

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1
to
FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

BIOTIME, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in charter)

California

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

94-3127919

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1301 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 100
Alameda, California 94502
(510) 521-3390

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of
Registrant's principal executive offices)

BioTime, Inc.
ROBERT W. PEABODY
Sr. Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
1301 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 100
Alameda, California 94502
(510) 521-3390

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area
code, of agent for service)

Copies of all communications, including all communications sent to the agent for service, should be sent to:

RICHARD S. SOROKO, ESQ.
Thompson, Welch, Soroko & Gilbert LLP
3950 Civic Center Drive, Suite 300
San Rafael, California 94903
Tel. (415) 448-5000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 of the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its Effective Date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated July 5, 2013

PROSPECTUS

BIOTIME, INC.
2,882,260 Common Shares
649,998 Warrants
649,998 Common Shares Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants

This prospectus relates to 1,423,553 BioTime common shares held by the selling security holders named in this prospectus, and 649,998 warrants (the “Investor Warrants”) to purchase BioTime common shares, and an additional 649,998 BioTime common shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants, held by one of those selling security holders. We will receive the exercise price of the Investor Warrants when the Investor Warrants are exercised. However, all of the net proceeds from the sale of the common shares or Investor Warrants by the selling security holders will belong to the selling security holders and not to us.

This prospectus also relates to 172,533 BioTime common shares held by our subsidiary LifeMap Sciences, Inc. and 1,286,174 BioTime common shares held by our subsidiary OncoCyte Corporation (“OncoCyte”). All of the net proceeds from the sale of the BioTime common shares held by LifeMap Sciences will belong to LifeMap Sciences, and all of the net proceeds from the sale of the BioTime common shares held by OncoCyte will belong to OncoCyte. See “USE OF PROCEEDS” on page 29. LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte will each be an “underwriter” as defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), with respect to the BioTime common shares being offered for its account.

The common shares are quoted on the NYSE MKT under the symbol BTX. The closing price of the common shares on the NYSE MKT on July 2, 2013 was \$4.09. There is no public market for the Investor Warrants offered by this prospectus.

These securities involve a high degree of risk and should be purchased only by persons who can afford the loss of their entire investment. See “RISK FACTORS” on page 14.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is July ____, 2013

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

Some of the statements in this prospectus contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events or our financial performance, and involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those identified below, which may cause our or our industry’s actual or future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements or from historical results. We intend the forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations and statements preceded by, followed by, or that include the words “may,” “will,” “could,” “would,” “should,” “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “seeks,” “predict,” “potential” or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which we cannot predict with accuracy and some of which we might not even anticipate. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions at the time made, we can give no assurance that the expectations will be achieved. Future events and actual results, financial and otherwise, may differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We have no duty to update or revise any forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus or to conform them to actual results, new information, future events or otherwise.

BioTime, Inc.

References to “we,” “us”, and “our” mean BioTime, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context otherwise indicates. In this regard, references to “we,” “us”, and “our” in the context of rights or obligations under any contract or agreement mean BioTime, Inc. only and not its subsidiaries.

Overview

We are a biotechnology company focused on the emerging field of regenerative medicine. Our core technologies center on stem cells capable of becoming all of the cell types in the human body, a property called *pluripotency*. Products made from these “pluripotent” stem cells are being developed by us and our subsidiaries for use in different medical specialties, including: neuroscience, oncology, orthopedics, and blood and vascular diseases. Our commercial strategy is heavily focused on near-term commercial opportunities including our current line of research products such as *PureStem*[™] cell lines (which we previously called *ACTCellerate*[™] cell lines) and associated *ESpan*[™] culture media, *HyStem*[®] hydrogels, human embryonic stem cell lines, and royalties from *Hextend*[®]. Potential near term therapeutic and diagnostic product opportunities include *Renevia*[™] (formerly known as *HyStem*[®]-Rx) as a cell delivery device expected to enter clinical trials in Europe in 2013, and *PanC-Dx*[™] which we are developing as a novel blood-based cancer screen. Our long-term strategic focus is to provide regenerative therapies for age-related degenerative diseases.

“Regenerative medicine” refers to an emerging field of therapeutic product development that may allow all human cell and tissue types to be manufactured on an industrial scale. This new technology is made possible by the isolation of human embryonic stem (“hES”) cells, and by the development of “induced pluripotent stem (“iPS”) cells” which are created from regular cells of the human body using technology that allows adult cells to be “reprogrammed” into cells with pluripotency like young hES-like cells. These pluripotent hES and iPS cells have the unique property of being able to branch out into each and every kind of cell in the human body, including the cell types that make up the brain, the blood, the heart, the lungs, the liver, and other tissues. Unlike adult-derived stem cells that have limited potential to become different cell types, pluripotent stem cells may have vast potential to supply an array of new regenerative therapeutic products, especially those targeting the large and growing markets associated with age-related degenerative disease. Unlike pharmaceuticals that require a molecular target, therapeutic strategies in regenerative medicine are generally aimed at regenerating affected cells and tissues, and therefore may have broader applicability. Regenerative medicine represents a revolution in the field of biotechnology with the promise of providing therapies for diseases previously considered incurable.

Our commercial efforts in regenerative medicine include the development and sale of products designed for research applications in the near term as well as products designed for diagnostic and therapeutic applications in the medium and long term. We offer advanced human stem cell products and technology that can be used by researchers at universities and at companies in the bioscience and biopharmaceutical industries. We have developed research and clinical grade hES cell lines that we market for both basic research and therapeutic product development. Our subsidiary, ES Cell International Pte Ltd (“ESI”), has developed six hES cell lines that are among the best characterized and documented cell lines available today. Developed using current Good Manufacturing Practices (“cGMP”) that facilitate transition into clinical use, these hES cell lines are extensively characterized and five of the six cell lines currently have documented and publicly-available genomic sequences. The ESI hES cell lines are now included in the Stem Cell Registry of the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”), making them eligible for use in federally funded research, and all are available for purchase through <http://bioreagents.lifemapsc.com>. We also market human embryonic progenitor cell (“hEPCs”), which are called *PureStem*[™] cell lines and were developed using *ACTCellerate*[™] technology. These hEPCs are purified lineages of cells that are intermediate in the developmental process between embryonic stem cells and fully differentiated cells. We expect that hEPCs will simplify the scalable manufacture of highly purified and identified cell types and will possess the ability to become a wide array of cell types with potential applications in research, drug discovery, and human regenerative stem cell therapies. The *PureStem*[™] cell lines are also available for purchase through <http://bioreagents.lifemapsc.com>.

Research products can be marketed without regulatory or other governmental approval, and thus offer relatively near-term business opportunities, especially when compared to therapeutic products. The medical devices and diagnostics that we and our subsidiaries are developing will require regulatory approval for marketing, but the clinical trial and approval process for medical devices is often faster and less expensive than the process for the approval of new drugs and biological therapeutics. Our current and near-term product opportunities, combined with expected long-term revenues from the potentially very large revenue that could be derived from cell-based therapeutic products under development at our subsidiaries, provide us with a balanced commercial strategy. The value of this balance is apparent in the commercial field of regenerative medicine as competitors whose sole focus is on long-term therapeutic products have found it challenging to raise the requisite capital to fund clinical development.

Our *HyStem*[®] hydrogel product line is one of the components in our near-term revenue strategy. *HyStem*[®] is a patented biomaterial that mimics the human extracellular matrix, which is the network of molecules surrounding cells in organs and tissues that is essential to cellular function. Many tissue engineering and regenerative cell-based therapies will require the delivery of therapeutic cells in a matrix or scaffold to sustain cell survival after transplantation and to maintain proper cellular function. *HyStem*[®] is a unique hydrogel that has been shown to support cellular attachment and proliferation *in vivo*.

Renovia[™] (formerly known as *HyStem*[®]-Rx) is a clinical grade formulation of *HyStem*-C[®], a biocompatible, implantable hyaluronan and collagen-based matrix for cell delivery in human clinical applications. As an injectable product, *Renovia*[™] may address an immediate need in cosmetic and reconstructive surgeries and other procedures by improving the process of transplanting adipose derived cells, mesenchymal stem cells, or other adult stem cells. We will need to obtain approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) and comparable regulatory agencies in foreign countries in order to market *Renovia*[™] as a medical device. We expect to initiate clinical trials in the European Union during 2013 for CE marking.

Other *HyStem*[®] products are currently being used by researchers at a number of leading medical schools in pre-clinical studies of stem cell therapies to facilitate wound healing, for the treatment of ischemic stroke, brain cancer, and vocal fold scarring, and for myocardial infarct repair. Our *HyStem*[®] hydrogels may have other applications when combined with the diverse and scalable cell types our scientists have isolated from hES cells.

Our subsidiary, OncoCyte Corporation, is developing *PanC-Dx*[™], a novel non-invasive blood-based cancer screening test designed to detect the presence of various human cancers, including cancers of the breast, lung, bladder, uterus, stomach, and colon, during routine check-ups. We intend to initially seek regulatory approval to market *PanC-Dx*[™] in Europe as a screen for bladder cancer before seeking regulatory approvals required to market the product in the U.S. and other countries.

Our subsidiary, LifeMap Sciences, markets *GeneCards*[®], the leading human gene database, as part of an integrated database suite that includes *LifeMap Discover*[™], the database of embryonic development, stem cell research and regenerative medicine; and *MalaCards*, the human disease database. LifeMap Sciences also markets *PanDaTox*, a database that can be used to identify genes and intergenic regions that are unclonable in *E. coli*, to aid in the discovery of new antibiotics and biotechnologically beneficial functional genes. LifeMap Sciences will utilize its databases as part of its online marketing strategy for our research products to reach life sciences researchers at biotech and pharmaceutical companies and at academic institutions and research hospitals worldwide.

LifeMap Sciences is also the internet sales and marketing arm of our research products for sale through the website <http://bioreagents.lifemapsc.com>. We now offer 12 *PureStem*[™] hEPC lines and five hES cell lines developed under cGMP by our subsidiary ESI for sale, and hES cell lines carrying inherited genetic diseases. The hES cell lines developed by ESI are included in the NIH Stem Cell Registry, making them eligible for use in federally funded research, and five of the six cell lines currently have documented and publicly-available genomic sequences. We anticipate adding additional cell lines and related *Espan*[™] growth media and differentiation kits over time.

During January 2013, we entered into an Asset Contribution Agreement with our subsidiary Asterias Biotherapeutics, Inc. (“Asterias”) and Geron Corporation (“Geron”) pursuant to which Asterias will acquire a significant portfolio of patents and patent applications, cell lines, hES technology and know-how, and other assets related to potential therapeutic products in various stages of development. Two of the products under development that Asterias will acquire from Geron have already been used in early stage clinical trials involving a small number of patients. The completion of the transaction is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

The products that Geron had under development from various cell types that Asterias will acquire from Geron are summarized in the following table:

Product Description	Target Market	Estimated Number of Potential Patients	Status
OPC1 – Glial Cells	Spinal Cord Injury	25,000 patients	SCI Phase 1 Trial initiated in U.S. 5 Patients treated – no adverse events to-date Proof of principle achieved in animals models of spinal cord injury, MS spine and Canavan’s Disease
CM-1 Cardiomyocytes	Multiple Sclerosis, Canavan’s Disease, and Stroke Heart Failure, Myocardial Infarction		Cells derived and fully characterized. Proof of concept in three animal models of disease. Scalable manufacturing established. First in man clinical trial designed.
IC-1 – Islet Cells	Type 1 and some Type 2 Diabetes	12.5 million patients	Cells derived and partly characterized. Proof of concept in rodent diabetes model. Scalable manufacturing methods under development.
CHND-1 – Chondrocytes	Osteoarthritis	30 million patients	Cells derived and partly characterized. Early proof of concept in two animal models of disease.
VAC-2 – Dendritic Cells	Cancer Infectious and Autoimmune Diseases	Large patient population	Cells derived and fully characterized. Scalable manufacturing methods under development. Proof of concept established in multiple human in vitro systems.
VAC-1 Autologous Monocyte – Derived Dendritic Cells	Cancer	Prostate: 240,000 cases/year U.S. AML: >12,000 cases/year U.S.	Phase I study in metastatic prostate cancer completed. (J. of Immunology 2005, 174: 3798-3807) Phase I/II study in AML completed. Manuscript in preparation.

Asterias has not yet determined which products it will seek to develop or the order of priority in which it will commence its product development efforts after the closing of the asset acquisition transaction under the Asset Contribution Agreement. The choice and prioritization of products for development from the acquired assets, and the cost and developmental time required to develop any of them, are not presently determinable due to many factors including the following:

- the functional state of the transferred cells, cell lines and other biological reagents cannot be determined until they are transferred to Asterias upon completion of the Asset Contribution and are then tested in an appropriate laboratory setting by qualified scientific personnel using validated equipment, which may not be completed for three to six months after the Asset Contribution;
- Asterias will need to complete an analysis of third party competitive and alternative technology that, for example, may provide superior methods of manufacturing the cell types listed above. Alternative technology, if it exists, may or may not be available for in-licensing, and could potentially affect the choice of products to develop;
- Asterias and BioTime will need to complete an analysis of products and technologies being developed by BioTime and our subsidiaries to determine whether any of those products or technologies may enhance or be substituted for any of the acquired Geron cell lines or technologies;
- the inherent uncertainty of laboratory research and any clinical trials that Asterias may conduct;
- the amount of capital that Asterias will have for its development programs, including potential sources of additional capital through research grants or collaborations with third parties;
- the availability and recruitment of qualified personnel to carry out the analyses and evaluations described above; and
- the views of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and comparable foreign regulatory agencies on the pre-clinical product characterization studies required to file an Investigational New Drug Application (IND) in order to initiate human clinical testing of potential therapeutic products.

Asterias may also use the acquired assets, along with technology that it may develop itself or that it may acquire from third parties to pursue the development of other products. Asterias's product development efforts may be conducted by Asterias alone or in collaboration with others if suitable co-development arrangements can be made.

Plasma Volume Expander Products

We have developed and licensed manufacturing and marketing rights to *Hextend*[®], a physiologically balanced blood plasma volume expander used for the treatment of hypovolemia in surgery, emergency trauma treatment, and other applications. Hypovolemia is a condition caused by low blood volume, often from blood loss during surgery or from injury. *Hextend*[®] maintains circulatory system fluid volume and blood pressure and helps sustain vital organs during surgery or when a patient has sustained substantial blood loss due to an injury. *Hextend*[®] is the only blood plasma volume expander that contains lactate, multiple electrolytes, glucose, and a medically approved form of starch called hetastarch. *Hextend*[®] is sterile, so its use avoids the risk of infection. Health insurance reimbursements and HMO coverage now include the cost of *Hextend*[®] used in surgical procedures.

Hextend[®] is manufactured and distributed in the United States by Hospira, Inc., and in South Korea by CJ CheilJedang Corp. ("CJ"), under license from us.

Business Strategy

One of our goals is to develop cell-based regenerative therapies for age-related degenerative disease. The degenerative diseases of aging meet several criteria that make them an attractive business opportunity. First, the elderly comprise a large and growing segment of the U.S. and world population. Second, chronic degenerative diseases account for nearly 75% of health care costs. Third, because many age-related diseases appear to be caused by the inherent limited capacity of aged human cells to regenerate damaged tissues in the body, our cell replacement technologies may eliminate the high costs associated with years of palliative care addressing these large markets.

Our effort in regenerative medicine also includes research on more than 200 purified, scalable, and novel human embryonic progenitor cell types produced from hES and iPS cells. This research has included extensive gene expression studies of the unique properties of the cells, as well as conditions that cause the cells to differentiate into many of the cell types in the body. We have filed patent applications on the compositions of these cells, the media in which they can be expanded, and a variety of uses of the cells, including drug discovery and cell replacement therapies. This novel manufacturing technology may provide us with a competitive advantage in producing highly purified, identified, and scalable cell types for potential use in therapy.

We have organized several subsidiaries to undertake our cell replacement therapeutic programs, diagnostic product programs, and our research product programs. We will partly or wholly fund these subsidiaries, recruit their management teams, assist them in acquiring technology, and provide general guidance for building the subsidiary companies. We may license patents and technology to the subsidiaries that we do not wholly own under agreements that will entitle us to receive royalty payments from the commercialization of products or technology developed by the subsidiaries.

The following table shows our subsidiaries, their respective principal fields of business, our percentage ownership as of June 27, 2013, and the country where their principal business is located:

Subsidiary	Field of Business	BioTime Ownership	Country
ES Cell International Pte. Ltd.	Stem cell products for research, including clinical grade cell lines produced under cGMP	100%	Singapore
OncoCyte Corporation	Diagnosis and treatment of cancer	75.3%	USA
OrthoCyte Corporation	Orthopedic diseases, including osteoarthritis	100%	USA
Cell Cure Neurosciences, Ltd.	Age-related macular degeneration Multiple sclerosis Parkinson's disease	62.6%	Israel
ReCyte Therapeutics, Inc. (formerly Embryome Sciences, Inc.)	Vascular disorders, including cardiovascular-related diseases, vascular injuries, and acquired lymphedema Endothelial progenitor cells for research and drug testing; iPS cell banking	95.15%	USA
BioTime Asia, Limited	Ophthalmologic, skin, musculo-skeletal system, and hematologic diseases for Asian markets. Stem cell products for research	81%	Hong Kong
LifeMap Sciences, Inc.	Genetic, disease, and stem cell databases; sale of stem cell products for research	73.2%	USA
LifeMap Sciences, Ltd.	Stem cell database	(1)	Israel
Asterias Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Research, development and commercialization of human therapeutic products from stem cells	96.7%(2)	USA

(1) LifeMap Sciences, Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LifeMap Sciences, Inc.

(2) We expect our percentage ownership will be reduced to approximately 71.6% after Asterias issues common stock and warrants to us and issues common stock to Geron pursuant to the Asset Contribution Agreement, and sells common stock and warrants to an investor for cash in a related transaction, but prior to any future exercise of the warrants issued to us and to the investor.

The joint ownership of subsidiaries with other investors will allow us to fund the expensive development costs of therapeutics in a manner that spreads the costs and risk and reduces our need to obtain more equity financing of our own that could be dilutive to our shareholders. In some cases, the co-investors in our subsidiaries may include other participants in the pharmaceutical or biotechnology industry and their affiliates. An example of this would be our investment in Cell Cure Neurosciences, which was made in concert with investments from Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. and HBL-Hadasit Bio-Holdings, Ltd.

Another tenet of our business strategy is the development and sale of advanced human stem cell products and technologies that can be used by researchers at universities and other institutions, at companies in the bioscience and biopharmaceutical industries, and at other companies that provide research products to companies in those industries. By providing products and technologies that will be used by researchers and drug developers at larger institutions and corporations, we believe that we will be able to commercialize products more quickly and inexpensively, and realize greater revenues than would be possible with the development of therapeutic products alone.

We have made the filing and prosecution of patent applications an integral part of our business strategy in order to protect our investment in our products and that we and our subsidiaries have developed or licensed from others.

Asterias and the Asset Contribution

During September 2012, we formed Asterias to acquire assets in the stem cell field for use in developing and commercializing products for regenerative medicine. During January 2013, Asterias entered into the Asset Contribution Agreement to acquire assets that Geron had used in its stem cell research and development programs. We believe that the Asset Contribution transaction will be a good strategic fit and presents a unique opportunity to enhance and expand the intellectual property estate of the BioTime family of companies and to position us for future growth in the regenerative medicine field. In evaluating the opportunity for Asterias to acquire Geron's stem cell assets, we considered a number of potentially positive factors, including the following, which are not intended to be exhaustive and are not in any relative order of importance:

- the acquisition a significant intellectual property estate consisting of Geron's human hES patent portfolio of over 400 patents and patent applications that will be transferred or sublicensed to Asterias;
- the complementary nature of our and Geron's assets in the hES cell field, giving Asterias multiple potential opportunities to advance products derived from hES cells;
- the potential to leverage the combined technology expertise of BioTime and Asterias to provide enhanced research and development activities;

- the potential expansion of a clinical product pipeline through Asterias’s acquisition of OPC-1 cells previously in a Phase I clinical trial of hES cell-derived oligodendrocytes in patients with acute spinal cord injury, and a Phase II trial treating cancer with a dendritic cell therapeutic vaccine targeting telomerase; and
- synergies associated with our and Geron’s stem cell assets, merging foundational technologies and allowing Asterias to build upon the pluripotent stem cell technology platform.

By acquiring Geron’s stem cell assets, Asterias will have the use of cell lines and other biological materials, patents, and technology developed by Geron over 12 years of work focused in the following complementary lines of research:

- the establishment of cell banks of undifferentiated hES cells produced under current good manufacturing procedures “cGMP” and suitable for human therapeutic use;
- the development of scalable differentiation methods which convert, at low cost, undifferentiated hES cells into functional cells suitable for human therapeutic cells that can be stored and distributed in the frozen state for “off-the-shelf” use;
- the development of regulatory paradigms to satisfy both U.S. and European regulatory authority requirements to begin human clinical testing of products made from hES cells; and
- the continuous filing and prosecution of patents covering inventions to protect commercialization rights, as well as consummating in-licenses to enable freedom to operate in a variety of fields.

Under the Asset Contribution Agreement, Asterias will receive the following assets from Geron and us in exchange for Asterias securities and the assumption of certain liabilities:

From Geron:

- certain patents and patent applications and all related active prosecution cases, trade secrets, know-how and certain other intellectual property rights, and all of Geron’s goodwill with respect to the technology of Geron directly related to the research, development and commercialization of certain products and know-how related to hES cells;
- certain biological materials and reagents (including master and working cell banks, original and seed banks, and research, pilot and GMP grade lots and finished product);
- certain laboratory equipment;
- certain contracts;
- certain books, records, lab notebooks, clinical trial documentation, files and data;

- certain regulatory filings for clinical trials for GRNOPC-1 for spinal cord injury, including the investigational new drug applications filed with the United States FDA for Geron's Phase I safety study of oligodendrocyte progenitor (GRNOPC-1) cells in patients with neurologically complete, subacute spinal cord injury (Protocol No. CP35A007), and long term follow up of subjects who received GRNOPC1 (Protocol No. CP35A008), and the clinical trials for VAC1 for acute myelogenous leukemia, including a Phase I/II study of active immunotherapy with GRNVAC1, autologous mature dendritic cells transfected with mRNA encoding human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT), in patients with acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) in complete remission (Protocol No. CP06-151) (the "Clinical Trials"); and
- certain abandoned or inactive patents and abandoned or inactive patent applications.

We refer to the assets to be contributed to Asterias by Geron as the "Contributed Geron Assets." In addition, Asterias will receive from Geron an exclusive sublicense of certain patents owned by the University of Colorado; University License Equity Holdings, Inc. relating to telomerase (the "Telomerase Sublicense"). The Telomerase Sublicense will entitle Asterias to use the sublicensed patents in the development of certain immunological treatments for cancer. Under the Telomerase Sublicense, Asterias will pay Geron an up-front license fee, a small annual license maintenance fee, and a small royalty on sales of any products that Asterias may develop and commercialize using the sublicensed patents.

From Us:

- 8,902,077 BioTime common shares, which we refer to as the Contribution Shares, which for purposes of the Asset Contribution Agreement were valued at \$30,000,000, or \$3.37 per share, based upon the aggregate volume weighted-average per share closing price of our common shares as listed on the NYSE MKT for the twenty (20) consecutive trading days immediately preceding January 4, 2013 (the "Average Price");
- warrants to purchase 8,000,000 additional BioTime common shares, exercisable for a period of five years at a price of \$5.00 per share, subject to adjustment for certain transactions, which we refer to as the "Contribution Warrants";
- \$5,000,000 in cash, which we refer to as the "BioTime Cash Contribution";
- 10% of the shares of common stock of our subsidiary OrthoCyte Corporation issued and outstanding as of January 4, 2013;
- 6% of the ordinary shares of our subsidiary Cell Cure Neurosciences, Ltd. issued and outstanding as of January 4, 2013; and
- a quantity of five hES cell lines produced by our subsidiary ESI under "good manufacturing practices" sufficient to generate master cell banks, and non-exclusive, world-wide, royalty-free licenses to use those cell lines and certain patents pertaining to stem cell differentiation technology for any and all purposes.

Cash Contribution to Asterias by Private Investor

In connection with the Asset Contribution, Asterias has also entered into a Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement with Romulus Films, Ltd. ("Romulus") pursuant to which Romulus has agreed to contribute \$5,000,000 in cash to Asterias for 2,136,000 shares of Asterias Series B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share ("Asterias Series B Shares") and warrants to purchase 350,000 additional Series B Shares. That investment will be made in conjunction with the closing of the Asset Contribution.

If for any reason Romulus fails to make all or any portion of that \$5,000,000 contribution, we will contribute to Asterias additional cash, BioTime common shares, or a combination of cash and BioTime common shares in an amount equal in value to the cash not contributed by Romulus. Any BioTime common shares so contributed will be valued at the Average Price of \$3.37 per share, and we will receive the Asterias Series B Shares and Asterias warrants that Romulus would otherwise have received had it made the cash contribution to Asterias.

Assumed Liabilities

At the closing of the Asset Contribution, Asterias will assume all obligations and liabilities of Geron and its affiliates relating to:

- the Contributed Geron Assets and attributable to periods, events or circumstances after the Asset Contribution;
- obligations of Geron and its affiliates to be performed following the Asset Contribution, under contracts included in the Contributed Geron Assets;
- an appeal filed in the United States District Court in Civil Action No. C12-04813 (the “ViaCyte Appeal”) seeking the reversal of two adverse determinations by the United States Patent and Trademark Office’s Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences with respect to two patent applications in U.S. Patent Interference 105,734, involving US patent 7,510,876 (ViaCyte) and US patent application 11/960,477 (Geron), and U.S. Patent Interference 105,827 involving US patent 7,510,876 (ViaCyte) and US patent application 12/543,875 (Geron). Asterias will also assume the patent interferences upon which the ViaCyte Appeal is based, as well as certain oppositions filed by Geron against certain ViaCyte, Inc. patent filings in Australia and in the European Patent Office; provided, that Asterias will not assume expenses incurred by Geron relating to the appeal or the other ViaCyte patent interference and opposition proceedings prior to the closing of the Asset Contribution; and
- the Clinical Trials.

Ownership of Asterias following the Asset Contribution

At the closing of the Asset Contribution, Asterias will issue to Geron, BioTime and Romulus the following Asterias securities:

- to Geron, 6,537,779 shares of Asterias Series A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“Asterias Series A Shares”);
- to BioTime, 21,773,340 Asterias Series B Shares, and warrants to purchase 3,150,000 Asterias Series B Shares, exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issue at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share; and
- to Romulus, 2,136,000 Asterias Series B Shares, and warrants to purchase 350,000 additional Asterias Series B Shares exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issue at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share.

Closing Conditions

Closing of the Asset Contribution is subject to certain negotiated conditions, including: the effectiveness of certain registration statements that have been filed by us and by Asterias under the Securities Act to register the securities that we and Asterias propose to issue under the Asset Contribution Agreement; the effectiveness of an insurance policy to provide \$10 million in coverage for certain of our indemnification obligations to Geron for a period of five years.

Royalty Agreement

At the closing of the Asset Contribution, Asterias will enter into a Royalty Agreement with Geron pursuant to which Asterias will agree to pay Geron a 4% royalty on net sales (as defined in the Royalty Agreement), by Asterias or any affiliate or sales agent of Asterias, of any products that are developed and commercialized in reliance upon the patents contributed by Geron to Asterias. In the case of sales of such products by a person other than Asterias or an affiliate or sales agent of Asterias, Asterias will be required to pay Geron 50% of all royalties and cash payments received by Asterias or its affiliate in respect of a product sale.

Cash Investment in BioTime by Romulus

In order to fund the BioTime Cash Contribution in the Asset Contribution, we entered into a Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement with Romulus (the "Romulus Agreement") under which Romulus has purchased for \$5,000,000 in cash 1,350,000 common shares and the Investor Warrants to purchase 649,998 additional common shares. We agreed to register for sale under the Securities Act the common shares and Investor Warrants issued to Romulus, and the common shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants, and those common shares and Investor Warrants are included in this prospectus.

Prior to the closing of the Asset Contribution, we may lend to Asterias some or all of the funds that we received from Romulus under the Romulus Agreement. Amounts loaned by us to Asterias, up to \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, will be credited towards the BioTime Cash Contribution upon the closing of the Asset Contribution, upon the cancellation of such indebtedness.

The Series A Distribution

In the Asset Contribution Agreement, Geron has agreed to distribute to its stockholders, on a pro rata basis, the Asterias Series A Shares it receives from Asterias in the Asset Contribution (the "Series A Distribution"). Geron is required to make the Series A Distribution as soon as practicable following the closing of the Asset Contribution, subject to applicable legal requirements and certain other limitations. In lieu of distributing the Asterias Series A Shares in certain to-be-determined excluded jurisdictions, the Asterias Series A Shares that Geron stockholders who reside in those jurisdictions would otherwise receive will instead be sold for cash and the net cash proceeds will be distributed ratably to those stockholders.

The Contribution Warrants Distribution

Following that Series A Distribution by Geron, Asterias will distribute to the holders of Asterias Series A Shares, on a pro rata basis, the 8,000,000 Contribution Warrants that it will receive from us in the Asset Contribution. As a result of the Contribution Warrants Distribution, Asterias will not derive any future economic value from the Contribution Warrants and instead the value of the Contribution Warrants will benefit the holders of Asterias Series A Shares who receive the Contribution Warrants.

Additional Information

HyStem[®], *Hextend*[®] and *PentaLyte*[®] are registered trademarks of BioTime, Inc., and *Renevia*[™], *PureStem*[™], *ESpan*[™], and *ESpy*[™] are trademarks of BioTime, Inc. *ACTCellerate*[™] is a trademark licensed to us by Advanced Cell Technology, Inc. *ReCyte*[™] is a trademark of ReCyte Therapeutics, Inc. *PanC-Dx*[™] is a trademark of OncoCyte Corporation. *GeneCards*[®] is a registered trademark of Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd.

We were incorporated in 1990 in the state of California. Our principal executive offices are located at 1301 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, California 94502. Our telephone number is (510) 521-3390.

Offering Summary

Common Shares Offered:	1,423,553 outstanding BioTime common shares and 649,998 common shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants are being offered by the selling security holders. 172,533 outstanding BioTime common shares are being offered by our subsidiary LifeMap Sciences. 1,286,174 outstanding BioTime common shares are being offered by our subsidiary OncoCyte.
Warrants Offered:	649,998 Investor Warrants are being offered by Romulus as one of the selling security holders.
Common Shares Outstanding:	57,932,220 shares as of June 27, 2013.
How to Exercise Investor Warrants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Investor Warrants are evidenced by warrant certificates.• Warrants may be exercised by completing the purchase form on the back of the warrant certificate and delivering it, together with payment of the exercise price, to BioTime, Inc., 1301 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 100, Alameda, California 94502; Attention: Chief Financial Officer.• Payment of the exercise price of the Investor Warrants must be made in by personal check or bank cashier's check or by wire transfer.
Other Terms of Investor Warrants:	Each Investor Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$5.00 per share. The Investor Warrants will expire on January 13, 2016 and may not be exercised after that date. The number of shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants and the exercise price per share will be proportionally adjusted in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, combination, or recapitalization of the common shares, or as a result of certain other transactions. See "DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES—Warrants."

RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to various risks, including those described below. You should consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this report, which could materially adversely affect our proposed operations, our business prospects, and financial condition, and the value of an investment in our business. There may be other factors that are not mentioned here or of which we are not presently aware that could also affect our business operations and prospects.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations

We have incurred operating losses since inception and we do not know if we will attain profitability

Our comprehensive net losses for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$7,570,826, \$21,362,524, \$17,535,587, and \$10,287,280, respectively, and we had an accumulated deficit of \$101,895,712, \$80,470,009, and \$63,954,509, as of December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Since inception, we have primarily financed our operations through the sale of equity securities, licensing fees, royalties on product sales by our licensees, and borrowings. More recently, we have financed a portion of our operations with research grants and subscription fees for the database products marketed by our subsidiary LifeMap Sciences. Ultimately, our ability to generate sufficient operating revenue to earn a profit depends upon our success in developing and marketing or licensing our products and technology.

We will spend a substantial amount of our capital on research and development but we might not succeed in developing products and technologies that are useful in medicine

- We are attempting to develop new medical products and technologies.
- Many of our experimental products and technologies have not been applied in human medicine and have only been used in laboratory studies in vitro or in animals. These new products and technologies might not prove to be safe and efficacious in the human medical applications for which they were developed.
- The experimentation we are doing is costly, time consuming, and uncertain as to its results. We incurred research and development expenses amounting to \$5,395,488, \$18,116,688, \$13,699,691, and \$8,191,314 during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.
- If we are successful in developing a new technology or product, refinement of the new technology or product and definition of the practical applications and limitations of the technology or product may take years and require the expenditure of large sums of money.
- Future clinical trials of new therapeutic products, particularly those products that are regulated as drugs or biological, will be very expensive and will take years to complete. We may not have the financial resources to fund clinical trials on our own and we may have to enter into licensing or collaborative arrangements with larger, well-capitalized pharmaceutical companies in order to bear the cost. Any such arrangements may be dilutive to our ownership or economic interest in the products we develop, and we might have to accept a royalty payment on the sale of the product rather than receiving the gross revenues from product sales.

Completion of the Asset Contribution will result in an increase in our operating expenses and losses on a consolidated basis

- Asterias will use the stem cell assets that it will acquire from Geron for the research and development of products for regenerative medicine. Asterias's research and development efforts will involve substantial expense, including but not limited to hiring additional research and management personnel, and the rent of a new office and research facility, that will add to our losses on a consolidated basis for the near future.
- Asterias will become a public company in connection with the completion of the Asset Contribution and the Series A Distribution. As a public company, Asterias will incur costs associated with audits of its financial statements, filing annual, quarterly, and other periodic reports with the SEC, holding annual shareholder meetings, listing its common shares for trading, and public relations and investor relations. These costs will be in addition to those incurred by BioTime for similar purposes.

Our success depends in part on the uncertain growth of the stem cell industry, which is still in its infancy

- The success of our business of selling products for use in stem cell research depends on the growth of stem cell research, without which there may be no market or only a very small market for our products and technology. The likelihood that stem cell research will grow depends upon the successful development of stem cell products that can be used to treat disease or injuries in people or that can be used to facilitate the development of other pharmaceutical products. The growth in stem cell research also depends upon the availability of funding through private investment and government research grants.
- There can be no assurance that any safe and efficacious human medical applications will be developed using stem cells or related technology.
- Government-imposed bans or restrictions and religious, moral, and ethical concerns with respect to use of embryos or human embryonic stem cells in research and development could have a material adverse effect on the growth of the stem cell industry, even if research proves that useful medical products can be developed using human embryonic stem cells.

Sales of our products to date have not been sufficient to generate an amount of revenue sufficient to cover our operating expenses

- *Hextend*[®] is presently the only plasma expander product that we have on the market, and it is being sold only in the United States and South Korea. The royalty revenues that we have received from sales of *Hextend*[®] have not been sufficient to pay our operating expenses. This means that we need to successfully develop and market or license additional products and earn additional revenues in sufficient amounts to meet our operating expenses.
- We will receive additional license fees and royalties if our licensees are successful in marketing *Hextend*[®] and *PentaLyte*[®] in Japan, Taiwan, and China, but they have not yet obtained the regulatory approvals required to begin selling those products.
- We are also beginning to bring our first stem cell research products to the market, but there is no assurance that we will succeed in generating significant revenues from the sale of those products.

Sales of the products we may develop will be adversely impacted by the availability of competing products

- Sales of *Hextend*[®] have already been adversely impacted by the availability of other products that are commonly used in surgery and trauma care and sell at low prices.
- In order to compete with other products, particularly those that sell at lower prices, our products will have to provide medically significant advantages.
- Physicians and hospitals may be reluctant to try a new product due to the high degree of risk associated with the application of new technologies and products in the field of human medicine.
- Competing products are being manufactured and marketed by established pharmaceutical companies. For example, B. Braun/McGaw presently markets *Hespan*[®], an artificial plasma volume expander, and Hospira and Baxter International, Inc. manufacture and sell a generic equivalent of *Hespan*[®]. Hospira also markets *Voluven*[®], a plasma volume expander containing a 6% low molecular weight hydroxyethyl starch in saline solution.
- Competing products for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer are being manufactured and marketed by established pharmaceutical companies, and more cancer diagnostics and therapeutics are being developed by those companies and by other smaller biotechnology companies. Other companies, both large and small, are also working on the development of stem cell based therapies for the same diseases and disorders that are the focus of the research and development programs of our subsidiaries
- There also is a risk that our competitors may succeed at developing safer or more effective products that could render our products and technologies obsolete or noncompetitive.

We might need to issue additional equity or debt securities in order to raise additional capital needed to pay our operating expenses

- We plan to continue to incur substantial research and product development expenses, largely through our subsidiaries, and we and our subsidiaries will need to raise additional capital to pay operating expenses until we are able to generate sufficient revenues from product sales, royalties, and license fees.
- It is likely that additional sales of equity or debt securities will be required to meet our short-term capital needs, unless we receive substantial revenues from the sale of our new products or we are successful at licensing or sublicensing the technology that we develop or acquire from others and we receive substantial licensing fees and royalties.
- Sales of additional equity securities by us or our subsidiaries could result in the dilution of the interests of present shareholders.

The amount and pace of research and development work that we and our subsidiaries can do or sponsor, and our ability to commence and complete clinical trials required to obtain regulatory approval to market our pharmaceutical and medical device products, depends upon the amount of money we have

- At March 31, 2013, we had \$9,896,335 of cash and cash equivalents on hand, and although we have raised more than \$12,000,000 of additional equity capital since that date, there can be no assurance that we or our subsidiaries will be able to raise additional funds on favorable terms or at all, or that any funds raised will be sufficient to permit us or our subsidiaries to develop and market our products and technology. Unless we and our subsidiaries are able to generate sufficient revenue or raise additional funds when needed, it is likely that we will be unable to continue our planned activities, even if we make progress in our research and development projects.
- We may have to postpone some laboratory research and development work unless our cash resources increase through a growth in revenues or additional equity investment or borrowing.

Our business could be adversely affected if we lose the services of the key personnel upon whom we depend

Our stem cell research program is directed primarily by our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Michael West. Asterias's stem cell research program will be directed primarily by its Chief Executive Officer Dr. Thomas Okarma, and by its President of Research and Development, Dr. Jane Lebkowski. The loss of the services of Dr. West, Dr. Okarma, or Dr. Lebkowski could have a material adverse effect on us.

If we make strategic acquisitions, we will incur a variety of costs and might never realize the anticipated benefits

Our experience in independently identifying acquisition candidates and integrating their operations with ours is limited to our acquisitions of ESI in 2010, Glycosan Biosystems, Inc. and Cell Targeting, Inc. in 2011, and XenneX, Inc. in 2012. During January 2013, we entered into the Asset Contribution Agreement for our subsidiary Asterias to acquire stem cell related assets from Geron. If appropriate opportunities become available, we might attempt to acquire approved products, additional drug candidates, technologies or businesses that we believe are a strategic fit with our business. If we pursue any transaction of that sort, the process of negotiating the acquisition and integrating an acquired product, drug candidate, technology or business might result in operating difficulties and expenditures and might require significant management attention that would otherwise be available for ongoing development of our business, whether or not any such transaction is ever consummated. Moreover, we might never realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisition. Future acquisitions could result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, or impairment expenses related to goodwill, and impairment or amortization expenses related to other intangible assets, which could harm our financial condition.

Failure of our internal control over financial reporting could harm our business and financial results

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of our assets are made in accordance with management authorization; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected. Our growth and entry into new products, technologies and markets will place significant additional pressure on our system of internal control over financial reporting. Any failure to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting could limit our ability to report our financial results accurately and timely or to detect and prevent fraud.

Operating our business through subsidiaries, some of which are located in foreign countries, also adds to the complexity of our internal control over financial reporting and adds to the risk of a system failure, an undetected improper use or expenditure of funds or other resources by a subsidiary, or a failure to properly report a transaction or financial results of a subsidiary. We allocate certain expenses among BioTime itself and one or more of our subsidiaries, which creates a risk that the allocations we make may not accurately reflect the benefit of an expenditure or use of financial or other resources by BioTime as the parent company and the subsidiaries among which the allocations are made. An inaccurate allocation may impact our consolidated financial results, particularly in the case of subsidiaries that we do not wholly own since our financial statements include adjustments to reflect the minority ownership interests in our subsidiaries held by others.

Our business and operations could suffer in the event of system failures

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems and those of our contractors and consultants are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, unauthorized access, natural disasters, terrorism, war and telecommunication and electrical failures. Such events could cause interruption of our operations. For example, the loss of data for our product candidates could result in delays in our regulatory filings and development efforts and significantly increase our costs. To the extent that any disruption or security breach was to result in a loss of or damage to our data, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could incur liability and the development of our product candidates could be delayed.

Risks Related to Our Industry

We will face certain risks arising from regulatory, legal, and economic factors that affect our business and the business of other pharmaceutical development companies. Because we are a small company with limited revenues and limited capital resources, we may be less able to bear the financial impact of these risks than is the case with larger companies possessing substantial income and available capital.

If we do not receive regulatory approvals we will not be permitted to sell our pharmaceutical and medical device products

The pharmaceutical and medical device products that we and our subsidiaries develop cannot be sold until the FDA and corresponding foreign regulatory authorities approve the products for medical use. The need to obtain regulatory approval to market a new product means that:

- We will have to conduct expensive and time-consuming clinical trials of new products. The full cost of conducting and completing clinical trials necessary to obtain FDA and foreign regulatory approval of a new product cannot be presently determined, but could exceed our current financial resources.
- Clinical trials and the regulatory approval process for a pharmaceutical product can take several years to complete. As a result, we will incur the expense and delay inherent in seeking FDA and foreign regulatory approval of new products, even if the results of clinical trials are favorable.

- Data obtained from preclinical and clinical studies is susceptible to varying interpretations that could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory agency approvals. Delays in the regulatory approval process or rejections of an application for approval of a new drug may be encountered as a result of changes in regulatory agency policy.
- Because the therapeutic products we are developing with hES and iPS technology involve the application of new technologies and approaches to medicine, the FDA or foreign regulatory agencies may subject those products to additional or more stringent review than drugs or biologicals derived from other technologies.
- A product that is approved may be subject to restrictions on use.
- The FDA can recall or withdraw approval of a product if problems arise.
- We will face similar regulatory issues in foreign countries.

Clinical trial failures can occur at any stage of the testing and we may experience numerous unforeseen events during, or as a result of, the clinical trial process that could delay or prevent commercialization of our current or future drug candidates

Clinical trial failures or delays can occur at any stage of the trials, and may be directly or indirectly caused by a variety of factors, including but not limited to:

- delays in securing clinical investigators or trial sites for our clinical trials;
- delays in obtaining Independent Review Board (“IRB”) and other regulatory approvals to commence a clinical trial;
- slower than anticipated rates of patient recruitment and enrollment, or failing to reach the targeted number of patients due to competition for patients from other trials;
- limited or no availability of coverage, reimbursement and adequate payment from health maintenance organizations and other third party payors for the use of agents used in our clinical trials;
- negative or inconclusive results from clinical trials;
- unforeseen side effects interrupting, delaying or halting clinical trials of our drug candidates, and possibly resulting in the FDA or other regulatory authorities denying approval of our drug candidates;
- unforeseen safety issues;
- uncertain dosing issues;
- approval and introduction of new therapies or changes in standards of practice or regulatory guidance that render our clinical trial endpoints or the targeting of our proposed indications obsolete;

- inability to monitor patients adequately during or after treatment or problems with investigator or patient compliance with the trial protocols;
- inability to replicate in large controlled studies safety and efficacy data obtained from a limited number of patients in uncontrolled trials; and
- inability or unwillingness of medical investigators to follow our clinical protocols; and unavailability of clinical trial supplies.

Government-imposed bans or restrictions and religious, moral, and ethical concerns about the use of hES cells could prevent us from developing and successfully marketing stem cell products

- Government-imposed bans or restrictions on the use of embryos or hES cells in research and development in the United States and abroad could generally constrain stem cell research, thereby limiting the market and demand for our products. During March 2009, President Obama lifted certain restrictions on federal funding of research involving the use of hES cells, and in accordance with President Obama’s Executive Order, the NIH has adopted new guidelines for determining the eligibility of hES cell lines for use in federally funded research. The central focus of the proposed guidelines is to assure that hES cells used in federally funded research were derived from human embryos that were created for reproductive purposes, were no longer needed for this purpose, and were voluntarily donated for research purposes with the informed written consent of the donors. The hES cells that were derived from embryos created for research purposes rather than reproductive purposes, and other hES cells that were not derived in compliance with the guidelines, are not eligible for use in federally funded research.
- California law requires that stem cell research be conducted under the oversight of a stem cell research oversight committee (“SCRO”). Many kinds of stem cell research, including the derivation of new hES cell lines, may only be conducted in California with the prior written approval of the SCRO. A SCRO could prohibit or impose restrictions on the research that we plan to do.
- The use of hES cells gives rise to religious, moral, and ethical issues regarding the appropriate means of obtaining the cells and the appropriate use and disposal of the cells. These considerations could lead to more restrictive government regulations or could generally constrain stem cell research, thereby limiting the market and demand for our products.

If we are unable to obtain and enforce patents and to protect our trade secrets, others could use our technology to compete with us, which could limit opportunities for us to generate revenues by licensing our technology and selling products

- Our success will depend in part on our ability to obtain and enforce patents and maintain trade secrets in the United States and in other countries. If we are unsuccessful at obtaining and enforcing patents, our competitors could use our technology and create products that compete with our products, without paying license fees or royalties to us.
- The preparation, filing, and prosecution of patent applications can be costly and time consuming. Our limited financial resources may not permit us to pursue patent protection of all of our technology and products throughout the world.
- Even if we are able to obtain issued patents covering our technology or products, we may have to incur substantial legal fees and other expenses to enforce our patent rights in order to protect our technology and products from infringing uses. We may not have the financial resources to finance the litigation required to preserve our patent and trade secret rights.

There is no certainty that our pending or future patent applications will result in the issuance of patents

- We have filed patent applications for technology that we have developed, and we have obtained licenses for a number of patent applications covering technology developed by others, that we believe will be useful in producing new products, and which we believe may be of commercial interest to other companies that may be willing to sublicense the technology for fees or royalty payments. In the future, we may also file new patent applications seeking patent protection for new technology or products that we develop ourselves or jointly with others. However, there is no assurance that any of our licensed patent applications, or any patent applications that we have filed or that we may file in the future covering our own technology, either in the United States or abroad, will result in the issuance of patents.
- In Europe, the European Patent Convention prohibits the granting of European patents for inventions that concern “uses of human embryos for industrial or commercial purposes.” The European Patent Office is presently interpreting this prohibition broadly, and is applying it to reject patent claims that pertain to human embryonic stem cells. However, this broad interpretation is being challenged through the European Patent Office appeals system. As a result, we do not yet know whether or to what extent we will be able to obtain patent protection for our human embryonic stem cell technologies in Europe.
- The recent Supreme Court decision in *Mayo Collaborative Services v. Prometheus Laboratories, Inc.*, will need to be considered in determining whether certain diagnostic methods can be patented, since the Court denied patent protection for the use of a mathematical correlation of the presence of a well-known naturally occurring metabolite as a means of determining proper drug dosage. Our subsidiary, OncoCyte, is developing *PanC-Dx*[™] as a cancer diagnostic test, based on the presence of certain genetic markers for a variety of cancers. Because *PanC-Dx*[™] combines an innovative methodology with newly discovered compositions of matter, we are hopeful that this Supreme Court decision will not preclude the availability of patent protection for OncoCyte’s new product. However, like other developers of diagnostic products, we are evaluating this new Supreme Court decision and new interim guidelines implemented by the United States Patent and Trademark Office for the patenting of products that test for biological substances.

The process of applying for and obtaining patents can be expensive and slow

- The preparation and filing of patent applications, and the maintenance of patents that are issued, may require substantial time and money.
- A patent interference proceeding may be instituted with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) for patents or applications filed before March 16, 2013 when more than one person files a patent application covering the same technology, or if someone wishes to challenge the validity of an issued patent. At the completion of the interference proceeding, the PTO may determine which competing applicant is entitled to the patent, or whether an issued patent is valid. Patent interference proceedings are complex, highly contested legal proceedings, and the PTO’s decision is subject to appeal. This means that if an interference proceeding arises with respect to any of our patent applications, we may experience significant expenses and delay in obtaining a patent, and if the outcome of the proceeding is unfavorable to us, the patent could be issued to a competitor rather than to us

- After March 16, 2013, a derivation proceeding may be instituted by the PTO or an inventor alleging that a patent or application was derived from the work of another inventor.
- Post Grant Review under the new America Invents Act will make available after March 16, 2013 opposition-like proceedings in the United States. As with the PTO interference proceedings, Post Grant Review proceedings will be very expensive to contest and can result in significant delays in obtaining patent protection or can result in a denial of a patent application.
- Oppositions to the issuance of patents may be filed under European patent law and the patent laws of certain other countries. As with the PTO interference proceedings, these foreign proceedings can be very expensive to contest and can result in significant delays in obtaining a patent or can result in a denial of a patent application.

Our patents may not protect our products from competition

We or our subsidiaries have patents in the United States, Canada, the European Union countries, Australia, Israel, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, and have filed patent applications in other foreign countries for our plasma volume expander, stem cell products, *HyStem*[®] and other hydrogels, certain genes related to the development of cancer, and other technologies.

- We might not be able to obtain any additional patents, and any patents that we do obtain might not be comprehensive enough to provide us with meaningful patent protection.
- There will always be a risk that our competitors might be able to successfully challenge the validity or enforceability of any patent issued to us.
- In addition to interference proceedings, the PTO can re-examine issued patents at the request of a third party seeking to have the patent invalidated. This means that patents owned or licensed by us may be subject to re-examination and may be lost if the outcome of the re-examination is unfavorable to us. Our patents may be subject to inter partes review (replacing the reexamination proceeding), a proceeding in which a third party can challenge the validity of one of our patents.

We may be subject to patent infringement claims that could be costly to defend, which could limit our ability to use disputed technologies, and which could prevent us from pursuing research and development or commercialization of some of our products, require us to pay licensing fees to have freedom to operate and/or result in monetary damages or other liability for us

The success of our business depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing patents and other proprietary rights of others. If the technology that we use infringes a patent held by others, we could be sued for monetary damages by the patent holder or its licensee, or we could be prevented from continuing research, development, and commercialization of products that rely on that technology, unless we are able to obtain a license to use the patent. The cost and availability of a license to a patent cannot be predicted, and the likelihood of obtaining a license at an acceptable cost would be lower if the patent holder or any of its licensees is using the patent to develop or market a product with which our product would compete. If we could not obtain a necessary license, we would need to develop or obtain rights to alternative technologies, which could prove costly and could cause delays in product development, or we could be forced to discontinue the development or marketing of any products that were developed using the technology covered by the patent.

If we fail to meet our obligations under license agreements, we may lose our rights to key technologies on which our business depends

Our business depends on several critical technologies that are based in part on technology licensed from third parties. Those third-party license agreements impose obligations on us, including payment obligations and obligations to pursue development of commercial products under the licensed patents or technology. If a licensor believes that we have failed to meet our obligations under a license agreement, the licensor could seek to limit or terminate our license rights, which could lead to costly and time-consuming litigation and, potentially, a loss of the licensed rights. During the period of any such litigation, our ability to carry out the development and commercialization of potential products, and our ability to raise any capital that we might then need, could be significantly and negatively affected. If our license rights were restricted or ultimately lost, we would not be able to continue to use the licensed technology in our business.

The price and sale of our products may be limited by health insurance coverage and government regulation

Success in selling our pharmaceutical products may depend in part on the extent to which health insurance companies, HMOs, and government health administration authorities such as Medicare and Medicaid will pay for the cost of the products and related treatment. Presently, most health insurance plans and HMOs will pay for *Hextend*[®] when it is used in a surgical procedure that is covered by the plan. However, until we actually introduce a new product into the medical marketplace, we will not know with certainty whether adequate health insurance, HMO, and government coverage will be available to permit the product to be sold at a price high enough for us to generate a profit. In some foreign countries, pricing or profitability of health care products is subject to government control, which may result in low prices for our products. In the United States, there have been a number of federal and state proposals to implement similar government controls, and new proposals are likely to be made in the future.

Risks Related to our Dependence on Third Parties

We may become dependent on possible future collaborations to develop and commercialize many of our product candidates and to provide the regulatory compliance, sales, marketing and distribution capabilities required for the success of our business.

We may enter into various kinds of collaborative research and development and product marketing agreements to develop and commercialize our products. The expected future milestone payments and cost reimbursements from collaboration agreements could provide an important source of financing for our research and development programs, thereby facilitating the application of our technology to the development and commercialization of our products, but there are risks associated with entering into collaboration arrangements.

There is a risk that we could become dependent upon one or more collaborative arrangements for product development or as a source of revenues from the sale of any products that may be developed by us alone or through one of the collaborative arrangements. A collaborative arrangement upon which we might depend might be terminated by our collaboration partner or they might determine not to actively pursue the development or commercialization of our products. A collaboration partner also may not be precluded from independently pursuing competing products and drug delivery approaches or technologies.

There is a risk that a collaboration partner might fail to perform its obligations under the collaborative arrangements or may be slow in performing its obligations. In addition, a collaboration partner may experience financial difficulties at any time that could prevent it from having available funds to contribute to the collaboration. If a collaboration partner fails to conduct its product development, commercialization, regulatory compliance, sales and marketing or distribution activities successfully and in a timely manner, or if it terminates or materially modifies its agreements with us, the development and commercialization of one or more product candidates could be delayed, curtailed or terminated because we may not have sufficient financial resources or capabilities to continue such development and commercialization on our own.

We have very limited experience in marketing, selling or distributing our products, and we may need to rely on marketing partners or contract sales companies.

- Even if we are able to develop our products and obtain necessary regulatory approvals, we have very limited experience or capabilities in marketing, selling or distributing our products. We rely entirely on Hospira and CJ for the sale of *Hextend*[®].
- We currently have only limited sales, marketing and distribution resources for selling our stem cell research products, and no marketing or distribution resources for selling any of the medical devices or pharmaceutical products that we are developing. Accordingly, we will be dependent on our ability to build our own marketing and distribution capability for our new products, which would require the investment of significant financial and management resources, or we will need to find collaborative marketing partners or independent sales representatives, or wholesale distributors for the commercial sale of our products.
- If we market products through arrangements with third parties, we may pay sales commissions to sales representatives or we may sell or consign products to distributors at wholesale prices. As a result, our gross profit from product sales may be lower than it would be if we were to sell our products directly to end users at retail prices through our own sales force.
- There can be no assurance we will be able to negotiate distribution or sales agreements with third parties on favorable terms to justify our investment in our products or achieve sufficient revenues to support our operations.

We do not have the ability to independently conduct clinical trials required to obtain regulatory approvals for our drug candidates.

We will need to rely on third parties, such as contract research organizations, data management companies, contract clinical research associates, medical institutions, clinical investigators and contract laboratories to conduct any clinical trials that we may undertake for our products. We may also rely on third parties to assist with our preclinical development of drug candidates. If we outsource clinical trial we may be unable to directly control the timing, conduct and expense of our clinical trials. If we enlist third parties to conduct clinical trials and they fail to successfully carry out their contractual duties or regulatory obligations or fail to meet expected deadlines, if the third parties need to be replaced or if the quality or accuracy of the data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or regulatory requirements or for other reasons, our preclinical development activities or clinical trials may be extended, delayed, suspended or terminated, and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our drug candidates.

Asterias will assume Geron's appeal of two adverse patent rulings, and if the appeal is not successful, Asterias may not realize value from the Geron patent applications at issue in the appeal and might be precluded from developing therapies to treat certain diseases, such as diabetes.

At the closing of the asset contribution transaction under the Asset Contribution Agreement, Asterias will be substituted for Geron as a party in interest in an appeal filed by Geron in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, appealing two adverse rulings in favor of ViaCyte, Inc. (formerly Novocell Inc.) by the United States Patent and Trademark Office's Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. These rulings related to interference proceedings involving patent filings relating to definitive endoderm cells. Geron had requested that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences declare this interference after ViaCyte was granted patent claims that conflicted with subject matter Geron filed in a patent application having an earlier priority date. Those Geron patent applications are among the patent assets that Geron will contribute to Asterias. Asterias will assume all liabilities arising with respect to the ViaCyte Appeal, other than expenses incurred by Geron relating to the ViaCyte Appeal prior to the closing of the asset contribution transaction. Appeals of this nature may involve costly and time-consuming legal proceedings and if Asterias is not successful in the appeal, these rulings may prevent or limit development of Asterias product candidates in certain fields such as diabetes treatment and Asterias may be unable to realize value from the patent applications at issue in the appeal.

We could be liable to indemnify Geron for certain liabilities and must also bear the cost of an insurance policy for the benefit of Geron.

We and Asterias have agreed to indemnify Geron from and against certain liabilities relating to (a) the Series A Distribution, (b) Asterias's distribution of the Contribution Warrants to the holders of Asterias Series A Shares and (c) any distribution of securities by Asterias to the holders of the Asterias Series A Shares within one year following the closing under the Asset Contribution Agreement. That indemnification obligation will last through the fifth anniversary of the earliest to occur of the date on which all of the Contribution Warrants have either expired, or been exercised, cancelled or sold. We have also agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to obtain at our cost and expense prior to the closing under the Asset Contribution Agreement a policy of insurance to provide \$10,000,000 of coverage for those indemnification obligations for a period of five years. The cost of obtaining and maintaining the insurance policy in place for five years could be significant, and the insurance would be for the benefit of Geron and its affiliates.

We and Asterias have also agreed to indemnify Geron, from and against certain expenses, losses, and liabilities arising from, among other things, breaches of our or Asterias's representations, warranties and covenants under the Asset Contribution Agreement. The maximum damages that may be recovered by either party for a loss under this indemnification related to representations, warranties and pre-closing covenants, with certain exceptions, is limited to \$2 million.

Completing the Asset Contribution may divert our management's attention away from ongoing operations and could adversely affect ongoing operations and business relationships.

Completing the Asset Contribution will require a significant amount of time and attention from our management. Moreover, after the Asset Contribution, our management will be required to provide more management attention to Asterias. The diversion of our management's attention away from our other operations could adversely affect our operations and business relationships that do not relate to Asterias.

Risks Pertaining to Our Common Shares and Warrants

Ownership of our common shares and Investor Warrants will entail certain risks associated with the volatility of prices for our common shares and Investor Warrants and the fact that we do not pay dividends on our common shares.

You may experience immediate and substantial dilution.

The offering price per share in this offering may exceed the net tangible book value per share of our common shares outstanding prior to this offering. Assuming that an aggregate of 2,882,260 of our common shares are sold at a price of \$3.95 per share, the last reported sale price of our common shares on the NYSE MKT on June 27, 2013 for aggregate gross proceeds of \$11,384,927, after deducting estimated aggregate offering expenses payable by the selling security holders, you will experience immediate dilution to \$0.37 per share, representing the difference between our as adjusted net tangible book value per share as of March 31, 2013 after giving effect to this offering and the assumed offering price. See the section entitled "DILUTION" below for a more detailed illustration of the dilution you would incur if you participate in this offering.

Because we are engaged in the development of pharmaceutical and stem cell research products, the price of our common shares may rise and fall rapidly

- The market price of our common shares, like that of the shares of many biotechnology companies, has been highly volatile.
- The price of our common shares may rise rapidly in response to certain events, such as the commencement of clinical trials of an experimental new drug, even though the outcome of those trials and the likelihood of ultimate FDA approval remain uncertain.
- Similarly, prices of our common shares may fall rapidly in response to certain events such as unfavorable results of clinical trials or a delay or failure to obtain FDA approval.
- The failure of our earnings to meet analysts' expectations could result in a significant rapid decline in the market price of our common shares.
- Changes in the price of our common shares will affect the value of the Investor Warrants.

There is no public market for the Investor Warrants included in this prospectus and we do not expect that a public market for the Investor Warrants will develop

We do not intend to apply to list the Investor Warrants on a national securities exchange or to arrange for the trading of the Investor Warrants in an over-the-counter market. The absence of an active public market would make it difficult for Investor Warrant holders to sell their Investor Warrants and would adversely affect the value of the Investor Warrants.

Current economic and stock market conditions may adversely affect the price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants

The stock market has been experiencing extreme price and volume fluctuations which have affected the market price of the equity securities without regard to the operating performance of the issuing companies. Broad market fluctuations, as well as general economic and political conditions, may adversely affect the market price of the common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants.

Because we do not pay dividends, our common shares may not be a suitable investment for anyone who needs to earn dividend income

We do not pay cash dividends on our common shares. For the foreseeable future, we anticipate that any earnings generated in our business will be used to finance the growth of our business and will not be paid out as dividends to our shareholders. This means that our common shares may not be a suitable investment for anyone who needs to earn income from their investments.

Securities analysts may not initiate coverage or continue to cover our common shares and this may have a negative impact on the market price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants

The trading market for our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants will depend, in part, on the research and reports that securities analysts publish about our business and our common shares. We do not have any control over these analysts. There is no guarantee that securities analysts will cover our common shares. If securities analysts do not cover our common shares, the lack of research coverage may adversely affect the market price of those shares and the value of the Investor Warrants. If securities analysts do cover our common shares, they could issue reports or recommendations that are unfavorable to the price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants, and they could downgrade a previously favorable report or recommendation, and in either case our share price and the value of the Investor Warrants could decline as a result of the report. If one or more of these analysts does not initiate coverage, ceases to cover our common shares or fails to publish regular reports on our business, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which could cause the market price and trading volume of our shares, and the value of the Investor Warrants, to decline.

You may experience dilution of your ownership interests because of the future issuance of additional common shares and preferred shares by us and our subsidiaries

- In the future, we may issue our authorized but previously unissued equity securities, resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of our present shareholders. We are currently authorized to issue an aggregate of 127,000,000 shares of capital stock consisting of 125,000,000 common shares and 2,000,000 “blank check” preferred shares. As of June 27, 2013, there were 57,932,220 common shares outstanding. In addition, as of that date 4,394,634 common shares were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding options under our employee stock option plans and 1,751,615 shares were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of common share purchase warrants, including the Investor Warrants. No preferred shares are presently outstanding.
- We plan to issue a minimum of 8,902,077 common shares and a maximum of 11,463,464 common shares and 8,000,000 Contribution Warrants to Asterias under the Asset Contribution Agreement.
- The operation of some of our subsidiaries has been financed in part through the sale of capital stock in those subsidiaries to private investors. Sales of additional subsidiary shares could reduce our ownership interest in the subsidiaries, and correspondingly dilute our shareholder’s ownership interests in our consolidated enterprise. Our subsidiaries also have their own stock option plans and the exercise of subsidiary stock options or the sale of restricted stock under those plans would also reduce our ownership interest in the subsidiaries, with a resulting dilutive effect on the ownership interest of our shareholders in our consolidated enterprise.
- We and our subsidiaries may issue additional common shares or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common shares in order to raise additional capital, or in connection with hiring or retaining employees or consultants, or in connection with future acquisitions of licenses to technology or rights to acquire products, or in connection with future business acquisitions, or for other business purposes. The future issuance of any such additional common shares or other securities may create downward pressure on the trading price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants.
- We may also issue preferred shares having rights, preferences, and privileges senior to the rights of our common shares with respect to dividends, rights to share in distributions of our assets if we liquidate our company, or voting rights. Any preferred shares may also be convertible into common shares on terms that would be dilutive to holders of common shares. Our subsidiaries may also issue their own preferred shares with a similar dilutive impact on our ownership of the subsidiaries.

The market price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants could be impacted by the sale of the common shares included in this prospectus, including any shares that may be issued upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants, and by the sale of the common shares and issuance of the Contribution Warrants that we will issue to Asterias under the Asset Contribution Agreement

- The sale of the common shares included in this prospectus, including any shares that may be acquired through the exercise of the Investor Warrants and then sold, could create downward pressure on the trading price of our shares and the value of the Investor Warrants.
- Under the Asset Contribution Agreement, we have agreed to issue to Asterias a minimum of 8,902,077 common shares, and a maximum of 11,463,464 common shares. Asterias may sell the common shares that it receives from us. Those sales may take place from time to time on the NYSE MKT and may create downward pressure on the trading price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants.
- We have also agreed to issue 8,000,000 Contribution Warrants to Asterias under the Asset Contribution Agreement. Asterias plans to distribute the Contribution Warrants to the future holders of Asterias Series A Shares.
- The Contribution Warrants will be exercisable for a period of five years at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, subject to adjustment for certain stock splits, reverse stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations and other transactions. The Investor Warrants will be exercisable for a period of three years at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, subject to adjustment for certain stock splits, reverse stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations and other transactions. During the period that the Contribution Warrants and the Investor Warrants are outstanding, the actual or potential exercise of those warrants and sale of the underlying common shares may create downward pressure on the trading price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants.

The market price of our common shares and value of the Investor Warrants could be impacted by prices at which we sell shares in our subsidiaries

The operation of some our subsidiaries has been financed in part through the sale of capital stock in those subsidiaries, and our subsidiaries may sell shares of their capital stock in the future for financing purposes. The prices at which our subsidiaries may sell shares of their capital stock could impact the value of our company as a whole and could impact the price at which our common shares trade in the market and the value of the Investor Warrants. A sale of capital stock of one of our subsidiaries at a price that the market perceives as low could adversely impact the market price of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants. Even if our subsidiaries sell their capital stock at prices that reflect arm's length negotiation with investors, there is no assurance that those prices will reflect a true fair market value or that the ascribed value of the subsidiaries based on those share prices will be fully reflected in the market value of our common shares and the value of the Investor Warrants.

USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the proceeds of from the sale of our common shares and Investor Warrants by the selling security holders through this prospectus will belong to the selling security holders and not to us. We will receive the exercise price of the Investor Warrants when and if the Investor Warrants are exercised. If all of the Investor Warrants are exercised, we will receive \$3,249,990. We intend to use the net proceeds from the exercise of the Investor Warrants for general corporate purposes, including, without limitation, working capital, capital expenditures, research and development expenditures, regulatory affairs expenditures, and clinical trial expenditures. Our management will have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds from the exercise of the Investor Warrants. Pending the application of the net proceeds from the exercise of the Investor Warrants, we expect to invest the proceeds in investment grade, interest bearing securities.

The net proceeds from the sale of BioTime common shares by LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte will be used in their respective operations for general corporate purposes, including, without limitation, working capital, capital expenditures, and research and development expenditures, and in the case of OncoCyte, clinical development of *PanC-Dx*TM. The amount of net proceeds that may become available to LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte from time to time cannot presently be determined and will depend upon the prices at which they are able to sell their BioTime common shares. Until used, the net proceeds received by LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte from the sale of their BioTime common shares will be invested in certificates of deposit, United States government securities, or other high quality, short-term, interest-bearing investments.

DILUTION

If you invest in our common shares, your interest will be diluted immediately to the extent of the difference between the public offering price per share and the adjusted net tangible book value per share of our common shares after this offering.

If you purchase our common shares in this offering, your interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the public offering price per share and the net tangible book value per share of our common shares after this offering. We calculate net tangible book value per share by dividing our net tangible assets (tangible assets less total liabilities) by the number of our common shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012.

Our net tangible book value at March 31, 2013 was \$10,138,375, or \$0.18 per share. After giving effect to the sale of our common shares by the selling security holders, LifeMap Sciences, and OncoCyte at an assumed offering price of \$3.95 per share, the last reported price of our common shares on NYSE MKT on June 27, 2013, and after deducting estimated aggregate offering expenses payable by them, our adjusted net tangible book value as of March 31, 2013 would have been approximately \$21.5 million, or \$0.37 per common share. This represents an immediate increase in the net tangible book value of \$0.19 per share to our existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value to \$3.58 per share to new investors.

The following table illustrates per share dilution:

Assumed public offering price per share		\$	3.95
Net tangible book value per share as of March 31, 2013		\$	0.18
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to this offering		\$	<u>0.19</u>
Adjusted net tangible book value per share as of March 31, 2013, after giving effect to this offering		\$	<u>0.37</u>
Dilution per share to new investors purchasing shares in this offering		\$	<u>3.58</u>

The table above assumes for illustrative purposes that all 2,882,260 shares are sold by the selling security holders, LifeMap Sciences, and OncoCyte at a price of \$3.95 per share, the last reported sale price of our common shares on the NYSE MKT on June 27, 2013, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$11,384,927. The shares will be sold from time to time at various prices.

The above discussion and table are based on 54,912,781 common shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2013, and excludes the following:

- 3,019,439 common shares issued after March 31, 2013;
- warrants to purchase 816,612 common shares at a weighted average exercise price of \$8.41 per share outstanding at March 31, 2013, and warrants to purchase 935,003 common shares at \$5.00 per shares issued after March 31, 2013; and
- options under our 2002 Stock Option Plan and subject to shareholder approval under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan to purchase 4,771,301 common shares, with a weighted average exercise price of \$2.75 per share, outstanding on March 31, 2013, and options to purchase an additional 65,000 common shares, with a weighted average exercise price of \$4.27 per share, granted since that date, subject to shareholder approval under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, offset by the forfeiture of 441,667 options with a weighted average exercise price of \$3.81 since that date.

To the extent that outstanding options or warrants are exercised, or other shares are issued, investors purchasing shares in this offering could experience further dilution. In addition, we may choose to raise additional capital due to market conditions or strategic considerations, even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of these securities could result in further dilution to our shareholders.

MARKET FOR OUR COMMON EQUITY

Our common shares are traded on the NYSE MKT under the ticker symbol BTX. The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing prices for our common shares for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013 as reported by the NYSE MKT:

Quarter Ended	High	Low
March 31, 2011	\$ 9.50	\$ 6.53
June 30, 2011	\$ 7.73	\$ 4.15
September 30, 2011	\$ 5.70	\$ 4.34
December 31, 2011	\$ 6.02	\$ 3.74
March 31, 2012	\$ 6.12	\$ 4.41
June 30, 2012	\$ 4.79	\$ 3.47
September 30, 2012	\$ 4.98	\$ 3.81
December 31, 2012	\$ 4.40	\$ 2.91
March 31, 2013	\$ 4.99	\$ 3.20
June 30, 2013	\$ 4.82	\$ 3.39

As of March 28, 2013, there were 15,159 holders of the common shares based on the share position listing.

There has previously been no public market for the Investor Warrants and we do not plan to apply to list the Investor Warrants on a national securities exchange or to facilitate the trading of the Investor Warrants in the over-the-counter market.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future, but intend to retain our capital resources for reinvestment in our business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and other factors as the Board of Directors deems relevant.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Common Shares

Our Articles of Incorporation currently authorize the issuance of up to 125,000,000 common shares, no par value, of which 57,932,220 shares were outstanding at June 27, 2013.

As of March 28, 2013, there were 15,159 holders of the common shares based on the share position listing. Each holder of record is entitled to one vote for each outstanding common share owned by him on every matter properly submitted to the shareholders for their vote.

Subject to the dividend rights of holders of any of the preferred shares that may be issued from time to time, holders of common shares are entitled to any dividend declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. We have not paid any cash dividends on our common shares, and it is unlikely that any cash dividends will be declared or paid on any common shares in the foreseeable future. Instead, we plan to retain our cash for use in financing our future operations and growth.

Subject to the prior payment of the liquidation preference to holders of any preferred shares that may be issued, holders of common shares are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis all of our remaining assets available for distribution to the holders of common shares in the event of the liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our operations. Holders of common shares do not have any preemptive rights to become subscribers or purchasers of additional shares of any class of our capital stock.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent and registrar for the common shares is American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11219.

Preferred Shares

Our Articles of Incorporation currently authorize the issuance of up to 2,000,000 preferred shares, no par value. We may issue preferred shares in one or more series, at any time, with such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions as the Board of Directors may determine, all without further action of our shareholders. Any series of preferred shares which may be authorized by the Board of Directors in the future may be senior to and have greater rights and preferences than the common shares. There are no preferred shares presently outstanding and we have no present plan, arrangement, or commitment to issue any preferred shares.

Investor Warrants

We have issued 649,998 Investor Warrants to one of the selling security holders, Romulus, under the Romulus Agreement. Each Investor Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$5.00 per share.

How to Exercise Investor Warrants

The Investor Warrants may be exercised in whole or in part by presentation of a warrant certificate to us and payment of the exercise price. The purchase form on the reverse side of the warrant certificate must be signed by the warrant holder, and if the shares are to be issued to a person other than the warrant holder, the warrant holder's signature must be guaranteed by a financial institution that is a participant in a recognized signature guarantee program. Payment of the exercise price of the Investor Warrants must be made by personal check, bank cashier's check, or wire transfer.

An Investor Warrant holder may not rescind the exercise of their Investor Warrants.

Expiration Date of Investor Warrants

The Warrants will expire at 5:00 p.m. New York time on January 13, 2016 and may not be exercised after that date.

Adjustment of the Number of Shares and Exercise Price

The number of common shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants, and exercise price per share, will be proportionally adjusted in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, combination, reclassification of our common shares or similar recapitalization.

The number of shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants, and exercise price per share will also be adjusted if we issue rights, options or warrants to all holders of our outstanding common shares, without any charge to those holders, entitling them to subscribe for or purchase common shares at a price per share which is lower at the record date than the then current market price per share of our common shares. In that case, the number of common shares thereafter purchasable upon the exercise of each Investor Warrant will be determined by multiplying the number of shares otherwise issuable upon exercise of each Investor Warrant by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the number of common shares outstanding on the date of issuance of such rights, options or warrants plus the number of additional common shares offered for subscription or purchase in connection with the rights, options or warrants issued without charge, and the denominator of which will be the number of common shares outstanding on the date of issuance of those rights, options or warrants plus the number of common shares which the aggregate exercise price for the total number of common shares issuable upon exercise of those rights, options or warrants would purchase at the current market price per share at the record date.

If we distribute to all holders of our common shares (including any distribution made in connection with a merger in which we are the surviving corporation) evidences of our indebtedness or assets (excluding cash, dividends or distributions payable out of consolidated earnings or earned surplus or stock dividends) or rights, options or warrants, or convertible or exchangeable securities containing the right to subscribe for or purchase common shares (excluding those referred to in the preceding paragraph), then in each case the number of common shares purchasable upon the exercise of each Investor Warrant shall be determined by multiplying the number of shares theretofore purchasable upon the exercise of each Investor Warrant by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the then current market price per share on the date of such distribution, and the denominator of which will be the then current market price per share, less the then fair value (as reasonably determined by our Board of Directors) of the portion of the assets or evidences of indebtedness so distributed or of such subscription rights, options or warrants, or of such convertible or exchangeable securities applicable to one common share.

Whenever the number of shares purchasable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants is adjusted, the price payable upon exercise of the Investor Warrants will be adjusted by multiplying the exercise price immediately prior to the adjustment by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the number of shares purchasable upon the exercise of each Investor Warrant immediately prior to the adjustment, and the denominator of which will be the number of shares purchasable immediately thereafter.

Upon the expiration of any rights, options, warrants or conversion or exchange privileges that result in an adjustment of the number of shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants and the exercise price, the number of shares purchasable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants and the exercise price of the Investor Warrants will be readjusted and shall thereafter be such as it would have been had it been originally adjusted (or had the original adjustment not been required, as the case may be) as if (A) the only common shares, if any, so issued were the shares actually issued or sold upon the exercise of the rights, options, warrants or conversion or exchange rights, and (B) those shares were issued or sold for the consideration actually received by us upon such exercise plus the aggregate consideration, if any, actually received by us for the issuance, sale or grant of all of those rights, options, warrants or conversion or exchange rights whether or not exercised.

Preservation of Purchase Rights Upon Merger, Consolidation, and Certain Other Transactions

The Warrant Agreement governing the Investor Warrants provides that if we consolidate with or merge into another corporation, or if we sell, transfer or lease to another corporation all or substantially all our assets, we or our successor or the corporation that purchases us or our assets shall execute an agreement providing that each Investor Warrant holder shall have the right thereafter, either (i) upon payment of the exercise price of the Investor Warrants in effect immediately prior to the transaction, to purchase upon exercise of their Investor Warrant the "Sale Consideration," or (ii) to receive, in cancellation of their Investor Warrants (and in lieu of paying the exercise price and exercising their Investor Warrants), the Sale Consideration less a portion having a fair market value (as reasonably determined by us) equal to the exercise price; provided, however, that no adjustment in respect of dividends, interest or other income on or from such shares or other securities and property shall be made during the term of an Investor Warrant or upon the exercise of an Investor Warrant. The "Sale Consideration" means the kind and amount of shares and other securities and property (including cash) which the Investor Warrant holder would have owned or have been entitled to receive after the consolidation, merger, sale, transfer or lease had they exercised their Investor Warrants immediately prior to the transaction.

No Rights as Shareholders.

The Investor Warrants do not confer upon the Investor Warrant holders the right to vote or to receive dividends or to consent or to receive notice as shareholders in respect of any meeting of shareholders for the election of directors or any other matter, or any other rights whatsoever as our shareholders.

Under the Warrant Agreement governing the Investor Warrants, we will give Investor Warrant holders notice of any of the following actions that we plan to take: (a) a declaration of any dividend payable in any securities upon our common shares, or any distribution to holders of common shares, other than a regular cash dividend, as such dividend may be increased from time to time, or a dividend payable in common shares; or (b) an offer to the holders of common shares on a pro rata basis any cash, additional common shares or other securities to be issued by us, or any right to subscribe for or purchase any of our securities; or (c) a dissolution, liquidation or winding up of our business other than in connection with a consolidation, merger, sale, transfer or lease of all or substantially all of our property, assets, and business as an entirety. We will give Investor Warrant holders the notice at least 10 days prior to the date fixed as a record date or the date of closing the transfer books for the determination of the shareholders entitled to such dividend, distribution, or subscription rights or for the determination of shareholders entitled to vote on such proposed dissolution, liquidation or winding up or the date of expiration of the offer. The notice shall specify such record date or the date of closing the transfer books or the date of expiration, as the case may be. Any failure on our part to publish or mail a notice, or any failure of an Investor Warrant holder to receive a notice, or any defect in a notice or in the publication or mailing of a notice shall not affect the validity of any action in connection with such dividend, distribution or subscription rights, or such proposed dissolution, liquidation or winding up, or offer.

The foregoing description of the Investor Warrants is only a summary and does not purport to be a complete description of all of the terms of the Investor Warrants, which are contained in a Warrant Agreement. The Warrant Agreement has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part. The foregoing summary is qualified in all respects by the terms of the Warrant Agreement which are incorporated herein by reference.

Other Warrants

In addition to the Investor Warrants offered by this prospectus, at June 27, 2013, we had issued and outstanding 1,101,617 other warrants that have exercise prices and expiration dates shown in the following table, and other terms that differ from the Investor Warrants.

Number of Warrants	Shares Issuable⁽¹⁾	Exercise Price⁽¹⁾	Expiration Date
50,000	50,000	\$10.00	April 14, 2014
300,000	300,000	\$10.00	May 2, 2014
206,613	206,613	\$10.00	May 2, 2014
545,004	545,004	\$5.00	June 5, 2016

⁽¹⁾ The number of common shares and exercise price will be proportionally adjusted in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, combination, or similar recapitalization of the common shares, and in the case of the warrants that will expire on June 5, 2016, upon the occurrence of certain other transactions that could also result in an adjustment of the number of common shares issuable under, and the exercise price of, the Investor Warrants.

We have also agreed to issue 8,000,000 Contribution Warrants under the Asset Contribution Agreement. The Contribution Warrants have substantially the same terms as the Investor Warrants but will expire five years from the date of issue.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The common shares and Investor Warrants offered by this prospectus are being registered for sale for the account of the holders of those securities. The security holders other than LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte for whose account common shares are being registered through this prospectus are sometimes referred to in this prospectus as “selling security holders,” and information about them and the common shares and Investor Warrants that they may sell through this prospectus is discussed in this section. The selling security holders may elect to sell some or all of their common shares in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act, rather than through this prospectus and the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Plan of Distribution

Sale of Shares and Warrants by the Selling Security Holders

We issued 1,350,000 of the common shares and the 649,998 Investor Warrants offered by this prospectus to one of the selling security holders, Romulus, for cash pursuant to the Romulus Agreement. Romulus may acquire additional common shares by exercising the Investor Warrants. We issued 73,553 of the common shares offered by this prospectus to the other selling security holder as partial consideration for a lease of an office and research facility.

The selling security holders have advised us that they may hold their common shares and Investor Warrants, if any, and any common shares that they may acquire upon exercise of their Investor Warrants, for investment purposes, or they may sell their common shares, including any common shares acquired through the exercise the Investor Warrants, from time to time by any method that is deemed to be an “at- the- market” equity offering as defined in Rule 415 promulgated under the Securities Act, including sales made directly on or through the NYSE MKT or any other existing trading market for the common shares in the U.S. or to or through a market maker, at prices related to the prevailing market price, or in privately negotiated transactions or through block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction, or through one more of the foregoing transactions. Romulus may also sell some or all of its Investor Warrants in privately negotiated transactions.

The selling security holders will bear all broker-dealer commissions payable in connection with the sale of their common shares or the Investor Warrants. Broker-dealers who acquire common shares from the selling security holders as principals may resell the common shares from time to time in transactions on the NYSE MKT, or may resell the common shares in negotiated transactions at negotiated prices, and may receive usual and customary commissions from the purchasers of the shares. Broker-dealers who acquire Investor Warrants from Romulus as principals may resell the Investor Warrants from time to time in negotiated transactions at negotiated prices, and may receive usual and customary commissions from the purchasers of the Investor Warrants.

The selling security holders and any broker-dealers who participate in the sale of common shares or Investor Warrants may be deemed to be “underwriters” as defined in the Securities Act. Any commissions paid or any discounts or concessions allowed to any broker-dealers in connection with the sale of the common shares or Investor Warrants and any profits received on the resale of any common shares or Investor Warrants purchased by broker-dealers as principals, may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Under the terms of a Registration Rights Agreement, we have agreed to indemnify Romulus against certain liabilities related to the sale of the common shares and Investor Warrants through this prospectus, including certain liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

The selling security holders have advised us that during the time that they may be engaged in a distribution of their common shares or the Investor Warrants they will (a) not engage in any stabilization activity in connection with our securities, (b) cause to be furnished to each broker through whom their common shares or the Investor Warrants may be offered the number of copies of this prospectus required by the broker, and (c) not bid for or purchase any of our securities, or attempt to induce any person to do so, other than as permitted under the Exchange Act.

The following table shows the number of our common shares beneficially owned by each of the selling security holders prior to this offering, the maximum number of common shares that may be sold by them through this prospectus, and the amount and percentage of the outstanding common shares that will be owned by each of the selling security holders if the selling security holders sell all of the shares registered for their respective accounts:

Name	Shares Owned Before Offering ⁽¹⁾	Shares Offered ⁽¹⁾	Shares Owned After Offering ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Outstanding Common Shares Owned After Offering ⁽¹⁾
Romulus Films, Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	-	-
David D. Bohannon Organization	73,553	73,553	-	-

(1) Does not include shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants including in this prospectus.

The following table shows the number of Investor Warrants beneficially owned by Romulus prior to this offering, the maximum number of Investor Warrants that may be sold by Romulus through this prospectus, and the amount and percentage of the outstanding Investor Warrants that will be owned by Romulus if it sells all of the Investor Warrants:

Name	Warrants Owned	Warrants Offered	Warrants Owned After Offering	Percentage of Outstanding Warrants Owned After Offering
Romulus Films, Ltd.	649,998	649,998	-	-

Sale of Shares by LifeMap Sciences

The 172,533 BioTime common shares being offered by LifeMap Sciences through this prospectus were acquired by LifeMap Sciences from one of our directors and principal shareholders and one of his affiliates pursuant to an agreement in which LifeMap Sciences agreed to issue shares of its common stock in exchange for BioTime common shares. The 1,286,174 BioTime common shares being offered by OncoCyte through this prospectus were issued by us in exchange for shares of OncoCyte common stock. All of the net proceeds from the sale of the BioTime common shares held by LifeMap Sciences will belong to LifeMap Sciences, and all of the net proceeds from the sale of the BioTime common shares held by OncoCyte will belong to OncoCyte. See "USE OF PROCEEDS" on page 29.

LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte may sell their BioTime common shares from time to time on by any method that is deemed to be an "at-the-market" equity offering as defined in Rule 415 promulgated under the Securities Act, including sales made directly on or through the NYSE MKT or any other existing trading market for the common shares in the U.S. or to or through a market maker, at prices related to the prevailing market price, or in privately negotiated transactions or through block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction, or through one more of the foregoing transactions. LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte will sell their BioTime common shares through Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. or such other broker-dealer as BioTime may designate.

LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte will bear all broker-dealer commissions payable in connection with the sale of their respective BioTime common shares. Broker-dealers who acquire BioTime common shares from LifeMap Sciences or OncoCyte as principals may resell the common shares from time to time in transactions on the NYSE MKT, or may resell the common shares in negotiated transactions at negotiated prices, and may receive usual and customary commissions from the purchasers of the shares. Broker-dealers engaged by LifeMap Sciences or OncoCyte may arrange for other brokers-dealers to participate in sales. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from LifeMap Sciences or OncoCyte (or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of shares, from the purchaser) in amounts to be negotiated.

LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte will each be an "underwriter" as defined in the Securities Act with respect to the BioTime common shares they sell, and any broker-dealer who participates in the sale of BioTime common shares by LifeMap Sciences or OncoCyte will also be an underwriter. Any commissions paid or any discounts or concessions allowed to any broker-dealers in connection with the sale of the common shares and any profits received on the resale of any common shares purchased by broker-dealers as principals, will be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

During the time that LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte may be engaged in a distribution of its BioTime common shares each will (a) not engage in any stabilization activity in connection with our securities, (b) cause to be furnished to each broker through whom the shares may be offered the number of copies of this prospectus required by the broker, and (c) not bid for or purchase any of our securities, or attempt to induce any person to do so, other than as permitted under the Exchange Act.

The following table shows the number of our common shares beneficially owned by LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte prior to this offering, the maximum number of common shares that may be sold by them through this prospectus, and the amount and percentage of the outstanding common shares that will be owned by each of them if they sell all of the shares registered for their respective accounts:

Name	Shares Owned Before Offering ⁽¹⁾	Shares Offered ⁽¹⁾	Shares Owned After Offering ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Outstanding Common Shares Owned After Offering ⁽¹⁾
LifeMap Sciences, Inc.	263,784	172,533	91,251	*
OncoCyte Corporation	1,286,174	1,286,174	-	-

(1) LifeMap Sciences owns 91,251 additional BioTime common shares that it may sell from time to time on substantially the same terms and conditions as those described above.

* less than 1% of outstanding common shares

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the common shares offered by the selling security holders and by LifeMap Sciences and OncoCyte, and the validity of the Investor Warrants and common shares issuable upon the exercise of the Investor Warrants, will be passed upon for BioTime by Thompson, Welch, Soroko & Gilbert LLP, San Francisco and San Rafael, California. A member of Thompson, Welch, Soroko & Gilbert LLP holds 10,000 BioTime common shares.

EXPERTS

The financial statements incorporated in this prospectus by reference from BioTime's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012 have been audited by Rothstein Kass, independent registered public accounting firm, to the extent and for the periods set forth in their report incorporated herein by reference, and are incorporated herein in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" information that we file with them. Incorporation by reference allows us to disclose important information to you by referring you to those other documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We filed a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933 with the SEC with respect to the securities being offered pursuant to this prospectus. This prospectus omits certain information contained in the registration statement, as permitted by the SEC. You should refer to the registration statement, including the exhibits, for further information about us and the securities being offered pursuant to this prospectus. Statements in this prospectus regarding the provisions of certain documents filed with, or incorporated by reference in, the registration statement are not necessarily complete and each statement is qualified in all respects by that reference. Copies of all or any part of the registration statement, including the documents incorporated by reference or the exhibits, may be obtained upon payment of the prescribed rates at the offices of the SEC listed below in "Where You Can Find More Information." The documents we are incorporating by reference are:

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012;
- our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013;
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 8, January 10, March 7, March 12, March 21, April 30, May 13, May 15, May 23, June 3, and June 12, 2013 (not including any information furnished under Items 2.02 or 7.01, including the related exhibits, which information is not incorporated by reference herein);
- our definitive proxy solicitation materials filed with the SEC on April 30, 2012; and
- all of the filings pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, after the date of the filing of the original registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement.

In addition, all documents subsequently filed by us pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, before the date our offering is terminated or completed are deemed to be incorporated by reference into, and to be a part of, this prospectus.

Any statement contained in this prospectus or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus or any other subsequently filed document that is deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus modifies or supersedes the statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

We will furnish without charge to you, on written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents incorporated by reference, including exhibits to these documents. You should direct any requests for documents to BioTime, Inc., Attention: Secretary, 1301 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, California 94502, (510) 521-3390.

You should rely only on information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus, or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

This prospectus constitutes a part of a registration statement on Form S-3 filed under the Securities Act. As permitted by the SEC's rules, this prospectus, which forms a part of the registration statement, does not contain all the information that is included in the registration statement. You will find additional information about us in the registration statement. Any statements made in this prospectus concerning legal documents are not necessarily complete and you should read the documents that are filed as exhibits to the registration statement or otherwise filed with the SEC for a more complete understanding of the document or matter.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance therewith file quarterly, annual, and current reports and proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we file with SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330

The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

We make available free of charge on or through our Internet website www.biotimeinc.com our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file the material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

No dealer, salesperson or other person has been authorized in connection with this offering to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or a solicitation in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create an implication that there has been no change in the circumstances of BioTime or the facts herein set forth since the date hereof.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Summary	2
Risk Factors	14
Use of Proceeds	29
Dilution	29
Market for Our Common Equity	30
Description of Securities	31
Plan of Distribution	35
Legal Matters	38
Experts	38
Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference	38
Where You Can Find More Information	39



2,882,260 Common Shares

649,998 Common Share Purchase Warrants

649,998 Common Shares Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants

PROSPECTUS

July ____, 2013

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 14. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.

The estimated expenses of the Registrant in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered hereby are as follows:

Registration Fee-Securities and Exchange Commission	\$	2,000
Printing and Engraving Expenses	\$	15,000
Accounting Fees	\$	10,000
Legal Fees	\$	10,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	\$	2,500
Total	\$	39,500

Item 15. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 317 of the California Corporations Code permits indemnification of directors, officers, employees and other agents of corporations under certain conditions and subject to certain limitations. In addition, Section 204(a)(10) of the California Corporations Code permits a corporation to provide, in its articles of incorporation, that directors shall not have liability to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, subject to certain prescribed exceptions. Article Four of the Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant contains provisions for the indemnification of directors, officers, employees and other agents within the limitations permitted by Section 317 and for the limitation on the personal liability of directors permitted by Section 204(b)(10), subject to the exceptions required thereby.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

Exhibit Numbers	Description
4.1	Specimen of Common Share Certificate (1)
4.2.	Warrant Agreement, dated January 14, 2013, between BioTime, Inc. and Romulus Films, Ltd.(2)
4.3.	Form of Warrant (Included in Exhibit 4.2)
5.	Opinion of Counsel*
10.1.	Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement, dated January 4, 2013, between BioTime, Inc. and Romulus Films, Inc.(2)
10.2.	Registration Rights Agreement, dated January 4, 2013, between BioTime, Inc. and Romulus Films, Inc.*
23.1	Consent of Rothstein Kass**
23.2	Consent of Counsel (Included in Exhibit 5)

(1) Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-1, File Number 33-44549 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 18, 1991, and Amendment No. 1 and Amendment No. 2 thereto filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 6, 1992 and March 7, 1992, respectively.

(2) Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-3, File Number 333-187706, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 3, 2013.

* Previously filed.

**Filed herewith.

Item 17. Undertakings.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers, and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned undertakes:

(1) To file during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

Provided, however, That:

(A) Each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and

(B) Paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii) and (a)(1)(iii) of this section do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.

(2) That for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(4) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser:

(i) Each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in this Registration Statement; and

(ii) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5), or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii), or (x) for the purpose of providing the information required by section 10(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date; or

(5) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser:

(i) If the registrant is relying on Rule 430B (§230.430B of this chapter):

(A) Each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and

(B) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5), or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii), or (x) for the purpose of providing the information required by section 10(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date; or

(ii) If the registrant is subject to Rule 430C, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statements relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

(6) That, for the purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser in the initial distribution of the securities:

The undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:

(i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;

(ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;

(iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and

(iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that:

(1) For purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b) (1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective.

(2) For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

Exhibit 23.1**CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Amendment No.1 to Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-188066) and related Prospectus of our report dated March 18, 2013, with respect to the audit of the consolidated balance sheets of BioTime, Inc. and Subsidiaries (collectively the "Company") as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012, which report appears in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2012, and to the reference to our firm under the caption "Experts" in the Prospectus.

/s/ Rothstein Kass

New York, New York
July 3, 2013

LAW OFFICES
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SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
(415) 262-1200

July 5, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: BioTime, Inc.
Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-3
File No. 333-188066

Ladies/Gentlemen:

This letter accompanies Amendment No. to Registration Statement on Form S-3 (333-188066) filed by BioTime, Inc. This amendment includes revisions made in response to comments from the staff and to update certain information.

Please direct all correspondence and communications with respect to the Registration Statement to the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

s/Richard S. Soroko
Richard S. Soroko

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July 5, 2013

Jennifer Regal, Special Counsel
Karen Ubell, Staff Attorney
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: BioTime, Inc.
Registration Statement on Form S-3
File No. 333-188066

Dear Ms. Regal and Ms. Ubell

This letter is being submitted on behalf of BioTime, Inc. in response to your letter of April 29, 2013 regarding Registration Statement on Form S-3 (333-188066) filed by BioTime, Inc. on April 22, 2013.

Comment 1.

"We note that the company's Form S-3 filed April 3, 2013 (File No. 333-187710) is currently under review by the staff. Please note that we will not be in a position to accelerate the effectiveness of your registration statement until comment number 1 as set forth in our letter dated April 24, 2013 regarding the inclusion of financial statements that comply with Rule 3-05 of Regulation S-X is resolved"

The comment with respect to our Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed April 3, 2013 (File No. 333-187710) was: *"It appears that the Geron contribution may constitute a business combination. Please provide financial statements that comply with Rule 3-05 of Regulation S-X or tell us why you believe no financial statements are required. Please refer to paragraphs 4-9 of ASC 805-10-55 and tell us the basis for your anticipated accounting treatment."*

The asset contribution transaction completed by Asterias Biotherapeutics, Inc. ("Asterias") is not an acquisition of a "business" pursuant to Rule 11-01(d) of Regulation S-X, and BioTime is therefore not required to include financial statements related to the transaction in accordance with Rule 3-05 of Regulation S-X.

The stem cell programs to be contributed by Geron Corporation (“Geron”) were evaluated as to whether there is sufficient continuity of Geron’s stem cell operations prior to the transaction close so that disclosure of prior financial information is material to an understanding of future operations. There was a significant and distinct curtailment of stem cell related activities by Geron. Geron ceased their stem cell research and development, publicly announcing this in a press release on November 14, 2011, and there has been no resumption of their stem cell programs or operations since then. In addition, the lease of the cGMP (current Good Manufacturing Practice) compliant facility which housed Geron’s stem cell programs expired and the facility was decommissioned, and Geron sold a majority of its stem cell research equipment to third parties via an auction.

The primary assets being acquired by Asterias consist of intellectual property, primarily patents and patent applications, none of which have yet been used by Geron to create any commercial products. The only physical assets being acquired include capital equipment that was not sold at auction and raw materials and cell lines that had been produced for future studies. No employee base, trade names, or customer base is being contributed as part of the transaction. Asterias is effectively acquiring intellectual property in this transaction. BioTime also considered the nature of the revenue producing activities and whether such activities will remain the same as before the transaction. Since all of the assets being acquired are development stage assets, there are currently no revenue producing activities, and Asterias has not yet fully developed the processes which will enable it to develop revenue producing activities. Additionally, it has not been determined which of the former Geron stem cell programs Asterias will seek to develop or the order of priority in which Asterias will commence its product development efforts. The choice and prioritization of products for development from the acquired assets, and the cost and developmental time required to develop such products, is not presently determinable due to many factors. These factors include the unknown functional state of the transferred cells, cell lines and other biological reagents which cannot be determined until they are transferred to Asterias upon completion of the asset contribution. Asterias plans to complete an analysis of third party competitive and alternative technology that may provide superior processes and methods of manufacturing the cell types assets contributed by Geron, and Asterias and BioTime will need to complete an analysis of products and technologies being developed by BioTime to determine whether any of those products or technologies may enhance or be substituted for any of the acquired Geron cell lines or technologies. Given the state of development, Asterias is unsure that the production techniques that were used by Geron will ultimately be those that will be revenue producing for Asterias.

BioTime did review ASC 805-10-55-4 to 55-9 as a basis for determining whether a business has or has not been acquired.

ASC 805-10-55 defines a business as follows: A business is an integrated set of activities and assets conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return to investors. A business consists of (a) inputs, (b) processes applied to those inputs, and (c) resulting outputs that are used to generate revenues. To be capable of being conducted and managed for the purposes defined, an integrated set of activities and assets requires two essential elements—inputs and processes applied to those inputs, which together are or will be used to create outputs.

Below is a summary of the Company's evaluation of the guidance in ASC 805-10-55:

ASC 805-10-55-4:

"A business consists of inputs and processes applied to those inputs that have the ability to create outputs. Although businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set to qualify as a business. The three elements of a business are defined as follows:

a. Input. Any economic resource that creates, or has the ability to create, outputs when one or more processes are applied to it. Examples include long-lived assets (including intangible assets or rights to use long-lived assets), intellectual property, the ability to obtain access to necessary materials or rights, and employees.

b. Process. Any system, standard, protocol, convention, or rule that when applied to an input or inputs, creates or has the ability to create outputs. Examples include strategic management processes, operational processes, and resource management processes. These processes typically are documented, but an organized workforce having the necessary skills and experience following rules and conventions may provide the necessary processes that are capable of being applied to inputs to create outputs. Accounting, billing, payroll, and other administrative systems typically are not processes used to create outputs.

c. Output. The result of inputs and processes applied to those inputs that provide or have the ability to provide a return in the form of dividends, lower costs, or other economic benefits directly to investors or other owners, members, or participants."

The significant assets contributed by Geron consist almost entirely of intangible assets, in the form of intellectual property relating to stem cells. Beyond the intangibles to be acquired, Asterias will acquire a limited number of physical assets, which include research equipment and freezers which remained after Geron auctioned substantially all of their operational equipment. No Geron employees will be assumed or acquired as part of the transaction.

Regarding processes, no processes or operations will be acquired consistent with the definition in ASC 805-10-55-4. No organized workforce "having the necessary skills and experience following rules and conventions may provide the necessary processes that are capable of being applied to inputs to create outputs" will be acquired. The asset contribution includes documentation regarding certain manufacturing procedures that would be of use by a stem cell concern, however it is BioTime's estimation that these would be categorized as inputs rather than processes due to the lack of skilled employees accompanying such documentation, and the efforts necessary to effectively restart and implement such processes, especially in light of the time that has passed since the discontinuation of operations.

BioTime has determined that these assets fall exclusively under the category of inputs, and that no processes or outputs were acquired. While BioTime realizes that outputs are not required to conclude that a business has been acquired, the acquisition of inputs alone generally does not constitute a business.

ASC 805-10-55-5:

“To be capable of being conducted and managed for the purposes defined, an integrated set of activities and assets requires two essential elements—inputs and processes applied to those inputs, which together are or will be used to create outputs. However, a business need not include all of the inputs or processes that the seller used in operating that business if market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continuing to produce outputs, for example, by integrating the business with their own inputs and processes.”

As discussed above, the contemplated acquisition of the stem cell assets is comprised entirely of inputs. Some inputs could be considered processes with further development. No outputs have as yet been produced from the acquired inputs, and Asterias will be expending significant efforts in developing ancillary inputs, hiring employees, acquiring additional equipment and facilities and developing processes necessary for the development of its output (commercially viable stem cell products). The Geron assets do not constitute a business and any alternate market participant acquiring these assets would have to undertake substantial development of ancillary inputs and processes to integrate them into a business.

ASC 805-10-55-6:

“The nature of the elements of a business varies by industry and by the structure of an entity’s operations (activities), including the entity’s stage of development. Established businesses often have many different types of inputs, processes, and outputs, whereas new businesses often have few inputs and processes and sometimes only a single output (product). Nearly all businesses also have liabilities, but a business need not have liabilities.”

As described in our discussion under ASC 80-10-55-4, BioTime concluded that only inputs are present as the assets do not include sufficient processes or outputs to constitute a business. Although the Asset Contribution Agreement indicates that assets and liabilities will be acquired, Asterias will only assume liabilities specifically defined in the Asset Contribution Agreement. Asterias will not assume trade payables and similar obligations, facility or equipment leases, or liabilities with respect to employees of Geron for severance pay, termination pay, redundancy pay, and accrued vacation, paid time off or similar benefits in connection with the transaction.

ASC 805-10-55-7:

“An integrated set of activities and assets in the development stage might not have outputs. If not, the acquirer should consider other factors to determine whether the set is a business.

Those factors include, but are not limited to, whether the set:

- a. Has begun planned principal activities*
- b. Has employees, intellectual property, and other inputs and processes that could be applied to those inputs*
- c. Is pursuing a plan to produce outputs*
- d. Will be able to obtain access to customers that will purchase the outputs.*

Not all of those factors need to be present for a particular integrated set of activities and assets in the development stage to qualify as a business.”

At the time the assets are contributed from Geron they will be considered to be in the development stage and will not have yet produced any outputs. Geron’s stem cell research and clinical programs are essentially dormant, having been discontinued by Geron in November 2011, and Asterias will not begin its principal activities until it evaluates the assets contributed. No employees are being assigned as part of the transaction. Intellectual property and other inputs were in development, but as previously described, several factors, including (a) the length of time that has elapsed since the programs were discontinued, (b) the lack of an organized workforce, (c) the lack of equipment and research and production facilities, and (d) the fact that processes that could be applied to those inputs have not been sufficiently developed, prevent the assets from constituting an “*integrated set of activities and assets*” even in the development stage. The ability to obtain customers to purchase outputs is considerably constrained by the fact that no outputs have been produced and by the discontinuation of the programs by Geron over 19 months ago. Moreover, and perhaps most importantly, the development of therapeutic products, which was the goal of Geron’s stem cell programs, will require substantial additional research and development as well as human clinical trials and ultimately FDA or foreign regulatory approval, which if attained, will largely or entirely be the result of Asterias’ efforts rather than Geron’s. Geron had only two products in FDA clinical trials, but both were early stage trials involving only a small number of patients. Asterias has not determined whether to even continue to develop one of those applications (spinal cord therapy). This analysis is in line with BioTime’s conclusion that the assets acquired do not constitute a business.

ASC 805-10-55-8:

“Determining whether a particular set of assets and activities is a business should be based on whether the integrated set is capable of being conducted and managed as a business by a market participant. Thus, in evaluating whether a particular set is a business, it is not relevant whether a seller operated the set as a business or whether the acquirer intends to operate the set as a business.”

Based on the discussion in previous sections, BioTime concluded that the assets (intellectual property, a small amount of equipment, with no facilities or personnel) consisting primarily of inputs, lack sufficient activities and processes around them to constitute a business. Geron's stem cell programs had not yet achieved sufficient conditions to be considered a business under the standards of ASC 805-10-55. Asterias intends to utilize these acquired assets in a business, but not without substantial further process development using its own facilities, equipment, and personnel. BioTime believes the Geron assets when combined with Asterias' future efforts, and Asterias' own facilities, equipment, and personnel, would constitute a business but could not be considered as such without those items.

ASC 805-10-55-9:

"In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a particular set of assets and activities in which goodwill is present shall be presumed to be a business. However, a business need not have goodwill."

BioTime does not expect that Asterias will acquire goodwill as part of the transaction. In this regard, Asterias will not acquire the right to use any of Geron's trade names or trademarks, and Geron has no marketable products that could be a source of goodwill.

Comment 2.

"Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference, page 39

2. Please revise your disclosure to incorporate by reference all reports filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act since the end of your fiscal year 2012."

BioTime has amended the information included under Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference to reference all reports filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act since December 31, 2012, excluding information that is "furnished" but not filed.

Please direct all correspondence and communications with respect to the Registration Statement to the undersigned.

Very truly yours,
s/ Richard S. Soroko
Richard S. Soroko
