INITIAL COMPANY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

FOR

CHROMOCURE, INC.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 2009

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS INITIAL COMPANY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATE, IN PARTICULAR, "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS" AND "BUSINESS," INCLUDE "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. THESE STATEMENTS REPRESENT THE COMPANY'S EXPECTATIONS OR BELIEFS CONCERNING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, FUTURE REVENUE, EARNINGS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL RESULTS, PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS AND NEW PRODUCTS, ENTRY INTO NEW MARKETS, FUTURE OPERATIONS AND OPERATING RESULTS, FUTURE BUSINESS AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES. THE COMPANY WISHES TO CAUTION AND ADVISE READERS THAT THESE STATEMENTS INVOLVE RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE EXPECTATIONS AND BELIEFS CONTAINED HEREIN. FOR A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN RISKS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS, SEE "RISK FACTORS." UNDER "DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS."

Unless the context requires otherwise, references to the Company or Issuer are to ChromoCure, Inc.

PART A GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION

Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results (Cautionary Statements Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995)

The disclosure and analysis set forth herein contains certain forward looking statements, particularly statements relating to future actions, performance or results of current and anticipated products and services, sales efforts, expenditures, and financial results. From time to time, the Company also provides forward-looking statements in other publicly-released materials, both written and oral. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations or forecasts of future events such as new products or services, product approvals, revenues, and financial performance. These statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “expects,” “will,” and other words and phrases of similar meaning. In all cases, a broad variety of assumptions can affect the realization of the expectations or forecasts in those statements. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. Actual future results may vary materially.

The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, but investors are advised to consult any further disclosures by the Company on this subject in its subsequent filings. Furthermore, as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Company provides these cautionary statements identifying risk factors, listed below that could cause the Company’s actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. It is not possible to foresee or identify all such factors. Consequently, this list should not be considered an exhaustive statement of all potential risks, uncertainties and inaccurate assumptions.

RISK FACTORS

We Have Never Issued a Dividend and Don't Anticipate any Dividends in the Future. The Company has never issued a dividend and we do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, we may also be restricted from paying dividends in the future pursuant to subsequent financing arrangements or pursuant to Nevada law.

Volatility of Stock Prices. Market prices of the Company's Common Stock will be influenced by many factors and will be more subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in operating results of the Company and other factors such as investor perceptions of the Company, supply and demand, interest rates, general economic conditions and those specific to the industry, developments with regard to the Company's activities, future financial condition and management.

Applicability of Low Priced Stock Risk Disclosure Requirements. The Common Stock of the Company may be considered a low priced security under rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under these rules, broker-dealers participating in transactions in low priced securities must first deliver a risk disclosure document which describes the risks associated with such stocks, the broker-dealer's duties, the customer's rights and remedies, certain market and other information, and make a suitability determination approving the customer for low priced stock transactions based on the customer's financial situation, investment experience and objectives. Broker-dealers must also disclose these restrictions in writing to the customer, obtain specific written consent of the customer, and provide monthly account statements to the customer. With all these restrictions, the likely effect of designation as a low priced stock will be to decrease the willingness of broker-dealers to make a market for the stock, to decrease the liquidity of the stock and to increase the transaction cost of sales and purchases of such stock compared to other securities.

You Could be Diluted from the Issuance of Additional Common and Preferred Stock. The Company is authorized to issue up to 6,000,000,000 shares of Common Stock. To the extent of such authorization, our board of directors will have the ability, without seeking shareholder approval, to issue additional shares of common stock in the future for such consideration as the board may consider sufficient. The issuance of additional common stock in the future may reduce your proportionate ownership and voting power.

Going Concern. We began our operations in 2004, and have not yet attained a level to allow us to meet our current overhead. We do not contemplate attaining profitable operations until 2010, nor is there any assurance that such an operating level can ever be achieved. We will be dependent upon obtaining additional financing in order to adequately fund working capital, infrastructure, manufacturing expenses and significant marketing related expenditures to gain market recognition, so that we can achieve a level of revenue adequate to support our cost structure, none of which can be assured. While we have funded our initial operations with private placements of equity and loans, there can be no assurance that financing will continue to be available to us and, if available, on terms that are favorable to us.

Limited History with No Profitable Operations: We have no history of profitable operations. There are no assurances the Company will be able to develop its markets successfully or that the concept will be received as intended, and that the business will be operated profitably. Accordingly, the Company's projections may not materialize at all or may be materially less than stated.

Dependence on Key and Professional Personnel: The Company's success depends to a significant extent on the efforts, knowledge, and skills of certain key management personnel. If any of their services were to become unavailable, it may have a material adverse affect on the Company and its ability to meet the projections outlined herein. Also, the Company relies on its ability to recruit and retain highly qualified management personnel. The

extent to which the Company fails to attract and retain such individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Dependence on Strategic Partners, Alliances and Sub-contractors: The system's design and related technology may depend on successful partnering with various parties. If a partner fails to deliver on its agreements or the Company fails to resolve any disputes or reach agreement, there will be a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

FDA Approvals: The Company does not require FDA approval because its systems function as in-house assays and do not make diagnoses but only provide for each cell in the sample the genomic data and characteristic unique to all cancers. These assays are widely accepted as scientifically valid and are relied upon routinely throughout the healthcare system. They are regulated by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement of 1988 (CLIA). Furthermore, the company does not treat, cure, or diagnose any disease. We offer laboratory services to detect the presence or absence of advanced chromosomal imbalances within the nucleus of cells. The pathologist, doctor, or other licensed health-care practitioner makes a diagnosis to the patient.

Competition: The Company's competitors are only partially defined at the present time. However, several large diagnostics companies could become interested in the market in which the Company plans to compete. Potential competitors could possess greater financial, technical, and marketing resources than the Company. The extent to which the competition offers better products or services than the Company, could have a material adverse effect on the business.

Time to Market and Patents: The Aneuploidy Theory of Cancer has been contemplated for nearly a century. There is the risk that a competitor with greater resources could develop a similar diagnostic device and achieve FDA approval in advance of the Company, which could have a material adverse effect on the business. We seek to protect the Company with international patents for our test and techniques.

Revenue Projections: The Company's sales/revenue projections are provided by Management. Although Management has no reason to question the validity of the assumptions used in the projections, there is no guarantee that the projected results will be achieved.

Product Liability Potential: Although Management believes its test methodology is a great improvement over existing test procedures, there is no "fool-proof" method of cancer detection. Machine malfunction and human error can not be entirely eliminated, even in theory. While we believe the situation will not occur, there is the potential that our technology and designs could provide false negative and false positive test results. In the event of a false positive result, the individual is incorrectly diagnosed to have cancer, while a false negative incorrectly diagnoses the individual to be without cancer. There is the risk that an erroneous test result may expose the Company to litigation. Although the Company will use its best efforts to obtain product liability insurance, there is the risk that the cost of such insurance may be prohibitively expensive or that the coverage will not be sufficient to cover a claim against the Company impairing continued operations.

I. **The Exact Name of the Issuer and its Predecessor**

ChromoCure, Inc. is the name of the Company and its prior name was Cyberhand Technologies International, Inc.

II. **The Address of the Issuer's Principal Executive Offices**

5190 Neil Road, Suite 430
Reno, NV 89502

III. **The Jurisdiction(s) and Date of the Issuer's Incorporation or Organization**

ChromoCure, Inc. was originally incorporated on September 9, 2004 as NuVoci, Inc. in the State of Nevada.

PART B SHARE STRUCTURE

IV. **The Exact Title and Class of Securities Outstanding**

We have issued and outstanding Common Stock and Preferred Stock. The CUSIP of the Company is: 171127103 and our trading symbol is KKUR.

V. **Par or Stated Value and Description of Security**

The Company is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to issue an aggregate of 6,000,000,000 shares of Common Stock ($.001 par value per share) and 50,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock ($.001 par value per share) and 50,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock ($.001 par value per share). As of this filing, 523,089,408 shares of Common Stock and 18 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and 500 shares of Series B Preferred Stock are issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of the Company. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our Company, the holders of our Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all net assets available for distribution to common stockholders after payment to secured convertible promissory note holders and creditors, if any. The Common Stock is not convertible or redeemable and has no pre-emptive, subscription, or conversion rights.

Preferred Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 50,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and 50,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by our Board of Directors. Accordingly, our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue Preferred Stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or

other rights that could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the Common Stock. In the event of issuance, the Preferred Stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of our authorized Preferred Stock, there can be no assurance that the Company will not do so in the future.

This description of certain matters relating to the securities of the Company is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

VI. The Number of Shares or Total Amount of Securities Outstanding for Each Class of Securities Authorized

June 30 2009	Authorized	Outstanding	Free Trading	Number of Beneficial Shareholders	Number of Shareholders of Record
Common	6,000,000,000	523,089,408	196,090,008	486	486
Preferred A	50,000	18	-	1	1
Preferred B	50,000	500	-	2	2

Dec. 31, 2008	Authorized	Outstanding	Free Trading	Number of Beneficial Shareholders	Number of Shareholders of Record
Common	500,000,000	483,089,408	156,009,008	486	486
Preferred A	50,000	18	-	1	1
Preferred B	50,000	500	-	2	2

Dec. 31, 2007	Authorized	Outstanding	Free Trading	Number of Beneficial Shareholders	Number of Shareholders of Record
Common	500,000,000	357,439,416	30,359,006	488	488
Preferred A	50,000	18	-	1	1
Preferred B	50,000	500	-	2	2

VII. The Name and Address of the Transfer Agent

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company
17 - Battery Place, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10004
212-509-4000

The Company's Transfer Agent is properly Registered under the Exchange Act

VIII. The Nature of the Issuer's Business

A. Business Development

ChromoCure, Inc. was originally incorporated on September 9, 2004 as NuVoci, Inc. in the State of Nevada. The following chart outlines the history of the company. The filings made with the Secretary of State, Nevada are incorporated by reference.

DATE	EVENT
09/22/2004	Original Articles of Incorporation Filed. Nevada.
10/12/2004	Articles of Merger filed w/ NV and Atlantic Turnkey Corporation Merged into this corporation.
01/05/2005	Named changed to NuVoci via Reverse Merger
04/25/2005	Articles Amended and Corporation Name changed from "NuVoci" to "CyberHand Technologies International, Inc." via Reverse Merger/Stock Purchase
05/13/2005	Name change and 10:1 forward-split with NASDAQ. Ticker changed to CYHD.
04/05/2007	Reverse split 1 for 300 split. Ticker "CYHA"
06/08/2009	Articles Amended. Name Changed to "ChromoCure, Inc.". The Board of Directors passed Resolutions to modify the Company's business sector and strategy to biotech.

- Our fiscal year end is December 31.
- The Company has not had any bankruptcy or receivership proceedings.
- We are not currently in default of the terms of any note, loan, lease, or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring us to make payments,
- We have not had any material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of a significant amount of assets other than mentioned above,
- We do not currently have a pending or anticipated stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, acquisition, spin-off, or reorganization,
- We have never been delisted by any US securities exchange and our Common Stock currently trades on the Pink Sheets, and we do not have any current, past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administration actions either by or against the Company that could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, or operations and any current, past or pending trading suspensions by a US securities regulator. In December of 2007, when the company was operating as Cyberhand Technologies, Canadian Securities regulators issued a 'Halt Trade Order', for reasons unknown to the Company, and was effective for 5 days within the jurisdiction of Canada. Since 2007 no other communications have been received and the company is unaware of any regulatory issues, of any type, in any jurisdiction.
- Increase of 10% or more of the same class of outstanding securities: In October 2007, 150,000,000 shares of Common Stock were issued to DELAWARE PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS LLC, and 150,000,000 shares of Common Stock were issued to CORPORATE ADVISORS MANAGEMENT LLC

B. Business of Issuer

ChromoCure develops and provides proprietary cancer detection systems. The Company owns

its technology and provides its systems on a revenue sharing basis to pathology labs and other cancer diagnostic centers.

Shell company status: At no time since inception has ChromoCure, Inc. been a shell company as defined by Securities Act Rule 405.

The company's SIC Codes are 8071 - Medical laboratories.

We do not believe that any federal, state or local regulations will have a material effect upon our business.

Our Research and Development costs are borne primary by the Company. The Company's R&D costs are disclosed in its accompanying financial disclosure statements.

We have not incurred and do not anticipate incurring costs in complying with federal, state and local environmental laws.

We have 4 full-time employees and 5 part-time and consultant contractors.

Business Strategy

ChromoCure's business strategy is divided into four categories:

1. *Placement of the ChromoCure system in cancer labs and medical diagnostic companies and growth expansion of same:* ChromoCure installs its systems, without charge, in established pathology labs on a 'per test' revenue sharing basis. The Company supplies its technologies and protocols to existing laboratory operations without requiring any change to the labs operations of protocols. Our laboratory partners' revenues can be further increased by offering outside labs specialized testing services they can not perform themselves.
2. *Prepare for the developing market conditions of rising demand and growing labor shortages within the cytology industry*: ChromoCure's long-term strategic plan is to serve the growing aging population and the related rise in demand for cancer detection. The ChromoCure system is a new generation of cancer detection protocols and technologies capable of meeting extremely high throughputs and speeds. We therefore meet the projected industry conditions uniquely through our combination of automation and high-speed detection. ChromoCure therefore is well-positioned to serve the growing market demand as well as mitigate the anticipated labor shortage for qualified personnel through our automated systems. We are well-prepared for the current and future industry consolidation resulting from the increase in demand and decrease in labor to meet it.
3. *Address broader marketplace by offering 'indeterminates' and general testing through one of our network labs:* ChromoCure's broader marketplace opportunity exists in the cancer detection market space of 'indeterminate' diagnosis for cervical and prostate cancers. This market space is international in scope and we believe competition-free as no technology except ChromoCure's can adequately address the 'indeterminates' problem that continues unabated and grows every year
4. *Strategic acquisition of profitable pathology labs:* The Company may from time to

time locate pathology labs for sale. The Company may seek to purchase these labs to increase its revenues and customers.

Background on Detection Technology of Company

The diagnosis of cancer is based on a 50-year-old technique of using a microscope to visually inspect tissue samples and making subjective judgments.

Histology is considered the gold standard for diagnosing cancer cells. Much has been written about the low level of agreement among pathologists when looking at the same specimen [1-6]. Diagnoses based exclusively on histologic review of biopsy specimens often are not accurate [7]. Acknowledging the problems and limitations of using this ancient method of diagnosing cancer, Crum and his colleagues stated, "The laboratory management of the patient with the abnormal Papanicolaou smear is based on interpretations that are exceedingly subjective. Much of practice in cytology and histology involves evaluating abnormal smears and biopsies under suboptimal circumstances or rendering diagnoses that are frequently somewhat instinctive" [8].

Most pathologists and oncologists have known for a long time that cancers of all types have something wrong with their chromosomes, leading to an imbalance in the genetic material of the cells. This chromosomal imbalance is called aneuploidy.

Normal human cells have exactly 46 chromosomes, one copy of the 23 distinct chromosomes provided by each parent. Cancer cells, on the other hand, typically have between 60-90 chromosomes, but numbers as high as 1000 have been observed. In addition to the wrong number of chromosomes, cancer cells frequently have abnormal chromosomes, called marker chromosomes, that are derived from bits and pieces of normal chromosomes.

The significance of the aneuploidy present in every cancer has been debated over the past hundred years. The view held by the majority of cancer researchers in recent decades has been: while aneuploidy is certainly ubiquitous, it is an irrelevant consequence of cancer and of little interest. The opposing opinion first formalized by Theordor Boveri at the beginning of the 20th Century is that cancer and all its features result from the massive imbalance of chromosomes in aneuploid cells [9].

The Company strongly believes Boveri's hypothesis is right [10-26]. Cancer in all its forms is the direct result of the massive biochemical and biophysical imbalances caused by aneuploidy. In short: the progression of aneuploidy is carcinogenesis.

Whether mindful of it or not, pathologists have always been assessing the morphologic consequences and tell-tale signs of aneuploidy when they decide if a cell or tissue is normal, cancerous or precancerous. Cancer cells differ from normal counterparts in several fundamental ways: 1) loss of some or all differentiated function; 2) expression of "neoantigens" that are not typical of the differentiated state; 3) ability to invade non-native tissue; 4) significantly, but not specifically, different metabolism from that of normal counterparts; 5) orders of magnitude greater genetic instability compared to normal cells; 6) abnormal morphology, and 7) progression to malignancy. All these characteristics of cancer are due to aneuploidy [26].

Based on sound and demonstrably correct scientific theory, the company has combined the technological advances in automation, computing power, and specific chromosome probes

with proprietary technology that now makes it possible to objectively detect and measure cancer in any tissue sample for any type of cancer.

REFERENCES

1. Gilchrist KW, Kalish L, Gould VE, Hirschl S, Imbriglia JE, et al. (1985) Interobserver reproducibility of histopathological features in stage II breast cancer. An ECOG study. Breast Cancer Res Treat 5: 3-10.

2. Longacre TA, Ennis M, Quenneville LA, Bane AL, Bleiweiss IJ, et al. (2006) Interobserver agreement and reproducibility in classification of invasive breast carcinoma: an NCI breast cancer family registry study. Mod Pathol 19: 195-207.

3. Stenkvist B, Westman-Naeser S, Vegelius J, Holmquist J, Nordin B, et al. (1979) Analysis of reproducibility of subjective grading systems for breast carcinoma. J Clin Pathol 32: 979-985.

4. Shibata A, Longacre TA, Puligandla B, Parsonnet J, Habel LA (2001) Histological classification of gastric adenocarcinoma for epidemiological research: concordance between pathologists. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 10: 75-78.

5. Fukunaga M, Katabuchi H, Nagasaka T, Mikami Y, Minamiguchi S, et al. (2005) Interobserver and intraobserver variability in the diagnosis of hydatidiform mole. Am J Surg Pathol 29: 942-947.

6. Florell SR, Boucher KM, Leachman SA, Azmi F, Harris RM, et al. (2003) Histopathologic recognition of involved margins of lentigo maligna excised by staged excision: an interobserver comparison study. Arch Dermatol 139: 595-604.

7. Bodian CA, Perzin KH, Lattes R, Hoffmann P (1993) Reproducibility and validity of pathologic classifications of benign breast disease and implications for clinical applications. Cancer 71: 3908-3913.

8. Crum CP, Cibas ES, Lee KR (1997) Pathology of early cervical neoplasia; Roth LM, editor. New York: Churchill Livingstone. 288 p.

9. Boveri T (1914) Zur Frage der Entstehung maligner Tumoren. Jena: Fischer.

10. Duesberg P, Fabarius A, Hehlmann R (2004) Aneuploidy, the primary cause of the multilateral genomic instability of neoplastic and preneoplastic cells. IUBMB Life 56: 65-81.

11. Duesberg P, Li R (2003) Multistep carcinogenesis: a chain reaction of aneuploidizations. Cell Cycle 2: 202-210.

12. Duesberg P, Li R, Fabarius A, Hehlmann R (2006) Aneuploidy and cancer: from correlation to causation. Contrib Microbiol 13: 16-44.

13. Duesberg P, Li R, Rasnick D (2004) Aneuploidy Approaching a Perfect Score in Predicting and Preventing Cancer: Highlights from a Conference Held in Oakland in January 2004. Cell Cycle 3.

14. Duesberg P, Li R, Rasnick D, Rausch C, Willer A, et al. (2000) Aneuploidy precedes and segregates with chemical carcinogenesis. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics 119: 83-93.

15. Duesberg P, Li R, Rausch C, Willer A, Kraemer A, et al. (2000) Mechanism of carcinogenesis by polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons: aneuploidy precedes malignant transformation and occurs in all cancers. In: Cornish-Bowden A, Cárdenas ML, editors. Technological and Medical Implications of Metabolic Control Analysis. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers. pp. 83-98.

16. Duesberg P, Li R, Sachs R, Fabarius A, Upender MB, et al. (2007) Cancer drug resistance: The central role of the karyotype. Drug Resist Updat.

17. Duesberg P, Rasnick D (2000) Aneuploidy, the somatic mutation that makes cancer a species of its own. Cell Motil Cytoskeleton 47: 81-107.

18. Duesberg P, Rausch C, Rasnick D, Hehlmann R (1998) Genetic instability of cancer cells is proportional to their degree of aneuploidy. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 95: 13692-13697.

19. Duesberg P, Stindl R, Hehlmann R (2000) Explaining the high mutation rates of cancer cells to drug and multidrug resistance by chromosome reassortments that are catalyzed by aneuploidy. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 97: 14295-14300.

20. Duesberg P, Stindl R, Hehlmann R (2001) Origin of multidrug resistance in cells with and without multidrug resistance genes: Chromosome reassortments catalyzed by aneuploidy. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 98: 11283-11288.

21. Duesberg PH (2003) Are cancers dependent on oncogenes or on aneuploidy? Cancer Genet Cytogenet 143: 89-91.

22. Li R, Sonik A, Stindl R, Rasnick D, Duesberg P (2000) Aneuploidy versus gene mutation hypothesis: recent study claims mutation, but is found to support aneuploidy. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA) 97: 3236-3241.

23. Li R, Yerganian G, Duesberg P, Kraemer A, Willer A, et al. (1997) Aneuploidy 100% correlated with chemical transformation of Chinese hamster cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA) 94: 14506-14511.

24. Rasnick D (2000) Auto-catalyzed progression of aneuploidy explains the Hayflick limit of cultured cells, carcinogen-induced tumours in mice, and the age distribution of human cancer. Biochem J 348: 497-506.

25. Rasnick D (2002) Aneuploidy theory explains tumor formation, the absence of immune surveillance and the failure of chemotherapy. Cancer Genet Cytogenet 136: 66-72.

26. Rasnick D, Duesberg PH (1999) How aneuploidy affects metabolic control and causes cancer. Biochem J 340: 621-630.

IX. **The Nature of Products and Services Offered**

System Description and Benefits

The Company provides complete systems to its customers and derives revenues from the systems' actual use within the Company's laboratory partner on a 'per test' basis. The Company does not sell its system and retains ownership of the equipment installed at a customer laboratory. The Company assembles, configures, delivers, installs, and provides training to its customer laboratories.

The Company's primary system is comprised of inter-related laboratory instruments, automated micro-spot cell mono-layer applicators, DNA-probe mixers and cell hybridization equipment, fluorescent light sources, beam-splitters, robotic light-filters, robotic slide manipulators, computerized digital imaging microscopes and chromosomal scanning and analysis software.

The company refers to its current system version as "Chromosomal Scanner, Series 200" and uses the product label of "CS200" to refer to its current configuration and installable system.

Benefits to Pathologists and Diagnostic Labs

ChromoCure develops and introduces specialized technologies and automation to pathology and other cancer diagnostic labs to increase accuracy, increase revenues, and reduce costs. ChromoCure's application of automated cancer detection technologies increases a pathology lab's capacity and simultaneously reduces per unit costs through the economies of scale created by our model. The Company supplies cutting-edge and proprietary technologies to provide physicians and laboratories with the genomic information they need to definitively and accurately determine the presence or absence of cancer.

Ongoing Clinical Treatment Monitoring

ChromoCure's cancer detection technology scans suspect cells for the presence or absence of the genomic condition common to 100% of all cancers. Detection of this condition yields a cancer detection accuracy level that is effectively 100%. ChromoCure therefore reduces diagnostic uncertainty by eliminating false positive and false negatives currently resulting from conventional and inaccurate cancer diagnostic techniques. The Company's systems can therefore be used to monitor clinical progress by measuring the various levels of the genomic condition and cancer progression with very high precision.

Therapy and Cure

In addition to reliable detection, an understanding of cancer's chromosomal properties invites very effective, non-toxic therapeutic strategies. ChromoCure maintains a special research effort to investigate highly effective, non-toxic cancer therapies. The Company believes its understanding of cancer's chromosomal peculiarities provides the most promising avenue for treatment and cure.

Product Markets

Clinical and Laboratory Markets

The pathology and cytology departments are separated in the big clinical laboratories, producing two distinct markets. Tissue biopsies come under the domain of pathology, whereas Pap smears are analyzed in the cytology laboratory. To the best of our knowledge there are no integrated, fully automated systems such as ours or

substantially similar FISH diagnostic methodologies currently being used in clinical laboratories or in development.

Our anticipated primary markets are pathologists and cancer diagnostic laboratories with an emphasis on cytology.

Market Segments by cancer Type

Prostate Cancer Detection

Pathologists rely on cell morphology and do not perform chromosomal analysis in deciding if cancer is present in prostate biopsies primarily because there is a lack of appropriate instrumentation. Solid cancers produce inadequate numbers of mitoses for conventional chromosomal characterization, and needle biopsies of prostate tissues do not provide a large enough number of cells for flow cytometric analysis. Automated flow cytometry is a well established and broadly available technology that can be used to characterize the gross genetic and chromosomal differences between populations of normal and cancer cells. However, flow cytometry lacks the sensitivity of our system to be able to characterize the abnormalities of individual chromosomes in specific cells.

The majority of prostate tumors (intermediate grade), cannot be determined by current clinical laboratory methods. We believe our system's ability to precisely measure the chromosomal characteristic common to all cancer types provides the only clinically useful prognostic information for patients with these intermediate grade tumors.

In prostate cancer, which is heterogeneous, multifocal, and intermixed with benign cells, our fluorescent chromosomal imaging analysis can accurately detect small changes in the number of chromosomes. In addition, because fluorescent chromosomal imaging analysis can be performed on tissue sections, it has greater clinical utility as a prognostic marker tool than flow cytometry.

Our automated system uses fluorescent chromosomal imaging technology to eliminate these problems because it does not require the presence of mitoses for chromosomal analysis, and can analyze all cells in a biopsy. Fluorescent chromosomal imaging analysis also requires much smaller sample sizes than flow cytometry and allows a pathologist to conveniently go back and inspect individual prostate specimens and specific cells, which is not possible with flow cytometry.

Prostate tumors with an intermediate histological grade represent the majority of prostate tumors that cannot be determined by current clinical laboratory methods. We believe our chromosomal imaging technology provides the only clinically useful prognostic information for patients with these intermediate grade tumors.

Our market research indicates that there are approximately 2 million men living with prostate cancer in the USA, with a growth rate of about 200,000 new cases per year.

Cervical Cancer
In contrast to prostate cancer, there is a 50 year-long established market in cervical cancer diagnosis. The Papanicolaou stain (and variations of it) has the advantage of wide familiarity and low costs, which present serious obstacles to market penetration by superior technology. Nevertheless, the persistent high levels of false positive (5-20%) and false negative (20-25%) results that plague conventional Pap smear analysis presents an opening to market entry which few have pursued successfully. For the reasons stated above, we will not attempt initially to compete in the Pap smear screening market. Instead, we will start by entering the competition-free ASCUS (indeterminate) Pap smear market. The estimates the number of ASCUS customers to be 2+ million per year in the USA alone.

Currently, cervical cancer represents a larger market than prostate cancer with 55 million Pap smears collected in the USA annually. The company's first entry into this market space will be the competition free market of 2-5 million (and rising) "ASCUS" (indeterminate) Pap smears generated annually.

We believe fluorescent chromosomal imaging analysis in cervical smears is an independent predictor of biological outcome and will sort out the non-cancerous cells, precancerous cells, and cancerous cells in the ASCUS slide's cell population. We are not aware of any reliable method at present in clinical laboratories for confidently deciding the status of an ASCUS slide.

Four to nine percent of Pap smears (2-5 million) are classified as ASCUS, which stands for Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance. <u>At present, clinical laboratories are not able to properly characterize ASCUS slides</u>. To be on the "safe side," many ASCUS patients are hospitalized and treated as if they were cancer patients. However, the vast majority of ASCUS cases are cancer-free since there are only 16,000 confirmed new cervical cancers annually but millions of ASCUS cases. We believe (based upon guidance from industry veterans and experts that an estimated it costs approximately $1000 to keep patients in ASCUS status until they show 3 'normals' or show cancer.) Given this dollar figure and the number of ASCUS patients (millions per year) <u>The elimination of ASCUS (indeterminate) cases represents potential annual savings of billions of dollars in unnecessary hospitalizations and treatments, not to mention saving millions of women the trauma of being treated as cancer patients.</u>

Bladder Cancer
Bladder cancer is the fifth most common cancer in the USA. There are more than 50,000 new cases a year and more than 10,000 deaths. Of special interest is carcinoma *in situ* of the bladder, presenting problems of diagnosis and unpredictable behavior. Management believes the Bladder Cancer market to be a viable market for entry of our product. Since our fluorescent chromosomal imaging analysis system works for all cancer types, we feel the issues surrounding properly detecting bladder cancer can be addressed with our system. We have no immediate plans to enter this market

proactively. We will however accept bladder cell samples for analysis should the test be requested by customers.

Broader Cancer Detection Marketplace

The worldwide market potential is unquantifiable. Our technology and system is not limited to the cancers mentioned above. We believe fluorescent chromosomal imaging analysis functions for any slide preparation and delivers rapid and accurate results in all suspected cancerous samples.

Distribution Methods

The Company delivers equipment pre-assembled direct to customers and completes final configuration at the customer's location.

Status of Product

The Company's flagship system, the "CS200", can be delivered now. The Company is currently in negotiations with pathologists for initial deliveries and activation of the system.

Source of raw Materials

We purchase our computer, laboratory supplies, and imaging equipment from various industry suppliers. Our primary suppliers of cellular imaging microscopes is Genetix. Our primary provider of cell applicators is BioDot.

Major Customer dependence

We have no major customers at present and have no dependency that poses material risk to the Company.

Patents, trademarks, licenses

The Company possess numerous designs, algorithms, protocols, and intellectual property that it fiercely guards. The Company intends to file various international patents to protect its cancer detection technology, protocols, and algorithms.

Labor Contracts

None.

Government Approval of Principal Products

The Company does not require FDA approval because its systems function as in-house assays and do not make diagnoses but only provide for each cell in the sample the genomic data and characteristic unique to all cancers.

Competitive Business Conditions, Position in Industry, Methods of Competition

Position in Industry: The Company is an industry newcomer and has no current industry prominence.

Competitive Business Conditions: The medical device and testing market is fiercely competitive and not easily penetrated by industry newcomers such as the Company. To mitigate this fact, the Company offers revenue partnerships directly with end-customers and offers extremely high-value clinical data resulting from its technology. The Company's competitors are only partially defined at the present. However, several large diagnostics companies could become interested in the market in which the Company plans to compete. Potential competitors could possess greater financial, technical, and marketing resources than the Company. The extent to which the competition offers better products or services than the Company, it could have a material adverse effect on the business. There is risk a competitor with greater resources could develop a similar diagnostic device and achieve market dominance, which could have a material adverse effect on the business. We seek to protect the Company with international patents for our test and techniques.

Competition Overview

We do not believe we have a perfectly fitted competitor. Our system detects the genomic condition common to all cancers and never found in normal cells. We are not aware of another company providing a fully automated, objective, chromosomal scanning system as the sole and primary means of detecting cancer across all cancer types.

To the best of our knowledge no company possesses either an automated device to measure chromosomal imbalance as the sole or primary means of detecting cancer, nor do we believe they possess our method of preparing and analyzing tissue samples to enable accurate inspection of the cell nucleus.

We are not aware of any company that provides a system to perform an automated scan of the specific genomic condition found in all cancers and never found in normal cells. We provide the following competitor information for the sake of industry understanding.

Our closest potential competitor used to be **Vysis** before the company was acquired by Abbott Laboratories. Vysis provides Abbott with DNA probe reagents for its UroVysion™ test. However, to the best of our knowledge, Vysis has not advanced their system to automate the cell scans, as we have, and has not implement the science and detection technique behind our system's design. We therefore conclude their system to be inferior mechanically and vastly inferior in its ability to detect cancer accurately or reliably.

Abbott was the first to introduce chromosomal characteristics as part of its bladder cancer diagnostic UroVysion. Unlike our system, Abbott's test does not scan for the genomic condition common to all cancers, is not automated, and relies on cytologists to physically and visually examine the slides. UroVysion™ quantifies three chromosomes for the following reason as stated by Abbott: "Individual genes are often too small to be effective probes, so a long stretch of DNA that contains the gene of interest is used as the probe, e.g. 17p13 DNA for *TP53* , and 9p21 DNA for cell-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (*CDKN2A,* also known as *p16* , *p14, ARF, INK4a* and others) a major bladder cancer tumor suppressor gene" . This explanation by Abbott is critical as it demonstrates clearly their strategy of targeting for specific genes. They are obviously NOT seeking or detecting the genomic characteristic common to all cancers and never found in normal cells.

Based on our research, we understand that the fact UroVysion™ is unwittingly detecting a genomic condition similar to our technique, and that its detection is incidental to the their belief

that specific genes on chromosomes are responsible for bladder cancer. Abbot's system is designed to test for specific gene markers and only by accident detects a very small portion of what our system scans for. Abbot does not understand or test for the genomic condition we do.

By Abbot describing their UroVysion™ system as gene-based, Abbott indicates it does not understand the correct and most reliable way to detect cancer. Abbot's system does not therefore purport to use chromosomal imbalance as the sole or primary means of detecting cancer. Furthermore, their system is not automated and requires a person to perform the analysis. Our system is both fully automated, objective, and uses chromosomal imbalance as the sole and primary means of detecting cancer and functions for all cancer types. We conclude Abbot is not a likely competitor.

PSI (Perceptive Scientific Instruments, Inc.) provides an interactive Apple Macintosh controlled FISH workstation for the research laboratory only and does not have FDA approval for clinical use. The PowerGene probe software package incorporates a useful feature that automatically counts probe signals (dots) in the interphase nuclei. A statistical summary automatically presents the resultant data. To the best of our knowledge, they do not have a system for the automated detection of cancer using chromosomal imbalance as the primary or sole indicator and as such does not appear to be poised to enter in a meaningful way into direct competition with us in the automated diagnosis of cancer. They also appear to lack the scientific and theoretical knowledge required to design an accurate cancer detection system such as ours.

CompuCyte Corp., uses a laser scanning cytometer adaptation of flow cytometry to perform FISH analysis of microscopic slides. The system is quite advanced, but lacks full automation and is for research use only and is not approved by the FDA for clinical use. They also appear to lack the scientific and theoretical knowledge required to design an accurate cancer detection system such as ours. To the best of our knowledge, they do not have a system for the automated detection of cancer using chromosomal imbalance as the primary or sole indicator and as such does not appear to be poised to enter in a meaningful way into direct competition with us in the automated diagnosis of cancer.

Conventional Light Microscopy

Traditional 'bright field' light microscopy is not capable of accurately detecting the genomic condition common to all cancers. Systems designed around traditional light microscopy are not consider competitive threats except where they exist as incumbent technology and therefore create barriers to market penetration.

X. The Nature and Extent of the Issuer's Facilities

The Company maintains its corporate office at 5190 Neil Road, Suite 430, Reno, NV 89502.

The Company believes that the size of its offices adequate for its business, technology, and operational needs for the intermediate future. In the aggregate, however, the Company believes that additional office space may be necessary in the near future to accommodate its growth. Management believes that the Company should not experience any significant difficulty in procuring additional office space as needed.

PART D MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

XI. The Name of the Chief Executive Officer, Members of the Board of Directors, as Well as Control Person

A. Officers and Directors

Name: Mike Burke, Director

Business Address: 5190 Neil Road, Suite 430,Reno, NV 89502

Employment History: Mr. Burke is an electrical engineer and computer scientist who has been the recipient of many awards including the 1997 Who's Who Among Top Executives, the 2002 Arthur C. May Component Design Award, and the 2007 – 2008 Princeton Premier Business Leaders Award. Among his achievements, he designed Mediflow, a medical infectious disease software program which has been sold and distributed worldwide. He also went on to develop VPage, the world's most secure web protector and other projects too extensive to list. He has been a Director of the Company since 2005.

Compensation: $0.00

ChromoCure, Inc. Securities Owned of Beneficially Controlled: 300,000,000 shares through 150,000,000 shares of Restricted Common Stock as DELAWARE PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS LLC, and 150,000,000 shares of Restricted Common Stock as CORPORATE ADVISORS MANAGEMENT LLC

Name: Anthony Welch, Director and CEO

Business address: 5190 Neil Road, Suite 430,Reno, NV 89502

Employment History: Served as acting Chairman and CEO of Boveran Diagnostics, Inc. since January 2007 to July 2009. In May 2004, Mr. Welch served as a Director for Encore Energy Systems, a company in the business of providing energy conservation solutions. In March 2004, Mr. Welch served as Chairman for Modern Technology Corp, a company in the business of acquiring specialized assets and technology. Mr. Welch provides executive support and business development services to various companies and clients and may serve as either a Director, consultant, or both, to public or private companies from time to time.

Compensation: $0.00

ChromoCure, Inc. Securities Owned: None.

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

During the past five years, none of our directors, executive officers or persons that may be deemed promoters is currently or have been involved in any legal proceeding concerning (i) any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time; (ii) any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses); (iii) being subject to any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated, of any court of

competent jurisdiction permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activity; or (iv) being found by a court, the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law (and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated).

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships

NONE

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

NONE

E. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

NONE

XII. Financial information for the issuer's most recent fiscal period.

The Company's most recent balance sheet; statement of income; statement of cash flows; statement of changes in stockholders' equity; financial notes are hereby incorporated by reference. The Company's financial information is filed with the OTC Disclosure service and can be located at www.pinksheets.com.

XIII. Similar Financial Information for Such Part of the Two Preceding Fiscal Years as the Issuer or its Predecessor has been in Existence

The Company's financial information for such part of the two preceding fiscal years as the issuer or its predecessor has been in existence including balance sheet; statement of income; statement of cash flows; statement of changes in stockholders' equity; financial notes are hereby incorporated by reference. The Company's financial information is filed with the OTC Disclosure service and can be located at www.pinksheets.com.

XIV. Beneficial Owners

As of the date of this filing, the following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by (i) each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock, (ii) by each of our current directors and executive officers as identified herein, and (iii) all of the Company's directors and executive officers as a group. Each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	%
Common (Restricted)	Delaware Professional Consultants, LLC / 3500 South DuPont Highway| Dover, DE 19901	150,000,000	28.73
Common (Restricted)	Corporate Advisors Management, LLC / 3500 South DuPont Highway| Dover, DE 19901	150,000,000	28.73

XV. The name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise the issuer on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure:

1. Investment Banker

   NONE

2. Promoters

   NONE

3. Counsel

   PARSONS/BURNETT/BJORDAHL, LLP
   1850 Skyline Tower
   10900 N.E. 4th Street
   Bellevue, WA 98004
   (425) 451-8036
   (425) 451-8568 (fax)

4. Accountant

   Thomas J Harris CPA
   3901 Stone Way N #202
   Seattle, WA 98103
   Tel 206-547-6050
   Fax 206-548-8132

5. Public Relations Consultant(s)

   NONE

6. Investor Relations Consultant

   NONE

7. Any other advisor that assisted, advised, prepared or provided information with respect to this disclosure statement

   NONE

XVI. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

A. Plan of Operation

1. Cash Requirements and Additional Funding

We began operations in 2004 and our current business plan in 2009, and have not yet attained a level of revenue to allow us to meet our current overhead. We do not contemplate attaining profitable operations until 2010, nor is there any assurance that such an operating level can ever be achieved. We will be dependent upon obtaining additional financing in order to adequately fund working capital, infrastructure, manufacturing expenses and significant marketing/investor related expenditures to gain market recognition, so that we can achieve a level of revenue adequate to support our cost structure, none of which can be assured. While we have funded our initial operations with private placements of equity and bridge loans, there can be no assurance that adequate financing will continue to be available to us and, if available, on terms that are favorable to us.

2. Summary of Product Research and Development planned

The Company intends to improve its CS200 series of chromosomal scanner. Areas of improvement will be: full 23-pair chromosomal cross-sectioning for every cell within a sample, solid tissue disaggregation automation, de-paraffinization protocols for histo-pathology research and patient tissue archive recovery and assay.

Multiple simultaneous hybridizing channels for rapid DNA-probe preparations across multiple chromosomes.

Installation of solid tumor incubation equipment for therapeutic protocols testing.

3. Expected purchase of plant and significant equipment

The Company plans to purchase equipment and instrumentation related to cell culture growth and tissue incubation as part of its therapeutic and cure research.

4. Expected significant changes in the number of employees

NONE

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

Discussion of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are incorporated by reference as filed in the Company's initial Financial Reports as Filed with OTC Disclosure Service at www.pinksheets.com.

C. Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

NONE

XVII. List of Securities Offerings and Shares Issued for Services in the Past Two Years

NONE

PART F EXHIBITS

XVIII. Material Contracts

NONE.

XIX. Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

The Company's Articles and Bylaws are available to the public and duly filed with the OTC Disclosure Service and with the Nevada Secretary of State and are hereby incorporated by reference.

XX. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

NONE.

XXI. Issuer's Certifications

I, Anthony Welch, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Disclosure Statement of ChromoCure, Inc;

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

10 August 2009