

Press release, 10 October 2016

Positive data published in Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis (JTH)

Cereno Scientific (Aktietorget: 'CRNO B') announce today that positive study results have been published by researchers at the University of Gothenburg and two Australian universities evaluating the preventive effect against thrombosis of the active substance in Cereno Scientific's drug candidate, CSI, in mice

A paper entitled "Valproic acid selectively increases vascular endothelial tissue-type plasminogen activator production and reduces thrombus formation in the mouse" has been published online ahead of print in JTH. The study was performed by researchers at University of Gothenburg, Monach University and University of Sydney. The study was designed and in part performed by researchers who are co-founders of Cereno Scientific.

The publication covers a pre-clinical study with the HDAC inhibitor, valproic acid (VPA), in which it was shown that VPA treatment stimulates production of t-PA in the vasculature of mice, and that this is associated with reduced thrombus formation after vessel injury. Furthermore, no increased bleeding was detected, which is very positive since the risk of bleeding and related complications are a significant and serious issue with current treatments to prevent thrombosis.

Associate Professor Niklas Bergh, MD, University of Gothenburg and Chief Scientific Officer at Cereno Scientific comments,

"We are delighted that these results have been published in a key scientific journal. The study demonstrates the potential benefits of the active substance in our drug candidate, CSI, in improving preventive treatment for thrombosis. The study will generate interest as it is the first time it has been demonstrated that it is possible to reduce thrombosis formation by stimulating the body's own defence system against thrombosis."

For a full disclosure of the results, please refer to the JTH article at [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1538-7836](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1538-7836) (J Thromb Haemost. 2016 Oct 5. doi: 10.1111/jth.13527).

Cereno Scientific's Chief Executive Officer, Sten R Sörensen, says,

"The study is an important milestone for Cereno Scientific as the data constitutes further proof of the scientific rationale behind our CSI drug development programme. It is the first time in vivo that preventive treatment with the active substance in CSI has been shown to improve the thrombosis defence system and, at the same time, reduce thrombosis formation at a vascular injury site."

Two large, independent and published epidemiological studies have previously indicated clinical preventive effectiveness against myocardial infarctions after patients with epilepsy were treated with VPA to prevent seizures. Moreover, experimental in vitro and clinical studies have demonstrated that VPA can have positive effects on levels of tPA and PAI, which are both key factors in the body's own defence system against thrombosis.

Sorensen adds,

"We are currently progressing towards our aim to develop our drug candidate CSI as an effective preventive treatment against thrombosis, without the elevated risk of bleedings seen with current treatment options."

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About Cereno Scientific AB

Cereno Scientific develops preventive medicines to treat thrombosis-related disease, such as myocardial infarction and stroke. These novel therapeutics stimulate the body's own intelligent clot-busting system, and are being developed to treat thrombosis-related cardiovascular diseases on the global market. Cardiovascular disease is currently the leading cause of death worldwide. Current therapies are connected to an increased risk of bleeding and, as a result, low effectiveness due to lower dosing levels. In turn leads to a high risk of new blood clots. The benefit with Cereno Scientific's drug candidate, CSI, is an improved balance between preventing blood clots and treatment-related side effects - leading to more effective treatment. CSI is expected to have a relatively short development time. It is based on many years of research and its effectiveness on risk factors is documented in experimental studies and early clinical studies. Preventive effectiveness against blood clots has been demonstrated in animal in vivo studies. Indication of clinical preventive effectiveness against heart attacks has been demonstrated in two large epidemiological studies. CSI has a unique mechanism of action, a potentially wide range of indication opportunities connected to large blood clot-related diseases and, consequently, a large market potential. The Göteborg-based company is listed on the AktieTorget stock market, conducts research activities at AstraZeneca's BioVentureHub in Göteborg and is supported by GU Ventures. For more information, see www.cerenoscientific.se.