

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF OPERATING INCOME & EXPENDITURE Year Ended 31 December 2007

INCOME:	NOTE	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
University of Queensland (Operating Grant)	1	8,122,858	6,877,099	7,225,765	10,767,311	11,087,942
University of Queensland Research Grants		277,337	228,999	334,500	252,252	300,436
State Government		8,500,000	10,000,000	10,425,000	10,175,000	11,127,168
SRC Grant (Australian Research Council)		1,005,151	1,117,038	1,137,436	1,159,047	1,182,516
Australian Research Council	2	3,218,103	4,261,849	4,744,519	5,218,279	6,010,239
Arthritis Foundation of Australia		0	0	14,950	0	0
Australian Cancer Research Foundation		0	600,000	600,000	0	0
Australian Nuclear Science & Technology Organisation		0	0	85,355	78,757	230,492
Australian Stem Cell Centre		0	306,219	161,691	159,780	467,335
Cancer Council South Australia		30,500	30,500	0	0	0
Clive and Vera Ramaciotti Foundation		0	0	0	0	60,000
Community Health + Tuberculosis Australia		0	0	0	49,000	0
CRC for Discovery of Genes for Common Human Diseases		48,946	0	0	0	0
CRC for Chronic Inflammatory Diseases		968,800	1,261,017	1,367,457	1,326,058	1,462,776
CRC for Pest Animal Control		0	0	0	122,210	0
Dairy Australia		0	338,779	203,765	167,644	700,321
Department Industry Science & Resources		0	0	0	0	200,000
Department of Primary Industries		0	0	0	0	50,000
Diabetes Australia Research Trust		0	0	0	45,000	0
Human Frontiers Science Program		146,291	138,057	0	0	81,783
The John Trivett Foundation		0	0	0	0	267,817
Juvenile Diabetes Foundation International		0	151,732	177,814	178,634	147,708
The Murdoch Institute		0	0	0	0	347,527
National Institute of Health (US)		1,049,548	1,475,684	1,132,358	1,176,642	969,415
National Health and Medical Research Council	2	6,761,404	6,438,350	9,819,880	7,888,967	11,054,142
National Heart Foundation		42,735	50,000	50,000	0	0
New Zealand Dept Science & Technology		0	0	0	0	81,392
Novartis		641,790	0	0	0	0
Post Graduate Scholarships		73,467	91,968	140,237	261,263	305,255
QIMR		60,575	0	0	0	0
Queensland Cancer Fund		72,590	140,000	215,100	148,700	312,000
Wellcome Trust		204,763	180,706	150,311	0	0
Commercial Income		1,517,449	1,473,905	1,856,012	2,018,054	4,880,234
Cross-Institutional contributions to LIEF or Facilities		122,500	192,800	60,000	509,472	188,000
University of Newcastle (re ARC Centre)		127,727	127,893	47,727	252,562	128,218
QBP recoveries		331,594	312,979	316,211	386,092	371,257
Shared Grants		105,845	128,764	262,062	234,685	4,000
Conference Income		55,275	25,501	73,032	66,615	184,340
QBPSore		0	44,021	247,890	276,819	314,057
Wesley Research Institute		0	0	0	20,000	93,645
Miscellaneous Income		392,822	355,652	416,707	399,887	357,293
TOTAL INCOME:		33,878,069	36,349,512	41,265,778	43,338,729	52,967,307
Funds brought forward from previous year	3	7,545,101	6,746,999	6,557,150	9,050,612	11,441,270
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		41,423,170	43,096,511	47,822,929	52,389,341	64,408,577
EXPENDITURE:						
Salaries – Research		12,238,779	16,195,354	18,430,158	20,110,376	22,878,237
– Administration		1,365,120	1,243,375	1,343,782	1,205,466	1,349,056
– Infrastructure		1,735,158	2,131,608	2,383,622	2,673,620	2,368,795
Research Services		6,938,972	7,667,863	9,976,365	10,995,871	13,099,865
Education Programs	4	484,360	418,784	375,177	358,445	332,919
Administration	5	519,046	383,224	379,317	529,612	521,743
Infrastructure	6	1,568,251	1,772,942	1,287,442	1,295,139	1,862,212
Capital Equipment	7	8,649,700	5,521,066	3,389,715	2,569,801	5,156,825
IMBcom		1,176,785	1,205,144	1,206,738	1,209,741	1,197,920
TOTAL EXPENDITURE:		34,676,171	36,539,360	38,772,316	40,948,071	48,767,573
Funds carried forward:	8	6,746,999	6,557,150	9,050,612	11,441,270	15,641,004

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE

1/ A) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Figure does not include the following salaries for joint appointments paid by other departments:

	Department	Percentage
K. Burrage	Mathematics	80
G. McLachlan	Mathematics	80
G. Goodhill	QBI/Maths	80
A. Mark	SMMS	80

B) GROSS INCOME & CORPORATE SERVICES CHARGE

The 2006 Annual Report, for the first time, showed University of Queensland Operating Grant Income as a gross amount and Corporate Services charge shown separately under expenditure. For 2007 we have reverted back to the previous method for better direct comparison. 2006 figures have been adjusted accordingly and now show the nett.

2/ FELLOWSHIP/PROJECTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Australian Research Council

Projects	3,240,483
Fellowships	1,254,964
	4,495,447

National Health and Medical Research Council

Projects	8,496,269
Fellowships	2,522,033
	11,018,302

3/ FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD TO 2007

University of Queensland Operating Grant	5,896,159
University of Queensland Research Grants	99,749
Post Graduate Scholarships	46,913
State Government	3,060,830
SRC Grant	(44,721)
Fellowships (as approved by funding bodies)	94,671
Overseas Grants funded mid year	25,962
Contract Research	2,201,249
Project Grants (as approved by funding bodies)	60,458
	11,441,270

4/ EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Postgraduate scholarships	279,180
Postgraduate recruitment & training	53,739
Total Education Services	332,919

Of this, \$1.4m is the carry forward on IMB Group Leader core accounts, \$1m relates to outstanding 2007 equipment commitments

5/ ADMINISTRATION

Annual Report	23,138
Marketing	48,438
Personnel Recruitment and Training	61,671
Visiting Scientists/Seminars	22,963
Fees	58,262
Quinquennial Review	0
Entertaining	41,006
Photocopying	121,274
Postage and Freight	627
Printing & stationery	44,804
Telephone	63,388
Travel Expenses	19,265
Board Fees	16,907
Total Administration	521,743

6/ INFRASTRUCTURE

Building Maintenance	120,116
Rental -Storage	11,400
Safety Equipment	42,932
Laundry	5,584
Minor Equipment & Furniture	19,164
Equipment Maintenance	234,652
Animals	318,674
Computer Services	680,584
Glass washing and replacement	56,670
Reticulated gases, RO water & dry ice	137,123
Cost Recovery	-9,326
Stores	244,638
Total Infrastructure	1,862,212

7/ CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Scientific Equipment	4,786,617
Minor Equipment	370,209
Total Capital Equipment	5,156,825

8/ FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD TO 2008

University of Queensland Operating Grant	7,468,461*
University of Queensland Research Grants	53,647
Post Graduate Scholarships	84,768
State Government	3,036,824*
SRC Grant	(292,297)
Fellowships (as approved by funding bodies)	541,148
Overseas Grants funded mid year	294,675
Contract Research	2,639,402
Project Grants (as approved by funding bodies)	1,814,376
	15,641,004

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Actin A protein, along with myosin, responsible for muscle contraction.

Adipose Fat or fatty tissue.

Agonist A molecule that interacts with a receptor, triggering a cellular response.

Allele One of a number of possible versions of a gene. Each person inherits two alleles per gene, one from each parent.

Amyloid An abnormal protein deposit associated with tissue degeneration, such as Alzheimer's.

Analogue A characteristic or structure that evolved separately in different organisms but shares a similar form or function.

Angiogenesis Formation of new blood vessels.

Antagonist A molecule that blocks a chemical from binding to its receptor.

Antibody A protein produced in response to an antigen to fight foreign substances.

Antigen A molecule that triggers an immune response in the body.

Antinociceptive Counters the effect of anything caused by, or in response to, pain.

Assay Qualitative or quantitative analyses of a substance performed in order to determine its components.

Atherosclerosis The process whereby arteries harden and narrow over time.

Autoimmune Any condition where the immune system does not distinguish between foreign substances and the body's own cells, causing it to attack normal tissue.

Axons The neurons that conduct electrical impulses in the nervous system.

Bioinformatics The collection, organisation and analysis of large amounts of biological data using networks of computers and databases.

Biopolymer Any polymer found in nature, eg. DNA, proteins.

Bioscience Any of the branches of science dealing with the structure and behaviour of living organisms.

Biosynthesis The production of chemical compounds in living organisms.

Biotechnology Any technology that uses biological systems or living organisms to make or modify products or processes.

BRET Bioluminescence Resonance Energy Transfer. A cell-based assay allowing the direct study of complex protein-protein interactions in living cells.

BSE Bovine spongiform encephalopathy. Commonly known as mad cow disease.

Cadherin A class of transmembrane protein, which ensures cells adhere to one another within a tissue.

Carbohydrate An organic molecule of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. They are a major source of energy for the body.

Caveolae A small pocket extending from the outside to the inside of a cell. Sites of uptake and expulsion of materials into and out of the cell.

Chelate An organic molecule that has bonded to a metal to form a ring-shaped structure.

Chemotaxis Movement of a cell or organism stimulated by a chemical.

Chromatin The complex of DNA and proteins that form a chromosome.

Chromatography A method of separating chemical compounds into their base constituents by transporting the compound in liquid form through a porous substance. The different rates of absorbency of the constituents mean that as they pass through the substance they will separate.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease A general term for degenerative lung diseases including emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

Clathrin The protein that largely forms the vesicle responsible for transportation of proteins into and out of the cell.

Combinatorial Chemistry Methods used to synthesise numerous, related chemical compounds.

Conotoxin A group of toxic peptides isolated from the venom of the marine cone snail.

CREB Factors that bind to specific DNA sequences and alter the transcription of certain genes.

Cryo-electron microscope A microscope that uses frozen samples in order to decrease distortion and increase resolution.

Crystallography The use of X-rays to determine the structure of crystallised molecules.

Cytokines Small proteins released by cells that affect the behaviour of other cells.

Cytokinesis The point in somatic cell division where the cytoplasm splits, as opposed to the splitting of the nucleus, which occurs first.

Cytoplasm All of the contents of a cell, excepting the nucleus.

Cytoskeleton The protein framework of a cell.

Cytotoxin A toxin harmful to cells.

De novo Not previously present.

Dedifferentiation The process whereby specialised cells revert back to being multipotent, where they can produce cells of any type.

Deterministic Something that is predictable, not random, given known initial conditions. The opposite of stochastic.

Diabetes A disease that occurs when the body cannot produce or cannot use insulin, which regulates blood sugar levels.

Dimer An organic molecule formed by combining two smaller molecules.

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid. The chemical chain that carries the genetic instructions for making a living organism.

Drosophila A genus of flies commonly known as fruit flies. *Drosophila melanogaster* is often used in genetic and developmental research as a model organism.

EGFR Epidermal growth factor receptor.

Electrolyte The dissolved form of a mineral, capable of conducting an electrical current. Helps regulate the proper balance of body fluids.

Endocrine Relating to hormones, and the glands that produce them, that are secreted directly into the blood or lymph system.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Endocytosis Uptake of material into a cell.

Endosome An organelle involved in protein trafficking.

Enzyme A protein produced by living organisms that catalyses chemical reactions of other substances without being altered itself by the reactions.

Epifluorescence A type of microscopy using a very bright light source. This light is used to energise the sample into re-emitting light (or “fluorescing”) at various wavelengths, which allows researchers to produce an image of the sample.

Epigenomic Pertaining to the biochemical reactions that regulate gene expression.

Epithelium Membranous cellular tissue that covers the internal and external surfaces of the body.

Epitope The site on the surface of a foreign substance that triggers the production of antibodies, and to which these antibodies bind.

ERK A messenger kinase belonging to the MAPK family.

Erythropoiesis The development of mature red blood cells.

Etiology The cause, or the study of the cause, of disease.

FACS Fluorescent-Activated Cell Sorting. A method of sorting a heterogeneous group of cells using the light scattering and fluorescent characteristics of each cell.

Factor A sequence of DNA involved in producing a polypeptide chain.

FRET Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer. A method of quantifying molecular dynamics such as protein-protein interactions.

Gene Considered the basic unit of heredity, a gene is a region of DNA that encodes all of the information to make a protein.

Genome All DNA contained in an organism or cell.

Genomics The study of genes and their function.

Globin The compound in red blood cells that binds to oxygen.

Glucose A six-carbon sugar that is a major energy source for the body.

Gram-positive Bacteria that have a single cell wall; many species are pathogenic.

GTPase A large family of enzymes that can bind and break down GTP, a type of nucleotide. GTPase is involved in a number of processes, including translation, transport, signal transduction and cell division.

Haemoglobin A protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen around the body.

Haplotype A group of closely linked alleles that are generally inherited as a unit.

Helminths Parasitic worms that often carry disease.

Hematopoietic Pertaining to anything that affects or triggers the formation of blood cells.

Histidine A type of amino acid, which binds to form proteins. Histidine is found in proteins involved in the repair and growth of tissue.

Histology The study of the microscopic structure of tissues.

Homeodomain A protein motif in a homeobox (a highly-conserved DNA sequence) found in genes that regulate embryo development.

Homeostasis A condition where the body uses negative feedback processes to maintain its systems at a constant equilibrium.

Homodimerize The joining of two identical subunits to form a dimer, as opposed to heterodimerize, which would involve the joining of two non-identical subunits.

Hormone A chemical secreted by one part of the body that has a specific regulatory effect on other cells or tissues.

Immunoprecipitation The process whereby an antigen is formed in a solution using a specific antibody.

In silico A process that has been simulated on a computer.

In situ In its natural place.

In vitro A process occurring in an artificial environment that would normally occur in an organism.

In vivo A process occurring within an organism.

Innate immunity A generalised response to foreign substances with which one is born; it is not associated with a specific antigen.

Insulin A hormone that regulates sugar concentration in the blood.

Introns The non-coding regions of a gene.

Islet of Langerhans Clusters of cells in the pancreas that secrete insulin.

Kinase An enzyme that catalyses the transfer of a phosphate group from a donor to a target molecule.

Kruppel-like factor A family of transcription factors homologous to the *Drosophila* Kruppel protein.

Lentivirus A virus with a long period between infection and symptoms appearing. This period of latency enables the virus to be used for delivering genetic information into a cell.

Lipid Any of a group of heterogeneous fat or fat-like compounds that are insoluble in water.

Locus The location of a gene on a chromosome.

Lymphatic Pertaining to the circulatory network of vessels that produce and store the cells that fight infection.

Lysosome An organelle capable of digesting microorganisms and cellular debris.

Macrophage A large cell that engulfs and absorbs waste material, harmful microbes or other foreign bodies in the bloodstream and tissues.

Macropinoscytosis The formation of fluid-filled macropinosomes – large heterogeneous, dynamic vesicles.

MAPK Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase. A kinase that responds to extracellular stimuli and regulates activities such as mitosis and gene expression.

Meiosis The process by which cells divide to produce eggs and sperm.

Melanin A pigment that gives the skin, eyes and hair their colour and protects them from UV rays.

Melanocytes Cells that produce melanin.

Mesenchyme Cells that have developed into connective tissue, blood vessels and lymphatic tissue.

Mesoderm The middle layer of cells in the early embryo.

Metabolites A chemical involved in or produced during metabolism.

Metabolomic Relating to all of the metabolites in a sample at any given time.

Metastasis Migration of cancer cells from their original site to other parts of the body.

Microarray A technique for studying how large numbers of genes interact and how a cell’s regulatory network controls vast amount of genes simultaneously.

MiRNA MicroRNAs, RNA molecules around 20 nucleotides long that regulate gene expression.

Mitosis The process where a non-reproductive cell divides to become two identical cells.

Morphogenesis The process where cells differentiate into different structures.

Mutagenesis The process of intentionally creating mutations in an organism’s DNA.

Mutant A gene or an organism that has experienced a mutation (a change in its genetic sequence).

Myosin A protein, along with actin, responsible for muscle contraction.

Myostatin A growth factor that limits muscle tissue growth.

Nanovesicles Small, dense vesicles.

Nematode Colloquially known as roundworms.

Neuron A nerve cell.

Neuropathic Pain from nerves themselves, as opposed to injured or diseased body parts.

NMR Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. A spectroscopic technique that analyses the disruptions to a high magnetic field to elucidate the chemical structure and molecular dynamics of a sample.

Nucleic Acid A molecule consisting of a chain of organic molecules that are sequenced with one another to create genetic information.

Nucleus A large, membrane-bound, usually spherical structure within a living cell, containing the cell’s hereditary material and controlling its metabolism, growth and reproduction.

Organelle A discrete subcellular structure with a specialised function.

Orthologous Any gene found in more than one species that can be traced back to the same common ancestor.

Osteoclast A large, multinuclear cell involved with the absorption and removal of bone.

Osteolytic Causing the breakdown of bone.

Paralogous Two genetic sequences that have the same evolutionary ancestor and arose through gene duplication.

Pathogen A disease-causing organism.

Pathophysiology A change in function caused by a disease or condition.

Peptide A compound of two or more amino acids.

Phagocytosis The process by which cells engulf material in order to destroy or digest it.

Pharming Farming genetically modified animals and plants to produce drugs.

Phenotype The characteristics of an organism resulting from the interaction between its genotype and its environment.

Phosphatase An enzyme that removes a molecule containing phosphorous acid from a nucleic acid or protein.

Phosphoregulators All mouse protein kinase and phosphatase genes.

Phosphorylation The process whereby a phosphate group (phosphate and oxygen) is added to a chemical compound.

PKA Protein Kinase A.

Polymorphism The existence of multiple forms of a gene or DNA sequence.

Primordia The earliest stage of an organ’s development.

Pronuclear injection The injection of DNA into the nucleus of an unfertilised egg.

Prostaglandin Any of a group of compounds derived from fatty acids with a variety of actions and effects on cells.

Protease Any enzyme that causes the interior peptide bonds of a protein to split.

Protein A large molecule composed of one or more chains of amino acids in a specific order. Proteins are required for the structure, function and regulation of the body’s cells, tissues and organs, and each protein has a unique function. Examples are hormones and antibodies.

Proteome The complete set of proteins being expressed at any one time by a cell, tissue or organism.

Radioligand A radioactive substance injected into tissue that binds to receptors and allows researchers to study its behaviour.

Redox A reduction/oxidation reaction, where the oxidation number of an atom changes.

Retromer complex A protein complex that is involved in the transport of proteins to the Golgi.

RNA A chemical similar to a single strand of DNA, except that RNA contains ribose instead of deoxyribose and uracil instead of thymine. RNA delivers DNA’s message to the site of protein synthesis.

RNAi RNA interference. Occurs when a double-stranded RNA molecule is introduced into a cell, triggering the degradation of specific messenger RNA, and silencing the expression of target genes.

Rnomics The study of functional RNAs at the genomic level.

Soleus A muscle in the back of the calf of the leg.

Somatic Refers to any of the non-reproductive parts of the body, also used to mean a condition that is non-inherited.

Spectroscopy The study of the interaction between matter and radiation (eg. light).

Splicing The process where introns are removed from an RNA molecule.

Stochastic A process that is governed by random chance.

Synthase A class of enzyme that triggers a synthesis process.

Teleosts A class of bony vertebrate fish.

Tetraploid A cell that has four sets of chromosomes, two from each parent. Usually, an organism only has two sets of chromosomes, with one coming from each parent.

Thalassaemia An inherited disease where adult red blood cells are not able to produce haemoglobin.

Tomography The process of creating a series of detailed pictures of areas inside the body, created by a computer linked to an X-ray machine.

Transcription The formation of RNA from a DNA template.

Transcriptome All of the messenger RNA transcribed from genes within a given genome.

Transgenic An organism that has a transferred gene (transgene) incorporated into the chromosome of all its cells.

Transposon A DNA sequence capable of moving from one location in the genome to another.

Triglycerides A compound that is the major component in animal fats.

Urogenital Pertaining to the reproductive and urinary organs.

Vascular Pertaining to anything related to or containing conductive vessels, eg. blood vessels.

Vesicle A closed membrane shell.

Zinc finger A DNA-binding protein domain in which the zinc ion is crucial.