COLUMBIA | TECHNOLOGY VENTURES

Data Sciences Entrepreneurship class

Feb 2013



Columbia Technology Ventures

in Columbia Technology Ventures
www.techventures.columbia.edu
techventures@columbia.edu

Agenda for Today

- 1. Context on University tech transfer
- 2. Patents 101

Increasing Focus on Defensive and Offensive Patenting



Jury Awards \$1 The jury found th mobile devices, in



In Technology W. Alongside the im many see a des

October 7, 2012 - By CHARLE "The Patent, Used as a Sword" - last two decades,

Clot-Fighting Drug Plavix Set to Lose Patent Protection

The drug, which prevents clots among heart attack patients, will no longer be promoted by Bristol-Myers Squibb because of an influx of cheaper May 16, 2012 - By KATIE THOMAS - Business Day - Article - Print Headline: "As Plavix Patent Dies, So Does Promotion"

Court Reaffirms Right of Myriad Genetics to Patent



NTP Takes On More Sma 8:31 P

Indeed, R.I.M. settled with N7 Canadian telecommunications

Court refused to the N7 Canadian telecommunications Court refused to hear the Can

July 9, 2010 - By STEVE LOHR - Techno.

upon a series of Apple patents on Nortel Networks, the

Canadian telecommuna it has agree equipment maker, says it has agree Genes

Challenge Big Makers"

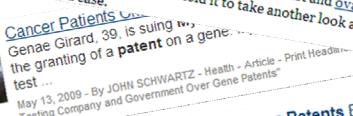
to sell more than 6,000 patent asse to an alliance made up of Apple, Microsoft and other technology g

BlackBerry Maker Reaches Deal in P. for \$4.5 billion in cash.

By IAN AUSTEN Published: March 3, 2006

OTTAWA, March 3 — The prospect of a shutdown of BlackBerry wireless e-mail service in the United States evaporated today as the two companies in the patent dispute reached a \$612.5 million settlement.

A federal appeals court reaffirmed on Thursday the right of Myriad Genetics to patent two genes linked to breast and ovarian cancer, after the Supreme Court told it to take another look at the hotly contested case.



Testing Company and Government Over Gene Patents"

Monsanto Wins Big Award in a Biotech Patent Case

A federal jury awarded \$1 billion in damages to the crop biotect. Monsanto, saying that its arch rival DuPont had willfully infringe

August 1, 2012 - By ANDREW POLLACK - Business Day - Article - Print Headline: "N

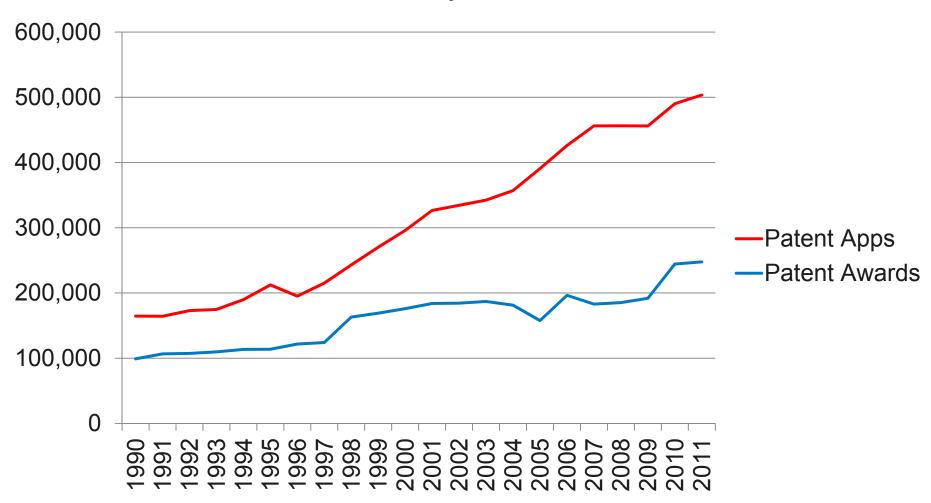


Drug Firms Face Billions in Losses as Patents End At the end of November, Pfizer stands to lose a \$10-billion-a-year revenue stream when the patent on its blockbuster cholesterol drug March 6, 2011 - By DUFF WILSON - Business Day - Article - Print Headline: "Drug Firms Face

March 6, 2011 - By Jury Visite End"
Billions in Losses in '11 as Patents End"
TECHNOLOGY VENTURES

300% Increase in Patent Applications Since 1990





History of University Technology Transfer

Pre-1980

- Early-stage research innovations belonged to federal agencies
- However, government not motivated to actively commercialize
- Result: 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

Since 1980, rapid adoption among U.S. universities

Wait, Does the University Own Student Inventions? http://bit.ly/TDZoiy



FAOs for Students

1) What is Columbia Technology Ventures (Tech Ventures)?

Columbia Technology Ventures is the technology transfer office of Columbia University, charged with managing Columbia University's intellectual property. With more than 300 invention disclosures received, 50-60 license deals executed, and 10-12 start-up companies launched each year on average, Columbia Technology Ventures has ranked among the top five leading university technology transfer offices each year for the past decade. We also host "20 lectures & panel discussions each year on topics related to entrepreneurship and intellectual property, which all students are welcome to attend.

2) I have an idea for a start-up company that I've been kicking-around. Can Tech Ventures help me? Yes. Whether you have specific questions, would like to brainstorm about a potential business idea, or want to learn more about what it takes to launch a new venture, our Venture Lab can help you get started and connect you with a wide array of entrepreneurial resources at Columbia and in New York City. We host "Entrepreneur Office Hours" by appointment throughout the calendar year, dedicated to helping budding entrepreneurs harness, refine and realize their entrepreneurial aspirations.

3) I think I might have a new patentable invention. How can Tech Ventures help me?

When it comes to realizing the commercial potential of a new patentable invention, our seasoned team of business and legal professionals can help evaluate the commercial potential of your idea and advise you on important steps to protect, market, license, and/or otherwise position your idea for commercialization. Contact us at techventures@columbia.edu to set up an appointment, or visit our monthly "Inventor Office Hours". where we offer guidance on marketability, intellectual property protection, and resources to further develop your invention.

4) Does Columbia have an ownership claim to my invention?

While Columbia may in some instances have an ownership interest in your invention per Columbia policy. Tech Ventures will generally assign whatever Columbia's rights and interests in the invention may be to you if all of the following are true:

- All Columbia-affiliated inventors are students;
- None of the Columbia-affiliated inventors is employed by the university in a research setting (e.g., research-related work study, part-time, casual, or temp roles; or research assistant, teaching assistant, fellow, or post-doc positions; or in any other research capacity); and
- . The activity from which the invention arose did not make significant use of funding provided by or to the university (e.g., federal grants or industry funding for research), university research materials (e.g., laboratories or technical equipment), or university employee time (e.g., Faculty, technical staff).

Please note that, in keeping with many of our peer universities' practices, Tech Ventures generally does not consider the following to constitute "significant use":

- Advice that a student may receive from a faculty or staff member as may be commonly solicited in the context of an educational experience (i.e., related to a course);
- Use of Columbia resources by students in the context of their coursework (e.g., classrooms, dorms, and
- Very small stipends made by departments in an educational context, such as to provide student teams with a budget for components during senior design classes.

b) Can telling others about my invention jeopardize my ability to file a patent application?

Unfortunately, yes. In the U.S., you may have up to one year from the date of your first public disclosure of the invention to file a patent application. This one-year period is commonly called "the grace period." However, outside the US, you generally have no grace period - you must file your application before any non-confidential disclosure of the invention.

Determining whether a disclosure is public (US) or non-confidential (ex-US) can be challenging. But, some general guidance can be given to help avoid inadvertently triggering a filing deadline.

- Conferences and publications (both on-line and in print) are usually public.
- Discussions among Columbia students and Columbia instructors in a class, and discussions between a Columbia student and a Columbia faculty advisor, are usually considered confidential.
- Discussions with non-Columbia personnel (e.g., outside mentors) are usually non-confidential unless there is a non-disclosure agreement in place, though these discussions may be still be considered nonpublic from the USPTO's perspective.

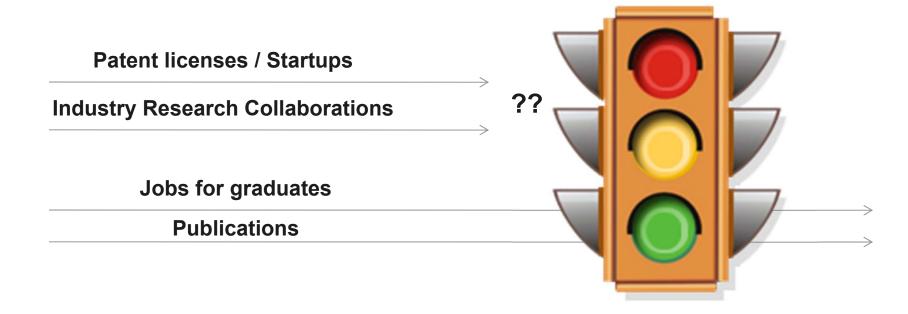
There is no bright line to determine public and non-confidential disclosures. We invite you to contact us if you would like more information on this topic.

6) I'd like to learn more, where can I get more information?

For more information about Tech Ventures, who we are and what we do, please visit our website at www.techventures.columbia.edu or email us at techventures@columbia.edu. We also invite you to join our mailing list to receive the latest news and events on topics relating to technology transfer, entrepreneurship, and innovation at Columbia.

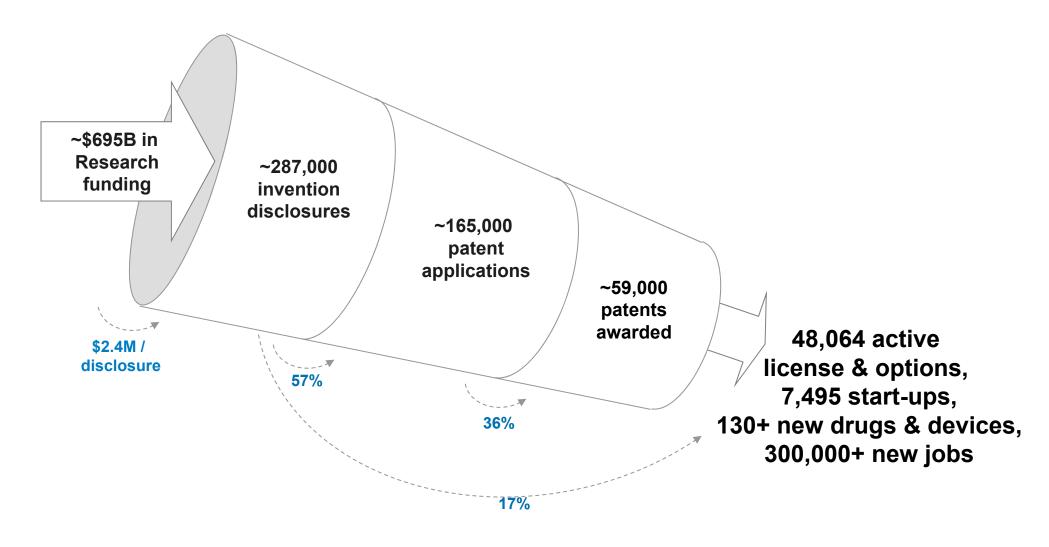
University Technology Transfer Happens in Many Ways

Some Routes Need a Little Help, Where Incentives Are Not 100% Aligned



US Tech Transfer Productivity "By The Numbers":

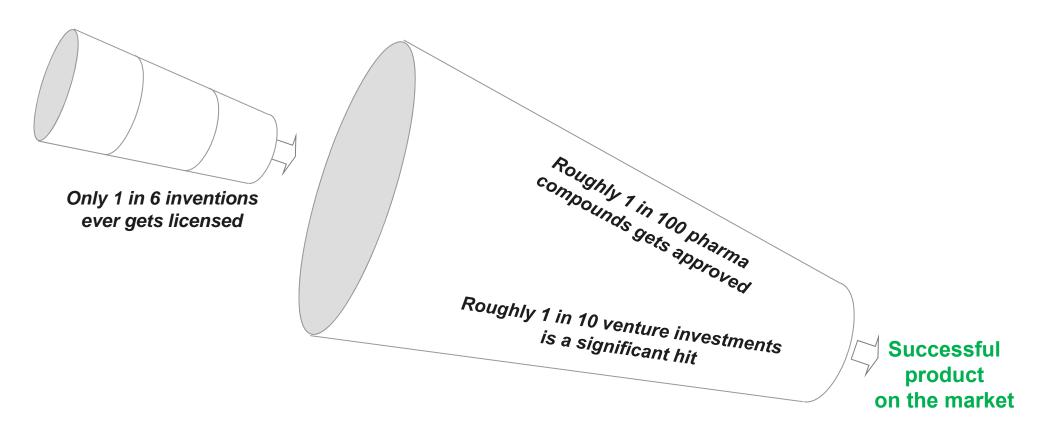
Cumulative Inputs and Outputs, 1991 - 2011



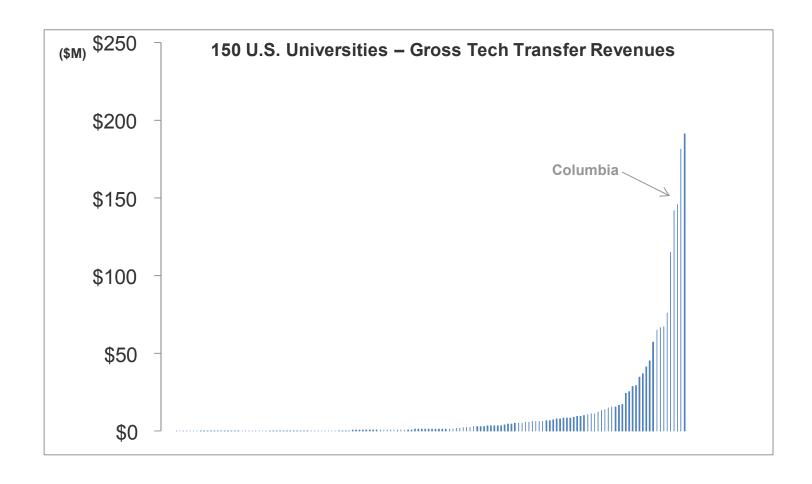
But the End of One Process is Just the Beginning of Another

University's Funnel

Industry / VC's Funnel



Commercial Success is Not Easy



Who Else Does Well, Commercially?

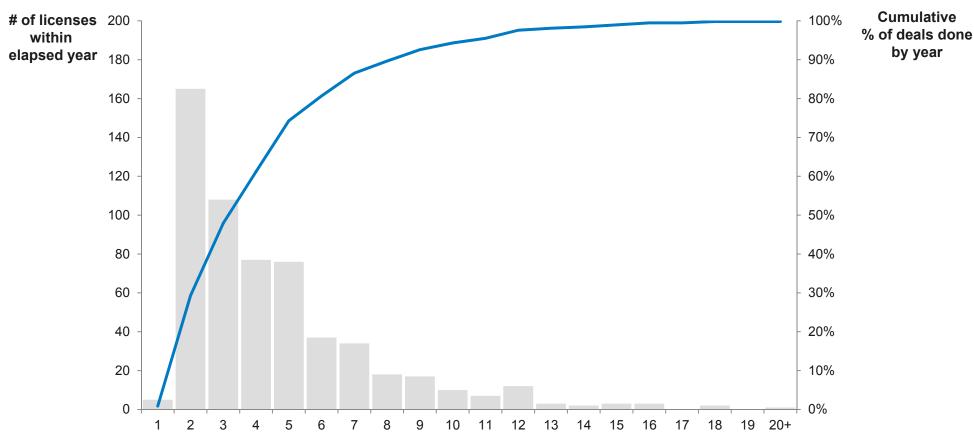
(FY2011) <u>Name of Institution</u>	<u>License</u> <u>Income</u>	Research Expenditures	Invention Disclosures
Northwestern Univ.	\$192 M	\$484M	195
Univ. of California System	\$182 M	\$5,419M	1,581
Columbia Univ.	\$146 M	\$714M	335
New York Univ.	\$142 M	\$431M	167
Mass. Inst. of Technology (MIT)	\$76 M	\$1,490M	603
Univ. of Washington	\$67 M	\$967M	356
Stanford Univ.	\$67 M	\$806M*	504
UW-Madison/WARF	\$58 M	\$1,112M	357
Wake Forest Univ.	\$46 M	\$188M	70
Univ. of Minnesota	\$10 M	\$808M	250

Source: AUTM 2011 data except * AUTM 2010 data

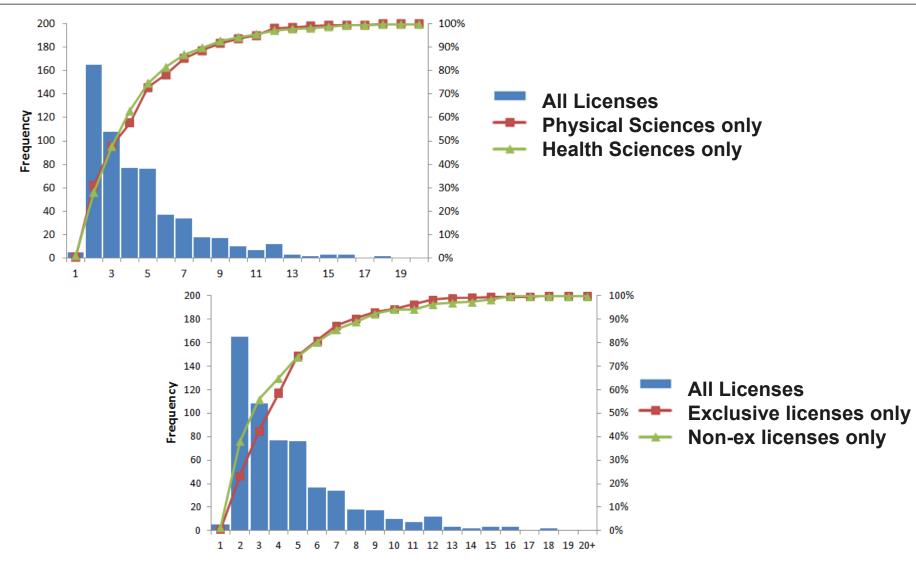
Inventions Often Take Years to Get Licensed:

Only ~50% of Deals Done by Year 3, only 70% by Year 5

Columbia University: # of Years from Invention to First License

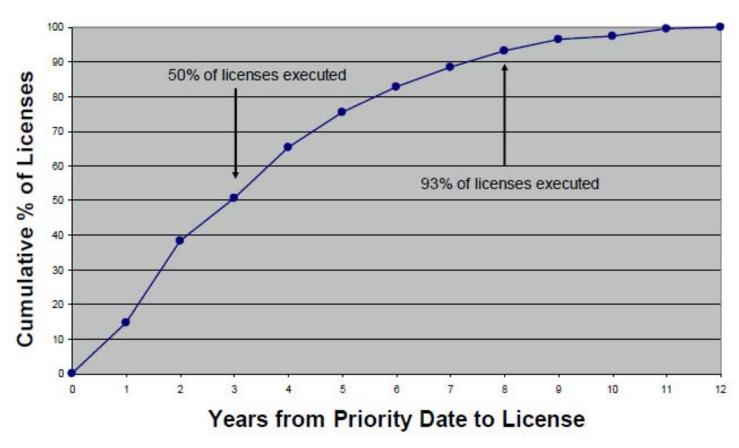


Elapsed Time from Invention to License Relatively Constant Only Slight Variation by Health Science vs. Phys Sci; Exclusive vs. Non-Exclusive



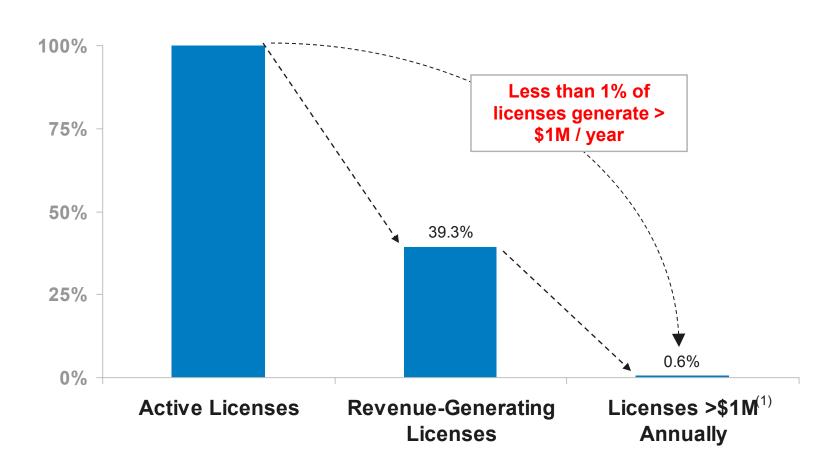
Columbia's Experience Mirrors that of Other Institutions

<u>National Cancer Institute's Licenses</u> # of Years from Patent Filing to License (1995 – 2009)



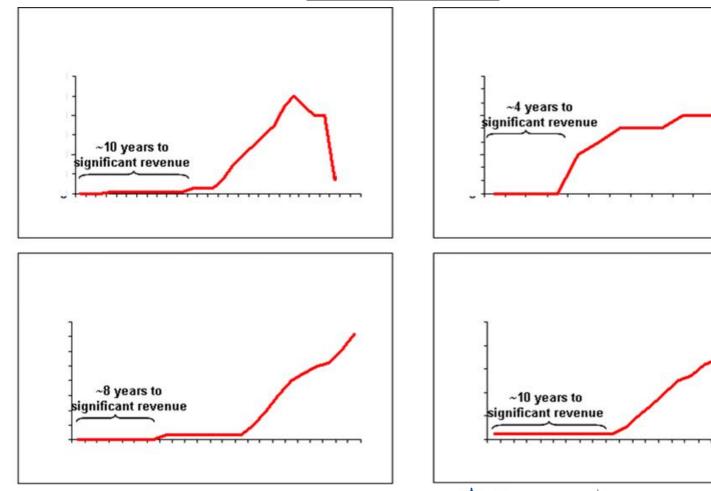
"Blockbusters" Drive Most of the Revenue, But are Rare

% of active licenses



And "Big Winners" Take Many Years To Develop ... And Aren't Always Obvious at the Time

Columbia's Four Biggest Revenue Producers (Revenue per Year)



Columbia's Tech Transfer Mission

- To facilitate the <u>translation of academic research</u> into practical applications, for the benefit of society on a local, national and global basis
- To <u>support the research of Columbia faculty</u> by generating funding for the University and facilitating partnerships with industry where appropriate
- To educate and serve as a resource for the Columbia community on matters relating to entrepreneurship, intellectual property, and technology commercialization

Columbia Technology Ventures Annual Activity Metrics

~300 new inventions from Faculty research



Columbia
Technology
Ventures



~70 licenses & options

~15 start-up companies

~\$140M in gross IP revenues

Products Using Columbia Technology





































∑Thyrogen[®]

thyrotropin alfa for injection





Roku®















zımmer









149 Startups Spun Out of Columbia in 19 Years

Of those, 90 still active, 42 VC-backed, 9 gone public, 18 acquired

Health Analytics







Pharma & Devices















Vizio Medical Devices LLC

Media & Fashion









Communications



Cybersecurity & Corporate Computing

System Management ARTS (SMARTS)





Cleantech



Radiator Labs



Entrepreneurship@Columbia: Many Resources Available!



Columbia Departments
Columbia Tech Ventures
Columbia Business School
Columbia Engineering
Center for Advanced Technology
Columbia Journalism

Student & Alumni
Columbia Venture Community
Application Development Initiative

http://entrepreneurship.columbia.edu

What Is a Patent?

National legal protection for an invention

Invention = solution to a real-world problem that works for its intended purpose

Exclusive right to <u>prevent</u> others from practicing the invention for 20 years

Could I Theoretically Get A Patent on My Idea?

- Patentable subject matter
- Utility
- Novelty
- Non-obviousness

Just because you could doesn't mean you will...
ultimately, up to the USPTO,
and how much \$ you have to spend

When and How Should I File?

Certain events jeopardize patent rights.

 public disclosures; non-confidential disclosures; sales and offers for sale; public uses

Grace periods may be available, but -

- US law is changing, and
- ex-US law is still draconian.

Recommended practices

- File before disclosing or marketing!
- Avoid obfuscation about prior art, inventorship, ownership
- Find a good patent attorney

How Much Am I Going to Spend?

First filing: ≤\$1,000 → \$15,000+

a U.S. provisional patent application

At 12 months: add \$8,000 \rightarrow 30,000+

- a U.S. non-provisional patent application
- P(atent) C(ooperation) T(reaty) application

If PCT, at 30 months: "national stage"

Add \$5,000 → \$20,000 per country

Remember, "You Can Get Almost Always Get a Patent"

How Do You Get Strong Protection?

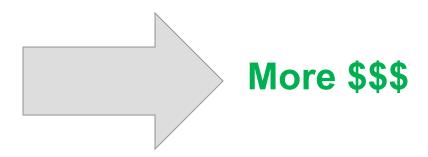
More claims

Broader claims

Better written patents

More patent families

Hold for longer



Key question: how much to invest?

Factors That Drive Successful Commercialization

Prior art; freedom-to-operate; data to support claims; breadth of claims; specificity of claims

Market dynamics

Size; concentration; growth; licensing prevalence; competitiveness; margin

Competitive approaches; incremental vs. disruptive; likelihood of adoption; cost / revenue impact from adoption

Development stage

Availability of R&D funding; ability of team to focus human resources; willingness to collaborate; time until commercialization

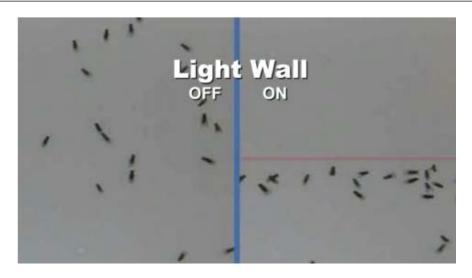
Budget

"What's your bankroll?"

CTV makes ~1000 such decisions each year!

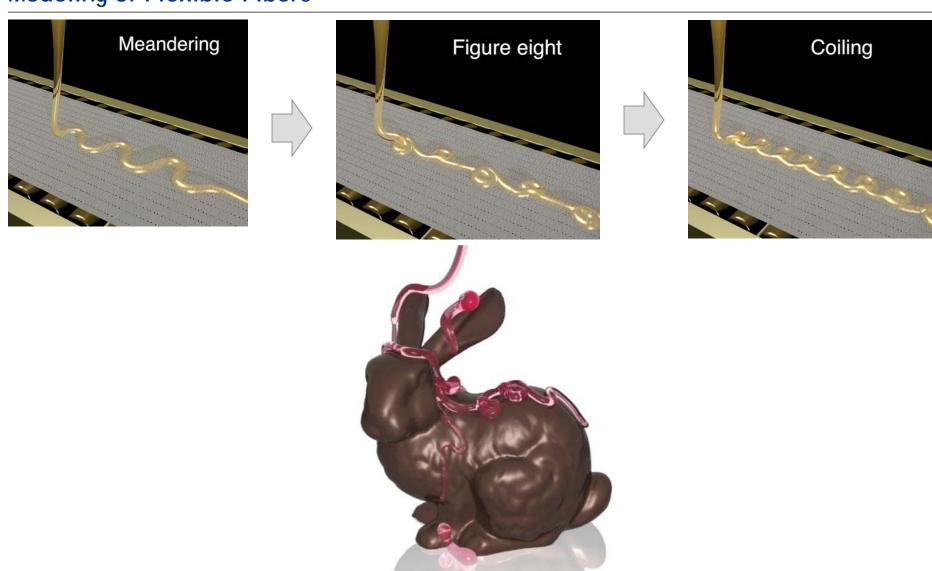
How to Decide?

Tunable Light Source That Repels Mosquitos



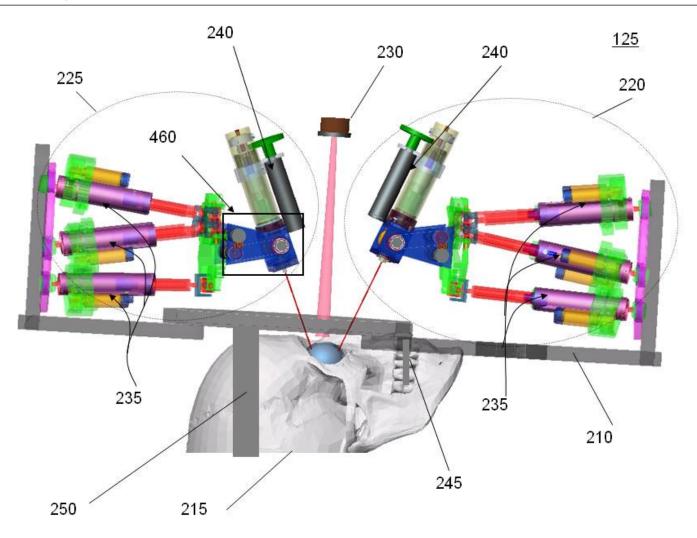


How to Decide? Modeling of Flexible Fibers



How to Decide?

More Precise Surgical Robotics



Thank you

techventures@columbia.edu

www.techventures.columbia.edu