Paloma Pharmaceuticals to present at the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology

-- Presentations highlight Palomid 529 as a first-in-class Akt inhibitor showing efficacy in models of macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy and retinal scarring caused by retinal detachment --

Jamaica Plain, MA, Feb. 8, 2008 -- Paloma Pharmaceuticals, Inc. has been accepted to give two presentations at the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (www.arvo.org) today. The first of the two presentations, "Palomid 529, a Non-Steroidal Small Molecule Anti-Angiogenic Agent Inhibits Retinal and Subretinal Neovascularization by Inhibiting the Akt/mTor Pathway", will be given as an oral presentation Wednesday April 30th 2008 from 8:30 to 8:45 AM in the Grand Floridian H room by Dr. David Sherris, Ph.D., President and CEO of Paloma Pharmaceuticals. The second presentation, "Müller Cell Proliferation and Glial Scar Formation Is Reduced Following Experimental Retinal Detachment Using Palomid 529, an Inhibitor of the Akt/mTor Pathway", will be given as a poster presentation on Thursday May 1st 2008 in Hall B/C, poster number A209 by Drs. Eric Chapin, Geoffrey Lewis and Steven Fisher of the Neuroscience Research Institute and Molecular Cell & Developmental Biology Department of the University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, investigators of the study.

Work from these studies confirms the activity of Palomid 529 in a series of *in vivo* animal models for macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy and retinal scarring caused by retinal detachment. Work will be described to show how Palomid 529 acts in an anti-angiogenic manner, reducing blood vessels in retinal disease using murine laser neovascularization and oxygen-induced retinopathy (retinopathy of prematurity) models, and the inhibition of fibrosis in a seven day rabbit retinal detachment model. Furthermore, work will show how Palomid 529 acts mechanistically as a first-in-class Akt inhibitor along with data and discussion to support Paloma Pharmaceuticals upcoming initiation of its Phase I human clinical study for the treatment of choroidal neovascularization secondary to age-related macular degeneration.