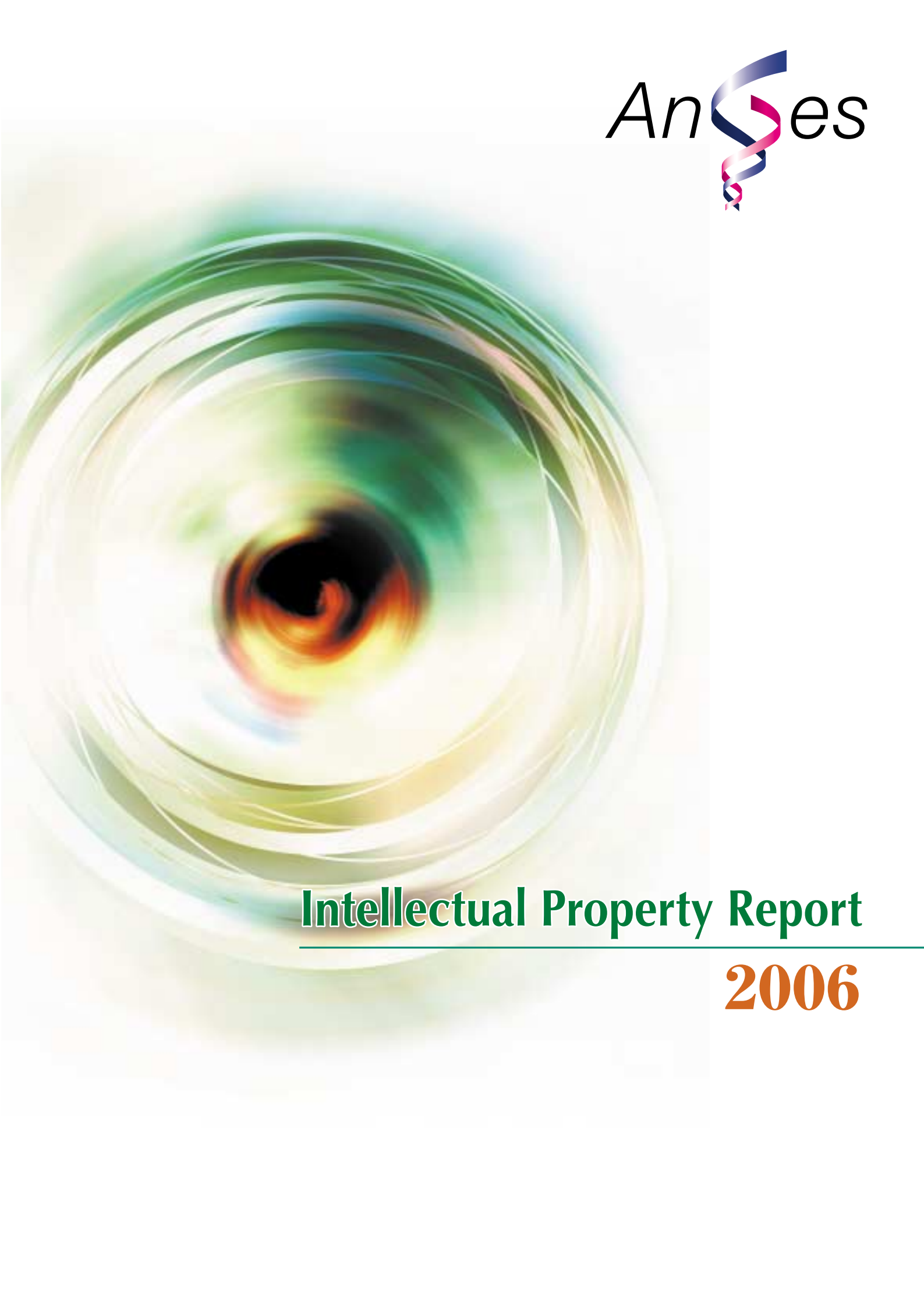


Intellectual Property Report

2006

Contents

Intellectual Property Report

March 30, 2006
AnGes MG, Inc.

Ei Yamada, Ph.D.
President & CEO

1 Introduction

Welcome to the Intellectual Property Report 2006 to be issued by AnGes MG, Inc. (hereafter, AnGes MG).

A company is a member of society. As such, our company is committed to actively responding to the government policy of strengthening the intellectual property nation. Further, as part of our broad corporate responsibility to society, we are committed also to responding to the demand for greater information disclosure.

This demand for information disclosure is not directed only at large corporations. It is desirable for a start-up company also, as their activities become more widely recognized throughout society, to concentrate their efforts on gaining understanding of the significance of their existence. In particular, it is essential for biotech start-up companies, which require substantial investment for early-stage research and development, and are by nature high-risk/high-return businesses, to publicly disclose and provide to investors and analysts a variety of corporate information so that their goals and present status can be accurately conveyed and evaluated. For AnGes MG, as a pioneer university-launched start-up company that went public, this is one important mission of our company.

In particular, the disclosure of information concerning intellectual property plays an important role. In response to the increasing recognition in this country of the significance of intellectual property to corporate strategy, 16 companies released intellectual property reports in 2004. In 2005, 20 companies released them. However, most of these were major corporations. Considering the significance of intellectual property to corporate strategy, it could be said that it ought to be start-up companies that take the lead and actively strive for greater information disclosure. This constitutes the background for the release of our Intellectual Property Report.

This Intellectual Property Report is the first for a start-up company, and its contents differ from the intellectual property reports previously published by major corporations. We have produced this report from our own unique standpoint.

While the number of intellectual property cases held by our company, AnGes MG is of a small scale when compared to major corporations, the relative importance and weight of each individual intellectual property to our corporate strategy and corporate value is very high, so in this respect we differ greatly from major corporations. It is our hope that by this Intellectual Property Report, we will be able to gain your understanding of our company's fundamental stance and recognition of intellectual property as well as of our corporate activities based on AnGes MG's unique policies and intellectual property strategies.

2 Intellectual Property for Drug Manufacturing Start-up Companies

It is typical for large drug manufacturers to initiate research projects based on promising candidates obtained at their own laboratories. Consequently, the substance patents and medical use patents that support their research projects are most often based on their own inventions. Further, to obtain comprehensive protection of their rights, it is typical for such manufacturers to construct a web of patents based on their own technologies and inventions by obtaining patents on drug preparations, drug substance manufacturing methods, and second medical uses (supplementary indications). Further, to support and develop their giant organizations, they should avoid the pressure on or reduction of profits resulting from use of the patent rights of others.

However, in the gene/nucleic acid medicine field which we target:

(1) There is a history of research and development at universities and start-up companies being ahead of major drug manufacturers;

(2) Unlike low molecular medicines, since this is a new field, accurate assessment of development risk is difficult, so major drug manufacturers have been slow to participate; and

(3) Since this is a cutting edge field, the development of examination standards at the Patent Offices of various countries is still in catch-up mode, so various competing rights conflict and overlap.

Consequently, the circumstances surrounding intellectual property in this field differ completely from the case of conventional medicines.

Under such circumstances, even a major drug manufacturer, for example, would find it difficult to completely secure all the intellectual property rights necessary for development by themselves, and could only begin development and commercialization after extensive efforts expended in obtaining assignment of or licenses over the rights of other companies.

In contrast, it is no overstatement to say that start-up companies have an advantage in terms of competitive strategy in that they need not adhere to the idea of in-house technologies/rights but rely on an intellectual property strategy of not holding many technologies/rights themselves, but obtaining assignments or license rights. Taking advantage of the particular characteristics of a start-up company specializing in the development of medicines in a particular field, and focusing on the detailed expansion of indications (medical uses) as well as improving manufacturing and drug delivery methods, enables the construction of an intricate web of patents inclusive of partnerships and alliances.

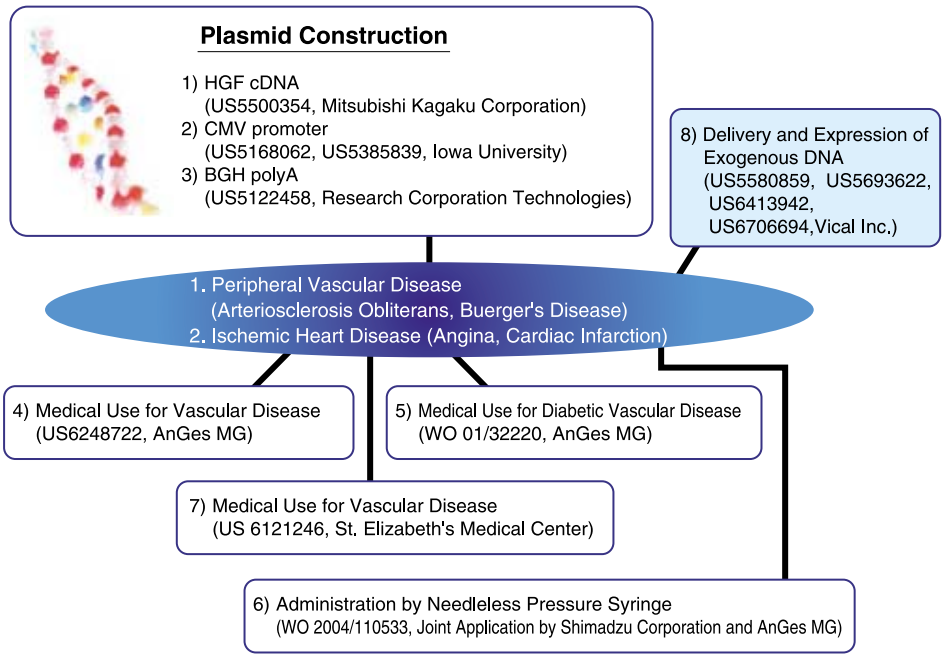
The business style and approach of such drug-creation start-up companies provides hope to patients who eagerly await new therapeutic agents with high efficacy and safety, contributing in various ways to the improvement of their quality of life (QOL). This is true also all those patients who suffer from rare diseases for which there is little incentive for development of treatments.

(Only published patent application numbers of each project are indicated. Blue-highlights represent newly added patents and patent applications in this revised report.)

3 HGF Project and Intellectual Property

Firstly, we explain the intellectual property covering our HGF project under the following headings: (1) Use for vascular conditions, and (2) Other conditions and administration forms.

(1) Vascular Conditions



HGF Project and Intellectual Property (1) Vascular Conditions

The HGF gene therapy currently under clinical development is applicable to the following vascular conditions:

i) Peripheral Vascular Disease (Arteriosclerosis Obliterans, Buerger's Disease)

ii) Ischemic Heart Disease (Angina, Cardiac Infarction)

These projects are covered by the following group of patents and patent applications: (Only published applications are indicated both here and throughout.)

1) US5500354 (HGF cDNA, Mitsubishi Kagaku Corporation)

2) US5168062, US5385839 (Plasmid Construction, Iowa University)

3) US5122458 (Plasmid Construction, Research Corporation Technologies)

4) US6248722 (Medical Use for Vascular Disease, AnGes MG)

5) WO 01/32220 (Medical Use for Diabetic Vascular Disease, AnGes MG)

6) WO 2004/110533 (Administration by Needleless Pressure Syringe, Joint Application by Shimadzu Corporation and AnGes MG)

7) US 6121246 (Medical Use for Vascular Disease, St. Elizabeth's Medical Center)

8) US5580859, US5693622, US6413942, US6706694 (Delivery and Expression of Exogenous DNA, Vical Inc.)

As is clear from the above, this project cannot be realized relying only on the intellectual property held by one corporation. Development has only become possible through the establishment of broad alliances.

Further, since we respect the intellectual property of others, and from the standpoint of preemptively avoiding unnecessary conflict, we regularly monitor the patents and patent applications of other companies relating to HGF gene therapy on a global basis.

In addition, we are pursuing a basic company policy of providing greater benefits to patients. We seek to develop bio-medicines which are safer and more effective, non-invasive, and which realize improve quality of life (QOL). To this end, we are examining and pursuing as one option broader alliances and partnerships in relation to intellectual property.

We have global patent rights covering HGF medical use related to angiogenesis basically.

USA; US6248722 (granted)

Japan; JP3431633 (granted)

Europe; EP0847757 (granted in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Finland)

Canada; CA2230819 (pending)

Australia; AU745887 (granted)

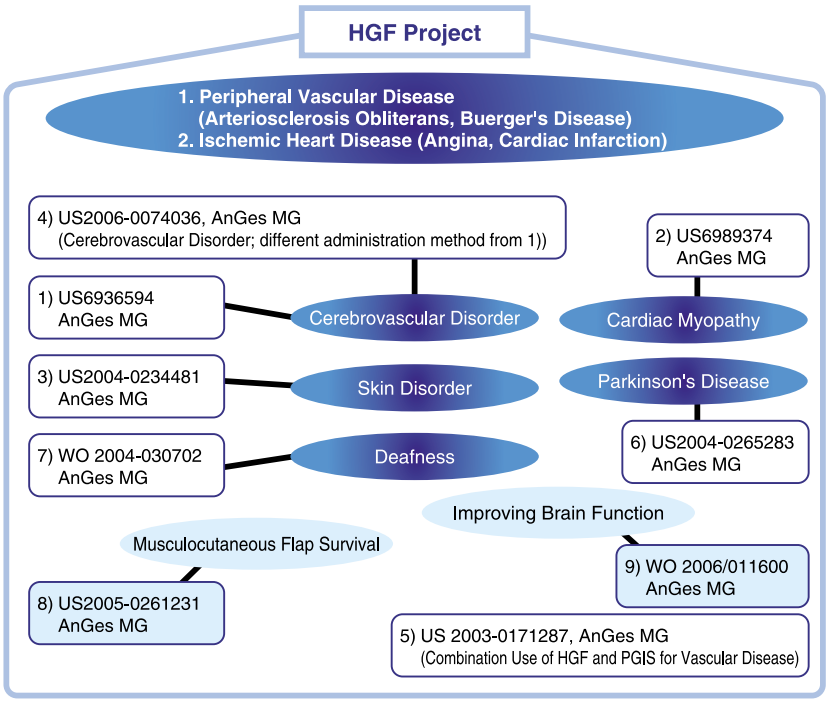
New Zealand; NZ315769 (granted)

China; CN1198675 (pending)

Korea; KR701515-98 (pending)

Taiwan; TW1236373 (granted)

(2) Other Conditions and Forms of Administration



HGF Project and Intellectual Property (2) Other Conditions and Forms of Administration

HGF possesses a diverse range of physiological activities apart from those described above. Thus, there is the possibility that it can contribute to the improvement of the quality of life (QOL) of patients suffering from conditions for which no effective therapeutic agents yet exist.

From such a standpoint, we have been concentrating our efforts on expanding the applicable indications (medical uses) of the HGF gene. As a result, we have the following patent applications covering these indications:

1) US6936594 (Cerebrovascular Disorder, AnGes MG)
2) US6989374 (Cardiac Myopathy, AnGes MG)
3) US 2004-0234481 (Skin Disorder, AnGes MG)
4) US 2006-0074036 (Cerebrovascular Disorder; a different administration method from 1), AnGes MG)
5) US 2003-0171287 (Combination Use of HGF and PGIS for Vascular Disease, AnGes MG)
6) US2004-0265283 (Parkinson's Disease, AnGes MG)
7) WO 2004/030702 (Deafness [Hearing Impairment], AnGes MG)
8) US 2005-0261231 (Musculocutaneous Flap Survival, AnGes MG)
9) WO 2006/011600 (Improving Brain Function, AnGes MG)

We will continue actively to conduct pre-clinical/clinical research aimed at expanding the applicable applications of the HGF gene, and at the same time seek to establish further intellectual property rights pertaining thereto.

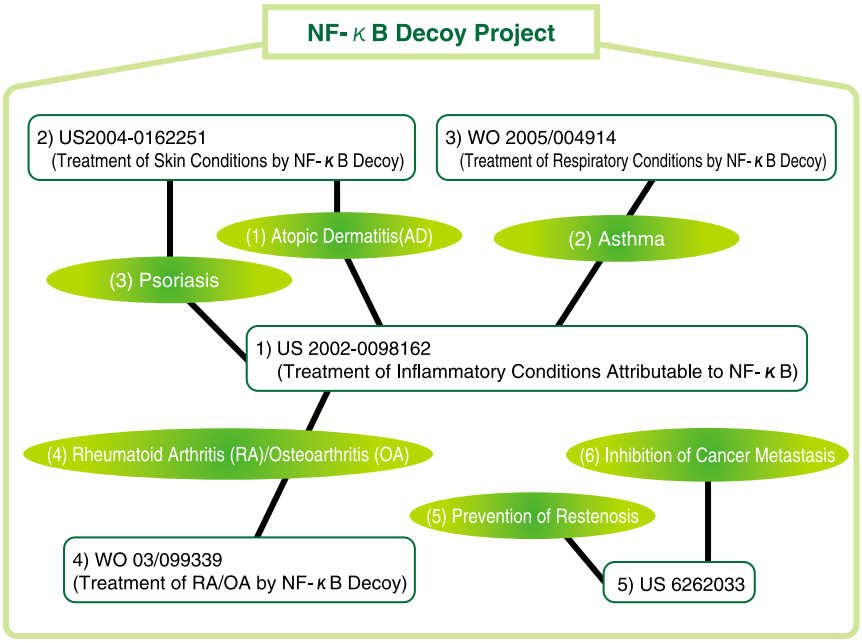
Since there exists a substantial amount of neighboring prior art when it comes to novel medical uses of known genes, it is common for there to be difficult hurdles to establishment of such rights. However, our intellectual property division through their ingenuity and determination continue to strongly support our development projects, and consequently we are committed to achieving our targets.

Avoiding the situation where failure to establish intellectual property rights would result in termination of development - this is what we regard, as the intellectual property division of a start-up company, as our duty, entrusted to us by the many patients eagerly awaiting new medicines.

4 NF-κB Decoy Project and Intellectual Property

Next, we explain the intellectual property covering the NF-κB Decoy Project, in the following order: (1) Indications currently under development, (2) Other indications and Modified-form decoy.

(1) NF-κB Decoy Project Currently Undertaking Development



NF-κB Decoy Project and Intellectual Property (1) Indications Under Clinical Development

We are currently undertaking clinical development of the NF-κB decoy project in respect of the following indications:

(1) Atopic Dermatitis (AD)

(2) Asthma

(3) Psoriasis

(4) Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)/Osteoarthritis (OA)

(5) Prevention of Restenosis

(6) Inhibition of Cancer Metastasis

The development projects are covered by the following patent and patent application groups in relation to each indication:

(1) Atopic Dermatitis (AD) and (3) Psoriasis

1) US 2002-0098162 (Covering Inflammatory Conditions Attributable to NF-κB)

2) US 2004-0162251 (Treatment of Skin Conditions by NF-κB Decoy)

(2) Asthma

1) US 2002-0098162 (Covering Inflammatory Conditions Attributable to NF-κB)

3) WO 2005/004914 (Treatment of Respiratory Conditions by NF-κB Decoy)

(4) Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)/Osteoarthritis (OA)

1) US 2002-0098162 (Covering Inflammatory Conditions Attributable to NF- κB)

4) WO 03/099339 (Treatment of RA/OA by NF- κB Decoy)

(5) Prevention of Restenosis and (6) Inhibition of Cancer Metastasis

5) US 6262033

(2) Other Indications and Modified (Improved) NF- κB Decoy

(1) Other Indications

The following patent applications cover indications other than those of the development projects described in (1) above:

1) Cerebral Aneurysm (US 2004-0072726, US 2004-0109843)

2) Inhibition of Rejection of Organ Transplants (US 2005-0175539)

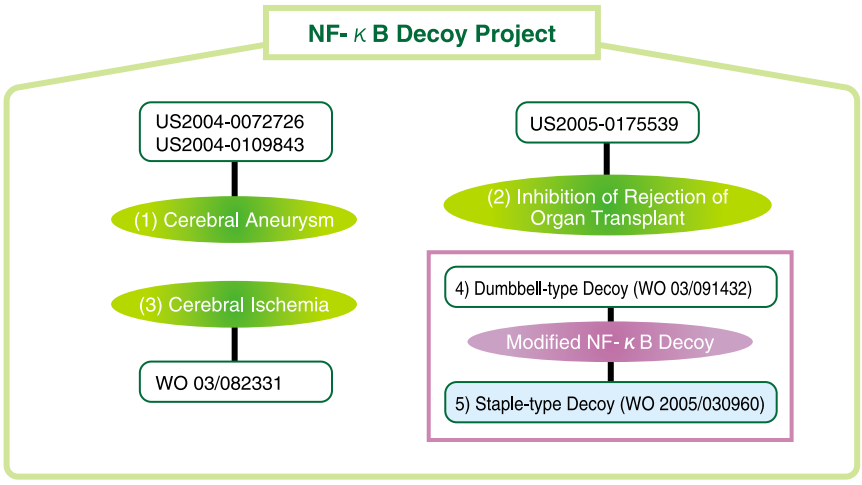
3) Cerebral Ischemia (WO 03/082331)

(2) Modified (Improved) NF- κB Decoy

Because NF- κB decoy has a tendency to breakdown easily in the bloodstream, we have the following patent covering a next-generation NF- κB decoy with improved stability:

4) Dumbbell-type Decoy (WO 03/091432)

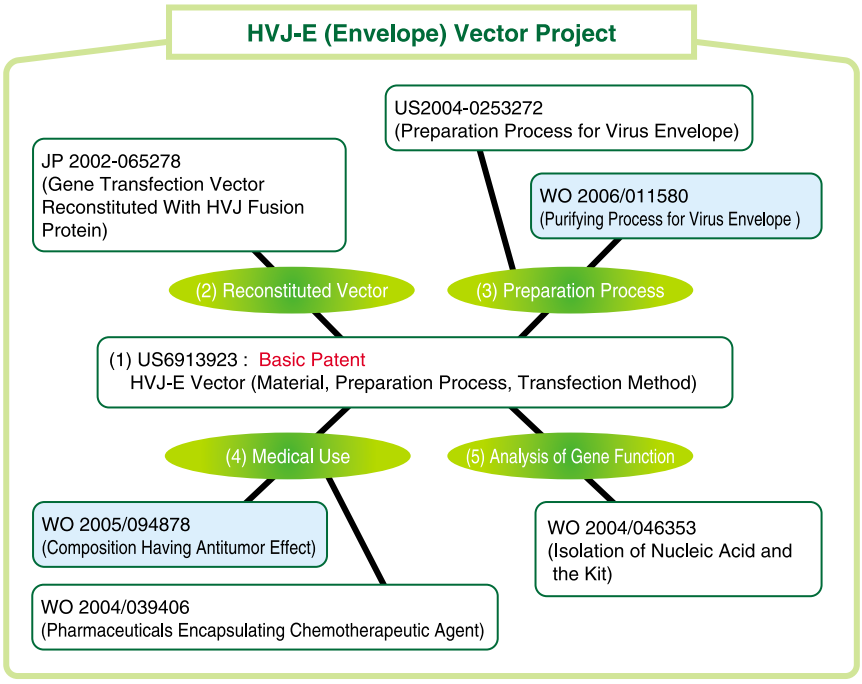
5) Staple-type Decoy (WO 2005/030960)



NF- κ B Decoy Project and Intellectual Property
(2)Other Indications and Modified (Improved) NF- κ B Decoy

5 HVJ-E (Envelope) Vector Project and Intellectual Property

Next, we explain our intellectual property covering the HVJ-E Vector Project.



HVJ-E (Envelope) Vector Project and Intellectual Property

The HVJ-E Vector project incorporates the following patent and patent application groups relating to the virus envelope vector per se, a reconstituted vector, preparation process, and use such as medical applications and gene function analysis:

(1) HVJ-E Vector Basic Patent (Product, Preparation Process, Transfection Method)
US 6913923

(2) Reconstituted Vector
JP 2002-065278

(3) Preparation Process
US 2004-0253272
WO 2006/011580

(4) Medical Use (Pharmaceuticals Encapsulating Chemotherapeutic Agent)
WO 2004/039406
WO 2005/094878

(5) Analysis of Gene Function
WO 2004/046353

6 Active Overseas Patenting

It is well known that development of medicines involves substantial costs. With domestic development alone it would be difficult to recover development costs let alone provide funding to support future development projects.

Further, there are imbalances in terms of the numbers of patients in each country for which gene therapy or nucleic acid medicine therapy would be appropriate. So, from the point of view of promptly supplying new therapeutic medicines to patients who need them, early development and commercialization is needed in foreign markets/countries also.

Given this background, we are filing foreign applications quite aggressively for a start-up company. Specifically, we have been pursuing a strategy of filing international applications (PCT) based on US provisional applications or domestic applications, and then actively effecting national/regional phase entry in Japan, the United States, Europe, Australia, Canada, China, and other states where necessary.

7 Intellectual Property Management

Based on the fundamental policies 1 to 6 above, our company is constructing a more elaborate web of patents covering our three main projects: (1) HGF Gene Therapy, (2) NF-κB Decoy Nucleic Acid Medicine, and (3) HVJ-E Vector. Moreover, for the purpose of securing a platform for our company's future development we are pursuing a policy of actively filing applications and obtaining rights for improvement patents also. (A list of the published patent applications and a list of the registered patents in the US, Japan, and Europe are attached at the end of this report.) As a result, we have secured, on an application basis, 80 patent assets, and we are increasing this number year by year. If foreign applications are included, this number is more than several times greater.

However, accompanying the expansion of our patent assets comprising about 80 original patent applications, there is an increase in our cost burden. If costs of maintenance and prosecution of these assets is included, the amount is substantial. As a start-up company, having fewer resources to draw on compared to major drug manufacturers, the proper management of our intellectual property portfolio becomes a significant business issue. From the standpoint of business management, we are at a stage where measures need to be adopted.

For this reason, we conduct a regular evaluation of our intellectual property assets, with a focus on patents, and review our budget distribution on a stage-by-stage basis depending on relative importance, so that we manage and maintain our intellectual property at an appropriate level corresponding to our corporate strength.

8 Collaboration with External Research Organizations

When considering intellectual property in the biotechnology field, the existence of outside entities such as university and regional TLOs (Technology Licensing Organizations) that possess the promising candidates of high technologies is very important.

However, there is a limit to which such external entities are capable of performing pre-clinical and clinical trials. Further, there are cases where precious technologies have gone unexploited due to a lack of intellectual property specialists. Previously in most cases, such external entities have simply handed over their technologies to drug manufacturers for commercialization by way of simple assignment or license.

However, working with such external entities, we have redesigned this conventional relationship, and through a novel business style taking advantage of the particular characteristics of both parties, we are working towards the fostering and commercialization of the novel promising candidate which might otherwise remain buried.

For example, we are able to provide our intellectual property know-how and experience to external entities when they seek to establish strong, broad intellectual property rights. By establishing a cooperative relationship at an early stage soon after the original patent application (the first application), we can contribute to the establishment of a stronger more substantial patent right. Further, the external entity, by seeking new collaborators and partners beyond the demarcation lines of the university or region, is now able to inject resources and energy into the their own specialized fields.

By promoting a collaborative relationship with the division of labor described above, even though we obtain assignment of or a license over the relevant rights, it becomes possible to establish intellectual property rights with high enforceability and based thereon, to commercialize the rights. Thus, it is possible to obtain a result that is good for both the external entity and our company, as well as provide substantial profit.

We are committed to contributing to society by the practical application of superior cutting-edge technologies through collaboration with external entities.

9 Proposal for an Intellectual Property Nation

The importance of intellectual property to business activity cannot be overstated. We indicated the importance to intellectual property to start-up companies at the start of this report. Start-up companies in particular are mostly businesses seeking to commercialize cutting-edge technologies brimming with novelty and ingenuity that go beyond and break away from established concepts, and the establishment of new forms of intellectual property will greatly influence the growth and development of such businesses.

However, there is a substantial lack of uniformity in terms of the intellectual property protection afforded to cutting-edge technology under the patent systems of various jurisdictions. In particular, when compared to the United States, the scope of protection available in this country is quite

narrow. For example, methods for "custom-made" treatment which comprise regenerative medical techniques employing cells taken from a patient and placed back to the same patient, are not patentable subject matter at present in Japan.

As a result, the commercialization of ingenious inventions employing such advanced technologies is not progressing and technological innovation is stalling. Forceful lobbying on the part of the business community toward an intellectual property nation is required in order to lead us out of this present circumstance.

Bearing in mind international competition and international standards, we will continue our efforts via various channels, including activities in the business and academic worlds to promote the strengthening of intellectual property protection for cutting-edge technologies in the field of biotechnology and medicine.

10 Toward Realization of Cutting-edge Therapy

In contrast to conventional drug therapy, in the field of gene therapy which we are targeting, there are often cases where it is not possible to achieve results on a stand-alone basis, and only through combined drugs or combination with devices (medical instruments) etc., can ground-breaking results be achieved. In other words, inventions go beyond a single industry, and so in terms of patents also, there are cases where it is not possible to fully respond with the conventional viewpoints and experiences of a single industry.

Particularly in the field of devices, where a variety of of patents are incorporated, it is necessary to conduct comprehensive patent-risk confirmation and verification in cooperation with the article supplier (developer). For example, device manufacturers conduct checks of the patents surrounding their devices or apparatuses but are unfamiliar with checks based on pharmaceutical uses and therapeutic methods. For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary disputes also, it is essential that we do not rely 100% on the device manufacturer but change the point of view and conduct further confirmation and verification ourselves.

11 Contribution to the Advancement of Our Business

Generally, overseas start-ups, etc have limited understanding and experience of the patent systems and handling of examination in Japan and Europe. For example, it is often the case even if an invention is granted as a patent in the United States, unless a separate strategy is employed, the invention will not be granted as a patent in Japan and Europe.

Further, in connection with granted patents also, there is the possibility that they incorporate some reason for invalidity, so there are cases where early evaluation and attention are required.

Consequently, in our intellectual property division, we focus not only on our own pipeline development, but in cases where we have formed an alliance concerning another company's product or pipeline development, or where we have invested in another company, we contribute to

the advancement of our business by providing evaluation of their patent portfolios, introductions of suitable domestic patent agents, and support concerning responses in examination of the other company's domestic applications.

12 Response to the Legal System

The amended patent law took effect from January 2005. One of the main thrusts of the amendments was, in view of the controversy concerning remuneration for inventions, which is unique to Japan, the revision of the system relating to employee inventions.

Our company was established as a university-launched start-up company, and in the early stages, there were hardly any in-house inventions. However, recently, the number of in-house inventions is increasing along with the expansion and development of our research organization.

To deal with these internal and external developments, we have newly established AnGes MG's Employee Invention Regulations, which came into effect in January 2006.

For this, we conducted legal checks by attorneys-at-law and explanatory meetings at our 3 places of business for all employers (including temporary workers and contract workers) regardless of whether they were researchers or administrative employees. We aimed to both deepen the understanding of the purpose and content of the system among our employees, as well as produce a system which incorporated their views and demands. Further, on an internal server which employees can access, we publish (1) the Employee Invention Regulations, (2) invention notification forms, (3) standards for determining inventorship, (4) records of the proceedings of the explanatory meetings, and (5) documentation concerning the treatment of inventor remuneration under the taxation system. Further, we adopt a stance of responding to further questions, views and demands from our employees.

Moreover, as a result of the diversification of employment patterns in society in recent years, and due to our situation as a start-up company, there is a trend away from the conventional simple relationship of company and employee. In light of this, the salient features of our regulations are that all employees are subjects, and that all employees are dealt with on the same conditions. For this purpose, we revised our contracts and the affiliations of our temporary workers and contract employees to clarify this position.

13 IP Management Orientation and the Appointment of a CIPO

In view of government policy to establish an intellectual property nation, the importance of intellectual property management directed to corporate competitiveness, technical superiority, independence and enhancement of profitability, has come to be more deeply recognized.

However, depending on number of factors such as the type of industry, size, region and history and culture of the business, the understanding and interpretation of this importance varies widely from business to business, and these is no one correct answer.

For example, in some quarters there can be observed a trend toward licensing activity and litigation that has as its goal the "making money from IP." However, where it goes no further than the "effective utilization of intellectual property," even if there is a short-term increase in profit, there is little chance that it contribute to the continuity and development of the business, but rather there is even the danger that over the long-term this could lead to a diminishing of dynamism and depletion of vigour of the company.

The singular goal for our intellectual property management is the strengthening and support of the business and existence of our company though intellectual property. By applying our intellectual property, we believe we can drive the further development of our company's business.

This policy has been our basic thinking since the establishment of our company. For example, our business model of working to build up rights assigned or licensed from other companies for the purpose of development and commercialization can be seen as in accordance with this policy.

However, in order to engage in intellectual property management, even in a start-up company where top-down management is particularly easy and adaptive to new circumstances, top management has its limits, and sufficient policies and effects cannot be anticipated. Nor can the intellectual property department, with its conventional modes of task performance and thought-patterns that are focused on direct dealing with intellectual property, be expected to provide this kind of support. In the final analysis what is required is an intellectual property expert who can assist the CEO and who can, from a management view-point, strategically plan, formulate, propose and follow-up on concrete measures directed to intellectual property management. A person in such a position is expected to think always from a management viewpoint, and with a view to the future. This person must not only have knowledge and experience relating to intellectual property, but is required to have multifaceted organization cross-cutting thinking, judgment and consensus building skills over fields such as research and development, pharmaceutical affairs, finance and investor relations.

Thus, in April 2006, we appointed a Chief Intellectual Property Officer (CIPO) to drive the strengthening of intellectual property management exploiting the characteristics and distinctiveness of our company.

We note that recently a number of large companies have appointed CIPOs. However, given that among start-up companies with a limited number of employees, there are not yet many which have an a specialist organization appointed for intellectual property, we intend, centering on our new CIPO, to advance the further our intellectual property management orientation.

(1) Patent Application List (as of April 17, 2006)

No.	Publication No.	Title of the Invention
1	WO 2006/011600	DRUG AND METHOD FOR IMPROVING BRAIN FUNCTION
2	WO 2005/095958	ASSAY METHOD OF IDENTIFYING CANDIDATE FOR DRUG
3	WO 2005/094878	COMPOSITION HAVING ANTITUMOR EFFECT
4	WO 2005/030960	STAPLE TYPE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE AND DRUG COMPRISING THE SAME
5	WO 2005/021045	GENE THERAPY FOR SKIN DISEASES USING NEEDLE FREE SYRINGE
6	WO 2005/004914	MEDICINAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING NF-kappaB DECOY FORTREATING AND PREVENTING RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME
7	WO 2005/004913	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING DECOY AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME
8	WO 2004/110533	NEEDLELESS SYRINGE HAVING MEDICAL AGENT ACCOMMODATED THEREIN
9	WO 2004/084967	BLOOD VESSEL-SPECIFIC ORGANOGENESIS FROM EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS ON THREE-DIMENSIONAL MATRIGEL LAYER
10	WO 2004/078786	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING INFLAMMATION OF VESSEL WALLS AND FORMATION OF NEOINTIMAL HYPERPLASIA
11	WO 2004/050865	METHOD FOR CULTURING NEURAL STEM CELLS USING HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR
12	WO 2004/050126	METHODS FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING ANGIOGENESIS-DEPENDENT SYMPTOMS
13	WO 2004/039406	MEDICINAL PREPARATION HAVING CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC ENCAPSULATED THEREIN
14	WO 2004/035779	BIOMOLECULE TRANSFER METHOD USING VIRUS ENVELOPE AND COMPOSITION AND SYSTEM THEREFOR
15	WO 2004/030702	DRUG FOR AUDITORY DYSFUNCTION
16	WO 2004/026342	AGENT CONTAINING NFkappaB DECOY FOR PROTECTING GRAFT AGAINST NEOINTIMAL THICKENING
17	WO 2004/022753	NOVEL ACTIN-ASSOCIATED CYTOSEKELTON PROTEIN LACS
18	WO 03/103721	GENE THERAPEUTIC FOR CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS
19	WO 03/099339	DECOY COMPOSITION FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING INFLAMMATORY DISEASE
20	WO 03/091432	CIRCULAR DUMBBELL DECOY OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDES (CDODN) CONTAINING DNA BINDINGS SITES OF TRANSCRIPTION
21	WO 03/082331	DECOY COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING BRAIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS
22	WO 03/080123	COMPOSITIONS FOR DELIVERING BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE DRUG AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME
23	WO 03/063911	DECOY-CONTAINING PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME
24	WO 03/045439	GENETIC REMEDIES FOR NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

No.	Publication No.	Title of the Invention
25	WO 03/043663	COMPOSITIONS INHIBITING REJECTION IN ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME
26	WO 03/014338	PROCESS FOR PRODUCING INACTIVATED VIRUS ENVELOPE
27	WO 02/089854	GENE TRANSFER OF ANGIOGENIC FACTOR FOR SKIN DISEASE
28	WO 02/066070	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING DECOY AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME
29	WO 02/000258	MEDICINAL COMPOSITIONS FOR ANGIOGENIC THERAPY
30	WO 01/057204	VIRUS ENVELOPE VECTOR FOR GENE TRANSFER
31	WO 01/032220	GENE THERAPY FOR DIABETIC ISCHEMIC DISEASE
32	WO 01/026694	GENE THERAPY FOR CARDIOMYOPATHY
33	WO 01/021214	GENE THERAPY FOR CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS
34	WO 99/001155	BRAIN-PROTECTIVE AGENT
35	WO 97/007824	MEDICINE COMPRISING HGF GENE
36	WO 96/035430	REMEDY AND PREVENTIVE FOR DISEASES CAUSED BY NF- kappa B
37	JP2006089475	DERMAL PREPARATION CONTAINING NUCLEIC ACID
38	JP2005336081	REEXPRESSION INHIBITOR AGAINST NR2B-NMDA RECEPTOR
39	JP2005314404	HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCE FOR ENHANCING MUSCULOCUTANEOUS FLAP SURVIVAL
40	JP2005314381	PROPHYLACTIC/THERAPEUTIC/AMELIORATING AGENT FOR PROLIFERATIVE NEPHROPATHY
41	JP2005120069	INFLAMMATORY DISEASE-TREATING AGENT
42	JP2004358234	NEEDLELESS SYRINGE WITH A PLURALITY OF NOZZLE HOLES
43	JP2004307427	THERAPEUTIC/IMPROVING/PREVENTING AGENT FOR RENAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY
44	JP2004210774	GENE-INTRODUCING AGENT FOR TREATING ACUTE CARDIAC INFARCTION AND USE OF THE SAME
45	JP2004123722	MEDICINAL AGENT COMPRISING CHONDROMODULIN-I GENE
46	JP2004067692	THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR NEOVASCULARIZATION
47	JP2002065278	GENE TRANSFER VEHICLE CONTAINING HVJ FUSION PROTEIN
48	JP11246434	AGENT FOR INDUCING DECREASE OF BAX AND/OR INCREASE OF BCL-2
49	JP9227413	FIXED POST MITOTIC CELL PROLIFERATING AGENT USING ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE

(2) Registered Patents in Japan, USA and Europe

Country	Product	Patent No.	Title	Expiration Date *
Japan	NF-κB Decoy	JP 3474879	Remedy and preventive for diseases caused by NF-κB	2016.5.10
	HGF	JP 3431633	Medicine comprising HGF gene	2016.8.22
USA	HGF	US 6989374	Gene therapy for cardiomyopathy	2020.10.5
	HGF	US 6936594	Gene therapy for cerebrovascular disorders	2020.9.18
	HVJ-E	US 6913923	Virus envelope vector for gene transfer	2021.2.2
	NF-κB Decoy	US 6262033	Remedy for diseases associated with NF-kappa B	2016.5.10
	HGF	US 6248722	Medicament comprising HGF gene	2016.8.22
Europe	HGF	EP 0847757	Medicine comprising HGF gene	2016.8.22

* ; Extendable up to five years, in the event of New Drug Approval in each country

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