

FDA APPROVES
ATRALIN™ (tretinoin) GEL 0.05%
FROM CORIA LABORATORIES FOR ACNE VULGARIS

Ft. Worth, TX – July 31, 2007 – Coria Laboratories announced today that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has given approval for **Atralin™ (tretinoin) Gel 0.05%**, a new drug for use in the topical treatment of acne vulgaris.

Atralin™ Gel is the first and only tretinoin gel in a 0.05% strength indicated for the treatment of acne. Formulated in a water-based, alcohol-free vehicle, **Atralin™ Gel** contains a patented combination of ingredients that are known to hydrate and moisturize the skin, reducing the potential for irritation and dryness in acne patients.

In two randomized, controlled clinical trials, 674 subjects ranging in age from 10 to 65 were treated with **Atralin™ Gel**. There were no serious tretinoin-related adverse reactions by any patient in the treatment groups. The most common adverse reactions were mild to moderate irritation of the skin and occurred during the first weeks of treatment with **Atralin™ Gel**. Although the exact mode of action is unknown, current evidence suggests that topical tretinoin decreases cohesiveness of follicular epithelial cells with decreased microcomedo formation.

“We are very pleased with the FDA’s approval of Atralin,” said Stephen W. Clark, president of Coria Laboratories. “It is our belief that the efficacy of a tretinoin 0.05% gel, that has the potential to be less drying and irritating for some patients, may increase compliance with prescribed acne regimens and give dermatologists an important new tool to help patients of all ages.”

Please see attached full prescribing information for Atralin™ Gel

About Acne

Acne Vulgaris is an inflammatory disease of the skin, caused by changes in the pilosebaceous units (skin structures consisting of a hair follicle and its associated sebaceous gland). Acne lesions are commonly referred to as pimples, spots, or zits. Acne develops as a result of blockages in follicles. Hyperkeratinization and formation of a plug of keratin and sebum (a microcomedo) is the earliest change. Enlargement of sebaceous glands and an increase in sebum production occur with increased androgen (DHEA-S)

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About Acne continued:

production at adrenarche. Increased sebum production provides an environment for the overgrowth of *Propionibacterium acnes*.

About Tretinoin

Although the exact mode of action of tretinoin is unknown, current evidence suggests that the effectiveness of tretinoin in acne is due primarily to its ability to modify abnormal follicular keratinization. Comedones form in follicles with an excess of keratinized epithelial cells. Tretinoin promotes detachment of cornified cells and the enhanced shedding of corneocytes from the follicle. By increasing the mitotic activity of follicular epithelia, tretinoin also increases the turnover rate of thin, loosely-adherent corneocytes. Through these actions, the comedo contents are extruded and the formation of the microcomedo, the precursor lesion of acne vulgaris, is reduced. Additionally, tretinoin acts by modulating the proliferation and differentiation of epidermal cells. These effects are mediated by tretinoin's interaction with a family of nuclear retinoic acid receptors. Activation of these nuclear receptors causes changes in gene expression. The exact mechanisms whereby tretinoin-induced changes in gene expression regulate skin function are not understood

About Coria Laboratories

Coria Laboratories, Ltd. is a rapidly growing pharmaceutical company based in Fort Worth, Texas, that specializes in research, development, and marketing of branded prescription drugs and over-the-counter dermatology products. More information on Coria Laboratories is available by calling 866.819.9007, or by visiting www.corialabs.com.