

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES

Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

MPM Acquisition Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	80-0145732
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
200 Clarendon Street, 54 th Fl. Boston, MA	02116
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (617) 425-9253

Facsimile number: (617) 425-9201

Copies to:
David N. Feldman, Esq.
Feldman Weinstein & Smith LLP
420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 2620
New York, NY 10170
Telephone Number: (212) 869-7000
Facsimile Number: (212) 997-4242

Securities to be registered under Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities to be registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class	Name of Exchange on which to be so registered each class is to be registered
Common Stock, \$.0001	N/A

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We are filing this General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10 to register our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”), pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”).

Once this registration statement is deemed effective, we will be subject to the requirements of Regulation 13A under the Exchange Act, which will require us to file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K, and we will be required to comply with all other obligations of the Exchange Act applicable to issuers filing registration statements pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act.

Unless otherwise noted, references in this registration statement to the “Company,” “we,” “our” or “us” means MPM Acquisition Corp. Our principal place of business is located at c/o MPM Asset Management LLC, 200 Clarendon Street, 54th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02116. Our telephone number is (617) 425-9200.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

There are statements in this registration statement that are not historical facts. These “forward-looking statements” can be identified by use of terminology such as “believe,” “hope,” “may,” “anticipate,” “should,” “intend,” “plan,” “will,” “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “positioned,” “strategy” and similar expressions. You should be aware that these forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that are beyond our control. For a discussion of these risks, you should read this entire Registration Statement carefully, especially the risks discussed under the section entitled “Risk Factors.” Although management believes that the assumptions underlying the forward looking statements included in this Registration Statement are reasonable, they do not guarantee our future performance, and actual results could differ from those contemplated by these forward looking statements. The assumptions used for purposes of the forward-looking statements specified in the following information represent estimates of future events and are subject to uncertainty as to possible changes in economic, legislative, industry, and other circumstances. As a result, the identification and interpretation of data and other information and their use in developing and selecting assumptions from and among reasonable alternatives require the exercise of judgment. To the extent that the assumed events do not occur, the outcome may vary substantially from anticipated or projected results, and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed on the achievability of those forward-looking statements. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the results and events contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this Registration Statement will in fact transpire. You are cautioned to not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. We do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Item 1. Business.

Business Development

MPM Acquisition Corp. (“we”, “us”, “our”, the “Company” or the “Registrant”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on February 4, 2008. Since inception, the Company has been engaged in organizational efforts and obtaining initial financing. The Company was formed as a vehicle to pursue a business combination and has made no efforts to identify a possible business combination. As a result, the Company has not conducted negotiations or entered into a letter of intent concerning any target business. The business purpose of the Company is to seek the acquisition of, or merger with, an existing company. The Company selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

Business of Issuer

The Company, based on proposed business activities, is a "blank check" company. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) defines those companies as "any development stage company that is issuing a penny stock, within the meaning of Section 3(a)(51) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and that has no specific business plan or purpose, or has indicated that its business plan is to merge with an unidentified company or companies." Under SEC Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, the Company also qualifies as a “shell company,” because it has no or nominal assets (other than cash) and no or nominal operations. Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of "blank check" companies in their respective jurisdictions. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in our securities, either debt or equity, until we have successfully concluded a business combination. The Company intends to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for so long as it is subject to those requirements.

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. The Company’s principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict its potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of Dr. Steven St. Peter and John W. Vander Vort, the officers and directors of the Registrant. As of this date the Company has not entered into any definitive agreement with any party, nor have there been any specific discussions with any potential business combination candidate regarding business opportunities for the Company. The Registrant has unrestricted flexibility in seeking, analyzing and participating in potential business opportunities. In its efforts to analyze potential acquisition targets, the Registrant will consider the following kinds of factors:

- (a) Potential for growth, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion or new products;
- (b) Competitive position as compared to other firms of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
- (c) Strength and diversity of management, either in place or scheduled for recruitment;

- (d) Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Registrant or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements or from other sources;
- (e) The cost of participation by the Registrant as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potentials;
- (f) The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;
- (g) The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance and other required items; and
- (h) Other relevant factors.

In applying the foregoing criteria, no one of which will be controlling, management will attempt to analyze all factors and circumstances and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries, and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Due to the Registrant's limited capital available for investigation, the Registrant may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

Form of Acquisition

The manner in which the Registrant participates in an opportunity will depend upon the nature of the opportunity, the respective needs and desires of the Registrant and the promoters of the opportunity, and the relative negotiating strength of the Registrant and such promoters.

It is likely that the Registrant will acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of Common Stock or other securities of the Registrant. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that in certain circumstances the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called "tax free" reorganization under Section 368(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") depends upon whether the owners of the acquired business own 80% or more of the voting stock of the surviving entity. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other "tax free" provisions provided under the Code, all prior stockholders would in such circumstances retain 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. Under other circumstances, depending upon the relative negotiating strength of the parties, prior stockholders may retain substantially less than 20% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. This could result in substantial additional dilution to the equity of those who were stockholders of the Registrant prior to such reorganization.

The sole stockholder of the Registrant will likely not have control of a majority of the voting securities of the Registrant following a reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, the Registrant's directors may resign and one or more new directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

In the case of an acquisition, the transaction may be accomplished upon the sole determination of management without any vote or approval by stockholders. In the case of a statutory merger or consolidation directly involving the Company, it will likely be necessary to call a stockholders' meeting and obtain the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding securities. The necessity to obtain such stockholder approval may result in delay and additional expense in the consummation of any proposed transaction and will also give rise to certain appraisal rights to dissenting stockholders. Most likely, management will seek to structure any such transaction so as not to require stockholder approval.

It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial cost for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, the costs theretofore incurred in the related investigation might not be recoverable. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached for the participation in a specific business opportunity, the failure to consummate that transaction may result in the loss to the Registrant of the related costs incurred.

We presently have no employees apart from our management. Our officers and directors are engaged in outside business activities and anticipate that they will devote to our business very limited time until the acquisition of a successful business opportunity has been identified.

Additionally, we contemplate that at least one of the finders of business combinations for the Company will be MPM Asset Management LLC ("MPM Asset Management"), a Delaware limited liability company and our principal stockholder. Our President and Secretary are both employees of MPM Asset Management. MPM Asset Management is currently owned and managed by MPM Capital LP, Ansbert Gadicke and Luke Evnin.

Item 1. Risk Factors.

Risks Related to our Business

There may be conflicts of interest between our management and the non-management stockholders of the Company.

Conflicts of interest create the risk that management may have an incentive to act adversely to the interests of the stockholders of the Company. A conflict of interest may arise between our management's personal pecuniary interest and its fiduciary duty to our stockholders.

Further, MPM Asset Management may act as investment banker, placement agent or financial consultant to the Company or an acquisition candidate in connection with a potential business combination transaction. Our offices and directors, Dr. Steven St. Peter and John W. Vander Vort, are currently employees of MPM Asset Management. We cannot assure you that conflicts of interest among us, MPM Asset Management, and our stockholders will not develop.

We have incurred and may continue to incur losses.

Since February 4, 2008 (inception), we have incurred a net loss of \$22,500. We expect that we will incur losses at least until we complete a business combination and perhaps after such a combination as well. There can be no assurances that we will ever be profitable.

Our business is difficult to evaluate because we have no operating history.

As the Company has no operating history or revenue and only minimal assets, there is a risk that we will be unable to consummate a business combination. The Company has no recent operating history nor any revenues or earnings from operations since inception. We have no significant assets or financial resources. We will, in all likelihood, sustain operating expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business combination. This may result in our incurring a net operating loss that will increase continuously until we can consummate a business combination with a profitable business opportunity. We cannot assure you that we can identify a suitable business opportunity and consummate a business combination

We face a number of risks associated with potential acquisitions.

We intend to use reasonable efforts to complete a business combination with an operating business. Such a combination will be accompanied by risks commonly encountered in acquisitions, including, but not limited to, difficulties in integrating the operations, technologies, products and personnel of the acquired companies and insufficient revenues to offset increased expenses associated with acquisitions. Failure to manage and successfully integrate acquisitions we make could harm our business, our strategy and our operating results in a material way.

There is competition for companies suitable for a merger transaction of the type contemplated by management.

The Company is in a highly competitive market for a small number of business opportunities which could reduce the likelihood of consummating a successful business combination. We are and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with, joint ventures with and acquisitions of private and public entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including public companies and venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies that may be desirable target candidates for us. Nearly all these entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than we do; consequently, we will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. These competitive factors may reduce the likelihood of our identifying and consummating a successful business combination.

We are a development stage company, and our future success is highly dependent on the ability of management to locate and attract a suitable acquisition.

We were recently incorporated and are considered to be in the development stage. The nature of our operations is highly speculative, and there is a consequent risk of loss of your investment. The success of our plan of operation will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of the identified business opportunity. While management intends to seek business combination(s) with entities having established operating histories, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in locating candidates meeting that criterion. In the event we complete a business combination, the success of our operations may be dependent upon management of the successor firm or venture partner firm and numerous other factors beyond our control.

The Company has no existing agreement for a business combination or other transaction.

We have no arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a merger with, joint venture with or acquisition of, a private or public entity. No assurances can be given that we will successfully identify and evaluate suitable business opportunities or that we will conclude a business combination. Management has not identified any particular industry or specific business within an industry for evaluation. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to negotiate a business combination on favorable terms, and there is consequently a risk that funds allocated to the purchase of our shares will not be invested in a company with active business operations.

Management intends to devote only a limited amount of time to seeking a target company which may adversely impact our ability to identify a suitable acquisition candidate.

While seeking a business combination, management anticipates devoting very limited time to the Company's affairs. Our officers have not entered into written employment agreements with us and are not expected to do so in the foreseeable future. This limited commitment may adversely impact our ability to identify and consummate a successful business combination.

The time and cost of preparing a private company to become a public reporting company may preclude us from entering into a merger or acquisition with the most attractive private companies.

Target companies that fail to comply with SEC reporting requirements may delay or preclude acquisition. Sections 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act require reporting companies to provide certain information about significant acquisitions, including certified financial statements for the company acquired, covering one, two, or three years, depending on the relative size of the acquisition. The time and additional costs that may be incurred by some target entities to prepare these statements may significantly delay or essentially preclude consummation of an acquisition. Otherwise suitable acquisition prospects that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements may be inappropriate for acquisition so long as the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act are applicable.

The Company may be subject to further government regulation which would adversely affect our operations.

Although we will be subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act, management believes we will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), since we will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. If we engage in business combinations which result in our holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, we could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act. If so, we would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. We have obtained no formal determination from the SEC as to our status under the Investment Company Act and, consequently, violation of the Investment Company Act could subject us to material adverse consequences.

Any potential acquisition or merger with a foreign company may subject us to additional risks.

If we enter into a business combination with a foreign company, we will be subject to risks inherent in business operations outside of the United States. These risks include, for example, currency fluctuations, regulatory problems, punitive tariffs, unstable local tax policies, trade embargoes, risks related to shipment of raw materials and finished goods across national borders and cultural and language differences. Foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, market development, rate of savings, and capital investment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions, and in other respects.

The Company may be subject to certain tax consequences in our business, which may increase our cost of doing business.

We may not be able to structure our acquisition to result in tax-free treatment for the companies or their stockholders, which could deter third parties from entering into certain business combinations with us or result in being taxed on consideration received in a transaction. Currently, a transaction may be structured so as to result in tax-free treatment to both companies, as prescribed by various federal and state tax provisions. We intend to structure any business combination so as to minimize the federal and state tax consequences to both us and the target entity; however, we cannot guarantee that the business combination will meet the statutory requirements of a tax-free reorganization or that the parties will obtain the intended tax-free treatment upon a transfer of stock or assets. A non-qualifying reorganization could result in the imposition of both federal and state taxes that may have an adverse effect on both parties to the transaction.

Our business will have no revenue unless and until we merge with or acquire an operating business.

We are a development stage company and have had no revenue from operations. We may not realize any revenue unless and until we successfully merge with or acquire an operating business.

The Company has conducted no market research or identification of business opportunities, which may affect our ability to identify a business to merge with or acquire.

The Company has not conducted market research concerning prospective business opportunities, nor have others made the results of such market research available to the Company. Therefore, we have no assurances that market demand exists for a merger or acquisition as contemplated by us. Our management has not identified any specific business combination or other transactions for formal evaluation by us, such that it may be expected that any such target business or transaction will present such a level of risk that conventional private or public offerings of securities or conventional bank financing will not be available. There is no assurance that we will be able to acquire a business opportunity on terms favorable to us. Decisions as to which business opportunity to participate in will be unilaterally made by our management, which may act without the consent, vote or approval of our stockholders.

Because we may seek to complete a business combination through a “reverse merger,” following such a transaction we may not be able to attract the attention of major brokerage firms.

Additional risks may exist since we will assist a privately held business to become public through a “reverse merger.” Securities analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of our Company since there is no incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our Common Stock. No assurance can be given that brokerage firms will want to conduct any secondary offerings on behalf of our post-merger company in the future.

We cannot assure you that following a business combination with an operating business, the Common Stock will be listed on NASDAQ or any other securities exchange.

Following a business combination, we may seek the listing of Common Stock on NASDAQ or the American Stock Exchange. However, we cannot assure you that following such a transaction, we will be able to meet the initial listing standards of either of those or any other stock exchange, or that we will be able to maintain a listing of the Common Stock on either of those or any other stock exchange. After completing a business combination, until our Common Stock is listed on the NASDAQ or another stock exchange, we expect that our Common Stock would be eligible to trade on the OTC Bulletin Board, another over-the-counter quotation system, or on the “pink sheets,” where our stockholders may find it more difficult to dispose of shares or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our Common Stock. In addition, we would be subject to an SEC rule that, if it failed to meet the criteria set forth in such rule, imposes various practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell securities governed by the rule to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. Consequently, such rule may deter broker-dealers from recommending or selling our Common Stock, which may further affect its liquidity. This would also make it more difficult for us to raise additional capital following a business combination.

Risks Related to our Stockholders and Shares of Common Stock

Our stockholders may have a minority interest in the Company following a business combination.

If we enter into a business combination with a company with a value in excess of the value of our Company, and issue shares of our Common Stock to the stockholders of such company as consideration for merging with us, our sole stockholder would likely own less than 50% of the Company after the business combination. The stockholders of the acquired company would therefore be able to control the election of our board of directors (the "Board of Directors") and control our Company.

There is currently no trading market for our Common Stock, and liquidity of shares of our Common Stock is limited.

Our shares of Common Stock are not registered under the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction, and accordingly there is no public trading market for our Common Stock. Further, no public trading market is expected to develop in the foreseeable future unless and until the Company completes a business combination with an operating business and the Company thereafter files a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Therefore, outstanding shares of our Common Stock cannot be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred unless subsequently registered pursuant to, or exempt from registration under, the Securities Act and any other applicable federal or state securities laws or regulations.

Until recently and still with certain restrictions, shares of Common Stock could not be sold under the exemptions from registration provided by Rule 144 ("Rule 144") under or Section 4(1) of the Securities Act in accordance with the letter from Richard K. Wulff, Chief of the Office of Small Business Policy of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Division of Corporation Finance, to Ken Worm of NASD Regulation, dated January 21, 2000 (the "Wulff Letter"). The Wulff Letter provides that certain private transfers of the shares of Common Stock also may be prohibited without registration under federal securities laws. The SEC changed certain aspects of the Wulff Letter and these changes apply to our stockholders. Since February 15, 2008, all holders of shares of common stock of a "shell company" have been permitted to sell their shares of common stock under Rule 144, subject to certain restrictions, starting one year after (i) the completion of a business combination with a private company in a reverse merger or reverse takeover transaction after which the company would cease to be a "shell company" (as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) and (ii) the disclosure of certain information on a Current Report on Form 8-K within four business days thereafter.

Compliance with the criteria for securing exemptions under federal securities laws and the securities laws of the various states is extremely complex, especially in respect of those exemptions affording flexibility and the elimination of trading restrictions in respect of securities received in exempt transactions and subsequently disposed of without registration under the Securities Act or state securities laws.

There are issues impacting liquidity of our securities with respect to the SEC's review of a future resale registration statement.

Since our shares of Common Stock issued prior to a business combination or reverse merger cannot currently, nor will they for a considerable period of time after we complete a business combination, be available to be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred without being registered pursuant to the Securities Act, we will likely file a resale registration statement on Form S-1, or some other available form, to register for resale such shares of Common Stock. We cannot control this future registration process in all respects as some matters are outside our control. Even if we are successful in causing the effectiveness of the resale registration statement, there can be no assurances that the occurrence of subsequent events may not preclude our ability to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement. Any of the foregoing items could have adverse effects on the liquidity of our shares of Common Stock.

In addition, the SEC has disclosed that it has developed internal guidelines concerning the use of a resale registration statement to register the securities issued to certain investors in private investment in public equity (PIPE) transactions, where the issuer has a market capitalization of less than \$75 million and, in general, does not qualify to file a Registration Statement on Form S-3 to register its securities if the issuer's securities are listed on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or on the Pink Sheets. The SEC has taken the position that these smaller issuers may not be able to rely on Rule 415 under the Securities Act ("Rule 415"), which generally permits the offer and sale of securities on a continued or delayed basis over a period of time, but instead would require that the issuer offer and sell such securities in a direct or "primary" public offering, at a fixed price, if the facts and circumstances are such that the SEC believes the investors seeking to have their shares registered are underwriters and/or affiliates of the issuer.

It appears that the SEC in most cases will permit a registration for resale of up to one third of the total number of shares of common stock then currently owned by persons who are not affiliates of such issuer and, in some cases, a larger percentage depending on the facts and circumstances. SEC staff members also have indicated that an issuer in most cases will have to wait until the later of six months after effectiveness of the first registration or such time as substantially all securities registered in the first registration are sold before filing a subsequent registration on behalf of the same investors. Since, following a reverse merger or business combination, we may have few or no tradable shares of Common Stock, it is unclear as to how many, if any, shares of Common Stock the SEC will permit us to register for resale, but SEC staff members have at times indicated a willingness to consider a higher percentage in connection with registrations following reverse mergers with shell companies such as the Company. The SEC may require as a condition to the declaration of effectiveness of a resale registration statement that we reduce or "cut back" the number of shares of Common Stock to be registered in such registration statement. The result of the foregoing is that a stockholder's liquidity in our Common Stock may be adversely affected in the event the SEC requires a cut back of the securities as a condition to allow the Company to rely on Rule 415 with respect to a resale registration statement, or, if the SEC requires us to file a primary registration statement.

We have never paid dividends on our Common Stock.

We have never paid dividends on our Common Stock and do not presently intend to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. We anticipate that any funds available for payment of dividends will be re-invested into the Company to further its business strategy.

The Company intends to issue more shares in a merger or acquisition, which will result in substantial dilution.

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of a maximum of 100,000,000 shares of Common Stock and a maximum of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). Any merger or acquisition effected by us may result in the issuance of additional securities without stockholder approval and may result in substantial dilution in the percentage of our Common Stock held by our then existing stockholders. Moreover, the Common Stock issued in any such merger or acquisition transaction may be valued on an arbitrary or non-arm's-length basis by our management, resulting in an additional reduction in the percentage of Common Stock held by our then existing stockholders. Our Board of Directors has the power to issue any or all of such authorized but unissued shares without stockholder approval. To the extent that additional shares of Common Stock or Preferred Stock are issued in connection with a business combination or otherwise, dilution to the interests of our stockholders will occur and the rights of the holders of Common Stock might be materially adversely affected.

Our sole stockholder may engage in a transaction to cause the Company to repurchase its shares of Common Stock.

In order to provide an interest in the Company to a third party, our sole stockholder may choose to cause the Company to sell Company securities to one or more third parties, with the proceeds of such sale(s) being utilized by the Company to repurchase shares of Common Stock held by it. As a result of such transaction(s), our management, stockholder(s) and Board of Directors may change.

Authorization of Preferred Stock.

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by its Board of Directors. Accordingly, our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue Preferred Stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the Common Stock. In the event of issuance, the Preferred Stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of its authorized Preferred Stock, there can be no assurance that the Company will not do so in the future.

Item 2. Financial Information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The Company does not currently engage in any business activities that provide cash flow. The costs of investigating and analyzing business combinations for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be paid with money in our treasury or with additional amounts, as necessary, to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors.

During the next 12 months we anticipate incurring costs related to:

- (i) filing of Exchange Act reports, and
- (ii) consummating an acquisition.

We believe we will be able to meet these costs through use of funds in our treasury and additional amounts to be loaned by or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors. Currently, however, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet our obligations and repay our liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. Our ability to continue as a going concern is also dependent on our ability to find a suitable target Company and enter into a possible reverse merger with such Company. Management's plan includes obtaining additional funds by equity financing through a reverse merger transaction and/or related party advances, however there is no assurance of additional funding being available.

The Company may consider a business which has recently commenced operations, is a developing company in need of additional funds for expansion into new products or markets, is seeking to develop a new product or service, or is an established business which may be experiencing financial or operating difficulties and is in need of additional capital. In the alternative, a business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital, but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares, while avoiding, among other things, the time delays, expense, and loss of voting control which may occur in a public offering.

Our officers and directors have not had any preliminary contact or discussions with any representative of any other entity regarding a business combination with us. Any target business that is selected may be a financially unstable company or an entity in its early stages of development or growth, including entities without established records of sales or earnings. In that event, we will be subject to numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of financially unstable and early stage or potential emerging growth companies. In addition, we may effect a business combination with an entity in an industry characterized by a high level of risk, and, although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain or assess all significant risks.

Our management anticipates that it will likely be able to effect only one business combination, due primarily to our limited financing and the dilution of interest for present and prospective stockholders, which is likely to occur as a result of our management's plan to offer a controlling interest to a target business in order to achieve a tax-free reorganization. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk in investing in us, because it will not permit us to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

The Company anticipates that the selection of a business combination will be complex and extremely risky. Because of general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, our management believes that there are numerous firms seeking even the limited additional capital which we will have and/or the perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation. Such perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation include, among other things, facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be obtained, providing liquidity for the principals of and investors in a business, creating a means for providing incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, and offering greater flexibility in structuring acquisitions, joint ventures and the like through the issuance of stock. Potentially available business combinations may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources and would be considered material to investors.

Item 3. Properties.

The Company neither rents nor owns any properties. The Company utilizes the office space and equipment of its management at no cost. Management estimates such amounts to be immaterial. The Company currently has no policy with respect to investments or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of, or interests in, persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

Item 4. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

The following table sets forth, as of April 14, 2008, the number of shares of Common Stock owned of record and beneficially by executive officers, directors and persons who beneficially own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Company.

Name and Address	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
Dr. Luke Evnin 200 Clarendon Street, 54 th Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02116	5,000,000(1)	100%
Dr. Ansbert Gadicke 200 Clarendon Street, 54 th Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02116	5,000,000(2)	100%
Dr. Steven St. Peter (3) 200 Clarendon Street, 54 th Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02116	0	0%
John W. Vander Vort (4) 200 Clarendon Street, 54 th Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02116	0	0%
All Officers and Directors as a group (2 individuals)	0	0%

(1) Represents the shares of Common Stock owned of record by MPM Asset Management LLC (“MPM Asset Management”), which is currently owned and managed by MPM Capital LP (“MPM Capital”). MPM Capital has voting and investment control over the securities owned by MPM Asset Management and therefore may be deemed a beneficial owner of MPM Asset Management’s shares of Common Stock. MPM Capital’s general partner is Medical Portfolio Management, LLC (“MPM LLC”) and, therefore, MPM LLC may be deemed a beneficial owner of MPM Asset Management’s shares of Common Stock. MPM LLC is controlled by Dr. Luke Evnin and Dr. Ansbert Gadicke. Dr. Evnin has shared voting and investment control of the securities owned by MPM LLC and therefore may be deemed a beneficial owner thereof.

(2) Represents the shares of Common Stock owned of record by MPM Asset Management. Similar to Dr. Evnin, Dr. Gadicke shares the investment and voting control of the shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by MPM Asset Management, MPM Capital and MPM LLC and therefore may be a deemed beneficial owner thereof.

(3) Dr. Steven St. Peter, an employee of MPM Asset Management, serves as our President and director.

(4) Mr. Vander Vort, an employee of MPM Asset Management, serves as our Secretary and director.

Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers.

(a) Identification of Directors and Executive Officers.

Our officers and directors and additional information concerning them are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dr. Steven St. Peter	41	President and Director
John Vander Vort	43	Secretary and Director

Dr. Steven St. Peter, the Company's President and Director, is currently a General Partner of MPM Asset Management, a venture capital company. Dr. St. Peter has served in this position since January 2004. MPM Asset Management advises its individual funds, including MPM Capital. Prior to joining MPM Asset Management, from October 2001 until December 2003, Dr. St. Peter worked as Principal of Apax Partners. Prior to joining Apax Partners, Dr. St. Peter was a senior associate at the Carlyle Group, a private equity firm. He completed his Doctor of Medicine at Washington University and his residency and fellowship at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to his medical training, he was an investment banker at Merrill Lynch. He also holds an M.B.A. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. in Chemistry from the University of Kansas.

Additionally, Dr. St. Peter currently serves as director of the following companies: Helicos (NASDAQ: HLCS), Omrix (NASDAQ: OMRI), PharmAthene (ASE: PIP), Syndax, Xanodyne, EKR Therapeutics and the New England Venture Capital Association.

John W. Vander Vort, the Company's Secretary and Director, is currently a General Partner and Chief Operating Officer of MPM Asset Management, a venture capital company. Mr. Vander Vort has served in this position since May 2005. Prior to joining MPM Asset Management, from May 2003 until May 2005, he worked as Portfolio Manager for DuPont Capital Management. Prior to that, he was a General Partner and Co-Founder of BlueStream Ventures, a venture capital firm. Previously, he was a Managing Director at Dain Rauscher Wessels (now the Royal Bank of Canada) where he ran the West Coast Networking and Communications Investment Banking Group and served as an advisor to leading venture-backed technology companies. Mr. Vander Vort began his career as a corporate transaction attorney in the San Francisco office of Cooley Godward, where he represented venture capital firms and venture-backed companies. Mr. Vander Vort earned his B.A. from Amherst College and his J.D. from The University of Chicago Law School.

The term of office of each director expires at our annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Directors are not compensated for serving as such. Officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(b) Significant Employees. None.

(c) Family Relationships. None.

(d) Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings.

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, injunctions, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any director, executive officer, promoter or control person of the Registrant during the past five years.

(e) Prior Blank Check Company Experience.

The members of our management do not currently serve, nor have they ever served, as officers or directors of any other blank check or shell company.

Item 6. Executive Compensation.

The Company's officers and directors have not received any cash remuneration or compensation since inception. They will not receive any remuneration until the consummation of an acquisition. No remuneration of any nature has been paid for on account of services rendered by a director in such capacity. Our officers and directors intend to devote very limited time to our affairs.

It is possible that, after the Company successfully consummates a business combination with an unaffiliated entity, that entity may desire to employ or retain one or both members of our management for the purposes of providing services to the surviving entity. However, the Company has adopted a policy whereby the offer of any post-transaction employment to members of management will not be a consideration in our decision whether to undertake any proposed transaction.

No retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock option or insurance programs or other similar programs have been adopted by the Company for the benefit of its employees.

There are no understandings or agreements regarding compensation our management will receive after a business combination that is required to be included in this table, or otherwise.

The Company does not have a standing compensation committee or a committee performing similar functions, since the Board of Directors has determined not to compensate the officers or directors until such time that the Company completes a reverse merger or business combination.

Item 7. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Except as otherwise indicated herein, there have been no related party transactions, or any other transactions or relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 and Item 407(a) of Regulation S-K.

Item 8. Legal Proceedings.

There are presently no material pending legal proceedings to which the Registrant is a party or as to which any of its property is subject, and no such proceedings are known to the Registrant to be threatened or contemplated against it.

Item 9. Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.**(a) Market Information.**

The Common Stock is not trading on any stock exchange. The Company is not aware of any market activity in its Common Stock since its inception through the date of this filing.

(b) Holders.

As of April 14, 2008, there was one record holder of an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of the Common Stock issued and outstanding.

(c) Dividends.

The Registrant has not paid any cash dividends to date and does not anticipate or contemplate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. It is the present intention of management to utilize all available funds for the development of the Registrant's business.

(d) Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans.

None.

Item 10. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

On February 4, 2008, the Registrant sold 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock to MPM Asset Management for an aggregate purchase price equal to \$50,000. The Registrant sold these shares of Common Stock under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

No securities have been issued for services. Neither the Registrant nor any person acting on its behalf offered or sold the securities by means of any form of general solicitation or general advertising. No services were performed by any purchaser as consideration for the shares issued.

Item 11. Description of Registrant's Securities to be Registered.**(a) Capital Stock.**

The Company is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to issue an aggregate of 110,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 100,000,000 are shares of Common Stock and 10,000,000 are shares of Preferred Stock. As of April 14, 2008, 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock and zero shares of Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of the Company. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available. In the event of liquidation, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of all liabilities. The stockholders do not have cumulative or preemptive rights.

Preferred Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by its Board of Directors. Accordingly, our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue Preferred Stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the Common Stock. In the event of issuance, the Preferred Stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of our authorized Preferred Stock, there can be no assurance that the Company will not do so in the future.

The description of certain matters relating to the securities of the Company is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws, copies of which have been filed as exhibits to this Form 10.

(b) Debt Securities.

None.

(c) Warrants and Rights.

None.

(d) Other Securities to Be Registered.

None.

Item 12. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law provides that a corporation may indemnify directors and officers as well as other employees and individuals against expenses including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement in connection with various actions, suits or proceedings, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative other than an action by or in the right of the corporation, a derivative action, if they acted in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, if they had no reasonable cause to believe their conduct was unlawful. A similar standard is applicable in the case of derivative actions, except that indemnification only extends to expenses including attorneys' fees incurred in connection with the defense or settlement of such actions, and the statute requires court approval before there can be any indemnification where the person seeking indemnification has been found liable to the corporation. The statute provides that it is not exclusive of other indemnification that may be granted by a corporation's certificate of incorporation, bylaws, agreement, a vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation provides that it will indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, as amended from time to time, each person that such section grants us the power to indemnify.

The Delaware General Corporation Law permits a corporation to provide in its certificate of incorporation that a director of the corporation shall not be personally liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability for:

- any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders;
- acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- payments of unlawful dividends or unlawful stock repurchases or redemptions; or
- any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, none of our directors will be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director. Any repeal or modification of this provision will be prospective only and will not adversely affect any limitation, right or protection of a director of our company existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

Item 13. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

We set forth below a list of our audited financial statements included in this Registration Statement on Form 10.

<u>Statement</u>	<u>Page*</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Balance Sheet -February 29, 2008	F-2
Statement of Operations - Period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008	F-3
Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity - Period February 4, 2008 through February 29, 2008	F-4
Statement of Cash Flows - Period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008	F-5
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* Page F-1 follows page 21 to this Registration Statement on Form 10.

Item 14. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

There are not and have not been any disagreements between the Registrant and its accountants on any matter of accounting principles, practices or financial statement disclosure.

Item 15. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(a) Financial Statements.

The financial statements included in this Registration Statement on Form 10 are listed in Item 13 and commence following page 21.

(b) Exhibits.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation
3.2	By-Laws

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: April 14, 2008

MPM ACQUISITION CORP.

By: /s/ Dr. Steven St. Peter

Dr. Steven St. Peter
President

MPM ACQUISITION CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
MPM Acquisition Corp.
Boston, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of MPM Acquisition Corp. (A Development Stage Company) as of February 29, 2008 and the related statements of operations, stockholder's equity and cash flows for the period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008. The financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MPM Acquisition Corp. (A Development Stage Company) as of February 29, 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has negative working capital and has incurred net losses from inception. This raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 3. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Raich Ende Malter & Co. LLP

Raich Ende Malter & Co. LLP

New York, New York

April 14, 2008

MPM Acquisition Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
Balance Sheet
February 29, 2008

Assets

Current Assets:

Cash	\$ 32,500
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Total Assets	<u>\$ 32,500</u>
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Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Current Liabilities:

Accrued expenses payable	\$ 5,000
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Stockholder's Equity

Preferred stock - \$.0001 par value - 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	-
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Common stock - \$.0001 par value - 100,000,000 shares authorized; 5,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	500
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Additional paid-in capital	49,500
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(Deficit) accumulated during the development stage	<u>(22,500)</u>
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Total Stockholder's Equity	<u>27,500</u>
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Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	<u>\$ 32,500</u>
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See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements.

MPM Acquisition Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statement of Operations
Period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008

General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 22,500
Net (Loss)	<u>\$ (22,500)</u>
Basic and Diluted (Loss) per Share	<u> *</u>
Basic and Diluted Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding	<u>5,000,000</u>

* Less than \$.01 per share

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements.

MPM Acquisition Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity
Period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	(Deficit) Accumulated During the Development Stage	Stockholder's Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Issuance of Common Stock	5,000,000	\$ 500	\$ 49,500	\$ -	\$ 50,000
Net (Loss)	-	-	-	(22,500)	(22,500)
Balance, February 29, 2008	5,000,000	\$ 500	\$ 49,500	\$ (22,500)	\$ 27,500

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements.

MPM Acquisition Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statement of Cash Flows
Period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Net (Loss)	\$ (22,500)
Adjustment to reconcile net (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:	
Increase in accrued expenses payable	5,000
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	<u>(17,500)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	50,000
Increase in cash	32,500
Cash, beginning of period	<u>-</u>
Cash, end of period	<u>\$ 32,500</u>

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements.

MPM Acquisition Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 – Development Stage Company:

MPM Acquisition Corp., a development stage company (the “Company”), was incorporated in the State of Delaware on February 4, 2008. The Company is inactive and plans to acquire an existing company or acquire technology to begin operations. The Company is in the development stage.

Note 2 – Summary of Accounting Policies:

Financial Statements: The financial statements include all the accounts of the Company.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent asset and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income Taxes: The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between financial reporting basis and tax basis of the assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. An allowance against deferred tax assets is recognized, when it is more likely than not, that such tax benefits will not be realized.

Loss per Common Share: Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted loss per share includes potentially dilutive securities such as outstanding options and warrants, using various methods such as the treasury stock or modified treasury stock method in the determination of dilutive shares outstanding during each period. The Company does not have any potentially dilutive securities.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: The carrying value of cash and accrued expenses payable approximate fair value due to their relatively short maturities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised), Business Combinations (“FAS 141R”) which retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. It also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred. FAS 141R is effective for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS 141R to have an effect on its financial statements.

MPM Acquisition Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2 – Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued):

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (“FAS 160”) which changes the accounting and reporting for minority interests. Minority interests will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests and will be reported as a component of equity separate from the parent’s equity, and purchases or sales of equity interests that do not result in a change in control will be accounted for as equity transactions.

In addition, net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest will be included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement and, upon a loss of control, the interest sold, as well as any interest retained, will be recorded at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in earnings. FAS 160 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS 160 to have an effect on its financial statements.

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

Note 3 – Going Concern:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the recoverability of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a net loss from inception of \$22,500, which, among others factors, raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon management’s plan to find a suitable acquisition or merger candidate, raise additional capital from the sale of stock and, ultimately, income from operations. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be required should the Company be unable to recover the value of its assets or satisfy its liabilities.

Note 4 – Preferred Stock:

On February 4, 2008, the Company authorized ten million (10,000,000) shares of \$.0001 par value preferred stock with designations, voting and other rights and preferences to be determined from time to time by the board of directors of the Company.

Note 5 – Common Stock:

On February 4, 2008, the Company authorized one hundred million (100,000,000) shares of common stock. On February 4, 2008, the Company issued five million (5,000,000) shares of common stock for \$50,000.

MPM Acquisition Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6 – Income Taxes:

As of February 29, 2008, the Company had a net operating loss carry-forward available to reduce future Federal taxable income of \$22,500.

As of February 29, 2008, a deferred income tax benefit of \$3,400 resulted primarily from the net operating loss carryforward. The Company is uncertain whether it will realize any future tax benefit of its deferred tax assets and, accordingly, a full valuation allowance was provided against the Company's deferred tax assets.

For the period February 4, 2008 (inception) through February 29, 2008, the difference between the tax provision at the statutory Federal income tax rate and the tax provision attributable to loss before income taxes is as follows:

	Period February 4, 2008 (Inception) through February 29, 2008
Statutory Federal income taxes	\$ (7,700)
Surtax exemption	4,300
State taxes, net of Federal benefits	-
Valuation allowance	3,400
	<hr/>
Income tax rate	<u>None</u>

Note 7 – Related Party Transactions:

The Company utilizes the office space and equipment of its sole stockholder at no cost. Management estimates such amounts to be immaterial.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF

MPM ACQUISITION CORP.

(Pursuant to Section 102 of the Delaware General Corporation Law)

1. The name of the corporation is MPM ACQUISITION CORP. (the "Corporation").

2. The address of its registered office in the State of Delaware is 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, County of New Castle. The name of its registered agent at such address is the Corporation Service Company.

3. The nature of the business or purposes to be conducted or promoted is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware (the "DGCL").

4. The Corporation is to have perpetual existence.

5. The total number of shares of capital stock which the Corporation shall have authority to issue is: One Hundred Ten Million (110,000,000). These shares shall be divided into two classes with 100,000,000 shares designated as common stock at \$.0001 par value (the "Common Stock") and 10,000,000 shares designated as preferred stock at \$.0001 par value (the "Preferred Stock").

The Preferred Stock of the Corporation shall be issued by the Board of Directors of the Corporation in one or more classes or one or more series within any class and such classes or series shall have such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such designations, preferences, limitations or restrictions as the Board of Directors of the Corporation may determine, from time to time.

Holders of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share held at all stockholders' meetings for all purposes, including the election of directors. The Common Stock does not have cumulative voting rights.

No holder of shares of stock of any class shall be entitled as a matter of right to subscribe for or purchase or receive any part of any new or additional issue of shares of stock of any class, or of securities convertible into shares of stock of any class, whether now hereafter authorized or whether issued for money, for consideration other than money, or by way of dividend.

6. The Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the by-laws of the Corporation.

7. No director shall be personally liable to the Corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty by such director as a director. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, a director shall be liable to the extent provided by applicable law, (i) for breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) pursuant to Section 174 of the DGCL or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. If the DGCL hereafter is amended to authorize the further elimination or limitation of the liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the Corporation, in addition to the limitation on personal liability provided herein, shall be limited to the fullest extent permitted by the amended DGCL. No amendment to or repeal of this Article 7 shall apply to or have any effect on the liability or alleged liability of any director of the Corporation for or with respect to any acts or omissions of such director occurring prior to such amendment.

8. The Corporation shall indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL, as amended from time to time, each person that such section grants the Corporation the power to indemnify.

9. The name and mailing address of the incorporator is Vania Herdoon, c/o Feldman Weinstein & Smith LLP, 420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 2620, New York, New York 10170.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being the incorporator hereinbefore named, has executed, signed and acknowledged this certificate of incorporation this 4th day of February, 2008.

/s/ Vania Herdoon

Vania Herdoon

Incorporator

BY-LAWS
OF
MPM ACQUISITION CORP.

(a Delaware corporation)

ARTICLE I

STOCKHOLDERS

Section 1. Certificates Representing Stock. (a) Certificates representing stock in the corporation shall be signed by, or in the name of, the corporation by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, if any, or by the President or a Vice-President and by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the corporation. Any or all the signatures on any such certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent, or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent, or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if he were such officer, transfer agent, or registrar at the date of issue.

(b) Whenever the corporation shall be authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class of stock, and whenever the corporation shall issue any shares of its stock as partly paid stock, the certificates representing shares of any such class or series or of any such partly paid stock shall set forth thereon the statements prescribed by the General Corporation Law. Any restrictions on the transfer or registration of transfer of any shares of stock of any class or series shall be noted conspicuously on the certificate representing such shares.

(c) The corporation may issue a new certificate of stock or uncertificated shares in place of any certificate theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Board of Directors may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or his legal representative, to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify the corporation against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of any such new certificate or uncertificated shares.

Section 2. Uncertificated Shares. Subject to any conditions imposed by the General Corporation Law, the Board of Directors of the corporation may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of the stock of the corporation shall be uncertificated shares. Within a reasonable time after the issuance or transfer of any uncertificated shares, the corporation shall send to the registered owner thereof any written notice prescribed by the General Corporation Law.

Section 3. Fractional Share Interests. The corporation may, but shall not be required to, issue fractions of a share. If the Corporation does not issue fractions of a share, it shall (1) arrange for the disposition of fractional interests by those entitled thereto, (2) pay in cash the fair value of fractions of a share as of the time when those entitled to receive such fractions are determined, or (3) issue scrip or warrants in registered form (either represented by a certificate or uncertificated) or bearer form (represented by a certificate) which shall entitle the holder to receive a full share upon the surrender of such scrip or warrants aggregating a full share. A certificate for a fractional share or an uncertificated fractional share shall, but scrip or warrants shall not unless otherwise provided therein, entitle the holder to exercise voting rights, to receive dividends thereon, and to participate in any of the assets of the Corporation in the event of liquidation. The Board of Directors may cause scrip or warrants to be issued subject to the conditions that they shall become void if not exchanged for certificates representing the full shares or uncertificated full shares before a specified date, or subject to the conditions that the shares for which scrip or warrants are exchangeable may be sold by the corporation and the proceeds thereof distributed to the holders of scrip or warrants, or subject to any other conditions which the Board of Directors may impose.

Section 4. Stock Transfers. Upon compliance with provisions restricting the transfer or registration of transfer of shares of stock, if any, transfers or registration of transfers of shares of stock of the corporation shall be made only on the stock ledger of the corporation by the registered holder thereof, or by his attorney thereunto authorized by power of attorney duly executed and filed with the Secretary of the corporation or with a transfer agent or a registrar, if any, and, in the case of shares represented by certificates, on surrender of the certificate or certificates for such shares of stock properly endorsed and the payment of all taxes due thereon.

Section 5. Record Date For Stockholders. In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date shall not be more than sixty nor less than ten days before the date of such meeting. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting. In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which date shall not be more than ten days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the Board of Directors is required by the General Corporation Law, shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meeting of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors and prior action by the Board of Directors is required by the General Corporation Law, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action. In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or the stockholders entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion, or exchange of stock, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall be not more than sixty days prior to such action. If no record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

Section 6. Meaning of Certain Terms. As used herein in respect of the right to notice of a meeting of stockholders or a waiver thereof or to participate or vote thereat or to consent or dissent in writing in lieu of meeting, as the case may be, the term "share" or "shares" or "share of stock" or "shares of stock" or "stockholder" or "stockholders" refers to an outstanding share or shares of stock and to a holder or holders of record of outstanding shares of stock when the corporation is authorized to issue only one class of shares of stock, and said reference is also intended to include any outstanding share or shares of stock and any holder or holders of record of outstanding shares of stock of any class upon which or upon whom the certificate of incorporation confers such rights where there are two or more classes or series of shares of stock or upon which or upon whom the General Corporation Law confers such rights notwithstanding that the certificate of incorporation may provide for more than one class or series of shares of stock, one or more of which are limited or denied such rights thereunder; provided, however, that no such right shall vest in the event of an increase or a decrease in the authorized number of shares of stock of any class or series which is otherwise denied voting rights under the provisions of the certificate of incorporation, except as any provision of law may otherwise require.

Section 7. Stockholder Meetings.

- **Time.** The annual meeting shall be held on the date and at the time fixed, from time to time, by the directors, provided that the first annual meeting shall be held on a date within thirteen months after the organization of the corporation, and each successive annual meeting shall be held on a date within thirteen months after the date of the preceding annual meeting. A special meeting shall be held on the date and at the time fixed by the directors.

- **Place.** Annual meetings and special meetings shall be held at such place, within or without the State of Delaware, as the directors may, from time to time, fix. Whenever the directors shall fail to fix such place, the meeting shall be held at the registered office of the corporation in the State of Delaware.

- **Call.** Annual meetings and special meetings may be called by the directors or by any officer instructed by the directors to call the meeting.

- **Notice or Waiver of Notice.** Written notice of all meetings shall be given, stating the place, date, hour of the meeting and stating the place within the city or other municipality or community at which the list of stockholders of the corporation may be examined. The notice of an annual meeting shall state that the meeting is called for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business which may properly come before the meeting, and shall (if any other action which could be taken at a special meeting is to be taken at such annual meeting) state the purpose or purposes. The notice of a special meeting shall in all instances state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. The notice of any meeting shall also include, or be accompanied by, any additional statements, information, or documents prescribed by the General Corporation Law. Except as otherwise provided by the General Corporation Law, a copy of the notice of any meeting shall be given, personally or by mail, not less than ten days nor more than sixty days before the date of the meeting, unless the lapse of the prescribed period of time shall have been waived, and directed to each stockholder at his record address or at such other address which he may have furnished by request in writing to the Secretary of the corporation. Notice by mail shall be deemed to be given when deposited, with postage thereon prepaid, in the United States Mail. If a meeting is adjourned to another time, not more than thirty days hence, and/or place is made at the meeting, it shall not be necessary to give notice of the adjourned meeting unless the directors, after adjournment, fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting. Notice need not be given to any stockholder who submits a written waiver of notice signed by him before or after the time stated therein. Attendance of a stockholder at a meeting of stockholders shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the stockholder attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the stockholders need be specified in any written waiver of notice.

- **Stockholder List.** The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the corporation shall prepare and make, at least ten days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders, arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, during ordinary business hours, for a period of at least ten days prior to the meeting, either at a place within the city or other municipality or community where the meeting is to be held, which place shall be specified in the notice of the meeting, or if not so specified, at the place where the meeting is to be held. The list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present. The stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the stock ledger, the list required by this section or the books of the corporation, or to vote at any meeting of stockholders.

- **Conduct of Meeting.** Meetings of the stockholders shall be presided over by one of the following officers in the order of seniority and if present and acting-the Chairman of the Board, if any, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any, the President, a Vice-President, or, if none of the foregoing is in office and present and acting, by a chairman to be chosen by the stockholders. The Secretary of the corporation, or in his absence, an Assistant Secretary, shall act as secretary of every meeting, but if neither the Secretary nor an Assistant Secretary is present the Chairman of the meeting shall appoint a secretary of the meeting.

- **Proxy Representation.** Every stockholder may authorize another person or persons to act for him by proxy in all matters in which a stockholder is entitled to participate, whether by waiving notice of any meeting, voting or participating at a meeting, or expressing consent or dissent without a meeting. Every proxy must be signed by the stockholder or by his attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date unless such proxy provides for a longer period. A duly executed proxy shall be irrevocable if it states that is irrevocable and, if, and only as long as it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. A proxy may be made irrevocable regardless of whether the interest with which it is coupled is an interest in the stock itself or an interest in the corporation generally.

- **Inspectors.** The directors, in advance of any meeting, may, but need not, appoint one or more inspectors of election to act at the meeting or any adjournment thereof. If any inspector or inspectors are not appointed, the person presiding at the meeting may, but need not appoint one or more inspectors. In case any person who may be appointed as an inspector fails to appear or act, the vacancy may be filled by appointment made by the directors in advance of the meeting or at the meeting by the person presiding thereat. Each inspector, if any, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspectors at such meeting with strict impartiality and according to the best of his ability. The inspectors, if any, shall determine the number of shares of stock outstanding and the voting power of each, the shares of stock represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum, the validity and effect of proxies, and shall receive votes, ballots, or consents, hear and determine all challenges and questions arising in connection with the right to vote, count and tabulate all votes, ballots, or consents, determine the result, and do such acts as are proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all stockholders. On request of the person presiding at the meeting, the inspector or inspectors, if any, shall make a report in writing of any challenge, question, or matter determined by him or them and execute a certificate of any fact found by him or them. Except as otherwise required by subsection (e) of Section 231 of the General Corporation Law, the provisions of that Section shall not apply to the corporation.

- **Quorum.** The holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of stock shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of stockholders for the transaction of any business. The stockholders presents may adjourn the meeting despite the absence of a quorum.

- **Voting.** Each share of stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote. Directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors. Any other action shall be authorized by a majority of the votes cast except where the General Corporation Law prescribes a different percentage of votes and/or a different exercise of voting power, and except as may be otherwise prescribed by the provisions of the certificate of incorporation and these Bylaws. In the election of directors, and for any other action, voting need not be by ballot.

Section 8. Stockholder Action Without Meetings. Any action required by the General Corporation Law to be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, or any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to those stockholders who have not consented in writing. Action taken pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of Section 228 of the General Corporation Law.

ARTICLE II

DIRECTORS

Section 1. Functions and Definition. The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board of Directors of the corporation. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to fix the compensation of the members thereof. The use of the phrase "whole board" herein refers to the total number of directors which the corporation would have if there were no vacancies.

Section 2. Qualifications and Number. A director need not be a stockholder, a citizen of the United States, or a resident of the State of Delaware. The initial Board of Directors shall consist of two (2) persons. Thereafter, the number of directors may be increased or decreased from time to time by action of the stockholders or of the directors, or, if the number is not fixed, the number shall be two (2).

Section 3. Election and Term. The first Board of Directors, unless the members thereof shall have been named in the certificate of incorporation, shall be elected by the incorporator or incorporators and shall hold office until first annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal. Any director may resign at any time upon written notice to the corporation. Thereafter, directors who are elected at an annual meeting of stockholders, and directors who are elected in the interim to fill vacancies and newly created directorships, shall hold office until the next annual meeting resignation or removal. Except as the General Corporation Law may otherwise require, in the interim between annual meetings of stockholders or of special meetings of stockholders called for the election of directors and/or for the removal of one or more directors and for the filling of any vacancy in that connection, newly created directorships and any vacancies in the Board of Directors, including unfilled vacancies resulting from the removal of directors for cause or without cause, may be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director.

Section 4. Meetings.

- **Time.** Meetings shall be held at such time as the Board shall fix, except that the first meeting of a newly elected Board shall be held as soon after its election as the directors may conveniently assemble.

- **Place.** Meetings shall be held at such place within or without the State of Delaware as shall be fixed by the Board.

- **Call.** No call shall be required for regular meetings for which the time and place have been fixed. Special meetings may be called by or at the direction of the Chairman of the Board, if any, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any, of the President, or of a majority of the directors in office.

- **Notice or Actual or Constructive Waiver.** No notice shall be required for regular meetings for which the time and place have been fixed. Written, oral, or any other mode of notice of the time and place shall be given for special meetings in sufficient time for the convenient assembly of the directors thereat. Notice need not be given to any director or to any member of a committee of directors who submits a written waiver of notice signed by him before or after the time stated therein. Attendance of any such person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when he attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the directors need be specified in any written waiver of notice.

- **Quorum and Action.** A majority of the whole Board shall constitute a quorum except when a vacancy or vacancies prevents such majority, whereupon a majority of the directors in office shall constitute a quorum, provided, that such majority shall constitute at least one-third of the whole Board. A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn a meeting to another time and place. Except as herein otherwise provided, and except as otherwise provided by the General Corporation Law, the vote of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board. The quorum and voting provisions herein stated shall not be construed as conflicting with any provisions of the General Corporation Law and these Bylaws which govern a meeting of the directors held to fill vacancies and newly created directorships in the Board or action of disinterested directors.

Any member or members of the Board of Directors or of any committee designated by the Board, may participate in a meeting of the Board, or any such committee, as the case may be, by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other.

- **Chairman of the Meeting.** The Chairman of the Board, if any and if present and acting, shall preside at all meetings. Otherwise, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any and if present and acting, or the President, if present and acting, or any other director chosen by the Board, shall preside.

Section 5. Removal of Directors. Except as may otherwise be provided by the General Corporation Law, any director or the entire Board of Directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors.

Section 6. Committees. The Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole Board, designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the corporation. The Board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of any member of any such committee or committees, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board, shall have and may exercise the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation with the exception of any authority the delegation of which is prohibited by Section 141 of the General Corporation Law, and may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it.

Section 7. Written Action. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing, and the writing or writings are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee.

Section 8. Board of Advisors. The Board of Directors, in its discretion, may establish a Board of Advisors, consisting of individuals who may or may not be stockholders or directors of the Corporation. The purpose of the Board of Advisors would be to advise the officers and directors of the Corporation with respect to such matters as such officers and directors shall choose, and any other matters which the members of such Board of Advisors deem appropriate in furtherance of the best interest of the Corporation. The Board of Advisors shall meet on such basis as the members thereof may determine. The Board of Directors may eliminate the Board of Advisors at any time. No member of the Board of Advisors, nor the Board of Advisors itself, shall have any authority of the Board of Directors or any decision-making power and shall be merely advisory in nature. Unless the Board of Directors determines another method of appointment, the President shall recommend possible members of the Board of Advisors to the Board of Directors, who shall approve such appointments or reject them.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

The officers of the corporation shall consist of a President and a Secretary, and, if deemed necessary, expedient, or desirable by the Board of Directors, a Treasurer, a Chairman of the Board, a Vice-Chairman of the Board, an Executive Vice- President, one or more other Vice-Presidents, one or more Assistant Secretaries, one or more Assistant Treasurers, and such other officers with such title as the resolution of the Board of Directors choosing them shall designate. Except as may otherwise be provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors choosing him, no officer other than the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any, need be a director. Any number of offices may be held by the same person, as the directors may determine.

Unless otherwise provided in the resolution choosing him, each officer shall be chosen for a term which shall continue until the meeting of the Board of Directors following the next annual meeting of stockholders and until his successor shall have been chosen and qualified.

All officers of the corporation shall have such authority and perform such duties in the management and operation of the corporation as shall be prescribed in the resolutions of the Board of Directors designating and choosing such officers and prescribing their authority and duties, and shall have such additional authority and duties as are incident to their office except to the extent that such resolutions may be inconsistent therewith. The Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the corporation shall record all of the proceedings of all meetings and actions in writing of stockholders, directors, and committees of directors, and shall exercise such additional authority and perform such additional duties as the Board shall assign to him. Any officer may be removed, with or without cause, by the Board of Directors. Any vacancy in any office may be filled by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV

CORPORATE SEAL

The corporate seal shall be in such form as the Board of Directors shall prescribe.

ARTICLE V

FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the corporation shall be fixed, and shall be subject to change, by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

AMENDMENT

These Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed at any time by the unanimous written consent of the Board of Directors.
