

Innovations in veterinary markets: opinion leaders' social capital

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Abstract

Purpose – This study aims to identify how the personal social capital of opinion leaders contributes to the market adoption of start-up innovations.

Design/methodology/approach – A design-oriented case study is undertaken with a start-up company focusing on the development and commercialization of innovations in the veterinary market. Based on a literature review, the authors examine the social capital in value creation and the role of opinion leaders and use qualitative methodology and semi-structured in-depth interviews to collect data.

Findings – The adoption of innovations could start with opinion leaders that will later share their experience with other members of the professional community. In turn, social capital allows for creating a collaboration between start-ups and leaders based on a number of specific parameters.

Originality/value – This paper contributes to marketing literature by providing new insights regarding collaboration between start-ups and opinion leaders. The collaboration between opinion leaders and start-ups could be implemented not only in the veterinary industry but also in other industries with minor adaptations. Authors demonstrate how the social capital of external stakeholders may be used as a resource of the company for business development. The main contribution of this study is to demonstrate that social capital could be used as a parameter for the adoption of innovations. The key parameters that allow creating cooperation between start-up and opinion leader have been identified.

Keywords Social capital, Opinion leader, Adoption of innovations, Start-ups

Paper type Research paper

Introduction

The main obstacle for start-ups is not the creation of an invention, but commercialization of the result (Van de Ven *et al.*, 1984; Baum and Silverman, 2004) that is the process of developing, adopting and bringing innovation to the market. A successful innovation process requires an original, results-oriented approach (Kumar *et al.*, 2019). Viable development strategies and commercialization processes for start-up inventions are often associated with the external environment in which the commercialization takes place or with the commercialization environment itself (Gans and Stern, 2003; Eesley *et al.*, 2014; Schiavone and Simoni, 2019). The external environment sets the boundary conditions so that a

company may create unique value for the customer and the circumstances for this process to occur. The adoption of breakthrough inventions could be influenced by the features of the market, industrial barriers and/or priorities in the development of other areas of the economy (Sykes and Block, 1989; Jayashankar *et al.*, 2018; Sternad *et al.*, 2019; Udagedara and Allman, 2019).

In uncertain business conditions, social capital could become an important resource (Freeman and Engel, 2007; Gabbay and Leenders, 2001); broadly speaking, it concerns “the

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significance of relationships as a resource for social action” (Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998: 242) and was initially defined as assets that have value for society and individuals, for example, communication and fellowship between people or groups (Coleman, 1988). In this paper, we follow the term “social capital” as defined by Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998, p. 243): “the sum of the actual and potential resources embedded within, available through and derived from the network of relationships possessed by an individual or social unit.”

This definition entails that social capital:

- is based on relationships,
- gives access to relational resources such as trust, contacts and shared mindsets (Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998) and thereby
- brings cost reductions and benefits to those who possess it.

The concept has been used across a range of social sciences, and a significant part of the research focuses on its role in the creation of the public good (Fukuyama, 2001; Lin, 2017). However, there is also a lively discussion on social capital as the property of individuals, and the relationship between public and private social capital has received much scrutiny. In a business management context, Kostova and Roth’s (2003) conceptualization of the process, through which micro (private) social capital is converted into macro (organizational) social capital and vice versa, is widely regarded as seminal. This draws our attention to how the social capital of key individuals may play a role in the market adoption of start-up firms’ innovations.

Industry opinion leaders are members of society, groups or communities that other members turn to for opinions or advice (Chan and Mistra, 1990; Katz et al., 2017). Researchers also note that collaboration with opinion leaders has a positive effect on business development through increased sales, brand recognition and more accurate audience targeting (Lindiwe, 2017; Lang et al., 2018). From a theoretical point of view, current research argues that opinion leaders could become a significant resource for promoting medical and technological innovations (Laurell, 2018; Jeong et al., 2018). From a practical standpoint, due to the lack of resources, start-ups tend to search for market advantage in various ways. The social capital of leading market participants could become significant in increasing the chances of success. However, there is still a question of how the social capital of opinion leaders could become an important parameter for the adoption of innovation in the market. We chose to focus on the veterinary industry, which has attracted the attention of social researchers during the past decade (Henry et al., 2016; Armitage-Chan and Jackson, 2018; Pearson et al., 2018). Unlike human medicine, where new products and companies are constantly appearing, veterinary medicine is less dynamic but is nevertheless in great need of innovation. In general, the business models of companies producing veterinary products are conservative despite the growing demand from veterinarians and animal owners (Neill et al., 2018). The veterinary industry is a typical mature market characterized by a state of equilibrium, a lack of innovations and limited growth within the studied timeframe (Flammini et al., 2017; Groh, 2018). Currently, start-ups and other veterinary companies collaborate with practicing veterinarians. However, these veterinarians are regular practitioners; cooperation with them carries little additional

value and does not distinguish the company in the market. We see a gap between understanding the importance of using opinion leaders for business development and for start-up companies. Researchers do not identify important parameters in the emergence of cooperation between start-ups and opinion leaders.

This problem setting leads us to the following research question: can the social capital of opinion leaders contribute to the market adoption of start-up innovations, and if so, how? Thus, the aim of the study is to describe the collaboration of opinion leaders and start-ups and to identify if and how the personal social capital of opinion leaders contributes to the market adoption (development, adoption and commercialization) of start-up innovations. This incorporates the question of the conditions in which opinion leaders would be willing to extend their personal social capital to the activities of the start-up organization. To explore how the social capital of opinion leaders may influence the development, adoption and commercialization of start-up innovations in difficult market conditions, we undertook a case study of a start-up with three projects that focuses on the development and commercialization of scientific innovations in the veterinary industry. The contribution of the study is twofold. First, we add to the research on social capital as a marketing resource for the adoption of innovations (Khoshmaram et al., 2018; Akman et al., 2018). Second, we explore the collaboration between opinion leaders and companies (Van den Nieuwboer et al., 2016; Truog and Curtis, 2018). Finally, we provide practical recommendations for companies that plan to implement social capital in business development.

The article is organized as follows. First, we examine the literature on social capital and opinion leaders, their role in business development and how they collaborate with companies. We also introduce the veterinary industry. We then describe our research method and present the case company with a focus on its approach to collaboration with opinion leaders in the development of three different products. Based on this, we identify the key parameters that contribute to the emergence and strength of cooperation between opinion leaders and start-ups. After that, we discuss the impact of our research on theory and practice.

Theoretical background

Social capital in entrepreneurship

Social capital contributes to the formation of networks at different levels for the exchange and ownership of resources and increases trust between partners (Tsai and Ghoshal, 1998; King, 2004). It is considered both a private good that benefits the actors (Coleman, 1988) and a public good that benefits society or organizations (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000). Public good is defined as trust and mutuality that promotes and offers productive ways for individuals to interact in society (Dubos, 2017), creating value at both levels. Here, we consider the combination of public and private good as the interaction of individuals within an organization and the creation of value for the industry. We follow Kostova and Roth’s (2003) argument that micro-level (personal) social capital can be converted into macro-level (organizational) social capital through the activities of key individuals and their interactions with other individuals in their respective networks.

Scholars in sociology, international business and political science (Fukuyama, 2001; Inkeles, 2000; Onyx and Bullen, 2000; Lindstrand *et al.*, 2011) have explored the role of social capital for value creation at the regional or national level, while researchers in psychology, leadership and management have explored its value for, e.g. organizations and families (Brass and Krackhardt, 1999; Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998; Khoshmaram *et al.*, 2018; Krishen *et al.*, 2019; Sadik-Rozsnyai and Bertrandias, 2019; Badawi and Battor, 2020). A red thread among many studies is the importance of social capital in determining social networks (Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998; Molina-Morales and Martínez-Fernández, 2010). People need social networks to form and achieve social and psychological goals. Moreover, social networks have both strong and weak links (Putnam, 1993; Granovetter, 1997). Strong links contribute to building trust within the network. In turn, weak links contribute to the connection of new networks, an increase in resources and expertise. These links are equally important for individuals, organizations and society. The social capital and network position of an individual or organization determine their ability to profit from the available resources of the network (Brass and Krackhardt, 1999; Krishen *et al.*, 2018; Masiello and Izzo, 2019).

Entrepreneurs are part of social networks; they use social capital for entrepreneurial activities (Julien, 2018; Lopez-Nicolas *et al.*, 2020) and to identify opportunities for business growth (Hoang and Antoncic, 2003). Social capital supports risk-taking (Zarei *et al.*, 2019), which contributes to sustainability in business management (Reddy *et al.*, 2019). The main advantage of using social capital for entrepreneurs is access to information and resources for doing business. For example, networks provide information on industry leaders (Gabbay and Leenders, 2001), and start-up entrepreneurs benefit from the creation and exchange of social capital (Semrau and Hopp, 2016; Xu, 2016; Akman *et al.*, 2018). The social capital of company founders affects the development of the business model and the success of the company in the early stages of development. In turn, social ties in the scientific and high-tech fields contribute to the formation of new ventures.

Mentorship in business development is an important aspect of social capital. A mentor that has more experience and advanced knowledge supports the development of new entrepreneurial skills (Fowler *et al.*, 2007). Such leaders foster a positive entrepreneurial image, reduce the uncertainty of inexperienced young entrepreneurs, and are successful models to follow (McGowan *et al.*, 2015).

Thus, social capital plays an important role in entrepreneurship and forms social interaction between the participants of the business ecosystem (Jack, 2005). Social capital in business activities facilitates connections and increases social trust (Putnam, 2001; McKeever *et al.*, 2014). A community that shares common values considers social capital as a collective benefit (Jack and Anderson, 2002).

Although the existing literature suggests that social capital plays a significant role in the creation of value by companies (Tsai and Ghoshal, 1998; Sanchez-Ruiz *et al.*, 2019), formal analyzes of the specific conditions and parameters for the emergence of interaction between partners are scarce. Some of the available studies that

explore the collaboration of opinion leaders and small companies are mostly descriptive and relate to social media (Cho *et al.*, 2012). We help fill this gap by offering an analysis of how social capital affects the adoption of innovation by the market in general and by identifying the key factors leading to the interaction of opinion leaders and start-ups in particular.

Product innovation

A market-oriented company introduces product innovation in the market to meet the needs of the customers (Carboni and Russu, 2018; Lukas and Ferrell, 2000). Product innovations typically satisfy needs through radical changes in product properties (Heij *et al.*, 2020). The development of new products may provide a continuous competitive advantage in the market.

New product development starts with the idea's generation phase. Researchers insist on a systematic internal search for new ideas based on internal information (for example, from sales, marketing and research and development (R&D) departments) and external data (customer wishes, actions of competitors and suppliers) (Frishammar *et al.*, 2019; Pertuz and Pérez, 2020). In turn, the modern knowledge-based economy often implies the intersection of different fields of knowledge to generate an idea for the new product (Arfi and Hikkerova, 2019). This is followed by the idea selection stage. At this stage, the least promising ideas for realization are eliminated. The number of ideas that are accepted and transferred to the commercial production stage is reduced, and the cost of each subsequent stage increases (Ramadani *et al.*, 2019). Ideas are evaluated by a team of developers with the involvement of independent professionals who have the proper competence (Sarangee *et al.*, 2019). Researchers also pay attention to the involvement of customers in the initial stages of development (Frohlich and Westbrook, 2001; Turner *et al.*, 2018). However, opinions on this subject differ. On the one hand, customers are directly interested in solving existing problems and are aware of the needs of their industry. On the other hand, most customers are focused on their own narrow tasks and cannot sufficiently predict the direction of market change. Choosing the right consultant or partner at this stage could save significant company resources.

Researchers have been studying R&D as one of the key processes in gaining a competitive advantage for many decades (Schumpeter, 1942; Song and Thieme, 2006; Coad *et al.*, 2019). A special place in such research is given to the technological innovations of products or services that contribute to the appearance of new products on the market (Heij *et al.*, 2020; Cooper, 2019). However, researchers estimate the relationship between R&D and product innovation differently.

Some researchers declare a positive relationship between R&D and successful product innovations (Baumann and Kritikos, 2016; Song and Thieme, 2006), others report a lack of dependence (Raymond and St-Pierre, 2010) and some state a negative relationship (Coombs and Bierly, 2006). Nevertheless, the majority of researchers state that product innovation demonstrates the effectiveness of the company's R&D processes and its ability to commercialize

knowledge. New product development starts by identifying key parameters that create value for the existing customers (Seidel, 2007; Walter *et al.*, 2001). New products are created as a way to introduce new forms or ideas to the market, provided that the needs of the consumer are met.

Product innovation is mainly associated with product development teams. On the one hand, studies show that uniting people with different backgrounds, personal characteristics and good interpersonal communication leads to success more often (Brockman *et al.*, 2010; Carbonell and Rodríguez Escudero, 2019). On the other hand, permanent team formation decreases the efficiency of development by reducing the need for change (Schwab and Miner, 2008). Thus, the formation of start-ups or small project teams in established companies with varying structures increases the chances of success. Recent research in product innovation claims that the experience level of the developers could become a critical factor for project success (Forti *et al.*, 2020). Experienced developers or project leaders could serve as a source of ideas and their validation, and they are influential in following product development. Different areas of expertise allow the formation of knowledge that leads to a synergistic effect in new projects, especially at the intersection of several areas (Evans *et al.*, 2004). An appropriate way of selecting the most valuable team members could be the basis for a successful development strategy for the company or a product innovation project.

While know-how within the founding team is crucial for the creation of innovations within start-ups (Dakhli and De Clercq, 2004), the knowledge might be limited due to a lack of necessary (human) resources. Thereby, external knowledge through its social capital is crucial for start-ups in innovation processes and in general performance (Pirolo and Presutti, 2010). During early growth, start-ups' innovation performance can benefit both from weak and strong social ties (Alguezaui and Filieri, 2010; Pirolo and Presutti, 2010). Further, we propose that it is necessary to consider the role of an industrial opinion leader for product innovation and of its social capital for promoting products on the market. Compared to strong ties such as family and friends, an opinion leader usually represents itself as weak. As postulated by previous literature, weak ties are more likely than strong ones to "be 'local bridges' to distant contacts possessing unique information that reinforces the development of innovative solutions during the start-up's growth" (Pirolo and Presutti, 2010 p. 204).

The role of opinion leaders

Researchers have been identifying the parameters of opinion leaders for many decades, as the idea of the "two-step flow" (Lazarsfeld *et al.*, 1944), a theory that suggests that the majority of people form their views based on the influence of opinion leaders who, in turn, are influenced by the media. This study was the impetus for creating the theme that led to the classic studies of Merton (1949) and Coleman *et al.* (1957). While demonstrating the difficulty of clearly determining opinion leaders a priori, this research and later work in the same vein showed that opinion leaders possess better competence and knowledge than the majority of potential customers. For example, Chan and Misra (1990) studied opinion leaders and how they differ from other professionals. Their research

highlights public individualization, personal involvement and product familiarity as fundamental for identifying an opinion leader. However, not all researchers agree on the role of opinion leaders. For instance, Bennett and Manheim (2006) insist that opinion leaders decrease effectiveness because of the new classical media's development and transformation. Social media allows direct access to customers without opinion leaders that is a "one-step flow." However, this approach is more suitable for everyday goods. The more recent "influencer" concept differs from opinion leaders in that most influencers (a person or group with power over a certain audience) use their influence to promote goods and services commercially.

The collaboration of business and influencers has accelerated with the development of social media in fast-moving consumer goods, retail and tourism (Peters and Shields, 2017; Ong and Ito, 2019). The "mediatization" of society and the increase in media accessibility contribute to changes in the dynamics of opinion leadership (Krotz, 2009; Magno and Cassia, 2019). This transformation plays a great role by mixing previously separate media and online media (Schäfer and Taddicken, 2015). Momtaz *et al.* (2011) studied social media participants and propose a methodology for identifying opinion leaders. The parameters of opinion leaders have different weight and influence on the audience, contributing to a better ranking and determination of effectiveness. Zhang *et al.* (2015) dispute the role of opinion leaders at different stages of promoting a product or company on social media. This study proposes new marketing techniques for assessing and increasing social media influence, namely, engaging opinion leaders after forming initial interest.

Opinion leaders' involvement in the promotion of a product or service in medicine has been studied by many researchers (Flodgren *et al.*, 2007; Van den Nieuwboer *et al.*, 2016). For example, researchers pay close attention to the role of opinion leaders in the pharmaceutical industry (Sismondo and Chloubova, 2016; Truog and Curtis, 2018). However, financial obligations between opinion leaders and large companies influence the impartiality of transferred knowledge (Liberati and Magrini, 2003; Sismondo, 2017).

In contrast, researchers have extended little interest in the role of opinion leaders' collaboration with start-ups. The vast majority of start-ups have limited resources to develop and promote products (Davila *et al.*, 2003; Muñoz-Bullón *et al.*, 2015; Liu *et al.*, 2017). Opinion leaders may have a significant role in product development and tests (Gakhar and Chahal, 2016). Mentors of business incubators provide services and create a favorable environment for the development of entrepreneurship (Dutt *et al.*, 2016). Mentors and advisors become leaders who form and support the founders of companies.

Against this background, creating long-term relationships with opinion leaders may be of great interest to many companies. Regardless of age, size and revenue, organizations face a specific set of factors that complicate such cooperation (Gustavsson *et al.*, 2018). Financial resources (George, 2005) and the competence of employees (Mishina *et al.*, 2004) are the main factors. Such restrictions are investigated for medium and large companies (Gilmore *et al.*, 2001) and start-ups (Fillis, 2002). Besides financial restrictions, other hindrances inherent

in start-ups include a lack of time and knowledge (Bocconcelli et al., 2018). Although cooperation with opinion leaders does not always imply a large amount of financial resources for start-ups (Sahelices-Pinto and Rodríguez-Santos, 2014), a lack of resources may limit cooperation. However, there is no research about this or about the factors that are important for opinion leaders when they choose to engage in collaborative projects with companies.

The veterinary industry

Veterinarians, like their colleagues from the human medical field, want to see new products on the market (Valdez et al., 2018; Pearson et al., 2018). However, although new products and services appear, the majority are not breakthroughs or radically innovative (Roberts, 2017). The veterinary industry differs from human medicine and most other industries in the development, adoption and commercialization of innovations. Traditionally, there are two main ways to create new products in the veterinary market. First, there are personal attempts by veterinarians to solve existing problems: veterinarians tend to develop new devices because engineers and materials scientists tend to focus on products for the human market. The advantage of this approach is the practical experience of the veterinarian and the ability to test and commercialize a new product. A significant drawback, therefore, is the lack of expert input from other areas. Second, manufacturing companies produce new products and offer them to customers. However, a lack of resources and cooperation with breakthrough technologies lead to the replication or little modernization of existing products. These closed business models (Chesbrough, 2010) lead to significant conservatism in the veterinary industry (Bers et al., 2014). Yet, because innovations can be developed faster within a network of trust between collaborators (Chow and Chan, 2008), start-ups require open business models for internal and external cooperation (Chesbrough, 2010). Compared to the human medical market, then, few companies consider entering the veterinary industry.

Opinion leaders are an underrated resource that could facilitate small companies' entry into the veterinary industry. Their social capital could be an affordable value that enables the adoption of products or services in the veterinary market.

Methodology

This article is based on a qualitative single case study that allows for in-depth knowledge of existing issues and adds new knowledge to theory (Locke, 2000). The case company, TraceRay, is characterized by a cooperation with opinion leaders based on new principles that are significantly different from accepted standards in the industry. Single case studies are a valid approach if the case in consideration appears to be an extreme rather than a typical one (Yin, 2011).

The study also uses the design-oriented action research method, which eschews the traditional positivist emphasis on clear variables and unequivocally defined relationships to test various approaches in real-life settings and explore their outcomes (Denscombe, 2014). The research group is actively involved in the work of the focal company, providing detailed insight and data access. We use three of the company's projects to explore its collaboration with opinion leaders of the

veterinary industry. The projects are based on innovation and patented products, but their market impact differs. Each project is unique in terms of the product and the participating opinion leaders. This supports the expansion of the existing theory by providing an opportunity to evaluate the interaction of key participants with different parameters (Eisenhardt, 1989). TraceRay constitutes a relevant case, as it is highly dependent on collaboration with opinion leaders in the market; moreover, it is a suitable case to study, as it offers a new business model in a conservative market (Neill et al., 2018). The company offers unique patented products based on university research, as well as a new approach to developing products for the market and promoting them with the support of opinion leaders.

In 2019, the key shareholders involved in the commercialization of the invention were interviewed, including the CEO and CTO of the start-up, a private investor, practicing veterinarian consultants and project managers. We interviewed all the participants who had the ability to make decisions in the focal projects. The main points of discussion were to determine the company's potential for innovation in the veterinary market, discuss challenges and opportunities and identify the role of opinion leaders for the projects. Table 1 provides information about the interviewees, discussion topics, date and duration of the meetings. Furthermore, additional information was obtained through phone conversations.

The initial list of topics for analysis was formed through discussions with the CEO of the company. In subsequent interviews with other company representatives and opinion leaders, we compared this list with new opinions and supplemented them. We met with each of the company representatives and opinion leaders at least twice during the study to clarify the new findings, and we participated in the company's monthly meetings, where their business strategy was discussed. Our analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of the emergent processes that occur between the participants. Different participants emphasized different topics, complementing the studied phenomenon and increasing the objectivity and credibility of the study.

We used a constant comparison of the obtained information to identify patterns of interaction between the participants and their development over time (Shah and Corley, 2006). Identifying certain issues influenced the follow-up interviews, for example, helping determine parameters to be considered or specified in more detail. The obtained data were analyzed until we reached a certain saturation and did not receive new information from the participants.

Description of the case firm and studied projects

Established in April 2015, TraceRay is a small Finnish start-up company that focuses on the R&D of veterinary products. The company's founders have considerable experience in biomaterials science and implant development. The veterinary industry was chosen as the field of particular initial interest because it has a more relaxed regulation and less competition. Consequently, the need for investment was considered to be reasonably low, and therefore, it was affordable. The downside of the veterinary market is that it is smaller than the human market.

Table 1 Key online and offline meetings with the studied company and partners

Representative	Time	Major discussed topics
CEO of TraceRay	January 2019, 2 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation of the company • The innovative idea • Commercialization of the university research • Background • Investor relations • Competitors • Collaboration with partners • Future plans
CTO of TraceRay	January 2019, 1.5 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages • Product development • Collaboration with partners • Future plans
Private investor of TraceRay	January 2019, 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for cooperation • Future plans
CEO, CTO and private investor of TraceRay, veterinarians	February 2019, 2.5 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plate development • Protective collars
Project manager of intelligent veterinary implants	February 2019, 0.5 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development
Project manager of intelligent veterinary implants, Opinion leader 1	February 2019, 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development
CTO of TraceRay	February 2019, 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensor implementation • Data transfer
CEO, CTO and Charlie Care project manager of TraceRay	March 2019, 2 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective collars prototypes
Project manager of Charlie Care, veterinarians	March 2019, 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development
Project manager of Smart Jockey	April 2019, 1.5 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development
CEO, Project manager of Smart Jockey, Opinion leader 2	May 2019, 1.5 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development
Opinion leader 1	May 2019, 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with TraceRay • Own research and business development
Opinion leader 2	June 2019, 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with TraceRay • Product development
Project manager of Charlie Care, manufacture manager	June 2019, 0.5 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development
CEO	June 2019, 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating results • Summarizing

Projects included in the study

The first targeted product of the company is intelligent veterinary implants to treat bone fractures in dogs. The product is multifunctional and can be tailored to meet specific clinical needs. Overall, the R&D process of the product is based on close collaboration between veterinary market opinion leaders, veterinary surgeons and biomaterials researchers. The technology allows for the creation of a family of products for different clinical indications and different animal species, including large animals, such as horses or camels.

The second product is Charlie Care, a postoperative collar for dogs. Its patented design offers multiple uses, size ranges and compactness for storage and transportation. In contrast to the standard solutions, dogs can move and eat without restrictions and access to the wound is significantly reduced, which contributes to a faster recovery. Products also differ from competing designs because of a well-planned marketing approach.

The third product, Smart Jockey, was developed in two stages. Initially, a solution to track the condition of a horse's limbs was developed. The issue with the limbs is significant in the veterinary industry; in the majority of cases, it is impossible to restore a limb after an injury or fracture. In the second stage, a system for monitoring the preparation of the horse for professional performances, tracking its progress and achieving an optimal state for a specific period was developed.

Findings

During the interviews, we concentrated on questions related to the key parameters that support the formation and development of the collaboration between opinion leaders and start-ups. Table 2 offers a summary of these indicators. We also discussed the importance of each of these indicators and asked participants to rank their importance (low, medium and high) for the success of the cooperation.

The interest in cooperation was demonstrated by TraceRay and Opinion leader 1 in the case of intelligent veterinary implants. The key parameters of the cooperation were innovativeness of the product and the ability to solve a global problem in the focal industry. The opinion leader noted that “veterinarians have been solving this problem in the same way for 20 years.” During this period, the details were changed, but not the concept. Moreover, none of the veterinarians suspected that the problem could be solved another way. In turn, the start-up had little clinical expertise to solve such problems. As noted by the CTO, TraceRay could choose one of the shortest paths for the R&D process. In this case, based on collaboration with opinion leaders, an industrial problem was identified and a solution proposed that could change the traditional approach in the industry.

In the case of Charlie Care, the company considered the product as an optional accessory and offered an alternate to a traditional plastic cone. Advantages such as durability, reduced use of plastic and design could pique personal but not professional interest in the project. Opinion leader 1 evaluated this device as a “fun addition” to the implant and noted that “the chances for cooperation could be minimized if the company seeks advice on it instead of an implant.” However, the existing relationship between

the start-up and the opinion leader allowed for cooperation and partial support of the project.

Collaboration of the opinion leader and the Smart Jockey project started because there was interest from both sides. Opinion leader 2 was looking to alleviate the suffering of animals and reduce postoperative complications. It was the opinion leader who pointed out the initial problem, recommended the product design and personally conducted animal tests. The size of the market and the importance of the problem became major factors for collaboration. TraceRay considered the limitations associated with such cooperation based on the intelligent veterinary implants project, and the interaction process proceeded faster than expected. This opinion leader has a greater influence in its region, which affected the geography of sales and development strategies.

During the study, we identified reasons for low interest in cooperation between the start-up and the opinion leader in the Charlie Collar project. The most important parameter was the product's lack of innovation. A parameter as important as the qualification of a team is not sufficient enough for the development of cooperation. The opinion leader considered the project as a “standard solution in designer packaging” and the CEO and project manager noted that it was a “sustainable solution that will increase revenue for the company.” Moreover, this solution is less marginal than a product based on university research, and it could be copied by competitors.

TraceRay offers a new approach to R&D based on collaboration with opinion leaders. At the initial stage of the partnership, the company collaborates as consultants with opinion leaders to discover the problem, and it then offers knowledge of materials and R&D processes. In particular, the project manager of intelligent veterinary implants stated the following: “we can definitely trust [opinion leader] that this problem is common in the market and not related to the skills.”

Further, the focal company continues collaborating with opinion leaders, but they do so as the first testers of the prototypes. After that, the company starts to attract opinion leaders toward product promotion and networking, as mentioned by the CEO: “at conferences, we use articles from peer-reviewed journals to demonstrate the scientific approach and the list of project participants.”

Consequently, opinion leaders are the first customers when the product goes on the market. This new approach in the veterinary market considers novel interconnections between the opinion leaders, a new scheme of collaboration and the impact of significant changes on the whole ecosystem (Teece, 2016). Collaboration with opinion leaders and their transformation in time created a new framework for insight in this area.

TraceRay representatives repeatedly emphasize that the direction of product development is constantly influenced by the social capital of opinion leaders; it accumulates over the course of the cooperation and may attract new partners and customers on more favorable terms. The CEO of the company describes it in the following manner:

We have significantly reduced the planned costs associated with product development: the best proposal for conducting mechanical tests was from a regular partner of our opinion leader; for animal tests of implants, we paid

Table 2 Reasons for collaboration between the start-up and opinion leaders

	Intelligent veterinary implants	Charlie Care	Smart Jockey
Reasons for collaboration from the side of the start-up			
The opinion leader's level of expertise in research and development	Importance = high	Importance = low	Importance = high
Quotes	<i>The reputation of this vet does not raise doubts with anyone We can be sure that his recommendations for product development or improvements are 100% based on practice. No chatter, just facts</i>	<i>He [opinion leader] has little interest in this project. As it seemed to me, this project was not ambitious enough for him ... [opinion leader] suggested that we contact the assistants who are responsible for postoperative care</i>	<i>Our [opinion leader] has been operating on dozens of horses per year for the past 30 years</i>
Collaboration in testing on animals	Importance = high	Importance = low	Importance = high
Quotes	<i>In this case, we can be sure that the results of animal tests will not be affected by the low professional characteristics of the veterinarian</i>	<i>Our contacts with the veterinary clinic were reduced to communicating with the head nurse. She distributed prototypes, handed out questionnaires and instructed personnel that used collars</i>	<i>[Opinion leader] with a great passion responded to the proposal to test prototypes. He said that he constantly has horses that have to be euthanized or amputate limbs</i>
Product promotion	Importance = high	Importance = low	Importance = medium
Quotes	<i>We have already been presented to the largest European distributors that collaborate with [opinion leader]. ... They are awaiting the test results and the final version of our solution</i>	<i>We plan to use direct sales and offer our collar to customers that already collaborate with TraceRay. We do not plan to involve [opinion leader] in promotion at exhibitions or conferences</i>	<i>[Opinion leader] is mostly known in Spain. This country is the start of our growth in Europe</i>
Co-authorship in peer-reviewed publications	Importance = medium	Importance = low	Importance = low
Quotes	<i>We expect that [opinion leader] will comment on the manuscripts before submission. Let's hope that his name will also contribute to acceptance of an article in a good journal</i>	<i>There are no plans to write articles about collars</i>	<i>This is not the first priority</i>
Reasons from the side of the opinion leader			
Solution of a significant problem in veterinary medicine	Importance = high	Importance = low	Importance = high
Quotes	<i>We can change the approach to the treatment of animals I decided that the idea for this solution has potential. A total of 15 years of university research and applications in the human market are important</i>	<i>It was a surprise when they presented a sketch of the collar. I gave them contacts in our clinic for tests</i>	<i>We can save animals</i>
Team of the start-up	Importance = high	Importance = medium	Importance = high
Quotes	<i>I was shocked by the pressure of [the CEO] at the first meeting. However, later I was charmed with the competence, innovative approach and engineering knowledge</i>	<i>I am ready to help the project team, but I am not ready to devote a lot of time to this</i>	<i>It is good that we have the same goals. I offer horses and years of experience; they offer innovations and ideas</i>

only for consumables, which amounted to about 15% of the real cost of operations; the first network clinic that started purchasing from us was the clinic where our partner has a practice.

The CTO of the company confirmed this opinion: “the social capital of [opinion leader] forms value for us like a snowball. The further we cooperate, the more value for the market forms for the company and products.”

As a consequence of employing opinion leaders and benefiting from their social capital, adopting the

company's new products into the market is faster than using the competitors' products, as noted by a private investor who was involved in sales support:

The first independent veterinarians as clients came from [opinion leader]. They agreed to become our customers thanks to the reputation of [opinion leader]. After that, customers more easily agreed to cooperate since we already had a position in the market. The same thing happened with distributors. The first distributor was the existing partner of [opinion leader], and then others joined in.

Collaboration with non-opinion leaders is a typical mechanism in B2B practice (Allen, 2012; Thompson, 2013); however, opinion leaders differ from other veterinarians. Apart from being practicing veterinary surgeons, opinion leaders in the veterinary industry could be identified as the leaders or presidium members of professional communities in a country or region. For example, the opinion leader who participated in the first and second projects is one of the leaders of the European Pet Organization. The opinion leader participating in the third project is a leading regional veterinary surgeon and actively participates in the regional development of the industry through two professional associations. Opinion leaders in the veterinary industry are also characterized by additional parameters. On the one hand, their veterinary clinics may not have a significant market share; on the other hand, their opinion is critically important for clinical professionals. The reputation of opinion leaders is based on their contributions to their field of knowledge. This usually includes a large number of publications in professional peer-review journals. In turn, medical journals strictly follow high ethical standards to ensure the quality of publications. The same concept is applied to a product developed with the participation of an opinion leader, as their reputation is at stake with such a product (Casaló *et al.*, 2018; Meskó *et al.*, 2019). Therefore, the degree of trust from clinical professionals is elevated. In fact, the ultimate goal could be an overwhelmingly better product that can drive the competition out and dominate the market. From TraceRay's point of view, cooperation with an opinion leader is more beneficial for a company than cooperation with a big network clinic. The CEO noted:

[Business advisor] recommended that we start a collaboration with a small clinic to test our ideas. However, working with [opinion leader] definitely provides more benefits. First, the experience of an opinion leader far exceeds that of ordinary veterinarians. Second, the cost of cooperation with [opinion leader] is much lower, and this is very important for us.

During the interviews and subsequent analysis, we have identified and analyzed a number of key parameters that support the formation and development of cooperation between opinion leaders and a start-up company. The most important parameters for the opinion leader to collaborate are the significance of the project for the industry and the quality of the start-up team. In turn, the start-up receives the highest level of expertise, assistance in product development and further business support by the opinion leader.

The opinion leaders' motivation for collaboration is different than that of other veterinarians. Opinion leaders are guided by a mission to help animals, as discussed during the interview with opinion leaders 1 and 2:

A lot of animals die from minor injuries. There are no products on the market that solve global problems. (OL1)

Pets and their owners suffer regardless of the money. (OL2)

The main factor of cooperation becomes the expectation of changing or solving a big practical issue. Financial interest decreases, unlike most of the veterinary consultants, as highlighted by the project manager of the intelligent veterinary implants project: "a typical practice veterinarian will invoice you for any phone call. However, they change their attitude if they see [an opinion leader] in the project."

The opinion leader, like the CEO quoted here, is interested in being a trendsetter and bringing innovation to the market: "[opinion leaders] have a different approach [compared to other professional veterinarians]; they have a global vision of the problem. They want to change the world."

However, collaboration with opinion leaders has its drawbacks, one being their involvement in different projects and, as a result, their lack of time. It is complicated to encourage an opinion leader to join the project because of their need to also be involved in clinical practice, the development of their own products and scientific activities. Thus, the process of collaboration and information sharing is slow, as stated by the CTO:

We plan a meeting for three months. In most cases, we have one to two days for which we have to receive answers on many questions, get recommendations and comments, and check new ideas.

In turn, successful collaboration requires a start-up to have certain parameters, the first being team professionalism. Due to lack of time, opinion leaders could lose interest in a project if they notice a lack of competence in a start-up. The team cannot make a mistake in its area of responsibility, as it will be complicated to convince the opinion leader to stay after a mistake is made. The CEO of the company mentions: "we have no right to make mistakes. For our part, we must demonstrate our professionalism; otherwise, we will lose time, money and contacts."

However, the reputation of the opinion leader and their participation in product design, tests, publications and personal experience could become the best recommendation for many professionals. An opinion leader does not sell but recommends solutions to common issues in practice, as investor comments: "we have seen at the exhibition how [an opinion leader] works. He shows the ways of solving practical problems based on his experience."

Companies receive a high level of expertise from the opinion leader, as well as cost reduction in development, tests and sales. Companies can be sure that problems at the R&D stage did not come from the opinion leader's incompetence. Moreover, veterinarians are more interested in collaborating with the company at different stages of product development if the opinion leader also participates. The project manager commented: "two veterinarians in two countries agreed to participate immediately in product tests when they saw the list of project participants."

Discussion and implications

Our research is devoted to the adoption of inventions based on the social capital of opinion leaders and start-ups. In conditions of limited resources, start-ups develop individual approaches to value creation and survival. However, social capital creates additional benefits that contribute to the business development of the companies.

The results of our study contribute to the existing marketing literature in two major ways and several minor ones. First, we supplement studies that aim to study the market adoption of innovations (Khoshmaram *et al.*, 2018; Akman *et al.*, 2018). We demonstrate how social capital plays a role in a new product's development, testing and commercialization. The social capital of opinion leaders could be used differently throughout the stages of adoption by gaining expertise, expanding the number of partners and reducing costs.

Start-ups using the social capital of opinion leaders can attract new customers and partners faster than their competitors.

Potential customers are more loyal to a new product if it is developed with the participation of opinion leaders; the desire to participate in a project or become a customer increases. Additionally, the opinion leaders' social capital promotes the market adoption of a product. On one hand, the first customers started collaborating because an opinion leader was present during product development; they can facilitate the adoption of a product at a level where their reputation and esteem are most prominent, for example, in a certain country or region. On the other hand, potential customers could be ready to use a new product or approach faster because of the number of early adopters (opinion leaders and first customers). Moreover, other important market participants, for example, distributors and service providers, could be influenced by the social capital of the opinion leader, and could therefore, start cooperation on more favorable terms (La Rocca et al., 2019).

Second, our research complements studies that explore collaboration between opinion leaders and companies (Van den Nieuwboer et al., 2016; Truog and Curtis, 2018) by explicating this process in the context of veterinary industry start-ups. We explore how to attract opinion leaders without using significant financial resources and why to choose projects by opinion leaders (Sismondo, 2017). We also identify the most important conditions for starting cooperation and values, both for start-ups and opinion leaders. From the opinion leaders' point of view, these are the significance of the project for the entire industry and the level of the start-up's qualification. The most important outcomes of such collaboration for the start-up are the highest level of expertise at the stage of product development and testing and subsequent networking.

We contribute to the research on forming social capital by studying its role in collaboration when developing innovations (Dearing and Cox, 2018). We demonstrate that the already-formed social capital cannot be easily adapted to the needs of new projects. Project parameters, cooperation teams and the project value for the market each play an important role in the use of social capital and the obtained results (Udagedara and Allman, 2019; Krishen et al., 2019). However, cooperation in projects with low market value is also possible if previously established between partners.

We argue that the TraceRay case differs from most of the cooperation between companies and opinion leaders using social capital as the main factor. We determine the conditions for the emergence and development of cooperation without the use of significant financial resources but with mutual interest in the company and opinion leaders to make an impact on the industry. The concept of cooperation between an innovative start-up and opinion leaders can be applied not only by the veterinary market but also by companies from other industries striving for the market adoption of innovations after minor adjustments (Masiello and Izzo, 2019).

Our study also introduces several managerial implications.

First, we offer a number of criteria for starting a collaboration between a start-up and an opinion leader. We explore the different parameters and conclude that product innovation and the qualifications of the founders are dominant. In turn, product innovation is important in combination with a level of the problem for the industry. We also emphasize that product innovation is important for professional society and for

attracting opinion leaders that is parameters such as emission reduction or design are less likely to start a collaboration.

Second, further development of cooperation implies an increase in trust between a start-up and an opinion leader. Thus, subsequent projects may be less innovative and industry-changing. The accumulated social capital allows collaboration on products that may not lead to the initial collaboration. Such products may be less valuable to the market; however, they must comply with the overall strategy of the start-up, which was introduced to the opinion leader at the very beginning of the cooperation.

Third, the social capital of an opinion leader could be used as a basis for business development and marketing of the company. At the R&D stage, one can expect a cost reduction for prototyping and testing products due to the network of the opinion leader. Determining the right path of development reduces the likelihood of failure. An opinion leader is able to support the start of sales through existing contacts with clinics and distributors. Further sales could be supported by cooperation at professional events. Other veterinarians account for the position of opinion leaders because of their reputation in the industry.

We also offer opportunities to identify opinion leaders and determine the value of working with each of them. First, opinion leaders are leaders of professional communities. The more important the community, the more value a start-up could get from such collaboration. In our study, the first opinion leader is an expert at the European level, while the second opinion leader is an expert at the regional level. This parameter played a role at the start of sales. The social capital and network of the first opinion leader helped initiate sales through clinics and distributors in various European countries, while the second opinion leader supported sales only in his own country and in neighboring countries. Second, valuable opinion leaders should have a large number of publications in the best professional journals. Having a professional reputation matters when promoting products at professional conferences and exhibitions. However, a start-up should not expect sales from an opinion leader. Rather, an opinion leader recommends and shares the experience of using the product with others. In addition, we emphasize that the opinion leader is focused on addressing the major challenges that are prevalent in the focal industry. The cash reward is interestingly less compared to a regular veterinarian. Thus, this type of cooperation may be of high interest to start-up companies due to a lack of financial resources.

We also provide practical implications concerning the key parameters that are important for attracting and retaining a leader in the project. We claim that an inadequate team qualification or mistakes during cooperation with an opinion leader may lead to the cooperation's end. However, if the opinion leader continues cooperation with a less competent team, that team could benefit from extra time spent on obtaining expertise from the opinion leader. Waiting for recommendations to attract the opinion leader could negatively affect the likelihood of business success.

Limitations and future research

This research is one of the few studies devoted to issues of collaboration between opinion leaders and start-ups. Further studies could overcome the existing limitations of our work.

Primarily, the increased number of companies that create breakthrough products and technologies and facilitate the market adoption of innovations should be analyzed; this analysis will create the possibility to consider trends of collaboration between such companies and opinion leaders. A natural extension of this study would be to evaluate companies at various stages of development and consider changes in their business models based on collaboration with opinion leaders.

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