NEOPROBE CORP
Form 424B3
February 04, 2009

Table of Contents

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Registration No. 333-150650

PROSPECTUS

NEOPROBE CORPORATION

20,166,666 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the sale of up to 20,166,666 shares of our common stock by a person who has purchased shares of our common stock or who may purchase shares of our common stock through the conversion of debt, the conversion of shares of our preferred stock or the exercise of warrants as more fully described herein. The aforementioned person is sometimes referred to in this prospectus as the selling stockholder. The prices at which the selling stockholder may sell the shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions. We will not receive proceeds from the sale of our shares by the selling stockholder.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol NEOP. On January 6, 2009, the last reported sale price for our common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board was $0.57 per share.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED IN THIS PROSPECTUS INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER THE RISK FACTORS BEGINNING ON PAGE 5 BEFORE PURCHASING OUR COMMON STOCK.

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 January 9, 2009.

Table of Contents

Unless otherwise specified, the information in this prospectus is set forth as of January 6, 2009, and we anticipate that changes in our affairs will occur after such date. We have not authorized any person to give any information or to make any representations, other than as contained in this prospectus, in connection with the offer contained in this prospectus. If any person gives you any information or makes representations in connection with this offer, do not rely on it as information we have authorized. This prospectus is not an offer to sell our common stock in any state or other jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information from this prospectus and may not contain all the information that is important to you. To understand our business and this offering fully, you should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the financial statements and the related notes beginning on page F-1. When we refer in this prospectus to the company, we, us, and our, we mean Neoprobe Corporation, a Delaware corporation, together with our subsidiaries. This prospectus contains forward-looking statements and information relating to Neoprobe Corporation. See Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements on page 16.

Our Company

Neoprobe Corporation (Neoprobe, the company or we) is a biomedical company that develops and commercializes innovative products that enhance patient care and improve patient outcome by meeting the critical intraoperative diagnostic information needs of physicians and therapeutic treatment needs of patients. We were originally incorporated in Ohio in 1983 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1988. Our executive offices are located at 425 Metro Place North, Suite 300, Dublin, Ohio 43017. Our telephone number is (614) 793-7500.

From our inception through 1998, we devoted substantially all of our efforts and resources to the research and clinical development of radiopharmaceutical and medical device technologies related to the intraoperative diagnosis and treatment of cancers, including our proprietary radioimmunoguided surgery (RIGS®) technology. In 1998, U.S. and European regulatory agencies completed an evaluation of the status of the regulatory pathway for our RIGS products, which coupled with our limited financial resources, caused us to suspend our radiopharmaceutical development activities and refocus our operating strategy on our medical device business. After achieving profitability in the fourth quarter of 1999 following this retrenchment, we expanded our medical device offerings in 2002 following the acquisition of an Israeli company that was developing a line of blood flow measurement devices.

Although we had expanded our strategic focus with the addition of blood flow measurement devices, we continued to look for other avenues to reinvigorate our radiopharmaceutical development opportunities portfolio. During 2004, our efforts resulted in a number of positive events that caused us to take steps to re-activate our radiopharmaceutical and therapeutic initiatives. As a result of our efforts over the past few years, we now have one radiopharmaceutical product, Lymphoseek®, in the midst of pivotal Phase 3 clinical trials, and a second, RIGScan® CR, with a renewed development promise after recently receiving clarification of the regulatory pathway as we identify potential development sources of funding or collaboration.

We believe that our virtual business model is unique within our industry as it combines revenue generation from medical devices covering our public company overhead while we devote capital raised through financing efforts to the development of products with even greater potential for shareholder return such as Lymphoseek. In addition, we have sought to maintain a development pipeline with additional longer-term return potential such as RIGScan CR and ACT that provide the opportunity for incremental return on the achievement of key development and funding milestones.

Table of Contents

The Offering

On December 26, 2007, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC (Montaur), pursuant to which we issued Montaur a 10% Series A Convertible Senior Secured Promissory Note in the principal amount of $7,000,000, due December 26, 2011 (the Series A Note) and a five-year Series W warrant to purchase 6,000,000 shares of our common stock, $.001 par value per share (Common Stock), at an exercise price of $0.32 per share. Montaur may convert $3.5 million of the Series A Note into shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of $0.26 per share. The SPA also provided for two further tranches of financing, a second tranche of $3 million in exchange for a 10% Series B Convertible Senior Secured Promissory Note along with a five year Series X warrant to purchase shares of our Common Stock, and a third tranche of $3 million in exchange for 3,000 shares of our 8% Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and a five-year Series Y warrant to purchase shares of our common stock. Closing of the second and third tranches were subject to the satisfaction by the Company of certain milestones related to the progress of the Company s Phase 3 clinical trials of the Company s Lymphoseek radiopharmaceutical product.

On April 16, 2008, following receipt by the Company of clearance by FDA to commence a Phase 3 clinical trial for Lymphoseek in patients with breast cancer or melanoma, we amended the SPA related to the second tranche and issued Montaur a 10% Series B Convertible Senior Secured Promissory Note in the principal amount of $3,000,000, also due December 26, 2011 (the Series B Note, and hereinafter referred to collectively with the Series A Note as the Montaur Notes), and a five-year Series X warrant to purchase 8,333,333 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of $0.46 per share. Montaur may convert the Series B Note into shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of $0.36 per share. Provided we have satisfied certain conditions stated therein, we may elect to make payments of interest due under the Montaur Notes in registered shares of Common Stock. If we choose to make interest payments in shares of Common Stock, the number of shares of Common Stock to be applied against any such interest payment will be determined by reference to the quotient of (a) the applicable interest payment divided by (b) 90% of the average daily volume weighted average price of our Common Stock on the OTC Bulletin Board (or national securities exchange, if applicable) as reported by Bloomberg Financial L.P. for the five days upon which our Common Stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board immediately preceding the date of the interest payment.

On December 5, 2008, after the Company obtained 135 vital blue dye lymph nodes from patients who had completed surgery and the injection of the drug in a Phase 3 clinical trial of Lymphoseek in patients with breast cancer or melanoma, we issued Montaur 3,000 shares of our 8% Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (the Preferred Stock) and a five-year Series Y warrant (hereinafter referred to collectively with the Series W warrant and Series X warrant as the Montaur Warrants) to purchase 6,000,000 shares of our Common Stock, at an exercise price of $0.575 per share, also for an aggregate purchase price of $3,000,000. Montaur may convert each share of the Preferred Stock into a number of shares of our common stock equal to the quotient of: (1) the Liquidation Preference Amount of the shares of Preferred Stock by; (2) the Conversion Price. The Liquidation Preference Amount for the Preferred Stock is $1,000 and the Conversion Price of the Preferred Stock was set at $0.50 on the date of issuance, thereby making the shares of Preferred Stock convertible into an aggregate 6,000,000 shares of our Common Stock, subject to adjustment as described in the Certificate of Designations, Voting Powers, Preferences, Limitations, Restrictions, and Relative Rights of Series A 8% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock. We may elect to pay dividends due to Montaur on the shares of Preferred Stock in registered shares of Common Stock. The number shares of Common Stock to be applied against any such dividend payment will be determined by reference to the quotient of (a) the applicable dividend payment divided by (b) the average daily volume weighted average price of our Common Stock on the OTC Bulletin Board (or national securities exchange, if applicable) as reported by Bloomberg Financial L.P. for the five days upon which our Common Stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board immediately preceding the date of the dividend payment.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the terms of a Registration Rights Agreement, dated December 26, 2007, as amended by the Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated February 7, 2008, Second Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 16, 2008, Third Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 10, 2008, and Fourth Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated December 5, 2008, we agreed to file a post-effective amendment to this registration statement providing for the: (a) deregistration of shares of Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of the Series B Note and the shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of the Series X Warrant; and (b) registration of the resale of: (i) the shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Stock; (ii) the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Series Y Warrant; (iii) 3,500,000 shares of Common Stock issuable as interest or dividends on the Montaur Notes and the Preferred Stock; and (iv) up to 4,666,666 shares issuable upon the conversion of the Series B Note, provided that the total number of shares of Common Stock registered would not exceed 20,166,666. Additionally, we agreed that within thirty-five days of receipt from Montaur of written request therefor, we would prepare and file an additional resale registration statement providing for the resale of: (i) the shares of Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of the Series A Note; (ii) the shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of the Series W Warrant; (iii) any unregistered shares of Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of the Series B Note; and (iv) the shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of the Series X Warrant, provided, however, that we are not required to file such additional registration statement, or may exclude shares from such additional registration statement, if we believe in good faith, based upon advice from the Securities and Exchange Commission s Staff, that application of Rule 415 would not permit registration of all or the excluded portion of such shares. This prospectus covers the resale of up to: (i) 6,000,000 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of the Preferred Stock; (ii) 6,000,000 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of the Series Y Warrant; (iii) 3,500,000 shares of Common Stock issuable as interest and dividends on the Montaur Notes and Preferred Stock; and (iv) 4,666,666 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of the Series B Note, for a total of 20,166,666 shares.

An investment in our common stock is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk. See Risk Factors beginning on page 5.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock is highly speculative, involves a high degree of risk, and should be made only by investors who can afford a complete loss. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with the other information in this prospectus, including our financial statements and the related notes, before you decide to buy our common stock. Our most significant risks and uncertainties are described below; however, they are not the only risks we face. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected, the trading of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment therein.

We have suffered significant operating losses for several years in our history and we may not be able to again achieve profitability.

We had an accumulated deficit of approximately $145 million and had an overall deficit in stockholders equity as of September 30, 2008. Although we were profitable in 2000 and in 2001, we incurred substantial losses in the years prior to that, and again in 2002 and subsequent years. The deficit resulted because we expended more money in the course of researching, developing and enhancing our technology and products and establishing our marketing and administrative organizations than we generated in revenues. We expect to continue to incur significant expenses in the foreseeable future, primarily related to the completion of development and commercialization of **Lymphoseek**, but also potentially related to **RIGS** and our device product lines. As a result, we are sustaining substantial operating and net losses, and it is possible that we will never be able to sustain or develop the revenue levels necessary to again attain profitability.

Our products and product candidates may not achieve the broad market acceptance they need in order to be a commercial success.

Widespread use of our handheld gamma detection devices is currently limited to one surgical procedure, Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (SLNB), used in the diagnosis and treatment of two primary types of cancer: melanoma and breast cancer. While the adoption of SLNB within the breast and melanoma indications appears to be widespread, expansion of SLNB to other indications such as head and neck, colorectal and prostate cancers is likely dependent on a better lymphatic tissue targeting agent than is currently available. Without expanded indications in which to apply SLNB, it is likely that gamma detection devices will eventually reach market saturation. Our efforts and those of our marketing and distribution partners may not result in significant demand for our products, and the current demand for our products may decline.

To date, our efforts to place Cardiosonix Quantix products have met with limited success. The long-term commercial success of the Quantix product line will require much more widespread acceptance of our blood flow measurement products than we have experienced to date. Widespread acceptance of blood flow measurement would represent a significant change in current medical practice patterns. Other cardiac monitoring procedures, such as pulmonary artery catheterization, are generally accepted in the medical community and have a long standard of use. It is possible that the Quantix product line will never achieve the broad market acceptance necessary to become a commercial success.

Our radiopharmaceutical product candidates, **Lymphoseek** and **RIGScan** CR, are still in the process of development, and even if we are successful in commercializing them, we cannot assure you that they will obtain significant market acceptance.

We may have difficulty raising additional capital, which could deprive us of necessary resources.

We expect to continue to devote significant capital resources to fund research and development and to maintain existing and secure new manufacturing capacity. In order to support the initiatives envisioned in our business plan, we may need to raise additional funds through the sale of assets, public or private debt or equity financing, collaborative relationships or other arrangements. Our ability to raise additional financing depends on many factors beyond our control, including the state of capital markets, the market price of our common stock and the development or prospects for development of competitive technology by others. Because our common stock is not listed on a major stock market, many investors may not be willing or allowed to purchase it or may demand steep discounts. Sufficient additional financing may not be available to us or may be available only on terms that would result in further dilution to the current owners of our common stock.

Table of Contents

We believe that we have access to sufficient financial resources with which to fund our operations or those of our subsidiaries for the foreseeable future. We expect to raise additional capital during 2009 through existing financing facilities already available to us in order to continue executing on our current business plan. However, if we are unsuccessful in raising additional capital, closing on financing under already agreed to terms, or the terms of raising such capital are unacceptable, we may have to modify our business plan and/or significantly curtail our planned development activities and other operations.

In December 2006, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement with Fusion Capital Fund II, LLC (Fusion) that allowed us to sell shares of common stock for up to $6.0 million in proceeds. Through December 2008, $4,050,000.73 of proceeds were unused under the agreement. On December 24, 2008, we entered into an amendment to the agreement which increased by $6.0 million the amount of proceeds available to an aggregate remaining available amount of $10,050,000.73. We have authorized up to a total of 18,222,671 shares of our common stock for sale to Fusion under the agreement which includes 7,568,671 shares already purchased by Fusion. We issued 720,000 shares as a commitment fee at the inception of the original agreement in 2006, and issued an additional 360,000 shares in consideration for Fusion s agreement to enter into the amendment. We have issued 234,000 shares of our common stock as an additional commitment fee as shares were sold to Fusion, and up to an additional 486,000 shares of our common stock may be issued to Fusion as additional commitment fee shares as we draw on the $10 million available under the agreement. Our right to make sales under the amended agreement is limited to $50,000 every two business days, unless our stock price equals or exceeds $0.30 per share, in which case we can sell greater amounts to Fusion as the price of our common stock increases. Fusion does not have the right or the obligation to purchase any shares on any business day that the market price of our common stock is less than $0.20 per share. Through December 31, 2008, we have sold Fusion 7,568,671 million shares of common stock and issued 1,314,000 shares of stock as commitment fees to Fusion, resulting in gross proceeds of $1.95 million. Assuming the remaining 10,654,000 shares are sold, the selling price per share would have to average at least $0.94 for us to receive the maximum proceeds from this offering of $12 million. Assuming a purchase price of $0.57 per share (the closing sale price of the common stock on January 6, 2009), the remaining proceeds from this offering would be $6,072,780.

The extent to which we rely on Fusion as a source of funding will depend on a number of factors, including the prevailing market price of our common stock and the extent to which we are able to secure working capital from other sources, such as through the sale of our products. Specifically, Fusion does not have the right or the obligation to purchase any shares of our common stock on any business day that the market price of our common stock is less than $0.20 per share. To the extent that we are unable to make sales to Fusion to meet our capital needs, or to the extent that we decide not to make such sales because of excessive dilution or other reasons, and if we are unable to generate sufficient revenues from sales of our products, we will need to secure another source of funding in order to satisfy our working capital needs. Even if we are able to access the full $10,050,000.73 million potentially remaining under the agreement with Fusion, we may still need additional capital to fully implement our business, operating and development plans. Should the financing we require to sustain our working capital needs be unavailable or prohibitively expensive when we require it, the consequences could be a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

On December 26, 2007, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC (Montaur), pursuant to which we issued Montaur a 10% Series A Convertible Senior Secured Promissory Note in the principal amount of $7,000,000, due December 26, 2011 (the Series A Note) and a five-year Series W warrant to purchase 6,000,000 shares of our common stock, $.001 par value per share (Common Stock), at an exercise price of $0.32 per share. On April 16, 2008, following receipt by the Company of clearance by FDA to commence a Phase 3 clinical trial for Lymphoseek in patients with breast cancer or melanoma, we amended the SPA and issued Montaur a 10% Series B Convertible Senior Secured Promissory Note in the principal amount of $3,000,000, also due December 26, 2011 (the Series B Note, and hereinafter referred to collectively with the Series A Note as the Montaur Notes), and a five-year Series X warrant to purchase 8,333,333 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of $0.46 per share. Montaur may convert the Series B Note into shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of $0.36 per share. On December 5, 2008, after the Company had obtained 135 vital blue dye lymph nodes from patients who had completed surgery and the injection of the drug in the Phase 3 clinical trial of

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Table of Contents

3,000 shares of our 8% Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (the Preferred Stock) and a five-year Series Y warrant (hereinafter referred to collectively with the Series W warrant and Series X warrant as the Montaur Warrants) to purchase 6,000,000 shares of our Common Stock, at an exercise price of $0.575 per share, also for an aggregate purchase price of $3,000,000.

The Series A Note bears interest at a rate per annum equal to 10%, and is partially convertible at the option of Montaur into Common Stock at a price of $0.26 per share. The Series B Note also bears interest at a rate per annum equal to 10%, and is convertible into shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of $0.36 per share. Pursuant to the provisions of the Certificate of Designations, Voting Powers, Preferences, Limitations, Restrictions, and Relative Rights of Series A 8% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Montaur may convert all or any portion of the shares of the Preferred Stock into an aggregate 6,000,000 shares of our Common Stock, subject to adjustment as described in the Certificate of Designations.

Clinical trials for our radiopharmaceutical product candidates will be lengthy and expensive and their outcome is uncertain.

Before obtaining regulatory approval for the commercial sale of any product candidates, we must demonstrate through preclinical testing and clinical trials that our product candidates are safe and effective for use in humans. Conducting clinical trials is a time consuming, expensive and uncertain process and may take years to complete. We recently successfully completed a Phase 2 clinical trial for our most advanced radiopharmaceutical product candidate, **Lymphoseek**, are in the midst of the first of two pivotal Phase 3 trials for this product in breast cancer or melanoma and have a second trial pending in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. We have recently obtained approval from the EMEA of a Phase 3 clinical protocol for our next radiopharmaceutical candidate, **RIGScan** CR and are preparing to approach FDA to obtain similar clearance. Historically, the results from preclinical testing and early clinical trials have often not been predictive of results obtained in later clinical trials. Frequently, drugs that have shown promising results in preclinical or early clinical trials subsequently fail to establish sufficient safety and efficacy data necessary to obtain regulatory approval. At any time during the clinical trials, we, the participating institutions, FDA or EMEA might delay or halt any clinical trials for our product candidates for various reasons, including:

- ineffectiveness of the product candidate;
- discovery of unacceptable toxicities or side effects;
- development of disease resistance or other physiological factors;
- delays in patient enrollment; or
- other reasons that are internal to the businesses of our potential collaborative partners, which reasons they may not share with us.

The results of the clinical trials may fail to demonstrate the safety or effectiveness of our product candidates to the extent necessary to obtain regulatory approval or such that commercialization of our product candidates is worthwhile. Any failure or substantial delay in successfully completing clinical trials and obtaining regulatory approval for our product candidates could severely harm our business.

If we fail to obtain collaborative partners, or those we obtain fail to perform their obligations or discontinue clinical trials for particular product candidates, our ability to develop and market potential products could be severely limited.

Our strategy for the development and commercialization of our product candidates depends, in large part, upon the formation of collaborative arrangements. Collaborations may allow us to:

- generate cash flow and revenue;
- offset some of the costs associated with our internal research and development, preclinical testing, clinical trials and manufacturing;

seek and obtain regulatory approvals faster than we could on our own; and,

successfully commercialize existing and future product candidates.

Table of Contents

We recently executed an agreement with Cardinal Health for the distribution of **Lymphoseek** in the United States. We do not currently have collaborative agreements covering **Lymphoseek** in other areas of the world or for **RIGScan** CR or ACT. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in securing collaborative partners for other markets or radiopharmaceutical products, or that we will be able to negotiate acceptable terms for such arrangements. The development, regulatory approval and commercialization of our product candidates will depend substantially on the efforts of collaborative partners, and if we fail to secure or maintain successful collaborative arrangements, or if our partners fail to perform their obligations, our development, regulatory, manufacturing and marketing activities may be delayed, scaled back or suspended.

We rely on third parties for the worldwide marketing and distribution of our gamma detection and blood flow measurement devices, who may not be successful in selling our products.

We currently distribute our gamma detection devices in most global markets through two partners who are solely responsible for marketing and distributing these products. The partners assume direct responsibility for business risks related to credit, currency exchange, foreign tax laws or tariff and trade regulation. Our blood flow products are marketed and sold in the U.S. and a number of foreign markets through other distribution partners specific to those markets. Further, we have had only limited success to date in marketing or selling our **Quantix** line of blood flow products. While we believe that our distribution partners intend to continue to aggressively market our products, we cannot assure you that the distribution partners will succeed in marketing our products on a global basis. We may not be able to maintain satisfactory arrangements with our marketing and distribution partners, who may not devote adequate resources to selling our products. If this happens, we may not be able to successfully market our products, which would decrease our revenues.

Our radiopharmaceutical product candidates are subject to extensive government regulations and we may not be able to obtain necessary regulatory approvals.

We may not receive the regulatory approvals necessary to commercialize our **Lymphoseek** and **RIGScan** product candidates, which could cause our business to be severely harmed. Our product candidates are subject to extensive and rigorous government regulation. FDA regulates, among other things, the development, testing, manufacture, safety, record-keeping, labeling, storage, approval, advertising, promotion, sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products. If our potential products are marketed abroad, they will also be subject to extensive regulation by foreign governments. None of our product candidates has been approved for sale in the United States or in any foreign market. The regulatory review and approval process, which includes preclinical studies and clinical trials of each product candidate, is lengthy, complex, expensive and uncertain. Securing FDA clearance to market requires the submission of extensive preclinical and clinical data and supporting information to FDA for each indication to establish the product candidate s safety and efficacy. Data obtained from preclinical and clinical trials are susceptible to varying interpretation, which may delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. The approval process may take many years to complete and may involve ongoing requirements for post-marketing studies. In light of the limited regulatory history of monoclonal antibody-based therapeutics, regulatory approvals for our products may not be obtained without lengthy delays, if at all. Any FDA or other regulatory approvals of our product candidates, once obtained, may be withdrawn. The effect of government regulation may be to:

- delay marketing of potential products for a considerable period of time;
- limit the indicated uses for which potential products may be marketed;
- impose costly requirements on our activities; and
- provide competitive advantage to other pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.

Table of Contents

We may encounter delays or rejections in the regulatory approval process because of additional government regulation from future legislation or administrative action or changes in FDA policy during the period of product development, clinical trials and FDA regulatory review. Failure to comply with applicable FDA or other regulatory requirements may result in criminal prosecution, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production or injunction, as well as other regulatory action against our product candidates or us. Outside the United States, our ability to market a product is contingent upon receiving clearances from the appropriate regulatory authorities. This foreign regulatory approval process includes risks similar to those associated with FDA approval process.

Our radiopharmaceutical product candidates will remain subject to ongoing regulatory review even if they receive marketing approval. If we fail to comply with continuing regulations, we could lose these approvals and the sale of our products could be suspended.

Even if we receive regulatory clearance to market a particular product candidate, the approval could be conditioned on us conducting additional costly post-approval studies or could limit the indicated uses included in our labeling. Moreover, the product may later cause adverse effects that limit or prevent its widespread use, force us to withdraw it from the market or impede or delay our ability to obtain regulatory approvals in additional countries. In addition, the manufacturer of the product and its facilities will continue to be subject to FDA review and periodic inspections to ensure adherence to applicable regulations. After receiving marketing clearance, the manufacturing, labeling, packaging, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion and record-keeping related to the product will remain subject to extensive regulatory requirements. We may be slow to adapt, or we may never adapt, to changes in existing regulatory requirements or adoption of new regulatory requirements.

If we fail to comply with the regulatory requirements of FDA and other applicable U.S. and foreign regulatory authorities or previously unknown problems with our products, manufacturers or manufacturing processes are discovered, we could be subject to administrative or judicially imposed sanctions, including:

- restrictions on the products, manufacturers or manufacturing processes;
- warning letters;
- civil or criminal penalties;
- fines;
- injunctions;
- product seizures or detentions;
- import bans;
- voluntary or mandatory product recalls and publicity requirements;
- suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals;
- total or partial suspension of production; and
- refusal to approve pending applications for marketing approval of new drugs or supplements to approved applications.

Our existing products are highly regulated and we could face severe problems if we do not comply with all regulatory requirements in the global markets in which these products are sold.

FDA regulates our gamma detection and blood flow measurement products in the United States. Foreign countries also subject these products to varying government regulations. In addition, these regulatory authorities may impose limitations on the use of our products. FDA enforcement policy strictly prohibits the marketing of FDA cleared

medical devices for unapproved uses. Within the European Union, our products are required to display the CE Mark in order to be sold. We have obtained FDA clearance to market and European certification to display the CE Mark on our current line of gamma detection systems and on initial blood flow product, the **Quantix/OR**. We may not be able to obtain clearance to market any new products in a timely manner, or at all. Failure to comply with these and other current and emerging regulatory requirements in the global markets in which our products are sold could result in, among other things, warning letters, fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, refusal of the government to grant pre-market clearance for devices, withdrawal of clearances, and criminal prosecution.

Table of Contents

We rely on third parties to manufacture our products and our business will suffer if they do not perform.

We rely on independent contract manufacturers for the manufacture of our current **neoprobe® GDS** line of gamma detection systems and for our **Quantix** line of blood flow monitoring products. Our business will suffer if our contract manufacturers have production delays or quality problems. Furthermore, medical device manufacturers are subject to the QSR of FDA, international quality standards, and other regulatory requirements. If our contractors do not operate in accordance with regulatory requirements and quality standards, our business will suffer. We use or rely on components and services used in our devices that are provided by sole source suppliers. The qualification of additional or replacement vendors is time consuming and costly. If a sole source supplier has significant problems supplying our products, our sales and revenues will be hurt until we find a new source of supply. In addition, our distribution agreement with Ethicon Endo-Surgery, Inc. (EES) for gamma detection devices contains failure to supply provisions, which, if triggered, could have a significant negative impact on our business.

We may be unable to establish the pharmaceutical manufacturing capabilities necessary to develop and commercialize our potential products.

We do not have our own manufacturing facility for the manufacture of the radiopharmaceutical compounds necessary for clinical testing or commercial sale. We intend to rely in part on third-party contract manufacturers to produce sufficiently large quantities of drug materials that are and will be needed for clinical trials and commercialization of our potential products. Third-party manufacturers may not be able to meet our needs with respect to timing, quantity or quality of materials. If we are unable to contract for a sufficient supply of needed materials on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with manufacturers, our clinical trials may be delayed, thereby delaying the submission of product candidates for regulatory approval and the market introduction and subsequent commercialization of our potential products. Any such delays may lower our revenues and potential profitability.

We may develop our manufacturing capacity in part by expanding our current facilities or building new facilities. Either of these activities would require substantial additional funds and we would need to hire and train significant numbers of employees to staff these facilities. We may not be able to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug materials for clinical trials or commercial use. We and any third-party manufacturers that we may use must continually adhere to current Good Manufacturing Practices regulations enforced by FDA through its facilities inspection program. If our facilities or the facilities of third-party manufacturers cannot pass a pre-approval plant inspection, FDA will not grant approval to our product candidates. In complying with these regulations and foreign regulatory requirements, we and any of our third-party manufacturers will be obligated to expend time, money and effort on production, record-keeping and quality control to assure that our potential products meet applicable specifications and other requirements. If we or any third-party manufacturer with whom we may contract fail to maintain regulatory compliance, we or the third party may be subject to fines and/or manufacturing operations may be suspended.

Unfavorable pricing regulations, third-party reimbursement practices or healthcare reform initiatives applicable to our radiopharmaceutical products and product candidates could limit our potential product revenue.

The regulations governing drug pricing and reimbursement vary widely from country to country. Some countries require approval of the sale price of a drug before it can be marketed and, in many of these countries, the pricing review period begins only after approval is granted. In some countries, prescription pharmaceutical pricing remains subject to continuing governmental control even after initial approval is granted. Although we monitor these regulations, our product candidates are currently in the development stage and we will not be able to assess the impact of price regulations for at least several years. As a result, we may obtain regulatory approval for a product in a particular country, but then be subject to price regulations that may delay the commercial launch of the product and may negatively impact the revenues we are able to derive from sales in that country.

Table of Contents

The healthcare industry is undergoing fundamental changes resulting from political, economic and regulatory influences. In the United States, comprehensive programs have been proposed that seek to increase access to healthcare for the uninsured, control the escalation of healthcare expenditures within the economy and use healthcare reimbursement policies to balance the federal budget.

We expect that Congress and state legislatures will continue to review and assess healthcare proposals, and public debate of these issues will likely continue. We cannot predict which, if any, of such reform proposals will be adopted and when they might be adopted. Other countries also are considering healthcare reform. Significant changes in healthcare systems could have a substantial impact on the manner in which we conduct our business and could require us to revise our strategies.

The sale of our common stock to Fusion may cause dilution and the sale of common stock acquired by Fusion could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

In connection with our agreement with Fusion, we have authorized the sale of up to 18,222,671 shares of our common stock and the issuance of 1,800,000 shares in commitment fees, and we are required to file a registration statement with the SEC for the sale to the public of 11,500,000 shares issuable to Fusion pursuant to the agreement. Through December 31, 2008, we have sold Fusion 7,568,671 shares of common stock and issued 1,314,000 shares of stock as commitment fees to Fusion. The number of shares ultimately offered for sale to the public will be dependent upon the number of shares purchased by Fusion under the agreement. It is anticipated that these shares will be sold over a period of up to 26 months from the date of the December 24, 2008 amendment to the agreement, at prices that will fluctuate based on changes in the market price of our common stock over that period. Depending upon market liquidity at the times sales are made, these sales could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. Consequently, sales to Fusion may result in substantial dilution to the interests of other holders of our common stock. The sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock by Fusion, or anticipation of such sales, could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a price that we might otherwise wish to effect sales. However, we have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our shares to Fusion and the agreement may be terminated by us at any time at our discretion without any cost to us.

The sale of the shares of common stock acquired in private placements could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

During 2003 and 2007, we completed financings in which we issued common stock, convertible notes, warrants and other securities convertible into common stock to certain private investors. The terms of these transactions require that we file registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under which the investors may resell to the public common stock acquired in these transactions, as well as common stock acquired on the exercise of the warrants and convertible securities held by them.

The selling stockholders under these registration statements may sell none, some or all of the shares of common stock acquired from us, as well as common stock acquired on the exercise of the warrants and convertible securities held by them. We have no way of knowing whether or when the selling stockholders will sell the shares covered by these registration statements. Depending upon market liquidity at the time, a sale of shares covered by these registration statements at any given time could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline. The sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock under these registration statements, or anticipation of such sales, could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a price that we might otherwise wish to effect sales.

We may lose out to larger and better-established competitors.

The medical device and biotechnology industries are intensely competitive. Some of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, manufacturing, marketing and distribution resources as well as greater experience in the medical device industry than we have. The particular medical conditions our product lines address can also be addressed by other medical devices, procedures or drugs. Many of these alternatives are widely accepted by physicians and have a long history of use. Physicians may use

Table of Contents

our competitors products and/or our products may not be competitive with other technologies. If these things happen, our sales and revenues will decline. In addition, our current and potential competitors may establish cooperative relationships with large medical equipment companies to gain access to greater research and development or marketing resources. Competition may result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and loss of market share.

Our products may be displaced by newer technology.

The medical device and biotechnology industries are undergoing rapid and significant technological change. Third parties may succeed in developing or marketing technologies and products that are more effective than those developed or marketed by us, or that would make our technology and products obsolete or non-competitive. Additionally, researchers could develop new surgical procedures and medications that replace or reduce the importance of the procedures that use our products. Accordingly, our success will depend, in part, on our ability to respond quickly to medical and technological changes through the development and introduction of new products. We may not have the resources to do this. If our products become obsolete and our efforts to develop new products do not result in any commercially successful products, our sales and revenues will decline.

We may not have sufficient legal protection against infringement or loss of our intellectual property, and we may lose rights to our licensed intellectual property if diligence requirements are not met.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to secure and maintain patent protection, to preserve our trade secrets, and to operate without infringing on the patents of third parties. While we seek to protect our proprietary positions by filing United States and foreign patent applications for our important inventions and improvements, domestic and foreign patent offices may not issue these patents. Third parties may challenge, invalidate, or circumvent our patents or patent applications in the future. Competitors, many of which have significantly more resources than we have and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, may apply for and obtain patents that will prevent, limit, or interfere with our ability to make, use, or sell our products either in the United States or abroad.

In the United States, patent applications are secret until patents are issued, and in foreign countries, patent applications are secret for a time after filing. Publications of discoveries tend to significantly lag the actual discoveries and the filing of related patent applications. Third parties may have already filed applications for patents for products or processes that will make our products obsolete or will limit our patents or invalidate our patent applications.

We typically require our employees, consultants, advisers and suppliers to execute confidentiality and assignment of invention agreements in connection with their employment, consulting, advisory, or supply relationships with us. They may breach these agreements and we may not obtain an adequate remedy for breach. Further, third parties may gain access to our trade secrets or independently develop or acquire the same or equivalent information.

Agencies of the United States government conducted some of the research activities that led to the development of antibody technology that some of our proposed antibody-based surgical cancer detection products use. When the United States government participates in research activities, it retains rights that include the right to use the technology for governmental purposes under a royalty-free license, as well as rights to use and disclose technical data that could preclude us from asserting trade secret rights in that data and software.

The patents underlying our radiopharmaceutical products and ACT technology are exclusively licensed to us by third parties. The relevant license agreements require us to be current in exercising diligence in the development and commercialization of products using the licensed patents. While we believe our efforts demonstrate adequate current diligence, failure to meet the diligence requirements in any license agreements to the satisfaction of the licensors, if not cured on a timely basis, may result in our loss of some or all of our license rights to the patents licensed thereunder.

Table of Contents

The government grants Cardiosonix has received for research and development expenditures restrict our ability to manufacture blood flow monitoring products and transfer technologies outside of Israel and require us to satisfy specified conditions. If we fail to satisfy these conditions, we may be required to refund grants previously received together with interest and penalties, and may be subject to criminal charges.

Cardiosonix received grants from the government of Israel through the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) of the Ministry of Industry and Trade for the financing of a portion of its research and development expenditures associated with our blood flow monitoring products. From 1998 to 2001, Cardiosonix received grants totaling $775,000 from the OCS. The terms of the OCS grants may affect our efforts to transfer manufacturing of products developed using these grants outside of Israel without special approvals. In January 2006, the OCS consented to the transfer of manufacturing as long as Neoprobe complies with the terms of the OCS statutes under Israeli law. As long as we maintain at least 10% Israeli content in our blood flow devices, we will pay a royalty rate of 4% on sales of applicable blood flow devices and must repay the OCS a total of $1.2 million in royalties. However, should the amount of Israeli content of our blood flow device products decrease below 10%, the royalty rate could increase to 5% and the total royalty payments due could increase to $2.3 million. This may impair our ability to effectively outsource manufacturing or engage in similar arrangements for those products or technologies. In addition, if we fail to comply with any of the conditions imposed by the OCS, we may be required to refund any grants previously received together with interest and penalties, and may be subject to criminal charges. In recent years, the government of Israel has accelerated the rate of repayment of OCS grants related to other grantees and may further accelerate them in the future.

We may lose the license rights to certain in-licensed products if we do not exercise adequate diligence.

Our license agreements for **Lymphoseek**, **RIGS**, and ACT contain provisions that require that we demonstrate ongoing diligence in the continuing research and development of these potential products. Cira Bio s rights to certain applications of the ACT technology may be affected by its failure to achieve certain capital raising milestones although no such notices to that effect have been received to date. We have provided information, as required or requested, to the licensors of our technology indicating the steps we have taken to demonstrate our diligence and believe we are adequately doing so to meet the terms and/or intent of our license agreements. However, it is possible that the licensors may not consider our actions adequate in demonstrating such diligence. Should we fail to demonstrate the requisite diligence required by any such agreements or as interpreted by the respective licensors, we may lose our development and commercialization rights for the associated product.

We could be damaged by product liability claims.

Our products are used or intended to be used in various clinical or surgical procedures. If one of our products malfunctions or a physician misuses it and injury results to a patient or operator, the injured party could assert a product liability claim against our company. We currently have product liability insurance with a $10 million per occurrence limit, which we believe is adequate for our current activities. However, we may not be able to continue to obtain insurance at a reasonable cost. Furthermore, insurance may not be sufficient to cover all of the liabilities resulting from a product liability claim, and we might not have sufficient funds available to pay any claims over the limits of our insurance. Because personal injury claims based on product liability in a medical setting may be very large, an underinsured or an uninsured claim could financially damage our company.

We may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified personnel and our business may suffer if we do not.

Our business has experienced challenges the past two years that have resulted in several significant changes in our strategy and business plan, including the shifting of resources to support our current product initiatives and downsizings to what we consider to be the minimal support structure necessary to operate a publicly traded company. Our management will need to remain flexible to support our business model over the next few years. However, losing members of the Neoprobe management team could have an adverse effect on our operations. Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain technical and management personnel with expertise and experience in the medical device business. The

Table of Contents

competition for qualified personnel in the medical device industry is intense and we may not be successful in hiring or retaining the requisite personnel. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified technical and management personnel, we will suffer diminished chances of future success.

Our secured indebtedness imposes significant restrictions on us, and a default could cause us to cease operations.

All of our material assets have been pledged as collateral for the $10 million in principal amount of our Series A and Series B Convertible Notes issued to Montaur, and a $1 million in principal amount Series B Convertible Note issued to our CEO and members of his family dated July 3, 2007, as amended December 26, 2007 (collectively, the Notes). In addition to the security interest in our assets, the Notes carry substantial covenants that impose significant requirements on us, including, among others, requirements that:

- we pay all principal by December 26, 2011;
- we use the proceeds from the sale of the Notes only for permitted purposes, such as **Lymphoseek** development and general corporate purposes;
- we keep reserved out of our authorized shares of common stock sufficient shares to satisfy our obligation to issue shares on conversion of the Notes and the exercise of the warrants issued in connection with the sale of the Notes; and
- we indemnify the purchasers of the Notes against certain liabilities.

Additionally, with certain exceptions, the Notes prohibit us from:

- amending our organizational or governing agreements and documents, entering into any merger or consolidation, dissolving the company or liquidating its assets, or acquiring all or any substantial part of the business or assets of any other person;
- engaging in transactions with any affiliate;
- entering into any agreement inconsistent with our obligations under the Notes and related agreements;
- incurring any indebtedness, capital leases, or contingent obligations outside the ordinary course of business;
- granting or permitting liens against or security interests in our assets;
- making any material dispositions of our assets outside the ordinary course of business;
- declaring or paying any dividends or making any other restricted payments; or
- making any loans to or investments in other persons outside of the ordinary course of business.

Our ability to comply with these provisions may be affected by changes in our business condition or results of our operations, or other events beyond our control. The breach of any of these covenants would result in a default under the Notes, permitting the holders of the Notes to accelerate their maturity and to sell the assets securing them. Such actions by the holders of the Notes could cause us to cease operations or seek bankruptcy protection.

Our common stock is traded over the counter, which may deprive stockholders of the full value of their shares.

Our common stock is quoted via the OTC Bulletin Board. As such, our common stock may have fewer market makers, lower trading volumes and larger spreads between bid and asked prices than securities listed on an exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market. These factors may result in higher price volatility and less market liquidity for the common stock.

Table of Contents

A low market price may severely limit the potential market for our common stock.

Our common stock is currently trading at a price substantially below $5.00 per share, subjecting trading in the stock to certain SEC rules requiring additional disclosures by broker-dealers. These rules generally apply to any non-NASDAQ equity security that has a market price share of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions (a penny stock). Such rules require the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith and impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and institutional or wealthy investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser s written consent to the transaction prior to the sale. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to the broker-dealer, current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealer s presumed control over the market. Such information must be provided to the customer orally or in writing before or with the written confirmation of trade sent to the customer. Monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. The additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by such requirements could discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our common stock.

The price of our common stock has been highly volatile due to several factors that will continue to affect the price of our stock.

Our common stock traded as low as $0.29 per share and as high as $0.87 per share during the 12-month period ended December 31, 2008. The market price of our common stock has been and is expected to continue to be highly volatile. Factors, including announcements of technological innovations by us or other companies, regulatory matters, new or existing products or procedures, concerns about our financial position, operating results, litigation, government regulation, developments or disputes relating to agreements, patents or proprietary rights, may have a significant impact on the market price of our stock. In addition, potential dilutive effects of future sales of shares of common stock by the company and by stockholders, and subsequent sale of common stock by the holders of warrants and options could have an adverse effect on the market price of our shares.

Some additional factors which could lead to the volatility of our common stock include:

price and volume fluctuations in the stock market at large which do not relate to our operating performance;

financing arrangements we may enter that require the issuance of a significant number of shares in relation to the number of shares currently outstanding;

public concern as to the safety of products that we or others develop; and

fluctuations in market demand for and supply of our products.

An investor s ability to trade our common stock may be limited by trading volume.

Generally, the trading volume for our common stock has been relatively limited. A consistently active trading market for our common stock may not occur on the OTCBB. The average daily trading volume for our common stock on the OTCBB for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2008, was approximately 123,000 shares.

Table of Contents

Some provisions of our organizational and governing documents may have the effect of deterring third parties from making takeover bids for control of our company or may be used to hinder or delay a takeover bid.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes the creation and issuance of blank check preferred stock. Our Board of Directors may divide this stock into one or more series and set their rights. The Board of Directors may, without prior stockholder approval, issue any of the shares of blank check preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights, which could adversely affect the relative voting power or other rights of the common stock. Preferred stock could be used as a method of discouraging, delaying, or preventing a take-over of our company. If we issue blank check preferred stock, it could have a dilutive effect upon our common stock. This would decrease the chance that our stockholders would realize a premium over market price for their shares of common stock as a result of a takeover bid.

Because we will not pay dividends in the foreseeable future, stockholders will only benefit from owning common stock if it appreciates.

We have never paid dividends on our common stock and we do not intend to do so in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain any future earnings to finance our growth. Accordingly, any potential investor who anticipates the need for current dividends from his investment should not purchase our common stock.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition of our business. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, among other things:

- general economic and business conditions, both nationally and in our markets;
- our history of losses, negative net worth and uncertainty of future profitability;
- our expectations and estimates concerning future financial performance, financing plans and the impact of competition;
- our ability to implement our growth strategy;
- anticipated trends in our business;
- advances in technologies; and
- other risk factors set forth under Risk Factors in this prospectus.

In addition, in this prospectus, we use words such as anticipate, believe, plan, expect, future, intend, and simi expressions to identify forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this prospectus. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this prospectus may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

This prospectus relates to shares of our common stock that may be offered and sold from time to time by the selling stockholder. We will receive no proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock in this offering.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash, other current assets, debt and capitalization as of September 30, 2008, as follows:

- on an actual basis; and
- on a pro forma basis to give effect to the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock and the Series Y Warrant, and the issuance of shares of common stock to Fusion as commitment shares.

The table does not include the effect of the shares registered in this Registration Statement as the shares registered are for a secondary offering by selling shareholders.

	September 30, 2008 Actual (Unaudited)	Adjustments	September 30, 2008 Pro Forma
Cash	$ 2,599,816	2,820,000(1)	$ 5,419,816
Other current assets	2,308,067	216,000(2)	2,524,067
Current liabilities	2,115,209		2,115,209
Long-term liabilities	6,949,400	238,819(1)	7,188,219
Preferred stock		3,000,000(1)	3,000,000
Stockholders (deficit) equity:			
Common stock	69,787	360(2)	70,147
Additional paid-in capital	142,927,031	2,716,897(1)(2)	145,643,928
Accumulated deficit	(144,711,971)	(2,920,076)(1)	(147,632,047)
Total stockholders (deficit) equity	(1,715,153)	(202,819)	(1,917,972)
Total capitalization	$ 7,349,456		$ 10,385,456

(1) As a result of issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock with the Series Y Warrant in December 2008, the Company increased cash by $2,820,000, long term liabilities by $238,819, additional paid-in capital related to the beneficial conversion

feature and the warrant, net of placement agent fees of $180,000, by $2,501,257 and accumulated deficit by $2,920,076.

(2) As a result of the issuance of 360,000 shares of common stock to Fusion in exchange for their commitment to provide the Company funding, other current assets increased by $216,000, common stock increased by $360 and additional paid-in capital increased by $215,640.

Table of Contents

MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock trades on the OTCBB under the trading symbol NEOP. The prices set forth below reflect the quarterly high, low and closing sales prices for shares of our common stock during the last two fiscal years, and the current fiscal year through January 6, 2009, as reported by Reuters Limited. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

	High	***Low***	***Close***
Fiscal Year 2009			
First Quarter through January 6, 2009	$0.59	$0.56	$0.57
Fiscal Year 2008			
First Quarter	$0.42	$0.29	$0.35
Second Quarter	0.87	0.34	0.68
Third Quarter	0.75	0.42	0.57
Fourth Quarter	0.68	0.45	0.57
Fiscal Year 2007:			
First Quarter	$0.27	$0.20	$0.24
Second Quarter	0.32	0.19	0.31
Third Quarter	0.50	0.23	0.31
Fourth Quarter	0.35	0.25	0.29

As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately 794 holders of common stock of record. On January 6, 2009, the last reported sale price for our common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board was $0.57 per share.

We have not paid any dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain any earnings to finance the growth of our business. We cannot assure you that we will ever pay cash dividends. Whether we pay cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and any other factors that the Board of Directors decides are relevant. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Development of the Business

Neoprobe Corporation (Neoprobe, the company or we) is a biomedical company that develops and commercializes innovative products that enhance patient care and improve patient outcome by meeting the critical intraoperative diagnostic information needs of physicians and therapeutic treatment needs of patients. We were originally incorporated in Ohio in 1983 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1988. Our executive offices are located at 425 Metro Place North, Suite 300, Dublin, Ohio 43017. Our telephone number is (614) 793-7500.

From our inception through 1998, we devoted substantially all of our efforts and resources to the research and clinical development of radiopharmaceutical and medical device technologies related to the intraoperative diagnosis and treatment of cancers, including our proprietary radioimmunoguided surgery (**RIGS**®) technology. In 1998, U.S. and European regulatory agencies completed an evaluation of the status of the regulatory pathway for our **RIGS** products, which coupled with our limited financial resources, caused us to suspend our radiopharmaceutical development activities and refocus our operating strategy on our medical device business. After achieving profitability in the fourth quarter of 1999 following this retrenchment, we expanded our medical device offerings in 2002 following the acquisition of an Israeli company that was developing a line of blood flow measurement devices.

Although we had expanded our strategic focus with the addition of blood flow measurement devices, we continued to look for other avenues to reinvigorate our radiopharmaceutical development portfolio. During 2004, our efforts resulted in a number of positive events that caused us to take steps to re-activate our radiopharmaceutical and therapeutic initiatives. As a result of our efforts over the past few years, we now have one radiopharmaceutical product, Lymphoseek®, on the verge of commencing two pivotal Phase 3 clinical trials, and a second, RIGScan® CR, nearing a greater level of activity as we seek to clarify the regulatory pathway and identify potential development sources of funding or collaboration. Our subsidiary, Cira Biosciences, Inc. (Cira Bio), also took steps in early 2008 to identify funding sources to assist it in evaluating the market opportunities for yet another technology platform, activated cellular therapy (ACT).

We believe that our virtual business model is unique within our industry as it combines revenue generation from medical devices covering our public company overhead while we devote capital raised through financing efforts to the development of products with even greater potential for shareholder return such as Lymphoseek. In addition, we have sought to maintain a development pipeline with additional longer-term return potential such as RIGScan CR and ACT that provide the opportunity for incremental return on the achievement of key development and funding milestones.

Our Technology

Gamma Detection Devices

Through 2008, our line of gamma radiation detection devices has generated substantially all of our revenue. Our gamma detection systems are used by surgeons in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and related diseases. Our currently-marketed line of gamma detection devices has been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and other international regulatory agencies for marketing and commercial distribution throughout most major global markets.

Our patented gamma detection device systems consist of hand-held detector probes and a control unit. The critical detection component is a highly radiosensitive crystal contained in the tip of the probe that relays a signal through a preamplifier to the control unit to produce both a digital readout and an audible signal. The detector element fits into a housing approximately the size of a pen flashlight. The **neoprobe GDS** gamma detection system, originally released in 1998 under the name **neo2000**®, is the fourth generation of our gamma detection systems. The **neoprobe GDS** is designed as a platform for future growth of our instrument business. The **neoprobe GDS** is software upgradeable and is designed to support future surgical targeting probes without the necessity of costly remanufacture. Since 1998, we have developed and released four major software upgrades for customer units designed to improve the

Table of Contents

utility of the system and/or offer the users additional features, including our most recent release that enables our entire installed base of **neoprobe GDS** users to use our wireless gamma detection probes based on Bluetooth® technology which were commercially launched in late 2006. Generally, these software upgrades have been included in new units offered for sale but have also been offered for sale separately.

Surgeons are using our gamma detection devices in a surgical application referred to as sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) or intraoperative lymphatic mapping (ILM or lymphatic mapping). SLNB helps trace the lymphatic drainage patterns in a cancer patient to evaluate potential tumor drainage and cancer spread in lymphatic tissue. The technique does not detect cancer; rather it helps surgeons identify the lymph node(s) to which a tumor is likely to drain and spread. The lymph node(s), sometimes referred to as the sentinel node(s), may provide critical information about the stage of a patient s disease. SLNB begins when a patient is injected at the site of the main tumor with a commercially available radioactive tracing agent. The agent is intended to follow the same lymphatic flow as the cancer would have if it had metastasized. The surgeon may then track the agent s path with a hand-held gamma radiation detection probe, thus following the potential avenues of metastases and identifying lymph nodes to be biopsied for evaluation and determination of cancer spread.

Numerous clinical studies, involving a total of nearly 2,000 patients and published in peer-reviewed medical journals such as *Oncology* (January 1999) and *The Journal of The American College of Surgeons* (December 2000), have indicated SLNB is approximately 97% accurate in predicting the presence or absence of disease spread in melanoma and breast cancers. Consequently, it is estimated that more than 80% of breast cancer patients who would otherwise have undergone full axillary lymph node dissections (ALND), involving the removal of as many as 20 30 lymph nodes, might be spared this radical surgical procedure if the sentinel node was found to be free of cancer. Surgeons practicing SLNB have found that our gamma detection probes are well-suited to the procedure.

Hundreds of articles have been published in recent years in peer-reviewed journals on the topic of SLNB. Furthermore, a number of thought leaders and cancer treatment institutions have recognized and embraced the technology as standard of care for melanoma and for breast cancer. Our marketing partner continues to see strong sales, especially for use in breast cancer treatment. SLNB in breast cancer has been the subject of national and international clinical trials, including one major study sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and one sponsored by the American College of Surgeons. The first of these trials completed accrual approximately three years ago and preliminary r