

Lyophilized RLIP76-PL Is Efficacious in an Animal Model of Acute Radiation Syndrome

Austin, Texas, September 25, 2013 — Terapio Corporation, a biopharmaceutical company developing the protein RLIP76 for clinical and defense applications, announced the successful results of a nonclinical efficacy study that tested Terapio's lyophilized RLIP76-PL in an animal model for Acute Radiation Syndrome. A lyophilized formulation is desirable because it provides for improved stability and shelf-life. This was the second study sponsored under the Product Development Program of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Previous Terapio studies, as well as the first NIAID sponsored study, demonstrated improved survival in an animal model when treated with RLIP76-PL, either prior to irradiation or even 24 hours after radiation exposure. NIAID evaluated a lyophilized formulation of the drug when first administration was extensively delayed post radiation exposure. In the study conducted at Indiana University, the objective was to determine if lyophilized RLIP76-PL would improve survival endpoints, as a liquid formulation had proven to do, when the first dose was delayed until 24 or 36 hours after exposure.

In this second study, NIAID reported that the lyophilized and liquid formulations performed equally well when administered 24 hours after irradiation, with an overall survival of 95% and 92% respectively. "We are very pleased with the outcome of the study and look forward to collaborating with NIAID on a third study beginning later this year," said Dr. Curt Bilby, President and CEO of Terapio. NIAID plans to investigate the potential for lyophilized RLIP76-PL to provide significant protection when the first dose is withheld for longer than 24 hours after exposure, as there may be unforeseen challenges to timely access to those exposed to radiation.

About Terapio Corporation

Terapio is a biopharmaceutical company developing therapeutics based on the RLIP76 protein. Initial indications include developing the RLIP76 protein as a medical countermeasure for radiation exposure and chemical threats to civilian, military, and first responder populations faced with emergencies from terrorist acts or industrial accidents. Terapio is also developing the protein to aid patients in recovery from traumatic brain injury and stroke. The RLIP76 protein primarily works through the oxidative stress pathway and provides benefit as both a prophylactic and post event treatment. Terapio's key innovation was the discovery that RLIP76 protein could be administered exogenously when encapsulated in liposomes and reach many of the body's organs quickly, increasing the transport capacity of the cells of those organs and allowing them to deal with toxins associated with oxidative stress, which has found to be prevalent in the recovery phase of traumatic brain injury and stroke patients.

About Acute Radiation Syndrome (ARS)

ARS, or radiation sickness, is an acute illness caused by exposure of all or part of the body to a high dose of radiation in a very short period of time. The dose and length of exposure determines the extent of organ systems affected and ultimately, the potential lethality

threat to the patient. The hematopoietic (bone marrow) syndrome of ARS will occur at lower radiation doses and while some cases may recover, there is a greater risk of death without treatment as the radiation dose level increases. The primary cause of death is the destruction of the bone marrow, resulting in infection and hemorrhage. Higher dose result in damage to the gastrointestinal tract and then to the central nervous system; mortality is almost always 100% in these cases.

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