News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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Arterial Remodeling Technologies ("ART") discloses data from *in vivo* study that its stent's biodegradability is quantifiable while preserving its mechanical strength and causing almost no vessel inflammation

"We continue to demonstrate that ART ***is*** the leading innovator of next-generation technology for fully resorbable coronary stents that promote natural remodeling of an injured artery after angioplasty."

Machiel van der Leest, CEO

PARIS, May 20, 2010—**Arterial Remodeling Technologies** **("ART")** disclosed today the results of an *in vivo* study of 48 porcine arteries implanted with its biodegradable stent. The study demonstrated that **(1)** the ART stent's biodegradation is measurable and begins at the first day of implant; **(2)** that the ART stent retains high radial strength, thus maintaining its structural integrity during biodegradation; and, **(3)** that the ART stent causes virtually no inflammation of the blood vessel wall.

Previous validating data regarding ART's next-generation bioresorbable stent approach has been published in the January 2010 special supplement of *EuroIntervention*, a peer-reviewed journal. The paper was authored by **Antoine Lafont, M.D., Ph.D., Head, Interventional Cardiology Department, Georges Pompidou Hospital (Paris); Past Chairman, Interventional Cardiology Group, European Society of Cardiology (ESC)**.

"We will continue to disclose new data related to the ART bioresorbable stent platform—additional data that dramatically validates the Company's innovative approach of simultaneously balancing **biocompatibility**, **biomechanics** and **bioresorption** in a bioresorbable PLA (polylactic acid) stent," said **Machiel van der Leest, CEO**, who previously was a co-founder and Chief Technology Officer of Minvasys. During his career he has developed and successfully introduced **15 Class III medical devices**, which required pre-market approval and a scientific review to ensure safety and effectiveness.

"We have designed ARTs next-generation bioresorbable coronary stent to provide an

impermanent yet effective scaffold that will dismantle and loose its *primary* mechanical scaffolding function after three months—which is the period universally accepted by experts as necessary to permit the healing process to stabilize the artery following the trauma caused by an angioplasty. The complete resorption of all the monomers (basic elements that form polymers) is estimated to occur within 18 months," van der Leest added.

About ART's stent

ART's stent is designed to have several competitive benefits over existing bioresorbable stents in development: (1) faster and smoother resorption; (2) non-crystalline polymer; (3) superior preserved material, without harmful by-products; (4) better, homogeneous stress diffusion; and (5) crack- and crazing-free expansion. The ART device is designed to be delivered by conventional stenting techniques, is balloon-expandable and meets the market standard of 6-French compatibility. ART's novel biopolymers have been developed in conjunction with one of the world's leading authorities in polymer chemistry, **Professor Michel Vert**, who is Former Director of the Research Center for Artificial Biopolymers at France's National Center for Scientific Research (Centre National de Recherche Scientifique/CNRS).

About Arterial Remodeling Technologies ("ART")

Arterial Remodeling Technologies ("ART") is developing bioresorbable coronary polymer stents that promote the natural remodeling of an injured artery after angioplasty. The Company's technology is based on intellectual property originating from three esteemed institutions: the **Cleveland Clinic**; the French national research institute, **CNRS** (Centre National de Recherche Scientifique), Montpellier, France; and, **Descartes University**, Paris.

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