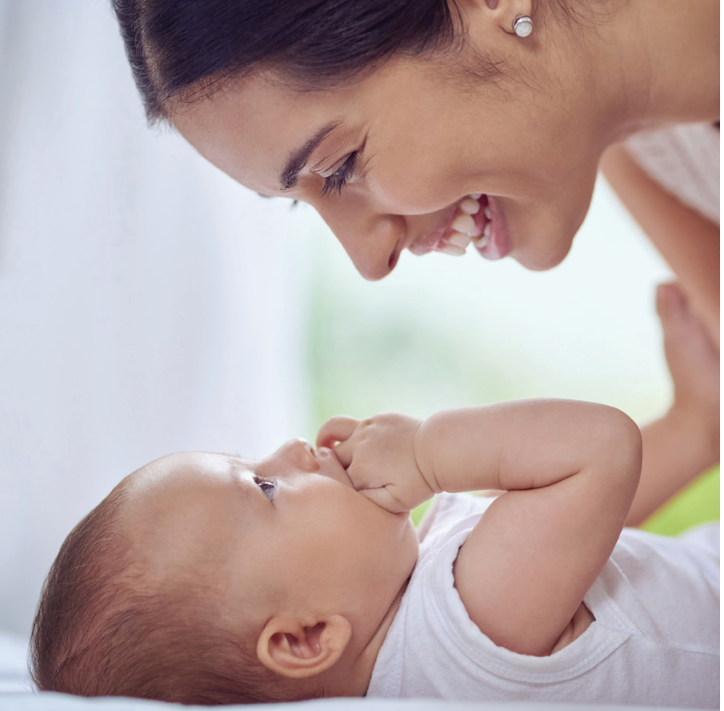

Why is this important?

Your baby's umbilical cord is made up of tissue and contains blood. Cord blood is a rich source of cells that have been used in stem cell transplants for over 30 years to rebuild healthy blood and immune systems.[1]

Additionally, over 500 clinical trials have been initiated to study newborn stem cells in regenerative medicine[2] for conditions like cerebral palsy and hypoplastic left heart syndrome.[3]

By identifying newborns and families with qualifying medical needs, the CBR Newborn Possibilities Program® hopes to bring the potential of newborn stem cells to families who may need it most. In fact, approximately 20% of cord blood samples released by CBR for use in a treatment were initially stored under the Newborn Possibilities Program.[4]

Think you may qualify?

If you think your family may be eligible for the Newborn Possibilities Program due to meeting one of the following two categories of criteria:

1. An eligible prenatal diagnosis *(listed inside this brochure)*
2. A first-degree relative to the newborn who has an eligible condition *(listed inside this brochure)*

Speak to a Clinical Specialist today at **1.888.932.6568**.

They'll answer any questions you may have about how newborn stem cells may help your family and walk you through the Newborn Possibilities Program application process if you qualify.

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1. Zhu X, Tang B, Sun Z. Umbilical cord blood transplantation: Still growing and improving. Stem Cells Transl Med. 2021;10 Suppl 2(Suppl 2):S62-S74. doi:10.1002/sctm.20-0495
2. U.S National Library of Medicine. ClinicalTrials.gov. Accessed October 21, 2022. https://clinicaltrials.gov/
3. Kindwall-Keller TL, Ballen KK. Umbilical cord blood: The promise and the uncertainty. Stem Cells Transl Med. 2020;9(10):1153-1162.
4. Internal data on file.

The use of cord blood is determined by the treating physician and is influenced by many factors, including the patient's medical condition, the characteristics of the sample, and whether the cord blood should come from the patient or an appropriately matched donor. Cord blood has established uses in transplant medicine; however, its use in regenerative medicine is still being researched. There is no guarantee that potential medical applications being studied in the laboratory or clinical trials will become available.

Cord tissue use is still in early research stages, and there is no guarantee that treatments using cord tissue will be available in the future. Cord tissue is stored whole. Additional processing prior to use will be required to extract and prepare any of the multiple cell types from cryopreserved cord tissue. Cbr Systems, Inc.'s activities for New York State residents are limited to collection of umbilical cord tissue and long-term storage of umbilical cord–derived stem cells. Cbr Systems, Inc.'s possession of a New York State license for such collection and long-term storage does not indicate approval or endorsement of possible future uses or future suitability of these cells.

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Newborn Possibilities Program®

For some expectant families, a medical diagnosis can present unique challenges. Through the CBR® Newborn Possibilities Program®, we offer newborn stem cell preservation and 5 years of storage at no cost to families who qualify for this program.

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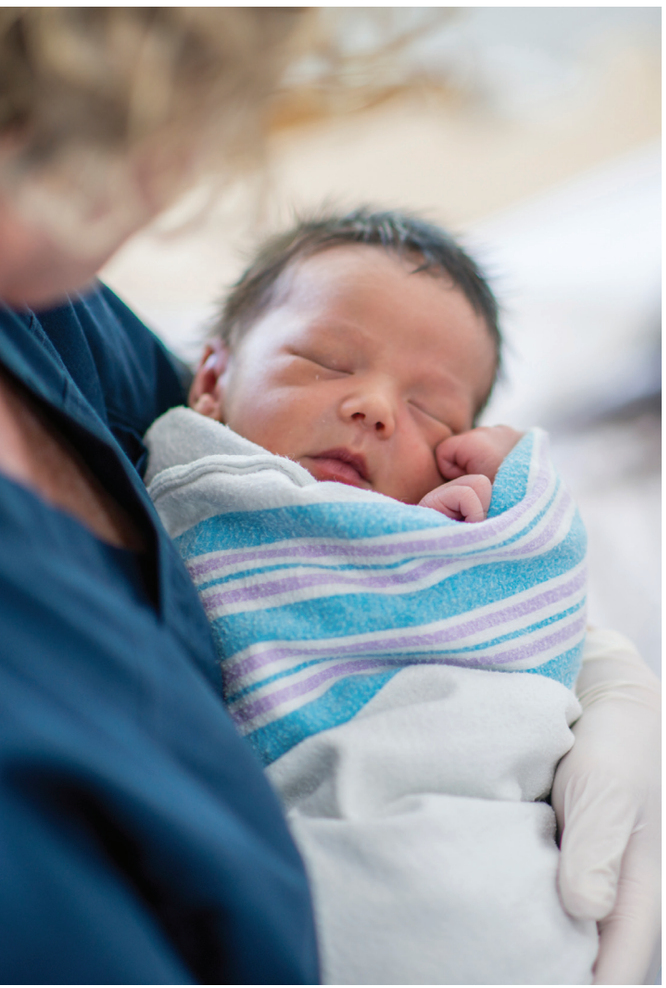
What is the CBR Newborn Possibilities Program®?

Since 1992, we have identified families who may be able to use their newborn's cord blood stem cells in the near future, either in a stem cell transplant or an appropriately regulated clinical trial or protocol.

So far, CBR has provided families with processing and 5 years of storage at no cost for over 11,000 newborn stem cell samples through this program.[4]



Who is eligible?

Families who meet one of the following two categories of criteria are eligible to apply for the program:

1 Newborns
who have a health condition that may benefit from experimental use in an active area of research.

Eligible conditions include:

- Complex congenital heart defects
- Hydrocephalus
- Ventriculomegaly
- Prenatal stroke
- In utero brain bleed
- Cleft lip and/or palate
- Twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome
- Apgar scores of 3 or less at birth

2 Full siblings or biological parents
who have been diagnosed with a disease or disorder treatable with a stem cell transplant.

Eligible conditions are listed below:

Blood disorders

- Acute Myelofibrosis
- Agnogenic Myeloid Metaplasia (Myelofibrosis)
- Amyloidosis
- Aplastic Anemia (Severe)
- Beta Thalassemia Major
- Blackfan-Diamond Anemia
- Congenital Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia (CAT)
- Congenital Cytopenia
- Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia
- Dyskeratosis Congenita
- Essential Thrombocythemia
- Fanconi Anemia
- Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome
- Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)
- Polycythemia Vera
- Pure Red Cell Aplasia
- Refractory Anemia with Excess Blasts (RAEB)
- Refractory Anemia with Excess Blasts in Transition (RAEB-T)
- Refractory Anemia with Ringed Sideroblasts (RARS)
- Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome
- Sickle Cell Disease

Cancers

- Acute Biphenotypic Leukemia
- Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL)
- Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML)
- Acute Undifferentiated Leukemia
- Adult T Cell Leukemia/Lymphoma
- Chronic Active Epstein Barr
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
- Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)
- Ewing Sarcoma
- Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Juvenile Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (JCML)
- Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia (JMML)
- Myeloid/Natural Killer (NK) Cell Precursor Acute Leukemia
- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Prolymphocytic Leukemia
- Plasma Cell Leukemia
- Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML)
- Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency
- Multiple Myeloma
- Neuroblastoma
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Thymoma (Thymic Carcinoma)
- Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia
- Wilms Tumor

Immune disorders

- Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency (SCID)
- Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome (SCID)
- Chediak-Higashi Syndrome (SCID)
- Chronic Granulomatous Disease
- Congenital Neutropenia
- DiGeorge Syndrome
- Evans Syndrome
- Fucosidosis
- Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)
- Hemophagocytosis Langerhans' Cell Histiocytosis (Histiocytosis X)
- IKK Gamma Deficiency (NEMO Deficiency)
- Immune Dysregulation, Polyendocrinopathy, Enteropathy, X-linked (IPEX) Syndrome
- Kostmann Syndrome (SCID)
- Myelokathexis
- Omenn Syndrome (SCID)
- Phosphorylase Deficiency (SCID)
- Purine Nucleoside (SCID)
- Reticular Dysgenesis (SCID)
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Diseases (SCID)
- Thymic Dysplasia
- Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome
- X-linked Agammaglobulinemia
- X-Linked Lymphoproliferative Disorder
- X-Linked Hyper IgM Syndrome

Metabolic disorders

- Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria (Gunther Disease)
- Gaucher Disease
- Hunter Syndrome (MPS-II)
- Hurler Syndrome (MPS-IH)
- Krabbe Disease
- Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome
- Mannosidosis
- Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome (MPS-VI)
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
- Mucolipidosis II (I-cell Disease)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (Batten Disease)
- Niemann-Pick Disease
- Sandhoff Disease
- Sanfilippo Syndrome (MPS-III)
- Scheie Syndrome (MPS-IS)
- Sly Syndrome (MPS-VII)
- Tay Sachs
- Wolman Disease
- X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy