

Group at a glance

Our **hRPC stem cell therapy** could change the lives of patients suffering from **retinitis pigmentosa (RP)**.

What are hRPCs?

Allogeneic, cryopreserved cell-based therapy for treatment of retinal diseases.

What can they do?

Human retinal progenitor cells (hRPCs) have the ability to differentiate into all of the nerve cells and nerve support cells of the retina.

How it is used

Our therapy is initially targeting the inherited retinal degenerative disease, retinitis pigmentosa, by implantation of our cell therapy into the retina.

Key facts about retinal disease

RP is an inherited, **degenerative eye disease** that results in the loss of peripheral vision⁽¹⁾.

The end result is blindness.
1 in **3,000** to **4,000** people are affected by RP⁽¹⁾.

Our therapy could **potentially benefit patients** suffering from this rare disease.

Our **CTX stem cell therapy** could change the lives of patients suffering from **stroke disability**.

What are CTX stem cells?

Allogeneic, cryopreserved, immortalised neural stem cells for treatment of stroke disability.

What can they do?

CTX stem cells have the ability to differentiate into a repertoire of specific nerve and nerve support cells.

How it is used

Our cell therapy is directly injected into the brain near to the area damaged by the stroke.

Key facts about stroke disability

Around **800,000 strokes** happen in the US each year⁽²⁾.

Stroke mortality rate has decreased by 33% since 1996 suggesting that **more people are suffering** from stroke disability⁽³⁾.

More people than ever might be able to **benefit from our potentially life-changing therapy** to reduce their disability, and dependence on others.

Our CTX-derived
exosomes could change
the lives of patients where
**current treatment
options are limited.**

What are CTX-derived exosomes?

These are nano-sized packages of information released by CTX cells.

What can they do?

Therapeutic agents can be loaded to our exosomes and potentially be used to treat a host of poorly met medical needs.

How it is used

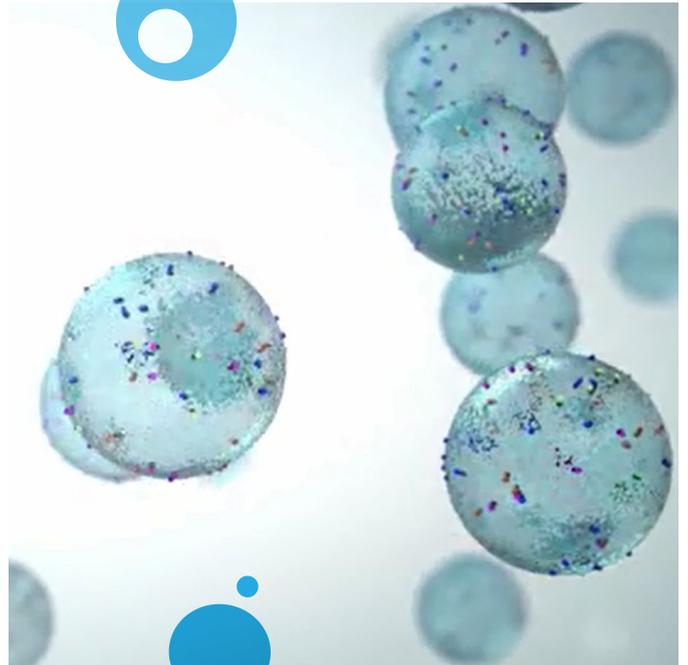
CTX-derived exosomes can be delivered either locally or systemically depending upon the desired final destination.

Key facts about exosomes

Our studies have identified the potential of **ExoPrO** (our first CTX exosome therapeutic candidate) as both a novel therapeutic candidate and as a drug delivery vehicle.

We are focusing on the use of our exosome technology as a **novel drug delivery vehicle.**

One of the key advantages of our CTX-derived exosomes is that they can cross the **blood brain barrier.**



(1) RP Fighting Blindness
(2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
(3) National Institutes of Health

For scientific terms see the glossary on page 83