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**BioArctic Neuroscience, GE Healthcare and Uppsala University
Enter into Collaboration to Develop New Diagnostics for
Alzheimer's Disease**

Novel diagnostic brain imaging markers for Alzheimer's disease

Stockholm, Sweden, June 3rd, 2009. BioArctic Neuroscience AB, GE Healthcare (Uppsala Imanet AB and Uppsala Applied Science Lab) and Uppsala University, today announced that they have entered into a collaboration to improve the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. The intention is to create brain imaging markers ("tracers") to monitor disease progression and to follow treatment effects in Alzheimer's disease with positron emission tomography (PET). The project is partly funded by a grant from VINNOVA.

Imaging of amyloid plaques in patients with Alzheimer's disease using a radiolabelled PET-compound was first established at Uppsala University PET Centre (today Uppsala Imanet AB within GE Healthcare). Recent studies on Alzheimer's disease reveal that the neurotoxic species causing the disease are the soluble aggregates called amyloid- β ($A\beta$) protofibrils, which are the precursor forms to the plaques.

Under the collaboration agreement antibody-based tracers against soluble and toxic $A\beta$ forms will be developed and compared with existing and new small tracer molecules. The antibody research is based on the effects on $A\beta$ of the Arctic mutation, which were discovered by Prof. Lars Lannfelt, who is involved in the project. The new PET imaging compounds will be evaluated in a predictive animal model using animal PET equipment before going into man.

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Notes to editors

About BioArctic Neuroscience

BioArctic Neuroscience AB is a biopharmaceutical company carrying out research and developing new treatments for neurodegenerative disorders. The company, which was founded in 2003, has a proprietary technology for therapeutic monoclonal antibodies for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and other neurodegenerative disorders. The company's business model is to form strategic research alliances, joint ventures or license agreements with pharmaceutical industries and bring its drug candidates to the world market. The company, which is headquartered in Stockholm, has received early venture capital from Karolinska Development AB and Uppsala Holding AB. In 2007, BioArctic Neuroscience and Eisai entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with a novel antibody treatment for Alzheimer's disease. www.bioarctic.se

About GE Healthcare

GE Healthcare provides transformational medical technologies and services that are shaping a new age of patient care. With an expertise in medical imaging and information technologies, medical diagnostics, patient monitoring systems, performance improvement, drug discovery, and biopharmaceutical manufacturing technologies is helping clinicians around the world re-imagine new ways to predict, diagnose, inform and treat disease. Uppsala Imanet AB, which is part of GE Healthcare, developed in collaboration with Pittsburgh University, [¹¹C]PIB, today the world leading amyloid- β brain imaging tool for Alzheimer's disease. GE Healthcare, which is headquartered in the United Kingdom, is a \$17 billion unit of General Electric Company. Worldwide, GE Healthcare employs more than 46,000 people committed to serving healthcare professionals and their patients in more than 100 countries. www.gehealthcare.com

About Uppsala University

Uppsala University, the oldest university in the Nordic countries, was founded in 1477. It is a comprehensive research university dedicated to advancing science, scholarship, and higher education. Research on molecular pathogenesis of dementia disorders was initiated in 2001 following the recruitment of Prof. Lars Lannfelt. The group led by Prof. Lannfelt has successfully used molecular genetics of rare inherited forms of dementia to understand pathogenic mechanisms. The Arctic mutation, found in a Swedish family, gave insights into the importance of soluble aggregates of amyloid- β in the disease. The discovery has been further used by the group to develop techniques to measure and evaluate the pathogenic effects of A β protofibrils *in vitro* and in transgenic mice models of Alzheimer's disease for the development of improved diagnostic and therapeutic principles of dementia disorders. www.uu.se

About Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's disease is a devastating neurodegenerative disease with an insidious onset and progressive loss of memory and cognition. The disorder is also manifested by behavioural disturbances, functional impairment and leads to earlier death.

The disease is age-related and the number of patients doubles every five years of age, meaning that 30% of 85-year-old people are suffering from the disease. Alzheimer's disease is a demographic time bomb. Today, an estimated 15 million people worldwide are affected by Alzheimer's disease. By 2050, the number of Alzheimer patients has increased to 72 million. The annual cost for treatment, care, and loss to business as a result of Alzheimer's

disease is estimated to be €100 billion in USA. This expense is expected to continue to grow as the average age of the population increases. By 2011, these costs are expected to double.

The unmet medical needs are high, as there is no cure or treatment that can stop the disease. There is a huge need to improve the diagnosis of the disease. Current research suggests that conformational changes of A β are central to the pathogenesis. This results in the formation of aggregates, which have been proven to be the toxic elements of the disease. BioArctic Neuroscience has developed monoclonal antibodies that can be used as imaging agents to visualize the toxic A β protofibrils in Alzheimer's disease.