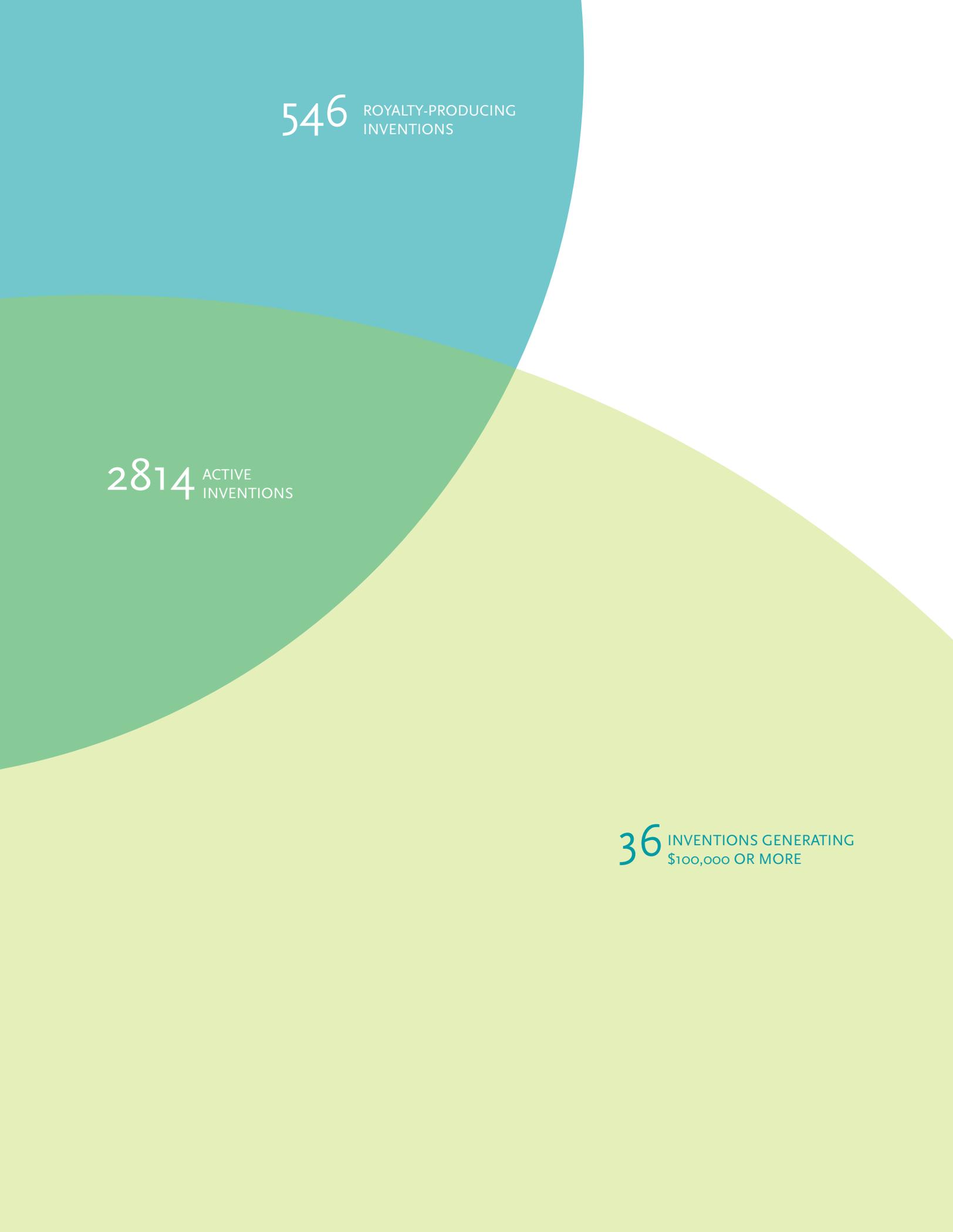


SYNERGY.

Our culture celebrates the individual: the Nobel Prize, the Gold Medal, the Oscar. But more often than not, we can accomplish more when we work with others. It is not necessarily easy. In fact, working with others can be more complex, particularly when we have to try to understand and accommodate different working styles, different perspectives, and different goals. But it's also clear that when we work collaboratively with others, particularly those who can add value to the effort, something special can happen.



546 ROYALTY-PRODUCING
INVENTIONS

2814 ACTIVE
INVENTIONS

36 INVENTIONS GENERATING
\$100,000 OR MORE

Synergy is obvious in the workings of our own office at OTL; we see it when it comes to invention and commercialization; and we see it when it comes to research relationships. We at OTL and Stanford believe we can accomplish more by working together. For us, it's clear that the sum is often greater than the parts.

Within OTL, each of us has our own unique strengths: From those who are very detailed and data oriented, to those who prefer to deal with long-term strategic challenges;

from those who like to cross things off their "to-do" list everyday to those who have the patience to handle issues that may take years to resolve;

from those who like to do marketing and market research to those who understand the nuances of patent prosecution;

from those who love to talk to inventors and licensees to those who are most productive when they can work quietly alone;

from those who understand bits and bytes to those who prefer cells and genes

– we value each one of our staff. We recognize that every person contributes her or his special qualities, enabling the whole of the office to function more effectively than if everyone had the same talents.

**RESEARCHERS
WORKING TOGETHER
WITHIN STANFORD**

Within Stanford, the School of Medicine is committed to translating research from the lab bench to the patient's bedside. For example, Stanford's SPARK program provides a year of funding for promising biomedical projects and mentoring by faculty with company experience. Stanford's Biodesign Program (<http://biodesign.stanford.edu/bdn/index.jsp>) brings together Stanford engineers, doctors and entrepreneurs to develop solutions to unmet medical needs. Both of these programs, under The Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) umbrella and the Stanford Center for Clinical and Translational Education and Research (SCCTER), are part of Stanford's high priority efforts to create innovative research and educational environments to take advantage of the strengths of different disciplines for the improvement of human health and well-being.

Likewise, since many of our researchers work together across disciplines, the inventions that arise are often particularly innovative. Interdisciplinary inventions arising out of the combined work of engineers and biologists will definitely shape the future of medicine and engineering.

Professor Karl Deisseroth in the interdisciplinary department of Bioengineering has developed a device-gene combination we call optogenetics, which enables the optical control of neurons. Working with Dr. Bret Schneider and others here at Stanford, they developed a method for drug discovery screening of antidepressant agents to determine their influence on those neurophysiological parameters. In addition

the device has the ability to directly control neurons by either stimulating neurons with one wavelength of light or suppressing neurons with another wavelength of light. Such a device holds the promise of directly modulating neural function in the brain or peripherally in the body with only light. Although the device is still very early stage, it has the potential for therapeutic applications for many neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease or neuropsychiatric dysfunction.

Chemical Engineering Professor Curt Frank has developed a novel synthetic hydrogel polymer with up to 90% water content and extraordinary mechanical strength. Working jointly with Professor Mark Blumenkranz of the department of Ophthalmology and the Singapore Eye Research Institute, researchers are developing the hydrogel for ophthalmological applications. In particular, their goal is to develop an implantable lens and an artificial cornea. Licensee Biomimica is developing a synthetic cartilage for joint repair and other orthopedic applications of the hydrogel such as bone support for patients with degenerative joint disease.

Law School faculty and staff in collaboration with the Computer Science Department have developed a database called the IP Litigation Clearinghouse. By gathering publicly available IP litigation information from the myriad of courts throughout the country into a user-friendly database, IP Litigation Clearinghouse is providing invaluable information to academic legal researchers, law firms and corporate legal departments.

**STANFORD RESEARCHERS
WORKING WITH RESEARCHERS
FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES**

Synergy happens when research colleagues from different universities work

together to understand a particular problem. In the Pritzker Neuropsychiatric Disorders Research Consortium research program, research colleagues from University of Michigan, University of California-Davis, University of California-Irvine, Cornell University, HudsonAlpha Institute for Biotechnology and Stanford bring together their different expertise to focus on one area of research. Their combined efforts, inseparable and each valuable, are recognized in the governing agreement which allows Stanford to license all the inventions on behalf of the consortium, while all royalties are divided equally among all the institutions, regardless of inventorship. To date, 17 invention disclosures have been submitted and the Pritzker Neuropsychiatric Disorders Research Fund, LLC and Stanford together are actively involved in finding a corporate partner to help bring these research results to the public.

**UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS
WORKING WITH
CORPORATE RESEARCHERS**

Synergy happens most

effectively with university-industry relationships where each entity respects their differences and supports each other to maintain its distinctive characteristics. They are best when they are truly synergistic, not parasitic. These relationships have been the subject of much

107 NEW
LICENSES

3 INVENTIONS GENERATING
\$1M OR MORE

debate: some claim that universities are too close to corporations while others complain that universities should be easier to work with. At Stanford, we have strong relationships with industry while maintaining the university principles that govern our research.

The differences in cultures are profound. Universities are open environments where curiosity-driven research along with free and unfettered exchange of information and ideas help teach students and advance the world's knowledge. Companies are closed, proprietary environments. At Stanford – and most universities – visitors from all over the world come to our campus to talk to and work with our researchers. We do not require “company badges” or “university permission” for these visitors to be on campus; in fact, no one knows who may be on campus at any time. In contrast, companies control access to facilities and information.

University research is curiosity-driven research. Researchers are not required to come up with anything useful. The most interesting research is often a result of startling “out of the box” hypotheses that no one else has recognized or appreciated. University administrators do not tell faculty what areas of research they should pursue or what experiments they must do. Companies are top-down focused organizations dedicated to bringing value to the shareholders.

Universities need companies to develop early stage basic research into products for the marketplace. Companies need universities to bring fresh insights and potential products to them. Universities have limited resources for expensive equipment;

companies hope that university researchers will develop new applications and uses for some of the equipment, or to use the equipment for research on fundamental problems in science and engineering which will help solve practical problems. Universities pursue the boundaries of the unknown; companies bring those newly discovered results to known applications. Universities need companies to commercialize university inventions; companies need a pipeline of innovation. We can help each other to move forward.

In light of just some of the differences enunciated above, it's not surprising that universities and companies have much to talk about when we begin to work together. But it is also clear that we each bring different strengths to any relationship and that when there is mutual respect and understanding of each other's cultures, we can accomplish more together than we can going at it alone.

Companies working together often support pre-competitive research via Industrial Affiliates programs such as the:

- Smart Fields Consortium in the School of Earth Sciences which, along with other affiliate programs inside and outside of the School of Earth Sciences, is supported by energy companies, geophysical services companies, research institutes and consultants;
- Pervasive Parallelism Laboratory, which is supported by some of the world's largest IT companies;
- Clean Slate Program, supported by telecommunications companies;
- CarLab Affiliates Program, supported by automotive companies.

\$8.1M LEGAL FEES

Such programs enable companies to gain insights into basic problems common to the industry as a whole without worrying about intellectual property issues.

With the support and participation of four international companies – ExxonMobil, General Electric, Schlumberger, and Toyota – the Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) is a unique collaboration of the world’s energy experts from research institutions and private industry. GCEP explores energy technologies that are efficient, environmentally benign, and cost-effective when deployed on a large scale. Together, these companies and university researchers from all over the world are looking for ways to supply energy to meet the changing needs of a growing global population in a way that protects the environment.

Other companies are very focused in their relationship with Stanford. For many years, Vaisala Corporation has been interested in Electrical Engineering Professor Umran Inan’s research on very low frequency radio waves to study electrical phenomena in the earth’s atmosphere. In 2004, Vaisala funded research in Professor Inan’s laboratory. More recently, Professor Inan helped Vaisala advance the study and science of lightning detection by building ELF/VLF (extremely low frequency / very low frequency) receiver systems. In addition, Vaisala licensed Professor Inan and post-doctoral fellow Ryan Said’s algorithms that enhance lightning detection.

MANAGING THE COMPLEXITIES OF SYNERGISTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Different industry sectors and different size companies (big, medium, small, start-up) have different perspectives; our challenge is to understand and accommodate them while maintaining university principles. Stanford needs to ensure that all research is freely publishable and that university resources are used for education and research. We have an obligation to educate our students, advance the boundaries of knowledge and maintain the public trust in the integrity of our research. We believe that we can work with industry by being flexible and still stay true to our university nature.

Sponsored Research: Stanford has many Master Sponsored Research Agreements with our corporate partners, making it easy to enter into funded research relationships when an opportunity arises. While we always maintain our university principle of being able to freely publish, we understand that companies often want time to review manuscripts and file patent applications. We recognize that each company – and each industry – is different and we try to maintain flexibility in our approach. Master agreements help address the need to reduce the “time to complete” an agreement, which addresses corporate needs in the fast-moving competitive environment.

One of the issues important to both universities and multinational physical sciences companies – particularly in the area of telecommunications, semiconductor products and information technology – is background intellectual property rights (aka “BIP”). Understandably, companies would like assurance that they

have the right to use any new invention developed under their research sponsorship; they are concerned that the university has BIP that might impact their ability to exploit the new invention.

From a university perspective, the BIP issue is complex. Companies want assurance that they have rights to BIP before any new invention is conceived; it's hard, however, for a university to predict what the BIP will be. Secondly, since sponsored research projects fund particular projects in a particular laboratory, the faculty who benefit from the particular sponsored research may or may not be the inventor of BIP and the university and faculty agree that it would not be fair to give away the inventions of one inventor in favor of another. Understanding the university perspective, many companies are agreeable to assurances that the university will grant rights to BIP of the researchers they fund, if available.

Another frequent topic of discussion is pre-set royalties. Different universities have different interpretations of the tax-exempt bond requirements placed on universities by the Internal Revenue Service. These regulations limit the "private use" (as defined by the regulation) of tax-exempt bond financed facilities and prohibit preferential licensing terms in corporate sponsored research (i.e., pre-set royalties).

Perhaps "confidentiality" is one of the provisions that best epitomizes the difference in culture between a university and a company. When a company wants to give its confidential information to a Stanford researcher, Stanford prefers that any agreement governing this transfer of such information be directly

between the researcher and the company. However, many companies want the university to guarantee that university personnel will maintain confidentiality. As described above, since Stanford does not have confidentiality agreements with its faculty, staff or students, Stanford relies on its researchers to meet any obligations associated with such agreements.

Licensing: At OTL, we recognize that each company and each invention are different and we are thus very flexible in dealing with licensees. Since we seek companies that are able to effectively develop inventions and bring them forward to the marketplace, we are always looking for licensees with the greatest commitment. Our portal (<http://otl.stanford.edu>) features TechFinder so that companies can easily learn about the technologies we have available for licensing. Individuals can also go to TechFinder and sign up for notifications about technologies in their area of interest based on keywords.

For OTL, "diligence" is the most important provision in a license agreement. We are willing to grant exclusive licenses for a reasonable period of time, long enough for a company to recoup its R&D investment and to generate a profit, but short enough so that the market can be opened up to other companies thereafter. We generally prefer "field of use" licenses, granting to a licensee those rights that it needs to develop the products it contemplates developing. Our mission is to license technologies to encourage development and use as broadly as possible. Since it is impossible to predict which of our early-stage

technologies will someday become significant, we do as many license agreements as possible, thereby planting seeds for the future. At the end of the day, we know that our corporate licensees bring our inventions to the public. This synergistic relationship between Stanford innovations and our licensees' development capabilities is what makes OTL successful.

UNFORESEEN CHALLENGES Sometimes, however, a lack of synergy leads to serious disputes. At Stanford we have experienced a few of these challenges.

Northrop Grumman: Professor John Shaw, Applied Physics and Ginzton Lab, initiated a fiber optics research program to address the general replacement of microwave waveguides and components with optical waveguides and components for applications including systems, communications, sensors and data processing. Professor Shaw provided the first laboratory demonstration of a navigation grade fiber optic gyroscope. Dr. Michel Digonnet, as a pioneer in Shaw's original research team, carries the research work forward today. For a quarter century, Litton/Northrop Grumman has continued to sponsor research in fiber optics, photonics and nanotechnology.

A large portfolio of patents generated from the pioneering fiber optic research includes many inventions representing breakthrough technologies. Drs. Shaw and Digonnet's optical fiber amplifier

invention exclusively licensed to Northrop Grumman Navigation and Electronics Company, Inc. (formerly Litton Systems, Inc.) has been sublicensed extensively around the world. Northrop and Stanford filed a complaint against companies that did not originally agree to a sublicense, but as of the end of Stanford's 2007-2008 year, all but two companies had reached final agreement with Northrop. Negotiations have been in progress with the two remaining companies and final agreements with Northrop are expected. Stanford's share of the revenue from the optical fiber amplifier invention exceeds forty million dollars.

Roche: For only the fifth time in 38 years Stanford is seeking to enforce its intellectual property through the courts. Stanford doesn't institute infringement suits often because we believe in working synergistically with companies. Unfortunately, we have been unable to do so with Roche. In the early 1990's, Professors Thomas Merigan, David Katzenstein, and Mark Holodniy invented HIV diagnostic technology which enables clinicians to evaluate the efficacy of HIV retroviral therapy. A patent issued for the technology in 1999. In the same year, Roche began selling a product which Stanford believes infringes the patent. After years of unsuccessfully trying to discuss a license with Roche, Stanford initiated a lawsuit against Roche in October 2005. In June 2008, the District Court ruled that the inventions that underlie the patents were obvious to try and granted summary judgment in favor of Roche. Stanford believes the District Court's ruling was erroneous and is in the process of appealing the court's ruling.

**SYNERGY WITH
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

OTL is becoming paperless – at least from a filing standpoint! We are environmentally conscious, space constrained and we have a database that is robust and used in the office as well as remotely. So it made sense to attach our paper files electronically to our database, and we have succeeded in eliminating almost all our patent, correspondence and agreement files. The ability to easily pull up agreements and view correspondence from our desktops has made us much more efficient, and it has enabled us to work from home on occasion, or even from another city, as well as allowing “outsourcing” of some activities.

Go to TechFinder (<http://otl.stanford.edu>)! Our industry partners sometimes say that universities either send too much or too little information. Now, when we are ready to publicize an invention available for licensing, we release it to TechFinder and an email is sent to those who have asked to receive information about technologies in a particular area. We hope that more companies will sign up for TechFinder, indicating the keywords that describe the areas in which they are interested.

In trying to meet the needs of industry, we have also created a Corporate Portal that allows a company to see what contractual relationships (e.g., MTA's, sponsored research, industrial affiliates and licenses) exist between companies and Stanford. In addition, the Corporate Portal gives Stanford an overview of the relationship with a particular company. Companies interested in accessing the Corporate Portal may contact OTL directly for more information.

eCommerce comes to OTL: Licensees that want to pay their license royalties with a credit card can now do so via OTL's eCommerce capability. Using our web interface with Google Checkout, licensees can sign and pay for new ready-to-sign license agreements or pay invoices for existing agreements.

**SYNERGY WITH
OUR BOARD OF
TRUSTEES**

The Stanford Board of Trustees has formed an OTL Advisory Board to

advise the Dean of Research and OTL. The Advisory Board discusses issues that affect the University in its technology transfer activities, including institutional conflict of interest, equity, patent investments, and intellectual property policies. We appreciate their input and insight into OTL's operations as we continue to improve our operation and efforts to transfer technology effectively.

The world is a big place and certainly no organization or person has all the best ideas. We know we can learn from each other and from others – leveraging our shared strengths to accomplish something we could never do alone. We invite your partnership.

636 INVENTOR
CHECKS

2007-2008 by the numbers

Stanford received \$62.5M in gross royalty revenue from 546 technologies, with royalties ranging from \$2.40 to \$37M. We received equity from 14 licensees. Thirty-six of the 546 inventions generated \$100,000 or more in royalties. Three inventions generated \$1M or more. We will likely evaluate about 400 new invention disclosures this calendar year. We spent \$8.1M in legal expenses and concluded 107 new licenses. Of the new licenses, 55 were nonexclusive, 32 were exclusive, and 20 were option agreements.

ROYALTY DISTRIBUTION Stanford's royalty-sharing policy provides for the distribution of cash net royalties (gross royalties less 15% for OTL's administrative expenses, minus direct expenses) to inventors, their departments, and their schools. In 2007-2008, inventors received personal income of \$16.9M, departments received \$16.9M, and schools received \$16.6M. The University assessed between an 8% and 13% infrastructure charge on the department and school shares of royalty income.

We gave \$1M to the University General Fund and \$1M to the OTL Research Incentive Fund, which is administered by the Dean of Research for the support of early-stage, innovative research ideas, novel interdisciplinary research, cost sharing of shared instrumentation, and other research facilitation needs. In addition, we contributed \$1,058,218 to the Dean of Research and Vice Provost for Graduate Education; this \$1,058,218 was their combined portion of liquidated equity. Stanford also paid the University of California and other organizations \$765,297 for jointly-owned technologies for which Stanford has licensing responsibility.

EXPENSES OTL spent \$8.1M on legal expenses, of which \$2.2M was reimbursed by licensees. We have an inventory of \$13.8M, which represents patent expenses for unlicensed inventions. Our operating budget for the year (excluding patent expenses) was \$4.8M.

THE INCREASING COST OF PATENTS OTL spent more than \$8.1M in patent expenses this year, including the costs associated with many patents that we will never be able to successfully license. So we take a financial risk each time we decide whether or not to file for a patent. In this period of tremendous change in the intellectual property landscape as court cases determine new patent law, we will have to weigh the likelihood of licensing a technology versus the expense of patenting or litigation.

At the same time, some companies continue to criticize the Bayh-Dole law governing government-funded university inventions, claiming that universities are hindering innovation. We continue to experiment with licensing programs around a specific area of technology (e.g., wireless inventions) to see if we can meet the needs of industry while still rewarding inventors for their creativity.

EQUITY As of August 31, 2008, Stanford held equity in 90 companies as a result of license agreements. The market for initial public offerings was slow this year and share prices were down. For institutional conflict-of-interest reasons and insider trading concerns, the Stanford Management Company sells our public equities as soon as Stanford is allowed to liquidate rather than holding equity to maximize

return. This year, we received equity from 14 start-up companies. We also received \$1,374,610 in liquidated equity from seven companies.

START-UPS While Stanford entrepreneurs are still starting companies, the uncertain economy clearly affects the Silicon Valley entrepreneurial ecosystem. Venture capital investors are generally shying away from early stage technology. Yet we licensed these companies: Advanced Liquid Logic, Amplyx Pharmaceuticals, ASSIA, Avantome, Cardinal Therapeutics, CB Biopharma, Dyyno, Innate Medical Technologies, InSite Medical Technologies, MagArray, moka5, and TcLand Expression.

NEW DISCLOSURES In calendar year 2008, we will receive about 400 new invention disclosures. Approximately 50% come from the life sciences and 50% come from the physical sciences, including computer science technologies and medical devices.

STANFORD TRADEMARK ENFORCEMENT FUND The Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel of Stanford recommended that Stanford provide a permanent source of funding for extraordinary cases associated with the protection of the Stanford name and associated logos and trademarks. Based on their recommendation, the president and provost approved the creation of the Stanford Trademark Enforcement Fund (STEF). Funding for STEF comes from 1% of the department and school shares of net revenue OTL receives. In 2007-2008, we transferred \$334,656 to STEF.

83 DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTIONS

BIRDSEED FUND

The OTL Birdseed Fund, administered by the Dean of Research, has provided small amounts of money (typically up to \$25,000) to fund prototype development or modest reduction-to-practice experiments for unlicensed technologies. This year, the Birdseed Fund funded three new projects, for a total of 81 projects funded to date. The rate of licensing of Birdseed funded inventions is about the same as unfunded inventions (20-30%) but without this funding, many of these inventions would likely have remained unlicensed.

Industrial Contracts Office

During the 2007-2008 year, OTL's Industrial Contracts Office negotiated about 770 sponsored research and other research-related agreements and amendments. Of this total, about 490 were material transfer agreements with industry and nonprofit entities worldwide for sharing research materials ranging from complementary DNA to transgenic mice to E.coli K-12 bacteria. ICO negotiated research agreements with companies and other entities in the US, Singapore, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Lithuania, Italy, Canada, Australia, Korea, France, Sweden, Switzerland, China, the UK, and Israel, for research projects involving faculty and students throughout the University.

During the year, Intel Corp. began sponsoring two new research projects. Professor Hongjie Dai in the Chemistry Department is working with Intel on large-scale graphene nanoribbon electronics for their use in digital electronics. Also funded by Intel, Professor Stacey Bent in the Chemical Engineering Department is researching improved molecular layer deposition techniques for semiconductor processing.

Hewlett Packard Co.'s HP Labs initiated a new university research program under which it is funding two projects at Stanford. Professor Hideo Mabuchi in Applied Physics is researching stabilization of quantum information in order to improve misprint detection in printing applications. Professor Brian Wandell in the Psychology Department is studying high-speed document sensing and imaging in digital presses.

Samsung Electronics Co. has provided funding for several Stanford researchers in recent years, and last year began funding two new projects in the Electrical Engineering Department. Samsung funded Professor James Harris's research in graphene growth. Graphene may be used for next-generation microelectronics. Samsung also is funding Professor David Miller's work on nanometallic-enhanced photodetection to be used in distance measurement applications.

Stanford and Volkswagen of America, Inc. (VW) last year entered into a Master Sponsored Research Agreement for projects VW funds at Stanford. VW is supporting research by Professor Sam Chiu in Management Science and Engineering on driving environments. Professor Chiu is gathering information to improve performance and the driving experience and to reduce fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. VW also provided funding to Professor Andrea Goldsmith in Electrical Engineering to study enhancing visual perception while driving to enable the driver to be more responsive to the surrounding environment.

Also in Engineering, Professor Ron Hanson is working with Nissan Motor Co. Ltd., Physical Sciences Inc., and the Nissan Technical Center of North America, to develop and test a sensor that measures exhaust gases, residual gas distributions, and temperatures in an internal combustion engine.

Building on the foundations developed by Professor Oussama Khatib in humanoid robotics, Honda R&D Company, Ltd., is sponsoring research in the Khatib lab to develop sensor-based controls that provide a robot with the ability to act and interact in the human environment. The research goals are to enhance the agility, interactivity, awareness, and safety of humanoid robots.

In the School of Medicine, Eli Lilly and Co. is funding Professor Brian Kobilka's research in the Molecular and Cellular Physiology Department on elucidating the structure and binding of various beta2 adrenergic receptor-ligand complexes with the goal of applying the findings to drug discovery. Ethicon, a Johnson and Johnson company, is supporting Professor Craig Comiter in the Urology Department in research on stress urinary incontinence.

In Humanities and Sciences, Genentech is collaborating with Professor Carla Shatz in Biological Sciences and Neurobiology. They are studying PirB, an immune system gene that restricts the plasticity of neurons in order to better understand its function in nerve regeneration.

Industrial Affiliates programs are another way industry interacts with and supports research at Stanford; ICO reviews the program agreements. Stanford currently has 56 Industrial Affiliates programs in the Schools of Earth Sciences, Engineering and Medicine. New affiliates programs this year include the CarLab, Clean Slate Program, and The Center for Advanced Molecular Photovoltaics (CAMP).

A Sample of Licensees and Research Sponsors

3D Solid Compression Ltd
Accuray, Inc.
Adaptive Spectrum Signal
Alignment Inc.
Advanced Liquid Logic
Alcon Laboratories, Inc.
Amgen, Inc.
AMPL Optimization LLC
Amplix Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Animotion, Inc.
AOSense, Inc.
Applied Cytometry Systems
Argos Therapeutics, Inc.
Aridis Pharmaceuticals, LLC
Ascent Therapeutics
Asplendent
A-Tree
Atreus Pharmaceutical Corporation
BASF
Bayer Schering Pharma AG
Bayhill Therapeutics
Becton Dickinson & Co.
Bioabsorbable Therapeutics, Inc.
BioLegend Inc.
Biomeasure, Inc.
Biomimedita, Inc.
Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH
BrainCells Inc.
Calypso Medical
Cardinal Therapeutics
CB Biopharma
Cell Therapeutics, Inc.
Cellumen, Inc.
Cheminpharma
Chemocentryx Inc.
Clontech Laboratories, Inc.
ConfometRx
Crescendo Bioscience
CyberHeart
Deep Gold Exploration, Inc.
DYYNO, Inc.
eBioscience, Inc.
Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Elissar, LLC
EndoLuminal Sciences Pty Ltd
Endra
Ensysce Biosciences, Inc.
Ethicon, Inc.
ExxonMobil
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd
Fluid Medical, Inc.
Fresenius Biotech North America,
Inc.
Genentech
General Electric
General Motors
Geron Corp.
Hansen Medical, Inc.
Harbin Pharmaceutical
Hewlett-Packard Company
Honda
Illumina
Incyte Corporation
Infacare Pharmaceutical
Corporation
In-Situ Therapeutics, Inc.
Intel Corp.
Interleukin Genetics, Inc.
Johnson & Johnson
Legacy Caregiver Services
MagArray, Inc.
Matrix Sensors, Inc.
Metal Improvement Company
MikroMasch
Mizuho-DL Financial Technology
Co., Ltd.
Morphosys UK Ltd.
National Council on Aging
NeoStim
Neuprotect Pty, Ltd
NeuroDerma Therapeutics, LLC
Neurotech
Nissan
Northrop Grumman Corporation
Novartis

Novozymes Biotech
Novus Biologicals, Inc.
NTT
Olympus Corp.
OSEMI, Inc.
Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Oxford BioMedica plc
P&G Pharmaceuticals
Pfizer Inc.
Philips International B.V.
Proteolix Inc.
Receptor Biology, Inc
Regulus Therapeutics, LLC
Renovus, Inc.
Samsung Advanced Institute of
Technology
Sanofi-Aventis
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
SAP Labs Inc.
Schering-Plough Corp.
Schlumberger Technology Corp.
Siemens AG
Specialized Vascular Technologies
Standard Imaging, Inc.
Sutro Biopharma
TargeGen Inc.
TcLand Expression
Technosoft, Inc.
The Walking Company Holdings, Inc.
Tocagen Inc.
Toyota
Transfer Devices Inc.
UAB Minitech
Vaisala, Inc.
Varian Medical Systems, Inc.
Vergenics Limited
Vermillion
VISA Corporation
VLOC Incorporated
Volkswagen
Wyeth
XDx, Inc.
Zymera Inc.



