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Headline:

Where There's Hope, There's a Cure.

Subheadline:

Committed to Gene Therapies for Orphan Diseases

Copy:

An "orphan" disease is considered to be a disease that affects fewer than 200,000 people. Yet, the impact of orphan diseases is anything but small. In the US alone, 25 to 30 million people suffer from any of 6,800 orphan diseases. And for those people, treatment options can be few, and cures, even fewer.

At Rimedion, our mission is to change that. Recent breakthroughs in DNA mapping have identified the genes that are responsible for many rare disease paths. As many as 6,000 of them have been identified as being caused by a single genetic defect. As gene therapy takes a historical leap forward, the promise of being able to reliably cure genetic disorders using viral vector technologies is now a reality.

At Rimedion, we are working to realize that promise, one disease at a time. Our proprietary viral vector technology shows promise as a flexible platform for providing long lasting vector caused by a single gene. We are currently conducting Phase I and II trials for a genetic therapy to treat Fanconi Anemia, a genetic disease that destroys the blood marrow and is usually fatal by young adulthood.

We do our work at Dr. Wade Clapp's laboratories at Riley Children's Hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana. Our headquarters office is located near the Indiana University School Of Medicine, also in Indianapolis.

We are currently looking for development partners and investors to help us develop cures, and genetic treatment protocols, for other single gene diseases, as well.

We're committed to bringing the treatments of tomorrow here today, for some of the patients who need it most. Contact us for more information at bvincent@rimedion.com.

(Contact Band at bottom of screen)

Our headquarters office is located at:

1125 Brookside Ave., Suite 256

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Ph. 317-822-8330

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RIMEDION

Website

DATE: MARCH 2015



SECTION: TECHNOLOGY

Page: Technology Main Page

Subheadline:

Our Proprietary Technology

Headline:

An Optimized Viral Vector

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Gene Therapy works by using a virus to edit out the “bad” gene, and viral vector technologies, which use a viral envelope to insert a “good” copy of the gene into a patient’s cells. Many different virus pseudotypes are used in gene therapy.

Rimedion has developed an optimized lentiviral with foamy virus envelope for delivering a process for working with the foamy virus envelope for delivering the new gene to the diseased cells. In general, using the foamy pseudotyped lentivirus has a history of producing good results once the cells are reintroduced in the patient’s body.

Through the work of Dr. Wade Clapp and his team at Indiana University Medical School, Rimedion has developed a procedure, which allows the foamy envelope vector to transduce the patient cells in as little as 24 hours. This greatly reduces “cell death” due to the patient cells being outside the body.

(Drawing needed here. Bill, please advise.)

Rimedion is currently is using its technology as part of a Phase I and Phase II trial. Through a grant issued by the National Institutes of Health, Rimedion is working to cure Fanconi Anemia, an orphan disorder that eventually results in a patient’s bone marrow failure, tumors, lesions and a weakened immune system, which usually is fatal by the time a patient reaches young adulthood. **(Preliminary Data)**

We believe our proprietary viral vector technology has the potential to address many disorders that are caused by single gene defects. We welcome inquiries from investors and potential partners interested in working with us.

Our technology is available to be licensed. For more information, contact us at bvincent@rimedion.com or call us at 317-822-8330.

RIMEDION

Website

DATE: MARCH 2015

SECTION: FACILITIES

SECTION: INVESTORS

Page: Investors Main Page

Headline:

Rimedion's Research into Fanconi Anemia

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Rimedion has received a three- year, \$1.4 million grant from the National Institutes of Health to test its optimized viral vector gene therapy on a small group of patients who have Fanconi Anemia, an ultra-rare degenerative disease of the bone marrow.

The technique works by using an optimized lentivirus, pseudotyped with a modified foamy virus envelope, so that new, healthy DNA can generate, and over time cure the patient. This technique acts on a patient's bone marrow stem cells, and was successfully tested on animals in the lab of Dr. Wade Clapp, the Chair of Pediatrics for the IU School of Medicine. Their data and the clinical trial protocols were reviewed and approved by the Recombinant Advisory Committee of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Thanks to the NIH grant, the clinical trials will be conducted through Riley Children's Hospital in Indianapolis.

Fanconi Anemia, like many rare diseases, is fatal. It thins the patient's blood marrow, eventually causing his or her immune system to become so damaged that the patient is riddled with cancerous tumors. The average life expectancy for the hundreds of people born world wide with the disease each year is 23. Right now, there is no successful treatment for the disease other than an identical match bone marrow transfer, which is an option for very few patients.

Instead of "editing out" the disease-causing gene, Rimedion's viral vector "edits in" a good gene that provides the affects that have been absent. Because of this specialized delivery system, these repaired cells can be put back in the patient in as little as half the time it takes with vector other vector platforms. This is important, because the patient's cells are unstable outside the body. The longer they are out of the body, the less likely they are to survive when inserted back into the patient.

The study is expected to begin in the third quarter of 2016, and will last for two years.

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