Advaxis, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 19, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED - OCTOBER 31, 2009

OR

¨ TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 (d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-28489

ADVAXIS, INC.
(Name of Registrant in Its Charter)

Delaware	02-0563870
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Technology Centre of New Jersey 675 US Highway One North Brunswick, New Jersey	08902
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)
(732) 545-1590 (Issuer's Telephone Number)	

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock - $.001 par value
The Common Stock is listed on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board (OTC:BB)

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: [None]

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes ¨ No x

Check whether the Registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ¨ No¨

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ¨

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

Large accelerated filer ¨	Accelerated filer ¨
Non-accelerated filer ¨	Smaller reporting company x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ¨ No x

As of April 30, 2009, the aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates was approximately $4,529,500 based on the closing bid price of the registrant’s common stock on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. (For purposes of determining this amount, only directors, executive officers, and 10% or greater stockholders and their respective affiliates have been deemed affiliates).

The registrant had 127,201,243 shares of Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share, issued and outstanding as of January 27, 2010.

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PART 1

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. When used in this Annual Report, statements that are not statements of current or historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words “plan”, “intend”, “may,” “will,” “expect,” “believe”, “could,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” or “continue” or similar expressions or other v comparable terminology are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Item 1: Business.

General

We are a development stage biotechnology company with the intent to develop safe and effective cancer vaccines that utilize multiple mechanisms of immunity. We are developing a live Listeria vaccine technology under license from the University of Pennsylvania (“Penn”) which secretes a protein sequence containing a tumor-specific antigen. We believe this vaccine technology is capable of stimulating the body’s immune system to process and recognize the antigen as if it were foreign, generating an immune response able to attack the cancer. We believe this to be a broadly enabling platform technology that can be applied to the treatment of many types of cancers infectious diseases and auto-immune disorders.

The discoveries that underlie this innovative technology are based upon the work of Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D., Professor of Microbiology at Penn. This technology involves the creation of genetically engineered Listeria that stimulate the innate immune system and induce an antigen-specific immune response involving both arms of the adaptive immune system. In addition, this technology supports, among other things, the immune response by altering tumors to make them more susceptible to immune attack, stimulating the development of specific blood cells that underlie a strong therapeutic immune response.

We have focused our initial development efforts upon therapeutic cancer vaccines targeting cervical cancer, its predecessor condition, CIN, Head and Neck cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, and other cancers. Our lead products in development are as follows:

Product	Indication	Stage
ADXS11-001	Cervical Cancer	Phase I Company sponsored & completed in 2007.
	Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia	Phase II Company sponsored study anticipated to commence in early 2010.
	Cervical Cancer	Phase II Company sponsored study anticipated to commence in early 2010 in India. 110 Patients with advanced cervical cancer.
	Cervical Cancer	

		Phase II The GOG of the NCI is conducting a study (timing to be determined).
	Head & Neck Cancer	Phase I The Cancer Research UK (CRUK) is conducting a study of up to 45 Patients (timing to be determined).
ADXS31-142	Prostate Cancer	Phase I Company sponsored (timing to be determined).
ADXS31-164	Breast Cancer	Phase I Company sponsored (timing to be determined).

We have sustained losses from operations in each fiscal year since our inception, and we expect these losses to continue for the indefinite future, due to the substantial investment in research and development. As of October 31, 2009, we had an accumulated deficit of $16,603,800 and shareholders' deficiency of $15,733,328.

To date, we have outsourced many functions of drug development including manufacturing, and clinical trials management. Accordingly, the expenses of these outsourced services account for a significant amount of our accumulated loss. We cannot predict when, if ever, any of our product candidates will become commercially viable or approved by the FDA. We expect to spend substantial additional sums on the continued administration and research and development of proprietary products and technologies, including conducting clinical trials for our product candidates, with no certainty that our products will become commercially viable or profitable as a result of these expenditures.

History of the Company

We were originally incorporated in the State of Colorado on June 5, 1987 under the name Great Expectations, Inc. We were administratively dissolved on January 1, 1997 and reinstated June 18, 1998 under the name Great Expectations and Associates, Inc. In 1999, we became a reporting company under the Securities Exchange of 1934 (the “Exchange Act’). We were a publicly-traded “shell” company without any business until November 12, 2004 when we acquired Advaxis, Inc., a Delaware corporation, through a Share Exchange and Reorganization Agreement, dated as of August 25, 2004 (the “Share Exchange”), by and among Advaxis, the stockholders of Advaxis and us. As a result of such acquisition, Advaxis become our wholly-owned subsidiary and our sole operating company. On December 23, 2004, we amended and restated our articles of incorporation and changed our name to Advaxis, Inc. On June 6, 2006 our shareholders approved the reincorporation of the company from the state of Colorado to the state of Delaware by merging the Company into its wholly-owned subsidiary. As used herein, the words “Company” and "Advaxis" refer to the current Delaware corporation only unless the context references such entity prior to the June 26, 2006 reincorporation into Delaware (in which case it refers to the Colorado entity). Our principal executive offices are located at Technology Centre of NJ, 675 US Highway One, North Brunswick, NJ 08902 and our telephone number is (732) 545-1590.

On July 28, 2005 we began trading on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board (OTC:BB) under the ticker symbol ADXS.

Recent Developments

Preferred Equity Financing

On January 11, 2010, the Company issued and sold 145 shares of non-convertible, redeemable Series A preferred stock to Optimus Life Sciences Capital Partners LLC (“Optimus”) pursuant to the terms of a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement between the Company and Optimus dated September 24, 2009 (the “ Purchase Agreement ”). The Company received net proceeds of $1,320,000 from this transaction. The aggregate purchase price for the Series A preferred stock was $1.45 million (less $130,000 representing an administrative fee and the balance of a commitment fee due and owing to Optimus under the Purchase Agreement). Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, Optimus remains obligated, from time to time until September 24, 2012, to purchase up to an additional 355 shares of Series A preferred stock at a purchase price of $10,000 per share upon notice from the Company to Optimus, and subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, as set forth in the Purchase Agreement.

In connection with the foregoing transaction, an affiliate of Optimus was granted 33,750,000 warrants on September 24, 2009 at an exercise price of $0.20 to be exercised and priced upon the draw down date of each tranche. On January 11, 2010, the draw down date of the first tranche, Optimus exercised warrants to purchase 11,563,000 shares of common stock at an adjusted exercise price of $0.17 per share. The Company and Optimus agreed to waive certain terms and conditions in the Purchase Agreement and the warrant in order to permit the affiliate of Optimus to exercise the warrants at such adjusted exercise price prior to the closing of the purchase of the Preferred Stock and acquire beneficial ownership of more than 4.99% of the Company’s common stock on the date of exercise. As permitted by the terms of such warrants, the aggregate exercise price of $1,965,710 received by the Company is payable pursuant to a four year full recourse promissory note bearing interest at the rate of 2% per year.

As a result of anti-dilution protection provisions contained in certain of the Company’s outstanding warrants, the Company has (i) reduced the exercise price from $0.20 per share to $0.17 per share with respect to an aggregate of approximately 62.0 million warrant shares to purchase the Company’s Common Stock and (ii) correspondingly adjusted the amount of warrant shares issuable pursuant to certain warrants such that approximately 11.0 million additional warrant shares are issuable at $0.17 per share.

Recent Bridge Financings

From November 1, 2009 through February 16, 2010, we issued to certain accredited investors (i) junior unsecured convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal face amount of $673,529, for an aggregate net purchase price of $572,500 and (ii) warrants to purchase1,431,250 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events. Each of these bridge notes were issued with an original issue discount of 15% (OID) and are convertible into shares of our common stock. The maturity dates of these notes range between April 16 and July 30, 2010. The indebtedness represented by the bridge notes is expressly subordinate to our currently outstanding senior secured indebtedness (including the June 2009 bridge notes), as well as any future senior indebtedness of any kind. We will not make any payments to the holders of these bridge notes until the earlier of the repayment in full or conversion of the senior indebtedness.

During January and February 2010, the Company repaid $834,852 of the $1,131,353 in face value of our June 2009 bridge notes. In addition, holders of the remaining $296,501 of our June 2009 bridge notes agreed to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2009 to periods into February and March 2010. The Company has agreed to issue additional consideration, including warrants to June 2009 bridge note holders, all of which have agreed to extend the maturity period beyond December 31, 2009.

On February 15, 2010, we agreed to amend the terms of the Moore Notes such that (i) Mr. Moore may elect, at his option, to receive accumulated interest thereon on or after March 17, 2010 (which we expect will amount to approximately $130,000), (ii) we will begin to make monthly installment payments of $100,000 on the outstanding principal amount beginning on April 15, 2010; provided, however, that the balance of the principal will be repaid in full on consummation of our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million and (iii) we will retain $200,000 of the repayment amount for investment in our next equity financing.

Other Developments

On February 9, 2010 the Company announced that Cancer Research UK (CRUK), the UK philanthropy dedicated to cancer research, has agreed to fund the cost of a clinical trial to investigate the use of ADXS11-001, Advaxis' lead human papilloma virus (HPV)-directed vaccine candidate, for the treatment of head and neck cancer. This sponsored-clinical trial will investigate the safety and efficacy of ADXS11-001 in head and neck cancer patients who have previously failed treatment with surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy – alone or in combination. Advaxis will provide the vaccines with all other associated costs to be funded by CRUK. The study is to be conducted at Aintree Hospital at the University of Liverpool, Royal Marsden Hospital in London, and Cardiff Hospital at the University of Wales. Patient enrollment is slated for the latter part 2010. At such time, enrollment officials anticipate recruiting a maximum of forty-five (45) patients.

Effective as of January 5, 2010, Mark Rosenblum, 56, was hired as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company. Since April 2005 Mr. Rosenblum was the Chief Financial Officer of Hemobiotech, Inc. (OTC BB: HMBT.OB), a company primarily engaged in the commercialization of human blood substitute technology licensed from Texas Tech University. From 2003 until 2005, he acted as a consultant to various distribution and manufacturing companies. From 1985 through 2003, Mr. Rosenblum was employed by Wellman, Inc., a public chemical manufacturing company and held positions as its Corporate Controller, Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer. Mr. Rosenblum's base compensation is $225,000 per annum, with a discretionary bonus of up to 30% of his base compensation awarded annually in March beginning in 2011. In addition, on January 5, 2010 Mr. Rosenblum was granted options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock with an exercise price equal to the closing bid price on the date of grant. One third of these options vested on the date of grant, one third vests on the first anniversary of the date of grant, and one third vests on the second anniversary of the date of grant. Mr. Rosenblum may be eligible for additional option grants in one year.

On December 15, 2009, the Company announced its Phase II Trial Collaboration with the National Cancer Institute Gynecologic Oncology Group to Study ADXS11-001 in Sixty-Patient Study. The Company will collaborate with the Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG), a collaborative research group of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), in a multicenter, Phase II clinical trial of the Company's lead drug candidate, ADXS11-001 in the treatment of advanced cervix cancer in women who have failed prior cytotoxic therapy. This Phase II trial will be conducted by GOG investigators and largely underwritten by the NCI. The study's patient population – a very sick and rapidly progressive patient population that was treated in Advaxis Phase I trial of ADXS11-001. Under this agreement Advaxis is responsible for covering the costs of translational research and has agreed to pay a total of $8,003 per patient, with the bulk of the costs of this study underwritten by NCI.

The Company received $278,978 from the New Jersey Economic Development Authority. Under the State of New Jersey Program for small business we received this cash amount on January 15, 2010 from the sale of our State Net

Operating Losses (“NOL”) through December 31, 2008 and our research tax credit for fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

Between February and December of 2009 the US, Japanese, and European patent offices have approved patents for a newly developed strain of Listeria that uses a novel method of attenuation. This strain is attenuated by deleting genes that are responsible for making a protein that is essential for the bacterial cell wall, and by engineering back the ability to make this protein at a reduced level. In developing this strain the objective was to improve upon the useful properties of Listeria while reducing potential disease causing properties of the bacterium, and in preliminary testing this strain of Lm appears to be more immunogenic and less virulent that prior vaccine strains.

On December 15, 2009 the survival of the patients in Advaxis Phase I trial of the agent were determined at the scheduled three month interval. Two patients were still alive out of the 13 patients who were available for efficacy analysis. At that time these patients had survived for 1,104 and 1,053 days after their initial dose. One patient who had been alive at the prior assessment had passed away after 1,064 days. This Phase I safety study was not designed to assess efficacy, however the response rate was greater than that associated with historical controls and the long survival of these patients is noteworthy.

Our Website

We maintain a website at www.advaxis.com which contains descriptions of our technology, our drugs and the trial status of each drug.

Strategy

During the next 24 months, we intend to strategically focus on developing sufficient human clinical data on ADXS11-001, our first Listeria construct, to demonstrate the effectiveness of this technology. This technology is based on attenuated Listeria that secretes an antigen LLO fusion protein that can be an effective platform for multiple therapies against cancer and infectious disease. Overall our clinical trial plans outlined below are contingent on our ability to raise additional capital or enter into partnerships. In the U.S., we plan on initiating the single blind, placebo controlled Phase II clinical trial of ADXS11-001 with three dosage arms in CIN, a pre cancerous indication. Following the conclusion of the first arm, we expect to generate an interim assessment of efficacy approximately 18 months following the start of the single blind, placebo controlled Phase II Clinical Trial of ADXS11-001

In parallel with the CIN trial, we also intend to start trials in the development of ADXS11-001, both in the U.S. and abroad, as a treatment of late stage cervical cancer in women who have progressed after receiving cytotoxic therapy and head and neck cancer. We intend to hold our first Phase II trial in the therapeutic area of cervical cancer in India. In order to run a second trial in this patient population we are in advanced discussions with the Gynecologic Oncology Group, which we refer to as the GOG which receives support from the National Cancer Institute, which we refer to as the NCI. We anticipate that this trial, with the same patient population as those studied in our first Phase I trial, will be underwritten, in part, by the NCI. Therefore, this Phase II multi-center study in their network in cervical cancer, is expected to result in a cost savings to us of approximately $2.5 million to $3.0 million in trial expenses. Furthermore, once the above trials are underway, we expect to enter our prostate construct ADXS31-142 (formerly called Lovaxin P) into human clinical trials as funds or partnerships are secured.

In order to implement our strategy, we will require substantial additional investment in the near future. Our failure to raise capital or pursue partnering opportunities will materially and adversely affect both our ability to commence or continue the clinical trials described above and our business, financial condition and results of operations, and could force us to significantly curtail or cease operations. Further, we will not have sufficient resources to develop fully any new products or technologies unless we are able to raise substantial additional financing over and above the preferred stock financing on acceptable terms or secure funds from new partners.

Given our expertise to genetically modify a host of Listeria vaccines, our longer term strategy will be to license the commercial development of ADXS11-001 for the indications of CIN and cervical cancer. On a global basis, these indications are extremely large and will require one or more significant partners. We do not intend to engage in commercial development beyond Phase II without entering into one or more partnerships or a license agreement.

We intend to continue to devote a substantial portion of our resources to the continued pre-clinical development and optimization of our technology so as to develop it to its full potential and to find appropriate new drug candidates. These activities may require significant financial resources, as well as areas of expertise beyond those readily available. In order to provide additional resources and capital, we may enter into research, collaborative or commercial partnerships, joint ventures, or other arrangements with competitive or complementary companies, including major international pharmaceutical companies or universities.

Background

Cancer

Despite tremendous advances in science, cancer remains a major health problem, and for many it continues to be the most feared of diseases. Although age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancer fell during the 1990’s, particularly for the major cancer sites (lung, colorectal, breast, and prostate), mortality rates are still increasing in certain sites such as liver and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. In 2004, the last year for which we have reliable numbers, 1,437,180 cases of invasive cancer were diagnosed according to the American Cancer Society, and 565,650 patients are expected to die

from cancer annually.

Cancer is the second largest cause of death in the United States, exceeded only by heart disease. The cost of treating cancer patients in 2007 is estimated to be $219.2 billion in healthcare costs and another $18.2 billion in indirect costs resulting from morbidity and lost productivity (source: Facts & Figures 2008, American Cancer Society). The NIH estimates the overall cost for cancer in the year 2005 at $209.9 billion: $74.06 billion for direct medical costs, $17.5 billion for indirect morbidity costs (loss of productivity due to illness) and, $118.4 billion for indirect mortality costs (cost of lost productivity due to premature death). (Source: cancer facts & figures 2006, American Cancer Society). The incidence of newly diagnosed cervical cancer in the US in 2007 was 11,070 (ibid) and numbers for newly diagnosed CIN are approximately about 250,000 patients per year based on 3.5 million abnormal Pap smears (source: Jones HW, Cancer 1995:76:1914-18; Jones BA and Davey, Arch Pathol Lab Med 2000; 124:672-81)

US Cancer Rates (2009 Estimated)

Percent of US deaths due to cancer in 2006

Immune System and Normal Antigen Processing

Living creatures, including humans, are continually confronted with potentially infectious agents. The immune system has evolved multiple mechanisms that allow the body to recognize these agents as foreign, and to target a variety of immunological responses, including innate, antibody, and cellular immunity that mobilize the body's natural defenses against these foreign agents and will eliminate them.

Innate Immunity:

Innate immunity is the first step in the recognition of a foreign antigen, and underlies an adaptive (antigen specific) response by lymphocytes. This non-specific ingestion Phagocytosis by these cells results in their activation and the release of various soluble mediators of immune response such as cytokines, chemokines and co-stimulatory molecules.

Exogenous pathway of Adaptive Immunity (Class II pathway):

Proteins and foreign molecules ingested by Antigen Processing Cells ("APC") are broken down inside digestive vacuoles into small pieces, called peptides, and the pieces are combined with proteins called Class 2 MHC (for Major Histocompatibility Complex) in a part of the cell called the endoplasmic reticulum. The MHC-peptide, termed and MHC-2 complex from the Class 2 (or exogenous) pathway, is then pushed out to the cell surface where it interacts with certain classes of lymphocytes (CD4+) such as helper T-cells that produce induce a proliferation of stimulate B-cells, which produce antibodies, or helper T cells that assist in the maturation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes. This system is called the exogenous pathway, since it is the prototypical response to an exogenous antigen like bacteria. (Listeria generated MHC-2 responses are directed at the activation of helper T cell activation, as Listeria tends not to stimulate antibody formation.)

Endogenous pathway of Adaptive Immunity (Class I pathway):

There exists another adaptive immune pathway, called the endogenous pathway. In this system, when one of the body's cells begins to create unusual proteins within the cytoplasm (as opposed to within he digestive phagosome), the protein is broken up into peptides in the cytoplasm and directed into the endoplasmic reticulum, where it is incorporated into an MHC-1 protein and trafficked to the cell surface. This signal then calls effector cells of the cellular immune system, especially CD8+ cytotoxic T-lymphocytes, to come and kill the cell. The endogenous pathway is primarily for elimination of virus-infected or cancerous cells.

Listeria based vaccines are unique for many reasons, one of which is that unlike viral vectors, DNA or peptide antigens or other vaccines, Listeria stimulates all of the above mechanisms of immune action. Our technology allows the body to recognize tumor-associated or tumor-specific antigens as foreign, thus creating the immune response needed to attack the cancer. It does this by utilizing a number of biologic characteristics of the Listeria bacteria and Advaxis proprietary antigen-fusion protein technology to stimulate multiple therapeutic immune mechanisms simultaneously in an integrated and coordinated manner.

Mechanism of Action

Listeria is a bacterium well known to medical science because it can cause an infection in humans. Listeria is a pathogen that causes food poisoning, typically in the very old, the very young, people who are either immunocompromised or who eat a large quantity of the microbe as can occur in spoiled dairy products. It is not laterally transmitted from person to person, and is a common microbe in our environment. Most people ingest Listeria without being aware of it, but in high quantities or in immune suppressed people Listeria can cause various clinical conditions, including sepsis, meningitis and placental infections in pregnant women. Fortunately, many common antibiotics can kill and sterilize Listeria.

Because Listeria is a live bacterium it stimulates the innate immune system, thereby priming the adaptive immune system to better respond to the specific antigens that the Listeria carries, which viruses and other vectors do not do. This is a non-specific stimulation of the overall immune system that results when certain classes of pathogens such as bacteria (but not viruses) are detected. It provides some level of immune protection and also serves to prime the elements of adaptive immunity to respond in a stronger way to the specific antigenic stimulus. Listeria stimulates a strong innate response which engenders a strong adaptive response.

Antigen Presenting Cells (APC) are the scavengers' in the body that circulate looking for foreign invaders. When they find one, they ingest it, break it down, and provide the fragments as molecular targets for the immune system to attack. In this way they are the cells that direct a specific immune response, and Listeria has the ability to infect them.

When Listeria enters the body, it is seen as foreign by the antigen processing cells and ingested into cellular compartments called phagolysosomes, whose destructive enzymes kill most of the bacteria. A certain percentage of these bacteria, however, are able to break out of the phagolysosomes and enter into the cytoplasm of the cell, where they are relatively safe from the immune system. The bacteria multiply in the cell, and the Listeria is able to move to its cell surface so it can push into neighboring cells and spread.

Figs 1-7. When Listeria enters the body, it is seen as foreign by the antigen processing cells and ingested into cellular compartments called phagolysosomes, whose destructive enzymes kill most of the bacteria, fragments of which are then presented to the immune system via the exogenous pathway.

Figs 8-10 A certain percentage of bacteria is able to break out of the lysosomes and enter into the cytoplasm of the cell, where they are safe from lysosomal destruction. The bacteria multiply in the cell, and the Listeria is able to migrate into neighboring cells and spread without entering the extracellular space. Antigen produced by these bacteria enter the Class I pathway and directly stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response.

It is the details of Listeria intracellular activity that are important for understanding Advaxis technology. Inside the lysosome, Listeria produces listeriolysin-O ("LLO"), a protein that digests a hole in the membrane of the lysosome that allows the bacteria to escape into the cytoplasm. Once in the cytoplasm, however, LLO is also capable of digesting a hole in the outer cell membrane. This would destroy the host cell, and spill the bacteria back out into the intercellular space where it would be exposed to more immune cell attacks and destruction. To prevent this, the body has evolved a mechanism for recognizing enzymes with this capability based upon their amino acid sequence. The sequence of approximately 30 amino acids in LLO and similar molecules is called the PEST sequence (for the predominant amino acids it contains) and it is used by normal cells to force the termination of proteins that need only have a short life in the cytoplasm. This PEST sequence serves as a routing tag that tells the cells to route the LLO in the cytoplasm and to the proteosome for digestion, which terminates its action and provides fragments that then go to the endoplasmic reticulum, where it is processed just like a protein antigen in the endogenous pathway to generate MHC-1 complexes.

This mechanism is used by Listeria to its benefit because the actions of LLO enable the bacteria to avoid digestion in the lysosome and escape to the cytosol where they can multiply and spread and then be neutralized so that it does not kill the host cell. Advaxis is using a technology that co-opts this mechanism by creating a protein that is comprised of the cancer antigen fused to a non-hemolytic portion of the LLO molecule that contains the PEST sequence. This serves to route the molecule for accelerated proteolytic degradation which accelerates both the rate of antigen breakdown and the amount of antigen fragments available for incorporation in to MHC-1 complexes; thus increasing the stimulus to activate cytotoxic T cells against a tumor specific antigen.

Other mechanisms that Advaxis vaccines employ include Listeria's ability to increase the synthesis of myeloid cells such as Antigen Presenting Cells ("APC") and T cells, and to stimulate the maturation of immature myeloid cells to increase the number of available activated immune cells that underlie a cancer killing response. Immature myeloid cells actually inhibit the immune system and Listeria removes this inhibition within the actual tumor. Also, Listeria and LLO both stimulate the synthesis, release, and expression of various chemicals which stimulate a therapeutic immune response. These chemicals are called cytokines, chemokines and co-stimulatory molecules. By doing this, not only are immune cells activated to kill cancers and clear them from the body, but local environments within tumors is created that support and facilitate a therapeutic response. Finally, in a manner that appears to be unique to Advaxis vaccines, our proprietary antigen-LLO fusion proteins, when delivered by Listeria do not stimulate cells caused regulatory T cells ("Tregs") which are known to inhibit a therapeutic anticancer response. This does not occur when Listeria is engineered to deliver only a tumor specific antigen. The ability to reduce the effect of Tregs is currently under clinical investigation by other companies and is believed to be a significant mechanism of achieving a therapeutic response. Listeria has other effects as well, such as facilitating the transit of activated immune cells from the blood and into tumors.

The ability to reduce the number of Tregs within tumors appears to be as important as activating the immune system against an antigen. Advaxis live Listeria vaccines have many diverse salutary effects, not the least of which is the ability to reduce regulatory Tregs within tumors. Over the past few years it has become known that the reason many previous immunologic cancer treatments have failed is that although they were able to strongly activate the immune system, they were rendered ineffective by endogenous sources of immune inhibition within the tumors themselves. Tregs have the ability to turn off activated immune cells so that they no longer function within the tumor. We have published on 2 occasions that our live Listeria vaccines that secrete a proprietary fusion protein comprised of a non-hemolytic fragment of the Listeria virulence factor LLO fused to a tumor specific antigen will reduce these inhibitory cells within tumors. In this way, our vaccines not only strongly stimulate the immune system, but also modify the tumor micro-environment in a manner that allows the immune system to kill and clear tumor cells.

Advaxis live Listeria vaccines also have the ability to modify the function of vascular endothelial cells in a way that facilitates the trafficking of activated immune cells out of the blood and into the tumor, where they are therapeutically effective. One property of cancer is the modification of vascular cells to prevent activated immune cells from transiting into the tumor. Our vaccines appear to overcome this source of anti-tumor inhibition.

Many of the immune effector cells, such as dendritic cells, macrophages, mast cells, Langerhans cells and others are myeloid cells. Our vaccines have the ability to accelerate the synthesis and maturation of these cells, as well as their antigen specific activation, to increase the power and efficiency of the immune response.

It should also be noted that the live Listeria vaccines Advaxis creates are attenuated from 10,000 to 100,000 times in order that they will not cause disease themselves.

Thus, Listeria vaccines stimulate every immune pathway simultaneously, and in an integrated manner. It has long been recognized that cytotoxic T lymphocytes, or CTL, are the elements of the immune system that kill and clear cancer cells. The amplified CTL response to Listeria vaccines are arguably the strongest stimulator of CTL yet developed, but just as important is the ability Advaxis vaccines have to create a local tumor environment in which these cells can be effective. This efficacy likely results in part from the fusion of LLO to the secreted tumor antigen since many investigators have shown that LLO is a very strong source of immune stimulation independent of Listeria By fusing a molecule with strong adjuvant properties to a tumor antigen, and then having it synthesized and secreted by live bacteria directly into the cytoplasm of Antigen Presenting Cells, vascular endothelium and other relevant tissues an unusually powerful and complete immune response is generated.

Recently it has been shown that Lm -LLO vaccines can cause epitope spreading. This means that these vaccines can stimulate the immune system to respond to more antigens than the one they are designed to attack. This happens when tumor cells are killed by the immune system in response to the administered vaccine and portions of those killed cells are then recognized by the immune system and they too become targets of an immune attack. This broadens the immune attack and results in a more therapeutic response.

Thus, what makes Advaxis live Listeria vaccines so effective are a combination of effects that stimulate multiple arms of the immune system simultaneously in a manner that generates an integrated physiologic response conducive to the killing and clearing of tumor cells. These mechanisms include:

1. Very strong innate immune response
2. Stimulates inordinately strong killer Tregs response
3. Stimulates helper Tregs
4. Stimulates release of and/or up-regulates immuno-stimulatory cytokines, chemokines, co-stimulatory molecules
5. Adjuvant activity creates a local tumor environment that supports anti-tumor efficacy
6. Minimizes inhibitory Tregs and inhibitory cytokines and shifts to Th-17 pathway
7. Stimulates the development and maturation of all Antigen Presenting Cells and effector Tregs & reduces immature myeloid cells
8. Eliminates sources of endogenous inhibition present within tumors that suppress activated immune cells and prevent them from working within tumors
9. Effecting non-immune systems that support the immune response, like the vascular system, the marrow, and the maturation of cells in the blood stream
10. Enables epitope spreading to increase the number of antigens attacked by the immune system.

Research and Development Program

Overview

We use genetically engineered and highly attenuated Listeria monocytogenes as a therapeutic agent. We start with an attenuated strain of Listeria, and then add to this bacterium multiple copies of a plasmid that encodes a fusion protein sequence that includes a fragment of the LLO molecule joined to the tumor antigen of interest. This protein is secreted

by the Listeria inside the antigen processing cells, and other cells that Listeria infects which then results in the immune response as discussed above.

We can use different tumor, infectious disease, or other antigens in this system. By varying the antigen, we create different therapeutic agents. Our lead agent, ADX11-001uses a HPV derived antigen that is present in cervical cancers. ADXS31-162 uses Her2/neu, an antigen found in many breast cancer and melanoma cells, to induce an immune response that should be useful in treating these conditions. See “Item 1. Description of Business -Research and Development Programs.

Partnerships and Agreements

University of Pennsylvania

On July 1, 2002 we entered into a 20-year exclusive worldwide license, with Penn with respect to the innovative work of Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D., Professor of Microbiology in the area of innate immunity, or the immune response attributable to immune cells, including dendritic cells, macrophages and natural killer cells that respond to pathogens non-specifically. This agreement has been amended from time to time and has been amended and restated as of February 13, 2007.

This license, unless sooner terminated in accordance with its terms, terminates upon the later (a) expiration of the last to expire Penn patent rights; or (b) twenty years after the effective date of the license. The license provides us with the exclusive commercial rights to the patent portfolio developed at Penn as of the effective date of the license, in connection with Dr. Paterson and requires us to raise capital and pay various milestone, legal, filing and licensing payments to commercialize the technology. In exchange for the license, Penn received shares of our common stock which currently represents approximately 3.27% of our common stock outstanding on a fully-diluted basis. In addition, Penn is entitled to receive a non-refundable initial license fee, license fees, royalty payments and milestone payments based on net sales and percentages of sublicense fees and certain commercial milestones. Under the licensing agreement, Penn is entitled to receive 1.5% royalties on net sales in all countries. Notwithstanding these royalty rates, we have agreed to pay Penn a total of $525,000 over a three-year period as an advance minimum royalty after the first commercial sale of a product under each license (which we are not expecting to begin paying within the next five years). In addition, under the license, we are obligated to pay an annual maintenance fee on December 31, in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and each December 31st thereafter for the remainder of the term of the agreement of $50,000, $70,000, $100,000, $100,000 and $100,000, respectively until the first commercial sale of a Penn licensed product. Overall the amended and restated agreement payment terms reflect lower near term requirements but the savings are offset by higher long term milestone payments for the initiation of a Phase III clinical trial and the regulatory approval for the first Penn licensed product. We are responsible for filing new patents and maintaining and defending the existing patents licensed to use and we are obligated to reimburse Penn for all attorneys fees, expenses, official fees and other charges incurred in the preparation, prosecution and maintenance of the patents licensed from Penn.

Furthermore, upon the achievement of the first sale of a product in certain fields, Penn will be entitled to certain milestone payments, as follows: $2.5 million will be due for first commercial sale of the first product in the cancer field. In addition, $1.0 million will be due upon the date of first commercial sale of a product in each of the secondary strategic fields sold.

As a result of our payment obligations under the license, assuming we have net sales in the aggregate amount of $100.0 million from our cancer products, our total payments to Penn over the next ten years could reach an aggregate of $5.4 million. If over the next 10 years our net sales total an aggregate amount of only $10.0 million from our cancer products, total payments to Penn could be $4.4 million.

Pursuant to an option contained in our existing license agreement with Penn, as amended, we have been in negotiations with Penn since March 2007 to further amend and restate the terms of the license agreement to acquire the rights to use an additional 12 dockets or more (patentable research agents) under Penn’s ownership which, as of October 31, 2009, have generated approximately 35 additional patent applications for Listeria and LLO-based vaccine dockets. “Docket number” or “case number” refers to a subject on which a patent application or applications are filed. A docket number or case number can contain several applications, which are usually related applications. Related applications are sometimes assigned to more than one docket number, for example if the inventor list is not identical. As a condition to our exercising this option and entering into an amendment, we must, among other things, pay Penn a mutually agreeable option exercise fee and reimburse Penn for all of its historically accrued patent and licensing

expenses relating to these patents (dockets), including their legal and filing fees. As of October 31, 2009, such expenses totaled approximately $548,105. Although the option exercise period formally expired in June 2009, we remain in negotiations with Penn over the form of payment and expect to reach a conclusion at the close of our next financial raise. If we fail to acquire a license to use the additional dockets and patent applications, our patent position may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, as of October 31, 2009, approximately $328,820 in fees and expense are due and owing to Penn by us under our existing license agreement and other related agreements. While we consider our relationship with Penn to be good, we are in frequent communications over payment of past due invoices and other payables due to our lack of cash. If we fail to reach a mutual agreement, Penn may issue a default notice and we will have 60 days to cure the breach or be subject to the termination of the agreement.

Strategically we intend to enter into sponsored research agreements with Dr. Paterson and Penn to generate new intellectual property and to exploit all existing intellectual property covered by the license.

Penn is not involved in the management of our company or in our decisions with respect to exploitation of the patent portfolio, except that Dr. Paterson is the Chairperson of our Scientific Advisory Board.

Dr. Yvonne Paterson

Dr. Paterson is a Professor in the Department of Microbiology at Penn and the inventor of our licensed technology. She has been an invited speaker at national and international health field conferences and leading academic institutions. She has served on many federal advisory boards, such as the NIH expert panel to review primate centers, the Office of AIDS Research Planning Fiscal Workshop, and the Allergy and Immunology NIH Study Section. She has written over one hundred publications in immunology (including a recently published book) with emphasis during the last several years on the areas of HIV, AIDS and cancer research. Her instruction and mentorship has trained over forty post-doctoral and doctoral students in the fields of Biochemistry and Immunology. She was recently elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Paterson is currently the principal investigator on several grants from the federal government and charitable trusts and the program director of training grants. Her research interests are broad, but her laboratory has been focused for the past ten years on developing novel approaches for prophylactic vaccines against infectious disease and immunotherapeutic approaches to cancer. The approach of the laboratory is based on a long-standing interest in the properties of proteins that render them immunogenic and how such immunogenicity may be modulated within the body.

Consulting Agreement. On January 28, 2005 we entered into a consulting agreement with Dr. Paterson, which expired on January 31, 2009. We are currently in the process of establishing a revised agreement to continue to have access to Dr. Paterson's consulting services for one full day per week. There can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into a new agreement with Dr. Paterson. Dr. Paterson has advised us on an exclusive basis on various issues related to our technology, manufacturing issues, establishing our lab, knowledge transfer, and our long-term research and development program. Pursuant to the expired agreement, Dr. Paterson received $7,000 per month. Upon the closing of an additional $9.0 million in equity capital, Dr. Paterson's rates would have increased to $9,000 per month. Also, under the prior Agreement, on February 1, 2005, she received options to purchase 400,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $0.287 per share which are now fully vested. In total she holds 704,365 shares of our common stock and 569,048 fully vested options to purchase shares of our common stock.

We intend to enter into additional sponsored research agreements with Penn in the future with respect to research and development on our product candidates.

We believe that Dr. Paterson's continuing research will serve as a source of ongoing findings and data that both supports and strengthen the existing patents. We further believe that her work will expand the claims of the patent portfolio (potentially including adding claims for new tumor specific antigens, the utilization of new vectors to deliver antigens, and applying the technology to new disease conditions) and create the infrastructure for the future filing of new patents.

Dr. Paterson is also the Chairman of our Scientific Advisory Board.

The Sage Group

We are party to a consulting agreement with The Sage Group, a health-care strategy consultant assisting us with a program to commercialize our vaccines. The initial agreement was entered into in January 2009 and subsequently amended on July 22, 2009. Pursuant to the terms of agreement, as amended, we have agreed to pay Sage (i) $5,000 per month (which we began paying in January 2009) until an aggregate of $120,000 has been paid to Sage under the consulting agreement and (ii) a 5% commission for certain transactions if completed in the first 24 months of the term of the agreement, reduced to 2% if completed in the 12 months thereafter. The Sage Group has been paid approximately $20,600 through October 31, 2009.

Dr. David Filer

On January 7, 2005 we entered a consulting agreement with Dr. David Filer, a biotech consultant. The Agreement provides that Dr, Filer spend three days per month assisting us with our development efforts, reviewing our scientific technical and business data and materials and introducing us to industry analysts, institutional investor collaborators and strategic partners. In addition, Dr. Filer received options to purchase 40,000 shares of common stock which are fully vested. As of October 1, 2007 we entered into a new two year agreement at a monthly fee of $5,000 including 1,500,000 warrants exercisable at $0.20 per warrant (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) as consideration for his assistance in the raise on October 17, 2007 as well a his advisory services and assistance. This agreement expired on September 30, 2009 and has not been renewed.

University of California

On March 14, 2004 we entered into a nonexclusive license and bailment agreement with the Regents of the University of California ("UCLA") to commercially develop products using the XFL7 strain of Listeria monoctyogenes in humans and animals. The agreement is effective for a period of 15 years and is renewable by mutual consent of the parties. Advaxis paid UCLA an initial licensee fee and continues to pay an annual maintenance fee of $1,000 for use of the Listeria. We may not sell products using the XFL7 strain Listeria other than agreed upon products or sublicense the rights granted under the license agreement without the prior written consent of UCLA.

Cobra Biomanufacturing PLC ("Cobra")

In July 2003, we entered into an agreement with Cobra for the purpose of manufacturing our cervical cancer vaccine ADX11-001. Cobra has extensive experience in manufacturing gene therapy products for investigational studies. Cobra is a full service manufacturing organization that manufactures and supplies DNA-based therapeutics for the pharmaceutical and biotech industry. These services include the Good Manufacturing Practices ("GMP") manufacturing of DNA, recombinant protein, viruses, mammalian cell products and cell banking. Cobra's manufacturing plan for us involves several manufacturing stages, including process development, manufacturing of non-GMP material for toxicology studies and manufacturing of GMP material for the Phase I trial. The agreement to manufacture expired in December 2005 upon the delivery and completion of stability testing of the GMP material for the Phase I trial. Cobra has agreed to surrender the right to $300,000 of its existing fees for manufacturing in exchange for future royalties from the sales of ADX11-001 at the rate of 1.5% of net sales, with royalty payments not to exceed $1,950,000.

In November 2005, in order to secure production of ADXS11-001 on a long-term basis as well as other drug candidates which we are developing, we entered into a Strategic Collaboration and Long-Term Vaccine Supply Agreement for Listeria Cancer Vaccines, under which Cobra will manufacture experimental and commercial supplies of our Listeria cancer vaccines, beginning with ADXS11-001. This agreement leaves the existing agreement in place with respect to the studies contemplated therein, and supersedes a prior agreement and provides for mutual exclusivity, priority of supply, collaboration on regulatory issues, research and development of manufacturing processes that have already resulted in new intellectual property owned by Advaxis, and the long-term supply of live Listeria based vaccines on a discounted basis.

In October 20, 2007 we entered into a production agreement with Cobra to manufacture our Phase II clinical materials using a new methodology now required by the United Kingdom, and likely to be required by other regulatory bodies in the future. The contract was for £274,500 plus consumables and as of October 31, 2008 we have we have recorded $543,620 in full excluding consumables. In addition, we entered into a contract for £47,250 to fill the Listeria in vials and as of October 31, 2008, we have recorded $107,793 in full payment. In 2009 we also have several other small contracts to cover, testing, stability and storage of our clinical supplies.

Vibalogics GtmbH

In April of 2008 we entered into a series of agreements with Vibalogics GmbH in Cuxhaven Germany to provide fill and finish services for our final clinical materials that were made for the scheduled clinical trials described above. These agreements describe all of the fill and finish operations as well as the specific tests that have to be performed in order to release the clinical materials for human use.

LVEP Management, LLC (“LVEP”)

The Company entered into a consulting agreement with LVEP dated as of January 19, 2005, and amended on April 15, 2005, and October 31, 2005, pursuant to which Mr. Roni Appel served as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company and was compensated by consulting fees paid to LVEP. Pursuant to an amendment dated December 15, 2006 (“effective date”) Mr. Appel resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer and Secretary of the Company on the effective date, but remains as a board member and consultant to the Company.

On February 11, 2008 the Company and LVEP agreed to satisfy the balances of the LVEP Agreement with cash payments of $130,000 and $20,000 in the Company’s common stock (153,846 shares). The cash payment was made on February 12, 2008 and the shares were issued on April 4, 2008 and recorded at the market value of $14,615.

Pharm-Olam International Ltd. (“POI”)

In April 2005, we entered into a consulting agreement with POI, whereby POI is to execute and manage our Phase I clinical trial in ADXS11-001 for a fee of $430,000 plus reimbursement of certain expenses. As of October 31, 2009 the Company has an outstanding balance due POI of $219,131.

Biologics Consulting Group, Inc. (“BCG”)

On June 1, 2006 we entered into an agreement with Biologics Consulting Group, Inc., which we refer to as BCG, and effective June 1, 2008, we entered into an amendment No. 2 to provide biologics regulatory consulting services to us, on an as needed basis, in support of the IND submission to the FDA and other related services. The tasks to be performed under this Agreement will be agreed to in advance by us and BCG. The term of the amendment No. 2 is from June 1, 2006 to June 1, 2010. In April 2009 we entered into Amendment No. 2 which set June 1, 2008 as the effective date and amended the term from June 1, 2006 through June 1, 2010.

Numoda Corporation

On June 19, 2009 we entered into a Master Agreement and on July 8, 2009 we entered into a Project Agreement with Numoda, a leading clinical trial and logistics management company, to oversee Phase II clinical activity with ADXS11-001 for the treatment of invasive cervical cancer and CIN. Numoda will be responsible for integrating oversight and logistical functions with the clinical research organizations, contract laboratories, academic laboratories and statistical groups involved. The scope of this agreement covers over three years and is estimated to cost $8.0 million for both trials.

Patents and Licenses

Dr. Paterson and Penn have invested significant resources and time in developing a broad base of intellectual property around the cancer vaccine platform technology to which on July 1, 2002 we entered into a 20-year exclusive worldwide license and a right to grant sublicenses pursuant to our license agreement with Penn. As of October 31, 2009 Penn has 24 issued and 15 pending patents in the U.S. and other large countries including Japan, and the European Union, through the Patent Cooperation Treaty system pursuant to which we have an exclusive license to exploit the patents. Penn holds 35 additional patents and patent applications in foreign countries. We are negotiating to license these patents as part of our Seconded Amended and Restated Agreement with Penn. We believe that these patents will allow us to take a lead in the U.S. in the field of Listeria -based therapy.

In 2001, an issue arose regarding the inventorship of U.S. Patent 6,565,852 and U.S. Patent Application No. 09/537,642. These patent rights are included in the patent rights licensed by Advaxis from Penn. It is contemplated by GlaxoSmithKline plc, which we refer to as GSK, Penn and us that the issue will be resolved through: (1) a correction of inventorship to add certain GSK inventors, (2) where necessary and appropriate, an assignment of GSK's possible rights under these patent rights to Penn, and (3) a sublicense from us to GSK of certain subject matter, which is not central to our business plan. To date, this arrangement has not been finalized and we cannot assure that this issue will ultimately be resolved in the manner described above.

Pursuant to our existing license with Penn, we had an option to license from Penn any new future invention conceived by either Dr. Yvonne Paterson or by Dr. Fred Frankel in the vaccine area that expired on June 17, 2009. Under our license agreement with Penn, we expanded our intellectual property base and gained access to inventions. Although the option exercise period formally expired in June 2009, we remain in negotiations with Penn to obtain additional patent licenses. Further, our previous consulting agreement with Dr. Paterson provided, among other things, that, to the extent that Dr. Paterson's consulting work resulted in new inventions, such inventions were assigned to Penn, and we have access to those inventions under existing license agreements to be negotiated. This agreement is currently being revised.

Our approach to the intellectual property portfolio is to create significant offensive and defensive patent protection for every product and technology platform that we develop. We work closely with our patent counsel to maintain a coherent and aggressive strategic approach to building our patent portfolio with an emphasis in the field of cancer vaccines.

We are aware of a private company, Anza Therapeutics, Inc (formerly Cerus Corporation), which, is no longer in existence, but had been developing Listeria vaccines. We believe that through our exclusive license with Penn we have earliest known and dominant patent position in the U.S. for the use of recombinant Listeria monocytogenes expressing proteins or tumor antigens as a vaccine for the treatment of infectious diseases and tumors. We successfully defended our intellectual property by contesting a challenge made by Anza to our patent position in Europe on a claim not available in the U.S. The EPO Board of Appeals in Munich, Germany has ruled in favor of The Trustees of Penn and its exclusive licensee Advaxis and reversed a patent ruling that revoked a technology patent that had resulted from an opposition filed by Anza. The ruling of the EPO Board of Appeals is final and can not be appealed. The granted claims, the subject matter of which was discovered by Dr. Yvonne Paterson, scientific founder of Advaxis, are directed to the method of preparation and composition of matter of recombinant bacteria expressing tumor antigens for treatment of patients with cancer.

Based on searches of publicly available databases, we do not believe that Anza or any other third party owns any published Listeria patents or has any issued patent claims that might materially and adversely affect our ability to operate our business as currently contemplated in the field of recombinant Listeria monocytogenes. Additionally, our proprietary position that is the issued patents and licenses for pending applications restricts anyone from using plasmid based Listeria constructs, or those that are bioengineered to deliver antigens fused to LLO, ActA, or

fragments of LLO or ActA. On January 7, 2009 we made the decision to discontinue our use of the Trademark Lovaxin and write-off of our intangible assets for trademarks resulting in an asset impairment of $91,453 as of October 31, 2008. We developed a classic coding system for our constructs. The rationale for this decision stemmed from several legal challenges to the Lovaxin name over the last two years and certain rules in Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations which do not allow companies to use names that are assigned to drugs in development after marketing approval. We will therefore focus company resources on product development and not the defense the Lovaxin name.

On May 26, 2009, the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") approved our patent application "Compositions and Methods for Enhancing the Immunogenicity of Antigencs." This patent application covers the use of Listeria monocytogenes (Lm) protein ActA and fragments of this protein for use in the creation of antigen fusion proteins. This intellectual property protects a unique strain of Listeria monocytogenes for use as a vaccine vector.

On February 10, 2009 the U.S. PTO issued patent 7,488,487 " Methods of Inducing Immune response Through the Administration of Auxotrophic Attenuated DAT/DAL Double Mutant Listeria Strains ", assigned to Penn and licensed to us. This intellectual property protects a unique strain of Listeria monocytogenes for use as a vaccine vector. This new strain of Listeria is an improvement over the strain currently in clinical testing as it is more attenuated, more immunogenic, and does not have an antibiotic resistance gene inserted. We believe that this technology will make our product more effective and easier to obtain FDA regulatory approval.

Governmental Regulation

The Drug Development Process

The Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") requires that pharmaceutical and certain other therapeutic products undergo significant clinical experimentation and clinical testing prior to their marketing or introduction to the general public. Clinical testing, known as clinical trials or clinical studies, is either conducted internally by pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies or is conducted on behalf of these companies by contract research organizations.

The process of conducting clinical studies is highly regulated by the FDA, as well as by other governmental and professional bodies. Below, we describe the principal framework in which clinical studies are conducted, as well as describe a number of the parties involved in these studies.

Protocols. Before commencing human clinical studies, the sponsor of a new drug must typically receive governmental and institutional approval. In the U.S., Federal approval is obtained by submitting an IND to the FDA and amending it for each new proposed study. The clinical research plan is known in the industry as a protocol. A protocol is the blueprint for each drug study. The protocol sets forth, among other things, the following:

- Who must be recruited as qualified participants and who is to be excluded;
- how often, and how to administer the drug and at what dose(s);
- what tests to perform on the participants; and
- what evaluations are to be made and how the data will be assessed.

Institutional Review Board (Ethics Committee). An institutional review board is an independent committee of professionals and lay persons which reviews clinical research studies involving human beings and is required to adhere to guidelines issued by the FDA. The institutional review board does not report to the FDA and its members are not appointed by the FDA, but its records are audited by the FDA. All clinical studies must be approved by an institutional review board. The institutional review board is convened by the institution where the protocol will be conducted and its role is to protect the rights of the participants in the clinical studies. It must approve the protocols to be used, and then oversees the conduct of the study, including: the communications which we or the contract research organization conducting the study at that specific site proposes to use to recruit participants, and the form of consent which the participants will be required to sign prior to their participation in the clinical studies.

Clinical Trials. Human clinical studies or testing of a potential product prior to Federal approval are generally done in three stages known as Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III testing. The names of the phases are derived from the CFR 21 that regulates the FDA. Generally, there are multiple studies conducted in each phase.

Phase I. Phase I studies involve testing a drug or product on a limited number of participants. Phase I studies determine a drug's basic safety and how the drug is absorbed by, and eliminated from, the body. This phase lasts an average of six months to a year. Typically, cancer therapeutics are initially tested on very late stage cancer patients.

Phase II. Phase II trials involve large numbers of participants at a time who may suffer from the targeted disease or condition. Phase II testing typically lasts an average of one to three years. In Phase II, the drug is tested to determine its safety and effectiveness for treating a specific illness or condition. Phase II testing also involves determining acceptable dosage levels of the drug. If Phase II studies show that a new drug has an acceptable range of safety risks and probable effectiveness, a company will continue to review the substance in Phase III studies. It is during Phase II that everything that goes into a Phase III test is determined.

Phase III. Phase III studies involve testing large numbers of participants, typically several hundred to several thousand persons. The purpose is to verify effectiveness and long-term safety on a large scale. These studies generally last two to six years. Phase III studies are conducted at multiple locations or sites. Like the other phases, Phase III requires the site to keep detailed records of data collected and procedures performed.

New Drug Approval. The results of the clinical trials are submitted to the FDA as part of an NDA or BLA. Following the completion of Phase III studies, assuming the sponsor of a potential product in the U.S. believes it has sufficient information to support the safety and effectiveness of its product, it submits an NDA or BLA to the FDA requesting that the product be approved for marketing. The application is a comprehensive, multi-volume filing that includes the results of all preclinical and clinical studies, information about the drug's composition, and the sponsor's plans for producing, packaging, labeling and testing the product. The FDA's review of an application can take a few months to many years, with the average review lasting 18 months. Once approved, drugs and other products may be marketed in the U.S., subject to any conditions imposed by the FDA.

The drug approval process is time-consuming, involves substantial expenditures of resources, and depends upon a number of factors, including the severity of the illness in question, the availability of alternative treatments, and the risks and benefits demonstrated in the clinical trials.

On November 21, 1997, former President Clinton signed into law the FDA Modernization Act. That act codified the FDA's policy of granting "Fast Track" approval for cancer therapies and other therapies intended to treat serious or life threatening diseases and that demonstrate the potential to address unmet medical needs. The Fast Track program emphasizes close, early communications between the FDA and the sponsor to improve the efficiency of preclinical and clinical development, and to reach agreement on the design of the major clinical efficacy studies that will be needed to support approval. Under the Fast Track program, a sponsor also has the option to submit and receive review of parts of the NDA or BLA on a rolling schedule approved by FDA, which expedites the review process.

The FDA's Guidelines for Industry Fast Track Development Programs require that a clinical development program must continue to meet the criteria for Fast Track designation for an application to be reviewed under the Fast Track Program. Previously, the FDA approved cancer therapies primarily based on patient survival rates or data on improved quality of life. While the FDA could consider evidence of partial tumor shrinkage, which is often part of the data relied on for approval, such information alone was usually insufficient to warrant approval of a cancer therapy, except in limited situations. Under the FDA's new policy, which became effective on February 19, 1998, Fast Track designation ordinarily allows a product to be considered for accelerated approval through the use of surrogate endpoints to demonstrate effectiveness. As a result of these provisions, the FDA has broadened authority to consider evidence of partial tumor shrinkage or other surrogate endpoints of clinical benefit for approval. This new policy is intended to facilitate the study of cancer therapies and shorten the total time for marketing approvals. Under accelerated approval, the manufacturer must continue with the clinical testing of the product after marketing approval to validate that the surrogate endpoint did predict meaningful clinical benefit. To the extent applicable we intend to take advantage of the Fast Track programs to obtain accelerated approval on our future products, however, it is too early to tell what effect, if any, these provisions may have on the approval of our product candidates.

Other Regulations

Various Federal and state laws, regulations, and recommendations relating to safe working conditions, laboratory practices, the experimental use of animals, and the purchase, storage, movements, import, export, use, and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances, including radioactive compounds and infectious disease agents, are used in connection with our research or applicable to our activities. They include, among others, the U.S. Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and Resources Conservation and Recovery Act, national restrictions on technology transfer, import, export, and customs regulations, and other present and possible future local, state, or federal regulation. The extent of governmental regulation which might result from future legislation or administrative action cannot be accurately predicted.

There is a series of international harmonization treaties, known as the ICH treaties that enable drug development to be conducted on an international basis. These treaties specify the manner in which clinical trials are to be conducted, and if trials adhere to the specified requirements, then they are accepted by the regulatory bodies of in the signatory countries. In this way the Advaxis Phase I study conducted outside of the U.S. is accepted by the FDA.

Manufacturing

The FDA requires that any drug or formulation to be tested in humans be manufactured in accordance with its GMP regulations. This has been extended to include any drug which will be tested for safety in animals in support of human testing. The GMPs set certain minimum requirements for procedures, record-keeping, and the physical characteristics of the laboratories used in the production of these drugs.

We have entered into a Long Term Vaccine Supply Agreement with Cobra for the purpose of manufacturing our vaccines. Cobra has extensive experience in manufacturing gene therapy products for investigational studies. Cobra is a full service manufacturing organization that manufactures and supplies DNA-based therapeutics for the pharmaceutical and biotech industry. These services include the GMP manufacturing of DNA, recombinant protein, viruses, mammalian cells products and cell banking. Cobra's manufacturing plan for us calls for several manufacturing stages, including process development, manufacturing of non-GMP material for toxicology studies and manufacturing of GMP material for the Phase I and Phase II trials.

We have entered into a GMP compliant filing of ADXS11-001 agreement with Vibalogics GmbH, Zeppelinstr. 2, 27472 Cuxhaven, Germany to fill up to 5,000 vials of our clinical supplies. This agreement was for €84,800 and is near completion in preparation for our Phase II CIN trial.

Competition

The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapid technological developments and a high degree of competition. As a result, our actual or proposed products could become obsolete before we recoup any portion of our related research and development and commercialization expenses. The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are highly competitive, and this competition comes from both biotechnology firms and from major pharmaceutical and chemical companies, including Antigenics, Inc., Avi BioPharma, Inc., Biomira, Inc., Cellgenesis Inc., Biovest International, Biosante Pharmaceuticals, Inc , Dendreon Corporation, Pharmexa-Epimmune, Inc., Genzyme Corp., Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Vical Incorporated each of which is pursuing cancer vaccines. Many of these companies have substantially greater financial, marketing, and human resources than we do (including, in some cases, substantially greater experience in clinical testing, manufacturing, and marketing of pharmaceutical products). We also experience competition in the development of our products from universities and other research institutions and compete with others in acquiring technology from such universities and institutions. In addition, certain of our products may be subject to competition from products developed using other technologies, some of which have completed numerous clinical trials.

We expect that our products under development and in clinical trials will address major markets within the cancer sector. Our competition will be determined in part by the potential indications for which drugs are developed and ultimately approved by regulatory authorities. Additionally, the timing of market introduction of some of our potential products or of competitors' products may be an important competitive factor. Accordingly, the speed with which we can develop products, complete preclinical testing, clinical trials and approval processes and supply commercial quantities to market are expected to be important competitive factors. We expect that competition among products approved for sale will be based on various factors, including product efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price and patent position.

Merck has developed the drug Gardasil and GSK has developed the drug Cervarix which can prevent cervical cancer by vaccinating women against the virus HPV, the cause of the disease. Gardasil is directed against four HPV species while Cervarix is directed against two. Neither of these agents have an approved indication for women who have a prior exposure to the HPV strains that they protect against, nor are women protected from other strains of HPV that the drugs do not treat. It has been written that these are cancer vaccines, which is not true. They are anti-virus vaccines intended to protect against strains of the HPV virus.

The presence of these agents in the market does not eliminate the market for a therapeutic vaccine directed against invasive cervical cancer and CIN for a number of reasons:

HPV is the most common sexually treated disease in the U.S., and since prior exposure to the virus renders these anti-viral agents ineffective they tend to be limited to younger women and do not offer protection for women who are already infected. This is estimated to be as much as (or more than) 25% of the female population of the U.S.

There are believed to be approximately 10 high risk species of HPV, but these agents only protect against the most common 2-4 strains. If a woman contracts a high risk HPV species that is not one of those the drugs will not work.

Women with HPV are typically infected for over twenty years or more before they manifest cervical cancer. Thus, the true prophylactic effect of these agents can only be inferred at this time. We believe that there currently exists a significant population of young woman who have not received these agents, or for whom they will not work, and who will manifest HPV related cervical disease for the next 40+ years. We believe this population will continue to grow until such time as a significant percentage of women who have not been exposed to HPV are vaccinated; which we believe is not likely to occur within the next decade or longer. We do not know at this time whether a significant number of women will be vaccinated to have an effect on the epidemiology of this disease. Currently, men are not vaccinated.

With the exception of the campaign to eradicate polio in which vaccination was mandatory for all school age children, vaccination is a difficult model to accomplish because it is virtually impossible to treat everyone in any given country, much less the entire world. This is especially true for cervical cancer as the incentive for men to be vaccinated is small, and infected men keep the pathogen circulating in the population.

Taken together, experts believe that there will be a cervical cancer and CIN market for the foreseeable future.

Scientific Advisory Board

We maintain a Scientific Advisory Board consisting of internationally recognized scientists who advise us on scientific and technical aspects of our business. The Scientific Advisory Board meets on an as needed basis to review specific projects and to assess the value of new technologies and developments to us. In addition, individual members of the scientific advisory board meet with us periodically to provide advice in particular areas of expertise. The scientific advisory board consists of the following members, information with respect to whom is set forth below: Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D.; Carl June, M.D.; Pramod Srivastava, Ph.D.; Bennett Lorber, M.D.; David Weiner, Ph.D.; and Mark Einstein, M.D.

Dr. Yvonne Paterson. For a description of our relationship with Dr. Paterson, please see “Partnerships and Agreements-Dr. Yvonne Paterson.”

Carl June, M.D. Dr. June is currently Facility Director, Human Immunology Center and Professor, Pathology and Laboratory Medicine Translational Research at the Abramson Cancer Center at Penn, and previously a Director of Translational Research at the Center and Investigator of the Abramson Family Cancer Research Institute. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. He had graduate training in immunology and malaria with Dr. Paul-Henri Lambert at the World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland from 1978 to 1979, and post-doctoral training in transplantation biology with Dr. E. Donnell Thomas at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle from 1983 to 1986. He is board certified in Internal Medicine and Medical Oncology. Dr. June founded the Immune Cell Biology Program and was head of the Department of Immunology at the Naval Medical Research Institute from 1990 to 1995. Dr. June rose to Professor in the Departments of Medicine and Cell and Molecular Biology at the Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Maryland before assuming his current positions as of February 1, 1999. Dr. June maintains a research laboratory that studies various mechanisms of lymphocyte activation that relate to immune tolerance and adoptive immunotherapy.

Pramod Srivastava, Ph.D. Dr. Srivastava is Professor of Immunology at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine, where he is also Director of the Center for Immunotherapy of Cancer and Infectious Diseases. He holds the Physicians Health Services Chair in Cancer Immunology at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine. Professor Srivastava is the Scientific Founder of Antigenics, Inc. He serves on the Scientific Advisory Council of the Cancer Research Institute, New York, and was a member of the Experimental Immunology Study Section of the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Government from 1994 to 1999. He serves presently on the board of directors of two privately held companies: Ikonisys, in New Haven, Connecticut and CambriaTech, Lugano, Switzerland. In 1997, he was inducted into the Roll of Honor of the International Union Against Cancer and was listed in Who's Who in Science and Engineering. He is among the twenty founding members of the Academy of Cancer Immunology, New York. Dr. Srivastava obtained his bachelor's degree in biology and chemistry and a master's degree in botany (paleontology) from the University of Allahabad, India. He then studied yeast genetics at Osaka University, Japan. He completed his Ph.D. in biochemistry at the Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, India, where he began his work on tumor immunity, including identification of the first proteins that can mediate tumor rejection. He trained at Yale University and Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. Dr. Srivastava has held faculty positions at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and Fordham University in New York City.

Bennett Lorber, M.D. Dr. Lorber attended Swarthmore College where he studied zoology and art history. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and did his residency in internal medicine and fellowship in infectious diseases at Temple University, following which he joined the Temple faculty. At Temple he rose through the ranks to become Professor of Medicine and, in 1988, was named the first recipient of the Thomas Durant Chair in Medicine. He is also a Professor of Microbiology and Immunology and served as the Chief of the Section of Infectious Diseases until 2006. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, a Fellow of the Infectious Diseases Society of America, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia where he serves as College Secretary and as a member of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Lorber's major interest in infectious diseases is in human listeriosis, an area in which he is regarded as an international authority. He has also been interested in the impact of societal changes on infectious disease patterns as well the relationship between infectious agents and chronic illness, and he has authored papers exploring these associations. He has been repeatedly honored for his teaching. Among his honors are 10 golden apples, the Temple University Great Teacher Award, the Clinical Practice Award from the Pennsylvania College of Internal Medicine, and the Bristol Award from the Infectious Diseases Society of America. In 1996 he was the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Swarthmore College.

David B. Weiner, Ph.D. Dr. David Weiner received his B.S in Biology from the State University of New York and performed undergraduate research in the Department of Microbiology, Chaired by Dr. Arnie Levine, at Stony Brook University. He completed his MS and Ph.D. in Developmental Biology/Immunology from the Children's Hospital Research Foundation at the University of Cincinnati in 1986. He completed his Post Doctoral Fellowship in the

Department of Pathology at Penn in 1989, under the direction of Dr. Mark Greene. At that time he joined the Faculty at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia. He was recruited back to Penn in 1994. He is currently an Associate Professor with Tenure in the Department of Pathology, and he is the Associate Chair of the Gene Therapy and Vaccines Graduate Program at Penn. Of relevance during his career he has worked extensively in the areas of molecular immunology, the development of vaccines and vaccine technology for infectious diseases and in the area of molecular oncology and immune therapy. His laboratory is considered one of the founders of the field of DNA vaccines as his group not only was the first to report on the use of this technology for vaccines against HIV, but was also the first group to advance DNA vaccine technology to clinical evaluation. In addition he has worked on the identification of novel approaches to inhibit HIV infection by targeting the accessory gene functions of the virus. Dr. Weiner has authored over 260 articles in peer reviewed journals and is the author of over 28 awarded U.S. patents as well as their international counterparts. He has served and still serves on many national and international review boards and panels including the NIH Study section, WHO advisory panels, the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control, Department of Veterans Affairs Scientific Review Panel, as well as the FDA Advisory panel - Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, and Adult AIDS Clinical Trial Group, among others. He also serves or has served in an advisory capacity to several Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Companies. Dr. Weiner has, through training of young people in his laboratory, advanced over 35 undergraduate scientists to Medical School or Doctoral Programs and has trained 28 Post Doctoral Fellows and 7 Doctoral Candidates as well as served on fourteen Doctoral Student Committees.

Mark Einstein, M.D. Dr. Einstein received his BS degree in Biology from the University of Miami, where he also received his MD with Research Distinction in Clinical Immunology. He also has an MS in Clinical Research Methods, which he received with Distinction. Dr. Einstein completed his residency in OB/GYN at Saint Barnabas Medical Center, and was a Galloway Fellow in Gynecologic Oncology at the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Dr. Einstein has been at the Albert Einstein Cancer Center and Montefiore Medical Center since 1999, where he has been an attending physician, Assistant Professor of Gynecologic Oncology, and currently the Director of Clinical Research of the Division of Gynecologic Oncology at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and Cancer Center, and at the Montefiore Medical Center. He is a Fellow of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the American College of Surgeons, as well as belonging to various research groups such as the American Association for Cancer Research and the American Society for Clinical Oncology. Dr. Einstein's honors and awards include; American Cancer Society Research Scholar, American Professors in Gynecology and Obstetrics McNeil Faculty Award, ACOG/3M Research Award, ACOG/Solvay Research Award, Berlex Oncology Foundation Scholar Award, and others. Dr. Einstein is a member of the GOG Vaccine subcommittee, chairs the Gynecologic Cancer Foundation National Cervical Cancer Education Campaign, sits on the Translational Research Working Group Roundtable at NIH/NCI, the NHI AIDS malignancy Consortium, the Gynecologic Cancer Foundation Task Force for Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention, as well as three separate committees for the Society of Gynecologic Oncologists. Dr. Einstein is very active in the clinical assessment of new immunological technologies for the treatment of gynecologic cancers.

Item 1A: Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the risks described below as well as other information provided to you in this annual report, including information in the section of this document entitled "Forward-Looking Statements." The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected, the value of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to our Business

We are a development stage company.

We are an early stage development stage company with a history of losses and can provide no assurance as to future operating results. As a result of losses which will continue throughout our development stage, we may exhaust our financial resources and be unable to complete the development of our production. Our deficit will continue to grow during our drug development period.

We have sustained losses from operations in each fiscal year since our inception, and we expect losses to continue for the indefinite future, due to the substantial investment in research and development. As of October 31, 2009, we had an accumulated deficit of $16,603,800 and shareholders' deficiency of $15,733,328. We expect to spend substantial additional sums on the continued administration and research and development of proprietary products and technologies with no certainty that our products will become commercially viable or profitable as a result of these expenditures.

As a result of our current lack of financial liquidity and negative stockholders equity, our auditors have expressed substantial concern about our ability to continue as a "going concern."

Our limited capital resources and operations to date have been funded primarily with the proceeds from public and private equity and debt financings, NOL and Research tax credits and income earned on investments and grants. Based on our currently available cash, we do not have adequate cash on hand to cover our anticipated

expenses for the next 12 months. If we fail to raise a significant amount of capital, we may need to significantly curtail operations, cease operations or seek federal bankruptcy protection in the near future. These conditions have caused our auditors to raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the audit report prepared by our independent public accounting firm relating to our financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2009 included a going concern explanatory paragraph.

There can be no assurance that we will receive additional funding from Optimus in connection with the preferred equity financing.

We have entered into the Optimus purchase agreement, pursuant to which Optimus has agreed to purchase up to 500 shares of our Series A preferred stock at a purchase price of $10,000 per share from time to time ($5.0 million in the aggregate), subject to our ability to effect and maintain an effective registration statement for the shares underlying the warrant initially issued in connection with the transaction to an affiliate of Optimus. During January 2010, Optimus purchased 145 shares and remains obligated, from time to time until September 24, 2012, to purchase up to an additional 355 shares upon notice from us to Optimus, if certain conditions set forth in the purchase agreement are satisfied, including among things that: (i) we must be in compliance with our SEC reporting obligations, (ii) our common stock must be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board or another eligible trading market, (iii) a material adverse effect relating to, among other things, our results of operations, assets, business or financial condition must not have occurred since September 24, 2009, other than losses incurred in the ordinary course of business, (iv) we must not be in default under any material agreement, and (v) Optimus and its affiliates must not own more than 9.99% of our outstanding common stock, and (vi) we must comply with certain other requirements set forth in the Optimus purchase agreement. If we fail to comply with any of these requirements, including the ability to effect and maintain a registration statement underlying the warrant issued to an affiliate of Optimus, Optimus will not be obligated to purchase additional shares of our Series A preferred stock and we will not receive any additional funding from Optimus. Moreover, if we exercise our option to require Optimus to purchase additional shares of our Series A preferred stock, and our common stock has a closing price of less than $0.20 per share on the trading day immediately preceding our delivery of the exercise notice, we will trigger certain anti-dilution protection provisions in certain outstanding warrants that would result in an adjustment to the number and price of a significant number of our outstanding warrants.

Our business will require substantial additional investment that we have not yet secured, and our failure to raise capital and/or pursue partnering opportunities will materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We expect to continue to spend substantial amounts on research and development, including conducting clinical trials for our product candidates. However, we will not have sufficient resources to develop fully any new products or technologies unless we are able to raise substantial additional financing on acceptable terms, secure funds from new partners or consummate a preferred equity financing under the Optimus purchase agreement. We cannot be assured that financing will be available at all. Our failure to raise a significant amount of capital in the near future, will materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and we may need to significantly curtail operations, cease operations or seek federal bankruptcy protection in the near future. Any additional investments or resources required would be approached, to the extent appropriate in the circumstances, in an incremental fashion to attempt to cause minimal disruption or dilution. Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities will result in dilution to our existing stockholders. No assurances can be given, however, that we will be able to achieve these goals or that we will be able to continue as a going concern.

We have significant indebtedness which may restrict our business and operations, adversely affect our cash flow and restrict our future access to sufficient funding to finance desired growth.

As of October 31, 2009, the face value of our outstanding indebtedness notes was approximately $4.3 million, of which approximately $1.0 million is outstanding to our chief executive officer. The total face value of the notes outstanding as of October 31, 2009, other than the Moore Notes, is due on or before July 30, 2010. We dedicate a substantial portion of our cash to pay interest and principal on our debt. If we are not able to service our debt, we would need to refinance all or part of that debt, sell assets, borrow more money or sell securities, which we may not be able to do on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

As of October 31, 2009, $3.3 million of this indebtedness is secured by substantially all of our assets. The terms of our notes include customary events of default and covenants that restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness. These restrictions and covenants may prevent us from engaging in transactions that might otherwise be considered beneficial to us. A breach of the provisions of our indebtedness could result in an event of default under our outstanding notes. If an event of default occurs under our notes (after any applicable notice and cure periods), the holders would be entitled to accelerate the repayment of amounts outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In the event of a default under our senior indebtedness, the holders could also foreclose against the assets securing such obligations. In the event of a foreclosure on all or substantially all of our assets, we may not be able to continue to operate as a going concern.

Our limited operating history does not afford investors a sufficient history on which to base an investment decision.

We commenced our Listeria System vaccine development business in February 2002 and have existed as a development stage company since such time. Prior thereto we conducted no business. Accordingly, we have a limited operating history. Investors must consider the risks and difficulties we have encountered in the rapidly evolving vaccine and therapeutic biopharmaceutical industry. Such risks include the following:

- competition from companies that have substantially greater assets and financial resources than we have;
- need for acceptance of products;
- ability to anticipate and adapt to a competitive market and rapid technological developments;
-

amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;

- need to rely on multiple levels of complex financing agreements with outside funding due to the length of the product development cycles and governmental approved protocols associated with the pharmaceutical industry; and

- dependence upon key personnel including key independent consultants and advisors.

We cannot be certain that our strategy will be successful or that we will successfully address these risks. In the event that we do not successfully address these risks, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. We may be required to reduce our staff, discontinue certain research or development programs of our future products and cease to operate.

We can provide no assurance of the successful and timely development of new products.

Our products are at various stages of research and development. Further development and extensive testing will be required to determine their technical feasibility and commercial viability. Our success will depend on our ability to achieve scientific and technological advances and to translate such advances into reliable, commercially competitive products on a timely basis. Immunotherapy and vaccine products that we may develop are not likely to be commercially available until five to ten or more years. The proposed development schedules for our products may be affected by a variety of factors, including technological difficulties, proprietary technology of others, and changes in governmental regulation, many of which will not be within our control. Any delay in the development, introduction or marketing of our products could result either in such products being marketed at a time when their cost and performance characteristics would not be competitive in the marketplace or in the shortening of their commercial lives. In light of the long-term nature of our projects, the unproven technology involved and the other factors described elsewhere in "Risk Factors," there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully complete the development or marketing of any new products.

Our research and development expenses are subject to uncertainty.

Factors affecting our research and development expenses include, but are not limited to:

- competition from companies that have substantially greater assets and financial resources than we have;
- need for acceptance of products;
- ability to anticipate and adapt to a competitive market and rapid technological developments;
- amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;
- need to rely on multiple levels of outside funding due to the length of the product development cycles and governmental approved protocols associated with the pharmaceutical industry; and
- dependence upon key personnel including key independent consultants and advisors.

We are subject to numerous risks inherent in conducting clinical trials.

We outsourced our clinical trials and entered into a contract with Numoda to manage the execution of two Phase II trials for the assessment of our agent ADXS11-001 in the treatment of advanced cervix cancer in women who have failed prior cytotoxic treatment, and in the treatment of CIN, the precursor condition to cervix cancer. We expect to conduct the CIN trial in the U.S. and we expect to conduct the cervix cancer trial in India in association with the clinical research organization Max Neeman International. These trials are scheduled to begin during the second fiscal quarter of 2010.

On December 15, 2009, the Company announced its Phase II Trial Collaboration with the National Cancer Institute Gynecologic Oncology Group to Study ADXS11-001 in Sixty-Patient Study. The Company will collaborate with the Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG), a collaborative research group of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), in a multicenter, Phase II clinical trial of the Company's lead drug candidate, ADXS11-001 in the treatment of advanced cervix cancer in women who have failed prior cytotoxic therapy. This Phase II trial will be conducted by GOG investigators and largely underwritten by the NCI. The study's patient population is a very sick and rapidly progressive patient population that was treated in Advaxis Phase I trial of ADXS11-001. Under this agreement Advaxis is responsible for covering the costs of translational research and has agreed to pay a total of $8,003 per patient, with the

bulk of the costs of this study underwritten by NCI.

Agreements with clinical investigators and medical institutions for clinical testing and with other third parties for data management services, place substantial responsibilities on these parties which, if unmet, could result in delays in, or termination of, our clinical trials. For example, if any of our clinical trial sites fail to comply with FDA-approved good clinical practices, we may be unable to use the data gathered at those sites. If these clinical investigators, medical institutions or other third parties do not carry out their contractual duties or obligations or fail to meet expected deadlines, or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to their failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or for other reasons, our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated, and we may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our agent ADXS11-001. We are not certain that we will successfully recruit enough patients to complete our clinical trials. Delays in recruitment and such agreements would delay the initiation of the Phase II trials of ADXS11-001.

We or our regulators may suspend or terminate our clinical trials for a number of reasons. We may voluntarily suspend or terminate our clinical trials if at any time we believe they present an unacceptable risk to the patients enrolled in our clinical trials. In addition, regulatory agencies may order the temporary or permanent discontinuation of our clinical trials at any time if they believe that the clinical trials are not being conducted in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or that they present an unacceptable safety risk to the patients enrolled in our clinical trials.

Our clinical trial operations are subject to regulatory inspections at any time. If regulatory inspectors conclude that we or our clinical trial sites are not in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements for conducting clinical trials, we may receive reports of observations or warning letters detailing deficiencies, and we will be required to implement corrective actions. If regulatory agencies deem our responses to be inadequate, or are dissatisfied with the corrective actions we or our clinical trial sites have implemented, our clinical trials may be temporarily or permanently discontinued, we may be fined, we or our investigators may be precluded from conducting any ongoing or any future clinical trials, the government may refuse to approve our marketing applications or allow us to manufacture or market our products, and we may be criminally prosecuted.

The successful development of biopharmaceuticals is highly uncertain.

Successful development of biopharmaceuticals is highly uncertain and is dependent on numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. Products that appear promising in the early phases of development may fail to reach the market for several reasons including:

- Preclinical study results that may show the product to be less effective than desired (e.g., the study failed to meet its primary objectives) or to have harmful or problematic side effects;

- Failure to receive the necessary regulatory approvals or a delay in receiving such approvals. Among other things, such delays may be caused by slow enrollment in clinical studies, length of time to achieve study endpoints, additional time requirements for data analysis, or Biologics License Application preparation, discussions with the FDA, an FDA request for additional preclinical or clinical data, or unexpected safety or manufacturing issues;

- Manufacturing costs, formulation issues, pricing or reimbursement issues, or other factors that make the product uneconomical; and

- The proprietary rights of others and their competing products and technologies that may prevent the product from being commercialized.

Success in preclinical and early clinical studies does not ensure that large-scale clinical studies will be successful. Clinical results are frequently susceptible to varying interpretations that may delay, limit or prevent regulatory approvals. The length of time necessary to complete clinical studies and to submit an application for marketing approval for a final decision by a regulatory authority varies significantly from one product to the next, and may be difficult to predict.

We must comply with significant government regulations.

The research and development, manufacture and marketing of human therapeutic and diagnostic products are subject to regulation, primarily by the FDA in the U.S. and by comparable authorities in other countries. These national agencies and other federal, state, local and foreign entities regulate, among other things, research and development activities (including testing in animals and in humans) and the testing, manufacturing, handling, labeling, storage, record keeping, approval, advertising and promotion of the products that we are developing. Noncompliance with applicable requirements can result in various adverse consequences, including delay in approving or refusal to approve product licenses or other applications, suspension or termination of clinical investigations, revocation of approvals previously granted, fines, criminal prosecution, recall or seizure of products, injunctions against shipping products and total or partial suspension of production and/or refusal to allow a company to enter into governmental supply contracts.

The process of obtaining requisite FDA approval has historically been costly and time-consuming. Current FDA requirements for a new human biological product to be marketed in the U.S. include: (1) the successful conclusion of

preclinical laboratory and animal tests, if appropriate, to gain preliminary information on the product's safety; (2) filing with the FDA of an Investigational New Drug Application, which we refer to as an IND, to conduct human clinical trials for drugs or biologics; (3) the successful completion of adequate and well-controlled human clinical investigations to establish the safety and efficacy of the product for its recommended use; and (4) filing by a company and acceptance and approval by the FDA of a Biologic License Application, which we refer to as a BLA, for a biological product, to allow commercial distribution of a biologic product. A delay in one or more of the procedural steps outlined above could be harmful to us in terms of getting our product candidates through clinical testing and to market.

We can provide no assurance that our products will obtain regulatory approval or that the results of clinical studies will be favorable.

In February 2006, we received permission from the appropriate governmental agencies in Israel, Mexico and Serbia to conduct Phase I clinical testing of ADXS11-001, our Listeria -based cancer vaccine that targets cervical cancer in women in those countries. The study was completed in the fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2008. The next step was to manufacture and test our product for future sale or distribution in the U.S. which required a filing of an IND with the FDA for our Phase II CIN trial. The filing was based on information from the Phase I trial and other pre-clinical information. On January 6, 2009 we received permission to conduct our clinical trial under this IND from the FDA. However, even though we are allowed to conduct this trial, as with any experimental agent, we are always at risk to be placed on clinical hold by the FDA at any time as our product may have effects on humans are not fully understood or documented. There can be delays in obtaining FDA or any other necessary regulatory approvals of any proposed product and failure to receive such approvals would have an adverse effect on the product's potential commercial success and on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, it is possible that a product may be found to be ineffective or unsafe due to conditions or facts which arise after development has been completed and regulatory approvals have been obtained. In this event, we may be required to withdraw such product from the market. To the extent that our success will depend on any regulatory approvals from governmental authorities outside of the U.S. that perform roles similar to that of the FDA, uncertainties similar to those stated above will also exist.

We rely upon patents to protect our technology. We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights and we may be liable for infringing the intellectual property rights of others.

Our ability to compete effectively will depend on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies, including the Listeria System, and the proprietary technology of others with which we have entered into licensing agreements. As of October 31, 2009 we have licensed 24 patents that have been issued and licenses for 15 patents are pending from Penn filed in some of the largest markets in the world and we are negotiating to enter into a Second Amended and Restated Agreement with Penn for the rights to an additional 35 patents that Penn has applied for patents. Further, we rely on a combination of trade secrets and nondisclosure, and other contractual agreements and technical measures to protect our rights in the technology. We depend upon confidentiality agreements with our officers, employees, consultants, and subcontractors to maintain the proprietary nature of the technology. These measures may not afford us sufficient or complete protection, and others may independently develop technology similar to ours, otherwise avoid the confidentiality agreements, or produce patents that would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. Such competitive events, technologies and patents may limit our ability to raise funds, prevent other companies from collaborating with us, and in certain cases prevent us from further developing our technology due to third party patent blocking rights.

We are aware of a private company, Anza Therapeutics, Inc (formerly Cerus Corporation), which is no longer in existence, but had been developing Listeria vaccines. We believe that through our exclusive license with Penn we have earliest known and dominant patent position in the U.S. for the use of recombinant Listeria monocytogenes expressing proteins or tumor antigens as a vaccine for the treatment of infectious diseases and tumors. We successfully defended our intellectual property by contesting a challenge made by Anza to our patent position in Europe on a claim not available in the U.S. The European Patent Office, which we refer to as the EPO, Board of Appeals in Munich, Germany has ruled in favor of The Trustees of Penn and its exclusive licensee Advaxis and reversed a patent ruling that revoked a technology patent that had resulted from an opposition filed by Anza. The ruling of the EPO Board of Appeals is final and can not be appealed. The granted claims, the subject matter of which was discovered by Dr. Yvonne Paterson, scientific founder of Advaxis, are directed to the method of preparation and composition of matter of recombinant bacteria expressing tumor antigens for treatment of patients with cancer. Based on searches of publicly available databases, we do not believe that Anza or any other third party owns any published Listeria patents or has any issued patent claims that might materially and adversely affect our ability to operate our business as currently contemplated in the field of recombinant Listeria monocytogenes. Additionally, our proprietary position that is the issued patents and licenses for pending applications restricts anyone from using plasmid based Listeria constructs, or those that are bioengineered to deliver antigens fused to LLO, ActA, or fragments of LLO or ActA.

We are dependent upon our license agreement with Penn; if we fail to make payments due and owing to Penn under our license agreement, our business will be materially and adversely affected.

Although we have obtained licenses with regard to the use of Penn’s patents as described herein, we can provide no assurance that such licenses will not be terminated or expire during critical periods, that we will be able to obtain licenses for other rights which may be important to us, or, if obtained, that such licenses will be obtained on commercially reasonable terms.

Pursuant to an option contained in our existing license agreement with Penn, as amended, we have been in negotiations with Penn since March 2007 to further amend and restate the terms of the license agreement to acquire the rights to use an additional 12 or more dockets (patentable research agents) under Penn’s ownership which, as of October 31, 2009, have generated approximately 35 additional patent applications for Listeria and LLO-based vaccine dockets. As a condition to our exercising this option and entering into an amendment, we must, among other things, pay Penn a mutually agreeable option exercise fee and reimburse Penn for all of its historically accrued patent and

licensing expenses relating to these patents (dockets), including their legal and filing fees. As of October 31, 2009, such expenses totaled approximately $548,105. Although the option exercise period formally expired in June 2009, we remain in negotiations with Penn over the form of payment and expect to reach a conclusion at the close of our next financial raise. If we fail to acquire a license to use the additional dockets and patent applications, our patent position may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, as of October 31, 2009, approximately $328,820 in fees and expense are due and owing to Penn by us under our existing license agreement and other related agreements. While we consider our relationship with Penn to be good, we are in frequent communications over payment of past due invoices and other payables due to our lack of cash. If we fail to reach a mutual agreement, Penn may issue a default notice and we will have 60 days to cure the breach or be subject to the termination of the agreement.

If we are unable to maintain and/or obtain licenses, we may have to develop alternatives to avoid infringing on the patents of others, potentially causing increased costs and delays in product development and introduction or precluding the development, manufacture, or sale of planned products. Some of our licenses provide for limited periods of exclusivity that require minimum license fees and payments and/or may be extended only with the consent of the licensor. We can provide no assurance that we will be able to meet these minimum license fees in the future or that these third parties will grant extensions on any or all such licenses. This same restriction may be contained in licenses obtained in the future. Additionally, we can provide no assurance that the patents underlying any licenses will be valid and enforceable. Furthermore, in 2001, an issue arose regarding the inventorship of U.S. Patent 6,565,852 and U.S. Patent Application No. 09/537,642. These patent rights are included in the patent rights licensed by us from Penn. GlaxoSmithKline plc, Penn and we expect that the issue will be resolved through a correction of inventorship to add certain GSK inventors, where necessary and appropriate, an assignment of GSK's possible rights under these patent rights to Penn, and a sublicense from us to GSK of certain subject matter, which is not central to our business plan. To date, this arrangement has not been finalized and we cannot assure that this issue will ultimately be resolved in the manner described above. To the extent any products developed by us are based on licensed technology, royalty payments on the licenses will reduce our gross profit from such product sales and may render the sales of such products uneconomical.

We have no manufacturing, sales, marketing or distribution capability and we must rely upon third parties for such.

We do not intend to create facilities to manufacture our products and therefore are dependent upon third parties to do so. We currently have an agreement with Cobra Manufacturing for production of our immunotherapies and vaccines for research and development and testing purposes. Our reliance on third parties for the manufacture of our products creates a dependency that could severely disrupt our research and development, our clinical testing, and ultimately our sales and marketing efforts if the source of such supply proves to be unreliable or unavailable. If the contracted manufacturing source is unreliable or unavailable, we may not be able to replace the development of our product candidates, our clinical testing program may not be able to go forward and our entire business plan could fail.

If we are unable to establish or manage strategic collaborations in the future, our revenue and product development may be limited.

Our strategy includes eventual substantial reliance upon strategic collaborations for marketing and commercialization of ADXS11-001, and we may rely even more on strategic collaborations for research, development, marketing and commercialization of our other product candidates. To date, we have not entered into any strategic collaborations with third parties capable of providing these services although we have been heavily reliant upon third party outsourcing for our clinical trials execution. In addition, we have not yet marketed or sold any of our product candidates or entered into successful collaborations for these services in order to ultimately commercialize our product candidates. Establishing strategic collaborations is difficult and time-consuming. Our discussion with potential collaborators may not lead to the establishment of collaborations on favorable terms, if at all. For example, potential collaborators may reject collaborations based upon their assessment of our financial, regulatory or intellectual property position. If we successfully establish new collaborations, these relationships may never result in the successful development or commercialization of our product candidates or the generation of sales revenue. To the extent that we enter into co-promotion or other collaborative arrangements, our product revenues are likely to be lower than if we directly marketed and sold any products that we may develop.

Management of our relationships with our collaborators will require:

- significant time and effort from our management team;
-

coordination of our research and development programs with the research and development priorities of our collaborators; and

- effective allocation of our resources to multiple projects.

If we continue to enter into research and development collaborations at the early phases of product development, our success will in part depend on the performance of our corporate collaborators. We will not directly control the amount or timing of resources devoted by our corporate collaborators to activities related to our product candidates. Our corporate collaborators may not commit sufficient resources to our research and development programs or the commercialization, marketing or distribution of our product candidates. If any corporate collaborator fails to commit sufficient resources, our preclinical or clinical development programs related to this collaboration could be delayed or terminated. Also, our collaborators may pursue existing or other development-stage products or alternative technologies in preference to those being developed in collaboration with us. Finally, if we fail to make required milestone or royalty payments to our collaborators or to observe other obligations in our agreements with them, our collaborators may have the right to terminate those agreements.

We may incur substantial liabilities from any product liability claims if our insurance coverage for those claims is inadequate.

We face an inherent risk of product liability exposure related to the testing of our product candidates in human clinical trials, and will face an even greater risk if the product candidates are sold commercially. An individual may bring a liability claim against us if one of the product candidates causes, or merely appears to have caused, an injury. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against the product liability claim, we will incur substantial liabilities. Regardless of merit or eventual outcome, liability claims may result in:

- decreased demand for our product candidates;

- damage to our reputation;
- withdrawal of clinical trial participants;
- costs of related litigation;
- substantial monetary awards to patients or other claimants;
- loss of revenues;
- the inability to commercialize product candidates; and
- increased difficulty in raising required additional funds in the private and public capital markets.

We have insurance coverage on our Phase II CIN and cervical cancer trials for each clinical trial site. We do not have product liability insurance because we do not have products on the market. We currently are in the process of obtaining insurance coverage and to expand such coverage to include the sale of commercial products if marketing approval is obtained for any of our product candidates. However, insurance coverage is increasingly expensive and we may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost and we may not be able to obtain insurance coverage that will be adequate to satisfy any liability that may arise.

We may incur significant costs complying with environmental laws and regulations.

We and our contracted third parties will use hazardous materials, including chemicals and biological agents and compounds that could be dangerous to human health and safety or the environment. As appropriate, we will store these materials and wastes resulting from their use at our or our outsourced laboratory facility pending their ultimate use or disposal. We will contract with a third party to properly dispose of these materials and wastes. We will be subject to a variety of federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, generation, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and wastes. We may also incur significant costs complying with environmental laws and regulations adopted in the future.

If we use biological and hazardous materials in a manner that causes injury, we may be liable for damages.

Our research and development and manufacturing activities will involve the use of biological and hazardous materials. Although we believe our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials will comply with federal, state and local laws and regulations, we cannot entirely eliminate the risk of accidental injury or contamination from the use, storage, handling or disposal of these materials. We do not carry specific biological or hazardous waste insurance coverage, workers compensation or property and casualty and general liability insurance policies which include coverage for damages and fines arising from biological or hazardous waste exposure or contamination. Accordingly, in the event of contamination or injury, we could be held liable for damages or penalized with fines in an amount exceeding our resources, and our clinical trials or regulatory approvals could be suspended or terminated.

We need to attract and retain highly skilled personnel; we may be unable to effectively manage growth with our limited resources.

As of October 31, 2009, we had eight employees. We do not intend to significantly expand our operations and staff unless we get adequate financing. If funded then our new employees may include key managerial, technical, financial, research and development and operations personnel who will not have been fully integrated into our

operations. We will be required to expand our operational and financial systems significantly and to expand, train and manage our work force in order to manage the expansion of our operations. Our failure to fully integrate any new employees into our operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

As of January 1, 2009, we operate under an agreement with AlphaStaff, a professional employment organization that provides us with payroll and human resources services. Our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel is critical to our operations and expansion. We face competition for these types of personnel from other technology companies and more established organizations, many of which have significantly larger operations and greater financial, technical, human and other resources than we have. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel on a timely basis, on competitive terms, or at all. If we are not successful in attracting and retaining these personnel, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations will be materially adversely affected. In such circumstances we may be unable to conduct certain research and development programs, unable to adequately manage our clinical trials and other products, and unable to adequately address our management needs. As of the pay period ending January 4, 2009 we reduced the salary of the highly compensated employees to meet our economic challenges and our cash flow needs. As of October 31, 2009 substantially all of the back pay and reduced pay was restored.

We depend upon our senior management and key consultants and their loss or unavailability could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

We depend upon the efforts and abilities of our senior executives, as well as the services of several key consultants, including Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D. The loss or unavailability of the services of any of these individuals for any significant period of time could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. We have not obtained, do not own, nor are we the beneficiary of, key-person life insurance.

Risks Related to the Biotechnology / Biopharmaceutical Industry

The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapid technological developments and a high degree of competition. We may be unable to compete with more substantial enterprises.

The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapid technological developments and a high degree of competition. Competition in the biopharmaceutical industry is based significantly on scientific and technological factors. These factors include the availability of patent and other protection for technology and products, the ability to commercialize technological developments and the ability to obtain governmental approval for testing, manufacturing and marketing. We compete with specialized biopharmaceutical firms in the U.S., Europe and elsewhere, as well as a growing number of large pharmaceutical companies that are applying biotechnology to their operations. Many biopharmaceutical companies have focused their development efforts in the human therapeutics area, including cancer. Many major pharmaceutical companies have developed or acquired internal biotechnology capabilities or made commercial arrangements with other biopharmaceutical companies. These companies, as well as academic institutions and governmental agencies and private research organizations, also compete with us in recruiting and retaining highly qualified scientific personnel and consultants. Our ability to compete successfully with other companies in the pharmaceutical field will also depend to a considerable degree on the continuing availability of capital to us.

We are aware of certain products under development or manufactured by competitors that are used for the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of certain diseases we have targeted for product development. Various companies are developing biopharmaceutical products that potentially directly compete with our product candidates even though their approach to such treatment is different. Several companies, such as Anza Therapeutics, Inc in particular, as well as Biosante Pharmaceuticals Inc., Antigenics, Inc., Avi BioPharma, Inc., Biomira, Inc., Biovest International, Dendreon Corporation, Pharmexa-Epimmune, Inc., Genzyme Corp., Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Vical Incorporated, and other firms with more resources than we have are currently developing or testing immune therapeutic agents in the same indications we are targeting.

We expect that our products under development and in clinical trials will address major markets within the cancer sector with a superior technology that is both safer and more effective than our competitors. Our competition will be determined in part by the potential indications for which drugs are developed and ultimately approved by regulatory authorities. Additionally, the timing of market introduction of some of our potential products or of competitors' products may be an important competitive factor. Accordingly, the relative speed with which we can develop products, complete preclinical testing, clinical trials and approval processes and supply commercial quantities to market is expected to be important competitive factors. We expect that competition among products approved for sale will be based on various factors, including product efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price and patent position.

Risks Related to the Securities Markets and Investments in our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may be volatile.

The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially. The price of our common stock that will prevail in the market after the sale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders may be higher or lower than the price you have paid, depending on many factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. These fluctuations could cause you to lose part or all of your investment in our common stock. Those factors that could cause fluctuations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- fluctuations in stock market prices and trading volumes of similar companies;
- actual or anticipated changes in our net loss or fluctuations in our operating results or in the expectations of securities analysts;
- the issuance of new equity securities pursuant to a future offering, including issuances of preferred stock pursuant to the Optimus purchase agreement;
- general economic conditions and trends;

- major catastrophic events;
- sales of large blocks of our stock;
- significant dilution caused by the anti-dilutive clauses in our financial agreements;
- departures of key personnel;
- changes in the regulatory status of our product candidates, including results of our clinical trials;
- events affecting Penn or any future collaborators;
- announcements of new products or technologies, commercial relationships or other events by us or our competitors;
- regulatory developments in the U.S. and other countries;
- failure of our common stock to be listed or quoted on the Nasdaq Stock Market, NYSE Amex Equities or other national market system;
- changes in accounting principles; and
- discussion of us or our stock price by the financial and scientific press and in online investor communities.
- Inability of the accounting professional to keep up with the complex rules resulting from numerous financial instruments.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Due to the potential volatility of our stock price, we may therefore be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

You may have difficulty selling our shares because they are deemed "penny stocks."

Our common stock is deemed to be "penny stock" as that term is defined in Rule 3a51-1, promulgated under the Exchange Act. Penny stocks are, generally, stocks:

- with a price of less than $5.00 per share;
- that are neither traded on a "recognized" national exchange nor listed on an automated quotation system sponsored by a registered national securities association meeting certain minimum initial listing standards; and
- of issuers with net tangible assets less than $2.0 million (if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years) or $5.0 million (if in continuous operation for less than three years), or with average revenue of less than $6.0 million for the last three years.

Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act and Rule 15g-2 promulgated thereunder require broker-dealers dealing in penny stocks to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks and to obtain a manually signed and dated written receipt of the document before effecting any transaction in a "penny stock" for the investor's account. We urge potential investors to obtain and read this disclosure carefully before purchasing any shares that are

deemed to be “penny stock.”

Rule 15g-9 promulgated under the Exchange Act requires broker-dealers in penny stocks to approve the account of any investor for transactions in such stocks before selling any “penny stock” to that investor. This procedure requires the broker-dealer to:

- obtain from the investor information about his or her financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives;
- reasonably determine, based on that information, that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the investor and that the investor has enough knowledge and experience to be able to evaluate the risks of “penny stock” transactions;
- provide the investor with a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker-dealer made his or her determination; and
- receive a signed and dated copy of the statement from the investor, confirming that it accurately reflects the investor’s financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives.

Compliance with these requirements may make it harder for investors in our common stock to resell their shares to third parties. Accordingly, our common stock should only be purchased by investors, who understand that such investment is a long-term and illiquid investment, and are capable of and prepared to bear the risk of holding our common stock for an indefinite period of time.

A limited public trading market may cause volatility in the price of our common stock.

Our common stock began trading on the OTC Bulletin Board on July 28, 2005 and is quoted under the symbol ADXS.OB. The quotation of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board does not assure that a meaningful, consistent and liquid trading market currently exists, and in recent years such market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of many smaller companies like us. Our common stock is thus subject to this volatility. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock, or the perception that such sales might occur, could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock and our stock price may decline substantially in a short time and our stockholders could suffer losses or be unable to liquidate their holdings. Also there are large blocks of restricted stock that have met the holding requirements under Rule 144 that can be unrestricted and sold. Our stock is thinly traded due to the limited number of shares available for trading on the market thus causing large swings in price.

There is no assurance of an established public trading market.

A regular trading market for our common stock may not be sustained in the future. The effect on the OTC Bulletin Board of these rule changes and other proposed changes cannot be determined at this time. The OTC Bulletin Board is an inter-dealer, over-the-counter market that provides significantly less liquidity than the Nasdaq Stock Market. Quotes for stocks included on the OTC Bulletin Board are not listed in the financial sections of newspapers. As such, investors and potential investors may find it difficult to obtain accurate stock price quotations, and holders of our common stock may be unable to resell their securities at or near their original offering price or at any price. Market prices for our common stock will be influenced by a number of factors, including:

- the issuance of new equity securities pursuant to a future offering, including issuances of preferred stock pursuant to the Optimus purchase agreement;
- changes in interest rates;
- significant dilution caused by the anti-dilutive clauses in our financial agreements;
- competitive developments, including announcements by competitors of new products or services or significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- variations in quarterly operating results;
- change in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- the depth and liquidity of the market for our common stock;
- investor perceptions of our company and the technologies industries generally; and
- general economic and other national conditions.

We may not be able to achieve secondary trading of our stock in certain states because our common stock is not nationally traded.

Because our common stock is not listed for trading on a national securities exchange, our common stock is subject to the securities laws of the various states and jurisdictions of the U.S. in addition to federal securities law. This regulation covers any primary offering we might attempt and all secondary trading by our stockholders. If we fail to take appropriate steps to register our common stock or qualify for exemptions for our common stock in certain states or jurisdictions of the U.S., the investors in those jurisdictions where we have not taken such steps may not be allowed to purchase our stock or those who presently hold our stock may not be able to resell their shares without substantial effort and expense. These restrictions and potential costs could be significant burdens on our stockholders.

If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board, which would limit the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market.

Companies trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, such as us, must be reporting issuers under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, as amended, and must be current in their reports under Section 13, in order to maintain price quotation privileges on the OTC Bulletin Board. For our third quarter 2009 we were unable to file our quarterly report on Form 10-Q in a timely manner, but we were able to make the filing and cure our compliance deficiency with the OTC Bulletin Board within the grace period allowed by the OTC Bulletin Board. If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, the market liquidity for our securities could be severely adversely affected by limiting the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market.

Our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures have been ineffective, and failure to improve them could lead to errors in our financial statements that could require a restatement or untimely filings, which could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, and a decline in our stock price.

Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures", as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e), as of the end of the twelve month period ended October 31, 2009, concluded that as of October 31, 2009, our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC, and that material information relating to our company is made known to management, including chief executive officer and chief financial officer, particularly during the period when our periodic reports are being prepared, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In addition, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009 on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has determined that as of October 31, 2009, there were material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. For example, during the review of the financial statements for the three month period ended July 31, 2009, it was determined that our initial presentation and accounting of certain of our convertible debt and warrants in our financial statements was not correct. In light of this material weakness, we concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2009. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for us. As defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 5, a material weakness is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. We revised our financial statements for the three month period ended July 31, 2009, prior to filing our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2009, but cannot offer assurances that we will not have additional material weaknesses. While we have taken steps to improve our internal controls and procedures, there may continue to be material weaknesses or deficiencies in our internal controls or ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. As a result of the material weakness in our internal controls and the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of October 31, 2009, current and potential stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our stock.

We may be exposed to potential risks resulting from new requirements under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, beginning with our fiscal year ended October 31, 2008, we were required to include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Furthermore, beginning with our fiscal year ending October 31, 2010, our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to whether our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting is fairly stated in all material respects and separately report on whether it believes we have maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting for our fiscal year then ending and for each fiscal year thereafter. Although we have completed our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we expect to incur additional expenses and diversion of management's time as a result of performing the system and process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order for us and our auditors to comply with the auditor attestation requirements.

Our executive officers and directors can exert significant influence over us and may make decisions that do not always coincide with the interests of other stockholders.

Our officers and directors, and their affiliates, in the aggregate, beneficially own, as of January 27, 2010, 17.2% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, such persons, acting together, have the ability to substantially influence all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and to control our management and affairs. Accordingly, such concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our business, even if such a transaction would be beneficial to other stockholders.

Sales of additional equity securities may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and your rights in us may be reduced.

We expect to continue to incur product development and selling, general and administrative costs, and to satisfy our funding requirements, we will need to sell additional equity securities, which may be subject to registration rights and warrants with anti-dilutive protective provisions. The sale or the proposed sale of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public markets may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and our stock price may decline substantially. Our stockholders may experience substantial dilution and a reduction in the price that they are able to obtain upon sale of their shares. Also, new equity securities issued may have greater rights, preferences or privileges than our existing common stock.

Additional authorized shares of common stock available for issuance may adversely affect the market.

We are authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of our common stock. As of January 27, 2010, we had 127,201,243 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, excluding shares issuable upon exercise of our outstanding warrants and options. As of October 31, 2009, we had outstanding options to purchase 18,331,591 shares of our common stock at a weighted average exercise price of $0.16 per share and outstanding warrants to purchase 127,456,301 shares of our common stock, with exercise prices ranging from $0.17 to $0.29 per share. To the extent the shares of common stock are issued or options and warrants are exercised, holders of our common stock will experience dilution. In addition, in the event of any future financing of equity securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable for, common stock, holders of our common stock may experience dilution. Moreover, warrants to purchase up to approximately 73.0 million shares of our common stock are subject to "full ratchet" anti-dilution protection upon certain equity issuances below $0.17 per share (as may be further adjusted).

We are able to issue shares of preferred stock with rights superior to those of holders of our common stock. Such issuances can dilute the tangible net book value of shares of our common stock.

Our Certification of Incorporation provides for the authorization of 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock. Pursuant to our Certificate of Incorporation, our board of directors is authorized to issue such "blank check" preferred stock with rights that are superior to the rights of stockholders of our common stock, at a purchase price then approved by our board of directors, which purchase price may be substantially lower than the market price of shares of our common stock, without stockholder approval. Such issuances can dilute the tangible net book value of shares of our common stock. Pursuant to the Optimus purchase agreement, Optimus has agreed to purchase up to 500 shares of our Series A preferred stock at a purchase price of $10,000 per share from time to time until September 24, 2012 ($5.0 million in the aggregate), subject to certain conditions. As of January 20, 2010, Optimus has purchased 145 shares.

We do not intend to pay dividends other than to holders of our Series A preferred stock.

We do not intend to pay dividends other than to holders of our Series A preferred stock. Holders of Series A preferred stock will be entitled to receive dividends, which will accrue in shares of Series A preferred stock on an annual basis at a rate equal to 10% per annum from the issuance date. Accrued dividends will be payable upon redemption of the Series A preferred stock.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate offices are currently located at a biotech industrial park located at 675 U.S. Highway 1, North Brunswick, NJ 08902. Our current Lease Amendment Agreement dated as of March 1, 2008 with the NJEDA has expired, but they have agreed to extend our lease on a monthly basis until December 31, 2010, for two research and development laboratory units (total of 1,600 s.f.) and one office (total of 655 s.f.). We believe our facility will be sufficient for our near term purposes and the facility offers additional space for the foreseeable future. Our monthly payment on this facility is approximately $6,286 per month. In the event that our facility should, for any reason, become unavailable, we believe that alternative facilities are available at competitive rates.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

As of the date hereof, there are no material pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or of which any of our property is the subject. In the ordinary course of our business we may become subject to litigation regarding our products or our compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market For Our Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters.

Since July 28, 2005, our common stock has been quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol ADXS.OB. The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low bid prices per share of our common stock as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. These bid prices represent prices quoted by broker-dealers on the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

	Fiscal 2009		Fiscal 2008	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter (November 1-January 31)	$ 0.06	$ 0.01	$ 0.20	$ 0.13
Second Quarter (February 1-April 30)	$ 0.05	$ 0.02	$ 0.15	$ 0.09
Third Quarter (May 1 - July 31)	$ 0.21	$ 0.04	$ 0.135	$ 0.058
Fourth Quarter (August 1 - October 31)	$ 0.19	$ 0.06	$ 0.07	$ 0.03

As of January 27, 2010, there were approximately 100 stockholders of record. Because shares of our common stock are held by depositaries, brokers and other nominees, the number of beneficial holders of our shares is substantially larger than the number of stockholders of record. Based on information available to us, we believe there are approximately 1,700 non-objecting beneficial owners of our shares of our common stock in addition to the stockholders of record.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock, and we do not anticipate declaring or paying cash dividends for the foreseeable future. We are not subject to any legal restrictions respecting the payment of dividends, except that we may not pay dividends if the payment would render us insolvent. Any future determination as to the payment of dividends on our common stock will be at our board of directors' discretion and will depend on our financial condition, operating results, capital requirements and other factors that our board of directors considers to be relevant.

Holders of Series A preferred stock will be entitled to receive dividends, which will accrue in shares of Series A preferred stock on an annual basis at a rate equal to 10% per annum from the issuance date. Accrued dividends will be payable upon redemption of the Series A preferred stock. The Series A preferred stock ranks, with respect to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation:

- senior to our common stock; and
- junior to all of our existing and future indebtedness

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information regarding the status of our existing equity compensation plans at October 31, 2009:

Plan category	Number of shares of common stock to be issued on exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the previous columns)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	7,680,192	$ 0.22	301,333

Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	10,651,399	$	0.10	3,350,000
Total	18,331,591	$	0.16	3,651,333

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not required.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations and other portions of this report contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by the forward-looking information. Factors that may cause such differences include, but are not limited to, availability and cost of financial resources, product demand, market acceptance and other factors discussed in this report under the heading "Risk Factors". This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Advaxis is a development stage biotechnology company with the intent to develop safe and effective cancer vaccines that utilize multiple mechanisms of immunity. We are developing a live Listeria vaccine technology under license from Penn which can be engineered to secrete a variety of different protein sequences containing tumor-specific antigens leading to the development of a variety of different products. We believe this vaccine technology is capable of stimulating the body's immune system to process and recognize the antigen that has a therapeutic effect upon cancer. We believe that this to be a broadly enabling platform technology that can be applied to the treatment of many types of cancers, infectious diseases and auto-immune disorders.

The discoveries that underlie this innovative technology are based upon the work of Yvonne Paterson, Ph.D., Professor of Microbiology at Penn. This technology involves the creation of genetically engineered Listeria that stimulate the innate immune system and induce an antigen-specific immune response involving both arms of the adaptive immune system. In addition, this technology supports, among other things, the immune response by altering tumors to make them more susceptible to immune attack, stimulating the development of specific blood cells that underlie a strong therapeutic immune response.

We have no customers. Since our inception in 2002, we have focused our development efforts upon understanding our technology and establishing a product development pipeline that incorporates this technology in the therapeutic cancer vaccines area targeting cervical, head and neck, prostate, breast, and a pre cancerous indication of CIN. Although no products have been commercialized to date, research and development and investment continues to be placed behind the pipeline and the advancement of this technology. Pipeline development and the further exploration of the technology for advancement entail risk and expense. We anticipate that our ongoing operational costs will increase significantly when we begin several of our clinical trials.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ from those indicated in the above forward-looking statements: increased length and scope of our clinical trials, failure to recruit patients, increased costs related to intellectual property related expenses, increased cost of manufacturing and higher consulting costs. These factors or additional risks and uncertainties not known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may impair business operations and may cause our actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

We expect our future sources of liquidity to be primarily debt and equity capital raised from investors, as well as licensing fees and milestone payments in the event we enter into licensing agreements with third parties, and research collaboration fees in the event we enter into research collaborations with third parties. Of the $5,809,571 worth of grants applied for, we were awarded one grant from the NIH in August 2009 for $210,739.

On January 15, 2010 we received $278,978 from the New Jersey Economic Development Authority. Under the State of New Jersey Program for small business we received this cash amount from the sale of our State Net Operating Losses through December 31, 2008 and our research tax credit for fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

If additional capital were raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of such securities would result in additional dilution to our existing stockholders. If we fail to raise a significant amount of capital, we may need to significantly curtail operations or cease operations in the near future. Any sale of our common stock below $0.17 per share (as may be further adjusted) will trigger a significant dilution due to the anti-dilution protection provisions in certain of our outstanding warrants and debt instruments.

Plan of Operations

If we are successful in our financing plans we intend to use a significant portion of the proceeds currently under way to conduct our two Phase II trials using ADXS11-001, our lead product candidate in development using our Listeria System. One will be a U.S. study in CIN, the other, the other, an Indian study in cervical cancer. We also anticipate using the funds to further our pre-clinical and clinical, research and development efforts in developing product candidates and to maintain our preclinical capabilities and strategic activities. Our corporate staff will be responsible for the general and administrative activities.

During the next 24 months, our strategic focus will be to achieve the following goals and objectives:

- Continue to raise funding to recruit patients in our U.S. based Phase II clinical study of ADXS11-001 in the therapeutic treatment of CIN and our Indian based Phase II study in late stage cervical cancer;

- Continue to execute our two Phase II clinical studies of ADXS11-001 in the therapeutic treatment of CIN and late-stage cervical cancer managed by our clinical partner Numoda;

- Continue to work on our grant from the NIH awarded in August 2009 for $210,000 to develop a single bioengineered Listeria monocytogenes (Lm) vaccine to deliver two different antigen-adjuvant proteins.

- Continue to focus on our collaboration with the GOG to carry out our Phase II clinical trial of our ADXS11-001 candidate in the treatment of cervical cancer largely underwritten by the NCI;

- Continue to focus on our collaboration with the CRUK to carry out our Phase II clinical trial of our ADXS11-001 candidate in the treatment of head and neck cancer largely underwritten by the CRUK;

- Continue to work with our strategic and development collaborations with academic laboratories;

- Continue the development work necessary to bring ADXS31-142 in the therapeutic treatment of prostate cancer into clinical trials, and initiate that trial provided that funding is available;

- Continue the development work necessary to bring ADXS31-164 in the therapeutic treatment of breast cancer into clinical trials, and initiate that trial when and if funding is available; and

- Continue the pre-clinical development of other product candidates, as well as continue research to expand our technology platform.

Our projected annual staff, overhead and preclinical expenses are estimated to be approximately $4.1 million starting in fiscal year beginning November 1, 2009. The cost of our Phase II clinical studies in therapeutic treatment of CIN and late stage cancer of the cervix is estimated to be approximately $8.0 million over the estimated 30 month period of the trial. Therefore we must raise additional funds in order to fund the entire Phase II trials. Our Phase II ADXS11-001 clinical studies are anticipated to commence in February 2010. If we can raise additional funds we intend to commence the clinical work in prostate cancer by late 2010 or beyond and breast cancer by 2011 or beyond. The timing and estimated costs of these projects are difficult to predict and depends on factors such as our ability to raise funds and enter into a corporate partnership.

Overall, given the development stage of our business, our financial needs are driven, in large part, by the progress of our clinical trials and those of the GOG and CRUK as well as preclinical programs. The cost of these clinical trial projects is significant. As a result, we will are currently attempting to raise additional debt or equity now and in the future. If the clinical progress continues to be successful and the value of our company increases, we may attempt to accelerate the timing of the required financing and, conversely if the trial or trials are not successful we may slow our spending and the timing of additional financing will be deferred. While we will attempt to attract a corporate partnership and grants, we have not assumed the receipt of any additional financial resources in our cash planning.

We anticipate that our research and development expenses will increase significantly as a result of our expanded development and commercialization efforts related to clinical trials, product development, and development of strategic and other relationships required ultimately for the licensing, manufacture and distribution of our product candidates. We regard three of our product candidates as major research and development projects. The timing, costs and uncertainties of those projects are as follows:

ADXS11-001 - Phase II CIN Trial Summary Information (U.S. 80 Patients)

- Cost incurred to date: approximately $1.1 million

- Estimated future clinical costs: $5.7 million to $6.0 million

- Anticipated Timing: start February 2010; completion August 2012 or beyond

Uncertainties:

- The FDA (or relevant foreign regulatory authority) may place the project on clinical hold or stop the project;
- One or more serious adverse events in otherwise healthy patients enrolled in the trial;
- Difficulty in recruiting patients;
- Delays in the program;
- Material cash flows; and

- Anticipated Timing: Unknown at this stage and dependent upon successful trials, adequate fund raising, entering a licensing deal or pursuant to a marketing collaboration subject to regulatory approval to market and sell the product.

ADXS11-001 - Phase II Cancer of the Cervix Trial Summary Information (India: 110 Patients)

- Cost incurred to date: approximately $101,650
- Estimated future clinical costs: $2.1 million to $2.3 million
- Anticipated Timing: start February 2010; completion August 2012 or beyond

Additional Uncertainties:

- One or more serious adverse events in these late stage cancer patients enrolled in the trial; and
- Difficulty in recruiting patients especially in a new country.

ADXS11-001 - Phase II Cancer of the Cervix Trial Summary Information (U.S. GOG/NCI: 63 Patients)

- Cost incurred to date: less than $10,000
- Estimated future clinical costs: $500,000 (Government absorbed cost $2.5 million to $3.0 million)
- Anticipated Timing: to be determined

Additional Uncertainties:

- Unknown timing in recruiting patients and conducting the study based on GOG/NCI controlled study;
- Delays in the program; and
- Given the economic environment the trial may not get funded.

ADXS11-001 - Phase II Cancer of the Head and Neck Trial Summary Information (U.K. CRUK: approximately 45 Patients)

- Cost incurred to date: less than $25,000
- Estimated future clinical costs: $500,000 (CRUK to absorb cost $2.5 million to $3.0 million)
- Anticipated Timing: to be determined

Additional Uncertainties:

- Unknown timing in recruiting patients and conducting the study based on CRUK controlled study;
- Delays in the program; and
- Given the economic environment the trial may not get funded.

ADXS31-142 - Pre Clinical and Phase I Trial Summary Information (TBD Prostate Cancer 30 Patients)

- Cost incurred to date: approximately $200,000
- Estimated future costs: $3.0 million to $3.5 million
- Anticipated Timing: to be determined

Additional Uncertainties:

- New agent; and

- FDA (or foreign regulatory authority) may not approve the study.

ADXS31-164 - Phase I trial Summary Information (TBD Breast Cancer 24 Patients)

- Cost incurred to date: $450,000
- Estimated future costs: $3.0 million to $3.5 million
- Anticipated Timing: to be determined

Results of Operations

Fiscal Year 2009 Compared to Fiscal Year 2008

Revenue. Our revenue decreased by $36,046, or 55%, to $29,690 for the year ended October 31, 2009 ("Fiscal 2009 Period") as compared with $65,736 for the year ended October 31, 2008 ("Fiscal 2008 Period") due to a grant from the State of New Jersey received in the Fiscal 2008 Period not being repeated in Fiscal 2009 Period in addition to the State's request to refund $5,769 in Fiscal 2009 Period in residual grant money received in the prior fiscal year. These decreases were partially offset in the Fiscal 2009 Period by $35,059 revenue received for a NIH grant.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses decreased by $166,283 or 7%, to $2,315,557 for the Fiscal 2009 Period as compared with $2,481,840 for the Fiscal 2008 Period, principally attributable to the following:

· Clinical trial expenses increased by $866,111, or 304%, to $1,150,880 from $284,769 primarily due to the close out of our Phase I trial in the Fiscal 2008 Period which was offset by the start-up costs of our phase II cervical cancer study in India and CIN study in the US both in the Fiscal 2009 Period.

· Wages, options and lab costs decreased by $215,180 or 18% to $969,639 from $1,184,819 principally due to the recording of the full year's bonus accrual in Fiscal 2008 Period that was reversed in Fiscal 2009 Period or $279,558. No bonus accrual was recorded nor paid in Fiscal 2009 Period. Overall the lab costs were lower by $80,387due to the priority given to the lower cost of grant and publication writing. These lower costs were partially offset by $120,182 in higher option expense relating to new grants in Fiscal 2009 Period and $24,583 in wages primarily due to the new hire of the Executive Director, Product Development in March 2008.

· Consulting expenses decreased by $25,195, or 18%, to $114,970 from $140,165, principally due to higher option expense of $54,903 recorded in Fiscal 2009 Period relating to the true-up of unvested options at higher stock prices compared to a credit to option expense of $42,307 due to the true up of unvested option expense recorded in prior fiscal periods at lower stock prices. This increase of option expense which was offset in part by the lower effort required to prepare the Investigational New Drug filing for the FDA or $80,098 in the Fiscal 2009 Period compared to the same period last year.

· Subcontracted research expenses decreased by $172,473, or 100%, to $0 from $172,473 reflecting the completion of the project prior to Fiscal 2009 Period performed by Dr. Paterson at Penn, pursuant to a sponsored research agreement ongoing in the Fiscal 2008 Period.

· Manufacturing expenses decreased by $592,907, to $80,067 from $672,974, or 88% resulting from the completion of our clinical supply program for the upcoming phase II trials prior to Fiscal 2009 Period compared to the manufacturing program in the Fiscal 2008 Period.

· Toxicology study expenses decreased by $26,640, to $0 or 100% due the completion in Fiscal 2008 Period of our toxicology study by Pharm Olam in connection with our ADXS111-001 product candidates in anticipation of clinical studies in 2008.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by $334,547, or 11%, to $2,701,133 for the Fiscal 2009 Period as compared with $3,035,680 for the Fiscal 2008 Period primarily attributable to the following:

· Wages, Options and benefit expenses decreased by $40,953, or 3% to $1,169,227 from $1,210,180 principally due to the reversal of a twelve month bonus accrual in Fiscal 2009 Period or $89,877 that was recorded as expense in Fiscal 2008 Period (no bonus accrual was recorded nor paid in Fiscal 2009 Period) and less stock was issued in Fiscal 2009 Period compared to $43,030 worth of stock was issued primarily to the CEO per his employment agreement in Fiscal 2008 Period. These lower expenses were partially offset by higher option expense of $77,949 primarily due to new stock options granted in Fiscal 2009 Period and $14,005 in overall higher wages and related fees in the Fiscal 2009 Period than Fiscal 2008 Period.

· Consulting fees decreased by $350,136, or 82%, to $77,783 from $427,919. This decrease was primarily attributed to a one-time payment in settlement of Mr. Appel's (our previous President & CEO) employment agreement of $144,615 recorded in the Fiscal 2008 Period. In addition, consulting expenses were sharply down by $255,521 due to no financial advisor fees in Fiscal 2009 Period compared to $256,571 recorded in the Fiscal 2008 Period attributed to the close of the October 17, 2007 offering. These lower fees were partially offset by $50,000 fees recorded for the Sage Group (Business Development Consultants) in Fiscal 2009 Period for seeking corporate partnerships that didn't occur in Fiscal 2008 Period.

· Offering expenses increased by $396,128 to $449,646 from $53,518. The $396,128 increase in offering expenses recorded in Fiscal 2009 Period consists of legal costs in preparation for financial raises and SEC filings that didn't occur in Fiscal 2008 Period, partially offset by non-cash warrants expense.

· Increases in legal, accounting, professional and public relations expenses of $77,389, or 14%, to $643,032 from $565,643, primarily as a result of a higher overall legal, patent expenses and filing fees of $107,870 partially offset by lower public relations and tax preparation fees in Fiscal 2009 Period than in the Fiscal 2008 Period.

· Amortization of intangibles and depreciation of fixed assets decreased by $86,189, or 44%, to $111,156 from $197,345 primarily due to a $91,453 write-off of our trademarks in the Fiscal 2008 Period partially offset by an increase in fixed assets and intangibles in the Fiscal 2009 Period compared to the Fiscal 2008 Period.

· Analysis Research cost decreased by $101,949 or 100%, to $0 from $101,949 due to a one time report and business analysis report in the Fiscal 2008 Period not repeated in Fiscal 2009 Period.

· Recruiting fees for the Executive Director of Product Development in Fiscal 2008 Period was $63,395 and there was no such expense in Fiscal 2009 Period.

· Overall occupancy and conference related expenses decreased by $165,442 or 40% to $250,290 from $415,732. Conference and dues and subscription expenses have decreased by $145,396 in the Fiscal 2009 Period due to lower participation in cancer conferences. In addition lower travel related to the reduced conferences attendance, taxes and other miscellaneous expenses amounted to a decrease of $20,046 in the Fiscal 2009 Period than incurred in Fiscal 2008 Period.

Other Income (expense). The change in the fair value of common stock warrant liability and embedded derivative liability was $5,845,229 compared to zero in the prior year resulting from improvements in the share price, the anticipated pay down of our June 2009 bridge notes, and the sale of preferred stock authorized during September 2009 would lead to a qualified equity financing thereby reducing risk associated with the establishment of these liability accounts during June 2009. Interest expense increased to $851,008 compared to $11,263 in the prior year resulting from interest accrued on our outstanding notes including accreted interest on the value of the warrant and embedded derivative liabilities. Interest earned on investments for the Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 Periods amounted to $0 and $46,629, respectively. See also Fair Value of Warrants , Warrant Liability and Embedded Conversion Feature below.

Income Tax. In the Fiscal 2009 Period there was a net change of $922,020 recorded due to a gain recorded from the receipt of a NOL tax sale received from the State of New Jersey tax program. There was no comparable gain in Fiscal 2008 Period as this was the first year we were awarded this NOL credit.

We anticipate an increase in Research and Development expenses as a result of expanded development and commercialization efforts related to clinical trials, and product development, and expenses to be incurred in the development of strategic and other relationships required ultimately if the licensing, manufacture and distribution of

our product candidates are undertaken.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our limited capital resources and operations to date have been funded primarily with the proceeds from public and private equity and debt financings, NOL tax sale and income earned on investments and grants. We have sustained losses from operations in each fiscal year since our inception, and we expect losses to continue for the indefinite future, due to the substantial investment in research and development. As of October 31, 2009 and 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of $16,603,800 and $17,533,044, respectively, and shareholders' deficiency of $15,733,328 and $839,311, respectively. Based on our available cash of approximately $660,000 on October 31, 2009, we do not have adequate cash on hand to cover our anticipated expenses for the next 12 months. If we fail to raise a significant amount of capital, we may need to significantly curtail or cease operations in the near future. These conditions have caused our auditors to raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the audit report prepared by our independent public accounting firm relating to our financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2009 included a going concern explanatory paragraph.

Our business will require substantial additional investment that we have not yet secured, and our failure to raise capital and/or pursue partnering opportunities will materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We expect to spend substantial additional sums on the continued administration and research and development of proprietary products and technologies, including conducting clinical trials for our product candidates, with no certainty that our products will become commercially viable or profitable as a result of these expenditures. Further, we will not have sufficient resources to develop fully any new products or technologies unless we are able to raise substantial additional financing on acceptable terms or secure funds from new partners. We cannot be assured that financing will be available at all. Any additional investments or resources required would be approached, to the extent appropriate in the circumstances, in an incremental fashion to attempt to cause minimal disruption or dilution. Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities will result in dilution to our existing stockholders. No assurances can be given, however, that we will be able to achieve these goals or that we will be able to continue as a going concern.

From November 1, 2009 through February 16, 2010, we issued to certain accredited investors (i) junior unsecured convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal face amount of $673,529, for an aggregate net purchase price of $572,500 and (ii) warrants to purchase1,431,250 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events. Each of these bridge notes were issued with an original issue discount of 15% (OID) and are convertible into shares of our common stock. The maturity dates of these notes range between April 16 and July 30, 2010. The indebtedness represented by the bridge notes is expressly subordinate to our currently outstanding senior secured indebtedness (including the June 2009 bridge notes), as well as any future senior indebtedness of any kind. We will not make any payments to the holders of these bridge notes until the earlier of the repayment in full or conversion of the senior indebtedness.

During January 2010 the Company repaid $834,852 of the $1,131,353 in face value of our June 2009 bridge notes. In addition, holders of the remaining $296,501 of our June Bridge Notes agreed to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2009 to periods into February and March 2010. The Company has agreed to issue additional consideration, including warrants, to June 2009 bridge note holders, all of which have agreed to extend the maturity period beyond December 31, 2009.

Pursuant to the Optimus purchase agreement, Optimus has agreed to purchase, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein and described below, up to $5.0 million of non-convertible, redeemable Series A preferred stock at a price of $10,000 per share. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, from time to time until September 24, 2012, in our sole discretion, we may present Optimus with a notice to purchase a specified amount of Series A preferred stock, which Optimus is obligated to purchase on the 10th trading day after the date of the notice, subject to satisfaction of certain closing conditions (including our ability to effect and maintain an effective registration statement for the shares underlying the warrant, issued to an affiliate of Optimus in connection with the transaction). We will determine, in our sole discretion, the timing and amount of Series A preferred stock to be purchased by Optimus, and may sell such shares in multiple tranches. Optimus will not be obligated to purchase the Series A preferred stock upon our notice (i) in the event the closing price of our common stock during the nine trading days following delivery of our notice falls below 75% of the closing price on the trading day prior to the date such notice is delivered to Optimus or (ii) to the extent such purchase would result in Optimus and its affiliates beneficially owning more than 9.99% of our outstanding common stock. During January 2010, (i) Optimus purchased 145 shares and remains obligated to purchase up to an additional 355 shares (subject to the foregoing conditions) and (ii) the affiliate of Optimus has exercised warrants to purchase 11,563,000 shares of common stock at an adjusted exercise price of $0.17 per share.

On June 18, 2009, we completed the June 2009 bridge financing. The June 2009 bridge financing was a private placement with certain accredited investors pursuant to which we issued (i) senior convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal face amount of $1,131,353, for an aggregate net purchase price of $961,650 and (ii) warrants to

purchase 2,404,125 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events.

During October, 2009, we completed the sale of additional bridge notes. This bridge financing was a private placement with certain accredited investors pursuant to which we issued (i) junior convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal face amount of $2,147,059 for an aggregate net purchase price of $1,825,000 and (ii) warrants to purchase 4,562,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events.

Each of the bridge notes were issued with an original issue discount of 15% and are convertible into shares of our common stock as described below.

In the event we consummate an equity financing with aggregate gross proceeds of not less than $2.0 million, which we refer to as a qualified equity financing, prior to the second business day immediately preceding the maturity date of our bridge notes, as the case may be, then prior to the respective maturity date, the holders will have the option to convert all or a portion of the respective notes into the same securities sold in such qualified equity financing at an effective per share conversion price equal to 90% of the per share purchase price of the securities issued in the qualified equity financing. In the event we do not consummate a qualified equity financing prior to the second business day immediately preceding the respective maturity date, then the holders shall have the option to convert all or a portion of the June 2009 bridge notes or October 2009 bridge notes, as the case may be, into shares of common stock, at an effective per share conversion price equal to 50% of the volume-weighted average price per share of our common stock over the five consecutive trading days immediately preceding the third business day prior to the maturity date. To the extent a holder does not elect to convert its bridge notes as described above, the principal amount of the bridge notes not so converted shall be payable in cash on the respective maturity date.

In connection with the June 2009 bridge financing, we entered into a Security Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2009 with the investors in the June 2009 bridge financing. The Security Agreement grants the investors a security interest in all of our tangible and intangible assets, as further described on Exhibit A to the Security Agreement. We also entered into a Subordination Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2009 with the investors in the June 2009 bridge financing and Mr. Moore. Pursuant to the Subordination Agreement, Mr. Moore subordinated certain rights to payments under the Moore Note to the right of payment in full in and in cash of all amounts owed to the investors pursuant to the June 2009 bridge notes; provided, however, that principal and interest of the Moore Note may be repaid prior to the full payment of the investors in certain circumstances.

On September 22, 2008, we entered into a note purchase agreement with our Chief Executive Officer, Thomas A. Moore, pursuant to which we agreed to sell to Mr. Moore, from time to time, Moore Notes. On June 15, 2009, we amended the terms of the Moore Notes to increase the amounts available from $800,000 to $950,000 and to change the maturity date of the Moore Notes from June 15, 2009 to the earlier of January 1, 2010 or our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million. On February 15, 2010, we agreed to amend the terms of the Moore Notes such that (i) Mr. Moore may elect, at his option, to receive accumulated interest thereon on March 17, 2010 (which we expect will amount to approximately $130,000), (ii) we will begin to make monthly installment payments of $100,000 on the outstanding principal amount beginning on April 15, 2010; provided, however, that the balance of the principal will be repaid in full on consummation of our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million and (iii) we will retain $200,000 of the repayment amount for investment in our next equity financing.

The Moore Notes bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum, compounded quarterly, and may be prepaid in whole or in part at our option without penalty at any time prior to maturity. In consideration of Mr. Moore's agreement to purchase the Moore Notes, we agreed that concurrently with an equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million, we will issue to Mr. Moore a warrant to purchase our common stock, which will entitle Mr. Moore to purchase a number of shares of our common stock equal to one share per $1.00 invested by Mr. Moore in the purchase of the Moore Notes. The terms of these warrants were subsequently modified by our board of directors based on the terms of the June 2009 bridge financing increasing the number of shares underlying the warrant from one share per $1.00 invested to two and one-half shares. The terms of these warrants were further modified by our board of directors in connection with the February 2010 amendment based on the terms of certain amendments to the June 2009 bridge notes increasing the number of warrants from two and one-half warrants per $1.00 invested to three warrants. The final terms are anticipated to contain the same terms and conditions as warrants issued to investors in the subsequent financing (which are currently exercisable at $0.17 per share). As of October 31, 2009, $947,985 in notes were outstanding and payable to Mr. Moore.

The Company received $278,978 from the New Jersey Economic Development Authority. Under the State of New Jersey Program for small business we received this cash amount on January 15, 2010 from the sale of our State Net Operating Losses ("NOL") through December 31, 2008 and our research tax credit for fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of October 31, 2009, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements, other than our lease for space. There were no changes in significant contractual obligations during the year ended October 31, 2009.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and related disclosures in the financial statements. Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if:

- It requires assumption to be made that were uncertain at the time the estimate was made, and

- Changes in the estimate of difference estimates that could have been selected could have material impact in our results of operations or financial condition.

Actual results could differ from those estimates and the differences could be material. The most significant estimates impact the following transactions or account balances: stock compensation, warrant valuation, impairment of intangibles, dilution caused by ratchets in the warrants and other agreements.

Share-Based Payment. We record compensation expense associated with stock options in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, “Share Based Payment,” which is a revision of SFAS No. 123. We adopted the modified prospective transition method provided under SFAS No. 123R. Under this transition method, compensation expense associated with stock options recognized in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, and in subsequent quarters, includes expense related to the remaining unvested portion of all stock option awards granted prior to April 1, 2006, the estimated fair value of each option award granted was determined on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123.

We estimate the value of stock options awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. The determination of the fair value of the share-based payment awards on the date of grant is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, expected term, risk-free interest rate, expected dividends and expected forfeiture rates. The forfeiture rate is estimated using historical option cancellation information, adjusted for anticipated changes in expected exercise and employment termination behavior. Our outstanding awards do not contain market or performance conditions; therefore we have elected to recognize share based employee compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

If factors change and we employ different assumptions in the application of SFAS 123(R) in future periods, the compensation expense that we record under SFAS 123(R) relative to new grants may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period. There is a high degree of subjectivity involved when using option-pricing models to estimate share-based compensation under SFAS 123(R). Consequently, there is a risk that our estimates of the fair values of our share-based compensation awards on the grant dates may bear little resemblance to the actual values realized upon the exercise, expiration, early termination or forfeiture of those share-based payments in the future. Employee stock options may expire worthless or otherwise result in zero intrinsic value as compared to the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. Alternatively, value may be realized from these instruments that are significantly in excess of the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements.

Fair Value of Warrants , Warrant Liability and Embedded Conversion Feature

Warrants were issued in connection with various financings throughout our history. We estimate the fair value of these instruments using the Black-Scholes model, which takes into account a variety of factors, including historical stock price volatility, risk-free interest rates, remaining term and the closing price of our common stock. Changes in assumptions used to estimate the fair value of these derivative instruments could result in a material change in the fair value of the instruments. We believe the assumptions outlined below used to estimate the fair values of the warrants are reasonable. Accounting for all outstanding warrants related to our determination that all of the outstanding warrants were reclassified as liabilities due to the fact that the conversion feature on the June 2009 bridge notes could require us to issue shares in excess of its authorized amount. All outstanding warrants have been recorded as a liability effective June 18, 2009, based on their fair value calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model and the following assumptions: First we estimated the probability of three different outcomes (i) that we would be able to meet the QEF at the current warrant price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, (ii) the QEF price would be $0.15 per share and trigger a 10% discount and (iii) not meet the QEF (“Non-QEF Pricing”) and trigger an effective per share conversion price equal to 50% of the VWAP per share of the Common Stock over the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the third business day prior to the Maturity Date. We estimated that there was an equal probability for each scenario. The fair value of the warrant liability under each outcome was determined and then averaged the outcomes to estimate the warrant value of $12,785,695 at June 18, 2009.

In accounting for the 2009 bridge notes’ embedded conversion feature and warrants described above, we considered the guidance contained in EITF 00-19, “ Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed To, and Potentially Settled In, a Company’s Own Common Stock ,” and SFAS 133 “ Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities .” We determined that the conversion feature in the June 2009 bridge notes represented an embedded derivative since the debenture is convertible into a variable number of shares based upon a conversion formula which could require us to issue shares in excess of its authorized amount. The convertible debentures are not considered “conventional” convertible debt under EITF 00-19 and the embedded conversion feature was bifurcated from the debt host and accounted for as a derivative liability.

As of October 31, 2009, we had outstanding warrants to purchase 127,456,301 shares of our common stock (adjusted for anti-dilution provision to-date) with exercise prices ranges from $0.187 to $0.287 per share. These warrants include 2,404,125 warrants issued to holders of 2009 bridge notes at an exercise price of $0.20 per warrant (prior to anti-dilution adjustments).

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No 07-5, " Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock " (EITF 07-5). EITF 07-5 mandates a two-step process for evaluating whether an equity-linked financial instrument or embedded feature indexed to the entities own stock. It is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, which is our first quarter of fiscal 2010. Many of the warrants issued by us contain a strike price adjustment feature, which upon adoption of EITF 07-5, may result in the instruments no longer being considered indexed to our own stock. Accordingly, adoption of EITF 07-5 may change the current classification (from equity to liability) and the related accounting for many warrants outstanding at that date, even though we now record warrants and the embedded derivative as a liability under the guidance contained in EITF 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instrument Indexed to and Potentially Settled In a Company's Own Common Stock," and SFAS 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." We determined that the conversion feature in the June 2009 bridge notes represented an embedded derivative since the debenture is convertible into a variable number of shares based upon a conversion formula. The convertible debentures are not considered "conventional" convertible debt under EITF 00-19 and the embedded conversion feature was bifurcated from the debt host and accounted for as a derivative liability. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of EITF 07-5 may have on our financial position, results of operation, or cash flows.

In May 2009, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 165, Subsequent Events ("SFAS 165"), which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 also requires entities to disclose the date through which subsequent events were evaluated as well as the rational as to why the date was selected. SFAS 165 is effective for interim and annual periods ended after June 15, 2009. We have adopted the provisions of SFAS 165.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards if currently adopted would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not Required

Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The index to Financial Statements appears on page F-1, the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm appears on page F-2, and the Financial Statements and Notes to Financial Statements appear on pages F-3 to F-22.

Item 9: Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures.

None

Item 9A(T): Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is: (1) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure; and (2) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the year ended October 31, 2009, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Assessment of the Effectiveness of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures", as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e), as of the end of the twelve month period ended October 31, 2009, concluded that as of October 31, 2009, our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC, and that material information relating to our company is made known to management, including chief executive officer and chief financial officer, particularly during the period when our

periodic reports are being prepared, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In addition, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009 on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has determined that as of October 31, 2009, there were material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. For example, during the review of the financial statements for the three month period ended July 31, 2009, it was determined that our initial presentation and accounting of certain of our convertible debt and warrants in our financial statements was not correct. In light of this material weakness, we concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2009. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for us. As defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 5, a material weakness is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. We revised our financial statements for the three month period ended July 31, 2009, prior to filing our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2009, but cannot offer assurances that we will not have additional material weaknesses. While we have taken steps to improve our internal controls and procedures, there may continue to be material weaknesses or deficiencies in our internal controls or ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures.

We are a non-accelerated filer and are required to comply with the internal control reporting and disclosure requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for fiscal years ending October 31, 2010. Although we are working to comply with these requirements, we have limited financial personnel, making compliance with Section 404 very difficult and cost ineffective, if not impossible.

Attestation Report of our Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Our management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Item 9B: Other Information.

On February 15, 2010, we agreed to amend the terms of the Moore Notes such that (i) Mr. Moore may elect, at his option, to receive accumulated interest thereon on or after March 17, 2010 (which we expect will amount to approximately $130,000), (ii) we will begin to make monthly installments payments of $100,000 on the outstanding principal amount beginning on April 15, 2010; provided, however, that the balance of the principal will be repaid in full on consummation of our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million and (iii) we will retain $200,000 of the repayment amount for investment in our next equity financing.

In consideration of Mr. Moore’s initial agreement to purchase the Moore Notes, we agreed that concurrently with an equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million, we will issue to Mr. Moore a warrant to purchase our common stock, which will entitle Mr. Moore to purchase a number of shares of our common stock equal to one share per $1.00 invested by Mr. Moore in the purchase of the Moore Notes. The terms of these warrants were subsequently modified by our board of directors based on the terms of the June 2009 bridge financing increasing the number of shares underlying the warrant from one share per $1.00 invested to two and one-half shares. The terms of these warrants were further modified by our board of directors to increase the number of warrants from two and one-half warrants per $1.00 invested to three warrants. The final terms are anticipated to contain the same terms and conditions as warrants issued to investors in the subsequent financing (which are currently exercisable at $0.17 per share).

PART III

Item 10: Directors, Executive Officers, Corporate Governance.

Executive Officers, Directors and Key Employees

The following are our executive officers and directors and their respective ages and positions as of January 20, 2010:

Name	Age	Position
Thomas A. Moore	59	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors
James Patton, MD	51	Director
Roni A. Appel	42	Director
Thomas McKearn, MD, Ph.D.	60	Director
Richard Berman	67	Director
John Rothman, Ph.D.	61	Executive Vice President of Clinical and Scientific Operations
Mark J. Rosenblum	56	Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President and Secretary

Thomas A. Moore. Effective December 15, 2006, Mr. Moore was appointed our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. He is currently also a director of MD Offices, an electronic medical records provider, and Opt-e-scrip, Inc., which markets a clinical system to compare multiple drugs in the same patient. He also serves as Chairman of the board of directors of Mayan Pigments, Inc., which has developed and patented Mayan pigment technology. Previously, from June 2002 to June 2004 Mr. Moore was President and Chief Executive Officer of Biopure Corporation, a developer of oxygen therapeutics that are intravenously administered to deliver oxygen to the body's tissues. From 1996 to November 2000 he was President and Chief Executive Officer of Nelson Communications. Prior to 1996, Mr. Moore had a 23-year career with the Procter & Gamble Company in multiple managerial positions, including President of Health Care Products where he was responsible for prescription and over-the-counter medications worldwide, and Group Vice President of the Procter & Gamble Company.

Mr. Moore is subject to a five year injunction, which came about because of a civil action captioned Securities & Exchange Commission v. Biopure Corp. et al., No. 05-11853-PBS (D. Mass.), filed on September 14, 2005, which alleged that Mr. Moore made and approved misleading public statements about the status of FDA regulatory proceedings concerning a product manufactured by his former employer, Biopure Corp. Mr. Moore vigorously defended the action. On December 11, 2006, the SEC and Mr. Moore jointly sought a continuance of all proceedings based upon a tentative agreement in principle to settle the SEC action. The SEC's Commissioners approved the terms of the settlement, and the court formally adopted the settlement.

Dr. James Patton. Dr. Patton has served as a member of our board of directors since February 2002, as Chairman of our board of directors from November 2004 until December 31, 2005 and as Advaxis' Chief Executive Officer from February 2002 to November 2002. Since February 1999, Dr. Patton has been the Vice President of Millennium Oncology Management, Inc., which provides management services for radiation oncology care to four sites. Dr. Patton has been a trustee of Dundee Wealth US, a mutual fund family since October 2006. In addition, was the President of Comprehensive Oncology Care, LLC since 1999, a company which owned and operated a cancer treatment facility in Exton, Pennsylvania until its sale in 2008. From February 1999 to September 2003, Dr. Patton also served as a consultant to LibertyView Equity Partners SBIC, LP, a venture capital fund based in Jersey City, New Jersey. Dr. Patton served as a director of Pinpoint Data Corp. From February 2000 to November 2000, Dr. Patton served as a director of Healthware Solutions. From June 2000 to June 2003, Dr. Patton served as a director of LifeStar Response. He earned his B.S. from the University of Michigan, his Medical Doctorate from Medical College of Pennsylvania, and his M.B.A. from Penn's Wharton School. Dr. Patton was also a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Clinical Scholar. He has published papers regarding scientific research in human genetics, diagnostic test performance and medical economic analysis.

Roni A. Appel. Mr. Appel has served as a member of our board of directors since November 2004. He was President and Chief Executive Officer from January 1, 2006 and Secretary and Chief Financial Officer from November 2004, until he resigned as our Chief Financial Officer on September 7, 2006 and as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on December 15, 2006. From 1999 to 2004, he has been a partner and managing director of LV Equity Partners (f/k/a LibertyView Equity Partners). From 1998 until 1999, he was a director of business development at Americana Financial Services, Inc. From 1994 to 1998 he was an attorney and completed his MBA at Columbia University.

Dr. Thomas McKearn. Dr. McKearn has served as a member of our board of directors since July 2002. He brings to us a 25 plus year experience in the translation of biotechnology science into oncology products. First as one of the founders of Cytogen Corporation, then as an Executive Director of Strategic Science and Medicine at Bristol-Myers Squibb and now as the VP of Strategic Medical Affairs at Agennix, Inc. (formerly GPC-Biotech), he has worked at bringing the most innovative laboratory findings into the clinic and through the FDA regulatory process for the benefit of cancer patients who need better ways to cope with their afflictions. Prior to entering the biotechnology industry in 1981, Dr. McKearn did his medical, graduate and post-graduate training at the University of Chicago and served on the faculty of the Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Richard Berman. Mr. Berman has served as a member of our board of directors since September 1, 2005. In the last five years, he served as a professional director and/or officer of about a dozen public and private companies. He is currently Chairman of NexMed, Inc., a public biotech company, and National Investment Managers. Mr. Berman is a director of six public companies: Broadcaster, Inc., Easy Link Services International, Inc., NexMed, Inc., National Investment Managers, Advaxis, Inc., and NeoStem, Inc. Previously, Mr. Berman worked at Goldman Sachs and was Senior Vice President of Bankers Trust Company, where he started the M&A and Leverage Buyout Departments. He is a past Director of the Stern School of Business of New York University, where he earned a B.S. and an M.B.A. He also has law degrees from Boston College and The Hague Academy of International Law.

John Rothman, Ph.D. Dr. Rothman joined our company in March 2005 as Vice President of Clinical Development and as of December 12, 2008 he was appointed to Executive Vice President of Clinical and Scientific Operations. From 2002 to 2005, Dr. Rothman was Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of Princeton Technology Partners. Prior to that he was involved in the development of the first interferon at Schering Inc., was director of a variety of clinical development sections at Hoffman LaRoche, and the Senior Director of Clinical Data Management at Roche. While at Roche his work in Kaposi's Sarcoma became the clinical basis for the first filed BLA which involved the treatment of AIDS patients with interferon. Dr. Rothman completed his doctorate at California University Los Angeles.

Mark J. Rosenblum. Effective as of January 5, 2010, Mr. Rosenblum joined our company as our Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President and Secretary. Mr. Rosenblum was the Chief Financial Officer of HemobioTech, Inc., a public company primarily engaged in the commercialization of human blood substitute technology licensed from Texas Tech University, from April 1, 2005 until December 31, 2009. From August 1985 through June 2003, Mr. Rosenblum was employed by Wellman, Inc., a public chemical manufacturing company. Between 1996 and 2003, Mr. Rosenblum was the Chief Accounting Officer, Vice President and Controller at Wellman, Inc. Mr. Rosenblum holds both Masters in Accountancy and a B.S. degree from the University of South Carolina. Mr. Rosenblum is a certified public accountant.

Board of Directors

Board of Directors

Each director is elected for a period of one year and serves until the next annual meeting of stockholders, or until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified. Officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors. The board of directors may also appoint additional directors up to the maximum number permitted under our by-laws, which is currently nine.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors has three standing committees: the audit committee, the compensation committee, and the nominating and corporate governance committee.

Audit Committee

The audit committee of our board of directors consists of Mr. Berman and Dr. Patton with Mr. Berman serving as the audit committee's financial expert as defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the Securities Act. Our board of directors has determined that the audit committee financial expert is independent as defined in (i) Rule 10A-3(b)(i)(ii) under the Exchange Act and (ii) under Section 121 B(2)(a) of the NYSE Amex Equities Company Guide (although our securities are not listed on the NYSE Amex Equities but are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board).

The audit committee is responsible for the following:

- reviewing the results of the audit engagement with the independent registered public accounting firm;
- identifying irregularities in the management of our business in consultation with our independent accountants, and suggesting an appropriate course of action;
- reviewing the adequacy, scope, and results of the internal accounting controls and procedures;
- reviewing the degree of independence of the auditors, as well as the nature and scope of our relationship with our independent registered public accounting firm;
- reviewing the auditors' fees; and
- recommending the engagement of auditors to the full board of directors.

Compensation Committee

The compensation committee of our board of directors consists of Mr. Berman and Dr. McKearn. The compensation committee determines the salaries and incentive compensation of our officers subject to applicable employment agreements, and provides recommendations for the salaries and incentive compensation of our other employees and consultants.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The nominating and corporate governance committee of our board of directors consists of Mr. Berman and Mr. Moore. The functions of the nominating and corporate governance committee include the following:

- identifying and recommending to the board of directors individuals qualified to serve as members of our board of directors and on the committees of the board;
- advising the board with respect to matters of board composition, procedures and committees;

- developing and recommending to the board a set of corporate governance principles applicable to us and overseeing corporate governance matters generally including review of possible conflicts and transactions with persons affiliated with directors or members of management; and
- overseeing the annual evaluation of the board and our management.

The nominating and corporate governance committee will be governed by a charter, which we intend to adopt.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and executive officers and each person who owns more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities (collectively, "Reporting Persons") to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our common stock and our other equity securities. Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file. Based solely on the Company's review of the copies of the forms received by it during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009 and written representations that no other reports were required, the Company believes that each person who, at any time during such fiscal year, was a director, officer or beneficial owner of more than ten percent of the Company's common stock complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements during such fiscal year.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our officers, employees and directors, including our principal executive officers, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The code of ethics sets forth written standards that are designated to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

- Honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that a we file with, or submit to, the SEC and in other public communications made by us;
- compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- the prompt internal reporting of violations of the code to an appropriate person or persons identified in our code of ethics; and
- accountability for adherence to our code of ethics.

A copy of our code of ethics has been filed with the SEC as an exhibit to our Form 8K dated November 12, 2004 and a copy of our code is posted on our website at www.advaxis.com.

Item 11: Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the information as to compensation paid to or earned by our Chief Executive Officer and our two other most highly compensated executive officers during the fiscal years ended October 31, 2009 and 2008. These individuals are referred to in this report as our named executive officers. As none of our named executive officers received non-equity incentive plan compensation or nonqualified deferred compensation earnings during the fiscal years ended October 31, 2009 and 2008, we have omitted those columns from the table.

Name and	Fiscal Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock	Option	All Other	Total ($)

Principal Position				Award(s) (1) ($)		Award(s) (1)	Compensation($)		
Thomas A. Moore, CEO and Chairman	2009	350,000	—	71,250	(2)	115,089	17,582	(3)	553,919
	2008	352,692	—	—		156,364	27,626	(4)	536.682
Dr. John Rothman, Executive VP of Science & Operations	2009	250,000	-	11,550	(5)	82,911	23,797	(6)	368,258
	2008	255,000	55,000	23,378	(5)	25,092	27,862	(6)	386,332
Fredrick D. Cobb, VP Finance	2009	180,000	-	29,167	(7)	55,117	7,685	(6)	271,968
	2008	182,923	40,000	15,585	(8)	19,977	7,136	(6)	265,621

(1) The amounts shown in this column represent the compensation expense incurred by us for the fiscal year in accordance with FAS 123(R) using the assumptions described under " Share-Based Compensation Expense " in Note 2 to our financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

(2) Represents 750,000 shares of the Company's common stock granted to him based on the financial raise milestone in his employment agreement valued at the market close price on April 4, 2008.

(3) Based on our cost of Mr. Moore's coverage for health care.

(4) Based on our cost of Mr. Moore's coverage for health care and interest received for the Moore Notes.

(5) Represents: (i) $30,000 of base salary paid in shares of our common stock in lieu of cash, based on the average monthly stock price, with the minimum set at $0.20 per share, and (ii) the compensation expense incurred in connection with 150,000 shares earned but not issued in 2009 and 196,339 shares earned, but not issued in 2008.

(6) Based on our cost of his coverage for health care and the 401K company match he received.

(7) Represents: (i) $20,000 of base salary paid in shares of our common stock in lieu of cash, based on the daily average closing stock price per month retrospectively to January 1, 2008, and (ii) the compensation expense incurred in connection with 704,342 shares earned, but not issued.

(8) Represents: (i) $20,000 of base salary paid in shares of our common stock in lieu of cash, based on the average monthly stock price, with the minimum set at $0.20 per share, and (ii) the compensation expense incurred in connection with 130,893 shares earned, but not issued.

Discussion of Summary Compensation Table

We are party to an employment agreement with each of our named executive officers who is presently employed by us. Each employment agreement sets forth the terms of that officer's employment, including among other things, salary, bonus, non-equity incentive plan and other compensation, and its material terms are described below. In fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009, we granted stock options to our named executive officers to purchase shares of our common stock and issued stock to our Chief Executive Officer. The material terms of these grants are also described below.

Moore Employment Agreement and Option Agreements. We are party to an employment agreement with Mr. Moore, dated as of August 21, 2007 (memorializing an oral agreement dated December 15, 2006), that provides that he will serve as our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer for an initial term of two years. For so long as Mr. Moore is employed by us, Mr. Moore is also entitled to nominate one additional person to serve on our board of directors. Following the initial term of employment, the agreement was renewed for a one year term, and is automatically renewable for additional successive one year terms, subject to our right and Mr. Moore's right not to renew the agreement upon at least 90 days' written notice prior to the expiration of any one year term.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Moore was entitled to receive a base salary of $250,000 per year, subject to increase to $350,000 per year upon our successful raise of at least $4.0 million (which condition was satisfied on November 1, 2007) and subject to annual review for increases by our board of directors in its sole discretion. The agreement also provides that Mr. Moore is entitled to receive family health insurance at no cost to him. Mr. Moore's employment agreement does not provide for the payment of a bonus.

In connection with our hiring of Mr. Moore, we agreed to grant Mr. Moore up to 1,500,000 shares of our common stock, of which 750,000 shares were issuable on November 1, 2007 upon our successful raise of $4.0 million and

750,000 shares are issuable upon our successful raise of an additional $6.0 million (which condition was satisfied in January 2010). In addition, on December 15, 2006, we granted Mr. Moore options to purchase 2,400,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.143 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on December 15, 2006) and expires on December 15, 2016. The options vest in 24 equal monthly installments. On July 21, 2009, we granted Mr. Moore options to purchase 2,500,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.10 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on July 21, 2009) and expires on July 21, 2019. One-third of these options vested on the grant date, and the remaining vest in one-third installments on the first and second anniversary of the grant.

We have also agreed to grant Mr. Moore options to purchase an additional 1,500,000 shares of our common stock if the price of common stock (adjusted for any splits) is equal to or greater than $0.40 for 40 consecutive business days. Pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, all options will be awarded and vested upon a merger of the company which is a change of control or a sale of the company while Mr. Moore is employed. In addition, if Mr. Moore's employment is terminated by us, Mr. Moore is entitled to receive severance payments equal to one year's salary at the then current compensation level.

Mr. Moore has agreed to refrain from engaging in certain activities that are competitive with us and our business during his employment and for a period of 12 months thereafter under certain circumstances. In addition, Mr. Moore is subject to a non-solicitation provision for 12 months after termination of his employment.

Rothman Employment Agreement and Option Agreements. We previously entered into an employment agreement with Dr. Rothman, Ph.D., dated as of March 7, 2005, that provided that he would serve as our Vice President of Clinical Development for an initial term of one year. Dr. Rothman's current salary is $280,000, consisting of $250,000 in cash and $30,000 in stock, payable in our common stock, issued on a semi-annual basis, based on the average closing stock price for such six month period, with a minimum price of $0.20. While the employment agreement has expired and has not been formally renewed in accordance with the agreement, Dr. Rothman remains employed by us and is currently our Executive V.P. of Clinical and Scientific Operations.

In addition, on March 1, 2005, we granted Dr. Rothman options to purchase 360,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.287 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on March 1, 2005) and expires on March 1, 2015. All of these options have vested. On March 29, 2006, we granted Dr. Rothman options to purchase 150,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.26 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on March 29, 2006) and expires on March 29, 2016. One-fourth of these options vested on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining vest in 12 equal quarterly installments. On February 15, 2007, we granted Dr. Rothman options to purchase 300,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.165 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on February 15, 2007) and expires on February 15, 2017. One-fourth of these options vested on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining vest in 12 equal quarterly installments. Pursuant to the terms of the 2005 plan, at least 75% of Dr. Rothman's options will be vested upon a merger of the company which is a change of control or a sale of the company while Dr. Rothman is employed, unless the administrator of the plan otherwise allows for all options to become vested. On July 21, 2009, we granted Mr. Rothman options to purchase 1,750,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.10 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on July 21, 2009) and expires on July 21, 2019. One-third of these options vested on the grant date, and the remaining vest in one-third installments on the first and second anniversary of the grant.

Dr. Rothman has agreed to refrain from engaging in certain activities that are competitive with us and our business during his employment and for a period of 18 months thereafter under certain circumstances. In addition, Dr. Rothman is subject to a non-solicitation provision for 18 months after termination of his employment.

Cobb Employment Agreement and Option Agreements. We entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Cobb, dated as of February 20, 2006, that provided that he would serve as our Vice President of Finance. Mr. Cobb's current salary is $200,000, consisting of $180,000 in cash and $20,000 in stock, payable in our common stock, issued on a semi-annual basis, based on the average closing stock price for such six month period, with a minimum price of $0.20. Mr. Cobb has resigned as an officer of the Company, but has agreed to continue as an employee of ours on a part-time basis for a three month period in order to assist with the transition of our newly hired Chief Financial Officer. During the transition period, Mr. Cobb will continue to receive the base salary and health care benefits that he was receiving prior to his resignation. Mr. Cobb also received eight weeks of accrued vacation pay and 752,142 shares of common stock that were previously earned but not yet issued. In addition, we agreed to extend the

expiration date of all his options that will be vested on his last day as an employee of ours to the date that is five years from his last day of employment (provided that such date is not more than 10 years after the date of grant).

In addition, on February 20, 2006, we granted Mr. Cobb options to purchase 150,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.26 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on February 20, 2006) and expires on February 20, 2016. One-fourth of these options vest on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining vest in 12 equal quarterly installments. On September 21, 2006, we granted Mr. Cobb options to purchase 150,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.16 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on September 21, 2006) and expires on September 21, 2016. One-fourth of these options vest on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining vest in 12 equal quarterly installments. On February 15, 2007, we granted Mr. Cobb options to purchase 150,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.165 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on February 15, 2007) and expires on February 15, 2017. One-fourth of these options vest on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining vest in 12 equal quarterly installments. Pursuant to the terms of the 2005 plan, at least 75% of Mr. Cobb's options will be vested upon a merger of the company which is a change of control or a sale of the company while Mr. Cobb is employed, unless the administrator of the plan otherwise allows for all options to become vested. On July 21, 2009, we granted Mr. Cobb options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.10 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on July 21, 2009) and expires on July 21, 2019. One-third of these options vested on the grant date, and the remaining vest in one-third installments on the first and second anniversary of the grant.

Mr. Cobb has agreed to refrain from engaging in certain activities that are competitive with us and our business during his employment and for a period of 18 months thereafter under certain circumstances. In addition, Mr. Cobb is subject to a non-solicitation provision for 18 months after termination of his employment.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table provides information about the number of outstanding equity awards held by our named executive officers at October 31, 2009.

	Option Awards						Stock Awards			
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable		Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options (#)	Option Exercise Price ($)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested ($)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested ($)
Thomas A. Moore	833,333	1,666,667	(1)	-	0.100	7/21/19	-	-	-	-
	2,400,000	-		-	0.143	12/15/16	750,000 (2)	97,500 (3)	-	-
Dr. John Rothman	583,333	1,166,667	(4)	-	0.100	7/21/19	-	-	-	-
	360,000	-		—	0.287	3/1/15	—	—	—	—
	131,250	18,750	(5)	—	0.260	3/29/16	—	—	—	—
	187,500	131,250	(6)	—	0.165	2/15/17	—	—	—	—
Fredrick D. Cobb	333,333	666,667	(7)	-	0.100	7/21/19	-	-	-	-
	131,250	18,750	(8)	—	0.260	2/20/16	—	—	—	—
	112,500	37,500	(9)	—	0.160	9/21/16	—	—	—	—
	93,750	56,250	(10)	—	0.165	2/15/17	—	—	—	—

(1) Of these options, approximately 833,333 will become exercisable on each anniversary date of July 21, 2010 and 2011.

(2) In connection with our hiring of Mr. Moore, we agreed to grant Mr. Moore up to 1,500,000 shares of our common stock, of which 750,000 shares were issued on April 4, 2008 upon our successful raise of $4.0 million and 750,000 shares are issuable upon our successful raise of an additional $6.0 million.

(3) Based on the closing sale price of $0.13 per share of common stock on October 31, 2009 (the last day of our fiscal year).

(4) Of these options, approximately 583,333 will become exercisable on each anniversary date of July 21, 2010 and 2011.

(5) Of these options, 9,375 became exercisable on December 29, 2009 and will become exercisable on March 29, 2010.

(6) Of these options, 18,750 became exercisable on November 15, 2009 and will become exercisable February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year until February 15, 2011.

(7) Of these options, approximately 333,333 will become exercisable on each anniversary date of July 21, 2010 and 2011.

(8) Of these options, 9,375 became exercisable on November 20, 2009 and will become exercisable on February 20, 2010.

(9) Of these options, 9,375 became exercisable on December 21, 2009 and will become exercisable on March 21, 2010, June 21, 2010 and September 21, 2010.

(10) Of these options, 9,375 became exercisable on November 15, 2009 and will become exercisable on February 15, May 15 and August 15 and November 15, of each year until February 15, 2011.

Director Compensation

With the exception of Mr. Berman, who receives $2,000 a month in shares of our common stock based on the average closing price of our common stock for the preceding month, none of our directors received any compensation for his services as a director other than options to purchase shares of our common stock and reimbursement of expenses. Each director is granted options to purchase shares of our common stock upon joining our board of directors and as the compensation committee so directs. In addition, each non-employee director earned compensation in shares of the company's common stock and cash for the twelve months ended October 31, 2009 but none were paid or issued.

All of our other non-employee directors receive a combination of cash compensation and awards of share of our common stock. Each non-employee directors receives $2,000 for each board meeting attended in person and $750 for each telephonic board meeting. In addition, each member of a committee of our board of directors receives $2,000 per meeting attended in person held on days other than board meeting days and $750 for each telephonic committee meeting. This plan is contingent upon stockholder approval at our next annual meeting.

The table below summarizes the compensation that was earned by our non-employee directors for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009. As none of our non-employee directors received non-equity incentive plan compensation or nonqualified deferred compensation earnings during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009, we have omitted those columns from the table.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)(1)	All other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Roni A. Appel	$ 7,500	$ 1,848(2)	$ 12,464(3)	—	$ 21,812
Dr. James Patton	11,250	1,848(2)	12,464(3)	—	25,562
Dr. Thomas McKearn	10,500	1,848(2)	23,518(4)	—	35,866
Richard Berman	3,750	31,840(5)	21,972(6)	—	57,563

(1) The amounts shown in this column represents the compensation expense incurred by us for the fiscal year in accordance with FAS 123(R) using the assumptions described under “Share –Based Compensation Expense” in Note 2 to our financial statements included elsewhere in this 10-K.

(2) Based on the board of directors’ compensation plan subject to approval by stockholders paying 6,000 shares a quarter if the member attends at least 75% of the meetings annually.

(3) Based on the vesting of 350,000 options of our common stock granted on July 21, 2009 at a market price of $0.10 share. Vests at a rate of one-third on the anniversary date of grant and one-third over the next two years at a fair value of $0.09 share value (Black Scholes Model) at grant date.

(4) Based on the vesting of 500,000 options of our common stock granted on July 21, 2009 at a market price of $0.10 share. Vests at a rate of one-third on the anniversary date of grant and one-third over the next two years at a fair value of $0.09 share value (Black Scholes Model) at grant date. Based on the vesting of 150,000 options of our common stock granted on March 29, 2006 at a market price of $0.261 share. Vests quarterly over a three year period at a fair value of $0.1434 share value Black Scholes Model at grant date.

(5) Based on the average monthly closing prices of our common stock for the $2,000 monthly compensation. The total shares earned but not issued in fiscal year 2009 was 325,765.

(6) Based on the vesting of 500,000 options of our common stock granted on July 23, 2009 at a market price of $0.10 share. Vests at a rate of one-third on the anniversary date of grant and one-third over the next two years at a fair value of $0.09 share value (Black Scholes Model) at grant date. Based on the vesting of 400,000 options of our common stock granted at $0.287 per share on February 1, 2005. These options vested quarterly over the next four years.

2004 Stock Option Plan

In November 2004, our board of directors adopted and stockholders approved the 2004 Stock Option Plan ("2004 Plan"). The 2004 Plan provides for the grant of options to purchase up to 2,381,525 shares of our common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. Options may be either "incentive stock options" or non-qualified options under the Federal tax laws. Incentive stock options may be granted only to our employees, while non-qualified options may be issued, in addition to employees, to non-employee directors, and consultants.

The 2004 Plan is administered by "disinterested members" of the board of directors or the Compensation Committee, who determine, among other things, the individuals who shall receive options, the time period during which the options may be partially or fully exercised, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of each option and the option exercise price.

Subject to a number of exceptions, the exercise price per share of common stock subject to an incentive option may not be less than the fair market value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The per share exercise price of the common stock subject to a non-qualified option may be established by the board of directors, but shall not, however, be less than 85% of the fair market value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The aggregate fair market value of common stock for which any person may be granted incentive stock options which first become exercisable in any calendar year may not exceed $100,000 on the date of grant.

No stock option may be transferred by an optionee other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and, during the lifetime of an optionee, the option will be exercisable only by the optionee. In the event of termination of employment or engagement other than by death or disability, the optionee will have no more than three months after such termination during which the optionee shall be entitled to exercise the option to the extent vested at termination, unless otherwise determined by the board of directors. Upon termination of employment or engagement of an optionee by reason of death or permanent and total disability, the optionee's options remain exercisable for one year to the extent the options were exercisable on the date of such termination. No similar limitation applies to non-qualified options.

We must grant options under the 2004 Plan within ten years from the effective date of the 2004 Plan. The effective date of the Plan was November 12, 2004. Subject to a number of exceptions, holders of incentive stock options granted under the Plan cannot exercise these options more than ten years from the date of grant. Options granted under the 2004 Plan generally provide for the payment of the exercise price in cash and may provide for the payment of the exercise price by delivery to us of shares of common stock already owned by the optionee having a fair market value equal to the exercise price of the options being exercised, or by a combination of these methods. Therefore, if it is provided in an optionee's options, the optionee may be able to tender shares of common stock to purchase additional shares of common stock and may theoretically exercise all of his stock options with no additional investment other than the purchase of his original shares.

Any unexercised options that expire or that terminate upon an employee's ceasing to be employed by us become available again for issuance under the 2004 Plan.

2005 Stock Option Plan

In June 2006, our board of directors adopted and stockholders approved on June 6, 2006, the 2005 Stock Option Plan ("2005 Plan").

The 2005 Plan provides for the grant of options to purchase up to 5,600,000 shares of our common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. Options may be either "incentive stock options" or non-qualified options under the Federal tax laws. Incentive stock options may be granted only to our employees, while non-qualified options may be issued to non-employee directors, consultants and others, as well as to our employees.

The 2005 Plan is administered by "disinterested members" of the board of directors or the compensation committee, who determine, among other things, the individuals who shall receive options, the time period during which the options may be partially or fully exercised, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of each option and the option exercise price.

Subject to a number of exceptions, the exercise price per share of common stock subject to an incentive option may not be less than the fair market value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The per share exercise price of the common stock subject to a non-qualified option may be established by the board of directors, but shall not, however, be less than 85% of the fair market value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The aggregate fair market value of common stock for which any person may be granted incentive stock

options which first become exercisable in any calendar year may not exceed $100,000 on the date of grant.

Except when agreed to by the board or the administrator of the 2005 Plan, no stock option may be transferred by an optionee other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and, during the lifetime of an optionee, the option will be exercisable only by the optionee. In the event of termination of employment or engagement other than by death or disability, the optionee will have no more than three months after such termination during which the optionee shall be entitled to exercise the option, unless otherwise determined by the board of directors. Upon termination of employment or engagement of an optionee by reason of death or permanent and total disability, the optionee's options remain exercisable for one year to the extent the options were exercisable on the date of such termination. No similar limitation applies to non-qualified options.

We must grant options under the 2005 Plan within ten years from the effective date of the 2005 Plan. The effective date of the Plan was January 1, 2005. Subject to a number of exceptions, holders of incentive stock options granted under the 2005 Plan cannot exercise these options more than ten years from the date of grant. Options granted under the 2005 Plan generally provide for the payment of the exercise price in cash and may provide for the payment of the exercise price by delivery to us of shares of common stock already owned by the optionee having a fair market value equal to the exercise price of the options being exercised, or by a combination of these methods. Therefore, if it is provided in an optionee's options, the optionee may be able to tender shares of common stock to purchase additional shares of common stock and may theoretically exercise all of his stock options with no additional investment other than the purchase of his original shares.

Any unexercised options that expire or that terminate upon an employee's ceasing to be employed by us become available again for issuance under the 2005 Plan.

2009 Stock Option Plan

Our board of directors adopted the 2009 Stock Option Plan (the "2009 Plan"), effective July 21, 2009, and recommended that it be submitted to our shareholders for their approval at the next annual meeting. As of October 31, 2009, options to purchase 10,150,000 shares of our common stock have been granted under the 2009 Plan. Shareholder approval of the 2009 Plan is required, among other things, (i) to comply with certain exclusions from the limitations of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which we refer to as the Code and (ii) to comply with the incentive stock options rules under Section 422 of the Code.

The 2009 Plan is to be administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors; provided, however, that except as otherwise expressly provided in the 2009 Plan, our board of directors may exercise any power or authority granted to the compensation committee under the 2009 Plan. Subject to the terms of the 2009 Plan, the compensation committee is authorized to select eligible persons to receive options, determine the type, number and other terms and conditions of, and all other matters relating to, options, prescribe option agreements (which need not be identical for each participant), and the rules and regulations for the administration of the 2009 Plan, construe and interpret the 2009 Plan and option agreements, correct defects, supply omissions or reconcile inconsistencies therein, and make all other decisions and determinations as the compensation committee may deem necessary or advisable for the administration of the 2009 Plan.

An aggregate of 14,001,399 shares of our common stock (subject to adjustment by the compensation committee) are reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted under the 2009 Plan. The maximum number of shares of common stock to which options may be granted to any one individual under the 2009 Plan is 4,200,420 (subject to adjustment by the compensation committee). The shares acquired upon exercise of options granted under the 2009 Plan will be authorized and issued shares of our common stock. Our shareholders will not have any preemptive rights to purchase or subscribe for any common stock by reason of the reservation and issuance of common stock under the 2009 Plan. If any option granted under the 2009 Plan should expire or terminate for any reason other than having been exercised in full, the unpurchased shares subject to that option will again be available for purposes of the 2009 Plan.

The persons eligible to receive awards under the 2009 Plan are the officers, directors, employees, consultants and other persons who provide services to us or any related entity. An employee on leave of absence may be considered as still in our or a related entity's employ for purposes of eligibility for participation in the 2009 Plan. All options granted under the 2009 Plan must be evidenced by a written agreement. The agreement will contain such terms and conditions as the compensation committee shall prescribe, consistent with the 2009 Plan, including, without limitation, the exercise price, term and any restrictions on the exercisability of the options granted. For any option granted under the 2009 Plan, the exercise price per share of common stock may be any price determined by the compensation committee; however, the exercise price per share of any incentive stock option may not be less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date such incentive stock option is granted.

The compensation committee may permit the exercise price of an option to be paid for in cash, by certified or official bank check or personal check, by money order, with already owned shares of common stock that have been held by the optionee for at least six (6) months (or such other shares as we determine will not cause us to recognize for financial accounting purposes a charge for compensation expense), the withholding of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the option, by delivery of a properly executed exercise notice together with such documentation as shall be required by the compensation committee (or, if applicable, the broker) to effect a cashless exercise, or a combination of the above. If paid in whole or in part with shares of already owned common stock, the value of the shares surrendered is deemed to be their fair market value on the date the option is exercised.

No incentive stock option, and unless the prior written consent of our compensation committee is obtained (which consent may be withheld for any reason) and the transaction does not violate the requirements of Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act, no non-qualified stock option granted under the 2009 Plan is assignable or transferable, other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. During the lifetime of an optionee, an option is exercisable only by him or her, or in the case of a non-qualified stock option, by his or her permitted assignee.

The expiration date of an option under the 2009 Plan will be determined by our compensation committee at the time of grant, but in no event may such an option be exercisable after 10 years from the date of grant. An option may be exercised at any time or from time to time or only after a period of time in installments, as determined by our compensation committee. Our compensation committee may in its sole discretion accelerate the date on which any option may be exercised. Each outstanding option granted under the 2009 Plan may become immediately fully exercisable in the event of certain transactions, including certain changes in control of us, certain mergers and reorganizations, and certain dispositions of substantially all our assets.

Unless otherwise provided in the option agreement, the unexercised portion of any option granted under the 2009 Plan shall automatically be terminated (a) three months after the date on which the optionee's employment is terminated for any reason other than (i) cause (as defined in the 2009 Plan), (ii) mental or physical disability, or (iii) death; (b) immediately upon the termination of the optionee's employment for cause; (c) one year after the date on which the optionee's employment is terminated by reason of mental or physical disability; or (d) one year after the date on which the optionee's employment is terminated by reason of optionee's death, or if later, three months after the date of optionee's death if death occurs during the one year period following the termination of the optionee's employment by reason of mental or physical disability.

Unless earlier terminated by our board, the 2009 Plan will terminate at the earliest of (a) such time as no shares of common stock remain available for issuance under the 2009 Plan, (b) termination of the 2009 Plan by our board, or (c) the tenth anniversary of the effective date of the 2009 Plan. Options outstanding upon expiration of the 2009 Plan shall remain in effect until they have been exercised or terminated, or have expired.

Item 12: Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of January 27, 2010 of:

- each person who is known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock;
- each of our directors;
- each of our named executive officers; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

As used in the table below and elsewhere in this report, the term beneficial ownership with respect to our common stock consists of sole or shared voting power (which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares of our common stock) or sole or shared investment power (which includes the power to dispose, or direct the disposition of, shares of our common stock) through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise, including a right to acquire such power(s) during the 60 days following January 27, 2010.

Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, and subject to community property laws where applicable, we believe each of the stockholders named in this table has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares indicated as beneficially owned. Applicable percentages are based on 127,201,243 shares of common stock outstanding as of January 27, 2010, adjusted as required by the rules promulgated by the SEC. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each of the individuals and entities listed in this table is the Technology Centre of New Jersey, 675 Route One, North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares of our Common Stock Beneficially Owned		Percentage of Class Beneficially Owned
Optimus CG II Ltd.	12,592,923	(1)	9.0 %
Thomas A. Moore	7,409,034	(2)	5.6%
Roni A. Appel	6,655,891	(3)	5.1%
Richard Berman	1,653,056	(4)	1.3%
Dr. James Patton	3,082,496	(5)	2.4%
Dr. Thomas McKearn	650,720	(6)	*
Dr. John Rothman	2,712,585	(7)	2.1%

Fredrick Cobb**	1,569,320(8)	1.2%
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (7 people)	24,066,435(9)	17.2%

* Less than 1%.
** Mr. Cobb has resigned as an Officer of the Company.

(1) Represents approximately 9.9% of our outstanding shares of common stock as of January 27, 2010 that may be acquired by the holder under a warrant exercisable for up to 22,187,000 shares of common stock within 60 days of January 27, 2010. Such warrant is not fully exercisable within 60 days thereof due to contractual limitations and a 9.9% ownership limitation contained in the warrant for the holder and its affiliates. The sole stockholder of the holder is Optimus Capital Partners, LLC, d/b/a Optimus Life Sciences Capital Partners, LLC. Voting and dispositive power with respect to these securities is exercised by Terry Peizer, the Managing Director of Optimus Life Sciences Capital Partners, LLC, who acts as investment advisor to the holder. The holder is not a registered broker-dealer or an affiliate of a registered broker-dealer. The address of the principal business office of the holder is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111 Cayman Islands and the address of the principal business office of Optimus Life Sciences Capital Partners, LLC is 11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 1500, Los Angeles, CA 90025.

(2) Represents 3,425,700 issued shares of our common stock and options to purchase 3,233,334 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days. In addition, Mr. Moore owns warrants to purchase 4,889,760 shares of our common stock, limited by a 4.99% beneficial ownership provision in the warrants that would prohibit him from exercising any of such warrants to the extent that upon such exercise he, together with his affiliates, would beneficially own more than 4.99% of the total number of shares of our common stock then issued and outstanding (unless Mr. Moore provides us with 61 days' notice of the holders waiver of such provisions). In addition, Mr. Moore beneficially owns 750,000 shares of our common stock earned, but not issued.

(3) Represents 4,130,134 issued shares of our common stock, options to purchase 2,495,757 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days and 30,000 shares of our common stock earned but not yet issued.

(4) Represents 760,624 issued shares of our common stock, options to purchase 566,667 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days and 325,765 shares of our common stock earned but not yet issued.

(5) Represents 2,820,576 issued shares of our common stock, options to purchase 189,920 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days and 72,000 shares earned but not yet issued.

(6) Represents 179,290 issued shares of our common stock, options to purchase 399,430 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days and 72,000 shares of our common stock earned but not yet issued.

(7) Represents 275,775 issued shares of our common stock, options to purchase 1,308,958 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days and 1,127,852 shares of our common stock earned but not yet issued.

(8) Represents 90,336 issued shares of our common stock, options to purchase 727,083 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days and 751,901 shares of our common stock earned but not yet issued.

(9) Represents an aggregate of 11,682,435 shares of our common stock, options to purchase 9,254,482 shares of our common stock exercisable within 60 days, and 3,129,518 shares of our common stock earned but not yet issued.

Item 13: Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Our policy is to enter into transactions with related parties on terms that, on the whole, are no more favorable, or no less favorable, than those available from unaffiliated third parties. Based on our experience in the business sectors in which we operate and the terms of our transactions with unaffiliated third parties, we believe that all of the transactions described below met this policy standard at the time they occurred.

In connection with the June 2009 bridge financing, we entered into a Security Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2009 with the investors in the June 2009 bridge financing. The Security Agreement grants the investors a security interest in all of our tangible and intangible assets, as further described on Exhibit A to the Security Agreement. We also entered into a Subordination Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2009 with the investors in the June 2009 bridge financing and Mr. Moore. Pursuant to the Subordination Agreement, Mr. Moore subordinated certain rights to payments under the Moore Note to the right of payment in full in and in cash of all amounts owed to the investors pursuant to the June 2009 bridge notes; provided, however, that principal and interest of the Moore Note may be repaid prior to the full payment of the investors in certain circumstances.

On September 22, 2008, we entered into a note purchase agreement with our Chief Executive Officer, Thomas A. Moore, pursuant to which we agreed to sell to Mr. Moore, from time to time, Moore Notes. On June 15, 2009, we amended the terms of the Moore Notes to increase the amounts available from $800,000 to $950,000 and to change the maturity date of the Moore Notes from June 15, 2009 to the earlier of January 1, 2010 or our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million. On February 15, 2010, we agreed to amend the terms of the Moore Notes such that (i) Mr. Moore may elect, at his option, to receive accumulated interest thereon on or after March 17, 2010 (which we expect will amount to approximately $130,000), (ii) we will begin to make monthly installment payments of $100,000 on the outstanding principal amount beginning on April 15, 2010; provided, however, that the balance of the principal will be repaid in full on consummation of our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million and (iii) we will retain $200,000 of the repayment amount for investment in our next equity financing.

Director Independence

In accordance with the disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and since the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board (OTC:BB) does not have its own rules for director independence, the Company has adopted the director independence definitions as set forth in the NYSE AMEX Rules. Although we are not presently listed on any national securities exchange, each of our directors, other than Mr. Thomas A. Moore and Roni Appel, is independent in accordance with the definition set forth in the NYSE AMEX Rules. Mr. Moore was an independent director of the Company during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2006 and continued to be an independent director until he became Chief Executive Officer on December 15, 2006. Each current member of the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee was an independent director under the NYSE AMEX standards. The Board considered the information included in transactions with related parties as outlined above along with other information the Board of Directors considered relevant, when considering the independence of each director.

Item 14: Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

McGladrey & Pullen, LLP (“M&P”) have billed or anticipate billing the Company as follows for the year ended October 31, 2009 and 2008.

The following table sets forth the fees billed by our independent accountants for each of our last two fiscal years for the categories of services indicated.

	Fiscal Year 2009	Fiscal Year 2008
Audit Fees-McGladrey and Pullen LLP	$ 94,500	$ 87,704
Audit Related Fees-McGladrey and Pullen LLP	10,000	10,000
Tax Fees-RSM McGladrey, Inc. (1)	13,000	16,622
Total	$ 117,500	$ 114,326

(1) Consists of professional services rendered by a Company aligned without principal accountant for tax compliance and tax advice.

Audit Fees: The Company recorded fees of $94,500 and $87,704, respectively, in connection with its audit of the Company’s financial statements for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2009 and 2008 and its review of the Company’s interim financial statements included in the Company’s Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended January 31, April 30, and July 31.

Audit-Related Fees: The Company recorded fees of $10,000 to perform audit-related services for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2009 and 2008, primarily for review of comments to the Securities and Exchange Commission in

its review of securities registration documents and the Company’s replies and for assistance with private placement memorandums and other document reviews.

Tax Fees: The Company fees of $13,000 and $16,622 respectively for RSM McGladrey, Inc. to amend and prepare the Company’s tax returns. Starting in fiscal year ended October 31, 2008 the Company engaged RSM McGladrey, Inc. to amend and prepare the Company’s 2008 tax returns and amend years 2008, and 2007.

All Other Fees: No fees were classified outside the recorded Audit and Audit Related fees.

The Audit Committee will pre-approve all auditing services and the terms thereof (which may include providing comfort letters in connection with securities underwriting) and non-audit services (other than non-audit services prohibited under Section 10A(g) of the Exchange Act or the applicable rules of the SEC or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board) to be provided to us by the independent auditor; provided, however, the pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provisions of non-audit services for us if the "de minimus" provisions of Section 10A(i)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act are satisfied. This authority to pre-approve non-audit services may be delegated to one or more members of the Audit Committee, who shall present all decisions to pre-approve an activity to the full Audit Committee at its first meeting following such decision. The Audit Committee may review and approve the scope and staffing of the independent auditors' annual audit plan.

Item 15: Exhibits, Financial Statements Schedules.

See Index of Exhibits below. The Exhibits are filed with or incorporated by reference in this report.

** Filed herewith

(a) Exhibits. The following exhibits are included herein or incorporated herein by reference.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
2.1	Agreement Plan and Merger of Advaxis, Inc. (a Colorado corporation) and Advaxis, Inc. (a Delaware corporation). Incorporated by reference to Annex B to DEF 14A Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on May 15, 2006.
3.1(i)	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. Incorporated by reference to Annex C to DEF 14A Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on May 15, 2006.
3.1(ii)	Amended and Restated Bylaws. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed with the SEC on September 13, 2006.
4.1	Form of common stock certificate. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
4.2	Form of warrant to purchase shares of the registrant's common stock at the price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share (the "$0.20 Warrant"). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
4.3	Form of warrant to purchase shares of the registrant's common stock at the price of $0.001 per share (the "$.001 Warrant"). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
4.4	Form of warrant issued in the August 2007 financing. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 27, 2007.
4.5	Form of note issued in the August 2007 financing. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 27, 2007.
4.6	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 19, 2009.
4.7	Form of Senior Secured Convertible Note. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 19, 2009.
4.8	Form of Senior Promissory Note as amended, between the registrant and Thomas Moore. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 19, 2009.
4.9	Certificate of Designations of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series A Preferred Stock of the registrant, dated September 24, 2009. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 25, 2009.

4.10	Promissory Note issued to Biotechnology Greenhouse Corporation of Southeastern Pennsylvania, dated November 10, 2003. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.53 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
4.11	Promissory Note issued to Biotechnology Greenhouse Corporation of Southeastern Pennsylvania, dated December 17, 2003. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
4.12	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant, issued in the October 2009 bridge financing. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-162632) filed with the SEC on October 22, 2009.

4.13	Form of Convertible Promissory Note, issued in the October 2009 bridge financing. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-162632) filed with the SEC on October 22, 2009.
4.14	Amendment to Senior Promissory Note. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on February 11, 2010.
4.15	Form of Amended and Restated Common Stock Purchase Warrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on February 11, 2010.
4.16	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on February 11, 2010.
4.17**	Form of Amended and Restated Senior Promissory Note, between the registrant and Thomas Moore.
10.1	Securities Purchase Agreement between the registrant and the purchasers in the private placement (the "SPA"), dated as of October 17, 2007, and Disclosure Schedules thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
10.2	Securities Purchase Agreement dated February 2, 2006 between the registrant and Cornell Capital Partners, LP. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.01 to Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2006.
10.3	Registration Rights Agreement between the registrant and the parties to the SPA, dated as of October 17, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
10.4	Placement Agency Agreement between the registrant and Carter Securities, LLC, dated as of October 17, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
10.5	Engagement Letter between the registrant and Carter Securities, LLC, dated August 15, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3(a) to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
10.6	Agreement between the registrant and YA Global Investments, L.P. f/k/a Cornell Capital Partners, L.P., dated August 23, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
10.7	Memorandum of Agreement between the registrant and CAMHZN Master LDC and CAMOFI Master LDC, purchasers of the Units consisting of common stock, $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) warrants, and $0.001 warrants, dated October 17, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
10.8	Advisory Agreement between the registrant and Centrecourt Asset Management LLC, dated August 1, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 23, 2007.
10.9	

	Share Exchange and Reorganization Agreement, dated as of August 25, 2004, by and among the registrant, Advaxis and the shareholders of Advaxis. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 18, 2004.
10.10	Security Agreement dated February 2, 2006 between the registrant and Cornell Capital Partners, L.P. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.06 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2006.
10.11	Investor Registration Rights Agreement dated February 2, 2006 between the registrant and Cornell Capital Partners, LP. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.05 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2006.
10.12	2004 Stock Option Plan of the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Report on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on December 1, 2005.
10.13	2005 Stock Option Plan of the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Annex A to DEF 14A Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on May 15, 2006.
10.14	License Agreement, between University of Pennsylvania and the registrant dated as of June 17, 2002, as Amended and Restated on February 13, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on February 13, 2007.
10.15	Sponsored Research Agreement dated November 1, 2006 by and between University of Pennsylvania (Dr. Paterson Principal Investigator) and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to Annual Report on 10-KSB filed with the SEC on February 13, 2007.

10.16 Non-Exclusive License and Bailment, dated as of March 17, 2004, between The Regents of the University of California and Advaxis, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.17 Consultancy Agreement, dated as of January 19, 2005, by and between LVEP Management, LLC. and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.18 Amendment to Consultancy Agreement, dated as of April 4, 2005, between LVEP Management LLC and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 25, 2006.

10.19 Second Amendment dated October 31, 2005 to Consultancy Agreement between LVEP Management LLC and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 9, 2005.

10.20 Third Amendment dated December 15, 2006 to Consultancy Agreement between LVEP Management LLC and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 9.01 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 15, 2006.

10.21 Consultancy Agreement, dated as of January 22, 2005, by and between Dr. Yvonne Paterson and Advaxis, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.22 Consultancy Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2003, by and between Dr. Joy A. Cavagnaro and Advaxis, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.23 Consulting Agreement, dated as of July 2, 2004, by and between Sentinel Consulting Corporation and Advaxis, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.24 Agreement, dated July 7, 2003, by and between Cobra Biomanufacturing PLC and Advaxis, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filed on June 9, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.25 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 12, 2005, by and between the registrant and Harvest Advaxis LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 18, 2005.

10.26 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of January 12, 2005, by and between the registrant and Harvest Advaxis LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 18, 2005.

10.27 Letter Agreement, dated as of January 12, 2005 by and between the registrant and Robert T. Harvey. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 18, 2005.

10.28

	Consultancy Agreement, dated as of January 15, 2005, by and between Dr. David Filer and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).
10.29	Consulting Agreement, dated as of January 15, 2005, by and between Pharm-Olam International Ltd. and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).
10.30	Letter Agreement, dated February 10, 2005, by and between Richard Berman and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).
10.31	Employment Agreement, dated February 8, 2005, by and between Vafa Shahabi and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 28, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.32 Employment Agreement, dated March 1, 2005, by and between John Rothman and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 filed on April 8, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2/A (File No. 333-122504).

10.33 Clinical Research Services Agreement, dated April 6, 2005, between Pharm-Olam International Ltd. and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filed on June 9, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.34 Royalty Agreement, dated as of May 11, 2003, by and between Cobra Bio-Manufacturing PLC and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filed on June 9, 2005 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.35 Letter Agreement between the registrant and Investors Relations Group Inc., dated September 27, 2005. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Post-Effective Amendment filed on January 5, 2006 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.36 Consultancy Agreement between the registrant and Freemind Group LLC, dated October 17, 2005. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to Post-Effective Amendment filed on January 5, 2006 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-122504).

10.37 Employment Agreement dated August 21, 2007 between the registrant and Thomas Moore. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 27, 2007.

10.38 Employment Agreement dated February 9, 2006 between the registrant and Fred Cobb. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-132298) filed with the SEC on March 9, 2006.

10.39 Termination of Employment Agreement between J. Todd Derbin and the registrant dated October 31, 2005. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 9, 2005.

10.40 Consulting Agreement dated June 1, 2006 between the registrant and Biologics Consulting Group Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB field with the SEC on February 13, 2007.

10.41 Consulting Agreement dated June 1, 2006 between the registrant and Biologics Consulting Group Inc., as amended on June 1, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42(i) to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 16, 2008.

10.42 Master Contract Service Agreement between the registrant and MediVector, Inc. dated May 20, 2007. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 16, 2008.

10.43 Letter of Agreement, dated November 21, 2007, between Crystal Research Associates, LLC and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 16, 2008.

10.44

Service Proposal O781, dated May 14, 2007, to the Strategic Collaboration and Long Term Vaccine Supply Agreement, dated October 31, 2005, between the registrant and Cobra Biomanufacturing Plc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 16, 2008.

10.45 Service Proposal, dated September 20, 2007, to the Strategic Collaboration and Long Term Vaccine Supply Agreement, dated October 31, 2005, between the registrant and Cobra Biomanufacturing Plc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 16, 2008.

10.46 Consulting Agreement, dated May 1, 2007 between the registrant and Bridge Ventures, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 16, 2008.

10.47 Consulting Agreement, dated August 1, 2007 between the Company and Dr. David Filer. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 16, 2008.

10.48 Employment Agreement dated February 29, 2008 between the registrant and Christine Chansky. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.

10.49 Note Purchase Agreement, dated September 22, 2008 by and between Thomas A. Moore and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 30, 2008.

10.50	Lease Extension Agreement dated June 1, 2008 by and between New Jersey Economic Development Authority and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.55 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
10.51	Technical/Quality Agreement dated May 6, 2008 by and between Vibalogics GmbH and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
10.52	Master Service Agreement dated April 7, 2008 by and between Vibalogics GmbH and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
10.53	Agreement, dated as of December 8, 2008, by and between The Sage Group and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.59 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
10.54	Service Agreement dated January 1, 2009 by and between AlphaStaff, Inc. and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.60 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
10.55	Letter of Intent dated November 20, 2008 by and between Numoda Corporation and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
10.56	Consulting Agreement dated December 1, 2008 by and between Conrad Mir and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009.
10.57	Form of Note Purchase Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 19, 2009.
10.58	Form of Security Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 19, 2009.
10.59	Form of Subordination Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 19, 2009.
10.60	Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement dated September 24, 2009 by and between Optimus Capital Partners, LLC and the registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 25, 2009.
10.61	Form of Note Purchase Agreement, entered into in connection with the October 2009 bridge financing. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-162632) filed with the SEC on October 22, 2009.
10.62**	2009 Stock Option Plan of the registrant.
14.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics dated November 12, 2004. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 18, 2004.

23.1 Consent of McGladrey & Pullen, LLP.

24.1 Power of Attorney (Included in the signature page of this annual report).

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in North Brunswick, Middlesex County, State of New Jersey, on this 19th day of February, 2010.

ADVAXIS, INC.

By: /s/ Thomas Moore
Thomas Moore, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Thomas Moore and Mark J. Rosenblum (with full power to act alone), as his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full powers of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite or necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or their substitute or substitutes, lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/s/ Thomas Moore Thomas Moore	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)	February 19, 2010
/s/ Mark J. Rosenblum Mark J. Rosenblum	Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President and Secretary (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 19, 2010
/s/ John M. Rothman John M. Rothman	Executive Vice President of Science and Operations (Chief Operating Officer)	February 19, 2010
Roni Appel Roni Appel	Director	February 19, 2010
/s/ Thomas McKearn Thomas McKearn	Director	February 19, 2010
/s/ James Patton James Patton	Director	February 19, 2010
/s/ Richard Berman Richard Berman	Director	February 19, 2010

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ADVAXIS, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Advaxis, Inc.
North Brunswick, New Jersey

We have audited the balance sheets of Advaxis, Inc. (a development stage company) as of October 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years then ended and for the cumulative period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to October 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. The financial statements for the period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to October 31, 2006 were audited by other auditors and our opinion, insofar as it relates to cumulative amounts included for such prior periods, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Advaxis, Inc. as of October 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended and the cumulative period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to October 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

We were not engaged to examine management's assertion about the effectiveness of Advaxis Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009 included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting" and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company's products are being developed and have not generated significant revenues. As a result, the Company has suffered recurring losses and its liabilities exceed its assets. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

MCGLADREY & PULLEN LLP
New York, New York
February 19, 2010

ADVAXIS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
Balance Sheet

	October 31, 2009	October 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 659,822	$ 59,738
Prepaid expenses	36,445	38,862
Total Current Assets	696,267	98,600
Deferred expenses	288,544	-
Property and Equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)	54,499	91,147
Intangible Assets (net of accumulated amortization)	1,371,638	1,137,397
Deferred Financing Cost	299,493	
Other Assets	3,876	3,876
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,714,317	$ 1,331,020
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 2,368,716	$ 998,856
Accrued expenses	917,250	603,345
Convertible Bridge Notes and fair value of embedded derivative	2,078,851	-
Notes payable – current portion, including interest payable	1,121,094	563,317
Total Current Liabilities	6,485,911	2,165,518
Common Stock Warrant	11,961,734	-
Notes payable - net of current portion	-	4,813
Total Liabilities	$ 18,447,645	$ 2,170,331
Shareholders' Deficiency:		
Preferred stock, $0.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common Stock - $0.001 par value; authorized 500,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding 115,638,243 in 2009 and 109,319,520 in 2008	115,638	109,319
Additional Paid-In Capital	754,834	16,584,414
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(16,603,800)	(17,533,044)
Total Shareholders' Deficiency	(15,733,328)	(839,311)
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	$ 2,714,317	$ 1,331,020

The accompanying notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firm should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

ADVAXIS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statement of Operations

	Year Ended October 31, 2009	Year Ended October 31, 2008	Period from March 1, 2002 (Inception) to October 31, 2009
Revenue	$ 29,690	$ 65,736	$ 1,354,862
Research & Development Expenses	2,315,557	2,481,840	10,173,541
General & Administrative Expenses	2,701,133	3,035,680	12,709,700
Total Operating expenses	5,016,690	5,517,520	22,883,243
Loss from Operations	(4,987,000)	(5,451,784)	(21,528,379)
Other Income (expense):			
Interest expense	(851,008)	(11,263)	(1,935,491)
Other Income		46,629	246,457
Gain on note retirement	-	-	1,532,477
Net changes in fair value of common stock warrant liability and embedded derivative liability	5,845,229	-	4,202,997
Net Income/(Loss) before income tax benefit	7,221	(5,416,418)	(17,481,939)
Income Tax Benefit	922,023	-	922,023
Net Income/(Loss)	929,244	(5,416,418)	(16,559,916)
Dividends attributable to preferred shares	-	-	43,884
Net Income/(Loss) applicable to Common Stock	$ 929,244	$ (5,416,418)	$ (16,603,800)
Net Income/(Loss) per share, basic	$ 0.01	$ (0.05)	
Net Income/(Loss) per share, diluted	$ 0.01	(0.05)	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic	113,365,584	108,715,875	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, diluted	118,264,246	108,715,875	

The accompanying notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firm should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

ADVAXIS, INC.
(a development stage company)
STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
Period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to October 31, 2009

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock				
	Number of Shares of Outstanding	Amount	Number of shares of outstanding	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
Preferred stock issued	3,418	$ 235,000					$ 235,000
Common Stock Issued			40,000	$ 40	$ (40)		
Options granted to consultants & professionals					10,493		$ 10,493
Net Loss						(166,936)	$ (166,936)
Retroactive restatement to reflect re-capitalization on Nov. 12, 2004	(3,481)	(235,000)	15,557,723	15,558	219,442		
Balance at December 31, 2002			15,597,723	$ 15,598	$ 229,895	$ (166,936)	$ 78,557
Note payable converted into preferred stock	232	15,969					$ 15,969
Options granted to consultants and professionals					8,484		$ 8,484
Net loss						(909,745)	$ (909,745)
Retroactive restatement to reflect re-capitalization on Nov. 12, 2004	(232)	(15,969)			15,969		
Balance at December 31, 2003			15,597,723	$ 15,598	$ 254,348	$ (1,076,681)	$ (806,735)
Stock dividend on preferred stock	638	43,884				(43,884)	
Net loss						(538,076)	$ (538,076)
Options granted to consultants and professionals					5,315		5,315

Retroactive restatement to reflect re-capitalization on Nov. 12, 2004	(638)	(43,884)			43,884		
Balance at October 31, 2004			15,597,723	$ 15,598	$ 303,547	$ (1,658,641)	$ (1,339,496)
Common Stock issued to Placement Agent on re-capitalization			752,600	753	(753)		
Effect of re-capitalization			752,600	753	(753)		
Options granted to consultants and professionals					64,924		64,924
Conversion of Note payable to Common Stock			2,136,441	2,136	611,022		613,158
Issuance of Common Stock for cash, net of shares to Placement Agent			17,450,693	17,451	4,335,549		4,353,000
Issuance of common stock to consultants			586,970	587	166,190		166,777
Issuance of common stock in connection with the registration statement			409,401	408	117,090		117,498
Issuance costs					(329,673)		(329,673)
Net loss						(1,805,789)	(1,805,789)
Restatement to reflect re-capitalization on Nov. 12, 2004 including cash paid of $44,940					(88,824)		(88,824)
Balance at October 31, 2005			37,686,428	$ 37,686	$ 5,178,319	$ (3,464,430)	$ 1,751,575
Options granted to consultants and professionals					172,831		172,831
Options granted to employees and directors					71,667		71,667

Conversion of debenture to Common Stock	1,766,902	1,767	298,233		300,000
Issuance of Common Stock to employees and directors	229,422	229	54,629		54,858
Issuance of common stock to consultants	556,240	557	139,114		139,674
Net loss				(6,197,744)	(6,197,744)
Balance at October 31, 2006	40,238,992	40,239	5,914,793	(9,662,173)	(3,707,141)
Common Stock issued	59,228,334	59,228	9,321,674		9,380,902
Offering Expenses			(2,243,535)		(2,243,535)
Options granted to consultants and professionals			268,577		268,577
Options granted to employees and directors			222,501		222,501
Conversion of debenture to Common Stock	6,974,202	6,974	993,026		1,000,010
Issuance of Common Stock to employees and directors	416,448	416	73,384		73,800
Issuance of common stock to consultants	1,100,001	1,100	220,678		221,778
Warrants issued on conjunction with issuance of common stock			1,505,550		1,505,550
Net loss				(2,454,453)	(2,454,453)
Balance at October 31, 2007	107,957,977	$ 107,957	$ 16,276,648	$ (12,116,626)	$ 4,267,979
Common Stock Penalty Shares	211,853	212	31,566	-	31,778
Offering Expenses			(78,013)		(78,013)
Options granted to consultants and professionals			(42,306)		(42,306)
Options granted to employees and directors			257,854		257,854

Issuance of Common Stock to employees and directors	995,844	996	85,005		86,001
Issuance of common stock to consultants	153,846	154	14,462		14,616
Warrants issued to consultant			39,198		39,198
Net loss				(5,416,418)	(5,416,418)
Balance at October 31, 2008	109,319,520	$ 109,319	$ 16,584,414	$ (17,533,044)	$ (839,311)
Common stock issued upon exercise of warrants	3,299,999	3,300	(3,300)		0
Warrants classified as a liability			(12,785,695)		(12,785,695)
Issuance of common Stock Warrants			(3,587,625)		(3,587,625)
Options granted to professionals and consultants			12,596		12,596
Options granted to employees and directors		0	467,304		467,304
Issuance of common stock to employees and directors	422,780	423	17,757		18,180
Issuance of common stock to consultants	2,595,944	2,596	49,383		51,979
Net Income/ (Loss)				929,244	929,244
Balance at October 31, 2009	115,638,243	$ 115,638	$ 754,834	$ (16,603,800)	$ (15,733,328)

The accompanying notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firm should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

ADVAXIS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statement of Cash Flows

	Year ended October 31, 2009	Year ended October 31, 2008	Period from March 1 2002 (Inception) to October 31, 2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income (Loss)	$ 929,244	$ (5,416,418)	$ (16,559,916)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:			
Non-cash charges to consultants and employees for options and stock	571,525	355,364	2,424,755
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	-	260,000
Amortization of deferred expenses	61,456	-	61,456
Amortization of discount on Bridge Loans	123,846		123,846
Non-cash interest expense	698,650	7,907	1,216,835
(Gain) Loss on change in value of warrants and embedded derivative	(5,845,229)	-	(4,202,997)
Value of penalty shares issued	-	31,778	149,276
Depreciation expense	36,648	36,137	128,738
Amortization expense of intangibles	74,508	161,208	388,019
Gain on note retirement	-	-	(1,532,477)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	2,417	161,055	(36,445)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	-	-	(3,876)
Increase in accounts payable	1,421,838	211,559	2,857,900
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses	(109,540)	298,322	477,618
(Decrease) increase in interest payable	-	-	18,291
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,034,636)	(4,153,088)	(14,228,977)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid on acquisition of Great Expectations	-	-	(44,940)
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(10,842)	(137,657)
Cost of intangible assets	(308,749)	(200,470)	(1,834,609)
Net cash used in Investing Activities	(308,749)	(211,312)	(2,017,206)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from (repayment of) convertible secured debenture	-	-	960,000
Cash paid for deferred financing costs	(299,493)	-	(559,493)
Proceeds from notes payable	3,259,635	475,000	5,005,860
Payment on notes payable	(16,672)	(14,832)	(123,591)
Net proceeds of issuance of Preferred Stock	-	-	235,000
Payment on cancellation of Warrants	-	-	(600,000)
Net proceeds of issuance of Common Stock	-	(78,014)	11,988,230
Net cash provided by Financing Activities	2,943,469	382,154	16,906,005
Net increase in cash	600,084	(3,982,246)	659,822
Cash at beginning of period	59,738	4,041,984	-
Cash at end of period	$ 659,822	$ 59,738	$ 659,822

The accompanying notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firm should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

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Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities

	Year ended October 31, 2009	Year ended October 31, 2008	Period from March 1, 2002 (Inception) to October 31, 2008
Equipment acquired under notes payable	$	$ -	$ 45,580
Common Stock issued to Founders	$	$ -	$ 40
Notes payable and accrued interest converted to Preferred Stock	$	$ -	$ 15,969
Stock dividend on Preferred Stock	$	$ -	$ 43,884
Accounts payable from consultants settled with common stock	51,978	-	51,978
Notes payable and accrued interest converted to Common Stock	$	$ -	$ 2,513,158
Intangible assets acquired with notes payable	$	$ -	$ 360,000
Debt discount in connection with recording the original value of the embedded derivative liability	$ 1,579,646	$ -	$ 2,082,442
Allocation of the original secured convertible debentures to warrants	$	$ -	$ 214,950
Allocation of the warrants on Bridge Notes as debt discount	$ 940,511	-	$ 940,511
Warrants issued in connection with issuance of Common Stock	$	$ -	$ 1,505,550
Warrants issued in connection with issuance of Preferred Stock	$ 3,587,625	$ -	$ 3,587,625

The accompanying notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firm should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

ADVAXIS, INC.
(a development stage company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Advaxis, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in 2002 and is a biotechnology company researching and developing new cancer-fighting techniques. The Company is in the development stage and its operations are subject to all of the risks inherent in an emerging business enterprise.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP involves the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ substantially from these estimates. Significant estimates include the fair value and recoverability of the carrying value of intangible assets (patents and licenses) the fair value of options, the fair value of embedded conversion features, warrants, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company’s products are being developed and not generated significant revenues. As a result, the Company has suffered recurring losses and its liabilities exceed its assets which raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.. These losses are expected to continue for an extended period of time. The Company plans to obtain sufficient financing so it can develop and market its products. The Company began to aggressively raise capital during June 2009. From June 2009 through October 31, 2009 the Company was able to raise $2,786,650 through the sale of promissory notes with a principal amount of $3,278,412 and with attached warrants. In addition the Company has entered into an agreement with Optimus Capital Partners, LLC. for the sale of up to $5,000,000 of Preferred Stock. In January 2010 the Company closed on the sale of $1,450,000 in gross proceeds from the sale of such stock. The Company intends to continue raising funds through the sale of both debt and equity and expects to fund at least one arm of our Phase II CIN trial and to assess the potential outcome of the trial. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. There is a working capital deficiency and recurring losses that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statement does not include any adjustments to the carrying amount and classification of recorded assets and liabilities should we be unable to continue operations.

Revenue from license fees and grants is recognized when the following criteria are met; persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the contract price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. In licensing arrangements, delivery does not occur for revenue recognition purposes until the license term begins. Nonrefundable upfront fees received in exchange for products delivered or services performed that do not represent the culmination of a separate earnings process will be deferred and recognized over the term of the agreement using the straight line method or another method if it better represents the timing and pattern of performance. Since its inception and through October 31, 2009 all of the Company’s revenues have been from grants. For the years ended October 31, 2009 and 2008, all of the Company’s revenues were received from one grant and two grants, respectively.

For revenue contracts that contain multiple elements, revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables are divided into separate units of accounting if the delivered item has value to the customer on a standalone basis and there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered item.

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The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts (money market) that at times exceed federally insured limits.

Equipment: Equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization are provided for on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset ranging from 3 to 5 years. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs that do not materially extend the useful lives of the respective assets are charged to expense as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation or amortization of assets retired or sold are removed from the respective accounts and any gain or loss is recognized in operations.

Intangible assets, which consist primarily of legal and filing costs in obtaining patents and licenses and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 20 years.

We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset might not be recoverable and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is based upon estimated undiscounted future cash flows. Net assets recorded on the balance sheet for patents and licenses related to ADXS11-001, ADXS31-142, ADXS31-164 and other products are in development. However, if a competitor were to gain FDA approval for a treatment before us or if future clinical trials fail to meet the targeted endpoints, we would likely record an impairment related to these assets. In addition, if an application is rejected or fails to be issued we would record an impairment of its estimated book value. In January 2009 the company decided to discontinue its use of the Trademark Lovaxin and write-off of its intangible assets for trademarks resulting in an asset impairment of $91,453 as of October 31, 2008.

Basic Income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the periods. Diluted earnings per share gives effect to dilutive options, warrants, convertible debt and other potential common stock outstanding during the period. Therefore, the impact of the potential common stock resulting from warrants and outstanding stock options are not included in the computation of diluted loss per share, as the effect would be anti-dilutive. The Company also has outstanding convertible debt, but the amount of shares is not a set amount due to the contingent nature of the exercise price as further described in Note 5. The table sets forth the number of potential shares of common stock that have been excluded from diluted net loss per share.

	October 31, 2009	October 31, 2008
Warrants	127,456,301	97,187,400
Stock Options	7,881,591	8,812,841
Convertible Debt (using the if-converted method)	49,749,280	-
Total	185,087,172	106,000,241

No deferred income taxes are provided for the differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes. Future ownership changes may limit the future utilization of these net operating loss and research and development tax credit carry-forwards as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. The amount of any potential limitation is unknown. The net deferred tax asset has been fully offset by a valuation allowance due to our history of taxable losses and uncertainty regarding our ability to generate sufficient taxable income in the future to utilize these deferred tax assets.

The estimated fair value of the notes payable approximates the principal amount based on the rates available to the Company for similar debt.

Accounts payable consists entirely of trade accounts payable.

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred.

In June, 2008, The FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No 07-05, “Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) is Indexed to an Entity’s Own Stock” (EITF 07-5). EITF 07-5 mandates a two-step process for evaluating whether an equity-linked financial instrument or embedded feature indexed to the entity’s own stock. It is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, which is our first quarter of fiscal 2010. Many of the warrants issued by the Company contain a strike price adjustment feature, which upon adoption of EITF 07-5, will result in the instruments no longer being considered indexed to the Company’s own stock. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of EITF 07-5 will have on its financial position, results of operation, or cash flows.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards if currently adopted would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

The Company has evaluated the financial statements for subsequent events through the date of filing of this annual report on Form 10-K on February 19, 2010.

2. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION EXPENSE

The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) and uses the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the accounting standard as of November 1, 2005, the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2006. In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, the Company's Financial Statements for prior periods were not restated to reflect, and do not include the impact of SFAS 123(R). The Company began recognizing expense in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (stock option awards) on their date of grant, over the requisite service period of the awards (usually the vesting period). Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense for the Company is recognized for all share based payments granted and vested on or after November 1, 2005 and all awards granted to employees prior to November 1, 2005 that were unvested on that date but vested in the period over the requisite service periods in the Company's Statement of Operations. Prior to the adoption of the fair value method, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation to employees under the intrinsic value method of accounting set forth in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees , and related interpretations. Therefore, compensation expense related to employee stock options was not reflected in operating expenses in any period prior to the fiscal year of 2006 and prior period results have not been restated. Since the date of inception to October 31, 2005 had the Company adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation under the provisions of SFAS No. 123, Stock Option Expense would have totaled $328,176 for the period March 1, 2002 (date of inception) to October 31, 2009, and the effect on the Company's net loss would have been as follows:

	March 1, 2002 (date of inception) to October 31, 2009
Net Loss as reported	$ (16,559,916)
Add: Stock based option expense included in recorded net loss	89,217
Deduct stock option compensation expense determined under fair value based method	(328,176)
Adjusted Net Loss	$ (16,798,875)

The fair value of each option granted from the Company's stock option plans during the years ended October 31, 2009 and 2008 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of the Company's Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and Board Directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on the Company's Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility for a development stage biotechnology company is very difficult to estimate as such; the company considered several factors in computing volatility. The company used their own historical volatility in determining the volatility to be used. Expected lives are based on contractual terms given the early stage of the business, lack of intrinsic value and significant future dilution along typical of early stage biotech. The expected dividend yield is zero as the Company has never paid dividends to common shareholders and does not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future.

	Year Ended October 31, 2009	Year Ended October 31, 2008
Expected volatility	170.2%	110.1%
Expected Life	6.0 years	5.9 years
Dividend yield	0	0
Risk-free interest rate	3.5%	3.6%

Stock-based compensation expense recognized during the period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that vested during the period. Stock-based compensation expense for the twelve months ended October 31, 2009 includes compensation expense for share-based payment awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of October 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value and compensation expense for the share-based payment awards granted subsequent to October 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). Compensation expense for all share-based payment awards to be recognized using the straight line method over the requisite service period. As stock-based compensation expense for the fiscal years 2009 and 2008 is based on awards granted and vested, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures (4.4%). SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. In the Company's pro forma information required under SFAS 123 for the periods prior to fiscal 2006, the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

Warrant Expense

Pursuant to the November 21, 2007 Letter of Agreement between Crystal Research Associates and Advaxis, Inc. we issued 400,000 warrants expiring in four years to purchase Advaxis stock at $0.20 per share and $40,000 for providing a fee-based research document. The company recorded a fair value of $39,198 in Fiscal 2008.

On October 17, 2007 (the closing date of the private placement) the following transactions took place:

Pursuant to the related Placement Agency Agreement with Carter Securities, LLC, the Company paid the placement agent $354,439 in cash commissions and reimbursement of expenses and issued to it 2,949,333 warrants exercisable at $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share. The fair value of the warrants is estimated to be $574,235. The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: 2,949,333 warrants, market price of common stock on the date of sale of $0.23 per share October 17, 2007, exercise price of $0.20, risk-free interest rate of 4.16%, expected volatility of 119% and expected life of 5 years. The value of the warrants and cash are included in APIC as a reduction to net proceeds from the October 2007 private placement.

In accordance with a consulting agreement, Centrecourt Asset Management was paid $328,000 in cash commissions and issued 2,483,333 warrants exercisable at $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share. The fair value of the warrants is estimated to be $483,505. The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: 2,483,333 warrants, market price of common stock on the date of sale of $0.23 per share on October 17, 2007, an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments), risk-free interest rate of 4.16%, expected volatility of 119% and expected life of 5 years. The value of the warrants and one half of the cash was included in APIC as a reduction to net proceeds from the October 2007 private placement. The other half of the cash was recorded as prepaid expense for advisory consulting services to be amortized over the balance of the term of the one- year agreement.

In accordance with a consulting agreement with BridgeVentures they were paid $51,427 in cash commissions and issued 800,000 warrants exercisable at $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share. The fair value of the warrants is estimated to be $155,760. The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: 800,000 warrants, market price of common stock on the date of sale of $0.23 per share on October 17, 2007, an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments), risk-free interest rate of 4.16%, expected volatility of 119% and expected life of 5 years. The value of the warrants and the cash was included in APIC as a reduction to net proceeds from the October 2007 private placement. The future consulting payments of cash will recorded as consulting expense for advisory consulting services over the balance of the agreement.

In accordance with a consulting agreement with Dr. Filer, he was issued 1,500,000 warrants exercisable at $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share. The fair value of the warrants is estimated to be $292,050. The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: 1,500,000 warrants, market price of common stock on the date of sale of $0.23 per share on October 17, 2007, an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments), risk-free interest rate of 4.16%, expected volatility of 119% and expected life of 5 years. The value of the warrants was included in APIC as a reduction to net proceeds from the October 2007 private placement. He receives a monthly fee of $5,000 for consulting recorded as consulting expense for advisory consulting services over the balance of the agreement.

The Company accounts for nonemployee stock-based awards in which goods or services are the consideration received for the equity instruments issued based on the fair value of the equity instruments.

Substantially all of the Company’s warrants are subject to anti-dilution provisions which have the effect of adjusting the exercise price of outstanding warrants. See also Note 6.

Warrants Outstanding – October 31, 2008	97,187,400
Issued New Warrants	40,716,625
Exercised	-3,333,333
Change in Ratchet Calculation	-7,114,391
Warrants Outstanding – October 31, 2009	127,456,301

3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

Intangible assets primarily consist of legal and filing costs associated with obtaining patents and licenses. The license and patent costs capitalized primarily represent the value assigned to the Company’s 20-year exclusive worldwide license agreement with Penn which are amortized on a straight-line basis over their remaining useful lives which are estimated to be twenty years from the effective date of the Penn Agreement dated July 1, 2002. The value of the license and patents is based on management’s assessment regarding the ultimate recoverability of the amounts paid and the potential for alternative future uses. This license now includes the exclusive right to strategically exploit 24 patents issued and 15 pending filed in some of the largest markets in the world (including the patents issued and applied for that we are no longer pursing in smaller markets). After careful review and analysis we decided not to pursue 4 patents issued and 6 patent applications filed in smaller countries.

This license agreement has been amended, from time to time, and was amended and restated on February 13, 2007. We have acquired and paid for the First Amended and Restated Patent License Agreement. However, the Second Amendment that we mutually agreed to enter into on March 26, 2007 to exercise our option to license an additional 12 other dockets or approximately 39 or more additional patent applications for Listeria and LLO-based vaccine dockets was not finalized. In order to purchase this Second Amendment as of October 31, 2009 we are contingently liable for $548,105 including the reimbursement of certain legal and filing costs. We are still in negotiations with Penn over the form of payment, some combination of stock or cash, and expect to reach a conclusion at the close of our next

financial raise. These fees are currently unpaid and are not recorded in our financial statements as of the October 31, 2009. While we consider our relationship with Penn good we are in frequent communications over payment of past due invoices and other payables due to our lack of cash. If we fail to reach a mutual understanding Penn may issue a default notice and we will have 60 days to cure the breach or be subject to the termination of the agreement.

As of October 31, 2009, all capitalized costs associated with the licenses and patents filed and granted as well as costs associated with patents pending are $1,371,638 as shown under license and patents on the table below, excluding the Second Amendment costs. Of the total $1,651,574 in intangibles capitalized the company estimates that $875,505 and $776,069 are for granted and in granted patent applications, respectively. The expirations of the existing patents range from 2014 to 2020 but the expirations may be extended based on market approval if granted and/or based on existing laws and regulations. Capitalized costs associated with patent applications that are abandoned without future value or patents applications that are not issued are charged to expense when the determination is made not to pursue the application. Based on a review and analysis of its patents we determined that it was no longer cost effective to pursue patents in other countries such as Canada, Israel or Ireland. A review of the capitalized costs for these countries resulted in the write-off of $26,087 as of October 31, 2009 of capitalized cost since inception of the company and the elimination of a total of eleven patent and patent applications. No other additional patent applications with future value were abandoned and charged to expense in the current or prior year. Amortization expense for licensed technology and capitalized patent cost is included in general and administrative expenses.

Under the amended and restated agreement we are billed actual patent expenses as they are passed through from Penn and or billed directly from our patent attorney. The following is a summary of the intangibles assets as of the following fiscal periods:

	October 31, 2009	October 31, 2008
License	$ 571,275	$ $529,915
Patents	1,080,299	812,910
Total intangibles	1,651,574	1,342,825
Accumulated Amortization and impairments	279,936	205,428
Intangible Assets	$ 1,371,638	$ 1,137,397

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An asset is considered to be impaired when the estimated fair value determined by the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than its carrying amount. The amount of impairment loss, if any, is measured as the difference between the net book value of the asset and its estimated fair value.

4. ACCRUED EXPENSES:

The following table represents the major components of accrued expenses:

	October 31, 2009	October 31, 2008
Salaries and other compensation	$ 768,552	$ 430,256
Sponsored Research Agreement	119,698	119,698
Consultants	29,000	24,000
Warrants	-	16,340
Clinical Research Organization	-	11,166
Other	-	1,885
	$ 917,250	$ 603,345

5. NOTES PAYABLE:

On September 22, 2008, Advaxis entered into an agreement (the “Moore Agreement”) with the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, Thomas Moore, pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to Mr. Moore, from time to time, the Moore Notes. On June 15, 2009, Mr. Moore and the Company amended the Moore Notes to increase the amounts available pursuant to the Moore Agreement from $800,000 to $950,000 and change the maturity date of the Moore Notes from June 15, 2009 to the earlier of January 1, 2010 (the “Maturity Date”) or the Company’s next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to the Company of at least $6 million (“Subsequent Equity Raise”). The balance of the Moore Agreement, including accrued interest, approximates $1,044,500 as of October 31, 2009. The Moore Agreement was amended per the terms of the June 18, 2009 Note Purchase Agreement (described below) retroactively to include the same warrant provision provided to Investors in the Note Purchase Agreement.

On February 15, 2010, we agreed to amend the terms of the Moore Notes such that (i) Mr. Moore may elect, at his option, to receive accumulated interest thereon on or after March 17, 2010 (which we expect will amount to approximately $130,000), (ii) we will begin to make monthly installment payments of $100,000 on the outstanding principal amount beginning on April 15, 2010; provided, however, that the balance of the principal will be repaid in full on consummation of our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million and (iii) we will retain $200,000 of the repayment amount for investment in our next equity financing.

Effective June 18, 2009 we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with each of accredited and/or sophisticated investors, pursuant to which it completed a private placement whereby the Investors acquired senior convertible promissory notes of the Company in the aggregate principal face amount of $1,131,353, for an aggregate net purchase price of $961,650.

Additionally, on October 26, and October 30, 2009 the Company entered into Bridge Note agreements whereby Investors acquired junior subordinated convertible promissory notes of the Company in the aggregate face amounts of $1,617,647 and $529,412 for aggregate net purchase prices of $1,375,000 and $450,000 respectively. These junior subordinated convertible promissory notes mature on April 30, 2010 subject to certain provisions in the note agreement.

Both the June and October 2009 Bridge Notes were issued with an original issue discount of 15%. Each Investor paid $0.85 for each $1.00 of principal amount of notes purchased at the closing. The bridge notes are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price contingent on the completion of equity financing as described below. For every dollar invested, each Investor received warrants to purchase 2 ½ shares of common stock (the "Bridge Warrants") at an exercise price of $0.20 per share, subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events as more particularly described below and in the form of Warrant. They may be prepaid in whole or in part at the option of the Company without penalty at any time prior to the Maturity Date. The warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis under certain circumstances.

In the event the Company consummates an equity financing after August 1, 2009 and prior to the second business day immediately preceding the Maturity Date, in which it sells shares of its stock with aggregate gross proceeds of not less than $2,000,000, then prior to the Maturity Date, the Investors shall have the option to convert all or a portion of the Bridge Notes into the same securities sold in the Qualified Equity Financing ("QEF"), at an effective per share conversion price equal to 90% of the per share purchase price of the securities issued in the QEF. In the event the Company does not consummate a QEF from and after August 1, 2009 and prior to the second business day immediately preceding the Maturity Date, then the Investors shall have the option to convert all or a portion of the Bridge Notes into shares of common stock, at an effective per share conversion price equal to 50% of the volume-weighted average price ("VWAP") per share of the common stock over the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the third business day prior to the Maturity Date. To the extent an Investor does not elect to convert its Bridge Note as described above, the principal amount of the Bridge Note not so converted shall be payable in cash on the Maturity Date. (See also Note 11, Subsequent Events.)

In connection with the bridge transaction, the Company entered into a Security Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2009, October 26, 2009, and October 30, 2009 with the Investors. The Security Agreement grants the Investors a security interest in all of the Company's tangible and intangible assets, as further described in the Security Agreement. The Company also entered into a Subordination Agreement, dated as of like dates (the "Subordination Agreement") with the Investors and Mr. Moore. Pursuant to the Subordination Agreement, Mr. Moore subordinated certain rights to payments under the Moore Notes to the right of payment in full in cash of all amounts owed to the Investors pursuant to the Notes; provided, however, that principal and interest of the Moore Notes may be repaid prior to the full payment of the Investors under certain circumstances.

Description	Principal	Purchase Price	Original Issue Discount	Maturity Date
Tranche I-June 18, 2009	$ 1,131,353	$ 961,650	$ 169,703	December 31, 2009
Tranche II-October 26, 2009	1,617,647	1,375,000	242,647	April 30, 2010
Tranche III-October 30, 2009	529,412	450,000	79,412	April 30, 2010
Total Bridge Notes	$ 3,278,412	$ 2,786,650	$ 491,762	

Activity related to the Bridge Notes is as follows:

Bridge Notes – Principal Value	$ 3,278,412
Original Issue Discount, net of accreted interest	(367,916)
Fair Value of Attached Warrants at issuance	(940,512)
Fair Value of Embedded Derivatives at issuance	(1,579,646)
Accreted interest on embedded derivative and warrant liabilities	601,999
Convertible Bridge Notes- as of October 31, 2009	$ 922,337
Embedded Derivatives Liability at October 31, 2009	1,086,514
Convertible Bridge Notes and fair value of embedded derivative	$ 2,078,851

BioAdvance Biotechnology Greenhouse of Southeastern Pennsylvania Notes ("BioAdvance") received notes from the company for $10,000 dated November 13, 2003 and $40,000 dated December 17, 2003 that were each due on their fifth anniversary date hereof. During November 2009 we paid $14,788 in full payment of the November, 13, 2003 note and BioAdvance agreed to extend the remaining Note until we draw down from our equity line of credit from Optimus. The outstanding balance of this note as of October 31, 2009 approximates $73,600. The terms of the outstanding Note calls for accrual of 8% interest per annum on the unpaid principal.

6. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS:

As of October 31, 2009, there were outstanding warrants to purchase 127,456,301 shares of our common stock (adjusted for anti-dilution provision to-date) with exercise prices ranges from $0.183 to $0.287 per share (adjusted for anti-dilution provisions to-date). The table below lists the company's derivative instruments as of October 31, 2009 and includes the original value of the warrants and the embedded derivatives:

Description	Principal	Original Issue Discount	Warrant Liability	Embedded Derivative Liability
Bridge Note I-June 18, 2009	$ 1,131,353	$ 169,703	$ 250,392	$ 711,258
Bridge Note II & III-October 26 & 30, 2009	2,147,059	322,059	690,119	868,388
Optimus September 24, 2009	-	-	3,587,625	-
Other outstanding warrants	-	-	12,785,695	-
Total Valuation at Origination	$ 3,278,412	$ 491,762	$ 17,313,831	$ 1,579,646
Change in fair value	-	-	(5,352,697)	(493,132)
Accreted interest	-	(123,846)	-	-
Total Valuation as of October 31, 2009	$ 3,278,412	$ 367,916	$ 11,961,734	$ 1,086,514

The company is required to revalue these derivative instruments at the end of each reporting period and record the changes in values to the profit and loss statements line item Net changes in fair value of common stock warrant liability and embedded derivative liability.

These warrants include 6,966,625 warrants issued to Bridge Notes holders and 33,750,000 issued to Optimus at an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution and other adjustments) per warrant. Most of the warrants include anti-dilutive provisions that can trigger an adjustment to the number and price of the warrants outstanding resulting from certain future equity transactions issued below their exercise price.

The warrants to purchase shares of common stock issued by the Company in connection with our private placements consummated on October 17, 2007 (the "2007 Warrants") and the warrants issued in connection with our Bridge Notes contain "full-ratchet" anti-dilution provisions set at $0.20 with a term of five years. Therefore, any future financial offering or instrument issuance below $0.20 per share of the company's common stock or warrants (subject to certain exceptions) will trigger the full-ratchet anti-dilution provisions in approximately 54,653,917 of the outstanding 2007 Warrants lowering the exercise price of such 2007 Warrants from $0.20 to an offering price and proportionately increasing the number of shares that could be obtained upon the exercise of such warrants. Additionally, the Company has 31,685,759 warrants outstanding (the "Prior Warrants") which contain weighted average anti-dilution provisions. As a result, an offering or instrument issuance below $0.26 per share will trigger the weighted average anti-dilution provisions in such outstanding Prior Warrants, substantially lowering the exercise price of such Prior Warrants (in accordance with the terms of the Prior Warrants) and proportionately increasing the number of shares that could be obtained upon the exercise of such Prior Warrants. On November 12, 2009, 30,928,581 of the Prior Warrants expired and 447,264 expired on December 31, 2009. There are also 944,438 warrants that don't include any anti-dilution provision. Additionally, in September 2009 the Company issued 33,750,000 warrants as part of preferred stock purchase agreement. While these warrants contain a repricing provision they do not contain a ratchet provisions that would increase the number of warrants.

In May 2009 all of the 3,333,333 warrants that were purchased for $0.149 per warrant with an exercise price of $0.001were exercised on a cashless basis and 3,299,999 common shares were issued.

Bridge Notes

Under the terms of the Bridge Note Agreements, the Company can repay the Notes at any time and avoid any conversion of these Notes into its common stock. In addition, the Note holders can convert their Note into common stock under two events. First, in the event the Company consummates an equity financing after August 1, 2009 and prior to the second business day immediately preceding the Maturity Date, in which it sells shares of its stock with aggregate gross proceeds of not less than $2,000,000, then prior to the Maturity Date, the Investors shall have the option to convert all or a portion of the New Notes into the same securities sold in the QEF, at an effective per share conversion price equal to 90% of the per share purchase price of the securities issued in the QEF. Second, in the event the Company does not consummate a QEF from and after August 1, 2009 and prior to the second business day immediately preceding the Maturity Date, then the Investors shall have the option to convert all or a portion of the Bridge Notes into shares of common stock, at an effective per share conversion price equal to 50% of the volume-weighted average price per share of the Common Stock over the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the third business day prior to the Maturity Date.

In accounting for the Bridge Note OID the Company is amortizing the discount of $491,762 over the life of the notes by increasing the note amount each reporting period and charging the offset to interest expense. Also the Company is amortizing the original warrant and embedded derivative values over the life of the Notes.

In accounting for the Bridge Note's embedded conversion feature and warrants described above the Company considered the guidance contained in EITF 00-19, " Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed To, and Potentially Settled In, a Company's Own Common Stock, " and SFAS 133 " Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. " The Company determined that the conversion feature in the Bridge Notes represented an embedded derivative since the bridge notes are potentially convertible into a variable number of shares based upon a conversion formula. The convertible bridge notes are not considered "conventional" convertible debt under EITF 00-19 and the embedded conversion feature was bifurcated from the debt host and accounted for as a derivative liability. The Company measured the fair value of the embedded derivatives at the commitment date using the Black-Scholes valuation model based on the following assumptions:

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Bridge Notes I

First, we estimated the probability of outcomes that the company would be able to meet the QEF and trigger a 10% discount on the QEF share price ("QEF Pricing") or alternatively not meet the QEF ("Non-QEF Pricing") and trigger an effective per share conversion price equal to 50% of the VWAP per share of the Common Stock over the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the third business day prior to the Maturity Date. Both events would trigger an embedded derivative value. On the date of origination of the June 18, 2009 Bridge Note the Company estimated a 70% probability that they would be able to meet the QEF Pricing at a price of $0.15 per share of its common stock and 30% that they would meet the Non-QEF Pricing based on its knowledge of the Company's current business strategy and position. The fair value of the embedded derivative under both outcomes was determined and then factored for the 70% and 30% outcomes to estimate the embedded derivative value of $711,258 as recorded upon issuance.

The Company is required to record the fair market value of the embedded derivatives at the issuance of the Bridge Notes as an embedded derivative liability partially offsetting the Bridge Note liability (Convertible Bridge Notes and fair value of embedded derivative) and then to amortize the value of the embedded liability over the life of the Note by charging interest expense in the Statement of Operations and while increasing the value of the Convertible Bridge Notes. The amount charged to interest expenses for the year ended October 31, 2009 for the June 18, 2009 Bridge Note was $625,668. The Company shall also adjust each reporting period for any changes in fair value of the embedded derivative liability by recording the change to the Net changes in fair value of common stock warrant liability and embedded derivative liability in the Statement of Operations.

The Black-Scholes valuation method was used based on the following factors. QEF Pricing factors used at origin (June 18, 2009) was based on a stock closing price $0.11 per share, exercise price $0.135 per share (10% discount to QEF Pricing) risk free interest rate 0.34%, volatility 310.97% and life of 196 days. On October 31, 2009 stock closing price $0.13 per share, exercise price $0.135 per share, risk free interest rate .037%, volatility 143.5% and life of 61 days. This initial embedded derivative liability of $711,258, will be adjusted to fair value at each reporting period based on the current assumptions at that time. The increase or decrease in the fair market value of the embedded conversion feature at each reporting period will result in a non-cash income or expense which is recorded in other income (expense) in the Statement of Operations along with corresponding changes in the fair value of the liability. As of October 31, 2009, the fair value of the embedded derivative was adjusted by $804,990 resulting in a reduction of the embedded derivative liability and a corresponding amount to other income. The balance for the embedded derivative liability was $1,086,514 at October 31, 2009.

Accounting for all outstanding warrants related to the Company's determination that all of the outstanding warrants should be reclassified as liabilities due the fact that the conversion feature on the Bridge Notes could require the Company to issue shares in excess of its authorized amount. All outstanding warrants have been recorded as a liability effective June 18, 2009, based on their fair value calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model and the following assumptions: First the Company estimated the probability of three different outcomes (i) that the Company would be able to meet the QEF at the current warrant price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, (ii) the QEF price would be $0.15 per share and trigger a 10% discount and (iii) not meet the QEF ("Non-QEF Pricing") and trigger an effective per share conversion price equal to 50% of the VWAP per share of the Common Stock over the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the third business day prior to the Maturity Date. The Company estimated that there was and equal probability for each scenario. The fair value of the warrant liability under each outcome was determined and then averaged the outcomes to estimate the warrant value of $13,036,087 at June 18, 2009.

Warrant Liability(Other Outstanding Warrants)

This initial warrant liability triggered by the Bridge Notes of $13,036,087 was offset by a reduction to the Bridge Notes liability of $250,392 for warrants issued in connection with the bridge notes and a reduction to additional paid in capital in the amount of $12,785,695 for all previously issued and outstanding warrants. The Company will continue to measure the fair value of the warrants at each reporting date using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model based on the current assumptions at that point in time. The increase or decrease in the fair market value of the warrants at each reporting period will result in a non-cash income or expense which is recorded the Net changes in fair value of common stock warrant liability and embedded derivative liability in the Statement of Operations along with corresponding changes in fair value of the common stock warrant liability. As of October 31, 2009, the fair value of the warrants was calculated using the following assumptions:

The Black-Scholes valuation method was used based on the following factors based on the date of origin June 18, 2009:

(i) $0.20 exercise price, market price $0.11, risk free interest 0.28% to 2.86%, volatility 170.16% to 319.25%, Life 145 to 1825 days, warrants outstanding 89,143,801.

(ii) $0.135 exercise price, market price $0.11, risk free interest 0.28% to 2.86%, volatility 170.16% to 319.25%, Life 145 to 1825 days warrants outstanding 123,269,393

(iii) $0.055 exercise price, market price $0.11, risk free interest 1.00% to 2.86%, volatility 170.16% to 191.53%, Life 620 to 1825 days, warrants outstanding 202,416,414

The Black-Scholes valuation method was used based on the following factors used as of October 31, 2009:

(i) $0.20 exercise price, market price $0.13, risk free interest 0.01% to 2.3%, volatility 89.7% to 211.6%, Life 10 to 1690 days warrants outstanding 86,739,676.

(ii) $0.135 exercise price, market price $0.13, risk free interest 0.01% to 2.3%, volatility 89.7% to 211.6%, Life 10 to 1690 days, warrants outstanding 120,865,268

(iii) The third assumption used at June 18, 2009 is no longer being used given the events that could have triggered this assumption, in managements estimation, are no longer probable.

Based on the original probability the convertible notes payable cannot be converted under outcome number (iii) above until three days prior to the due date of the notes of December 31, 2009. In this scenario, 31,375,845 warrants with expiration dates expire prior to this date would expire worthless. These warrants do not have a value in the valuation under outcome number (iii) above. As of October 31, 2009 management estimation is that the events that could have triggered a 50% share price reduction is no longer probable given that management intends to full repay the Notes and or meet the conditions of the QEF on or before the triggering of the event. This was the primary cause to the $5,352,697 reduction to the warrant liabilities due to the reduction of the fair market value that resulted in the income in the statement of operations for the year ended October 31, 2009.

The Company will continue to measure the fair value of the warrants and embedded conversion features at each reporting date using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model based on the current assumptions at that point in time. The increase or decrease in the fair market value of the warrants and embedded conversion feature at each reporting period will result in a non-cash income or expense which is recorded in other income (expense) in the Statement of Operations along with corresponding changes n fair value of the liability.

We believe the assumptions used to estimate the fair values of the warrants are reasonable.

If in the event the Company does not consummate a QEF from and after August 1, 2009 and prior to the second business day immediately preceding the Maturity Date, then the Investors shall have the option to convert all or a portion of the Bridge Notes into shares of common stock, at an effective per share conversion price equal to 50% of the VWAP per share of the Common Stock over the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the third business day prior to the Maturity Date then the following table provides a range of the dilution:

If the five-day VWAP per share the Common Stock at a 50% conversion feature is:

- $0.20/share at a 50% conversion divided into $1,131,353 equals 11,313,530 shares plus warrant & share dilution (1).

- $0.10/share at a 50% conversion divided into $1,131,353 equals 22,627,060 shares plus warrant & share dilution (1).

- $0.05/share at a 50% conversion divided into $1,131,353 or 45,254,120 shares plus warrant and share dilution (1).

- $0.01/share at a 50% conversion divided into $1,131,353 or 226,270,600 shares plus warrant and share dilution (1).

(1) Based on the dilution effect of the ratchets in the Stock Purchase Agreement and Warrants from the October 17, 2007 raise.

For the reporting period of July 31, 2009 this VWAP assumption was probable. For the period ending October 31, 2009 management believes that it will no longer be probable.

7. STOCK OPTIONS:

2004 Stock Option Plan

In November 2004, our board of directors adopted and stockholders approved the 2004 Stock Option Plan ("2004 Plan"). The 2004 Plan provides for the grant of options to purchase up to 2,381,525 shares of our common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. Options may be either "incentive stock options" or non-qualified options under the Federal tax laws. Incentive stock options may be granted only to our employees, while non-qualified options may be issued, in addition to employees, to non-employee directors, and consultants. Except as determined by the Administrator at the time of the grant of the Options, a participant Options vest over four years, twenty-five percent of the granted amount on or after the first year anniversary of the date of the granting of an Options and the balance to vest an additional one twelfth of the Options granted for each additional three-month period following the first anniversary over a next three years.

The 2004 Plan is administered by "disinterested members" of the board of directors or the Compensation Committee, who determine, among other things, the individuals who shall receive options, the time period during which the options may be partially or fully exercised, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of each option and the option exercise price.

Subject to a number of exceptions, the exercise price per share of common stock subject to an incentive option may not be less than the fair market price value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The per share exercise price of the common stock subject to a non-qualified option may be established by the board of directors, but shall not, however, be less than 85% of the fair market value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The aggregate fair market value of common stock for which any person may be granted incentive stock options which first become exercisable in any calendar year may not exceed $100,000 on the date of grant.

We must grant options under the 2004 Plan within ten years from the effective date of the 2004 Plan. The effective date of the Plan was November 12, 2004. Subject to a number of exceptions, holders of incentive stock options granted under the Plan cannot exercise these options more than ten years from the date of grant. Options granted under the 2004 Plan generally provide for the payment of the exercise price in cash and may provide for the payment of the exercise price by delivery to us of shares of common stock already owned by the optionee having a fair market value equal to the exercise price of the options being exercised, or by a combination of these methods. Therefore, if it is provided in an optionee's options, the optionee may be able to tender shares of common stock to purchase additional shares of common stock and may theoretically exercise all of his stock options with no additional investment other than the purchase of his original shares. As of October 31, 2009, 2,325,275 options were granted under the 2004 plan.

2005 Stock Option Plan

In June 2006, our board of directors adopted and stockholders approved on June 6, 2006, the 2005 Stock Option Plan ("2005 Plan").

The 2005 Plan provides for the grant of options to purchase up to 5,600,000 shares of our common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. Options may be either "incentive stock options" or non-qualified options under the Federal tax laws. Incentive stock options may be granted only to our employees, while non-qualified options may be issued to non-employee directors, consultants and others, as well as to our employees.

The 2005 Plan is administered by "disinterested members" of the board of directors or the compensation committee, who determine, among other things, the individuals who shall receive options, the time period during which the options may be partially or fully exercised, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of each option and the option exercise price.

Subject to a number of exceptions, the exercise price per share of common stock subject to an incentive option may not be less than the fair market value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The per share exercise price of the common stock subject to a non-qualified option may be established by the board of directors, but shall not, however, be less than 85% of the fair market value per share of common stock on the date the option is granted. The aggregate fair market value of common stock for which any person may be granted incentive stock options which first become exercisable in any calendar year may not exceed $100,000 on the date of grant.

We must grant options under the 2005 Plan within ten years from the effective date of the 2005 Plan. The effective date of the Plan was January 1, 2005. Subject to a number of exceptions, holders of incentive stock options granted under the 2005 Plan cannot exercise these options more than ten years from the date of grant. Options granted under the 2005 Plan generally provide for the payment of the exercise price in cash and may provide for the payment of the exercise price by delivery to us of shares of common stock already owned by the optionee having a fair market value equal to the exercise price of the options being exercised, or by a combination of these methods. Therefore, if it is provided in an optionee's options, the optionee may be able to tender shares of common stock to purchase additional shares of common stock and may theoretically exercise all of his stock options with no additional investment other than the purchase of his original shares. As of October 31, 2009 there were 5,354,917 options granted under the 2005 plan.

On November 12, 2004, in connection with the recapitalization (see Note 10), the options granted under the 2002 option plan were canceled, and employees and consultants were granted options of Advaxis under the 2004 plan. The cancellation and replacement had no accounting consequence since the aggregate intrinsic value of the options immediately after the cancellation and replacement was not greater than the aggregate intrinsic value immediately before the cancellation and replacement, and the ratio of the exercise price per share to the fair value per share was not reduced. Additionally, the original options were not modified to accelerate vesting or extend the life of the new options. The table provided in this Note 7 reflects the options on a post recapitalization basis.

2009 Stock Option Plan

Our board of directors adopted the 2009 Stock Option Plan (the "2009 Plan"), effective July 21, 2009, and recommended that it be submitted to our shareholders for their approval at the next annual meeting. As of October 31, 2009, options to purchase 10,150,000 shares of our common stock have been granted under the 2009 Plan. Shareholder approval of the 2009 Plan was obtained to, among other things, (i) comply with certain exclusions from the limitations of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which we refer to as the Code, and (ii) comply with the incentive stock options rules under Section 422 of the Code. An aggregate of 14,001,399 shares of

our common stock (subject to adjustment by the compensation committee) are reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted under the 2009 Plan. The maximum number of shares of common stock to which options may be granted to any one individual under the 2009 Plan is 4,200,420 (subject to adjustment by the compensation committee).

A summary of the grants, cancellations and expirations (none were exercised) of the Company's outstanding options for the periods starting with October 31, 2007 through October 31, 2009 is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life In Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of October 31, 2007	8,512,841	$ 0.22	7.8	167,572
Granted	300,000	$ 0.09	-	-
Cancelled or Expired	-	$ -		-
Outstanding as of October 31, 2008	8,812,841	$ 0.22	6.3	167,572
Granted	10,150,000	$ 0.10	9.8	294,500
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Cancelled or Expired	(631,250)	0.13	7.5	(15,000)
Outstanding as of October 31, 2009	18,331,591	0.16	6.0	$ 306,500
Vested & Exercisable at October 31, 2009	11,611,174	$ 0.18	6.0	$ 102,667-

The fair value of options granted for the year ended October 31, 2009 amounted to $947,210

The following table summarizes significant ranges of outstanding and exercisable options as of October 31, 2009 (number outstanding and exercisable in thousands):

	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding (000's)	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Number Exercisable (000's)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
$ 0.09-0.11	9,950	9.3	0.10	$ 306,500	3,496	$ 0.10	$ 102,667
0.14-0.17	3,115	6.2	$ 0.15	0	2,906	0.15	0
0.18-0.21	1,739	4.0	0.21	0	1,720	0.21	0
0.22-0.25	296	4.3	0.24	0	213	0.24	0
0.26-0.29	2,992	5.1	0.28	0	2,954	0.28	0
0.30-0.43	322	3.3	0.37		322	0.37	0
Total	18,332	6.0	$ 0.16	$ 306,500	11,611	$ 0.18	$ 102,667

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on options with an exercise price less than the Company's closing stock price of $0.13 as of October 31, 2009 which would have been received by the option holders had those option holders exercised their options as of that date.

A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested shares as of October 31, 2007, and changes during the years ended October 31, 2009 and 2008 are presented below:	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price at Grant Date	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)
Non-vested shares at October 31, 2007	3,080,305	$ 0.19	8.5
Options granted	300,000	$ 0.09	9.4
Options vested	(1,967,027)	$ 0.18	7.5

Non-vested shares at October 31, 2008	1,413,278	$	0.18	7.5
Options granted	6,766,667	$	0.10	9.3
Options vested	(1,459,528)	$	0.19	6.0
Non-vested shares at October 31, 2009	6,720,417	$	0.10	8.7

As of October 31, 2009, there was approximately $587,606 of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards, which is expected to be recognized over a remaining average vesting period of 1.4 years.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Pursuant to multiple consulting agreements and a licensing agreement, the Company is contingently liable for the following:
Under an amended and restated 20-year exclusive worldwide (July 1, 2002 effective date) license agreement, the Company is obligated to pay (a) $525,000 in aggregate, divided over a three-year period as a minimum royalty after the first commercial sale of a product. Such payments are not anticipated within the next five years. (b) On December 31, 2008 the Company is also obligated to pay annual license maintenance fees of $50,000 increasing to a maximum of $100,000 per year until the first commercial sale of a licensed product. As of the date of this filing the Company didn't pay this fee. (c) Upon the initiation of a phase III clinical trial and the regulatory approval for the first Licensor product the Company is obligated to pay milestone payments of $400,000 and $600,000, respectively. (d) Upon the achievement of the first sale of a product in certain fields, the Company shall be obligated to pay certain milestone payments, as follows: $2,500,000 shall be due for first commercial sale of the first product in the cancer field (of which $1,000,000 shall be paid within forty-five (45) days of the date of the first commercial sale, $1,000,000 shall be paid on the first anniversary of the first commercial sale; and $500,000 shall be paid on the second anniversary of the date of the first commercial sale). In addition, $1,000,000 shall be due and payable within forty-five (45) days following the date of the first commercial sale of a product in each of the following fields (a) infectious disease, (b) allergy, (c) autoimmune disease, and (d) any other therapeutic indications for which licensed products are developed. Therefore, the maximum total potential amount of milestone payments is $3,500,000 in a cancer field. The milestone payments related to first sales are not expected prior to obtaining a regulatory approval to market and sell the Company's vaccines, and such regulatory approval is not expected within the next 5 years. In addition, the Licensor is entitled to receive a non-refundable $157,134 payment of historical license costs. Under a licensing agreement, the Licensor is also entitled to receive royalties of 1.5% on net sales in all countries. In addition, we are obligated to reimburse the Licensor for all attorneys fees, expenses, official fees and other charges incurred in the preparation, prosecution and maintenance of the patents licensed from the Licensor.

Also pursuant to our restated and amended license agreement our option terms to license from the Licensor any new future invention conceived by either Dr. Paterson or Dr. Fred Frankel in the vaccine area were extended until June 17, 2009. We intend to expand our intellectual property base by exercising this option and gaining access to such future inventions. Further, our consulting agreement with Dr. Paterson provides, among other things, that, to the extent that Dr. Paterson's consulting work results in new inventions, such inventions will be assigned to Licensor, and we will have access to those inventions under license agreements to be negotiated. With each license (or docket and, there can be several patents per docket) an initiation fee up to $10,000 each can be negotiated. We exercised the option under this agreement twice resulting in approximately 50 patent applications. The license fees, legal expense, and other filing expenses for such applications cost approximately $376,000.

Under a consulting agreement with the Company's scientific inventor, the Company is obligated to pay $3,000 per month until the Company closes a $3,000,000 equity financing, $5,000 per month pursuant to a $3,000,000 equity financing, $7,000 per month pursuant to a $6,000,000 equity financing, and $9,000 per month pursuant to a $9,000,000 equity financing. Currently the scientific inventor is earning $7,000 per month based on the agreement and milestones achieved.

Pursuant to a Clinical Research Service Agreement, the Company is obligated to pay service fees related to our Phase I clinical trial totaling of $697,000. As of October 31, 2009 the company has an outstanding balance of $219,131 on this agreement.

The Company operates under a month to month lease for its laboratory and office space. There are no aggregate future minimum payments due as of October 31, 2009.

We have entered into a nonexclusive license and bailment agreement with the Regents of the University of California ("UCLA") to commercially develop products using the XFL7 strain of Listeria monoctyogenes in humans and animals. The agreement is effective for a period of 15 years and is renewable by mutual consent of the parties. Advaxis is to pay UCLA an initial license fee and annual maintenance fees for use of the Listeria. We may not sell products using the XFL7 strain Listeria other than agreed upon products or sublicense the rights granted under the license agreement without the prior written consent of UCLA.

We are party to a consulting agreement with The Sage Group, a health-care strategy consultant assisting us with a program to commercialize our vaccines. The initial agreement was entered into in January 2009 and subsequently amended on July 22, 2009. Pursuant to the terms of agreement, as amended, we have agreed to pay Sage (i) $5,000 per month (which we began paying in January 2009) until an aggregate of $120,000 has been paid to Sage under the consulting agreement and (ii) a 5% commission for certain transaction if completed in the first 24 months of the term of the agreement, reduced to 2% if completed in the 12 months thereafter. The Sage Group has been paid approximately $20,600 through October 31, 2009.

On June 19, 2009 we entered into a Master Agreement and on July 8, 2009 we entered into a Project Agreement with Numoda, a leading clinical trial and logistics management company, to oversee Phase II clinical activity with ADXS11-001 for the treatment of invasive cervical cancer and CIN. Numoda will be responsible for integrating oversight and logistical functions with the clinical research organizations, contract laboratories, academic laboratories and statistical groups involved. The scope of this agreement covers over three years and is estimated to cost $8.0 million for both trials.

Moore Employment Agreement and Option Agreements. We are party to an employment agreement with Mr. Moore, dated as of August 21, 2007 (memorializing an oral agreement dated December 15, 2006), that provides that he will serve as our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer for an initial term of two years. For so long as Mr. Moore is employed by us, Mr. Moore is also entitled to nominate one additional person to serve on our board of directors. Following the initial term of employment, the agreement was renewed for a one year term, and is automatically renewable for additional successive one year terms, subject to our right and Mr. Moore's right not to renew the agreement upon at least 90 days' written notice prior to the expiration of any one year term.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Moore was entitled to receive a base salary of $250,000 per year, subject to increase to $350,000 per year upon our successful raise of at least $4.0 million (which condition was satisfied on November 1, 2007) and subject to annual review for increases by our board of directors in its sole discretion. The agreement also provides that Mr. Moore is entitled to receive family health insurance at no cost to him. Mr. Moore's employment agreement does not provide for the payment of a bonus.

In connection with our hiring of Mr. Moore, we agreed to grant Mr. Moore up to 1,500,000 shares of our common stock, of which 750,000 shares were issuable on November 1, 2007 upon our successful raise of $4.0 million and 750,000 shares are issuable upon our successful raise of an additional $6.0 million (which condition was satisfied in January 2010). In addition, on December 15, 2006, we granted Mr. Moore options to purchase 2,400,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.143 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on December 15, 2006) and expires on December 15, 2016. The options vest in 24 equal monthly installments. On July 21, 2009, we granted Mr. Moore options to purchase 2,500,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.10 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on July 21, 2009) and expires on July 21, 2019. One-third of these options vested on the grant date, and the remaining vest in one third installments on the first and second anniversary of the grant.

We have also agreed to grant Mr. Moore options to purchase an additional 1,500,000 shares of our common stock if the price of common stock (adjusted for any splits) is equal to or greater than $0.40 for 40 consecutive business

days. Pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, all options will be awarded and vested upon a merger of the company which is a change of control or a sale of the company while Mr. Moore is employed. In addition, if Mr. Moore's employment is terminated by us, Mr. Moore is entitled to receive severance payments equal to one year's salary at the then current compensation level.

Mr. Moore has agreed to refrain from engaging in certain activities that are competitive with us and our business during his employment and for a period of 12 months thereafter under certain circumstances. In addition, Mr. Moore is subject to a non-solicitation provision for 12 months after termination of his employment.

Rothman Employment Agreement and Option Agreements. We previously entered into an employment agreement with Dr. Rothman, Ph.D., dated as of March 7, 2005, that provided that he would serve as our Vice President of Clinical Development for an initial term of one year. Dr. Rothman's current salary is $280,000, consisting of $250,000 in cash and $30,000 in stock, payable in our common stock, issued on a semi-annual basis, based on the average closing stock price for such six month period, with a minimum price of $0.20. While the employment agreement has expired and has not been formally renewed in accordance with the agreement, Dr. Rothman remains employed by us and is currently our Executive V.P. of Clinical and Scientific Operations.

In addition, on March 1, 2005, we granted Dr. Rothman options to purchase 360,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.287 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on March 1, 2005) and expires on March 1, 2015. All of these options have vested. On March 29, 2006, we granted Dr. Rothman options to purchase 150,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.26 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on March 29, 2006) and expires on March 29, 2016. One-fourth of these options vested on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining vest in 12 equal quarterly installments. On February 15, 2007, we granted Dr. Rothman options to purchase 300,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.165 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on February 15, 2007) and expires on February 15, 2017. One-fourth of these options vested on the first anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining vest in 12 equal quarterly installments. Pursuant to the terms of the 2005 plan, at least 75% of Dr. Rothman's options will be vested upon a merger of the company which is a change of control or a sale of the company while Dr. Rothman is employed, unless the administrator of the plan otherwise allows for all options to become vested. On July 21, 2009, we granted Mr. Rothman options to purchase 1,750,000 shares of our common stock. Each option is exercisable at $0.10 per share (which was equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on July 21, 2009) and expires on July 21, 2019. One-third of these options vested on the grant date, and the remaining vest, in one third installments on the first and second anniversary of the grant.

Dr. Rothman has agreed to refrain from engaging in certain activities that are competitive with us and our business during his employment and for a period of 18 months thereafter under certain circumstances. In addition, Dr. Rothman is subject to a non-solicitation provision for 18 months after termination of his employment.

9. INCOME TAXES:

The Company has a net operating loss carry forward of approximately $19,466,268 and $16,130,067 at October 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, available to offset taxable income through 2029. Due to change in control provisions, the Company's utilization of these losses may be limited. The tax effects of loss carry forwards give rise to a deferred tax asset and a related valuation allowance at October 31, as follows:

	2009	2008
Net operating loss carryforwards-federal	$ 7,786,507	6,452,027
Stock based compensation	990,700	217,334
Research and development tax credits	216,134	
Less valuation allowance	(8,993,341)	(6,669,360)
Deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

The difference between income taxes computed at the statutory federal rate of 34% and the provision for income taxes relates to the following:

	Year ended October 31, 2009	Year ended October 31, 2008	Period from March 1, 2002 (inception) to October 31, 2009
Provision at federal statutory rate	34%	34%	34%
Valuation allowance	(34)	(34)	(34)
	-%	-%	-%

In a letter dated November 13, 2008 from the New Jersey Economic Development Authority we were notified that our application for the New Jersey Technology Tax Certificate Transfer Program was preliminarily approved. Under the State of New Jersey Program for small business we received a net cash amount of $922,020 on December 12, 2008 from the sale of our State Net Operating Losses (“NOL”) through December 31, 2007 of $1,084,729.

We adopted Financial Interpretation Number 48, “Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions” (“FIN 48”) on November 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109,” Accounting for Income Taxes.” FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. We did not establish any additional reserves for uncertain tax liabilities upon adoption of FIN 48. There were no adjustments for uncertain tax positions in the current year.

We will account for interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, as part of our provision for federal and state income taxes.

We do not expect that the amounts of unrecognized benefits will change significantly within the next 12 months.

We are currently open to audit under the statute of limitations by the Internal Revenue Service and state jurisdictions for 2006 through 2009.

10. RECAPITALIZATION

On November 12, 2004, Great Expectations and Associates, Inc. ("Great Expectations") acquired the Company through a share exchange and reorganization (the "Recapitalization"), pursuant to which the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Expectations. Great Expectations acquired (i) all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company and the Series A preferred stock of the Company in exchange for an aggregate of 15,597,723 shares of authorized, but theretofore unissued, shares of common stock, no par value, of Great Expectations; (ii) all of the issued and outstanding warrants to purchase the Company's common stock, in exchange for warrants to purchase 584,885 shares of Great Expectations; and (iii) all of the issued and outstanding options to purchase the Company's common stock in exchange for an aggregate of 2,381,525 options to purchase common stock of Great Expectations, constituting approximately 96% of the common stock of Great Expectations prior to the issuance of shares of common stock of Great Expectations in the private placement described below. Prior to the closing of the Recapitalization, Great Expectations performed a 200-for-1 reverse stock split, thus reducing the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Great Expectations from 150,520,000 shares to 752,600 shares. Additionally, 752,600 shares of common stock of Great Expectations were issued to the financial advisor in connection with the Recapitalization. Pursuant to the Recapitalization, there were 17,102,923 common shares outstanding in Great Expectations. As a result of the transaction, the former shareholders of Advaxis are the controlling shareholders of the Company. Additionally, prior to the transaction, Great Expectations had no substantial assets. Accordingly, the transaction is treated as a recapitalization, rather than a business combination. The historical financial statements of Advaxis are now the historical financial statements of the Company. Historical shareholders' equity (deficiency) of Advaxis has been restated to reflect the recapitalization, and include the shares received in the transaction.

On November 12, 2004, the Company completed an initial closing of a private placement offering (the “Private Placement”), whereby it sold an aggregate of $2.925 million worth of units to accredited investors. Each unit was sold for $25,000 (the “Unit Price”) and consisted of (a) 87,108 shares of common stock and (b) a warrant to purchase, at any time prior to the fifth anniversary following the date of issuance of the warrant, to purchase 87,108 shares of common stock included at a price equal to $0.40 per share of common stock (a “Unit”). In consideration of the investment, the Company granted to each investor certain registration rights and anti-dilution rights. Also, in November 2004, the Company converted approximately $618,000 of aggregate principal promissory notes and accrued interest outstanding into Units.

On December 8, 2004, the Company completed a second closing of the Private Placement, whereby it sold an aggregate of $200,000 of Units to accredited investors.

On January 4, 2005, the Company completed a third and final closing of the Private Placement, whereby it sold an aggregate of $128,000 of Units to accredited investors.

Pursuant to the terms of a investment banking agreement, dated March 19, 2004, by and between the Company and Sunrise Securities, Corp. (the “Placement Agent”), the Company issued to the Placement Agent and its designees an aggregate of 2,283,445 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 2,666,900 shares of

common stock. The shares were issued as part consideration for the services of the Placement Agent, as placement agent for the Company in the Private Placement. In addition, the Company paid the Placement Agent a total cash fee of $50,530.

On January 12, 2005, the Company completed a second private placement offering whereby it sold an aggregate of $1,100,000 of units to a single investor. As with the Private Placement, each unit issued and sold in this subsequent private placement was sold at $25,000 per unit and is comprised of (i) 87,108 shares of common stock, and (ii) a five-year warrant to purchase 87,108 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $0.40 per share. Upon the closing of this second private placement offering the Company issued to the investor 3,832,753 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,832,753 shares of common stock.

The aggregate sale from the four private placements was $4,353,000, which was netted against transaction costs of $329,673 for net proceeds of $4,023,327.

Pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement dated February 2, 2006 ($1,500,000 principal amount) and March 8, 2006 ($1,500,000 principal amount) we issued to Cornell Capital Partners, LP (“Cornell”) $3,000,000 principal amount of the Company’s Secured Convertible Debentures due February 1, 2009 (the “Debentures”) at face amount, and five year Warrants to purchase 4,200,000 shares of Common Stock at the price of $0.287 per share and five year B Warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock at a price of $0.3444 per share.

The Debentures were convertible at a price equal to the lesser of (i) $0.287 per share (“Fixed Conversion Price”), or (ii) 95% of the lowest volume weighted average price of the Common Stock on the market on which the shares are listed or traded during the 30 trading days immediately preceding the date of conversion (“Market Conversion Price”). Interest was payable at maturity at the rate of 6% per annum in cash or shares of Common Stock valued at the conversion price then in effect.

Cornell agreed that (i) it would not convert the Debenture or exercise the Warrants if the effect of such conversion or exercise would result in its and its affiliates’ holdings of more than 4.9% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, (ii) neither it nor its affiliates will maintain a short position or effect short sales of the Common Stock while the Debentures are outstanding, and (iii) no more than $300,000 principal amount of the Debenture could be converted at the Market Conversion Price during a calendar month.

On August 24, 2007, we issued and sold an aggregate of $600,000 principal amount promissory notes bearing interest at a rate of 12% per annum and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 150,000 shares of our common stock to three investors including Thomas Moore, our Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Moore invested $400,000 and received warrants for the purchase of 100,000 shares of Common Stock. The promissory note and accrued but unpaid interest thereon are convertible at the option of the holder into shares of our common stock upon the closing by the Company of a sale of its equity securities aggregating $3,000,000 or more in gross proceeds to the Company at a conversion rate which shall be the greater of a price at which such equity securities were sold or the price per share of the last reported trade of our common stock on the market on which the common stock is then listed, as quoted by Bloomberg LP. At any time prior to conversion, we have the right to prepay the promissory notes and accrued but unpaid interest thereon. Mr. Moore converted his $400,000 bridge investment into 2,666,667 shares of common stock and 2,000,000 $0.20 Warrants based on the terms of the Private Placement. He was paid $7,101 interest in cash.

On October 17, 2007, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement, we completed a private placement resulting in $7,384,235.10 in gross proceeds, pursuant to which we sold 49,228,334 shares of common stock at a purchase price of $0.15 per share solely to institutional and accredited investors. Each investor received a five-year warrant to purchase an amount of shares of common stock that equals 75% of the number of shares of common stock purchased by such investor in the offering.

Concurrent with the closing of the private placement, the Company sold for $1,996,700 to CAMOFI Master LDC and CAMHZN Master LDC, affiliates of its financial advisor, Centrecourt Asset Management ("Centrecourt"), an aggregate of (i) 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock, (ii) 10,000,000 warrants exercisable at $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, and (iii) 5-year warrants to purchase an additional 3,333,333 shares of Common Stock at a purchase price of $0.001 per share (the "$0.001 Warrants"). The Company and the two purchasers agreed that the purchasers would be bound by and entitled to the benefits of the Securities Purchase Agreement as if they had been signatories thereto. The $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) Warrants and $0.001 Warrants contain the same terms, except for the exercise price. Both warrants provide that they may not be exercised if, following the exercise, the holder will be deemed to be the beneficial owner of more than 9.99% of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock. Pursuant to a consulting agreement dated August 1, 2007 with Centrecourt with respect to the anticipated financing, in which Centrecourt was engaged to act as the Company's financial advisor, Registrant paid Centrecourt $328,000 in cash and issued 2,483,333 warrants exercisable at $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share to Centrecourt, which Centrecourt assigned to the two affiliates.

All of the $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) Warrants and $0.001 Warrants provide for adjustment of their exercise prices upon the occurrence of certain events, such as payment of a stock dividend, a stock split, a reverse split, a reclassification of shares, or any subsequent equity sale, rights offering, pro rata distribution, or any fundamental transaction such as a merger, sale of all of its assets, tender offer or exchange offer, or reclassification of its common stock. If at any time after October 17, 2008 there is no effective registration statement registering, or no current prospectus available for, the resale of the shares underlying the warrants by the holder of such warrants, then the warrants may also be exercised at such time by means of a "cashless exercise."

In connection with the private placement, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the purchasers of the securities pursuant to which we agreed to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission with an effectiveness date within 90 days after the final closing of the offering. The registration statement was declared effective on January 22, 2008.

At the closing of this private placement, we exercised our right under an agreement dated August 23, 2007 with YA Global Investments, L.P. f/k/a Cornell Capital Partners, L.P. ("Yorkville"), to redeem the outstanding $1,700,000 principal amount of our Secured Convertible Debentures due February 1, 2009 owned by Yorkville, and to acquire from Yorkville warrants expiring February 1, 2011 to purchase an aggregate of 4,500,000 shares of our common stock. We paid an aggregate of (i) $2,289,999 to redeem the debentures at the principal amount plus a 20% premium and accrued and unpaid interest, and (ii) $600,000 to repurchase the warrants.

On September 22, 2008, Advaxis, Inc. (the "Company") entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Thomas Moore, pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to Mr. Moore, from time to time, one or more senior promissory notes (each a "Note" and collectively the "Notes") with an aggregate principal amount of up to $800,000.

The Agreement was reviewed and recommended to the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") by a special committee of the Board and was approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board. The Note or Notes, if and when issued, will bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum, compounded quarterly, and will be due and payable on the earlier of the close of the Company's next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to the Company of at least $5,000,000 (the "Subsequent Equity Raise") or February 15, 2009 (the "Maturity Date"). The Note(s) may be prepaid in whole or in part at the option of the Company without penalty or any time prior to the Maturity Date.

In consideration of Mr. Moore's agreement to purchase the Notes, the Company agreed that concurrently with the Subsequent Equity Raise, the Company will issue to Mr. Moore a warrant to purchase the Company's common stock, which will entitle Mr. Moore to purchase a number of shares of the Company's common stock equal to one share per

$1.00 invested by Mr. Moore in the purchase of one or more Notes. Such warrant would contain the same terms and conditions as warrants issued to investors in the Subsequent Equity Raise.

As of October 31, 2008 and pursuant to the Agreement, Mr. Moore has loaned the Company $475,000. Mr. Moore informed the Company that based on the funds generated by the NOL received on December 12, 2008 (see Note 11) and personal considerations that he may not make full funding. On December 15, 2008 the Board approved an amendment of the Agreements repayment terms from February 15, 2009 to June 15, 2009. In consideration for revising the repayment term the Company repaid Mr. Moore $50,000 from the $475,000 outstanding Notes thus reducing the balance to $425,000.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

From November 1, 2009 through February 16, 2010, we issued to certain accredited investors (i) junior unsecured convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal face amount of $673,529, for an aggregate net purchase price of $572,500 and (ii) warrants to purchase1,431,250 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share, subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events. Each of these bridge notes were issued with an original issue discount of 15% (OID) and are convertible into shares of our common stock. The maturity dates of these notes range between April 16, 2009 and July 30, 2010. The indebtedness represented by the bridge notes is expressly subordinate to our currently outstanding senior secured indebtedness (including the June 2009 bridge notes), as well as any future senior indebtedness of any kind. We will not make any payments to the holders of the bridge notes until the earlier of the repayment in full or conversion of the senior indebtedness.

During January 2010 and February, the Company repaid $834,852 of the $1,131,353 in face value of our June 2009 bridge notes. In addition, holders of the remaining $296,501 of our June 2009 bridge notes agreed to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2009 to periods into February and March 2010. The Company has agreed to issue additional consideration, including warrants to those note holders that extended the maturity period of their notes.

On February 15, 2010, we agreed to amend the terms of the Moore Notes such that (i) Mr. Moore may elect, at his option, to receive accumulated interest thereon on March 17, 2010 (which we expect will amount to approximately $130,000), (ii) we will begin to make monthly installment payments of $100,000 on the outstanding principal amount beginning on April 15, 2010; provided, however, that the balance of the principal will be repaid in full on consummation of our next equity financing resulting in gross proceeds to us of at least $6.0 million and (iii) we will retain $200,000 of the repayment amount

On January 11, 2010, the Company issued and sold 145.0 shares of non-convertible, redeemable Series A preferred stock to Optimus Life Sciences Capital Partners LLC (“ Optimus ”) pursuant to the terms of a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement between the Company and Optimus dated September 24, 2009 (the “ Purchase Agreement ”). The aggregate purchase price for the Series A preferred stock was $1.45 million (less $130,000 representing an administrative fee and the balance of a commitment fee due and owing to Optimus under the Purchase Agreement).

In connection with the foregoing transaction, an affiliate of Optimus exercised warrants to purchase 11,563,000 shares of common stock at an adjusted exercise price of $0.17 per share. As permitted by the terms of such warrants, the aggregate exercise price of $1,965,710 received by the Company is payable pursuant to a 4 year full recourse promissory note bearing interest at the rate of 2% per year.

As a result of anti-dilution protection provisions contained in certain of the Company’s outstanding warrants, the Company has (i) reduced the exercise price from $0.20 (prior to anti-dilution adjustments) per share to $0.17 per share with respect to an aggregate of approximately 62.0 million warrant shares to purchase the Company’s Common Stock and (ii) correspondingly adjusted the amount of warrant shares issuable pursuant to certain warrants such that approximately 11.0 million additional warrant shares are issuable at $0.17 per share.

The company received $278,978 from the New Jersey Economic Development Authority. Under the State of New Jersey Program for small business we received this cash amount on January 15, 2010 from the sale of our State Net Operating Losses (“NOL”) and research tax credits through October 31, 2008.