Advaxis, Inc.
Form 424B3
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Registration No. 333-147752

ADVAXIS, INC.

109,482,917 Shares

Common Stock

This is a resale prospectus for the resale of up to 109,482,917 shares of our common stock, including 50,254,583 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants, by the selling stockholders listed in this prospectus. These shares may be sold by the selling stockholders from time to time in the over-the-counter market or other national securities exchange or automated interdealer quotation system on which our common stock is then listed or quoted, through negotiated transactions at negotiated prices or otherwise at market prices prevailing at the time of sale.

Pursuant to registration rights granted by us to the selling stockholders, we are obligated to register the shares held or to be acquired upon exercise of warrants by these selling stockholders. The distribution of the shares by the selling stockholders is not subject to any underwriting agreement. We will receive none of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders, except cash exercise prices upon exercise of the warrants, subject to certain of the warrants being exercised under a ‘‘cashless exercise’’ right. We will bear all expenses of registration incurred in connection with this offering, but all selling and other expenses incurred by the selling stockholders will be borne by them.

Our common stock is quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board (OTC:BB) under the symbol ADXS.OB. The high and low prices for shares of our common stock on January 14, 2008, were $0.16 and $0.15 per share, respectively, based upon bids that represent prices quoted by broker-dealers on the OTC Bulletin Board. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

The selling stockholders may be deemed, and any broker-dealer executing sell orders on behalf of the selling stockholders will be considered, to be ‘‘underwriters’’ within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, and any commissions or discounts given to any such broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act of 1933. The selling stockholders have informed us that they do not have any agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute their common stock.

Brokers or dealers effecting transactions in the shares should confirm registration of these securities under the securities laws of the states in which transactions occur or the existence of an exemption from registration.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. We urge you to carefully consider the ‘‘Risk Factors’’ beginning on page 3.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of the prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is January 22, 2008.

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You should only rely on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about this offering that differs from, or adds to, the information in this prospectus or in its documents that are publicly filed with the SEC. Therefore, if anyone does give you different or additional information, you should not rely on it. The delivery of this prospectus does not mean that there have not been any changes in our condition since the date of this prospectus. If you are in a jurisdiction where it is unlawful to offer the securities offered by this prospectus, or if you are a person to whom it is unlawful to direct such activities, then the offer presented by this prospectus does not extend to you. This prospectus speaks only as of its date except where it indicates that another date applies.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some information from this prospectus, and it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should read the following summary together with the more detailed information regarding our company and the common stock being sold in this offering, including "Risk Factors" and our financial statements and related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus. In this prospectus, the terms "we", "us", and "our" refer to Advaxis, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiary, Advaxis, as appropriate in the context, and, unless the context otherwise requires, "common stock" refers to the common stock, par value $0.001 per share, of Advaxis, Inc.

General

We are a development stage biotechnology company with the intent to develop safe and effective therapeutic cancer immunotherapies and vaccines that utilize multiple mechanisms of immunity. We use the *Listeria* System licensed from the University of Pennsylvania (Penn) to secrete a protein sequence containing a tumor-specific antigen. Using the *Listeria* System, we believe we will force the body's immune system to process and recognize the antigen as if it were foreign, creating the immune response needed to attack the cancer. We believe that the *Listeria* System is a broadly enabling platform technology that can be applied to many types of cancers. In addition, we believe there may be useful applications in infectious diseases and auto-immune disorders.

The therapeutic approach that comprises the *Listeria* System is based upon the innovative work of Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D., Professor of Microbiology at Penn, involving the creation of genetically engineered *Listeria* that stimulate the innate immune system and induce an antigen-specific immune response involving humoral and cellular components.

We have focused our initial development efforts upon therapeutic cancer vaccines targeting cervical, breast, prostate, ovarian, lung and other cancers. Our lead products in development are as follows:

Product	Indication	Stage
Lovaxin C	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), cervical cancer, head and neck cancer.	Phase I/II completed in the fiscal fourth quarter 2007. Phase II study in CIN anticipated to commence in 3rd quarter fiscal 2008. The Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG) of the National Cancer Institute has agreed to conduct a cervical cancer study timing to be determined.
Lovaxin B	Breast cancer	Preclinical; Phase I study anticipated to commence in mid fiscal 2009
Lovaxin P	Prostate cancer	

	Preclinical; Phase I study anticipated to commence 2nd quarter fiscal 2009

Since our formation, we have had a history of losses that as of October 31, 2007 have aggregated $12,072,742 and because of the long development period for new drugs, we expect to continue to incur losses for an extended period of time. Our business plan to date has been realized by substantial outsourcing of virtually all major functions of drug development including scaling up for manufacturing, research and development, grant applications, clinical studies and others. The expenses of these outsourced services account for most of our accumulated loss. We cannot predict when, if ever, any of our product candidates will become commercially viable or FDA-approved. Even if one or more of our products receives United States Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, approval or becomes commercially viable we are not certain that we will ever become a profitable business.

Strategy

During the next 12 to 24 months our strategic focus will be to achieve several objectives. The foremost of these objectives are as follows:

- Present our completed Phase I/II clinical study of Lovaxin C which document the practicability of using this agent safely in the therapeutic treatment of cervical cancer;
- Initiate our Investigational New Drug Application (IND) with the FDA for our Phase II clinical study of Lovaxin C in the therapeutic treatment of CIN;
- Initiate our Phase II clinical study of Lovaxin C in the therapeutic treatment of CIN;
- Continue the preclinical development work necessary to bring Lovaxin P into clinical trials, and initiate that trail;
- Continue the preclinical development work necessary to bring Lovaxin B into clinical trials, and initiate that trial;
- Continue the pre-clinical development of our product candidates, as well as continue research to expand and enhance our technology platform; and
- Initiate strategic and development collaborations with biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies.

History of the Company

We were originally incorporated in the State of Colorado on June 5, 1987 under the name Great Expectations, Inc., administratively dissolved on January 1, 1997 and reinstated on June 18, 1998 under the name Great Expectations and Associates, Inc. In 1999, we became a reporting company under the Securities Exchange of 1934. Until November 2004, we did not have any material business operations. On November 12, 2004, we acquired Advaxis, Inc., a Delaware corporation, pursuant to a Share Exchange and Reorganization Agreement, dated as of August 25, 2004, by and among Advaxis, the stockholders of Advaxis and us. As a result, Advaxis became our wholly-owned subsidiary and our sole operating company. On December 23, 2004, we amended and restated our articles of incorporation and changed our name to Advaxis, Inc. On June 6, 2006 our shareholders approved the reincorporation of the company from the state of Colorado to the state of Delaware by merging the company into its wholly-owned subsidiary. Our principal executive offices are located at Technology Centre of New Jersey, 675 Route 1, Suite B113, North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902, and our telephone number is (732) 545-1590.

On July 28, 2005 we began trading on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board (OTC:BB) under the ticker symbol ADXS.

Recent Developments

On October 17, 2007, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement, we completed a private placement resulting in $7,384,235 in gross proceeds, pursuant to which we sold 49,228,334 shares of common stock at a purchase price of $0.15 per share solely to institutional and accredited investors. Each investor received a five-year warrant to purchase an amount of shares of common stock that equals 75% of the number of shares of common stock purchased by such investor in the offering at a price of $0.20 (the "$0.20 Warrants").

Concurrent with the closing of the private placement, the Company sold for $1,996,666 to CAMOFI Master LDC and CAMHZN Master LDC, affiliates of its financial advisor, Centrecourt Asset Management ("Centrecourt"), an aggregate of (i) 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock, (ii) 10,000,000 $0.20 Warrants, and (iii) 5-year warrants to purchase an additional 3,333,333 shares of Common Stock at a purchase price of $0.001 per share (the "$0.001 Warrants"). The Company and the two purchasers agreed that the purchasers would be bound by and entitled to the benefits of the Securities Purchase Agreement as if they had been signatories thereto. The $0.20 Warrants and $0.001 Warrants contain the same terms, except for the exercise price. Both warrants provide that they may not be exercised if, following the exercise, the holder will be deemed to be the beneficial owner of more than 9.99% of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock. Pursuant to a consulting agreement dated August 1, 2007 with Centrecourt with respect to the anticipated financing, in which Centrecourt was engaged to act as Registrant's financial advisor, Registrant paid Centrecourt $328,000 in cash and issued 2,483,333 $0.20 Warrants to Centrecourt, which Centrecourt assigned to the two affiliates.

All of the $0.20 Warrants and $0.001 Warrants provide for adjustment of their exercise prices upon the occurrence of certain events, such as payment of a stock dividend, a stock split, a reverse split, a reclassification of shares, or any subsequent equity sale, rights offering, *pro rata* distribution, or any fundamental transaction such as a merger, sale of all of its assets, tender offer or exchange offer, or reclassification of its common stock. If at any time after October 17, 2008 there is no effective registration statement registering, or no current prospectus available for, the resale of the shares underlying the warrants by the holder of such warrants, then the warrants may also be exercised at such time by means of a "cashless exercise."

In connection with the private placement, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the purchasers of the securities pursuant to which we agreed to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 45 days after the final closing of the offering. The resale of 49,228,334 shares of common stock and 36,921,250 shares underlying the warrants is being registered in this prospectus.

At the closing of the private placement, we exercised our right under an agreement dated August 23, 2007 with YA Global Investments, L.P. f/k/a Cornell Capital Partners, L.P. ("Yorkville"), to redeem the outstanding $1,700,000 principal amount of our Secured Convertible Debentures due February 1, 2009 owned by Yorkville, and to acquire from Yorkville warrants expiring February 1, 2011 to purchase an aggregate of 4,500,000 shares of our common stock. We paid an aggregate of (i) $2,289,999 to redeem the debentures at the principal amount plus a 20% premium and accrued and unpaid interest, and (ii) $600,000 to repurchase the warrants.

As part of the private placement the $600,000 outstanding promissory notes ("Bridge Notes") were converted into 4,000,000 shares of common stock and 3,000,000 $0.20 Warrants based on the terms of the private placement. At their option, the holders were paid interest in cash. The Bridge Notes were issued on August 24, 2007 at an aggregate principal amount of $600,000 bearing interest at a rate of 12% per annum. Additionally, 5-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 150,000 shares of our common stock at a purchase price of $0.287 per share were issued to three investors including Thomas Moore, our Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Moore invested $400,000 and received warrants to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock.

THE OFFERING

Shares of common stock offered by us	None
Shares of common stock which may be sold by the selling stockholders	109,482,917. Of these shares, 50,254,583 shares are issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants. This number of common shares represents 101.4% of our currently outstanding shares of common stock.
Number of selling stockholders	59
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of the common shares offered by the selling stockholders, all of which proceeds will be paid to the selling stockholders. However, we will receive the cash exercise prices upon the exercise of the warrants. If all of the warrants are exercised, we would receive proceeds of approximately $8,720,917, which we expect we would use for general corporate and working capital purposes.
Risk factors	The purchase of our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully review and consider the ‘‘Risk Factors’’ section of this prospectus for a discussion of factors to consider before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock.
OTCBB market symbol	ADXS.OB

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the common stock is highly speculative, involves a high degree of risk, and should be made only by investors who can afford a complete loss. You should carefully consider, together with the other matters referred to in this prospectus, the following risk factors before you decide whether to buy our common stock.

Risks Related to our Business

We are a development stage company.

We are an early stage development stage company with a history of losses and can provide no assurance as to future operating results. As a result of losses which will continue throughout our development stage, we may exhaust our financial resources and be unable to complete the development of our production. Our deficit will continue to grow during our drug development period.

We have sustained losses from operations in each fiscal year since our inception, and losses are expected to continue, due to the substantial investment in research and development, for the next five to ten or more years. At October 31, 2007, we had an accumulated deficit of $12,072,742 and stockholders’ equity of $4,267,979. We expect to spend substantial additional sums on the continued research and development of proprietary products and technologies with no certainty that our products will become commercially viable or profitable as a result of these expenditures.

We will require substantial additional financing in order to meet our business objectives.

Although we believe that the net proceeds received from private placements including our October 2007 offering of shares of our common stock and warrants, will be sufficient to finance our currently-planned operations through the third fiscal quarter 2008, they will not be sufficient to meet the full fiscal year 2008, nor our longer-term cash requirements or cash requirements for the commercialization of certain products currently in development. We will be required to sell additional equity or debt securities or enter into other financial arrangements, including relationships with corporate and other partners, to raise substantial additional capital during the five-to ten-year period of product development and the FDA testing through Phase III testing. Depending upon market conditions, we may not be successful in raising sufficient additional capital for our long-term requirements. If we fail to raise sufficient additional financing, we will not be able to develop our product candidates, we will be required to reduce staff, reduce or eliminate research and development, slow the development of our product candidates and outsource or eliminate several business functions. Even if we are successful in raising such additional financing, we may not be able to successfully complete planned clinical trials, development, and marketing of all, or of any, of our product candidates. In such event, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. We may be required to reduce our staff, discontinue certain research or development programs of our future products, and cease to operate. We may not be able to conduct our clinical trial for Lovaxin C. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations.”

Our limited operating history does not afford investors a sufficient history on which to base an investment decision.

We commenced our *Listeria* System vaccine development business in February 2002 and have existed as a development stage company since such time. Prior thereto we conducted no business. Accordingly, we have a limited operating history. Investors must consider the risks and difficulties we have encountered in the rapidly evolving vaccine and therapeutic biopharmaceutical industry. Such risks include the following:

- competition from companies that have substantially greater assets and financial resources than we have;
- need for acceptance of products;
- ability to anticipate and adapt to a competitive market and rapid technological developments;
- amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;
- need to rely on multiple levels of outside funding due to the length of the product development cycles and governmental approved protocols associated with the pharmaceutical industry; and
- dependence upon key personnel including key independent consultants and advisors.

We cannot be certain that our strategy will be successful or that we will successfully address these risks. In the event that we do not successfully address these risks, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. We may be required to reduce our staff, discontinue certain research or development programs of our future products, and cease to operate. We may not be able to conduct our next Lovaxin C clinical trial.

We can provide no assurance of the successful and timely development of new products.

Our products are at various stages of research and development. Further development and extensive testing will be required to determine their technical feasibility and commercial viability. Our success will depend on our ability to achieve scientific and technological advances and to translate such advances into reliable, commercially competitive products on a timely basis. Immunotherapy and vaccine products that we may develop are not likely to be commercially available until five to ten or more years. The proposed development schedules for our products may be affected by a variety of factors, including technological difficulties, proprietary technology of others, and changes in governmental regulation, many of which will not be within our control. Any delay in the development, introduction or marketing of our products could result either in such products being marketed at a time when their cost and performance characteristics would not be competitive in the marketplace or in the shortening of their commercial lives. In light of the long-term nature of our projects, the unproven technology involved and the other factors described elsewhere in “Risk Factors,” there can be no assurance that we will be able to complete successfully the development or marketing of any new products. See “Business - Research and Development Program.”

Our research and development expenses are subject to uncertainty.

Factors affecting our research and development (R&D) expenses include, but are not limited to:

- competition from companies that have substantially greater assets and financial resources than we have;
- need for acceptance of products;

- ability to anticipate and adapt to a competitive market and rapid technological developments;
- amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;
- need to rely on multiple levels of outside funding due to the length of the product development cycles and governmental approved protocols associated with the pharmaceutical industry; and
- dependence upon key personnel including key independent consultants and advisors.

We are subject to numerous risks inherent in conducting clinical trials.

We must outsource our clinical trials and are in the process of negotiating with third parties to manage and execute our next trial. We are not certain that we will successfully conclude our recruitment for the completion of our next clinical trials. Delay in concluding recruitment and such agreements would delay the initiation of the Phase II Trial of Lovaxin C.

Agreements with clinical investigators and medical institutions for clinical testing and with other third parties for data management services place substantial responsibilities on these parties, which could result in delays in, or termination of, our clinical trials if these parties fail to perform as expected. For example, if any of our clinical trial sites fail to comply with FDA-approved good clinical practices, we may be unable to use the data gathered at those sites. If these clinical investigators, medical institutions or other third parties do not carry out their contractual duties or obligations or fail to meet expected deadlines, or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to their failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or for other reasons, our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated, and we may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize Lovaxin C.

We or our regulators may suspend or terminate our clinical trials for a number of reasons. We may voluntarily suspend or terminate our clinical trials if at any time we believe that they present an unacceptable risk to the patients enrolled in our clinical trials. In addition, regulatory agencies may order the temporary or permanent discontinuation of our clinical trials at any time if they believe that the clinical trials are not being conducted in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or that they present an unacceptable safety risk to the patients enrolled in our clinical trials.

Our clinical trial operations are subject to regulatory inspections at any time. If regulatory inspectors conclude that we or our clinical trial sites are not in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements for conducting clinical trials, we may receive reports of observations or warning letters detailing deficiencies, and we will be required to implement corrective actions. If regulatory agencies deem our responses to be inadequate, or are dissatisfied with the corrective actions we or our clinical trial sites have implemented, our clinical trials may be temporarily or permanently discontinued, we may be fined, we or our investigators may be precluded from conducting any ongoing or any future clinical trials, the government may refuse to approve our marketing applications or allow us to manufacture or market our products, and we may be criminally prosecuted.

The successful development of biopharmaceuticals is highly uncertain.

Successful development of biopharmaceuticals is highly uncertain and is dependent on numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. Products that appear promising in the early phases of development may fail to reach the market for several reasons including:

- Preclinical study results that may show the product to be less effective than desired (e.g., the study failed to meet its primary objectives) or to have harmful or problematic side effects;

- Failure to receive the necessary regulatory approvals or a delay in receiving such approvals. Among other things, such delays may be caused by slow enrollment in clinical studies, length of time to achieve study endpoints, additional time requirements for data analysis, or BLA preparation, discussions with the FDA, an FDA request for additional preclinical or clinical data, or unexpected safety or manufacturing issues.

- Manufacturing costs, formulation issues, pricing or reimbursement issues, or other factors that make the product uneconomical; and

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The proprietary rights of others and their competing products and technologies that may prevent the product from being commercialized.

Success in preclinical and early clinical studies does not ensure that large-scale clinical studies will be successful. Clinical results are frequently susceptible to varying interpretations that may delay, limit or prevent regulatory approvals. The length of time necessary to complete clinical studies and to submit an application for marketing approval for a final decision by a regulatory authority varies significantly from one product to the next, and may be difficult to predict.

We must comply with significant government regulations.

The research and development, manufacture and marketing of human therapeutic and diagnostic products are subject to regulation, primarily by the FDA in the United States and by comparable authorities in other countries. These national agencies and other federal, state, local and foreign entities regulate, among other things, research and development activities (including testing in animals and in humans) and the testing, manufacturing, handling, labeling, storage, record keeping, approval, advertising and promotion of the products that we are developing. Noncompliance with applicable requirements can result in various adverse consequences, including delay in approving or refusal to approve product licenses or other applications, suspension or termination of clinical investigations, revocation of approvals previously granted, fines, criminal prosecution, recall or seizure of products, injunctions against shipping products and total or partial suspension of production and/or refusal to allow a company to enter into governmental supply contracts.

The process of obtaining requisite FDA approval has historically been costly and time-consuming. Current FDA requirements for a new human drug or biological product to be marketed in the United States include: (1) the successful conclusion of preclinical laboratory and animal tests, if appropriate, to gain preliminary information on the product's safety; (2) filing with the FDA of an Investigational New Drug Application, or INDA, to conduct human clinical trials for drugs or biologics; (3) the successful completion of adequate and well-controlled human clinical investigations to establish the safety and efficacy of the product for its recommended use; and (4) filing by a Company and acceptance and approval by the FDA of a New Drug Application, or NDA, for a drug product or a "BLA" for a biological product to allow commercial distribution of the drug or biologic. A delay in one or more of the procedural steps outlined above could be harmful to us in terms of getting our product candidates through clinical testing and to market.

In 2007, we completed a phase I/II trial of Lovaxin C that demonstrated both safe doses and a dosage ceiling in end-state cervical cancer patients. Based in part upon this work, we intend to open a U.S. IND in early 2008; however no assurances can be provided that such an IND will be granted by the FDA.

We can provide no assurance that our products will obtain regulatory approval or that the results of clinical studies will be favorable.

We received in February 2006 permission from the appropriate governmental agencies in Israel, Mexico and Serbia to conduct in those countries Phase I clinical testing of *Lovaxin* C, our Listeria-based cancer vaccine that targets cervical cancer in women. The study was completed in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2007. However, the testing, marketing and manufacturing of any product for sale or distribution in the United States will require filing with and the approval of the FDA. We cannot predict with any certainty the amount of time necessary to obtain such FDA approval or further approval, if any, from Israel, Mexico or Serbia and whether any such approval will ultimately be granted. Preclinical and clinical trials may reveal that one or more products is ineffective or unsafe, in which event further development of such products could be seriously delayed or terminated. Moreover, obtaining approval for certain products may require the testing on human subjects of substances whose effects on humans are not fully understood or documented. Delays in obtaining FDA or any other necessary regulatory approvals of any proposed product and failure to receive such approvals would have an adverse effect on the product's potential commercial success and on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, it is possible that a product may be found to be ineffective or unsafe due to conditions or facts which arise after development has been completed and regulatory approvals have been obtained. In this event, we may be required to withdraw such product from the market. To the extent that our success will depend on any regulatory approvals from governmental authorities outside of the United States that perform roles similar to that of the FDA, uncertainties similar to those stated above will also exist. See "Business - Governmental Regulation."

We rely upon patents to protect our technology. We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights and we may be liable for infringing the intellectual property rights of others.

Our ability to compete effectively will depend on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies, including the *Listeria* System, and the proprietary technology of others with which we have entered into licensing agreements. We have licensed twelve patents that have been issued and thirty-nine patents are pending from Penn. Further, we rely on a combination of trade secrets and nondisclosure, and other contractual agreements and technical measures to protect our rights in the technology. We depend upon confidentiality agreements with our officers, employees, consultants, and subcontractors to maintain the proprietary nature of the technology. These measures may not afford us sufficient or complete protection, and others may independently develop technology similar to ours, otherwise avoid the confidentiality agreements, or produce patents that would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. Such competitive events, technologies and patents may limit our ability to raise funds, prevent other companies from collaborating with us, and in certain cases prevent us from further developing our technology due to third party patent blocking rights.

We believe that our technology and the technology licensed from Penn do not infringe the rights of others; however, we cannot assure you that the technology licensed from Penn will not, in the future be found to infringe upon the rights of others. We have become aware of a public company, Cerus Corporation, which has issued a press release claiming to have a proprietary *Listeria* -based approach to a cancer vaccine. We believe that through our exclusive license with Penn, we have earlier priority filing dates of certain applications and a dominant patent position for the use of recombinant *Listeria* monocytogenes expressing proteins or tumor antigens as a vaccine for the treatment of infectious diseases and tumors. Based on searches of publicly available databases, we do not believe that Cerus or The University of California Berkeley (with whom Cerus' consulting scientist is affiliated) or any other third party owns any published *Listeria* patents or has any issued patent claims that might, if we fail our Cerus appeal, materially negatively affect our freedom to operate our business as currently contemplated in the field of recombinant *Listeria* monocytogenes.

Cerus has filed an opposition against European Patent Application Number 0790835 (EP 835 Patent), which was granted by the European Patent Office and which is assigned to The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania and exclusively licensed to us. Cerus' allegations in the Opposition are that the EP 835 Patent, which claims a vaccine for inducing a tumor specific antigen with a recombinant live *Listeria*, is deficient because of insufficient disclosure in the specifications of the granted claims, the inclusion of additional subject matter in the granted claims, and a lack of inventive steps of the granted claims of the EP 835 Patent. We appealed this decision.

On November 29, 2006, following oral proceedings, the Opposition Division of the European Patent Office determined that the claims of the patent as granted should be revoked due to lack of inventive step under European Patent Office rules based on certain prior art publications. This decision has no material effect upon our ability to conduct business as currently contemplated.

We have reviewed the formal written decision and filed an appeal on May 29, 2007. As of December 31, 2007 no ruling has been made. There is no assurance that we will be successful. If such ruling is upheld on appeal, our patent position in Europe may be eroded. The likely result of this decision will be increased competition for us in the European market for recombinant live *Listeria* based vaccines for tumor specific antigens. Regardless of the outcome, we believe that our freedom to operate in Europe, or any other territory, for recombinant live *Listeria* based vaccine for tumor specific antigen products will not be diminished.

As of November 20, 2007, Cerus spun its immunotherapy development efforts off into a privately financed company.

Others may assert infringement claims against us, and should we be found to infringe upon their patents, or otherwise impermissibly utilize their intellectual property, our ability to continue to use our technology or the licensed technology could be materially restricted or prohibited. If this event occurs, we may be required to obtain licenses from the holders of our intellectual property, enter into royalty agreements or redesign our products so as not to utilize this intellectual property, each of which may prove to be uneconomical or otherwise impossible. Licenses or royalty agreements required in order for us to use this technology may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. These claims could result in litigation, which could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Such competitive events, technologies and patents may limit our ability to raise funds, prevent other companies from collaborating with us, and in certain cases prevent us from further developing our technology due to third party patent blocking right. See "Item 1. Description of Business—Patents and Licenses."

We are dependent upon our license agreement with Penn, as well as proprietary technology of others.

The manufacture and sale of any products developed by us will involve the use of processes, products or information, the rights to certain of which are owned by others. Although we have obtained licenses with regard to the use of Penn's patents as described herein and certain of such processes, products and information of others, we can provide no assurance that such licenses will not be terminated or expire during critical periods, that we will be able to obtain licenses for other rights which may be important to us, or, if obtained, that such licenses will be obtained on commercially reasonable terms.