



Press Release

September 18, 2007

Perseus Proteomics, Inc. announces Collaborative Agreement for Research on “PTX3 as a cardiovascular risk predictor”

TOKYO, JAPAN & BOSTON, MASS -- Perseus Proteomics Inc. (PPMX) and Brigham and Women’s Hospital (BWH), announced today that they have signed a research agreement to investigate the plasma pentraxin 3 (PTX3) as a potential predictor of cardiovascular risk in patients.

The agreement calls for collaboration between PPMX and a team of scientists led by BWH’s Dr. Masanori Aikawa, a cardiologist and vascular biologist, as principal investigator. Dr. Frank M. Sacks, a world renowned scientist who has directed multiple clinical and preclinical studies on the correlation between dyslipidemia and cardiovascular events, will be a co-investigator. Drs. Aikawa and Sacks will test the hypothesis that PTX3 can serve as a predictive risk marker for cardiovascular disease in a prospective, nested placebo-controlled study.

Dr. Aikawa’s research has focused on the role of inflammation in atherogenesis, and he has published many studies on the anti-inflammatory mechanisms of lipid lowering. Dr. Aikawa works in the Cardiovascular Division of BWH (Chief; Dr. Peter Libby) where the role of C-reactive protein (CRP) as a cardiovascular risk predictor was established. PTX3 has been suggested to be a novel marker for cardiovascular risk independent of other known risk factors such as cholesterol, smoking and hemoglobin A1c, etc. PPMX expects that this collaboration with Drs. Aikawa and Sacks will contribute to establishing the clinical evidence that the measurement of blood PTX3 levels predicts risk of future cardiovascular events and also monitors the anti-inflammatory effects of statin therapy.

Pentraxin 3 (PTX3)

PTX3 is a recently identified member of the pentraxin family, which also includes the well-known cardiovascular biomarker CRP. In contrast to CRP, PTX3 is produced from cell-types found in atherosclerotic lesions, including vascular endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and macrophages in response to inflammatory stimuli. Neutrophils also produce PTX3. Moreover, CRP is produced from the liver and represents a systemic response to local inflammation, whereas PTX3, rapidly produced directly from damaged the vasculature more directly.

Brigham and Women's Hospital (BWH)

(http://www.brighamandwomens.org/general/about_us.aspx#)

Brigham and Women's Hospital (BWH) is a 747-bed nonprofit teaching affiliate of Harvard Medical School and a founding member of Partners HealthCare System, an integrated health care delivery network. BWH is committed to excellence in patient care with expertise in virtually every specialty of medicine and surgery. The BWH medical preeminence dates back to 1832, and today that rich history in clinical care is coupled with its national leadership in quality improvement and patient safety initiatives and its dedication to educating and training the next generation of health care professionals. Through investigation and discovery conducted at its Biomedical Research Institute (BRI), BWH is an international leader in basic, clinical and translational research on human diseases, involving more than 800 physician-investigators and renowned biomedical scientists and faculty supported by more than \$400M in funding. BWH is also home to major landmark epidemiologic population studies, including the Nurses' and Physicians' Health Studies and the Women's Health Initiative. For more information about BWH, please visit www.brighamandwomens.org.

Perseus Proteomics Inc. (PPMX)

(<http://www.ppmx.com/en/index.html>)

Perseus Proteomics Inc. is a Tokyo-based biotechnology company employing proprietary technologies to develop high-sensitivity antibodies for use in diagnostic and drug-screening applications, in addition to the core development of antibody-based therapeutics.

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