



WiSys TECHNOLOGY
FOUNDATION, INC.
NEWSLETTER

Volume 3, Issue 2 - Spring 2007

WiSys Announces WiSys Technology Advancement Grant Recipients

WiSys has announced the most recent WiSys Technology Advancement Grant (WiTAG) recipients. Through the grant program, WiSys funds research and development programs throughout the UW System for up to three years. Last year, WiSys devised a plan to leverage matching funding for WiTAG from the state, UW-System and campus administration, private industry and campus foundations. The eight recipients come from seven UW-System campuses, with some receiving additional funds through the UW-System's Applied Research Grant (ARG) and Prototype Development Fund (PDF).

See "WiSys Technology Advancement Grant Recipients" Page 2

**UW-Stout Announces
2007 Nelva G. Runnalls Research Support Award Recipient**



Dr. Maliyakal John

The University of Wisconsin-Stout recently announced that Dr. Maliyakal John, WiSys managing director, will be awarded the 2007-2008 Nelva G. Runnalls Research Support Award.

Created in 1989 and named for a former Dean of Academic Development, the annual award is designed to recognize a person or group that has made a significant contribution to research and scholarly activity at UW-Stout, according to UW-Stout's Office of the Provost. Recipients are nominated by past award winners.

Now in his third year at WiSys, John works to facilitate the intellectual property, licensing and patenting process for inventors across the UW-System.

See "Nelva G. Runnalls Research Support Award " Page 3

In This Issue

Page 2

- WiSys Technology Advancement Grant Recipients

Page 3

- Nelva G. Runnalls Research Support Award
- WiSys Technology Catalog

Page 4

- Stem Cell Research

Page 5

- Atomic Force Microscope
- Campus Invention Disclosures

Page 6

- Small Business Grants
- Federal Relations Update

Page 7

- Whyte Hirschboeck Dudek, S.C. Corner

Page 8

- Biomedical Informatics Initiative

Page 9

- Discoveries and the People Making Them

Page 10

- Release Time Grant Funding



WiSys Technology Advancement Grant Recipients

Continued from page 1

Dr. Bertram Ezenwa's project at UW-Milwaukee, "Countermeasures against Osteoporosis," has received funding from WiTAG and PDF. The grant is to fund a prototype of Ezenwa's Novel Multiple Intensity Mechanical Stimulation (NOMIMS) device and research to compare it with the established single-intensity mechanical stimulation known to increase bone density. NOMIMS could provide osteoporosis sufferers with a quicker, more effective way to increase bone density by whole body vibration at multiple amplitudes and frequencies.

Dr. Aaron Monte, of UW-La Crosse, will receive WiTAG funding for a research associate on his project, "Discovery and Development of Natural Antimicrobial Drugs." Monte seeks therapeutic agents that act against bacteria, fungi, parasites or tumor cells. Bioactive compounds will be isolated from plants and fungi and purified. The agents' chemical structures then will be determined, and possibly modified, to produce new compounds for use as anti-infective drugs.

Dr. James Hamilton of UW-Platteville has been accepted for WiTAG funding to further develop his project, "Quantification of Surface Properties of Carbon Nanotubes Doped Conductive Polymer Films". The nanotubes are extremely strong and highly conductive, and could be used in manufacturing and communications, but tend to bundle together and lose these properties. Hamilton's research could be useful in electronics, space research, nanotechnology and homeland security if he can achieve a long-term de-bundling of the nanotubes.

Dr. Charles Gibson, chair of the Chemistry Department at UW-Oshkosh, will receive WiTAG funds for his research on "Nanophase Phosphors with Potential Use in Solid-State Lighting Devices". Gibson's phosphors are derived from nanoscale zinc sulfide, a particularly unstable and difficult material to make, but whose synthesis was originally developed at UW-Oshkosh. Once such phosphors are developed and implemented into solid-state lighting devices, their longevity and efficiency will make them an attractive alternative to conventional lighting.

Dr. Junhong Chen will be awarded joint WiTAG and PDF for his "Nanoscale Corona Discharge Electrode" project. An assistant professor at UW-Milwaukee, Chen is working to reduce ozone production and power consumption by shrinking the size of the traditional discharge electrode to a nanoscale model. Corona discharge is an electrical discharge brought on by the ionization of a fluid surrounding a conductor, used in copiers, laser printers and electronic air cleaners. Operating on a smaller scale, this new nanoscale ion source will do the same work, but use less energy and reduce pollution.

Dr. Timothy Lyden of UW-River Falls will receive WiTAG funding for "Development of Artificial-Tissue Methods for Potential Vaccine Production". Vaccine production is currently achieved by using embryonated chicken eggs—a method that is expensive, tedious and susceptible to antigen contamination. Lyden's process works to eliminate the infiltration of foreign antigens, enhance vaccine yields and potentially produce new tissue engineering materials, methods and technologies.

Dr. Franklin Chen of UW-Green Bay will be awarded WiTAG funds for his "Material and Method Developments for Lifting and Processing Latent Fingerprints from Salt-Covered Vertical Wet or Dry Surfaces" project. During a five month span in Green Bay in winter, only 16 percent of the vehicles stolen and recovered could be processed for fingerprint recovery, due to moisture, salt and dirt. Chen's process modifies and creates sol-gel solutions to lift prints off of such surfaces. The successful completion of this project could save property owners and insurance companies thousands of dollars each year, as well as enable police to prosecute more felons.

Still under consideration for funding is **Dr. Michael Zach's** request to hire a Research associate for Nanomaterials Research in his laboratory at UW-Stevens Point. The presence of an associate will enable Zach to focus on his studies of nanowires and other nanotechnology. These nanowires could be used in technology as diverse as molecular electronics and structural components.

By Bethany Billman and Nathan Hurst

Nelva G. Runnalls Research Support Award

Continued from page 1

One of the factors that distinguish UW-Stout from other UW-System campuses, according to John, is the student participation in the IP process.

“We have three disclosures that come directly from the students. On other campuses, students might be co-inventors, but at Stout, we have instances where students are the sole inventors,” said John.

John attributes this student involvement to Stout’s strong applied sciences program, as well as a grant office—lead by research administrator Sue Foxwell— that really “encourages students and faculty to protect their discoveries.”

“I [also] think students are more in line with inventing and thinking of new ideas with different applications...because Stout does a lot of work with industry, which is interested in making and redesigning products,” said John.

To date, WiSys has 36 disclosures from Stout. Twelve of those cases are currently active.

WiSys’ three active student-led technologies are a “turtleback garment and shelter”—a jacket with a built-in backpack that can be converted to a tent, sleeping bag and flotation device— a “removable garment lining”, and a “resealable clear flexible package for shoes”.

Laura Oliver was one of four students that invented the “turtleback garment and shelter”. Now an alumna, Oliver agrees that Stout’s close relationship with industry helps foster student involvement in research and development.

“I feel it has to do in part with the industry experience that they require of our professors. Not only does

this provide ideas for class projects relevant to the current industry, but it also makes available the opportunity for the students to work on a project in conjunction with industry contacts,” said Oliver.

Pamela Anhalt, co-inventor of the “removable garment lining” adds that UW-Stout gives students many opportunities to think outside the box throughout their education.

“Through one of my apparel design courses... I was given an assignment to develop a functional garment for any type of end use. Through this course, the professor pushed each student beyond their limits to develop an innovative product,” said Anhalt.

Another factor that may contribute to the student involvement in technology development, according to Oliver, is Stout’s primary focus on education.

“I don’t think any of us were ever taught by a TA”, said Oliver, comparing Stout with the more research-oriented universities in the UW-System, where professors work closely with teaching assistants to educate students.

As far as John’s work at UW-Stout, Oliver adds, “He [John] has helped us organize many of our gatherings and contacts in connection with our project—we couldn’t have come this far without him.”

The Nelva G. Runnalls Research Support Award will be presented at the UW-Stout Campus Research Day on Thursday, April 19th, during the afternoon program.

For more information about the event, which showcases UW-Stout graduate and undergraduate research, visit www.uwstout.edu/grad/research.

By Bethany Billman

WiSys Technology Catalog



UW Systems Technology Innovations for Wisconsin Businesses

A catalog of selected UW System Campus technologies currently being marketed by WiSys can be accessed on our website at <http://wisys.org/aboutus>. To request hard copies to display in your office or distribute, contact Lisa Murray at (608) 263-2917 or lmurray@wisys.org

WiCell™ Efforts Bring Stem Cell Research to UW System

By Jill Ladwig

Soon after James Thomson, a professor and researcher at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, discovered how to isolate human embryonic stem cells in 1998, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) established the WiCell Research Institute.

WARF invested several million dollars in creating the institute, to ensure that Thomson's breakthrough discovery was shared with researchers around the world. WiCell's charge is to promote the study of human embryonic stem (hES) cells and to unlock the potential of these cells to change the course of human health and medicine.

Almost nine years later, WiCell is the home of the country's first and only National Stem Cell Bank. It has distributed the precious cells to more than 350 researchers around the world and trained more than 400 scientists in the specialized laboratory techniques for the culture and handling of the cells. WiCell serves the UW-Madison campus with infrastructure and expert services that support the more than 80 faculty members who are working in this area.



What many people may not know is that WiCell also conducts basic research to generate fundamental knowledge about the cells. Research at WiCell encompasses cell biology, biochemistry, molecular biology, chemistry, bioengineering, bioinformatics, cytogenetics and basic clinical research. WiCell scientists regard all of these areas as critical to understanding the mechanisms that control pluripotency and differentiation in human embryonic stem cells.

For example, the bioinformatics group uses high-density microarrays, Serial Analysis of Gene Expression, and other methods to study gene regulation in ES cells. The team also performs quality control, normalization,

analysis, integration and visualization of the data. The studies will one day enable researchers to fully interpret the complex state of gene regulation in hES cells and in their differentiated states.

The WiCell cytogenetics team provides karyotyping (genetic analysis) services for WiCell researchers and collaborators, and supports the efforts of the National Stem Cell Bank in the characterization and quality assurance of hES cell lines prior to distribution, as well as in the development of new, more powerful techniques for cytogenetics, such as CGH, which uses microarray technology. The group aims to establish standardized criteria for cytogenetic analysis of hES cells in collaboration with others in the International Stem Cell Initiative. In addition, the cytogenetics lab conducts basic research focused on understanding how culture conditions, such as media formulations, cryopreservation techniques and passaging methods, affect the genetic stability of hES cells.

Another WiCell research team continues to advance the state-of-the-art in hES cell culture. This group, lead by Tenneille Ludwig, landed on the cover of the journal Nature Biotechnology in 2006, when it announced the development of a completely defined, animal-product-free growth medium.

Because the primary goal of the institute is to advance and support this seminal science, WiCell offers "Introduction to Human Embryonic Stem Cell Culture Methods," a three-day technical training session every month, and one more advanced class, called "Human Embryonic Stem Cells to Embryoid Bodies" several times per year. Both courses offer detailed, hands-on instruction by expert technicians. Researchers at UW System campuses are especially encouraged to attend the classes.

Through WiSys, WiCell offers UW System faculty members scholarships, including boarding, as well as free WiCell stem cell lines to begin their work. So far, faculty members from Platteville, Stout and River Falls have attended the three-day introductory course.

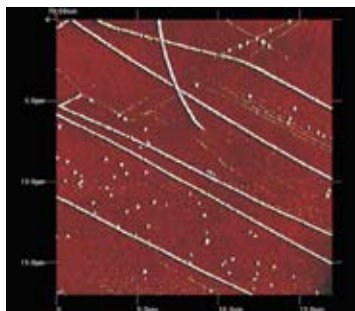
To find out more about stem cells and how you can get started in this seminal field, send an email to info@wicell.org or visit the institute's Web site at www.wicell.org. For scholarship information, send an email to lmurray@wisys.org or visit the WiSys Web site at www.wisys.org and click on the "for researchers" tab.

UW-Stevens Point Acquires Atomic Force Microscope

UW-Stevens Point recently acquired their first atomic force microscope (AFM) for nanotechnology research and development. Housed in Dr. Mike Zach's lab, the AFM can capture 3-dimensional surface profiles of material at nanoscale.

The center photograph, acquired by Zach's research undergraduate student Kirsten Levanetz, is one of the first images the AFM at UW-Stevens Point has captured. Acquisition of this instrument is just one portion of an effort to train Wisconsin students in nanotechnology.

Zach, an assistant professor of chemistry at UW-Stevens Point, compares the AFM to "a very fine record player needle that is dragged over the surface." By actually dragging over the surface, the AFM can detect height, hardness, adhesion, magnetic domains, conductivity and reactivity properties.



Zach also hopes to work with other researchers who might benefit from the use of the AFM. Potential collaborations include imaging copolymer biodegradable bone adhesives recently developed in UW-Stevens Point professor John Droske's lab, making samples via electrodeposition, and exploiting biological structures to make inorganic nanostructures.

"AFM is the tool with which I can measure my success at controlling matter at the nanoscale level," said Zach. "As scientists, we are at the very early stage of learning how nature wants to assemble structures simply and easily from the fundamental building blocks of individual atoms and ions."

For information regarding this powerful research tool, please contact Mike Zach, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at UW-Stevens Point at 715/346-3179 or at mike.zach@uwsp.edu.

By Bethany Billman

Campus Invention Disclosures

TOTAL NUMBER OF INVENTIONS DISCLOSED TO WISYS FROM EACH UW SYSTEM CAMPUS AS OF APRIL 2007

| Campus | Number of Disclosures* | Patents Issued** | Licensed Technologies |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Eau Claire | 10 | | 1 |
| Green Bay | 3 | | |
| La Crosse | 9 | 1 | |
| Milwaukee | 112 | 10 | 2 |
| Oshkosh | 8 | 2 | |
| Parkside | 9 | | |
| Platteville | 9 | | |
| River Falls | 9 | 1 | |
| Stevens Point | 14 | 1 | |
| Stout | 36 | | 1 |
| Superior | 1 | | |
| Whitewater | 5 | | |
| Total | 225 | 15 | 4 |

* Total number of disclosures

** Includes issued and allowed cases

The WEN Corner

Small Business Grants

For Wisconsin entrepreneurs looking to start their business or develop a growth plan for their existing business, business assistance is a quick click away!

Grants from the Wisconsin Entrepreneurs' Network (WEN), part of the Division of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (formerly known as the Division of Business and Manufacturing) at the University of Wisconsin-Extension, can be used to develop a plan for business creation or growth, and/or obtain professional services necessary to apply for federal funding.

The Early Planning Grant (EPG) program is for entrepreneurs and small businesses looking to hire a consultant to evaluate the feasibility of a proposed start up or expansion. In addition to program information, applicants can also find business advisors and consultants listed on the

WEN website at: www.wenportal.org
Mark Westfall, owner and founder of an electronic health records company in Neenah, successfully applied for an Early Planning Grant (EPG) in 2006. "We found that the market for our products had significantly changed since we last wrote our business plan," explains Westfall. "The grant helped us to re-write the business plan focusing on new markets, and to create a presentation for investors."

WEN also administers the Technology Assistance Grant (TAG) program to assist small high-technology businesses in their efforts to obtain seed, early-stage or research and development funding. Up to \$3000 is available under each program.

Additional information on these grant programs can be found on <http://www.wenportal.org> or by calling 1-800-940-7232.

UW System Corner

Federal Relations Update

President Bush's proposed budget for research and development in Fiscal Year 2008 continues to advance in Congress.

Of interest, the research and development budget of the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Science would climb 16 percent from the final Fiscal Year 2007 budget to \$4.1 billion. This is because of its key role in the President's American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI). DOE's energy-related research and development would total \$1.3 billion, a 9.7 percent cut from the Fiscal Year 2007 budget because of a last minute infusion of hundreds of millions of dollars. Investments in renewable energy technologies, such as hydrogen, biomass, and solar energy, would increase dramatically.



The National Science Foundation (NSF) would also benefit from the second year of the ACI, with an 8.7 percent boost in its total budget to \$6.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2008. If funded, it is anticipated that all the research directorates would increase average award sizes, numbers of research grants, and success rates for research grant applications in Fiscal Year 2008.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) budget would fall \$329 million, or 1.1 percent, to \$28.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2008. Most NIH institutes and centers would see their budgets remain flat for the fourth year in a row. NIH would continue to fall well behind its own calculations of biomedical research inflation estimated at 3.7 percent in Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008. Because an unusually large number of existing research grants will end this year, NIH expects to offer more than 10,000 new research grants for the first time since 2004.

Public Disclosure Can Lead to Loss of Patent Rights

By Jonathan M. Fritz

First things first, has there been a public disclosure? This is often the most important and first question asked when analyzing issues of patentability. The date of first public disclosure is crucial for determining patentability, if not one of the few controlling factors for obtaining patent rights. In most countries of the World (other than the U.S.) any public disclosure will prevent an inventor from obtaining patent rights. In the U.S., a public disclosure sets a bar date after which no patent rights will be granted.

What is a public disclosure? Any discussion or dissemination of the invention to one or more people that do not have an obligation to maintain the invention's secrecy, simply put, is a public disclosure. Various activities can trigger a public disclosure, including a published article describing the invention in any language or publicly using the invention.

A public disclosure cannot be reversed, but its effect on one's patent rights can be limited. The U.S. patent laws allow inventors a 1 year grace period after a public disclosure has occurred. This is an absolute bar date, and can not be extended under any circumstances. In order to obtain U.S. patent rights an inventor must file a patent application within one year of the first public disclosure, otherwise the invention has been surrendered to the public domain.

Most foreign patent systems require absolute novelty on the date of filing a patent application. This means the invention has never been publicly disclosed prior to filing. Therefore, publishing your inventions or discussing them openly can prevent inventors from maximizing their patent protection, and in most cases result in a loss of foreign patent rights.

Non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements are typically used to memorialize a person's secrecy obligations and are often used to prevent a public disclosure. However, preparation and filing a patent application fully detailing the invention prior to any public disclosure is the best way to protect patent rights. By doing so, inventors preserve their rights to file in foreign countries, which is typically done within 1 year of filing a U.S. patent application.

Though a public disclosure can lead to a loss of patent rights, it may not in every case. The disclosure must be enabling, meaning that it teaches a person "reasonably skilled" in that particular technology how to practice the invention. What's the bottom line? It is better to be safe than risk losing your rights. Therefore, it's prudent to avoid any and all discussions of your invention unless a patent application has already been filed and every person within earshot has an obligation to maintain its secrecy

Analyzing issues of patentability can be very detailed and complex, as no two situations are alike, as is the case for patentable inventions. UW System and Marshfield Clinic researchers are encouraged to contact a WiSys representative prior to publishing an article that may disclose an invention, speaking at a conference, or any other potential public disclosure.



Jonathan M. Fritz, J.D., M.S. is a patent attorney in the Madison office of Whyte Hirschboeck Dudek.

Marshfield Corner



Marshfield Clinic Leads **Biomedical Informatics Initiative**

Information technology is a key to transforming the health care system during the 21st century, according to the Institute of Medicine. To accelerate this transformation, Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation (MCRF), in collaboration with Marshfield Clinic's Information Systems Department, created the Biomedical Informatics Research Center (BIRC).

Marshfield Clinic has a long history of discovery and clinical excellence in the field of medical informatics. BIRC continues to build the foundation for world-class research, supported by tools unique to Marshfield Clinic that include:

- Sophisticated, comprehensive electronic medical records, used by Clinic providers for more than a decade for patient care.
- Personalized Medicine Research Project – in 2002, Marshfield Clinic launched what is now the largest population-based genetic research project in the United States, involving more than 18,000 central Wisconsin residents.
- Marshfield Epidemiologic Study Area, a geographic region defined by zip codes where the great majority of residents choose to receive medical care at Marshfield Clinic, its centers and affiliated hospitals. It is a unique resource for population-based health research when combined with data from Marshfield Clinic.

BIRC will accelerate improvements in human health through informatics research while providing integrated tools, services and information management to help researchers determine genetic basis of disease, improve medication effectiveness and reduce adverse drug reactions. Resources from several Marshfield Clinic and MCRF areas were joined to create BIRC and will provide research support in programming, information systems support, biostatistics and data management.



Dr. Justin Starren

To further Marshfield Clinic's leadership role in medical research, Justin Starren, M.D., Ph.D., FACMI, was brought on board as director of Marshfield Clinic's Biomedical Informatics Research Center (BIRC). Dr. Starren, most recently associate professor in the Departments of Biomedical Informatics and Radiology at Columbia University, New York City, has addressed challenges in bringing informatics innovations to the point of care and in making those innovations more usable by clinicians and patients.

Dr. Starren and staff will obtain federal biomedical informatics grants/contracts; document and apply a phenotyping process that includes developing and implementing a catalog of existing phenotypes and methods; collaborate on biomedical informatics projects through relationships with other biomedical informatics centers and academia; and collaborate on projects with Marshfield Clinic Applied Sciences.

As a leader in using medical informatics in improving public health, Marshfield Clinic develops much of its own clinical software, allowing new ideas to be implemented quickly. Marshfield Clinic was among the first health care providers in the country to put electronic medical records in physicians' hands through handheld wireless tablet PCs. Marshfield Clinic physicians have the information needed to make the best medical decisions.

Bioinformatics and medical informatics research at Marshfield Clinic will continue to help develop the next generation of clinical information systems and public health applications to improve public health, advance patient care and reduce health care costs.

UW La-Crosse Scientist Develops Easy-to-Use Accurate Body Fat Measurement

By Nathan Hurst

Whether interested in health issues, physical conditioning or just looking good at the beach, weight is often the first indicator Americans use to evaluate their fitness. But the composition of fat and lean tissue—everything that is not fat, including muscle—is far more important than weight alone, according to Richard Mikat, a professor in exercise and sport science at UW-La Crosse.



Richard Mikat

“If we can help people to look at their fat level rather than their weight, it would actually be a much healthier and more accurate way of looking at their health,”

Mikat said. Too much

or too little body fat can cause health problems regardless of overall weight.

But it’s not accurate to determine body fat percentage by comparing height and weight. It requires one of several established tests, all of which are subject to drawbacks in cost, accuracy or convenience. Mikat developed a new test that could allay many of these problems and make body fat percent easier to find and use in evaluating health.

Mikat created the test by modifying a commercially available pressure mapping system made by Force Sensitive Applications. The system, which is used to prevent bedsores in bedridden patients, uses a thin mat that has thousands of tiny pressure sensors distributed within it to see where a patient’s body applies the most pressure. Mikat developed specialized software to convert the pressure information into body fat percent.



Mikat's body fat test apparatus, with pressure mat in background.

To determine body fat, the subject lies down on the mat, and a computer records their weight distribution. In general, more pressure on less area corresponds to lower body fat percentage. If that pressure is spread out over more area, it is because there is more fat, which is less dense and takes up more space. The whole system is easy to tolerate and portable. The mat is little more than two thin sheets of plastic with sensors inside, and can easily be set up on any table and rolled up afterward. A small device that can run on a battery translates the information into digital signals, and a laptop computer evaluates the data.

“It is incredibly easy to get your body fat measured in this system. All you do is lie down and get up, and you’re done,” Mikat said. “It’s perhaps the fastest method on the planet for measuring body fat.”

continued on page 10

Discoveries and the People Making Them

continued from page 9

This is compared to many other techniques that all have individual drawbacks. The caliper test, which is based on pinching the fat in the abdomen and other locations on the subject, is often inaccurate and can vary based on the person performing the test. With the pressure mat test, "it doesn't matter who clicks the button, because the computer does all the work," Mikat said.

Another test, called underwater weighing, can determine body composition because fat is much more buoyant than muscle and other lean tissues. However, it requires complete submersion and the apparatus is not portable.

The paragon of body composition testing is the Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) scan. DEXA scans use X-rays to accurately determine percent body fat and bone density. But in addition to being immobile, scans are expensive, and require six to 10 minutes per scan.

While 10 minutes might seem like a reasonable sacrifice for one subject, consider the increase in convenience for the tester, who could use Mikat's invention to easily perform hundreds of tests in a day.

It is the DEXA scan that Mikat compares his test to for accuracy. He used a linear regression to develop a formula that translates pressure distribution into body fat percent. Any subject's weight distribution can be fed into a computer that will calculate body composition using the formula.

Mikat's initial test brought his mat within 4 percent accuracy of DEXA, but he is now in the middle of a study of more than 200 individuals that he hopes can bring his technology within 2 percent of DEXA. Variability based on age, race, frame size and many other characteristics could lead to further studies and still more accurate regression formulas.

Mikat plans to continue tweaking his invention with further research, while he allows WiSys to move forward with patenting and marketing the device. "My capabilities are in the research end, so I've been very grateful to WiSys for what they've done to help put this all together," he said. "It would have been impossible to patent this and develop it had it not been for WiSys."

Release Time Funding Opportunity for Development of Extramural Grant Applications

Funds are available through the UW System and WiSys to assist UW System faculty develop and submit extramural grant applications. The grant money will be used for release time to allow faculty to prepare grant applications. The total grant amount may be up to \$7,000 per campus, provided the campus administration contributes \$1,000 of the total.

Please contact Lisa Murray at lmurray@wisys.org or 608-263-2819 for more information or for a copy of a Release Time Grant application. The application can also be accessed on our website at: <http://wisys.org/forresearchers/> by clicking on "Release Time Grants".

WiSys Technology Foundation, Inc.

Managing Director: Maliyakal John 608-265-2135 or maliyakal@wisys.org

Manager: Paul Pucci 608-262-4924 or ppucci@wisys.org

Web site: www.wisys.org Fax: 608-262-6104

For Newsletter information, contact: Lisa Murray at 608-263-2819 or lmurray@wisys.org