



June 11th 2009

Oxford Nanopore to move to the Park

Oxford Nanopore Technologies Ltd, the growing technology company that is developing a new single-molecule analysis technology, is to move to The Oxford Science Park. The Oxford University spin-out company has outgrown its premises at the nearby Begbroke Science Park. Oxford Nanopore has now taken a lease of the 10,800 sq ft Edmund Cartwright House at The Oxford Science Park. More than 60 staff will relocate in summer 2009.

Edmund Cartwright House, which provides laboratory space as well as offices, was one of the first to be built on the Park and was completed in 1993. The building was occupied by PowderMed until December 2008 when the company was acquired by the US Pharmaceutical company Pfizer.

Charles Young of Magdalen College and joint managing partner of The Oxford Science Park Joint Venture commented:

“We are delighted that Oxford Nanopore Technologies has chosen the Science Park for its expansion. The Park offers an internationally recognised location just four miles from Oxford City Centre. We continually strive to offer good amenities attractive surroundings and a high quality working environment for staff.”

Dr Gordon Sanghera (CEO, Oxford Nanopore Technologies) commented: “As we continue to develop our DNA sequencing system and a platform technology for single molecule sensing, we require increasing space and amenities. Moving to the Science Park is an integral part of the expansion plans of Oxford Nanopore and we are looking forward to this next stage of the company’s growth.”

Savills acted for the joint venture partners, Magdalen College, Oxford and Prudential.

ENDS

(Photograph and Editors notes on following pages)



Suggested photograph caption: Edmund Cartwright House, The Oxford Science Park, the new location for Oxford Nanopore Technologies

Notes to Editors:

Oxford Nanopore Technologies was spun out from the University of Oxford in 2005. Until May 2008, the company was named Oxford NanoLabs Ltd.

The company is developing a revolutionary technology for label-free molecular detection and analysis, with potential applications in DNA sequencing, diagnostics, drug development and defence. The Company has a team of sixty scientists, engineers and informaticians.

The BASE™ technology is a method to sequence DNA that uses a protein nanopore combined with a processive enzyme, multiplexed on a silicon chip. This elegant system does not require fluorescent labeling, and has unique potential to transform the speed and cost of DNA sequencing.



Recent interest in the race for the "\$1000 genome" highlights the need for a new DNA sequencing technology that is affordable and accessible enough to allow an exponential increase in genomic research. This will have a profound effect in medicine, agriculture, energy, biodiversity, evolutionary biology, genealogy and many other fields.

The versatility of nanopore technology means that it can also be adapted to measure other molecules, including other nucleic acids, proteins, small organic molecules and ionic species.

For further information see <http://www.nanoporetech.com/>

The Oxford Science Park aims to attract science-based companies of all kinds, whether start-up businesses or research and development divisions of multinational companies. More than half a million square feet of office and laboratory space has been completed to date. Occupiers include Sharp Laboratories, Nominet and Becton Dickinson (BD). The flexible approach to building and letting has created an environment capable of growing, developing and adapting to meet tenants' ever-changing demands.

The developers of The Oxford Science Park are Magdalen College, Oxford and PRUPIM (Prudential Property Investment Managers Ltd). For further information see <http://www.oxfordsp.com>

Further information:

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