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Shadow Lane Campus

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With more than 27,000 students and nearly 900 faculty members, UNLV is rapidly outgrowing its 340-acre main campus. As the university continues to expand its educational programs and research facilities on the main campus, it is also developing new campuses in Southern Nevada.

The first, the Shadow Lane Campus, opened in fall 2004 and has emerged as a focal point for educational and research-related pursuits in the health, biomedical, and biotechnological sciences. The 18.2-acre campus, located in the heart of the city’s medical district, is also home to UNLV’s School of Dental Medicine.

The three-building campus provides accommodations to a variety of business, academic, and campus partners who are creating a stimulating environment for teaching, research, advanced training, and economic development opportunities. At full build-out, the campus will provide nearly 420,000 square feet of learning and research space for use by a diverse group of organizations. Currently, the campus is home to three primary occupants, including the Nevada Cancer Institute, the UNLV Biotechnology Center, and the School of Dental Medicine.

**Nevada Cancer Institute**

The Nevada Cancer Institute, formally launched in April 2002, is a private foundation designated by the
What Is Biotechnology?

The application of biological knowledge and techniques to develop commercial products is a simple definition of biotechnology, which is also known as “applied biology.” It may be further defined as the use of living organisms to make a product or run a process. By this definition, the classic techniques used for plant and animal breeding, fermentation, and enzyme purification would be considered biotechnology. The term “biotechnology” is now also being used to refer to the newer tools of genetic science. In this context, biotechnology may be defined as the use of biotechnical methods to modify the genetic materials of living cells so they will produce new substances or perform new functions. Examples include recombinant DNA technology, in which a copy of a piece of DNA containing one or a few genes is transferred between organisms or “recombined” within an organism.