



40 Years Experience of Technology Licensing

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Philosophy

- **Do what's “best for the technology”**
- **Foster good industrial relations**
- **Be reasonable**
- **Be flexible**
- **Be action/results oriented**

History

- Started in 1970
- Approx. 8,300 cumulative disclosures
- Approx. 3,000 active cases
- Executed over 3500 licenses
- Approx. 1200 active licenses

Notable Stanford Inventions



- 1970 - OTL Established
- 1971- FM Sound Synthesis (\$22.9M)
- 1974 - Recombinant DNA (\$255M)
- 1981 - Phycobiliproteins (\$46.4M), Fiber Optic Amplifier (\$48M), MI NOS (\$3.9M)
- 1982 - Amplification of Genes (\$30M)
- 1984 - Functional Antibodies (\$279M)
- 1986 - CHEF Electrophoresis (\$2.38M)
- 1990-1992 - DSL (\$29.4M)
- 1996 - Improved Hypertext Searching (GoogleTM) (\$337M)

2011 - the next big thing ???

The upside...

- OTL has generated ~\$1.3B in cumulative gross royalties
- \$870M were three big inventions
- Over \$1.2 billion stayed at Stanford/inventors
- OTL has given \$45.2M to the Research Incentive Fund

Sobering Statistics

- **3/8300 is a BIG WINNER** (these three inventions generated 67% of the cumulative income)
- **20 cases generated \$5M or more**
- **68 cases generated \$1M or more in cumulative royalties**
- **\$17.6M in unlicensed inventory**
- **The University cannot count on royalties for university operating expenses**

FY2010

- **\$65.5M Royalty Revenue**
 - **\$17.8M to Schools**
 - **\$16.3M to Departments**
 - **\$17.7M to Inventors**
- **553 inventions generated income**
 - Only 32 brought in royalties of **\$100,000 or more**
 - 2 cases brought in **\$1M or more**
- **\$7.1M in Legal Expenses**

General Stats

- We do about 80-120 new licenses a year
- 1/2 -2/3 are non-exclusive license
- About 10% of agreements are with start-ups
- 10-20% of licenses are “biological material” agreements
- Equity is not a big factor in revenue

It costs a lot of money...

- **Budget \$5M**
- **Spend about \$7-9M+ a year on patents**
- **\$17.6M in unlicensed inventory**
- **34 people**
 - Industrial contracts (5)
- **It took us 15 years to break even**

OTL's Success is a numbers game

- Early stage inventions
- Royalties reflect early stage
- We are looking for broad patents
 - revolutionary v. evolutionary products
- 5-10 years patience

Technology Transfer is Complex

- “Technology Champion” is the most important factor
- Patents are only a small part of the picture
- Commercialization of university research is high risk and success depends on receptiveness of industry/entrepreneurs

Factors that affect Licensing

- **Environment**
- **Critical mass of inventions**
- **“planting seeds” vs. nurturing seedlings**
- **University Culture**
 - **Administration**
 - **Inventors**

Challenge #1

- **Managing Expectations**
 - University Culture
 - Inventors
 - Companies
 - The invention
 - The Patent Office

Challenge #2

- **Balancing interests**
 - **Faculty**
 - **Students**
 - **Administration**
 - **Companies**
 - **Physical**
 - **Life Sciences**
 - **Start-ups**
 - **The Community**



OFFICE OF
TECHNOLOGY
LICENSING
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Observations

- **Age of the office is important**
 - **20-25 year proposition**
- **Metrics are not (always) meaningful!**
- **Each deal is different**
 - **Flexible**
 - **Reasonable**
 - **Precedence**

National Academy of Sciences

- **Technology transfer within the mission of a university**
 - Leadership must be clear
- **It's not about the money**
 - maximize technology transfer
- **Measure and Evaluate**
 - Everyone should try to improve

Stanford “Best Practices”

- **Stay centered**
 - Education and research come first
- **Do what’s best for the technology**
 - Don’t chase the \$\$\$
 - The dollars will come if you do a good job
- **Plant as many seeds as possible**
 - Some will bear fruit