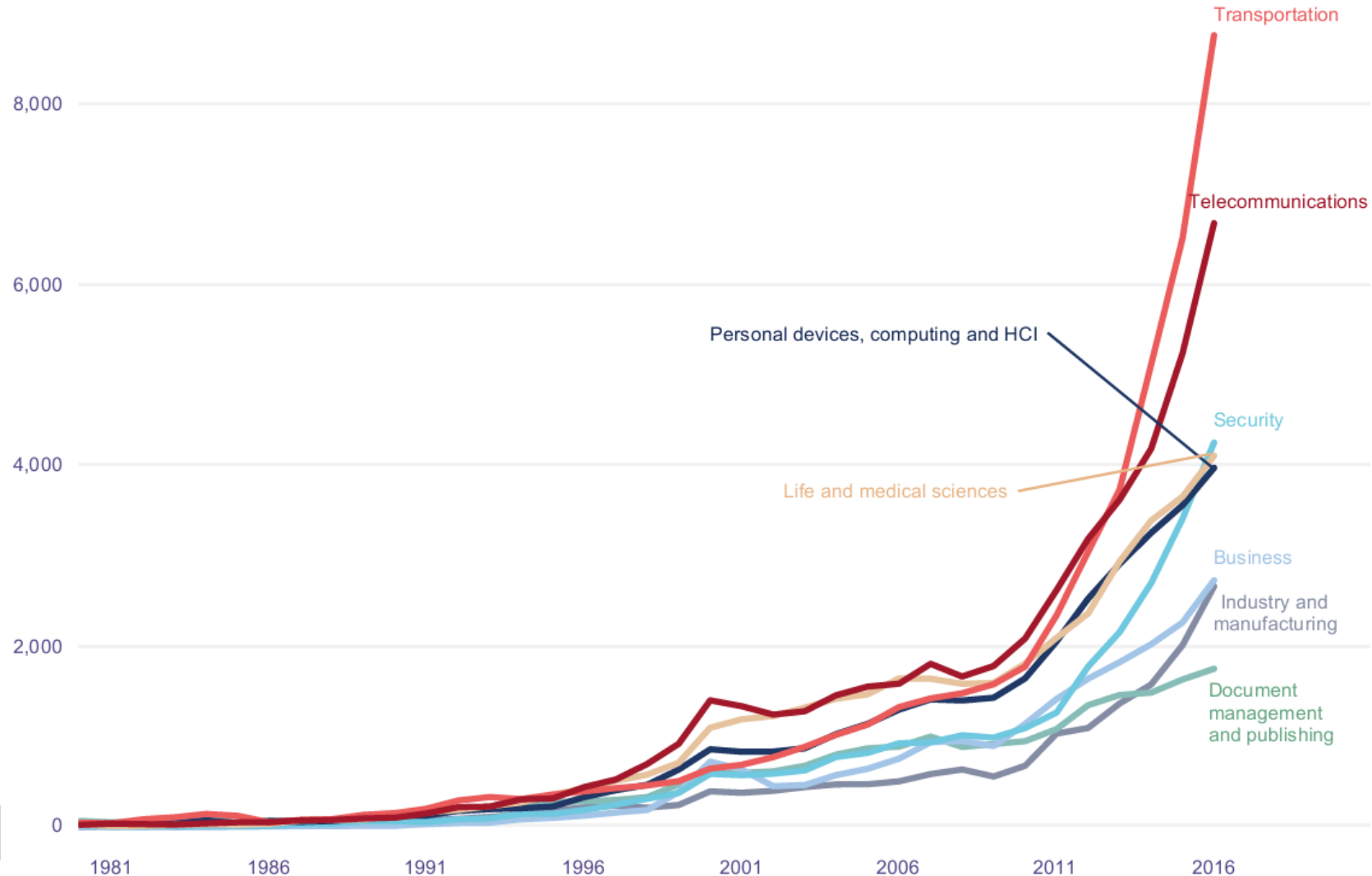
AI patent families by function

AI Patent Families by **Function**



AI patent families by industry

AI Patent Families by Industry



Source: WIPO Technology Trends 2019: Artificial Intelligence



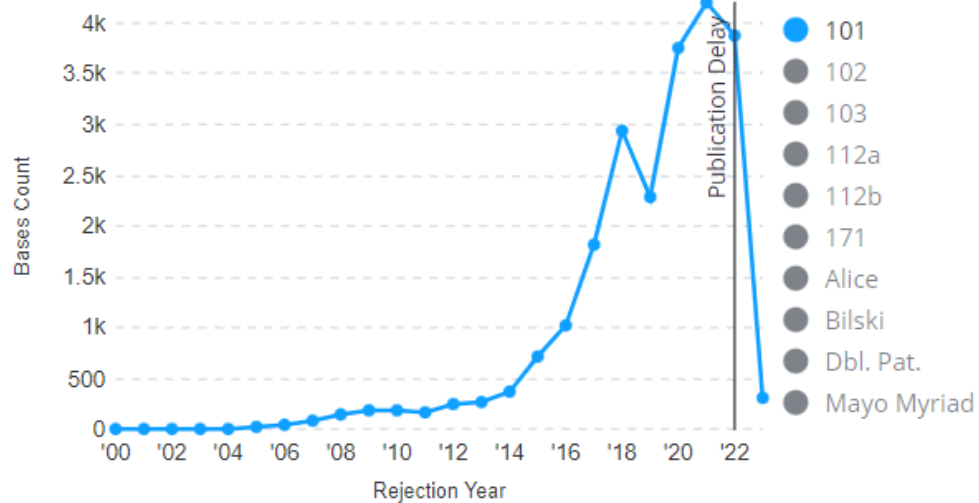
Intellectual Property in the Age of AI: Strategies

Jacek Wnuk

Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”?

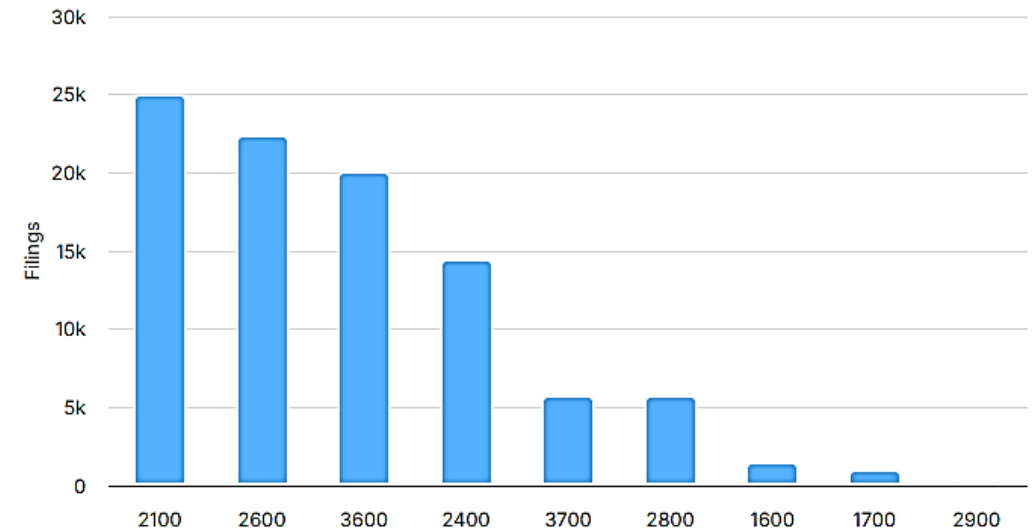
35 U.S.C. § 101 rejections in patent apps claiming **Machine Learning**

Rejection Bases











Filings by art unit for patent apps claiming **Machine Learning**

Filings by Tech Center



Patent Eligibility under 35 U.S.C. § 101

-   **Step 1:** Is the claim directed to a statutorily patentable class under 35 U.S.C. § 101?
(process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter)
-   **Step 2A, prong 1:** Is the claim directed to an abstract idea (or other judicial exception)?
(mathematical method, a method of organizing human activity, or a mental process)
-   **Step 2A, prong 2:** Does the claim integrate the abstract idea into a practical application?
(improvement to comp./tech., prophylaxis, integral machine/manufacture, transformation, other)
-   **Step 2B:** Does the claim recite additional elements that amount to significantly more?
(improvement to comp./tech., particular machine, transformation, not conventional, other)



Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”? Example 39

A computer-implemented method of **training** a **neural network** for **facial detection** comprising:

collecting a set of digital facial images from a database;

applying one or more transformations to each digital facial image including mirroring, rotating, smoothing, or contrast reduction to create a modified set of digital facial images;

creating a first training set comprising the collected set of digital facial images, the modified set of digital facial images, and a set of digital non-facial images;

training the **neural network** in a first state using the first training set;

creating a second training set for a second stage of training comprising the first training set and digital non-facial images that are incorrectly detected as facial images after the first stage of training; and

training the **neural network** in a second stage using the second training set.

Step	Analysis
1: Statutory Category?	Yes. The claim recites a series of steps and, therefore, is a process.
2A - Prong 1: Judicial Exception Recited?	No. The claim does not recite any of the judicial exceptions enumerated in the 2019 PEG. For instance, the claim does not recite any mathematical relationships, formulas, or calculations. While some of the limitations may be based on mathematical concepts, the mathematical concepts are not recited in the claims. Further, the claim does not recite a mental process because the steps are not practically performed in the human mind. Finally, the claim does not recite any method of organizing human activity such as a fundamental economic concept or managing interactions between people. Thus, the claim is eligible because it does not recite a judicial exception.
2A - Prong 2: Integrated into a Practical Application?	N/A.
2B: Claim provides an Inventive Concept?	N/A.



Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”? Example 47

Claim 1:

An application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) for an artificial neural network (ANN), the ASIC comprising:

a plurality of **neurons** organized in an array, wherein each neuron comprises a **register**, a **microprocessor**, and at least one **input**; and

a plurality of **synaptic circuits**, each synaptic circuit including a **memory** for storing a **synaptic weight**, wherein each neuron is connected to at least one other neuron via one of the plurality of synaptic circuits.

Claim 2:

A method of using an artificial neural network (ANN) comprising:

- (a) receiving, at a computer, continuous training data;
- (b) discretizing, by the computer, the continuous training data to generate input data;
- (c) training, by the computer, the ANN based on the input data and a selected training algorithm to generate a trained ANN, wherein the selected training algorithm includes a backpropagation algorithm and a gradient descent algorithm;
- (d) detecting one or more anomalies in a data set using the trained ANN;
- (e) analyzing the one or more detected anomalies using the trained ANN to generate anomaly data; and
- (f) outputting the anomaly data from the trained ANN.

Claim 3:

A method of using an artificial neural network (ANN) to detect malicious network packets comprising:

- (a) training, by a computer, the ANN based on input data and a selected training algorithm to generate a trained ANN, wherein the selected training algorithm includes a backpropagation algorithm and a gradient descent algorithm;
- (b) detecting one or more anomalies in network traffic using the trained ANN;
- (c) determining at least one detected anomaly is associated with one or more malicious network packets;
- (d) **detecting** a **source address** associated with the one or more **malicious network packets** in real time;
- (e) **dropping** the one or more **malicious network packets** in real time; and
- (f) **blocking future traffic** from the source address.

Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”? Example 48

Claim 1:

A speech separation method comprising:

(a) receiving a mixed speech signal x comprising speech from multiple different sources s_n , where $n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$;

(b) converting the mixed speech signal x into a spectrogram in a time-frequency domain using a short time Fourier transform and obtaining feature representation X , wherein X corresponds to the spectrogram of the mixed speech signal x and temporal features extracted from the mixed speech signal x ; and

(c) using a **deep neural network (DNN)** to determine embedding vectors V using the formula $V = f_\theta(X)$, where $f_\theta(X)$ is a global function of the mixed speech signal x .

Claim 2:

The speech separation method of claim 1 further comprising:

(d) partitioning the embedding vectors V into clusters corresponding to the different sources s_n ;

(e) applying binary masks to the clusters to create masked clusters;

(f) **synthesizing speech waveforms** from the masked clusters, wherein each speech waveform corresponds to a **different source s_n** ;

(g) **combining the speech waveforms to generate a mixed speech signal x'** by stitching together the speech waveforms corresponding to the different sources s_n , excluding the speech waveform from a target source s_s such that the mixed speech signal x' **includes speech waveforms** from the different sources s_n and **excludes the speech waveform** from the target source s_s ; and

(h) transmitting the mixed speech signal x' for storage to a remote location.

Claim 3:

A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions stored thereon, which when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

(a) receiving a mixed speech signal x comprising speech from multiple different sources s_n , where $n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, at a **deep neural network (DNN)** trained on source separation;

(b) using the DNN to convert a time-frequency representation of the mixed speech signal x into embeddings in a feature space as a function of the mixed speech signal x ;

(c) clustering the embeddings using a k-means clustering algorithm;

(d) applying binary masks to the clusters to obtain masked clusters;

(e) converting the masked clusters into a time domain to obtain N separated speech signals corresponding to the different sources s_n ; and

(f) extracting spectral features from a target source s_d of the N separated speech signals and **generating a sequence of words** from the spectral features to **produce a transcript of the speech signal** corresponding to the target source s_d .



Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”? Example 49

Claim 1: 

A post-surgical fibrosis treatment method comprising:

- (a) collecting and genotyping a sample from a glaucoma patient to provide a genotype dataset;
- (b) identifying the glaucoma patient as at high risk of post-implantation inflammation (PI) based on a weighted polygenic risk score that is generated from informative single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the genotype dataset by an **ezAI model** that uses multiplication to weight corresponding alleles in the dataset by their effect sizes and addition to sum the weighted values to provide the score; and
- (c) administering an **appropriate treatment** to the glaucoma patient at high risk of PI after microstent implant surgery.

Claim 2: 

The method of claim 1, wherein the appropriate treatment is **Compound X eye drops**.



Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”? *Recentive*

▪ *Recentive Analytics, Inc. v. Fox Corp.*, 134 F. 4th 1205 (Fed. Cir. 2025)



▪ Claims concern **training machine learning models** for “**generating network maps** for **broadcasting live events** and live event schedules.” *Recentive*, 1211.

▪ Federal Circuit dismissed the claims as directed to **abstract ideas** and thus patent-ineligible, arguing that they merely applied “**generic** machine learning technology” in a new environment without improving the underlying models – even if it can “perform a **task previously undertaken by humans** with greater speed and efficiency than could previously be achieved.” *Id.*, 1212, 1214.

▪ Panel emphasized that “**iterative training**” and dynamic updates were “incident to the **very nature** of machine learning” and therefore **not a technological advance**. *Id.*, 1212.

▪ However, the opinion left open that “patents that do no more than claim the application of generic machine learning to new data environments” are ineligible, but “**improvements** to the machine learning models” themselves might be.





Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”? *Sep. 4 Memo*

- *“Reminders on evaluating subject matter eligibility of claims under 35 U.S.C. 101”* (August 4, 2025)
- Deputy Commissioner for Patents Charles Kim
- ✓ ▪ “The mental process grouping is not without limits. Examiners are reminded not to expand this grouping in a manner that encompasses claim limitations that cannot practically be performed in the human mind. [...] Claim limitations that encompass **AI** in a way that **cannot be practically performed in the human mind** do not fall within this grouping.”
- “Examiners are reminded that if it is a ‘close call’ as to whether a claim is eligible, they should **only** make a rejection when it is **more likely than not (i.e., more than 50%)** that the claim is ineligible under 35 U.S.C. 101. A rejection of a claim should **not** be made simply because an examiner is **uncertain** as to the claim’s eligibility.”





Are AI-focused inventions “abstract ideas”? *Ex parte Desjardins*

- New USPTO Director John Squires vacated a PTAB decision that had rejected an ML model training claim
- “Categorically **excluding AI innovations** from patent protection in the United States **jeopardizes America's leadership** in this critical emerging technology [...] the panel essentially equated any machine learning with an unpatentable 'algorithm' and the remaining additional elements as 'generic computer components,' without adequate explanation. [...] most troubling [the Panel] eschewed the clear teachings of *Enfish*, and instead substituted only a cursory analysis that ignored this well-settled precedent. Panels should treat such precedent with more care, especially when acting sua sponte.”
- “Paragraph 21 of the Specification, which the Appellant cites, identifies **improvements in training the machine learning model itself**. [...] one improvement identified in the Specification is to ‘effectively learn new tasks in succession whilst protecting knowledge about previous tasks.’ Spec. , 21. [...] We are persuaded that constitutes an **improvement to how the machine learning model itself operates**, and not, for example, the identified mathematical calculation.”
- “This case demonstrates that **§§ 102, 103 and 112** are **the traditional and appropriate tools** to limit patent protection to its proper scope. These statutory provisions **should be the focus of examination**.”



Strategies for AI-focused patent claims

- To maximize patent protection, focus on **inference** rather than **training** – avoids divided infringement issues
- On the other hand, **training** is more likely to overcome a § 101 “abstract idea” rejection
- When discussing **inference**, refer to ML models as **trained** ML models to at least reference the training
- Rather than focusing on **initial training** to overcome a § 101 “abstract idea” rejection, focus on **updating** (or “further training”) the model
 - if you can, specify:
 - what **training data** is used for updating the ML model
 - the **purpose** of the updating the ML model (e.g., to improve XYZ functionality for further inferences)
- Start claim sets with **apparatus/system** claims rather than method claims – thus starting with hardware in mind
- Specifying what **specific technique or model type** is used can help to overcome a § 101 rejection
- **Always** conduct an Examiner Interview if you receive a § 101 rejection – different examiners and art units view AI language differently

Strategies for AI-focused patent claims: Example Claim

An apparatus for XYZ, the apparatus comprising:

at least one memory; and

at least one processor that executes instructions stored in the at least one memory to:

receive input data;

process the input data with a **trained machine learning model** to generate output data;

output the output data; and

update the **trained machine learning model** based on the output data to affect further generation of further output data using the **trained machine learning model**.

Strategies for AI-focused patent claims: Tools

Juristat and PatentBots include **patent classification predictors** that predict which art unit or tech center a patent application will be classified into based on the language, which can help guide claims toward more favorable examiners

Classification Results

Tech Center	Title	Probability ⓘ	Alice ⓘ	Allowar
2100	Computer Architecture and Software	60%	11%	75%
2400	Networking, Multiplexing, Cable, and Se...	16%	9%	75%
3600	Transportation, Construction, Electronic...	10%	24%	68%
2600	Communications	8%	5%	77%

Grant Rate and Difficulty Ranking

3-Year Grant rate:	1% over 212 cases
Difficulty: ⓘ	Extremely Hard
Difficulty Percentile: ⓘ	99th

Grant Rate and Difficulty Ranking

3-Year Grant rate:	87% over 353 cases
Difficulty: ⓘ	Very Easy
Difficulty Percentile: ⓘ	18th



Intellectual Property in the Age of AI: AI Tools

Jacek Wnuk

AI tools at the USPTO

The USPTO itself uses AI in at least two key ways:



❖ **Prior Art Searches** – Identifying relevant documents, providing suggestions for additional areas to search, and learning from Examiners.



❖ **Art Classifications** – Machine learning is used to classify documents using the Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) system and to provide Examiners with insights into provided classifications.

Examples of tools for patent practitioners

- ❖ **Patent classification predictors:** Juristat, PatentBots
- ❖ **Patent analysis for errors:** PatentBots, ClaimMaster, Rowan Patents
- ❖ **Generative AI for drafting:** Solve Intelligence, ChatGPT, DeepIP, PatentPal
- ❖ **Examiner Statistics:** Juristat, PatentBots, BigPatentData



Can ChatGPT write good patent claims?



Prompt: Please write a patent claim covering an AI system that processes data to enhance the data



ChatGPT:

An AI system for processing and enhancing data, comprising:

- a. A data input module configured to receive raw data from one or more sources, wherein the raw data comprises text, images, audio, video, numerical values, or any combination thereof;
- b. A data preprocessing module configured to preprocess the raw data by performing tasks including but not limited to data cleaning, data normalization, data transformation, and data augmentation;
- c. A feature extraction module configured to extract relevant features from the preprocessed data, wherein said features comprise textual patterns, visual characteristics, acoustic attributes, statistical parameters, or any combination thereof;
- d. A machine learning module comprising a trained model configured to process the extracted features, wherein the trained model utilizes techniques such as neural networks, decision trees, support vector machines, or any other machine learning algorithms to perform data analysis;
- e. A data enhancement module configured to employ the trained model to enhance the preprocessed data by generating additional information, wherein said additional information comprises contextually relevant text, high-resolution images, denoised audio, interpolated video frames, imputed missing values, or any combination thereof;
- f. A feedback loop mechanism configured to iteratively improve the performance of the machine learning module by incorporating user feedback and updated data;
- g. An output module configured to present the enhanced data to users in various formats, including visual displays, textual summaries, audio playback, or any other suitable form.

Notes: antecedent basis issues, “module” terms likely to trigger a 35 U.S.C. § 112(f) interpretation, alternative language in nearly every claim limitation, “numbering” of claim limitations that implies specific order, missing “and” before final claim limitation, etc.

2024 USPTO Guidance on AI-Based Tools

- ❖ USPTO Guidance on AI-Based Tool Usage released Apr. 11, 2024
- ❖ *No new rules – “the USPTO publishes this guidance to **remind** practitioners about **existing rules** and policies that may be relevant to the use of these tools.”*
- ❖ *“In situations where the specification and/or drawings of the patent application are **drafted using AI tools**, practitioners need to **take extra care to verify the technical accuracy** of the documents and compliance with 35 U.S.C. 112.”*
- ❖ *“nearly all forms of correspondence filed with the USPTO **must bear a signature**. This must be **the signature of a ‘person.’** It would **not** be acceptable for the correspondence to have the **signature of an AI tool** or other **non-natural person**.”*
- ❖ *“legal briefs and motions, the preparation of which was assisted by AI, have included **fictionalized citations and quotations**, resulting in **sanctions** for the attorneys filing these briefs”*

Concerns with generative AI for patent drafting

- ❖ **Confidentiality / Public Disclosure:** tools that are updated (trained further) based on their inputs could inadvertently reveal confidential data and constitute a public disclosure
 - ❖ Example: Samsung banned ChatGPT after a leak of sensitive code caused by an engineer asking ChatGPT for a code review
- ❖ **USPTO Information Disclosure Duty & Ethics Rules:**
 - ❖ “applicants and other individuals substantively involved with the preparation and/or prosecution of the application have a **duty to submit to the Office** information which is **material to patentability** as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.” (37 CFR 1.98)
 - ❖ “The time at which information was **known to any individual** designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) is the time when the information was **discovered in association with the application** even if awareness of the materiality came later” (MPEP 609.04(b))
 - ❖ If a generative AI tool uses a particular reference as training data to generate content for a patent application, is there an obligation to disclose that reference to the USPTO? Should the practitioner be expected to know?
- ❖ **Anticipation/Obviousness:** Generative AI tools are limited by existing training data, and thus may have issues with describing a new technology that doesn’t exist yet
- ❖ **Hallucination:** Generative AI tools can erroneously state falsehoods as fact



Intellectual Property in the Age of AI: Copyright Issues

Jacek Wnuk


Can an AI system be an author?

Thaler v. Perlmutter, 130 F.4th 1039 (Fed. Cir. 2025)

- ❖ “The [Generative AI] Creativity Machine **made a picture** that Dr. Thaler titled ‘A Recent Entrance to Paradise.’ Dr. Thaler[’s] [...] copyright registration list[ed] the Creativity Machine as the work’s **sole author**.”
- ❖ “the Copyright Act **requires** all work to be **authored** in the first instance by a **human being**. [...] within the meaning of the Copyright Act, ‘**author**’ refers **only to human beings**. [...] the current Copyright Act’s text, taken as a whole, is best read as making **humanity a necessary condition** for authorship under the Copyright Act.”
 - ❖ “a copyright is [...] a property right [...] an entity that **cannot own property** cannot be an author.”
 - ❖ “the Copyright Act limits the duration of a copyright to the **author’s lifespan** [...] machines **do not have ‘lives’**”
 - ❖ “the Copyright Act’s **inheritance** provision [...] Machines [...] have **no surviving spouses or heirs**.”
 - ❖ “copyright transfers require a **signature** [...] Machines **lack signatures** [or] legal capacity to provide an authenticating signature.”
 - ❖ “authors [...] are protected regardless of the author’s ‘nationality or domicile.’ [...] Machines **do not have domiciles**, nor do they have a **national identity**.”
 - ❖ “A joint work is one ‘prepared by [...] authors with the **intention** that their contributions be merged [...]’ [...] Machines **lack minds** and **do not intend anything**.”
 - ❖ “every time the Copyright Act discusses machines, the context indicates that machines are **tools, not authors**.”
- ❖ “the human authorship requirement **does not prohibit** copyrighting work that was made by or with the **assistance** of artificial intelligence”
- ❖ “Science fiction is replete with examples of creative machines that far exceed the capacities of current generative artificial intelligence. For example, **Star Trek’s Data** might be worse than ChatGPT at writing poetry, but Data’s intelligence is comparable to that of a human being. [...] **There will be time enough** for Congress and the Copyright Office **to tackle those issues when they arise**.”
- ❖ “the district court’s **denial** of Dr. Thaler’s **copyright application** is **affirmed**.”



Is training fair use?

- 
- ❖ *Thomson Reuters Enter. Centre GmbH et al v. ROSS Intelligence Inc.*, 1:20-cv-00613-SB (D. Del. Feb. 11, 2025): **No**
 - ❖ “Ross’s use is not transformative [...] Ross’s AI is not generative AI [...] when a user enters a legal question, Ross spits back relevant judicial opinions that have already been written”
 - ❖ *Andrea Bartz, et. al. v. Anthropic, PBC*, No. C 24-05417 WHA (N.D. Cal. June 23, 2025): **Yes**, but “no damages from **pirating** copies could be undone by later paying”
 - ❖ *Richard Kadrey, et. al. v. Meta Platforms, Inc.*, No. 3:23-cv-03417-VC (N.D. Cal. June 25, 2025): **Yes**, but rights holders should argue dilution
 - ❖ *Disney Enterprises, Inc., et al. v. Midjourney, Inc.*, No. 2:25-cv-05275 (C.D. Cal. 2025): **Pending**
 - ❖ *Reddit, Inc. v. Anthropic, PBC*: **Pending**



Intellectual Property in the Age of AI: Trademark Issues

Jacek Wnuk

Trademark questions

- ❖ *Lehrman v. Lovo, Inc.*, No. 23-cv-08269, 2025 WL 1902547 (S.D.N.Y. July 10, 2025): **voice alone may not be a source identifier**
- ❖ *New York Times v. Microsoft & OpenAI*: **(pending): copyright infringement, unfair competition, and trademark dilution**
- ❖ *Sarah Andersen v. Stability AI*: **(pending): copyright infringement, trademark infringement, trade dress, inducement**
- ❖ *Getty Images v. Midjourney and Stability AI*: **(pending): copyright infringement, trademark infringement**



Questions?

Also, the sign-in sheet for virtual attendees is available here:
<https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/019a1299f9df768db0bbf35ca1b6f9d8>

Jacek Wnuk



Where great work
and great people
come together.



**POLSINELLI**®

What a law firm
should be.SM

Am Law 100 firm with
1,000 attorneys nationwide
23 offices from LA to NY
170+ services/industries
polsinelli.com

Polsinelli is very proud of the results we obtain for our clients, but you should know that past results do not guarantee future results; that every case is different and must be judged on its own merits; and that the choice of a lawyer is an important decision and should not be based solely upon advertisements. Copyright © 2022 Polsinelli PC. Polsinelli LLP in California, Polsinelli PC (Inc) in Florida.



Polsinelli PC provides this material for informational purposes only. The material provided herein is general and is not intended to be legal advice. Nothing herein should be relied upon or used without consulting a lawyer to consider your specific circumstances, possible changes to applicable laws, rules and regulations and other legal issues. Receipt of this material does not establish an attorney-client relationship.

Polsinelli is very proud of the results we obtain for our clients, but you should know that past results do not guarantee future results; that every case is different and must be judged on its own merits; and that the choice of a lawyer is an important decision and should not be based solely upon advertisements.

© 2022 Polsinelli® is a registered trademark of Polsinelli PC. Polsinelli LLP in California. Polsinelli PC (Inc.) in Florida.

polsinelli.com