3805 Old Easton Road

Doylestown, PA 18902 USA

CONFIDENTIAL ANNUAL REPORT: March 1, 2017

Dear FORGE Life Science Investor:

Another very productive year for FORGE Life Science. Not only did the Company exceed its $2 M target for Series A-1 financing, the Company also continued to match investor moneys with non-dilutive grants. FORGE also achieved 2016 operational and scientific goals to build out its unique broad-spectrum antiviral platform, progress towards demonstrating drug effectiveness in an animal model in 2017, and nurture contacts in the scientific, investor, and biopharma communities. Select highlights:

- FORGE closed on $2.4 M in Series A-1 financing through the end of 2016. All previous (Series A) investors re-upped along with new investors to fund the Company to its next value inflection point, to demonstrate effectiveness of a FORGE Life Science proprietary drug in an animal model of viral infection.
- The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease awarded FORGE Life Science its fourth Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grant. This is a $2.2 M Fast-track SBIR wherein both Phase I and II were reviewed together and approved eliminating the funding gap between phases.
- 2016 saw significant expansion of FORGE's broad-spectrum antiviral platform: medicinal chemistry effort increased to 5 full-time contract chemists; the in-house virus-testing repertoire grew to 6 distinct viruses; and sirtuin-assays expanded to 4 sirtuins, 2 substrates, and 3 modes of characterization. The expanded platform enabled successful discovery of potent broad-spectrum antivirals suitable for oral dosing with good pharmaceutical properties. Demonstration of animal efficacy is expected in 2017.
- The Company formed its Business Advisory Board (BAB). In addition to the world-class thought leaders comprising its Scientific Advisory Board, FORGE is now advised by leaders in biopharma financing, business development, and commercialization. FORGE BAB members are: serial entrepreneur and venture partner, Dana M. Fowlkes, M.D., Ph.D.; COO of MeiraGTx, Richard Giroux, B.A.; President and CEO of Decibel Therapeutics, Steven Holtzman, B.Phil.; former President of Schering-Plough, Raman Kapur, M.B.A.; corporate counsel to multiple successful biotechs, Brian Pusch, Esq.; and Managing Director of China Renaissance Investment Bank, Debra Yu, M.D.
- FORGE Life Science was named one of 2016's Best University Startups by the National Council of Entrepreneurial Tech Transfer (NCET2). FORGE presented at several investor conferences: NCET2 at Congress in Washington, D.C.; Mid-Atlantic Diamond Ventures Venture Forum, Gladwyne, PA; China Renaissance Healthcare and Life Sciences Leadership Summit, Shanghai, China; and recently (January 2017) at the Biotech Showcase, San Francisco, CA. The Company was featured in the October 2016 BioCentury Innovations - the article is attached for your convenience.
- FORGE Life Science web site updated with new logo (www.forgelifescience.com).

FORGE's Drug Discovery Programs

Respiratory Infections

FORGE Life Science's respiratory infections antiviral is expected to re-boot a patient's own cellular defense against influenza A and B, and other respiratory viruses. Many viruses actively suppress a host cell surveillance called programmed cell death (PCD). PCD normally self-eliminates the host cell when viral replication is detected. In culture, FORGE drugs reactivate PCD thereby eliminating virus-infected cells while protecting uninfected "normal" cells. FORGE has drug leads with activity against influenza A and B, including strains resistant to current drugs. The profile can be expanded to include other respiratory viruses (*e.g.* SARS, MERS, RSV, adenovirus). Laboratory cell-culture experiments have demonstrated superior clearance of virus compared to oseltamivir (*e.g.* Tamiflu™), suggesting the FORGE antiviral will more effectively reduce symptoms and person-to-person spread. Verified broad-spectrum activity, synergism with oseltamivir, and absence of acquired resistance was achieved; confirmed effectiveness in a mouse model of influenza infection is expected in 2017.

Opportunistic Infections

Opportunistic viral infections can be caused by more than a dozen biologically distinct virus-types: enveloped double-stranded DNA viruses (*e.g.* cytomegalovirus (CMV), Epstein Barr virus, varicella zoster virus, other herpes viruses), non-enveloped DNA polyomaviruses (*e.g.* JCV, BKV), diverse RNA and DNA respiratory viruses (*e.g.* influenza, adenovirus), and hepatitis viruses (*e.g.* HBV and HCV). These infections are opportunistic because they are effectively controlled by a healthy immune system, but emerge as life threatening when the human host is immunocompromised. Conditions causing an immunocompromised state include pregnancy; congenital immune deficiency; HIV infection; certain medical treatments such as chemotherapy, and immunosuppressive therapy for transplants and autoimmune diseases (*e.g.* multiple sclerosis). Long-term immunosuppression requires vigilance to manage the multitude of possible viral infections wherein the patients are asymptomatic (due to their immune-suppressed state). Unfortunately, current antivirals generally target single specific viruses and can have dose-limiting toxicities. Unprecedented for its broad-spectrum activity, FORGE has a drug lead with activity in culture against human-CMV, JCV, BKV, influenza A, HBV, and HCV; confirmed effectiveness in a mouse model of mouse-CMV infection is expected in 2017.

Other programs

FORGE has a proprietary brain-penetrant chemical series that can be developed to treat many viruses causing brain inflammation; this series is in "hit-to-lead" stage wherein pharmaceutical properties of the compound will be improved to provide adequate potency and drug exposure for testing in animal models.

FORGE Financials and Operations

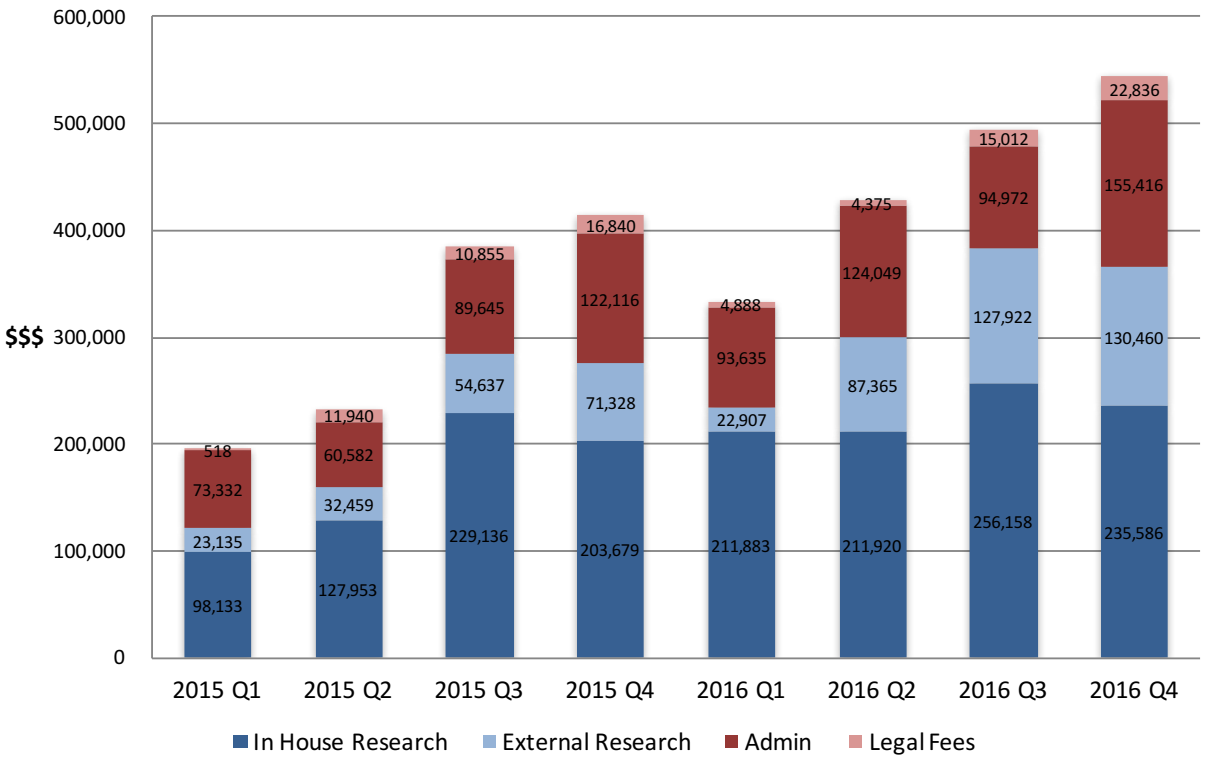
Summary level financial statements for the years ended 2016 and 2015 are provided in the Appendix. Find below, general commentary:

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased almost 50% from $1.22 M in 2015 to $1.80 M in 2016. This apparent increase in 2016 was driven by growth in the Company internal research staff in the

second half of 2015 when several scientists were hired to build up in-house virology and enzyme-assay development, expertise, and throughput. The Figure 1 detail shows that In-House Research and Administrative expenses were flat going from the second half of 2015 through 2016 after the new hires came aboard. An uptick in external R&D occurs in 2016 Q2 through Q4, because, as the assays came on line, and the throughput and quality improved, externally contracted medicinal chemistry was increased from 2 to 5 FTEs (full-time equivalents). As discussed in more detail below, the increased medicinal chemistry effort was funded by an in-kind service-for-equity investment that not only provides needed resources but also helps to align incentives with the contract-research provider-investor to ultimately deliver high-quality drug candidate(s) for clinical development.

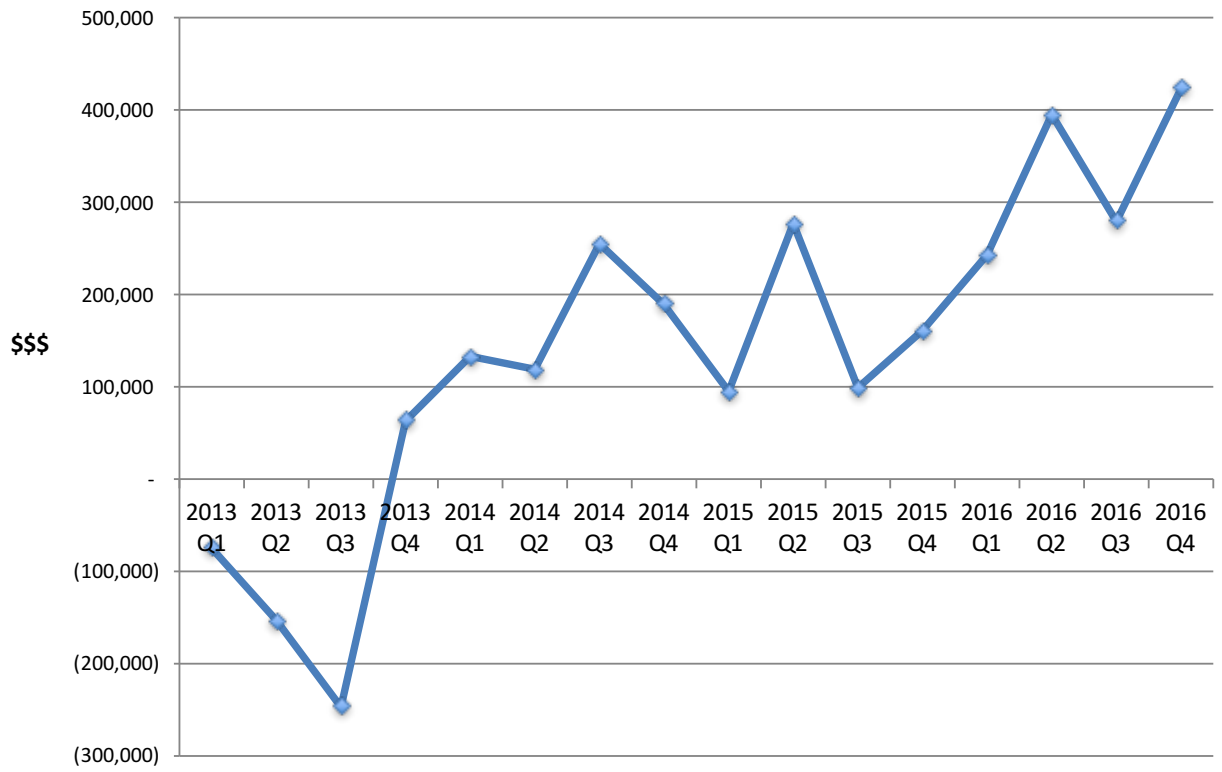
Figure 1: Quarterly Spend



Cash Resources and Liquidity

FORGE Life Science continues to operate in a capital efficient manner. Administrative expenses as a percentage of total cost fell in 2016 to 28.6% from 31.6% in 2015. And, importantly, non-dilutive grant moneys continue to significantly slow the rate of burn of cash from equity investments. This is detailed in the Figure 2 Cash Waterfall over the history of the Company since 2013. FORGE's cash position is actually running upstream and increasing over the history of the company. [Note: Negative cash prior to the formalized initial capitalization of FORGE Life Science reflects operations on bridge loans from CEO Lillian Chiang in the early days of the Company.]

Figure 2: Cash Waterfall* (Quarterly)



Equity funding initiatives included $2.357 M from sales of Class A-1 Convertible Preferred Shares (rolling closings October 2015 – December 2016). Of note, the A-1 raise included an in-kind services investment from ShangPharma Investment Group Limited providing a full year of 4 FTEs medicinal chemistry and accompanying pharmacology contract research services from the service division of the ShangPharma group, ChemPartner, a leading contract research organization.

The budget for 2017 of $2.21 M is similar to the second half of 2016: fully resourced for chemistry, *in vitro* profiling, *in vivo* pharmacology and animal efficacy models to achieve successful demonstration of effectiveness for a FORGE antiviral in 2017. Increased expenses also cover patent prosecution costs. It is anticipated that the Company will draw down $1.133 M from its open grants in 2017, meeting the Company target of 50% or more non-dilutive financing. Expense less revenue projects a monthly burn of $84 K. Based on year-end 2016 liquid Assets and Current Liabilities and projected expenses in 2017, management projects existing liquidity resources are sufficient to carry the Company through eight months of 2017.

FORGE 2017 Goals Summary

Pursuant to discussions with FORGE Life Science's Scientific Advisory Board, as well as several potential Pharma Partners whom have each participated in multiple meetings with FORGE over the years, the key milestone for 2017 is to demonstrate efficacy in an animal model of viral infection; and, in parallel, to validate the mechanism of small molecule drug action; this would

comprise a comprehensive data package for an early stage partnering event for a blockbuster technology platform.

Based on current operations and plans, management projects that FORGE has liquidity from current and known future cash resources at the current rate of burn sufficient to fund operations through the end of August 2017. Therefore, to preserve valuation and to provide for at least one year of capital beyond the Proof of Principle in an animal model, FORGE will seek to complete additional Series A-1 financing in 2017. The next value inflection point beyond Proof of Principle is to file the Company's first IND. Based on these downstream plans, FORGE's target is to top off its Series A-1 financing with $3.3 M in 2017 providing sufficient moneys to fund preclinical development activities to IND. In parallel, the Company will continue to pursue non-dilutive grants.

Please contact Lillian Chiang at 609.240.8875 with questions about this information.

Forward Looking Statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and anticipate results based on management's plans that are subject to uncertainty. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the context or content and by the use of words like "plans," "expects," "will," "anticipates," "estimates" and other words of similar meaning in conjunction with, among other things, discussions of future operations, research, financial performance, FORGE's strategy for growth, product development, and other matters.

Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations of future events. FORGE cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will be accurate, although FORGE believes that it has been reasonable in its expectations and assumptions. Stockholder members and other readers should realize that, if underlying assumptions prove inaccurate or unlikely or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, actual results could vary materially from FORGE's expectations and projections. Stockholder members and other readers are therefore cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Furthermore, FORGE assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of new information or future events or developments.

This Report does not set forth the assumptions made in preparing this information and does not set forth the factors that could affect FORGE's ability to achieve results or goals described in any forward-looking statements. Stockholder members and other readers should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors.

Appendix Items

Statement of Income

Statement of Financial Position

2017 Budget

Summary Capitalization Table

BioCentury Innovations Publication – Sirtuins Forge Ahead

FORGE LIFE SCIENCE LLC

Confidential Unaudited Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues		
Revenue from government grants	$ 732,492	$ 411,787
Research contracts and tax credits	$ 76,172	$ 267,765
Total Revenue	$ 808,664	$ 679,552
Operating expenses		
Research and development	$ 1,284,201	$ 835,462
General and administrative	$ 515,183	$ 385,828
Total Operating Expenses	$ 1,799,384	$ 1,221,290
Loss from operations	$ (990,720)	$ (541,738)
Interest (income)/expense, net	(406)	15,712
Net Income/(Loss)	$ (990,314)	$ (557,450)

* *FORGE Life Science, LLC. receives grant revenue from the National Institute of Health (NIH). Research facilities costs are included in Research and development operating expenses. Research and development operating expenses exclude FORGE officers and advisor expenses. These expenses are included in General and administrative expenses.*

FORGE LIFE SCIENCE, LLC

Confidential Unaudited Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Cash	$ 424,664	$ 161,134
Accounts receivable	110,620	33,917
Prepaid outside services*	214,631	-
Other assets	21,592	13,921
Total current assets	771,507	208,972
Property and equipment	4,055	8,111
Total assets	$ 775,562	$ 217,083
Liabilities and members' equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 107,294	$ 88,598
Convertible Loan*	$ -	$ -
Other current liabilities	$ -	$ 18,337
Total current liabilites	$ 107,294	$ 106,935
Long-term obligations		
Convertible Loan	$ -	$ 200,000
Interest payable on convertible loan	$ -	$ 22,661
Total long term obligations	$ -	$ 222,661
Total liabilities	$ 107,294	$ 329,596
Members' equity		
Common Stock	$ 113	$ 65
Preferred Stock	$ 1,658,469	$ 444,872
Net Income	$ (990,314)	$ (557,450)
Total member's equity (deficit)	$ 668,268	$ (112,513)
Total liabilities and members' equity (deficit)	$ 775,562	$ 217,083

* *Prepaid outside services references in-kind medicinal chemistry and pharmacology services in exchange for equity investment in FORGE Life Science, LLC. This transaction included a convertible note which automatically converted to preferred stock on 12/1/2016. The complete transaction represents $400,000 of medicinal chemistry and pharmacology services which are drawn down incrementally by month through 6/30/2017 and is reflected as prepaid outside services on the balance sheet.*

** *Member's equity summarizes capital accounts for Common Stock (Class 1 and Class 2 Stock) and Preferred Stock (Class A and Class A-1 Convertible Preferred Stock)*

FORGE Life Science, LLC.
2017 Budget
CONFIDENTIAL

	2017 Budget
Grant Revenue*	$ 1,133,200
Other Revenue	$ 70,125
Total Revenue	$ 1,203,325
Salaries & Benefits	$ 1,083,524
Consultants	$ 43,000
Research Supplies	$ 165,000
Equipment	$ 28,108
Repairs	$ 900
External Contracted Research	$ 520,000
Rent & Utilities	$ 132,550
Financial Services	$ 56,000
Insurance	$ 7,000
Travel & Meals	$ 17,300
Legal & Intellectual Property	$ 130,493
Other (Computer, Subscriptions, Postage…)	$ 25,700
Depreciation	$ 3,000
Total Expenses	$ 2,212,575
Net Income/Loss	-$ 1,009,250
Monthly Spend 2017	-$ 184,381
Monthly Net Burn 2017	-$ 84,104

**Grant funding, in part, is contingent upon NIH approval that the agreed upon milestones have been met.*

FORGE Life Science, LLC 12/31/16
Summary Capitalization Table
CONFIDENTIAL

Primary

Class 1 Stock		5,940,000
Class 2 Stock		870,425
	Total	6,810,425

Fully Diluted

Class 1 Stock		5,940,000
Class 2 Stock		870,425
Class A Convertible Preferred Stock		4,500,000
Class A-1 Convertible Preferred Stock		2,221,290
Class 3 Stock		
Warrants		45,977
	Total	13,531,715

BIOCENTURY
Innovations
FROM IDEA TO IND

REPRINT FROM OCTOBER 20, 2016

PRODUCT R&D

SIRTUINS FORGE AHEAD

By Lauren Martz, Senior Writer

Since sirtuins hit the scene as modulators of numerous cellular pathways over 20 years ago, the enzymes have been implicated in metabolic diseases, aging and cancer. Now Forge Life Science LLC has licensed findings from Princeton University showing sirtuins have activity against a large number of viruses, and wants to create broad-spectrum antivirals that modulate sirtuins — analogous to the broad-spectrum antibiotics that revolutionized treatment of bacterial infections.

"There are roughly 115 different human viruses that have been sequenced and are known to cause disease in man, and we only have FDA-approved antivirals that can treat eight of them," said Forge President and CEO Lillian Chiang. "If you add in vaccines, we can defend against only 15-20 viruses in a pandemic."

She believes that modulating sirtuins will produce a more efficient treatment strategy than developing targeted therapies for each of the remaining viruses. The goal is to provide physicians with drugs that can be prescribed based on symptoms, rather than requiring timely and expensive diagnostic tests to identify the infectious agent.

Because sirtuins are targets on human immune cells rather than on viruses, Chiang believes Forge's molecules are less likely to run into the problems of resistance that have arisen for some targeted antivirals and that are plaguing antibiotics.

Sirtuins constitute a family of seven enzymes with intracellular regulatory protein functions, including deacetylation. The most well known modulator is resveratrol, a natural compound found in red wine with anti-aging properties and metabolic benefits that indirectly activates SIRT1. Forge is designing small molecule sirtuin modulators that have a combination of activating and inhibitory activity across the seven different sirtuins, with the mode of action of each compound tailored to best treat viruses that infect different tissues.

In 2008, GlaxoSmithKline plc acquired Sirtris Pharmaceuticals Inc. and its sirtuin modulators, including SRT501, an orally bioavailable formulation of resveratrol. GSK discontinued development of SRT501 after data from a 2010 Phase IIa trial showed the compound had minimal efficacy and increased the risk of renal complications in patients with multiple myeloma (MM). GSK spokesperson Mary Anne Rhyne told BioCentury that the pharma currently has undisclosed small molecule SIRT1 activators in preclinical development.

BIOCENTURY PRODUCT PROFILE

BIOCENTURY PRODUCT PROFILE	
INNOVATION STAGE	
Product	Sirtuin modulators as broad-spectrum antivirals
Concept	Inhibition and/or activation of one or more of the seven sirtuin enzymes can block replication of multiple viruses, providing a broad-spectrum antiviral
Disease	Viral infections
Competition	Antivirals targeting viral proteins; vaccines
Differentiation	Treats multiple viral infections with one compound without requiring specific diagnosis; avoids resistance by targeting human proteins; may have synergistic effects with other antivirals
Administration	Oral
Risks	Potential safety risks associated with targeting a pathway involved in metabolism and cancer
Development status	Preclinical
Patents	Patented
Company; lead investigator	Forge Life Science LLC; Thomas Shenk and Ileana Cristea; Princeton University

The connection with viral infections was published in 2014 by Princeton professors Thomas Shenk and Ileana Cristea, who showed all seven sirtuins have intrinsic, evolutionarily conserved antiviral properties and that sirtuin activation broadly inhibits replication of diverse viruses, such as cytomegalovirus (CMV) and influenza A. Shenk and Cristea are co-founders of Forge.

However, despite the broad activity, the company isn't "proposing one pill to kill every infection out there," said Chiang. Instead, it has created four programs: three around the key body systems of the respiratory system, CNS and liver; and one targeting the specific patient population of immunocompromised individuals.

> "Ours is an orthogonal technique to targeting the virus directly, so we're predicting a synergistic effect with other antivirals."
>
> Lillian Chiang, Forge Life Science

LEADING WITH THE LUNG

The company's most advanced program is for respiratory infections and inhibits sirtuins in the lung and respiratory tract.

"During flu season, influenza A and B are responsible for maybe 20% of all respiratory infections, but there are a lot of other viruses that infect people — colds, SARS. Our vision is to target respiratory infections as a group," said Chiang.

But the challenge is to tease out the subtle differences to find the optimal molecules to target.

"In general, every virus we've tested so far seems to be modulated by sirtuin activity, but there are differences in their relative sensitivity to one or more sirtuins," said Chiang.

She added that designing sirtuin modulators is similar to designing kinase inhibitors. "It was once thought that selective kinase inhibitors were important, but oncologists are beginning to appreciate that the secondary effects of those non-selective kinase inhibitors often contribute to therapeutic activity." Likewise, she added, "the key for us is to have compounds with the right mix of activity across the seven sirtuin enzymes."

Chiang told BioCentury the company is experimenting with constructs that inhibit SIRT1 and SIRT2 — enzymes that deacetylate p53 — for respiratory infections.

"When the p53 hyperacetylation that occurs when we inhibit SIRT1 and SIRT2 is combined with a cellular stress, the cell undergoes apoptosis. In the case of an infection, the virus is that stress," said Chiang.

The real benefit of this mechanism, she said, is that uninfected cells lack that stress signal and so are protected (see "Forging Sirtuin Inhibitors," page 7.)

The lung program has benefited from a deeper literature on SIRT1 and SIRT2 inhibitors than Forge's other modulators, and from optimized chemical constructs.

In addition, the program was well funded by grant money because of its potential public health impact, said Chiang. About half of the $5 million raised to date comes from four Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grants through NIH, and Chiang said the company has sufficient funding to complete the planned animal studies. The balance of the funding was received in July as seed funding from Mid-Atlantic Bio Angels.

Chiang expects to receive more support from Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) through contracts to develop flu antivirals as the product advances through the clinic.

"Strategically, we realize taking advantage of these resources is a great way to grow an early company because we can continue to anticipate support from the government," she said.

SIRTUIN MODULATOR BREADTH

In its CNS program, Forge is focusing on viral encephalitis caused by pathogens including measles, rabies and West Nile virus.

"Many of these infections are deadly, but on the other hand, many are very, very rare," said Chiang, making the viruses unattractive targets for virus-specific drug development.

The company is not disclosing which sirtuins are the targets, but Chiang said the team has a chemical scaffold with high brain penetrance.

The liver program aims to treat infections such as CMV and hepatitis B virus (HBV).

The fourth program is designed to treat infections in immunocompromised patients, particularly transplant patients actively immune-suppressed to prevent graft rejection.

"The problem with infections in immunocompromised patients is that they don't show symptoms like a fever because they aren't mounting an immune response, so the infections are difficult to identify and treat, and ultimately most of the infecting viruses don't have antivirals anyway," said Chiang.

BIOCENTURY Innovations
FROM IDEA TO IND

FORGING SIRTUIN INHIBITORS

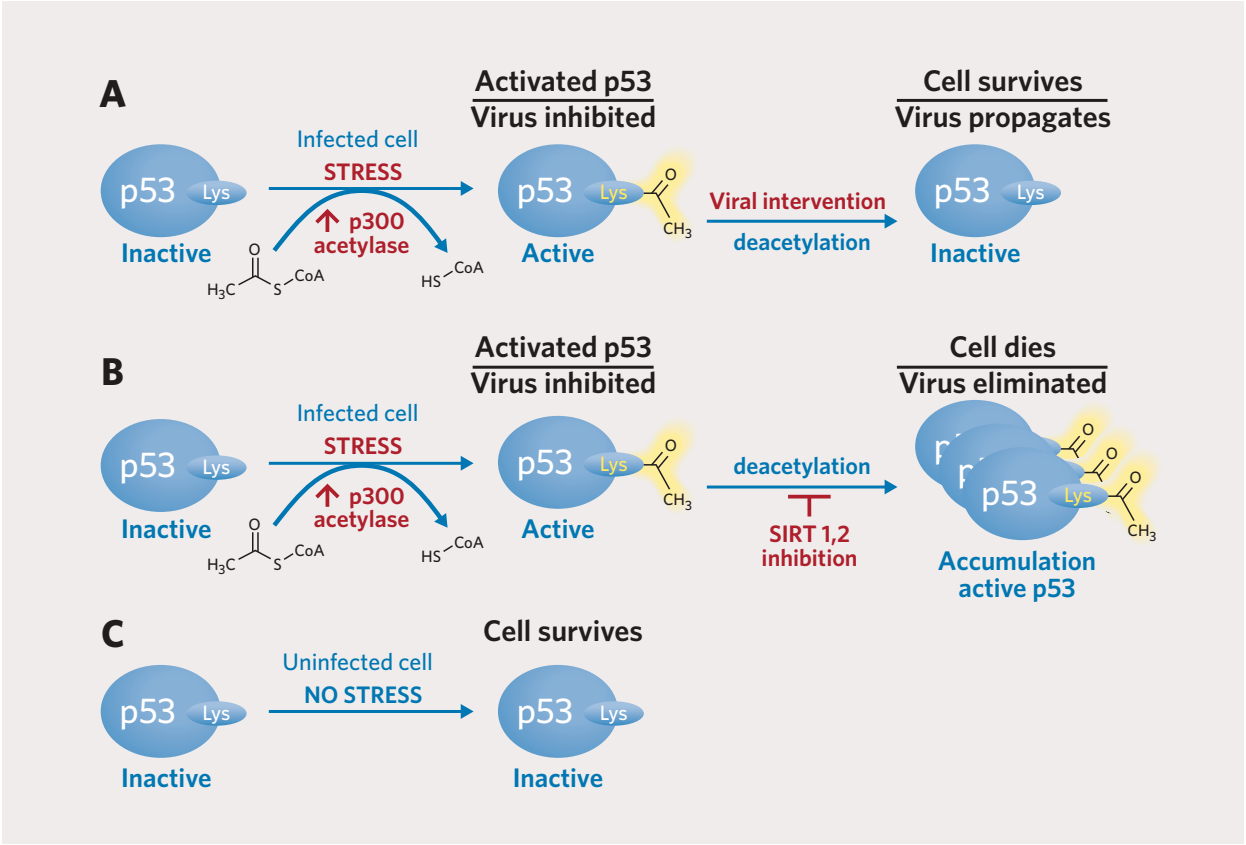
Forge Life Science LLC is developing a pipeline of small molecule sirtuin modulators with broad-spectrum antiviral activity. The company's most advanced program, which involves targeting compounds to the lung to treat a variety of viral respiratory infections, includes a dual SIRT1/SIRT2 inhibitor that kills infected cells by preventing sirtuin-mediated deacetylation of p53.

A. When a cell is subjected to stress, such as during viral infection, **p300** acetylates and activates **p53**, triggering a host process that inhibits viral replication and results in apoptosis of the infected cell. However, some viruses have evolved mechanisms for **deacetylation** of p53 -- such as up-regulation of the deacetylases SIRT1 and SIRT2 -- that render p53 **inactive**, allowing the cell to survive and the virus to propagate.

B. Forge's **SIRT1/SIRT2 inhibitor** blocks viral-induced deacetylation of p53, causing **accumulation of active p53** and ultimately **cell death** and **virus elimination**. By restoring a general host response, Forge's molecules have broad neutralizing activity against diverse viral infections.

C. In uninfected cells, the absence of cellular stress keeps p53 in an **inactive** state, preventing apoptosis. Because p53 is already deacetylated, Forge's SIRT1/SIRT2 inhibitor has no effect on survival.

p300 (EP300) - E1A binding protein p300; SIRT1 - Sirtuin 1; SIRT2 - Sirtuin 2.
Source: Forge Life Science LLC



The current treatment is usually to dial back immunosuppressive treatment and let the system recover on its own, but that puts the graft at risk of rejection, she said. "We think a broad-spectrum drug in this arena would be huge."

The company has a portfolio of small molecules with good pharmaceutical properties, and is beginning preclinical testing on its initial molecules in animals this quarter. Preclinical proof-of-concept data are expected to read out by early next year.

Chiang said the goal is to submit an IND for a modulator from one of the four programs in 2018.

> "In general, every virus we've tested so far seems to be modulated by sirtuin activity, but there are differences in their relative sensitivity to one or more sirtuins."
>
> Lillian Chiang, Forge Life Science

PARTNERING POSSIBILITIES

Although the programs are focused on single-agent therapies, Forge expects its molecules will have synergistic effects with antivirals, and already has some *in vitro* flu data to support the idea.

"Ours is an orthogonal technique to targeting the virus directly, so we're predicting a synergistic effect with other antivirals," said Chiang.

The company has unpublished data that show combining Tamiflu oseltamivir with Forge's respiratory candidates prevents viral resistance. "Tamiflu develops resistance in two to three passages, but if you passage the cells in the presence of our compound too, resistance is prevented for much longer," Chiang noted. Roche, Gilead Sciences Inc. and Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. market Tamiflu to treat influenza.

The company is considering partnering on combos for all its programs, and thinks that HBV presents good opportunities. "The field is going after interferon pathways, so our molecules act with a distinct, possibly synergistic mechanism," said Chiang.

Other possibilities for partnering that are further afield from Forge's core expertise include bacterial and fungal infections, she noted.

"Our mechanism in general predicts that any infection involving a pathogen that undergoes an intracellular life cycle, as opposed to biofilms, for example, would be good candidates," said Chiang. The company has unpublished data showing *in vitro* efficacy for its molecules against non-viral pathogens including chlamydia.

Although Forge's IP doesn't cover non-viral indications, Chiang said that doesn't prevent the company from using its chemical structures for the broader set of indications.

The IP Forge licensed from Princeton covers the chemical scaffolds and the general use of sirtuin modulators to treat viral infections.

COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONS MENTIONED

Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency (BARDA), Washington, D.C.
Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. (Tokyo:4519), Tokyo, Japan
Forge Life Science LLC, Doylestown, Pa.
Gilead Sciences Inc. (NASDAQ:GILD), Foster City, Calif.
GlaxoSmithKline plc (LSE:GSK; NYSE:GSK), London, U.K.
National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.
Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
Roche (SIX:ROG; OTCQX:RHHBY), Basel, Switzerland
U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

TARGETS AND COMPOUNDS

SIRT1 - Sirtuin 1
SIRT2 - Sirtuin 2

REFERENCES

Koyuncu, E., et al. "Sirtuins are evolutionarily conserved viral restriction factors." *mBio* **(2014)**

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EDITORIAL & RESEARCH

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