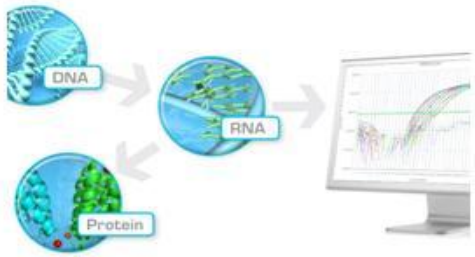
DIAGENIC for early disease detection

1st Quarter 2011

Driving pharma collaborations and innovation forward

Erik Christensen MD PhD, CEO

Ruben Ekbråten, Finance Director

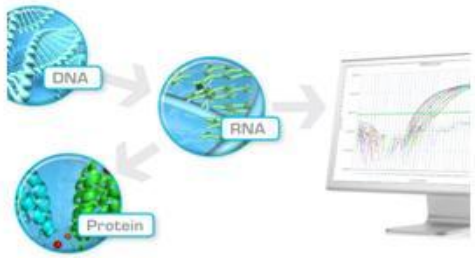


1st Quarter 2011

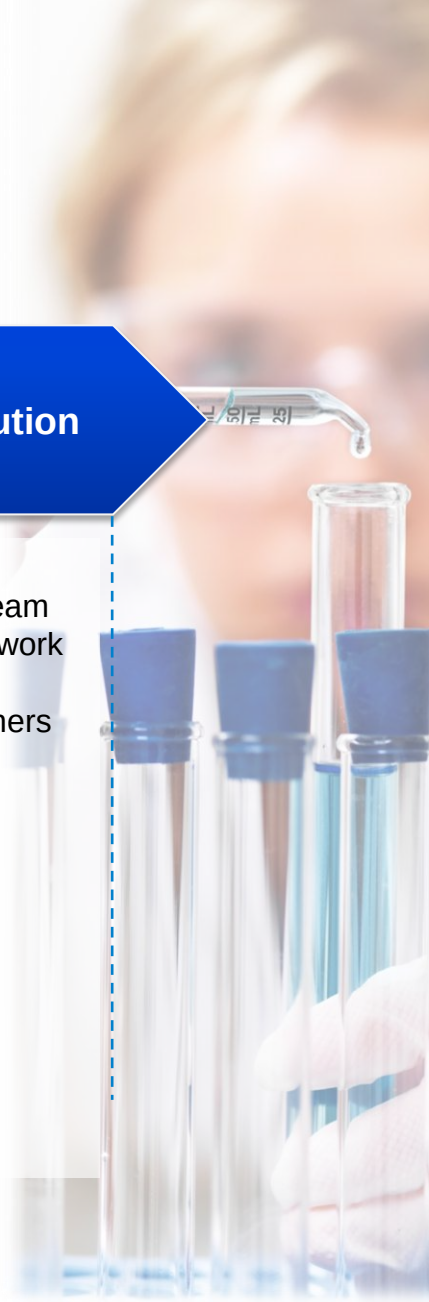
Highlights

- Collaboration with Pfizer on developing MCI and AD progression biomarkers proceeds according to the study plan
- Collaborative discussions with multiple leading pharmaceutical and imaging companies on using blood based early AD diagnostics progress satisfactorily
- Appointed the Ferghana Partners Group for support on commercial transactions with pharmaceutical and diagnostic partners

Commercial strategies and products



The value chain
DiaGenic key competencies and assets



Discovery	Development	Documentation	Distribution

• Technology know-how (WGA, PCR, RT-PCR etc)
• Bioinformatics
• Biomarker identification
• Broad clinical network (Europe and US)
• World class biobank
  ○ Sample quality
  ○ Clinical documentation
• CRO competence
	• State of the art know-how on biological and RNA sample handling
	• Assay design and optimization
	• QA
	• Multiplex RNA biomarkers
	• Software development
	• Multivariate data analysis
		• QMS compliant to ISO13485
		• Laboratory and operator qualification
		• Instrument qualification and maintenance plan
		• Regulatory
		• IVDD compliance
		• Technology
		• Product verification
		• Product validation
		• Process verification
		• Process validation
			• Experienced management team
			• Distribution network Europe
			• Seeks US partners

DiaGenic has the experience on taking a product from discovery to market

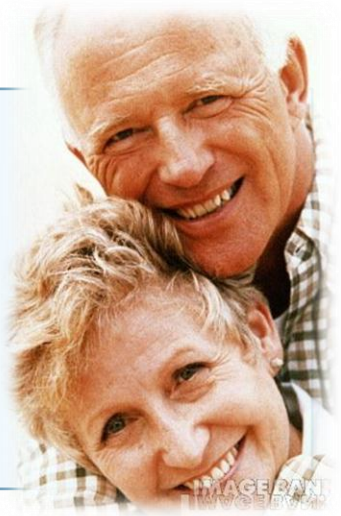
DiaGenic CNS product line

Blood based gene expression – the future in personalized and stratified medicine

MDx
Stand alone IVD assay

ADtect® → **Aids in early detection of AD**

PDtect® → **Aids in early detection of PD**



Rx
Integrated biomarkers

ADtect® PLUS → **Tailor made biomarker with [18F] PET tracer**

ADtect® ULTRA → **Tailor made biomarker in CoDX for drug efficacy**

MCItect® → **MCI to AD progression biomarker**

DiaGenic value proposition

MDx

DiaGenic's blood based biomarkers gives patients broader access to patient friendly diagnostic tools which improves diagnostic quality and ensure optimal treatment

Rx

DiaGenic's blood based biomarkers and expertise will help the pharmaceutical industry achieve the ambitions of cost-effective and efficacious drug development

PDtect®

in development

for early

Parkinson's disease detection

Parkinson’s disease

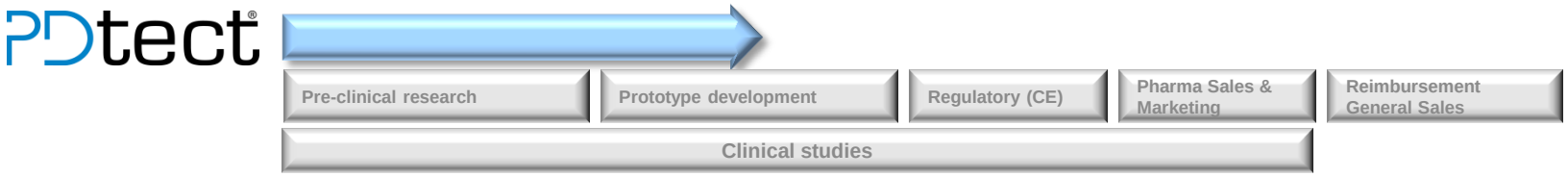
Large unmet medical needs

- Parkinson’s disease affects 5 million patients worldwide
  - Estimated to increase to 9 million in 2030
- No disease modifying drugs available, only symptomatic
  - Since 1966, L-dopa has been the standard treatment to alleviate the symptoms of Parkinson's disease
  - Symptomatic treatment costs $25 billion per year
- No standardized diagnostic work up
  - Commonly misdiagnosed in a community settiing (53%*)
  - DaTSCAN radiopharmaceutical agent intended for use with single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) imaging
- Expanding market
  - 28 ongoing clinical trials for new drugs
- Need for blood based biomarkers
  - Aid in early diagnosis
  - Guide treatment
  - Measure disease progression

*) Meara, J., B. K. et al. (1999). Accuracy of diagnosis in patients with presumed Parkinson's disease. *Age Ageing* 28(2): 99-102.

DiaGenic PD development program
Ongoing multicentre study in Europe

- Objective:
  - Develop a Dopamin independent biomarker for early detection of Parkinson's disease for use in clinical trials and as a diagnostic tool
  - Timeline; a fully validated prototype by mid-2012
- Whole genome screening completed
  - 79 PD patients and 105 controls and technical samples has been analyzed by whole genome screening (47.000 probes) to identify disease related probes
  - The preliminary bioinformatic studies support that an accurate diagnostic test can be developed using our technology
- Technology transfer to a diagnostic analytical platform (e.g. PCR) is planned for in 2nd half of 2011
- Funded by external sources
  - Initial funded through Michael J Fox research grant in co-operation with Harvard Medical School
  - Diagnostic test program
    - Funded by the Norwegian Research Council's BIA grant, NOK 6 million over 4 years



ADtect®

early detection of

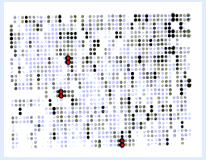
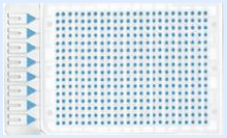
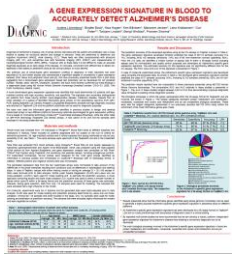
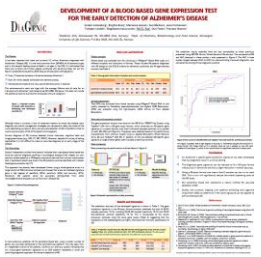
Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's Disease
– A Global Epidemic with a Growing Business Potential

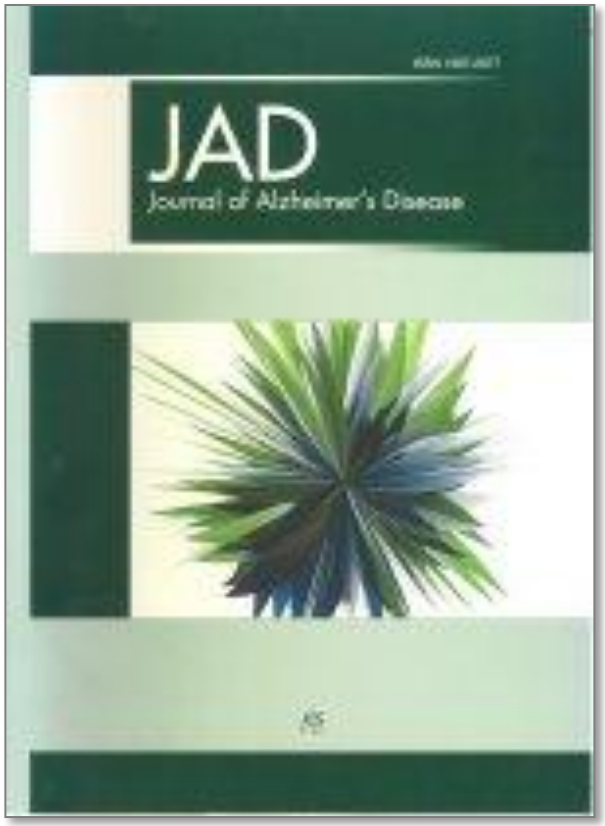
- Affects 34 million worldwide
  - More than 100 million with AD in 2050
  - Worldwide dementia costs 2010: $604 billion
  - Only 50% of AD patients are diagnosed
  - 80% of AD patients receives medication now
    - Aricept (Pfizer) >2 billion dollar revenue
- The market is set to expand as new Alzheimer treatments is expected to reach the market in 2011-2012
  - Approximately 90 experimental therapies in clinical testing
  - Delayed onset and slowed progression is estimated to reduce AD Medicare spending with $88 billions in 2020 (Lewin Group report)
- PET imaging – a multi-billion dollar market
  - Ongoing development of new radioactive imaging biomarkers; key players are GE, Bayer, Siemens and Avid

Sources:
Alzheimer's Association: 2010 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures
Alzheimer's disease International: World Alzheimer's report 2010

Development of ADtect®
A multitude of studies successfully performed

Proof of concept	**Whole Genome Array**	**Gene Validation**	**Prototype**	**ADtect® CE marked**
Macroarray	Microarray	Real-time PCR		
Membrane 1536 gene probes	AB1700 platform >32000 gene probes	ABI 7900HT 384 format	ABI 7900HT 96 format	ABI 7900HT 96 format
				
 IPA Stockholm 2005	 Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 23 (2011) & ICAD Madrid 2006	 AD/PD Salzburg 2007	 Biomarkers Europe Vienna 2007	 Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 23 (2011) & ICAD Vienna 2009

Key publications in the Quarter



Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 23 (2011) 109–119
DOI 10.3233/JAD-2010-101518
IOS Press

A Gene Expression Pattern in Blood for the Early Detection of Alzheimer's Disease

Birgitte Boonstra Booij[a,1], Torbjørn Lindahl[a], Peter Wetterberg[b], Nina Voss Skaane[b], Solve Sæbø[c], Guri Feten[c], Phil D. Rye[a,2], Lena Iren Kristiansen[a], Nina Hagen[a], Marianne Jensen[a], Ken Bårdsen[a], Bengt Winblad[d], Praveen Sharma[a] and Anders Lönneborg[a,*]
[a]*DiaGenic ASA, Grenseveien, Oslo, Norway*
[b]*Memory Clinic, Department of Geriatrics, Medical Division, Ullevål University Hospital, Oslo, Norway*
[c]*Department of Chemistry, Biotechnology and Food Science, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Ås, Norway*
[d]*Department of Neurobiology, Care Sciences and Society, Karolinska Institutet Alzheimer Disease Research Center, Huddinge, Sweden*

Accepted 8 September 2010

…rray analysis on blood from a large clinical …ple. Blood samples for total RNA extraction …AB1700 Whole Genome Survey Microarrays. …y controls, a Jackknife gene selection based …ease classifier algorithm, which gives a test …m, based on 1239 probes, was validated in an …itively healthy controls, and 7 young controls. …6/31 AD samples (sensitivity 84%) and 29/32 …er the receiver operating characteristic curve …arkinson's disease in 24/27 patients (accuracy …classifies AD patients and cognitively healthy …ed distant from the primary site of the disease.

Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 23 (2011) 121–129
DOI 10.3233/JAD-2010-101521
IOS Press

A Novel Blood Test for the Early Detection of Alzheimer's Disease

Phil. D. Rye[a,1,2], Birgitte Boonstra Booij[a,1,3], Gisle Grave[a], Torbjørn Lindahl[a], Lena Kristiansen[a], Hilde-Marie Andersen[a], Peter O. Horndalsveen[b], Harald A. Nygaard[c,d], Mala Naik[d,e], Dagne Hoprekstad[f], Peter Wetterberg[g], Christer Nilsson[h], Dag Aarsland[i], Praveen Sharma[a] and Anders Lönneborg[a,*]
[a]*DiaGenic ASA, Oslo, Norway*
[b]*Memory Clinic, Sanderud Hospital, Ottestad, Norway*
[c]*NKS Olaviken Hospital for Old Age Psychiatry, Erdal, Norway*
[d]*Section for Geriatric Medicine, Department of Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway*
[e]*Geriatric Section, Haraldsplass Deaconess Hospital, Bergen, Norway*
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[h]*Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University Hospital, Lund, Sweden*
[i]*Department of Psychiatry, Division of Mental Health Services, and Institute of Clinical Medicine, Stavanger University Hospital, and Akershus University Hospital, University of Oslo, Lørenskog, Norway*

Accepted 8 September 2010

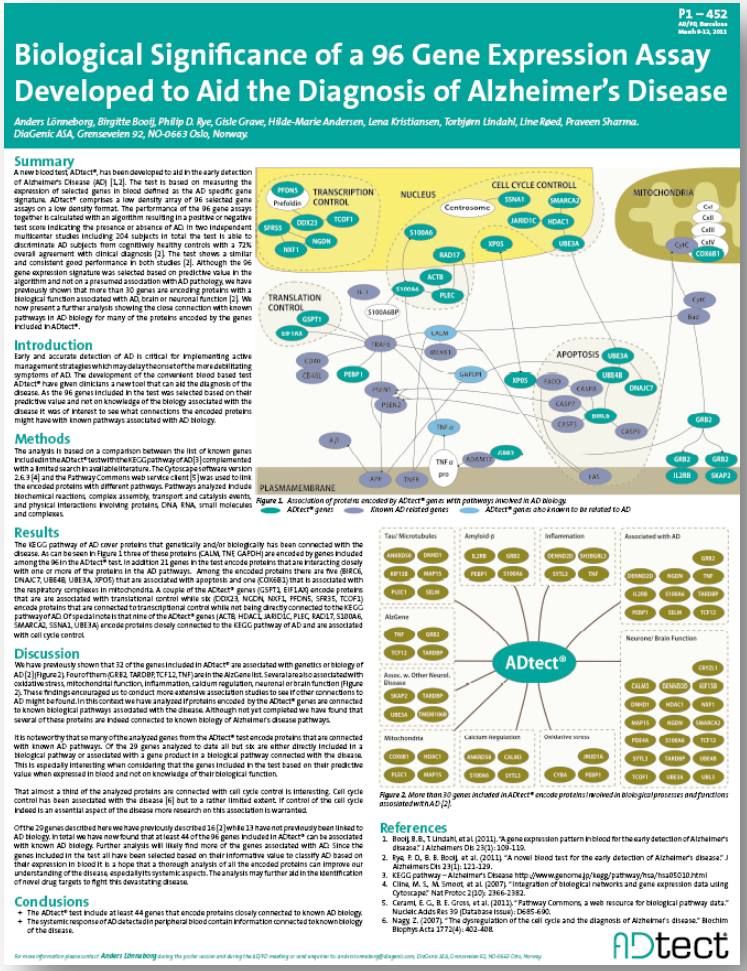
Abstract. Despite a variety of testing approaches, it is often difficult to make an accurate diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease (AD), especially at an early stage of the disease. Diagnosis is based on clinical criteria as well as exclusion of other causes of dementia but a definitive diagnosis can only be made at autopsy. We have investigated the diagnostic value of a 96-gene expression array for detection of early AD. Gene expression analysis was performed on blood RNA from a cohort of 203 probable AD and 209 cognitively healthy age matched controls. A disease classification algorithm was developed on samples from 208 individuals (AD = 103; controls = 105) and was validated in two steps using an independent initial test set (n = 74; AD = 32; controls = 42) and another second test set (n = 130; AD = 68; controls = 62). In the initial analysis, diagnostic accuracy was 71.6 ± 10.3%, with sensitivity 71.9 ± 15.6% and specificity 71.4 ± 13.7%. Essentially the same level of agreement was achieved in the two independent test sets. High agreement (24/30; 80%) between algorithm prediction and subjects with available cerebrospinal fluid biomarker was found. Assuming a clinical accuracy of 80%, calculations indicate that the agreement with underlying true pathology is in the range 85%-90%. These findings suggest that the gene expression blood test can aid in the diagnosis of mild to moderate AD, but further studies are needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, biomarker, blood, diagnostic test, gene expression, RNA

Biological Significance of a 96 Gene Expression Assay Developed to Aid the Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease

Anders Lönneborg, Birgitte Booij, Philip D. Rye, Gisle Grave, Hilde-Marie Andersen, Lena Kristiansen, Torbjørn Lindahl, Line Røed, Praveen Sharma.

AD/PD Barcelona March 2011



P1 – 452

Biological Significance of a 96 Gene Expression Assay Developed to Aid the Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease

Anders Lönneborg, Birgitte Booij, Philip D. Rye, Gisle Grave, Hilde-Marie Andersen, Lena Kristiansen, Torbjørn Lindahl, Line Røed, Praveen Sharma.
DiaGenic ASA, Grenseveien 92, NO-0663 Oslo, Norway.

Summary

A new blood test ADtect®, has been developed to aid in the early detection of Alzheimer's Disease (AD) [1,2]. The test is based on measuring the expression of selected genes in blood defined as the AD- specific gene signature. ADtect® comprises a low density array of 96 selected gene assays on a low density format. The performance of the 96 gene assays together is calculated with an algorithm resulting in a positive or negative test score indicating the presence or absence of AD. In two independent multicenter studies including 204 subjects in total the test is able to discriminate AD subjects from cognitively healthy controls with a 72% overall agreement with clinical diagnosis [2]. The test shows a similar and consistent good performance in both studies [2]. Although the 96 gene expression signature was selected based on predictive value in the algorithm and not on a presumed association with AD pathology, we have previously shown that more than 30 genes are encoding proteins with a biological function associated with AD, brain or neuronal function [2]. We now present a further analysis showing the close connection with known pathways in AD biology for many of the proteins encoded by the genes included in ADtect®.

Introduction

Early and accurate detection of AD is critical for implementing active management strategies which may delay the onset of the more debilitating symptoms of AD. The development of the convenient blood based test ADtect® have given clinicians a new tool that can aid the diagnosis of the disease. As the 96 genes included in the test was selected based on their predictive value and not on knowledge of the biology associated with the disease it was of interest to see what connections the encoded proteins might have with known pathways associated with AD biology.

Methods

The analysis is based on a comparison between the list of known genes included in the ADtect® test with the KEGG pathway of AD[3] complemented with a limited search in available literature. The Cytoscape software version 2.6.3 [4] and the Pathway Commons web service client [5] was used to link the encoded proteins with different pathways. Pathways analyzed include biochemical reactions, complex assembly, transport and catalysis events, and physical interactions involving proteins, DNA, RNA, small molecules and complexes.

Figure 1. Association of proteins encoded by ADtect® genes with pathways involved in AD biology.
ADtect® genes — Known AD related genes — ADtect® genes also known to be related to AD

Results

The KEGG pathway of AD cover proteins that genetically and/or biologically has been connected with the disease. As can be seen in Figure 1 three of these proteins (CALM, TNF, GAPDH) are encoded by genes included among the 96 in the ADtect® test. In addition 21 genes in the test encode proteins that are interacting closely with one or more of the proteins in the AD pathways. Among the encoded proteins there are five (BIRC6, DNAJC7, UBE4B, UBE3A, XPO1) that are associated with apoptosis and one (COX6B1) that is associated with the respiratory complexes in mitochondria. A couple of the ADtect® genes (CSPT1, EIF1AX) encode proteins that are are associated with translational control while six (DDX23, NCDN, NXF1, PFDN5, SFRS5, TCOF1) encode proteins that are connected to transcriptional control while not being directly connected to the KEGG pathway of AD. Of special note is that nine of the ADtect® genes (ACTB, HDAC1, JARID1C, PLEC, RAD17, S100A6, SMARCA2, SSNA1, UBE3A) encode proteins closely connected to the KEGG pathway of AD and are associated with cell cycle control.

Discussion

We have previously shown that 32 of the genes included in ADtect® are associated with genetics or biology of AD [2] (Figure 2). Four of them (GRB2, TARDBP, TCF12, TNF) are in the AlzGene list. Several are also associated with oxidative stress, mitochondrial function, inflammation, calcium regulation, neuronal or brain function (Figure 2). These findings encouraged us to conduct more extensive association studies to see if other connections to AD might be found. In this context we have analyzed if proteins encoded by the ADtect® genes are connected to known biological pathways associated with the disease. Although not yet completed we have found that several of these proteins are indeed connected to known biology of Alzheimer's disease pathways.

It is noteworthy that so many of the analyzed genes from the ADtect® test encode proteins that are connected with known AD pathways. Of the 29 genes analyzed to date all but six are either directly included in a biological pathway or associated with a gene product in a biological pathway connected with the disease. This is especially interesting when considering that the genes included in the test based on their predictive value when expressed in blood and not on knowledge of their biological function.

That almost a third of the analyzed proteins are connected with cell cycle control is interesting. Cell cycle control has been associated with the disease [6] but to a rather limited extent, if control of the cell cycle indeed is an essential aspect of the disease more research on this association is warranted.

Of the 29 genes described here we have previously described 16 [2] while 13 have not previously been linked to AD biology. In total we have now found that at least 44 of the 96 genes included in ADtect® can be associated with known AD biology. Further analysis will likely find more of the genes associated with AD. Since the genes included in the test all have been selected based on their informative value to classify AD based on their expression in blood it is a hope that a thorough analysis of all the encoded proteins can improve our understanding of the disease, especially its systemic aspects. The analysis may further aid in the identification of novel drug targets to fight this devastating disease.

Conclusions

- The ADtect® test include at least 44 genes that encode proteins closely connected to known AD biology.
- The systemic response of AD detected in peripheral blood contain information connected to known biology of the disease.

Figure 2. More than 30 genes included in ADtect® encode proteins involved in biological processes and functions associated with AD [2].

References

1. Booij, B. B., T. Lindahl, et al. (2011). "A gene expression pattern in blood for the early detection of Alzheimer's disease." J Alzheimers Dis 23(1): 109-119.
2. Rye, P. D., B. B. Booij, et al. (2011). "A novel blood test for the early detection of Alzheimer's disease." J Alzheimers Dis 23(1): 121-129.
3. KEGG pathway – Alzheimer's Disease http://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway/hsa/hsa05010.html
4. Cline, M. S., M. Smoot, et al. (2007). "Integration of biological networks and gene expression data using Cytoscape." Nat Protoc 2(10): 2366-2382.
5. Cerami, E. G., B. E. Gross, et al. (2011). "Pathway Commons, a web resource for biological pathway data." Nucleic Acids Res 39 (Database issue): D685-690.
6. Nagy, Z. (2007). "The dysregulation of the cell cycle and the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease." Biochim Biophys Acta 1772(4): 402-408.

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ADtect®

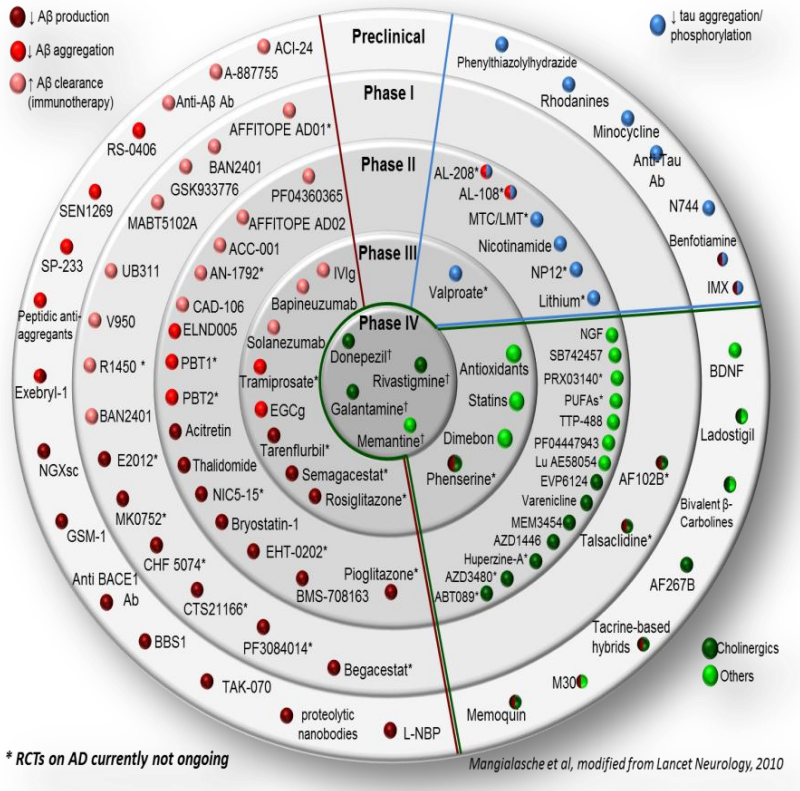
- The ADtect® test include at least 44 genes that encode proteins closely connected to known AD biology.
  - Four of them (GRB2, TARDBP, TCF12, TNF) are in the AlzGene list
  - Several are also associated with oxidative stress, mitochondrial function, inflammation, calcium regulation, neuronal or brain function
- The systemic response of AD detected in peripheral blood contain information connected to known biology of the disease.

for early disease detection DIAGENIC

Providing CNS biomarkers for Clinical trials and prescription drug use

Creating one–to–one relationships

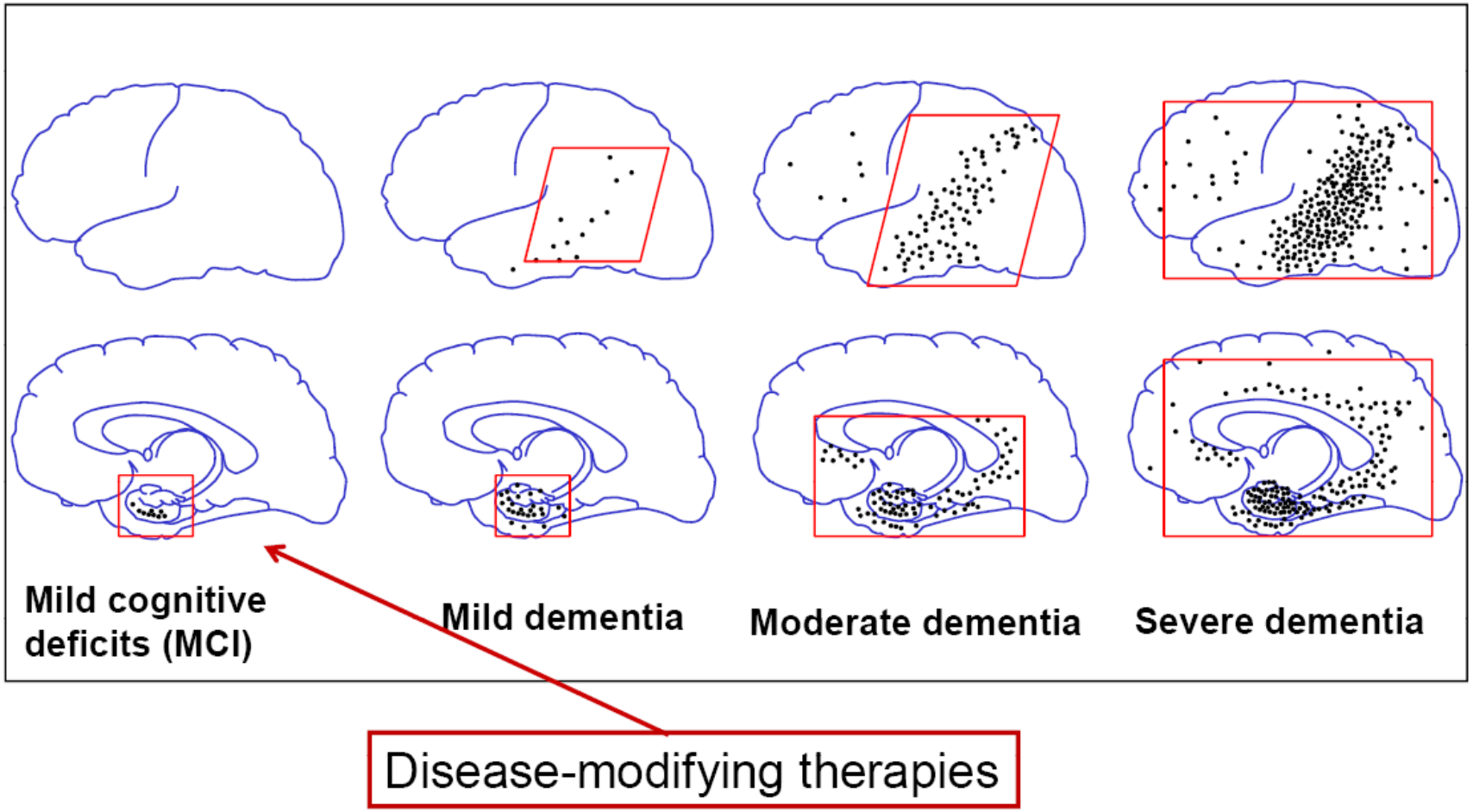
AD/CNS drug development challenges



- There is an increasing demand for new and innovated therapies by both patients and payers
- CNS clinical trials are confounded with a heterogenic patient population, appearance of placebo response, subjective patient evaluation, and lengthy durations
- Only 7% of development candidates in the field of CNS have the probability of reaching the market, compared to the industry average of 15%
  - One reason for the low success rate of CNS drugs is the presence of the blood-brain barrier, which can be difficult for a drug to penetrate
  - Another reason is the fact that the brain is a complex organ and there is much biology that is not completely understood, which is why many drugs have the problem of side effects
- CNS drugs have on average taken twice as long to reach approval compared to drugs for cardiovascular and gastrointestinal indications
- A validated biomarker or biomarker signature that is more objective greatly helps this process

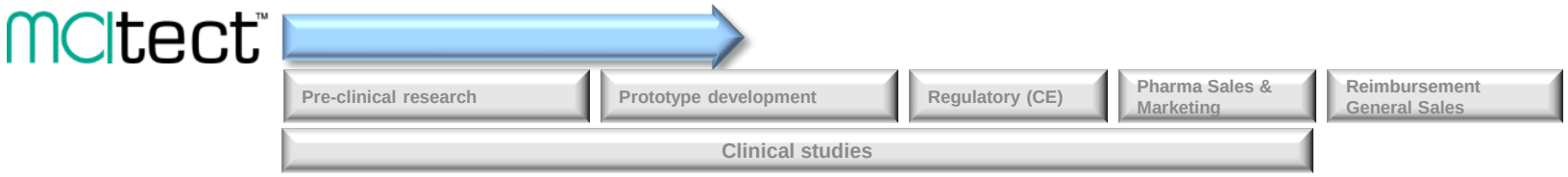
BCC Research October 2010: BIO074A – Central Nervous System (CNS) Biomarkers: Technologies and Global Markets

New drugs target very early stages of AD

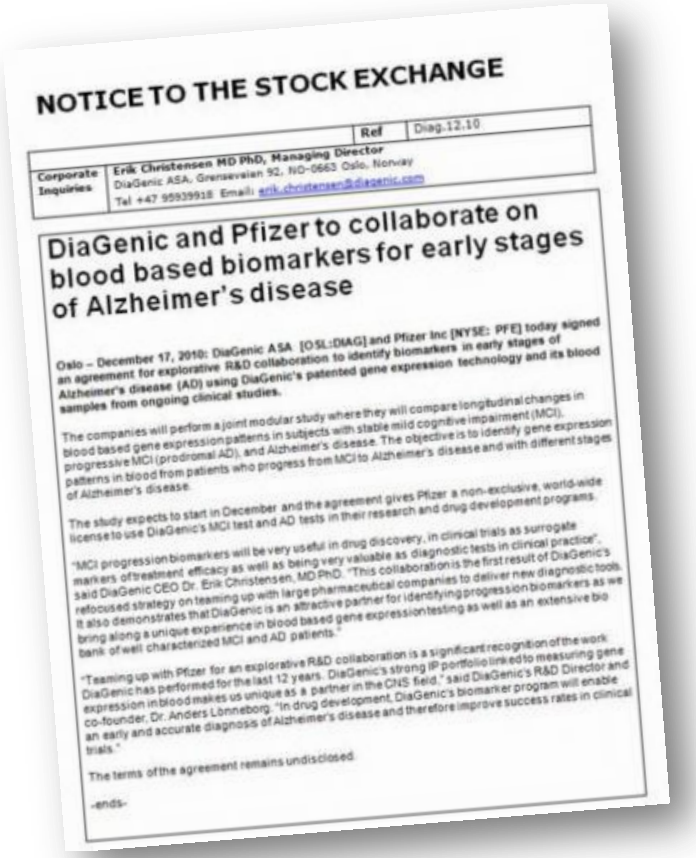


DiaGenic MCI development program
Ongoing multicentre study in Europe and US

- Objectives
  - Develop a blood based gene expression test to identify MCI that go on to develop AD
- Study setup
  - Annual monitoring of MCI patients, controls and other dementias over 3-4 years, to include 500 MCI cases and 200 controls
  - Multicentre study with hospitals in Europe and the US
  - Now included recently initiated MCI study in Southern Sweden, PI is Prof Oskar Hansson,
    - Access to 300 MCI patients + controls
    - Access to all clinical data, including CSF biomarkers and PET optionally.
  - Timeline; a fully validated prototype by Q1/2 2012
- Funding
  - Initial funded through The National Research Council (FUGE Platform)
  - Pharma collaborations (Pfizer) and DiaGenic
- Aim
  - To develop companion diagnostic products for use together with a new drug or imaging product (PET)



Product development in collaboration with partners **DiaGenic and Pfizer to collaborate on blood based biomarkers for early stages of Alzheimer's disease**



NOTICE TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Ref Diag.12.10

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DiaGenic and Pfizer to collaborate on blood based biomarkers for early stages of Alzheimer's disease

Oslo – December 17, 2010: DiaGenic ASA [OSL:DIAG] and Pfizer Inc [NYSE: PFE] today signed an agreement for explorative R&D collaboration to identify biomarkers in early stages of Alzheimer's disease (AD) using DiaGenic's patented gene expression technology and its blood samples from ongoing clinical studies.

The companies will perform a joint modular study where they will compare longitudinal changes in blood based gene expression patterns in subjects with stable mild cognitive impairment (MCI), progressive MCI (prodromal AD), and Alzheimer's disease. The objective is to identify gene expression patterns in blood from patients who progress from MCI to Alzheimer's disease and with different stages of Alzheimer's disease.

The study expects to start in December and the agreement gives Pfizer a non-exclusive, world-wide license to use DiaGenic's MCI test and AD tests in their research and drug development programs.

"MCI progression biomarkers will be very useful in drug discovery, in clinical trials as surrogate markers of treatment efficacy as well as being very valuable as diagnostic tests in clinical practice", said DiaGenic CEO Dr. Erik Christensen, MD PhD. "This collaboration is the first result of DiaGenic's refocused strategy on teaming up with large pharmaceutical companies to deliver new diagnostic tools. It also demonstrates that DiaGenic is an attractive partner for identifying progression biomarkers as we bring along a unique experience in blood based gene expression testing as well as an extensive bio bank of well characterized MCI and AD patients."

"Teaming up with Pfizer for an explorative R&D collaboration is a significant recognition of the work DiaGenic has performed for the last 12 years. DiaGenic's strong IP portfolio linked to measuring gene expression in blood makes us unique as a partner in the CNS field," said DiaGenic's R&D Director and co-founder, Dr. Anders Lönneborg. "In drug development, DiaGenic's biomarker program will enable an early and accurate diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and therefore improve success rates in clinical trials."

The terms of the agreement remains undisclosed

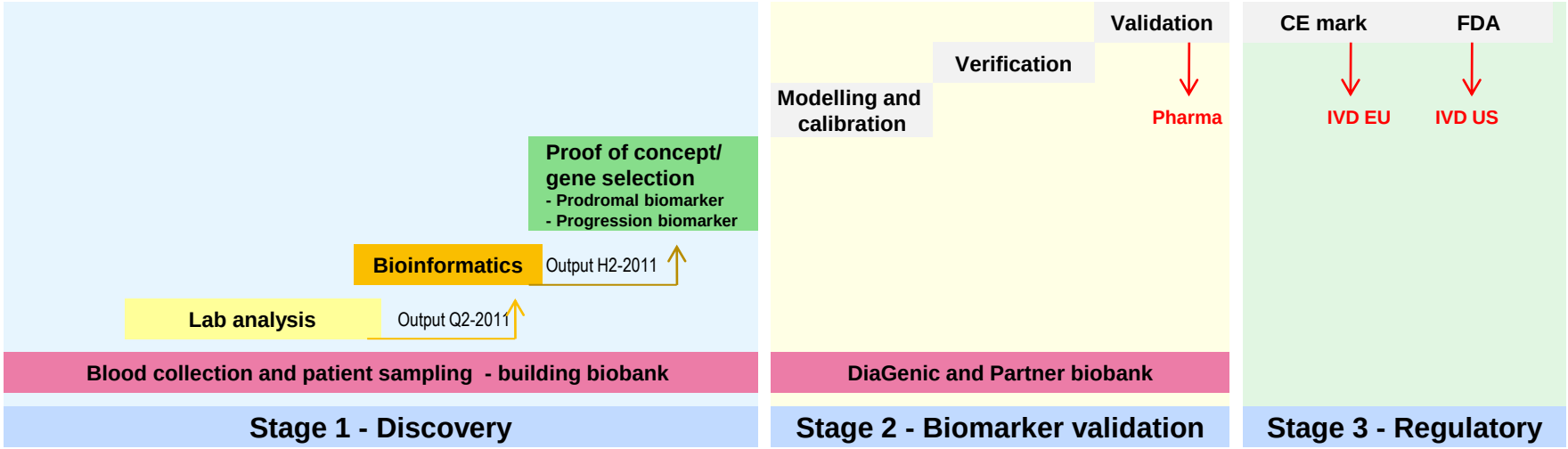
-ends-

- The objective is to identify gene expression patterns in blood from patients
  - who progress from MCI to Alzheimer's disease
  - with different stages of Alzheimer's disease
- Compare longitudinal changes in subjects with
  - stable mild cognitive impairment (MCI),
  - progressive MCI (prodromal AD)
  - Alzheimer's disease.
- DiaGenic's extended gene set from whole genome studies
- DiaGenic's blood samples initially from our own clinical studies in the MCI space
- Modular extension option
- The terms of the agreement remains undisclosed

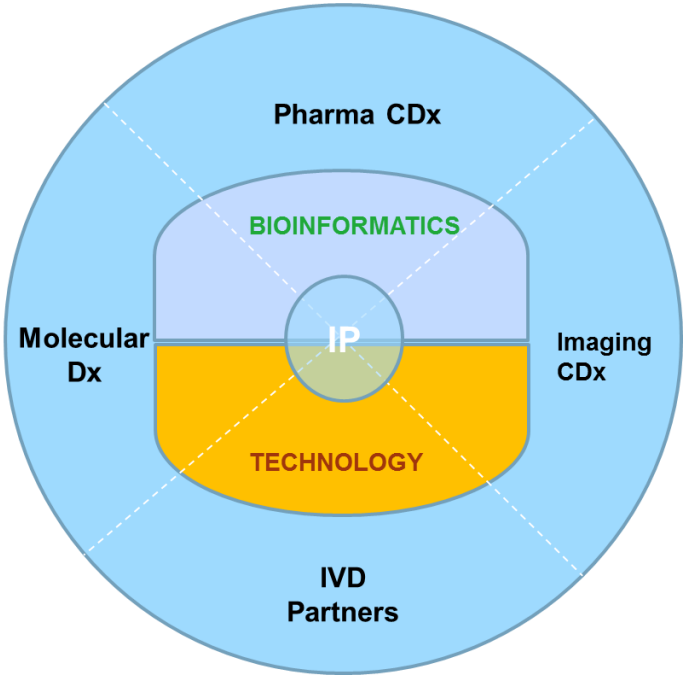
Milestones

DiaGenic and Pfizer project is advancing according to expected timelines

- ✓ Sample collection and medical review of clinical data
- ✓ Analytical validation of >1200 probes for the gene transcripts
- ✓ Laboratory analysis by DiaGenic of all clinical samples and reference/technical samples on the next generation IVD instrument, ABI Viia7
- Bioinformatic analysis of the PCR results on each gene transcript from every patient
  - > 200.000 individual PCR reactions and subsequent biological modeling



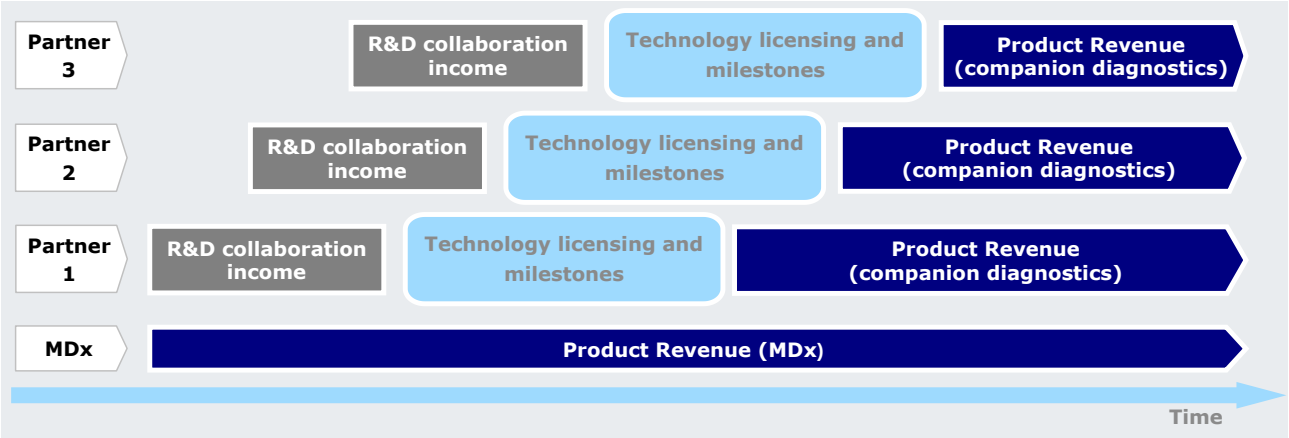
DiaGenic business model
Integrating IP, technology and partners



MCI biomarker licenses to pharma

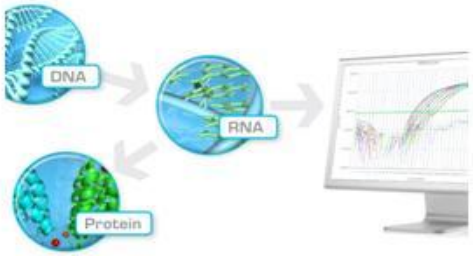
- Use test to qualify the right patients into clinical trials
- Limited number of licenses
  - Secures a few selected pharma companies access to unique biomarkers for their R&D and drug development
  - A few licenses retains the value of DiaGenic's proposition
- Co-funding of DiaGenic's biomarker development
- Agreements with upfront and milestone based payments
- DiaGenic retains IP linked to Diagnostics tools

DiaGenic revenue streams
Revenue components in multi client approach

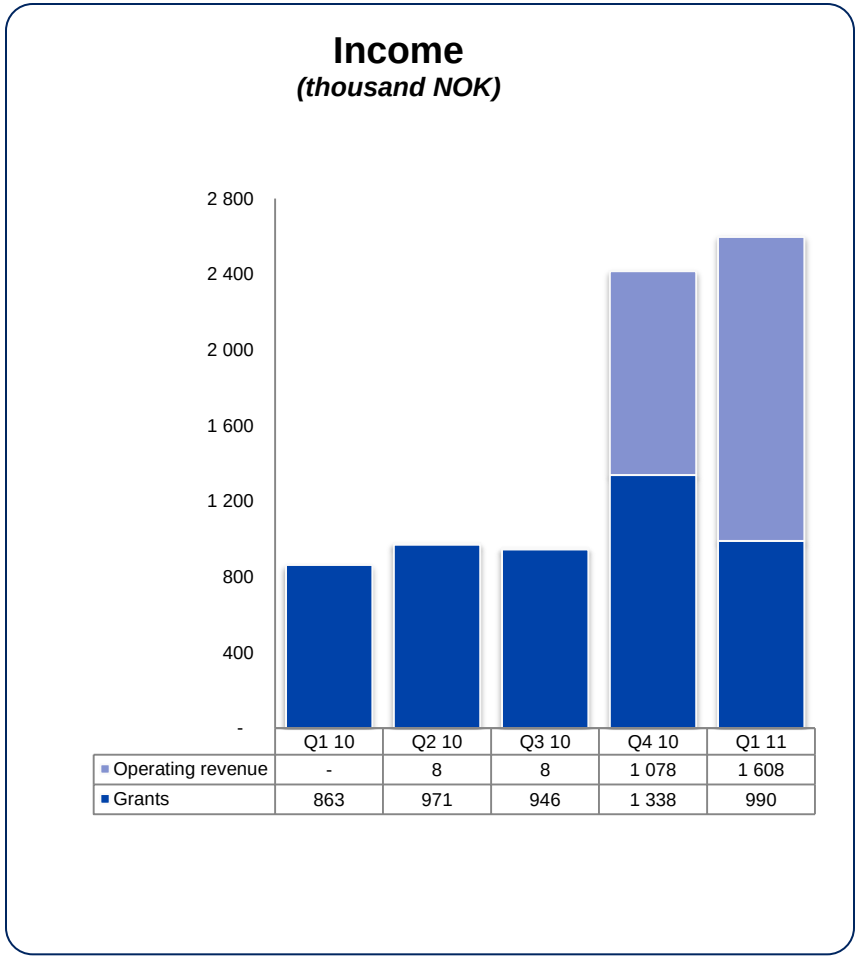


- Aim to retain multiple revenue streams from new business model
- Collaborative partner deals yielding R&D service fees, licensing and milestone payments, and ultimately product revenue from companion diagnostics
- Pharma validation to drive stand-alone MDx revenue
- First R&D deal signed with Pfizer
- Multiple interactions with pharma and imaging companies advancing according to plan

1st quarter 2011 financials



Finance, Income



	Q1 10	Q2 10	Q3 10	Q4 10	Q1 11
Operating revenue	-	8	8	1 078	1 608
Grants	863	971	946	1 338	990

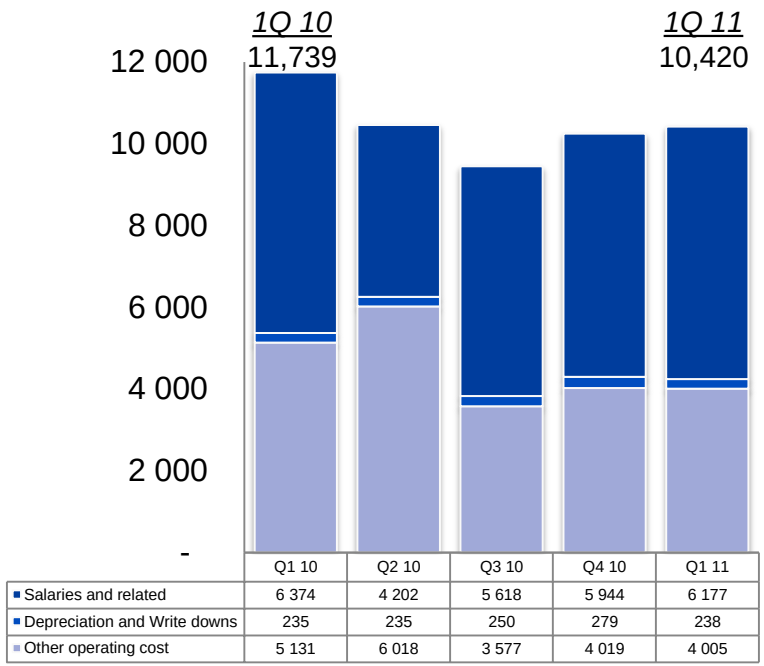
- Operating revenue in Q1: mainly recognition of milestone revenue from R&D collaboration with pharma
- NOK 1.6 million recognised as milestone revenue in Q1
- Research grants in Q1 totalled NOK 1 million

Finance, Profit & Loss

P&L 1Q
(thousand NOK)

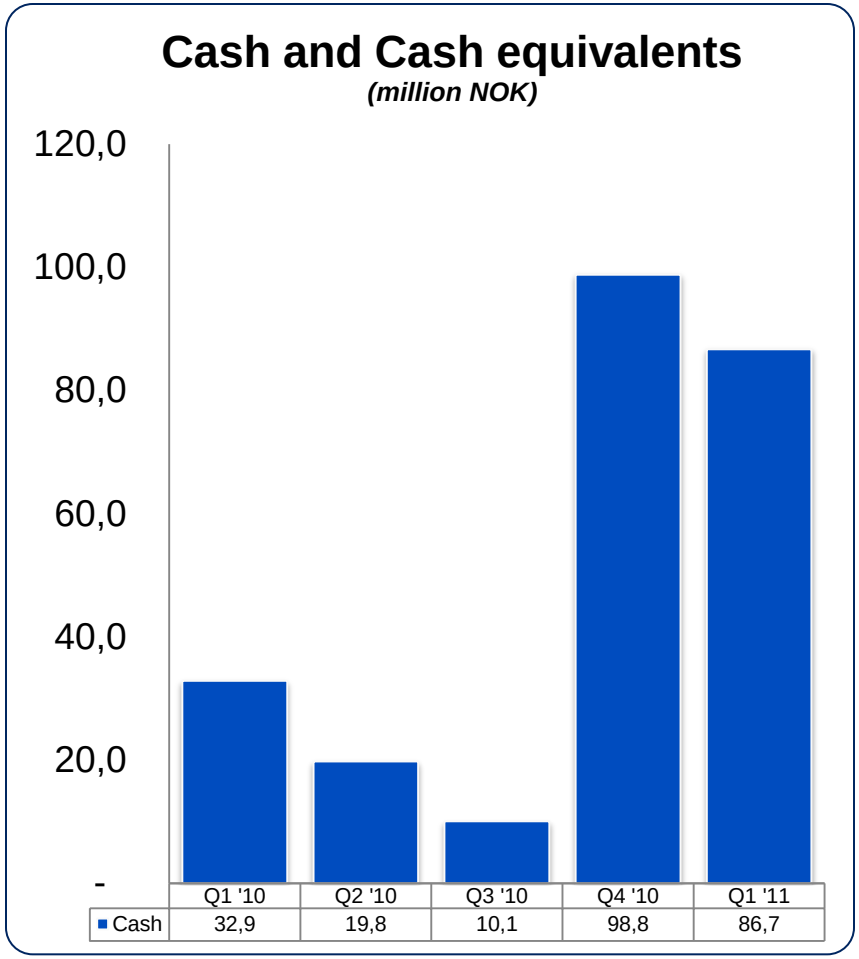
	1Q '10	1Q '11
Revenue	0	1,608
COGS	194	811
Other Operating Cost	11,739	10,420
Operating loss	(11,933)	(9,623)
Net finance	117	577
Net income	(11,816)	(9,046)

Other Operating Cost
(thousand NOK)



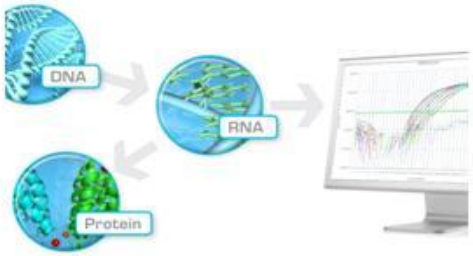
	Q1 10	Q2 10	Q3 10	Q4 10	Q1 11
Salaries and related	6 374	4 202	5 618	5 944	6 177
Depreciation and Write downs	235	235	250	279	238
Other operating cost	5 131	6 018	3 577	4 019	4 005

Finance,
Cash position

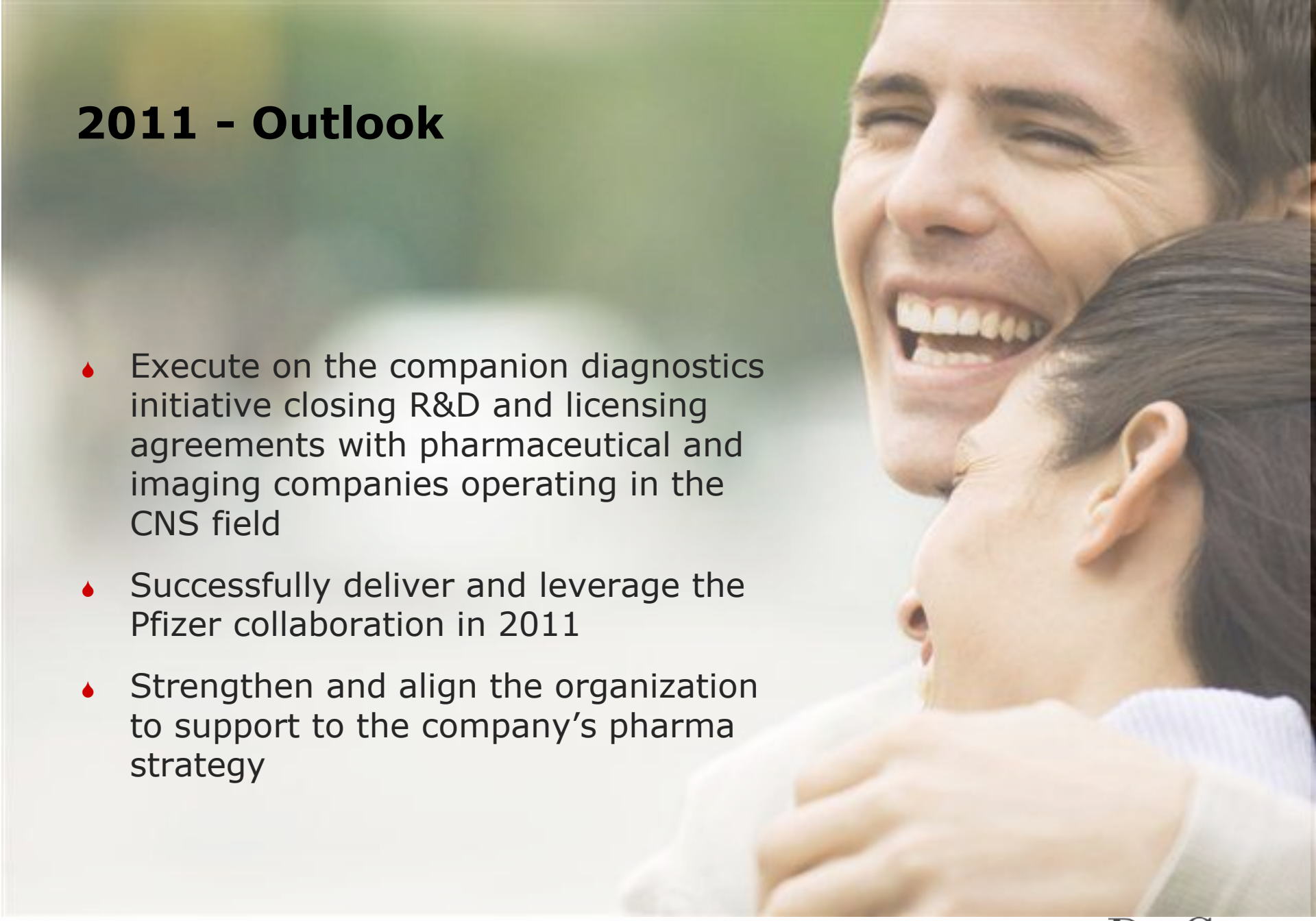


- Long term financing secured in Q4 2010
- Cash balance end of March 2011: NOK 87 million

Outlook & Summary



2011 - Outlook



- Execute on the companion diagnostics initiative closing R&D and licensing agreements with pharmaceutical and imaging companies operating in the CNS field
- Successfully deliver and leverage the Pfizer collaboration in 2011
- Strengthen and align the organization to support to the company's pharma strategy

DiaGenic

Your preferred partner for gene expression profiling in blood

Core competence and assets:

- World's first company with approved blood based test in AD diagnosis
- Strong IP protection within blood based AD diagnosing and monitoring. Broad claims protects against infringement.
- Competence and experience in all aspects of product development from discovery to regulatory
  - Strong knowhow on technologies and platforms
  - Strong competence in bioinformatics
  - R&D collaboration with reputable university hospitals in US and Europe
    - World Class Biobank
  - CE marked products that are commercially available in Europe
- Good track record on receiving public grants
- Overall aim is to provide Companion Diagnostics tools for pharma and imaging companies

DiaGenic

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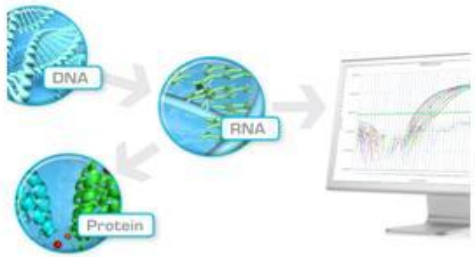
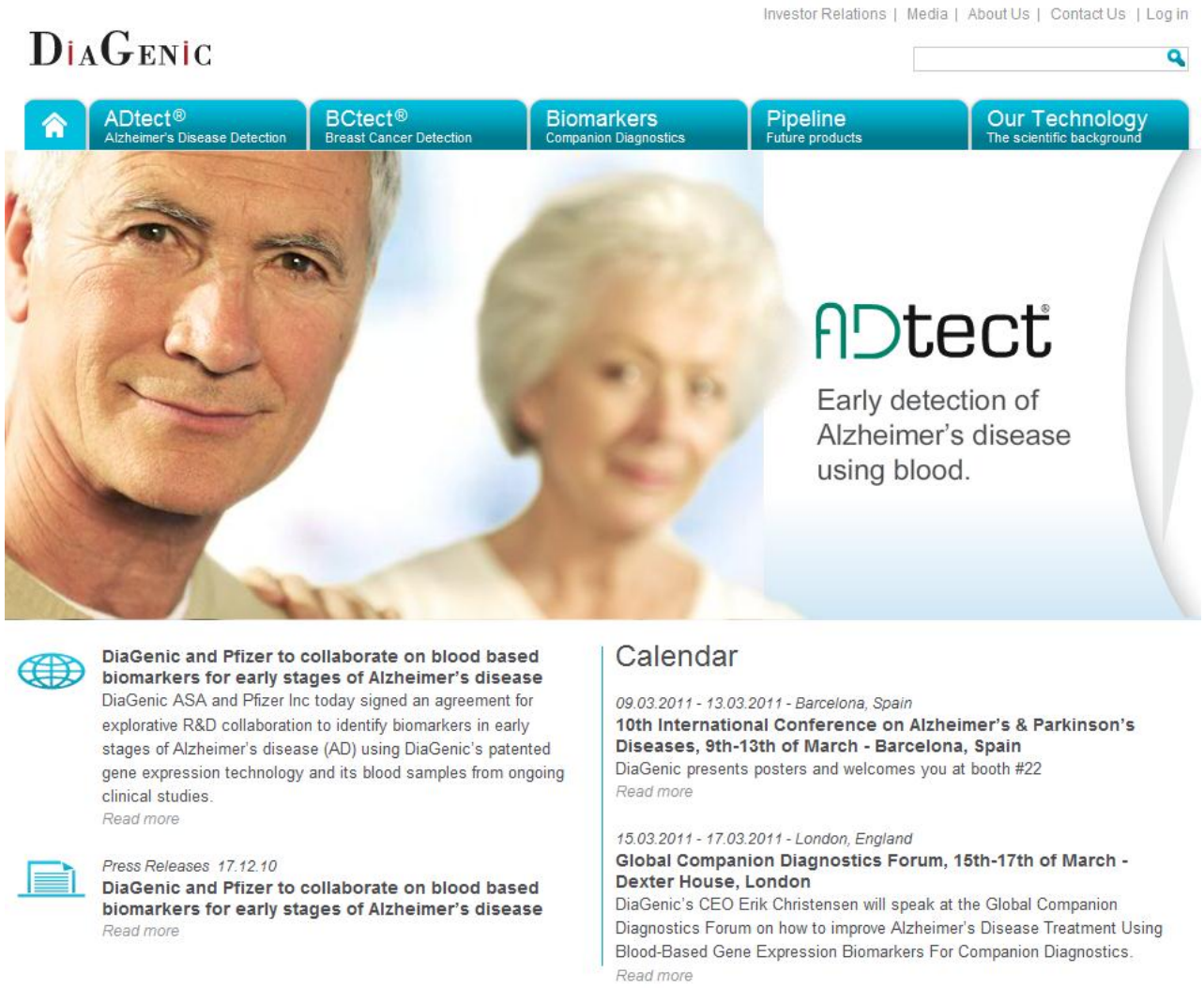


Shareholders

11 May 2011

Shares	Percent	Name
25 948 830	9.60%	STOREBRAND VEKST JPMORGAN EUROPE LTD,
15 963 795	5.91%	Tredje AP-Fonden C/O HANDELSBANKEN AS
13 648 880	5.05%	ALFRED BERG GAMBAK VPF
8 500 000	3.15%	DNB NOR SMB VPF
6 465 000	2.39%	GEC HOLDING AS
6 192 000	2.29%	DNB NOR GRØNT NORDEN VPF
6 020 483	2.23%	HOLBERG NORGE V/HOLBERG FONDSFORVA
5 661 992	2.10%	HOLBERG NORDEN V/HOLBERG FONDSFORVA
5 061 040	1.87%	SIX SIS AG 25PCT
4 800 000	1.78%	VPF NORDEA KAPITAL C/O JPMORGAN EUROPE
4 000 000	1.48%	SPAR KAPITAL INVESTO
3 845 500	1.42%	VICTORY LIFE - O LTD
3 400 000	1.26%	VPF NORDEA AVKASTNIN C/O JPMORGAN EUROPE
3 396 456	1.26%	NORDEA NORDIC EQUITY
3 280 000	1.21%	HAAVIND KARL WILHELM
3 114 767	1.15%	LØNNEBORG ERIK ANDERS
3 000 000	1.11%	MORTEN KLEIN AS
2 926 533	1.08%	MP PENSJON PK
2 662 128	0.99%	CAPVEEN AS
2 500 000	0.93%	STENSENG TORILL ELIN
130 387 404	**48.26%**	**Sum**

For more information, see www.diagenic.com



Disclaimer

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