### Research Development Timeline (Selected Milestones)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>SOD &quot;Discovered&quot; McCord &amp; Fridovich identify the antioxidant enzyme Superoxide dismutase (SOD), which is produced by the body in virtually every cell. SOD is considered to be the most powerful antioxidant and the first line of defense against oxidative stress.</td>
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| 1990’s | Early Use as a Supplement  
In the early 1990’s, citing the antioxidant benefits of (SOD), bovine SOD is introduced in dietary supplements. Unfortunately, the digestive system breaks down SOD, and it was recognized not to be effective. |
| 2000 | Isocell, the inventor of GliSODin, is granted patent 6,045,809 for oral administration of compositions containing SOD. |
| 2003 | Research Trends Study  
GliSODin orally increases SOD, Catalase, and Gpx levels, and stimulates immune response in animal models (published). |
| 2003 | Exercise Stress Trial  
GliSODin provides a positive change in oxidative status and a reduction in lactic acid buildup in humans under exercise-induced oxidative stress (presented). |
| 2004 | Exercise Stress Trial  
2004 Sun Exposure Pilot Trial  
GliSODin provides positive benefits for 15 participants with fragile skin or hypersensitivity to the sun in this human study. This trial provides the basis for the 2005 Sun Exposure Trial (released). |
| 2004 | Hyperbaric Chamber Trial  
GliSODin protects cellular DNA and inhibits isoprostane levels against induced oxidative stress in this double blind, placebo-controlled human trial (published). |
| 2004 | Phytotherapy Study  
GliSODin promotes antioxidant defenses and protects against oxidative stress in animal models (published). |
| 2004 | J. Ethnopharma Study  
GliSODin promotes SOD and provides antioxidant properties in animal model vivo (published). |
| 2005 | Sun Exposure Trial  
GliSODin prepares the skin for exposure to the sun and improves the condition of the skin in > 86% of 120 sun-sensitive humans (presented). |
| 2005 | College Athlete Performance Trial  
A GliSODin supplement resulted in significant improvements in performance capacity in preseason training in this human study. (presented) |
| 2006 | 2005 Phytotherapy Review  
A review paper providing analysis of GliSODin research, further substantiating GliSODin’s efficacy and benefits (published). |
| 2006 | 2006 Ivy Coast Trial  
GliSODin helped “normalize” SOD levels in individuals with reduced levels, and helped inhibit oxidative stress in this double blind, placebo-controlled human trial (presented). |
| 2007 | Metabolic Syndrome Study  
GliSODin shown to prevent accumulation and regress plaque in the carotid arteries of high risk patients, demonstrating significant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory benefits (published). |
| 2007 | UV Stress Article  
GliSODin proven to provide significant protection against UV-radiation oxidative stress as evidenced by a photobiological test (published). |
| 2007 | Shock Study  
GliSODin reduced oxidative DNA damage and protected spinal tissue related to ischemia-reperfusion injury (published). |
| 2006 | Retinal Stress Study  
GliSODin promoted blood antioxidant status by 30% and significantly inhibited retina tissue oxidant (superoxide anion) levels compared to controls. |
| 2004 | Quality of Life Study  
A GliSODin supplement promoted significant improvements in quality of life (QOL) and Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) participants over a 24 week period in this human study (presented). |
| 2005 | UV Protection Trial  
GliSODin provides significant protection against induced UV-radiation oxidative stress and promotes quicker recovery, particularly for fair-skinned people, in this double blind, placebo-controlled human trial (presented). |