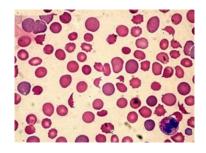
Drugs in human clinical trials in preparation for FDA approval



Malaria

This novel therapy for malaria blocks malaria parasite proliferation within the human red blood cell by inhibiting egress of the parasite from its red cell host at the end of its 48-hour life cycle. Phase 2 clinical data on malaria patients in Asia and Africa suggest that the vast majority can be cured in 48 hours.



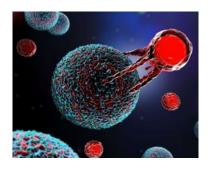
Sickle Cell Disease

This novel therapy for sickle cell disease stabilizes the sickle cell membrane and thereby prevents the vaso-occlusive processes that cause the vast majority of disease symptoms.



Influenza virus infection

This novel therapy for influenza virus infections functions by marking the influenza virus and any cell that the virus infects with a potent immune cell attractant. The immune cell attractant in turn recruits cytotoxic immune cells that destroy the virus and virus-infected human cells with very high efficiency. Phase 2 clinical data demonstrate that the therapy is far more potent than any current treatment for influenza virus infections.



Universal CAR T cell therapy

This cancer therapy genetically engineers a patient's T cells to specifically recognize and kill the patient's cancer cells. Early clinical data on osteosarcoma patients suggest that it shows significant promise for treating this and other solid tumors.



Bone Metastasis Radiotherapy

This therapy for cancers that metastasize to the bone (690,000/year in the USA) targets a radioactive metal (177Lu) specifically to these bone lesions, thereby reducing the morbidity and mortality caused by these painful cancer nodules.