Patented Process for Producing Natural Substance GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin (1/7/10 update)

Overview:

GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin process (U.S. # 5,679,864; Author: Harold Bellis; Filed November 3, 1995) produces an exact synthetic replication of the natural substance polyphenolic molecule found in nature and consumed in the diet by individuals in many populations throughout the world as validated by the U.S. Bureau of Standards. This polyphenolic molecule is commonly referred to as "Curcumin."

GenePrint's process produces Curcumin at 99.9% purity with extremely high consistency, product stability (time and temperature), and associated verifiable high quality controls (ISO, CGMP etc).

GenePrint's management also believes that its process enables Curcumin to be produced:

- At the lowest cost in the marketplace at even small commercial volume levels (variable cost structure depending on volume- larger volume leading to lower cost etc.);
- At significant commercial volume with adherence to appropriate ISO,CGMP etc quality standards for worldwide manufacturing, packaging, and distribution (easily produced from a single manufacturing plant if desired).
- In a manner to address other marketing considerations (see page 8).

GenePrint's management is currently looking for a high quality partner to commercialize its process of producing Curcumin to access (and by so doing develop) existing worldwide and potentially new markets for Curcumin. Accordingly patents have also been awarded to GenePrint in Japan, and the EU.

Obvious likely marketplace applications include Human and Animal Dietary Health via "Nutracuetical" / Dietary Supplement/ Functional Food distribution channels and/or general Cosmetic usage.

Curcumin:

For centuries, Curcumin has been used as a food additive, medicinal agent, and in addition a cosmetic and fabric dye, without harboring known side effects. The record of safety has been one of the deciding factors that allowed the FAO/WHO expert committee on food additives to approve it as a natural food coloring substance.

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Curcumin is also listed by the U.S. FDA as an herb Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS) for its intended use as a seasoning and flavoring agent. Curcumin's safety is further indicated since this natural substance is consumed in the food supply of populations in many developing regions in the world, and in the United States.

In Asia this substance in crude mixtures, is consumed extensively in food. In its natural form in crude mixtures, it is also used as a treatment against inflammation, skin wounds and tumors.

Curcumin has been reported to reduce the size of tumors and pain of human oral cancer. Credible preliminary studies in animal models have demonstrated it is very effective in preventing tumors of the colon, breast, small intestine, mouth and skin.

All of these biological effects of the natural molecule are also caused by the primary pharmacological actions of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin as both an antioxidant and a broad anti-inflammatory substance with many anti-inflammatory properties.

As an antioxidant, GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin scavenges active oxygen species such as hydroxyl radicals, superoxide anions, and singlet oxygen molecules that cause damage to cells; it also interferes with lipid peroxidation, xanthine oxidase activity and nitrate/nitrogen oxide production.

The anti-inflammatory activity of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin appears to result from its strong ability to decrease important inflammatory chemicals in living cells, including decreased arachidonic acid release and metabolism via diminished activities of phospholipases A_2 (through phosphatidylcholine) and Cγ1 (through phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-biphosphate), Δ^5 –desaturase, cyclooxygenase, and lipoxygenase. Those substances also have been linked to both the initiation and postinitiation stages of carcinogenesis.

Consistent with its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity, GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin in its common environment of crude (sic "natural") mixtures has demonstrated chemopreventive activity during multiple stages of cancer formation. It has been specifically shown that Curcumin inhibits biological processes that contribute to cancer, e.g., mutagenesis, clastogenesis and DNA-carcinogen adduct formation, and decreased expression of c-*jun*, c-*fos* and c-*myc* oncogenes, possibly through inhibition of protein kinases in cells.

GenePrint's Management has made available to the U.S. National Cancer Institute GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin. The NCI studied a classical animal model for colon cancer development and found extensive inhibition of colon cancer by GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin together with evidence of its anti-inflammatory activity; the compound was given in food, in amounts consumed by human populations for centuries.

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Other credible studies both in the U.S. and abroad have indicated that Curcumin in crude mixtures has antitumor activity in multiple organs. These studies can be easily researched via open information posted on the internet or by accessing special subscription services such as "PubMed" etc.

GenePrint's Management believes that these marketplace studies/ trials make use of Curcumin derived from natural sources via various small suppliers.

The following article citing GenePrint's human pilot study for Proctitis/Colitis/IBD and Crohn's Disease was recently pulled-up by a Google search.

St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center, Columbia University uses ***GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin*** *in (1) Inflammatory Diseases of the Large Intestine (Proctitis, Colitis) and (2) Inflammatory Diseases of the Small Intestine (IBD, Crohn's Disease) human pilot studies.*

Design: Open-label study.

Participants:

Group 1: Five patients (3 women and 2 men, ages 28-54 years) with a diagnosis of ulcerative proctitis (symptoms ranging from 1 to 32 years)--at the start of the study all patients were taking 5-amonosalicyclic acid (5ASA) compounds by mouth and/or rectum; two were taking sulfasalazine (2 g/day; one person was taking prednisone (10 mg/day); and one taking azathiopine (100 mg/day).

Group 2: Five patients (three men and two women; ages 33-65 years) with an established diagnosis of Crohn's disease--at the start of the study three were taking 6-methylprednisone (75 mg/day); one was taking colestid (3 g/day); and one was taking both flagyl (500 mg/day) and budesonide (9mg/day).

Study Medication and Dosage:

Group 1: 550 mg of curcumin b.i.d. for 1 month and then 550 mg t.i.d. for another month.

Group 2: 360 mg of curcumin t.i.d. for 1 month and then 360 mg q.i.d. for 2 months.

Duration: Two months for Group 1 and three months for Group 2.

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Outcome Measures:

Group 1: Sigmoidoscopies and biopsies were performed at baseline and the end of the study. Inflammation was also measured by erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP). The primary outcome was the change in a global score which used the following parameters: general well-being, number of stools, stool quality, stool blood, abdominal pain, rectal pain and urgency, medications required (i.e. was medication unchanged, reduced or eliminated), and endoscopy results.

Group 2: Crohn's Disease Activity Index (CDAI), CRP, ESR, complete blood counts, and liver and renal function studies were completed at baseline and at the end of the study. Changes in CDAI and ESR were the primary outcome measures.

Key Findings:

Group 1: All 5 patients with proctitis improved significantly by the end of the study according to the global score ($p < 0.02$). The major changes were found in the number and quality of stools. Two patients eliminated their prestudy 5ASA medications, two reduced their medication, and one continued taking 5ASA suppositories. The one patient taking prednisone also discontinued the medication at the end of the study. In all 5 patients, ESR and CRP returned to within normal limits by the end of the study.

Group 2: The CDAI for all 5 patients was reduced, with a mean reduction of 55 points. ESR fell as well with a mean reduction of 10 mm/hr and CRP was reduced by an average of 0.1 mg/dl. There were no changes in liver or renal function tests. Four patients reported more formed stools, less frequent bowel movements, and less abdominal pain and cramping. One patient reported decreased muscle soreness and felt better after exercise. One patient discontinued due to lack of treatment effect and a slight worsening of fistula output.

Practice Implications: Curcumin, the major pigment in turmeric (Curcuma longa), has long been known to possess both antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. The authors of this small pilot study also point to proposed immunosuppressive actions as well--a less-proven mechanism of action than the first two.

Completed at St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center, Columbia University, the results of this interesting study will hopefully pave the way for a dose-response study in patients with inflammatory bowel disease--the doses used in this study are on the low side. These results should lead to a larger scale, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. In the meantime, turmeric extracts standardized to high percentages of curcumin are readily available and worth a try in this patient population.

Holt PR, Katz S. Kirshoff R. Curcumin therapy in inflammatory bowel disease: A pilot study. Digestive Dis Sci 2005;50:2191-3.

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Background of the GenePrint Studies/ Management's Summary:

Ulcerative colitis and proctitis are chronic relapsing nonspecific inflammatory bowel diseases. Proctitis often does not spread to other parts of the colon but remains isolated to the lower colon (rectal and distal sigmoid regions). This disease tends to be very chronic and requires constant suppressive medical treatment.

Many patients with ulcerative proctitis respond to one of the 5-amino salicylic acid drugs including azulfidine. However, when these drugs are discontinued, relapses usually follow in a few days to 2-3 weeks.

In some individuals, the 5-amino salicylic acid compound is insufficient to bring the disease under control and such patients require immunosuppressive agents or corticosteroids in addition. Other patients do not tolerate the medication or discontinue it because of fear of long-term side effects. More widespread forms of colitis are treated with similar types of medications.

The causes of ulcerative colitis, proctitis and other variations of chronic nonspecific inflammatory bowel disease are unknown. However, this inflammation is accompanied by an upregulation of prostaglandin synthesis as well as an increase in prostaglandin concentrations in the bowel wall. There also is stimulation of NFkB, a crucial intracellular signaling moiety.

Data from prior studies have indicated that most of the ingested GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin is excreted rapidly in the colon.

Since 5-amino salicylic acid compounds, current treatments for colitis and proctitis, are not tolerated by some patients and are not successful in the treatment of some individuals, management carried out a small open label study to evaluate the effect of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin (with is broad anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties) on inflammation in the distal colon of patients with established ulcerative proctitis who previously responded to some form of 5-amino salicylic acid treatment.

Aims of Clinical Study

The aims of the study were to determine whether giving GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin would result in a reduction of symptoms, a reduction of inflammation, or a reduction in the use of other treatments for patient with ulcerative proctosigmoiditis. The response of the disease was evaluated by clinical, endoscopic and histologic criteria.

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Methods of Study

Five subjects with known chronic nonspecific ulcerative proctosigmoiditis gave informed consent for the study and were administered capsules of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin 2 times daily for one month.

Subjects had blood tests for safety performed at baseline and at the end of the two month study, as well as a baseline sigmoidoscopy with photo documentation and biopsies for histologic evaluation.

Subjects also kept a simple daily diary noting the number in consistency of bowel movements, the presence of blood, any rectal pain. One subject was advised to increase her treatment to 3 capsules twice daily (total 1575 mg) because of failure to note significant improvement in symptoms in the first month of treatment.

Results

There were no clinical side effects from taking GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin. Laboratory data also have shown no changes. The clinical and endoscopic evaluations that were performed before starting the study, and at the end of the study (2 months) are shown in Table 1. The changes in clinical findings have demonstrated improvements both in clinical and endoscopic measurements with significant reductions in the use of other medications including steroids. The 5-ASA and steroid medications have important side effects, and it is highly unusual for patients with proctitis to be able to discontinue steroids. There was a significant improvement in the clinical symptom score in the patient group, falling from a total of a mean abnormal score of 7.5 to 4, and a reduction in the endoscopic score from a mean score of 2 to 1.25.

The major changes that occurred were in the *general well being of the volunteer subjects* and their *number of stools and stool quality*. *Abdominal pain* generally was absent, and improved in the one subject who complained of this symptom. There was an improvement in *stool urgency* in 2 of the 4 subjects.

Table 1

Effect of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin Administration in Ulcerative Proctitis

	Before	After
Clinical Score	7.5	4.0
Endoscopic Score	2.0	1.25

Mean Scores on 4 subjects completing the study

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Conclusions of Study

It is clear from this small open labeled study that GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin is well tolerated by patients with ulcerative proctosigmoiditis. No subject complained of symptoms that could be ascribed to the medication. Patients with ulcerative proctitis generally tend to be relatively well, although they have frequent and loose bowel movements often containing blood. Some patients have rectal urgency.

GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin appears to have a significant effect on the number of bowel movements and the stool quality, with reduction in urgency of 2 of the 3 subjects that had this complaint; several individuals in this study also did want to take steroids after experiencing the positive effects of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin. Endoscopic improvement occurred in some subjects and no patients became worse.

A second pilot clinical trial also was carried out. Five subjects, three men and two women, with an established diagnosis of Crohn's disease were entered into this pilot study to determine whether the addition of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin to existing treatments for Crohn's disease would result in a reduction of inflammation with the ability to reduce other concomitant anti-inflammatory agents.

Of the five subjects, four completed successfully and one discontinued due to lack of treatment effect with a slight worsening of fistulae. The subjects were treated with GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin 360 mg (1 capsule) three times daily for 1 month and then 360 mg (4 capsules) four times daily for the remaining 2 months. All subjects tolerated GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin well with no adverse effects.

CDAI scores for all completed subjects fell, with a mean reduction of 55 points, sedimentation rate fell as well, with a mean reduction of 10 MM/HR. C reactive protein was reduced by a mean of 0.1 mg/dl. There were no changes in indices of liver or renal function.

Visits occurred every month at which the four completed subjects reported improvement in clinical symptoms as follows; more formed stools, less frequent bowel movements, and less abdominal pain and cramping. One subject reported decreased muscle soreness, commonly felt after his exercise routine.

The results of this pilot study indicate that further study is warranted. A larger scale, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with monthly lab analyses and CDAI scores to help determine reductions in concomitant medications is indicated.

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Table 2

Sub #	CDAI (1)	CDAI (2)	Change	% Change	CRP (1)	CRP (2)	% Change
1	225	196	-29	-12.89%	0.3	0.2	-0.33%
2	253	155	-98	-38.74%	0.1	0.1	0%
3	250	239	-11	-4.40%	0.4	0.2	-0.50%
4	302	220	-82	-27.15%	0.4	0.3	-0.25%
5	dropped out after month 1						

Sub #	Sed rt (1)	Sed rt (2)	Change	% Change
1	23	19	-4	-17.39%
2	11	6	-5	-45.45%
3	24	7	-17	-70.83%
	42	28	-14	-33.33%

Specific Attributes of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin:

- Patented Process (U.S., Japan, EU);
- Process produces 99.9 % pure active molecule;
- Chemical "ring" validated as a match to the natural molecule by U.S. Bureau of Standards.
- Lowest cost in marketplace;
- Stable;
- Able to be Micronized;
- Gene Print's synthetic Curcumin used in Human Pilot Study (Holt, Katz) for Crohn's Disease.

General Attributes of "Natural Curcumin" and GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin:

- Demonstrated to be "not toxic" even in recent super dosage trials (AIDS patients);
- No known side effects are reported;
- Ability to be taken over an extended period of time (as opposed to antibiotics and pain killers);
- Clinically demonstrated to decrease intestinal inflammation and its symptoms (IBD, proctitis, colitis);
- Clinically demonstrated to relieve pain, bleeding, and to provide with broad anti-inflammatory effects via multiple biochemical pathways, without being a sulfasalazine based product;
- Enhanced anti-oxidant characteristics;

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- Very broad applications and delivery systems (oral, cream etc) and low cost structure;
- Ability to be combined with other natural substances and pharmaceutical agents for enhanced (synergistic) activity

R- Kane Products:

R-Kane Products is a highly regarded producer of a variety of quality diet related nutritional products that are produced in liquid, powder, cereal, and bar forms. These products are generally offered by physicians to patients that have requested medical assistance in their weight reduction efforts. R-Kane Products is privately owned and is based in PA.

R-Kane Products and other investors have formed Gene Print Inc. to be the Assignee of a Patented Process for the synthesis of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin and directly related compounds. This process produces a synthetic GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin that is extremely high in quality, purity (99.9% per NBS) and cost effective.

GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin was designed to address and overcome the perceived weaknesses of the natural product:

1. There are significant issues with quality control associated with the origination and packaging of "natural" or "organic" nutritional/ dietary health products (recent press on peanuts, toothpaste, pet food etc). As a general rule, as output of naturally sourced product increases, the quality of product and associated packaging often declines. One might expect that governmental regulations/oversight will only increase adding to the cost structure of any natural sourced product.

2. "Natural" or "organic" sources do not offer the practical extraction of a highly pure Curcumin product without natural or other impurities being added to facilitate the extraction;

3. Extraction of Curcumin from natural sources (and prior synthetic processes) have traditionally resulted in low yields, variable output, and high cost. Not all plants have the same potency characteristics given growing location, seed type, climate, soil, and specific growing season attributes etc.

4. Natural Sourced products often have very material temperature and time stability weaknesses due to their manufacturing processes and the materials involved.

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Business Objective of GenePrint:

R-Kane Products and Gene Print Inc. are looking for business partners to help develop the production of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin product.

Management believes that there are three courses of action that can be taken at this time. The first of these options is the marketing of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin as a "Nutraceutical" or Dietary Supplement; the second of these options is the marketing of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin as a drug; the third of these options is marketing GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin as a cosmetic additive.

It should be noted that Management believes that the preferred course of action is the Nutraceutical/ Dietary Supplement approach.

1. Nutraceutical/ Dietary Supplement/ Functional Food:

   By using the U.S. FDA exception for Nutraceutical/ Dietary Supplements/ Functional Foods that allows usage as long as structure and function are defined and documented under the self-certifying guidelines of the Hatch Act (DESHA), management believes that full commercial development of its synthetic GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin can be implemented inexpensively.

   Nutraceuticals are dietary supplements that do not require U.S. FDA approval if either form (what it is) or function (specific usage) can be identified.

   Well-known examples of Nutraceuticals/ Dietary Supplements/ Functional Foods that have been brought to market with this approach are Lycopene, Lutein, Ginseng, Ginko etc.

   Furthermore, the research demonstrating beneficial properties of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin as an anti-inflammatory, antitumor and antioxidant agent are significantly greater than the research carried out on these other substances.

   Once marketed as a Nutraceutical /Dietary Supplement/ Functional Food, management can implement a survey on users that can support any future desire to get the synthetic GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin product licensed by the U.S. FDA.

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2. New IND:

   Management has already performed Stage 1 Testing by validating the chemistry of the structure, stability, dosage, required animal testing, and limited clinical trials (10 patients). The door is open for further IND related studies to be done although costs and time associated with these studies can be material.

3. Cosmetics:

   Management also believes that its synthetic GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin would make a well-received addition to cosmetics, given its ability to block both UVA and UVB rays and the populations growing concern with sun exposure issues. Most existing sun protection chemicals that are used in cosmetics only block UVB rays. Many believe that UVA rays are more harmful to skin than UVA rays. There are also studies indicating that Curcumin has healing benefits to human dermis.

   Management has noted that cosmetic applications do not require any FDA approval. To roll-out a cosmetic application, a skin patch test is required (24 hour application) on a population sample and this is followed by an assay to verify that the GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin does not react with the other chemicals in the cosmetic (3-6 months).

4. Coloring:

   Our synthetic curcumin is yellow in color ("Goulden's Mustard" color) and is tasteless. Accordingly, it is believed that this will be an attractive aspect to those business entities that are involved in offering food colorings to the nutraceutical/ functional food/ dietary supplement marketplaces.

Competition:

There are a variety of drugs and supplements that are currently being used as applications to address IBD, radiation exposure, anti oxidant and cosmetic situations. A summary follows:

IBD/ Crohn's Disease:

- Sulfasalazine (mild cases of IBD) with other 5 ASA agents being used if Sulfasalazine cannot be tolerated (per Sulfasalazine, these other 5 ASA agents also contain Mesalamine, a substance that helps control inflammation). Possible side effects of Mesalamine are nausea, vomiting, heartburn, diarrhea, and headache.

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- Corticosteroids (active cases). Possible side effects include a greater susceptibility to infection.

- Immunosuppressive Drugs such as 6-Mercaptopurine and Azathioprine. These drugs work by blocking the immune reaction that contributes to inflammation. Possible side effects are nausea, vomiting and diarrhea and may also lower a person's resistance to infection.

- Monoclonal Antibodies and Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) substances such as Infliximab (brand name Remicade) used in severe cases where other treatments have not been effective. These drugs remove the TNF protein that is produced by the immune system before it reaches the intestine, thereby preventing inflammation. Possible side effects are still being evaluated. It is noted that these drugs are not appropriate for people with heart conditions.

- Antibiotics. These drugs have only limited application in IBD and are used principally to treat bacterial overgrowth in the small intestine caused by stricture, fistulas, or prior surgery.

- Antidiarrheal agents. These applications have only limited value.

- Surgery. Some forms of IBD can be treated by the removal of the inflamed intestinal tract. In the case of Crohn's disease and several other forms of IBD, this approach can offer some relief but does not offer a cure. The inflammation tends to return next to the area of intestine that has been removed.

Radiation Exposure:

A variety of treatments are available for the treatment of pain, swelling and bleeding associated with radiation related medical treatments for cancer, and other diseases. Many of these treatments have only a finite human tolerance.

- Potassium Iodide (i.e. salt) has been found helpful in blocking the absorption of radiation by the Thyroid gland, a part of the body that has been found to be highly susceptible to radiation related cancers.

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Anti-oxidant/ Vitamin Therapy:

Research is currently being performed and evaluated to see to what extent free radicals can be neutralized by diet related applications. Related studies have shown some value in the following: Vitamins C and E, Beta Carotene, Copper, Manganese, Selenium, and Zinc. A major issue with Vitamin Therapy and any related Herbal or Botanical treatments is the fact that they are not regulated to the same extent as drugs by the U.S. FDA and for this reason do not usually have the support of highly credible research. Also, in many cases there is justified concern about the purity/ standardization of these treatments, their toxicity and their interaction with other drugs.

Cosmetic Applications:

The most common chemicals topically applied and used for blocking UVB/UVA rays are Octyl Methoxycinnamate, Octyl Salicylate and Oxybenzone. It is believed that GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin has similar blocking properties and that its chemical composition will not cause any allergic reactions or substantially alter the effectiveness or application of cosmetic mediums or bases where it might be used.

Market Size:

- Inflammatory Bowel Disease/ Colitis etc. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 people in the U.S. have IBD and colitis. (If all these people were to take GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin at dosages that have been used in trails i.e. 4.5 pills per day that would lead to a yearly total of approximately 2 billion pills). The incidence of IBD/ Colitis is expected to become an even greater issue as population ages as evidenced by recent media reports.

- Crohn's Disease. It is estimated by Crohn's Online (Abbott Labs) that approximately 500,000 people in the U.S. alone have Crohn's Disease. In the UK and Australia estimates report approximately 60,000 and 30,000 cases respectively providing an indication of the worldwide scope of Crohn's Disease with various populations. It has been also estimated that as many as 80% of people suffering from the disease will require surgery at some point even though a growing number of drug and steroid treatments have been developed.

- Hemorrhoids. While a secondary disease association, hemorrhoids are estimated to impact 20-40 million Americans with relatively crude existing surgical, medicinal ("Preparation H" etc), and Nutraceutical treatments. The market for hemorrhoid related applications in the U.S. alone has been estimated at $3-6 billion per year. It has been estimated that between 50-80% of the U.S. population will have hemorrhoids at some point in their lives.

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- Radiation. Treatment applications for Curcumin appear to be very significant as pain and swelling are significantly reduced in post cancer treatment situations. There is also the potential of Curcumin's use in military and national emergency situations with both prophylactic and post exposure benefits.

- Cosmetics are a worldwide business with face applications the major segment of the market.

- Animal Health. It is believed that there is a very large market for animal health given the anti-inflammatory and general health properties of Curcumin.

- General Nutritional Health. The metrics vary to a large degree but the market for stand-alone supplements is material (Vitamin C being one of the largest products in this category etc). Additionally there is a growing use of plant derived products in foods (Lycopene in Ketchup etc).

Support of Medical Doctors and Medical Researchers:

The study and usage of GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin is being supported by leading medical researchers and physicians.

These individuals currently work at leading research institutes and hospitals (Peter Holt/ Martin Lipkin - Strang Cancer Prevention Center, Rockefeller University NYC; Seymour Katz -St. Lukes Roosevelt, Columbia University NYC) and, in some cases, are co-founders and/or investors in Gene Print Inc.

Upon appropriate interest, these individuals are available for detailed discussions relating to GenePrint's Synthetic Curcumin and to Gene Print's patented process.

Contact Information: Please Contact Bev Corbin at the coordinates noted at the bottom of this page.

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