

FACILITATING THE FUTURE



A N N U A L
R E P O R T



On behalf of the board of directors of the Georgia State University Research Foundation, I am pleased to present this summary annual report on sponsored awards activity at Georgia State University for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. During this period, our faculty attracted funding from external sponsors totaling \$61,405,000.

During fiscal year 2010, the Research Foundation experienced an increase of \$430,000 in net assets resulting in total value of net assets of \$17,236,000. This represents a 2.6 percent increase in net assets for the year. Overall grant funding slightly decreased for the year, but net assets were positively impacted by a significant gain in our investment portfolio and by a measurable increase in indirect cost rate realization.

I am very pleased to report that during this past fiscal year, our state-of-the-art, 10-story Parker H. Petit Science Center opened at the corner of Piedmont Avenue and Decatur Street. This \$150 million facility contains approximately 350,000 square feet of teaching and laboratory space and was completed on schedule in March 2010. Relocation of university faculty, staff and supporting equipment began shortly thereafter. The center houses research and education programs in biology, chemistry, nursing, nutrition, physical and respiratory therapies, and public health, as well as the Neuroscience Institute. Summer semester classes began in the new facility shortly after it opened and now more than 3,000 students pass through the building each day.

I am excited to announce that, in 2010, the university successfully recruited our fifth Georgia Research Alliance Eminent Scholar, Dr. Jian-Dong Li, the first to be hired in conjunction with our recently adopted Second Century Initiative (2CI). Under 2CI, GSU plans to recruit new faculty with the aim of building internationally recognized scholarly strength and accelerating collaborative faculty research in eight target areas. The goal of 2CI is to add 100 high profile faculty researchers over the next five years. Additional information about Dr. Li and his newly created Center for Inflammation, Immunity and Infection follows in this report.

You can learn more about Georgia State University as well as our 2CI initiative at our website: www.gsu.edu/research.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robin Morris". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

ROBIN MORRIS, PH. D.

Vice President for Research and
Chair of the Georgia State University
Research Foundation, Inc.

2010 AT A GLANCE

Research conducted at Georgia State University highlights our faculty and staff efforts to create innovative research programs and technology. Our efforts benefit the local economy as well as the entire state and nation.

During 2010, researchers submitted 970 grant applications seeking a total of \$138,133,000 through the Georgia State University Research Foundation. We were awarded 558 grants totaling \$61,405,000, giving researchers a grant success rate in 2010 of 58 percent. During 2010, there were 830 tenure track faculty members employed at the University. Per tenure track faculty member, approximately 1.17 proposals were submitted and 0.67 grants were awarded, with an average award amount of \$73,981. These averages were basically in line with award levels per tenure track faculty member during 2009.

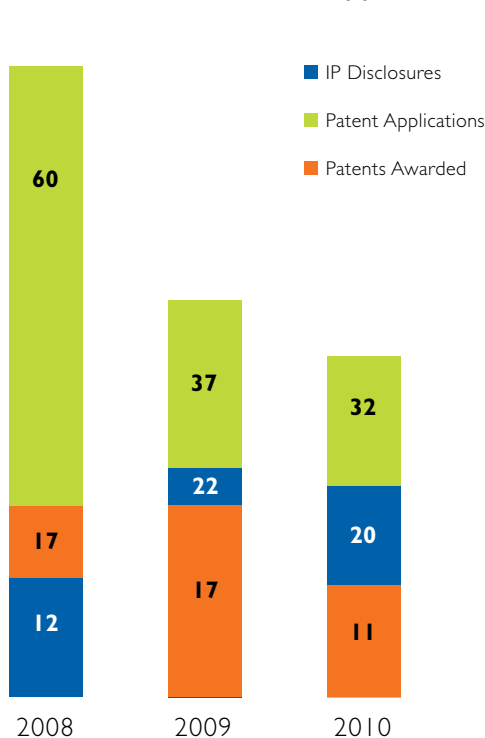
Approximately \$35,181,000 was awarded to support research activities; \$10,818,000 was awarded to support instruction programs and \$15,406,000 was awarded to support public service and other initiatives.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

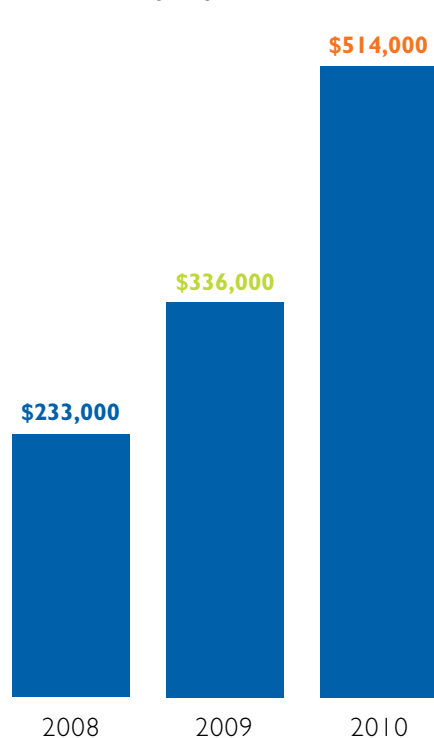
Intellectual property activity continues to steadily progress due to the strong focus on life science research at the university and increased involvement of the intellectual property committee and the director of technology and commercial development programs. Their mission is to assist in the development and protection of intellectual property developed by Georgia State University faculty, staff and students. In addition, they promote the transfer of technology in an effort to enhance the urban and state economy, to provide to the general public access to that intellectual property in a manner that is consistent with the university's academic principles, and to provide benefit and support to the university's research and educational mission.

The university's intellectual property committee is charged with fostering the commercialization of technology invented by researchers at Georgia State University. The committee meets as often as monthly to review any intellectual property disclosures filed by university researchers, then makes recommendations to the vice president for research regarding patentability and marketability of each invention. The GSU Research Foundation retains title to any intellectual property and is the official entity charged with developing and commercializing it, at the discretion of the vice president for research. Intellectual property activity is illustrated on the following graph:

IP Disclosures and Patent Applications

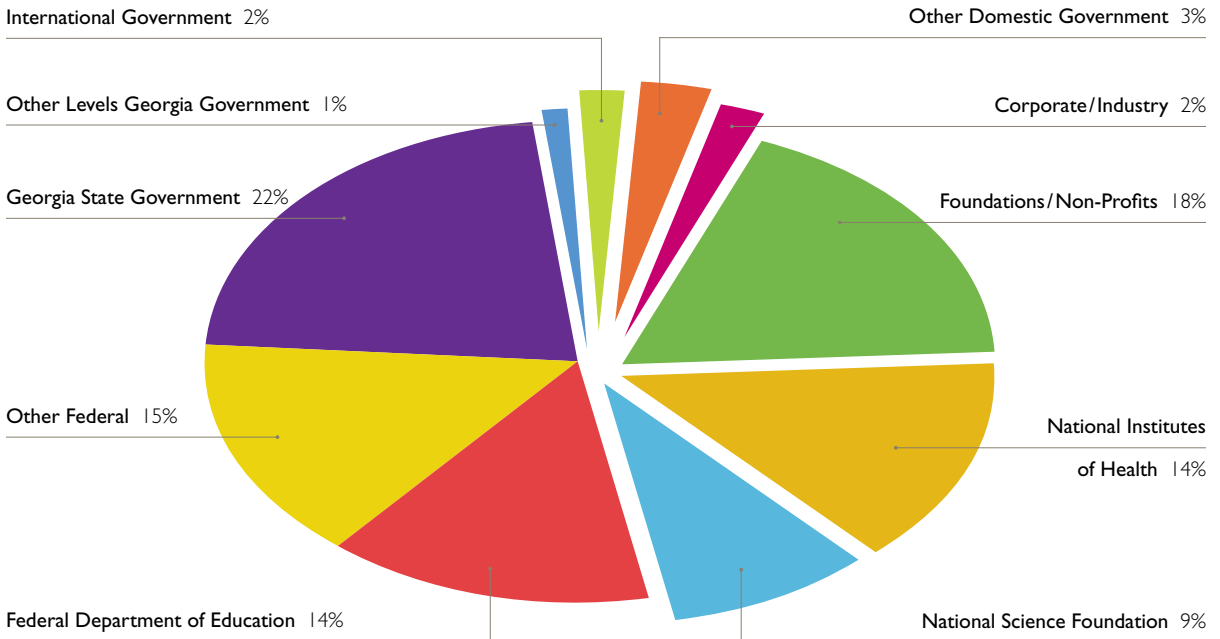


Annual Royalty Revenue



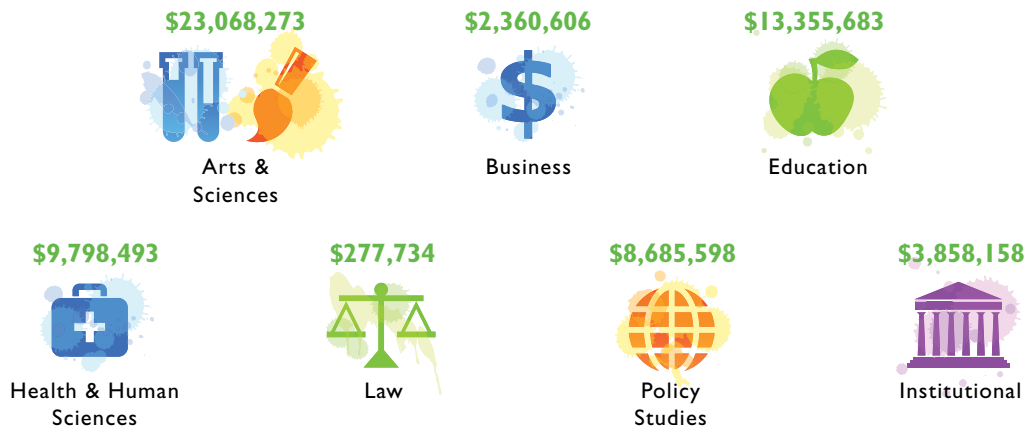
RESEARCH GRANTS

By Funding Source



By College

2



By College Tenure Track Faculty FTE



Nursing Lab

New high-tech space expands program capabilities

FOR YEARS NOW, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HAVE STRUGGLED TO expand their nursing programs to keep up with the unrelenting demand for qualified professionals. Georgia State University has done its part: In 2005, the school produced 50 nursing graduates; by 2009, that number had more than doubled to 110. GSU has the largest nursing Ph.D. output in Georgia, and more than 85 percent of GSU's nursing graduates go on to practice in the state.

Now the nursing program has been able to increase enrollment again — as well as expand curriculum and research — thanks to bigger and better teaching facilities in Georgia State's new state-of-the-art Petit Science Center.

The centerpiece of the program's new space is a 10-bed, ward-style lab that mirrors a 21st century hospital setting. Each station holds a "smart manikin" that allows students to practice basic skills such as inserting an IV, administering oxygen and taking blood pressure. Each station also has a camera so students can be filmed in action and later review their performance. Instructors also can give bedside demonstrations that can be seen around the room or remotely in other classrooms.

Across the hall, in "private" rooms, are the nursing program's more sophisticated simulators— Medi-man, purchased in 2003, and the brand-new Sim-man, purchased in 2010. These responsive, computerized manikins blink, breathe, have a pulse, cry and more. Angela Go, public relations specialist in the College of Health and Human Sciences, says these stand-ins "do just about everything a patient can do — short of sitting up in bed and punching you when you do something they don't like."

Instructors program an illness into the simulator and then observe students as they respond to the symptoms. The instructor can make the "patient" get better or worse in response to the care or medications they receive, and a laptop provides data on vital signs and other indicators.

Another lab in the new space features four clinical exam rooms like those found in doctors' offices. Altogether, these facilities make it much easier for students to master their clinical skills so they can move on to clinical placements.

The enhanced facilities also support the program's foray into nursing informatics, a graduate-level, technology-driven program that's the first of its kind in the state, says Dr. Barbara Woodring, director of academics in the School of Nursing.

As for research, investigators have a number of studies they have been waiting to initiate once the new facilities came on line. "The use of these simulators seem to be a really good idea, but we have very little empirical data to back it up," Dr. Woodring notes, "so we have a number of things that we really want to test and make that educational experimentation happen in our laboratories." ■



TOP DEPARTMENT/UNIT AWARDS

Biology	\$6,424,345
Center for Business Development	\$878,572
Center for Healthy Development	\$3,879,169
Center for Urban Education Excellence	\$757,219
Chemistry	\$4,225,716
Communication	\$1,145,309
Computer Science	\$844,376
Counseling & Psychological Services	\$683,488
Criminal Justice	\$276,136
Center For Developmental Disabilities	\$589,230
College of Education Dean's Office	\$2,445,782
Early Childhood Development	\$4,199,122
Economics	\$251,774
Educational Psychology and Special Education	\$2,198,240
Fiscal Reseach Center	\$1,406,347
Gerontology	\$292,896
Health Policy Center	\$4,040,921
History	\$318,688
Institute of Public Health	\$1,784,193
International Business	\$644,117
International Studies Program	\$1,833,250
Kinesiology and Health	\$2,588,643
Law	\$277,734
Mathematics and Statistics	\$246,830
Middle-Secondary Education	\$363,364
Neuroscience Institute	\$1,384,299
Nursing	\$363,793
Performance and Management Group	\$886,939
Physics and Astronomy	\$2,638,353
Psychology	\$4,561,885
Small Business Development Center	\$269,060
Social Work	\$2,495,104
Sociology	\$207,701

International Business

CIBER grant strengthens research, education and outreach

TAMER CAVUSGIL HAD NOT BEEN AT GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY'S J. MACK

Robinson College of Business long before he went to work applying for a \$1.5 million grant to establish a Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER) at his new academic home.

The Fuller E. Callaway Professorial Chair of Robinson's Institute of International Business had been successful in obtaining the prestigious grant at Michigan State University, and when he arrived at GSU in 2008, he saw the college as well positioned to join the elite ranks of business schools (only 33 nationwide) that boast a CIBER distinction.

He got the call in April 2010 that the college was one of three selected for the current four-year cycle. He was elated, but not surprised. "Robinson and GSU had several advantages," Cavusgil said, citing "a strong faculty, established international programs and partners, unwavering commitment by senior leadership to international engagement and support from a very accomplished and diverse business community."

Each CIBER develops its own niche based upon its university's mission, faculty expertise and geography. For the Robinson College, that means focusing on strategic areas such as enhancing core international business courses; introducing a required undergraduate course in international business; creating a higher education consortium; disseminating emerging market knowledge; and offering more languages.

For its research component, CIBER will consider and fund faculty research across GSU schools and disciplines as long as the project focuses on globalization, business competitiveness in international markets or U.S. trading partners.

These and other key objectives are built into more than 50 specific projects slated for completion over the four-year period. Among them are international research projects dedicated to enhancing American competitiveness in the global business arena, increased interdisciplinary study abroad programs, language courses in Mandarin, Portuguese, Arabic, Turkish and Korean; analysis of business risk in emerging economies and developing the international expertise of executives.

"These projects will have significant quantitative and qualitative impact on students, academics, managers, companies and public policy makers," Cavusgil said. "CIBER will also empower faculty to internationalize their research and teaching agendas."

Before the ink was even dry on the contract, Cavusgil used the CIBER network to connect Michael Eriksen, director of the Institute of Public Health in GSU's College of Health and Human Sciences, with a major conference on public health policy in China. And already, CIBER has teamed up with the Georgia Chamber of Commerce to stage a workshop for small- and medium-sized businesses on successful exporting.

To assist GSU's CIBER in its efforts, Cavusgil has assembled an advisory council composed of faculty, administrators, business leaders, representatives from other universities, and government officials. ■



CollabTech Business Incubator

Facility keeps biotech start-ups close to home

WHEN YOU'RE A START-UP BIOTECH COMPANY, YOU HAVE TO KEEP A SHARP eye on the bottom line. Your funding, which is difficult to secure and often very limited, could run out before you reach your goal of proving the efficacy of and, ultimately, the commercial viability of your promising new discovery.

Two such biotech start-ups, NeurOp and Cell Constructs, Inc., have found an ideal place to pinch their pennies — CollabTech, the only biotechnology business incubator located in the center of downtown Atlanta.

This 13,000-square-foot facility on Edgewood Avenue, which opened in 2008 under the auspices of the GSU Research Foundation, gives them access to sophisticated laboratory equipment and facilities, administrative offices, and conference space, as well as professional facility management, so they can carry out their experiments and conduct their business for a much lower cost than on the open market. Close proximity to Georgia State also gives start-ups convenient and cost-effective access to the university's faculty, students, services and core research facilities.

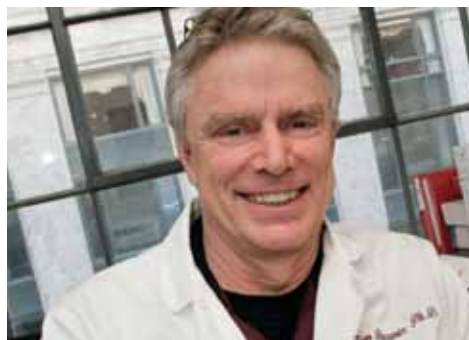
The rationale for GSU's CollabTech — and business incubators everywhere for that matter — is to keep new ideas and discoveries at home, rather than have them seek a more favorable economic climate elsewhere.

Thomas Barrows, Ph.D., is vice president and chief science officer of Cell Constructs, Inc. (CCI), which is working on a process whereby cells taken from the person to be treated can be used for chronic wounds, hair restoration and facial rejuvenation. He sees CCI's relationship with GSU as symbiotic. "We really benefit from the subsidy the research foundation provides," he says. "And we're fulfilling our promise — we've got six students working here, and one just converted that internship into a full-time job."

Barney Koszalka, Ph.D., is president and CEO of NeurOp, which is working on developing next generation medicines for central nervous system disorders including depression, pain and ischemia. He, at first, was unsure of what it would be like to work in downtown Atlanta, but the location has turned out to be ideal. "We would've had to spend tremendous amounts of money, money we didn't have, to move outside the perimeter, for example," Koszalka says. "There was also some resistance from staff who live in town around Emory [University], so when these facilities opened up, it was for us. It's an easy commute."

Both companies face an uphill battle in getting their discoveries to market. "It's hard to do in the biotech area," Barrows points out, "because it is such a highly regulated environment. You can't just jump in there and start selling something and make some money. We are required to first prove that our products are safe, effective and not mislabeled."

Koszalka concurs: "You can have the greatest looking molecule that passes all your pre-



clinical hurdles, toxicology and the like, but when you put it into people for Phase I clinical trials, you're starting all over again. You can't fully predict how people are going to react."

Still, with skill, luck — and money — it can all come together. "Without money," Barrows notes, "nothing happens."

So, while CCI and NeurOp scientists are exploring possibilities in the lab, their executives are exploring possibilities for funding. Typical sources often include the National Institutes for Health's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grants, Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) grants, Georgia Research Alliance Venture Funds and, last but not least, private investment.

CCI's founders put up some of their own money first, working with no salary, then drew up a business plan and shopped it around. But it wasn't until CCI President and CEO John Daniels came on board that they began to gain the confidence of "angel" investors, Barrows says. "It has to do with personal contacts and trust," he adds. "John had helped a start-up in Roswell that's very profitable now, so that company trusts him to also work with CCI. So while he's out traveling the world and talking to all the people involved with his 'day job,' he's singing our song, too."

A seed investment based on the promise of their initial research got CCI off to a good start, but in the meantime, they're continuing to apply for highly competitive National Institutes of Health SBIR grants. Once they achieve "proof of principle," Barrows says, it will be easier to attract the next level of investment.

NeurOp, too, started with the faith and financing of investors — with funding from three angel groups as well as from its founders, neuropharmacologists from Emory University and Duke University. NeurOp was incorporated in 2002 but commercial operations did not begin in earnest until 2006. That's when Vincent La Terza, J.D., — attracted by the caliber of the scientists and the nature of their breakthrough — joined the company to pursue investment.

Finally, after some lean times, NeurOp gained some breathing room when it secured a deal in December 2009 with a global biopharmaceutical company, Bristol-Myers Squibb. "As we went along working on our stroke program, it became more and more apparent that there were other compelling indications, other uses of this type of drug, including pain and depression," La Terza said. "When third party reports showed that drugs that act like ours could well become next-generation, fast-acting medicines for depression, that took us from the 'very interesting' to the 'merits serious funding' category in the eyes of large pharmaceutical firms."

Success for Cell Constructs or NeurOp could mean they set up shop elsewhere and end their relationship with CollabTech — or maybe not. Barrows, for one, has expressed interest in knowing more about what Georgia State researchers are up to with an eye toward possibly licensing and developing some of the GSU Research Foundation's patented intellectual property.

"The value of the invention doesn't live in the patents or the documents or the reports or the publications," he says. "The value lives in the people who have the initiative to see it through to the next level." ■



Visualization Wall

Massive new array brings subjects into focus

AS THE FLOOR PLAN FOR THE PETIT SCIENCE CENTER CAME TOGETHER, a large lab area was set aside to house the high-performance computers required for complex scientific research. With the compact efficiencies of today's systems, however, that took up about 400 square feet of the allotted space. So, what to do with the remaining space?

The answer became high-definition clear when Art Vandenberg of GSU's Department of Information Systems and Technology attended the 2008 SuperComputing convention and saw his first Visualization Wall.

"Oh, wow, that's what we need," he remembers saying. "You're doing a lot of computation, you have this complex data, you do these simulations, then you get these models — how are you going to look at them? On a laptop?" Not anymore.

Georgia State's new 7-foot-tall, 28-foot-wide concave Visualization Wall features 48 30-inch, high-definition monitors, totaling 200 million pixels. These are divided into four 50-million pixels sections that allow users to share and visually compare complex information in ways they never could before.

The learning curve is negligible, Vandenberg says. "It's a turnkey system, running Microsoft Windows 7, with a wireless keyboard and a mouse. How much easier can it be?"

Purchased, installed and maintained through funding from the Georgia State University Research Foundation, the "Vis Wall" is over time expected to serve the needs of funded research, education and outreach.

From the start, the wall has generated interest and activity on all fronts. For example, Volkan Topalli, associate professor of criminal justice, is incorporating the Vis Wall into a grant proposal for tracking and combating crime patterns in Atlanta; and Ivaylo Ivanov, assistant professor of computational chemistry, has included the wall in the education/outreach component of his NSF CAREER proposal. Pam Longobardi, a GSU professor of art who creates works from marine debris, has reserved the wall for Earth Day 2011 to display artists' collaborations on environmental issues.

Vandenberg estimates that during the Vis Wall's first few months online in fall 2010, more than 50 campus and community groups came through to get the big picture. Often the tours morphed into classes, he said, when faculty and students start out talking about the wall and end up discussing their subject or research.

"We see the wall as a new instrument," he said, "one that allows you to see things bigger, to see data in multiple ways, to be interactive, collaborative, exploratory."

Jeremy Crampton, associate professor of geography, turned his students loose with the controls and watched as they zoomed in and out of 3D maps of modern-day Atlanta alongside 1950s-era planning maps scanned from a GSU University Library collection. "The greatest advantages are that the wall is both immersive and interactive," Crampton said. "Activity is always better than passivity." ■



Neuroscience Institute

New central location intensifies interaction and collaboration

UNTIL RECENTLY, ANYONE REQUESTING A TOUR OF GEORGIA STATE

University's Neuroscience Institute would have been advised to wear comfortable shoes and prepare to do a lot of walking — from Kell Hall, to the Natural Science Center, to the Education Building and beyond.

That's because, for the first two years of its existence, the Neuroscience Institute was not so much a place as a purpose. The 16 core faculty members — from disciplines including biology, chemistry, psychology, computer science, philosophy, physics, math and statistics — were all pursuing a common interest in the structure and function of nervous systems, they just didn't have a common place to do it.

That has changed with the opening of Georgia State's new Petit Science Center (PSC), where the 8th floor and part of the 9th are dedicated to the Neuroscience Institute and will support the university's newly established neuroscience doctoral program and projected bachelor's degree.

The phased-in move took about two months, says Walter Wilczynski, neuroscience professor and director of the institute. Between faculty members, students, and research and administrative assistants, he calculates, "over 50 people had to be moved there physically — their offices, their work spaces, all of their equipment."

One of the researchers to make the move was Regents' Professor of Neuroscience Don Edwards. His current research involves crayfish, whose relatively small nervous systems but surprisingly complex social lives make them good candidates for studying how they control movements and how their interactions affect neural functions. His findings, Edwards says, hold promise in the areas of smart prosthetics and robotics.

Now that his aquariums and animals have been safely relocated to the PSC and his supplies and equipment have been sorted and situated, Edwards is enjoying the institute's newfound "physical coherence."

"The major thing is that, for the first time, the core faculty are all together," he says. "It just facilitates the whole academic interaction in a way that was simply not possible before."

If the Neuroscience Institute researchers and staff occasionally get in each other's way, Wilczynski says, that's a good thing. "In addition to giving us first-rate laboratory space, it's getting us together in the same place, and you can't minimize the importance of that for collaborative research, for generating new ideas, for having mathematicians talk to neurophysiologists, for example. That's much easier when we have labs next to each other."

Having the Neuroscience Institute in the PSC will also boost the university as a whole, Wilczynski says, noting that a school's national reputation typically lags behind reality. "As we bring people from other universities and funding agencies to Georgia State for conferences and workshops, they can see with their own eyes the commitment that Georgia State has made to being a first-class research university." ■



Focus on Research

Unique new administrative unit supports centers

IN JANUARY 2011, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY WELCOMED JIAN-DONG LI, M.D., Ph.D., to lead GSU's new Center for Inflammation, Immunity and Infection (CIII).

The goal of CIII is to pave the way for therapeutics that can be used for long-term treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases. "We feel like we know inflammation, but in fact, we don't," Dr. Li says. "We understand relatively well how inflammation is initiated, but in many cases, we don't know how it's turned off."

Establishing CIII at Georgia State was part of a larger strategic plan, said Kelly Stout, associate director of Special Research Initiatives in the Office of the Vice President for Research.

"A critical part of starting a research center is to find an innovator who has a great reputation for leadership in an area of research we feel could be a strength at Georgia State," Dr. Stout said. "It's also very important to develop research centers in which our current strong research faculty investigators can contribute."

Once the decision was made to establish a research center focusing on inflammation, the search was on to find the right person to lead it. When Dr. Li visited in the spring of 2010, campus administrators showed him around, made introductions and helped sell him on what Georgia State had to offer.

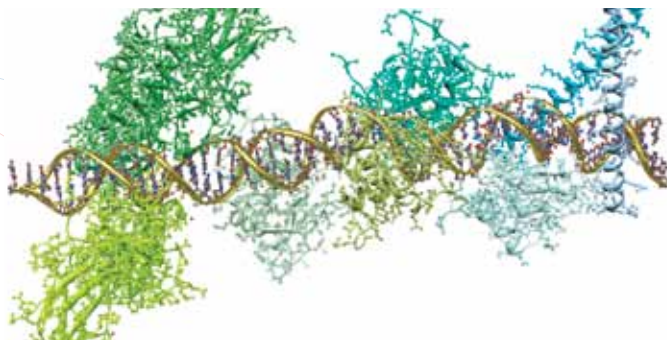
"From the moment Dr. Li accepted the position, he and I have been in constant contact," Stout said. Together they began working on the countless details involved with moving Dr. Li's lab from the University of Rochester Medical Center in New York to Georgia State.

"Animals, equipment, even people must be moved — he's bringing four post-docs, a graduate student and his lab manager from Rochester. He is also hiring three junior faculty," Stout said.

There will also be a lot of supplies and equipment needed to get the CIII lab up and running. "Dr. Li is coming in as a Georgia Research Alliance Eminent Scholar, so he's getting critical support from the GRA and from Georgia State for his center start up," Stout said.

Research grants will also play a role in funding CIII, and Stout is overseeing a new administrative unit that will support CIII and several other new GSU university research centers to be developed, in not only securing those grants, but in managing all the daily operations of a center.

"The goal is to take as much of the administrative burden as possible off them so they can focus on doing world-class research," Stout said. "There are not many research universities that have an administrative unit specifically to support research centers. This is something unique that we think will really help the success of GSU's research mission." ■



Fighting Childhood Obesity

Research helps determine school nutrition policies

ANDREW YOUNG SCHOOL OF POLICY STUDIES' ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF Economics Rusty Tchernis wrote his dissertation on labor economics. But then, realizing that his research held scant interest beyond academia, he began searching for a topic that would have “more immediate policy implications.”

He found it in the area of childhood obesity. He retrained with a two-year post-doc in health economics at Harvard and began his research in 2004. If he didn't know he was onto a hot topic then, he knows it now — especially since First Lady Michelle Obama has adopted reversing the nation's epidemic of childhood obesity as her special cause.

Tchernis was one of several economists invited to discuss federal food and nutrition policy at a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) conference in April 2010 based on his study “School Nutrition Programs and the Incidence of Childhood Obesity.”

In addition to recently receiving a \$200,000 USDA grant to extend that study, he has been awarded a new \$225,000 grant from the USDA to study the “Dynamics of Childhood Obesity,” with co-investigator Daniel Millimet of Southern Methodist University.

This study, which kicked off in December 2010, will follow 13,500 children in a nationally representative dataset to examine obesity trends from childhood to adolescence. The goal is to explore the point in a child's life at which prior weight gain most impacts future obesity.

“Overweight children are more likely to become obese adults,” Tchernis says. “The question is, do weight gains cause changes in behavior or are some children just predisposed to obesity? Also, we would like to identify an age when weight gain ‘sticks.’”

One reason childhood obesity is of concern from an economics standpoint, Tchernis says, is because it is often the result of myriad daily decisions. Furthermore, the consequences of obesity can be costly. Determining just how costly is “tricky,” he stresses, because “the cost is not necessarily the obesity itself, but the other things it causes.”

And that price is paid not just by overweight people themselves, but by taxpayers. “It is estimated that half of the \$75 billion spent on obesity-related disease in 2003 was paid through Medicare and Medicaid — federally funded programs,” he says, recalling a statistic from one of his earlier studies.

The primary audience for Tchernis' studies is policymakers. “If we're talking about the effects of school lunch and breakfast, for example, that hopefully will lead to changes in requirements for the meals and the way they are administered,” he says.

And timing could be everything. “I believe that losing weight is much more difficult than preventing weight gain,” Tchernis says. “Being able to identify at what age to start implementing policies is going to be very important.” ■



RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

Parker H. Petit Science Center

Recently named the Best of 2010 by *Southeast Construction* magazine, the Parker H. Petit Science Center, a 10-story, 350,000 square foot teaching and research facility, opened in March 2010. The teaching portion of the facility, occupying the first four floors, includes six general classrooms, a 100-plus seat auditorium and 32 department-specific teaching labs and classrooms that support instructional efforts of the biology, chemistry, nursing, nutrition, physical and respiratory therapies and public health programs as well as the Neuroscience Institute. The floors dedicated to research include a vivarium, designated laboratories and office space for the neurosciences, biochemistry, microbiology and biotechnology disciplines.

CollabTech Biotechnology Business Incubator

Located at 58 Edgewood Avenue, adjacent to Georgia State University in the heart of downtown Atlanta, the GSU Research Foundation's CollabTech business incubator offers the opportunity for profitable collaboration between faculty and start-up biotechnology firms. This state-of-the-art facility features a thoroughly modern and unique working environment, including an array of sophisticated equipment and laboratory space, administrative offices and conference rooms, as well as convenient access to the scientific expertise of Georgia State University's tenured faculty. As CollabTech anticipates expansion and diversification in upcoming years, the space not only facilitates the growth of existing companies, but it also welcomes additional biotechnology firms to take advantage of all that Atlanta's only downtown business incubator has to offer.

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CollabTech's new, state-of-the-art facility provides:

- Nearly 14,000 sq. ft. of lab space and offices
- Cutting-edge equipment and technology resources
- On-site facility manager
- Convenience to Georgia State University and the amenities of downtown Atlanta

Current tenants include:

- Cell Constructs, Inc.
- KPS Technologies
- Medical Device Development Group
- NeurOp

For additional information, visit our website at <http://www.gsu.edu/collabtech/>



The Georgia State University Research Foundation is a non-profit corporation founded in 1989 to support the research activities of Georgia State University. The Research Foundation supports activities by accepting and administering grants and contracts for proposals submitted by university employees. The Research Foundation is managed by a 10-member Board of Directors. Members of the Board serve as a function of their position at Georgia State University. During fiscal year 2010, the Board members were:

Officers

ROBIN MORRIS
Vice President for Research
Chair

AMY LEDERBERG
Associate Vice President
for Research
Vice Chair

JERRY RACKLIFFE
Senior Vice President for Finance
and Administration
Financial Vice Chair and Treasurer

KERRY HEYWARD
University Attorney
Secretary

Other Members

MARK BECKER
University President

RISA PALM
University Provost

LAUREN ADAMSON
Dean
College of Arts and Sciences

P. C. TAI
Professor and Chair
Department of Biology

DABNEY DIXON
Professor
Department of Chemistry

SUSAN LAURY
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