

Chromatin Licenses Gene Stacking Technology to Syngenta Biotechnology Inc.

CHICAGO, October 19, 2007 (BUSINESS WIRE) – Chromatin Inc. announced today that it has entered into a research and commercial license agreement with Syngenta Biotechnology Inc. for Chromatin’s proprietary gene stacking technology.

Chromatin has developed a novel approach to gene stacking, using the plant’s own DNA to deliver several genes on a mini-chromosome. Under the agreement, Syngenta has obtained non-exclusive rights to use Chromatin’s gene stacking technology for trait genes in corn and soybeans.

“Growers need increasingly more sophisticated tools to meet the demands on the agriculture market, and stacked traits along with improved seed germplasm will be instrumental,” said Roger Kemble, Head of Syngenta Crop Genetics Research. “We will evaluate this technology in combination with our own innovative research programs and strong pipeline as part of our intense commitment to speed delivery of products to market.”

“Syngenta is a leading agribusiness company committed to developing crops that meet multiple needs. Chromatin is pleased to partner with Syngenta, whose trait gene inventory and crop production programs make them an ideal partner for us,” said Daphne Preuss, Chromatin’s Chief Scientific Officer and President.

Further terms of the deal were not disclosed.

About Chromatin:

Chromatin, Inc. develops and markets novel proprietary technology that enables entire chromosomes to be designed and incorporated into plant cells. These mini-chromosomes can be used in any plant to simultaneously introduce multiple genes while maintaining precise control of gene expression. Chromatin’s mini-chromosome technology can be used to deliver genes that benefit the agricultural, nutritional, energy, pharmaceutical, and chemical sectors.

For additional information visit www.chromatininc.com or contact Daphne Preuss, 312-515-1060.

CHROMATIN, INC. PUBLISHES MAIZE MINI-CHROMOSOME RESEARCH IN PLoS GENETICS

CHICAGO, October 18, 2007 (BUSINESS WIRE) – The scientific team at Chromatin, Inc. is publishing their maize mini-chromosome research in the October 19, 2007 issue of the peer-reviewed, open access journal *PLoS Genetics*. This research article, entitled “Meiotic Transmission of an In Vitro-Assembled Autonomous Maize Minichromosome” demonstrates the development of Chromatin’s gene stacking technology in corn. The publication describes a corn mini-chromosome that is efficiently transmitted through four generations and that the genes carried on the mini-chromosome are expressed and remain structurally stable. Authors on the paper include Shawn R. Carlson, Gary W. Rudgers, Helge Zieler, Jennifer M. Mach, Song Luo, Eric Grunden, Cheryl Krol, Gregory P. Copenhaver, and Daphne Preuss.

“This paper is Chromatin’s first peer-reviewed publication showing inheritance of mini-chromosomes through generations in corn” Shawn Carlson, Director of Crop Genetics at Chromatin stated. “This initial study is allowing Chromatin and its licensees to pursue applications of mini-chromosome technology to express traits in corn, as well as other important crops.”

Daphne Preuss, Chromatin’s co-Founder, President, and Chief Scientific Officer commented “This peer-reviewed paper represents an important milestone for the company. We look forward to follow-up studies that focus on the properties of mini-chromosomes and their use in additional crops.”

The complete manuscript can be viewed at www.plosgenetics.org with the following citation: Carlson SR, Rudgers GW, Zieler H, Mach JM, Luo S, et al. (2007) Meiotic transmission of an in vitro-assembled autonomous maize minichromosome. *PLoS Genet* 3(10): e179. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.0030179.

About Chromatin:

Chromatin, Inc. develops and markets novel proprietary technology that enables entire chromosomes to be designed and incorporated into plant cells. These mini-chromosomes can be used in any plant to simultaneously introduce multiple genes while maintaining precise control of gene expression. Chromatin’s mini-chromosome technology can be used to deliver genes that benefit the agricultural, nutritional, energy, pharmaceutical, and chemical sectors.

For additional information visit: www.chromatininc.com

Contact: Daphne Preuss, 312-515-1060