

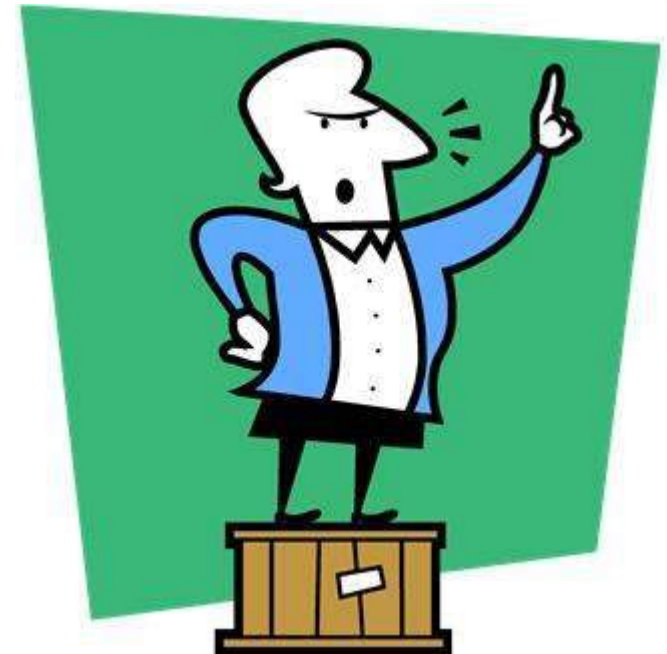
Accelerating innovation-based development in emerging economies: Open innovation, capacity building, assessments and informed strategic approaches.



**Stanley P. Kowalski. J.D., Ph.D.
Research Professor and Director
International Technology Transfer Institute (ITTI)
UNH-Law, Concord, NH USA**



- 1. The evolution of innovative economies**
- 2. The global innovation market of the 21st century**
- 3. Assembling innovation**
- 4. Examples**
- 5. Rocketing ahead; building capacity**



Progressive Innovation Trail:

Time honored professorial paradigm for the stages of evolution in intellectual property and innovative economic development.

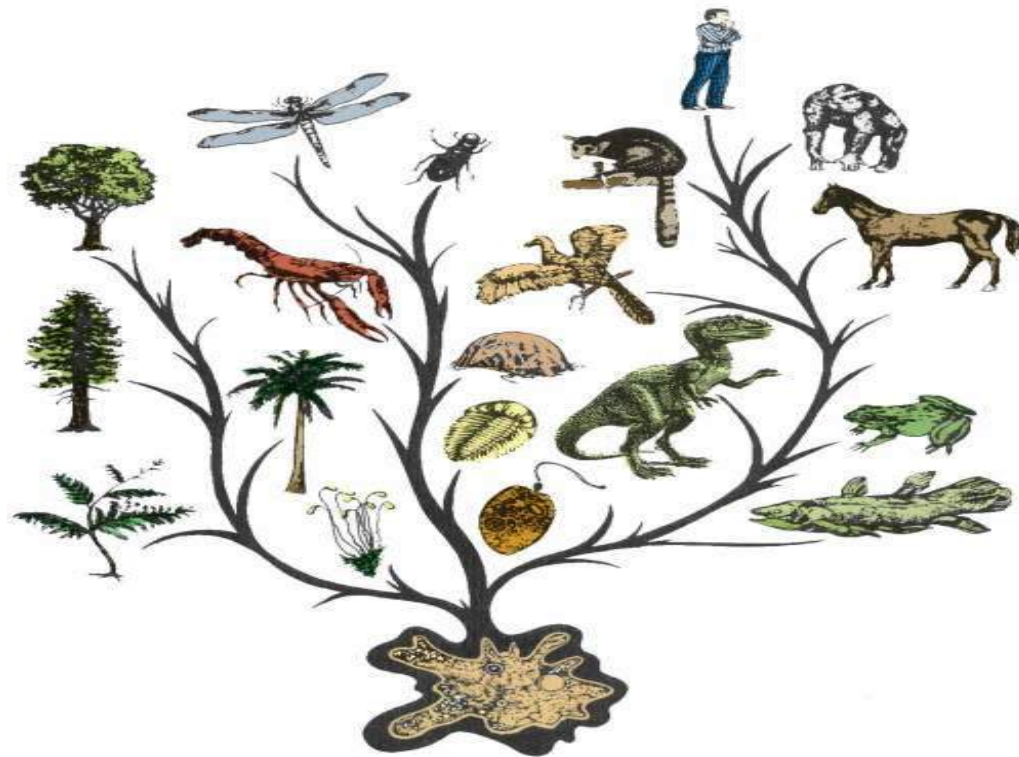


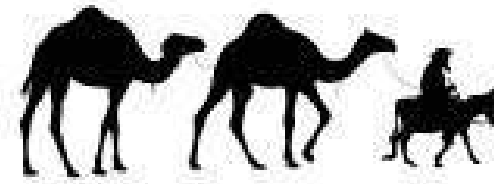
Progressive Innovation Trail:

(Painstaking gradual) Stages include:

- ✓ **Copying**
- ✓ **Reverse Engineering**
- ✓ **Imitation**
- ✓ **Knock-offs**
- ✓ **Low level innovation**
- ✓ **Eventually higher level innovation**

**Progressive Innovation Trail:
Precedential Models ... agonizingly
slow evolution ... decades and
decades and even more decades!**





**Progressive Innovation Trail:
Plods along, according to a “pre-set
agenda”, until a country is “ready”
for IP and Innovation,**

However ...

**Progressive
Innovation
Trail is a**

PIT



A problematic,
precedential
paradigmatic
PIT,
increasingly
obsolete.



**Now in the 21st
Century; accelerated
strategic evolution is
crucial for the
emerging economies,
to advance
knowledge-based,
innovation-driven
development.**



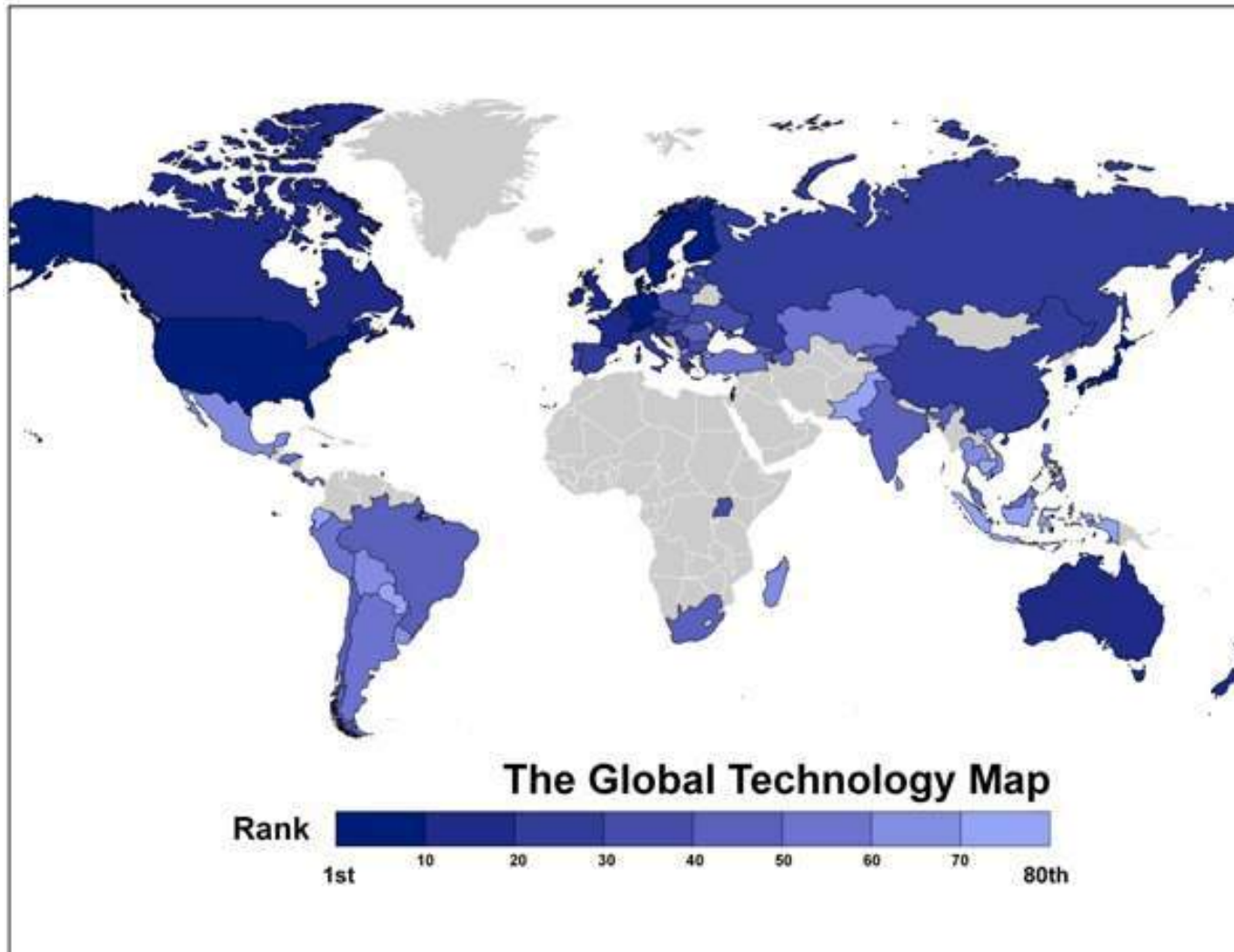
Rapidly emerging global innovation marketplace

TECHNOSPACE: GLOBALIZING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:

The term “technospace” is meant to capture the fact that international technology transfer is no longer merely unidirectional or bidirectional, but increasingly omnidirectional and global. Technospace is the planetary locus of economic opportunities for development and application of new technologies. Like cyberspace, market space (or, for that matter, petrospace or outer space), technospace can, and because it can, should be explored, occupied, or even conquered.



Professor William O. Hennessey,
Franklin Pierce Ctr. for IP



**Rapidly
emerging
global
innovation
marketplace**

Source: <http://www.theatlanticcities.com/technology/2011/10/worlds-leading-nations-innovation-and-technology/224/>



Therefore ...

**Now, instead of PIT-iful
slow progress, what we
need is**



***Rapid Innovation Supported Entrepreneurial
Development = RISE***

**The time for action is now:
the world is rapidly
changing and catch up is
crucial for the world's
developing and emerging
countries!**




3 WS AND STW Watkins.pdf - Adobe Reader

File Edit View Window Help

6 / 50 95.8%

Tools Sign Comment

**There is No Choice: The World is Moving Fast...
With or Without You!**
**Catching up is difficult. It means learning how to
run faster than the competitors (who are already
running quite rapidly)**



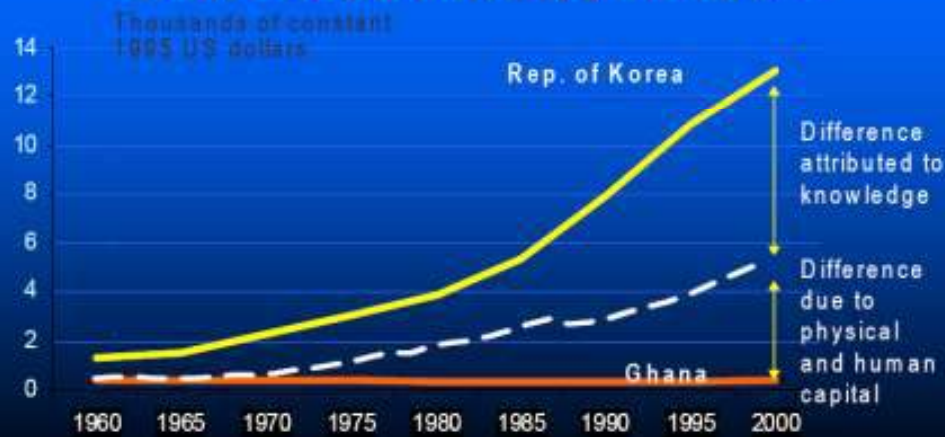
2:29 PM
7/3/2013

The image shows a screenshot of an Adobe Reader window displaying a slide. The slide has a light blue background with bold, dark red text. Below the text is a photograph of a zebra and a cheetah running across a savanna. The zebra is on the left, and the cheetah is on the right, both in motion. The Adobe Reader window includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Window, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and a status bar at the bottom showing the page number (6 / 50) and zoom level (95.8%). The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the screenshot, showing several application icons and the system clock (2:29 PM, 7/3/2013).

Courtesy Dr. Al Watkins, World Bank

But Many Countries Are Not Yet Running Fast Enough!!

Knowledge makes the Difference
between Poverty and Wealth...



7

Courtesy Dr. Al Watkins, World Bank

In the *global innovation market*, accessing, absorbing, assimilating, assembling and adapting innovation will be either accelerated, or obviated, based on the level of capacity: human capital and institutional infrastructure.

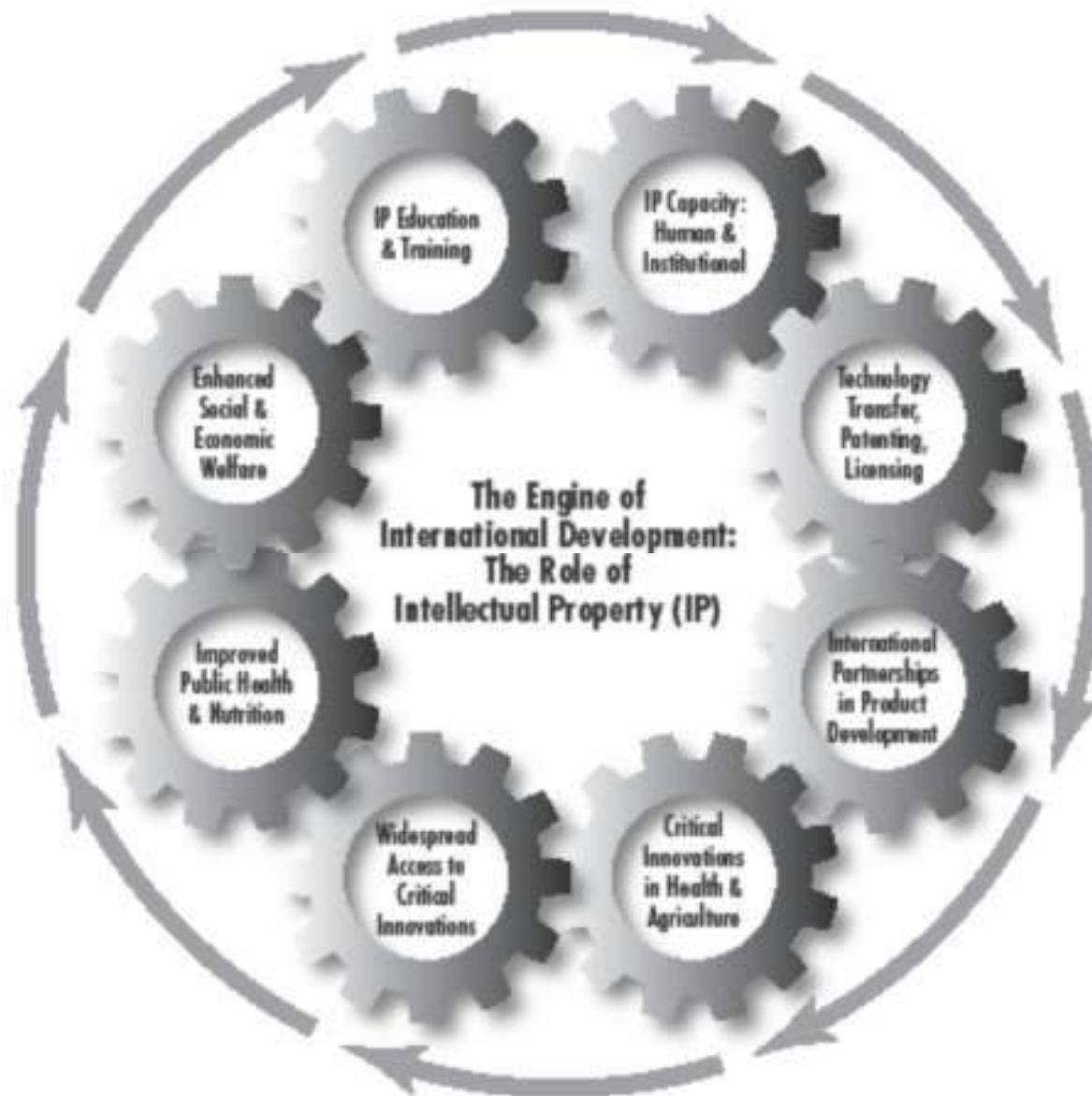


Intellectual Property (IP) Capacity Building:
Crucial for Accelerated Development:

- **Technology transfer**
- **Building partnerships in research and development**
- **Trust, cooperation, collaboration**
- **Capacity in IP is essential**
- **Capacity building is two-way, that is, reciprocal**
- **Not only about “getting” IP**
- **Part of the larger development perspective**

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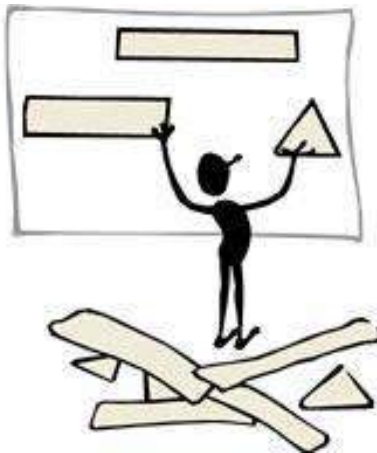
The time-honored ways (of “capacity building”) are no longer adequate:

- **Workshops**
- **Whitepapers**
- **High-level Symposiums**

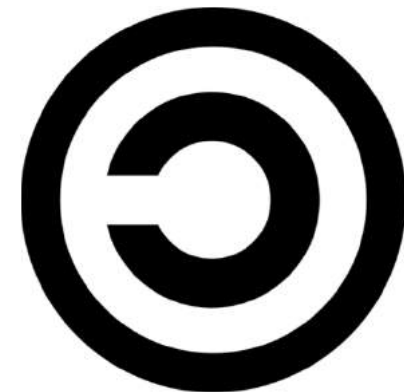


Creative approaches (for “IP management”) are not sustainable development strategies:

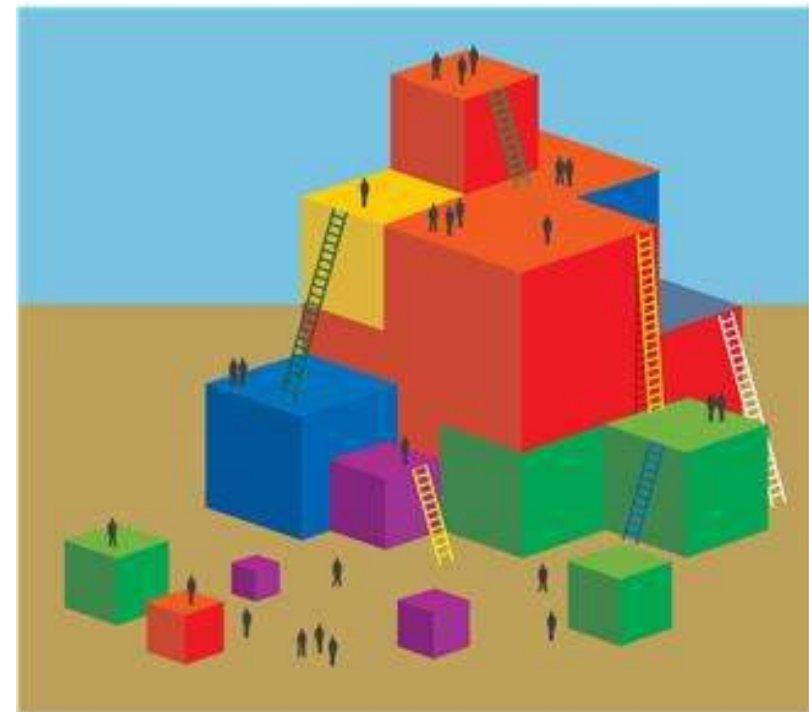
- **Revisions (re-revisions) of Laws and Treaties (e.g. TRIPS, etc.)**
- **Novel IP Management Tactics (Open-source, IP Pools, Clearing Houses, IP shares markets)**
- **Delayed Compliance with Treaties, IP “Free Zones”**



 **PATENT
FREE ZONE**



**Global Community
Development is now
needed: International
partnerships to advance
IP management and tech-
transfer capacity,
accelerating access to
crucial innovations, e.g.,
in health and agriculture**



Global innovation market:

- **accessing,**
- **absorbing,**
- **assimilating,**
- **assembling and**
- **adapting
innovation.**

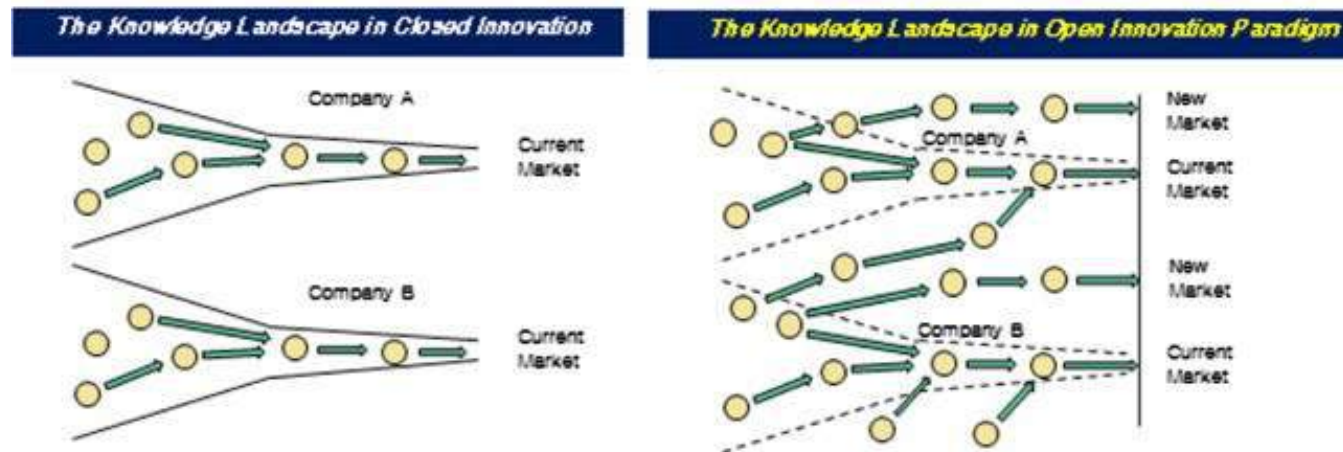
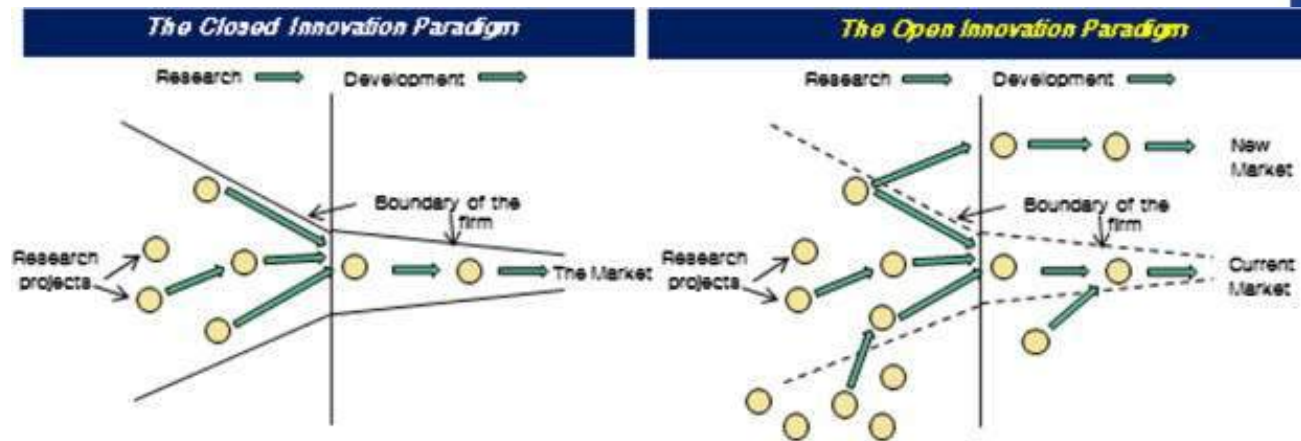
Global innovation market:

Will be driven by an

Open Innovation System!

Open Innovation, the Basics

Open/Closed Models



Source: Chesbrough (2006a), p. xxii, xxv, 31, 44.

Open Innovation Basics

Closed innovation consists of a contained, *straight and sequential* line from basic and applied research to product development, manufacturing and sales.

Open innovation consists of *networking* with other companies, R&D facilities, *interacting* with start-up ventures, public research institutes, universities, external suppliers and *sharing and accessing* outside information and technology.



Open Innovation Basics

Key aspects of Open Innovation:

- Networking
- Collaboration
- Entrepreneurship
- IP management***
- Global Vision
- Knowledge***
- Access to finance
- Access to information***

Open Innovation Basics

Open innovation does not refer to free knowledge or technology. While “***open source***” refers to royalty-free technologies, ***open innovation*** refers to collaborative networking, and may still involve the (significant) payment of license fees for IP.

Open Innovation Basics

In the emerging global knowledge economy, ***knowledge itself*** has become the key resource. Open innovation needs to be embedded in an overall business strategy that emphasizes the interchange of ideas, knowledge and technology in value creation.



Open Innovation Basics

In the 21st Century, TTOs cannot expect to do it alone, as contained units.

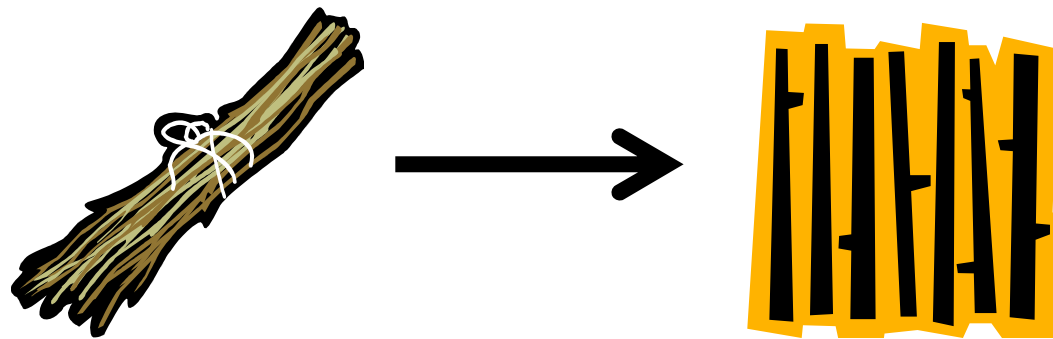
They must connect to the global network of information, technology, innovation and product development.

An Integrated Global Innovation Network System



Intellectual Property Management and Open Innovation

Think of IP in the context of IPR, as ***bundles of rights***: Patent owners can divide their bundle of rights not only into separate exclusive licenses to make, sell, and use the patented item, but also divide each of those into fields of use.



Intellectual Property Management and Open Innovation

Companies engaged in open innovation organize licensing activities and strategic alliances for a proactive intellectual property strategy that aims at sharing technologies rather than hoarding IP as a defense mechanism.

Information and Knowledge are Fundamental



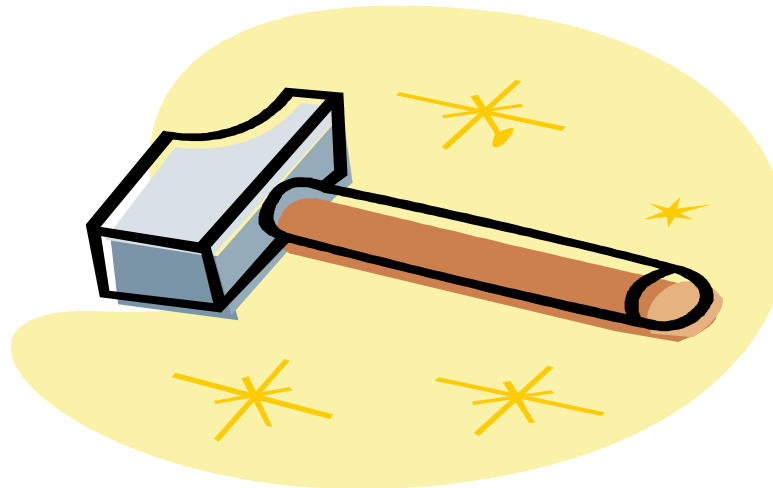
The Way Forward (Strategies, Tactics, Options)

Example: Combining IPR from more than one organization. Synergy of IPR as both an ***Asset and a Tool***

a “**silver hammer**” that must be combined with other IPR to realize value, via cross-licensing.

The Way Forward (Strategies, Tactics, Options)

IPR as both an *Asset and a Tool*, a silver hammer:



The Way Forward (Strategies, Tactics, Options)

IPR as both an *Asset and a Tool*, a silver hammer to combine with other TTOs IPR, a silver chisel:



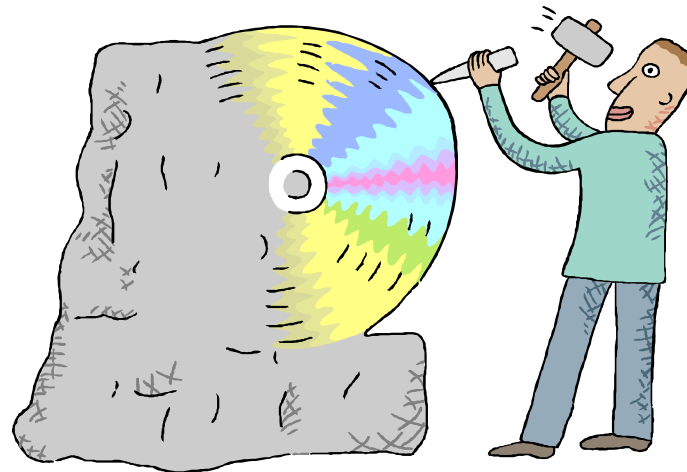
The Way Forward (Strategies, Tactics, Options)

IPR as both an *Asset and a Tool*, a silver hammer, and chisel, combined to drive innovation



The Way Forward (Strategies, Tactics, Options)

IPR as both an *Asset and a Tool*, for
product development



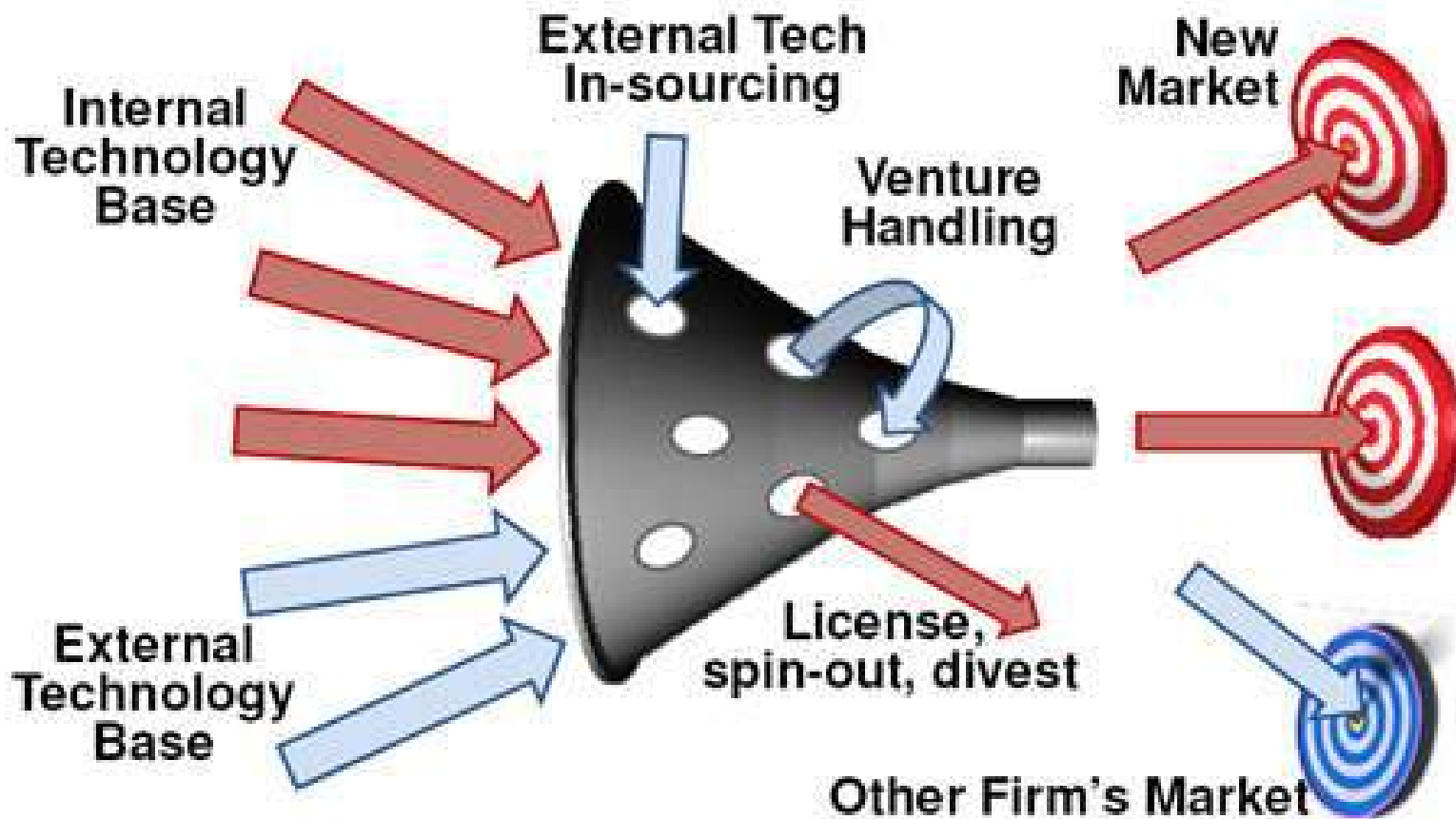
The Way Forward (Strategies, Tactics, Options)

IPR as both an *Asset and a Tool*, to build value



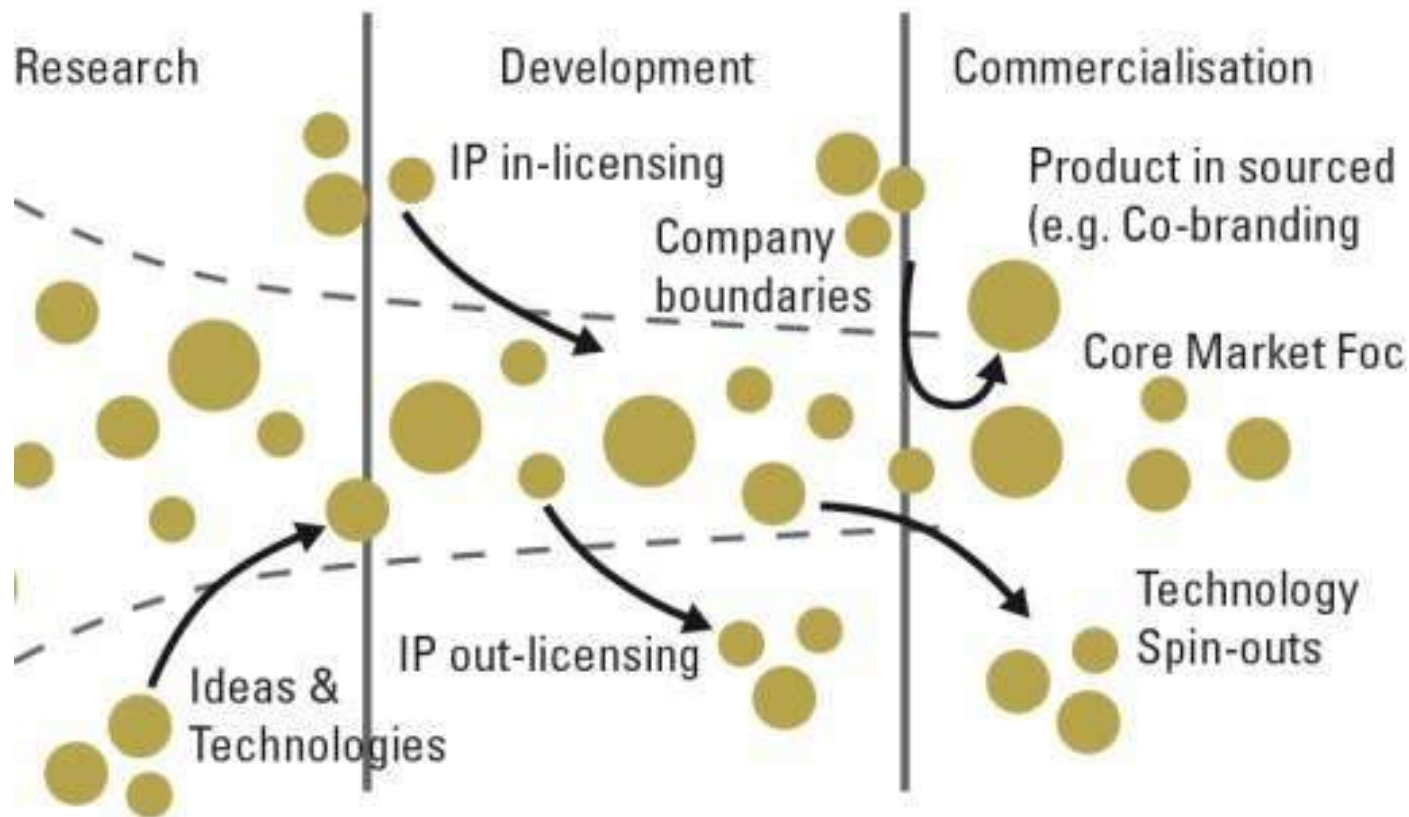
Open Innovation, the Basics

Open: Flow of Innovation



Open Innovation, the Basics

Open: Role of IP Management





**To connect to the
Global Innovation
Market, bridges must
be built, but first let's
discuss**



Legos



Owned by multiple entities.



Pieces need to be accessed, adapted and assembled in order to accelerate innovation development.



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Two Real-world Examples of Open-Innovation, applied to advanced innovations in Health and Agriculture:

1) Dengue Fever Diagnostics

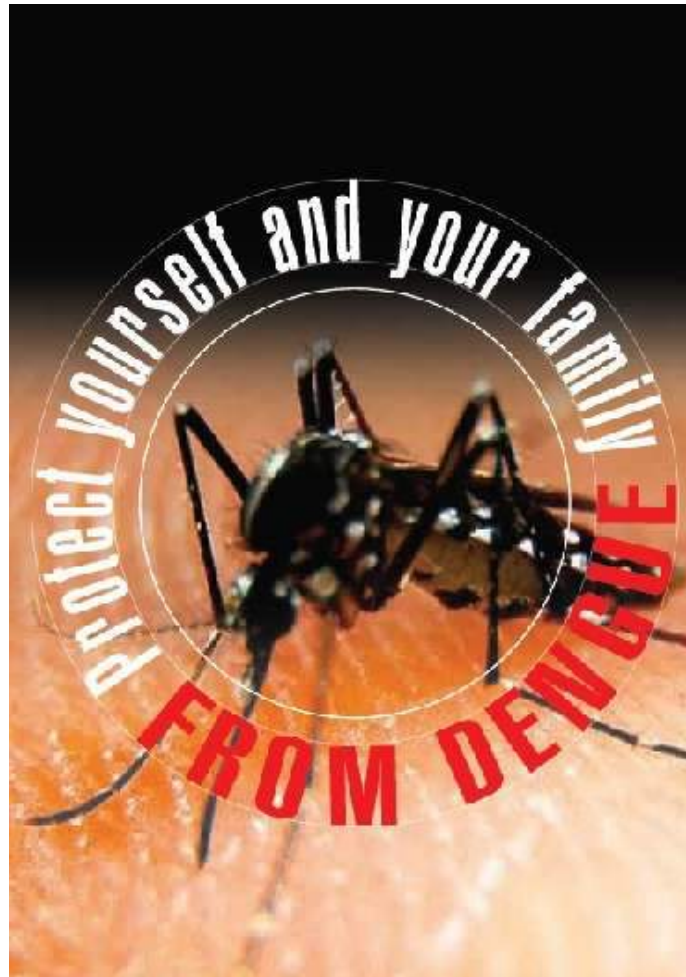


2) Golden Rice



Real World Example: Crucial Innovation in Health

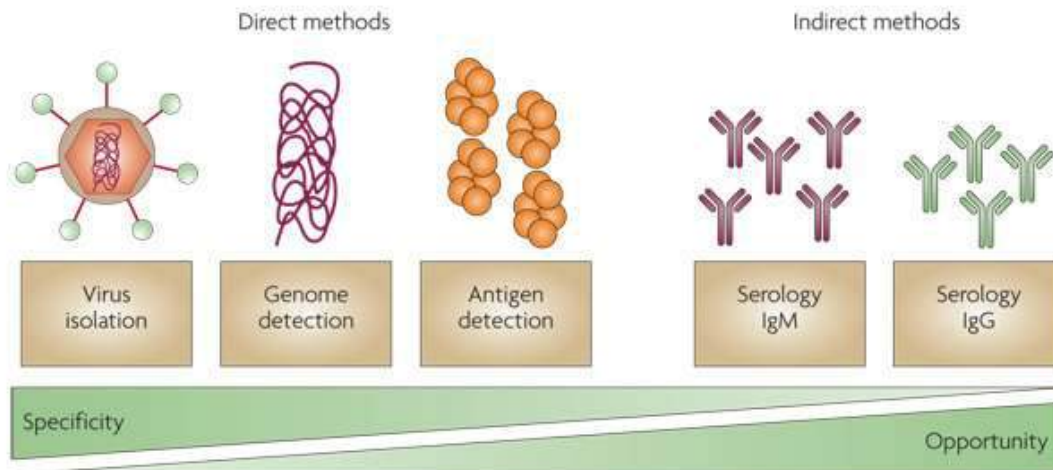
**Dengue Fever
Diagnostics
and the *Global
Innovation
Market***



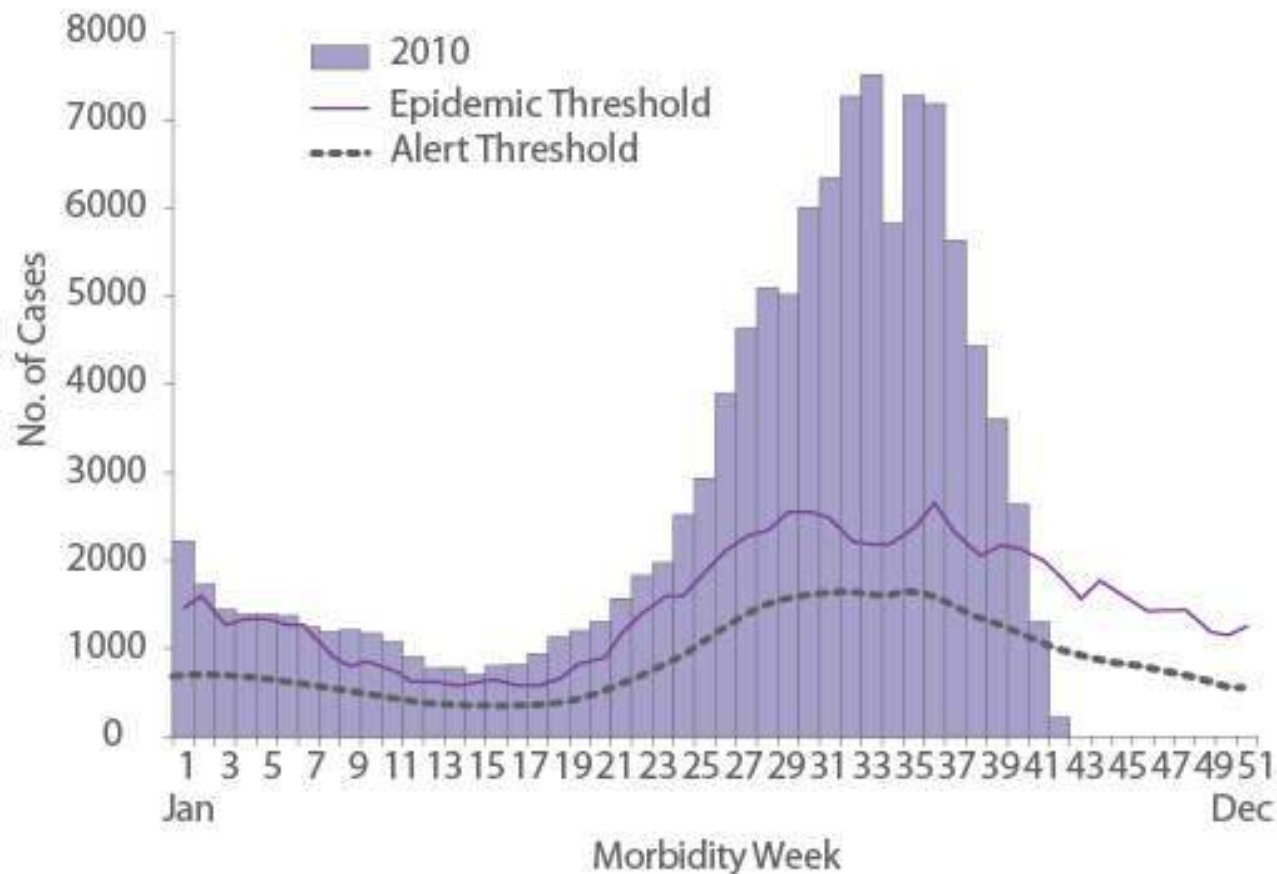
Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*



Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*



Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market: Dengue in the Philippines, over 80,000 cases in 2012*



Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*

Dengue fever (DF), a rapidly emerging global health threat, is caused by any of four closely related viruses (serotypes): dengue 1-4. Infection with one serotype does not protect against the others; sequential infections put people at greater risk for dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF), dengue shock syndrome (DSS). Dengue is transmitted by mosquitoes.

Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*

About 2.5 billion people, or 40% of the world's population, live in areas where there is a risk of dengue transmission. Dengue is endemic in at least 100 countries in Asia, the Pacific, the Americas, Africa, and the Caribbean. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates 50 to 100 million annual infections, including 500,000 DHF cases and 22,000 deaths, mostly among children (CDC).

Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*

Dengue, countries or areas at risk, 2010



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health Information
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization



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Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market:* *Assembling the Technology, the Pieces*

Dengue Diagnostic Patents:

1. Diagnostic Kit
2. Methods of Diagnosis
3. Compositions of Kits
4. ELISA
5. PCR
6. Luminescence Biosensors
7. Spectroscopy
8. Dengue Specific
9. *Flavivirus* Specific

US 2008/0220409 A1

(19) United States
(12) Patent Application Publication
Wu et al.

(10) Pub. No.: US 2008/0220409 A1
(45) Pub. Date: Sep. 11, 2008

(54) ANTIGEN OF DENGUE VIRUS TYPE 1

(75) Inventor: Han-Chung Wu, Taipei City (TW);
Chin-Tsang Lin, Taipei City (TW);
Yue-Cheng Chen, Taipei City (TW)

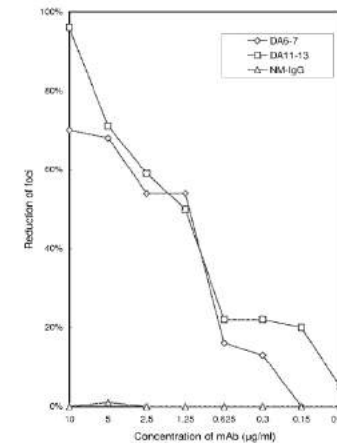
Correspondence Address:
WPAI, PC
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ATTORNEYS
2010 MAIN STREET, SUITE 1200
IRVINE, CA 92614 (US)

(71) Assignee: NATIONAL TAIWAN
UNIVERSITY, Taipei City (TW)

(21) Appl. No.: 11083307
(22) Filed: Mar. 8, 2007

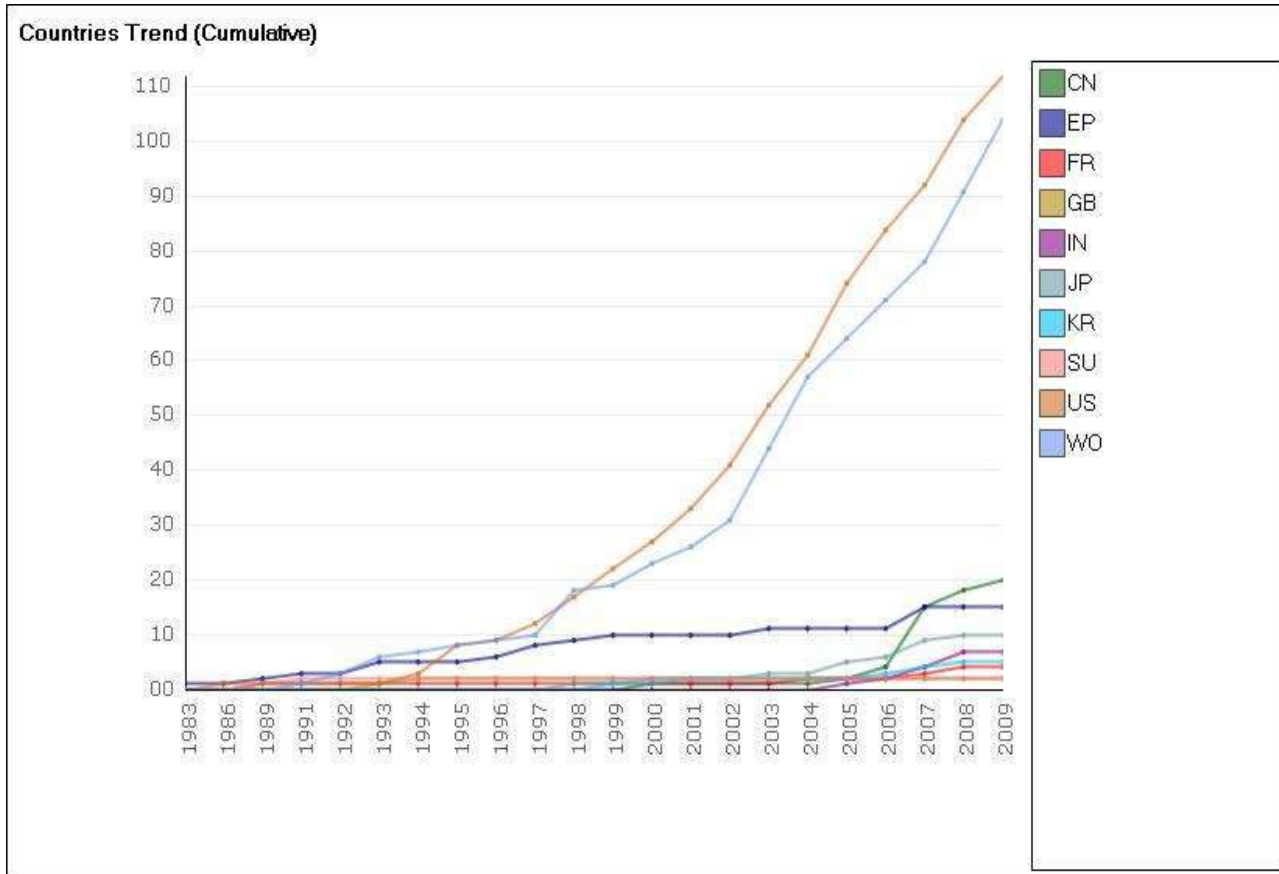
(51) Int. Cl. C12Q 1/70
C07K 3/00
C12N 7/00
(52) U.S. Cl. 435/253.1; 530/327
(57) ABSTRACT
Antigen and B-cell epitope-derived from dengue virus type 1 are provided. The antigens are specifically immunoreactive with sera from individuals infected with dengue virus type 1 but not reactive with sera from healthy individuals and individuals infected with dengue virus type 2. The antigens and epitopes are useful for development of diagnostic kits and reagents, and are useful tools as well in determining whether an individual is infected with dengue virus type 1, and for distinguishing infection from dengue virus type 2.

Publication Classification



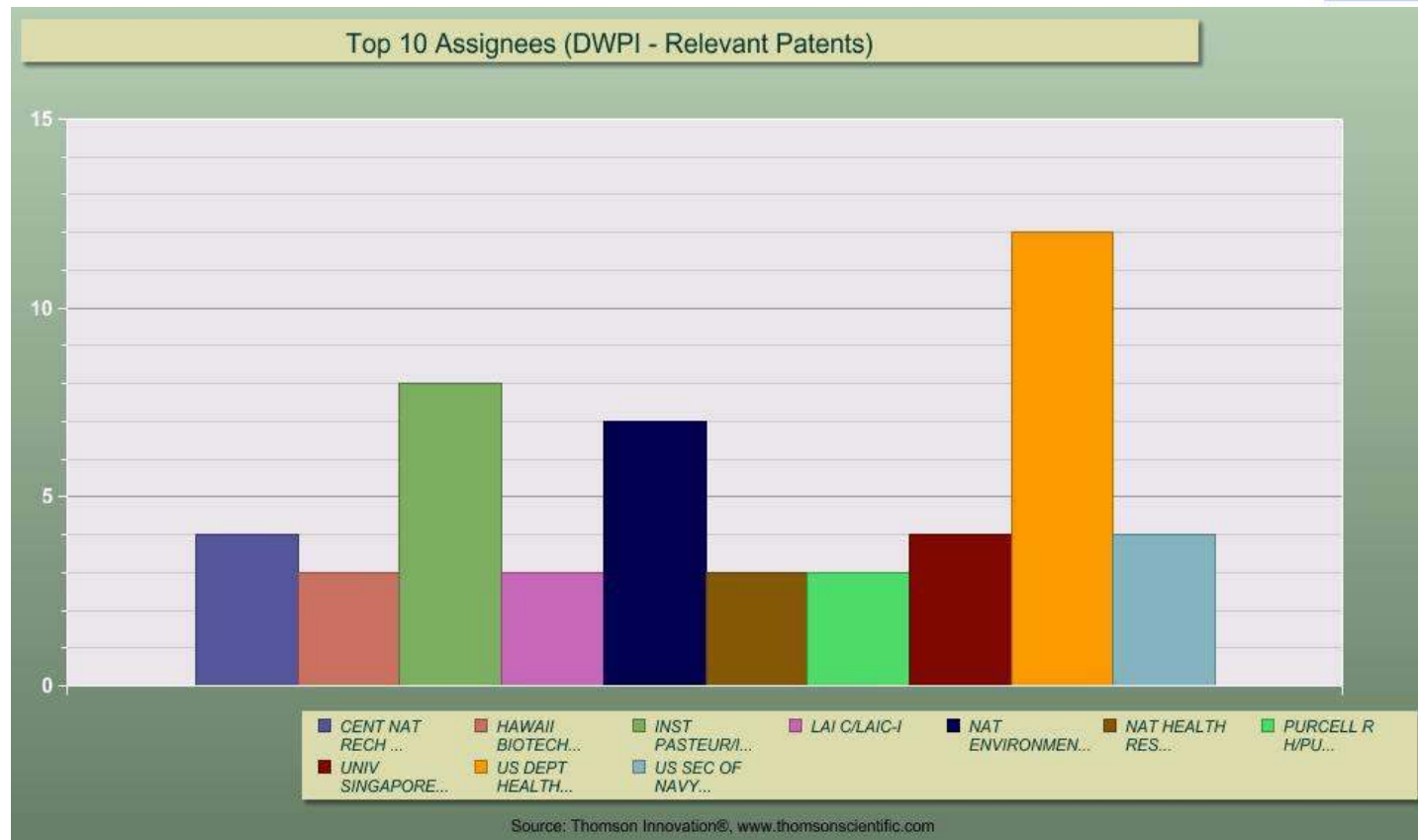
Dengue Diagnostic Patent Landscape Filing Trend





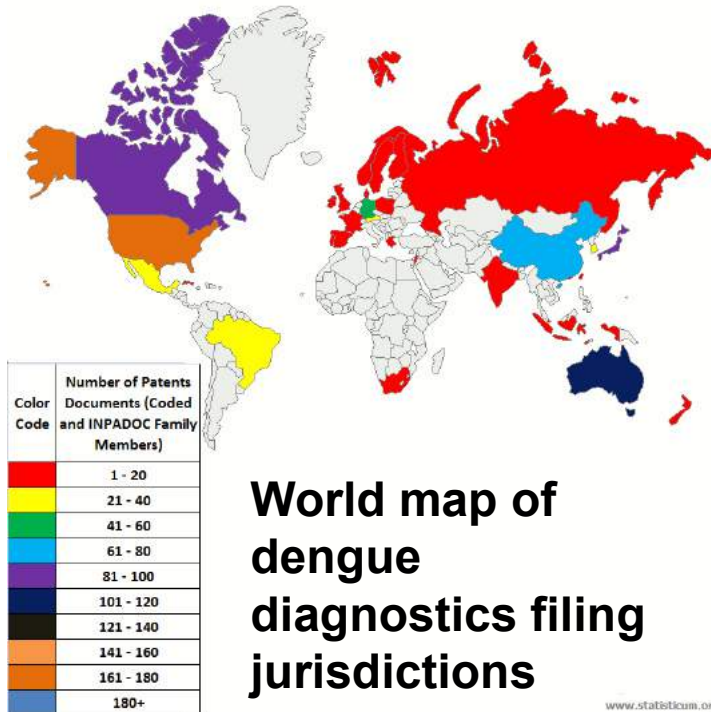
Filing date of dengue diagnostic patent documents (290 families) in various jurisdictions (including WIPO/PCT and EPO) over 17 years. Patent filing increases in an exponential manner from 1992 in US and WIPO, with a steady increase in all jurisdictions since 2005 (Patent INSIGHT Pro).

Who Owns Intellectual Property Rights for Dengue Diagnostic Technologies?



Top Assignees Relevant Dengue Diagnostic Patents

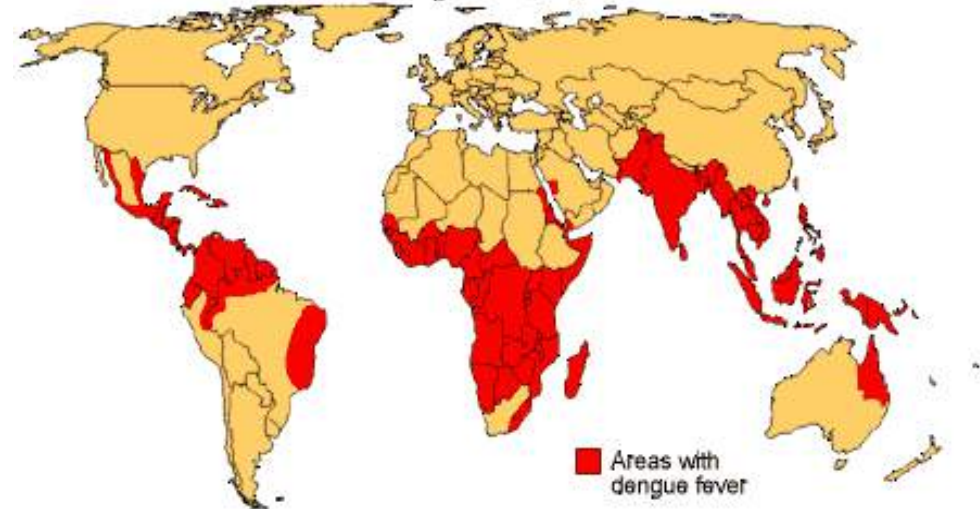
**World Map of Patent Documents
(Coded and INPADOC Family Members)**



World map of dengue diagnostics filing jurisdictions

290 patent families, global filing trend

Dengue Fever



Worldwide Occurrence of Dengue
From: <http://www.traveldoctor.info/diseases/18.html>

Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*: *Pertinent Example of a patented innovation*

(12) **United States Patent**
Lai et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,622,113 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 24, 2009**

(54) **MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES THAT BIND
OR NEUTRALIZE DENGUE VIRUS**

(75) Inventors: **Ching-Juh Lai**, Bethesda, MD (US);
Robert H. Purcell, Gaithersburg, MD
(US)

(73) Assignee: **The United States of America as
represented by the Department of
Health and Human Services**,
Washington, DC (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 241 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/582,006**

(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 3, 2004**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/US2004/040674**

§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Jun. 7, 2006**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2005/056600**

Kellerman et al. *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 13:593-597,
2002.*

Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, (textbook), 1993, pp. 292-295. Lip-
pincott-Raven Publishers, Philadelphia, PA.*

Pupo-Antunez et al (*Hybridoma* 20:35-42, 2001).*

Gavilondo et al (*BioTechniques* 29:128-145, 2000).*

Scherer et al (*American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*
27:590-599, 1978, abstract only cited).*

Sanna et al (*Immunotechnology* 4:185-188, 1999).*

Men et al, *Journal of Virology* 78:4665-4674, 2004.*

Allen, J.M. et al. (1989) "Isolation and expression of functional
high-affinity Fc receptor complementary DNAs." *Science* 243:378-
381.

Ames, R.S. et al. (1995) "Conversion of murine fabs isolated from a
combinatorial phage display library to full length immunoglobulins"
J. Immunol. Methods 184:177-186.

Armour, K.L. et al. (1999) "Recombinant human IgG molecules
lacking Fcγ receptor I binding and monocyte triggering activities"
Eur. J. Immunol. 29:2613-2624.

Barbas, C.F. et al. (1991) "Assembly of combinatorial antibody
libraries on phage surfaces: the gene III site." *PNAS USA* 88:7978-
7982.

Barbas, C.F. et al. (1994) "In vitro evolution of a neutralizing human
antibody to human immunodeficiency virus type 1 to enhance affinity
and broaden strain cross reactivity." *PNAS USA* 91:3809-3813.

Reed-Lice, M.W. et al. (1996) "Isolation of 17D-mutant from a combinatorial

Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market: Pertinent Example of a patented innovation*

(57)

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to monoclonal antibodies that bind or neutralize dengue type 1, 2, 3, and/or 4 virus. The invention provides such antibodies, fragments of such antibodies retaining dengue virus-binding ability, fully human or humanized antibodies retaining dengue virus-binding ability, and pharmaceutical compositions including such antibodies. The invention further provides for isolated nucleic acids encoding the antibodies of the invention and host cells transformed therewith. Additionally, the invention provides for prophylactic, therapeutic, and diagnostic methods employing the antibodies and nucleic acids of the invention.

Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*

**Patent
Number
US7622113,
Antibodies**

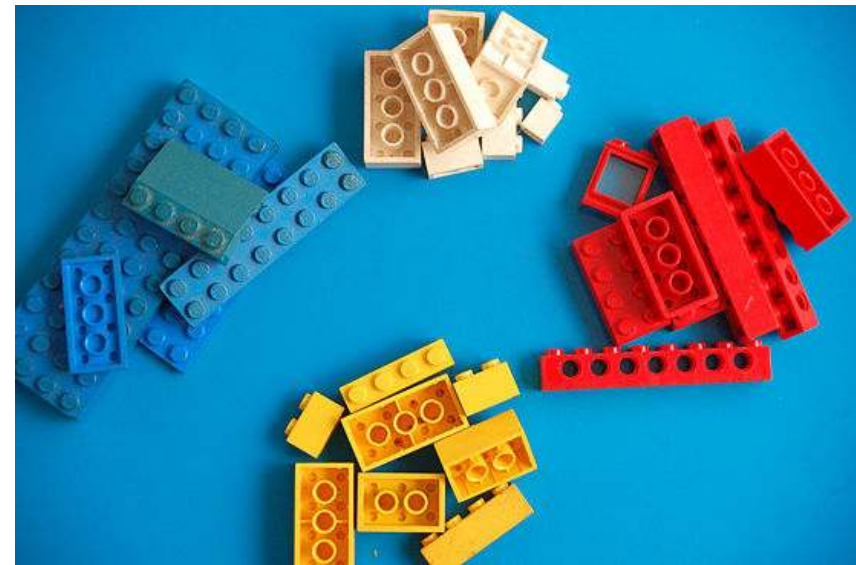
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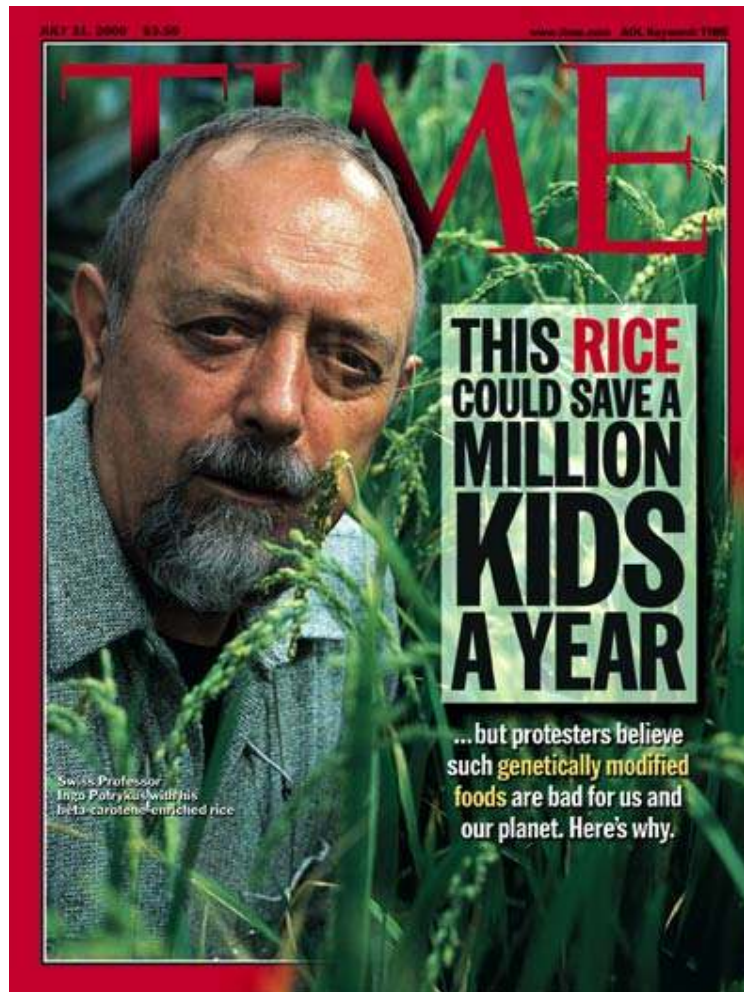
Dengue Fever Diagnostics and the *Global Innovation Market*



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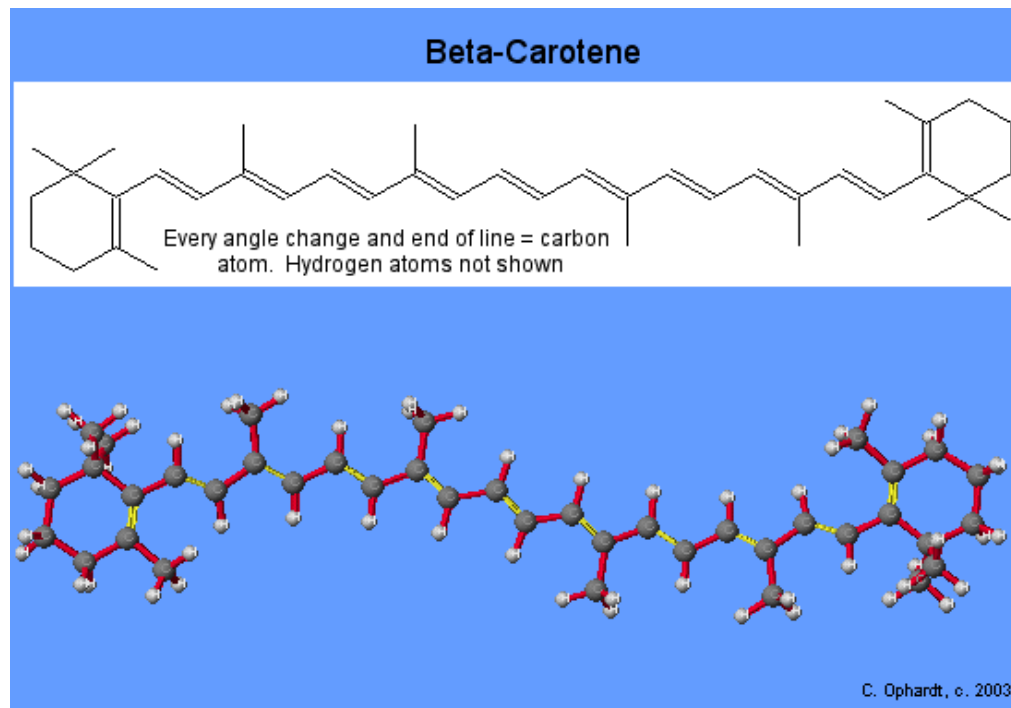
Golden Rice: Where did it all begin?



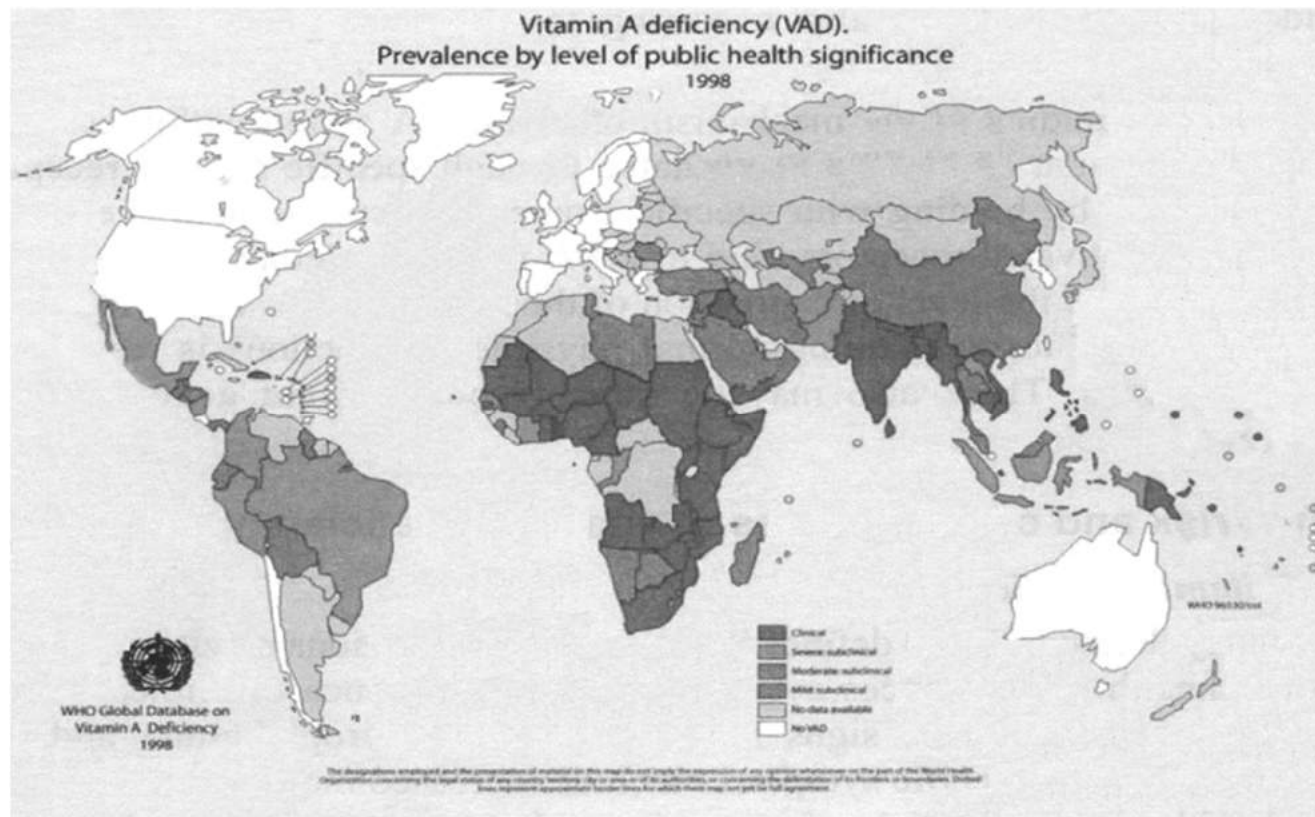
Golden Rice: Genetically Engineered, Nutritionally Enhanced Grain



Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD): A Global Health Problem



In developing countries, vitamin A deficiency (VAD) is a major problem affecting primarily children under age five and pregnant women.





Severe VAD leads to:

1. permanent blindness 250,000 children, lose their sight every year due to VAD.
2. a depressed immune system that increases the incidence and severity of infectious diseases and infant mortality rates. VAD afflicted children die at nine times the rate of healthy children, with over one million children dying of infections every year.



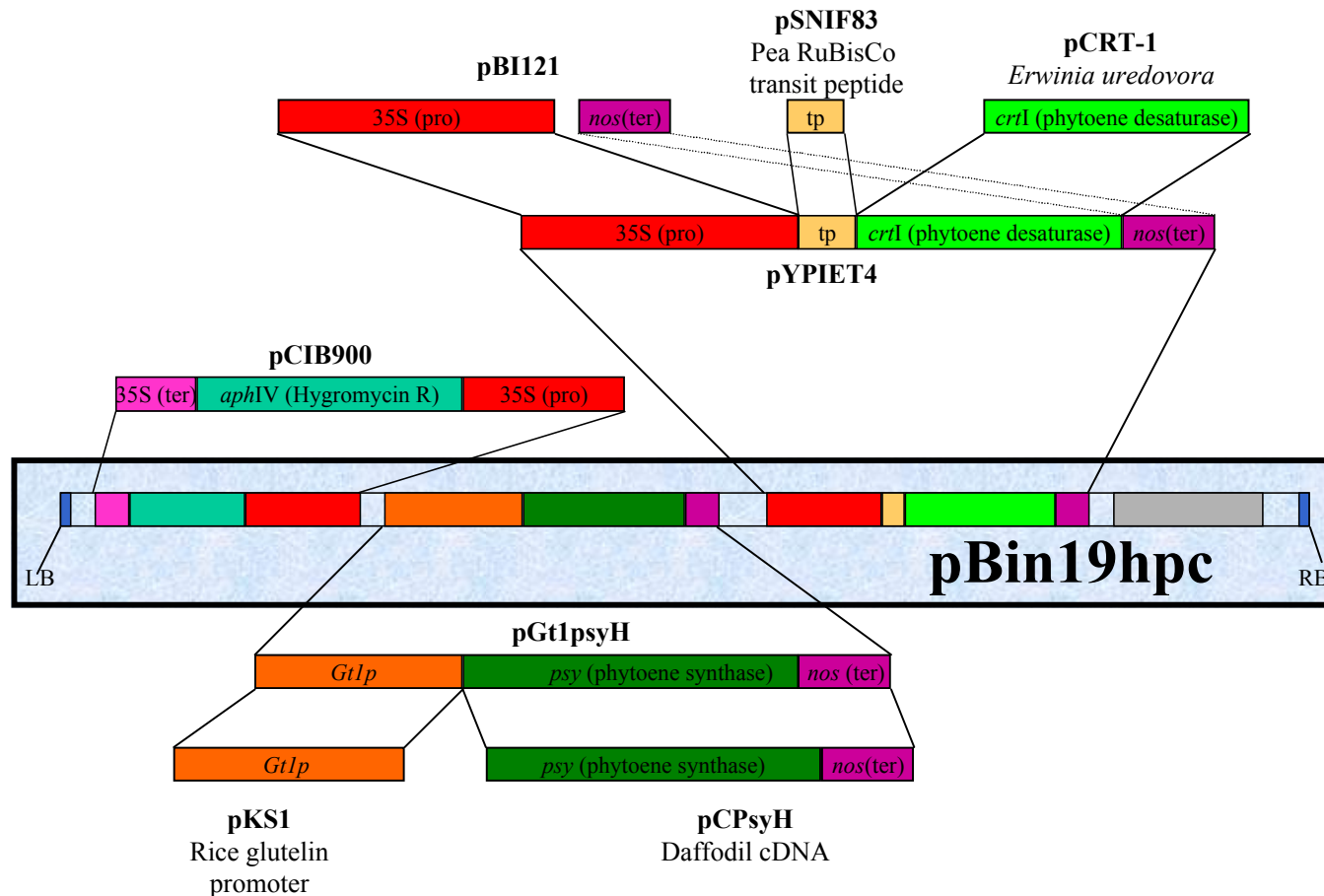
Vitamin A deficiency complicated by measles (Rubeola)

To mitigate VAD, engineer (insert) relevant genes into rice, to generate beta-carotene-rich rice, thus enhancing carotene in local rice varieties and, in local diets: “Golden Rice”.



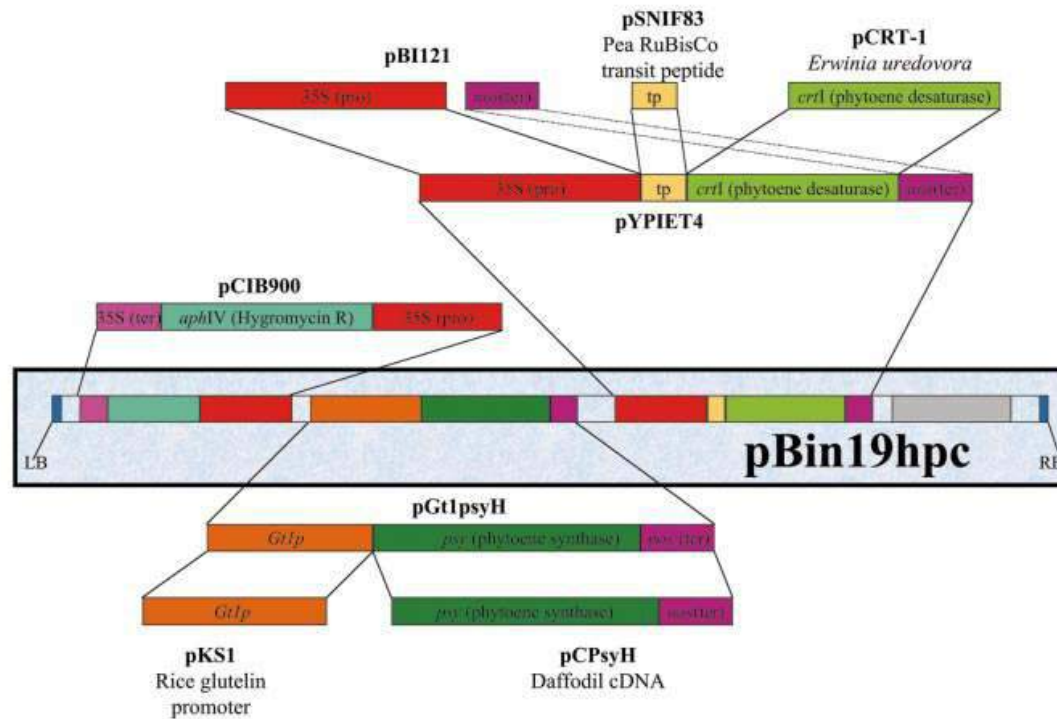
Assembly of Golden Rice, four major components to consider:

- 1. Plant/seed source,**
- 2. Gene constructs, e.g., cloning vectors.**
- 3. Genetic transformation and related technologies, and**
- 4. DNA amplification technologies**



Technical Complexity: one, of three, genetic constructs developed to generate Golden Rice,

source: Kowalski SP, Eborá RV, Kryder RD, Potter RH. Transgenic crops, biotechnology and ownership rights: what scientists need to know. 2002 Aug; Plant Journal 31(4):407-21.



The technical complexity of Golden Rice mirrored by the IP complexity. Color-coded correlation of genetic construct and corresponding patent documents of possible relevance.

Component	Reference	No. of Patents	No. of Assignees
Phytoene desturase - <i>crtI</i>	Fraser <i>et al.</i> , 1992 Misawa <i>et al.</i> , 1993	1 US 2 PCT	2
Phytoene synthase - <i>Psy</i>	Schledz <i>et al.</i> , 1996 Burkhardt <i>et al.</i> , 1997	3 US, 1 EP 1 JP, 3 PCT	6
Hygromycin phosphotransferase - <i>aphIV</i>	Waldron <i>et al.</i> , 1985 Wünn <i>et al.</i> , 1996	1 US	1
CaMV 35S Promoter - <i>35S(p100)</i>		3 US 1 PCT	2
CaMV35S Terminator <i>35S(ter)</i>		None found	None found
Nopaline synthase terminator - <i>nos(ter)</i>		None found	None found
Rice glutelin promoter - <i>Gtlp</i>	Okita <i>et al.</i> , 1989	1 JP 1 PCT	2
Pea RuBisCo transit peptide - <i>tp</i>	Schreier <i>et al.</i> , 1985	3 US	2

“Pieces” of Golden Rice
innovation assembled via creative,
dynamic, informed IP
management strategy.



Golden Rice is currently under development, for delivery to VAD afflicted countries:

- 1. successful field trials in Louisiana,**
- 2. introgression into local rice varieties in the Philippines and India,**
- 3. bioavailability trials,**
- 4. fast adoption rate and successes of transgenic crops in developing countries are creating a fertile ground for upcoming end user activities.**



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Connecting to the Global Innovation Marketplace is Key for Assembling Innovation





**Priming the
Innovation Pump
to increase the
flow of
Innovation in the
Emerging
economies.**

Longer term sustainable system development: Intellectual Property capacity building



Longer term sustainable system development: Intellectual Property capacity building

**Building human capital
and institutional capacity
for sustainable
development of IP
management and tech-
transfer systems:
Accelerate access to and
absorption of innovation.**



The Way Forward (Strategies, Tactics, Options)

Ecosystems of innovation link global innovation networks with people, institutions (universities, government agencies, etc.) and other companies in own or different countries to solve problems, source knowledge and generate ideas.



Building the institutions to facilitate this process:
A supportive legal environment is necessary *but not sufficient* for ... effective technology transfer ... must be supplemented by the establishment of an Innovation and Technology Entrepreneurship Center (ITEC) to handle ... spinning-in, adapting for local use, and spinning-out technology. This organization can either be a newly established entity or an existing unit within an established organization (Inclusive Innovation Center or university technology transfer centers), retrofitted to carry out new functions.

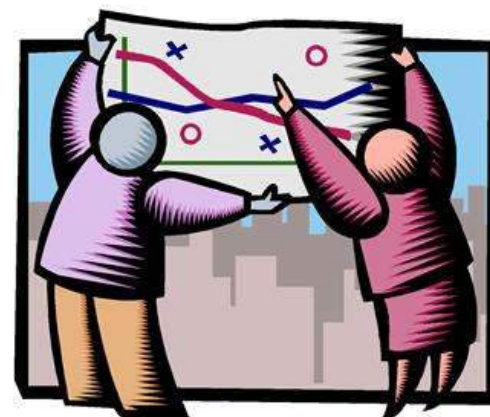
Global Forum Action Plan: Science, Technology and Innovation Capacity Building Partnerships for Sustainable Development, September 1, 2010, Compiled by Alfred Watkins and Joshua Mandell (with Alistair Brett)



**Longer term sustainable system
development: Intellectual Property capacity
building**

**Strategic initiatives to build
institutional IP infrastructure in
developing countries:**

- **ITECs**
- **TTOs**
- **TISCs**



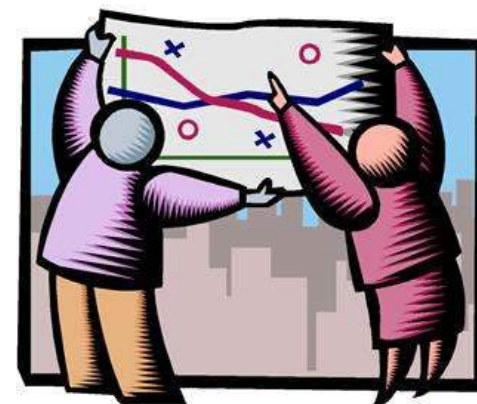
Longer term sustainable system development: Intellectual Property capacity building ITEC

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Longer term sustainable system development: Intellectual Property capacity building TTO

A framework to allow technology transfer to the public institutes of developing countries must be stimulated and developed. This has been addressed in some countries by the establishment of ... [technology-transfer offices] “TTOs”. TTOs can play multiple roles in research and development (R&D) institutes, [including] protection of IP ... revenues through licensing of IP ... education and awareness, networking ... creation of new start-up companies ... institutional policies related to tech-transfer [and] service to society. (Maredia et al. 2000, MSU and EMBRAPA)



Longer term sustainable system development: Intellectual Property capacity building TISC/ITSO

Technology Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) act as service-oriented providers to: allow local users to benefit effectively from the increased accessibility of IP information offered by internet searches through direct personal assistance; assist local users in creating, protecting, owning and managing their IPR; strengthen the local technological base by building up or reinforcing local know-how; and to increase tech-transfer. ... TISCs act as local drivers of innovation. [T]raining in other areas of IPR ... not only continues to develop staff knowledge and their personal development, but also offers a one-stop-shop as regards other elements of IPR and of innovation support. (Takagi and Czajkowski 2012, WIPO)



Strategically focused capacity building, human capital and institutional infrastructure, to accelerate innovation management and development.

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