

2008 Annual Report

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

The UC San Diego Technology Transfer Advisory Committee (TTAC) is responsible for general oversight of the university's technology transfer program. This standing committee is appointed by the chancellor and is chaired by the vice chancellor for research. It meets periodically to assess UC San Diego's technology transfer practices and guides the overall direction of the program.

Committee Members—FY2008

Arthur Ellis (Chair)

Vice Chancellor, Research

Michael Burkart

Professor, Chemistry and Biochemistry

Linda Dale

Assistant Vice Chancellor, Office of Contract and Grant Administration

James Hollan

Professor, Cognitive Science and Computer Science

Adriene Jenik

Professor, Computer and Media Arts

Michael Kelner

Professor, Pathology

William Kuperman

Professor, Scripps Institution of Oceanography—Marine Physical Laboratory

Lawrence Milstein

Professor, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Jane Moores

Assistant Vice Chancellor, Technology Transfer

Rosibel Ochoa

Executive Director, von Liebig Center
Jacobs School of Engineering

Jerrold Olefsky

Professor, Medicine

Frieder Seible

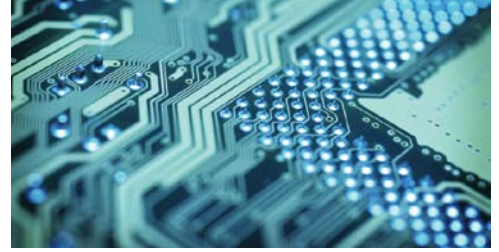
Dean, Jacobs School of Engineering

Suresh Subramani

Interim Dean, Division of Biological Sciences

Robert Sullivan

Dean, Rady School of Management



Message from the

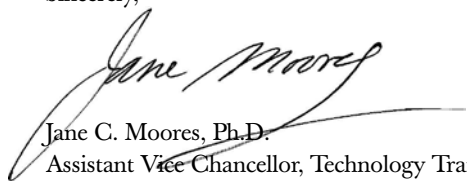
ASSISTANT VICE CHANCELLOR

As the Technology Transfer Office closes its books on fiscal year 2008 and moves into fiscal year 2009, we are in the midst of the most turbulent economic times in recent memory. Even with these daunting conditions, we are steadfast in our mission to keep innovations flowing to commercial markets.

UC San Diego remains one of the nation's most accomplished research universities. It's the region's third largest employer, and its research arm has local impact, national influence, and global reach. We are proud to do our part by taking scientific, medical, and technological breakthroughs and making them available for entrepreneurially-minded businesses and individuals. Since 2000, our office has had a yearly average of sixty commercial licenses, ten start-up companies formed with university technologies, more than three hundred innovation disclosures, and more than fifty U.S. patents issued. As you will see in this report, our results for the current fiscal year continue to reflect this trend.

New ideas and new technologies equal new growth. They are the catalysts that stimulate forward thinking and forward movement. It is a tried-and-true formula that keeps our knowledge-based economy thriving. We invite you to take part in our effort. As you do so, the technology transfer staff is here to serve and assist you with your innovations.

Sincerely,



Jane C. Moores, Ph.D.
Assistant Vice Chancellor, Technology Transfer





University of California

TOP 25 INVENTIONS

THREE UC SAN DIEGO INVENTIONS IN UC TOP-EARNING LIST—TWO IN TOP FIVE

During FY2008, the Top 25 revenue-producing inventions generated approximately \$78.3 million of total royalties and fees. This Top 25 group included three inventions from UC San Diego, which are listed below with their ranking in this list and the revenue generated:

FY2008

3	Interstitial Cystitis Therapy (1980) <i>School of Medicine</i>	\$8,670,000
4	Egf Receptor Antibodies (1983) <i>School of Medicine</i>	\$7,143,000
10	Firefly Luciferase (1984) <i>Biological/Physical Sciences</i>	\$1,866,000
		\$17,679,000

The three UC San Diego inventions listed above generated \$17,679,000 in revenue, which was 22 percent of the Top 25 total for the UC system. UC San Diego's contribution to the UC Top 25 has remained consistent from FY2007 when these same three technologies generated \$17,263,000 in income.

CLINICAL UPDATE

LYMPHOSEEK®

In 1998, UC San Diego's novel compound that had potential use for carrying drugs and markers to areas with cancerous tumors was made available for licensing. This delivery agent, developed by Professor David Vera, Ph.D., was licensed by Neoprobe Corporation, which investigated its uses in lymph nodes and eventually developed a product called Lymphoseek.

While other tracing agents are available on the market for detection purposes, none are specifically designed or approved for lymph node detection and are less efficient for that application. If approved for use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Lymphoseek will be the first radioactive tracing agent specifically intended for the detection of lymph node tumors. Future work with this product will expand its scope beyond breast and melanoma cancers to include other solid-tumor cancers.

Lymphoseek has two significant benefits over preexisting products. It has faster injection site clearance, which means it works more quickly. This is a key concern as it is used as a second step procedure during tumor-removal surgery. Secondly, Lymphoseek has less pass-through from the sentinel node to distal nodes. This translates into the ability to clearly target a problem node (or sentinel node) for quick removal and ensures a less invasive procedure for the patient.

With phase 1 clinical trials conducted at UC San Diego, Neoprobe then completed a successful multicenter phase 2 study in June 2007, and initiated a phase 3 study in June 2008. Both studies treated patients with either a melanoma or breast cancer diagnosis. As a next step, Neoprobe is seeking institutional review board clearance for a second phase 3 study. Once approved, the new study will be multicenter and conducted internationally to determine if a patient's head and/or neck squamous-cell carcinoma has spread into the lymphatic system.

With the results of two phase 3 studies, Neoprobe plans to seek FDA and European Union marketing approval for Lymphoseek in the second half of 2009.



If approved for use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Lymphoseek will be the first radioactive tracing agent specifically intended for the detection of lymph node tumors.

Get to Know Our

NEWEST COMPANIES

FY2008 was a productive year for the formation of new companies; fourteen new start-ups were founded with university technology. These fourteen start-ups licensed technologies from the School of Medicine, Jacobs School of Engineering, and the Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences—eight were biomedical technologies, five were computer/engineering technologies, and one was a copyright. Highlights from selected start-ups are listed below.

TDAK MEDICAL INCORPORATED

While advances are being made in the development of artificial corneas, the U.S. medical community relies on corneal donations to provide eyesight for nearly fifty thousand men, women, and children annually. Nearly seventeen thousand of these transplants are performed using a procedure called Descemet's Stripping Endothelial Keratoplasty (DSEK). While effective, it is not an ideal procedure.

One of the challenges associated with the grafted corneal transplants is protecting the donated tissue from damage. Eye banks store the tissue, but when it is time to use it surgically, this fragile tissue needs to be transported, handled, and inserted into the eye with extreme care. In a DSEK procedure, forceps are used to fold the corneal tissue, which can

unintentionally damage the delicate corneal endothelial cells.

In order to eliminate the use of forceps for corneal transplants, two researchers at UC San Diego worked with an outside collaborator to develop a novel approach to the problem. Called the endothelial keratoplasty injector (or EK injector), this device serves as an insertion mechanism for grafted corneal tissue. A key benefit of the device is that it minimizes the need to manipulate the graft as it is inserted into the recipient's eye. In the future, eye banks will be able to preload corneal tissue into the EK injector and ship it to the surgeon. The surgeon can use the injector to insert the graft into the recipient's eye without using forceps. Overall, the process should decrease surgical time, minimize trauma to the tissue, and increase the chances for a successful outcome.



With conceptual input from UC San Diego's David Schanzlin, M.D., and postdoctoral associate Dr. Aurora Torres, Dr. Thomas Trozera provided the final design for the EK injector while exploring the options and requirements for device commercialization. From December 2007 through June 2008, Trozera worked on the inoculation and methodology processes. By June 2008, he had developed a prototype and was tackling the manufacturing process. Upon signing a license agreement with UC San Diego, he launched his start-up company, TDAK Medical Incorporated.

Looking ahead to FY 2009, future efforts by the start-up company will focus on addressing the necessary protocols for the process (from preloading to surgical insertion), gaining U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval, and setting up a new manufacturing facility.



TAAZ.COM

In 2004, UC San Diego professor David Kriegman and graduate student Satya Mallick began work on a software algorithm that would enable a computer to separate gloss or shine from the underlying matte color of an observed object in a color image. This separation—on a pixel-by-pixel basis—allows gloss to be removed from a photo, and the matte and gloss image layers to be independently modified and recombined.

Kriegman, a computer science professor and renowned expert on face recognition software, and Mallick, who now holds a Ph.D., worked for nearly a year using a mix of computer vision and computer graphics techniques. The UC San Diego team, in collaboration with Professor Peter Belhumeur at Columbia University and Professor Todd Zickler at Harvard University, developed the most realistic method to date, and in 2005, they sought patent protection through UC San Diego's Technology Transfer Office.

In August 2007, a license for the patent rights and software copyrights was granted by UC San Diego to the start-up company, Photometria Incorporated, which was launched with the help of venture capital funding from iSherpa Capital. The result is taaz.com, a site quickly growing in popularity. The site received more than one million visits per month within its first year of operation and was the recipient of a 2008 CONNECT® MIP award.

Taaz.com is a destination Web site aimed at women who wish to experiment with brand name cosmetics and other products to create virtual makeovers. Using the high-tech, computer-vision algorithm developed at UC San Diego, users upload their own image and try out color contact lenses; teeth whitening; lip plumping; eyebrow shaping; hundreds of hairstyles and colors; and cosmetics, such as lip gloss, eye shadow, foundation, and blush. A hallmark of taaz.com is realism and ease of use—thanks in part to the licensed technology.

As they create their own virtual makeover, users experience products before they buy them. They can save the resulting makeover images, share them with friends, print them out with a shopping list, post them on Web pages, or give them to a makeup artist or hairstylist to create the look in real life.

With Kriegman as chief scientific officer, Photometria continues to grow at a rapid pace. The combination of advertising revenue, strong user-to-user referrals, partnerships, and international publicity has propelled Photometria beyond a successful launch.



> David Kriegman and Satya Mallick, developers of taaz.com. Photo courtesy of Daniel Kane, UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering.

HONORING INNOVATION

CONNECT has honored San Diego-based innovations for twenty-one years with their Most Innovative New Product (MIP) award. In 2008, UC San Diego's Kriegman and Mallick took top honors in the software and information technology category for taaz.com.



RAPTOR THERAPEUTICS

Working on breakthroughs in genetic diseases and metabolic disorders, Raptor Therapeutics acquired an exclusive license to a UC San Diego invention in December 2007. This license allowed Raptor to explore the uses of delayed-release cysteamine bitartrate (DR cysteamine), a drug invented by clinical researchers, Ranjan Dohil, M.D., and Jerry A. Schneider, M.D., at UC San Diego to treat certain conditions. Raptor is collaborating with UC San Diego researchers on clinical studies of DR cysteamine as a potential treatment for nephropathic cystinosis, a rare genetic disease, and for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), a metabolic disorder of the liver.

Cysteamine is also believed to have potential to treat other diseases. Within six months of acquiring its license, Raptor was awarded Orphan Drug Designation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for its work in using cysteamine as a treatment for Huntington's disease. Orphan Drug Designation is given by the FDA to drugs or biologics that treat rare diseases. It allows the designee (Raptor) to compete for federal funds to conduct clinical trials, to apply for tax credits, and to gain exclusive marketing rights.

Huntington's disease occurs in about one in twenty thousand people. It is hereditary and characterized by uncontrollable movements, mood swings, depression, and dementia. Presently there is no known cure, and the condition generally leads to death within fifteen to twenty years after diagnosis; however, Raptor believes that DR cysteamine may be a promising treatment for Huntington's disease.

In 2009, Raptor plans to initiate a phase 2 study of DR cysteamine in patients with Huntington's disease with Centre Hospitalier Universitaire d'Angers in France.

NEOSTASIS INCORPORATED

In 2003, researchers at UC San Diego identified a type of antibody with the potential to treat a broad range of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases without the toxic side effects of other approaches. This discovery by clinician-researcher Gregg J. Silverman, M.D., opened the door to possible options in the diagnosis and treatment of several medical conditions.

Moving ahead four years, a new start-up formed: Neostasis Incorporated. By acquiring a license for the invention, Neostasis seeks to develop antibody-based therapeutic agents. If successful, these agents could be used to treat

rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and other diseases for which there are no approved therapeutic agents.

To accomplish its goal, Neostasis works with protein-based, biotherapeutic agents that target cell membrane-associated molecules. These molecules can regulate cells in the immune system and control inflammatory responses. The approach enables Neostasis to specifically target a suppressive mechanism that has the potency of anti-inflammatory corticosteroids but without causing nonspecific host cell toxicity or impairing immune defenses against infection.

In 2007, Neostasis also caught the attention of Biogen Idec—a large biotech company based in Cambridge, Massachusetts—and became the first participant in Biogen's newly formed incubator program. Now housed at Biogen Idec's West Coast facility in San Diego, Neostasis is one of several participants in the Boston/San Diego-based program.

With Biogen's backing, Neostasis has a supportive environment in which to conduct its early development work and to move toward a conventional drug-development pipeline. With management resources, technical support, and infrastructure from Biogen Idec, the next three years will be a significant development phase for the new start-up.

AURICX PHARMACEUTICALS

As bacteria become increasingly resistant to antibiotic treatment, one bug in particular stands out: Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). More commonly known as staph, MRSA has reached epidemic proportions in the United States and causes more deaths than HIV.

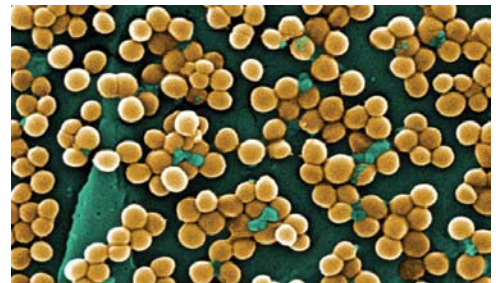
Early research efforts that focused on tactics to destroy staph bacteria were ineffective. The bacteria evolved and became resistant to treatment, prompting researchers at UC San Diego to take another approach. Rather than destroy the bacteria, why not control them? It is well known that *Staphylococcus* microorganisms reside on healthy human tissue. The medical problems occur when the organisms increase in number, evolve, and attack the body. The question was asked: “Could the organism be prevented from evolving?”

UC San Diego researchers Victor Nizet and George Liu found their answer in 2005 when they correlated the golden-colored pigment found in MRSA with the carotenoid—or antioxidant—properties found in yellow and orange vegetables.

Just as nutritionists tout the protective power of antioxidants to maintain good health, Nizet and Liu’s research showed that MRSA was using the same protective powers to evade destruction by white blood cells. The golden-colored pigment served as armor protecting the *Staphylococcus* microorganism from oxidants. When Nizet and Liu inhibited the golden pigment in MRSA by removing an enzyme gene, they found that the microorganism became highly susceptible to clearance via a normal human immune-system response.

In May 2008, the Houston-based AuricX Pharmaceuticals licensed this innovation from UC San Diego. Using the UC discovery and combining it with another pharmaceutical compound, the company is working to develop several novel anti-infectives, including one that will render MRSA susceptible to removal via a natural immune response or through the use of traditional antibiotic treatment.

AuricX’s near-term plans are to conduct animal studies, test a broader range of *Staphylococci*, and work toward an investigational new drug (IND) application through the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Later efforts include partnering with a mid-to-large size pharmaceutical company to conduct their human clinical trials. For more information on the company, visit their Web site at <http://www.auricx.com>.



> TOP: Victor Nizet, Professor of Pediatrics and Pharmacy

BOTTOM: MRSA bacteria *Image courtesy of the Centers for Disease Control (Janice Haney Carr and Jeff Hageman, MHS).*

A NEW APPROACH

Nizet and Liu’s discovery was a significant breakthrough that opens the door to new possibilities for hospitals and communities that struggle to control fast-spreading outbreaks of MRSA, a superbug that often out-mutates the latest antibiotic superdrug.

MUSIC SEARCH INCORPORATED

While the number of people accessing and downloading music through the Internet grows daily, providers grow increasingly more sophisticated in their ability to deliver customized genres of music. Within this mix, UC San Diego's Computer Audition Lab (CALab) developed its own technology that allows users to intuitively search for music using their own words. This contrasts with current methods that limit users' search words to a particular artist or song title. The CALab technology provides a wider range of music selections to the user and in a more cost-effective manner to the provider.

A key component in the new technology is how the music tags are devised. Existing online music search companies often enlist the aid of musician-employees who expend fifteen to twenty minutes per song to provide advanced-level tagging. The tagging allows a particular set of songs (or an artist) to surface in a search that involves variables such as genre, mood, or instruments. Rather than hiring musicians, the CALab technology employs an algorithm to predict natural language tags (words and phrases beyond the simple title and performer searches) that tag as accurately as do humans.

Additionally, the technology is "trained" through an online game environment. Players will compete in an interactive music-based matching game, where their choices provide the training data needed by the algorithm to tag other songs in the database.

The CALab technology was developed by a team of four and the resulting start-up company, Music Search Incorporated, includes cofounder Gert Lanckriet, assistant professor for electrical and computer engineering at UC San Diego; cofounder Doug Turnbull, UC San Diego Ph.D. graduate; Luke Barrington, UC San Diego Ph.D. student; and Damien O'Malley, interaction designer and art director. The team also displayed its product at the 2008 International Conference on Music Information Retrieval and took first place in the retrieval (search) category and first place in the annotation (tagging) category of the Music Information Retrieval Exchange (MIREX) contest.

Future plans for the new technology include using Facebook—a popular social-networking Web site—to conduct a wide-scale "stress test." Using a team of players and Web servers worldwide, the results of this test will validate the robustness of the game solution and serve as a critical milestone toward a full commercial launch in 2009.

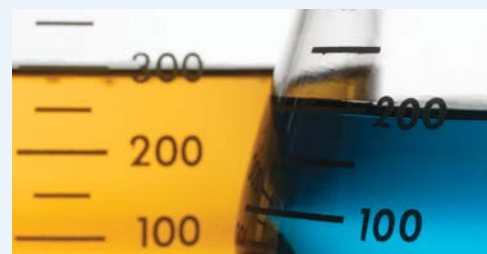


> **BOTTOM: Computer Audition Lab.** Photo courtesy of Calit2.

ALGORITHM FOR MUSIC

By employing a user-trained algorithm to assess the similarities between songs, the CALab technology provides personalized music recommendations beyond the customary and introduces less familiar songs and artists to the user. This process translates into millions of songs analyzed and indexed inexpensively and efficiently.

2007-2008



INCOME AND EXPENSE SUMMARY

The income and expense summary provides more detail on the revenue sources received, and expenses incurred, by the Technology Transfer Office. The table below lists the various components used to calculate the income and expenses from technology transfer-managed activities.



INCOME (In Thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL
Invention	\$5,477	\$5,627	\$7,240	\$6,368	\$11,473	\$15,496	\$21,842	\$21,423	\$22,694	\$117,640
Copyright	\$84	\$46	\$203	\$157	\$314	\$214	\$311	\$219	\$317	\$1,865
Tangible Research Materials	\$647	\$595	\$1,123	\$474	\$405	\$578	\$310	\$329	\$586	\$5,047
Legal Cost Reimbursement	\$2,815	\$2,032	\$2,899	\$3,678	\$2,896	\$5,396	\$4,234	\$4,080	\$7,261	\$35,290
Extraordinary Income †	\$33	\$56	\$5,552	-	-	-	\$1	\$193	\$23	\$5,859
Total Income	\$9,056	\$8,356	\$17,017	\$10,677	\$15,088	\$21,685	\$26,699	\$26,243	\$30,881	\$165,702

EXPENSE (In Thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL
Patent Prosecution	\$3,503	\$3,104	\$3,833	\$4,029	\$4,645	\$6,132	\$6,161	\$6,336	\$7,126	\$44,871
Copyright	\$8	\$5	\$1	\$3	-	\$4	-	-	-	\$20
Campus Operations	\$1,214	\$1,386	\$1,696	\$1,981	\$2,263	\$2,272	\$2,691	\$2,732	\$2,738	\$18,975
UCDP & OTT Assessment	\$438	\$603	\$862	\$902	\$877	\$892	\$879	\$461	\$65	\$5,979
Extraordinary Expenses*	\$221	\$3,916	\$2,993	\$6,567	\$2,789	\$258	\$57	\$205	\$18	\$17,023
UC General Fund**	\$730	(\$412)	\$1,519	(\$1,219)	\$1,007	\$2,657	\$3,382	\$2,612	\$3,470	\$13,748
Total Expense	\$6,113	\$8,603	\$10,9004	\$12,263	\$11,582	\$12,215	\$13,171	\$12,347	\$13,418	\$100,616
NET INCOME	\$2,942	(\$247)	\$6,113	(\$1,587)	\$3,506	\$9,470	\$13,528	\$13,897	\$17,463	\$65,086

† Extraordinary income includes nonrecurring items such as legal settlements and/or one-time payments.

* Extraordinary expenses includes unbudgeted expenses for litigation and settlement.

** UC General Fund was previously called State General Fund.

Some totals may change, from year to year, due to post-closing adjustments.

2008 FINANCIALS

Intellectual Property Disclosures

The number of invention and copyright disclosures reported to our office dipped slightly during FY2008 to 364 disclosures compared to 373 disclosures during FY2007. Since FY2002 the campus has averaged over 300 disclosures per fiscal year. At the end of FY2008, the campus had more than 2,500 innovations in its portfolio.

Agreements

In FY2008, total agreement activity increased to 796 agreements, compared to 758 agreements during FY2007. The agreements comprised licenses, options,

outgoing material transfers, confidentiality agreements, letters of intent, and other administrative agreements.

Licenses

Licenses for inventions and copyrights dipped slightly to 82 licenses in FY2008, versus 85 licenses in FY2007. The licensing activity was evenly distributed between inventions and copyrights with 41 for each agreement type.

Patents

Patent prosecution and protection of UC San Diego inventions continues to be a major component of our business activities.

In FY2008, 265 patents were filed—of which 212 were U.S. provisional and nonprovisional applications. While the total number decreased slightly from 267 patents filed in FY2007, the ratio of U.S. to foreign filings increased. Since FY2002, our campus has averaged over 250 patent applications filed each fiscal year.

In FY2008, total issued patents increased to 161 patents, as compared to 126 patents in FY2007. The number of U.S. patents issued decreased to 45 patents in FY2008, compared to 64 U.S. patents issued in FY2007. On average, it takes from three to five years for a U.S. patent to issue from the time an application is first examined at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

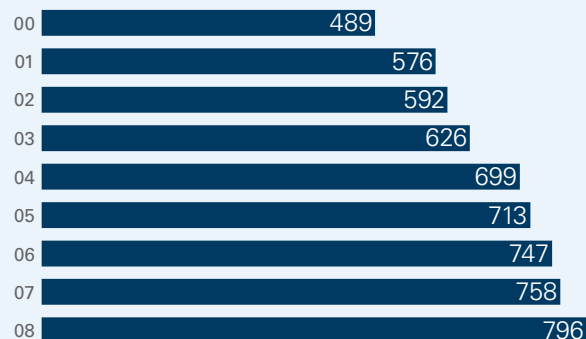
Intellectual Property Disclosures



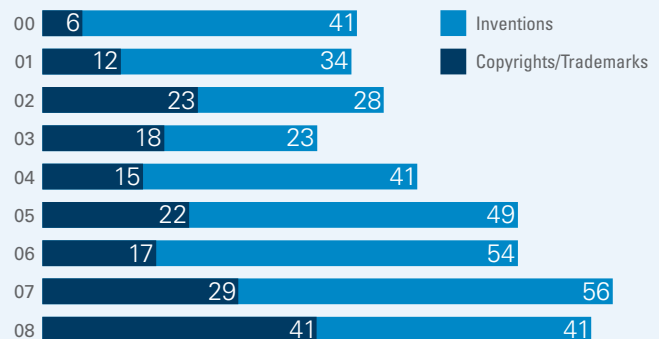
Patent Activities FY2000–2008

FILINGS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S. Provisional	55	74	75	127	144	133	147	142	127
U.S. Nonprovisional	87	76	86	45	44	39	35	65	85
International	22	40	41	69	94	67	89	60	53
Total Filed	164	190	202	241	282	239	271	267	295
PATENTS ISSUED	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.	58	59	42	51	50	60	44	64	45
Foreign	33	36	39	69	79	87	148	62	116
Total Issued	91	95	81	120	129	147	192	126	161

Tech Transfer Agreements



License Agreements for Inventions and Copyrights



Income

In FY2008, intellectual property income was approximately \$30.8 million compared to approximately \$26.2 million generated in FY2007. Income included nearly \$23 million in license fees and royalties (up about \$1.3 million from the previous period), over \$900,000 from fees for copyrights and transfers of tangible research materials (up over \$350,000 compared to the previous period), and approximately \$5.8 million in patent cost reimbursement.

Expenses

Campus TTO operations expenses remained flat at \$2.7 million in FY2008 compared to FY2007. The income and

expense summary on page nine lists the additional costs and outgoing payments paid by the university's technology transfer program. These overall expenditures were \$13.4 million in FY2008, compared to \$12.3 million in the previous period. The increase was attributed to higher patent prosecution costs of \$7.1 million in FY2008 versus \$6.3 million in the previous period; and a higher payment to the UC General Fund of \$3.5 million in FY2008, compared to \$2.6 million in the previous period.

Mandatory Distributions

The Technology Transfer Office distributed approximately \$14.8 million of intellectual property income in FY2008, compared to \$13.9 million in FY2007. Distributions were made to inventors/authors, joint co-owners of IP, academic units and research laboratories for research support, the campus fund, and the UC General Fund in accordance

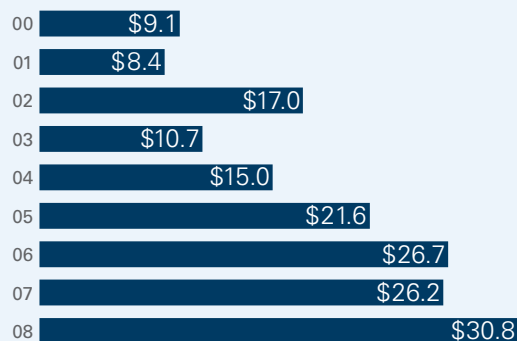
with UC policies and UC San Diego campus guidelines. Invention and copyright income distributions are based on income received in the prior fiscal year (accrual basis). Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) income distribution is based on income received in the same fiscal year (cash basis).

Research Impact

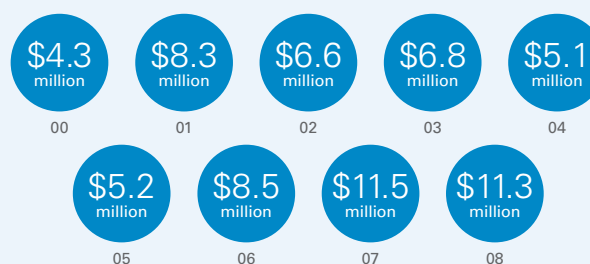
In FY2008, the estimated research impact was approximately \$11.3 million. Research impact calculation is based on the net income distributions to inventors/authors, academic departments, research laboratories, and nonprofit co-owners of intellectual property according to UC patent policies and campus guidelines. Other items included in this calculation are sponsored research pledges that the Technology Transfer Office negotiated in license agreements, when appropriate.

Total Income for Intellectual Property Management

(In Millions)



Estimated Research Impact



Mandatory Distributions of IP Management Income FY2000–2008

(In Thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL
Inventor/Author Share	\$1,598	\$2,155	\$2,098	\$4,054	\$2,654	\$3,727	\$6,192	\$8,667	\$8,605	\$39,750
Joint Titleholders Share	\$60	\$197	\$633	\$304	\$295	\$77	\$393	\$127	\$398	\$2,484
Research Labs/HAU*/Dept. Share	\$980	\$929	\$1,990	\$1,271	\$1,126	\$1,215	\$1,747	\$2,501	\$2,332	\$14,090
UC General Fund Share **	\$730	(\$412)	\$1,519	(\$1,219)	\$1,007	\$2,657	\$3,382	\$2,612	\$3,470	\$13,748
Total Distributions	\$3,368	\$2,868	\$6,240	\$4,410	\$5,083	\$7,675	\$11,714	\$13,907	\$14,806	\$70,071

* Home Academic Unit

** FY01 and FY03 shows credit due to extraordinary legal expenses; formerly called State General Fund

Some totals may change, from year to year, due to post-closing adjustments.

Community Outreach and PARTNERING

The Technology Transfer Office supports, participates in, or organizes various events throughout the year.

July 07

Tech Trek, American Association of University Women—Science and Math Outreach Program for Middle School Girls

August 07

UCSD-Korea University Workshop on Electronic/Magnetic/Photonic Materials and Devices

CONNECT®—Legislative Forum on Patent Reform

September 07

UC Technology Transfer Advisory Committee—Oakland CA

Patent Seminar

Industry-University Cooperative Research Program/UC Discovery Team Tech Transfer Roundtable

TechTIPS Dialogue @ Calit2

Licensing Executive Society Chapter Meeting

Connect with CONNECT

Taiwan TechnoMart Innovations Conference—Taiwan

October 07

\$50K Entrepreneurship Competition

San Diego Intellectual Property Lawyers' Association Chapter Meeting

Athena Breakfast

TechTIPS Dialogue @ Calit2

Biocom Intellectual Property Committee Workshop

TRITON Innovation Network \$50K Great Tech Hook-up

Biocom: Business Strategies for New USPTO Rules

Licensing Executive Society Annual Meeting—Vancouver, Canada

Teaching Negotiation in an Organization—Boston, MA

November 07

TechTIPS Dialogue @ Calit2

San Diego Intellectual Property Lawyers' Association Chapter Meeting

Biocom Breakfast

Post Doctoral Professional Development Series

Innovators Roundtable Meeting: Life Sciences

UCSD Cancer Center Symposium

CONNECT Frontiers in Science: Algae to Bioenergy

UC Intellectual Property Managers Fall Meeting—Irvine, CA

December 07

TechTIPS Dialogue @ Calit2

Exploit/Singapore

Moore's UCSD Cancer Center Nano Symposium

CONNECT Most Innovative Product Awards Luncheon

January 08

UC San Diego Software Overview Patents 2008

Licensing Executive Society Chapter Meeting

Triton Innovation Network \$50k Event: The Great Tech PitchFest

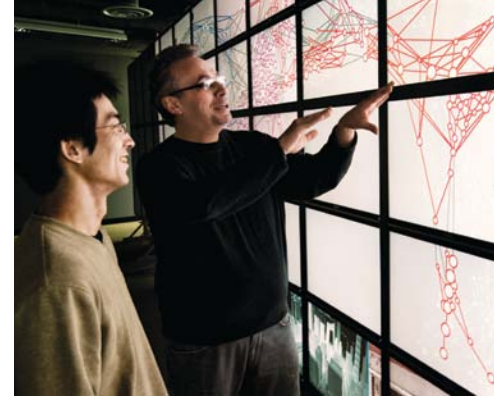


> **TOP:** Photo courtesy of Calit2.

BOTTOM: Atkinson Hall. Photo by Mary Beth Lane.

OUR NEW NAME

The Technology Transfer Office (TTO) was formerly called Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Services (TechTIPS). The name change became official in 2008.



Certified Licensing Professional (CLP)
Certification Work Group—Tampa, FL
San Diego Center for Molecular
Agriculture: The Biology and Business of
Biofuels Symposium

February 08

Patent Strategies
Intellectual Property Seminar at Scripps
Institution of Oceanography
San Diego Intellectual Property Lawyers'
Association Chapter Meeting
Association of University Technology
Managers Annual Conference—San
Diego, CA
A Different Perspective on Licensing—
Industry Speaks to Academia
BioPartnering—Vancouver, Canada

March 08

UC Technology Transfer Advisory
Committee—Oakland, CA
San Diego Intellectual Property Lawyers'
Association Chapter Meeting
Licensing Executive Society Chapter
Meeting
Innovators Roundtable Meeting: Physical
Sciences
Von Liebig Entrepreneurial Seminars

April 08

CONNECT Frontiers in Science
UC San Diego School of Medicine
Business Contracting A-Z
Copyrights Seminar
CONNECT Early Business Assessment
UC San Diego School of Medicine Junior
Faculty Workshop
Licensing Executive Society Chapter
Meeting
UC San Diego School of Medicine:
Technology Transfer Presentation

UC NERF Conference—Oakland, CA

May 08

Athena Pinnacle Awards
Von Liebig Entrepreneurial Seminars
Biological Sciences Student Association
Life Sciences Career Expo
Jacobs School of Engineering Business
Officers Monthly Meeting
Licensing Executive Society Chapter
Meeting
Exploit—Singapore
Innovators Roundtable Meeting: Life
Sciences
CONNECT Early Business Assessment
UC Intellectual Property Managers Spring
Meeting—Oakland, CA
Licensing Executive Society Annual
Conference—Chicago, IL

June 08

CONNECT Early Business Assessment
Licensing Executive Society Chapter
Meeting
Tech Coast Angels Seed Track
Von Liebig Entrepreneurial Seminars
Pfizer Incubator
FDA Basics Workshop
UC NERF Conference—Oakland, CA
Sino American BioPharmaceutical
Association Annual Conference
BioBootcamp
Connecting with Italian Biotech at BIO
Japan Patent Office: Patent Practices
Howard Hughes Medical Institute
Intellectual Property Conference—
Bethesda, MD
BIO2008 Annual Convention—San
Diego, CA

> **TOP LEFT:** Technology Transfer Office, Torrey
Pines Center North. *Photo by Skip Cynar.*

TOP RIGHT: *Photo courtesy of Calit2.*

VISITORS

August 07

Taiwanese Delegation
Korean Delegation
Washington State Delegation: Tech
Transfer, Faculty, Start-ups and the
Culture of Innovation

September 07

INiTS (Austrian high-tech business
accelerator) Vienna, Austria
Taiwan IPR

November 07

Korean Delegation
China Delegation

February 08

Turkey Delegation Protecting
Intellectual Property Rights
Japan Ministry of Education, Culture,
and Technology
Vietnam Ministry of Science and
Technology

March 08

Kobe Cluster/Foundation for
Biomedical Research and Innovation
(FBRI)

June 08

UCSD Technology Transfer Open
House for BIO Annual Meeting
Puerto Rico Science and Technology



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

University of California, San Diego | 9500 Gilman Drive # 0910 | La Jolla, Ca 92093-0910
858-534-5815 | invent.ucsd.edu



Mixed Sources
Product group from well-managed
forests, controlled sources and
recycled wood or fiber
www.fsc.org Cert no.
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council