

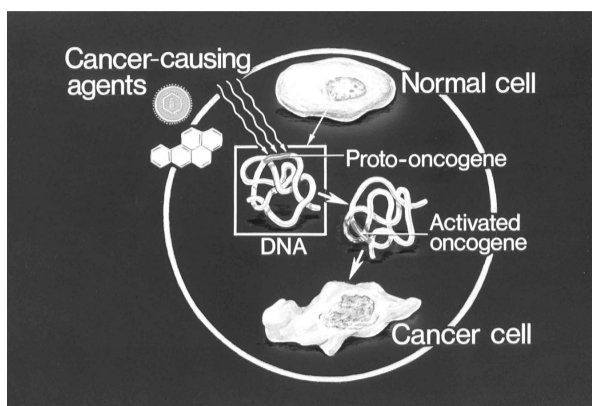
Health Matters

Therapeutic strategy to induce cancer cell death

Cancer is a disease driven by gene mutations. These mutated genes in cancer fall into two major categories: tumor suppressors and oncogenes. Mutations in tumor suppressor genes can allow tumors to grow unchecked - a case of no brakes - while mutations in oncogenes can activate cell proliferation, pushing the gas pedal all the way to the floor.

Researchers studying mutations in tumor suppressor genes have dedicated significant focus to p53, the most frequently mutated tumor suppressor gene in human cancers. Over the past two decades, much effort has been devoted to designing biologically targeted therapies that specifically activate p53.

However, while research has shown that these therapies are effective at inducing p53 activity, they generally can't kill cancer cells. As observed for other biologically targeted therapies, activation of p53 has been shown to



stop tumor growth for a period of time, but the cells eventually mutate and become resistant to treatment.

New research by University of Colorado Cancer Center scientists illuminates the mechanisms at work that prevent p53 activation from triggering effective cancer cell death. They show that inhibiting two distinct repressors of p53 can elicit cancer cell death through activation of a complementary gene network known as the Integrated Stress Response.

"When you block both the major p53 repressor, known as MDM2, and its minor

repressor, known as PPM1D, p53 works much better in terms of inducing cancer cell death, and this enhanced killing activity requires the Integrated Stress Response" explains Joaquin Espinosa, PhD, a professor of pharmacology in the CU School of Medicine, director of the Linda Crnic Institute for Down syndrome, and senior author of the study. "This is an important step in making p53-based biologically targeted therapies more effective."

This development is an important milestone in almost two decades of research conducted by Zdenek Andrysiak,

PhD, an assistant research professor of pharmacology in the CU School of Medicine, and other members of the Espinosa lab. Their and other research has worked to understand the role of MDM2 and PPM1D, two proteins that repress p53 inside tumor cells, and the mechanisms by which inhibiting them leads to cancer cell death.

"It was already established that MDM2 is a major repressor and PPM1D is a minor one," Espinosa explains. "For a long time, the hope was that inhibiting just the major repressor would suffice. Much effort was invested in developing small molecules that block MDM2, millions of dollars were spent, but these drugs performed poorly in clinical trials."

Andrysiak and Espinosa are continuing their research to understand more about mechanisms of the synergistic response that happens when MDM2 and PPM1D are inhibited and p53 is activated. "Our data indicates that cancer cells are particularly vulnerable to this dual activation of p53 and the Integrated Stress Response, which may offer a therapeutic window in the clinic, sparing normal cells from the killing effects of p53," Andrysiak says.



Children use same brain network as adults for tough problems

Children as young as four years old show evidence of a network in the brain found in adults that tackles difficult cognitive problems, a new study found.

The multiple demand network helps people focus their attention, juggle several things in memory at the same time, and solve difficult problems like those involving math.

And while this network is not fully developed in kids, the study showed it operated similarly as it does in adults, said Zeynep Saygin, senior author of the study and assistant professor of psychology at The Ohio State University.

The study involved adults and 4- to 12-year-old children whose brains were scanned in an fMRI while they tried to complete a difficult task.

"We found that the multiple demand network was a distinct network even in young children, and was separate from the language network, just as it is in adults," Saygin said.

"That was something that wasn't known for sure. One alternative would have been that it takes time for these separate networks in the brain to differentiate themselves in

children, but that's not what we found."

The study was led by Elana Schettini, a graduate student in psychology at Ohio State. Ohio State graduate student Kelly Hiersche was also a co-author.

The results may help identify disruptions in the neurodevelopment of cognitive control among clinical samples, such as children struggling with ADHD, conduct disorder, or brain injuries, which could eventually inform treatment development.

"By identifying typical variability in the relationship between neural activation and performance on task, we can gain a better understanding of what is considered normal vs. abnormal" Schettini said.

The study involved 44 adults 18 to 38 years old and 37 children aged 4 to 12.

While being scanned in the fMRI, study participants were given a relatively difficult task: They were shown a series of grids containing nine to 12 squares, some of which were blue. They were then shown two grids, and they had to choose which one matched the sequence of blue squares they had seen in earlier grids. Children

were given easier trials than adults.

The same participants also completed a language task where they listened to meaningful sentences and control conditions. In adults, the language brain network is spatially adjacent to, but separate from, the multiple demand network. But children's language skills are also still developing and so it was unclear whether the multiple demand network also supports this skill as it develops.

Results showed that the same area of the brain - the multiple demand network, located in the frontal and parietal cortices - was activated in both children and adults when they completed the challenging task, and not at all activated for the language task.

"We know that children aren't always good at knowing what to focus on, they are distracted easily, and they don't always do well when presented with difficult problems. So it wasn't a given that they would be using the same multiple demand network that adults use. But even in 4-year-olds this network is pretty robust and is very distinct from the language network," Saygin said.

New theory sheds light on life's origin

The first signs of life emerged on earth in the form of microbes about four billion years ago. While scientists are still determining exactly when and how these microbes appeared, it's clear that the emergence of life is intricately intertwined with the chemical and physical characteristics of early earth.

"It is reasonable to suspect that life could have started differently - or not at all - if the early chemical characteristics of our planet were different," says Dustin Trail, an associate professor of earth and environmental sciences at the University of Rochester.

But what was earth like billions of years ago, and what characteristics may have helped life to form? In a paper published recently, Trail and Thomas McCollom, a research associate at the University of Colorado Boulder, reveal key information in the quest to find out. The research has important implications not only for discovering the origins of life but also in the search for life on other planets.

"We are now at an exciting time in which



humankind is searching for life on other planets and moons, as well as in other planetary systems," Trail says. "But we still do not know how - or even when, really - life started on our own planet. Research like ours helps identify specific conditions and chemical pathways that could have supported the emergence of life, work which is certain to factor prominently into the search for life outside of our planet."

Research into life and its origins typically involves a variety of disciplines including genomics, the study of genes and their functions; proteomics, the study of proteins;

and an emerging field called metallomics, which explores the important role of metals in performing cellular functions. As life evolved, the need for certain metals changed, but Trail and McCollom wanted to determine what metals may have been available when microbes first appeared billions of years ago.

"When hypotheses are proposed for different origin-of-life scenarios, scientists have generally assumed all metals were available because there weren't studies that provided geologically robust constraints on metal concentrations of fluids for the earliest times of Earth's history," Trail says.

To address this shortcoming, Trail and McCollom studied the composition and characteristics of fluids in the lithosphere -- the outer layer of Earth that includes the crust and upper mantle - billions of years ago. These lithospheric fluids are key pathways to transport dissolved parts of rocks and minerals between Earth's interior and hydrothermal pools in its exterior where microbial life could have formed.

INDO ASIA FINANCE LIMITED

CIN: L65191TN1990PLC019060
 Regd. Off: No.15, New Gird Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600017 Tel: 044- 2834 2111
 Email: info@indoasiafinance.com; Website: www.indoasiafinance.com

Extract of Audited Standalone Financial Results for the quarter ended 31st December 2022

Particulars	[Rs. in Lakhs]		
	Quarter ended	Year ended	Quarter ended
	(Unaudited) 31.12.2022	(Audited) 31.03.2022	(Unaudited) 31.12.2021
Income from operation and other income	19.61	362.00	1.02
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Exceptional Items)	6.49	130.00	(12.13)
Exceptional Items	---	(1022.49)	---
Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax)	6.49	(892.49)	(12.13)
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax)	6.49	(892.49)	(12.13)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	---	---	---
Equity Share Capital	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Balance Sheet of the previous year	(1077.48)	(1095.5)	18.43
Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each)			
1. Basic	0.04	(5.95)	(0.08)
2. Diluted	0.04	(5.95)	(0.08)

Note: The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly/Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly/Annual Financial Results is available on the website of the Stock Exchange websites (www.bseindia.com) and on company (www.indoasiafinance.com). The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 13th February, 2023.

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors
 Indo Asia Finance Limited
 Sd/-
 Padam J Challani
 Managing Director
 Date: 13th February, 2023.
 Place: Chennai

OPG POWER GENERATION PRIVATE LIMITED

Registered Office : OPG Nagar, Periyar Obulapuram Village Nagaraja Kandigai,
 Madharapakkam Road, Gummidipoondi Thiruvallur TN 601201
 CIN : U40109TN2005PTC055442
 Phone : 044- 42911234/42992222 | www.opgpw.com
 ajitpratap.singh@opgpw.com | company.secretary@opgpw.com

Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter ended December 31, 2022

[Regulation 52 (8) read with Regulation 52 (4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

Sno.	Particulars	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	Year ended
		31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.03.2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1	Total Income from Operations	13,320.86	19,186.99	1,01,169.37
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	130.25	266.09	1,738.74
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	130.25	266.09	1,738.74
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	24.60	219.60	1,434.95
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	23.63	221.89	1,431.08
6	Paid up Equity Share Capital	2,552.60	2,552.60	2,552.60
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)			75,616.13
8	Securities Premium Account			36,817.02
9	Networth			1,14,985.75
10	Outstanding Debt	26,895.37	45,918.16	43,552.61
11	Debt Equity Ratio	0.23	0.40	0.38
12	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. /- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations) -			
	1. Basic:	0.10	0.86	5.62
	2. Diluted:	0.10	0.86	5.62
13	Capital Redemption reserve			
14	Debt Redemption reserve	8,248.40	8,248.40	8,248.40
15	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.82	1.22	1.76
16	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	3.42	3.67	3.32

Note :
 a) The above financial results have been reviewed by the audit committee and approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on 13.02.2023.
 b) The above is an extract of the detailed format of the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 filed with BSE Ltd., under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Unaudited Financial Results is available on the company's website at www.opgpw.com/investors and website of BSE Ltd., at www.bseindia.com

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Sd/-
 Ajit Pratap Singh
 Executive Director
 DIN : 02655932
 Place: Chennai
 Date: February 13, 2023



OPERATIONAL ENERGY GROUP INDIA LIMITED

Registered office : A, 5th Floor, Gokul Arcade - East Wing, No. 2 & 2A, Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020
 Tel: 044-43949300, Website : www.oeglobal.com, Email Id: natarajan@oegindia.com
 CIN: L40100TN1994PLC028309

STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs) (except per share data)

Sl. No	Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated						
		Three Months Ended		Year Ended	Three Months Ended		Year Ended				
		31.12.2022 (Unaudited)	31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.12.2022 (Unaudited)	31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	31.03.2022 (Audited)				
1	Total Income from Operations	6216.38	5974.75	18446.03	19367.28	25349.09	6606.94	6982.95	19250.33	22142.64	29031.88
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	313.62	329.90	1043.55	1008.13	1385.23	230.67	412.29	1006.88	1147.37	1534.56
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	313.62	329.90	1043.55	1008.13	1385.23	230.67	412.29	1006.88	1147.37	1534.56
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	226.22	247.16	776.15	754.67	1043.12	107.16	329.55	687.77	893.91	1162.57
4	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	226.22	247.16	776.15	754.67	1100.58	107.16	329.55	673.90	901.28	1226.71
5	Paid up Equity Share capital	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18	1304.18
6	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	4326.29	3204.23	4326.29	3204.23	3550.14	6017.06	4853.61	6017.06	4853.61	5225.50
7	Earnings Per Share (of Rs.10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)										
	1. Basic:	1.73	1.90	5.95	5.79	8.44	0.82	2.53	5.17	6.91	9.41
	2. Diluted:	1.73	1.90	5.95	5.79	8.44	0.82	2.53	5.17	6.91	9.41

Note :
 a) The above financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meetings held on 13th February 2023. The Statutory Auditors of the Company have issued the Limited Audit Review Report on these financial results for the quarter and nine months ended 31.12.2022 with unqualified opinion.
 b) The Company is primarily engaged in Operation and Maintenance of Power Plants.
 c) These financial results have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and in terms of the Listing Regulations as modified by circular no CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated 5th July 2016
 d) Previous Period's figures have been reclassified/regrouped/restated, wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 S Ramesh
 Executive Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN 00052842
 Place: Chennai
 Date: 13th February 2023

