

INVIVO THERAPEUTICS HOLDINGS CORP.

Form S-1/A

May 19, 2011

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 19, 2011

Registration No. 333-171998

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1

to

FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

INVIVO THERAPEUTICS HOLDINGS CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Nevada
(State or other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

3841
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
One Broadway, 14th Floor Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 475-1520

36-4528166
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

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Frank M. Reynolds Chief Executive Officer One Broadway, 14th Floor Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 475-1520

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Thomas B. Rosedale, Esq. BRL Law Group LLC 425 Boylston Street 3rd Floor Boston, MA 02116 (617) 399-6931

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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, 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, 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(c) under the Securities Act, 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, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.:

Large accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)
Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$.00001 par value per Share(1)	26,047,200	\$0.83(2)	\$21,619,176	\$2,510*

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- (1) Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act, this registration statement also covers such indeterminate number of additional shares of common stock as may be issuable with respect to the shares being registered hereunder as a result of any stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.
 - (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, and based on the average of the high and low prices of the Common Stock on May 17, 2011 as reported on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. in accordance with Rules 457(c) and 457(h) under the Securities Act of 1933.
- * Previously paid.

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.

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The information contained in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold 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 an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated May 19, 2011

26,047,200 Shares of Common Stock

INVIVO THERAPEUTICS HOLDINGS CORP.

This prospectus relates to the following offerings by certain of our stockholders and warrant holders, which we refer to as Selling Securityholders :

the resale of up to 12,848,600 shares of common stock purchased in a private placement;

the resale of up to 12,848,600 shares of common stock that are issuable on exercise of the investor warrants that were acquired in a private placement; and

the resale of up to 350,000 shares of common stock that are issuable on exercise of the new bridge warrants that were issued to warrant holders in connection with our recent merger.

Holders of the investor warrants and new bridge warrants may currently purchase one share of common stock for each warrant exercised. The exercise price and number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is subject to further adjustment in certain circumstances.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of these securities, although we will receive the exercise price for any warrants that are exercised. We are registering securities for resale by the Selling Securityholders, but that does not necessarily mean that they will sell any of the securities. Any securities sold by the Selling Securityholders will be offered at market or privately negotiated prices.

The investor warrants and the new bridge warrants are exercisable at \$1.40 per warrant and \$1.00 per warrant, respectively, at any time on or before the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance.

Our common stock is currently available for trading in the over-the-counter market and is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol NVIV . The last sale price of our common stock on May 17, 2011 was \$0.79.

These are speculative securities. Investing in our securities involves significant risks. You should purchase these securities only if you can afford a complete loss of your investment. See Risk Factors beginning on page 6.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2011.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information contained in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information contained in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read the more detailed information contained in this prospectus, including but not limited to, the risk factors beginning on page 6. References to we, us, our, or the Company refer to InVivo Therapeutics Holdings Corp., together, with its consolidated subsidiaries where applicable. The term ITHC refers to InVivo Therapeutics Holdings Corp. (f/k/a Design Source, Inc.), the Nevada corporation, before giving effect to the Merger, and the term InVivo refers to InVivo Therapeutics Corporation, the Delaware corporation, before giving effect to the Merger. All share amounts relating to our Common Stock contained in this prospectus give effect to a 2.02898 for 1 forward split of our shares of Common Stock, which was effected on October 22, 2010.

As the result of the Transactions (as defined below) and the change in business and operations of the Company from a shell company to a biotechnology company, a discussion of the past financial results of ITHC is not pertinent, and the financial results of InVivo, the acquirer, are considered the financial results of the Company on a historical and going-forward basis.

The Merger and Related Transactions

On October 4, 2010, we merged into our newly formed, wholly owned subsidiary, InVivo Therapeutics Holdings Corp. (ITHC). The sole purpose of this merger was to effect a change of our name from Design Source, Inc. to InVivo Therapeutics Holdings Corp. in anticipation of a business acquisition. Our common stock par value \$0.00001 per share (the Common Stock) was forward-split on a 2.02898 for 1 basis effective October 22, 2010.

On October 26, 2010, InVivo Therapeutics Acquisition Corp., our wholly-owned subsidiary, merged (the Merger) with and into InVivo Therapeutics Corporation, a Delaware corporation (InVivo). InVivo was the surviving corporation of that Merger. As a result of the Merger, we acquired the business of InVivo, and will continue the existing business operations of InVivo, as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Simultaneously with the Merger, all of the issued and outstanding shares of InVivo common stock converted, on a 13.7706 for 1 basis, into shares of our Common Stock. All of the issued and outstanding options to purchase shares of InVivo common stock, and the issued and outstanding Bridge Warrants (as defined below) to purchase shares of InVivo common stock, converted, respectively, into options (the New Options) and new bridge warrants (the New Bridge Warrants) to purchase shares of our Common Stock. The number of shares of Common Stock issuable under, and the price per share upon exercise of, the New Options and the New Bridge Warrants were calculated based on the terms of the original options and warrants of InVivo, as adjusted by the conversion ratio in the Merger, which is described in the Merger Agreement. The New Options will be administered under InVivo's 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, which the Company assumed and adopted in connection with the Merger.

An aggregate of 31,647,190 shares of Common Stock were issued to former InVivo stockholders and options for the purchase of 5,915,557 shares of Common Stock and New Bridge Warrants for the purchase of 600,000 shares of Common Stock were issued to holders of outstanding InVivo options and warrants. Our stockholders before the Merger, without giving effect to the Offering (as defined below), retained 6,999,981 shares of Common Stock.

The Merger was a reverse merger, and InVivo is deemed to be the acquirer and ongoing operating company. The Merger was recorded as a recapitalization of InVivo, equivalent to the issuance of common stock by InVivo for the net monetary assets of ITHC accompanied by a recapitalization. At the date of the Merger, the 6,999,981 outstanding ITHC shares are reflected as an issuance of InVivo common stock to the prior shareholders of ITHC. ITHC had no net monetary assets as of the Merger so this issuance was recorded as a reclassification between additional paid-in capital and par value of Common Stock. In connection with the Merger, we adopted the fiscal year end of InVivo, thereby changing our fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31.

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In connection with the Merger, on October 26, November 10 and December 3, 2010, we completed a private offering (the **Offering**) of 13,000,000 units of our securities (**Units**), at a price of \$1.00 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one share of Common Stock and a warrant to purchase one share of Common Stock. The warrants (the **Investor Warrants**) are exercisable for a period of five years at a purchase price of \$1.40 per share of Common Stock. The Offering was made only to accredited investors, as defined under Regulation D, Rule 501(a). The investors in the Offering collectively purchased 13,000,000 Units for total cash consideration of \$13,000,000, which includes the conversion of \$504,597 of principal of, and accrued interest on, Bridge Notes (as defined below) and we received net proceeds after expenses of \$10,914,044.

We paid Spencer Trask Ventures, Inc., our placement agent in the Offering (the **Placement Agent**), a commission of 10% of the funds raised from investors in the Offering. In addition, the Placement Agent received a non-accountable expense allowance equal to 3% of the proceeds raised in the Offering as well as warrants to purchase a number of shares of Common Stock equal to 20% of the Common Stock and 20% of the Common Stock underlying the Investor Warrants sold to investors in the Offering. As a result of the foregoing arrangement, the Placement Agent was paid commissions and expenses of \$1,690,000 and was issued warrants to purchase (i) 2,600,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share and (ii) 2,600,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.40 per share. Neither the warrants nor the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued to the Placement Agent have registration rights and such securities are not being registered on this registration statement. The warrants contain weighted average anti-dilution and immediate cashless exercise provisions. In September 2010, several related parties to the Placement Agent purchased an aggregate of 3,895,643 shares of our Common Stock from various shareholders of the Company at an aggregate cost of \$49,000.

Prior to the Merger, InVivo completed a Bridge Financing, wherein it sold \$500,000 in principal amount of its bridge notes (the **Bridge Notes**) and 36,310 bridge warrants (the **Bridge Warrants**) to accredited investors (the **Bridge Financing**). The Bridge Notes converted into 504,597 Units in the Offering. The 36,310 Bridge Warrants converted into 500,000 New Bridge Warrants, each exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share of Common Stock, upon the closing of the Merger. As consideration for identifying investors to participate in the Bridge Financing, the Placement Agent received Warrants from InVivo that were exchanged on the closing of the Merger for Warrants to purchase 100,000 shares of our Common Stock at a price of \$1.00 per share. The Placement Agent also received, upon conversion of the Bridge Notes, compensation in the same amount as it received for other Units sold in the Offering. The Merger, the Offering, the Bridge Financing and the related transactions are collectively referred to in this prospectus as the **Transactions**.

Simultaneously with the closing of the Merger on October 26, 2010, ITHC transferred all of its operating assets and liabilities to its wholly-owned subsidiary, D Source Split Corp., a company organized under the laws of Nevada (**DSSC**). DSSC was then split-off from ITHC through the sale of all outstanding shares of DSSC (the **Split-Off**). In connection with the Split-Off, 14,747,554 shares of our Common Stock held by Peter Reichard, Lawrence Reichard and Peter Coker (the **Split-Off Shareholders**) were surrendered and cancelled without further consideration, other than the shares of DSSC. An additional 1,014,490 shares of our Common Stock were cancelled by a shareholder for no additional consideration. The assets and liabilities of ITHC were transferred to the Split-Off Shareholders in the Split-Off. ITHC executed a split off agreement with the Split-Off Shareholders which obligates the Split-Off Shareholders to assume all prior liabilities associated with ITHC before the Merger.

Please see **Description of Capital Stock** on page 59 for a reconciliation of the outstanding shares of InVivo and ITHC common stock on a pre and post Merger basis.

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Business Overview

InVivo was founded in 2005 to develop and commercialize new technologies for the treatment of spinal cord injuries. InVivo's proprietary technology was co-invented by Robert S. Langer, ScD, Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Joseph P. Vacanti, MD, affiliated with Massachusetts General Hospital. The intellectual property rights that are the basis for our products are licensed under an exclusive, world-wide license from Children's Medical Center Corporation (CMCC) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

We intend to create new treatments for spinal cord injury. Current treatments consist of a collection of approaches that only focus on symptoms of spinal cord injury. To date, we are not aware of any product on the market that addresses the underlying pathology of spinal cord injury.

Currently, there are no successful spinal cord injury treatment options for spinal cord injury patients. We take a different approach to spinal cord injury and focus on protection of the spinal cord and prevention of secondary injury rather than regeneration. Our platform technologies focus on minimizing tissue damage sustained following acute injury and promoting neural plasticity of the spared healthy tissue, which may result in full or partial functional recovery. The technologies encompass multiple strategies involving biomaterials, U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) approved drugs, growth factors, and human neural stem cells. We believe our approach could become a standard treatment for both acute and chronic spinal cord injuries.

We intend to leverage our primary platform technology to develop and commercialize three products as follows:

1. A biocompatible polymer scaffolding device to treat acute spinal cord injuries.
2. A biocompatible hydrogel for local controlled release of methylprednisolone to treat acute spinal cord injuries.
3. A biocompatible polymer scaffolding device seeded with autologous human neural stem cells to treat acute and chronic spinal cord injuries.

Our biopolymer-based devices are surgically implanted or injected into the lesion created during traumatic injury, or the primary injury. This biopolymer scaffolding protects the damaged spinal cord by mitigating the progression of secondary injury resulting from the body's inflammatory and immune response to injury, and promotes neuroplasticity, a process where functional recovery (the recovery of motor movement or sensation) may occur through the rerouting of signaling pathways to the spared healthy tissue. Achieving these results is essential to the recovery process, as secondary injury can significantly worsen the immediate damage sustained during trauma. The additional damage dramatically reduces patient quality of life post-injury.

Additional applications of our platform technologies include the potential treatment for, spinal cord injury following tumor removal, peripheral nerve damage, and postsurgical treatment of any transected nerve. Our first product, the biocompatible scaffolding device for the treatment of acute spinal cord injury, is regulated as a Class III medical device by the FDA. The product has been evaluated in animal studies and the Company intends to submit an Investigational Device Exemption with the FDA during 2011 that if approved by the FDA will permit the commencement of human clinical studies.

The biocompatible hydrogel for the local release of methylprednisolone to treat acute spinal cord injuries and the biocompatible polymer scaffolding device seeded with autologous human neural stem cells to treat acute and chronic spinal cord injuries are likely to be regulated as combination drug/devices and as such will require significantly longer regulatory approval times than the biopolymer scaffolding device.

At December 31, 2010, the Company had total assets of \$9,379,000 and total liabilities of \$11,232,000, resulting in a stockholders' deficit of \$1,853,000. At March 31, 2011, the Company had total assets of approximately \$7,984,000 and total liabilities of approximately \$11,005,000, resulting in a stockholders' deficit of \$3,021,000.

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Offering by Selling Securityholders

All references herein to our shares of Common Stock give effect to a 2.02898 for 1 forward split of our shares of Common Stock, which we completed on October 22, 2010.

We are registering the following securities issued in connection with the Offering and Bridge Financing:

For resale by the selling securityholders, 12,848,600 shares of Common Stock purchased in the Offering;

For resale by the selling securityholders, 12,848,600 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Investor Warrants that were acquired in the Offering; and

For resale by the selling securityholders, 350,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the New Bridge Warrants. As of the date of this prospectus, each Investor Warrant and New Bridge Warrant is exercisable to purchase one share of Common Stock. The exercise price and number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Investor Warrants and the New Bridge Warrants are subject to further adjustment in certain circumstances.

The exercise price of each Investor Warrant is \$1.40. The Investor Warrants expire on varying dates up to December 3, 2015. There is a possibility that the warrants will never be exercised when in-the-money or otherwise, and that warrant holders will never receive shares or payment of cash in settlement of the warrants.

The Investor Warrants may be redeemed by us at any time our Common Stock trades above \$2.80 for twenty consecutive days following the effectiveness of the registration statement covering the resale of the underlying Investor Warrant shares. The Investor Warrants can only be redeemed if this registration statement is effective at the time of the redemption notice.

The exercise price of each New Bridge Warrant is \$1.00. The New Bridge Warrants expire on October 26, 2015. There is a possibility that the warrants will never be exercised when in-the-money or otherwise, and that warrant holders will never receive shares or payment of cash in settlement of the warrants. We do not have the right to redeem the New Bridge Warrants.

Common stock outstanding	51,674,712 shares as of May 18, 2011
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the securities being registered on behalf of the Selling Securityholders hereunder. We will receive the exercise price upon the exercise of any Investor Warrant or New Bridge Warrant.
OTC Bulletin Board symbol	NVIV
Risk factors	Investing in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. As an investor you should be able to bear a complete loss of your investment. You should carefully consider the information set forth in the Risk Factors section of this prospectus.
Our principal business office is located at One Broadway, 14 th Floor, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, and our telephone number is (617) 475-1520. Our website address is www.invivotherapeutics.com . Information contained on our website or any other website does not constitute part of this prospectus.	

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We will bear the expenses of registering these securities. The Selling Securityholders will pay the cost of any brokerage commissions and discounts, and all expenses incurred by them in connection with the resale of the securities. See Plan of Distribution.

We had 51,674,712 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding as of May 18, 2011. Unless the context indicates otherwise, all share and per-share Common Stock information in this prospectus:

assumes no additional exercises of the Investor Warrants and New Bridge Warrants;

assumes no additional exercises of the Placement Agent's warrants;

excludes 5,888,016 shares underlying outstanding options under our 2007 Stock Incentive Plan; and

excludes 535,000 shares underlying outstanding options under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan.

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RISK FACTORS

If you purchase our securities, you will assume a high degree of risk. In deciding whether to invest, you should carefully consider the following risk factors, as well as the other information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Any of the following risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects and cause the value of our securities to decline, which could cause you to lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Our Industry

We have a limited operating history and it is difficult to predict our future growth and operating results.

We have a limited operating history and limited operations and assets. Accordingly, you should consider our prospects in light of the costs, uncertainties, delays and difficulties encountered by companies in the early stage of development. As a development stage company, our development timelines have been and may continue to be subject to adjustments that could negatively affect our cash flow and ability to develop or bring products to market, if at all. Predicting our future operating and other results is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Our prospects must be considered in light of inherent risks, expenses and difficulties encountered by all early stage companies, particularly companies in new and evolving markets. These risks include, by way of example and not limitation, unforeseen capital requirements, unforeseen technical problems, delays in obtaining regulatory approvals, failure of market acceptance and competition from foreseen and unforeseen sources.

We have not generated any revenues to date and have a history of losses since inception.

We have not generated any revenue to date and, through March 31, 2011, have incurred net losses of approximately \$15,513,000 since inception. It can be expected that we will continue to incur significant operating expenses and continue to experience losses in the foreseeable future. As a result, we cannot predict when, if ever, we might achieve profitability and cannot be certain that we will be able to sustain profitability, if achieved.

We will need substantial additional funding to develop our products and for our future operations. If we are unable to obtain the funds necessary to do so, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate our product development or may be unable to continue our business.

The development and approval to market and sell our product candidates will require a commitment of substantial funds, in excess of our current capital resources. Before we can market or sell any of our products, we will need to conduct costly and time-consuming research, which will include preclinical and clinical testing and regulatory approvals. We anticipate the amount of operating funds that we use will continue to increase along with our operating expenses over at least the next several years as we plan to bring our products to market. While we believe our current capital resources will satisfy our planned capital needs for at least 12 months, our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

the progress and costs of our research and development programs, including our ability to develop our current portfolio of therapeutic products, or discover and develop new ones;

our ability, or our partners ability and willingness, to advance partnered products or programs;

the cost of prosecuting, defending and enforcing patent claims and other intellectual property rights;

the progress, scope, costs, and results of our preclinical and clinical testing of any current or future products;

the time and cost involved in obtaining regulatory approvals;

the cost of manufacturing our product candidates;

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expenses related to complying with Good Manufacturing Practice manufacturing of product candidates;

costs of financing the purchases of additional capital equipment and development technologies;

competing technological and market developments;

our ability to establish and maintain collaborative and other arrangements with third parties to assist in bringing our products to market and the cost of such arrangements.

the amount and timing of payments or equity investments that we receive from collaborators and the timing and amount of expenses we incur;

costs associated with the integration of any new operation, including costs relating to future mergers and acquisitions with companies that have complementary capabilities;

expenses related to the establishment of sales and marketing capabilities for products awaiting approval or products that have been approved;

the level of our sales and marketing expenses; and

our ability to introduce and sell new products.

We cannot assure you that we will not need additional capital sooner than currently anticipated. We will need to raise substantial additional capital to fund our future operations. We cannot be certain that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. In recent years, it has been difficult for companies to raise capital due to a variety of factors, which may or may not continue. To the extent we raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities, the ownership position of our existing stockholders could be substantially diluted. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of preferred stock or debt securities, these securities are likely to have rights, preferences and privileges senior to our Common Stock. Fluctuating interest rates could also increase the costs of any debt financing we may obtain.

Our products will represent new and rapidly evolving technologies.

Our proprietary spinal cord injury treatment technology depends on new, rapidly evolving technologies and on the marketability and profitability of our products. Approval by applicable regulatory agencies and commercialization of our spinal cord injury treatment technology could fail for a variety of reasons, both within and outside of our control. Furthermore, because there are no approved treatments for spinal cord injuries, the regulatory requirements governing this type of product may be more rigorous or less clearly established than for other analogous products.

We license our core technology from Children's Medical Center Corporation (CMCC) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and we could lose our rights to this license if a dispute with CMCC or MIT arises or if we fail to comply with the financial and other terms of the license.

We license patents and core intellectual property from CMCC and MIT under the CMCC license. The CMCC license agreement imposes certain payment, milestone achievement, reporting, confidentiality and other obligations on us. In the event that we were to breach any of the obligations and fail to cure, CMCC would have the right to terminate the CMCC license agreement upon notice. In addition, CMCC has the right to terminate the CMCC license agreement upon the bankruptcy or receivership of the Company. The termination of the CMCC license would have a material adverse effect on our business, as all of our current product candidates are based on the patents and licensed intellectual property. If any dispute arises with respect to our arrangement with CMCC or MIT, such dispute may disrupt our operations and would likely have a material and adverse impact on us if resolved in a manner that is unfavorable to us.

We will face substantial competition.

The biotechnology industry in general is subject to intense competition and rapid and significant technological change. We have many potential competitors, including major drug companies, specialized biotechnology firms,

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academic institutions, government agencies and private and public research institutions. Many of these competitors have significantly greater financial and technical resources than us, and superior experience and expertise in research and development, preclinical testing, designing and implementing clinical trials, regulatory processes and approvals, production and manufacturing, and sales and marketing of approved products.

Principal competitive factors in our industry include the quality and breadth of an organization's technology; management of the organization and the execution of the organization's strategy; the skill and experience of an organization's employees and its ability to recruit and retain skilled and experienced employees; an organization's intellectual property portfolio; the range of capabilities, from target identification and validation to drug and device discovery and development to manufacturing and marketing; and the availability of substantial capital resources to fund discovery, development and commercialization activities.

Large and established companies compete in the biotech market. In particular, these companies have greater experience and expertise in securing government contracts and grants to support their research and development efforts, conducting testing and clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals to market products, manufacturing such products on a broad scale and marketing approved products.

Smaller or early-stage companies and research institutions may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established biotech or other companies. We will also face competition from these parties in recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and management personnel, establishing clinical trial sites and registering subjects for clinical trials.

In order to effectively compete, we will have to make substantial investments in development, testing, manufacturing and sales and marketing or partner with one or more established companies. There is no assurance that we will be successful in having our products approved or gaining significant market share for any of our products. Our technologies and products also may be rendered obsolete or noncompetitive as a result of products introduced by our competitors.

We will require FDA approval before we can sell any of our products.

The development, manufacture and marketing of our products are subject to government regulation in the United States and other countries. In the United States and most foreign countries, we must complete rigorous preclinical testing and extensive human clinical trials that demonstrate the safety and efficacy of a product in order to apply for regulatory approval to market the product.

Our biopolymer scaffolding device is expected to be regulated as a Class III medical device by the FDA. The steps required by the FDA before our proposed medical device products may be marketed in the United States include performance of preclinical (animal and laboratory) tests; submissions to the FDA of an Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) which must become effective before human clinical trials may commence; performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials to establish the safety and efficacy of the product in the intended target population; performance of a consistent and reproducible manufacturing process intended for commercial use; Pre-Market Approval Application (PMA); and FDA approval of the PMA before any commercial sale or shipment of the product.

The processes are expensive and can take many years to complete, and we may not be able to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our products to the satisfaction of such regulatory authorities. The start of clinical trials can be delayed or take longer than anticipated for many and varied reasons, many of which would be outside of our control. All statutes and regulations governing the conduct of clinical trials are subject to change in the future, which could affect the cost of such clinical trials. Safety concerns may emerge that could lengthen the ongoing trials or require additional trials to be conducted. Regulatory agencies may require us or our collaborators to delay, restrict or discontinue clinical trials on various grounds, including a finding that the subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Regulatory authorities may also require additional testing, and we may be required to demonstrate that our proposed products represent an improved form of treatment over

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existing therapies, which we may be unable to do without conducting further clinical studies. Delays in regulatory approval can be extremely costly in terms of lost sales opportunities, losing any potential marketing advantage of being early to market and increased trial costs. Moreover, if the FDA grants regulatory approval of a product, the approval may be limited to specific indications or limited with respect to its distribution. Expanded or additional indications for approved devices or drugs may not be approved, which could limit our potential revenues. Foreign regulatory authorities may apply similar limitations or may refuse to grant any approval. Consequently, even if we believe that preclinical and clinical data are sufficient to support regulatory approval for our product candidates, the FDA and foreign regulatory authorities may not ultimately grant approval for commercial sale in any jurisdiction. If our products are not approved, our ability to generate revenues will be limited and our business will be adversely affected.

The results seen in animal testing of our product candidates may not be replicated in humans.

Although we have obtained some results from preclinical testing of our intended products in animals, we may not see positive results when any of our product candidates undergo clinical testing in humans in the future. Our preclinical testing to date has been limited in nature and we cannot predict whether more extensive clinical testing will obtain similar results. Success in preclinical studies or completed clinical trials does not ensure that later studies or trials, including continuing preclinical studies and large-scale clinical trials, will be successful nor does it necessarily predict future results. The rate of failure is quite high, and many companies in the biotechnology industry have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after promising results in earlier trials. Product candidates may fail to show desired safety and efficacy in larger and more diverse patient populations in later stage clinical trials, despite having progressed through early stage trials. Negative or inconclusive results from any of our ongoing preclinical studies or clinical trials could result in delays, modifications, or abandonment of ongoing or future clinical trials and the termination of our development of a product candidate. Additionally, even if we are able to successfully complete clinical trials, the FDA still may not approve our product candidates.

Our products are in an early stage of development and we currently have no therapeutic products approved for sale. We may be unable to develop or market any of our product candidates. If our product candidates are delayed or fail, our financial condition will be negatively affected, and we may have to curtail or cease our operations.

We currently do not sell any approved therapeutic products and do not expect to have any products commercially available for at least two years, if at all. We are subject to all of the uncertainties and complexities affecting an early stage biotechnology company. Our product candidates require additional research and development. Our strategy of using our technologies for the development of therapeutic products involves new approaches, some of which are unproven. To date, no one to our knowledge has developed or commercialized any therapeutic products using our technologies and we might never commercialize any product using our technologies and strategy. There are many reasons that our product candidates may fail or not advance to commercialization, including the possibility that our product candidates may be ineffective, unsafe or associated with unacceptable side effects; our product candidates may be too expensive to develop, manufacture or market; other parties may hold or acquire proprietary rights that could prevent us or our potential collaborators from developing or marketing our product candidates; physicians, patients, third-party payers or the medical community in general may not accept or use our contemplated products; our potential collaborators may withdraw support for or otherwise impair the development and commercialization of our product candidates; or others may develop equivalent or superior products.

If our current product candidates are delayed or fail, or we fail to successfully develop and commercialize new product candidates, our financial condition will be negatively affected, and we may have to curtail or cease our operations.

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Approval to promote, manufacture and/or sell our products, if granted, will be limited and subject to continuing review.

Even if a product gains regulatory approval, such approval is likely to limit the indicated uses for which it may be marketed, and the product and the manufacturer of the product will be subject to continuing regulatory review, including adverse event reporting requirements and the FDA's general prohibition against promoting products for unapproved uses. Failure to comply with any post-approval requirements can, among other things, result in warning letters, product seizures, recalls, substantial fines, injunctions, suspensions or revocations of marketing licenses, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions. Any of these enforcement actions, any unanticipated changes in existing regulatory requirements or the adoption of new requirements, or any safety issues that arise with any approved products, could adversely affect our ability to market products and generate revenues and thus adversely affect our ability to continue our business.

We also may be restricted or prohibited from marketing or manufacturing a product, even after obtaining product approval, if previously unknown problems with the product or its manufacture are subsequently discovered and we cannot provide assurance that newly discovered or developed safety issues will not arise following any regulatory approval. With the use of any treatment by a wide patient population, serious adverse events may occur from time to time that initially do not appear to relate to the treatment itself, and only if the specific event occurs with some regularity over a period of time does the treatment become suspect as having a causal relationship to the adverse event. Any safety issues could cause us to suspend or cease marketing of our approved products, possibly subject us to substantial liabilities, and adversely affect our ability to generate revenues.

We will be required to obtain international regulatory approval to market and sell our products outside of the United States.

We intend to also have our product candidates marketed outside the United States. In order to market products in the European Union and many other non-U.S. jurisdictions, we must obtain separate regulatory approvals and comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements. We may not obtain foreign regulatory approvals on a timely basis, if at all. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory agencies in other foreign countries. A failure or delay in obtaining regulatory approval in one jurisdiction may have a negative effect on the regulatory approval process in other jurisdictions, including approval by the FDA. The failure to obtain regulatory approval in foreign jurisdictions could harm our business.

We will depend upon strategic relationships to develop, exploit and manufacture our products.

The near and long-term viability of our products will depend in part on our ability to successfully establish new strategic collaborations with biotechnology companies, hospitals, insurance companies and government agencies. Establishing strategic collaborations is difficult and time-consuming. Potential collaborators may reject collaborations based upon their assessment of our financial, regulatory or intellectual property position. If we fail to establish a sufficient number of collaborations on acceptable terms, we may not be able to commercialize our products or generate sufficient revenue to fund further research and development efforts.

Even if we establish new collaborations, these relationships may never result in the successful development or commercialization of any product candidates for several reasons both within and outside of our control.

We will require quantities of manufactured product and may require third party manufacturers to fulfill some of our inventory requirements.

Completion of our clinical trials and commercialization of our products will require access to, or development of, facilities to manufacture a sufficient supply of our product or other product candidates. If we are unable to manufacture our products in commercial quantities, then we will need to rely on third parties. These third-party manufacturers must also receive FDA approval before they can produce clinical material or commercial products. Our products may be in competition with other products for access to these facilities and may be subject to delays in manufacture if third parties give other products greater priority. In addition, we may not be

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able to enter into any necessary third-party manufacturing arrangements on acceptable terms, or on a timely basis. Failure by us to manufacture products on a timely basis for clinical trials or for commercial needs will have a material adverse affect on us.

There are a limited number of suppliers that can provide materials to us.

We may rely on third-party suppliers and vendors for some of the materials used in the manufacture of our products or other of our product candidates. Any significant problem experienced by one of our suppliers could result in a delay or interruption in the supply of materials to us until such supplier resolves the problem or an alternative source of supply is located. Any delay or interruption could negatively affect our operations.

We will rely upon third parties for laboratory testing, animal and human studies.

We have been and will continue to be dependent on third-party contract research organizations to conduct some of our laboratory testing, animal and human studies. If we are unable to obtain any necessary testing services on acceptable terms, we may not complete our product development efforts in a timely manner. If we rely on third parties for laboratory testing and/or animal and human studies, we may lose some control over these activities and become too dependent upon these parties. These third parties may not complete testing activities on schedule or when we request. We may not be able to secure and maintain suitable contract research organizations to conduct our laboratory testing and/or animal and human studies. We are responsible for confirming that each of our clinical trials is conducted in accordance with our general plan and protocol. Moreover, the FDA and foreign regulatory agencies require us to comply with regulations and standards, commonly referred to as good clinical practices, for conducting, recording and reporting the results of clinical trials to assure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the trial participants are adequately protected. Our reliance on third parties does not relieve us of these responsibilities and requirements. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or regulatory obligations or meet expected deadlines, if the third parties need to be replaced or if the quality or accuracy of the data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or regulatory requirements or for other reasons, our pre-clinical development activities or clinical trials may be extended, delayed, suspended or terminated, and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

To date we have performed limited preclinical safety testing of our hydrogel containing methylprednisolone sodium succinate delivered locally to treat spinal cord injuries. The intended product might not be safe for human use. If we cannot demonstrate the product is safe for human use, future development will be halted and the product will never be evaluated in human clinical studies.

Methylprednisolone sodium succinate is a powerful anti-inflammatory drug that is delivered systemically to treat spinal cord injuries. The drug is a corticosteroid administered in high dosage and its use increases the risk of serious adverse effects including pneumonia, sepsis and mortality. Even though we believe that our hydrogel, designed to locally deliver the drug over a period of days will be safer than systemic delivery, to date the combination product has only been evaluated in animal testing on a limited basis. The risk exists that the intended product will have the same serious adverse effects as with systemic delivery and the introduction of the polymer could potentially introduce new side effects.

We will have to demonstrate that this intended product is safe before we can commence human clinical testing. The risk exists that the product will not be safe for human use in which case development would be halted and the product would never be evaluated in human clinical studies.

We may have product liability exposure.

We will have exposure to claims for product liability. Product liability coverage is expensive and sometimes difficult to obtain. We may not be able to obtain or maintain insurance at a reasonable cost. There can be no

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assurance that existing insurance coverage will extend to other products in the future. Any product liability insurance coverage may not be sufficient to satisfy all liabilities resulting from product liability claims. A successful claim may prevent us from obtaining adequate product liability insurance in the future on commercially desirable items, if at all. Even if a claim is not successful, defending such a claim would be time-consuming and expensive, may damage our reputation in the marketplace, and would likely divert management's attention.

Our products are new and will require market acceptance.

Even if we receive regulatory approvals for the commercial sale of our product candidates, the commercial success of these product candidates will depend on, among other things, their acceptance by physicians, patients, third party payers such as health insurance companies and other members of the medical community as a therapeutic and cost-effective alternative to competing products and treatments. If our product candidates fail to gain market acceptance, we may be unable to earn sufficient revenue to continue our business. Market acceptance of, and demand for, any product that we may develop and commercialize will depend on many factors, both within and outside of our control. If our product candidates do not become widely accepted by physicians, patients, third party payers and other members of the medical community, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Physicians and hospitals will require training in order to utilize our products.

Our products have not been utilized in the past for spinal cord injury treatment. As is typical in the case of a new and rapidly evolving technology or medical treatment, demand and market acceptance for recently introduced products and services are subject to a high level of uncertainty and risk. In addition, physicians and hospitals will need to establish training and procedures to utilize and implement our products. There can be no assurance that these parties will adopt our products or that they develop sufficient training and procedures to properly utilize our products.

Our success will depend upon the level of third party reimbursement for the cost of our products to users.

Our successes may depend, in part, on the extent to which reimbursement for the costs of therapeutic products and related treatments will be available from third-party payers such as government health administration authorities, private health insurers, managed care programs, and other organizations. Over the past decade, the cost of health care has risen significantly, and there have been numerous proposals by legislators, regulators, and third-party health care payers to curb these costs. Some of these proposals have involved limitations on the amount of reimbursement for certain products. Similar federal or state health care legislation may be adopted in the future and any products that we or our collaborators seek to commercialize may not be considered cost-effective. Adequate third-party insurance coverage may not be available for us to establish and maintain price levels that are sufficient for us to continue our business or for realization of an appropriate return on investment in product development.

We will be subject to environmental, health and safety laws.

We are subject to various laws and regulations relating to safe working conditions, laboratory and manufacturing practices, the experimental use of animals and humans, emissions and wastewater discharges, and the use and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances used in connection with our research, including infectious disease agents. We also cannot accurately predict the extent of regulations that might result from any future legislative or administrative action. Any of these laws or regulations could cause us to incur additional expense or restrict our operations.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may be expensive, and current or future environmental regulations may impair our research, development or production efforts.

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We must maintain the proprietary nature of our products and must operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of others.

Our success in large part depends on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our licensed technology. We will rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, as well as confidentiality agreements, license agreements and technical measures to protect our proprietary rights. We and our licensors must prosecute and maintain existing patents and obtain new patents. Some of our proprietary information may not be patentable, and there can be no assurance that others will not utilize similar or superior solutions to compete with us. We cannot guarantee that we will develop proprietary products and services or processes that are patentable, and that if issued, any patent will give a competitive advantage or that such patent will not be challenged by third parties, or that the patents of others will not have a material adverse effect on our ability to do business. We intend to register certain trademarks in, or claim certain trademark rights in, the United States and/or foreign jurisdictions. We cannot assure you that our means of protecting our proprietary rights will suffice or that our competitors will not independently develop competitive technology or duplicate processes or design around patents or other intellectual property rights issued to us.

We also must operate without infringing the proprietary rights of third parties or allowing third parties to infringe our rights. Our research, development and commercialization activities, including any product candidates or products resulting from these activities, may infringe or be claimed to infringe patents owned by third parties and to which we do not hold licenses or other rights. There may be rights that we are not aware of, including applications that have been filed but not published that, when issued, could be asserted against us. These third parties could bring claims against us that would cause us to incur substantial expenses and, if successful, could cause us to pay substantial damages. Further, if a patent infringement suit were brought against us, we could be forced to stop or delay research, development, manufacturing or sales of the product or biologic treatment candidate that is the subject of the suit.

In addition, competitors may infringe our patents or the patents of our collaborators or licensors. As a result, we may be required to file infringement claims to counter infringement for unauthorized use. This can be expensive and time-consuming. In addition, in an infringement proceeding, a court may decide that a patent licensed or owned by us is not valid or is unenforceable, or may refuse to stop the other party from using the technology at issue on the grounds that our licensed or owned patents do not cover its technology. An adverse determination of any litigation or defense proceedings could put one or more of our licensed or owned patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and could put our licensed or owned patent applications at the risk of not issuing.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our trade secrets or other confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation.

Our ability to raise capital as required may be difficult given the current condition of the capital and credit markets.

We are likely in the future to seek to access the capital markets for our capital needs. Traditionally, biotech companies have funded their research and development expenditures through raising capital in the equity markets. Declines and uncertainties in these markets over the past few years have severely restricted raising new capital and have affected companies' ability to continue to expand or fund existing research and development efforts. We will require significant capital beyond our current resources for research and development for our product candidates and clinical trials. The general economic and capital market conditions, both in the United States and worldwide have deteriorated significantly and will adversely affect our access to capital and may increase the cost of capital. If these economic conditions continue or become worse, our future cost of equity or debt capital and access to the capital markets could be adversely affected.

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We are dependent on our management and other key personnel.

We depend on our senior executive officers as well as key scientific and other personnel. The loss of any of these individuals could harm our business and significantly delay or prevent the achievement of research, development or business objectives. Competition for qualified employees is intense among biotechnology companies, and the loss of qualified employees, or an inability to attract, retain and motivate additional highly skilled employees could hinder our ability to successfully develop marketable products.

Our future success also depends on our ability to identify, attract, hire, train, retain and motivate other highly skilled scientific, technical, marketing, managerial and financial personnel. Although we will seek to hire and retain qualified personnel with experience and abilities commensurate with our needs, there is no assurance that we will succeed despite our collective efforts. The loss of the services of any of the principal members of our management or other key personnel could hinder our ability to fulfill our business plan and further develop and commercialize our products and services. Competition for personnel is intense, and any failure to attract and retain the necessary technical, marketing, managerial and financial personnel would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Although we presently do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our personnel, we are currently in the process of obtaining key man insurance on Frank Reynolds, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Risks Related to Investment in Our Securities

Our securities are Penny Stock and subject to specific rules governing their sale to investors.

The SEC has adopted Rule 15c-9 which establishes the definition of a penny stock, for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the penny stock rules. This may make it more difficult for our shareholders to sell shares of our Common Stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

An active public market for our Common Stock may not develop.

The market price of our Common Stock has fluctuated significantly, and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. To date, the trading volume in our Common Stock has been relatively low and significant price

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fluctuations can occur as a result. An active public market for our Common Stock may not continue to develop or be sustained. If the low trading volumes experienced to date continue, such price fluctuations could occur in the future and the sale price of our Common Stock could decline significantly. Investors may therefore have difficulty selling their shares.

Because we became public by means of a reverse merger, we may not be able to attract the attention of major brokerage firms.

Additional risks may exist since we became public through a reverse merger. Securities analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of us since there is little incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our Common Stock. No assurance can be given that brokerage firms will want to conduct any secondary offerings on our behalf in the future.

Compliance with the reporting requirements of federal securities laws can be expensive.

We are a public reporting company in the United States, and accordingly, subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and other federal securities laws, and the compliance obligations of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The costs of preparing and filing annual and quarterly reports and other information with the SEC and furnishing audited reports to stockholders are substantial. In addition, we will incur substantial expenses in connection with the preparation of the registration statement and related documents with respect to the registration of resales of the Common Stock sold in the Offering.

We do not currently have a separate Chief Financial Officer.

We do not currently have a separate Chief Financial Officer. Our Chief Executive Officer is also functioning as our Chief Financial Officer. Although we are currently seeking to retain a Chief Financial Officer, there can be no assurance we will be able to retain a suitable candidate on acceptable terms.

Applicable regulatory requirements, including those contained in and issued under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, may make it difficult for us to retain or attract qualified officers and directors, which could adversely affect the management of our business and our ability to obtain or retain listing of our Common Stock.

We may be unable to attract and retain those qualified officers, directors and members of board committees required to provide for effective management because of the rules and regulations that govern publicly held companies, including, but not limited to, certifications by principal executive officers. The enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has resulted in the issuance of a series of related rules and regulations and the strengthening of existing rules and regulations by the SEC, as well as the adoption of new and more stringent rules by the stock exchanges. The perceived increased personal risk associated with these changes may deter qualified individuals from accepting roles as directors and executive officers.

Further, some of these changes heighten the requirements for board or committee membership, particularly with respect to an individual's independence from the corporation and level of experience in finance and accounting matters. We may have difficulty attracting and retaining directors with the requisite qualifications. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified officers and directors, the management of our business and our ability to obtain or retain listing of our shares of Common Stock on any stock exchange (assuming we elect to seek and are successful in obtaining such listing) could be adversely affected.

We may have undisclosed liabilities and any such liabilities could harm our revenues, business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Even though the assets and liabilities of our predecessor company, Design Source, Inc. were transferred to the Split-Off Shareholders in the Split-Off and were not assumed by ITHC, there can be no assurance that we will

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not be liable for any or all of such liabilities. Any such liabilities of ITHC that survive the Split-Off could harm our revenues, business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations upon our acceptance of responsibility for such liabilities.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or detect fraud. Consequently, investors could lose confidence in our financial reporting and this may decrease the trading price of our stock.

We must maintain effective internal controls to provide reliable financial reports and detect fraud. We have been assessing our internal controls to identify areas that need improvement. We are in the process of implementing changes to internal controls, but have not yet completed implementing these changes. Failure to implement these changes to our internal controls or any others that we identify as necessary to maintain an effective system of internal controls could harm our operating results and cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. Any such loss of confidence would have a negative effect on the trading price of our Common Stock.

The price of our Common Stock may become volatile, which could lead to losses by investors and costly securities litigation.

The trading price of our Common Stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate in response to factors such as:

actual or anticipated variations in our operating results;

announcements of developments by us or our competitors;

the timing of IDE approval, the completion and/or results of our clinical trials;

regulatory actions regarding our products;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

adoption of new accounting standards affecting our industry;

additions or departures of key personnel;

introduction of new products by us or our competitors;

sales of our Common Stock or other securities in the open market; and

other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The stock market is subject to significant price and volume fluctuations. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been initiated against such company. Litigation initiated against us, whether or not successful, could result in substantial costs and diversion of our management's attention and resources, which could harm our business and financial condition.

Investors may experience dilution of their ownership interests because of the future issuance of additional shares of our Common Stock.

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In the future, we may issue additional authorized but previously unissued equity securities, resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of our present stockholders. We may also issue additional shares of our Common Stock or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for Common Stock in connection with hiring or retaining employees, future acquisitions, future sales of our securities for capital raising purposes, or for other business purposes. The future issuance of any such additional shares of Common Stock may create downward pressure on the trading price of the Common Stock. There can be no assurance that we will not be

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required to issue additional shares, warrants or other convertible securities in the future in conjunction with any capital raising efforts, including at a price (or exercise prices) below the price at which shares of our Common Stock are currently traded on the OTC Markets.

Our Common Stock is controlled by insiders.

Our officers and directors beneficially own approximately 35% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock. Such concentrated control of us may adversely affect the price of our Common Stock. Investors who acquire Common Stock may have no effective voice in the management of the Company. Sales by insiders or affiliates of the Company, along with any other market transactions, could affect the market price of our Common Stock.

Anti-takeover effects of certain provisions of Nevada state law may discourage or prevent a takeover.

In the future we may become subject to Nevada's control share laws. A corporation is subject to Nevada's control share law if it has more than 200 stockholders, at least 100 of whom are stockholders of record and residents of Nevada, and if the corporation does business in Nevada, including through an affiliated corporation. This control share law may have the effect of discouraging corporate takeovers. The Company currently has less than 200 stockholders.

The control share law focuses on the acquisition of a controlling interest, which means the ownership of outstanding voting shares that would be sufficient, but for the operation of the control share law, to enable the acquiring person to exercise the following proportions of the voting power of the corporation in the election of directors: (1) one-fifth or more but less than one-third; (2) one-third or more but less than a majority; or (3) a majority or more. The ability to exercise this voting power may be direct or indirect, as well as individual or in association with others.

The effect of the control share law is that an acquiring person, and those acting in association with that person, will obtain only such voting rights in the control shares as are conferred by a resolution of the stockholders of the corporation, approved at a special or annual meeting of stockholders. The control share law contemplates that voting rights will be considered only once by the other stockholders. Thus, there is no authority to take away voting rights from the control shares of an acquiring person once those rights have been approved. If the stockholders do not grant voting rights to the control shares acquired by an acquiring person, those shares do not become permanent non-voting shares. The acquiring person is free to sell the shares to others. If the buyer or buyers of those shares themselves do not acquire a controlling interest, the shares are not governed by the control share law.

If control shares are accorded full voting rights and the acquiring person has acquired control shares with a majority or more of the voting power, a stockholder of record, other than the acquiring person, who did not vote in favor of approval of voting rights, is entitled to demand fair value for such stockholder's shares.

In addition to the control share law, Nevada has a business combination law, which prohibits certain business combinations between Nevada corporations and interested stockholders for three years after the interested stockholder first becomes an interested stockholder, unless the corporation's board of directors approves the combination in advance. For purposes of Nevada law, an interested stockholder is any person who is: (a) the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of the outstanding voting shares of the corporation, or (b) an affiliate or associate of the corporation and at any time within the previous three years was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of the then-outstanding shares of the corporation. The definition of business combination contained in the statute is sufficiently broad to cover virtually any kind of transaction that would allow a potential acquirer to use the corporation's assets to finance the acquisition or otherwise to benefit its own interests rather than the interests of the corporation and its other stockholders.

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The effect of Nevada's business combination law is to potentially discourage parties interested in taking control of the Company from doing so if it cannot obtain the approval of our board of directors.

We have never declared any cash dividends and do not expect to declare any in the near future.

We have never paid cash dividends on our Common Stock. It is currently anticipated that we will retain earnings, if any, for use in the development of our business and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The Investor Warrants may be redeemed on short notice, which may have an adverse effect on the Common Stock price.

Once the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part becomes effective, we may redeem the Investor Warrants on 30 days' notice at any time after the date on which the last reported sale price per share of our Common Stock as reported by the principal exchange or trading facility on which our Common Stock trades equals or exceeds \$2.80 for twenty consecutive trading days. If we give notice of redemption, holders of our Investor Warrants will be forced to sell or exercise the Investor Warrants they hold or accept the redemption price. The notice of redemption could come at a time when, under specific circumstances or generally, it is not advisable or possible for holders of our warrants to sell or exercise the Investor Warrants they hold.

While the Investor and New Bridge Warrants are outstanding, it may be more difficult to raise additional equity capital.

During the term that the Investor Warrants and New Bridge Warrants are outstanding, the holders of those warrants are given the opportunity to profit from a rise in the market price of our Common Stock. In addition, the New Bridge Warrants are not redeemable by us. We may find it more difficult to raise additional equity capital while these warrants are outstanding. At any time during which these warrants are likely to be exercised, we may be able to obtain additional equity capital on more favorable terms from other sources.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements relate to anticipated future events, future results of operations or future financial performance. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to our ability to raise sufficient capital to finance our planned operations, market acceptance of our technology and product offerings, our ability to attract and retain key personnel, our ability to protect our intellectual property, and estimates of our cash expenditures for the next 12 to 36 months. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, might, will, should, intend, expects, plans, goals, projects, anticipates, believes, estimates, predicts, potential, or continue or the negative of these terms or terminology.

These forward-looking statements are only predictions, are uncertain and involve substantial known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our (or our industry's) actual results, levels of activity or performance to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity or performance expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. The Risk Factors section of this prospectus sets forth detailed risks, uncertainties and cautionary statements regarding our business and these forward-looking statements.

We cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity or performance. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. These cautionary statements should be considered with any written or oral forward-looking statements that we may issue in the future. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to reflect actual results, later events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We may receive gross proceeds of up to \$18,700,000, before deducting expenses estimated at \$20,000, from the exercise of the Investor Warrants and New Bridge Warrants. We will retain discretion over the use of the net proceeds we may receive from this offering, but we currently intend to use such proceeds, if any, for general corporate and for working capital purposes.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid cash dividends. We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our Common Stock for the foreseeable future, but currently intend to retain any future earnings to fund the development and growth of our business. The payment of cash dividends if any, on the Common Stock will rest solely within the discretion of our board of directors and will depend, among other things, upon our earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, and other relevant factors.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth the Company's capitalization as of March 31, 2011 on an actual basis and the Company's capitalization on a pro-forma basis after giving effect to:

Adjustment #1-The assumed exercise of Investor Warrants to purchase 13,000,000 shares at an exercise price of \$1.40 which would provide \$18,200,000 of proceeds to the Company.

Adjustment #2-The assumed exercise of Bridge Warrants to purchase 500,000 shares at \$1.00 per share which would provide \$500,000 of proceeds to the Company.

Adjustment # 3-The reclassification of derivative liability of \$10,525,843 upon the exercise of the Investor and Bridge Warrants. This table should be considered in conjunction with the sections of this prospectus captioned "Use of Proceeds" and "Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations" as well as the financial statements and related notes included in this registration statement.

Capitalization Table	Actual	Adjustment #1 assumed exercise of Investor Warrants for 13,000,000 shares at \$1.40 per share	March 31, 2011 Adjustment #2 assumed exercise of Bridge Warrants for 500,000 shares at \$1.00 per share	Adjustment #3 Reclassification of Derivative Warrant Liability due to the Exercise of the Investor and Bridge Warrants	Pro-Forma As Adjusted, Giving effect to the Exercise of Investor and Bridge Warrants
Derivative warrant liability	\$ 10,525,843			\$ (10,525,843)	
Stockholders' equity (deficit):					
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 51,674,712 issued and outstanding and as adjusted 65,174,712 giving effect for the exercise of warrants	516	130	5		651
Additional paid-in capital	12,491,459	18,199,870	499,995	10,525,843	41,717,167
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(15,513,149)				(15,513,149)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(3,021,174)	18,200,000	500,000	10,525,843	26,204,669
Total Capitalization	\$ 7,504,669	\$ 18,200,000	\$ 500,000	\$	\$ 26,204,669

Table of Contents**DILUTION****Dilution to Investors for Bridge and Investor Warrants**

Assuming that the 13,000,000 Investor Warrants and the 500,000 Bridge Warrants were exercised on March 31, 2011, the following table illustrates the per share dilution to investors:

		Investor Warrants	Bridge Warrants
a) Exercise Price Per Share of Investor Warrant		\$ 1.40	
b) Exercise Price Per Share of Bridge Warrant			\$ 1.00
c) Stockholders' deficit at March 31, 2011	\$ (3,021,174)		
d) Common stock outstanding at March 31, 2011	51,674,712		
e) Book value at March 31, 2011=(c divided by d)		\$ (0.06)	
f) Stockholders' equity as adjusted after exercise of warrants	\$ 27,494,688		
g) Shares outstanding, as adjusted after exercise of warrants	65,174,712		
h) Pro-Forma as adjusted book value after exercise of warrants =(f divided by g)		\$ 0.42	\$ 0.42
i) Increase in book value per share attributable to exercise of warrants=(h minus e)		\$ 0.48	
j) Dilution per share to investors exercising Investor Warrants =(h minus a)		\$ (0.98)	
k) Dilution per share to investors exercising Bridge Warrants =(h minus b)			\$ (0.58)

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations together with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many important factors, including those set forth under Risk Factors, Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and elsewhere in this prospectus.

As the result of the Transactions and the change in business and operations of the Company from a shell company to a biotechnology company, a discussion of the past financial results of ITHC is not pertinent, and the financial results of InVivo, the acquirer and ongoing operating company, are considered the financial results of the Company on a historical and going-forward basis.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes. The management's discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including those we detail under Risk Factors, such as statements of our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Any statements that are not statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. When used, the words believe, plan, intend, anticipate, target, estimate, expect and the like, and/or future tense or conditional constructions (will, may, could, should, etc.), or similar expressions identify certain of these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this prospectus. The Company's actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus.

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based on the Company's financial statements, which the Company has prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates such estimates and judgments, including those described in greater detail below. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements, which appear at page F-1, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require that the Company make certain assumptions and estimates and, in connection therewith, adopt certain accounting policies. Our significant accounting policies are set forth in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. Of those policies, we believe that the policies discussed below may involve a higher degree of judgment and may be more critical to an accurate reflection of our financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents**Stock-Based Compensation**

Stock options are generally granted with an exercise price at market value at the date of the grant. The stock options generally expire ten years from the date of grant. Stock option awards vest upon terms determined by the Board of Directors.

The Company recognizes compensation costs resulting from the issuance of stock-based awards to employees, non-employees and directors as an expense in the statement of operations over the service period based on a measurement of fair value for each stock-based award.

The fair value of the Company's Common Stock has been determined based on a number of factors including the stage of development of the Company, the value of the Company's Common Stock sold to outside investors and the market value of other medical device companies in a similar stage of development.

The fair value of each option grant was estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value is amortized as compensation cost on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards, which is generally the vesting period. Due to our limited operating history and limited number of sales of our Common Stock, we estimated our volatility in consideration of a number of factors including the volatility of comparable public companies. The Company uses historical data, as well as subsequent events occurring prior to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements, to estimate option exercise and employee termination within the valuation model. The expected term of options granted under the Company's stock plans is based on the average of the contractual term (generally 10 years) and the vesting period (generally 48 months). The risk-free rate is based on the yield of a U.S. Treasury security with a term consistent with the option.

The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Risk-free interest rate	1.63% - 3.05%	2.68%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected term (employee grants)	6.25 years	6.25 years
Expected volatility	49.12%	50.10%

Derivative Instruments

Certain of our issued and outstanding warrants to purchase Common Stock contain anti-dilution provisions. These warrants do not meet the requirements for classification as equity and are recorded as derivative warrant liabilities. We use valuation methods and assumptions that consider among other factors the fair value of the underlying stock, risk-free interest rate, volatility, expected life and dividend rates consistent with those discussed in Stock-Based Compensation above in estimating the fair value for the warrants considered to be derivative warrant liabilities. Such derivative warrant liabilities are initially recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value charged (credited) to operations in each reporting period. The fair value of the derivative warrant liability is most sensitive to changes in the fair value of the underlying Common Stock and the estimated volatility of our Common Stock.

Results of Operations

Research and development expenses consist primarily of payments to contract research and development companies and payroll. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of payroll, rent and professional services.

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Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased by approximately \$479,000 to approximately \$636,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 from approximately \$157,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in expenses is primarily attributable to the hiring of additional personnel and an increase in costs of pre-clinical studies.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$539,000 to approximately \$764,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 from approximately \$225,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in costs associated with operating as a public company and increases in rent, salary and benefit costs.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased by \$70,000 to approximately \$2,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 from approximately \$72,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in interest expense is due to the conversion into common stock of the remaining balance of the convertible notes payable as of March 31, 2010.

Derivatives Gain (Loss)

Derivatives gain was approximately \$121,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and reflects the decrease in the fair value of derivative warrant liabilities during the period. We did not have a derivative warrant liability or derivative gain (loss) during the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses decreased by \$135,000, from \$1,808,000 in 2009 to \$1,673,000 in 2010. The decrease is primarily attributable to a reduction in costs of pre-clinical studies offset by stock compensation expense incurred in 2010 of \$376,000. In addition, during 2010 the Company received approximately \$245,000 as a grant under the IRS Qualifying Therapeutic Discovery Project (QTDP) program. This amount has been recorded as a reduction in research and development expenses.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by \$888,000, from \$836,000 in 2009 to \$1,724,000 in 2010. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in stock compensation expense of \$118,000, approximately \$120,000 of costs incurred in the fourth quarter of 2010 associated with operating as a public company, and increases in rent, salary and benefit costs.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased by \$308,000 from \$256,000 in 2009 to \$564,000 in 2010. The increase is primarily attributable to non-cash interest expense of \$317,000 associated with the \$500,000 bridge note financing in 2010.

Other Income

Other income in 2009 of \$383,000 resulted from a legal settlement. There was no other income in 2010.

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Derivatives Loss

Derivatives loss totaled \$5,099,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and reflects the change in the fair value of derivative warrant liabilities during the year. We did not have a derivative warrant liability or derivative (gain) loss in 2009.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since its inception, the Company has devoted substantially all of its efforts to business planning, research and development, recruiting management and technical staff, acquiring operating assets and raising capital. Accordingly, the Company is considered to be in the development stage.

Since inception, the Company has experienced negative cash flows from operations. The Company has financed its operations primarily through the sale of equity-related securities. At March 31, 2011, the accumulated deficit was approximately \$15,513,000 and the stockholders' deficit was approximately \$3,021,000.

At March 31, 2011, we had total current assets of approximately \$7,431,000 and current liabilities of approximately \$10,947,000 resulting in a working capital deficit of approximately \$3,516,000. At March 31, 2011, the Company had total assets of approximately \$7,984,000 and total liabilities of approximately \$11,005,000, resulting in a stockholders' deficit of \$3,021,000.

Net cash used by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was approximately \$1,943,000. The Company raised approximately \$2,000 from the exercise of stock options. The Company spent approximately \$154,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 on the purchase of equipment.

At March 31, 2011, the Company had cash of approximately \$6,864,000 and the Company expects the cash to fund its operations at least through March 31, 2012. The Company will need to raise substantial additional capital to complete its clinical trials, obtain marketing approvals and commercialize its products.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements, including unrecorded derivative instruments that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. We have certain warrants and options outstanding but we do not expect to receive sufficient proceeds from the exercise of these instruments unless and until the trading price of our Common Stock is significantly greater than the applicable exercise prices of the options and warrants and mainly following any necessary registering of underlying securities.

Effect of Inflation and Changes in Prices

Management does not believe that inflation and changes in price will have a material effect on our operations.

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BUSINESS

History

We were incorporated on April 2, 2003, under the name of Design Source, Inc. to offer a comprehensive supply of, market and distribute commercial upholstery, drapery, bedspread, panel, and wall covering fabrics to the interior designer industry and individual retail customers on our proprietary Internet website.

We subsequently determined that we could not continue with our intended business operations because of a lack of financial results and resources. We redirected our focus towards identifying and pursuing options regarding the development of a new business plan and direction. On October 26, 2010, we acquired the business of InVivo, and are continuing the existing business operations of InVivo as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Overview

InVivo was incorporated on November 28, 2005. InVivo was founded to develop and commercialize new technologies for the treatment of spinal cord injuries. InVivo's proprietary technology was co-invented by Robert S. Langer, ScD, Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Joseph P. Vacanti, MD, affiliated with Massachusetts General Hospital. The intellectual property rights that are the basis for our products are licensed under an exclusive, world-wide license from CMCC and MIT.

We intend to create new treatments for spinal cord injury. Current treatments consist of a collection of approaches that only focus on symptoms of spinal cord injury. To date, we are not aware of any product on the market that addresses the underlying pathology of spinal cord injury.

Currently, there are no successful spinal cord injury treatment options for spinal cord injury patients. We take a different approach to spinal cord injury and focus on protection of the spinal cord and prevention of secondary injury rather than regeneration. Our platform technologies focus on minimizing tissue damage sustained following acute injury and promoting neural plasticity of the spared healthy tissue, which may result in full or partial functional recovery. The technologies encompass multiple strategies involving biomaterials, FDA approved drugs, growth factors, and human neural stem cells. We believe our approach could become a standard treatment for both acute and chronic spinal cord injuries.

The Technology

We intend to leverage our primary platform technology to develop and commercialize three products as follows:

1. A biocompatible polymer scaffolding device to treat acute spinal cord injuries.
2. A biocompatible hydrogel for local controlled release of methylprednisolone to treat acute spinal cord injuries.
3. A biocompatible polymer scaffolding device seeded with autologous human neural stem cells to treat acute and chronic spinal cord injuries.

Our biopolymer-based devices are surgically implanted or injected into the lesion created during traumatic injury, or the primary injury. This biopolymer scaffolding protects the damaged spinal cord by mitigating the progression of secondary injury resulting from the body's inflammatory and immune response to injury, and promotes neuroplasticity, a process where functional recovery (the recovery of motor movement or sensation) may occur through the rerouting of signaling pathways to the spared healthy tissue. Achieving these results is essential to the recovery process, as secondary injury can significantly worsen the immediate damage sustained during trauma. The additional damage dramatically reduces patient quality of life post-injury.

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Additional applications of our platform technologies include the potential treatment for, spinal cord injury following tumor removal, peripheral nerve damage, and postsurgical treatment of any transected nerve. Our first product, the biocompatible scaffolding device for the treatment of acute spinal cord injury, is regulated as a Class III medical device by the FDA. The product has been evaluated in animal studies and the Company intends to submit an Investigational Device Exemption with the FDA during 2011 that if approved by the FDA will permit the commencement of human clinical studies.

The biocompatible hydrogel for the local release of methylprednisolone to treat acute spinal cord injuries and the biocompatible polymer scaffolding device seeded with autologous human neural stem cells to treat acute and chronic spinal cord injuries are likely to be regulated as combination drug/devices and as such will require significantly longer regulatory approval times than the biopolymer scaffolding device.

We are a development stage company, and as such face significant uncertainty regarding our future capital needs and timelines for our intended products.

Market Opportunity

As we are aware of no current products on the market that treat paralysis caused by spinal cord injuries, we believe that our market opportunity for our technology is significant. By 2011, based on the Company's estimates, the total addressable market for acute spinal cord injury will be approximately \$10.4 billion annually. Since 1973, the National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center (NSCISC) at the University of Alabama has been commissioned by the US government to maintain a national database of spinal cord injury statistics.

In the United States:

Approximately 1,275,000 people are currently living with paralysis due to spinal cord injury.

An additional 12,000 individuals will become fully or partially paralyzed this year alone. The financial impact of spinal cord injuries, as reported by the NSCISC, is enormous:

During the first year, cost of care ranges from \$244,562 to \$829,843, depending on the severity.

The net present value (NPV) to maintain a quadriplegic injured at age 25 for life is \$3,273,270.

The NPV to maintain a paraplegic injured at age 25 for life is \$1,093,669.

Sources: *Christopher & Dana Reeve Foundation, and National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center. One Degree of Separation: Paralysis and Spinal Cord Injury in the United States 2010.*

These costs place a tremendous financial burden on families, insurance providers, and government agencies. Moreover, despite all financial investment, the patient remains disabled for life since current medical interventions address only the symptoms of spinal cord injury rather than the underlying neurological cause.

TABLE 1. COST OF CARE FOR A SPINAL CORD INJURY PATIENT

AVERAGE YEARLY EXPENSES (in 2009 dollars)	ESTIMATED LIFETIME COSTS BY AGE AT INJURY (NPV, Discounted at 2%)
---	---

SEVERITY OF INJURY	First Year	Each Subsequent Year	25 Years Old	50 Years Old
High Tetraplegia (C1-C4)	\$ 829,843	\$ 148,645	\$ 3,273,270	\$ 1,926,992
Low Tetraplegia (C5-C8)	\$ 535,877	\$ 60,887	\$ 1,850,805	\$ 1,172,070
Paraplegia	\$ 303,220	\$ 30,855	\$ 1,093,669	\$ 745,951
Incomplete Motor Functional at Any Level	\$ 244,562	\$ 17,139	\$ 729,560	\$ 528,726

Source: National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center; February 2010 edition of *Spinal Cord Injury Facts and Figures at a Glance*. All figures in US Dollars.

Note: tetraplegia is paralysis in the arms, legs and trunk of the body below the level of the spinal cord injury; paraplegia is paralysis of the lower part of the body including the legs.

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Creating New Treatments for Spinal Cord Injuries

We intend to create new treatments for spinal cord injuries. Current methods consist of a collection of approaches that only focus on symptoms of spinal cord injuries. For example, to date, we are not aware of any product on the market that addresses the underlying pathology of spinal cord injuries.

Our goal is to create new options for care by changing the way physicians treat spinal cord injuries. Our technology aims to protect the spinal cord and minimize secondary injury that causes cell death while promoting neural plasticity of the spared healthy tissue, something no other product on the market is designed to do. Our products, if approved for commercialization, will be a new therapeutic class of products and will not compete with current treatment options (i.e. spinal fixation devices). Rather, it is expected that they will be complementary to these products, and the combination may create the best clinical outcome.

Our First Product Under Development: A Scaffolding Device to Treat Spinal Cord Injuries

Spinal cord injury involves not only initial cell death at the lesion due to mechanical impact but also a devastating secondary injury pathology that persists for several weeks (Figure 1). We are focused on preventing this secondary cascade of cell death and promoting the subsequent repair and recovery processes.

FIGURE 1. PROGRESSION OF SECONDARY INJURY (DAYS 2-30 POST-INJURY) (Fleming *et al.* 2006)

Our first product is a biopolymer scaffolding device that will be implanted into lesions within the spinal cord to treat acute spinal cord injuries (Figure 2). The porous biopolymer scaffold consists of polylactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA) and-polylysine. PLGA is a biodegradable and biocompatible polymer, which is approved by the FDA for applications such as surgical sutures (Dolphin sutures and Ethicon sutures), drug delivery (Lupron Depot and Sandostatin LAR Depot), and tissue engineering (Dermagraft).

The PLGA-polylysine biopolymer scaffolding device is biocompatible and biodegradable and degrades naturally inside the body without requiring subsequent removal. The device will be customized to fit inside a patient-specific lesion.

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FIGURE 2. SCAFFOLD IMPLANTED INTO SPINAL CORD INJURY LESION

Our biopolymer scaffolding has been designed to prevent and mitigate the cascading inflammatory response or secondary injury and our device is intended to perform four functions:

1. Fill the necrotic lesion to minimize secondary injury, which may occur by inhibiting cell-cell signaling via inflammatory cytokines.
2. Bridge the gap formed by the lesion, providing a matrix designed to promote regrowth and reorganization of neural elements (neurons and neurites).
3. Act as a synthetic extracellular matrix, with the goal of promoting survival of surrounding neurons.
4. Reduce scar formation (astrogliosis).

Our Polymer Technology Differentiator

We intend to introduce the first biodegradable polymer scaffold without any other FDA regulated drugs for spinal cord injury treatment. Since this product does not contain cells or drugs, the implantable device is regulated as a Class III medical device and as such the FDA approval process is not as long as a drug or a drug/device combination product.

Our Second Planned Product to be Developed: Local Controlled Release Drug Delivery

The second product we intend to develop is an injectable hydrogel designed to counteract the inflammatory environment that results during a secondary injury from a closed-wound spinal cord injury where further cell death occurs. The hydrogel is designed to release drugs over at least 10 days in order to synchronize the rate of delivery to match the period in which the inflammatory response peaks during secondary injury. While the hydrogel could incorporate other hydrophilic drugs or therapeutic agents that counteract secondary injury, promote neuroplasticity or support endogenous repair mechanisms, our second product is designed to deliver the anti-inflammatory steroid methylprednisolone sodium succinate. Methylprednisolone sodium succinate is FDA-approved, and is currently a treatment option for spinal cord injuries. However, high-dose intravenous administration of the drug can result in harmful systemic side effects, including increased risks of pneumonia, sepsis and mortality. By precisely controlling the release of methylprednisolone at the site of injury, we hypothesize that therapeutically effective doses can be delivered to the point of inflammation while mitigating the risk of harmful systemic side effects. Although we have conducted initial animal studies for this potential product, we will need to accumulate additional animal data before we can submit for regulatory approval to commence human clinical studies.

Our Third Product to be Developed: Polymer Scaffold Seeded with Autologous Human Neural Stem Cells

The third product we intend to develop extends the biopolymer platform technology to treat both acute closed-wound and chronic spinal cord injury patients by seeding the patient's own stem cells onto the scaffold and then inserting the scaffold into the injured spinal cord. The scaffold acts as a synthetic extracellular matrix on which cells can be transplanted.

Our third product is intended to counteract the pathophysiology of spinal cord injury by:

1. Replacing lost cells of the spinal cord.
2. Activating endogenous regenerative processes such as the formation of new synapses and axonal sprouting based on molecules the stem cells produce.

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Although we have conducted initial animal studies for this potential product, we will need to accumulate additional animal data before we can submit for regulatory approval to commence human clinical studies.

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Rodent Study 2002

The first animal study for our technology was performed by academic researchers at MIT and Harvard Medical School in 2002 and published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS, 2002, vol.99, no.5, 3024-9). The implemented scaffold was designed to mimic the cellular architecture of the inner grey matter and outer white matter of the spinal cord (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3 (a) SCHEMATIC OF THE SCAFFOLD SHOWING INNER AND OUTER ARCHITECTURE. (b and c) INNER SCAFFOLDS SEEDED WITH HUMAN NEURAL STEM CELL (SCALE: 200 μ M AND 50 μ M, RESPECTIVELY). THE OUTER SECTION OF THE SCAFFOLD CONTAINS LONG, AXIALLY ORIENTED PORES FOR AXONAL GUIDANCE AS WELL AS RADIAL PORES TO ALLOW FLUID TRANSPORT WHILE INHIBITING THE IN-GROWTH OF SCAR TISSUE (SCALE: 100 μ M). (e) SCHEMATIC OF SURGICAL INSERTION OF THE IMPLANT INTO THE SPINAL CORD.

The study demonstrated the impact of our polymer-alone device (first product) and our polymer with human neural stem cell device (third product) in treating spinal cord injury (Figure 5). The human neural stem cells augment the polymer scaffolding treatment. The study also demonstrated that stem cells injected into the lesion without our proprietary scaffold do not exert a therapeutic effect. Comparable to the adhesion of cells to the body's extracellular matrix, it is thought that the scaffolding device is necessary for the human neural stem cells to survive and function following transplantation.

The Basso-Beattie-Bresnahan (BBB) scoring scale was used to evaluate neuromotor (the ability to voluntarily move muscles) improvement at one day post-surgery and weekly time points over the course of six weeks post-injury. The BBB twenty point neuromotor scoring scale evaluates the degree of neuromotor recovery after a spinal cord injury was induced in a spinal cord rodent injury model. For example, a BBB score of zero means the subject has no voluntary motor function after injury, a BBB score of twenty means a complete neuromotor recovery after injury. Results from the PLGA-polylysine scaffold configured to treat spinal cord injury showed neuromotor improvement as early as two weeks post injury. While the study was stopped at the end of either week 8 or week 10, rodents were kept for over one year. The subjects demonstrated neuromotor recovery that was sustained over the year period, and they exhibited no adverse pathological reactions.

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Pilot Primate Study 2008

We believe the non-human primate model is the best surrogate for potentially how spinal cord injury products will work in humans. To date, the PLGA-polylysine scaffolding device has been evaluated in two primate studies. The first study involving four primates, was completed in 2008, was published in the Journal of Neuroscience Methods, and focused mainly on neuromotor assessment criteria following the model spinal cord injury. The second primate study which involved sixteen primates also included collecting quantitative electromyographic and kinematic analyses.

In April 2008, we conducted our first non-human primate study with an induced spinal cord injury model. The experiment was designed as a pilot study to test the model injury in assessing the potential therapeutic efficacy of our technologies. The study was conducted at the St. Kitts Biomedical Research Foundation in St. Kitts and Nevis. The surgeries were performed by Eric Woodard, MD, our Chief Medical Officer, and Jonathan Slotkin, MD. Dr. Woodard served as Chief of Spine Surgery at Harvard's Brigham & Women's Hospital for ten years and is currently Chief of Neurosurgery at Boston's New England Baptist Hospital. Dr. Slotkin has practiced at Harvard's Brigham & Women's Hospital and is currently a spine neurosurgeon at the Washington Brain and Spine Institute and a member of our Scientific Advisory Board.

We utilized a lateral hemisection spinal cord injury model in four African Green monkeys, in which the left-half segment of the spinal cord between T9 and T10 was surgically removed. Immediately following tissue removal, our biopolymer devices were inserted into the resulting lesion by our Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Eric Woodard (Figure 4). The injury model resulted in Brown-Séquard syndrome: paralysis of the animals' left hind limb and loss of sensory function in the animals' right hind limb. The injury model was successful in preserving bowel and bladder function in all animals.

FIGURE 4. DEVICE INSERTED INTO HEMI-SECTION

Animals were monitored for six weeks post-injury, and behavioral scoring was performed to measure functional recovery by a neuroscientist blinded to the injury model or treatments performed on each subject. Preliminary video data of the primates was reviewed and rated by a blinded reviewer not involved in the conduct of the study based on a twenty point neuromotor observational scale developed by InVivo that is analogous to the BBB twenty point neuromotor scale for rodents. InVivo's twenty point scale assesses the degree of neuromotor recovery in the hind-limbs of primates after the lateral hemisection injury model. For example, a score of zero means the primate has no voluntary muscle function after injury, a score of twenty means a completely recovery after injury. Any score greater than eight indicates the subject has regained the ability to bear weight and perform deliberate stepping (Figure 6).

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Non-Human Primate Studies: Comparison of Results to Prior Rodent Study

**FIGURE 5. IPSILATERAL-LESIONED SIDE
BBB OPEN-FIELD WALKING SCORE FROM
RODENT STUDY** (Teng, Lavik, *et al.* 2002)

**FIGURE 6. LEFT HINDLIMB
NEUROMOTOR PERFORMANCE FROM
ST. KITTS PRIMATE GREEN PILOT
STUDY (2008)**

(SCAFFOLD + HNSC: N=2 EXPECT FOR
DAY 1 & DAY 44, WHERE N=1;
SCAFFOLD-ALONE: N=1, NO

TREATMENT: N=1)

The two African Green monkeys that received scaffolds seeded with human neural stem cells (n=2, Figure 6) demonstrated an improved level of functional recovery compared to the control animal (n=1, Figure 6). These results mirrored the behavioral observations obtained in our rodent study (n=12, Figure 5). Furthermore, implantation of the scaffold alone demonstrated improved efficacy in promoting functional recovery compared to the control in both one monkey (n=1, Figure 6) and in prior rodent studies (n=12, Figure 5).

2nd Primate Study 2010- Preclinical evaluation of biomaterial scaffolds and hydrogels in a model spinal cord injury in the African green monkey.

A second primate study involving 16 primates, was also conducted at the St. Kitts Biomedical Research Foundation in St. Kitts and Nevis. The surgeries were also performed by Eric Woodard, MD, our Chief Medical Officer, and Jonathan Slotkin, MD. A segmental thoracic hemisection was used in African green monkeys for the evaluation of biomaterial implants in a pre-clinical model of spinal cord injury in the non-human primate. The model's physiological tolerance permitted behavioral analyses for a 12-week period post-injury, extending to termination points for immunohistochemical analyses.

Implementation of surgically-induced spinal cord injury through T9-T10 thoracic lateral hemisection on 16 African green monkeys with administration of a PLGA-polylysine scaffold (n=4), a PLGA-polylysine scaffold soaked in growth factors (EGF, bFGF, 15 µg each) (n=5), a thiol-acrylate poly (ethylene glycol) based hydrogel containing 150 µg methylprednisolone sodium succinate (n=4), or no treatment for control (n=4). Implants were administered at the time of lesioning. The objective was to determine the feasibility and reliability of this pre-clinical model of spinal cord injury, the safety and efficacy of the implants in a non-human primate model, as well as the establishment of assessment measures. Analysis of functional neuromotor improvements was performed by statistical evaluation of 3D kinematic and electromyographic (EMG) recordings, InVivo's 0-20 neuromotor scoring system and histological and immunohistochemical stains on post-mortem spinal cord thoracic and lumbar cross-sections.

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The neuromotor assessment by a blinded trained neuroscientist for each group over the twelve-week period for the left hind limb was charted (Figure 7). All groups show an initial paralysis 2 days post-injury, confirming successful surgical induction of model Brown-Séquard syndrome. The treatment groups exhibited an improved recovery compared to untreated injured controls on average. Kinematic and EMG analyses exhibited the same trend. While only sixteen primates were evaluated and statistical power tests have not been completed, the initial results are consistent with data from prior monkey and rodent studies.

FIGURE 7. IPSILATERAL HINDLIMB TREADMILL HANDCAM NEUROMOTOR SCORE

Commercialization Strategy

Clinical Regulatory Plan

Our PLGA biopolymer scaffolding product is expected to be regulated as a Class III medical device by the FDA. We will be required to demonstrate safety and efficacy in a human clinical trial before we can submit a PMA for FDA approval. Before human clinical trials can commence, we are required to obtain FDA clearance to conduct the clinical trial under an Investigational Device Exemption (IDE). We have conducted a Pre-IDE meeting with the FDA to discuss the clinical trial and plan to submit an IDE to the FDA during 2011.

We first plan to conduct a pilot clinical study to evaluate the device in ten acute spinal cord injury patients. We are also planning a larger follow-on pivotal human study in acute spinal cord injury patients after the pilot study is completed. The clinical development timeline is subject to a number of risks that could delay the filing of a PMA or cause a PMA never to be filed. The FDA will review the PMA and there could be significant delays in the review process. There is also a risk that the FDA will never approve the PMA. These risks are described in the section entitled Risk Factors. Even if the FDA approves the PMA for our biopolymer scaffolding product, since this is a new unproven technology, the Company will have significant challenges to demonstrate the clinical utility of the product and gain acceptance from physicians and obtain third party reimbursement for its product.

Our regulatory team is led by David Feigal, MD, a consultant to the Company and a member of our Business Advisory Board. Dr. Feigal recently served as Vice-President, Regulatory at Amgen, Inc. and earlier was the number-two executive at the FDA from 1992 to 2006. During his tenure, he was head of the FDA's Center for

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Devices for five years and head of the Center for Biologics for five years. For our day-to-day handling of FDA processes, we will hire a Director of Regulatory & Clinical Affairs who will be responsible for managing our regulatory affairs.

Janice Hogan, a managing partner at Hogan Lovells US LLP, serves as our FDA consultant. Ms. Hogan has over twenty-five years of experience in representing spine industry companies to the FDA such as Johnson & Johnson's DePuy Spine, Synthes Spine, Abbott Spine, Stryker Spine, and Medtronic Spine.

Manufacturing and Product Delivery Plan

We believe that the raw material polymers for our first device product can be readily obtained from suppliers that already have obtained FDA clearance to manufacture these components. We have developed a proprietary manufacturing process to create a uniform porous three-dimensional scaffolding structure for each device. We plan to purchase the raw material polymers from suppliers and then utilize our proprietary manufacturing process to create the final polymer scaffolding. Proprietary manufacturing processes will include batch processes to create the scaffolds. We intend to either establish a manufacturing facility or utilize a third-party to produce the polymer scaffolding and then package the final product.

Sales and Marketing

We plan to sell our spinal cord injury products through a to-be-established direct sales force for major markets in the U.S and through distributors in foreign markets. Since the product is new, we will seek to gain acceptance with the physicians who are thought leaders in the spinal cord injury field and plan on utilizing a consultative selling approach. The direct sales force will focus its efforts on maximizing revenue through product training, placement and support. We will seek to establish strong relationships with orthopedic spine surgeons and neurosurgeons and expect to provide a high level of service for the products including providing on-site assistance and service during procedures at any time of day. The primary market channel for the product will be to emergency department physicians handling trauma cases. In addition, we will establish medical education programs to reach practitioners in physical medicine and rehabilitation centers, and through patient advocacy groups. We will also utilize Internet and other marketing approaches to reach spinal cord injury patients.

Intellectual Property

In July 2007, InVivo obtained a world-wide exclusive license (the CMCC License) to a broad suite of patents co-owned by MIT and CMCC covering the use of a wide range of biopolymers to treat spinal cord injury, and to promote the survival and proliferation of human stem cells in the spinal cord. In addition, they cover the use of biomaterials in combination with growth factors and drugs. The CMCC License covers 10 issued US patents and 3 pending US patents as well as 67 international patents and 34 international patents pending.

The CMCC License provides us intellectual property protection for the use of any biomaterial scaffolding used as an extracellular matrix substitute for treating spinal cord injury by itself or in combination with drugs, growth factors and human stem cells. Our rodent studies have shown that human stem cells cannot proliferate and survive without the addition of the biopolymer scaffolding which serves as an extracellular matrix replacement and mimics the natural cellular architecture of the inner grey and outer white matter of the spinal cord. We believe that any extracellular matrix developed to treat spinal cord injuries will infringe on the patents licensed to us. We intend to defend all patents very aggressively.

The patents are the results of over a decade of research by Dr. Robert S. Langer, Professor of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering at MIT and his research teams at MIT's Langer Lab. Dr. Langer is an inventor who is generally regarded to be the cofounder of the field of tissue engineering.

Under the CMCC License, we have the right to sublicense the patents. We have full control and authority over the development and commercialization of the licensed products, including clinical trials, manufacturing, marketing, and regulatory filings and we own the rights to the data it generates. In addition, we have the first right of negotiation for a thirty-day period to any improvements to the intellectual property.

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The CMCC License has a 15-year term, or as long as the life of the last expiring patent right, whichever is longer, unless terminated earlier by CMCC. In connection with the CMCC License, we submitted to CMCC and MIT a 5-year plan with certain targets and projections that involve the timing of product development and regulatory approvals. We are required to meet the objectives in the plan, or else we are required to notify CMCC and revise the plan. CMCC has the right to terminate the CMCC License for failure by us to either meet the objectives in the plan or submit an acceptable revision to the plan within a 60-day cure period after notification by CMCC that we are not in compliance with the plan.

We are required to pay certain fees and royalties under the CMCC License. Specifically, we are required to pay a license issue fee, which was paid at the execution of the CMCC License. We are also required to make milestone payments upon completing various phases of product development, including (i) upon FDA filing of first Investigational New Drug application and Investigational Device Exemption application; (ii) upon enrolling first patient in Phase II testing; (iii) upon enrolling first patient in Phase III testing; (iv) upon filing with the FDA of first New Drug Application or related applications, and; (v) upon first market approval in any country outside the US. Each year prior to the release of a licensed product, we are also required to pay a maintenance fee. Further, we are required to make payments based on sublicenses to manufacturers and distributors. We believe that we have sufficient capital resources to make all of such payments. In addition, following commercialization, we are required to make ongoing royalty payments equal to a percentage of net sales of the licensed products.

Compliance with Environmental, Health and Safety Laws

In addition to FDA regulations, we are also subject to evolving federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. In the past, compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations has not had a material effect on our capital expenditures. We believe that we comply in all material respects with existing environmental, health and safety laws and regulations applicable to us. Compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in the future may require additional capital expenditures.

Employees

We currently have 13 employees, consisting of 9 full-time employees and 4 part-time employees. None of our employees are represented by a labor union, and we consider our employee relations to be good. We also utilize a number of consultants to assist with research and development and regulatory activities. We believe that our future success will depend in part on our continued ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel.

Description of Properties

Our executive offices are located in leased premises at One Broadway, 14th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02142 and our phone number is 617-475-1520.

On November 15, 2010, we entered into a commercial lease for 1,200 square feet of office and laboratory space in Medford, MA for a two year period.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time we may be named in claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Currently, no legal proceedings, government actions, administrative actions, investigations or claims are pending against us or involve us that, in the opinion of our management, could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We anticipate that we will expend significant financial and managerial resources in the defense of our intellectual property rights in the future if we believe that our rights have been violated. We also anticipate that we will expend significant financial and managerial resources to defend against claims that our products and services infringe upon the intellectual property rights of third parties.

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT**

The following tables set forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock as of May 18, 2011 by (i) each person who, to our knowledge, owns more than 5% of our Common Stock; (ii) each of the directors and executive officers of the Company; and (iii) all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the following tables, each person named in the table has sole voting and investment power and that person's address is c/o InVivo Therapeutics Holdings Corp., One Broadway, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142. Shares of Common Stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of May 18, 2011 are deemed outstanding for computing the share ownership and percentage of the person holding such options and warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person.

Frank Reynolds(1)(2)	15,343,891	29.6%
Robert S. Langer	8,262,360	16.0%
Kevin Kimberlin(3)	7,066,721	12.4%
Adam K. Stern(1)(4)	2,441,122	4.7%
Richard J. Roberts(1)(5)	805,580	1.5%
George Nolen(1)(6)	50,984	*
Christi Pedra(1)(7)	81,968	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (5 persons)(1)	18,723,545	35.3%

* Less than one percent

(1) Officer and/or director.

(2) Represents (i) 15,147,660 shares of Common Stock and (ii) 196,231 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

(3) Represents (i) 1,947,321 shares owned by Optical Partners, LLC and (ii) 5,119,400 shares underlying warrants held by the Placement Agent that it received in connection with the Bridge Financing and the Offering. None of such securities are being registered for resale pursuant to this registration statement.

(4) Represents (i) 500,083 shares owned by Adam Stern; (ii) 40,000 shares underlying warrants owned by Adam Stern; (iii) 801,507 shares owned by ST Neuroscience Partners, LLC; (iv) 301,400 shares underlying warrants owned by ST Neuroscience Partners, LLC; (v) 475,079 shares owned by Pavilion Capital Partners, LLC; and (vi) 323,053 shares owned by Piper Venture Partners, LLC. None of such securities are being registered for resale pursuant to this registration statement.

(5) Represents shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

(6) Represents (i) 10,000 shares underlying Investor Warrants, (ii) 10,000 shares of Common Stock and (iii) 30,984 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

(7) Represents (i) 61,968 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, (ii) 10,000 shares underlying Investor Warrants and (iii) 10,000 shares of Common Stock.

Change of Control

As a result of the issuance of the shares of Common Stock pursuant to the Merger, a change in control of the Company occurred as of the date of consummation of the Merger.

Table of Contents**DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

The following persons are the executive officers and directors of the Company and hold the positions set forth opposite their name.

Name	Age	Position
Frank M. Reynolds	49	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer*
Richard J. Roberts	67	Director, Scientific Advisory Board Member
George Nolen	54	Director (Lead Director)
Christi M. Pedra	52	Director
Adam K. Stern	46	Director

* Mr. Reynolds will serve as Chief Financial Officer pending the Company's hiring of an individual to serve in such capacity. The Company has initiated a search to locate such a qualified individual.

The Placement Agent was granted the right to designate one member to our Board of Directors for a period of two years following the Closing and has designated Adam K. Stern to fill such Board seat.

There are no family relationships between any director, executive officer or person nominated or chosen by the Company to become a director or executive officer of the Company.

Officers

Frank M. Reynolds, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has been CEO, Chairman and CFO of the Company since October 2010 and has been CEO of InVivo since 2005. He is an Executive Board Member of the Irish American Business Chamber and has served on the board of the Special Olympics of Massachusetts, Philadelphia Cares, and Wharton Consulting Partners. Mr. Reynolds brings to the Board over 25 years of executive management experience. He is the former Director of Global Business Development at Siemens Corporation where he was responsible for new business in 132 countries. He was the founder & CEO of Expand the Knowledge, Inc., an IT consulting company with a focus on life sciences. In addition, Mr. Reynolds' executive role at InVivo provides him a deep knowledge of the business of the Company.

Mr. Reynolds suffered an injury to his spine in 1992. While recovering from this injury, he took the opportunity to earn two Master's degrees and he currently holds a Master of Business Administration from Sloan Fellows Program in Global Innovation and Leadership- 2006, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a Master's of Science in Technology Management- 2005, The Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania; a Master's of Science in Engineering 2003, University of Pennsylvania; a Master's of Science in Management Information Systems 2001, Temple University; a Master's of Science in Health Administration- 1996; Saint Joseph's University; and a Master's of Science in Psychology 1994, Chestnut Hill College. He also has a Bachelor of Science in Marketing- 1984, Rider University.

Directors

Dr. Richard J. Roberts, PhD, Director, has been a director of the Company since October 2010 and a director of InVivo since November 2008. Dr. Roberts has been the Chief Scientific Officer at New England Biolabs since July 1, 2005. Dr. Roberts joined InVivo's Scientific Advisory Board in June 2007. He was awarded the 1993 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine along with Phillip Allen Sharp for the discovery of introns in eukaryotic DNA and the mechanism of gene-splicing. He holds a B.Sc. in Chemistry and a Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from the University of Sheffield, U.K. Dr. Roberts has discovered and cloned restriction enzymes and been involved in

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studies of Adenovirus-2, beginning with studies of transcription that led to the discovery of split genes and mRNA splicing. His laboratory has pioneered the application and development of computer methods for protein and nucleic acid sequence analysis that continues to be a major research focus for Dr. Roberts. Dr. Roberts brings to the Board an understanding of the science and technology involved in the Company's business.

George Nolen, Lead Director, has been a director of the Company since October 2010 and a director of InVivo since December 2009. Mr. Nolen was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Siemens Corporation, the U.S. subsidiary of Siemens, AG, from 2004 until his retirement in August of 2009. Prior to his role as Siemens USA's CEO, Mr. Nolen held numerous roles in Siemens including President of Siemens' Information and Communications division, overseeing this business from 1998 to 2004. He is a 1978 graduate of Virginia Tech, where he currently serves as the Rector of the University's Board of Visitors. Mr. Nolen brings to the Board extensive leadership and business experience through his successful and long-running career at Siemens.

Christi M. Pedra, Director, has been a director of the Company since October 2010 and a director of InVivo since November 2008. Ms. Pedra became the Senior Vice President, Strategic New Business Development & Marketing Siemens Healthcare of Siemens Medical USA in January 2010. Previously she served as Chief Executive Officer of Siemens Hearing Instruments, Inc. from January 2007 through December 2009. She was charged with leading the company's sales, manufacturing, product development, customer relations and research and development in the United States. From October 2003 through December 2006, she served as Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Siemens One. Prior to her role with Siemens One, Ms. Pedra served as Vice President of Executive Relations for Siemens Corporation in the Office of the President. Currently, Ms. Pedra is a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Leadership Advisory Board. She also serves on the National Council for Liberal Education America's Promise and takes part in several formal and informal mentoring programs. And in 2002, Ms. Pedra was nominated and selected to be a David Rockefeller Fellow, a one-year leadership program sponsored by the NYC Partnership and the David Rockefeller Foundation. Ms. Pedra received her MBA from Rutgers University. Ms. Pedra brings to the Board extensive management experience through her many roles at Siemens.

Adam K. Stern, Director, has been a director of the Company since October 2010 and was designated as such by the Placement Agent. Mr. Stern is Senior Managing Director of the Placement Agent, and has over 20 years of venture capital and investment banking experience focusing primarily on the technology and life science sectors of the capital markets. He currently manages the structured finance group of the Placement Agent. Mr. Stern joined the Placement Agent in September 1997 from Josephthal & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, where he served as Senior Vice President and Managing Director of Private Equity Marketing and held increasingly responsible positions from 1989 to 1997. He has been a licensed securities broker since 1987 and a General Securities Principal since 1991. Mr. Stern currently sits on the boards of various private companies and one public company, PROLOR Biotech (NYSE/AMEX:PBTH). Mr. Stern holds a Bachelor of Arts degree with honors from The University of South Florida in Tampa. Mr. Stern brings to the Board extensive financial experience through his career in the financial sector.

Table of Contents**NON-EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SCIENTIFIC AND BUSINESS ADVISORY BOARDS**

In addition to our executive officers and directors, our team includes non-executive officers and both a Scientific Advisory Board and a Business Advisory Board that provide guidance to the Company. The Scientific Advisory Board reviews the progress of the Company's product development and provides input to the Company's management regarding scientific issues relating to the Company's product and potential markets. The Business Advisory Board provides business expertise and regulatory advice to the CEO and the Company. Both boards are advisory only and do not have the power to make decisions on behalf of the Company. The following persons are the non-executive officers and members of our advisory boards and hold the positions set forth opposite their name.

Dr. Eric J. Woodard	Chief Medical Officer, Scientific Advisory Board Member
Christopher Pritchard	Chief Science Officer
Dr. Richard J. Roberts	Director, Scientific Advisory Board Member
Dr. Robert S. Langer	Scientific Advisory Board Member
V. Reggie Edgerton	Scientific Advisory Board Member
Jonathan R. Slotkin	Scientific Advisory Board Member
Todd Albert	Scientific Advisory Board Member
Paul Mraz	Business Advisory Board Member
David Feigal	Business Advisory Board Member

Eric J. Woodard, M.D., Chief Medical Officer, is the Chief, Neurosurgery at New England Baptist Hospital in Boston. Dr. Woodard was appointed to InVivo's Scientific Advisory Board in June 2007 and became Chief Medical Officer of InVivo in September 2008. Dr. Woodard received his medical degree from Pennsylvania State University and completed his residency in Neurological surgery at Emory University. Following residency, Dr. Woodard completed a fellowship in complex spinal surgery at the Medical College of Wisconsin under Dr. Sanford Larsen. He is a diplomat of the American Board of Neurological Surgeons.

Dr. Woodard was formerly Chief of the Division of Spinal Surgery in the Department of Neurological Surgery at Brigham and Women's Hospital, where he held the rank of Assistant Professor in Surgery at Harvard Medical School. He has been an editorial board member for The Journal of Spinal Disorders, Spine Universe.com and is an ad hoc reviewer for Neurosurgery, Journal of Neurosurgery and the New England Journal of Medicine. He is the immediate past chairman of the AO Spine North America Board and serves on the Board of AO Spine International.

Christopher Pritchard, Chief Science Officer, has been the Director of R&D for InVivo since August 2009 and joined the Company in 2007. He is the author of numerous peer-reviewed publications on biomaterials, stem cells and neuroscience and has disclosed multiple patents. Mr. Pritchard is a reviewing editor for the MIT Entrepreneurship Review. He is an alumnus of Oxford and Princeton, and completed his doctoral thesis under Dr. Robert Langer at MIT Langer Lab.

Robert S. Langer, ScD, Scientific Advisory Board Member, is the David H. Koch Institute Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Dr. Langer has written over 1,100 articles. He also has approximately 760 issued and pending patents worldwide. Dr. Langer's patents have been licensed or sublicensed to over 220 pharmaceutical, chemical, biotechnology and medical device companies. He received his Bachelor's Degree from Cornell University in 1970 and his Sc.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1974, both in Chemical Engineering.

He served as a member of the United States Food and Drug Administration's SCIENCE Board from 1995-2002 and as its Chairman from 1999-2002. Dr. Langer has received over 180 major awards including the 2006 United States National Medal of Science; the Charles Stark Draper Prize and the 2008 Millennium Prize. In 1989, Dr. Langer was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1992 he was elected to both the National Academy of Engineering and to the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Langer has received honorary doctorates from 16 national and international universities.

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Dr. Reggie Edgerton, PhD, Scientific Advisory Board Member, has been the Director of U.C.L.A.'s Edgerton Lab since 1968 and is a professor in the Department of Physiological Sciences at U.C.L.A. His research is focused on neural control of movement and how this neural control adapts to altered use and after spinal cord injury. He completed his Ph.D. under the direction of Drs. Wayne Van Huss, Rex Carrow, and William Heusner at Michigan State University.

Dr. Edgerton is on the Scientific Advisory Board of The Christopher Reeves Foundation (CRF) and his laboratory is one of eight in the world receiving funding from the CRF. In addition to serving on the board of the CRF, he is currently on the Scientific Advising board of the American Paralysis Association. Dr. Edgerton has co-authored two books and is the author of approximately 300 research papers.

Jonathan Slotkin, MD, Scientific Advisory Board Member, is a clinical neurosurgeon and research scientist. Clinically, Dr. Slotkin has expertise in complex spinal surgery, minimally invasive spinal surgery, spinal oncology surgery and brain tumor surgery. Dr. Slotkin completed residency training in neurosurgery at Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital. He performed a fellowship in complex spinal surgery with Dr. Eric J. Woodard. He is the co-editor of a two-volume publication on spinal surgery. Dr. Slotkin is currently a neurosurgeon with the Washington Brain and Spine Institute.

Dr. Slotkin has authored or co-authored several peer-reviewed scientific publications in the areas of repair after spinal cord injury in animal models, and in vivo quantum dot labeling of neural stem cells.

Todd J. Albert, MD, Scientific Advisory Board Member, is the James Edwards Professor and Chair of the Department of Orthopaedics at Jefferson Medical College. He is also the President of the Rothman Institute in Philadelphia. Previously, he served as Co-director of Reconstructive Spine Surgery and the Spine Fellowship Program at Thomas Jefferson University. Dr. Albert graduated magna cum laude from Amherst College and received his doctor of medicine degree from the University of Virginia School of Medicine.

Dr. Albert serves on the boards of several scientific journals, including Spine, The Spine Journal, and The Journal of Spinal Disorders and Techniques, as well as medical associations. He is Chair of Network Development for the National Spine Network. Dr. Albert has published over 200 scientific articles, authored over 40 book chapters, and seven textbooks on spinal surgery.

Paul Mraz, Business Advisory Board, currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of CeraPedics, Inc., a medical device company. Mraz most recently served as Chairman and CEO of Angstrom Medica, Inc. (acquired by Pioneer Surgical Technology). Prior to Angstrom Medica, Mraz was a Principal of Link Spine Group Inc. as Vice President - Worldwide Marketing and International Sales until its acquisition by Johnson & Johnson in June 2003.

Mr. Mraz currently serves as a Director of superDimension, Ltd. (Herzliya, ISRAEL and Plymouth, MN). Mraz received a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Lafayette College and an M.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering and Biomechanics from Case Western Reserve University. He holds six US Patents for various medical devices and is an active advisor to numerous venture capital groups.

David W. Feigal Jr., MD, Business Advisory Board, recently served as Vice President, Global Regulatory at Amgen, Inc. Previously, Dr. Feigal was Senior Vice President, Head of Global Regulatory and Global Safety Surveillance at Elan. Prior to joining Elan in November 2006, he spent 12 years with the FDA. During his time at the FDA, he was Head of the Center for Devices and Head of the Center for Biologics for five years each.

Before joining the FDA, Dr. Feigal worked for 10 years within the academic and hospital settings of the University of California in San Diego, San Francisco and Davis. He holds a BA from University of Minnesota, an MD from Stanford University and a Master of Public Health from the University of California, Berkeley.

The Company does not pay Members of its Advisory Boards any cash compensation and plans to compensate the Scientific Advisory and Business Advisory Boards through the issuance of stock options.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION****Compensation of ITHC Executive Officers and Directors****Summary Compensation**

For the three most recently completed fiscal years, no compensation was paid to any executive officer of ITHC.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

None of the ITHC executive officers held any options or other equity awards at March 31, 2010.

Director Compensation

None of the ITHC directors received any compensation for service as a director of ITHC during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Compensation of InVivo Executive Officers and Directors**Summary Compensation Table**

In connection with the consummation of the Merger, InVivo's Chief Executive Officer, Frank M. Reynolds, became the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The following summary compensation table sets forth the compensation paid for services rendered to InVivo during the past two fiscal years by its Chief Executive Officer. There were no other executive officers during the past two fiscal years. All information relating to option awards reflects the exchange of InVivo options for ITHC options in the Merger.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus	Option/SAR Awards(1)(2)	All Other Compensation	Total
Frank Reynolds	2010	\$ 375,000	\$ 150,000			\$ 525,000
Chief Executive Officer	2009	\$ 275,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 350,418		\$ 665,418

- (1) The amounts shown in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of awards computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 718, not the actual amounts paid to or realized by the Chief Executive Officer during fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009. FASB ASC Topic 718 fair value amount as of the grant date for stock options generally is spread over the number of months of service required for the grant to vest.
- (2) The fair value of each stock option award is estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Additional information regarding the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of all stock options awards can be found in the section entitled Stock-Based Compensation in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Agreements with Officers and Directors

In November 2006, InVivo entered into an Agreement with each of: (i) Frank Reynolds, InVivo's current Chief Executive Officer; (ii) Robert Langer, InVivo's current Scientific Advisory Member; and (iii) Yang D. Teng. The Agreement provided for the repurchase of a party's unvested shares of common stock by the other parties upon the occurrence of certain events. As of the date of this prospectus, all shares granted to each of the parties have vested.

The Company entered into an amended and restated executive employment agreement (the Employment Agreement) with Mr. Reynolds on March 15, 2011. The Employment Agreement, among other things, established Mr. Reynolds' compensation as follows: (i) annual base salary of \$477,000; (ii) up to \$3,200 per month for living expenses for the time period of January 2011 through December 2012; (iii) annual

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compensation for other fringe benefits approved in the amount of \$19,900 per year; and (iv) an annual bonus, with a 2011 target of \$238,500. Mr. Reynolds' bonus payment is subject to the achievement of certain corporate objectives for fiscal year 2011, each of which will entitle him to a corresponding percentage of the target.

Under the Employment Agreement, if Mr. Reynolds' employment is terminated by the Company without cause, or by Mr. Reynolds as a result of a constructive termination by the Company, or as a result of Mr. Reynolds' death or disability, then the Company is obligated to pay severance (consisting of base salary in effect at the time of termination) to Mr. Reynolds (or Mr. Reynolds' legal representatives) for a period of 18 months. In addition, if Mr. Reynolds' employment is terminated by the Company without cause, or by Mr. Reynolds as a result of a constructive termination by the Company, the Company will be obligated to pay Mr. Reynolds his target bonus, prorated based on the number of days of such fiscal year that have elapsed as of the termination date, as well as up to 18 months of health insurance benefits. Severance payments are contingent on execution of a general waiver and release of claims against the Company and certain of its affiliates, and are in addition to accrued obligations to Mr. Reynolds unpaid by the Company prior to the time of termination, death or disability. The Employment Agreement also contains various restrictive covenants, including covenants relating to non-competition, non-solicitation, confidentiality and cooperation.

Mr. Reynolds was also granted a nonqualified stock option to purchase 250,000 shares of Common Stock under the 2010 Plan at an exercise price of \$1.20, which is equal to the closing price of the Common Stock on the date of execution of the Employment Agreement and the date the stock option was granted (the "Date of Grant"). This stock option shall vest and become exercisable as to 25% of the shares subject to the option on each of the first four anniversaries of the Date of Grant, provided that Mr. Reynolds remains an employee, consultant or director of the Company on each vesting date. The option is not exercisable until shareholder approval of the 2010 Plan has been obtained and a registration statement on Form S-8 registering the shares issued or available for issuance under the 2010 Plan has been filed with the SEC.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2010 Fiscal Year-End

The following table summarizes the equity awards made to our named executive officers that were outstanding at December 31, 2010.

Name	No. of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	No. of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date
Frank Reynolds(1)	196,231	588,693	\$ 0.91	12/12/2019

- (1) The options were granted on December 12, 2009. 196,231 shares vested on December 12, 2010. An additional 196,231 shares will vest on each of the second, third and fourth anniversaries of the date of grant.

Board of Directors and Corporate Governance

Our Board of Directors consists of five (5) members. On the Closing of the Merger, Peter L. Coker and Peter A. Reichard, the sole members of the Board of Directors of ITHC, resigned, and simultaneously therewith, a new Board of Directors was appointed. The Board consists of four (4) members who were former directors of InVivo and Adam K. Stern, who was appointed at the Closing of the Merger at the request of the Placement Agent.

Board Independence

The Company is not currently listed on any national securities exchange or in an inter-dealer quotation system that has a requirement that the Board of Directors be independent. However, in evaluating the independence of its members and the composition of the committees of the Board of Directors, the Board utilizes the definition of "independence" as that term is defined by the listing standards of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the applicable

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SEC rules, including the rules relating to the independence standards of an audit committee and the non-employee director definition of Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act. Using these standards, the Board of Directors determined that Messrs. Nolen and Roberts and Ms. Pedra are currently independent directors. The Board determined that Mr. Stern is not independent as a result of the payments to the Placement Agent and that Mr. Reynolds is not independent as a result of his employment relationship with the Company.

Committees of the Board

The Board has designated two principal standing committees, the Audit Committee and the Governance, Nominating and Compensation Committee (the GNC Committee). The current members of the Audit Committee and the GNC Committee are identified in the following table:

Name	Audit Committee	GNC Committee
George Nolen	Chair	X
Christi Pedra	X	Chair
Rich Roberts	X	X

Audit Committee

The Board has a standing Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)A of the Exchange Act. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to stockholders concerning the Company's financial reporting and internal controls. The Audit Committee facilitates open communication among the Audit Committee, the Board, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm and management. The Audit Committee discusses with management and the Company's independent registered public accounting firm the financial information developed by the Company, the Company's systems of internal controls and the Company's audit process. The Audit Committee is solely and directly responsible for appointing, evaluating, retaining, and, where necessary, terminating the engagement of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm meets with the Audit Committee (both with and without the presence of the Company's management) to review and discuss various matters pertaining to the audit, including the Company's financial statements, the report of the independent registered public accounting firm on the results, scope and terms of their work, and their recommendations concerning the financial practices, controls, procedures and policies employed by the Company.

The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit services to be provided to the Company by the principal auditor and all other services (including reviewing, attestation and non-audit services) to be provided to the Company by the independent registered public accounting firm.

The Audit Committee is charged with establishing procedures for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. The Audit Committee reviews and oversees all related party transactions on an ongoing basis. The Audit Committee is authorized, without further action by the Board, to engage independent legal, accounting and other advisors as it deems necessary or appropriate to carry out its responsibilities. The Board has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee, a copy of which is available on the Company's website.

The Board has determined that all of the members of the Audit Committee are independent (as defined by the listing standards of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the applicable SEC rules), and that the Audit Committee members meet the independence requirements contemplated by Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. The Board has determined that George Nolen is an audit committee financial expert (as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K).

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GNC Committee

The GNC Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to (i) compensation of the Company's executive officers, (ii) the director nomination process and (iii) reviewing the Company's compliance with SEC corporate governance requirements. The Board has adopted a written charter for the GNC Committee, a copy of which is available on the Company's website. The Board has determined that all of the members of the GNC Committee are independent (as defined by the listing standards of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the applicable SEC rules).

The GNC Committee determines salaries, incentives and other forms of compensation for the Chief Executive Officer and the executive officers of the Company and reviews and makes recommendations to the Board with respect to director compensation. The GNC Committee annually reviews and approves the corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, evaluates the Chief Executive Officer's performance in light of these goals and objectives, and sets the Chief Executive Officer's compensation level based on this evaluation. The GNC Committee meets without the presence of executive officers when approving or deliberating on executive officer compensation, but may invite the Chief Executive Officer to be present during the approval of, or deliberations with respect to, other executive officer compensation. The GNC Committee reviews and approves the terms of any and all offer letters, employment agreements, severance agreements, change-in-control agreements, indemnification agreements and other material agreements between the Company and its executive officers. In addition, the GNC Committee administers the Company's stock incentive compensation and equity-based plans.

The GNC Committee makes recommendations to the Board concerning all facets of the director nominee selection process. Generally, the GNC Committee identifies candidates for director nominees in consultation with management and the independent members of the Board, through the use of search firms or other advisers, through the recommendations submitted by stockholders or through such other methods as the GNC Committee deems to be helpful to identify candidates. Once candidates have been identified, the GNC Committee confirms that the candidates meet the independence requirements and qualifications for director nominees established by the Board. The GNC Committee may gather information about the candidates through interviews, questionnaires, background checks, or any other means that the GNC Committee deems to be helpful in the evaluation process. The GNC Committee meets to discuss and evaluate the qualities and skills of each candidate, both on an individual basis and taking into account the overall composition and needs of the Board. Upon selection of a qualified candidate, the GNC Committee would recommend the candidate for consideration by the full Board.

In considering whether to include any particular candidate in the Board's slate of recommended director nominees, the Board will consider the candidate's integrity, education, business acumen, knowledge of the Company's business and industry, experience, diligence, conflicts of interest and the ability to act in the interests of all stockholders. As a matter of practice, the Board considers the diversity of the backgrounds and experience of prospective directors as well as their personal characteristics (e.g., gender, ethnicity, age) in evaluating, and making decisions regarding, Board composition, in order to facilitate Board deliberations that reflect a broad range of perspectives. The Board does not assign specific weights to particular criteria and no particular criterion is a prerequisite for each prospective nominee. The Company believes that the backgrounds and qualifications of its directors, considered as a group, should provide a composite mix of experience, knowledge and abilities that will allow the Board to fulfill its responsibilities.

The GNC Committee will consider director candidates who are recommended by the stockholders of the Company. Such recommendation for nomination must be in writing and include the following:

the name and address of the stockholder making the recommendation;

the number of shares of Common Stock that such stockholder owns beneficially and holds of record;

the name and address of the individual recommended for consideration as a director nominee;

the principal occupation and experience of the director nominee;

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the total number of shares of Common Stock that the stockholder making the recommendation will vote for the director nominee;

a written statement from the stockholder making the recommendation stating whether the director nominee has indicated his or her willingness to serve if elected and why such recommended candidate would be able to fulfill the duties of a director; and

any other information regarding the director nominee that is required to be included in a proxy statement filed pursuant to the rules of the SEC.

Nominations must be sent to the GNC Committee by U.S. mail, courier or expedited delivery service to InVivo Therapeutics Holdings Corp., One Broadway, 14th Floor, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, Attn: Chair, GNC Committee. The chair of the GNC Committee will then provide the nomination to the GNC Committee for consideration. Assuming that the required material has been provided on a timely basis, the GNC Committee will evaluate stockholder-recommended candidates by following substantially the same process, and applying substantially the same criteria, as it follows for candidates submitted by others.

Stockholder Communications with the Board

Stockholders may communicate with the Board by sending written communications to the Board or any individual member of the Board to the following address: Board, c/o Secretary, InVivo Therapeutics Holdings Corp., One Broadway, 14th Floor, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142. The Secretary will forward all such correspondence accordingly, except for mass mailings, job inquiries, surveys, business solicitations or advertisements, personal grievances, matters as to which the Company tends to receive repetitive or duplicative communications, or patently offensive or otherwise inappropriate material.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board does not have a policy on whether the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be separate and, if they are to be separate, whether the Chairman should be selected from among the independent directors or should be an employee of the Company. In the event the Chairman is not an independent director, the Board may designate a lead independent director. The duties of the lead independent director, as set forth in the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, include (i) chairing any meeting of the independent directors in executive session, (ii) facilitating communications between other members of the Board and the Chairman (however, each director is free to communicate directly with the Chairman), (iii) in the event a stockholder seeks to communicate with the Board, accepting and responding to such communications in conjunction with the Chairman, and (iv) working with the Chairman (a) in the preparation of the agenda for each Board meeting, (b) in scheduling the time devoted to matters at each Board meeting and (c) as required, in determining the need for special meetings of the Board. The appointment of lead independent director rotates among the independent directors, but no more frequently than annually, and the Board periodically reviews the matter to determine if and when a rotation is advisable. The lead independent director is currently George Nolen.

Director Compensation for Fiscal 2010

The following table sets forth compensation earned and paid to each non-employee director of InVivo for service as a director during 2010.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(1)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
George Nolen(2)	\$ 2,000		\$ 71,520		\$ 73,520
Christi M. Pedra(3)	\$ 2,000		\$ 71,520		\$ 73,520
Richard J. Roberts(4)	\$ 2,000		\$ 71,520		\$ 73,520
Adam K. Stern(5)	\$ 1,000		\$ 71,520		\$ 72,520

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- (1) The amounts shown in the Option Awards column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of awards computed in accordance with ASC 718, not the actual amounts paid to or realized by the directors during fiscal 2010.
- (2) As of December 31, 2010, Mr. Nolen held options (vested and unvested) to purchase an aggregate of 173,934 shares of our Common Stock.
- (3) As of December 31, 2010, Ms. Pedra held options (vested and unvested) to purchase an aggregate of 173,934 shares of our Common Stock.
- (4) As of December 31, 2010, Mr. Roberts held options (vested and unvested) to purchase an aggregate of 917,547 shares of our Common Stock.
- (5) As of December 31, 2010, Mr. Stern held options (vested and unvested) to purchase an aggregate of 50,000 shares of our Common Stock. On December 10, 2010, based upon the recommendation of the GNC Committee, the Board adopted a compensation policy for non-employee directors. The policy provides that each non-employee director shall be paid an annual retainer of \$25,000 per year (paid quarterly and delivered at each regularly scheduled quarterly Board meeting). In addition, the policy provides that the Lead Independent Director, chairman of the GNC Committee and the chairman of the Audit Committee shall each receive an additional annual fee of \$5,000 (paid quarterly and delivered at each regularly scheduled quarterly Board meeting). Each non-employee director shall also receive \$1,000 for each in-person Board meeting attended, \$500 for each telephonic meeting of the Board attended, and \$500 for each committee meeting attended. Each non-employee director will also receive an annual grant, on December 10 of each calendar year, of a nonqualified stock option under the 2010 Plan to purchase up to 50,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock at an exercise price equal to the closing price of the Common Stock on the date of grant (the Director Option Date), and that such option shall be exercisable as to 1/12 of the original number of shares subject to the option on the one month anniversary of the Director Option Date and shall be exercisable as to an additional 1/12 of the original number of shares subject to the option each monthly anniversary thereafter until fully vested on the 12 month anniversary of the Director Option Date, provided that such director remains a director of the Company on each such vesting date, provided, however, no option may be exercised until the shareholders of the Company approve the 2010 Plan, and the Company files a registration statement on Form S-8 with the SEC, registering the shares underlying such stock options. On December 10, 2010, the Company issued stock options for 50,000 shares exercisable at \$2.26 per share to each of George Nolen, Rich Roberts, Christi Pedra and Adam Stern. The aggregate fair value for the 200,000 shares granted was \$286,080.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller and other senior financial officers. Our code of business conduct and ethics is posted under the Investor Relations Corporate Governance section of our website, www.invivotherapeutics.com. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement regarding any amendment to, or waiver of, a provision of the code of business conduct and ethics applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller or other senior financial officers by posting such information on our website.

InVivo's 2007 Stock Incentive Plan

InVivo adopted a Stock Incentive Plan in 2007 (the 2007 Plan). Pursuant to the 2007 Plan, InVivo's Board of Directors (or committees and/or executive officers delegated by the Board of Directors) had the authority to grant incentive and nonqualified stock options to InVivo's employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors. Options granted under the 2007 Plan are exercisable for up to 10 years from the date of issuance. The Company assumed and adopted the 2007 Plan in the Merger, and granted option holders under the 2007 Plan New Options to purchase Common Stock. No further options will be granted under the 2007 Plan.

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2010 Equity Incentive Plan

The Board of Directors has adopted the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan in 2010, subject to stockholder approval, which will reserve a total of 3,500,000 shares of our Common Stock for issuance under the 2010 Plan. If an incentive award granted under the 2010 Plan expires, terminates, is unexercised or is forfeited, or if any shares are surrendered to us in connection with an incentive award, the shares subject to such award and the surrendered shares will become available for further awards under the 2010 Plan.

Shares issued under the 2010 Plan through the settlement, assumption or substitution of outstanding awards or obligations to grant future awards as a condition of acquiring another entity are not expected to reduce the maximum number of shares available under the 2010 Plan. In addition, the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the 2010 Plan, any number of shares subject to any numerical limit in the 2010 Plan, and the number of shares and terms of any incentive award are expected to be adjusted in the event of any change in our outstanding Common Stock by reason of any stock dividend, spin-off, split-up, stock split, reverse stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, merger, consolidation, liquidation, business combination or exchange of shares or similar transactions.

If stockholder approval is not obtained within 12 months after the Board's adoption of the 2010 Plan, all awards granted under the 2010 Plan will terminate. In a