As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 25, 1996
Registration No. 33-91802

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM SB-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(Name of Small Business Issuer in its Charter)

<TABLE>
<S> <C> <C>

Delaware	2834	75-2402409
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary standard industrial classification code number)	(I.R.S. employer identification number)

</TABLE>

9000 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235
(214) 353-2922
(Address and Telephone Number of Principal Executive Offices)

9000 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235
(Address of Principal Place of Business or
Intended Principal Place of Business)

Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc.
9000 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235
(214) 353-2922
(Name, Address and Telephone Number of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Robert H. Cohen, Esq.
Bryan Cave LLP
245 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10167-0034
(212) 692-1800

Approximate date of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. |_|

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box. |_|

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, please check the following box. |X|

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Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, there are also being registered such additional shares of Common Stock as may

become issuable pursuant to anti-dilution provisions of the Class C Warrants and the Class D Warrants.
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The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.

Cross-Reference Sheet
Showing Location in Prospectus of Information
Required by Part I of Form SB-2

Item and Caption	Location in Prospectus
1. Forepart of Registration Statement and Outside Front Cover of Prospectus	Outside Front Cover Page
2. Inside Front and Outside Back Cover Pages of Prospectus	Inside Front and Outside Back Cover Pages
3. Summary Information and Risk Factors	Prospectus Summary; Risk Factors
4. Use of Proceeds	Prospectus Summary; Use of Proceeds
5. Determination of Offering Price	Outside Front Cover Page; Risk Factors
6. Dilution	Risk Factors; Dilution
7. Selling Security Holders	*
8. Plan of Distribution	Outside Front Cover Page; Prospectus Summary; Plan of Distribution
9. Legal Proceedings	Business
10. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons	Management; Principal Stockholders; Certain Transactions
11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management	Management; Principal Stockholders
12. Description of Securities	Outside Front Cover Page; Description of Securities
13. Interests of Named Experts and Counsel	*
14. Disclosure of Commission Position on Indemnification for Securities Act Liabilities	Management
15. Organization within the Last Five Years	Certain Transactions
16. Description of Business	Prospectus Summary; Capitalization; Selected Financial Data; Plan of Operation; Business; Management; Certain Transactions; Principal Stockholders; Financial Statements
17. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation	Plan of Operation
18. Description of Property	Business
19. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions	Certain Transactions
20. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholders Matters	Inside Front Cover Page; Risk Factors; Description of Securities
21. Executive Compensation	Management

22.	Financial Statements	Financial Statements
23.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	*

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* Not applicable.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Registration Statement contains two forms of Prospectus: one for use in connection with the offering (the "Prospectus") by the Company of Class D Warrants and the Common Stock underlying the Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants and one for use in connection with sales by Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. of Common Stock and Warrants in market making transactions (the "Market Making Prospectus"). The Prospectus and the Market Making Prospectus are identical except for the following (i) the outside front cover page; (ii) page 59, which will contain alternate language for the "Plan of Distribution" section; and (iii) the outside back cover page. Alternate language for the Market Making Prospectus is labelled "Alternate Language for Market Making Prospectus" and follows the outside back cover page of the Prospectus.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.

LOGO

6,900,000 Shares of Common Stock

2,300,000 Redeemable Class D Warrants

Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. (the "Company") hereby offers (i) 2,300,000 shares of common stock, $.01 par value ("Common Stock") and 2,300,000 Redeemable Class D Warrants ("Class D Warrants") issuable upon exercise of the Redeemable Class C Warrants ("Class C Warrants") issued in connection with the Company's initial public offering completed in November 1995 ("IPO"), (ii) 2,300,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Class D Warrants issued in connection with the IPO and (iii) 2,300,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Class D Warrants which are issuable upon exercise of the Class C Warrants. Each Class C Warrant entitles the registered holder thereof to purchase, at any time until November 2, 2000 (the "Expiration Date"), one share of Common Stock and one Class D Warrant at an exercise price of $6.50, subject to adjustment. Each Class D Warrant entitles the registered holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock at an exercise price of $8.75, subject to adjustment, at any time until the Expiration Date. The Class C Warrants and the Class D Warrants (collectively, the "Warrants") are redeemable by the Company, at a redemption price of $.05 per Warrant, upon at least 30 days' prior written notice, commencing on November 2, 1996, if the average of the closing bid prices of the Common Stock, as reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System ("Nasdaq") (or the last sale prices if listed on the Nasdaq National Market or a securities exchange), shall exceed $9.10 per share for the Class C Warrants (subject to adjustment) or $12.25 per share for the Class D Warrants (subject to adjustment) for 30 consecutive business days ending within 15 business days of the date on which notice of redemption is given. See "Description of Securities -- The Warrants."

The Company has agreed to pay a solicitation fee (the "Solicitation Fee") for Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. ("JMA") equal to 5% of the aggregate exercise price of all the Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants exercised after November 2, 1996. The exercise prices and other terms of the Warrants were arbitrarily determined by negotiation between the Company and JMA and Rickel & Associates, Inc. ("Rickel") , the underwriters of the IPO, and are not necessarily related to the Company's assets, book value or financial condition, or to any other recognized criteria of value. See "Risk Factors -- Arbitrary Determination of Offering Price." The Common Stock, Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants are traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, however, there can be no assurance that an active trading market in the Company's securities will be sustained. See "Risk Factors -- Possible Delisting of Securities from the Nasdaq Stock Market."

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	Warrant Exercise Price	Warrant Solicitation Fee(1)	Proceeds to Company(2)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Per Class C Warrant	$6.50	$.325	$6.175
Total	$14,950,000	$747,500	$14,202,500
Per Class D Warrant	$8.75	$.4375	$8.3125
Total	$40,250,000	$2,012,500	$38,237,500

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(1) Represents Solicitation Fees payable to JMA equal to 5% of the aggregate exercise price of all Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants exercised after November 2, 1996.

(2) Assumes the exercise of all the Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants and that the Solicitation Fee is paid on all such warrants that are exercised. There can be no assurance that any of the Warrants will be exercised.

INVESTMENT IN THESE SECURITIES IS SPECULATIVE AND INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION. SEE "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 8 OF THIS PROSPECTUS AND "DILUTION."

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS ANY SUCH COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this Prospectus is , 1996.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information and financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this Prospectus does not give effect to the exercise or conversion of: (i) warrants (the "Bridge Warrants") issued, or included in options issued, in connection with the Company's financings completed in August 1994 and April 1995; (ii) the unit purchase option (the "Unit Purchase Option") granted to the underwriters of the IPO to purchase up to an aggregate of 200,000 Units (as defined herein); (iii) outstanding options, rights and warrants and other securities convertible or exercisable into Common Stock; (iv) options or shares of Common Stock available for grant or issuance under the Company's 1992 Stock Option Plan (the "1992 Plan"); or (v) options or shares of Common Stock available for grant or issuance under the Company's 1996 Stock Option Plan (the "1996 Plan"). Each prospective investor is urged to read this Prospectus in its entirety.

THE COMPANY

Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. ("CPI" or the "Company") is a development stage biopharmaceutical company focusing on the development of diagnostic and therapeutic products for the identification, treatment and prevention of cancer and infectious diseases. To date, the Company has been involved solely in research and development activities relating to several products that are at various stages of development. The Company's research and development activities

relate principally to its proprietary fungal paclitaxel (commonly referred to as "Taxol") production system and its diagnostic and imaging lung cancer products and Human Gene Discovery Program.

The Company's strategy is to focus on its (i) Fungal Taxol Production System Program since Taxol has been approved by the FDA as a treatment for refractory (treatment resistant) breast and ovarian cancer; and (ii) Human Gene Discovery Program, including a proprietary cancer related gene ("LCG gene") and related monoclonal antibody ("MAb") addressing the need for diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer. Other programs, which involve tumor necrosis factor - polyethylene glycol ("TNF-PEG"), cancer and infectious disease vaccines, a fusion protein ("IL-T"), a potential anti-leukemia drug ("IL-P") and anti- sense therapeutics, are being pursued at modest levels. These other programs may serve as platforms for future products and/or alternatives to the two primary programs if unforeseen problems develop. In addition, several of the technologies under development are complementary and could possibly potentiate each other. Hence, the Company currently intends to pursue the development of (1) cancer therapeutic products, such as Taxol and potentially TNF-PEG and IL-P, (2) the LCG gene as a diagnostic cancer probe and MAbs for lung, breast, colon and skin cancer as diagnostic and imaging products, (3) vaccines for the prevention and treatment of cancer and infectious diseases, including possibly lung cancer using the LCG gene, and (4) IL-T, which has the potential to protect against the detrimental effects of radiation therapy and chemotherapy. See "Business."

The Company was created in 1991 to acquire from Wadley Technologies, Inc. ("WadTech") rights to certain proprietary cancer and viral therapeutic technology ("Wadley Technology") developed over a period of nine years at the Wadley Institutes in Dallas, Texas ("Wadley") and Lymphokine Partners Limited, a partnership between affiliates of Wadley and Phillips Petroleum Company. See "Business - Collaborative Agreements - WadTech." Through its own research efforts and agreements with other research institutions and biotechnology companies, the Company has acquired and/or developed additional proprietary technology and rights. The Company has not developed any commercial products, will require significant additional financing to complete development and obtain regulatory approvals for its proposed products which can take several years.

The Company has received an exclusive worldwide license to use patented fungal technology to synthesize Taxol from the Research & Development Institute, Inc. ("RDI") at Montana State University. Taxol has proven to be effective in treating refractory ovarian and breast cancers and, in preliminary clinical trials, has shown potential in treating refractory non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC") and certain other cancer indications. Presently, Taxol is made from the inner bark and needles of the slow-growing Pacific yew tree. Scientists at the Company, in cooperation with the inventors of the fungal Taxol technology, are using this technology and fermentation technology to develop a system for manufacturing Taxol in commercial quantities and at lower cost than currently available production methods. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs - -- Fungal Taxol Production System Program."

In July 1996, the Company entered into an agreement with the Washington State University Research Foundation ("WSURF") whereby the Company received an exclusive, world-wide license to use and/or sublicense patented technology or prospective patented technology (the "WSURF Technology") related to genes for enzymes and the associated gene products, including the enzymes, in the biosynthetic pathway for Taxol from the yew tree. This gene will be used along with a related fungal gene region to further optimize the Fungal Taxol Production System.

The Company is directing its resources toward developing cancer diagnostic and imaging products utilizing the LCG gene and related MAb ("LCG MAb") isolated by the Company in its Human Gene Discovery Program. The LCG gene and the LCG MAb are associated with specific lung cancer cells. In Phase I human clinical trials, an LCG MAb derived from mouse cells was shown to be highly specific for cancerous lung tissue, but not normal lung tissue. These clinical studies will be expanded with a human- derived form of the LCG MAb which is presently under development. CPI anticipates that Phase I human trials of the human-derived LCG MAb could commence in 1996. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Human Gene Discovery Program/Lung Cancer Program."

In February 1996, the Company obtained exclusive rights to a technology and pending patent developed at the University of California, Los Angeles for the taxol treatment of polycystic kidney disease which looks promising in animal studies, which animal studies will be continued.

In November 1994, the Company entered into a marketing agreement with Helm AG, a world-wide distributor of pharmaceutical and related products with sales of over $3 billion in 1994, granting Helm AG the right in certain parts of Europe to market the technology and/or products of, and arrange business introductions for, the Company on a commission basis. See "Business -- Collaborative Agreements -- Helm AG." In addition, the Company is in discussions with several companies regarding the establishment of strategic partnerships for the development, marketing, sales and manufacturing of the Company's proposed products for various segments of the global market. There can be no assurance that the Company's agreement with Helm AG will result in any benefit to the Company or that any additional agreements will be entered into.

To date, the Company has generated no sales revenues and has incurred

operating losses of approximately $657,000 (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 1996 and $2,691,000 and $2,265,000 for the years ended December 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively, resulting in a deficit accumulated during the development stage of $9,619,000 (unaudited) at March 31, 1996. In addition, losses have been increasing and are continuing. The Company expects it will continue to have substantial operating expenses and will be required to make significant up-front expenditures in connection with its research and development activities. As a result, the Company anticipates significant losses for 1996 and that losses will continue thereafter until such time, if ever, as the Company is able to generate sufficient revenues to support its operations. There can be no assurance that any of the Company's proposed products will be successfully developed or commercialized. See "Risk Factors -- Accumulated Deficit; and History of Significant Losses and Anticipated Continuing Significant Future Losses," "Plan of Operation" and Financial Statements.

The Company was originally incorporated in the state of Texas in September 1991 as Bio Pharmaceutics, Inc. In November 1991, the Company changed its name to Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. The Company was reincorporated in Delaware by merger into a wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary in January 1992. The Company's executive offices are located at 9000 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas 75235 and its telephone number is 214-353-2922.

THE OFFERING

Securities Offered by the Company.....	2,300,000 shares of Common Stock and 2,300,000 Redeemable Class D Warrants issuable upon exercise of the Redeemable Class C Warrants and 2,300,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Redeemable Class D Warrants which are issuable upon exercise of the Class C Warrants and 2,300,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Class D Warrants issued in connection with the Company's initial public offering in November 1995. See "Description of Securities."
Terms of Warrants.....	Each Class C Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Common Stock and one Class D Warrant for an aggregate exercise price of $6.50 at any time until November 2, 2000, subject, in certain circumstances, to earlier redemption by the Company. Each Class D Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Common Stock for an exercise price of $8.75 at any time until November 2, 2000, subject, in certain circumstances, to earlier redemption by the Company. The exercise prices and numbers of shares issuable upon the exercise of the Warrants are subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. See "Description of Securities -- The Warrants."
Capital Stock Outstanding Before Offering Assuming No Exercise of the Warrants	
Common Stock(1):	7,687,932 shares
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock:	1,271,240 shares
Class C Warrants:	2,300,000 shares
Class D Warrants:	2,300,000 shares
Capital Stock Outstanding After Offering Assuming Exercise of Class C Warrants	
Common Stock(1):	9,987,932 shares
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock:	1,271,240 shares
Class D Warrants:	4,600,000 shares
Capital Stock Outstanding After Offering Assuming Exercise of All Class C and Class D Warrants	
Common Stock(1):	14,587,932 shares
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock:	1,271,240 shares

Use of Proceeds..... The Company intends to utilize the net proceeds of this Offering to fund research and development activities (including certain royalties and licensing fees), and for general working capital purposes and operating expenses. See "Use of Proceeds" and "Plan of Operation."

Risk Factors..... Investment in these securities is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors."

Nasdaq SmallCap Market Symbols(3)..... Common Stock - CYPH
Class C Warrants - CYPHW
Class D Warrants - CYPHZ

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(1) Does not include the possible issuance of (i) 1,190,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of options granted or available for grant under the 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan; (ii) 810,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants (the "Bridge Warrants") issued, or included in options issued, in connection with the Company's financings completed in August 1994 and April 1995 (the "Bridge Financings"); (iii) 1,271,240 shares of Common Stock issuable at the option of the holders thereof upon the conversion of the Company's Series A Convertible Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Stock"); (iv) 300,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the unit purchase option granted to the placement agent for the Company's 1992 private placement of units consisting of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock and upon the conversion of such Series A Preferred Stock; (v) 200,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the unit purchase option ("Unit Purchase Option") granted to the underwriters in connection with the IPO; (vi) 600,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the Warrants contained in the Unit Purchase Option. See "Management," "Certain Transactions," "Description of Securities" and "Bridge Financings."

Summary Financial Information(1)

<TABLE>
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Statement of Operations Data:

	Year Ended December 31,		September 11, 1991 (inception) to December 31, 1995	Three Months Ended March 31,		September 11, 1991 (inception) to March 31, 1996
	1994	1995		1995	1996	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Research and development expenses.....	$1,099,000	$1,181,000	$4,731,000	$313,000	$339,000	$5,070,000
General and administrative expenses.....	1,054,000	1,138,000	3,796,000	353,000	380,000	4,176,000
Net interest expense (income).....	112,000	372,000	356,000	99,000	(62,000)	294,000
Net (loss).....	(2,265,000)	(2,691,000)	(8,883,000)	(765,000)	(657,000)	(9,540,000)
Net (loss) per share of common stock.....	$ (.48)	$ (.53)		$ (.16)	$ (.13)	
Weighted average number of shares.....	5,367,000	5,695,000		5,367,415	7,569,918	

Balance Sheet Data:

	At March 31, 1996		
	Actual	As Adjusted(2)	As Adjusted(3)

Working capital	$4,598,000	18,756,000	56,993,000
Total assets	5,946,000	20,104,000	58,341,000
Total liabilities	1,573,000	1,573,000	1,573,000
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(9,619,000)	(9,619,000)	(9,619,000)
Total stockholders' equity	4,373,000	18,531,000	56,768,000

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(1) Through March 31, 1996, and since then, the Company has not generated any sales revenues.

(2) Gives effect to the exercise of only the 2,300,000 Class C Warrants, the application on the net proceeds therefrom, and assumes that the Solicitation Fee is paid on each Warrant Exercise. See "Plan of Distribution."

(3) Gives effect to the exercise of the 2,300,000 Class C Warrants, the 4,600,000 Class D Warrants, the application on the net proceeds therefrom, and assumes that the Solicitation Fee is paid on each Warrant Exercise. See "Plan of Distribution."

RISK FACTORS

AN INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY IS HIGHLY SPECULATIVE, INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND SHOULD BE MADE ONLY BY INVESTORS WHO CAN AFFORD THE LOSS OF THEIR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS, PRIOR TO MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER, ALONG WITH OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO HEREIN, THE FOLLOWING RISK FACTORS:

Accumulated Deficit; and History of Significant Losses and Anticipated Continuing Future Losses. The Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996 (unaudited) reflect accumulated deficits of $(8,962,000) and $(9,619,000), respectively. In addition, the Company's statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 1995 and the three months ended March 31, 1996 (unaudited) reflect net losses of $(2,691,000) and $(657,000), respectively, or approximately $(.53) and $(.13) per share, respectively. The Company has continued to incur substantial operating losses since March 31, 1996 and expects to incur significant operating losses for at least several years. There can be no assurances that future revenues will be generated, that, if generated, the Company's operations will be profitable, or that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient additional funds to continue its planned activities. See "Use of Proceeds," "Plan of Operation" and Financial Statements.

Development Stage Company; No Product Revenue. The Company is in the development stage and through March 31, 1996 has generated no sales revenue and has no prospects for revenue in the foreseeable future. Substantial losses to date have resulted principally from costs incurred in research and development activities and general and administrative expenses, as well as from the purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements to the Company's facilities. The Company will be required to conduct significant research, development, testing and regulatory compliance activities which, together with projected general and administrative expenses, are expected to result in additional significant continuing operating losses. The Company does not expect to receive regulatory approvals for any of its proposed products for at least several years, if ever. The Company currently has no source of operating revenue and there can be no assurance that it will be able to develop any such revenue source or that its operations will become profitable, even if it is able to commercialize any products. Further, as a development stage company, the Company has a limited relevant operating history upon which an evaluation of its prospects can be made. Such prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered in establishing a new business in the evolving, heavily regulated biotechnology industry, which is characterized by an increasing number of market entrants, intense competition and a high failure rate. In addition, significant challenges are often encountered in shifting from developmental to commercial activities. See "Plan of Operation" and Financial Statements.

Need for Substantial Additional Funds; Negative Cash Flow. The Company is currently experiencing, and has since its inception experienced, negative cash flow from operations which is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Since its inception the Company has been dependent upon equity infusions and upon the Bridge Financings and the Company's initial public offering in November 1995 (the "IPO") to fund its continuing operations. The Company's cash requirements may vary materially from current estimates because of results of the Company's research and development programs, results of clinical studies, changes in the focus and direction of the Company's research and development programs, competitive and technological advances and other factors. In any event, the Company will require substantial funds, in addition to the proceeds

of this Offering, to conduct development activities and pre-clinical and clinical trials, apply for regulatory approvals and commercialize products, if any, that it develops.

The Company does not have any commitments or arrangements to obtain any additional financing and there is no assurance that required financing will be available to the Company on acceptable terms, if at all. Although the Company will seek to fund a portion of its product development efforts by entering into collaborative ventures with corporate partners, obtaining research contracts, entering into research and development partnerships and obtaining government grants, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to enter into any such additional ventures on acceptable terms, if at all. To the extent the Company raises additional capital by issuing securities, further dilution to the investors in this Offering may result. See "-- Dependence on Collaborations and Licenses with Others" and "Dilution."

Dependence on Collaborations and Licenses with Others. The Company's strategy for the development, clinical testing, manufacturing and commercialization of its proposed products includes entering into various collaborations with corporate partners, licensors, licensees and others, and is dependent upon the subsequent success of these outside parties in performing their responsibilities. In addition to its agreements with RDI and Enzon, Inc. ("Enzon"), the Company has entered into several other research and license agreements and is continually seeking to enter into additional arrangements with other collaborators. There can be no assurance that its current arrangements or any future arrangements will lead to the development of products with commercial potential, that the Company will be able to obtain proprietary rights or licenses for proprietary rights with respect to any technology developed in connection with these arrangements or that the Company will be able to insure the confidentiality of any proprietary rights and information developed in such collaborative arrangements or prevent the public disclosure thereof.

In general, collaborative agreements provide that they may be terminated under certain circumstances. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to extend any of its collaborative agreements upon their termination or expiration, or that the Company will be able to enter into new collaborative agreements with existing or new partners in the future. To the extent the Company chooses not to or is unable to establish any additional collaborative arrangements, it would require substantially greater capital to undertake research, development and marketing of its proposed products at its own expense. In addition, the Company may encounter significant delays in introducing its proposed products into certain markets or find that the development, manufacture or sale of its proposed products in such markets is adversely affected by the absence of such collaborative agreements. See "-- Royalty Obligations; Possible Loss of Patents and Other Proprietary Rights" and "Business -- Collaborative Agreements."

Early Stage of Product Development; Technological and Other Uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Company's research and development activities will result in any commercially viable products. The development of each product will be subject to the risks of failure inherent in the development of products based on innovative technologies and the expense and difficulty of obtaining regulatory approvals. All of the potential products currently under development by the Company will require significant additional research and development and pre-clinical testing and clinical testing prior to submission of any regulatory application for commercial use. There can be no assurance that the Company's research or product development efforts will be successfully completed, that the products currently under development will be successfully transformed into marketable products, that required regulatory approvals can be obtained, that products can be manufactured at acceptable cost in accordance with regulatory requirements or that any approved products can be successfully marketed or achieve customer acceptance. Additional risks include the possibility that any or all of the Company's products will be found to be ineffective or toxic, or that, if safe and effective, will be difficult to manufacture on a large scale or uneconomical to market; that the proprietary rights of third parties will preclude the Company from marketing one or more products; and that third parties will market superior or equivalent products. See "-- No Assurance of FDA Approval; Government Regulation," "-- Dependence on Third Parties For Manufacturing; No Manufacturing Experience," "-- Dependence on Third Parties For Marketing; No Marketing Experience" and "Business -- Research and Development Programs."

Royalty Obligations; Possible Loss of Patents and Other Proprietary Rights. Pursuant to its License Agreement with RDI relating to Taxol, the Company must pay minimum royalties of $100,000 by June 10, 1997 and by each June 10 thereafter as long as such license is retained. Pursuant to its Research and Development Agreement with RDI, the Company is required to pay RDI $250,000 on October 1, 1996. In addition, for the purchase of the Wadley Technology, the Company is required to pay royalties to WadTech of 6.25% of the gross selling price of products incorporating any of the Wadley Technology until payments totalling $1,250,000 have been made. Thereafter, the royalty rate will be up to 3.75%. Minimum royalties payable to WadTech start at $31,250 for the year beginning October 1, 1996, are $62,500 for the next year and are $125,000 for each year thereafter. WadTech has a security interest in the Wadley Technology to secure the payment of the first $1,250,000 of royalties. WadTech has the right to license such intellectual property to a third party or sell it through a foreclosure sale in the event that the Company does not fulfill its obligations under the Wadley Agreement. Furthermore, pursuant to its license

agreement with WSURF, the Company is required to pay WSURF license fees of $7,500 per year commencing on July 1, 1997 as well as certain royalties and sublicensing fees. The loss by the Company of the RDI, Wadley or WSURF technology would have a material adverse affect on the Company's business and the development of the Company's proposed products. In addition, the Company's agreements with Enzon provide that if the parties decide to jointly develop any products, the costs and profits of product development will be split equally. If the Company is unable to fund its portion of a product's development costs, the Company will lose its rights to such product, will no longer have the right to split the profits from such product and will only be entitled to a royalty. Pursuant to the License Agreement between the Company and RDI relating to a fungal strain known as FTS-2, the Company must pay to RDI royalties on sales of products incorporating the licensed technology of 6% if the product is covered by a pending or issued patent or 3% if the product is not covered by a patent. The Company is also obligated to pay a royalty of 3% on sales of products produced through the use of a recombinant yeast expression system pursuant to a license agreement assigned to the Company in connection with its purchase of the Wadley Technology. See "Business -- Collaborative Agreements."

Competition. Many of the Company's competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, human and other resources than the Company. In addition, many of these competitors have significantly greater experience than the Company in undertaking pre-clinical testing and human clinical trials of new products and in obtaining United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and other regulatory approvals. Accordingly, certain of the Company's competitors may succeed in obtaining FDA approvals more rapidly than the Company. Furthermore, if the Company is able to commence commercial production and sale of any products, it will also be competing with companies having substantially greater resources and experience in these areas. Company personnel currently have limited or no experience in the production and sale of any pharmaceutical or biological products. Investors should be aware that in June 1991, the National Cancer Institute ("NCI") formalized a Collaborative Research and Development Agreement ("CRADA") for development of Taxol with Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Inc. ("Bristol-Myers") as its pharmaceutical manufacturing and marketing partner. This CRADA granted to Bristol-Myers the exclusive use until December 1997 of NCI's clinical data relating to Taxol in seeking approval from the FDA, which significantly shortened the approval process and prevented any other party from obtaining FDA approval using the NCI data. Bristol-Myers received FDA approval for the commercial sale of its Taxol as a treatment for refractory ovarian cancer in December 1992 and for refractory breast cancer in April 1994. Since December 1992, Bristol-Myers has been the sole source of Taxol for commercial purposes. It is the Company's understanding that Bristol-Myers is currently conducting clinical trials required for FDA approval of Taxol for treating other cancers. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Fungal Taxol Production System Program" and "Business -- Competition."

Uncertain Ability to Protect Proprietary Technology. The Company's success will depend, in part, on its ability to obtain patent protection for its products and processes in the United States and elsewhere. The Company has filed and intends to continue to file applications as appropriate. No assurance can be given that any additional patents will issue from any of these applications or, if patents do issue, that the claims allowed will be sufficiently broad to protect the Company's technology. In addition, no assurance can be given that any patents issued to or licensed by the Company will not be successfully challenged or circumvented by others, or that the rights granted will provide adequate protection to the Company.

The Company is aware of patent applications and issued patents belonging to competitors and, although it has no knowledge of such, it is uncertain whether any of these, or patent applications of which it may not have any knowledge, will require the Company to alter its potential products or processes, pay licensing fees or cease certain activities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain licenses to technology that it may require or, if obtainable, that such licenses will be at an acceptable cost. The Company's failure to obtain any requisite license to any technology may have a material adverse impact on the Company. Expensive and protracted litigation may also be necessary to enforce any patents issued to the Company or to determine the scope and validity of others' claimed proprietary rights.

The Company also relies on trade secrets and confidential information that it seeks to protect, in part, by confidentiality agreements. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that the Company would have adequate remedies for any breach or that the Company's trade secrets will not otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors. See "Business -- Patents, Licenses and Proprietary Rights."

No Assurance of FDA Approval; Government Regulation. The FDA and comparable agencies in foreign countries impose substantial requirements upon the introduction of therapeutic and diagnostic pharmaceutical and biological products through lengthy and detailed laboratory and clinical testing procedures, sampling activities and other costly and time-consuming procedures. Satisfaction of these requirements typically takes several years or more and varies substantially based upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product. The regulatory review may result in extensive delay in the regulatory approval process. Regulatory requirements ultimately imposed could adversely affect the Company's ability to clinically test, manufacture or market potential products. Government regulation also applies to the manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical and biological products.

The effect of government regulation may be to delay marketing of new

products for a considerable period of time, to impose costly procedures upon the Company's activities and to furnish a competitive advantage to larger companies that compete with the Company. There can be no assurance that FDA or other regulatory approval for any products developed by the Company will be granted on a timely basis or at all. Any such delay in obtaining, or failure to obtain, such approvals would adversely affect the marketing of any contemplated products and the ability to earn product revenue. Further, regulation of manufacturing facilities by state, local and other authorities is subject to change. Any additional regulation could result in limitations or restrictions on the Company's ability to utilize any of its technologies, thereby adversely affecting the Company's operations. See "Business -- Government Regulation."

Uncertainty Related to Health Care Reimbursement and Reform Measures. The Company's success in generating revenue from sales of human therapeutic and diagnostic products may depend, in part, on the extent to which reimbursement for the costs of such products and related treatments will be available from government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly-approved health care products. There can be no assurance that adequate third-party insurance coverage will be available for the Company to establish and maintain price levels sufficient for realization of an appropriate return on its investment in developing new products. Government and other third-party payors are increasingly attempting to contain health care costs by limiting both coverage and the level of reimbursement of new therapeutic and diagnostic products approved for marketing by the FDA and by refusing, in some cases, to provide any coverage of uses of approved products for disease indications for which the FDA has not granted marketing approval. If adequate coverage and reimbursement levels are not provided by government and third-party payors for uses of the Company's products, the market acceptance of these products would be adversely affected.

Dependence on Third Parties for Manufacturing; No Manufacturing Experience. The Company currently does not have facilities or personnel capable of manufacturing any products in commercial quantities. If the Company completes development of and obtains regulatory approval for fungal Taxol, it intends to use third parties to manufacture Taxol. No assurance can be given that it will be able to enter into any arrangements with such manufacturers on acceptable terms. In the future, the Company may, if it becomes economically attractive to do so, establish its own manufacturing facilities to produce other products that it may develop. Building and operating production facilities would require substantial additional funds and other resources; however, there can be no assurance that such funds would be available. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to make the transition successfully to commercial production, should it choose to do so. See "Business -- Manufacturing and Marketing."

Dependence Upon Third Parties for Marketing; No Marketing Experience. The Company currently has no marketing and sales personnel and no experience with respect to marketing pharmaceutical products. Significant additional expenditures and management resources would be required to develop an internal sales force, and there can be no assurance that such funds would be available. Further, there can be no assurance that, with such a sales force, the Company would be successful in penetrating the markets for any products developed. For certain products under development, the Company may seek to enter into development and marketing agreements which grant exclusive marketing rights to its corporate partners in return for royalties to be received on sales, if any. Under certain of these agreements, the Company's marketing partner may have the responsibility for all or a significant portion of the development and regulatory approval. In the event that the marketing and development partner fails to develop a marketable product or fails to market a product successfully, the Company's business may be adversely affected. The sale of certain products outside the United States will also be dependent on the successful completion of arrangements with future partners, licensees or distributors in each territory. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in establishing any additional collaborative arrangements, or that, if established, such future partners will be successful in commercializing products. See "Business -- Manufacturing and Marketing."

Dependence Upon Key Personnel and Collaborators; Limited Management Team. The Company's success depends on the continued contributions of its executive officers, scientific and technical personnel and consultants. The Company is particularly dependent on Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D., its Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, and Daniel Shusterman, its Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, and its senior scientists, Susan L. Berent, Ph.D., Hakim Labidi, Ph.D., Rajinder S. Sidhu, Ph.D. and Richard M. Torczynski, Ph.D. The Company currently has 16 full-time employees and no executive personnel other than Dr. Bollon and Mr. Shusterman. The Company currently has an employment agreement with Dr. Bollon which expires on November 7, 2000. Although the Company maintains "key person" life insurance in the amount of $2 million on the life of Dr. Bollon, his death or incapacity would have a material adverse effect on the Company. During the Company's limited operating history, many key responsibilities within the Company have been assigned to a relatively small number of individuals. The competition for qualified personnel is intense, and the loss of services of certain key personnel could adversely affect the business of the Company.

The Company's scientific collaborators and its scientific advisors are employed by employers other than the Company and some have consulting or other advisory arrangements with other entities that may conflict or compete with their obligations to the Company. Inventions or processes discovered by such persons will not necessarily become the property of the Company but may remain the property of such persons or of such persons' full-time employers. See "Management."

Product Liability and Insurance. The use of Company products in clinical trials and the marketing of any products may expose the Company to product liability claims. Although none of the Company's proposed products are currently in clinical trials, the Company is hopeful (although there can be no assurance) that clinical trials will commence on certain of such products during 1996. The Company currently has no product liability insurance, it will, however, attempt to obtain such insurance prior to commencement of such trials, if any. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain such insurance or, if obtainable, that such insurance can be acquired at a reasonable cost or will be sufficient to cover all possible liabilities. In the event of a successful suit against the Company, lack or insufficiency of insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Furthermore, certain distributors of pharmaceutical and biological products require minimum product liability insurance coverage as a condition precedent to purchasing or accepting products for distribution. Failure to satisfy such insurance requirements could impede the ability of the Company to achieve broad distribution of its proposed products, which would have a material adverse effect upon the business and financial condition of the Company. See "Business-Product Liability Insurance".

Control of the Company; Ability to Direct Management. The current officers, directors and principal stockholders of the Company beneficially own or control approximately 44.76% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, which represents approximately 39.23% of the total outstanding voting securities of the Company. Such officers, directors and principal stockholders may, therefore, be able to elect all of the Company's directors, to determine the outcome of most corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, and otherwise to control the business of the Company. Such control could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of the Company and consequently adversely affect the market price of the Company's securities. In addition, the Company's Board of Directors is authorized to issue from time to time shares of preferred stock, without stockholder authorization, in one or more designated series or classes. See "-- Possible Restriction on 'Market Making' Activities in the Company's Securities; Illiquidity," "Principal Stockholders" and "Description of Securities."

Dividend Policy. Since its inception, the Company has not paid any dividends on its Common Stock. The Company intends to retain future earnings, if any, to provide funds for the operation of its business and, accordingly, does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its Common Stock in the reasonably foreseeable future. Furthermore, the terms of the Company's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock do not allow for the payment of cash dividends on the Common Stock unless and until all accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock shall have been paid or set apart for payment.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors. The Company's Certificate of Incorporation includes certain provisions permitted pursuant to Delaware law whereby officers and Directors of the Company are to be indemnified against certain liabilities. The Company's Certificate of Incorporation also limits, to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, a director's liability for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, including gross negligence, except liability for (i) breach of the director's duty of loyalty, (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law, (iii) the unlawful payment of a dividend or unlawful stock purchase or redemption and (iv) any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit. Delaware law does not eliminate a director's duty of care and this provision has no effect on the availability of equitable remedies such as injunction or rescission based upon a director's breach of the duty of care. In addition, an insurance policy, which provides for coverage for certain liabilities of its officers and Directors has been issued to the Company.

Possible Restriction on "Market Making" Activities in the Company's Securities; Illiquidity. Bruce Meyers and Peter Janssen beneficially own approximately 11.05% and 10.93%, respectively, of the outstanding shares of Common Stock prior to this Offering, which represents approximately 9.68% and 9.68%, respectively, of the total outstanding voting securities of the Company. See "Principal Stockholders." JMA is a limited partnership of which Messrs. Meyers and Janssen are the principals of the corporate general partner. If JMA and/or its affiliates are deemed to have control of the Company, regulatory requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") and Nasdaq and the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. could prevent JMA from engaging in market making activities relating to the Company's securities. If JMA is unable to make a market in the Company's securities because it is deemed to have effective voting control of the Company or if, for any other reason, it chooses not to or is unable to make a market in the Company's securities, there can be no assurance that any other broker-dealers would make a market in the Company's securities. Without market makers, it would be very difficult for holders of the Company's securities to sell their securities in the secondary market and the market prices for such securities would be adversely affected. Moreover, there

can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Company's securities will develop or be maintained whether or not JMA makes a market in the Company's securities. In the absence of such a market, investors may be unable to liquidate their investment in the Company. See "-- Absence of Public Market; Possible Volatility of Common Stock and Warrant Prices."

Possible Delisting of Securities from the Nasdaq Stock Market. The Company's Common Stock and Warrants are listed on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to meet the criteria for continued listing of securities on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market adopted by the Commission. These continued listing criteria include a minimum of $2,000,000 in total assets and a minimum bid price of $1.00 per share of common stock. If an issuer does not meet the $1.00 minimum bid price standard, it may, however, remain on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market if the market value of its public float is at least $1,000,000 and the issuer has capital and surplus of at least $2,000,000. If the Company became unable to meet the continued listing criteria of the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, because of continued operating losses or otherwise, and became delisted therefrom, trading, if any, in the Common Stock and the Warrants would thereafter be conducted in the over-the-counter market in the so-called "pink sheets" or, if available, the NASD's "Electronic Bulletin Board." As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the value of, the Company's securities.

Risk of Low-Priced Stocks; "Penny Stock" Regulations. If the Company's securities are delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, they may become subject to Rule 15g-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), which imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell such securities except in transactions exempted by such Rule, including transactions meeting the requirements of Rules 505 or 506 or Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and transactions in which the purchaser is an institutional accredited investor (as defined) or an established customer (as defined) of the broker/dealer. For transactions covered by this Rule, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. Consequently, the Rule may affect the ability and/or willingness of broker-dealers to sell the Company's securities and may consequently affect the ability of purchasers in this Offering to sell any of the securities acquired in the Offering in the secondary market.

The Commission has also adopted regulations which define a "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as therein defined) of less than $5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Unless exempt, the rules require the delivery, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule prepared by the Commission relating to the penny stock market. Disclosure also has to be made about commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. The foregoing penny stock restrictions will not apply to the Company's securities if such securities are listed on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market and have certain price and volume information provided on a current and continuing basis or meet certain minimum net tangible assets or average revenue criteria. There can be no assurance that the Company's securities will qualify for exemption from these restrictions. In any event, even if the Company were exempt from such restrictions, it would remain subject to Section 15(b)(6) of the Exchange Act, which gives the Commission the authority to prohibit any person that is engaged in unlawful conduct while participating in a distribution of penny stock from associating with a broker-dealer or participating in a distribution of penny stock, if the Commission finds that such a restriction would be in the public interest. If the Company's securities were subject to the rules on penny stocks, the prices of and market liquidity for the Company's securities could be severely adversely affected.

Shares Eligible for Future Sale; Registration Rights; Potential Dilutive Effect of Outstanding Securities and Possible Negative Impact on Future Financings. Certain of the Company's outstanding securities are, and will be, "restricted securities" as that term is defined in Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act and may, under certain circumstances, be sold without registration pursuant to Rule 144. A substantial portion of the outstanding shares of Common Stock are and will be eligible for sale under Rule 144 at varying periods. [Holders of (i) 1,580,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding, (ii) options to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock, (iii) options to purchase warrants to acquire 200,000 shares of Common Stock and (iv) options to purchase 50,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into an equal number of shares of Common Stock have agreed not to sell, assign or transfer any of their shares of the Company's securities until December 7, 1996 without JMA's prior written consent. In addition, in connection with their subscription to purchase units consisting of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock in the Company's 1992 Private Placement, the holders of an aggregate of approximately 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 1,271,240 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into an equal number of shares of Common Stock agreed not to sell any such securities for 180 days following November 2, 1995 or such longer period as JMA may require, without the prior written consent of JMA. JMA has advised the Company that it expects it will generally require these holders to refrain from selling such shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock for a period ending on December 7, 1996.

The holders of the unit purchase option (the "Unit Purchase Option") issues in the IPO will have certain demand registration rights with respect to the securities underlying such Option, which would permit resale of the securities acquired upon exercise thereof commencing November 2, 1998. Holders of (i) 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding, (ii) options to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock, (iii) 1,271,240 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into an equal number of shares of Common Stock and (iv) options to purchase 100,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into an equal number of shares of Common Stock (the Common Stock referred to in (i) through (iv) above collectively, the "Registrable Securities") are entitled to demand and "piggy-back" registration rights with respect to such Registrable Securities commencing December 7, 1996 and ending November 7, 2000. The holders of more than 50% of the Registrable Securities may request that the Company file a registration statement under the Securities Act, and, subject to certain conditions, the Company generally will be required to use its best efforts to effect any such registration. In addition, if the Company proposes to register any of its securities, either for its own account or for the account of other stockholders, the Company is required, with certain exceptions, to notify the holders described above and, subject to certain limitations, to include in the first two such registration statements filed after December 7, 1996 and before November 7, 2000, all of the shares of the Registrable Securities requested to be included by such holders. In addition, the Company is required to register the Bridge Warrants (including the warrants underlying the option granted to the placement agent of the 1994 Bridge Financing) and the 810,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of such warrants by November 2, 1996. Holders of 20,000 shares of Common Stock issued by the Company in connection with the formation of the joint venture with Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. also have certain "piggy-back" registration rights. Exercise of one or more of these registration rights may involve substantial expense to the Company and may adversely affect the terms upon which the Company may obtain additional financing. See "Description of Securities -- Registration Rights" and "Bridge Financings."

Additionally, any shares of Common Stock purchased upon exercise of the Class C and Class D Warrants or the Unit Purchase Option may be tradeable without restriction, provided that the Company satisfies certain securities registration and qualification requirements. The sale, or availability for sale, of substantial amounts of Common Stock and/or Warrants in the public market pursuant to Rule 144 or otherwise could adversely affect the market price of the Common Stock and the Company's other securities and could impair the Company's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of its equity securities or debt financing. Also, to the extent that the Unit Purchase Option, any options granted under the 1992 Plan, the Bridge Warrants, or any other rights, warrants and options are exercised, the ownership interest of the Company's stockholders will be diluted correspondingly. If, and to the extent, that the Company in the future reduces the exercise price(s) of outstanding warrants and/or options, the Company's stockholders could experience additional dilution.

Arbitrary Determination of Offering Price. The exercise prices and other terms of the Warrants have been determined by negotiation between the Company, JMA and Rickel and do not necessarily bear any relationship to the Company's assets, book value or financial condition, or to any other recognized criterion of value. It should be noted that Messrs. Meyers and Janssen, who are principals of JMA, own collectively 21.98% of the Company's Common Stock.

Absence of Public Market; Possible Volatility of Common Stock and Warrant Prices. There can be no assurances that an active market for the Warrants or Common Stock will be sustained. The market prices for securities of emerging health care companies have been highly volatile. Announcements of biological or medical discoveries or technological innovations by the Company or its competitors, developments concerning proprietary rights, including patents and litigation matters, regulatory developments in both the United States and foreign countries, public concern as to the safety of new technologies, general market conditions, quarterly fluctuations in the Company's revenues and financial results and other factors may have a significant impact on the market price of the Company's securities. See "Shares Eligible for Future Sale."

Potential Anti-takeover Effects. The Company is governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, an anti-takeover law enacted in 1988. In general, the law prohibits a public Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with an "interested stockholder" for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. "Business combination" is defined to include mergers, asset sales and certain other transactions resulting in a financial benefit to the stockholders. An "interested stockholder" is defined as a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns (or, within the prior three years, did own) 15% or more of a corporation's voting stock. As a result of the application of Section 203, potential acquirors of the Company may be discouraged from attempting to effect an acquisition transaction with the Company, thereby possibly depriving holders of the Company's securities of certain opportunities to sell or otherwise dispose of such securities at above-market prices pursuant to such transaction. See "Description of Securities -- Delaware Anti-Takeover Law." In addition, certain provisions contained in each of the employment agreements with each of Dr. Arthur P. Bollon, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the

Company, and Mr. Daniel Shusterman, Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, obligate the Company to make certain salary payments if employment is terminated without just cause or due to a Disability (as defined therein). See "Management -- Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-In-Control Arrangements."

Possible Adverse and Anti-takeover Effects of Authorization of Preferred Stock. The Company's Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of a maximum of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock on terms which may be fixed by the Company's Board of Directors without further stockholder action. Of these 10,000,000 shares, 4,000,000 shares have been designated Series A Preferred Stock. The terms of the Series A Preferred Stock include dividend and liquidation preferences and conversion rights which could adversely affect the rights of holders of the Common Stock being offered hereby. In addition, each share of Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to one vote on all matters on which the Common Stock has the right to vote. Holders of Series A Preferred Stock are also entitled to vote as a separate class on any proposed adverse change in the rights, preferences or privileges of the Series A Preferred Stock and any increase in the number of authorized shares of Series A Preferred Stock. Further, the terms of any additional series of preferred stock, which may also include priority claims to assets and dividends, as well as special voting rights, could adversely affect the rights of holders of the Common Stock being offered hereby. Other than 1,271,240 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, no preferred stock has been issued to date and the Company has no current plans to issue additional preferred stock other than in payment of in-kind dividends. However, in connection with the original placement of the Series A Preferred Stock in 1992, the placement agent received options to purchase up to 100,000 shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. These options expire in 1997. The issuance of such preferred stock could make the possible takeover of the Company or the removal of management of the Company more difficult, discourage hostile bids for control of the Company in which stockholders may receive premiums for their shares of Common Stock, otherwise dilute or subordinate the rights of holders of Common Stock and adversely affect the market price of the Common Stock. See "Description of Securities -- Preferred Stock."

Current Prospectus and State Registration Required to Exercise Warrants; Adverse Effect of Possible Redemption of Warrants. The Warrants will be exercisable only if a current prospectus relating to the securities underlying the Warrants is then in effect under the Securities Act and such securities are qualified for sale or exempt from qualification under the applicable securities or "blue sky" laws of the states in which the various holders of the Warrants then reside. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to do so. The value of the Warrants may be greatly reduced if a current prospectus covering the securities issuable upon the exercise of the Warrants is not kept effective or if such securities are not qualified or exempt from qualification in the states in which the holders of the Warrants then reside. See "Description of Securities -- The Warrants."

In addition, the Warrants are subject to redemption by the Company at $.05 per Warrant, commencing on November 2, 1996, on at least 30 days' prior written notice if the average of the closing bid prices (or last sales prices) of the Common Stock for 30 consecutive business days ending within 15 business days of the date on which the notice of redemption is given exceeds $9.10 per share with respect to the Class C Warrants and $12.25 per share with respect to the Class D Warrants. If the Warrants are redeemed, holders of Warrants will lose their right to exercise the Warrants, except during such 30-day notice of redemption period. Upon the receipt of a notice of redemption of the Warrants, the holders thereof would be required to: exercise the Warrants and pay the exercise price at a time when it may be disadvantageous for them to do so; sell the Warrants at the then market price (if any) when they might otherwise wish to hold the Warrants; or accept the redemption price, which is likely to be substantially less than the market value of the Warrants at the time of redemption. See "Description of Securities -- The Warrants."

DILUTION

At March 31, 1996, the Company's Common Stock had a net tangible book value of $3,454,000, or $.46 per share, which represents the amount of the Company's total tangible assets less liabilities, based on 7,588,267 shares of Common Stock outstanding. Giving effect to the exercise of 2,300,000 outstanding Class C Warrants, the pro forma net tangible book value of the shares of Common Stock at March 31, 1996 would have been $1.78 per share, representing an immediate dilution per share of $4.72 to individuals exercising Class C Warrants. Giving additional effect to the exercise of the 2,300,000 outstanding Class D Warrants and the 2,300,000 Class D Warrants issuable upon exercise of the outstanding Class C Warrants, the pro forma net tangible book value of the shares of Common Stock at March 31, 1996 would have been $3.85 per share, representing an immediate dilution per share of $4.90 to individuals exercising Class D Warrants assuming the prior exercise of all Class C Warrants. Dilution per share represents the difference between the exercise price and the pro forma net tangible book value per share after the exercise of the Warrants.

The following table illustrates the per share dilution to be incurred by individuals exercising the Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants assuming all Warrants are exercised:

	Class C Warrants	Class D Warrants(2)

Exercise price	$6.50	$8.75
Net tangible book value per share before exercise of Warrants	.46	.46
Increase per share attributable to exercise of Warrants	1.32	3.39
Pro forma net tangible book value after exercise(1)	1.78	3.85
Dilution to new investors	$4.72	$4.90

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(1) Assumes the entire exercise price, less expenses of the Offering, is allocated to the Common Stock obtained upon exercise.

(2) Assumes prior exercise of all of the Class C Warrants.

The following table sets forth the differences at March 31, 1996 between (i) the present stockholders who are officers, directors or beneficial owners of 5% or more of the outstanding shares of Common Stock ("Insiders"); (ii) the other present stockholders; and (iii) the individuals exercising Warrants with respect to the number of shares purchased from the Company, the cash consideration paid and the average price per share. The calculations in this table assume (i) allocation of the entire offering price of $5.00 to the Common Stock included in the Units offered in the IPO, and (ii) no exercise of any of the Company's outstanding options, warrants or any securities which are convertible and exchangeable into Common Stock. To the extent that shares of Series A Preferred Stock are issued as dividends and shares of Common Stock are issued pursuant to the exercise of options, warrants or any securities which are exchangeable or convertible into Common Stock (including Series A Preferred Stock), there may be further dilution to the new investors. The calculations in this table do not include 99,668 shares of Series A Preferred Stock that were converted into common stock subsequent to March 31, 1996.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	
Executive Officers, Directors and Initial Investors	3,196,000	22.16%	$ 1,000	*	$0.0003
Other Existing Common Stockholders	4,324,000	29.99%	$14,873,000	21.22%	$3.44
Warrantholders exercising Class C Warrants	2,300,000	15.95%	$14,950,000	21.33%	$6.50
Warrantholders exercising Class D Warrants	4,600,000	31.90%	$40,250,000	57.44%	$8.75
Total	14,420,000	100.00%	$70,074,000	100 %	

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* Less than one percent

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has never paid cash dividends on its Common Stock and does not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The terms of the Company's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock do not allow for the payment of cash dividends on the Common Stock unless and until all accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock shall have been paid or set apart for payment. The Company paid dividends in cash of $121,491 and in-kind of shares of Series A Preferred Stock in payment of its 1992 dividend on the Series A Preferred Stock. For years 1993, 1994 and 1995, the Company also paid in-kind dividends of shares of Series A Preferred Stock in payment of dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock. The Company currently intends to retain all earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of its business and anticipates that, for the foreseeable future, that it will continue to pay dividends in-kind on its outstanding Series A Preferred Stock. See "Plan of Operation" and "Description of Securities."

USE OF PROCEEDS

Holders of Warrants are not obligated to exercise their Warrants and there can be no assurance that such holders will choose to exercise all or any of their Warrants. Furthermore, the Company is unable to predict the timing, if ever, of the exercise of any of the above securities, although they are likely to be exercised at such time as the market price of the Common Stock is substantially above the exercise price of the Warrants. In the event that all of the 2,300,000 outstanding Class C Warrants are exercised, the net proceeds to the Company would be approximately $14,157,500 after deducting the expenses of the offering and assuming payment of the Solicitation Fee. In the event that all of the 2,300,000 outstanding Class D Warrants and 2,300,000 Class D Warrants issuable upon exercise of the outstanding Class C Warrants are exercised, the Company would receive additional net proceeds of approximately $38,237,500, after deducting the expenses of the offering and assuming payment of the Solicitation Fee. The net proceeds received upon the exercise of the Warrants will be used for research and development and general corporate purposes.

The foregoing represents the company's best estimate of the allocation of the net proceeds received upon exercise of the Class C Warrants and the Class D Warrants based upon the current status of its business operations, its current plans and current economic conditions. Future events, including the problems, delays, expenses and complications frequently encountered by early stage companies as well as changes in competitive conditions affecting the Company's business and the success or lack thereof of the Company's marketing efforts, may make shifts in the allocation of funds necessary or desirable.

Prior to expenditure, the net proceeds will be invested in high-liquidity, United States government and corporate obligations, interest-bearing money market funds and other financial instruments.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the actual and pro forma capitalization of the Company as of March 31, 1996. This table should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

<TABLE>
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	Actual	As Adjusted(1)(2)	As Adjusted(1)(3)
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Preferred stock -- $.01 par value:			
10,000,000 shares authorized:			
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, 1,370,908 shares issued and outstanding actual and as adjusted.....	14,000	14,000	14,000
Common Stock -- $.01 par value:			
30,000,000 shares authorized, 7,588,267 shares issued and outstanding actual(1).....	76,000	99,000	145,000
Additional Paid-in capital.....	13,902,000	28,037,000	66,228,000
Deficit accumulated during the development stage.....	(9,619,000)	(9,619,000)	(9,619,000)
Total stockholders' equity.....	4,373,000	18,531,000	56,768,000
Total capitalization.....	$4,373,000	$18,351,000	$56,768,000

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(1) Does not include the possible issuance of (i) 1,190,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of options granted or available for grant under the 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan; (ii) 1,370,908 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock; (iii) an aggregate of 300,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the unit purchase option granted to the placement agent for the Company's 1992 private placement of units consisting of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock and the conversion of such Series A Preferred Stock; (iv) 810,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the Bridge Warrants (including Bridge Warrants covered by options granted to the placement agent of the August 1994 Bridge Financing); (v) 200,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the Unit Purchase Option; (vi) 600,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the warrants contained in the Unit Purchase Option or (vii) 99,668 shares of Series A Preferred Stock that were converted into Common Stock subsequent to March 31, 1996. In addition, the actual number also does not include shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of the Warrants. See "Management -- Stock Options," "Certain Transactions," "Description of Securities" and "Bridge Financings."

(2) Gives effect to the exercise of 2,300,000 outstanding Class C Warrants at $6.50 per Warrant, the application of the net proceeds therefrom, and assumes that the Solicitation Fee is paid on each Warrant Exercise. See "Plan of Distribution."

(3) Gives effect to the exercise of 2,300,000 outstanding Class C Warrants at $6.50 per Warrant, 2,300,000 outstanding Class D Warrants at $8.75 per warrant, 2,300,000 Class D Warrants issuable upon exercise of the Class C Warrants at $8.75 per Warrant, the net proceeds therefrom, and assumes that the Solicitation Fee is paid on each Warrant Exercise. See "Plan of Distribution."

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data has been derived from, and are qualified by reference to, the Financial Statements of the Company. The Company's Financial Statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 1994 and 1995 and for the period September 11, 1991 (the date of the Company's inception) through December 31, 1995, including the Notes thereto which have been audited by Richard A. Eisner & Company, LLP, independent auditors, are included elsewhere in this Prospectus. The financial data for the three month periods ended March 31, 1996 and 1995 and for the period September 11, 1991 (inception) through March 31, 1996 are derived from unaudited financial statements included elsewhere in this Prospectus. The unaudited interim financial statements include all adjustments consisting of normal recurring accruals, which the Company considers necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for these periods. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 1996 are not necessarily indicative of the result that may be expected for the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 1996. The following data should be read in conjunction with such Financial Statements and "Plan of Operation."

<TABLE>
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STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:(1)

	Year Ended December 31,		September 11, 1991 (inception) to December	Three Months Ended March 31,		September 11, 1991 (inception) to March
	1994	1995	31, 1995	1995	1996	31, 1996
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Research and development expenses	$1,099,000	$1,181,000	$4,731,000	$313,000	$339,000	$5,070,000
General and administrative expenses	1,054,000	1,138,000	3,796,000	353,000	380,000	4,176,000
Net interest expense (income)	112,000	372,000	356,000	99,000	(62,000)	294,000
Net (loss)	(2,265,000)	(2,691,000)	(8,883,000)	(765,000)	(657,000)	(9,540,000)
Net (loss) per share of common stock	$ (.48)	$ (.53)		$ (.16)	$ (.13)	
Weighted average number of shares	5,367,000	5,695,000		5,367,415	7,569,918	

</TABLE>

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Balance Sheet Data:

	At March 31, 1996		
	Actual	As Adjusted(2)	As Adjusted(3)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Working capital	$4,598,000	18,756,000	56,993,000
Total assets	5,946,000	20,104,000	58,341,000
Total liabilities	1,573,000	1,573,000	1,573,000
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(9,619,000)	(9,619,000)	(9,619,000)
Total stockholders' equity	4,373,000	18,531,000	56,768,000

</TABLE>

(1) Through March 31, 1996, and since then, the Company has not generated any sales revenues.

(2) Gives effect to the exercise of only the 2,300,000 Class C Warrants, the application on the net proceeds therefrom, and assumes that a Solicitation Fee is paid to JMA on each Warrant Exercise. See "Plan of Distribution."
(3) Gives effect to the exercise of the 2,300,000 Class C Warrants, the 4,600,000 Class D Warrants, the application on the net proceeds therefrom, and assumes that a Solicitation Fee is paid to JMA on each Warrant Exercise. See "Plan of Distribution."

PLAN OF OPERATION

The Company was organized and commenced operations in September 1991. The Company is in the development stage, and its efforts have been principally devoted to research and development activities and organizational efforts, including the development of products for the treatment of cancer and infectious diseases, recruiting its scientific and management personnel and advisors and raising capital.

The Company has not been profitable since inception and expects to incur substantial operating losses for at least the next several years. For the period from inception to March 31, 1996, the Company incurred a cumulative net loss of approximately $9,540,000. To the extent that the Company does not enter into agreements with collaborative partners providing for research or other funding, the Company expects that it will generate losses until at least such time as it can commercialize products, if ever. The Company's results of operations may vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to timing of royalty and research and development payments, if any, as well as the pace of research and development activities.

The Company believes that the net proceeds from the exercise of all of the Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants will be sufficient to finance the Company's plan of operation for at least 24 months from such exercise. See "Use of Proceeds." There can be no assurance that the Company will generate sufficient revenues to fund its operations after such period or that any required financings will be available, through bank borrowings, debt or equity offerings, or otherwise, on acceptable terms or at all or that any or all of the Warrants will be exercised.

The Company's plan of operation for the next 12 months following completion of this Offering will consist of research and development and related activities aimed at:

- increasing the Taxol yield from the Fungal Taxol Production System using alternative fermentation technologies, inducers and media and Taxol genes and strain improvements. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Fungal Taxol Production System Program."

- developing a diagnostic test using the LCG gene and related MAb to test in vitro serum, tissue or respiratory aspirant material for the presence of cells which may indicate a predisposition to, or early sign of, lung or other cancers. See "Business -- Human Gene Discovery Program/Lung Cancer Program."

- developing a humanized antibody specific for the protein associated with the LCG gene and, if successful, submission of an IND for clinical trials. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Human Gene Discovery Program/Lung Cancer Program."

- testing the TNF-PEG technology as an anti-cancer agent in animal studies. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Other Programs -- TNF-PEG: Broad Range Anticancer Drug Program."

- research and development, on a limited scale, of those vectors which have been constructed for the expression of specific proteins that may be utilizable for vaccines for different diseases. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Other Programs -- IL-T: Prevention of Radiation and Chemotherapy Damage Program."

- initiating animal studies of IL-T and IL-P, and, if successful submission of an IND for clinical trials. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Other Programs -- Vaccine Program."

- continuing the funding of the research on anti-sense technology currently being conducted at the University of Texas at Dallas. See "Business -- Research and Development Programs -- Other Programs -- Anti-sense Therapeutics Program."

- making modest improvements to the Company's laboratory facilities. See "Use of Proceeds."

- hiring approximately three additional research technicians and a financial vice president.

- seeking to establish strategic partnerships for the development, marketing, sales and manufacturing of the Company's proposed products. See "Business -- Manufacturing and Marketing."

The actual research and development and related activities of the Company may vary significantly from current plans depending on numerous factors, including changes in the costs of such activities from current estimates, the results of the Company's research and development programs, the results of clinical studies, the timing of regulatory submissions, technological advances, determinations as to commercial potential and the status of competitive products. The focus and direction of the Company's operations will also be dependent upon the establishment of collaborative arrangements with other companies, the availability of financing and other factors.

BUSINESS

Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. ("CPI" or the "Company") is a development stage biopharmaceutical company focusing on the development of diagnostic and therapeutic products for the identification, treatment and prevention of cancer and infectious diseases. To date, the Company has been involved solely in research and development activities relating to several products that are at various stages of development. The Company's research and development activities relate principally to its proprietary fungal paclitaxel (commonly referred to as "Taxol") production system and its diagnostic and imaging lung cancer products and Human Gene Discovery Program.

The Company's strategy is to focus on its (i) Fungal Taxol Production System program since Taxol has been approved by the FDA as a treatment for refractory breast and ovarian cancer; and (ii) Human Gene Discovery Program, including a proprietary cancer related gene ("LCG gene") and related monoclonal antibody ("MAb") addressing the need for diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer, the second most common form of cancer. Other programs which involve tumor necrosis factor - polyethylene glycol ("TNF-PEG"), cancer and infectious disease vaccines, a fusion protein ("IL-T"), a potential anti-leukemia drug ("IL-P") and anti-sense therapeutics are being pursued at modest levels. These other programs may serve as platforms for future products and/or alternatives to the two primary programs if unforeseen problems develop. In addition, several of the technologies under development are complementary and could possibly potentiate each other. Hence, the Company currently intends to develop (1) therapeutic products, (2) diagnostic and imaging products, (3) vaccines for cancer, and (4) products for protecting against the detrimental effects of radiation therapy and chemotherapy.

The Company was created in 1991 to acquire rights to certain proprietary cancer and viral therapeutic technology ("Wadley Technology") developed at the Wadley Institutes in Dallas, Texas ("Wadley"). See "-- Collaborative Agreements - -- WadTech." Through its own research and development efforts and agreements with other research institutions and biotechnology companies, the Company has acquired and/or developed additional proprietary technology and rights. The Company has not developed any commercial products, will require significant additional financing to complete development and obtain regulatory approvals for its proposed products which can take several years.

In July 1996, the Company entered into an agreement with the Washington State University Research Foundation ("WSURF") whereby the Company received an exclusive, world-wide license to use and/or sublicense patented technology or prospective patented technology (the "WSURF Technology") related to genes for enzymes and the associated gene products, including the enzymes, in the biosynthetic pathway for Taxol from the yew tree. This gene will be used along with a related fungal gene region to further optimize the Fungal Taxol Production System.

In February 1996, the Company obtained exclusive rights to a technology and pending patent developed at the University of California, Los Angeles for the taxol treatment of polycystic kidney disease which looks promising in animal studies, which animal studies will be continued.

In November 1994, the Company entered into a marketing agreement with Helm AG, a world-wide distributor of pharmaceutical and related products with sales of over $3 billion in 1994, granting Helm AG the right in certain parts of Europe to market the Technology and/or products of, and arrange introductions for, the Company on a commission basis. See "Business -- Collaborative Agreements -- Helm AG". In addition, the Company is in discussions with several other companies regarding the establishment of strategic partnerships for development, marketing, sales and manufacturing of the Company's proposed products for various segments of the global market. There can be no assurance that the Company's agreement with Helm AG will result in any benefit to the Company or that any such additional agreements will be entered into.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

FUNGAL TAXOL PRODUCTION SYSTEM PROGRAM

Scientists at the Company in collaboration with the inventors of the fungal Taxol technology (the "Fungal Taxol Technology"), have developed a system for the production of Taxol (the "Fungal Taxol Production System") utilizing microbial fermentation. Microbial fermentation is considered one of the most cost effective systems for drug production. The Company's objective under this

program is to become a low-cost, high volume producer of Taxol.

Presently, Taxol is made from the inner bark and needles of the slow-growing Pacific yew tree. Supplies of Taxol are limited and it is expensive. The Fungal Taxol Technology licensed by the Company utilizes a Taxol producing micro-organism, specifically the fungus Taxomyces andreanae. This fungus was initially isolated from a Pacific yew tree and has been adapted to grow independently from the yew tree utilizing fermentation processes. Detailed chemical analysis of the Taxol produced by the fungus indicates chemical equivalency to Taxol produced from the Pacific yew tree. Science, 260, 214-216 (1993).

The Taxol producing fungus was discovered by Dr. Gary Strobel from Montana State University ("MSU"), Dr. Andrea Stierle from MSU and Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology ("MCMST") and Dr. Donald Stierle of MCMST. Drs. Stierle and Dr. Strobel assigned their rights to the Fungal Taxol Technology to Research & Development Institute, Inc. ("RDI"), a non-profit corporation which manages intellectual property for MSU and MCMST. RDI was issued a patent on the Fungal Taxol Technology on June 21, 1994. The patent covers the method of isolating the fungus which produces Taxol, the use of the fungus to make Taxol, and the method of producing Taxol from the fungus. In June 1993, RDI granted the Company worldwide exclusive rights to the Fungal Taxol Technology and technologies related thereto. See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- RDI." It has been reported that over ten companies, including several major pharmaceutical companies, were competing to license this technology. The Company believes that experience of Dr. Arthur Bollon, the Company's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, in the area of fungi, which originated from his Post-Doctoral Fellowship at Yale University, combined with the research and development activities of the Company in anti- cancer products, contributed to the Company obtaining the Fungal Taxol Technology.

The Fungal Taxol Production System also produces certain compounds called Taxanes which can be precursors to Taxol or related compounds like Taxotere. These compounds are under investigation by several entities, including Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Pharmaceuticals, Inc., which is developing Taxotere as a therapeutic for use in the treatment of lung cancer.

Development efforts are continuing with respect to the Fungal Taxol Production System with the goal of generating commercial quantities of Taxol at reduced cost. Scientists at the Company, in conjunction with the inventors of the Fungal Taxol Technology, have increased the level of Taxol production over 2,000 fold from the initial levels of production under the Fungal Taxol Production System. Media, growth conditions and strain improvements continue to be used to improve the Fungal Taxol Production System. The Company's participation in this development program is under the direction of Dr. Rajinder Sidhu, Director of the Company's Fungal Taxol Program, and Dr. Arthur Bollon, the Company's Chairman. In February 1996, the Company entered into two license agreements with the Regents of the University of California, granting to the Company exclusive rights to: (1) a pending patent, entitled Inhibition of Cyst Formation by Cytoskeletal Specific Drugs that makes use of various drugs, one of which is Taxol and (2) technology in the field of Pharmacological Treatment for Polycystic Kidney Disease. See "UCLA License Agreements."

The Company entered into an exclusive license agreement with Washington State University granting the Company the exclusive rights to a gene isolated from the Yew tree by Dr. Rodney Croteau. The gene codes for the enzyme Taxadiene synthase which is involved in a critical step for Taxol production. The gene and a related gene region isolated by the Company will be utilized to further increase the efficiency of Taxol synthesis by the fungus. Manipulation of genes by genetic engineering have greatly improved production of pharmaceutical products such as antibiotics and human interferon and insulin.

The National Cancer Institute ("NCI") has recognized Taxol as one of the most important cancer drugs discovered in the past decade. Taxol, although not a cure for cancer, promotes the assembly of cellular microtubules so fast growing cells such as cancer cells are unable to divide and proliferate. This mode of action is in contrast to most cancer drugs which target the cell nucleus or DNA. Taxol has proven to be effective in treating refractory (treatment-resistant) ovarian and breast cancers and, in preliminary clinical trials, has shown potential for treating refractory non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC") and certain other cancers. Due to its different mode of action, Taxol is being tested in combination therapy with other cancer therapeutic drugs.

Evidence to date has shown that Taxol is generally well tolerated by patients with reduced side effects compared to other chemotherapy treatments. Considering that no currently available anticancer agents are free from toxicity, Taxol's comparative safety profile suggests substantial improvements in quality of life for patients who must undergo chemotherapy. Nevertheless, hypersensitivity reactions and other side effects have been noted during Taxol administration. Reactions are characterized by transient hypotension and an allergic type response, which appear to cease upon stopping drug administration. Premedication effectively minimizes or eliminates this problem, although side effects may nevertheless limit Taxol use in some patients. In addition, Taxol has been shown to produce peripheral neuropathy (loss of sensation or pain and tingling in the extremities) and neutropenia (low white blood cell counts), which also may, in certain cases, limit Taxol's use.

In June 1991, the NCI formalized a Collaborative Research and Development Agreement ("CRADA") for development of Taxol with Bristol-Myers Squibb Company,

Inc. ("Bristol-Myers") as its pharmaceutical manufacturing and marketing partner. This CRADA granted to Bristol-Myers the exclusive use of NCI's clinical data relating to Taxol in seeking approval from the FDA, which significantly shortened the approval process and prevented any other party from obtaining FDA approval using the NCI data. Bristol-Myers received FDA approval for the commercial sale of its Taxol as a treatment for refractory ovarian cancer in December 1992 and for refractory breast cancer in April 1994. Since December 1992, Bristol-Myers has been the sole source of Taxol for commercial purposes. It is the Company's understanding that Bristol-Myers is currently conducting clinical trials required for FDA approval of Taxol for treating other cancers.

The exclusive right of Bristol-Myers to the NCI clinical data expires in December 1997 when the FDA will begin accepting Abbreviated New Drug Applications ("ANDAs") for the approval of Taxol produced by others based on a showing of bioequivalency to the commercial Taxol approved by the FDA. The Company believes, though there can be no assurances, that it will be able to show bioequivalency based, in significant part, upon the chemical equivalence of its Taxol produced under the Fungal Taxol Production System to the Taxol produced from the Pacific yew tree. Under regulations of the FDA, approval of a generic drug from a new production source can be submitted by an ANDA where the generic drug from the new source contains the same active ingredient as that in the pioneer drug. In addition, information must be submitted showing similar indications, routes of administration, dosage form and strength, and that the generic drug is "bioequivalent" to the pioneer drug. Also included in the ANDA submission is information concerning manufacturing, processing and packaging required in NDA applications. Additional safety and efficacy information is usually not required. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will not be required to submit such information or that any ANDA submitted by the Company will be approved.

Alternative production systems for Taxol, such as plant cell culture, complete synthesis and improved processing of yew tree material, are under investigation by others and there can be no assurance that such alternative methods will not be developed prior to the Company's proposed method or that they will not prove more efficient and cost effective than the method being developed by the Company.

HUMAN GENE DISCOVERY PROGRAM/LUNG CANCER PROGRAM

The Company's Human Gene Discovery Program focuses on identifying and isolating human genes by utilizing biological markers employing MAbs and analyzing cellular activities associated with the cause or treatment of various diseases. Genes play an important role in the development of a variety of therapeutics, diagnostics and other products and services. Proteins expressed by genes are the targets of many drugs. As a result, the identification of proteins can play an important role in the development of drugs and drug screens. The identification of genes that code for proteins that may be missing or defective can enable the development of therapeutics for genetic diseases. In addition, identification of genes that may predispose a person to a particular disease may enable the development of diagnostic tests for the disease.

One of the central features of the Company's Human Gene Discovery Program is its proprietary human gene expression libraries. Currently, these libraries consist of over 50,000 human gene clones isolated by the Company through extracting expressed messenger RNA from human tissue and cells in different development stages and in normal and diseased states. By comparing the genes expressed from tissue in different physiological states (e.g., diseased and normal), the Company hopes to identify genes that are expressed during different stages of a disease and that could serve as components of diagnostic tests or as targets for therapeutic drugs. Thus, the Company's Human Gene Discovery Program concentrates on gene products with associated biological or medical use as opposed to only DNA sequences. At present the Company is focusing on creating MAb and DNA probes products for diagnostic and imaging applications.

The Company is developing a proprietary MAb (the "LCG MAb") which recognizes a specific protein (the "LCG protein") on the surface of some lung cancer cells, such as NSCLC which is believed to represent approximately 65% of lung cancers. In addition, the cancer related human gene ("LCG gene") that makes this surface protein, has been isolated by CPI scientists. The specificity of the LCG protein to some lung cancers is based on studies on biopsy material, biodistribution studies on animal model systems and Phase I clinical trials. The major claims for a patent for the LCG gene, filed by the Company in July 1994, have been approved.

The LCG gene and LCG MAb are being developed by the Company as a potential diagnostic product to test in vitro serum, tissue or respiratory aspirant material for presence of cells which may indicate a predisposition or early sign of lung cancer. The LCG MAb is also being developed as an in vivo imaging agent for lung cancer. An imaging agent may assist physicians in establishing the location of a cancer and if the cancer has spread to other sites in the body. In Phase I human clinical trials performed at Wadley, the LCG MAb made from mouse cells and labelled with a radioactive marker showed strong specificity in 5 of 6 patients. In these trials, the LCG MAb bound to the lung cancer but was not detectable for normal lung cells. These clinical studies will be expanded with a human-related form of the LCG MAb which is presently under development by the Company. Working with cells in culture, the Company is studying whether the LCG gene itself may be potentially useful as a DNA probe to test for the presence of the LCG gene expression where the LCG protein has not been made or has been made at low levels.

Additional potential products under development using the LCG gene and LCG MAb are products for the delivery of therapeutic drugs such as Taxol and/or TNF-PEG to the cancer. The involvement of the LCG gene in the formation and metabolism of the lung cancer is also under investigation. In addition, the LCG protein could possibly be used as an antigen for a vaccine against NSCLC. The Company has deferred plans to initiate testing in animal model systems and conducting clinical trials since successful development of vaccine applications will take significant additional research and development efforts and expenditures.

The Human Gene Discovery Program is also being used to isolate additional novel cancer related genes utilizing specific MAbs for breast and ovarian cancer and melanoma which are proprietary to the Company. See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- WadTech." A U.S. patent for the melanoma MAb was issued to WadTech and assigned to the Company.

The Human Gene Discovery Program is conducted under the direction of Dr. Richard Torczynski, along with Dr. Bollon. Dr. Torczynski and Dr. Bollon have extensive experience isolating human genes including IFN- WA, a novel interferon, and the LCG gene. The human-related form of the LCG MAb is under the direction of Dr. Susan Berent.

OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to its Fungal Taxol Production System Program and Human Gene Discovery Program/Lung Cancer Program, the Company is pursuing other programs at modest levels which may serve as platforms for the development of future products and/or alternatives to such primary programs. These include TNF-PEG: Broad Range Anticancer Drug Program, Vaccine Program, IL-T: Prevention of Radiation and Chemotherapy Damage Program, IL-P Anti-leukemic Product Program and Anti-sense Therapeutics Program.

Vaccine Program. The main objective of the Company's vaccine program is to develop genetically engineered live vaccines for diseases that are life threatening. CPI's current strategy consists of (i) identifying bacterial host strains that are the best suited for delivering recombinant immunogens and cancer markers; (ii) developing proprietary cloning and expression vectors that can transfer, maintain and express recombinant immunogens and cancer markers in the delivery system; and (iii) cloning genes for specific immunogens or cancer markers into the vectors and testing the vaccine system in appropriate animal models and, if successful, commencing clinical trials.

The Company has identified three host strains of mycobacteria that appear well suited for expressing and delivering protein and lipid antigens. Furthermore, CPI has constructed plasmid and phage based cloning vectors and developed reproducible transformation techniques for the host strains. These vectors have large cloning capacities and are highly efficient in transformation. Potential antigens for cancer markers are the proprietary LCG gene and other cancer genes for breast cancer and melanoma which are under development by the Company. The Company's goal is to license, as licensor and licensee, new cancer specific marker genes and to enter into strategic partnerships to develop vaccines for infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis.

These vaccine studies are under the direction of Dr. Labidi, who is director of the Company's vaccine program. Dr. Labidi, who received his Ph.D. in Microbiology from the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, France, was one of the early investigators to establish the plasmid profile of several mycobacterium species and was the first to isolate, characterize and sequence the mycobacterium plasmid pAL5000 which has contributed to mycobacterium cloning and expression vectors. Working with the Company and Dr. Labidi is Dr. Hugo David, a consultant to the Company and a member of its Scientific Advisory Board. Dr. David was formerly the head of the tuberculosis program at the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in the U.S. and at the Pasteur Institute. The Company is establishing research support for Dr. David's work on new vaccine for tuberculosis.

Anti-sense Therapeutics Program. Anti-sense has the potential of regulating genes involved in various disease states. The Company is sponsoring anti-sense research and development under the direction of Dr. Donald Gray, Professor of Molecular and Cell Biology at University of Texas at Dallas. The Company has had first rights of refusal for an exclusive worldwide license for the technology developed in connection with these research activities. The Company has exercised its option and has received an exclusive world-wide license for Antisense technology developed by Dr. Gray. Pursuant to this program, Dr. Gray has developed, and a patent application has been submitted covering, proprietary technology which may improve the efficiency of anti-sense reagents potentially applicable to a broad spectrum of diseases. The capability has recently been computerized which will be contained in a related patent continuation-in-part. See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- University of Texas."

TNF-PEG: Broad Range Anticancer Drug Program. TNF is a natural immune protein (cytokine) made by human cells. It has been found to kill in vitro a high percentage of different cancer cells compared to normal cells and is one of the most potent anticancer agents tested in animals. CPI has TNF technology, including TNF analogs, which the Company believes are proprietary and which were developed at Wadley utilizing a genetically engineered bacteria and developed

further by Lymphokine Partners Limited, a partnership set up by an affiliate of Wadley and Phillips Petroleum Company (the "Wadley/Phillips Partnership"). CPI acquired this technology from Wadley Technologies, Inc. ("WadTech"). See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- WadTech." Phase I and II human clinical trials were performed at Wadley using 23 patients with different kinds of cancer. These studies, as well as studies on TNF technology developed by others, showed no therapeutic benefit from TNF in humans because of the high toxicity of TNF at therapeutic doses and its relatively short half life (approximately 30 minutes) at lower doses.

Pursuant to a research collaboration (the "Enzon Agreement") with Enzon, Inc. ("Enzon"), the Company and Enzon are developing an anticancer agent combining the Company's TNF technology with Enzon's patented polyethylene glycol ("PEG") technology. See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- Enzon." The PEG process involves chemically attaching PEG, a relatively non-reactive and non-toxic polymer, to proteins and certain other biopharmaceuticals for the purpose of enhancing their therapeutic value. Attachment of PEG helps to disguise the proteins and to reduce their recognition by the immune system, thereby generally lowering potential immunogenicity. Both the increased molecular size and lower immunogenicity result in extended circulating blood life, in some cases from minutes to days. The PEG technology is a proven technology covered by patents held by Enzon. Enzon has two products on the market using PEG, namely, PEG-adenosine deaminase, for treatment of the immune deficiency disease know as the "bubble boy," and PEG-Asparaginase, a cancer chemotherapeutic drug. In preliminary animal studies at Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research ("Sloan-Kettering"), a TNF-PEG construct has been tested in an animal cancer model system and was shown to kill tumors with possibly reduced toxicity. See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- Sloan-Kettering." The results of these studies will be confirmed and expanded and, if the TNF-PEG does result in longer half life and reduced toxicity, an IND for clinical trials is expected to be submitted by the Company and/or Enzon during 1996. There can, however, be no assurance that similar results will be found in humans. The Enzon Agreement also involves directing TNF-PEG to human cancers using Enzon's proprietary single chain antibodies.

The Enzon Agreement involves equal sharing of revenue from sales of TNF-PEG if both parties contribute equally to its development, which is CPI's intention. There can, however, be no assurance that the Company will have the financial resources to meet such obligations. The Enzon Agreement also specifies that Enzon will work with only CPI on the construction of TNF-PEG, unless CPI consents to Enzon working with a third party. See "-- Collaborative Agreements - -- Enzon."

IL-T: Prevention of Radiation and Chemotherapy Damage Program. This program involves a novel protein called IL-T. CPI and the Wadley/Phillips Partnership constructed IL-T through genetic engineering by fusing together parts of two human immune proteins ("cytokines"), Interleukin and TNF. The Company is testing various combinations of cytokines for improved protection against radiation and chemotherapy damage. The IL-T protein has been tested in animal studies for protection against radiation damage at Sloan-Kettering and these studies are expected to continue. Following animal studies contemplated to commence in the later part of 1996, confirmation of protection against radiation damage could potentially lead to filing in 1996 an investigational new drug ("IND") application with the FDA followed by Phase I clinical trials. Products proprietary to others have shown protection against radiation damage and to potentiate weakened immune cells. The Company has filed a patent application for IL-T. See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- WadTech" and "-- Collaborative Agreements -- Sloan-Kettering."

IL-P Anti-Leukemic Product Program. Through its joint venture with Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. ("Pestka"), the Company is participating in the development of a novel anti-leukemic drug known as ("IL-P"). This research and development involves the application of certain phosphorylation technology developed at Pestka and licensed to the joint venture to interleukin-2. Various constructs of IL-P have been tested at Pestka and the Company expects to provide additional funding to the joint venture for the continuation of such tests. See "-- Collaborative Agreements -- Cytomune."

COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENTS

WADTECH

In October 1991, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with WadTech (the "WadTech Agreement"), whereby the Company acquired certain of WadTech's right, title and interest in and to the Wadley Technology, including technology developed by Wadley, and acquired by WadTech upon dissolution of the Wadley/Phillips Partnership and licensed to WadTech by Phillips Petroleum Company ("Phillips"). The Wadley Technology includes, but is not limited to, technology related to TNF, IL-T, a novel interferon designated IFN- WA, and select melanoma, ovarian, breast, colon and lung cancer MAbs. See "-- Research and Development Programs -- Human Gene Discovery Program/Lung Cancer Program" and "-- Research and Development Programs -- Other Programs -- TNF/PEG: Broad Anticancer Drug Program."

Pursuant to the WadTech Agreement, the Company agreed to (i) pay WadTech the sum of $1,250,000 (the "Fixed Sum"), (ii) pay WadTech royalties on sales of

products incorporating the Wadley Technology and a percentage of all royalties and other consideration paid to the Company by any licensees of the Wadley Technology, all of which are to be applied toward the Fixed Sum, (iii) assume WadTech's obligations under a license agreement entered into in March 1989 between the Wadley/Phillips Partnership and Phillips (the "Phillips Agreement"), namely the obligation to pay royalties of up to 3.75% on sales products produced using Phillips recombinant yeast expression system, and (iv) pay to WadTech minimum annual royalties of $31,250 for the year beginning October 1, 1996, $62,500 for the year beginning October 1, 1997 and $125,000 for each year thereafter. The WadTech Agreement provides that the royalties and other sums payable by the Company to WadTech are at a higher rate until the Fixed Sum has been paid in full. The term of the WadTech Agreement is for 99 years but may be terminated earlier by WadTech if the Company fails to cure a default in its payment obligations or breaches any material term or condition of the agreement.

In order to secure the Company's obligation to pay the Fixed Sum to WadTech, the Company and WadTech entered into a Security Agreement (the "Security Agreement"), pursuant to which WadTech retains a security interest in all of the Wadley Technology until the Fixed Sum is paid in full to WadTech. The Security Agreement also provides that in the event of a default (which includes failure of the Company to perform any material obligation under the WadTech Agreement), WadTech would have the right to license the Wadley Technology to a third party or sell the Wadley Technology through a foreclosure sale.

RDI

In June 1993, the Company entered into a license agreement (the "Taxol License Agreement") with RDI, a non-profit entity which manages the intellectual property of MSU and MCMST, granting to the Company worldwide exclusive rights to the Fungal Taxol Technology. Pursuant to the Taxol License Agreement, the Company made an initial payment of $150,000 to RDI and has agreed to pay RDI royalties on sales of products using the Fungal Taxol Technology and a percentage of royalties paid to the Company by sublicensees of the Fungal Taxol Technology in minimum amounts of $25,000 for the first year, $50,000 for the second year, $75,000 for the third year, and $100,000 for all years thereafter that the license is retained. The Company also granted to RDI stock options to purchase up to 20,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock at $2.50 per share exercisable over four years. The Company and RDI also entered into a Research and Development Agreement (the "Taxol R&D Agreement") effective the date of the RDI License Agreement. The Taxol R&D Agreement provides for RDI to perform research and development at MSU relating to the Fungal Taxol Production System. Pursuant to the Taxol R&D Agreement, the Company has agreed to make payments of $250,000 per year for four years. The Company has paid a total of $675,000 under both RDI agreements to date. In February 1995, the Company and RDI amended the RDI License Agreement and Taxol R&D Agreement to include technology applicable to commercial products, in addition to Taxol and Taxol related technology, identified and developed from organisms/products supplied to CPI by Dr. Gary Strobel, Dr. Andrea Stierle and/or Dr. Donald Stierle pursuant to the Taxol License Agreement and Taxol R&D Agreement. These additional technologies could include, but are not limited to, anti-cancer, anti-viral, anti-fungal or any other activities which could result in any commercial products.

In February 1995, the Company entered into a license agreement (the "FTS-2 License Agreement") with RDI, granting to the Company worldwide exclusive rights to practice all intellectual property rights relating to a fungal strain identified as "FTS-2" (the "FTS-2 Rights") which contains a cytotoxic activity for a breast cancer line and related activities. In October 1995, the Company entered into a license agreement (the "Tbp-5 License Agreement") with RDI, granting to the Company worldwide exclusive rights to practice all intellectual property rights relating to a fungal strain identified as "Tbp-5" (the "Tbp-5 Rights"); the FTS-2 Rights and the Tbp-5 Rights are collectively referred to herein as the "Intellectual Property Rights") which contains a cytotoxic activity for a breast cancer cell line. Pursuant to the FTS-2 License Agreement and the Tbp-5 License Agreement, the Company has agreed to pay RDI royalties on sales of products or services using the Intellectual Property Rights and a percentage of royalties paid to the Company by sublicensees using the Intellectual Property Rights.

UCLA LICENSE AGREEMENTS

In February 1996, the Company entered into two license agreements with the Regents of the University of California, granting to the Company exclusive rights to: (1) a pending patent, entitled Inhibition of Cyst Formation By Cytoskeletal Specific Drugs ("UCLA License Agreement I") that makes use of various drugs, one of which is Taxol and (2) technology in the field of Pharmacological Treatment for Polycystic Kidney Disease ("UCLA License Agreement II"). Pursuant to the UCLA License Agreement I, the Company paid a license issue fee of $5,000 and has agreed to pay the University of California $10,000 upon issuance of a patent. Pursuant to the UCLA License Agreement II, the Company paid a license issue fee of $5,000 and has agreed to pay the University of California $5,000 upon issuance of a patent. The Company must pay a yearly license maintenance fee on both licenses until the Company is commercially selling a product based on the technology derived from these UCLA License Agreements, at which time a royalty based on net sales will be due.

ENZON

In July 1992, the Company and Enzon entered into the Enzon Agreement providing for the conduct of a collaborative research and development program to develop an anticancer agent by combining the Company's TNF technology with

Enzon's PEG technology. Pursuant to this agreement, each party agreed to fund its own development costs associated with the initial stage, roughly the first year, of the program. The agreement provides that if both parties agree to continue the TNF-PEG program jointly each party shall share equally in the cost of such research and development and the profits therefrom. If one party decides not to proceed or later is unable to share jointly, the continuing party will receive exclusive (even as to the other party) worldwide licenses in the applicable technology of the other party and will pay the other party royalties. The term of the Enzon Agreement is 15 years for each product developed under the program from the date of FDA approval to market such product. The Company and Enzon also entered into a similar agreement in March 1992 relating to combining various target proteins to be developed by the Company with Enzon's PEG-technology pursuant to which agreement Enzon funded certain of the Company's initial research and development activities thereunder. To the extent this earlier agreement applied to TNF, it was superseded by the Enzon Agreement. Currently, the primary focus of the parties is on the Enzon Agreement and the TNF-PEG technology.

SLOAN-KETTERING

Pursuant to a Research Agreement effective April 8, 1994 between the Company and the Sloan-Kettering, Sloan-Kettering has agreed to continue evaluating the IL-T fusion protein to determine whether such protein protects mice against radiation and chemotherapy. In connection with such activities, Sloan-Kettering has agreed to provide all necessary personnel, equipment supplies and facilities in completion of the protocol set forth in the agreement for a budget not to exceed $35,000. Inventions resulting from Sloan-Kettering's research which were not contemplated by the parties, if any, will be the property of Sloan-Kettering; however, Sloan-Kettering must grant the Company the right of first refusal to acquire a world-wide exclusive license to develop and commercialize any such invention upon mutually agreeable terms. The term of the agreement is through completion of the protocol which is expected to begin following the Offering.

CYTOMUNE

Cytomune, Inc. ("Cytomune") is a joint venture (50:50) between CPI and Pestka. A novel anti-leukemic drug, IL-P, is in development utilizing proprietary technology developed by Dr. Sidney Pestka. Dr. Pestka developed interferon for commercial use for Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. The objective of the joint venture is to develop IL-P for the diagnosis and treatment of leukemia. For their respective interests in the joint venture the Company contributed $233,000 and certain technology and Pestka contributed exclusive rights to phosphorylation technology as applied to interleukin-2. Pestka has performed research and development for Cytomune relating to IL-P using this technology. Additional funding is not required but, if provided, will permit such research and development to continue.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

In June 1992, the Company and the University of Texas at Dallas ("UTD") entered into an agreement, which has been amended, pursuant to which UTD performs certain research and development activities relating to anti-sense compounds and related technology for use in humans as therapeutic and diagnostic products. Pursuant to the agreement, UTD provides all necessary personnel, equipment supplies and facilities in consideration for an amended budget not to exceed $240,240. Inventions under the agreement, if any, will be the property of UTD; however, UTD must grant the Company the right of first refusal to acquire a license to develop and commercialize any intellectual property resulting from the agreement for a royalty to be negotiated, not to exceed eight percent of the net sales (as defined in the agreement) of commercialized products. The Company is not required to pay any upfront fee or any minimum royalty. The agreement has been extended through May 1998.

HELM AG

The Company entered into a marketing agreement, effective in November 1994, with Helm AG, a world- wide distributor of pharmaceutical and related products with sales of over $3 billion in 1994, granting Helm AG the right, in certain parts of Europe, to market the technology and/or products of, and arrange business introductions for, the Company on a commission basis. The agreement is terminable by either party on six months' notice. To date, the Company has no products available for distribution and thus no revenues have been derived from such agreement. There can be no assurance that any revenues will be derived by the Company from this agreement in the future.

WSURF

In July 1996, the Company entered into an agreement with the Washington State University Research Foundation ("WSURF") whereby the Company received an exclusive, world-wide license to use and/or sublicense patented technology or prospective patented technology (the "WSURF Technology") related to genes for enzymes and the associated gene products, including the enzymes, in the biosynthetic pathway for Taxol. The Company is required to pay WSURF license fees of $7,500 per year commencing on July 1, 1997, 36,000 warrants to purchase the Company's Common Stock at a price of $4.25 per share, as well as certain royalties and sublicensing fees. The warrants become exercisable in lots of 12,000 commencing on July 8, 1999 and yearly thereafter until all 36,000 warrants are exercisable. This Agreement shall be in full force and effect until

the last to expire of the patents licensed under the WSURF Technology. However, the Company may terminate this Agreement on 90 days notice provided that all amounts due to WSURF are paid. WSURF may terminate this Agreement immediately if the Company ceases to carry on its business or on 90 days notice if the Company is in default in payment of fees and/or royalties, is in breach of any provisions of the Agreement, provides materially false reports or institutes bankruptcy, insolvency,liquidation or receivership proceedings. There can be no assurance that any revenues will be derived by the Company from this Agreement.

PATENTS, LICENSES AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

The Company has rights to a number of patents and patent applications. In 1991, the Company entered into the Wadley Agreement, whereby it was assigned two issued United States patents (expiring, under current law, in 2006 and 2007, respectively), three pending United States patent applications and six pending foreign patent applications held by WadTech. Pursuant to the Taxol License Agreement, the Company has been granted an exclusive license to the technology contained in the Fungal Taxol Production System, including one issued United States patent and foreign patent applications. In addition, UTD has filed a patent application relating to certain anti-sense technology with respect to which, pursuant to the agreement between the Company and UTD, the Company has a right of first refusal to acquire a license to develop and commercialize products using such technology.

The Company's policy is to protect its technology by, among other things, filing patent applications for technology it considers important in the development of its business. In addition to filing patent applications in the United States, the Company has filed, and intends to file, patent applications in foreign countries on a selective basis. The Company has filed patent applications relating to its IL-T and Lung Cancer Gene technologies and is preparing to file additional patent applications, relating primarily to technologies for vaccines and Taxol production. Although a patent has a statutory presumption of validity in the United States, the issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to such validity or as to the enforceable scope of the claims of the patent. There can be no assurance that the Company's issued patents or any patents subsequently issued to or licensed by the Company will not be successfully challenged in the future. The validity or enforceability of a patent after its issuance by the patent office can be challenged in litigation. If the outcome of the litigation is adverse to the owner of the patent, third parties may then be able to use the invention covered by the patent, in some cases without payment. There can be no assurance that patents in which the Company has rights will not be infringed or successfully avoided through design innovation.

There can be no assurance that patent applications owned by or licensed to the Company will result in patents being issued or that the patents will afford protection against competitors with similar technology. It is also possible that third parties may obtain patent or other proprietary rights that may be necessary or useful to the Company. In cases where third parties are first to invent a particular product or technology, it is possible that those parties will obtain patents that will be sufficiently broad so as to prevent the Company from using certain technology or from further developing or commercializing certain products. If licenses from third parties are necessary but cannot be obtained, commercialization of the related products would be delayed or prevented. The Company is aware of patent applications and issued patents belonging to competitors and it is uncertain whether any of these, or patent applications filed of which the Company may not have any knowledge, will require the Company to alter its potential products or processes, pay licensing fees or cease certain activities.

The Company also relies on unpatented technology, trade secrets and information and no assurance can be given that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent information and techniques or otherwise gain access to the Company's technology or disclose such technology, or that the Company can meaningfully protect its rights in such unpatented technology, trade secrets and information. The Company requires each of its employees to execute a confidentiality agreement at the commencement of an employment relationship with the Company. The agreements generally provide that all inventions conceived by the individual in the course of employment or in the providing of services to the Company and all confidential information developed by, or made known to, the individual during the term of the relationship shall be the exclusive property of the Company and shall be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in limited specified circumstances. There can be no assurance, however, that these agreements will provide meaningful protection for the Company in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of such confidential information.

COMPETITION

All of the Company's proposed products will face competition from existing therapies. The development by others of novel treatment methods for those indications for which the Company is developing compounds could render the Company's compounds non-competitive or obsolete. This competition potentially includes all of the pharmaceutical concerns in the world that are developing pharmaceuticals for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Competition in pharmaceuticals is generally based on performance characteristics, price and timing of market introduction of competitive products. Acceptance by hospitals, physicians and patients is crucial to the success of a product. Price competition may become increasingly important as a result of an increased focus

by insurers and regulators on the containment of health care costs. In addition, the various federal and state agencies have enacted regulations requiring rebates of a portion of the purchase price of many pharmaceutical products.

Most of the Company's existing or potential competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and human resources than the Company and may be better equipped to develop, manufacture and market products. In addition, many of these companies have extensive experience in pre-clinical testing, human clinical trials and the regulatory approval process. These companies may develop and introduce products and processes competitive with or superior to those of the Company. See"-- Research and Development Programs -- Fungal Taxol Production System Program" for a discussion of a CRADA granted to Bristol-Myers.

The Company's competition also will be determined in part by the potential indications for which the Company's compounds are developed. For certain of the Company's potential products, an important factor in competition may be the timing of market introduction of its own or competitive products. Accordingly, the relative speed with which the Company can develop products, complete the clinical trials and regulatory approval processes and supply commercial quantities of the products to the market are expected to be important competitive factors. The Company expects that competition among products approved for sale will be based on, among other things, product efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price and patent position.

The Company's competitive position also depends upon its ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, obtain patent protection or otherwise develop proprietary products or processes and secure sufficient capital resources for the often lengthy period between technological conception and commercial sales.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

The production and marketing of the Company's products and its research and development activities are subject to regulation for safety and efficacy by numerous governmental authorities in the United States and other countries. In the United States, drugs and pharmaceutical products are subject to rigorous FDA review. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Public Health Service Act and other federal statutes and regulations govern or influence the testing, manufacture, safety, labeling, storage, record keeping, approval, advertising and promotion of such products. Non-compliance with applicable requirements can result in fines, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, refusal of the government to approve product license applications or allow the Company to enter into supply contracts and criminal prosecution. The FDA also has the authority to revoke product licenses and establishment licenses previously granted.

In order to obtain FDA approval of a new product, the Company must submit proof of safety, purity, potency and efficacy. In most cases such proof entails extensive pre-clinical, clinical and laboratory tests. The testing, preparation of necessary applications and processing of those applications by the FDA is expensive and may take several years to complete. There is no assurance that the FDA will act favorably or quickly in making such reviews, and significant difficulties or costs may be encountered by the Company in its efforts to obtain FDA approvals that could delay or preclude the Company from marketing any products it may develop. The FDA may also require post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the effects of approved products or place conditions on any approvals that could restrict the commercial applications of such products. Product approvals may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory standards is not maintained or if problems occur following initial marketing. With respect to patented products or technologies, delays imposed by the governmental approval process may materially reduce the period during which the Company will have the exclusive right to exploit them.

The time period between when a promising new compound is identified and when human testing is initiated is generally referred to as the pre-clinical development period. During this time, a manufacturing process is identified and developed to be capable of producing the compound in an adequately pure and well characterized form for human use. Production of compounds for use in humans is governed by a series of FDA regulations known as Good Manufacturing Practices ("GMP"), which govern all aspects of the manufacturing process. The FDA has published a "Points to Consider" guidance document with respect to the manufacture of MAbs for human use.

The FDA approval process for a new and unfamiliar term or drug involves completion of pre-clinical studies and the submission of the results of these studies to the FDA in an investigational new drug application ("IND"). Pre-clinical studies involve laboratory evaluation of product characteristics and animal studies to assess the efficacy and safety of the product. Pre-clinical studies are regulated by the FDA under a series of regulations called the Good Laboratory Practices ("GLP") regulations. Violations of these regulations can, in some cases, lead to invalidation of the studies, requiring those studies to be replicated.

Once the IND is approved, human clinical trials may be conducted. Human clinical trials are typically conducted in three sequential phases, but the phases may overlap. Phase I trials consist of testing the product in a small number of volunteers, primarily for safety at one or more doses. In Phase II, in addition to safety, the efficacy of the product is evaluated in a patient population somewhat larger than Phase I trials. Phase III trials typically involve additional testing for safety and clinical efficacy in an expanded population at geographically dispersed test sites. A clinical plan, or

"protocol," accompanied by the approval of the institution participating in the trials, must be submitted to the FDA prior to commencement of each clinical trial. The FDA may order the temporary or permanent discontinuation of a clinical trial at any time.

To date an IND was submitted for the LCG-MAb clinical trials at Wadley. The Company intends to file an IND for a humanized form of the LCG-MAb followed by clinical trials in 1996. The results of the pre-clinical and clinical testing are submitted to the FDA in the form of a New Drug Application ("NDA") or, in the case of a biologic, such as LCG-MAb and other MAbs, as part of a product license application ("PLA"). In a process which generally takes several years, the FDA reviews this application and once, and if, it decides that adequate data is available to show that the new compound is both safe and effective, approves the drug or biologic product for marketing. The amount of time taken for this approval process is a function of a number of variables including the quality of the submission and studies presented, the potential contribution that the compound will make in improving the treatment of the disease in question and the workload at the FDA. There can be no assurance that any new drug will successfully proceed through this approval process or that it will be approved in any specific period of time.

The FDA may, during its review of an NDA or PLA, ask for the production of additional test data. If the FDA does ultimately approve the product, it may require post-marketing testing, including potentially expensive Phase IV studies, and surveillance to monitor the safety and effectiveness of the drug. In addition, the FDA may in some circumstances impose restrictions on the use of the drug that may be difficult and expensive to administer and may seek to require prior approval of promotional materials.

Manufacture of a biologic product must be in a facility covered by an FDA-approved Establishment License Application. Manufacture, holding, and distribution of both biologic and non-biologic drugs must be in compliance with GMPs. Manufacturers must continue to expend time, money, and effort in the area of production and quality control and record keeping and reporting to ensure full compliance with those requirements. The labeling, advertising, and promotion of a drug or biologic product must be in compliance with FDA regulatory requirements. Failures to comply with applicable requirements relating to manufacture, distribution, or promotion can lead to FDA demands that production and shipment cease, and, in some cases, that products be recalled, or to enforcement actions that can include seizures, injunctions, and criminal prosecution. Such failures can also lead to FDA withdrawal of approval to market the product.

The FDA may designate a biologic or drug as an Orphan Drug for a particular use, in which event the developer of the biologic or drug may request grants from the government to defray the costs of certain expenses related to the clinical testing of such drug and be entitled to a seven year marketing exclusivity period.

The Company's ability to commercialize its products successfully may also depend in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the cost of such products and related treatment will be available from government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations. Such third-party payors are increasingly challenging the price of medical products and services. Several proposals have been made that may lead to a government-directed national health care system. Adoption of such a system could further limit reimbursement for medical products and services. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved health care products, and there can be no assurance that adequate third-party coverage will be available to enable the Company to maintain price levels sufficient to realize an appropriate return on this investment in product development.

The Company is also subject to regulation by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") and the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and to regulation under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and other regulatory statutes, and may in the future be subject to other federal, state or local regulations. Either or both of OSHA or the EPA may promulgate regulations that may affect the Company's research and development programs. The Company is unable to predict whether any agency will adopt any regulation which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations.

Sales of pharmaceutical products outside the United States are subject to foreign regulatory requirements that vary widely from country to country. Whether or not FDA approval has been obtained, approval of a product by comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries must be obtained prior to the commencement of marketing the product in those countries. The time required to obtain such approval may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval.

MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING

Neither the Company nor any of its officers or employees has pharmaceutical marketing experience. Furthermore, the Company has never manufactured or marketed any products and the Company does not have the resources to manufacture or market on a commercial scale any products that it may develop. The Company's long-term objective is to manufacture and market certain of its products and to rely on independent third parties for the manufacture of certain of its other products. For the foreseeable future, the

Company will be required to rely on corporate partners or others to manufacture or market products it develops, although no specific arrangements have been made. No assurance can be given that the Company will enter into any such arrangements on acceptable terms.

Manufacturing. While the Company intends to select manufacturers that comply with GMP and other regulatory standards, there can be no assurance that these manufacturers will comply with such standards, that they will give the Company's orders the highest priority or that the Company would be able to find substitute manufacturers, if necessary. In order for the Company to establish a manufacturing facility, the Company will require substantial additional funds and will be required to hire and retain significant additional personnel and comply with the extensive GMP regulations of the FDA applicable to such a facility. No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to make the transition successfully to commercial production, should it choose to do so.

Marketing. Despite the Company's strategy to develop products for sale to concentrated markets, significant additional expenditures and management resources will be required to develop an internal sales force, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in penetrating the markets for any products developed. For certain products under development, the Company may seek to enter into development and marketing agreements which grant exclusive marketing rights to its corporate partners in return for royalties to be received on sales, if any. Under certain of these agreements, the Company's marketing partner may have the responsibility for all or a significant portion of the development and regulatory approval. In the event that the marketing and development partner fails to develop a marketable product or fails to market a product successfully, the Company's business may be adversely affected. The sale of certain products outside the United States will also be dependent on the successful completion of arrangements with future partners, licensees or distributors in each territory. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in establishing any additional collaborative arrangements, or that, if established, such future partners will be successful in commercializing products.

PRODUCT LIABILITY INSURANCE

The testing, marketing and sale of human health care products entail an inherent risk of allegations of product liability, and there can be no assurance that product liability claims will not be asserted against the Company. The Company intends to obtain product liability insurance for its ongoing clinical trials. Such coverage may not be adequate as and when the Company further develops products. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain, maintain or increase its insurance coverage in the future on acceptable terms or that any claims against the Company will not exceed the amount of such coverage.

FACILITIES

The Company occupies an aggregate of approximately 10,200 square feet of both office and laboratory space in Dallas, Texas at two separate facilities. The Company leases approximately 4,800 square feet of office and laboratory space pursuant to a lease agreement expiring in August 1996. In addition, the Company occupies an additional approximate 5,400 square feet of office and laboratory space pursuant to a lease assigned to the Company by the Wadley/Phillips Partnership and which lease term has been extended until December 31, 1996. The Company's current minimum annual lease payments are approximately $103,000. See Note I of Notes to Financial Statements.

HUMAN RESOURCES

As of July 15, 1996, the Company had 16 employees, 13 of whom were engaged directly in research and development activities and 3 of whom were in executive and administrative positions. The Company's employees are not governed by any collective bargaining agreement and the Company believes that its relationship with its employees is good.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not a party to any legal proceedings.

MANAGEMENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND PRINCIPAL SCIENTISTS

The executive officers, directors and principal scientists of the Company are as follows:

Name	Age	Position

Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D.(1)...	53	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Ira J. Gelb, M.D.(1)	67	Director
Irwin C. Gerson(1)	66	Director
Walter M. Lovenberg, Ph.D. .	61	Director
Daniel Shusterman, J.D.	32	Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
Susan L. Berent, Ph.D.	43	Director of Gene & Protein Engineering and Computer Systems, Co-Director Molecular Immunology and Gene Expression Systems
Hakim Labidi, Ph.D.	38	Director of Vaccine Program
Rajinder Singh Sidhu, Ph.D. .	47	Director of Fungal Taxol Program, Co-Director of Gene Expression Systems
Richard M. Torczynski, Ph.D. .	41	Director of Human Gene Discovery, Mammalian Expression System and Diagnostic Development, Co-Director of Molecular Immunology

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(1) Members of Audit and Compensation Committees

Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D., a founder of the Company, has, since the Company's inception in 1991, served as Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Chief Executive Officer and, until March 1995, Treasurer. Dr. Bollon received his Ph.D. from the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University and was a Post Doctoral Fellow at Yale University. He has served as consultant to a number of major companies (including Merck, Sharp & Dohme and Diamond Shamrock) and has previously served on the Board of Directors and Advisory Boards of several biotechnology companies, including Viragen, Inc., Wadley Biosciences Corp. and American Bionetics, Inc. From 1987 to 1991, Dr. Bollon served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Wadley/Phillips Partnership. Prior to that time, he was Director of Genetic Engineering and Chairman of the Department of Molecular Genetics at Wadley Institutes of Molecular Medicine. In his capacities at the Wadley/Phillips Partnership and Wadley Institutes, Dr. Bollon has played a leading role in bringing the technology that forms the basis of CPI from conception to reality.

Ira J. Gelb, M.D. has been a director of the Company since April 1994. Dr. Gelb received his M.D. from New York University School of Medicine in 1951. After finishing his training in cardiology at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City in 1957, he continued his association with that institution until his retirement in 1992. During this period, he was appointed Attending Cardiologist and Associate Clinical Professor at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Other appointments included Associate Clinical Professor of Cardiology at Cornell Medical School, Adjunct Clinical Professor of Cardiology at New York Medical College, Cardiology Consultant at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N.Y. and United Hospital, Portchester, N.Y. Dr. Gelb is a past President of the American Heart Association, Westchester-Putnam Chapter and was a Senior Assistant Editor with the American Journal of Cardiology from 1968-1983, when be became a founding editor of the Journal of the American College of Cardiology (the "JACC"). Dr. Gelb continued as a Senior Assistant Editor of JACC until his retirement in 1992. Since that time, he has served on the boards of various pharmaceutical companies.

Irwin C. Gerson has been a director since March 1995. Mr. Gerson has been, since 1986, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of William Douglas McAdams, Inc., one of the largest independent advertising agencies in the U.S. specializing in pharmaceutical communications to healthcare professionals. Mr. Gerson received his B.S. in pharmacy from Fordham University and an MBA from the NYU Graduate School of Business Administration. In 1992 Mr. Gerson received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the Albany College of Pharmacy. Mr. Gerson serves as a Trustee of Long Island University, Chairman of The Council of Overseers -- Arnold and Marie Schwartz College of Pharmacy, member of the Board of Trustees of the Albany College of Pharmacy and, from 1967 through 1974, was a lecturer on sales management pharmaceutical marketing at the Columbia College School of Pharmacy. Mr. Gerson also serves as a Member of the Board of Governors, New York Council, American Association of Advertising Agencies, a Director (and past chairman) of Business Publications Audit ("BPA"), a Director of the Connecticut Grand Opera, a Director of the Stamford Chamber Orchestra, and has previously served as Director of the Foundation of Pharmacists and Corporate Americans for AIDS Education, the Pharmaceutical Advertising Council, Penn Dixie Industries, Continental Steel Corporation, the Nutrition Research Foundation and as a Trustee of the Chemotherapy Foundation.

Walter M. Lovenberg, Ph.D. has been a director since August 1995. Dr. Lovenberg was an executive Vice President and member of the Board of Directors of Marion Merrell Dow Inc. from 1989 through August 1993. Dr. Lovenberg served as the President of the Marion Merrell Dow Research Institute from 1989 to 1993 and Vice President from 1986 through 1989. Prior to joining Marion Merrell Dow (1958-1985), he was a Senior Scientist and Chief of Biochemical Pharmacology at the National Institutes of Health. Currently Dr. Lovenberg is President of Lovenberg Associates, Inc. and is a member of the Board of Directors of Oncogene Science Inc. and Xenometrix Inc. Dr. Lovenberg received his Ph.D. from George Washington University and his B.S. and M.S. from Rutgers University. Dr. Lovenberg, who serves as Executive Editor of Analytical Biochemistry and Editor (USA) of Neurochemistry International, is a consulting editor to several other scientific journals. He has been the recipient of many awards, including a

Fulbright-Hays Senior Scholar Award and a Public Health Service Superior Service Award. Dr. Lovenberg is a member of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology, the American Society of Neurochemistry and the American Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology.

Daniel Shusterman, J.D. was named Vice President of Operations of the Company in 1994 and Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer in March 1995, after having served as Director of Operations since he joined the Company in 1991. Mr. Shusterman received his M.S. degree with an emphasis on biotechnology from the University of Texas in 1988. He was Director of Operations at Wadley/Phillips Partnership for three years prior to joining CPI. Mr. Shusterman is a registered Patent Agent and received his J.D. from Texas Wesleyan University School of Law in 1993 and has been a member of the Texas bar since 1994. In addition to his role as a V.P. of Operations, he is contributing to the implementation of an intellectual property protection and maintenance system at CPI.

Susan L. Berent, Ph.D. has been with the Company since 1991 as Director of Gene and Protein Engineering and Computer Systems. Dr. Berent received her Ph.D in Biological Chemistry from the University of Michigan and completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the Department of Molecular Genetics, Wadley Institutes of Molecular Medicine. She was appointed to Senior Scientist at Wadley in 1984 and maintained that position in the Wadley/Phillips Partnership until she joined the Company in 1991. Dr. Berent is an expert in protein chemistry, DNA libraries, cytokines such as TNF, and production systems.

Hakim Labidi, Ph.D. has been with the Company since 1991 as Director of the Vaccine Program. Dr. Labidi received his Ph.D. in Microbiology at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France and has been a senior scientist at CPI since 1991. Prior to joining the Company, Dr. Labidi was a Senior Research Investigator and Assistant Professor at the University of Texas from 1987 to 1989 and an Associate Professor at Kuwait University from 1989 until 1991. Dr. Labidi was the first to isolate and sequence a plasmid from mycobacterium.

Rajinder Singh Sidhu, Ph.D. has been with the Company since 1991 as Director of the Fungal Program and Co-Director of Gene Expression Systems. Dr. Sidhu received his Ph.D. degree in Microbiology from Haryana Agricultural University in Hissar, India, and completed a postdoctoral fellowship at Osaka University in Japan. He was appointed to Senior Scientist at Wadley in 1984 and maintained that position in the Wadley/Phillips Partnership until he joined the Company. Dr. Sidhu is an expert on gene fusion and engineering, fungal genes and secretion, cytokines such as TNF, and production systems.

Richard M. Torczynski, Ph.D. has been with the Company since 1991 as Director of Human Gene Discovery, Mammalian Expression System and Diagnostic Development, and Co-Director of Molecular Immunology. Dr. Torczynski received his Ph.D. degree in Biology from the University of Texas and completed his research fellowship under the direction of Dr. Arthur Bollon. He was appointed to Senior Scientist at Wadley in 1984 and maintained that position in Wadley/Phillips Partnership. Dr. Torczynski is an expert on certain specialized gene libraries, monoclonal antibodies and cytokines such as interferon.

The Board of Directors currently consists of four members. All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Officers are elected to serve, subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors, until their successors are appointed.

Directors receive fees of $1,000 per month. Dr. Gelb has also received options to purchase 69,000 shares of Common Stock, of which 50,000 are exercisable at $4.125 per share, 10,000 are exercisable at $3.75 per share, 5,000 are exercisable at $5.00 per share and 4,000 are exercisable at $3.9375 per share. Mr. Gerson has received options to purchase 65,000 shares of Common Stock of which 50,000 are exercisable at $4.125 per share, 6,000 are exercisable at $4.375 per share, 5,000 are exercisable at $5.00 per share and 4,000 are exercisable at $3.9375 per share. Dr. Lovenberg has received options to purchase 65,000 shares of Common Stock of which 50,000 are exercisable at $4.125 per share, 11,000 are exercisable at $5.00 per share and 4,000 are exercisable at $3.9375 per share. Directors are also reimbursed for expenses actually incurred in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation includes certain provisions permitted pursuant to Delaware law whereby officers and directors of the Company are to be indemnified against certain liabilities. The Company's Certificate of Incorporation also limits, to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, a director's liability for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, including gross negligence, except liability for (i) breach of the director's duty of loyalty, (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law, (iii) the unlawful payment of a dividend or unlawful stock purchase or redemption and (iv) any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit. Delaware law does not eliminate a director's duty of care and this provision has no effect on the availability of equitable remedies such as injunction or rescission based upon a director's breach of the duty of care. In addition, the Company has obtained an insurance policy providing coverage for certain liabilities of its officers and directors.

The Company has been advised that it is the position of the Securities and Exchange Commission that insofar as the foregoing provision may be invoked to

disclaim liability for damages arising under the Securities Act, such provision is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS/CONSULTANTS

The Company's Scientific Advisory Board currently consists of individuals having extensive experience in the fields of molecular genetics, chemistry, oncology and microbiology. At the Company's request, the scientific advisors review and evaluate the Company's research programs and advise the Company with respect to technical matters in fields in which the Company is involved.

The following table sets forth the name and current position of each scientific advisor:

Name	Position
Hugo David, M.D., Ph.D.	Consultant, New University of Lisbon, Institute of Hygiene and Topical Medicine
Donald M. Gray, Ph.D.	Professor, Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of Texas at Dallas
Sidney Pestka, M.D.	Chairman & Professor, Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology and Professor of Medicine, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
Jeffrey Schlom, Ph.D.	Chief, Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health
David A. Scheinberg, M.D., Ph.D.	Chief, Leukemia Service; Head, Hematopoietic Cancer Immunochemistry Laboratory, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center
Gary Strobel, Ph.D.	Professor, Montana State University

All of the scientific advisors are employed by other entities and some have consulting agreements with entities other than the Company, some of which entities may in the future compete with the Company. Four of the current scientific advisors receive $1,000 per month from the Company. The scientific advisors are expected to devote only a small portion of their time to the Company and are not expected to participate actively in the day-to-day affairs of the Company. Certain of the institutions with which the scientific advisors are affiliated may adopt new regulations or policies that limit the ability of the scientific advisors to consult with the Company. It is possible that any inventions or processes discovered by the scientific advisors will remain the property of such persons or of such persons' employers. In addition, the institutions with which the scientific advisors are affiliated may make available the research services of their personnel, including the scientific advisors, to competitors of the Company pursuant to sponsored research agreements.

Dr. Hugo David is consultant mycobacteriologist to the Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine at New University of Lisbon. He was chief of the mycobacteriology branch at Center for Disease Control (CDC) and was Professor and Head of the Mycobacterial and Tuberculosis Unit at Pasteur Institute in Paris. Dr. David is an authority on mycobacterial infections and vaccine development for tuberculosis and leprosy.

Dr. Donald M. Gray is a Professor and was, until August 1995, Chairman, Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of Texas at Dallas. He is a world authority on DNA structures in solution and is working with CPI on anti-sense therapy.

Dr. Sidney Pestka is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology and Professor of Medicine, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. Dr. Pestka was formerly head of the program at the Roche Institute of Molecular Biology which resulted in the development of interferon for commercialization.

Dr. Jeffrey Schlom is Chief of the Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis at the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health and is one of the world leaders in the development of monoclonal antibodies for cancer therapy.

Dr. David A. Scheinberg is Chief of Leukemia Service and Head of the Hematopoietic Cancer Immunochemistry Laboratory at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. He is an authority on the immunotherapy of cancer and has directed many clinical trials for new anticancer products.

Dr. Gary Strobel is Professor at Montana State University. Dr. Strobel and colleagues Dr. Andrea Stierle and Dr. Donald Stierle isolated the fungus,

Taxomyces andreanae, which is being used by the Company to make the anticancer drug, Taxol.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following summary compensation table sets forth the aggregate compensation paid or accrued by the Company to the Chief Executive Officer and to the four most highly compensated executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer whose annual compensation exceeded $100,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1995 (collectively, the "named executive officers") for services during the fiscal years ended December 31, 1995, December 31, 1994 and December 31, 1993:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

		Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation Awards	
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	All other Compensation(1)	Stock Options #	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	
Arthur P. Bollon	1995	$165,000	--	$6,000	--	
Chairman and Chief	1994	$136,542	--	$6,000	--	
Executive Officer	1993	$127,881	--	$6,000	--	

</TABLE>

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(1) Consisting of car allowances.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS AND TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CHANGE-IN-CONTROL ARRANGEMENTS

Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D. is employed under a five year employment agreement with the Company, expiring February 28, 1997, providing for the payment to Dr. Bollon of a base salary of $125,000 per year with annual increases of not less that 5% per year. In addition, in the event Dr. Bollon is terminated without just cause or due to a Disability (as defined in the employment agreement), the employment agreement provides that Dr. Bollon shall receive severance payments of equal monthly installments at the base rate until the earlier of the expiration of the term or the expiration of 36 months. Dr. Bollon also receives a car expense allowance of $500 per month under the employment agreement. In November 1992, the Company granted Dr. Bollon options to purchase (i) 200,000 shares of Common Stock, at an exercise price of $1.65 per share, which options are exercisable to the extent of 40% after six months of continuous employment from the grant date and to the extent of an additional 20% on and after each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date and (ii) 50,000 shares of Common Stock, at an exercise price of $4.125 per share, which options are exercisable to the extent of 40% on October 2, 1996 and the remaining 60% becomes exercisable in 20 percent increments commencing on April 2, 1997 and annually thereafter until 100% of the option is exercisable. In March 1995, the Company's Board of Directors approved an amendment to Dr. Bollon's employment agreement, effective on November 7, 1995, to extend the term until November 7, 2000 and to increase his base salary to $165,000 per annum. See "-- Stock Options."

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with Daniel Shusterman, Vice President of Operations and/or Treasurer (principal financial and accounting officer), effective as of November 2, 1995, providing for the payment to Mr. Shusterman of a base salary of $75,000 per year with annual increases of not less that 5% per year. In addition, in the event Mr. Shusterman is terminated without just cause or due to a Disability (as defined in the employment agreement), the employment agreement provides that Mr. Shusterman shall receive severance payments of equal monthly installments at the base rate for a period of three months. The employment agreement with Mr. Shusterman has an initial term of three years. In March 1993, the Company granted Mr. Shusterman options to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock, at an exercise price of $1.65 per share, which options are exercisable to the extent of 40% after six months of continuous employment from the grant date and to the extent of an additional 20% on and after each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date. See "-- Stock Options."

Each of the Company's executive officers and the Company's principal scientists have entered into confidentiality and patent assignment agreements with the Company.

STOCK OPTIONS

In October 1992, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted the Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. 1992 Stock Option Plan (the "1992 Plan"). Under the 1992 Plan, as amended, 520,000 shares of Common Stock were reserved for issuance to officers, employees, consultants and advisors of the Company. As of July 15, 1996, no shares are available for future grant and options to acquire 440,000 shares remain outstanding under the 1992 Plan. The exercise prices of such options range from $1.65 to $5.00 per share. The 1992 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options intended to qualify as such under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and nonstatutory stock options which do not so qualify.

In April 1996, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted the Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. 1996 Stock Option Plan (the "1996 Plan"). Under the 1996 Plan, as amended, 750,000 shares of Common Stock were reserved for issuance to officers, employees, consultants and advisors of the Company. As of July 15, 1996, 550,000 shares are available for future grant and options to acquire 200,000 shares remain outstanding under the 1996 Plan. The exercise prices of such options are $4.125 per share. The 1996 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options intended to qualify as such under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and nonstatutory stock options which do not so qualify.

The 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan are administered by the Board of Directors. Subject to the limitations set forth in the 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan, the Board has the authority to determine to whom options will be granted, the term during which options granted under the 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan may be exercised, the exercise price of options and the rate at which options may be exercised and may vest. The maximum term of each incentive stock option granted under the 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan is ten years. The exercise price of shares of Common Stock subject to options qualifying as incentive stock options may not be less than the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of the grant. The exercise price of incentive options granted under the 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan to any participant who owns stock possessing more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of outstanding stock of the Company must be at least equal to 110% of the fair market value on the date of grant. Any incentive stock options granted to such participants must also expire within five years from the date of grant. Under the 1992 Plan and the 1996 Plan, the exercise price of both incentive stock options and nonstatutory stock options is payable in cash or, at the discretion of the Board, in Common Stock or a combination of cash and Common Stock.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to each exercise of stock options during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1995 by each of the named executive officers and the number and value of unexercised options held by such named executive officers as of December 31, 1995:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized ($)	Number of Unexercised Options/SARS at FY-End(#) Exercisable/ Unexercisable	Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options/SARS at FY-End ($) Exercisable/ Unexercisable
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D.	0	0	200,000/0	$520,000/0

</TABLE>

CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS

The Company was originally financed in October 1991 through the sale of an aggregate of $200,000 principal amount 10% subordinated notes (the "1991 Notes") to six investors. Purchasers of the 1991 Notes included Arthur P. Bollon, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and a principal stockholder of the Company, Peter W. Janssen and Bruce Meyers, principals, officers and sole directors of the corporate general partner of JMA and principal stockholders of the Company, and Kinder Investments, L.P., a principal stockholder of the Company. See "Principal Stockholders." In connection with the sale of the 1991 Notes, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 120,000 shares of its Common Stock to the purchasers of the 1991 Notes, which warrants expired on December 31, 1993. Also in connection with its formation, the Company sold an aggregate of 3,200,000 shares of its Common Stock for a total purchase price of $1,000 to six investors: 200,000 shares to Arthur P. Bollon, 750,000 shares to Bruce Meyers, 750,000 shares to Peter W. Janssen and the remainder to Kinder Investment L.P. and Lindsay Rosenwald, M.D., principal stockholders of the Company.

During January and February 1992, the Company issued to accredited investors in a private placement (the "1992 Private Placement") an aggregate of 100 Units (the "Private Placement Units"). Each Private Placement Unit consisted of 10,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and 20,000 shares of Common Stock. The purchase price for a Private Placement Unit was $50,000. The 1992 Private Placement was conducted by D.H. Blair Investment Banking Corp. ("Blair") on a "best efforts" basis and, in connection therewith, Blair received commissions

aggregating $649,000 and options to purchase an aggregate of ten Private Placement Units at a purchase price of $50,000 per Unit. Of these options, Blair transferred to Peter Janssen options to purchase an aggregate of three Private Placement Units and to Bruce Meyers options to purchase an aggregate of two Private Placement Units. See "Description of Securities -- Preferred Stock." Mr. Meyers, a principal stockholder and formerly an officer and director of the Company, and Mr. Janssen, a principal stockholder of the Company, are former officers of D.H. Blair & Co., Inc., which acted as a selling agent in the 1992 Private Placement. See "Bridge Financings." Kinder Investments, L.P. ("Kinder"), also a principal stockholder of the Company, is a Delaware limited partnership, whose limited partners include the children and grandchildren of the sole stockholder of the entity which is the parent and sole stockholder of Blair. A portion of the proceeds of the 1992 Private Placement were used to repay the 1991 Notes. Kinder invested $200,000 in the 1994 Bridge Financing and in such capacity was issued $200,000 principal amount of 1994 Notes and Class A Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 40,000 shares of Common Stock. See "Principal Stockholders" and "Bridge Financings."

Bruce Meyers was Vice Chairman of the Board and Vice President in charge of Business Development for the Company until his resignation in April 1995.

See "Bridge Financings" for additional transactions between the Company and certain of its principal stockholders and former officers and directors.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of the capital stock of the Company as of July 10, 1996 by (i) each person deemed to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class of capital stock of the Company, (ii) each director of the Company, (ii) the named executive officers, and (iv) all directors and executive officers as a group, prior to this Offering. A person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such securities within 60 days. Except as otherwise indicated, each of the persons named has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown below.

	Common Stock		Series A Preferred Stock		
Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Number of Shares	% of Class(2)	Number of Shares(3)	% of Class(4)	% of Vote of all Voting Securities(5)
Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P.	1,689,500(6)	21.98	50,000	3.78	19.31
Bruce Meyers	849,500(7)	11.05	20,000	1.55	9.68
Peter W. Janssen	840,000(8)	10.93	30,000	2.31	9.68
Kinder Investments, L.P.	790,000(9)	10.28	--	--	8.82
Lindsay A. Rosenwald, M.D.	630,000(10)	8.19	--	--	7.03
Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D.	400,000(11)	5.07	--	--	4.37
Ira Gelb, M.D.	12,600(12)	.16	--	--	.14
Irwin Gerson	8,200(13)	.11	--	--	.09
Walter Lovenberg, Ph.D.	8,200(14)	.11	--	--	.09
Directors and executive officers as a group (5 persons)	439,000(15)	5.54	--	--	4.77

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(1) Except as otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner is c/o the Company, 9000 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas 75235.

(2) Calculated on the basis of 7,687,932 shares of Common Stock outstanding, except that shares of Common Stock underlying options or warrants exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof are deemed to be outstanding for purposes of calculating the beneficial ownership of securities of the holder of such options or warrants.

(3) Each entry under this heading consists entirely of options to purchase shares of Series A Preferred Stock exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(4) Calculated on the basis of 1,271,240 shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding except that shares of Series A Preferred Stock underlying options or warrants exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof are deemed to be outstanding for purposes of calculating beneficial ownership

of securities of the holder of such options or warrants.

(5) Calculated on the basis of an aggregate of 8,959,172 shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock outstanding except that shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock underlying options and warrants exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof are deemed to be outstanding for purposes of calculating beneficial ownership of

securities of the holder of such options or warrants. This calculation excludes shares of Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of Series A Preferred Stock.

(6) The address for Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. ("JMA") is 17 State Street, New York, New York 10004. Messrs. Meyers and Janssen are each 50% stockholders and the sole officers and directors of the corporate general partner of JMA. The aggregate number of shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock, respectively, owned by Messrs. Meyers and Janssen, or with respect to which they own warrants or options exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof, are also set forth as though owned by JMA.

(7) Mr. Meyers' address is c/o Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P., 17 State Street, New York, New York 10004. Consists of 789,500 shares of Common Stock and options to acquire an aggregate of 40,000 shares of Common Stock and options to purchase 20,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into 20,000 shares of Common Stock, all exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(8) Mr. Janssen's address is c/o Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P., 17 State Street, New York, New York 10004. Consists of 750,000 shares of Common Stock and options to acquire 60,000 shares of Common Stock and options to purchase 30,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into 30,000 shares of Common Stock, all of which are exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(9) The address for Kinder Investments, L.P. is 779 CR403, Greenville, New York 12083. Kinder Investments, L.P. is a Delaware limited partnership, the general partner of which is the Chairman of the Board of D.H. Blair & Co., Inc., and, whose limited partners consist of the children (including the wife of Dr. Rosenwald) and grandchildren of J. Morton Davis the sole stockholder of the entity, D.H. Blair Holdings, Inc., which is the parent and sole stockholder of D.H. Blair Investment Banking Corp. Consists of 750,000 shares of Common Stock and Class A Warrants to acquire 40,000 shares of Common Stock, all of which are exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(10) The address for Dr. Rosenwald is c/o 375 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Dr. Rosenwald is a son-in-law of J. Morton Davis. See note (9) above.

(11) Consists of 200,000 shares of Common Stock and options to acquire 200,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof. Does not include options to purchase 50,000 shares of Common Stock not exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(12) Consists of options to purchase 12,600 shares which are currently exercisable. Does not include options to purchase 56,400 shares of Common Stock not exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(13) Consists of options to purchase 8,200 shares which are currently exercisable. Does not include options to purchase 56,800 shares of Common Stock which are not exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(14) Consists of options to purchase 8,200 shares which are currently exercisable. Does not include options to purchase 56,800 shares of Common Stock which are not exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

(15) Consists of 200,000 shares of Common Stock and options to purchase an aggregate of 239,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof. Does not include options to purchase 24,200 shares of Common Stock not exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

UNITS

Each Unit offered in the IPO consisted of one share of Common Stock, one Class C Warrant and one Class D Warrant. Each Class C Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock and one Class D Warrant. Each Class D Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock. The Units were separated into their components after the IPO.

AUTHORIZED STOCK

The authorized capital stock of the Company consists of 30,000,000 shares of Common Stock, par value $.01 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value $.01 per share.

COMMON STOCK

Of the authorized Common Stock, 7,687,932 shares are currently outstanding and are held by 157 record holders. Subject to the prior rights of the holders of any shares of Preferred Stock currently outstanding or which may be issued in the future, the holders of the Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends from funds of the Company legally available therefor when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors of the Company, and are entitled to share ratably in all of the assets of the Company available for distribution to holders of Common Stock upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the affairs of the Company subject to the liquidation preference, if any, of any then outstanding shares of Preferred Stock of the Company. Holders of the Common Stock do not have any preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. Holders of the Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters which they are entitled to vote upon at meetings of stockholders or upon actions taken by written consent pursuant to Delaware corporate law. The holders of Common Stock do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of a plurality of the outstanding shares can elect all of the directors of the Company. All of the shares of the Common Stock currently issued and outstanding are, and the shares of the Common Stock to be issued upon exercise of the Warrants, when paid for in accordance with the terms will be, fully-paid and nonassessable. No dividends have been paid to holders of the Common Stock since the incorporation of the Company, and no dividends are anticipated to be declared or paid in the reasonably foreseeable future. See "Dividend Policy." The Common Stock and the Warrants are traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. There can be no assurance, however, that the securities will not be delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market.

PREFERRED STOCK

The Board of Directors of the Company has the authority, without further action by the holders of the outstanding Common Stock, to issue Preferred Stock from time to time in one or more classes or series, to fix the number of shares constituting any class or series and the stated value thereof, if different from the par value, and to fix the terms of any such series or class, including dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion or exchange rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption (including sinking fund provisions), the redemption price and the liquidation preference of such class or series. The Company presently has one series of Preferred Stock outstanding, designated as the Company's Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock"). The Company has no present plans to issue any other series or class of Preferred Stock. The designations, rights and preferences of the Series A Preferred Stock is set forth in the Certificate of Designations of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, which has been filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

Series A Preferred Stock. Of the authorized Preferred Stock, 4,000,000 shares have been designated Series A Preferred Stock, of which 1,271,240 shares are currently issued and outstanding and held by 135 stockholders. Dividends are payable on the Series A Preferred Stock in the amount of $.25 per share, payable annually in arrears. At the option of the Board of Directors of the Company, dividends will be paid either (i) wholly or partially in cash or (ii) in newly issued shares of Series A Preferred Stock valued at $2.50 per share to the extent a cash dividend is not paid. Shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued in January 1993 as partial payment of the dividend due on the Series A Preferred Stock for the year ended December 31, 1992 (the remaining dividend was paid in cash), 104,869 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued in January 1994 as full payment of the dividend due on the Series A Preferred Stock for the year ended December 31, 1993, 115,307 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued in January 1995 as full payment of the dividend due on Series A Preferred Stock for the year ended December 31, 1994 and 126,888 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued in January 1996 as full payment of the dividend due on the Series A Preferred Stock for the year ended December 31, 1995. See "Dividend Policy." Holders of Series A Preferred Stock have the right to convert their shares, at their option exercisable at any time, into shares of Common Stock of the Company on a one-for-one basis subject to anti-dilution adjustments. These anti-dilution adjustments are triggered in the event of any subdivision or combination of the Company's outstanding Common Stock, any payment by the Company of a stock dividend to holders of the Company's Common Stock or other occurrences specified in the Certificate of Designations relating to the Series A Preferred Stock. The Company may elect to convert the Series A Preferred Stock into Common Stock or a substantially equivalent preferred stock in case of a merger or consolidation of the Company in which the Company does not survive, a sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets or a substantial reorganization of the Company. Each share of Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to one vote on all matters on which the Common Stock has the right to vote. Holders of Series A Preferred Stock are also entitled to vote as a separate class on any proposed adverse change in the rights, preferences or privileges of the Series A Preferred Stock and any increase in the number of authorized shares of Series A Preferred Stock. The Company, at its sole option, will have the right to redeem all or any portion of the Series A Preferred Stock at $2.50 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends in the event the Company completes an initial public offering of its Common Stock, with an offering price of at least $2.50 per share or if, after completing an initial public offering of its Common Stock at less than $2.50 per share, the average closing bid price of the Common Stock is at least $3.75 per share for any 30 consecutive trading days ending within 15 days prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is given. In the event of any liquidation or winding up of the Company, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive $2.50 per

share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends before any distribution to the holders of the Common Stock.

The Series A Preferred Stock was originally sold by the Company as part of a private placement of Units consisting of 10,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and 20,000 shares of Common Stock (the "Private Placement Units") in January and February 1992 (the "1992 Private Placement"). A total of 100 Private Placement Units were sold in the 1992 Private Placement at a purchase price of $50,000 per unit. In addition, the placement agent for the 1992 Private Placement, D.H. Blair Investment Banking Corp. ("Blair"), received options to purchase ten Private Placement Units, or an aggregate of 100,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and 200,000 shares of Common Stock, at a purchase price of $50,000. Blair has transferred to Peter Janssen options to purchase three Private Placement Units and to Bruce Meyers options to purchase two Private Placement Units. These options held by Blair and Messrs. Janssen and Meyers expire in 1997. See "Certain Transactions."

BRIDGE WARRANTS

There are currently outstanding Bridge Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 607,500 shares of Common Stock. The Bridge Warrants ("Bridge Warrants") consist of 500,000 Class A Warrants and 1,018,750 Class B Warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase four-tenths of a share of Common Stock. The Class A Warrants are exercisable at $3.75 per share of Common Stock and the Class B Warrants are exercisable at $4.375 per share of Common Stock. The Bridge Warrants are all currently exercisable and expire five years from the date hereof. The Bridge Warrants contain provisions that protect holders thereof from dilution by adjustment of the exercise price and rate in the event of a merger, acquisition, recapitalization or split-up of shares of the Company, the issuance by the Company of a stock dividend, sales of stock below current market price and other unusual events. The Company is also required to register the Warrants and the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise within one year of the date hereof. In addition, Blair holds options to acquire up to 506,250 Bridge Warrants to purchase 202,500 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $3.75 per share. These options were granted to Blair as part of its compensation for services as placement agent in the Company's Bridge Financing which was completed in August 1994 and in connection with the waiver of certain rights. See "Bridge Financings."

THE WARRANTS

The following discussion of the terms and provisions of the Class C and Class D Warrants is qualified in its entirety by reference to that certain warrant agreement (the "Warrant Agreement") between the Company, JMA and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company as the warrant agent (the "Warrant Agent"). The Warrants will be evidenced by warrant certificates in registered form.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company has 2,300,000 Class C Warrants and 2,300,000 Class D Warrants (other than the Bridge Warrants)outstanding.

Class C Warrants. The holder of each Class C Warrant is entitled to purchase one share of Common Stock and one Class D Warrant at an aggregate exercise price of $6.50. The Class C Warrants are exercisable at any time until November 2, 2000, provided that at such time a current prospectus under the Securities Act relating to the Common Stock and the Class D Warrants is then in effect and the Common Stock and the Class D Warrants are qualified for sale or exempt from qualification under applicable state securities laws. The Class C Warrants are subject to redemption, as described below.

Class D Warrants. The holder of each Class D Warrant is entitled to purchase one share of Common Stock at an exercise price of $8.75. The Class D Warrants are exercisable at any time after issuance until November 2, 2000, provided that at such time a current prospectus under the Securities Act relating to the Common Stock is then in effect and the Common Stock is qualified for sale or exempt from qualification under applicable state securities laws. The Class D Warrants issuable upon exercise of the Class C Warrants are, upon issuance, transferable separately from the Common Stock and Class C Warrants. The Class D Warrants are subject to redemption, as described below.

Redemption. Commencing November 2, 1996, the Warrants are subject to redemption at the option of the Company, on not less than 30 days' prior written notice, at a price of $.05 per Warrant, if the average of the closing bid prices of the Common Stock for any period of 30 consecutive business days ending within 15 business days of the date on which the notice of redemption is given shall have exceeded $9.10 per share (subject to adjustment) with respect to the Class C Warrants and $12.25 per share (subject to adjustment) with respect to the Class D Warrants. For these purposes, the closing bid price of the Common Stock shall be determined by the closing bid price, as reported by Nasdaq, so long as the Common Stock is quoted on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market or if the Common Stock is a Nasdaq National Market ("NNM") security or listed on a securities exchange,

shall be determined by the last reported sales price. The Company's redemption rights will be in effect only if the Common Stock is either quoted on Nasdaq or listed on a securities exchange. Holders of Warrants will automatically forfeit their rights to purchase the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of such Warrants unless the Warrants are exercised before they are redeemed. All of the outstanding Warrants of a class, except for those underlying the Unit Purchase Option, must be redeemed if any portion of that class are to be redeemed. The Warrants underlying the Unit Purchase Option are subject to redemption if, at the time of a call for redemption, the Unit Purchase Option has been exercised and such Warrants are then outstanding. A notice of redemption will be mailed to each of the registered holders of the Warrants no later than 30 days before the date fixed for redemption. The notice of redemption shall specify the redemption price, the date fixed for redemption, the place where the Warrant certificates shall be delivered and the date of expiration of the right to exercise the Warrants.

Unit Purchase Option. Pursuant to an agreement by and between the Company and the underwriters in the IPO, the Company sold to the underwriters, or their designee(s), for nominal consideration, a Unit Purchase Option (the "Unit Purchase Option") to purchase up to an aggregate of 200,000 Units at $8.25 per Unit, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments. The Units purchasable upon exercise of the Unit Purchase Option are identical to the Units offered in the IPO, except that the Warrants issuable in connection therewith are subject to redemption, if at the time of a call for redemption the Unit Purchase Option has been exercised and such Warrants are then outstanding, and have certain different anti-dilution provisions. The Unit Purchase Option will be exercisable during the two-year period commencing on November 2, 1998. The Unit Purchase Option is not transferable for the three-year period commencing on the date of issuance, except that it may be assigned in whole or in part to any officer of the underwriters or member of the selling group. During the term of the Unit Purchase Option, the holder thereof is given, at nominal cost, the opportunity to profit from a rise in the market price of the Common Stock by exercising such Option, with a resulting dilution in the interests of other Company stockholders. As a result, the Company may find it more difficult to raise additional equity capital if it should be needed for the operation of the Company while the Unit Purchase Option is outstanding. Moreover, at any time when the holder(s) of the Unit Purchase Option might be expected to exercise it, the Company would probably be able to obtain additional equity capital on terms more favorable than those provided by the Unit Purchase Option. The Company has agreed to register under the Securities Act on two separate occasions, the first at its own expense, the Unit Purchase Option and/or the securities underlying it at the request of the holder thereof. The Company has also agreed to provide certain "piggy-back" registration rights for the holder(s) of the Unit Purchase Option and/or the securities underlying it.

General. The Warrants may be exercised upon surrender of the certificate therefor on or prior to the expiration or redemption date (as explained above) at the offices of the Company's Warrant Agent with the form of "Election to Purchase" on the reverse side of the certificate filled out and executed as indicated, accompanied by payment (in the form of a certified or cashier's check payable to the order of the Company) of the full exercise price for the number of Warrants being exercised. The Company, in its discretion, has the right to reduce the exercise price of either or both classes of Warrants subject to compliance with Rule 13e-4 promulgated under the Exchange Act, if applicable.

The Warrants contain provisions that protect the holders thereof against dilution by adjustment of the exercise price and rate in certain events, such as stock dividends, stock splits or combinations, mergers, sales of all or substantially all of the Company's assets at less than market value, sales of stock at below market price and other unusual events.

The Company is not required to issue fractional shares and in lieu thereof will make a cash payment based upon the current market value of such fractional shares (determined as the mean between the last reported bid and asked prices reported or, if the Common Stock is an NNM security or traded on a securities exchange, the last reported sales price, in each case as of the last business day prior to the date of exercise). The holder of a Warrant will not have any rights as a stockholder of the Company unless and until the Warrant is exercised.

TRANSFER AGENT AND WARRANT AGENT

American Stock Transfer and Trust Company will serve as the Transfer Agent for the Common Stock and Warrants and as Warrant Agent for the Warrants.

REGISTRATION RIGHTS

Holders of (i) 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding, (ii) warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock, (iii) 1,271,240 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into an equal number of shares of Common Stock and (iv) warrants to purchase 100,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into an equal number of shares of Common Stock (the Common Stock referred to in (i) through (iv) above collectively, the "Registrable Securities") are entitled to demand and "piggy-back" registration rights with respect to such Registrable

Securities commencing December 2, 1996 and ending November 2, 2000. The holders of more than 50% of the Registrable Securities may request that the Company file a registration statement under the Securities Act, and, subject to certain conditions, the Company generally will be required to use its best efforts to effect any such registration. In addition, if the Company proposes to register any of its securities, either for its own account or for the account of other stockholders, the Company is required, with certain exceptions, to notify the holders described above and, subject to certain limitations, to include in the first two such registration statements filed after December 2, 1996 and by November 2, 2000, all of the shares of the Registrable Securities requested to be included by such holders. In addition, the Company is required to register the Bridge Warrants (including the warrants underlying the option granted to the placement agent of the 1994 Bridge Financing) and the 810,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of such warrants by November 2, 1996. Holders of 20,000 shares of Common Stock issued by the Company in connection with the formation of the joint venture with Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. also have certain "piggy-back" registration rights. The Company is generally obligated to bear the expenses, other than underwriting discounts and sales commissions, of all of these registrations. Any exercise of such registration rights may hinder efforts by the Company to arrange future financings of the Company and may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Company's securities.

BUSINESS COMBINATION PROVISIONS

The Company is subject to a Delaware statute regulating "business combinations," defined to include a broad range of transactions, between Delaware corporations and "interested stockholders," defined as persons who have acquired at least 15% of a corporation's stock. Under the law, a corporation may not engage in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years from the date such person became an interested stockholder unless certain conditions are satisfied. The statute contains provisions enabling a corporation to avoid the statute's restrictions.

At this time, the Company will not seek to "elect out" of the statute and, therefore, upon closing of this offering and the registration of its securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the restrictions imposed by such statute will apply to the Company.

BRIDGE FINANCINGS

In order to fund its continuing operations, the Company completed two Bridge Financings, one in August 1994 ("1994 Bridge Financing") and one in April 1995 ("1995 Bridge Financing"). In connection with the 1994 Bridge Financing, the Company issued (i) an aggregate of $1,000,000 in principal amount of 9%, Subordinated Notes ("1994 Notes") and (ii) an aggregate of 500,000 Bridge Warrants ("Class A Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 200,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock exercisable at $3.75, which Class A Warrants are exercisable until November 2, 2000. In connection with the 1995 Bridge Financing, the Company issued (i) an aggregate of $2,037,500 in principal amount of 9% Subordinated Notes ("1995 Notes") and (ii) an aggregate of 1,018,750 Bridge Warrants ("Class B Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 407,500 shares of the Company's Common Stock exercisable at $4.375, which Class B Warrants are exercisable until November 2, 2000. The Company has repaid the 1994 and the 1995 Notes. In addition, warrants were issued to the placement agent of the 1994 Bridge Financing, as described below. The Company has agreed to register the Bridge Warrants by November 2, 1996.

In connection with the 1994 Bridge Financing, Blair acted as placement agent. In consideration of these services, the Company paid to Blair a fee equal to $120,000, a non-accountable expense allowance of $10,000 and an option to acquire warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 66,667 shares of the Company's Common Stock at an exercise price of $3.75 per share. In addition, in connection with the 1994 Bridge Financing, the Company executed a merger and acquisition agreement ("M/A Agreement") with Blair and granted Blair a right of first refusal with respect to offerings of securities of the Company. In anticipation of the 1995 Bridge Financing all such rights of Blair with respect to the M/A Agreement and right of first refusal were cancelled in consideration of the payment by the Company to Blair of $50,000. In addition, pursuant to a consulting agreement with the Company, Blair rendered investment banking advice and assistance in structuring the 1995 Bridge Financing. In consideration of these services, the Company granted Blair an option to acquire warrants equaling 33-1/3% of all warrants issued in connection with the 1995 Bridge Financing. Such warrants to purchase an aggregate of 135,833 shares of Common Stock provide for an exercise price of $3.75 per share. The holders of these warrants issued to the placement agent of the 1994 Bridge Financing have certain demand and "piggy-back" registration rights.

JMA acted as placement agent for the 1995 Bridge Financing and in consideration thereof received a fee of $203,750 plus a non-accountable expense allowance of $61,125. In addition, JMA was granted, in connection with its services as Placement Agent for the 1995 Bridge Financing, a (i) five-year right of first refusal to act as agent for offerings of securities by the Company and certain of its shareholders and (ii) merger and acquisition agreement.

The aggregate net proceeds to the Company from the issuance of its Bridge Notes and Bridge Warrants was approximately $2,500,000. The Company used the proceeds from the 1994 Bridge Financing to fund its operations (including paying for research and development activities, operating expenses and accrued liabilities, and for officers compensation) and a portion of the expenses of the 1994 Bridge Financing and the 1995 Bridge Financing.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

The Company has 7,687,932 shares of Common Stock outstanding. Holders of the Class C and Class D Warrants will be entitled to purchase an aggregate of 6,900,000 additional shares of Common Stock upon the exercise of such Warrants until November 2, 2000, provided that the Company satisfies certain securities registration and qualification requirements with respect to the securities underlying such Warrants. All shares of Common Stock purchased upon exercise of the Warrants will be freely tradeable without restriction under the Securities Act (provided that such registration and qualification requirements are met), except for any shares purchased by any person who is or thereby becomes an "affiliate" of the Company, which shares may be subject to the resale limitations contained in Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act.

Up to 800,000 additional shares of Common Stock, may be purchased by the underwriters in connection with the IPO through the exercise of the Unit Purchase Option and the warrants included therein (including the Class D Warrants issuable upon exercise of the Class C Warrants included therein) (collectively, the "Option Warrants"). Any and all shares of Common Stock purchased upon exercise of the Option Warrants may be freely tradeable, provided that the Company satisfies certain securities registration and qualification requirements in accordance with the terms of the Unit Purchase Option.

5,263,500 shares of Common Stock, none of which are being offered hereby, are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act and, if held for at least two years (which a substantial portion of the shares are), may be eligible for sale in the public market in reliance upon Rule 144 following the expiration of such two-year period.

In general, under Rule 144, as currently in effect, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated), including a person who may be deemed to be an "affiliate" of the Company as that term is defined under the Securities Act, will be entitled to sell within any three-month period a number of shares beneficially owned for at least two years that does not exceed the greater of (i) one (1%) percent of the then outstanding shares of Common Stock, or (ii) the average weekly trading volume in the Common Stock during the four calendar weeks preceding such sale. Sales under Rule 144 are also subject to certain requirements as to the manner of sale, notice and the availability of current public information about the Company. However, a person who is not deemed to have been an affiliate of the Company during the 90 days preceding a sale by such person, and who has beneficially owned shares of Common Stock for at least three years, may sell such shares without regard to the volume, manner of sale or notice requirements of Rule 144.

The Company cannot predict the effect, if any, that sales of Common Stock pursuant to Rule 144 or otherwise, or the availability of such shares for sale, will have on the market price prevailing from time to time. Nevertheless, sales by the existing stockholders of substantial amounts of Common Stock in the public market could adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Common Stock. In addition, the availability for sale of a substantial amount of Common Stock acquired through the exercise of the Warrants and the Unit Purchase Option could adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Common Stock. However, holders of (i) 1,580,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding, (ii) options to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock, (iii) options to purchase warrants to acquire 202,500 shares of Common Stock and (iv) options to purchase 50,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible into an equal number of shares of Common Stock agreed not to sell, assign or transfer any of their shares of the Company's securities held by them for a period of 13 months ending on December 7, 1996 without JMA's prior written consent. In addition, in connection with their subscription to purchase units consisting of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock in the Company's 1992 Private Placement, the holders of an aggregate of approximately 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 1,271,240 shares of Series A Preferred Stock agreed not to sell any such securities for 180 days from November 7, 1995 or such longer period as JMA may require, without the prior written consent of JMA. JMA has advised the Company that it expects it will generally require these holders to refrain from selling such shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock for a period of 13 months ending on December 7, 1996. After December 7, 1996, the shares subject to such agreements may be sold under Rule 144, subject to the Rule's conditions.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The securities offered hereby are being offered directly by the Company pursuant to the terms of the Warrants. No underwriter is being utilized in

connection with this offering.

The Company has agreed to pay JMA a fee (the "Solicitation Fee") equal to 5% of the aggregate exercise price of all Warrants exercised after November 2, 1996, if (i) the market price of the Common Stock on the date that the Warrants are exercised is greater than the Warrant exercise price; (ii) the exercise of the Warrants was solicited by JMA or its representative or agent and the warrantholder designates in writing that the exercise was solicited thereby; (iii) the Warrants are not held in a discretionary account; (iv) disclosure of this compensation arrangement is made by JMA at the time of the exercise of the Warrants; and (v) the solicitation of the exercise of the Warrants was not in violation of Rule 10b-6 promulgated under the Exchange Act. JMA will generally be prohibited, pursuant to Rule 10b-6, from engaging in market making activities with regard to the Company's securities for a period specified by Rule 10b-6 prior to any solicitation of the exercise of Warrants until the termination of such solicitation. Accordingly, JMA may be unable to provide a market for the Company's securities during certain periods while the Warrants are exercisable.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for the Company by Bryan Cave LLP, New York, New York. Certain legal matters with respect to information contained in this Prospectus under the headings "Risk Factors -- Royalty Obligations; Possible Loss of Patents and Other Proprietary Rights," " -- Uncertain Ability to Protect Proprietary Technology" and "Business - -- Patents, Licenses and Proprietary Rights" will be passed upon for the Company by Warren & Perez, Dallas, Texas.

EXPERTS

The balance sheet as at December 31, 1995 and the statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (capital deficiency) and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 1995 and for the period from inception (September 11, 1991) through December 31, 1995 included in this Prospectus have been audited by, and are included herein in reliance upon the report of Richard A. Eisner & Company, LLP, independent auditors, given on the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Company has filed Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (the "Registration Statement") under the Securities Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") in Washington, D.C. with respect to the shares of Common Stock and Warrants offered hereby. This Prospectus, which is part of the Registration Statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to the Company, the Common Stock and the Warrants offered hereby, reference is hereby made to the Registration Statement and such exhibits and schedules, which may be inspected without charge at the office of the Commission at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at its regional offices at 7 World Trade Center, New York, New York 10048. Copies of such material may also be obtained at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the Commission. The Commission maintains a World Wide Web site on the Internet at http://www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Commission. Statements contained in this Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of such contract or document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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<CAPTION>

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Richard A. Eisner & Company, LLP

Accountants and Consultants

RAE

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc.
Dallas, Texas

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. (a development stage company) as at December 31, 1995, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (capital deficiency) and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 1995 and for the period September 11, 1991 (inception) through December 31, 1995. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements enumerated above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. at December 31, 1995, and results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 1995 and for the period September 11, 1991 (inception) through December 31, 1995 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Richard A. Eisner & Company, LLP

New York, New York
February 2, 1996

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

BALANCE SHEETS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

A S S E T S	December 31, 1995	March 31, 1996
		(Unaudited)
<S>	<C>	<C>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note B[6])	$ 5,442,000	$ 4,905,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	31,000	16,000
Total current assets	5,473,000	4,921,000
Equipment, net (Notes B[1] and E)	60,000	68,000
Patent rights, less accumulated amortization of $312,000 and $331,000 (Notes B[2] and C)	938,000	919,000
Investment in joint venture - at equity (Note D[2])	39,000	33,000
Other assets	5,000	5,000

T O T A L	$ 6,515,000	$ 5,946,000

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses.	$ 235,000	$ 323,000
Royalties payable (Note C).	1,250,000	1,250,000
Total liabilities	1,485,000	1,573,000
Commitments and other matters (Notes C, D, I and J)		
Stockholders' equity (Note F):		
Preferred stock - $.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 1,268,787 and 1,370,908 shares of Series A convertible preferred issued and outstanding at December 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996, respectively (liquidation value $3,172,000 and $3,427,000 at December 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996, respectively).	13,000	14,000
Common stock - $.01 par value, 30,000,000 shares authorized; 7,563,500 and 7,588,267 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996, respectively	76,000	76,000
Additional paid-in capital	13,903,000	13,902,000
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(8,962,000)	(9,619,000)
Total stockholders' equity.	5,030,000	4,373,000
T O T A L	$ 6,515,000	$ 5,946,000

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part hereof.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Year Ended December 31,		September 11, 1991 (Inception) through December 31,	Three Months Ended March 31,		September 11, 1991 (Inception) through March 31,
	1994	1995	1995	1995	1996	1996
				(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Operating expenses:						
Research and development.	$ 1,099,000	$ 1,181,000	$ 4,731,000	$ 313,000	$ 339,000	$ 5,070,000
General and administrative	1,054,000	1,138,000	3,796,000	353,000	380,000	4,176,000
	2,153,000	2,319,000	8,527,000	666,000	719,000	9,246,000
Other (income) expenses:						
Interest (income). . . .	(5,000)	(47,000)	(203,000)	(1,000)	(62,000)	(265,000)
Interest expense	117,000	419,000	559,000	100,000		559,000
	112,000	372,000	356,000	99,000	(62,000)	294,000
NET (LOSS).	$(2,265,000)	$(2,691,000)	$(8,883,000)	$(765,000)	$(657,000)	$(9,540,000)
Net (loss) per common share	$(.48)	$(.53)		$(.16)	$(.13)	

Weighted average number of shares outstanding (Note B[5]).	5,367,000	5,695,000	5,367,415	7,569,918

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part hereof.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)
(Note F)

<TABLE>
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	Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Common stock issued, no par			3,200,000	
Value assigned to warrants issued				
Exchange of shares of no par shares for $.01 par value shares				$32,000
Net (loss) for the period September 11, 1991 (inception) through December 31, 1991.				
Balance - December 31, 1991			3,200,000	32,000
Stock issued in connection with private placement, less expenses of $649,000.	1,000,000	$10,000	2,000,000	20,000
Common stock issued, $1.65 per share (Note D[2]).				20,000
Net (loss) for the year				
Balance - December 31, 1992	1,000,000	10,000	5,220,000	52,000
Value assigned to options issued (Note D[1]).				
Preferred dividend (cash and stock)	48,611	1,000		
Net (loss) for the year				
Balance - December 31, 1993	1,048,611	11,000	5,220,000	52,000
Value assigned to warrants issued in private placement of debt securities (Note F[4]).				
Preferred dividend (stock).	104,869	1,000		
Net (loss) for the year				
Balance - December 31, 1994	1,153,480	12,000	5,220,000	52,000
Value assigned to warrants issued in private placement of debt securities (Note F[4]).				
Preferred dividend (stock).	115,307	1,000		
Simultaneous exercise of options ($1.825 per share) and purchase of treasury stock ($4.00 per share)			80,000	1,000
Retirement of treasury stock.			(36,500)	
Issuance of common stock in initial public offering (net of costs of $2,135,000) ($5.00 per unit)			2,300,000	23,000
Net (loss) for the year				
Balance - December 31, 1995	1,268,787	13,000	7,563,500	76,000
Preferred dividend (stock).	126,888	1,000		
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	(24,767)		24,767	
Net (loss) for the three-month period				
BALANCE - MARCH 31, 1996 (UNAUDITED).	1,370,908	$14,000	7,588,267	$76,000

</TABLE>

(Broken Table)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Treasury Stock Common Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Common stock issued, no par	$ 1,000				$ 1,000
Value assigned to warrants issued	3,000				3,000
Exchange of shares of no par shares for $.01 par value shares	47,000		$ (79,000)		- 0 -
Net (loss) for the period September 11, 1991 (inception) through December 31, 1991.		(218,000)			(218,000)

Balance - December 31, 1991	51,000	(297,000)			(214,000)
Stock issued in connection with private placement, less expenses of $649,000	4,321,000				4,351,000
Common stock issued, $1.65 per share (Note D[2])	33,000				33,000
Net (loss) for the year		(1,317,000)			(1,317,000)
Balance - December 31, 1992	4,405,000	(1,614,000)			2,853,000
Value assigned to options issued (Note D[1])	13,000				13,000
Preferred dividend (cash and stock)		(123,000)			(122,000)
Net (loss) for the year		(2,392,000)			(2,392,000)
Balance - December 31, 1993	4,295,000	(4,006,000)			352,000
Value assigned to warrants issued in private placement of debt securities (Note F[4])	187,000				187,000
Preferred dividend (stock)	(1,000)				- 0 -
Net (loss) for the year		(2,265,000)			(2,265,000)
Balance - December 31, 1994	4,481,000	(6,271,000)			(1,726,000)
Value assigned to warrants issued in private placement of debt securities (Note F[4])	82,000				82,000
Preferred dividend (stock)	(1,000)				- 0 -
Simultaneous exercise of options ($1.825 per share) and purchase of treasury stock ($4.00 per share)	145,000		(36,500)	$(146,000)	- 0 -
Retirement of treasury stock	(146,000)		36,500	146,000	- 0 -
Issuance of common stock in initial public offering (net of costs of $2,135,000) ($5.00 per unit)	9,342,000				9,365,000
Net (loss) for the year		(2,691,000)			(2,691,000)
Balance - December 31, 1995	13,903,000	(8,962,000)	- 0 -	- 0 -	5,030,000
Preferred dividend (stock)	(1,000)				- 0 -
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock					- 0 -
Net (loss) for the three-month period		(657,000)			(657,000)
BALANCE - MARCH 31, 1996 (UNAUDITED)	$13,902,000	$(9,619,000)	$- 0 -	$ - 0 -	$ 4,373,000

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part hereof.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Year Ended December 31, 1994	Year Ended December 31, 1995	September 11, 1991 (Inception) through December 31, 1995	Three Months Ended March 31, 1995	Three Months Ended March 31, 1996
				(Unaudited)	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net (loss)	$(2,265,000)	$(2,691,000)	$(8,883,000)	$(765,000)	$ (657,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	118,000	112,000	454,000	29,000	28,000
Amortization of debt discount	64,000	205,000	269,000	50,000	
Amortization of debt costs	180,000	374,000	554,000	97,000	
Value assigned to warrants and options			16,000		
Equity in loss of joint venture	23,000	23,000	193,000	6,000	6,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(2,000)	(16,000)	(40,000)	(1,000)	15,000
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	162,000	(45,000)	235,000	84,000	88,000
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(1,720,000)	(2,038,000)	(7,202,000)	(500,000)	(520,000)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchase of equipment	(2,000)		(121,000)		(17,000)
Investment in joint venture			(233,000)		
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(2,000)		(354,000)		(17,000)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Net proceeds from sales of preferred and common stock		9,365,000	13,750,000		
Proceeds from bridge loans, net of expenses	1,726,000	758,000	2,684,000	404,000	
Repayment of bridge loans		(3,038,000)	(3,238,000)		
Principal payments of equipment notes			(76,000)		
Dividends paid			(122,000)		
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,726,000	7,085,000	12,998,000	404,000	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,000	5,047,000	5,442,000	(96,000)	(537,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	391,000	395,000	395,000	5,442,000	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	$ 395,000	$ 5,442,000	$ 5,442,000	$ 299,000	$4,905,000
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:					
Cash paid for interest			$ 267,000		

</TABLE>

(Broken Table)

	September 11, 1991 (Inception) through March 31, 1996 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net (loss)	$(9,540,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used in) operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	482,000
Amortization of debt discount	269,000
Amortization of debt costs	554,000
Value assigned to warrants and options	16,000
Equity in loss of joint venture	199,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(25,000)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	323,000
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(7,722,000)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of equipment	(138,000)
Investment in joint venture	(233,000)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(371,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Net proceeds from sales of preferred and common stock	13,750,000
Proceeds from bridge loans, net of expenses	2,684,000
Repayment of bridge loans	(3,238,000)
Principal payments of equipment notes	(76,000)
Dividends paid	(122,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	12,998,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,905,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	
0	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	$ 4,905,000
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:	
Cash paid for interest	

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part hereof.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited with respect to the three months ended
March 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996)

(NOTE A) - The Company:

Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on November 18, 1991. In December 1991, a Texas corporation, Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. (formerly Bio Pharmaceutics, Inc.) was merged into the Company. The accompanying financial statements include the operations of the Texas corporation from its inception on September 11, 1991. The Company is in the development stage and its efforts are devoted to the research and development of various therapeutic and diagnostic pharmaceutical products for the prevention of cancer, viral and immune diseases.

(NOTE B) - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

[1] Equipment:

Equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from five to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or term of the lease whichever is shorter.

[2] Patent rights and costs:

Purchased patents which were acquired in October 1991 are stated at cost and are being amortized on the straight-line method over 17 years, the life of the patents, and charged to research and development expense. Approximately 90% of these costs were allocated to issued patents. The Company estimates undiscounted future cash flows from future products under development and royalties which are covered by these patents. An impairment in the amount of the shortfall would be recognized if those estimated future cash flows were less than the amortized costs. See Note C.

[3] Research and development:

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred.

(continued)

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited with respect to the three months ended
March 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996)

(NOTE B) - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (continued)

[4] Concentration of credit risk:

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents which are at two financial institutions.

[5] Loss per common share:

Net loss per common share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period as adjusted for the reverse stock split. In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission requirements, common shares, options and warrants issued during the twelve-month period prior to filing of the initial public offering have been included in the calculation as if they were outstanding for all periods prior to the offering.

[6] Cash equivalents:

The Company considers all short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

[7] Recently issued accounting pronouncements:

During 1995, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121 and No. 123, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of" and "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", respectively. These statements are effective for the Company's fiscal year commencing January 1, 1996. The Company believes adoption of these statements will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

[8] Interim financial information:

The accompanying financial statements as of March 31, 1996 and for the

three-month periods ended March 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996 are unaudited. In the opinion of management, they reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 1996 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 1996.

(continued)

(NOTE C) - Agreement With Wadley Technologies, Inc. ("Wadtech"):

On October 10, 1991 the Company entered into an agreement to acquire certain patent rights, technology and know-how (the "Technology") from Wadtech for the fixed sum of $1,250,000 and ongoing royalties.

The agreement provides for the payment of royalties of up to 6.25% of gross selling price of products incorporating the Technology and up to 50% of all compensation received by the Company for sales by sublicensees of any products covered by the Technology, which will be applied to reducing the fixed sum of $1,250,000, until the fixed sum is paid. Thereafter, the agreement provides for the payment of royalties of up to 3.75% of gross selling price of products incorporating the Technology and up to 50% of all compensation received by the Company for sales by sublicensees of any products covered by the Technology. The agreement also provides for minimum royalty payments of $31,250, $62,500 and $125,000 during each twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1996, October 1, 1997 and October 1, 1998, respectively. Thereafter, during each twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1999 the agreement provides for minimum royalty payments of $125,000. As of December 31, 1995 the Company has not made any payments under the agreement.

The Company granted Wadtech a security interest in the Technology until the fixed sum is paid. The agreement continues for 99 years from October 10, 1991 and the Company has the option to terminate the agreement without cause on three months notice to Wadtech.

(NOTE D) - Collaboration Agreements:

[1] Agreements with Research and Development Institute, Inc. ("RDI"):

During June 1993 the Company entered into a research and license agreement with RDI of Montana State University pursuant to which the Company finances and RDI conducts research and development at Montana State University in the field of taxol producing organisms. In connection with the agreement, RDI has granted the Company an exclusive license and licensing rights to its patents and know-how throughout the world to develop and market products relating to the technology for a payment of $150,000.

(continued)

(NOTE D) - Collaboration Agreements: (continued)

[1] Agreements with Research and Development Institute, Inc. ("RDI"): (continued)

The Company has agreed to finance research to be conducted under the agreement and is obligated to pay RDI an aggregate fixed fee of $250,000 per annum for four years. In addition, the Company has agreed to pay RDI for royalties of up to 6% of net sales of products derived under the agreement with minimum royalty payments as follows: $25,000 in June 1994, $50,000 in June 1995, $75,000 in June 1996 and $100,000 in June 1997 and thereafter. The Company has the option to extend the research under mutually agreeable terms. In connection with the agreement, the Company issued an option to RDI to purchase 20,000 shares of the Company's common stock at $2.50 per share. The Company valued these options at approximately $13,000 which was charged to research and development.

[2] Agreements with Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. ("Pestka"):

In September 1992 the Company formed a corporate joint venture with Pestka for the purpose of developing, manufacturing and marketing a therapeutic drug for blood related cancers such as leukemia and lymphomas. The agreement provides for the Company to contribute $233,000 and certain technology and for Pestka to grant the joint venture an exclusive, worldwide license to certain patents and proprietary rights. The stockholders of Pestka also agreed to purchase 20,000 shares of the Company's common stock for a purchase price of $1.65 per share. The corporate stockholders have no further obligations to fund the joint venture. The investment in the joint venture is accounted for on the equity method. The equity in loss of joint venture, included in research and development costs, was approximately $23,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 1994 and December 31, 1995.

Under a related agreement, Pestka agreed to perform certain research and development, as defined, for the joint venture, for $233,000.

[3] Agreements With Enzon, Inc. ("Enzon"):

In March and July 1992, the Company entered into agreements with Enzon to jointly fund, research, develop, test and market anti-cancer drugs. Terms of the agreements provide for the Company (i) to undertake research and development using certain technology owned and developed by Enzon; and (ii) to grant Enzon an exclusive, worldwide license to certain technology owned and royalties and/or

(continued)

(NOTE D) - Collaboration Agreements: (continued)

[3] Agreements With Enzon, Inc. ("Enzon"): (continued)

allocation of profits and losses from the sale of the products. The agreements terminate on a product-by-product basis 15 years from the first approval to market each such product.

In 1992 Enzon paid the Company $50,000; such payment was recorded as a reduction of research and development costs.

(NOTE E) - Equipment:

Equipment is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 1995	March 31, 1996
Office equipment.	$ 18,000	$ 27,000
Furniture and fixtures.	10,000	14,000
Computers and laboratory equipment.	162,000	166,000
Leasehold improvements.	6,000	6,000
T o t a l	196,000	213,000
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	136,000	145,000
Net	$ 60,000	$ 68,000

(NOTE F) - Stockholders' Equity:

[1] Public offering:

In November 1995, the Company effected an initial public offering of its securities. A total of 2,300,000 units, each comprised of one share of common stock, one redeemable Class C warrant and one redeemable Class D warrant, were sold for $5.00 a unit, yielding net proceeds of approximately $9,365,000 after underwriting commissions and expenses.

(continued)

(NOTE F) - Stockholders' Equity: (continued)

[2] Stock split:

In August 1995 the Company effected a reverse stock split of one share of common stock for 2.5 shares of common stock held and an identical reverse split for the preferred stock. All common and common equivalent shares in the accompanying financial statements have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the reverse stock split.

[3] Preferred stock:

On January 6, 1992 the Board of Directors designated 4,000,000 shares of preferred stock as Series A convertible preferred stock. The holders of Series A preferred stock are entitled to (i) convert on a one-for-one basis to common stock subject to adjustment, as defined, (ii) voting rights equivalent to voting rights of common stockholders, (iii) receive dividends equal to $.25 per share payable on or about January 15 each year in cash or newly-issued shares of Series A preferred or a combination thereof, (iv) liquidation preferences of $2.50 per preferred share and (v) certain demand and piggyback registration rights with respect to the common shares issuable upon conversion.

The Company, at its option, has the right to redeem all or any portion of the Series A convertible preferred stock at $2.50 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

[4] Warrants:

At December 31, 1995 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance upon exercise of warrants as follows:

Warrant Type	Exercise Price	Expiration Date	Number of Shares Reserved
Class A	$3.75	November 2000	200,000
Class B	$4.375	November 2000	407,500
Class C	$6.50	November 2000	4,600,000
Class D	$8.75	November 2000	2,300,000

The Class A and Class B warrants were issued in connection with two bridge financings completed in August 1994 and April 1995 where the Company issued an aggregate of $3,037,500 in notes bearing interest at 9% per annum (effective rate 18% to 24%) which were repaid in 1995, including $400,000 of these notes which were past due, from the net proceeds of the initial public offering.

(continued)

(NOTE F) - Stockholders' Equity: (continued)

[4] Warrants: (continued)

Effective November 1996, the Class C and Class D warrants are subject to redemption at $.05 per warrant on 30 days prior written notice provided the average of the closing bid prices of the common stock for any period of 30 consecutive business days ending within 15 business days of the date on which the notice of redemption is given shall have exceeded $9.10 per share for redemption of the Class C warrants and $12.25 per share for redemption of the Class D warrants.

Each Class C warrant entitles the holder to purchase a unit consisting of one share of common stock and one redeemable Class D detachable warrant. Each Class D warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of common stock.

[5] Stock options:

During 1992 the Board of Directors and the stockholders of the Company approved a Stock Option Plan (the "1992 Plan") which provides for the granting of up to 520,000 shares of common stock, pursuant to which officers, directors, key employees and the Company's Scientific Advisory Board are eligible to receive incentive and/or nonstatutory stock options. Options granted under the 1992 Plan are exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from date of grant at an exercise price which is not less than the fair value on date of grant, except that the exercise period of options granted to a stockholder owning more than 10% of the outstanding capital stock may not exceed five years and their exercise price may not be less than 110% of the fair value of the common stock at date of grant. Options generally vest 40% after six months of employment and,

thereafter, 20% annually on anniversary date of grant.

(continued)

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited with respect to the three months ended
March 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996)

(NOTE F) - Stockholders' Equity: (continued)

[5] Stock options: (continued)

Stock option activity under the 1992 Plan is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Option Price Per Share	Number of Shares Exercisable
Granted.	300,000	$1.65 - $1.825	
Outstanding at December 31, 1992	300,000	$1.65 - $1.825	120,000
Granted.	164,000	$1.65 - $2.50	
Outstanding at December 31, 1993	464,000	$1.65 - $2.50	245,600
Granted.	38,000	$1.65 - $3.75	
Outstanding at December 31, 1994	502,000	$1.65 - $3.75	353,600
Granted.	42,000	$3.9375 - $5.00	
Cancelled.	(24,000)	$1.65 - $1.825	
Exercised.	(80,000)	$1.825	
Outstanding at December 31, 1995	440,000	$1.65 - $5.00	350,000
and			
March 31, 1996	440,000	$1.65 - $5.00	393,600

As of December 31, 1995, no options are available for future grant under this Plan.

On April 2, 1996 the Board of Directors of the Company approved the 1996 Stock Option Plan (the "1996 Plan") which provides for the granting of up to 750,000 shares of common stock pursuant to which officers, key employees and directors of the Company are eligible to receive incentive stock options. On April 2, 1996 the Company granted 200,000 options exercisable at $4.125 per share.

(continued)

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited with respect to the three months ended
March 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996)

(NOTE F) - Stockholders' Equity: (continued)

[6] Other options and warrants:

In connection with its private offerings to sell preferred and common stock during the year ended December 31, 1992, the placement agent has an option to purchase 10 units; each unit consists of 10,000 shares of preferred stock and 20,000 shares of common stock. The option is exercisable through January 29, 1997 at a price of $50,000 per unit.

In connection with its bridge financings, the placement agent received options to purchase 506,250 warrants at $.10 per warrant. These warrants are exercisable into an aggregate of 202,500 shares of common stock at a price of

$3.75 per share.

In connection with its initial public offering, the Company sold to the underwriter, at a nominal amount, a unit purchase option to purchase up to an aggregate of 200,000 additional units at $8.25 per unit. The units purchasable upon exercise of the unit purchase option are identical to the units offered in the initial public offering except that the warrants included therein are not subject to redemption by the Company. These units became exercisable November 1998 for a two-year period.

(NOTE G) - Related Party Transaction:

In connection with certain of the private placements during 1994 and 1995, Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P., an affiliate of a former officer, acted as placement agent and received $146,900 and $118,000, respectively, as compensation.

(NOTE H) - Income Taxes:

At December 31, 1995, the Company had approximately $8,400,000 of net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes which expire through 2010.

At December 31, 1995 the Company has a deferred tax asset of approximately $2,900,000 representing the benefits of its net operating loss carryforward which has been fully reserved by a valuation allowance since realization of its benefit is uncertain. The difference between the statutory tax rate of 34% and the Company's effective tax rate of 0% is due to the increase in the valuation allowance of $700,000 (1994) and $1,000,000 (1995).

(continued)

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
(a development stage company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited with respect to the three months ended
March 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996)

(NOTE I) - Commitments and Other Matters:

[1] Leases:

The Company is obligated to pay $103,000 for office and laboratory space under leases expiring through December 31, 1996.

Rent expense was approximately $117,000 and $115,000 for the years ended December 31, 1994 and December 31, 1995, respectively, and $29,000 and $29,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996, respectively.

[2] Employment agreements:

The Company has employment agreements with two officers which provide for annual base salaries of $165,000 and $75,000 (subject to annual increases of not less than 5% per year and bonuses at the discretion of the Board of Directors) for a period of five years and three years, respectively, commencing November 1995.

[3] Contract research:

The Company has contracted with an institution to conduct research through May 31, 1996 at a cost of approximately $150,000. As of December 31, 1995 the Company has incurred approximately $91,000, respectively of such costs. Such costs amounted to an additional $8,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1996. Subsequently, this agreement was extended to May 31, 1998 providing for an additional funding of $90,000.

[4] Other:

During 1996 the Company has entered into various license agreements with institutions of higher learning.

(NOTE J) - Dividend:

Preferred stock dividend:

During January 1996, the Board of Directors declared a 10% dividend on Series A preferred stock.

No dealer, sales representative or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations in connection with this Offering other than those contained in this Prospectus and, if given or made, such other information and representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Company. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Company or that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the registered securities to which it relates. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy such securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.

Consisting of
6,900,000 Shares of Common Stock,
and 2,300,000 Redeemable Class D Warrants

P R O S P E C T U S

, 1996

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[ALTERNATE LANGUAGE FOR MARKET MAKING PROSPECTUS]

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS DATED JULY , 1996
SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.

Shares of Common Stock and
Redeemable Common Stock Purchase Warrants

This Prospectus will be used by Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. ("JMA") in connection with offers and sales in market making transactions in the common stock, par value $.01 per share ("Common Stock") and Redeemable Common Stock Purchase Warrants ("Warrants") of Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. (the "Company"). JMA may act as a principal or agent in such transactions. The Common Stock and Warrants may be offered in negotiated transactions or otherwise. Sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND SHOULD NOT BE PURCHASED BY INVESTORS WHO CANNOT AFFORD THE LOSS OF THEIR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. SEE "RISK FACTORS."

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this Prospectus is , 1996.

[ALTERNATE LANGUAGE FOR MARKET MAKING PROSPECTUS]

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

All offers and sales of Common Stock and Redeemable Common Stock Purchase Warrants of the Company pursuant to this Prospectus will be for the account of Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. in connection with market making transactions. The stockholders, officers and directors of the corporate general partner of Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. ("JMA") beneficially own in the aggregate of 21.98% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock (which represents approximately 19.31% of the voting securities of the Company) as of July 15, 1996. JMA may act as a principal or agent in such transactions. The Common Stock and Redeemable Common Stock Purchase Warrants may be offered in negotiated transactions or otherwise. Sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale.

[ALTERNATE LANGUAGE FOR MARKET MAKING PROSPECTUS]

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No dealer, sales representative or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations in connection with this Offering other than those contained in this Prospectus and, if given or made, such other information and representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Company or Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Company or that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the

registered securities to which it relates. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy such securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful.

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CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.

Shares of Common Stock
and
Redeemable Stock Purchase Warrants

P R O S P E C T U S

JANSSEN-MEYERS ASSOCIATES, L.P.

, 1996

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 24. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Registrant provides that the Company shall indemnify any person to the full extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "GCL"). Section 145 of the GCL, relating to indemnification, is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities under the Securities Act may be permitted to Directors, officers or controlling persons of the Company pursuant to the Company's By-laws and the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Company has been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation includes certain provisions permitted pursuant to Delaware law whereby officers and Directors of the Company are to be indemnified against certain liabilities. The Company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation also limits, to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, a director's liability for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, including gross negligence, except liability for (i) breach of the director's duty of loyalty, (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law, (iii) the unlawful payment of a dividend or unlawful stock purchase or redemption and (iv) any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit. Delaware law does not eliminate a director's duty of care and this provision has no effect on the availability of equitable remedies such as injunction or rescission based upon a director's breach of the duty of care. In addition, the Company has obtained an insurance policy providing coverage for certain liabilities of its officers and Directors.

In accordance with Section 102(a)(7) of the GCL, the Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant eliminates the personal liability of directors to the Company or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director with certain limited exceptions set forth in Section 102(a)(7).

Item 25. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution

The estimated expenses payable by the Registrant in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered are as follows:

	Amount
Printing Expenses.....	5,000
Accounting Fees and Expenses.....	10,000
Legal Fees and Expenses.....	25,000
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	5,000
Total.	45,000

Item 26. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In the three years preceding the filing of this Registration Statement, the Company has issued the following unregistered securities.

In September 1992, the Company sold 20,000 shares of Common Stock to three shareholders of Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. for an aggregate purchase price of $33,000.

In November 1992, pursuant to the Company's 1992 Stock Option Plan, the Company granted options to purchase 200,000 and 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $1.65 and $1.80, respectively, per share to two employees of the Company.

In January 1993, the Company issued 48,611 shares of Series A Preferred Stock as a partial payment of the dividend due on the Series A Preferred Stock for the year ended December 31, 1992 to the 124 holders of such preferred stock.

In March and May 1993, pursuant to the Company's 1992 Stock Option Plan, the Company granted options to purchase an aggregate of 144,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $1.65 per share to nine employees and two advisors/consultants of the Company.

In January 1994, the Company issued 104,869 shares of Series A Preferred Stock as full payment of the dividend due on the Series A Preferred Stock for the year ended December 31, 1993 to the 124 holders of such preferred stock.

In February and April 1994, pursuant to the Company's 1992 Stock Option Plan, the Company granted options to purchase (i) 20,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $ 2.50 per share to Research & Development

Institute, Inc. as partial consideration for RDI's licensing of the Fungal Taxol Technology to the Company, (ii) an aggregate of 24,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $1.65 per share to two employees and one consultant of the Company and (iii) options to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $3.75 per share to one of the Company's directors.

In August 1994, the Company sold 40 units consisting of (i) an aggregate of $1,000,000 in principal amount of 9% Subordinated Notes and (ii) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 200,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable at $3.75 per share to for a purchase price of $25,000 per unit to 33 accredited investors (the "1994 Bridge Financing"). At the same time, the Company issued an option to acquire warrants to purchase 66,667 shares of the Company's stock exercisable at $3.75 per share to the placement agent for the 1994 Bridge Financing as partial consideration for its services.

In January 1995, the Company issued 115,350 shares of Series A Preferred Stock as full payment of the dividend due on the Series A Preferred Stock for the year ended December 31, 1994 to the 134 holders of such preferred stock.

In April 1995, the Company sold 40 units consisting of (i) an aggregate of $2,000,000 in principal amount of 9% Subordinated Notes and (ii) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 400,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable at $4.375 per share to for a purchase price of $50,000 per unit to 44 accredited investors. At the same time, the Company issued an option to acquire warrants to purchase 133,334 shares of the Company's stock exercisable at $3.75 per share to the placement agent for the 1994 Bridge Financing as consideration for such placement agent's agreement to cancel its rights under a certain merger and acquisition agreement and right of first refusal with respect to offerings of securities of the Company which the Company granted to such placement agent as partial consideration for services in connection with the 1994 Bridge Financing.

Pursuant to the 1992 Plan, in April 1995 the Company granted options to purchase 6,000 and 5,000 shares, respectively, of Common Stock at an exercise price of $3.75 and $5.00 per share, respectively, to one of its directors. In July 1995 a former director exercised an option previously granted under the 1992 Plan to acquire 80,000 shares of its Common Stock. In August 1995 the Company granted options under its 1992 Plan to purchase 5,000 shares of its Common Stock at an exercise price of $5.00 per share to each of two of its directors.

With the exception of (i) the 1994 Bridge Financing where D.H. Blair Investment Banking Corp. acted as placement agent, and (ii) the 1995 Bridge Financing where JMA acted as placement agent, no underwriters were involved in the foregoing sales of securities. Such sales were made in reliance upon an exemption from the registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") set forth in Section 4(2) thereof relative to sales by an issuer not involving any public offering or the rules and regulations thereunder, or Rule 701 under the Securities Act, except that the issuances in January 1993, 1994 and 1995 of shares of Series A Preferred Stock in satisfaction of dividend payments were made in reliance on the exemption provided in Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act relative to exchanges exclusively with existing security holders.

Item 27. Exhibits

1.1 Amended Form of Underwriting Agreement between Registrant and the Underwriter*
1.2 Agreement Among Underwriters*
3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, as amended*
3.2 By-laws*
3.3 Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation*
4.1 Specimen certificates representing Class C Warrants, Class D Warrants and Common Stock*
4.2 Form of Warrant Agreement with warrant certificates between Registrant, the underwriters in the IPO and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company*
4.3 Form of Unit Purchase Option*
5.1 Opinion of Bryan Cave regarding legality of securities offered
10.1 Form of Consulting Agreement between the Registrant and the Underwriter*
10.2 Employment Agreement dated March 1, 1992 between the Registrant and Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D.*
10.3 Employment Agreement dated March 1, 1992 between the Registrant and Bruce Meyers, as amended*
10.4 Employment Agreement effective November 2, 1995 between the Registrant and Daniel Shusterman*
10.5 1992 Stock Option Plan, as amended*
10.6 Form of Stock Option Agreement*
10.7 Lease Agreement dated September 1, 1993 between the Registrant and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company In Rehabilitation* 10.8 Lease Agreement dated October 1, 1991 between the Registrant and J.K. and Susie Wadley Research Institute and Blood Bank, as amended*
10.9 Purchase Agreement dated October 10, 1991 between the Registrant and Wadley Technologies, Inc. ("Wadley")*
10.10 Security Agreement dated October 10, 1991 between the Registrant and Wadley*

10.11 License Agreement dated March 15, 1989 between the Registrant and Phillips Petroleum Company, as amended*
10.12 License Agreement dated June 10, 1993 between Registrant and Research & Development Institute, Inc. ("RDI"), as amended, relating to the Fungal Taxol Production System*
10.13 Research and Development Agreement effective June 10, 1993 between Registrant and RDI, as amended*
10.14 License Agreement dated February 22, 1995 between Registrant and RDI, as amended, relating to FTS-2*

10.15 Research, Development and License Agreement dated March 26, 1992 between Registrant and Enzon, Inc. ("Enzon"), as amended*
10.16 Research, Development and License Agreement dated July 13, 1992 between Registrant and Enzon relating to the Registrant's tumor necrosis factor technology*
10.17 Agreement effective June 30, 1992 between Registrant and University of Texas at Dallas ("UTD"), as amended*
10.18 Research Agreement effective April 8, 1994 between Registrant and Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research*
10.19 Joint Venture Agreement dated September 17, 1992 between Registrant and Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. ("Pestka")*
10.20 Stock Purchase Agreement dated September 17, 1992 between Registrant and Pestka*
10.21 License Agreement dated September 17, 1992 between Cytomune, Inc. and Pestka*
10.22 Research and Development Agreement dated September 17, 1992 between Cytomune, Inc. and Pestka*
10.23 Marketing Agreement dated as of November 1, 1994 between Helm AG and the Registrant*
10.24 Extension Agreement with RDI dated June 5, 1995*
10.25 Third Amendment to Lease Agreement dated April 30, 1995*
10.26 Form of Subordinated Note Extension*
10.27 Form of Note Extension*
10.28 September 25, 1995 RDI Extension*
10.29 October 25, 1995 RDI Extension*
10.30 Amendment to License Agreement dated June 10, 1993, as amended, and Research and Development Agreement effective June 10, 1993, as amended, both agreements between the Company and RDI*
10.31 License Agreement No. W960206 effective February 27, 1996 between the Company and The Regents of the University of California*
10.32 License Agreement No. W960207 effective February 27, 1996 between the Company and The Regents of the University of California*
10.33 License Agreement with The Washington State University Research Foundation, dated July 2, 1996
10.34 Amendment to Agreement, effective June 30, 1992, as amended, between Registrant and the University of Texas at Dallas
24.1 Consent of Bryan Cave LLP. (included in its opinion filed as Exhibit 5.1 hereto)
24.2 Consent of Warren & Perez
24.3 Consent of Richard A. Eisner & Company, LLP
25.1 Power of Attorney*

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* Previously filed

Item 28. Undertakings

Undertakings Required by Regulation S-B, Item 512(a).

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to:

(1) File, during any period in which it offers or sells securities, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement to:

(i) Include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;

(ii) Reflect in the prospectus any facts or events which, individually or together, represent a fundamental change in the information in the registration statement; and

(iii) Include any additional or changed material information on the plan of distribution.

(2) For determining liability under the Securities Act, treat each post-effective amendment as a new registration statement of the securities offered, and the offering of the securities at that time to be the initial bona fide offering.

(3) File a post-effective amendment to remove from registration any of the

securities that remain unsold at the end of the offering.

Undertaking Required by Regulation S-B, Item 512(h).

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers or controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to any arrangement, provision or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form SB-2 and authorized this Registration Statement or post-effective amendment thereto to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Dallas, State of Texas on July 25, 1996.

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.

By:/s/ Arthur P. Bollon

Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D., Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement or post-effective amendment thereto has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Signature	Title	Date
<S>	<C>	<C>
/s/ Arthur P. Bollon Arthur P. Bollon, Ph.D.	Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (principal executive officer)	July 25, 1996
Ira Gelb, M.D.	Director	
/s/ Irwin C. Gerson Irwin C. Gerson	Director	July 25, 1996
/s/ Walter M. Lovenberg Walter M. Lovenberg, Ph.D.	Director	July 25, 1996
/s/ Daniel Shusterman Daniel Shusterman, J.D.	Vice President Operations, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)	July 25, 1996

</TABLE>

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5.1 Opinion of Bryan Cave regarding legality of securities offered

10.33 License Agreement with the Washington State University Research Foundation, dated July 2, 1996

10.34 Amendment to Agreement, effective June 30, 1992, as amended, between the Registrant and the University of Texas at Dallas

24.1 Consent of Bryan Cave LLP. (included in its opinion filed as Exhibit 5.1 hereto)

24.2 Consent of Warren & Perez

24.3 Consent of Richard A. Eisner & Company, LLP

EXHIBIT 5.1

July 25, 1996

Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc.
9000 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 11040

Dear Sirs:

We refer to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (the "Registration Statement") filed by you with the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to 6,900,000 shares of Common Stock, $.01 par value per share, underlying Redeemable Class C Warrants and Redeemable Class D Warrants and 2,300,000 Class D Warrants of Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. ("the Company"). The Class C Warrants and Class D Warrants are hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Warrants" and the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrants are hereinafter referred to as the "Warrant Shares."

We have examined and are familiar with originals, or copies certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction, of such corporate records of the Company, certificates of officers of the Company and of public officials and such other documents as we have deemed appropriate as a basis for the opinions expressed below.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Warrants have been duly and validly authorized and when sold, paid for and issued as contemplated by the Registration Statement will be duly and validly issued and fully paid and nonassessable.

2. The Warrant Shares have been duly and validly authorized and when sold, paid for, and issued upon exercise of the Warrants in accordance with the terms of the Warrants will be duly and validly issued and fully paid and nonassessable.

We hereby consent to the use of this opinion in the above mentioned Registration Statement and to the reference to our name under the heading "Legal Matters" in the Prospectus constituting a part of such Registration Statement.

Very truly yours,

BRYAN CAVE LLP

Exhibit 10.33

LICENSE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION

AND

CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.

This Agreement, effective the date of the last signature, is made by and between the Washington State University Research Foundation, a non-profit corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington and having its principal office at NE 1615 Eastgate Boulevard, Pullman, Washington 99163 (hereinafter WSURF), and Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc., a corporation duly organized under the laws of Delaware and having its principal office at 9000 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75235 (hereinafter LICENSEE).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, WSURF is the owner of certain rights by assignment from Washington State University relating to WSURF Case #307, generally referred to as "Genes for Taxol Biosynthesis" and covered by "the Technology" as defined below; and,

WHEREAS, LICENSEE acknowledges that the United States Government has certain right in this invention under 37 CFR ss. 401 including a non-exclusive, nontransferable, paid-up license heretofore granted by the WSURF.

WHEREAS, WSURF wishes to have these rights utilized in the public interest and is willing to grant a license thereunder; and,

WHEREAS, LICENSEE wishes to obtain certain rights from WSURF upon the terms and conditions set forth herein for the commercial development, use and sale of the Technology so that public utilization shall result.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and the mutual covenants contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I.
DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the Agreement, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

1.1 "The Technology" shall include all of the following WSURF intellectual property:

(a) All United States and foreign patents and/or patent applications listed in Appendix A; and

(b) All United States and foreign patents issued or reissued from the patent applications listed in Appendix A (or above) and from any divisional and continuations or continuations-in-part of these applications, or from any subject matter specifically described in these applications.

1.2 "Prospective Technology" shall mean any and all prospective patent filings for genes for enzymes and the associated gene products, including the

enzymes, in the biosynthetic pathway for Taxol only, as isolated and characterized in the Washington State University laboratories of Dr. Rodney Croteau; or prospective patent filings owned by WSURF made by others at WSU using materials related to genes for enzymes and the associated gene products, including the enzymes, in the biosynthetic pathways for Taxol only as obtained from Dr. Rodney Croteau; but not any other Taxol-related technology from Dr. Rodney Croteau or Washington State University. A partial list of genes whose sequences are expected to be isolated by Dr. Rodney Croteau is included as Appendix B.

1.3 "Licensed Product(s)" shall mean any product, apparatus, kit or part thereof, or subject matter which:

(a) Is covered in whole or in part by an issued, unexpired, pending, or prospective claim contained in the Technology in the country in which any Licensed Product is made, used or sold;

(b) Is manufactured using a process which is covered in whole or in part by an issued, unexpired, pending or prospective claim contained in the Technology in the country in which any Licensed Process is made, used, or sold.

1.4 "Licensed Process" shall mean any method, procedure, process or other subject matter which is covered in whole or in party by an issued, unexpired or pending claim contained in the Technology.

1.5 "Net Sales" shall mean the amount billed or invoiced by LICENSEE for Licensed Product(s) or services performed using Licensed Process in the Territory less the sum of the following:

(a) Discounts allowed in amounts customary in the trade; and,

(b) Sales, tariff duties and/or use taxes directly imposed and with reference to particular sales; and,

(c) Amounts allowed or credited on returns.

No deductions shall be made for commissions paid to individuals whether they be with independent sales agencies or regularly employed by LICENSEE and on its payroll, or for cost of collections.

1.6 "LICENSEE" shall include a related company of LICENSEE, the voting stock of which is directly or indirectly at least fifty percent (50%) owned or controlled by LICENSEE, an organization which directly or indirectly controls more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting stock of LICENSEE and an organization, the majority ownership of which is directly or indirectly common to the ownership of LICENSEE.

1.7 "Field-of-Use" shall mean for any field-of-use, including but not limited to, research, diagnostic and therapeutic uses of the Technology.

1.8 "Territory" shall mean the world.

1.9 "Sublicense" means any exchange for value, including but not limited to cash, promissory notes, equity, upfront payments, milestone payments, royalties, manufacturing contracts, distribution contracts, sponsored research contracts, partnerships, or joint ventures, received or entered into by LICENSEE with respect to any transfer of any right, whether present, future or contingent, to make, manufacture, use, practice, distribute, or otherwise sell any aspect of the Technology or Licensed Products and Licensed Processes to any third party (hereinafter SUBLICENSEE), except that Sublicense fees shall not include bona-fide payments by a SUBLICENSEE that represent the reimbursement of research fees paid to third parties or other documented development costs. LICENSEE shall provide to WSURF documentation of all such research expenses with copies of each sublicense agreement and shall negotiate in good faith with WSURF for a fair allocation of consideration in any such hybrid agreement.

ARTICLE II.
GRANT

2.1 WSURF grants to LICENSEE the exclusive right and license to make, have made, use, lease and sell the Licensed Products and the Licensed Processes in the Territory for the Field-of-Use until the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

2.2 WSURF grants to LICENSEE the right to Sublicense rights to make, have made, use, lease and sell the Licensed Products and the Licensed Processes under provisions provided below.

2.3 WSURF grants to LICENSEE the Option (hereinafter Option) until July 1, 2006 (hereinafter Option Period) to license any Prospective Technology as this is developed and disclosed from time to time at WSU. LICENSEE may exercise this Option during the Option Period by paying the patent costs for any patent filing for the Prospective Technology and executing a confirmatory license, which confirmatory license shall then become an addendum to this Agreement. Upon execution of the confirmatory license, the Prospective Technology shall become a part of the Technology as defined in Section 1.1 of this Agreement. The Option Period may be extended upon mutual agreement of the parties.

2.4 WSURF retains an irrevocable nonexclusive right to permit the use of the Licensed Products and Licensed Processes by students and employees of Washington State University exclusively for educational and research purposes to the extent that the retention of this non-

exclusive right is not otherwise inconsistent with rights granted to LICENSEE under Article 15 of this License.

2.5 LICENSEE further agrees that it shall abide by all rights and limitations of 35 USC Chapter 38, and implementing regulations thereof, for all patent applications and patents invented in whole or in part with federal money.

ARTICLE III.
FEES AND ROYALTIES

3.1 For the rights, privileges and license granted hereunder, LICENSEE shall pay fees and royalties to WSURF in the manner hereinafter provided to the end of the term of this Agreement or until the Agreement is terminated:

(a) License Issue Fees of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (US $7,500), and past Patent Costs of Two Thousand Sixty One Dollars and Seventy-Seven Cents (US $2,061.77), which Fee and Costs shall be deemed earned and due immediately upon the execution of this Agreement. On the Effective Date, LICENSEE shall also further grant WSURF 36,000 warrants to purchase LICENSEE'S common stock at the price of four and one quarter dollars ($4.25) per share, such warrants to be exercisable in 12,000 share lots on each the third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the Effective Date of this Agreement. LICENSEE agrees that any shares obtained under said warrants shall be included under equal terms for registration in any registration statement filed by LICENSEE and shall be included on equal terms in any stock split or other changes to LICENSEE'S capital structure.

(b) License Maintenance Fees of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (US $7,500) per year due and payable on July 1, 1997 and on July 1 of each year thereafter during the exclusive period of this Agreement.

(c) Running Royalty in an amount equal to * of the Net Sales of each gene included in any Licensed Products or Licensed Processes used, leased or sold by or for LICENSEE or its SUBLICENSEES, except that such Running Royalty shall not exceed * of the Net Sales of Licensed Products or Licensed Processes incorporating the Technology.

Such Royalty shall be due and payable within sixty (60) days of June 30 and December 31 for royalties earned the preceding six (6) month period.

(d) * of any license issue fees, milestone payments, license maintenance fees, or any other consideration including equity and interests in strategic partnerships received for the grant of a Sublicense in accordance with Paragraph 2.2. LICENSEE may make any commercially reasonable proposal regarding form of payment of the WSURF share of these Sublicense issue fees, which proposal may include equity, warrants or other forms of payment at LICENSEE'S sole discretion, and WSURF'S consent to any commercially reasonable proposal made by LICENSEE shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(e) LICENSEE shall also pay to WSURF a running royalty on Net Sales of any and all Licensed Products or Licensed Processes by any and all of LICENSEE'S permitted SUBLICENSEES occurring during the term of the Agreement on the same terms and schedule as though the Net Sales by SUBLICENSEES were made by LICENSEE.

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* The information omitted is confidential and has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 406.

LICENSEE may make a commercially reasonable proposal regarding reduction of Sublicense royalty percentages based upon a showing of commercial impracticability of the above rates, and WSURF may, at its sole discretion and upon its express written approval, reduce the royalty rate charged under any given Sublicense.

3.2 Royalties on sales in currencies other than U.S. Dollars shall be calculated using the appropriate foreign exchange rate for such currency quoted by the Wall Street Journal, on the close of business on the last banking day of each calendar half year. Royalties and payments to WSURF shall be in U.S. Dollars.

ARTICLE IV.
REPORT, PAYMENTS AND RECORDS

4.1 LICENSEE shall keep full, true and accurate books of account containing all particulars that may be necessary for the WSURF or its agents for the purpose of verifying LICENSEE'S royalty statement or compliance in other respects with this Agreement.

4.2 Within sixty (60) days after June 30 and December 31 of each year, LICENSEE shall deliver to WSURF true and accurate reports, giving such particulars of the business conducted by LICENSEE and its SUBLICENSEES during the preceding six (6) month period under this Agreement as shall be pertinent to a royalty accounting hereunder. Such reports shall include at least the following:

(a). number of Licensed Products manufactured and sold;

(b). accounting for all Licensed Processes used or sold;

(c). deductions applicable as provided in Paragraph 1.4 to determine Net Sales thereof;

(d). total royalties due;

(e). names and addresses of all SUBLICENSEES of LICENSEE;

(f). status of agency approvals for new Licensed Products; and

(g). plans for increased sales or introduction of new Licensed Products.

4.3 With each such report submitted, LICENSEE shall pay to WSURF the royalties due and payable under this Agreement. If no royalties are due, LICENSEE shall so report.

4.4 On or before the ninetieth (90th) day following the close of LICENSEE'S fiscal year, LICENSEE shall provide WSURF with LICENSEE'S certified financial statements for the preceding fiscal year including, at a minimum, a Balance Sheet and Operating Expense Statement.

4.5 The royalty payments set forth in this Agreement shall, if overdue, bear interest until payment at a per annum rate four percent (4%) above the prime rate in effect in the Wall Street Journal on the due date. The payment of such interest shall not foreclose WSURF from exercising any other rights it may have as a consequence of the lateness of any payment.

ARTICLE V.
DUE DILIGENCE

5.1 LICENSEE shall use its best efforts to bring one or more Licensed Products or Licensed Processes to market through a thorough, vigorous and diligent program.

5.2 On or before December 31, 1996, and on every December 31 thereafter, LICENSEE shall deliver to WSURF a development plan showing the amount of money, number and kind of personnel, and time budgeted and planned for each phase of development of the Licensed Products and Licensed Processes.

5.3 In addition, LICENSEE and/or any of LICENSEE'S permitted SUBLICENSEES, shall use commercially reasonably best efforts to achieve the following objectives within the specified time frames:

(a). Allot a minimum of $1,000,000 to be used solely for development of the Technology within 2 years of the Effective Date;

(b). File an ANDA for the Licensed Products within thirty (30) Months of the expiration of the Bristol-Myers/NCI CRADA in December 1997;

(c). Achieve commercial distribution and sale of a Licensed Product within one (1) year after FDA approval of LICENSEE'S Taxol.

(d). LICENSEE, and/or any of LICENSEE'S permitted SUBLICENSEES, shall use commercially reasonable best efforts to make annual minimum Net Sales of Licensed Products and/or Licensed Processes according to the following schedule:

Year	Minimum Net Sales
*	*

Failure to meet these objectives within the specified time frame shall constitute grounds for Notice of Breach by WSURF under Section 5.6 below. Diligence obligations shall be tested beginning on the due date of the first Annual Progress Report. In order to verify compliance, LICENSEE shall comply with any reasonable request for further information by WSURF and shall permit an implant inspection by WSURF or its designee beginning on the first anniversary of the Effective Date, and thereafter permit in-plant inspections by WSURF at regular intervals with at least twelve (12) months between each such inspection.

5.4 LICENSEE agrees that Licensed Products leased or sold in the United states shall be manufactured substantially in the United States in accordance with 35 USC ss. 204.

5.5 WSURF may deliver to LICENSEE a Request for Report, by notice, whenever WSURF believes it has reasonable concern about basic diligence

obligations. LICENSEE shall

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* The information omitted is confidential and has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 406.

respond within forty-five (45) days to the Request for Report regarding LICENSEE plans for using its commercially reasonable best efforts to develop Licensed Products.

5.6 If LICENSEE fails to respond within forty-five (45) days to WSURF's Request for Report, or if LICENSEE'S performance or reports otherwise fail in WSURF'S good faith judgment to diligently pursue applications for the Technology or for a particular Field of Use, WSURF may send LICENSEE a Notice of Breach. The Notice of Breach shall specify where the report, plan, or performance has fallen short of the commercially reasonable best efforts standard.

5.7 LICENSEE shall have forty-five (45) days from its receipt of the Notice of Breach to present a commercially and scientifically reasonable plan for cure, and shall thereafter diligently prosecute the plan to completion. During the first year following the receipt of Notice of Breach LICENSEE shall submit monthly reports to WSURF confirming the performance under the plan and indicating any changes to the plan.

5.8 If LICENSEE fails to present a plan for cure following Notice of Breach, or if LICENSEE fails to diligently prosecute the plan to completion, WSURF shall have the right to terminate this license under Section 12.4 below. Alternately, if LICENSEE upon receipt of a Notice of Breach is unable or unwilling to serve or develop a particular Field-of-Use for the Licensed Products or Licensed Processes, WSURF shall have the right to demand that LICENSEE sublicense the Technology on commercially reasonable terms to any commercially responsible Sublicensee, and LICENSEE shall promptly issue the license, or shall permit WSURF to execute an exclusive license with a third party for the particular Field-of-Use. If LICENSEE has developed a therapy or diagnostic or research tool based on the Technology with applicability to a particular Field-of-Use, or is diligently pursuing such a tool, LICENSEE shall not be required to sublicense the Technology, nor shall LICENSEE have to permit WSURF to license the Technology, for the development of a competing therapy, diagnostic, or research tool.

ARTICLE VI.
PATENT PROSECUTION

6.1 WSURF shall apply for, seek prompt issuance of, and maintain during the term of this Agreement the patent rights for the Technology and Prospective Technology in the United States and the foreign countries listed in Appendix C. Appendix C may be amended by the verbal agreement of both parties, such agreement to be confirmed in writing within ten (10) days. The prosecution, filing and maintenance of all patents and applications shall be the primary responsibility of WSURF; provided, however, that LICENSEE shall have Reasonable Opportunity to advise WSURF and shall cooperate with WSURF in such prosecution, filing and maintenance. Reasonable Opportunity means that WSURF shall provide LICENSEE with copies of all correspondence regarding any patent application for the Technology, including but not limited to, any filing, notice, restriction requirement, office action, response to office action, request for terminal disclaimer, and request for reissue or reexamination of any patent or patent application under the Technology.

6.2 Payment of all fees and costs relating to the filing, prosecution and maintenance of patents shall be the responsibility of LICENSEE, whether such fees and costs were incurred before or after the Effective Date of this Agreement. Payment of all fees and costs relating to the filing, prosecution and maintenance of patents shall be made promptly and in no case later than thirty (30) days from date of invoice.

6.3 If LICENSEE elects to no longer pay the expenses of a patent application or patent included within the Technology or Prospective Technology, LICENSEE shall notify WSURF not less than sixty (60) days prior to such action and shall thereby surrender its rights under such patent or patent application.

6.4 Payment of fees and costs relating to the filing, prosecution and maintenance of patents shall not constitute due diligence.

6.5 WSURF shall employ its best efforts not to allow any of the Technology under which LICENSEE is licensed, and for which LICENSEE is underwriting the filing, prosecution and maintenance costs thereof, to lapse or become abandoned without LICENSEE'S authorization and/or reasonable notice to LICENSEE. WSURF shall notify LICENSEE sixty (60) days prior to any proposed intentional abandonment of any rights in any territory. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice LICENSEE shall, in writing, either (a) concur with abandonment or (b) elect to resume responsibility for the prosecution and maintenance of all the Technology that WSURF proposes to abandon.

ARTICLE VII.
INFRINGEMENT

7.1 LICENSEE shall inform WSURF promptly in writing of any alleged infringement or declaratory judgment action alleging invalidity or non-infringement of patents licensed under this Agreement by third parties and provide any evidence thereof.

7.2 During the term of this Agreement, LICENSEE shall have the first right, but shall not be obligated, to prosecute at its own expense and with attorneys of its choice, all infringements of patents licensed under this Agreement. For such purposes, WSURF agrees to be joined as party plaintiff. No settlement, consent judgment or other voluntary final disposition of the suit may be entered into without the consent of WSURF, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. LICENSEE shall indemnify WSURF against any order for costs or damages that may be made against WSURF in such proceedings.

7.3 In the event that LICENSEE shall undertake the enforcement and/or defense of the patents by litigation, LICENSEE may withhold up to fifty percent (50%) of the royalties otherwise thereafter due WSURF hereunder and apply the same toward reimbursement of up to half of LICENSEE'S expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, in connection therewith. Any recovery of damages by LICENSEE for any such suit shall be applied first in satisfaction of any unreimbursed expenses and legal fees of LICENSEE relating to the suit, and next toward reimbursement of WSURF for any royalties past due or withheld and applied pursuant to this Article VII. The balance remaining from any such recovery shall be divided equally between LICENSEE and WSURF.

7.4 In the event that a declaratory judgment action alleging invalidity or noninfringement of Patents shall be brought against LICENSEE or LICENSEE chooses not to prosecute an infringement action, WSURF shall, at its option, have the right, within thirty (30) days after commencement of such action or notification by LICENSEE, to intervene and take over the sole defense of the action at its own expense. Any recovery of damages by WSURF for any such suit shall be applied first in satisfaction of any unreimbursed expenses and legal fees of WSURF relating to the suit, and next toward reimbursement of LICENSEE for any direct legal fees and reasonable expenses relating to the suit. The balance remaining from any such recovery shall be retained solely by WSURF.

7.5 In any infringement suit that either party may institute to enforce the Patents pursuant to this Agreement, the other party hereto shall, at the request and expense of the party initiating such suit, cooperate in all respects and, to the extent possible, have its employees testify when requested and make available relevant records, papers, information, samples, specimens, and the like.

7.6 The party controlling the infringement suit shall, during the period of the Agreement, have the sole right in accordance with the terms and conditions herein to sublicense (or in the case of WSURF, to license) any alleged infringer for future use of the Patents.

ARTICLE VIII.
PRODUCT LIABILITY

8.1 LICENSEE shall at all times during the term of this Agreement and thereafter, indemnify, defend and hold harmless WSURF's trustees, officers, employees and affiliates against all claims and expenses, including legal expenses and reasonable attrorneys' fees, arising out of the death of or injury to any person or persons or out of any damage to property and against any other claim, proceeding, demand, expense and liability of any kind whatsoever resulting from the production, manufacture, sale, use, lease, consumption or advertisement of the Licensed Products and/or Licensed Processes or arising from any obligation of LICENSEE hereunder.

8.2 LICENSEE shall obtain and carry in full force and effect liability insurance which shall protect LICENSEE and WSURF in regard to events covered by Paragraph 8.1 above.

8.3 EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT, WSURF MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS AND EXTENDS NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND VALIDITY OF PATENT RIGHT CLAIMS, ISSUER OR PENDING.

ARTICLE IX.
EXPORT CONTROLS

It is understood that WSURF is subject to the United States laws and regulations controlling the export of technical data, computer software, laboratory prototypes and other commodities (including the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, and the Export Administration Act of 1979), and that the obligations hereunder are contingent on compliance with applicable United States export laws and regulations. The transfer of certain technical data and commodities may require a license from the cognizant agency of the United States Government and/or written assurances by LICENSEE that LICENSEE shall not export data or commodities to certain foreign countries without prior approval of such agency. WSURF neither represents that a license shall not be required nor that, if required, it shall be issued.

ARTICLE X.
USE OF NAMES AND SYMBOLS

LICENSEE shall not use the names of the Washington State University, Washington State University Research Foundation, nor of any of its employees, nor any adaptation or symbol thereof, in any advertising promotional or sales literature without prior written permission from WSURF in each case, except that LICENSEE may state that it is licensed by WSURF under one or more agreements.

ARTICLE XI.
ASSIGNMENTS

LICENSEE may not sell, assign or transfer this Agreement except with prior written permission of WSURF, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

ARTICLE XII.
TERM AND TERMINATION

12.1 This Agreement shall be in full force and effect from the Effective Date until the last to expire of the patents licensed under the Technology or Prospective Technology.

12.2 If LICENSEE shall cease to carry on its business for any reason, this Agreement shall terminate immediately upon written notice by WSURF.

12.3 LICENSEE may terminate this Agreement by providing written notice to WSURF ninety (90) days prior to the effective date of termination selected by LICENSEE and upon payment of all amounts including interest due WSURF through the effective date of the termination.

12.4 WSURF may terminate this Agreement by ninety (90) days written notice if LICENSEE:

(a). Is in forty-five (45) days default in payment of fees and/or royalties or providing of reports; or,

(b). Is in breach of any provision hereof; or,

(c). Provides any materially false report;

(d). Institutes bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation or receivership proceeding or proceedings for reorganization under bankruptcy law or has a petition for bankruptcy filed against it or makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors; and

LICENSEE fails to remedy any such default, breach, or false report within forty-five (45) days after written notice thereof by WSURF.

12.5 Upon termination of this Agreement for any reason, nothing herein shall be construed to release either party from any obligation that matured prior to the effective date of such termination. LICENSEE and any SUBLICENSEE thereof may, however, after the effective date of such termination, sell all Licensed Products, and complete Licensed Products in the process of

manufacture at the time of such termination and sell the same, provided that LICENSEE shall pay to WSURF the royalties thereon as required by this Agreement and shall submit the reports required on such sales of Licensed Products.

12.6 Upon termination of this Agreement for any reason, any SUBLICENSEE not then in default shall have the right to seek a license from WSURF.

12.7 Surviving any termination are:

(a). LICENSEE'S obligation to pay any royalties and fees accrued or accruable;

(b). Any cause of action or claim of LICENSEE or WSURF, accrued or to accrue, because of any breach or default by the other party;

(c). The provisions of Articles IV, VII, VIII and IX.

ARTICLE XIII.
PAYMENTS, NOTICES AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

Any payment, notice or other communication pursuant to the Agreement shall be sufficiently made or given on the date of mailing if sent to such party by certified first class mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the other party as below:

If to WSURF: Washington State University
Research Foundation
NE 1615 Eastgate Boulevard
Pullman, WA 99163

Attn.: President

If to LICENSEE: Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc.
9000 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, TX 75235
Attn.: President

ARTICLE XIV.
SUBLICENSING

LICENSEE shall provide to WSURF written notification of any Sublicense it may grant under Paragraph 2.2. LICENSEE agrees to provide such written notification indicating the effective date of execution, effective term and upfront payments, within thirty (30) days of execution of such Sublicense.

ARTICLE XV.
CONFIDENTIALITY

15.1 Except to the extent expressly authorized in this Agreement, LICENSEE and WSURF agree that, for the term of this Agreement and for five (5) years thereafter, the receiving party of materials marked confidential by the providing party, shall keep those materials completely confidential and shall not publish or otherwise disclose such information and shall not use it except to the extent that it can be established by the receiving party by competent proof that such information:

(a). Is now or hereafter becomes public knowledge through no fault of the other party;

(b). Was in the receiving party's possession prior to Effective Date;

(c). Was received from a third party source independent of and without obligation to the sending party.

15.2 Each party may disclose the other's information to the extent such disclosure is reasonably necessary in filing and prosecuting patent applications, prosecuting or defending litigation, complying with applicable governmental regulations or conducting clinical trials.

15.3 If materials are transferred to any third party which relate to any genes for enzymes and the associated gene products, including the enzymes, in the biosynthetic pathway for Taxol as isolated and characterized in the Washington State University laboratories of Dr. Rodney Croteau or using related materials from his laboratory, and the related materials are not otherwise covered by patent filings, WSURF shall obtain a valid and executed materials transfer agreement before transferring the materials to the third party.

15.4 The freedom of Washington State University faculty members to publish shall not be inhibited by LICENSEE. However, in order to protect any material of proprietary nature, WSURF shall provide LICENSEE with a copy of any proposed publication relating to the Technology at least forty-five (45) days prior to submission for publication. At Washington State University's discretion, the proposed publication may be delayed for forty-five (45) days beyond the end of Company's forty-five (45) day review period, with possible extensions at the discretion of Washington State University. Company agrees to provide WSURF with an explanation for any request to delay and shall give its reasons for such delay in writing not later than the end of its forty-five (45) day review period.

ARTICLE XVI.
MISCELLANEOUS

16.1 None of the terms, covenants and conditions of this Agreement may be waived except by the written consent of the party waiving compliance.

16.2 This Agreement shall be construed, interpreted and applied in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington.

16.3 The provisions of this Agreement are severable, and in the event that any provisions of this Agreement shall be determined to be invalid or unenforceable under any controlling body of the law, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not in any way affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions hereof.

16.4 LICENSEE and/or SUBLICENSEES agree to mark the Licensed Products sold in the United States with all applicable United States patent numbers. All Licensed Products shipped to or sold in other countries shall be marked in such manner as to conform with the patent laws and practice of the country of manufacture or sale.

16.5 The failure of either party to assert a right hereunder or to insist upon compliance with any term or condition of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of that right or excuse a similar subsequent failure to perform any such term or condition by the other party.

This Agreement embodies the entire understanding between the parties and shall supersede all previous communications, representations, or understandings, either oral or written, relating to the subject matter hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have duly executed this Agreement the day and year set forth below:

THE WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION	CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
By: /s/ William R. Rayburn	By: /s/ Arthur P. Bollon
Name: William R. Rayburn	Name: Arthur P. Bollon
Title: Interim President	Title: President & CEO
Date: July 2, 1996	Date: July 8, 1996

Summary Table

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Requirements	Due Date
<S>	<C>	<C>
Due Diligence:	Development Plan	Dec. 31, 1996 & Annually
(Best Efforts)	ANDA	July 1, 2000
	1st Sales of Licensed Product	1 Year from FDA Approval
	In-Plant Inspection	July 1998

	Minimum Annual Sales:		
		*	
Reports Due:	Licensed Product Activity		Reported Semi-annually
	Financial Statements		Within 90 Days of Fiscal Year
Fee and Royalty Payments:	License Issue Fee ($7,500)		Upon Execution
	36,000 Warrants		Upon Execution
	License Maintenance Fees		Yearly from July 1, 1997
	Running Royalty:		
Patenting Costs:	Past Costs ($2,061.77)		Upon Execution
	Direct Invoices		30 Days from Invoice Date

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* The information omitted is confidential and has been filed separately with the Commission pursuant to Rule 406.

Appendix A: Current Patents and Patent Applications

1) United States Provisional Application "COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TAXOL BIOSYNTHESIS," Wildung & Croteau, filed April 15, 1996.

2) United States Provisional Application,"COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TAXOL BIOSYNTHESIS," Croteau, Wildung & Hefner, filed June 24, 1996

Appendix B: Genes for Enzymes Which are Expected to be the Subject of Future Patent Filings

1) Taxadiene-5-hydroxylase

2) Taxadienol-transacylase

3) Taxidienol-hydroxylase

Appendix C: Countries Agreed Upon in Which Current and Future Patents and Patent Applications will be Diligently Pursued under this Agreement

United States

European Patent Office

Japan

Canada

Mexico

South Africa

Australia

Appendix D: Terms of Sponsored Research Agreement

A Sponsored Research Agreement will be separately negotiated between Washington State University's Office of Grant and Research Development and Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. The purpose of the research is to support efforts directed at cDNA cloning of four cytochrome P450 hydroxylases involved in the conversion of taxa-4(5),11,(12)-diene to a tetraol. Studies shall include identification of substrates and products, assay and bioanalytical methods development, protein characterization, and efforts directed toward ancillary steps of the pathway (transacylases, dehydrogenases, etc.). It is assumed that this research support will be continued in the years to come based upon the mutual satisfaction of the parties.

Proposed Budget for Taxol Biosynthesis Research, 1996/1997

1) Research Technician	$25,000
2) Benefits For Research Technician (35%)	$8,750
3) Undergraduate Lab Assistants (@ $7.00/hour)	
Academic Year (9 mos., 20 hrs./wk.)	$4,950
Summer (3 mos., 40 hrs./wk.)	$3,360
4) Benefits for Laboratory Assistants	$748
5) Goods and Services	$12,000
Subtotal	$54,808
Indirect Costs at 26%	$14,250
Total	$69,058

EXHIBIT 10.34

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS
AND CYTOCLONAL PHARMACEUTICS INC.
AMENDMENT 3

THE AGREEMENT, by and between Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc., whose address is 9000 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas 75235 (hereinafter "CPI") and The University of Texas at Dallas, a state institution of higher education established under the laws of the State of Texas as a component of The University of Texas System, whose address is PO Box 8630688, Richardson, Texas 75083-0688 (hereinafter "UNIVERSITY");

Now, therefore, the parties agree to amend the Agreement as follows:

II. STATEMENT OF SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED

UNIVERSITY shall provide all necessary personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities to perform the work described in Attachment "A", WORK STATEMENT, appended hereto and by this reference made a part thereof for all purposes.

III. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The period of performance of this Agreement shall be from the period of June 19, 1992 through May 31, 1998, unless extended by mutual agreement in writing between the parties or terminated by CPI or UNIVERSITY as provided in Section XV.

IV. CONSIDERATION

A. BUDGET

The budget for the period of performance shall not exceed $240,240 (an increase of $90,000). Attachment "B" of this Agreement details the budget in connection with the revised WORK STATEMENT.

ALL OTHER TERMS OF THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT AND AMENDMENTS SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE AND UNCHANGED.

In witness whereof, the parties have executed this Amendment 3 as of the last signature following:

Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc.	The University of Texas at Dallas
/s/ Arthur P. Bollon	/s/ Robert L. Lovitt
Dr. Arthur P. Bollon President and Chief Executive Officer	Robert L. Lovitt Vice President for Business Affairs
4-26-96	4/30/96
Date	Date

EXHIBIT 24.2

July 25, 1996

CONSENT OF COUNSEL

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of our name, and the statement with respect to us appearing under the heading "Legal Matters" included in the Registration Statement.

WARREN & PEREZ

/s/ Sanford E. Warren, Jr.

By: Sanford E. Warren, Jr.
Its: Partner

EXHIBIT 24.3

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We consent to inclusion in this Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 of our report dated February 2, 1996 on our audits of the financial statements of Cytoclonal Pharmaceutics Inc. We also consent to the reference of our firm under the captions "Experts" and "Selected Financial Data" in the Prospectus.

New York, NY
July 23, 1996