

JSW Lifesciences GmbH – a new name for an experienced team.

Most of the people may ask why, after being almost 10 years on the market with a name that is

well recognised by existing and potential customers already, to change to a new corporate identity?

The reason was, that we want to express more clearly to everybody, in particular to people who don't know us our dedication of research in the field of serious diseases which are threatening millions of people and destroying the lives of patients and caregivers. We also want to express our dedication towards improved treatment strategies for these diseases and other health threats of human beings. We intend to underline our efforts to support the development of new, efficacious and safe treatments. Of course the name change is also closely associated with our finalised move to the new facility which will allow JSW Life Sciences to provide better service to our customers. Furthermore, it is also associated with our 10th anniversary we are going to celebrate later this year. The new name still maintains the recognition factor of the trade mark JSW. The new logo should express the dynamic of a dedicated and customer orientated team. JSW Life Sciences is now the corporate identity for a whole group of associated enterprises all over Europe which were founded by the original

group in Austria to improve in particular our clinical research services all over Europe, but also to increase our capabilities in basic science for development of new methods and more refined research tools for different drug development programs. During the 10 years, since the foundation of JSW, there was also an enormous development, from initial basic science focused tissue culture models towards improved animal models of neurodegenerative diseases and finally the establishment of a strong clinical research group. All this became now JSW Life Sciences, and the company will continue to serve our customers in a quality orientated manner. With state-of-the-art technologies, we will continue with our contribution to efficacious drug development.

M. Windisch, CEO and President
JSW Life Sciences

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Upcoming Meetings

Cannes Apr. 27–30, 2009	Huntington's Disease Therapeutics 2009	http://www.regonline.com/builder/site/Default.aspx?eventid=689294
Vienna July 11-16, 2009	International Conference on Alzheimer's Disease	http://www.alz.org/icad/
Chicago Oct. 17-21, 2009	Neuroscience 2009	http://www.sfn.org/am2009/
Las Vegas Oct. 29-30, 2009	Clinical Trials on Alzheimer's Disease	http://www.ctad.fr/

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Only a Few Days to Go: AD/PD – 2009

Next Tuesday the 9th AD/PD meeting will start in Prague/Czech Republic. Close to 3000 participants are expected to come.

In the last years this conference evolved to be one of the two most important meetings in the field.

Close to the posters there will be an exhibition area. JSW Life Sciences will have booth #21. This year our company will attend the meeting with

a very strong delegation. Specialists from all departments will be available to discuss all types of research needs.

Furthermore several JSW Life Sciences researchers will provide insight into our work by presenting five posters (#214, #349, #356 and #429) as well as one oral presentation (Hall B, Fri. 9:10 a.m.).

Clinical Research Offices in Southeastern Europe

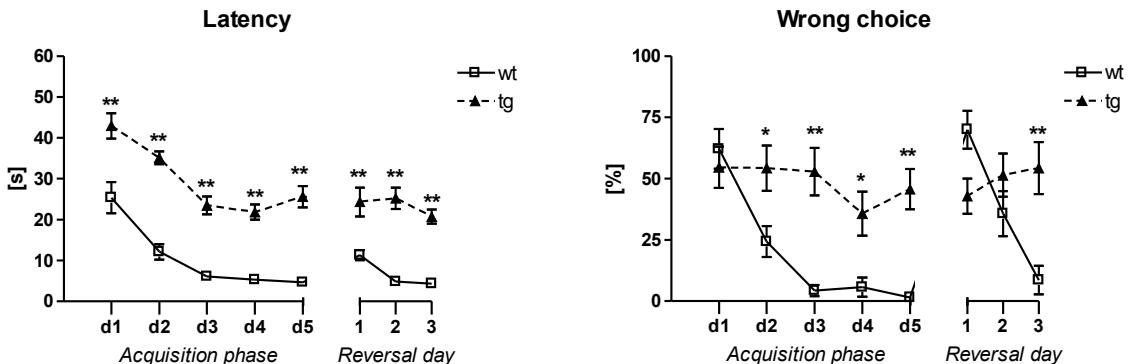
The office of JSW Life Sciences Croatia was established as an Austrian subsidiary in late 2004. Today an experienced team of high performing specialists in clinical research is operating in Zagreb (Croatia), Belgrade (Serbia) and Skopje (Macedonia). To expand and maintain stronger connections with neighbouring states further offices where opened in Brezice (Slovenia), Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Belgrade (Serbia).

In addition to the services currently offered, the regional offices built up groups for marketing authorization, pharmacovigilance and regulatory affairs in former Yugoslav countries. In close collaboration with JSW Life Sciences Graz the teams in Southeastern Europe perform several clinical trials.

Two-Choice Swim Tank Test

The two-choice swim tank test is a simple visual discrimination task, where mice are trained to escape from an aversive water environment by climbing onto a hidden platform. The used method is a modified version described previously by Lione et al. (1999).

In short, a corridor-like tank is filled with colored water and illuminated on one end with a lamp. The transparent, cylindrical platform is positioned either at the dark or lit end of the tank and placed about 0.5 cm beneath the water surface. Mice are released in the



The left graph represents the escape latency and the right graph the percentage of wrong choices either as day means (acquisition phase) or as means of the first, second and third 5 trials on the reversal day of all animals per group. Asterisks represent significant differences between wt and tg animals * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$.

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center of the tank facing a side wall and allowed to swim for up to 60 seconds or until they find the platform. Each mouse is given a certain number of training trials to swim towards or away from the light (counterbalanced across subjects) to escape onto the platform. Following the 5 days lasting training (acquisition phase), on day 6 (reversal day), the platform is switched towards the opposite end of the corridor, while the lit lamp remains at the former position. In all trials, both choice and latency to reach the platform are recorded.

The main advantage of the two-choice swim tank test is that spatial learning abilities can be tested also in modest motor-impaired animals, because the choice

accuracy is in contrast to the latency not influenced by motor deficits.

10 months old R6/2 mice (a Huntington's disease animal model) were tested in the two-choice swim tank task. These transgenic animals (tg) displayed significantly slower learning capabilities, compared to wild type (wt) littermates, during acquisition training and also on the reversal day, seen in the higher escape latency and higher number of wrong choices.

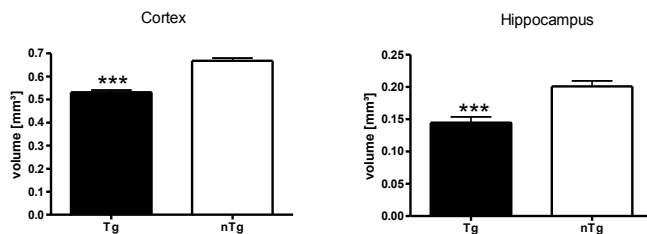
References:

Lione et al. • Progressive Learning Deficits in R6/2 Mice J. Neurosci., December 1, 1999, 19(23):10428–10437 10429

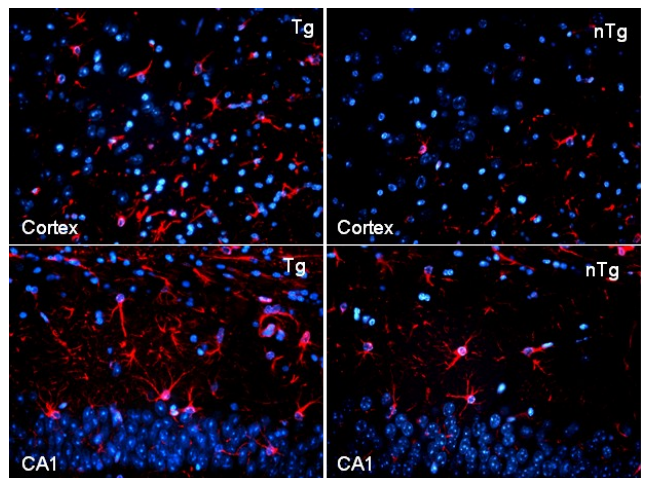
Histologic Investigations in R6/2 Mice

Histology Perfectly Supports Results of Two Choice Swim Tank Test

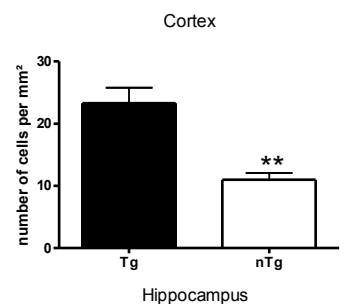
R6/2 mice are reported to accumulate human Huntingtin in the nucleolus of neurons. CAG trinucleotide repeats lead to distinct motor but also memory impairments. Cortical and striatal atrophy were reported, however, we were able to trace a brain volume loss also in the hippocampus, a region critical for memory formation. This approximate 20% volume loss is accompanied by a smooth but steady higher emergence of astroglia.



Astrogliosis: Quantitative and qualitative comparison of astrocytosis in R6/2 transgenic (Tg) and non transgenic (nTg) mice. R6/2 mice feature increased emergence of astrocytes compared to the nTg control. Left: Graphs represent the number of astrocytes per mm². Right: Dapi (blue) plus GFAP (red) exemplarily in the primary somatosensory cortex and CA1 region of the hippocampus.



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The following points concisely specify the pathology of this mouse model:

- Accumulation of intracellular Huntingtin protein in nearly every cortical and hippocampal neuron.
- Increased emergence of astrocytes in the hippocampus and cortex
- Approximately 20% brain volume loss in the hippocampus and cortex at the young age of 4 months.

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