

Pressure BioSciences, Inc. Announces First Quarter 2009 Financial Results; Significant Improvements in Revenue, Installations, & Cash Burn Reported, Compared to Q1 2008

Pressure BioSciences, Inc. Announces First Quarter 2009 Financial Results

South Easton, MA, May 5, 2009 -- Pressure BioSciences, Inc. (NASDAQ: PBI) ("PBI" or the "Company") today announced that total revenue for the first quarter of 2009 was \$306,762 compared to \$132,376 for the comparable period in 2008, a 132% increase. Revenue from the sale of PCT products and services was \$222,142 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$81,473 for the same period in 2008, a 173% increase. During the first quarter of 2009, the Company completed the installation of ten Barocycler instruments, as compared to seven during the same period of 2008. Seven of the ten were domestic installations and three were international sales, compared to five domestic installations and two international sales for the same quarter in 2008.

Operating loss for the first quarter of 2009 was \$849,911 compared to \$1,371,413 for the same period in 2008, a decrease of \$521,502 or 38%. This decrease in operating loss was primarily related to the Company's restructuring program announced on December 1, 2008, the cost containment initiatives that the Company instituted during the second and third quarters of 2008, and the strong revenue in the first quarter of 2009. As previously announced, the Company expects its operating loss and cash burn to continue to decrease in 2009, as we continue to see the impact of the 2008 cost reduction programs.

On February 12, 2009, the Company completed a private placement of convertible preferred stock and warrants, resulting in gross proceeds of \$1,805,270. On February 17, 2009, the Company was informed that it was eligible for an income tax refund of \$623,262, based on provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The results for our first quarter include both of these events.

Loss per share – basic and diluted – was \$0.10 in the first quarter of 2009, compared to \$0.61 in the same quarter of 2008.

Joseph L. Damasio, Jr., Corporate Controller commented: "We continue to make measurable progress towards our goal of reducing 2009 cash burn to an average of less than \$600,000 per quarter. The first quarter 2009 operating loss of \$849,911 included non-cash charges related to FAS123R stock-based compensation of approximately \$146,000, as well as depreciation and amortization expenses of approximately \$49,500. Excluding these non-cash charges, the Company's cash burn for the first quarter of 2009 was approximately \$655,000, as compared to approximately \$1,212,000 for the same quarter of 2008. This represents a decrease of 46% in cash used in first quarter 2009 operating activities, as compared to the first quarter of 2008."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ASMS	8TH HUPO WORLD CONGRESS
Philadelphia, PA	Toronto, Canada
May 31-June 4, 2009	Sept. 26th-30th, 2009

Protein Digestion in Minutes! Learn about the PCT MicroTube Adapter Kit

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at the
[57th ASMS Conference on Mass Spectrometry](#)
Pennsylvania Convention Center
May 31 - June 4, 2009
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Application Note

[Extraction of DNA from Cheese Using ProteoSolve-SB and Pressure Cycling Technology \(PCT\)](#)

Introduction

Some foods, such as cheese, are made by fermentation with microorganisms including yeast, mold and bacteria. To obtain the desired type and quality of cheese, it is essential to introduce the correct microorganisms in the proper ratio during the manufacturing process. Thus it is desirable to be able to determine which organisms are present. In addition, it is sometimes necessary to confirm the milk source in order to ensure authenticity and proper manufacturing of the cheese. This can be accomplished by isolating total DNA from the finished product and then probing for the presence of DNA from either the microorganism of interest, or the mammalian milk source. However, extraction of DNA from samples such as cheese is often hampered by high levels of lipid and protein and the relatively low levels of DNA. Typically, DNA is isolated from cheese by first digesting the proteins with Proteinase K and then isolating DNA from the resulting lysate. This is a lengthy procedure as homogenization and digestion may require several hours [1], or even overnight incubation [2]. Thus, sample disruption and digestion are both time consuming and inefficient steps in isolation of DNA from cheese. Here we describe a method for the simultaneous extraction of DNA, RNA, proteins and lipids from various cheeses by using PBI's ProteoSolve-SB Kit and pressure cycling technology (PCT).

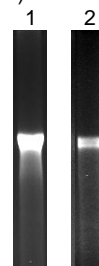


Figure 1. Examples of DNA isolated from Brie (Lane 1) and Camembert (Lane 2) Cheeses. DNA was visualized on agarose minigels stained with ethidium bromide.

Pressure BioSciences, Inc. Announces First Quarter 2009 Financial Results Cont.

Richard T. Schumacher, President and CEO of Pressure BioSciences, Inc. said: "We have worked diligently over the past several years to transform pressure cycling technology (PCT) from an exciting research concept to a successful commercial platform. We believe that our hard work is beginning to pay off. We have now reported three consecutive quarters of double-digit growth of PCT Sample Preparation System installations (featuring the Barocycler instrument). In addition, interest in PCT continues to grow, as evidenced by an increasing number of presentations and publications on the advantages of PCT by well-known, independent scientists, and by the number of inquiries we are receiving, almost on a daily basis."

Mr. Schumacher continued: "The future potential of PBI is very exciting. We previously announced that we were working on the development of new "micro-tube" adaptor kits for our two existing Barocycler instruments. These new PCT-based products are expected to allow an increase in throughput of greater than 10-fold in a number of important application areas, while maintaining or increasing the quality of results. These new products are also expected to allow us to enter into several exciting markets heretofore unavailable to us, such as the large sample preparation market for mass spectrometry."

Mr. Schumacher concluded: "Feedback and data received from our beta testing sites on the new micro-tube format have been very positive, productive, and encouraging. We have also made significant progress on the remaining development issues related to the adapter kits. Consequently, we believe that we will meet the expected release date of June 30, 2009. This is very important, as we believe that the PCT Sample Preparation System MicroTube Adapter Kits can have a significant impact on future sales of PCT Systems, both in the second half of 2009 and beyond."

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this press release regarding the Company's intentions, hopes, beliefs, expectations, or predictions of the future are "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward looking statements include statements regarding the expected impact of the Company's cost reduction initiatives effected during 2008; the expected continued decrease in the Company's operating expenses during 2009; the expected continued reduction in the cash burn rate to an average of less than \$600,000 per quarter; the estimated timing of the Company's release of its PCT-based MicroTube Adapter Kits and the anticipated benefits of these products; the expectation that the PCT-based MicroTube Adapter Kits will enable the Company to enter new markets and have a significant impact on the Company's sales; that interest in PCT continues to grow; the anticipated advantages and benefits of the Company's existing products; the Company's decision to focus primarily on the application of PCT-enhanced protein digestion for the mass spectrometry market and the benefits and advantages of PCT in this marketplace; and the use of PCT in biomarker discovery, soil and plant biology, forensics, histology, and counter-bioterror applications. These statements are based upon the Company's current expectations, forecasts, and assumptions that are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties, and other factors include, but are not limited to: the Company's financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 may not be consistent with the revenue, operating expenses, and cash burn reported herein due to unanticipated issues identified in the completion of the quarterly financial reporting process; the Company's financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 may not necessarily be indicative of future results as future revenues may not meet expectations due to the possible failure of the Company's products to achieve commercial acceptance, changes in customer's needs and technological innovations, and expenses that may be higher than anticipated due to unforeseen costs or cost increases; the risk that the Company may not receive a refund of federal taxes for the 2004 calendar year on a timely basis or at all due to unexpected reasons; the risk that the Company may be unable to reduce its cash burn rate below \$600,000 per quarter due to unexpected costs or increases in costs and therefore the Company will need additional capital sooner than anticipated; possible difficulties or delays in the implementation of the Company's strategies that may adversely affect the Company's continued commercialization of PCT; due to unforeseen difficulties in the development process, the Company may be unable to introduce commercially the PCT-based MicroTube Adapter Kits as scheduled, if at all; changes in customer's needs and technological innovations; the Company's sales force may not be successful in selling the Company's PCT product line because scientists may not perceive the advantages of PCT over other sample preparation methods, particularly in the mass spectrometry market; and scientists may not be able to duplicate the results achieved at particular laboratories having already used PCT, including the Company's beta site laboratories. Further, the Company expects that it will need additional capital to fund its continuing operations beyond the second quarter of 2010. Additional risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements are discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and other reports filed by the Company from time to time with the SEC. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any of the information included in this release, except as otherwise required by law.

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Application Note Cont.

Extraction of DNA from Cheese Using ProteoSolve-SB and Pressure Cycling Technology (PCT)

Results and Discussion

DNA was isolated from four different types of cheese (Table 1). Soft cheeses that are known to contain relatively high amounts of flora, such as Bleu, Brie and Camembert, yielded ~2-4 µg of purified DNA per gram of cheese. Pecorino, a ewe's milk hard cheese with little visible flora, yielded ~0.3 µg of DNA per gram of cheese. Isolated DNA was visualized by agarose gel electrophoresis. The presence of high molecular weight genomic DNA (Figure 1) confirmed that the DNA was not severely sheared or degraded during the isolation procedure. These results show that the ProteoSolve-SB kit in combination with PCT is an effective tool for isolating intact DNA from a variety of hard and soft cheeses.

Table 1

Cheese Type	DNA Recovery
French Bleu	3.8 µg
French Brie	2.0 µg
American Camembert	4.1 µg
Italian Pecorino	0.3 µg

DNA extraction from samples such as cheese may be hampered by the presence of high amounts of protein and lipid, and the relatively low amounts of DNA. The unique chemistry of the ProteoSolve-SB kit in combination with the efficient sample disruption made possible by PCT, permits efficient extraction of DNA and removal of the protein and lipid components of the cheese, leaving a DNA-enriched pellet from which high quality DNA may be isolated using commonly available and well characterized kits or reagents. DNA prepared in this method is suitable for analysis by specific probes or by DNA sequencing.

Proteins, Lipids, DNA & RNA

From

The Same Sample

Using Pressure Cycling Technology (PCT)

ProteoSolve-SB

A Pressure Enhanced Systems Biology Kit

Detergent-Free Extraction
Automated Bench-top Instrument
Process Organelles & Membranes
Process Cells & Tissues
Improve Reproducibility
Increase Protein Recovery
Identify Novel Proteins
Direct Lipid Profiling
Isolate DNA and RNA
Discover Biomarkers

