



Heidi A. Dare

Counsel

Combining technical aptitude with legal advocacy to maximize value for clients facing their most challenging patent obstacles

Heidi A. Dare has more than 20 years of experience counseling clients in patent matters including rendering opinions, conducting patent due diligence investigations, advising clients on patent portfolio strategies, managing global patent portfolios, and preparing and prosecuting patent applications.

Heidi's experience includes patent prosecution and due diligence in technologies such as RNA interference, recombinant nucleic acid and protein technologies, mutational analysis, immunotherapies (including antibodies, bispecific antibodies, CAR-T, and fusion peptides), transgenic animals and plants, therapeutic vectors, stem cell therapies, and gene therapies. Heidi has worked with diverse clients that include large and midsize pharmaceutical corporations, startups and fast-growth companies, as well as universities and other organizations.

Prior to joining McNeill Baur PLLC, Heidi spent 2 years as a partner at Barnes & Thornburg, LLP, in the Chicago office and 18 years as an associate and shareholder at Brinks Gilson & Lione's Chicago office. Before becoming a patent lawyer, Heidi worked in research positions at Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the University of Michigan, and Ohio State University, including working in the laboratory of Dr. James Wilson, in collaboration with Dr. Francis Collins, on cystic fibrosis gene therapy.

872-270-2996
heidi.dare@mcneillbaur.com
McNeill Baur PLLC
1433 North Water Street
Suite 400
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Admissions

Illinois
US Patent and Trademark Office
*not admitted in WI

Education

Wayne State University Law School,
JD, 2002

University of Michigan,
MS, Microbiology and Immunology,
1998

Albion College,
BA, Biology, 1985

Heidi A. Dare

Selected Publications

“A Closer Look at Ariosa After Fed. Circ. Denies Rehearing,” Law360, December 11, 2015 (coauthor)

“mLin-7 is Localized to the Basolateral Surface of Renal Epithelia Via its Aminotermminus,” J. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol, 278(3), F464-75, (2000) (coauthor).

“Endotoxin-stimulated monocytes release multiple forms of IL-1 beta, including a proIL-1 beta form whose detection is affected by export,” J Immunol, 162(8) 4853-63, (1999) (coauthor).

“Asterriquinones produced by Aspergillus candidus inhibit binding of the Grb-2 adapter to phosphorylated EGF receptor tyrosine kinase,” 52(3):215-23, (March 1999) (coauthor).

“Expression of Grb7 growth factor receptor signaling protein in kidney development and in adult kidney,” Am J Physiol., 275(5 Pt 2): F770-6, (1998) (coauthor).

“IL-1 beta-converting enzyme (ICE) is present and functional in human alveolar macrophages: macrophage IL-1 beta release limitation is ICE independent,” Am J Physiol., 159(12):5964-72 (1997) (coauthor).

“Skeletal changes in multiparous, nulliparous and ovariectomized mice fed either a nutrient-sufficient or -deficient diet containing cadmium,” Toxicology, 119(2):103-21, (1997) (coauthor).

“The combination of endotoxin and dexamethasone induces type II interleukin 1 receptor (IL-1r II) in monocytes: a comparison to interleukin 1 beta (IL-1 beta) and interleukin 1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra),” Cytokine, (11):828-36, (1996) (coauthor)