

Group at a glance

Our stem cell-based therapies ...



Our hRPC stem cell therapy could change the lives of patients suffering from retinitis pigmentosa (RP) and also has potential utility in other eye diseases.

What are hRPCs?

Human retinal progenitor cells (hRPCs) are an allogeneic, cryopreserved cell-based therapy for treatment of retinal diseases.

What can they do?

hRPCs have demonstrated the ability to differentiate into functional photoreceptors and integrate into retinal layers in pre-clinical models; integration may also enable durable trophic support.

How it is used

Our therapy is initially targeting the inherited retinal degenerative disease, retinitis pigmentosa, by implantation of hRPCs into the retina.



Our exosomes could change the lives of patients where current treatment options are limited.

What are exosomes?

These are nano-sized packages of information released by our neural stem cells.

What can they do?

Therapeutic agents can be loaded onto our exosomes and potentially be used to treat a host of medical conditions.

How it is used

Our exosomes can be delivered either locally or systemically depending upon the desired final destination.



Our iPSCs could expand our therapeutic portfolio, targeting a broad range of diseases.

What are iPSCs?

Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) are reprogrammed proprietary neural stem cells that are in an embryonic-like state.

What can they do?

iPSCs can be made to develop into any other type of stem cell.

What this means

iPSCs can be utilised as new cell-based therapeutic candidates or for the production of exosomes with specific tissue targeting.



Our CTX stem cell therapy could change the lives of patients suffering from stroke disability.

What are CTX stem cells?

Allogeneic, cryopreserved, immortalised neural stem cells for treatment of stroke disability.

What can they do?

CTX stem cells have the ability to differentiate into a repertoire of specific nerve and nerve support cells, as well as provide support for already present cells.

How it is used

Our cell therapy is directly injected into the brain near to the area damaged by the stroke.

... could improve the lives of patients

▶ Key facts about retinitis pigmentosa

RP is an inherited, degenerative eye disease that results in the loss of peripheral vision followed by the loss of central vision⁽¹⁾.

The end result is blindness. One in 3,000 to 4,000 people are affected by RP⁽¹⁾.

Our therapy could potentially benefit patients suffering from this rare disease.

- Read more about the marketplace for our **hRPC stem cell therapy** on page 09

▶ Key facts about exosomes

Our studies have identified the potential of our exosome candidate as a drug delivery vehicle.

We are focusing on the use of our exosome technology as a novel drug delivery vehicle.

One of the key advantages of our exosomes is that they can cross the blood brain barrier.

- Read more about the marketplace for our **Exosomes** on page 10

▶ Key facts about iPSCs

There is a potential to expand our therapeutic portfolio by developing further therapeutic candidates for subsequent out-licensing.

There is a potential to produce exosomes with the ability to target specific tissues within the body.

Our iPSCs research platform provides further scope for a wide range of industry partnerships.

- Read more about the marketplace for our **iPSCs** on page 10

▶ Key facts about stroke disability

Around 800,000 strokes happen in the US each year⁽²⁾.

Stroke mortality rate has decreased by 33% since 1996 suggesting that more people survive and are left suffering⁽³⁾.

More people than ever might be able to benefit from our potentially life-changing therapy to reduce their disability, and dependence on others.

- Read more about the marketplace for our **CTX stem cell therapy** on page 11

Key facts

40

patents worldwide covering cell-based therapies and exosome technology

4

key grant-funded collaborations with research institutes globally

- For **scientific terms** see the glossary on pages 96 to 97

⁽¹⁾ RP Fighting Blindness

⁽²⁾ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

⁽³⁾ National Institutes of Health