Driving Innovation to Market.

The Entrepreneurial University

Responsible Conduct of Research Involving Humans
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- $894 Million in Research Funding (FY2013)
- 406 inventions per year (FY2013)
- 19 start-ups per year (FY2013) – 156 active
- 1900+ Active Inventions (FY2012)
- 650+ Active U.S. Patents (FY2012)
Successful UCLA Licensed Products

- Xtandi for late-stage prostate cancer (2012)
- Micro-PET Imaging
- Diagnostics for Gastro-intestinal Disorders
- GDC Coil for Aneurysms
- Clot Retriever Coil
- Nicotine Patch
- eTNS for Treatment of Epilepsy and Depression
OIP-ISR Mission

Support UCLA's research, education and service mission by:

- Protecting intellectual property;
- Facilitating collaborations with industry;
- Educating the academic community about intellectual property; and
- Accelerating the translation of ideas for social benefit (i.e., entrepreneurship)
Why work with OIP-ISR?

- Intellectual property necessary to incentivize commercial development.
- We work with faculty to evaluate new opportunities for commercial potential, such as:
  - Devices
  - Material
  - Compositions
  - Processes/methods
  - Research tools
  - Software
What is Intellectual Property?

- ‘Creations of the mind’
- Protection includes:
  - Patents
  - Copyright
  - Trademark
  - Trade secrets

For more IP Basics see
http://techtransfer.universityofcalifornia.edu/IPAwareness/story.html
**Intellectual Property (some highlights..)**

**Patents**
- Provides the owner with the right to exclude others from making, using and selling the invention.
- Patent **does not** provide the owner with the right to make, use or sell their invention.
- Patent granted in exchange for full disclosure of how to make and use the invention.
- Patents are examined.

**Copyright**
- Provides the owner of an original work of authorship with the right to copy, perform, distribute, make derivatives, adapt, and to display or perform in public.
- Copyright protects only fixed, original and creative expression, **not** the ideas or facts upon which the expression is based.
- No examination and registration not required (except when enforcement)
What are your obligations?

- Disclose to OIP-ISR all inventions conceived or reduced to practice while employed by UC.
- Ownership is transferred to UC for inventions that are conceived or developed:
  - within the course and scope of UC employment while employed by UC,
  - using any UC research facilities, or
  - through any connection with a gift, grant, or contract research funds received through UC.
How to work with our office?

- Contact us as early as possible, but preferably prior to a public disclosure. http://oip.ucla.edu

- You can complete an invention report or just call.

- Variety of technical backgrounds and expertise.
What are the Activities of OIP-ISR?

- Identifying and protecting technologies with commercial potential
- Marketing technologies and facilitating relationships between faculty and industry
- Negotiating agreements, including CDA/NDA, material transfer, options, sponsored research, and licenses
- Assisting UCLA entrepreneurs and startups
- Protecting the university’s interests by managing risk and ensuring compliance
- Distribution of revenue (UCOP)
Why Do Universities Manage IP?

Pre-1980, most universities did not have tech transfer offices

- Early-stage research innovations belonged to federal agencies
- Only 5% of patents ever commercialized, resulting in very few products, jobs, or other public benefits

Bayh-Dole Act (1980) gave universities right and obligation to patent and commercialize federally-funded inventions

- Most universities broadened policies to include all inventions made with university resources
Why Is Technology Transfer Difficult?

- 1000 Inventions disclosed
- 420 Patent applications filed
- 170 Inventions licensed
- 40 Inventions earning royalties
- 1 Invention earns >$1M

Licenses >$1M drive most of the revenues

Inventions Take Years to Get Licensed
Average Time-to-License = 5 years

Source: UCOP data (1940-2011)
Patents Demand Significant Investment

Medical & Life Science Patents

Engineering & Applied Science Patents

Source: Columbia University’s Office of General Counsel (assumes patenting in 5-9 foreign markets)
Technology Transfer in an Entrepreneurial University

- Comport with institution’s mission

- Activities are still governed by:
  - California State and Federal Regulations and Laws
  - UC Policy
  - Campus Policy
  - Requirements of research sponsors

- Impacts:
  - Licensing practice e.g. publication freedom, reservation of rights
  - New company formation by faculty entrepreneurs e.g. no use of public resources for private gain