



Media Contacts:

Terry Colip, Managing Member
(303) 689-9693
terry.colip@cellpointweb.com

Vincent Dipas, Agency 33
(303) 591-7919
vdipas@agency33.com

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cell>Point Presents Phase 2 Clinical Trial Results
Comparing its ^{99m}Tc-EC-G SPECT Cancer Imaging Agent to FDG PET
at Society of Nuclear Medicine (SNM) Annual Meeting June 7, 2011

Results show 100 percent concordance between ^{99m}Tc-EC-G and FDG
for location, size and confidence that primary lesion is cancer

Cell>Point also presenting pre-clinical results for its cancer therapeutic ¹⁸⁷Re-EC-G

CENTENNIAL, Colo., June 6, 2011—Cell>Point announced today that it will present Phase 2 clinical trial results for its cancer molecular imaging agent, ^{99m}Tc-EC-G (^{99m}Technetium-EthylenediCysteine-n-acetyl-Glucosamine), used to diagnose and stage patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) at the 2011 Society of Nuclear Medicine Annual Meeting on June 7, 2011.

In the reported study, Cell>Point imaged 22 patients with biopsy-proven NSCLC with FDG PET/CT (FluoroDeoxyGlucose, Positron Emission Tomography / Computerized Tomography) and ^{99m}Tc-EC-G SPECT/CT (Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography / Computerized Tomography) to diagnose and stage their cancers. Independent PET and SPECT expert readers at a core lab objectively assessed patient images for location, size and confidence that detected lesions

represented cancer. Results showed 100 percent concordance between ^{99m}Tc -EC-G and FDG on all three parameters. FDG, injected and then imaged with a PET camera, is the current standard for cancer diagnostic imaging.

The results are important because unmet need in diagnostic cancer imaging is estimated at 3.6 million scans annually in the United States alone, or roughly three-fold the number scans now performed. Unmet need is high because the number of PET scanners is low.

In 2010, 1.1 million FDG PET diagnostic scans were performed in the United States, while the total number of addressable scans was approximately 4.7 million, per data from the American Cancer Society and including only NSCLC, Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, breast, colorectal, head and neck, and prostate cancers. The gap—providing only one out of every four scans needed—is more than 10-fold higher in Europe, which has less than one-tenth the number of PET scanners per capita than the United States. PET penetration falls further outside Europe.

“Objective reading showed concordance for primary lesions, and metastatic lesions as well,” said David Rollo, M.D., Ph.D., president of Cell>Point.

“We’re pleased, particularly knowing that EC-G—because it’s not taken up in inflammation or infection, unlike FDG—has the potential benefits of fewer false positives and the potential to be used to assess efficacy of chemotherapy during therapy.

“These benefits are in addition to those related to use of ubiquitous SPECT cameras—high access and low cost—all of which translate to improved cost of care.”

While ^{99m}Tc -EC-G may yield additional benefits, Cell>Point began developing the agent as an answer to the low prevalence of PET and low ease of use of FDG. (FDG is hard to use because it contains fluorine-18, which is more radioactive and has a shorter half-life than EC-G's technetium-99m, the most common medical isotope. FDG also requires on- or near-premises generation of fluorine-18 using a costly cyclotron. ^{99m}Tc -EC-G is “shake and shoot.”)

Cell>Point's ^{99m}Tc -EC-G will increase access to cancer imaging by leveraging the large installed base of SPECT and SPECT/CT cameras. SPECT and SPECT/CT cameras are extremely common, found in over 97 percent of U.S. hospitals, whereas PET or PET/CT cameras are in approximately five percent of U.S. hospitals. PET/CT systems can cost from \$1.5 million to as much as \$2.5 million, while SPECT/CT cameras cost \$500,000 to \$650,000 or approximately one-quarter the cost of the more expensive PET/CT systems.

Cell>Point is also presenting pre-clinical results for its cancer therapeutic, ^{187}Re -EC-G ($^{187}\text{Rhenium-EthylenediCysteine-n-acetyl-Glucosamine}$), at the SNM meeting on June 7, 2011.

With the same EC-G "backbone"—and thus targeting mechanism—as ^{99m}Tc -EC-G, ^{187}Re -EC-G is the company's first cold metallic cancer therapeutic and is a "companion" therapeutic to the diagnostic.

The pre-clinical study looked at 12 Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) cell lines and found inhibition of proliferation for aggressively dividing lymphomas. The study ascertained that ^{187}Re -EC-G entered the nucleus and damaged DNA leading to DLBCL cell death.

Presentations will be held on:

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 2011

(1) Publication No.: 1496

Abstract Title: [*Theranostic approach of cancers using ECDG.*](#)
[David Rollo, Clinical Affairs, Cell>Point LLC, Saratoga, CA](#)

Poster Section: Novel Radioactive Probes Posters

Session Info: Meet the Author Poster Session I
Tuesday, June 7
2:30 PM - 4:00 PM
Exhibit Hall B

(2) Publication No.: 1886

Abstract Title: [*Comparison of Tc-99m-ethylenedicysteine-N-acetylglucosamine \(EC-DG\) and F-18 fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose*](#)

(FDG) for diagnosing and staging patients with non-small cell lung cancer.

David Rollo, Clinical Affairs, Cell>Point LLC, Centennial, CO

Poster Section: Lung Posters

Session Info: Meet the Author Poster Session II

Tuesday, June 7

2:30 PM - 4:00 PM

Exhibit Hall B

About ^{99m}Tc-EC-G

^{99m}Tc-EC-G is the company's cancer and cardiovascular molecular imaging agent. It is the first product stemming from Cell>Point's EC Technology drug platform. More information on ^{99m}Tc-EC-G and EC Technology can be found at the Cell>Point website (www.cellpointweb.com) under Technology/Pipeline.

About Cell>Point

Cell>Point is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company developing universal molecular imaging agents and molecular therapeutics for the diagnosis, treatment and treatment monitoring of cancer, heart, and other diseases. Cell>Point has exclusive license to five drug-development platforms, all from The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, a world leader in cancer research and care. Information on Cell>Point's drug candidates, recent press releases, and patents and patent filings can be obtained through its website at www.cellpointweb.com. The company is headquartered in Centennial, Colo., and has additional offices in San Francisco and Houston.

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