

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

TYLER DIVISION

STRAGENT, LLC,	§	
	§	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	§	Civil Action No. 6:11-CV-111-LED
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
STMICROELECTRONICS, INC., et al.,	§	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
	§	
<i>Defendants.</i>	§	

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

This is an action for patent infringement in which Plaintiff Stragent, LLC (“Stragent”) complains against Defendants STMicroelectronics, Inc. and STMicroelectronics N.V. (collectively “STM”); Robert Bosch LLC, Bosch Engineering GmbH, and Robert Bosch GmbH (collectively “Bosch”); Elektrobit Inc., Elektrobit Automotive Inc., and Elektrobit Corporation (collectively “EB”); Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. (“Freescale”); Fujitsu Semiconductor America, Inc. and Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (collectively “Fujitsu”); Infineon Technologies North America Corporation and Infineon Technologies AG (collectively “Infineon”); Mentor Graphics Corporation (“Mentor”); Renesas Electronics America Inc. and Renesas Electronics Corporation (collectively “Renesas”); Texas Instruments Inc. (“TI”); and Vector CANtech, Inc. and Vector Informatik GmbH (collectively “Vector”), as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Stragent is a Texas limited liability company having its principal place of business in Longview, Texas.

2. On information and belief, Defendant STMicroelectronics, Inc. is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Carrollton, Texas.

3. On information and belief, Defendant STMicroelectronics N.V. is a Dutch corporation having its principal place of business in Geneva, Switzerland.

4. On information and belief, Defendant STMicroelectronics, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant STMicroelectronics N.V.

5. On information and belief, Defendant Robert Bosch LLC is a Delaware limited liability company having its principal place of business in Farmington Hills, Michigan.

6. On information and belief, Defendant Bosch Engineering GmbH is a German stock company having its principal place of business in Abstatt, Germany.

7. On information and belief, Defendant Robert Bosch GmbH is a German stock company having its principal place of business in Stuttgart, Germany.

8. On information and belief, Defendants Robert Bosch LLC and Bosch Engineering GmbH are each subsidiaries of Defendant Robert Bosch GmbH.

9. On information and belief, Defendant Elektrobit Inc. is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Bothell, Washington.

10. On information and belief, Defendant Elektrobit Automotive Inc. is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Bothell, Washington.

11. On information and belief, Defendant Elektrobit Corporation is a Finnish corporation having its principal place of business in Oulu, Finland.

12. On information and belief, Defendants Elektrobit Inc. and Elektrobit Automotive Inc. are each subsidiaries of Defendant Elektrobit Corporation.

13. On information and belief, Defendant Freescale is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Austin, Texas.

14. On information and belief, Defendant Fujitsu Semiconductor America, Inc. is a California corporation having its principal place of business in Sunnyvale, California.

15. On information and belief, Defendant Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited is a Japanese corporation having its principal place of business in Yokohama, Japan.

16. On information and belief, Defendant Fujitsu Semiconductor America, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited.

17. On information and belief, Defendant Infineon Technologies North America Corporation is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Milpitas, California.

18. On information and belief, Defendant Infineon Technologies AG is a German stock company having its principal place of business in Neubiberg, Germany.

19. On information and belief, Defendant Infineon Technologies North America Corporation is a subsidiary of Defendant Infineon Technologies AG.

20. On information and belief, Defendant Mentor is an Oregon corporation having its principal place of business in Wilsonville, Oregon.

21. On information and belief, Defendant Renesas Electronics America Inc. is a California corporation having its principal place of business in Santa Clara, California.

22. On information and belief, Defendant Renesas Electronics Corporation is a Japanese corporation having its principal place of business in Tokyo, Japan.

23. On information and belief, Defendant Renesas Electronics America Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Renesas Electronics Corporation.

24. On information and belief, Defendant TI is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Dallas, Texas.

25. On information and belief, Defendant Vector CANtech, Inc. is a Michigan corporation having its principal place of business in Novi, Michigan.

26. On information and belief, Defendant Vector Informatik GmbH is a German stock company having its principal place of business in Stuttgart, Germany.

27. On information and belief, Defendant Vector CANtech, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Vector Informatik GmbH.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

28. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. Thus, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

29. On information and belief, this Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendants STMicroelectronics, Inc., Freescale, and TI by virtue of these Defendants' respective principal places of business in Texas.

30. On information and belief, this Court has specific personal jurisdiction over each Defendant by virtue of each Defendant's continuous and systematic business activities in this State, directly or through intermediaries, which activities give rise to at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein and include: (i) making, using, offering for sale and/or selling the below identified infringing products in this State, and/or importing the below identified infringing products into this State; (ii) purposefully and voluntarily placing the below identified infringing products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that they will be purchased

by consumers in this State; and/or (iii) deriving substantial revenue from the below identified infringing products provided to individuals in this State.

31. On information and belief, venue is proper in this Judicial District as to each Defendant under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b) by virtue of each Defendant's continuous and systematic business activities in this Judicial District, directly or through intermediaries, which activities give rise to at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein and include: (i) making, using, offering for sale and/or selling the below identified infringing products in this Judicial District, and/or importing the below identified infringing products into this Judicial District; (ii) purposefully and voluntarily placing the below identified infringing products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that they will be purchased by consumers in this Judicial District; and/or (iii) deriving substantial revenue from the below identified infringing products provided to individuals in this Judicial District.

COUNT I
DIRECT AND INDIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,802,263

32. Plaintiff Stragent is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No. 7,802,263 ("the '263 Patent") entitled "System, Method and Computer Program Product for Sharing Information in a Distributed Framework." The '263 Patent was duly and legally issued on September 21, 2010. A true and correct copy of the '263 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

33. On information and belief, Defendant STM has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. STM's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least microcontrollers and software, including without limitation its SPC 560 series microcontrollers and related software, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product

made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by STM that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. STM is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

34. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant STM has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. STM's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing automobile manufacturers to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, automobiles that implement at least its SPC 560 series microcontrollers and related software, which automobiles STM knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. STM is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

35. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant STM has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. STM's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its SPC 560 series microcontrollers and related software, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the SPC 560 series microcontrollers and related software to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce

suitable for substantial noninfringing use. STM is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

36. On information and belief, Defendant Bosch has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Bosch's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least software products, including without limitation its CUBAS software products, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by Bosch that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Bosch is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

37. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Bosch has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Bosch's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing its customers, including without limitation one or more microcontroller suppliers named herein, to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, microcontrollers that implement at least its CUBAS software, which microcontrollers Bosch knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Bosch is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

38. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Bosch has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the

United States. Bosch's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its CUBAS software products, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the CUBAS software products to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Bosch is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

39. On information and belief, Defendant EB has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. EB's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least software products, including without limitation its Tresos software products, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by EB that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. EB is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

40. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant EB has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. EB's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing its customers, including without limitation one or more microcontroller suppliers named herein, to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, microcontrollers that implement at least its Tresos software, which microcontrollers EB knows infringe one or more claims of the '263

Patent. EB is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

41. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant EB has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. EB's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its Tresos software products, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the Tresos software products to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. EB is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

42. On information and belief, Defendant Freescale has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Freescale's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least microcontrollers and software, including without limitation its MC9S12XFxxx series microcontrollers and MCAL software, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by Freescale that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Freescale is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

43. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Freescale has been and now is actively inducing

infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Freescale's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing automobile manufacturers to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, automobiles that implement at least its MC9S12XFxxx series microcontrollers and MCAL software, which automobiles Freescale knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Freescale is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

44. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Freescale has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Freescale's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its MC9S12XFxxx series microcontrollers and MCAL software, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the MC9S12XFxxx series microcontrollers and MCAL software to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Freescale is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

45. On information and belief, Defendant Fujitsu has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Fujitsu's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least microcontrollers and software, including without limitation its MB91F465XAPMC

microcontroller and related software, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by Fujitsu that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Fujitsu is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

46. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant Fujitsu has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Fujitsu's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing automobile manufacturers to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, automobiles that implement at least its MB91F465XAPMC microcontroller and related software, which automobiles Fujitsu knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Fujitsu is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

47. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant Fujitsu has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Fujitsu's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its MB91F465XAPMC microcontroller and related software, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the MB91F465XAPMC microcontroller and related software to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or

commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Fujitsu is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

48. On information and belief, Defendant Infineon has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Infineon's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least microcontrollers and software, including without limitation its TC series microcontrollers and related software, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by Infineon that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Infineon is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

49. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant Infineon has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Infineon's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing automobile manufacturers to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, automobiles that implement at least its TC series microcontrollers and related software, which automobiles Infineon knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Infineon is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

50. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant Infineon has

been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Infineon's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its TC series microcontrollers and related software, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the TC series microcontrollers and related software to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Infineon is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

51. On information and belief, Defendant Mentor has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Mentor's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least software products, including without limitation its Volcano software products, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by Mentor that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Mentor is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

52. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Mentor has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Mentor's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing its customers, including without limitation one or more microcontroller suppliers named herein, to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within

the United States, and/or import into the United States, microcontrollers that implement at least its Volcano software, which microcontrollers Mentor knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Mentor is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

53. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Mentor has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Mentor's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its Volcano software products, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the Volcano software products to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Mentor is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

54. On information and belief, Defendant Renesas has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Renesas's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least microcontrollers and software, including without limitation its V850 series microcontrollers and related software, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by Renesas that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Renesas is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

55. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Renesas has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Renesas's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing automobile manufacturers to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, automobiles that implement at least its V850 series microcontrollers and related software, which automobiles Renesas knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Renesas is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

56. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant Renesas has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Renesas's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its V850 series microcontrollers and related software, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the V850 series microcontrollers and related software to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Renesas is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

57. On information and belief, Defendant TI has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. TI's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or

selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least microcontrollers and software, including without limitation its TMS570LS series microcontrollers and related software, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by TI that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. TI is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

58. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant TI has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. TI's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing automobile manufacturers to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, automobiles that implement at least its TMS570LS series microcontrollers and related software, which automobiles TI knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. TI is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

59. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement, Defendant TI has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. TI's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its TMS570LS series microcontrollers and related software, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the TMS570LS series microcontrollers and related software to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial

noninfringing use. TI is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

60. On information and belief, Defendant Vector has been and now is directly infringing the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Vector's direct infringements include, without limitation, making, using, offering for sale, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least software products, including without limitation its MICROSAR software products, that infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent, and any other product made, used, offered for sale, and/or sold by Vector that infringes one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Vector is thus liable for direct infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

61. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant Vector has been and now is actively inducing infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Vector's inducements include, without limitation and with specific intent to encourage the infringement, knowingly inducing its customers, including without limitation one or more microcontroller suppliers named herein, to make, use, offer for sale, and/or sell within the United States, and/or import into the United States, microcontrollers that implement at least its MICROSAR software, which microcontrollers Vector knows infringe one or more claims of the '263 Patent. Vector is thus liable for inducing infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

62. On information and belief, at least since the service of Stragent's Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and/or this First Amended Complaint, Defendant Vector has been and now is contributing to infringement of the '263 Patent in the State of Texas, in this

judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States. Vector's contributions include, without limitation, offering to sell and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, at least its MICROSAR software products, which constitute a material part of the invention recited in one or more claims of the '263 Patent, knowing the MICROSAR software products to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '263 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use. Vector is thus liable for contributory infringement of the '263 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

63. At least by serving its Original and/or First Amended Complaints for Patent Infringement, Stragent has given each Defendant written notice of the infringement.

64. As a result of Defendants' infringement of the '263 Patent, Stragent has suffered monetary damages that are adequate to compensate it for the infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Stragent requests that this Court enter:

A. A judgment in favor of Stragent that Defendants have directly infringed the '263 Patent;

B. A judgment in favor of Stragent that Defendants have actively induced infringement of the '263 Patent;

C. A judgment in favor of Stragent that Defendants have contributed to infringement of the '263 Patent;

D. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay Stragent its damages, costs, expenses, prejudgment and post-judgment interest, and post-judgment royalties for Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '263 Patent as provided under 35 U.S.C. § 284; and

E. Any and all other relief to which the Court may deem Stragent entitled.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Stragent, under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requests a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attorneys for Plaintiff Stragent, LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing document was filed electronically in compliance with Local Rule CV-5(a). As such, this document was served on all counsel who are deemed to have consented to electronic service, on this the 19th day of July 2011. Local Rule CV-5(a)(3)(A). Any defendant who has not received or waived service of process will be served with a copy of this First Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4.



Eric M. Albritton