

Advaxis, Inc.
Form SB-2/A
April 28, 2005

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2005.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

AMENDMENT NO. 2 FORM SB-2

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

Advaxis, Inc.
(Name of small business issuer in our charter)

Colorado
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

2836
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

841521955
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**212 Carnegie Center
Suite 206
Princeton, NJ 08540
(609) 497-7555**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal place of business)

Mr. Todd Derbin, Chief Executive Officer

**212 Carnegie Center
Suite 206
Princeton, NJ 08540
(609) 497-7555**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's agent for service)

Copies to:

Gary A. Schonwald, Esq.
Reitler Brown & Rosenblatt LLC
800 Third Avenue
21st Floor
New York, New York 10022
(212) 209-3050 / (212) 371-5500 (Telecopy)

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public. From time to time after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

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, as amended, check the following box:

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, 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(d) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act of 1933 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:

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

<u>Title of each class of securities to be registered</u>	<u>Amount to be Registered</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Proposed maximum offering price per unit</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>Proposed maximum aggregate offering price</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>Amount of registration fee</u>
common stock par value \$0.001 per share ⁽³⁾	36,690,056	\$1.00	\$4,318.42	\$4,318.42
common stock par value \$0.001 per share ⁽⁴⁾	19,630,588	\$1.00	\$2,310.52	\$2,310.52

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 OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SECTION 8(A) MAY DETERMINE.

- (1) In accordance with Rule 416(a), the Registrant is also registering hereunder an indeterminate number of shares that may be issued and resold to prevent dilution resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions as well as anti-dilution provisions applicable to shares underlying the warrants.
- (2) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933 solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee.
- (3) Represents shares of the Registrant's common stock being registered for resale that have been issued to the selling stockholders named in the prospectus or a prospectus supplement.
- (4) Represents shares of the Registrant's common stock being registered for resale that have been or may be acquired upon the exercise of warrants issued to the selling stockholders named in the prospectus or a prospectus supplement.

Subject to completion

Dated April 28, 2005

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

56,320,644 Shares

Advaxis, Inc.

This prospectus relates to the resale of up to 36,690,056 shares of common stock and 19,630,588 shares of common stock underlying warrants of Advaxis, Inc. by certain selling stockholders identified in this prospectus. All of the shares, when sold will be sold by these selling stockholders. The selling stockholders may sell their common stock from time to time at prevailing market prices. We will not receive any proceeds from the sales by the Selling Stockholders, but we will receive funds from the exercise of warrants held by selling stockholders, if exercised and if payment is made by means other than cashless exercise

We have applied for our common stock to be quoted on the Over The Counter Bulletin Board, which is commonly referred to as the "OTC Bulletin Board" maintained by various broker dealers. There is no "public market" for shares of our common stock.

No underwriter or person has been engaged to facilitate the sale of shares of common stock in this offering. None of the proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling stockholders will be placed in escrow, trust or any similar account. There are no underwriting commissions involved in this offering. We have agreed to pay all the costs of this offering. Selling stockholders will pay no offering expenses.

This offering is highly speculative and these securities involve a high degree of risk. You should purchase shares only if you can afford a complete loss. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 9.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2005.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed without notice. The selling stockholders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and it is not soliciting offers to buy these securities, in any state where the offer or sale of these securities is not permitted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item Description	Page No.
PROSPECTUS SUMMARY	iii
THE OFFERING	ix
RISK FACTORS	x
SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	xxv
USE OF PROCEEDS	xxvi
MARKET FOR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS	xxvi
DIVIDEND POLICY	xxvi
DILUTION	xxvi
CAPITALIZATION	xxvii
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND PLAN OF OPERATIONS	xxix
BUSINESS	39
MANAGEMENT	55
PRINCIPAL AND MANAGEMENT STOCKHOLDERS	64
CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	67
SELLING STOCKHOLDERS	69
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY	81
SHARES OF THE COMPANY ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE	83
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	85
LEGAL MATTERS	87
EXPERTS	87
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	87
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	F-1

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS	II-1
INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS	II-1
OTHER EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION	II-1
RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES	II-1
EXHIBITS	II-2
UNDERTAKINGS	II-5

2

Please read this prospectus carefully. It describes our business, our financial condition and results of operations. We have prepared this prospectus so that you will have the information necessary to make an informed investment decision.

You should rely on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. The selling stockholders are offering to sell shares of our common stock and seeking offers to buy shares of our common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of the prospectus, regardless of the time the prospectus is delivered or the common stock is sold.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some information from this prospectus, and it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should read the following summary together with the more detailed information regarding our company and the common stock being sold in this offering, including “Risk Factors” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes, included elsewhere in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus.

General

We are a development stage biotechnology company utilizing multiple mechanisms of immunity with the intent to develop cancer vaccines that are more effective and safer than existing vaccines. To that end, we have licensed rights from the University of Pennsylvania (“Penn”) to use a patented system to engineer a live attenuated *Listeria monocytogenes* bacteria (the “Listeria System”) to secrete a protein sequence containing a tumor-specific antigen. Using the Listeria System, we believe we will force the body’s immune system to process and recognize the antigen as if it were foreign, creating the immune response needed to attack the cancer. Our licensed Listeria System, developed at Penn over the past 10 years, provides a scientific basis for believing that this therapeutic approach induces a significant immune response to a tumor. Accordingly, we believe that the Listeria System is a broadly enabling platform technology that can be applied to many types of cancers. In addition, we believe there may be useful applications in infectious diseases and auto-immune disorders.

The therapeutic approach that comprises the Listeria System is based upon the innovative work of Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D., Professor of Microbiology at Penn, involving the creation of genetically engineered *Listeria* that stimulate the innate immune system and induce an antigen-specific immune response involving humoral and cellular components. We have obtained an exclusive 20-year license from Penn to exploit the Listeria System, subject to meeting various royalty and other obligations (the “Penn License”).

We have focused our initial development efforts upon cancer vaccines targeting cervical, breast, melanoma, ovarian, lung and other cancers. Our lead products in development are as follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Indication</u>	<u>Stage</u>
Lovaxin C	Cervical and head and neck cancers	Pre-clinical; Phase I study in cervical cancer anticipated to commence in the first half of 2005*
Lovaxin B	Breast cancer and melanoma	Pre-clinical; Phase I study anticipated to commence in 2006

Lovaxin NY	Ovarian, melanoma and lung cancer	Pre-clinical; Phase I study anticipated to commence in 2006
Lovaxin W	Wilms tumor and leukemia	Pre-clinical; Phase I study anticipated to commence in 2006
Lovaxin T	Cancer through control of telomerase	Pre-clinical
Lovaxin H	Prophylactic vaccine for HIV (AIDS)	Pre-clinical

* Possible delays of up to three months may occur based on the production schedule of Cobra Biomanufacturing PLC of material, the length of time for Pharm Olam to complete toxicology studies and the issuance of required regulatory approval.

See “Business - Research and Development Programs”.

Since our formation, we have had a history of losses which, as of January 31, 2005 aggregate (\$1,903,996), and because of the long development period for new drugs, we expect to continue to incur losses for several years. Our business plan to date has been realized by substantial outsourcing of virtually all major functions of drug development including scaling up for manufacturing, research and development, grant applications and others. The expenses of these outsourced services account for most of our accumulated loss. We cannot predict when, if ever, any of our product candidates will become commercially viable or FDA approved. Even if one or more of our products becomes commercially viable and receives FDA approval, we are not certain that we will ever become a profitable business.

Strategy

During the next 12 to 24 months our strategic focus will be to achieve several objectives. The foremost of these objectives are as follows:

- *Initiate and complete Phase I clinical study of Lovaxin C;*
- *Continue the pre-clinical development of our product candidates, as well as continue research to expand our technology platform; and*
- *Initiate strategic and development collaborations with biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies.*

There are many potential obstacles to the implementation of our proposed strategy. Among the potential obstacles we may encounter with respect to the Phase I clinical study of Lovaxin C are: difficulty in recruiting patients for the study; a material, adverse medical result in a patient during the study; and extended time for FDA approval of the IND (or foreign regulatory authority approval) required to proceed with the test.

Among the potential obstacles which we may encounter with respect to continuing preclinical development of our product candidates such as Lovaxin B or T are ambiguous animal data not sufficient to establish a proof of concept; insufficient or adverse preclinical data on future products; and unexpected higher costs or preclinical studies.

Among the potential obstacles which we may encounter in establishing strategic collaborations are: we may be perceived by desirable potential partners as too early stage; we may need to demonstrate more human safety or efficacy data; or our technology may be perceived as high risk for patients or to the environment.

History of the Company

We were originally incorporated in the State of Colorado on June 5, 1987 under the name Great Expectations, Inc. We were administratively dissolved January 1, 1997 and reinstated June 18, 1998 under the name Great Expectations and Associates, Inc. In 1999, we became a reporting company under the Securities Exchange of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Until November 2004, we were a shell company without any business. On November 12, 2004, we acquired Advaxis, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Advaxis"), through a Share Exchange and Reorganization Agreement, dated as of August 25, 2004 (the "Share Exchange"), by and among Advaxis, the stockholders of Advaxis and us. As a result of such acquisition, Advaxis become our wholly-owned subsidiary and our sole operating company. On December 23, 2004, we amended and restated our articles of incorporation and changed our name to Advaxis, Inc. Our principal executive offices are located at 212 Carnegie Center, Suite 206, Princeton, NJ 08540 and our telephone number is (609) 844-7755.

Recent Developments

In November 2004, we acquired 100% of the stock of Advaxis. Advaxis was organized in 2002 to develop the Listeria System under patents licensed from Penn which are described above under "General" and later in this prospectus under "Business."

The acquisition of Advaxis was pursuant to the Share Exchange. In connection with the Share Exchange (i) our existing stockholders entered into a Surrender and Cancellation Agreement whereby such stockholders contributed to us 199 shares of every 200 shares of common stock beneficially owned by them so that their ownership was reduced to 752,600 shares of common stock and (ii) we issued to the existing stockholders of Advaxis and others 16,350,323 shares of common stock, warrants to purchase 584,885 shares of common stock and options to purchase 2,381,525 shares of common stock. Upon the closing of the Share Exchange, the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding was 20,069,333 shares on a fully-diluted basis. The transaction is being accounted for as a recapitalization. The historical financial statements of Advaxis are our financial statements for reporting purposes.

On November 12, 2004, we completed an initial closing of a private placement offering (the "Private Placement"), whereby we sold an aggregate of \$2.925 million worth of units to accredited investors. Each unit was sold for \$25,000 (the "Unit Price") and consisted of (a) 87,108 shares of common stock and (b) a warrant to purchase, at any time prior to the fifth anniversary following the date of issuance of the warrant, 87,108 shares of common stock included at a price equal to \$0.40 per share of common stock (a "Unit"). In consideration of the investment, we granted to each investor certain registration rights and anti-dilution rights. Also, in November 2004, we converted approximately \$618,000 aggregate principal of promissory notes and accrued interest outstanding into Units.

On December 8, 2004, we completed a second closing of the Private Placement, whereby we sold an aggregate of \$200,000 of Units to accredited investors.

On January 4, 2005, we completed a third and final closing of the Private Placement, whereby we sold an aggregate of \$128,000 of Units to accredited investors.

The aggregate sale of the Units in the Private Placement was \$3,253,000.

Pursuant to the terms of a investment banking agreement, dated March 19, 2004, by and between us and Sunrise Securities, Corp. (the "Placement Agent"), we issued to the Placement Agent and its designees an aggregate of 2,283,445 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 2,666,900 shares of common stock. The shares were issued as part consideration for the services of the Placement Agent, as our placement agent in the Private Placement. In addition, we paid the Placement Agent a total cash fee of \$50,530.

On January 12, 2005, we completed a second private sale of Units whereby we sold an aggregate of \$1,100,000 of Units to a single investor. As with the Private Placement, each Unit issued and sold in this subsequent private placement was sold at \$25,000 per Unit and is comprised of (i) 87,108 shares of our common stock, and (ii) a five-year warrant to purchase 87,108 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share.

Our auditors, in their report on our financial statements as of December 31, 2002 and 2003, indicated that the Company has incurred losses from operations, has a working capital deficiency, and a shareholder's deficiency, which raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Subsequent to the issuance of those financial statements the Company has raised additional equity financing in the Private Placement and intends to raise additional funds. As a result of raising such funds our ability to continue as a going concern is no longer an issue for our accountants. See further discussion in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Our Website

We maintain a website at www.advaxis.com which contains descriptions of our technology, our drugs and the trial status of each drug.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF ADVAXIS

On November 12, 2004, we acquired Advaxis, Inc., a Delaware corporation through the Share Exchange. The transaction was accounted for as a recapitalization. The historical financial statements of Advaxis will be our financial statements for reporting purposes. Advaxis, Inc has changed its fiscal year to October 31st and as a result is providing herein its audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and for the ten months ended October 31, 2004.

The following condensed statement of operations data for the period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to December 31, 2002, the year ended December 31, 2003, the ten months ended October 31, 2004 and the selected balance sheet data at December 31, 2002 and 2003, and at October 31, 2004 are derived from Advaxis' financial statements and the related notes, audited by Goldstein Golub Kessler LLP, Certified Public Accountants, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 500, New York, NY 10036-2602, Advaxis' independent registered public accounting firm. The financial statements and the related notes as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 and for period ended December 31, 2002, the year ended December 31, and 2003 and the ten months ended October 31, 2004 are included elsewhere herein. The selected unaudited statement of operations data for the ten months ended October 31, 2003, and the unaudited selected statement of operations data for the three months ended January 31, 2004 and 2005, and the unaudited consolidated selected balance sheet data at January 31, 2005, are derived from Advaxis' unaudited financial statements, which have been prepared on a basis consistent with Advaxis' audited financial statements and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of Advaxis' financial position and results of operations. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the entire year. The following data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations" and our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to December 31,	Year ended December 31,	Ten Months Ended October 31,	Three Months Ended January 31, (unaudited)		
	2002	2003	Unaudited 2003	2004	2004	2005
Statement of Operations Data:						
Total operating expenses	\$ 167,902	\$ 897,076	821,725	650,310	\$ 132,241	\$ 245,126
Interest expense (income)	--	17,190	7288	4229	10,655	2,968
Other income	966	4,521	4,106	116,462	(430)	(2,739)
Provision for income taxes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Net loss	\$ (166,936)	\$ (909,745)	(825,907)	(538,076)	\$ (142,466)	\$ (245,355)
Loss per Share Information:						
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Balance Sheet Data:		December 31,	December 31,	October 31	January 31, (unaudited)	

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	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 204,382	\$ 47,160	\$ 32,279	\$ 3,217,430
Intangible assets	--	\$ 277,243	\$ 469,803	\$ 666,447
Total assets	\$ 204,382	\$ 324,403	\$ 502,083	\$ 3,886,327
Total liabilities	\$ 125,825	\$ 1,131,138	\$ 1,841,579	\$ 923,517
Stockholders' equity (deficiency)	78,557	(806,735)	\$ (1,339,496)	2,962,810

7

THE OFFERING

Common stock offered by selling stockholders	56,320,644 ⁽¹⁾
Common stock outstanding	36,690,056 ⁽²⁾
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the common stock, but we will receive funds from the exercise of warrants by selling stockholders, if exercised for cash.
“OTC Bulletin Board Quote”	None

(1) Represents 36,690,056 shares of common stock that were issued to selling stockholders and 19,630,588 shares of common stock underlying warrants that were issued to selling stockholders.

(2) The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of January 31, 2005 listed above excludes

- 2,182,894 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options;
- 20,302,582 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants with exercise prices ranging from \$0.1952 to \$0.40 per share;
- Commitments to issue stock, options or warrants.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In this prospectus, the terms “we”, “us”, and “our” refer to Advaxis, Inc., a Colorado corporation, and its consolidated subsidiary, Advaxis, as appropriate in the context, and, unless the context otherwise requires, “common stock” refers to the common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of Advaxis, Inc.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the common stock is highly speculative, involves a high degree of risk, and should be made only by investors who can afford a complete loss. You should carefully consider, together with the other matters referred to in this prospectus, the following risk factors before you decide whether to buy our common stock.

Risks Specific to Us

We are a development stage company.

We are a development stage company with a history of losses and can provide no assurance as to future operating results. As a result of losses which will continue throughout our development stage, we may exhaust our financial resources and be unable to complete the development of our production. Our deficit will continue to grow during our drug development period.

We have sustained losses from operations in each fiscal year since our inception and losses are expected to continue, due to the substantial investment in research and development, for the next several years. At January 31, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of \$1,903,996 and stockholders' equity of \$2,962,810. We expect to spend substantial additional sums on the continued research and development of proprietary products and technologies with no certainty that losses will not increase or that we will ever become profitable as a result of these expenditures.

We will require substantial additional financing in order to meet our business objectives.

Although we believe that the net proceeds received from the sale of Units will be sufficient to finance our currently planned operations for the near-term (approximately 12 to 24 months), such amounts will not be sufficient to meet our longer-term cash requirements or cash requirements for the commercialization of certain products currently in development. We will be required to issue equity or debt securities or enter into other financial arrangements, including relationships with corporate and other partners, in order to raise substantial additional capital during the five to ten year period of product development and the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") testing through Phase III testing. Depending upon market conditions, we may not be successful in raising sufficient additional capital for our long-term requirements. If we fail to raise sufficient additional financing we will not be able to develop our product candidates, we will be required to reduce staff, reduce or eliminate research and development, slow the development of our product candidates and outsource or eliminate several business functions. Even if we are successful in raising such additional financing, we may not be able to successfully complete planned clinical trials, development, and marketing of all, or of any, of our product candidates. In such event, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. We may be required to reduce our staff, discontinue certain research or development programs of our future products, and cease to operate. We may not be able to conduct clinical trial in Lovaxin C. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations".

Our limited operating history does not afford investors a sufficient history on which to base an investment decision.

We commenced our Listeria System vaccine development business in February 2002 and have existed as a development stage company since such time. Prior thereto we conducted no business. Accordingly, we have a limited operating history. Investors must consider the risks and difficulties we have encountered in the rapidly evolving vaccine and therapeutic biopharmaceutical industry. Such risks include the following:

- competition from companies that have substantially greater assets and financial resources than we have;

9

- need for acceptance of products;
- ability to anticipate and adapt to a competitive market and rapid technological developments;
- amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;
- need to rely on multiple levels of outside funding due to the length of the product development cycles and governmental approved protocols associated with the pharmaceutical industry; and
 - dependence upon key personnel including key independent consultants and advisors.

We cannot be certain that our strategy will be successful or that we will successfully address these risks. In the event that we do not successfully address these risks, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. We may be required to reduce our staff, discontinue certain research or development programs of our future products, and cease to operate. We may not be able to conduct clinical trials in Lovaxin C.

We can provide no assurance of the successful and timely development of new products.

Our products are at various stages of research and development. Further development and extensive testing will be required to determine their technical feasibility and commercial viability. Our success will depend on our ability to achieve scientific and technological advances and to translate such advances into reliable, commercially competitive products on a timely basis. Vaccine products that we may develop are not likely to be commercially available until the second part of this decade. The proposed development schedules for our products may be affected by a variety of factors, including technological difficulties, proprietary technology of others, and changes in governmental regulation, many of which will not be within our control. Any delay in the development, introduction or marketing of our products could result either in such products being marketed at a time when their cost and performance characteristics would not be competitive in the marketplace or in the shortening of their commercial lives. In light of the long-term nature of our projects, the unproven technology involved and the other factors described elsewhere in “Risk Factors”, there can be no assurance that we will be able to complete successfully the development or marketing of any new products. See “Business - Research and Development Program”.

Our research and development expenses are subject to uncertainty.

Factors affecting our research and development (or R&D) expenses include, but are not limited to:

- The number of and the outcome of clinical studies we are planning to conduct. For example, our R&D expenses may increase based on the number of late-stage clinical studies which we may be required to conduct;
- The number of products entering into development from late-stage research. For example, there is no guarantee that internal research efforts will succeed in generating sufficient data for us to make a positive development decision or that an external candidate will be available on terms acceptable to us. Some promising candidates may not yield sufficiently positive pre-clinical results to meet our stringent development criteria;
- In-licensing activities, including the timing and amount of related development funding or milestone payments. For example, we may enter into agreements requiring us to pay a significant up-front fee for the purchase of in-process research and development which we may record as an R&D expense;

- As part of our strategy, we invest in R&D. R&D as a percent of future potential revenues can fluctuate with the changes in future levels of revenue. Lower revenues can lead to more limited spending on R&D efforts; and
- Future levels of revenue.

We are subject to numerous risks inherent in conducting clinical trials.

We must outsource our clinical trials and are in the process of negotiating with third parties to conduct such trials. We are not certain that we will successfully conclude agreements for the conduct of our clinical trials. Delay in concluding such agreements would delay the commencement of the Phase 1 Trial of Lovaxin C.

Agreements with clinical investigators and medical institutions for clinical testing and with other third parties for data management services place substantial responsibilities on these parties, which could result in delays in, or termination of, our clinical trials if these parties fail to perform as expected. For example, if any of our clinical trial sites fail to comply with FDA-approved good clinical practices, we may be unable to use the data gathered at those sites. If these clinical investigators, medical institutions or other third parties do not carry out their contractual duties or obligations or fail to meet expected deadlines, or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to their failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or for other reasons, our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated, and we may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize Lovaxin C.

We or regulators may suspend or terminate our clinical trials for a number of reasons. We may voluntarily suspend or terminate our clinical trials if at any time we believe that they present an unacceptable risk to the patients enrolled in our clinical trials. In addition, regulatory agencies may order the temporary or permanent discontinuation of our clinical trials at any time if they believe that the clinical trials are not being conducted in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or that they present an unacceptable safety risk to the patients enrolled in our clinical trials.

Our clinical trial operations are subject to regulatory inspections at any time. If regulatory inspectors conclude that we or our clinical trial sites are not in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements for conducting clinical trials, we may receive reports of observations or warning letters detailing deficiencies, and we will be required to implement corrective actions. If regulatory agencies deem our responses to be inadequate, or are dissatisfied with the corrective actions we or our clinical trial sites have implemented, our clinical trials may be temporarily or permanently discontinued, we may be fined, we or our investigators may be precluded from conducting any ongoing or any future clinical trials, the government may refuse to approve our marketing applications or allow us to manufacture or market our products, and we may be criminally prosecuted.

The successful development of biopharmaceuticals is highly uncertain.

Successful development of biopharmaceuticals is highly uncertain and is dependent on numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. Products that appear promising in the early phases of development may fail to reach the market for several reasons including:

- Pre-clinical study results that may show the product to be less effective than desired (e.g., the study failed to meet its primary objectives) or to have harmful or problematic side effects;

- Failure to receive the necessary regulatory approvals or a delay in receiving such approvals. Among other things, such delays may be caused by slow enrollment in clinical studies, length of time to achieve study endpoints, additional time requirements for data analysis, or BLA preparation, discussions with the FDA, an FDA request for additional pre-clinical or clinical data, or unexpected safety or manufacturing issues.
- Manufacturing costs, pricing or reimbursement issues, or other factors that make the product uneconomical; and
- The proprietary rights of others and their competing products and technologies that may prevent the product from being commercialized.

Success in pre-clinical and early clinical studies does not ensure that large-scale clinical studies will be successful. Clinical results are frequently susceptible to varying interpretations that may delay, limit or prevent regulatory approvals. The length of time necessary to complete clinical studies and to submit an application for marketing approval for a final decision by a regulatory authority varies significantly from one product to the next, and may be difficult to predict.

We must comply with significant government regulations.

The research and development, manufacture and marketing of human therapeutic and diagnostic products are subject to regulation, primarily by the FDA in the United States and by comparable authorities in other countries. These national agencies and other federal, state, local and foreign entities regulate, among other things, research and development activities (including testing in animals and in humans) and the testing, manufacturing, handling, labeling, storage, record keeping, approval, advertising and promotion of the products that we are developing. Noncompliance with applicable requirements can result in various adverse consequences, including, delay in approving or refusal to approve product licenses or other applications, suspension or termination of clinical investigations, revocation of approvals previously granted, fines, criminal prosecution, recall or seizure of products, injunctions against shipping products and total or partial suspension of production and/or refusal to allow a company to enter into governmental supply contracts.

The process of obtaining requisite FDA approval has historically been costly and time consuming. Current FDA requirements for a new human drug or biological product to be marketed in the United States include: (1) the successful conclusion of pre-clinical laboratory and animal tests, if appropriate, to gain preliminary information on the product's safety; (2) filing with the FDA of an Investigational New Drug Application ("INDA"), to conduct human clinical trials for drugs or biologics; (3) the successful completion of adequate and well-controlled human clinical investigations to establish the safety and efficacy of the product for its recommended use; and (4) filing by a Company and acceptance and approval by the FDA of a New Drug Application ("NDA") for a drug product or a Biological License Application ("BLA") for a biological product to allow commercial distribution of the drug or biologic. A delay in one or more of the procedural steps outlined above could be harmful to us in terms of getting our product candidates through clinical testing and to market.

We can provide no assurance that the Advaxis products will obtain regulatory approval or that the results of clinical studies will be favorable.

The testing, marketing and manufacturing of any product will require the approval of the FDA. We cannot predict with any certainty the amount of time necessary to obtain such FDA approval and whether any such approval will ultimately be granted. Preclinical and clinical trials may reveal that one or more products is ineffective or unsafe, in which event further development of such products could be seriously delayed or terminated. Moreover, obtaining

approval for certain products may require the testing on human subjects of substances whose effects on humans are not fully understood or documented. Delays in obtaining FDA or any other necessary regulatory approvals of any proposed product and failure to receive such approvals would have an adverse effect on the product's potential commercial success and on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, it is possible that a product may be found to be ineffective or unsafe due to conditions or facts which arise after development has been completed and regulatory approvals have been obtained. In this event, we may be required to withdraw such product from the market. To the extent that our success will depend on any regulatory approvals from governmental authorities outside of the United States which perform roles similar to that of the FDA, uncertainties similar to those stated above will also exist. See "Business - Governmental Regulation".

We rely upon patents to protect our technology. We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights and we may be liable for infringing the intellectual property rights of others.

Our ability to compete effectively will depend on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies, including the Listeria System, and the proprietary technology of others with which we have entered into licensing agreements. We have licensed eight patents and 12 patent applications from Penn. Further, we rely on a combination of trade secrets and nondisclosure, and other contractual agreements and technical measures to protect our rights in the technology. We depend upon confidentiality agreements with our officers, employees, consultants, and subcontractors to maintain the proprietary nature of the technology. These measures may not afford us sufficient or complete protection, and others may independently develop technology similar to ours, otherwise avoid the confidentiality agreements, or produce patents that would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. Such competitive events, technologies and patents may limit our ability to raise funds, prevent other companies from collaborating with us, and in certain cases prevent us from further developing our technology due to third party patent blocking right. Such competitive events, technologies and patents may limit our ability to raise funds, prevent other companies from collaborating with us, and in certain cases prevent us from further developing our technology due to third party patent blocking right.

We believe that our technology and the technology licensed from Penn do not infringe the rights of others; however, we cannot assure you that the technology licensed from Penn will not, in the future be found to infringe upon the rights of others. We have become aware of a public company, Cerus Corporation, which has issued a press release claiming to have a proprietary Listeria-based approach to a cancer vaccine. We believe that through our exclusive license with Penn of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,830,702, 6,051,237 and 6,565,852, we have the earliest known and dominant patent position for the use of recombinant Listeria monocytogenes expressing proteins or tumor antigens as a vaccine for the treatment of infectious diseases and tumors. Based on searches of publicly available databases, we do not believe that Cerus or The University of California Berkeley (which is where Cerus' consulting scientist works) or any other third party owns any published Listeria patents or has any issued patent claims that might materially negatively affect our freedom to operate our business (as currently contemplated to be operated) in the field of Listeria monocytogenes. For more information about Cerus Corporation and its claims with respect to listeria-based technology, you should visit their web site at www.cerus.com or to view its publicly filed documents, www.sec.gov. Others may assert infringement claims against us, and should we be found to infringe upon their patents, or otherwise impermissibly utilize their intellectual property, our ability to continue to use our technology or the licensed technology could be materially restricted or prohibited. If this event occurs, we may be required to obtain licenses from the holders of our intellectual property, enter into royalty agreements or redesign our products so as not to utilize this intellectual property, each of which may prove to be uneconomical or otherwise impossible. Licenses or royalty agreements required in order for us to use this technology may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. These claims could result in litigation, which could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Such competitive events, technologies and patents may limit our ability to raise funds, prevent other companies from collaborating with us, and in certain cases prevent us from further developing our technology due to third party patent blocking right. See "Business—Patents and Licenses". See **"Business—Patents and Licenses"**.

We are dependent upon our license agreement with Penn, as well as proprietary technology of others.

The manufacture and sale of any products developed by us will involve the use of processes, products or information, the rights to certain of which are owned by others. Although we have obtained licenses with regard to the use of Penn's patents as described herein and certain of such processes, products and information of others, we can provide no assurance that such licenses will not be terminated or expire during critical periods, that we will be able to obtain licenses for other rights which may be important to us, or, if obtained, that such licenses will be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are unable to maintain and/or obtain licenses, we may have to develop alternatives to avoid infringing or the patents of others, potentially causing increased costs and delays in product development and introduction or preclude the development, manufacture, or sale of planned products. Some of our licenses provide for limited periods of exclusivity that require minimum license fees and payments and/or may be extended only with the consent of the licensor. We can provide no assurance that we will be able to meet these minimum license fees in the future or that these third parties will grant extensions on any or all such licenses. This same restriction may be contained in licenses obtained in the future. Additionally, we can provide no assurance that the patents underlying any licenses will be valid and enforceable. Furthermore, we call to your attention that in 2001 an issue arose regarding the inventorship of U.S. Patent 6,565,852 and U.S. Patent Application No. 09/537,642 of Penn. These patent rights are included in the patent rights licensed by us from Penn. It is contemplated by GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals PLC ("GSK") Penn and us that the issue will be resolved through: (1) a correction of inventorship to add certain GSK inventors, (2) where necessary and appropriate, an assignment of GSK's possible rights under these patent rights to Penn, and (3) a sublicense from us to GSK. To date, this arrangement has not been finalized and we cannot assure that this issue will ultimately be resolved in the manner described above. See "Business - Patents and Licenses". To the extent any products developed by us are based on licensed technology, royalty payments on the licenses will reduce our gross profit from such product sales and may render the sales of such products uneconomical. See "Business - Corporate Partnerships and Agreements".

We have no manufacturing, sales, marketing or distribution capability and we must rely upon third parties for such.

We do not intend to create facilities to manufacture our products and therefore are dependent upon third parties to do so. We currently have an agreement with Cobra Manufacturing for production of our vaccines in small quantities for research and development purposes. We are negotiating with Cobra to produce large quantities of our vaccines for trials purposes, but no definitive agreement has been reached with them. Our reliance on third parties for the manufacture of our products creates a dependency that could severely disrupt our research and development, our clinical testing, and ultimately our sales and marketing efforts if the source of such supply prove to be unreliable or unavailable. If the contracted manufacturing source is unreliable or unavailable, we may not be able to replace the development of our product candidates, including the clinical testing program, could not go forward and our entire business plan could fail.

If we are unable to establish or manage strategic collaborations in the future, our revenue and product development may be limited.

Our strategy includes eventual substantial reliance upon strategic collaborations for marketing and commercialization of Lovaxin C, and we may rely even more on strategic collaborations for research, development, marketing and commercialization of our other product candidates. To date, we have not entered into any strategic collaborations with third parties capable of providing these services although we have been heavily reliant upon third party outsourcing for our research and development activities. In addition, we have not yet marketed or sold any of our product candidates or entered into successful collaborations for these services in order to ultimately commercialize our product candidates. Establishing strategic collaborations is difficult and time-consuming. Our discussion with potential collaborators may not lead to the establishment of collaborations on favorable terms, if at all. For example, potential collaborators may reject collaborations based upon their assessment of our financial, regulatory or intellectual property position. If we successfully establish new collaborations, these relationships may never result in the

successful development or commercialization of our product candidates or the generation of sales revenue. To the extent that we enter into co-promotion or other collaborative arrangements, our product revenues are likely to be lower than if we directly marketed and sold any products that we may develop.

Management of our relationships with our collaborators will require:

- significant time and effort from our management team;
- coordination of our research and development programs with the research and development priorities of our collaborators; and
- effective allocation of our resources to multiple projects.

If we continue to enter into research and development collaborations at the early phases of product development, our success will in part depend on the performance of our corporate collaborators. We will not directly control the amount or timing of resources devoted by our corporate collaborators to activities related to our product candidates. Our corporate collaborators may not commit sufficient resources to our research and development programs or the commercialization, marketing or distribution of our product candidates. If any corporate collaborator fails to commit sufficient resources, our preclinical or clinical development programs related to this collaboration could be delayed or terminated. Also, our collaborators may pursue existing or other development-stage products or alternative technologies in preference to those being developed in collaboration with us. Finally, if we fail to make required milestone or royalty payments to our collaborators or to observe other obligations in our agreements with them, our collaborators may have the right to terminate those agreements.

We may incur substantial liabilities from any product liability claims if our insurance coverage for those claims is inadequate.

We face an inherent risk of product liability exposure related to the testing of our product candidates in human clinical trials, and will face an even greater risk if the product candidates are sold commercially. An individual may bring a liability claim against us if one of the product candidates causes, or merely appears to have caused, an injury. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against the product liability claim, we will incur substantial liabilities. Regardless of merit or eventual outcome, liability claims may result in:

- decreased demand for our product candidates,
- injury to our reputation,
- withdrawal of clinical trial participants,
- costs of related litigation,
- substantial monetary awards to patients or other claimants,
- loss of revenues,
- the inability to commercialize product candidates, and

- increased difficulty in raising required additional funds in the private and public capital markets.

We currently do not have product liability insurance. We intend to obtain insurance coverage and to expand such coverage to include the sale of commercial products if marketing approval is obtained for any of our product candidates. However, insurance coverage is increasingly expensive. We may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost and we may not be able to obtain insurance coverage that will be adequate to satisfy any liability that may arise.

We may incur significant costs complying with environmental laws and regulations.

We will use hazardous materials, including chemicals and biological agents and compounds that could be dangerous to human health and safety or the environment. As appropriate, we will store these materials and wastes resulting from their use at our or our outsourced laboratory facility pending their ultimate use or disposal. We will contract with a third party to properly dispose of these materials and wastes. We will be subject to a variety of federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, generation, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and wastes. We may also incur significant costs complying with environmental laws and regulations adopted in the future.

If we use biological and hazardous materials in a manner that causes injury, we may be liable for damages.

Our research and development and manufacturing activities will involve the use of biological and hazardous materials. Although we believe our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials will comply with federal, state and local laws and regulations, we cannot entirely eliminate the risk of accidental injury or contamination from the use, storage, handling or disposal of these materials. We do not carry specific biological or hazardous waste insurance coverage, workers compensation or property and casualty and general liability insurance policies which include coverage for damages and fines arising from biological or hazardous waste exposure or contamination. Accordingly, in the event of contamination or injury, we could be held liable for damages or penalized with fines in an amount exceeding our resources, and our clinical trials or regulatory approvals could be suspended or terminated.

We need to attract and retain highly skilled personnel; we may be unable to effectively manage growth with our limited resources.

At the date of this prospectus, we have three employees. We intend to expand our operations and staff materially. Our new employees will include a number of key managerial, technical, financial, research and development and operations personnel who will not have been fully integrated into our operations. We expect the expansion of our business to place a significant strain on our limited managerial, operational and financial resources. We will be required to expand our operational and financial systems significantly and to expand, train and manage our work force in order to manage the expansion of our operations. Our failure to fully integrate our new employees into our operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel is critical to our operations and expansion. We face competition for these types of personnel from other technology companies and more established organizations, many of which have significantly larger operations and greater financial, technical, human and other resources than we have. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel on a timely basis, on competitive terms, or at all. If we are not successful in attracting and retaining these personnel, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations will be materially adversely affected. In such circumstances we may be unable to conduct certain research and development programs, unable to adequately manage our clinical trials of Lovaxin C and other products, and unable to adequately address the management needs of the Company. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations”, “Business -

Strategy”, and “Business--Employees.”

16

We depend upon our senior management and key consultants and their loss or unavailability could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

We depend upon the efforts and abilities of our senior executive, as well as the services of several key consultants, including Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D. The loss or unavailability of the services of any of these individuals for any significant period of time could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. We have not obtained, do not own, nor are we the beneficiary of, key-person life insurance. See “Management—Employment Agreements”.

Risks Related to the Biotechnology / Biopharmaceutical Industry

The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapid technological developments and a high degree of competition. We may be unable to compete with more substantial enterprises.

The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapid technological developments and a high degree of competition. Competition in the biopharmaceutical industry is based significantly on scientific and technological factors. These factors include the availability of patent and other protection for technology and products, the ability to commercialize technological developments and the ability to obtain governmental approval for testing, manufacturing and marketing. We compete with specialized biopharmaceutical firms in the United States, Europe and elsewhere, as well as a growing number of large pharmaceutical companies that are applying biotechnology to their operations. Many biopharmaceutical companies have focused their development efforts in the human therapeutics area, including cancer. Many major pharmaceutical companies have developed or acquired internal biotechnology capabilities or made commercial arrangements with other biopharmaceutical companies. These companies, as well as academic institutions and governmental agencies and private research organizations, also compete with us in recruiting and retaining highly qualified scientific personnel and consultants. Our ability to compete successfully with other companies in the pharmaceutical field will also depend to a considerable degree on the continuing availability of capital to us.

We are aware of certain products under development or manufactured by competitors that are used for the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of certain diseases we have targeted for product development. Various companies are developing biopharmaceutical products that potentially directly compete with our product candidates even though their approach to such treatment is different. Several companies, such as Cerus Corporation, in particular, Dandreon Corporation and CancerVax Corporation, are developing cancer vaccines which would be directly competitive with our product candidates. In addition, numerous other companies, many of which have greater financial resources than we do, are actively engaged in the research and development of cancer vaccines, and are in Stage II and Stage III Testing of such products. Such companies include: Antigenics, Inc.; Avi BioPharma, Inc.; Biomira, Inc.; Corixa Corporation; Dendreon Corporation; Epimmune, Inc.; Genzyme Corp.; Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Vical Incorporated; CancerVax Corporation; Genitope Corporation; and Xcyte Therapies, Inc.

We expect that our products under development and in clinical trials will address major markets within the cancer sector. Our competition will be determined in part by the potential indications for which drugs are developed and ultimately approved by regulatory authorities. Additionally, the timing of market introduction of some of our potential products or of competitors' products may be an important competitive factor. Accordingly, the relative speed with which we can develop products, complete pre-clinical testing, clinical trials and approval processes and supply commercial quantities to market are expected to be important competitive factors. We expect that competition among products approved for sale will be based on various factors, including product efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price and patent position. See “Business - Research and Development Programs” and “Business - Competition”.

Risks Related to the Securities Markets and Investments in our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may be volatile.

The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially. The price of the common stock that will prevail in the market after the sale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders may be higher or lower than the price you have paid, depending on many factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. These fluctuations could cause you to lose part or all of your investment in our common stock. Those factors that could cause fluctuations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- fluctuations in stock market prices and trading volumes of similar companies;
- actual or anticipated changes in our earnings or fluctuations in our operating results or in the expectations of securities analysts;
 - general economic conditions and trends;
 - major catastrophic events;
 - sales of large blocks of our stock;
 - departures of key personnel;
- changes in the regulatory status of our product candidates, including results of our clinical trials;
 - events affecting Penn or any future collaborators;
- announcements of new products or technologies, commercial relationships or other events by us or our competitors;
 - regulatory developments in the United States and other countries;
- failure of our common stock to be listed quoted on the Nasdaq Small Cap Market, American Stock Exchange, OTC Bulletin Board or other national market system;
 - changes in accounting principles; and
- discussion of us or our stock price by the financial and scientific press and in online investor communities.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Due to the potential volatility of our stock price, we may therefore be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

If additional authorized shares of our common stock available for issuance or shares eligible for future sale were introduced into the market, it could hurt our stock price.

We are authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of common stock. As of March 31, 2005, there were an aggregate of 59,374,162 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding on a fully diluted basis. In addition, 2,341,198 shares of our common stock may be issued upon the exercise of currently outstanding stock options and 20,509,220 shares of common stock may be issued upon the exercise of current outstanding warrants. We are unable to estimate the amount, timing or nature of future sales of outstanding common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of the common stock in the public market by these holders or perceptions that such sales may take place may lower the common stock's market price.

Currently, holders of 15,597,723 shares of our common stock are subject to a standstill agreement. Pursuant to the standstill agreement, such holders agree not to effect any sale, transfer or distribution of his, her or its equity securities in us, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for such securities, during the period from the November 12, 2004 until the earlier of (i) the date that this registration statement has been filed with and declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and (ii) the first year anniversary of the Private Placement, unless (a) such sale, transfer or distribution is approved in writing by a majority of the investors in the Private Placement, and (b) the transferee of such sold, transferred or distributed securities agrees in writing to be bound by the terms of the standstill agreement to the same extent as if they had originally been a party hereto.

Our common stock is considered to be “penny stock”.

Our common stock may be deemed to be “penny stock” as that term is defined in Rule 3a51-1, promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Penny stocks are stocks:

- with a price of less than \$5.00 per share;
- that are not traded on a “recognized” national exchange;
- whose prices are not quoted on the NASDAQ automated quotation system; or
- of issuers with net tangible assets less than \$2,000,000 (if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years) or \$5,000,000 (if in continuous operation for less than three years), or with average revenue of less than \$6,000,000 for the last three years.

Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act and Rule 15g-2 promulgated thereunder require broker-dealers dealing in penny stocks to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks and to obtain a manually signed and dated written receipt of the document before effecting any transaction in a “penny stock” for the investor’s account. We urge potential investors to obtain and read this disclosure carefully before purchasing any shares that are deemed to be “penny stock.”

Rule 15g-9 promulgated under the Exchange Act requires broker-dealers in penny stocks to approve the account of any investor for transactions in such stocks before selling any “penny stock” to that investor. This procedure requires the broker-dealer to:

- obtain from the investor information about his or her financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives;
- reasonably determine, based on that information, that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the investor and that the investor has enough knowledge and experience to be able to evaluate the risks of “penny stock” transactions;
- provide the investor with a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker-dealer made his or her determination; and
- receive a signed and dated copy of the statement from the investor, confirming that it accurately reflects the investor’s financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives.

Compliance with these requirements may make it harder for investors in our common stock to resell their shares to third parties. Accordingly, our common stock should only be purchased by investors, who understand that such investment is a long-term and illiquid investment, and are capable of and prepared to bear the risk of holding the common stock for an indefinite period of time.

We may incur increased costs as a result of recently enacted and proposed changes in laws and regulations relating to corporate governance matters.

Recently enacted and proposed changes in the laws and regulations affecting public companies, including the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules adopted or proposed by the SEC and by the Nasdaq Stock Market, will result in increased costs to us as we evaluate the implications of these laws and regulations and respond to their requirements. These laws and regulations could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers. We are presently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these laws and regulations and cannot predict or estimate the amount or timing of additional costs we may incur to respond to their requirements.

A limited public trading market may cause volatility in the price of our common stock.

We have applied to have our common stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotation of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board does not assure that a meaningful, consistent and liquid trading market currently exists, and in recent years such market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of many smaller companies like us. Our common stock is thus subject to this volatility. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock, or the perception that such sales might occur, could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock and our stock price may decline substantially in a short time and our shareholders could suffer losses or be unable to liquidate their holdings.

There is no assurance of an established public trading market.

A regular trading market for our common stock may not be established or sustained in the future. The NASD has enacted recent changes that limit quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board to securities of issuers that are current in their reports filed with the SEC. The effect on the OTC Bulletin Board of these rule changes and other proposed changes cannot be determined at this time. The OTC Bulletin Board is an inter-dealer, over-the-counter market that provides significantly less liquidity than the NASDAQ Stock Market. Quotes for stocks included on the OTC Bulletin Board are not listed in the financial sections of newspapers as are those for the NASDAQ Stock Market. Therefore, prices for securities traded solely on the OTC Bulletin Board may be difficult to obtain and holders of common stock may be unable to resell their securities at or near their original offering price or at any price. Market prices for our common stock will be influenced by a number of factors, including:

- The issuance of new equity securities pursuant to a future offering;
- Changes in interest rates;
- Competitive developments, including announcements by competitors of new products or services or significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

- Variations in quarterly operating results
- Change in financial estimates by securities analysts;

- The depth and liquidity of the market for our common stock;
- Investor perceptions of our company and the technologies industries generally; and
- General economic and other national conditions.

We have applied to have our common stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. In addition we are subject to a covenant to use our best efforts to apply to be listed on the American Stock Exchange or quoted on the Nasdaq National Stock Market. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in obtaining approval for such applications.

We may not be able to achieve secondary trading of our stock in certain states because our common stock is not nationally traded.

Because our common stock is not approved for trading on the Nasdaq National Market or listed for trading on a national securities exchange, our common stock is subject to the securities laws of the various states and jurisdictions of the United States in addition to federal securities law. This regulation covers any primary offering we might attempt and all secondary trading by our stockholders. While we intend to take appropriate steps to register our common stock or qualify for exemptions for our common stock, in all of the states and jurisdictions of the United States, if we fail to do so the investors in those jurisdictions where we have not taken such steps may not be allowed to purchase our stock or those who presently hold our stock may not be able to resell their shares without substantial effort and expense. These restrictions and potential costs could be significant burdens on our stockholders.

Our executive officers, directors and principal stockholders control our business and may make decisions that are not in our best interests.

Our officers, directors and principal stockholders, and their affiliates, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately 63.79% of the outstanding shares of our common stock on a fully diluted basis. As a result, such persons, acting together, have the ability to substantially influence all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and to control our management and affairs. Accordingly, such concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our business, even if such a transaction would be beneficial to other stockholders.

Sales of additional equity securities may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and your rights in us may be reduced.

The Selling Stockholders hereunder have the right to register securities for resale that they hold pursuant to registration rights agreements. We expect to continue to incur product development and selling, general and administrative costs, and in order to satisfy our funding requirements, we will need to sell additional equity securities, which may be subject to similar registration rights; provided, that the Selling Stockholders consent to such registration rights. The sale or the proposed sale of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public markets may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and our stock price may decline substantially. Our stockholders may experience substantial dilution and a reduction in the price that they are able to obtain upon sale of their shares. Also, any new equity securities issued may have greater rights, preferences or privileges than our existing common stock.

Additional authorized shares of common stock available for issuance may adversely affect the market.

We are authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of our common stock. As of January 31, 2005, we had 36,690,056 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, excluding shares issuable upon exercise of our outstanding warrants and options. As of January 31, 2005, we had outstanding 2,182,894 options to purchase shares of our common stock at a weighted exercise price of \$0.40 per share and outstanding warrants to purchase 20,302,582 shares of our common stock, with exercise prices ranging from \$0.1952 to \$0.40 per share. Pursuant to our 2004 Stock Option Plan, 2,381,525 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance under the plan. To the extent the shares of common stock are issued or options and warrants are exercised, holders of our common stock will experience dilution. In addition, in the event of any future financing of equity securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable for, common stock, holders of our common stock may experience dilution.

Shares eligible for future sale may adversely affect the market.

From time to time, certain of our stockholders may be eligible to sell all or some of their shares of common stock by means of ordinary brokerage transactions in the open market pursuant to Rule 144 (“Rule 144”) promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act of 1933”), subject to certain limitations. In general, pursuant to Rule 144, a stockholder (or stockholders whose shares are aggregated) who has satisfied a one-year holding period may, under certain circumstances, sell within any three-month period a number of securities which does not exceed the greater of 1% of the then outstanding shares of common stock or the average weekly trading volume of the class during the four calendar weeks prior to such sale. Rule 144 also permits, under certain circumstances, the sale of securities, without any limitations, by a non-affiliate of our company who has satisfied a two-year holding period. Any substantial sale of our common stock pursuant to Rule 144 or pursuant to any resale prospectus may have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

Holders of 17,734,165 shares of our common stock and 2,808,434 shares of our common stock underlying exercisable warrants are subject to a standstill agreement. Pursuant to the standstill agreement, such holders agree not to effect any sale, transfer or distribution of his, her or its equity securities in us, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for such securities, during the period from the November 12, 2004 until the earlier of (i) the date that this registration statement has been filed with and declared effective by the SEC and (ii) the first year anniversary of the Private Placement, unless (a) such sale, transfer or distribution is approved in writing by a majority of the investors in the Private Placement, and (b) the transferee of such sold, transferred or distributed securities agrees in writing to be bound by the terms of the standstill agreement to the same extent as if they had originally been a party hereto.

An aggregate of 56,320,644 shares of common stock are being registered with the SEC in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. These shares would otherwise be eligible for future sale under Rule 144 after passage of the minimum one year holding period for holders who are not officers, directors or affiliates of the Company. The registration and subsequent sales of such shares of common stock will likely have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock when it commences to trade.

We are able to issue shares of preferred stock with rights superior to those of holders of our common stock. Such issuances can dilute the tangible net book value of shares of our common stock.

Our Articles of Incorporation provide for the authorization of 5,000,000 shares of “blank check” preferred stock. Pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation, our Board of Directors is authorized to issue such “blank check” preferred stock with rights that are superior to the rights of stockholders of our common stock, at a purchase price then approved by our Board of Directors, which purchase price may be substantially lower than the market price of shares of our common stock, without stockholder approval.

We do not intend to pay dividends.

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our securities. We currently intend to retain our earnings for funding growth and, therefore, do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

23

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. These statements include, but are not limited to:

- statements as to the anticipated timing of clinical studies and other business developments;
- statements as to the development of new products;
- expectations as to the adequacy of our cash balances to support our operations for specified periods of time and as to the nature and level of cash expenditures; and
- expectations as to the market opportunities for our products, as well as our ability to take advantage of those opportunities.

These statements may be found in the sections of this prospectus entitled “Prospectus Summary,” “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations”, and “Business,” as well as in this prospectus generally. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including all the risks discussed in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus.

In addition, statements that use the terms “can,” “continue,” “could,” “may,” “potential,” “predicts,” “should,” “will,” “believe,” “plan,” “intend,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “scheduled” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements in this prospectus reflect our current views about future events and are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Forward-looking statements do not guarantee future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results will differ, and may differ materially, from projected results as a result of certain risks and uncertainties. The risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, those described under “Risk Factors” and those detailed from time to time in our filings with the SEC, and include, among others, the following:

- Our limited operating history and ability to continue as a going concern;
- Our ability to successfully develop and commercialize products based on our therapies and the Listeria System;
- A lengthy approval process and the uncertainty of FDA and other government regulatory requirements may have a material adverse effect on our ability to commercialize our applications;
- Clinical trials may fail to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of our applications or therapies, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to obtain government regulatory approval;
- The degree and nature of our competition;
- Our ability to employ and retain qualified employees; and

- The other factors referenced in this prospectus, including, without limitation, under the section entitled “Risk Factors”, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations”, and Business”.

These risks are not exhaustive. Other sections of this prospectus may include additional factors which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or to the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. These forward-looking statements are made only as of the date of this prospectus. Except for our ongoing obligation to disclose material information as required by federal securities laws, we do not intend to update you concerning any future revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders, but we will receive funds from the exercise of warrants held by selling stockholders, if exercised for cash.

MARKET FOR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Prior to March 31, 2005, there is no record of any quotes in the Pink Sheets or OTC Bulletin Board and according to our records no public sales of our securities have occurred.

At March 31, 2005, there were approximately 84 holders of our common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not declared nor paid any cash dividend on our common stock, and we currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business, and we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The decision whether to pay cash dividends on our common stock will be made by our Board of Directors, in their discretion, and will depend on our financial condition, operating results, capital requirements and other factors that our Board of Directors considers significant.

DILUTION

We are only registering shares of common stock already outstanding and held by selling stockholders under this prospectus. As such, purchasers of shares of common stock sold under this prospectus shall not experience any immediate dilution as a result of or upon such purchase.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth as of January 31, 2005, our actual capitalization. This table should be read in conjunction with the information contained in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Actual (Unaudited)
Long-term debt	\$ 230,000
Stockholders’ equity (deficit):	
Common stock	36,690
Additional paid in capital	4,830,116
Deferred compensation	-----
Retained earnings (deficit)	(\$1,903,996)
Total stockholders equity	\$ 2,962,810
Total capitalization	\$ 3,192,810*

* Not including short term payables.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF ADVAXIS

On November 12, 2004, we acquired Advaxis, Inc., a Delaware corporation through the Share Exchange. The transaction was accounted for as a reverse acquisition whereby Advaxis became acquiror for accounting purposes. Accordingly, the historical financial statements of Advaxis will be our financial statements for reporting purposes. Advaxis, Inc has changed its fiscal year to October 31st and as a result is providing herein its audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and for the ten months ended October 31, 2004.

The following condensed statement of operations data for the period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to December 31, 2002, the year ended December 31, 2003, the ten months ended October 31, 2004 and the selected balance sheet data at December 31, 2002 and 2003, and at October 31, 2004 are derived from Advaxis' financial statements and the related notes, audited by Goldstein Golub Kessler LLP, Certified Public Accountants, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 500, New York, NY 10036-2602, Advaxis' independent registered public accounting firm. The financial statements and the related notes as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 and for periods ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and the ten months ended October 31, 2004 are included elsewhere herein. The selected unaudited statement of operations data for the ten months ended October 31, 2003, and the unaudited selected statement of operations data for the three months ended January 31, 2004 and 2005, and the unaudited consolidated selected balance sheet data at January 31, 2005, are derived from Advaxis' unaudited financial statements, which have been prepared on a basis consistent with Advaxis' audited financial statements and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of Advaxis' financial position and results of operations. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the entire year. The following data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations" and our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to December 31,	Year ended December 31,	Ten Months Ended October 31,	Three Months Ended January 31, (unaudited)		
Statement of Operations Data:	2002	2003	Unaudited 2003	2004	2004	2005
Total operating expenses	\$ 167,902	\$ 897,076	821,725	650,310	\$ 132,241	\$ 245,126
Interest expense (income)	--	17,190	7,288	4,229	10,655	2,968
Other income	966	4,521	4,106	116,462	(430)	(2,739)
Provision for income taxes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Net loss	\$ (166,936)	\$ (909,745)	(825,907)	(538,076)	\$ (142,466)	\$ (245,355)
Loss per Share Information:						
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	(0.05)	\$ (0.04)	(0.01)	\$ (0.01)

Balance Sheet Data:	December	December	October 31	January 31,
	31,	31,		(unaudited)
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 204,382	\$ 47,160	\$ 32,279	\$ 3,217,430
Intangible assets	--	\$ 277,243	\$ 469,803	\$ 666,447
Total assets	\$ 204,382	\$ 324,403	\$ 502,083	\$ 3,886,327
Total liabilities	\$ 125,825	\$ 1,131,138	\$ 1,841,579	\$ 923,517
Stockholders' equity (deficiency)	78,557	(806,735)	\$ (1,339,496)	2,962,810

27

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND PLAN OF OPERATIONS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations and other portions of this prospectus contain forward-looking information that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by the forward-looking information. Factors that may cause such differences include, but are not limited to, availability and cost of financial resources, product demand, market acceptance and other factors discussed in this prospectus under the heading "Risk Factors". This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We are a biotechnology company utilizing multiple mechanisms of immunity with the intent to develop cancer vaccines that are more effective and safer than existing vaccines. We believe that by using our licensed Listeria System to engineer a live attenuated Listeria monocytogenes bacteria to secrete a protein sequence containing a tumor-specific antigen, we will force the body's immune system to process and recognize the antigen as if it were foreign, creating the immune response needed to attack the cancer. The licensed Listeria System, developed at Penn over the past 10 years, provides a scientific basis for believing that this therapeutic approach induces a significant immune response to the tumor. Accordingly, we believe that the Listeria System is a broadly enabling platform technology that can be applied in many cancers, infectious diseases and auto-immune disorders.

Our therapeutic approach is based upon, and we have obtained an exclusive license with respect to, the innovative work of Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D., Professor of Microbiology at Penn involving the creation of genetically engineered Listeria that stimulate the innate immune system and induce an antigen-specific immune response involving humoral and cellular components.

We have focused our initial development efforts on six lead compounds and anticipate commencing a Phase I clinical study of Lovaxin C, a potential cervical and neck cancer vaccine, in the first quarter of 2005. See "Business - Research and Development Program".

We were originally incorporated in the state of Colorado on June 5, 1987 under the name Great Expectations, Inc. We were administratively dissolved January 1, 1997 and reinstated June 18, 1998 under the name Great Expectations and Associates, Inc. In 1999, we became a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We were a publicly-traded "shell" company in November 2004 without any business. On November 12, 2004, we acquired Advaxis through the Share Exchange, as a result of which Advaxis become our wholly-owned subsidiary and our sole operating company. For financial reporting purposes, we have treated the Share Exchange as a recapitalization. As a result of the foregoing as well as the fact that the Share Exchange is treated as a recapitalization of Advaxis rather than as a business combination, the historical financial statements of Advaxis became our historical financial statements after the Share Exchange.

On November 12, 2004, December 8, 2004 and January 4, 2005, we closed a private offering of an aggregate of 11,334,495 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 11,334,495 shares of our common stock resulting in aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$3,253,000. Such offering was solely to "accredited investors", as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, through the Placement Agent. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources".

On November 12, 2004 we converted \$595,000 of aggregate principal promissory notes plus accrued interest outstanding into an aggregate of 2,136,441 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 2,223,549 shares of our common stock.

On January 12, 2005, we closed a private offering of 3,832,753 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 3,832,753 shares of our common stock resulting in aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$1,100,000. Such offering was to a single “accredited investor”, as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Plan of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources”.

To date we have been in the development stage. During the year ended December 31, 2003 and the three months ended January 31, 2005, we had no customers and focused our efforts on research and development related to our product candidates, capital raising and formation, and activities relating to the Share Exchange. During these periods, our net loss was \$909,745 and \$245,355, respectively. As of December 31, 2003 and January 31, 2005, we had a working capital (deficit) of (\$997,184) and \$2,523,913, respectively and an accumulated deficit of \$1,076,861 and 1,903,996, respectively.

Plan of Operations

We intend to use the proceeds of the Private Placement closed on November 12, 2004, December 8, 2004 and January 4, 2005 and the proceeds of the offering closed on January 12, 2005 to conduct a Phase I clinical trial in cervical cancer using Lovaxin C, one of our lead product candidates in development using our Listeria System. We intend to expand our research and development team and further the development of the product candidates. We also intend to deploy a portion of the funds in expanding our manufacturing capabilities and in strategic activities. Our corporate staff will be responsible for the general and administrative activities.

During the next 12 to 24 months, we anticipate that our strategic focus will be to achieve several objectives. Our foremost objectives are as follows and are further described under “Business - Strategy”:

- Initiate and complete phase I clinical study of Lovaxin C;
- Continue pre-clinical development of our products;
- Continue research to expand our technology platform.

Accounting Policies; Impact of Growth

Below is a brief description of basic accounting principles which we have adopted in determining our recognition of expenses, as well as a brief description of the effects that our management believes that our anticipated growth will have on our revenues and expenses in the future 12 months.

Revenues. We do not anticipate that we will record any material revenues during at least the year ending December 31, 2005. When we recognize revenues, we anticipate that the revenue sources will be principally comprised of grants and licensing fees.

Expenses. We recorded operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the ten months ended October 31, 2004 of \$897,076 and \$650,310, respectively.

The preparation of financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to

be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policy involves significant estimate and judgment. We amortize trademark and patent costs over their estimated useful lives. We may be required to adjust these lives based on advances in science and competitor actions. We review the recorded amounts of trademarks and patents at each period end to determine if their carrying amount is still recoverable based on expectations regarding potential licensing of the intangibles or sales of related products. Such an assessment, in the future, may result in a conclusion that the assets are impaired, with a corresponding charge against earnings.

Due to the limited nature of our operations, we do not identify any other accounting policies involving estimates or assumptions that are material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change, and where the impact of the estimates and assumptions on financial condition or operating performance is material.

In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, revenue from license fees and grants is recognized when the following criteria are met; persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the contract price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. In licensing arrangements, delivery does not occur for revenue recognition purposes until the license term begins. Nonrefundable upfront fees received in exchange for products delivered or services performed that do not represent the culmination of a separate earnings process will be deferred and recognized over the term of the agreement.

For revenue contracts that contain multiple elements, we will determine whether the contract includes multiple units of accounting in accordance with EITF No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables. Under that guidance, revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables are divided into separate units of accounting if the delivered item has value to the customer on a standalone basis and there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered item.

Research and Development. During the year ended December 31, 2003 and the ten months ended October 31, 2004, we recorded research and development expenses of \$491,508 and \$125,942, respectively. Such expenses were principally comprised of manufacturing scale up and process development, license fees, sponsored research and consulting. We recognize research and development expenses as incurred.

During the year ending December 31, 2005 and beyond, we anticipate that our research and development expenses will increase as a result of our expanded development and commercialization efforts related to clinical trials, product development, and development of strategic and other relationships that will be required ultimately for the licensing, manufacture and distribution of our product candidates. We regard four of our product candidates as major research and development projects. The timing, costs and risks of those projects are as follows:

Lovaxin C - Phase I trial Summary Information

- Cost incurred to date: approximately \$700,000
- Estimated future costs: \$1,000,000
- Anticipated completion date: second quarter of 2006
- Risks and uncertainties:
 - the FDA (or relevant foreign regulatory authority) may not approve the study
 - any adverse event in a patient in the trial
 - difficulty in recruiting patients
 - delays in the program

– strong side effects in patients in the trial

- Commencement of material cash flows:

– Unknown at this stage and dependent upon a licensing deal or pursuant to a marketing collaboration subject to regulatory approval to market and sell the product.

Lovaxin B - Phase I trial Summary Information

- Cost incurred to date: \$100,000

- Estimated future costs: \$1,800,000

- Anticipate completion dates: second quarter of 2007

- Risks and uncertainties:

- Obtaining favorable animal data
- Proving low toxicity in animals and obtaining favorable animal data
 - Manufacturing scale up to GMP level
- FDA (or foreign regulatory authority) may not approve the study
 - The occurrence of an adverse event in a patient
 - Delays in the program

- Commencement of material cash flows:

– Unknown at this stage, upon a licensing deal or pursuant to a marketing collaboration subject to regulatory approval to market and sell the product.

Lovaxin T - Phase I trial Summary Information

- Cost incurred to date: None

- Estimated future costs: \$1,500,000

- Anticipate completion dates: third quarter of 2007

- Risks and uncertainties:

- Obtaining favorable animal data
- Proving low toxicity in animals and obtaining favorable animal data
 - Manufacturing scale up to GMP levels
- FDA (or foreign regulatory authority) may not approve the study initiation
 - Adverse event in a patient in the program
 - Delays in the program

- Commencement of material cash flows:

– Unknown at this stage and dependent upon a licensing deal or pursuant to a marketing collaboration subject to regulatory approval to market and sell the product.

Lovaxin NY - Phase I trial Summary Information

· Cost incurred to date: \$100,000

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- Estimated future costs: Unknown at this stage.
- Anticipated completion dates: Unknown at this stage.
 - Risks and uncertainties:
 - Obtaining favorable animal data
 - Proving low toxicity in animals and obtaining favorable animal data
 - Manufacturing scale up to GMP levels
 - FDA (or foreign regulatory authority) may not approve the study
 - The occurrence of an adverse event in a patient in the program
 - Delays in the program
- Commencement of material cash flows:
 - Unknown at this stage and dependent upon a licensing deal or pursuant to a marketing collaboration subject to regulatory approval to market and sell the product.

General and Administrative Expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2003 and the ten months ended October 31, 2004, we recorded general and administrative expenses of \$405,568 and \$524,368, respectively. General and administrative costs primarily include the salaries for executive, finance, facilities, insurances, accounting and legal assistance, as well as other corporate and administrative functions that serve to support Advaxis' current and our future operations and provide an infrastructure to support this anticipated future growth. During the year ending December 31, 2005 and beyond, we anticipate that our general and administrative costs will increase due to the increased compliance requirements, including, without limitation, legal, accounting, and insurance expenses, arising out of complying with periodic reporting and other regulations applicable to public companies.

Interest Expense.