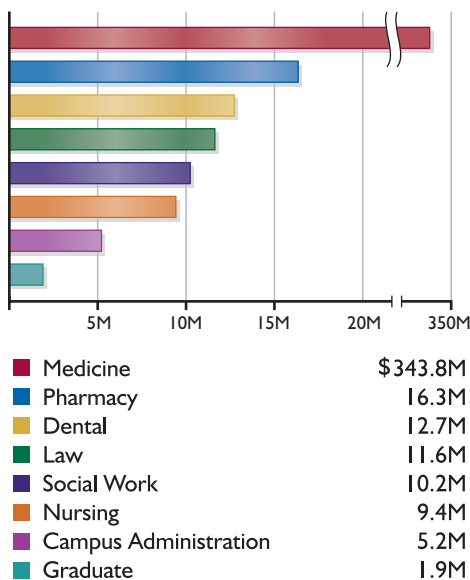


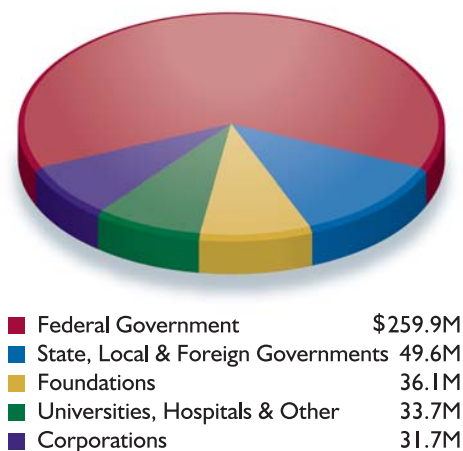
## Extramural Funding

Researchers at the University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB) attracted \$411 million in sponsored project awards during Fiscal Year 2007—the largest dollar volume in UMB’s history. The National Institutes of Health tightened its budget again in FY07. However, impressive growth was realized from other federal sources, including the Centers for Disease Control, organizations such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and 150 corporations. Projects addressing global issues (HIV, bio- and nuclear terrorism and the prevention of disease) and regional issues (health policy, child welfare, and cancer caused by cigarettes) head the list of more than 1,400 awards. Overall, UMB’s research enterprise has doubled since Fiscal Year 2000.

### EXTRAMURAL FUNDING, FY07



### EXTRAMURAL FUNDING SOURCES, FY07



## Making Great Strides in Technology Commercialization

Fiscal Year 2007 was a landmark year for technology commercialization at the University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB).

- New invention disclosures reached an all-time high of 114.
- UMB’s patent portfolio currently includes 450 issued patents and more than 650 active patent applications.
- New business agreements signed in FY07 exceeded those in any previous year—adding 19 licenses and 11 option agreements to an active portfolio that now boasts 90 agreements.
- UMB’s income from license agreements topped the \$1 million mark.

In addition, UMB is leading Maryland institutions with the launch of a new Web page, [www.invenioip.org](http://www.invenioip.org), which provides a one-stop location for industry in identifying licensing and sponsored research opportunities. It provides access to more than 1,500 technologies from leading academic institutions in and around Maryland.

Highlights of UMB’s FY07 new license agreements include:

#### COUNTERVAIL CORP.

UMB entered into an exclusive license agreement with Countervail Corp. for the development and commercialization of a safe treatment for protection against organophosphates. Edson Albuquerque, MD, PhD, and Edna Pereira, PhD, of the School of Medicine, and Michael Adler, PhD, of the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense, discovered that galantamine, a chemical approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease, protects against short-term and long-term effects of organophosphates.

Organophosphates are a class of chemicals commonly used in the production of agricultural pesticides. Since these compounds cause serious damage to the brain and nervous system, they may also be used as biological warfare agents.

#### INFTRAC, INC.

InfraTrac, a startup company located in the UMB BioPark, and the University signed an exclusive license agreement for UMB’s drug authentication technology. The invention utilizes near-infrared spectroscopy to develop “fingerprints” for drugs and other materials. The technology is being commercialized by InfraTrac to address the sale and distribution of counterfeit drugs. James Polli, PhD, and Stephen Hoag, PhD, of the School of Pharmacy are co-inventors of the technology.

#### ENCORE PATH, INC.

Jill Whitall, PhD, and Sandra McCombe-Waller, PhD, MS, PT, NCS, faculty members in the School of Medicine, developed a unique device for rehabilitation of stroke patients. The device takes advantage of repetitive bilateral arm motion to enhance and reinvigorate brain activity associated with these movements. Encore Path, a startup company in Maryland, signed a license agreement with UMB for exclusive rights to the technology.

#### LIGOCYTE PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

LigoCyte Pharmaceuticals, a Montana corporation, entered into an exclusive, worldwide license agreement with UMB to obtain rights to UMB patent applications related to CD103 therapeutics. CD103 is the unique alphaE-beta7 integrin that has been implicated in the activation, homing, and retention of lymphocytes that mediate inflammatory diseases affecting mucosal regions of the intestine, skin, and lungs. Patients suffering from severe inflammatory diseases such as respiratory inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease, Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), and organ transplant rejections may benefit from the development of a treatment based upon the use of CD103 as a therapeutic target. The patent rights are directed to the use of CD103 for the treatment of GVHD and solid organ transplant rejection.