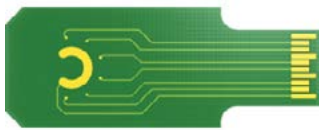


Oxford Impedance Diagnostics – Changing Medical Diagnostics

New impedance technologies produced by a collaboration between the Universities of Oxford and São Paulo in Brazil will allow cheaper, faster and more sensitive medical diagnostics for diseases ranging from breast cancer to dengue fever and Parkinson's Disease.



Over the last five years, researchers at the University of Oxford have developed new impedance technologies which have the potential to change diagnostic pathways for many diseases, reducing healthcare costs while improving patient outcomes.

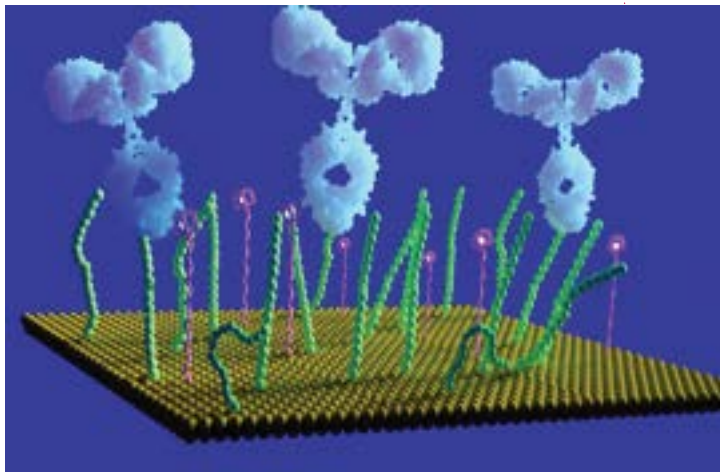
The proprietary platform technology at the heart of Oxford Impedance Diagnostics is based upon high-quality, peer-reviewed research by Professor Jason Davis and his group at the University of Oxford and Professor Paulo Bueno at the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil.

The technology is protected by five strong patents owned by Oxford University and licensed exclusively to the company.

Professors Davis and Bueno are the co-inventors of the technology, and along with the University of Oxford, they will also be the co-owners of the company.

External investment has already been secured, and it will help transfer the research platform into a commercially viable, high volume and robust assay system for use in clinical laboratories or at the point of care.

The combination of rapid assay development, multiplex capability, exceptional sensitivity and very low cost has the potential to disrupt the current diagnostic patient pathways for many diseases, reduce healthcare costs and improve patient outcomes.



Oxford Impedance Diagnostics is the company marketing these news tests, which will change the way medicine is delivered over the next ten years.

The core technology is based upon micro electrical impedance and it enables the development of assays with a unique combination of sensitivity, low cost, speed, convenience and multiplexing.

Professor Jason Davis at the University of Oxford is one of the co-inventors of the technology, and the expertise of his research group allows the development of tests for new biomarkers within six to eight weeks.

This will enable the company to quickly develop collaborations with academic groups and pharmaceutical companies seeking new companion diagnostics or improved assay performance for existing biomarkers.

In parallel, the company will also develop three of its own assays for Parkinson's disease, breast cancer and dengue fever. These tests will validate the platform capability, and once launched, offer significant revenue streams.



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