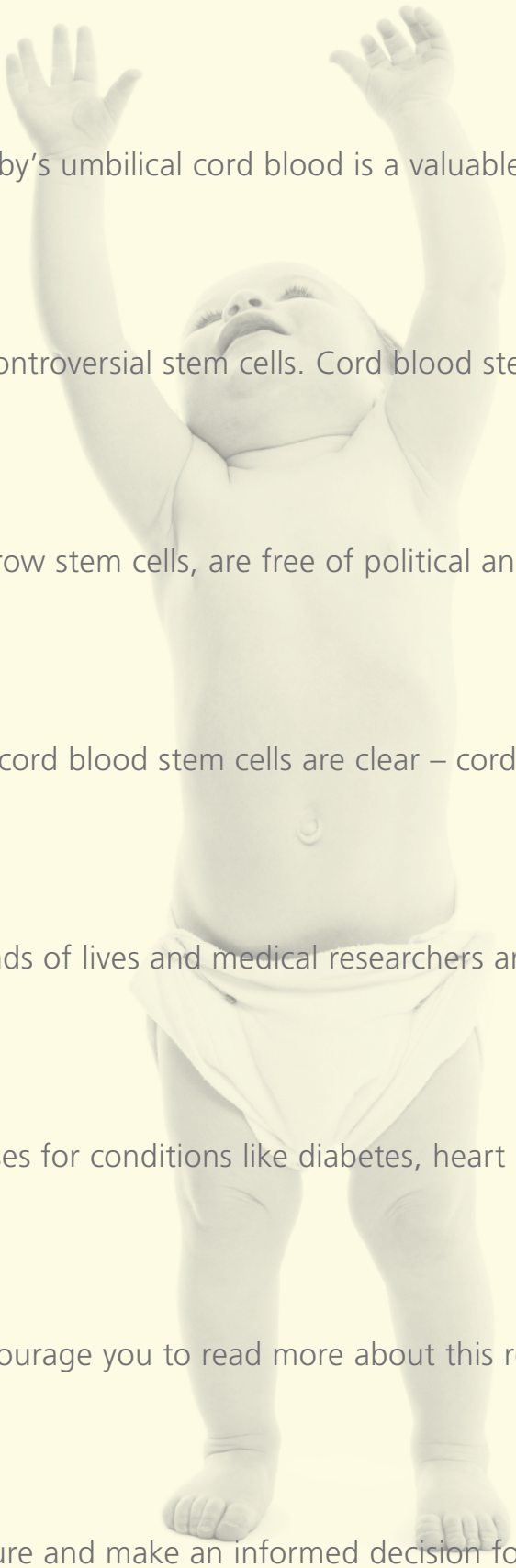
Discover the power
of your newborn's cord blood.

ViaCord | Cord Blood Banking + Research®

From PerkinElmer

What's so special about your newborn's cord blood?



Your baby's umbilical cord blood is a valuable source of noncontroversial stem cells. Cord blood stem cells, like bone marrow stem cells, are free of political and ethical debate.

The benefits of cord blood stem cells are clear – cord blood has already saved thousands of lives and medical researchers are now exploring potential new uses for conditions like diabetes, heart disease and stroke.

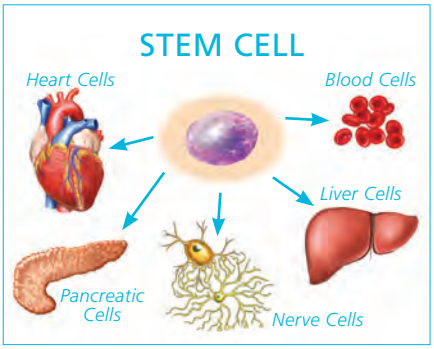
We encourage you to read more about this remarkable gift of nature and make an informed decision for your family.

Stem Cells: The New Era in Medicine

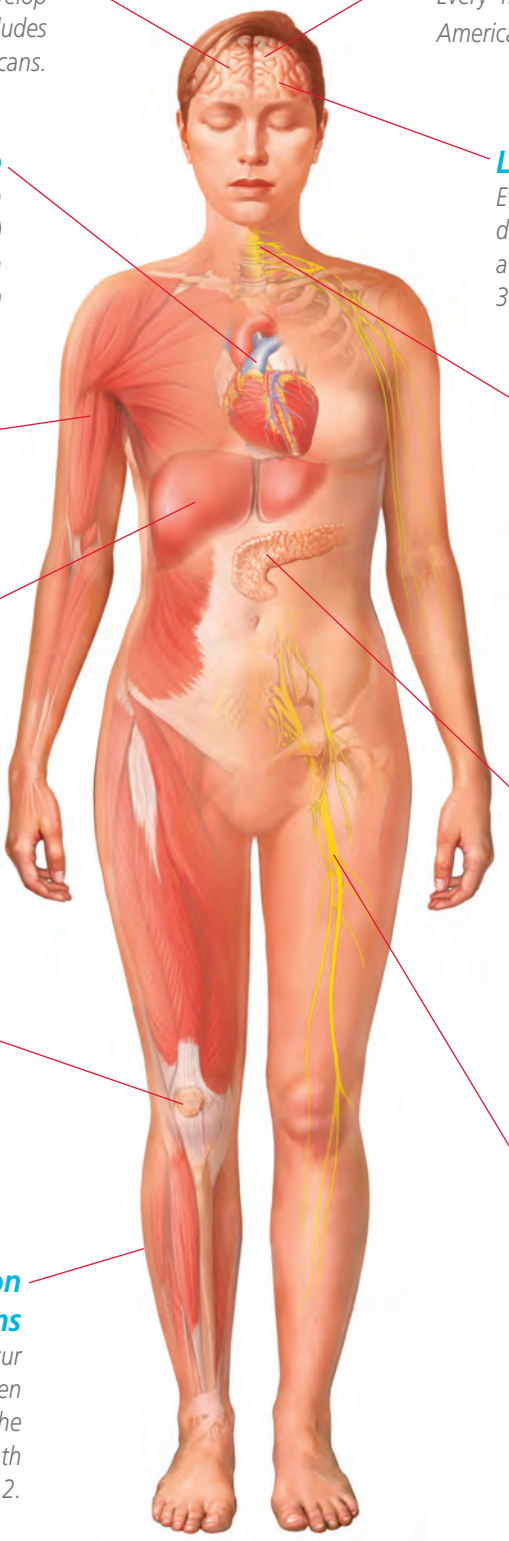
Unlike most conventional medicines that treat symptoms, cellular medicines focus on correcting and/or replacing diseased or damaged cells.

Stem cells are the building blocks of organ tissue, blood and the immune system.

Stem cells can also turn into other types of cells including heart, muscle and nerve cells.



Future Potential of Stem Cells



Alzheimer's Disease
10% of those over age 65 will develop Alzheimer's, which currently includes 4.5 million Americans.

Stroke
Every 45 seconds, someone in America has a stroke.

Heart Disease
The leading cause of death in U.S. (1 million every year) Currently, 12.6 million Americans suffer from Heart Disease.

Lou Gehrig's Disease (ALS)
Every year, 10,000 new cases are diagnosed in the U.S. Once diagnosed, a patient's life-expectancy ranges from 3 to 5 years.

Muscular Dystrophy
20,000-50,000 people are affected by Muscular Dystrophy annually.

Spinal Cord Injuries
243,000 Americans suffer from spinal cord injuries. Over 40% of all cases are caused by vehicle accidents.

Liver Disease
25 million Americans (1 in 12) are or have been afflicted with liver and biliary diseases. Up to 50% have no symptoms and the first sign of liver disease may be an abnormal blood test.

Diabetes
*In the U.S. alone, 17.9 million people suffer from Diabetes and it is the 7th leading cause of death.**

Bone Regeneration
Osteoporosis is a major public health threat for an estimated 44 million Americans, or 55% of people age 50 and older.

Multiple Sclerosis
An estimated 400,000 Americans are afflicted with MS. The cause is still unknown and relatives of affected people are 8 times more likely to contract the disease.

Skin & Tissue Regeneration for Burn Victims
80% of all burn injuries occur at home, primarily to children (250,000 per year). Burns are the leading cause of accidental death in children under the age of 2.

Disease statistics based on data acquired in 2006. Research into the ability of stem cells to treat these diseases is experimental. Cord blood stem cells may never be proven to be effective treatments for these diseases.
*CDC National Diabetes Fact Sheet, 2007. http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs_2007.pdf, accessed June 18, 2010.

Cord Blood: A Premier Source of Stem Cells

Your baby's cord blood stem cells are a valuable potential medical resource for your baby and family. These valuable cord blood stem cells, like the stem cells found in bone marrow, are non-controversial and free of political and ethical debate surrounding other types of stem cells. Here's what we know about cord blood stem cells today:

- Cord blood stem cells are now used to treat nearly 80 life-threatening diseases including many cancers.
- A baby's cord blood stem cells have the potential to be used for the baby, siblings and other family members.
- A stem cell transplant using cells from the family is recognized as the best treatment option. Transplants from a family member have twice the success rate as transplants using donated cells from outside the family.*
- New treatments with cord blood focus on regenerative medicine. This emerging field of medicine is centered around treatment for conditions such as juvenile diabetes, brain injury, and cerebral palsy, all of which have no cure today.

*Gluckman, et al., New England Journal of Medicine 1997, pp. 373-381.

Advancements in Cord Blood Stem Cells

	1988	2010	2020
Diseases treatable with cord blood	1	80	?
Number of cord blood transplants	1	20,000*	?
Number of family cord blood units banked	0	700,000+	?
Lifetime probability (by age 70) of undergoing a stem cell transplant**	1 in 1,700,000+	1 in 217**	?

- Cord blood stem cells are proven in the treatment of nearly 80 diseases. In the last 20 years, the number of diseases treated with cord blood stem cells has increased rapidly.

- New treatments with cord blood focus on regenerative medicine. This emerging field of medicine is centered around treatment for conditions such as juvenile diabetes, brain injury, and cerebral palsy, all of which have no cure today.

*Broxmeyer, "Cell Stem Cell 6". 8 January 2010. Pp. 21-24 **Nietfeld JJ et al. Biol Blood Marrow Transplantation. 2008;14:316-322.

Diseases Currently Treated With Cord Blood Stem Cells

Below is a list of nearly 80 diseases that have been treated with cord blood stem cells.* However, this list continues to grow as research advances.

Cancers
- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)
- Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- Burkitt's lymphoma
- Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
- Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML)
- Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- Hodgkin's lymphoma
- Lymphomatoid granulomatosis
- Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
- Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)

Bone Marrow Failure Syndromes
- Amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia
- Autoimmune neutropenia (severe)
- Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia
- Cyclic neutropenia
- Diamond-Blackfan anemia
- Evan's syndrome
- Fanconi syndrome
- Glanzmann's thrombasthenia
- Juvenile dermatomyositis
- Kostmann's syndrome
- Pure red cell aplasia (PRCA)
- Shwachman-Diamond syndrome (SDS)
- Severe aplastic anemia
- Congenital sideroblastic anemia
- Thrombocytopenia with absent radius (TAR syndrome)
- Dyskeratosis congenita

Blood Disorders/Hemoglobinpathies
- Sickle-cell anemia (hemoglobin SS)
- HbSC disease
- Sickle β^0 thalassemia
- α-thalassemia major
- β^0-thalassemia major (Cooley's anemia)
- β^0-thalassemia intermedia
- E-β^0 thalassemia
- E-β^+ thalassemia

Metabolic Disorders
- Adrenoleukodystrophy
- Gaucher's disease (infantile)
- Metachromatic leukodystrophy
- Krabbe disease (globoid cell leukodystrophy)
- Gunther's disease
- Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
- Hurler's syndrome
- Hurler-Scheie syndrome
- Hunter's syndrome
- Sanfilippo's syndrome
- Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome
- Mucolipidosis type II, III
- a-mannosidosis
- Niemann-Pick disease, type A, B
- Sandhoff's disease
- Tay-Sachs disease
- Batten disease (inherited neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis)
- Lesch-Nyhan syndrome

Immunodeficiencies
- Ataxia-telangiectasia
- Chronic granulomatous disease
- DiGeorge's syndrome
- IKK gamma deficiency
- Immune dysregulation, polyendocrinopathy X-linked
- Mucolipidosis type II
- Myelokathexis
- X-linked immunodeficiency
- Severe combined immunodeficiency
- Adenosine deaminase deficiency
- Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- X-linked agammaglobulinemia
- X-linked lymphoproliferative disease
- Omenn's syndrome
- Reticular dysplasia
- Thymic dysplasia
- Leukocyte adhesion deficiency

Other
- Osteopetrosis
- Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis
- Langerhans cell histiocytosis

Human Clinical Studies Using Cord Blood
- Type 1 diabetes
- Cerebral palsy
- Brain injury

*Although the potential use of umbilical cord blood is expanding rapidly, the odds that a family member without one of these diseases will need to use their child's cord blood are low. There is no guarantee that the umbilical cord blood will be a match for a family member or will provide a cure. As with any transplant therapy, therapeutic success depends upon many factors beyond the stem cells themselves including patient condition, type of disease, recipient-donor relationship and matching, and other factors. A patient's own cord blood stem cells is not guaranteed to be a suitable treatment option for treating these genetic diseases.

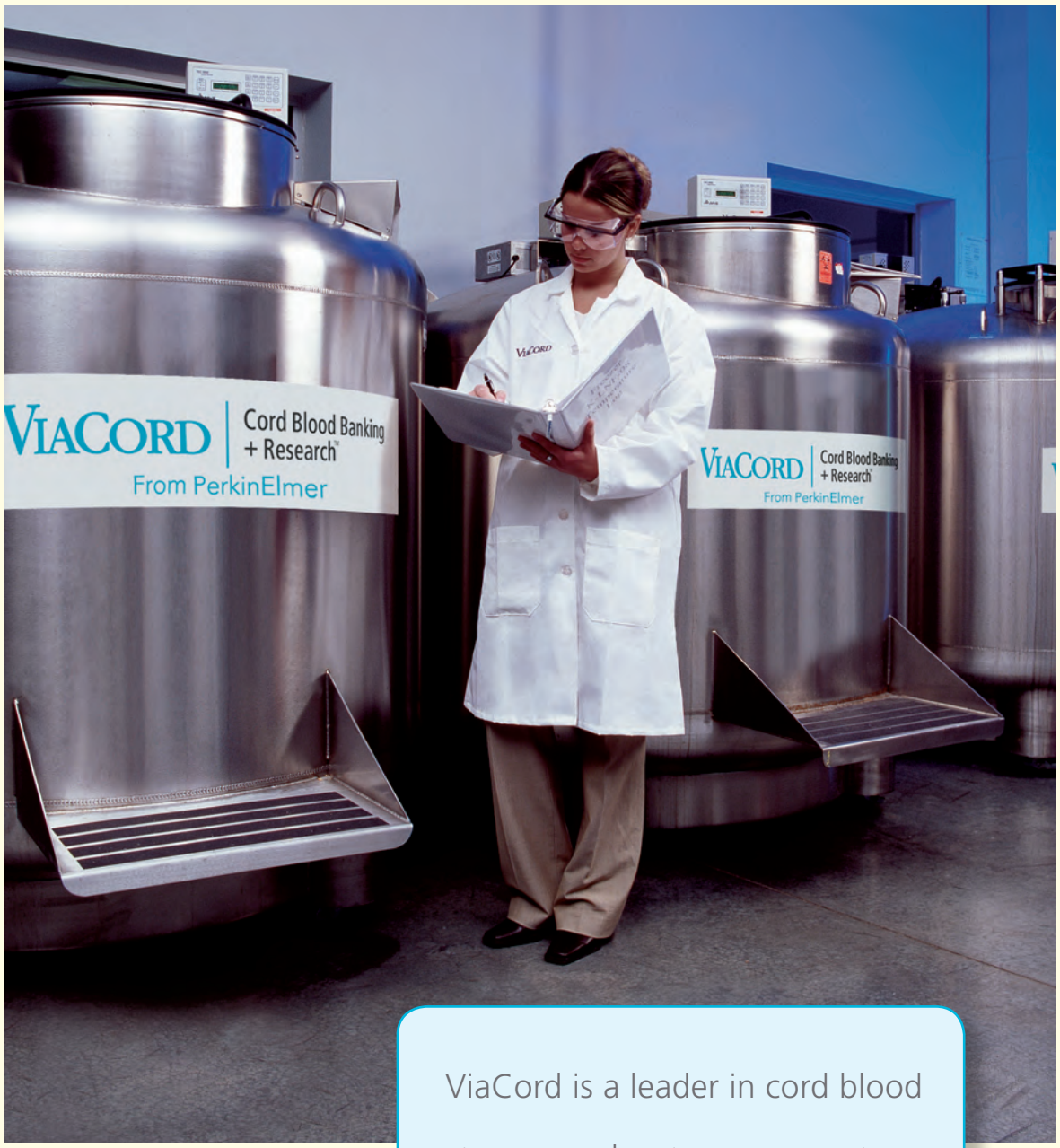
A real life story of cord blood helping families.

Geoff and Amber Patrick of Henderson, NV were blessed with 2 beautiful girls – Paris and Taylor. Life couldn't have been better. That was, until Taylor was diagnosed with leukemia and needed a stem cell transplant. After searching for a suitable donor, the best candidate turned out to be her older sister, Paris. Taylor and Paris underwent the painful but necessary bone marrow stem cell transplant which sent the Leukemia into remission. The Patrick's life returned to normal and in November of the following year, they were blessed with a third beautiful daughter, Trinity. Because of what they had been through with Taylor, they decided to preserve Trinity's cord blood stem cells with ViaCord, just in case. Two years later, that simple decision turned out to be a life-saver for Taylor. Her Leukemia came back and her best chance for success was a cord blood stem cell transplant. Today, Taylor is a happy, healthy little girl – thanks to a seemingly simple decision by her parents to preserve her sister's cord blood with ViaCord.

To view a video of the Patrick Family story and others, visit: www.viacord.com/stories/video

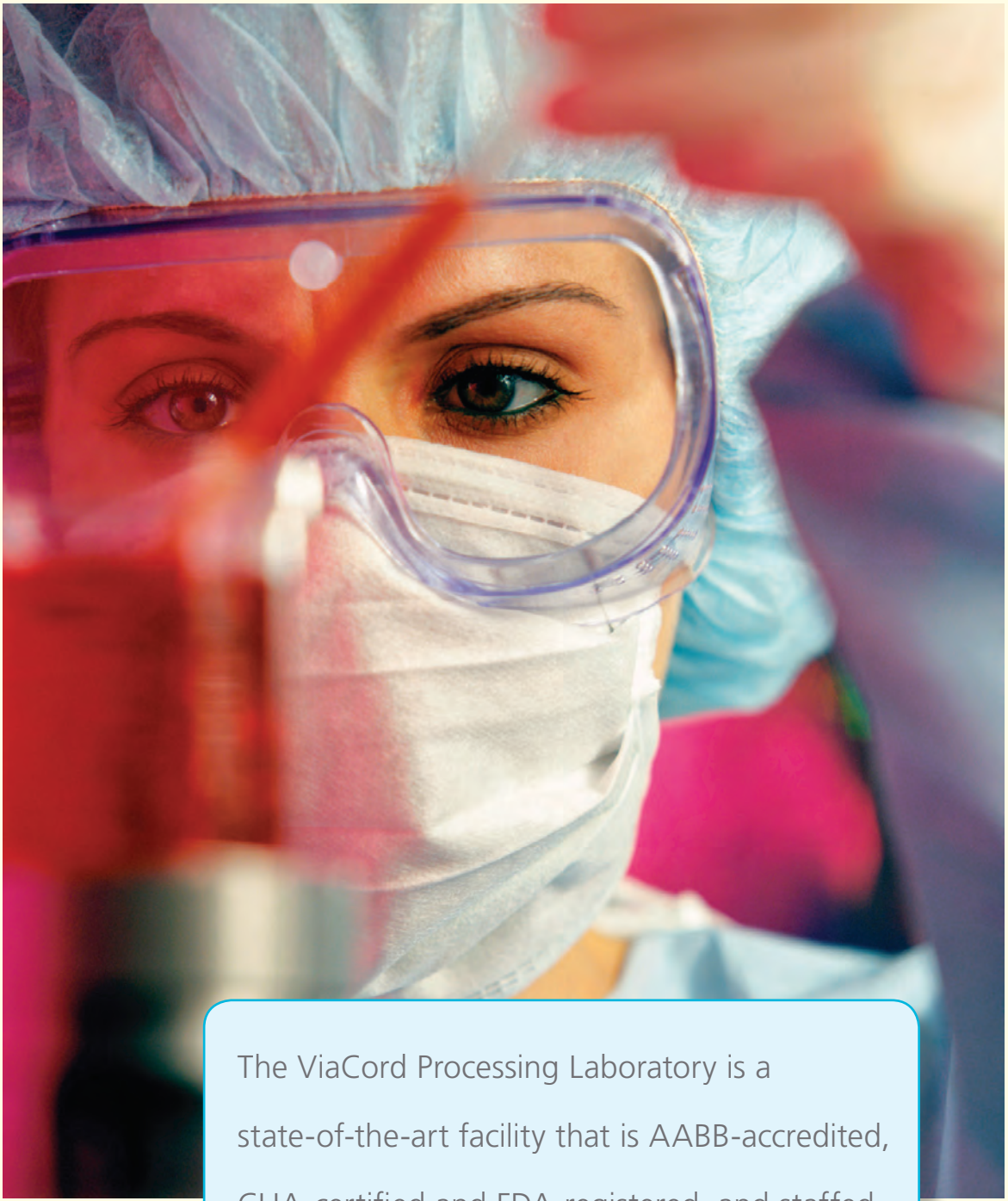
Individual results may vary. Although the potential use of cord blood is expanding rapidly, the odds that a family member without a disease currently treatable with cord blood stem cells will need to use their child's cord blood are low. There is no guarantee that the cord blood will be a match for a family member or will be an appropriate or effective treatment.

ViaCord:
The Cord Blood Experts®



ViaCord is a leader in cord blood storage and a strong supporter of cord blood research focused on finding new treatments using cord blood stem cells.

ViaCord:
The Cord Blood Experts®



The ViaCord Processing Laboratory is a state-of-the-art facility that is AABB-accredited, CLIA-certified and FDA-registered, and staffed by professionals trained in preparing stem cell samples for transplant.

ViaCord's Cord Blood Collection & Processing Expertise

Collection Expertise

Families choosing ViaCord have access to the Cell Sentinel™ Collection Bag – the first FDA-Approved collection bag for use in a sterile environment required by C-sections.

ViaCord's Cell Sentinel™ Cord Blood Collection Bag

Did you know...

Approximately 30% of all babies are delivered by C-section.

ViaCord's Cell Sentinel™ was the first cord blood collection bag given FDA-approval and designed for use in C-section deliveries.

Processing Expertise

Only families choosing ViaCord have access to the expertise that comes from processing over 250,000 cord blood units in a Closed Processing System.

Each cord is processed by professionals trained in preparing stem cell samples for transplant. Our state-of-the art processing laboratory is the first Family Bank to utilize FDA-cleared automated processing technology. The quality of our processing is demonstrated by our extensive history of cord blood transplants. (Please refer to insert for a complete listing of our transplant history.)

ViaCord's Cord Blood Testing & Storage Expertise

Testing Expertise

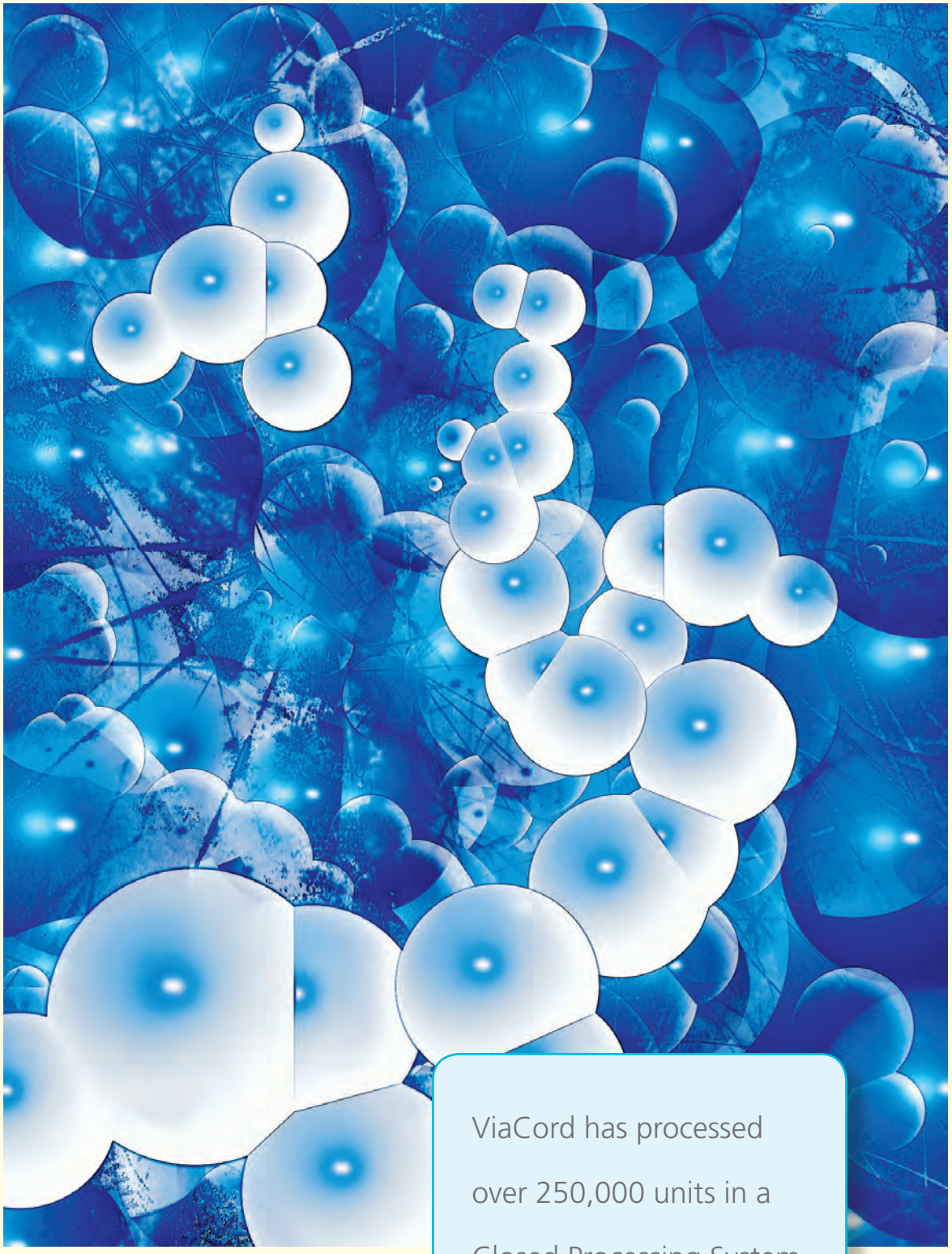
ViaCord uses an advanced, FDA-cleared microbial detection system designed to provide transplant physicians with the information required for appropriate treatment.

Storage Expertise

ViaCord's Processing Laboratory is a privately owned, state-of-the-art cord blood cryopreservation facility located just outside of Cincinnati. It is solely dedicated to processing and storing your baby's cord blood.

ViaCord's state-of-the-art Processing Laboratory is AABB-accredited, CLIA-certified and FDA-registered, and staffed by professionals trained in preparing stem cell samples for transplant. Our experience and expertise shows in our proven history of long-term cryobag storage and that we have now processed and stored the cord blood of over 250,000 newborns.

ViaCord:
The Cord Blood Experts®



ViaCord has processed over 250,000 units in a Closed Processing System.

A real life story of cord blood helping families.

The Cannon family's pediatrician said it was just a stomach virus and that 5 yr. old Tyrone would soon be himself again. But when his illness worsened, further diagnosis revealed the tragic news that Tyrone had developed aplastic anemia.

The Cannon's began to research drug treatment options, but quickly discovered that many of these options came with adverse side effects. Then, while watching TV one day, they saw a ViaCord commercial about preserving a newborn's cord blood stem cells. Since Tyrone's mother was expecting again, they decided to call ViaCord. Four months later, they gave birth to their daughter, Sania, and discovered her cord blood stem cells were a perfect match for Tyrone. A transplant was scheduled and Tyrone was infused with less than an ounce of his new sister's cord blood stem cells. Today, Tyrone's aplastic anemia is now in complete remission. For the Cannon family, what began with one simple phone call, turned out to be one of the smartest decisions they ever made.

To view video of this story and of other ViaCord success stories, visit: www.viacord.com/stories/video

Individual results may vary. Although the potential use of cord blood is expanding rapidly, the odds that a family member without a disease currently treatable with cord blood stem cells will need to use their child's cord blood are low. There is no guarantee that the cord blood will be a match for a family member or will be an appropriate or effective treatment.

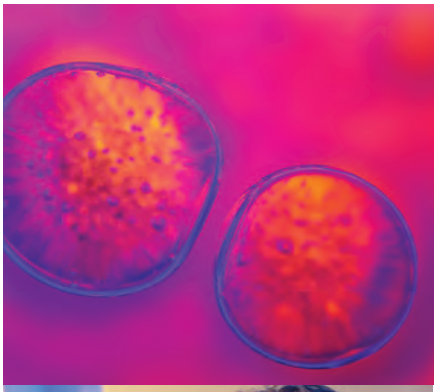
ViaCord Research Institute®

Through the ViaCord Research Institute® (VRI), we support research focused on developing potential new uses for cord blood. VRI's mission to support science, technology and medical treatments using cord blood stem cells affirms our commitment to increase the value of cord blood to families. Our collaborations and support efforts also reflect our commitment to advancing science for our families.

ViaCord's Collaborators

M.D. Anderson Cancer Center

The ViaCord Research Institute® and The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center research collaboration is focusing on cord blood stem cell expansion system in adult transplantation. The study seeks to develop a method of treating more adults using cord blood stem cells. M. D. Anderson's Clinical Research Trial explores ViaCord's Co-Culture Expansion Technology, which may make it possible to use stem cells to treat even more patients by increasing the total number of stem cells available from a single cord blood unit.



Pfizer

Pfizer, the world's largest research-based biomedical and pharmaceutical company, will use ViaCord's proprietary Unrestricted Somatic Stem Cell lines in a platform for screening small molecules that impact the renewability, differentiation and function of stem cells. This work is anticipated to provide valuable insight into stem cell regeneration, which may ultimately lead to drugs and/or cell-based products that regenerate damaged or diseased tissues in the body.

The University of Massachusetts Medical School

The ViaCord Research Institute® will support the University of Massachusetts Medical School in its research efforts into the potential use of umbilical cord blood-derived stem cells in treating type 1 diabetes. Type 1 diabetes, which accounts for between five and ten percent of all diagnosed cases of diabetes, is an autoimmune disease, that occurs most often in children and young adults.

*Pre-clinical Study: Kolger G., et al. *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 2004;**200**:123-135.

ViaCord
The Cord Blood Experts®

In addition to our quality cord blood banking service and continued commitment to research, there are several other reasons why ViaCord is a proven cord blood leader:

- FDA-registered, AABB-accredited and CLIA-certified
- The first FDA-approved cord blood collection bag designed for use in a sterile environment required by C-sections.
- Proven history of delivering viable units for transplant
- ViaCord's Quality Product Guarantee
- The ViaCord Gift Registry makes it easy for family and friends to participate in this valuable gift for your newborn

To learn more, call toll-free to speak with one of our clinical consultants, available 24-7:

1-866-835-0968

ViaCord's Comprehensive Service.

Our comprehensive service takes care of every detail so you can focus on more important things – like enjoying the first precious moments with your newborn.

1. Enroll. Enrolling with ViaCord couldn't be simpler. Just call one of our consultants or enroll on-line. No payment is due until the time of delivery.

2. Bring kit to hospital. Soon after you enroll, you'll receive ViaCord's Collection Kit. Keep it with your pre-packed hospital luggage as a reminder to bring it along. Call our 24/7 hotline in route to the hospital.

3. Call ViaCord after you give birth. After you give birth, the stem cell rich blood is collected from the cord in a simple 2-4 minute procedure. Then, just call us and we'll handle all the transportation logistics.

4. Bedside pick-up by private courier. A private courier picks up your baby's cord blood from your hospital room and delivers it directly to our laboratory.

5. Processing & cryopreservation. Our state-of-the-art laboratory utilizes the most advanced science and technology to maximize the quality of your baby's cord blood stem cells.

6. Long Term Storage. You'll receive a certificate of cryopreservation from us letting you know your baby's cord blood is safely stored at our laboratory.

ViaCord® COMPLETE NEWBORN STEM CELL PACKAGE™

Cord Blood + Cord Tissue

ViaCord now stores stem cells from two primary sources in the umbilical cord – from the cord blood *and* from surrounding tissue.

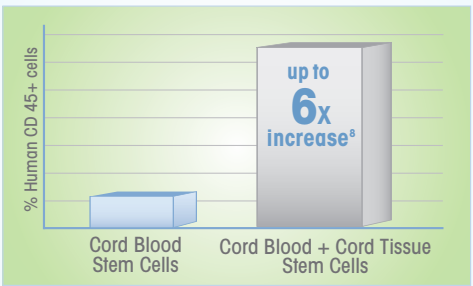
Storing stem cells from two sources offers *more potential*

More Treatable Diseases

- Type 1 Diabetes[1]
- Liver Fibrosis[2]
- Lung Cancer[3]
- Parkinson's Disease[4]
- Rheumatoid Arthritis[5]
- Stroke[6]
- Sports Injuries (cartilage)[7]

Cord tissue stem cells are "regenerating" cells that have the potential to treat more diseases.

Better Outcomes



Combining cells from both the cord blood and cord tissue improves engraftment in transplants, which could lead to better patient outcomes.

Only ViaCord offers these *exclusive advantages* in family banking

- **Treatment-ready** – ViaCord extracts, processes and cryopreserves, cord tissue stem cells, which means your stem cells are ready for use when you need them.
- **Access to Cell Expansion** – Only ViaCord families have a license to expand their cord tissue-derived stem cells in the event that more cells are needed.

To learn more about the ViaCord Complete Newborn Stem Cell Package™ or our standard Cord Blood Banking service, call toll-free:

1-866-835-0968

VIACORD®
From PerkinElmer

1 Anzalone R, Lo Iacono M, Loria T, et al. Wharton's jelly mesenchymal stem cells as candidates for beta cells regeneration: extending the differentiative and immunomodulatory benefits of adult mesenchymal stem cells for the treatment of type 1 diabetes. Stem Cell Rev. 2010 Oct 23. [Epub ahead of print.] **2** Tsai PC, Fu TW, Chen YM, et al. The therapeutic potential of human umbilical mesenchymal stem cells from Wharton's jelly in the treatment of rat liver fibrosis. Liver Transpl. 2009 May;15(5):484–495. **3** Maurya DK, Doi C, Kawabata A, et al. Therapy with un-engineered naïve rat umbilical cord matrix stem cells markedly inhibits growth of murine lung adenocarcinoma. BMC Cancer. 2010;10:590. **4** Fu YS, Cheng YC, Lin MY, et al. Conversion of human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells in Wharton's jelly to dopaminergic neurons in vitro: potential therapeutic application for Parkinsonism. Stem Cells. 2006 Jan;24(1):115–124. Epub 2005 Aug 11. **5** OrthoSuperSite. Umbilical cord stem cells may treat RA. http://www.orthosupersite.com/view.aspx?rid=78246. Accessed December 15, 2010. **6** Ding DC, Shyu WC, Chiang MF, et al. Enhancement of neuroplasticity through upregulation of beta1-integrin in human umbilical cord-derived stromal cell implanted stroke model. Neurobiol Dis. 2007 Sep;27(3):339–353. Epub 2007 Jun 18. **7** Sports Injury (cartilage):Wang et al. Tissue Engineering: Part A, Vol 15, No. 8, 2009, A comparison of Human Bone Marrow-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells and Human Umbilical Cord-Derived Mesenchymal Stromal Cells for Cartilage Tissue Engineering. **8** TaghizadehRR, Pollok Ke, BetancurM, et al. Wharton's jelly derived mesenchymalstem cells: regenerative medicine beyond umbilical cord blood. Presented at: The First Meeting of the Placenta Stem Cell Society (IPLASS). From FetomaternalTolerance to ImmunomodularyProperties of Placenta-Derived Cells in Cell Therapy [poster abstract]; October 3–6, 2010; Brescra, Italy.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PerkinElmer's ViaCord® Cord Blood Banking Business to Expand Stem Cell Harvesting Capabilities

ViaCord is entering into an exclusive licensing agreement with Tissue Regeneration Therapeutics to launch a research initiative and expand its existing offerings of stem cell harvesting capabilities

WALTHAM, Mass. – October 12, 2011 – PerkinElmer, Inc., a global leader focused on improving the health and safety of people and the environment, announced today that its family cord blood banking business, ViaCord®, will now offer families the ability to extract stem cells from the tissue surrounding the umbilical cord vessels, a very rich source of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs).

This new capability is exclusive to ViaCord, the only cord blood banking service with patent rights to expand MSCs from cord tissue as well as extract and expand MSCs from the tissue around the cord vessels. This proprietary service will be offered, as part of the current cord tissue stem cell service offering, to expectant parents through an exclusive licensing agreement with Tissue Regeneration Therapeutics (TRT).

"The agreement between ViaCord and TRT provides our customers with access to a very rich source of MSCs from umbilical cord tissue, increasing their chances of potential success and benefit from possible therapeutic applications. In addition, the agreement will further distinguish ViaCord's portfolio of offerings in the area of cord tissue banking," said Morey Kraus, chief scientific officer for ViaCord. "ViaCord will also collaborate with TRT on a research initiative investigating the therapeutic benefits and anti-inflammatory properties of this rich source of MSCs. This research is intended to achieve results that may guide clinical studies of stem cell applications for joint diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, as well as autoinflammatory diseases, such as irritable bowel syndrome."

"ViaCord has established a lead position in the study and identification of new uses for stem cell treatments within the clinical setting, and is an ideal complement to the robust scientific foundation that we, at TRT, have built in the MSC field," said John E. Davies, president and chief executive officer of Tissue Regeneration Therapeutics. "We are delighted that ViaCord customers will benefit from this exclusive licensing agreement and our collaborative research to advance therapeutic uses of MSCs."

The extraction is enabled through TRT's human umbilical cord perivascular cell (HUCPVC) technology, allowing ViaCord to extract the stem cells found around the umbilical cord vessels. This process creates access to perivascular MSCs, a highly potent type of stem cell, which offers a potentially significant medical advantage. ViaCord's added ability to expand the stem cells can also increase the available supply by tenfold or greater, providing more stem cells for more potential treatments.

Banking newborn cord tissue stem cells in addition to cord blood stem cells provides a greater number and variety of cells, increasing chances of potential success and benefit from possible therapeutic applications.
The partnership with TRT augments the proprietary position that was initiated by the agreement between ViaCord and AuxoCell Laboratories, Inc., which was entered into in March 2011. The combined agreements provide ViaCord customers with exclusive access to both MSC extraction and expansion technologies.

ViaCord family cord blood banking services currently offers expectant families the opportunity to preserve their baby's umbilical cord blood for potential medical use by the child or a related family member. To date, ViaCord has preserved the umbilical cord blood of more than 250,000 newborns. Twenty years ago, cord blood stem cells were used to treat just one disease, Fanconi's anemia. Today there are nearly 80 diseases treatable with cord blood stem cells, including cancers, certain blood disorders and immunodeficiencies.

About Tissue Regeneration Therapeutics (TRT)

TRT is a progressive biotechnology Canadian Controlled Private Corporation (CCPC) with a focus on the commercial development of their patented Human Umbilical Cord PeriVascular Cell (HUCPVC) platform technology, which represents the world's richest source of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs). TRT is the first company in the world to have issued and allowed patents in both the USA and Europe for extraction of these unique cells from umbilical cord tissue. TRT provides license opportunities to collaborating partner companies in the regenerative therapeutics industry, including Family Banking. In June 2006, TRT exclusively licensed rights for the Canadian market to CReATe Cord Blood Bank in Toronto, who market HUCPVCs as PeristemTM, making both TRT and CreATe leaders in the worldwide stem cell community. TRT's preclinical and clinical development programs are designed to develop therapies that address important health care issues of today. Additional information is available at www.verypowerfulbiology.com.

About PerkinElmer, Inc.

PerkinElmer, Inc. is a global leader focused on improving the health and safety of people and the environment. The Company reported revenue of approximately $1.7 billion in 2010, has about 6,200 employees serving customers in more than 150 countries, and is a component of the S&P 500 Index. Additional information is available through 1-877-PKINYSE, or at www.perkinelmer.com.

VIACORD | Cord Blood Banking + Research®
From PerkinElmer

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTER OAKLAND

UNITS RELEASED FOR TRANSPLANT OR INFUSION

225

MORE STEM CELLS
MORE TRANSPLANTS
BETTER OUTCOMES

HIGHEST PUBLISHED SURVIVAL RATE

87%[1]

ViaCord has the highest published transplant survival rates and is the only family cord blood bank that publishes short and long-term survival rates.[1]

INFUSIONS – FOR EMERGING TREATMENTS

Disease Treated	Facility	Date of Use	Recipient Age* (yrs)	Time Stored* (months)	Donor Relationship	Collection Volume Received** (mL)	Nucleated Cell Count ($x10^8$)	Total CD34+ Cells ($x10^6$)
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/11	4	44	Autologous (Self)	104	5.24	0.71
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/11	3	35	Autologous (Self)	85	7.12	1.74
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/11	3	34	Autologous (Self)	118	6.48	2.10
Hydrocephalus	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/11	3 Months	3	Autologous (Self)	109	5.83	1.70
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	08/11	3	30	Autologous (Self)	63	3.10	0.46
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	08/11	5	58	Autologous (Self)	109	7.75	6.63
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/11	5	54	Autologous (Self)	56	1.20	1.01
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	05/11	1	8	Autologous (Self)	76	3.13	0.50
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	04/11	6	73	Autologous (Self)	100	4.04	0.45
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	04/11	3	37	Autologous (Self)	102	7.37	2.47
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	04/11	1	10	Autologous (Self)	59	2.00	0.68
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/11	1	16	Autologous (Self)	64	9.82	2.74
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/11	2	27	Autologous (Self)	110	11.60	3.64
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/11	2	25	Autologous (Self)	90	2.93	2.42
Type 1 Diabetes	Shands University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	12/10	10	116	Autologous (Self)	108	6.00	1.40
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	12/10	4	52	Autologous (Self)	72	5.00	5.10
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/10	2	25	Autologous (Self)	88	6.50	2.44
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/10	4	48	Autologous (Self)	85	2.46	0.87
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/10	2 months	2	Autologous (Self)	57	1.90	1.68
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/10	1	14	Autologous (Self)	70	1.91	0.87
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	10/10	5	61	Autologous (Self)	134	8.23	3.36
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	08/10	8	100	Autologous (Self)	126	10.50	5.80
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/10	1	13	Autologous (Self)	112	5.20	1.01
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	06/10	2	27	Autologous (Self)	68	2.09	0.38
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	06/10	7 months	7	Autologous (Self)	59	7.41	6.85
Hydrocephalus	Duke University, Durham, NC	05/10	2 months	2	Autologous (Self)	59	1.93	0.23
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	02/10	1	13	Autologous (Self)	119	8.98	4.58
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/10	8	95	Autologous (Self)	76	6.40	2.10
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/10	3	40	Autologous (Self)	121	10.14	3.38
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/10	4	46	Autologous (Self)	126	13.78	3.28

INFUSIONS – FOR EMERGING TREATMENTS (cont.)

Disease Treated	Facility	Date of Use	Recipient Age* (yrs)	Time Stored* (months)	Donor Relationship	Collection Volume Received** (mL)	Nucleated Cell Count ($x10^8$)	Total CD34+ Cells ($x10^6$)
Type 1 Diabetes	Shands University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	12/09	7	83	Autologous (Self)	58	3.70	NA
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	12/09	2	27	Autologous (Self)	59	1.98	0.46
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/09	3	35	Autologous (Self)	77	8.35	2.50
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/09	3	39	Autologous (Self)	84	3.20	0.65
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/09	5	53	Autologous (Self)	98	6.44	2.78
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	10/09	1	17	Autologous (Self)	65	4.96	1.40
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	10/09	4	50	Autologous (Self)	81	2.66	NA
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/09	3	31	Autologous (Self)	158	11.88	6.38
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/09	4	48	Autologous (Self)	175	17.23	19.08
Type 1 Diabetes	Shands University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	09/09	7	77	Autologous (Self)	104	6.60	NA
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/09	4	42	Autologous (Self)	110	10.78	11.02
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/09	3	32	Autologous (Self)	115	7.49	1.39
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/09	3	31	Autologous (Self)	47	2.76	0.94
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/09	4	44	Autologous (Self)	86	5.40	0.84
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/09	2	24	Autologous (Self)	97	12.84	3.53
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/09	5	57	Autologous (Self)	52	3.23	0.67
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	06/09	3	32	Autologous (Self)	124	16.64	9.07
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	06/09	3	31	Autologous (Self)	48	1.80	0.10
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	06/09	2	21	Autologous (Self)	105	5.90	0.94
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	05/09	4	52	Autologous (Self)	111	7.57	4.53
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	04/09	8 months	8	Autologous (Self)	126	7.78	2.08
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	04/09	3	34	Autologous (Self)	60	2.48	1.47
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	04/09	4	33	Autologous (Self)	101	9.15	2.44
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	03/09	5	58	Autologous (Self)	118	5.92	2.24
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	03/09	8	93	Autologous (Self)	89	6.20	0.80
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	03/09	2	23	Autologous (Self)	95	5.18	1.45
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	02/09	1	13	Autologous (Self)	137	12.71	5.75
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	02/09	7	79	Autologous (Self)	86	5.20	0.80
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	02/09	9	107	Autologous (Self)	51	12.20	NA
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	02/09	7	81	Autologous (Self)	92	15.40	5.10
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	02/09	4	47	Autologous (Self)	80	2.09	1.63
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/09	6	71	Autologous (Self)	126	10.10	NA
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/09	4	44	Autologous (Self)	88	5.00	1.75
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/09	3	38	Autologous (Self)	101	8.83	1.80
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	12/08	2	27	Autologous (Self)	76	3.45	1.20
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	12/08	4	46	Autologous (Self)	84	2.95	1.16
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	12/08	3	40	Autologous (Self)	92	5.42	1.25
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	11/08	4	44	Autologous (Self)	80	3.07	0.53
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/08	1	16	Autologous (Self)	124	6.58	2.86
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/08	1	16	Autologous (Self)	69	3.48	0.25
Type 1 Diabetes	Shands University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	08/08	5	64	Autologous (Self)	86	5.16	1.00
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	08/08	6	73	Autologous (Self)	131	8.38	13.62
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/08	8 months	8	Autologous (Self)	58	5.81	2.28
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/08	2	21	Autologous (Self)	55	2.02	0.53
Cerebral Palsy	Duke University, Durham, NC	07/08	2	23	Autologous (Self)	119	9.70	2.90
Traumatic Brain Injury	University General Hospital, Houston, TX	06/08	4	44	Autologous (Self)	76	2.96	1.43
Traumatic Brain Injury	Miami Children's Hospital, Miami, FL	06/08	4	44	Autologous (Self)	134	7.57	4.25
Type 1 Diabetes	Shands University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	03/07	10	124	Autologous (Self)	82	6.10	3.90
Dysgenesis of the Corpus Callosum	Duke University, Durham, NC	03/07	1	17	Autologous (Self)	133	13.97	6.26

TRANSPLANTS

Disease Treated	Facility	Date of Use	Recipient Age* (yrs)	Time Stored* (months)	Donor Relationship	Collection Volume Received** (mL)	Nucleated Cell Count ($x10^8$)	Total CD34+ Cells ($x10^6$)
Thalassemia Major	Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, Palo Alto, CA	08/11	8	15	Sibling	91	4.32	1.82
E Beta Thalassemia	Children's Medical Center, Dallas, TX	07/11	14	22	Sibling	103	11.78	5.85
E Beta Thalassemia	UCSF Medical Center, San Francisco, CA	05/11	7	26	Sibling	89	6.19	2.31
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	University of Minnesota Amplatz Medical Center, Minneapolis, MN	05/11	2	2	Sibling	78	2.86	0.31
Acute Lumphoblastic Leukemia	Cohen Children's Medical Center of New York	03/11	7	27	Sibling	127	8.57	2.28
Sickle Cell Disease	Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY	03/11	8	15	Sibling	100	4.32	1.48
Sickle Cell Disease	Cohen Children's Medical Center of New York	03/11	10	18	Sibling	117	9.34	4.09
Sickle Cell Disease	Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH	02/11	7	26	Sibling	114	6.40	1.00
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	UCSF Medical Center, San Francisco, CA	09/10	4	15	Sibling	141	11.05	5.55
Aplasitc Anemia	Children's Hospital of Alabama, Birmingham, AL	09/10	4	49	Autologous (Self)	109	12.17	2.18
Sickle Cell Disease	Children's Hospital & Rearch Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	09/10	4	9	Sibling	51	2.92	1.17
Sickle Cell Disease	Miami Children's Hospital, Miami, FL	09/10	5	9	Sibling	111	7.50	3.78
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Cook Children's Medical Center, Fort Worth, Texas	08/10	4	5	Sibling	71	6.53	1.74
Sickle Cell Disease	Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN	07/10	6	24	Sibling	104	9.84	4.39
Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia	Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford, Palo Alto, CA	07/10	2	10	Sibling	134	11.58	2.08
Myelodysplastic Syndrome	University of Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany	05/10	4	42	Autologous (Self)	74	5.57	3.07
Thalassemia Major	Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH	03/10	6	9	Sibling	136	15.55	3.75
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	City of Hope, Duarte, CA	12/09	5	4	Sibling	91	3.63	1.48
Sickle Cell Disease	Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC	11/09	10	47	Sibling	112	9.60	2.97
Acute Myeloid leukemia	Children's National Medical Center, Washington DC	10/09	2	4	Sibling	141	12.73	4.48
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Riley Children's Hospital, Indianapolis, IN	08/09	3	3	Sibling	135	13.08	6.84
Sickle Cell Disease	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA	07/09	6	6	Sibling	134	8.76	3.48
Chronic Granulomatus Disease	Texas Children's Hospital, Houston, TX	07/09	5	12	Sibling	110	8.65	2.58
Sickle Cell Disease	Mt Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY	07/09	9	11	Sibling	86	2.88	2.14
Sickle Cell Disease	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	06/09	6	6	Sibling	101	5.92	0.96
Sickle Cell Disease	Children's National Medical Center, Washington, DC	06/09	6	46	Sibling	173	30.94	14.55
Sickle Cell Disease	Miami Children's Hospital, Miami, FL	04/09	8	43	Sibling	139	13.65	9.78
Fanconi's Anemia	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY	04/09	5	19	Sibling	104	7.28	2.63
Severe Aplastic Anemia	MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX	01/09	5	54	Autologous (Self)	107	6.81	3.17
Non- Hodgkin's Lymphoma	New York-Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY	12/08	7	42	Sibling	123	7.75	2.56
Primative Neuronal Tumor	Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL	12/08	9 months	9	Autologous (Self)	70	4.92	1.38
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	UCLA, Los Angeles, CA	12/08	10	4	Sibling	140	9.55	1.30
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA	08/08	6	23	Sibling	134	12.80	10.12
Sickle Cell Disease	Schneider Children's Hospital, New Hyde Park, NY	08/08	9	91	Sibling	93	9.56	7.24
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	All Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, FL	07/08	2	2	Sibling	80	3.80	0.80
Sickle Cell Disease	Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA	07/08	2	7	Sibling	76	3.82	1.73
Thalassemia Major	UCSF Medical Center, San Francisco, CA	05/08	5	7	Sibling	124	14.04	2.44
Thalassemia Major	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI	05/08	2	96	Sibling	133	30.00	10.29
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA	01/08	3	9	Sibling	138	11.70	4.86
Thalassemia Major	City of Hope, Duarte, CA	12/07	9	14	Sibling	130	10.18	5.38
Fanconi Anemia	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN	10/07	3	9	Sibling	98	7.64	1.77
Sickle Cell Disease	Duke University, Durham, NC	10/07	10	29	Sibling	97	10.65	6.65
Sickle Cell Disease	Miami Children's Hospital, Miami, FL	09/07	1	2	Sibling	197	14.66	9.48
Sickle Cell Disease	New York-Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY	09/07	3	14	Sibling	121	8.93	4.23
Chronic Granulomatous Disease	University of Rochester, Rochester, NY	06/07	5	9	Sibling	88	7.35	1.33
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI	06/07	6	3	Sibling	154	12.32	3.51
Severe Aplastic Anemia	Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI	06/07	4	4	Sibling	141	15.20	0.30
Severe Combined Immune Deficiency	Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, OH	06/07	6	8	Sibling	108	6.70	0.25
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC	05/07	6	39	Sibling	151	16.56	7.06

TRANSPLANTS (cont.)

Disease Treated	Facility	Date of Use	Recipient Age* (yrs)	Time Stored* (months)	Donor Relationship	Collection Volume Received** (mL)	Nucleated Cell Count ($x10^8$)	Total CD34+ Cells ($x10^6$)
Sickle Cell Disease	Nemours Children's Clinic, Jacksonville, FL	04/07	10	24	Sibling	112	7.42	1.61
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Duke University, Durham, NC	04/07	7	22	Sibling	71	4.37	2.26
Brain Cancer	Miami Children's Hospital, Miami, FL	03/07	11 months	11	Autologous (Self)	58	2.65	0.68
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL	03/07	7	39	Sibling	132	16.70	4.76
Thalassemia Major	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	02/07	3	13	Sibling	105	11.22	4.09
Severe Congenital Neutropenia	Schneider Children's Hospital, New Hyde Park, NY	02/07	4	29	Sibling	76	3.08	0.92
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	Columbus Children's Hospital, Columbus, OH	01/07	8	38	Sibling	66	2.77	1.30
Sickle Cell Disease	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA	01/07	14	22	Sibling	92	7.30	2.93
Sickle Cell Disease	Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY	01/07	7	21	Sibling	127	7.77	3.03
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	Riley Hospital for Children, Indianapolis, IN	12/06	3	3	Sibling	83	6.58	1.95
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	UCLA, Los Angeles, CA	10/06	3	1	Sibling	117	7.70	3.33
Sickle Cell Disease	New York-Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY	09/06	5	24	Sibling	101	11.74	7.22
Thalassemia Major	Hackensack University Medical Center, Hackensack, NJ	08/06	6	18	Sibling	109	14.77	5.32
Sickle Cell Disease	Texas Children's Hospital, Houston, TX	06/06	11	15	Sibling	119	11.66	3.19
Sickle Cell Disease	Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA	05/06	8	55	Sibling	120	9.80	4.51
Shwachman-Diamond Anemia	Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, OH	05/06	7	13	Sibling	86	5.61	3.88
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Duke University, Durham, NC	05/06	13	50	Sibling	126	12.66	2.84
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Shands University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	04/06	3	35	Sibling	124	22.45	3.93
Thalassemia Major	Shands University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	03/06	6	23	Sibling	111	8.42	2.19
Myelodysplastic Syndrome	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA	03/06	5	7	Sibling	121	9.09	0.91
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women & Children, Honolulu, HI	01/06	5	2	Sibling	154	16.66	3.28
Severe Aplastic Anemia	New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY	12/05	7	10	Sibling	83	7.70	10.00
Sickle Cell Disease	University of Mississippi, Jackson, MS	10/05	12	57	Sibling	172	18.80	2.86
Adrenoleukodystrophy	Duke University, Durham, NC	10/05	4	39	Sibling	95	6.96	2.62
Sickle Cell Disease	University of Mississippi, Jackson, MS	09/05	11	12	Sibling	85	3.42	0.56
Thalassemia Major	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	09/05	5	8	Sibling	175	26.80	5.40
Sickle Cell Disease	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	07/05	8	13	Sibling	99	9.48	0.77
Beta Thalassemia Intermedia	Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL	07/05	9	14	Sibling	120	5.02	1.34
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	UC Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA	06/05	3	8	Sibling	105	15.32	5.87
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	05/05	3	2	Sibling	100	9.28	3.72
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	University Medical Center, Tucson, AZ	03/05	4	28	Sibling	115	6.86	5.83
Kostmann's Syndrome	Children's Hospital of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, PA	03/05	3	8	Sibling	154	5.95	0.81
Thalassemia Major	Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL	03/05	5	13	Sibling	110	18.10	6.02
Fanconi Anemia	Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, OH	01/05	8	7	Sibling	88	3.15	1.00
Thalassemia Major	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI	01/05	4	8	Sibling	144	15.14	3.86
Thalassemia Major	Duke University, Durham, NC	01/05	4	22	Sibling	96	7.30	2.48
Thalassemia Major	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY	12/04	6	16	Sibling	137	8.22	2.23
Thalassemia Major	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	12/04	5	25	Sibling	106	9.64	1.45
Thalassemia Major	All Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, FL	11/04	15	37	Sibling	81	8.30	3.24
Ectodermal Dysplasia	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA	10/04	5	7	Sibling	136	9.65	1.33
Thalassemia Major	UCSF Medical Center, San Francisco, CA	09/04	9	6	Sibling	127	13.32	13.78
Thalassemia Major	Hackensack University Medical Center, Hackensack, NJ	08/04	8	26	Sibling	84	5.10	1.40
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	Primary Children's Medical Center, Salt Lake City, UT	02/04	2	4	Sibling	149	10.81	7.86
Sickle Cell Disease	New York-Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY	01/04	2	7	Sibling	80	3.04	1.15
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Children's Hospital, Denver, CO	12/03	3	12	Sibling	157	16.58	4.57
Thalassemia Major	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	12/03	5	9	Sibling	112	8.25	1.51
Hurler Syndrome	University of Louisville, Louisville, KY	11/03	2	5	Sibling	78	2.76	1.48
Wiskott Aldrich Syndrome	Penn State Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, PA	10/03	2	2	Sibling	78	9.08	1.70
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Riley Hospital for Children, Indianapolis, IN	09/03	8	17	Sibling	99	9.85	2.17

TRANSPLANTS (cont.)

Disease Treated	Facility	Date of Use	Recipient Age* (yrs)	Time Stored* (months)	Donor Relationship	Collection Volume Received** (mL)	Nucleated Cell Count ($x10^8$)	Total CD34+ Cells ($x10^6$)
Fanconi Anemia	Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, OH	08/03	5	80	Sibling	129	6.90	2.90
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, OH	08/03	6	44	Sibling	97	4.00	1.05
Diamond- Blackfan Anemia	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA	08/03	7	14	Sibling	102	6.93	2.74
Sickle Cell Disease	Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC	06/03	9	8	Sibling	120	16.50	12.96
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA	06/03	3	21	Sibling	96	6.20	5.51
Severe Aplastic Anemia	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA	05/03	2	3	Sibling	109	10.51	2.94
Thalassemia Major	San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, CA	05/03	7	8	Sibling	83	5.83	1.34
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR	05/03	3	2	Sibling	134	22.32	9.86
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	New York-Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY	03/03	5	2	Sibling	187	17.41	9.35
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR	01/03	7	29	Sibling	103	13.10	5.21
Myelodysplastic Syndrome	University of Mississippi, Jackson, MS	01/03	6	8	Sibling	135	12.82	5.42
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	Texas Transplant Institute, San Antonio, TX	12/02	2	3	Sibling	86	7.42	1.80
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, Palo Alto, CA	11/02	4	4	Sibling	79	15.39	8.37
Sickle Cell Disease	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY	10/02	5	18	Sibling	95	7.00	2.68
Immune Dysregulation, Polyendocrinopathy, Enteropathy, X-linked Syndrome	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA	09/02	2	6	Sibling	93	7.63	2.00
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	08/02	4	22	Sibling	109	4.40	1.31
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE	07/02	4	3	Sibling	157	11.54	4.89
Sickle Cell Disease	Texas Transplant Institute, San Antonio, TX	07/02	6	13	Sibling	72	5.40	2.52
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	UCSF Medical Center, San Francisco, CA	06/02	2	1	Sibling	257	25.14	8.11
Chronic Granulomatous Disease	Hackensack University Medical Center, Hackensack, NJ	04/02	6	13	Sibling	98	7.20	0.86
Fanconi Anemia	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN	04/02	3	16	Sibling	49	1.10	0.01
Thalassemia Major	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	02/02	2	13	Sibling	147	17.80	2.78
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD	01/02	5	5	Sibling	98	5.00	1.04
Neuroblastoma	Texas Children's Hospital, Houston, TX	12/01	6	67	Autologous (Self)	86	4.10	0.25
Sickle Cell Disease	Hackensack University Medical Center, Hackensack, NJ	12/01	14	32	Sibling	81	9.00	11.15
Thalassemia Major	Hackensack University Medical Center, Hackensack, NJ	11/01	7	8	Sibling	73	6.90	4.27
Sickle Cell Disease	University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK	11/01	7	20	Sibling	133	7.80	0.60
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD	07/01	6	17	Sibling	112	9.40	1.15
Severe Aplastic Anemia	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY	06/01	10	39	Sibling	122	10.80	5.40
Severe Aplastic Anemia	Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY	04/01	2	20	Autologous (Self)	137	14.10	4.90
Thalassemia Major	Miami Children's Hospital, Miami, FL	12/00	4	23	Sibling	81	6.20	0.37
Thalassemia Major	Duke University, Durham, NC	12/00	3	11	Sibling	78	5.00	1.97
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN	11/00	3	4	Sibling	113	10.70	2.16
Severe Aplastic Anemia	Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland, Oakland, CA	10/00	13	13	Sibling	96	7.32	0.44
Thalassemia Major	Children's Hospital of Orange County, Orange, CA	10/00	4	13	Sibling	114	13.00	4.46
Sickle Cell Disease	Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, Palo Alto, CA	07/00	4	25	Sibling	122	4.00	4.50
Thalassemia Major	Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL	06/00	4	16	Sibling	101	11.00	4.66
Sickle Cell Disease	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC	05/00	10	8	Sibling	132	15.00	3.72
Sickle Cell Disease	St. Judes Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, TN	02/00	8	23	Sibling	140	10.60	2.30
Sickle Cell Disease	Hackensack University Medical Center, Hackensack, NJ	09/99	2	9	Sibling	134	10.80	0.46
SKID/ Myelodysplastic Syndrome	Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR	09/99	7	7	Sibling	117	18.00	5.14
Fanconi Anemia	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD	06/99	4	6	Sibling	148	15.10	16.00
Thalassemia Major	University of Chicago, Chicago, IL	12/98	2	7	Sibling	99	9.00	0.40
Thalassemia Major	UCSF Medical Center, San Francisco, CA	06/98	4	6	Sibling	110	8.40	0.90
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia	Rush University, Chicago, IL	12/97	4	<1	Sibling	94	7.10	1.10
Wiskott Aldrich Syndrome	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA	11/97	3	4	Sibling	193	14.20	9.50
Severe Aplastic Anemia	Duke University, Durham, NC	09/97	3	9	Sibling	59	1.27	N/A
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	University of Miami, Miami, FL	06/96	8	2	Sibling	95	7.40	2.40

TRANSPLANTS (cont.)

Disease Treated	Facility	Date of Use	Recipient Age* (yrs)	Time Stored* (months)	Donor Relationship	Collection Volume Received** (mL)	Nucleated Cell Count ($x10^8$)	Total CD34+ Cells ($x10^6$)
Averages			5	26		105mL		

[1]Walters MC, Edwards S, Robertson S, Falcon K, Briddell R, Lubin B. Sibling donor cord blood transplantation for hemoglobinopathies. Poster presented at: 8th International Umbilical Cord Blood Transplantation Symposium; June 3-5, 2010; San Francisco, CA. N=113, includes only sibling transplants.

*The recipient age and time stored have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Anticoagulant included.

Infusions – For Emerging Treatments: Cord blood stem cell research to treat these additional diseases is experimental. These diseases are currently not considered treatable with cord blood stem cells and may never be considered effective in treating such diseases. The odds are relatively low that cord blood you elect to store will be used to treat a family member.

Transplants: All transplant recipients were conditioned with chemo/radiation prior to treatment.

Although the potential use of umbilical cord blood is expanding rapidly, the odds that a family member without one of these diseases will need to use their child's cord blood are low. There is no guarantee that the umbilical cord blood will be a match for a family member or will provide a cure. Autologous cord blood stem cells will not guarantee suitable treatment for all inherited genetic diseases. As with any transplant therapy, therapeutic success depends upon many factors beyond the stem cells themselves including patient condition, type of disease, recipient-donor relationship and matching, and other factors.

Access to clinical trials is at the discretion of the clinical investigator.

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CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTER OAKLAND

PRICING

VIACORD SERVICE & STORAGE

Enroll today, no payment due until you deliver!

Service Fees:

	Option 1: Cord Blood Banking	**Option 2:** Complete Newborn Stem Cell Package Cord Blood + Cord Tissue
One Time Processing Fee	$1975	$2820
Courier	$150	$150
First Year Storage*	$125	$275
Total First Year Fees	**$2250**	**$3245** Save $600**

*After first year fees, an annual storage charge of $125 for cord blood banking, $150 for cord tissue banking, or $275 for the Complete Newborn Stem Cell Package applies. **Save $600 when you buy cord blood and cord tissue stem cell banking together. Individually, cord tissue stem cell banking processing and extraction charge is only $1295, plus shipping ($150) and first year storage ($150).

Monthly Payment Plan Options:

6 Months	$385	$551
12 Months	$203	$286
18 Months†	$135	$190
48 Months†	$68	$95

All payment plans include processing, private courier, and first year storage.
†18 and 48 month payment plans are subject to credit approval through Care Credit.

Annual Storage	$125	$275

Save $825 off cord blood banking storage fees or **$1825** off
Complete Newborn Stem Cell Package storage fees when you prepay the first 25 years!
Call to find out more about our prepaid storage options

NOTE: Pricing is for U.S., single births only. Same-day express delivery of kit is subject to additional fees. A $150 fee will be charged if service is discontinued prior to delivery. The storage fee covers the long term cryogenic storage of your baby's stem cells at VPL™, ViaCord's private state-of-the-art processing and cryopreservation facility. Pricing subject to change

Introducing...

The ViaCord **Gift Registry**

What is the ViaCord Gift Registry?

The ViaCord Gift Registry is a free online registry to announce that you've chosen to preserve your baby's cord blood with ViaCord and invite friends and family members to contribute to this special gift for your baby. It's the perfect way to guide baby shower guests and grandparents to an important baby gift that you would like their help in purchasing.

How do I sign up?

Just visit www.viacord.com/giftregistry and create your own personal account using your Child ID number. If you have any further questions, click on the "Gift Registry FAQ's" link located at the bottom of the webpage or call 1-866-880-6563.

How can my family participate?

After you register with the Gift Registry, enter the e-mail addresses of your friends, family, baby shower guests and grandparents, write a quick note and send them an e-mail. Your friends and family will then receive your e-mail message and will have the ability to contribute online to your ViaCord account through our secure web site. It's personal, convenient and secure. You can also use the coupons on the next page to hand out to friends and family.

To learn more, visit www.viacord.com/giftregistry

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE ELSE WHO IS EXPECTING?

At ViaCord, we believe every expectant family deserves to know about the life-saving potential of cord blood – which is why we created our Referral Rewards Program:

The ViaCord Referral Rewards Program

Simply provide us with the names of your expectant friends and we'll send them an in-depth information packet so they can make an informed decision about preserving their baby's cord blood stem cells for their family. As a special thanks, for every friend who banks with ViaCord, we'll send you a $50 Gift Card to use anywhere American Express is accepted.

To learn more about ViaCord's Referral Rewards Program, call toll-free:

1-866-835-0968

or visit www.viacord.com/refer