SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 1999

QIAGEN N.V.

Spoorstraat 50
5911 KJ Venlo
The Netherlands

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F

Form 20-F__X__ Form 40-F_____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Yes_____ No__X__

QIAGEN N.V.

Form 6-K

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QIAGEN N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 1999 (unaudited)	December 31, 1998
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,344,000	$ 6,343,000
Marketable securities	21,729,000	23,783,000
Notes receivable	1,707,000	892,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $1,055,000 and $869,000 in 1999 and 1998, respectively	19,665,000	16,986,000
Income taxes receivable	489,000	160,000
Inventories	17,201,000	19,931,000
Prepaid expenses and other	2,549,000	2,986,000
Deferred income taxes	3,704,000	4,048,000
Total current assets	82,388,000	75,129,000
Property, plant and equipment, net	35,641,000	26,420,000
Intangible assets, net	3,917,000	4,591,000
Other assets	3,612,000	1,530,000
Total assets	$125,558,000	$107,670,000
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Lines of credit	$ -	$ 720,000
Short-term debt	4,927,000	6,802,000
Current portion of long-term debt	242,000	279,000
Current portion of capital lease obligations	1,312,000	1,277,000
Accounts payable	7,958,000	9,190,000
Accrued liabilities	8,727,000	6,987,000
Income taxes payable	2,968,000	2,769,000
Deferred income taxes	542,000	976,000
Total current liabilities	26,676,000	29,000,000
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	4,344,000	283,000
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	14,051,000	5,046,000
Other	247,000	180,000
Total long-term liabilities	18,642,000	5,509,000
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	272,000	120,000
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common shares, EUR .01 par value: Authorized--65,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding—34,260,864 shares in 1999 and 34,169,046 shares in 1998	598,000	596,000
Additional paid-in capital	50,780,000	49,005,000
Retained earnings	33,620,000	25,841,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(5,030,000)	(2,401,000)
Total shareholders' equity	79,968,000	73,041,000
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$125,558,000	$107,670,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated balance sheets.

QIAGEN N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1999	1998	1999	1998
Net sales	$35,233,000	$26,235,000	$69,191,000	$51,793,000
Cost of sales	10,511,000	8,078,000	20,367,000	15,973,000
Gross profit	24,722,000	18,157,000	48,824,000	35,820,000
Operating Expenses:				
Research and development	3,984,000	2,944,000	7,693,000	5,858,000
Sales and marketing	9,499,000	7,430,000	18,687,000	14,539,000
General and administrative	5,049,000	4,416,000	10,646,000	8,746,000
Total operating expenses	18,532,000	14,790,000	37,026,000	29,143,000
Income from operations	6,190,000	3,367,000	11,798,000	6,677,000
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest income	356,000	380,000	714,000	774,000
Interest expense	(295,000)	(234,000)	(643,000)	(474,000)
Research and development grants	254,000	417,000	544,000	813,000
Gain on foreign currency transactions	33,000	92,000	74,000	445,000
Loss from equity method investee	(179,000)	-	(179,000)	-
Sales of patents	141,000	-	141,000	-
Other miscellaneous income (expense), net	(122,000)	181,000	(83,000)	149,000
Total other income (expense)	188,000	836,000	568,000	1,707,000
Income before provision for income taxes and minority interest	6,378,000	4,203,000	12,366,000	8,384,000
Provision for income taxes	2,294,000	1,351,000	4,435,000	2,904,000
Minority interest	98,000	-	152,000	-
Net income	$ 3,986,000	$ 2,852,000	$ 7,779,000	$ 5,480,000
Basic and diluted net income per common share	$ 0.23	$ 0.17	$ 0.45	$ 0.32
Basic net income per common share restated to reflect a two-for-one stock split effective July 16, 1999	$ 0.12	$ 0.08	$ 0.23	$ 0.16
Diluted net income per common share restated to reflect a two-for-one stock split effective July 16, 1999	$ 0.12	$ 0.08	$ 0.22	$ 0.16

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

QIAGEN N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1999	1998
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 7,779,000	$5,480,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,941,000	2,656,000
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	249,000	37,000
Deferred income taxes	(97,000)	(602,000)
(Gain) loss on disposition of property and equipment	(19,000)	7,000
Losses on marketable securities	11,000	129,000
Loss on equity method investee	178,000	-
Minority interest	152,000	-
Decrease (increase) in:		
Notes receivable	(884,000)	(900,000)
Accounts receivable	(3,900,000)	(2,659,000)
Inventories	1,125,000	(319,000)
Income tax receivable	(347,000)	(147,000)
Prepaid expenses and other	345,000	(256,000)
Other assets	53,000	(38,000)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(373,000)	(3,071,000)
Accrued liabilities	2,490,000	1,534,000
Income taxes payable	1,296,000	1,978,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,999,000	3,829,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,843,000)	(1,835,000)
Proceeds from sale of property	38,000	6,000
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	26,452,000	4,928,000
Purchases of marketable securities	(24,482,000)	(4,519,000)
Purchases of intangibles	(8,000)	(101,000)
Purchases of investments	(2,450,000)	-
Other	-	268,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,293,000)	(1,253,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Net proceeds from (repayment of) lines of credit	(669,000)	(1,262,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	4,457,000	-
Repayment of long-term debt	(133,000)	(127,000)
Proceeds from short-term borrowing	7,000	-
Repayment of short-term borrowing	(1,121,000)	(46,000)
Principal payments on capital leases	(732,000)	(573,000)
Issuance of common shares	901,000	652,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,710,000	(1,356,000)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(415,000)	94,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,001,000	1,314,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,343,000	4,298,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$15,344,000	$5,612,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

QIAGEN N.V.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of QIAGEN N.V. (the Company), a company incorporated in The Netherlands, and its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Investments in affiliated companies that are 50% or less owned and where the Company exercises significant influence over the operations are accounted for using the equity method. All other equity investments are accounted for under the cost method. Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to the 1999 presentation.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1999, the condensed consolidated statements of income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 1999 and 1998, and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 1999 and 1998, have been prepared by the Company, without audit. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1998 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date.

The results of operations for the three- and six-month periods presented, and the results of cash flows for the six-month periods presented, are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full year.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 1998 included in the Company's Form 20-F.

2. Stock Split and Par Value Currency Conversion

On June 18, 1999, the shareholders of the Company approved the amendment of the Company's Articles of Association to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 32.5 million to 65 million, which was required to effect a two-for-one stock split that the Company's Board of Supervisory Directors and Managing Board approved in May 1999. Additionally, the Articles of Association were amended to convert the par value of the common shares from 0.03 NLG to 0.01 EUR. To reflect the split at June 30, 1999, common stock was increased and additional paid-in capital was decreased by $299,000. Common shareholders of record on July 2, 1999 received one additional share for each share held on that date. The additional shares were distributed and the stock split was effective on July 16, 1999.

All share data and per share amounts included in this Form 6-K have been restated to reflect the two-for-one common stock split.

3. Net Income Per Common Share

Net income per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 1999 and 1998 are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the dilutive effect of stock options outstanding.

The following schedule summarizes the information used to compute net income per common share:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	1999	1998
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income per common share	34,246,000	34,118,000
Dilutive effect of stock options	387,000	414,000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	34,633,000	34,532,000
Outstanding stock options having no dilutive effect, not included in above calculation	41,000	43,000

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1999	1998
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income per common share	34,224,000	34,098,000
Dilutive effect of stock options	395,000	392,000
Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	34,619,000	34,490,000
Outstanding stock options having no dilutive effect, not included in above calculation	41,000	133,000

4. Comprehensive Income

The components of comprehensive income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 1999 and 1998 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	1999	1998
Net income	$3,986,000	$2,852,000
Net unrealized loss on marketable securities	(58,000)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,012,000)	205,000
Comprehensive income	$2,916,000	$3,057,000

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1999	1998
Net income	$7,779,000	$5,480,000
Net unrealized gain on marketable securities	73,000	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2,702,000)	(76,000)
Comprehensive income	$5,150,000	$5,404,000

5. Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the three and six months ended June 30, 1999 and 1998 is based upon the estimated annualized rate for each of the respective years.

6. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash investing and financing activities, which are excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows, along with cash paid for interest and income taxes are as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1999	1998
Property and equipment purchased through capital leases	$ 11,302,000	$ 424,000
Tax benefits related to stock options	$ 876,000	$ 388,000
Cash paid for interest	$ 972,000	$ 390,000
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 3,026,000	$1,560,000

7. Inventories

The components of inventories consist of the following as of June 30, 1999 and December 31, 1998:

	1999	1998
Raw materials	$ 4,888,000	$ 6,596,000
Work in process	4,011,000	2,997,000
Finished goods	8,302,000	10,338,000
Total inventories	$17,201,000	$19,931,000

8. Debt

The Company has five separate lines of credit amounting to approximately $5.5 million with variable interest rates. No amounts were utilized on these credit facilities at June 30, 1999. In addition, the Company has one short-term loan totaling approximately $4.9 million due on September 30, 1999, which bears interest at a fixed interest rate of 3.6%.

At June 30, 1999, long-term debt of approximately $4.6 million consists primarily of two unsecured notes payable with 6.75% and 3.75% interest rates. The notes are due in semi-annual payments of DM 229,000 and DM 1.3 million (approximately $121,000 and $659,000 at June 30, 1999), with final payments due in December 2000 and March 2009.

9. Stock Options

In the six-month period ended June 30, 1999, the Company granted options to purchase 482,000 shares of the Company's common stock. All options were granted at fair market value at the date of grant. As of June 30, 1999, options to purchase 1.6 million common shares were outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $4.75 to $36.63.

10. Financial Instruments

At June 30, 1999, the Company had $7.3 million in open option contracts to purchase German marks. At June 30, 1999 these contracts had no fair market value. These contracts expire at various dates through October 1999.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

In January 1999, the Company committed DM 897,000 (approximately $473,000 at June 30, 1999) toward the establishment of a GMP compliant manufacturing facility. These costs will be capitalized and depreciated as part of the facility.

In connection with its formation, QIAGEN K.K. (the Company's 60 percent owned subsidiary in Japan), entered into a business transfer agreement with its minority shareholder. Pursuant to the agreement, the minority shareholder agreed to transfer to QIAGEN K.K. certain intangible assets, such as certain "know-how" and marketing information relating to the sale of the Company's products, in exchange for 330 million Japanese Yen (approximately $2.7 million at June 30, 1999). The Company made the payment of 330 million Japanese Yen on August 31, 1998, and capitalized the intangible assets which are being amortized over seven years. For the six-month period ended June 30, 1999, the Company recorded amortization expense relating to these intangible assets of approximately $198,000.

The price of the intangible assets purchased by QIAGEN K.K. was calculated based on the estimated net revenues of QIAGEN K.K. for the years ending December 31, 1998, 1999 and 2000. If actual net revenues are in excess of the estimated net revenues, QIAGEN K.K. will make an adjustment payment to the minority shareholder. If actual net revenues are below the estimated net revenues, QIAGEN K.K. will receive a refund from the minority shareholder. Any adjustment payments or refunds would be due and payable on August 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001. For the year ended December 31, 1998, no significant adjustment was required.

12. New Pronouncements

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." Under the statement, every derivative is recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. Changes in the derivative's fair value will be recognized in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2001 and is currently analyzing the statement to determine the impact, if any, on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

General

The Company's future operating results may be affected by various risk factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Certain of the statements included in this report may be forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements regarding potential future increases in net sales, gross profit, net income and the Company's liquidity. Such statements are based on management's current expectations and are subject to a number of factors and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The Company cautions investors that there can be no assurance that actual results or business conditions will not differ materially from those projected or suggested in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, the following: risks associated with the Company's expansion of operations, management of growth, international operations, and dependence on key personnel; intense competition; the variability in the Company's operating results from quarter to quarter; technological change; the Company's ability to develop and protect proprietary products and technologies and to enter into collaborative commercial relationships; the Company's future capital requirements; and uncertainties as to the extent of future government regulation of the Company's business. As a result, the Company's future development efforts involve a high degree of risk. For further information, refer to the risk factors included in the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-3, in its year-end filings on Form 20-F, and in other documents that the Company files from time to time with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Net Sales

Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 1999 increased 34% to $35.2 million from $26.2 million in the same period of 1998. Net sales in the United States increased 31% (or $4.4 million) to $18.6 million in 1999 from $14.2 million in 1998, and net sales outside the United States increased 38% (or $4.6 million) to $16.7 million in 1999 from $12.1 million in 1998. The increase in net sales was primarily driven by increased unit sales of consumable and instrumentation products. Unit sales increases outside the United States are partially attributable to the Company's Japanese subsidiary, QIAGEN K.K., which, after beginning operations in January 1998 and introducing a new Japanese catalog and targeted marketing efforts, experienced strong growth. For the second quarter of 1999, net sales of QIAGEN K.K. increased 99% (or $1.6 million) to $3.2 million from $1.6 million in its second quarter of operations in 1998. Additionally, the Company continued to experience strong growth in the sales of Rosys instrumentation products in the second quarter of 1999. The majority of the Company's sales continue to be attributable to the Company's consumable products, which experienced strong growth worldwide during the second quarter.

Net sales for the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 increased 34% to $69.2 million from $51.8 million in the same period of 1998. Net sales in the United States increased 28% (or $7.8 million) to $35.3 from $27.5 million in 1998, and net sales outside the United States increased 40% (or $9.6 million) to $33.9 million in 1999 from $24.3 million in 1998.

While sales of consumable products continue to increase, the Company expects, as disclosed in previous filings, a slower rate of sales growth for the range of products designed for large-scale plasmid DNA applications as their market matures. The Company continually introduces new products in order to extend the life of its existing product lines as well as to address new market opportunities. In 1998 the Company introduced more than 20 new products, including new technologies for PCR amplification, reverse transcription, transfection, and protein purification and assay, as well as new DNA and RNA purification kits. In the second quarter of 1999 the Company released five new products, including a system for automated purification on the BioRobot 9604 of genomic and viral DNA from blood and body fluids, a kit for fast dye-terminator removal from sequencing reactions, a 6xHis-tagged protein ladder for convenient western blotting, 384-well plates for capture assays involving 6xHis-tagged proteins, and a vacuum manifold for fast and efficient processing of spin columns.

Changes in exchange rates affected the growth rate of net sales for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 1999. Net sales outside the United States are exposed to currency fluctuations, since they are mainly denominated in German marks and to a lesser extent in British pounds, French francs, Swiss francs, Japanese yen, and Canadian and Australian dollars. For financial reporting purposes, these sales are translated to U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate of the period for which the statements are prepared. A significant portion of the Company's revenues is denominated in German marks. Compared to the six-month period ended June 30, 1998, in the six-month period ended June 30, 1999, the German mark, as measured by the average exchange rate for the period, appreciated against the U.S. dollar by .63%. If the same rates used for 1998 were applied to 1999, net sales in 1999 would have been lower and the related percentage growth would have been lower than the percentage calculated in reported net sales.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was $24.7 million or 70% of net sales in the quarter ended June 30, 1999 as compared to $18.2 million or 69% of net sales for the same period in 1998. The absolute dollar increase is attributable to the increase in net sales. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales primarily reflects the Company's ongoing efforts to improve its inventory management and manufacturing processes, partially offset by a continued increase in sales of Rosys products and the QIAGEN BioRobots which provide a lower gross profit than the Company's consumable products. The Company continues to make substantial investments in automated and interchangeable production equipment and integrated production planning systems at its German manufacturing facility to increase its production capacity and improve efficiency. Additionally, as previously disclosed, the inventory management and manufacturing processes at Rosys

were evaluated and changes were made to improve cost control and efficiency. As in the previous quarter, the Company anticipates that the sale of Rosys products will continue to negatively affect gross profit in 1999.

The Company's gross profit was $48.8 million or 71% of net sales in the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 as compared to $35.8 million or 69% of net sales for the same period in 1998.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses increased 35% to $4.0 million (11% of net sales) in the quarter ended June 30, 1999 compared with $2.9 million (11% of net sales) for the same period in 1998. Research and development costs primarily represent personnel costs related to retaining employees for research and development efforts. The increased expense reflects the increase in research and development personnel over the prior period as the Company continued the expansion of its new product development capabilities. Additionally, during the first quarter of 1999, construction was completed on a new research and development facility. The new facility carries higher operating costs than the former facility. The Company has a strong commitment to research and development and anticipates that absolute research and development expenses will continue to increase significantly.

Research and development expenses were $7.7 million or 11% of net sales in the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 as compared to $5.9 million or 11% of net sales for the same period in 1998.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses increased 28% to $9.5 million (27% of net sales) in the second quarter of 1999 from $7.4 million (28% of net sales) in the second quarter of 1998. The increase in the absolute dollar amount of sales and marketing expenses reflects the Company's continued expansion of its sales force and advertising efforts in connection with the sale of its existing products and the introduction of new products. Such efforts contributed to the growth in net sales during the second quarter of 1999. Increased sales and marketing costs are primarily associated with personnel, commissions, advertising, publications and other promotional items. As a percentage of net sales, sales and marketing expenses decreased, reflecting the Company's increased economies of scale in this area.

Sales and marketing expenses increased 29% to $18.7 million (27% of net sales) in the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 from $14.5 million (28% of net sales) in the same period of 1998.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased 14% to $5.0 million (14% of net sales) in the second quarter of 1999 from $4.4 million (17% of net sales) in the second quarter of 1998. This increase represents the increased general and administrative costs related to the growth of the Company's administrative infrastructure to accommodate increased sales. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses decreased, reflecting the Company's increased economies of scale in this area.

General and administrative expenses increased 22% to $10.6 million (15% of net sales) in the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 from $8.7 million (17% of net sales) in the same period of 1998.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income decreased to $188,000 in the second quarter of 1999 from $836,000 in the second quarter of 1998. This decrease was mainly due to a loss on an equity method investee, decreased research and development grant income, decreased interest income, decreased gains on foreign currency transactions, and increased interest expense partially offset by income from the sales of patents.

Other income decreased to $568,000 in the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 from $1.7 million in the same period of 1998.

During the second quarter, the Company recorded a net loss from equity method investee of $179,000 on the QE-Diagnostiksysteme joint venture. QIAGEN GmbH has a 50% interest in the joint venture. The Company anticipates that QE-Diagnostiksysteme will continue to generate losses at least during its first two years.

In the three-month period ended June 30, 1999, research and development grant income from European as well as German state and federal government grants decreased to $254,000 from $417,000 in the same period of 1998. The Company's research and development activities are principally carried out in Germany, and the Company expects to continue to apply for such research and development grants in the future.

In the three-month period ended June 30, 1999, interest income decreased to $356,000 from $380,000 in the same period of 1998. Interest income is derived mainly from the Company's investment of funds, primarily funds raised from the Company's June 1996 public offering of stock, in investment grade, interest-bearing marketable securities. As of June 30, 1999, the Company had approximately $21.7 million invested in such securities.

Income from foreign currency transactions decreased to $33,000 in the second quarter of 1999 from $92,000 in the same period of 1998. Income from foreign currency transactions reflects net effects from conducting business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. QIAGEN N.V.'s functional currency is the U.S. dollar and its subsidiaries' functional currencies are the German mark, the British pound, the Swiss franc, the French franc, the U.S. dollar, the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar, and the Japanese yen. See "Currency Fluctuations."

Interest expense increased to $295,000 in the second quarter of 1999 compared to $234,000 for the same period of 1998. This increase is primarily due to interest expense on the Company's new leased research and development facility, which carries a higher leasing cost than the former facility.

During the second quarter of 1999, the Company recorded income of $141,000 for the sales of certain patent rights. From time to time, the Company may grant the use of a patent to a third party for a fee and in some instances an agreed upon interest in any technology discovered via use of the patent.

Other miscellaneous income (expense) decreased to $122,000 of expense in the second quarter of 1999 from $181,000 of income for the same period in 1998.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate increased to 36% in the second quarter of 1999 from 32% in the second quarter of 1998. The Company's operating subsidiaries are exposed to effective tax rates ranging from approximately 8% to approximately 48%. Fluctuation in the distribution of pre-tax income among these entities can lead to fluctuations of the effective tax rate in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Minority Interest

The Company has a 60 percent interest in its Japanese subsidiary, QIAGEN K.K., and a 50 percent interest in Rosys Instruments, Inc. (Rosys Inc.), a subsidiary of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Rosys Instruments AG. The financial position and results of operations of these subsidiaries are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The minority interest in income of QIAGEN K.K. and Rosys Inc. is $98,000 for the three-month period ended June 30, 1999 as shown in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To date, the Company has funded its business primarily through internally generated funds, debt and the private and public sales of equity. For the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 and 1998, the Company generated net cash from operating activities of $12.0 million and $3.8 million, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities increased in the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 over the same period in 1998 primarily due to increases in net income, depreciation and amortization and accrued liabilities and decreases in inventories, offset by decreases in accounts payable and increases in accounts receivable.

Approximately $5.3 million of cash was used in investing activities during the first two quarters of 1999, compared to $1.3 million for the same period of 1998. Investing activities during the six-month period ended June 30, 1999 consisted principally of the purchases of property and equipment in connection with the expansion of the Company's production operations and the completion of a new research and development facility in February of 1999. Additionally, the Company increased its investment in QE-Diagnostiksysteme by DM 475,000 (approximately $250,000 at June 30, 1999), increased its investment in CpG ImmunoPharmaceuticals, Inc by $500,000 and purchased 15.6% of the voting rights of a newly founded Swiss company focusing on various applications related to the Company's core activities for approximately $1.7 million.

Financing activities provided $2.7 million in cash during the first two quarters of 1999, compared to $1.4 million provided in 1998. This cash provided by financing is primarily due to proceeds from long-term debt and the issuance of common shares, mainly as a result of the exercise of options under the Company's stock option plan, partially offset by principal payments on capital lease obligations and the repayment of short-term debt. The increase in long-term debt was primarily to refinance a portion of the short-term debt facilities to obtain more favorable interest rates.

As of June 30, 1999 and December 31, 1998, the Company had cash and cash equivalents along with investments in marketable securities of $37.1 million and $30.1 million, respectively, and working capital of $55.7 million and $46.1 million, respectively. The Company has credit lines totaling $5.5 million of which no amount was utilized as of June 30, 1999. In addition, the Company has short-term loans totaling $4.9 million. The Company also carries $4.6 million of long-term debt that consists mainly of two notes payable, due in December 2000 and May 2009, at interest rates subsidized by a German government-related institution.

The Company believes that funds from operations, together with the proceeds from its public and private sales of equity, and uses of financing as needed, will be sufficient to fund the Company's planned operations during the coming year.

Currency Fluctuations

The Company operates on an international basis. A significant portion of its revenues and expenses are incurred in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The German mark is the most significant such currency, with others including the British pound, French franc, Swiss franc, Japanese yen and Australian and Canadian dollars. Fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which the Company conducts its business relative to the U.S. dollar have caused and will continue to cause U.S. dollar translations of such currencies to vary from one period to another. Due to the number of currencies involved, the constantly changing currency exposures, and the potential substantial volatility of currency exchange rates, the Company cannot predict the effect of exchange rate fluctuations upon future operating results. However, because the Company has substantial expenses as well as revenues in each of its principal functional currencies, the exposure of its financial results to currency fluctuations is reduced. In general terms, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Company's other foreign currencies will decrease reported net sales, and vice versa. However, this impact normally will be at least partially offset in results of operations by gains and losses from foreign currency transactions.

Currency Hedging

The Company seeks to mitigate what it believes to be a significant portion of the remaining currency fluctuation risk through hedging transactions. In the ordinary course of business, the Company purchases foreign currency exchange option contracts to manage potential losses from foreign currency exposures. These contracts give the Company the right, but not the requirement, to sell foreign currencies in exchange for U.S. dollars at predetermined exchange rates. The principle objective of such contracts is to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with global financial and operating activities. The Company does not utilize financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Market Risk

The Company's market risk relates primarily to interest rate exposures on cash, marketable securities and borrowings; and foreign currency exposures on intercompany transactions. The overall objective of the Company's risk management is to reduce the potential negative earnings effects from changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. Exposures are managed through operational methods and financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest income earned on the investment portfolio is affected by changes in the relative levels of market interest rates. To mitigate adverse fluctuations in interest rates, most of the investments are at fixed rates. The Company only invests in high-grade investment securities. To limit the potential impact of interest rate changes on borrowings, short and long-term debt is maintained at fixed rates. Borrowings against lines of credit are at variable interest rates. At June 30, 1999, no amounts were outstanding against the lines of credit.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Company's principal production and manufacturing facility is located in Germany and intercompany sales of inventory expose the Company to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Intercompany sales of inventory are generally denominated in the local currency of the subsidiary purchasing the inventory in order to centralize foreign currency risk with the Company's German subsidiary. Payment for intercompany purchases of inventory is required within 30 days from invoice date. The delay between the date the German subsidiary records revenue and the date the payment is received from the purchasing subsidiaries exposes the Company to foreign exchange risk. The exposure results primarily from those transactions between Germany and the United States.

The foreign currency exchange rate risk is partially offset by transactions of the German subsidiary denominated in U.S. dollars. Hedging instruments include foreign currency put options that are purchased to protect the existing and/or anticipated receivables resulting from intercompany sales from Germany to the U.S. These options give the Company the right, but not the requirement, to sell foreign currencies in exchange for U.S. dollars at predetermined exchange rates.

Year 2000 Compliance

The Year 2000 Issue refers to potential problems with computer systems or any equipment with computer chips or software that use dates where the date has been stored as just two digits (e.g., 97 for 1997). On January 1, 2000, any clock or date recording mechanism incorporating the date sensitive software that uses only two digits to represent the year may recognize a date using 00 as the year 1900 rather than the year 2000. This could result in a system failure or miscalculations causing disruption of operations, including, among other things, a temporary inability to process transactions, send invoices, or engage in similar business activities. To address the Year 2000 Issue, the Company has implemented a program with respect to its information technology (IT) systems, non-IT systems, and external suppliers of goods and services.

The Company believes that its primary IT system (SAP R/3) is Year 2000 compliant, based on a written representation from the vendor, SAP, and limited internal testing. A comprehensive program is in place to remediate potential Year 2000 Issues in other purchased software and hardware, as well as in non-IT systems. The program is divided into four phases:

1. complete inventory of IT and non-IT systems that may be sensitive to the Year 2000 Issue
2. assess systems to determine Year 2000 compliance
3. remediate non-compliant systems by repair or replacement
4. test remediated systems

The inventory, assessment and remediation phases were substantially completed during the fourth quarter of 1998. Additional software replacements and modifications required to make certain systems Year 2000 compliant have been obtained but are still to be installed. Prior to vendor notification, the Company believed that these systems were already Year 2000 compliant. Testing, the final phase, has begun and was originally anticipated to be completed by the end of the second quarter in 1999. The Company has revised these deadlines and will continue to remediate and test through the end of 1999. The Company cannot guarantee that it will meet internal deadlines for Year 2000 compliance.

The Company is continuing the process of contacting its major suppliers, customers, financial institutions, parcel delivery services, telecommunication and utility providers, and other third parties with which it does business in an effort to determine the extent to which the Company may be vulnerable to those parties' failure to timely correct their own Year 2000 problems. To date, the Company is not aware of any situations of noncompliance that would materially adversely affect its operations or financial condition. There can be no assurance, however, that instances of noncompliance which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or financial condition will be identified; that the systems of other companies with which the Company transacts business will be corrected on a timely basis; or that a failure by such entities to correct a Year 2000 problem or a correction which is incompatible with the Company's information systems would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or financial condition.

In addressing Year 2000 Issues, the Company estimates the total incremental costs will be approximately $200,000. The total cost estimate includes costs related to modifying software, replacing non-compliant hardware and software, and internal personnel costs. Costs incurred and expensed to date are approximately $50,000. Year 2000 costs have been minimized given that the nature of the Company's business dictates the need to have the newest technologies available in the latest hardware and software. Additionally, the Company uses standard software packages in lieu of internally written programs. The estimated costs are based on management's current assessment and could change as the testing phase progresses. Further, the total estimated costs are based on assumptions of future events such as the availability of

resources and third party modification plans. Hence, there can be no assurance that actual costs incurred will not be materially different.

Although the Company believes that its primary IT system correctly defines the year 2000, prudent business practices call for the development of contingency plans. The Company's contingency plans include strategies for dealing with Year 2000-related system failures or malfunctions due to the Company's internal systems or from external parties. The Company's most reasonably likely worst case scenario of a Year 2000 system failure, either internal or that of an external provider, could prevent the Company from being able to manufacture its products, and to process and ship customer orders, or could disrupt financial and management controls and reporting systems. The Company's contingency plans include stocking extra raw materials, redirecting IT personnel efforts in the event of a Year 2000 failure, and investigating potential alternative power sources to have on hand in the event of a utility Year 2000 failure. As the end of 1999 approaches, the Company anticipates refining its contingency plans as necessary.

The Company does not expect the Year 2000 issue to have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial position; however, if not effectively remediated, negative effects from Year 2000 Issues, including those related to internal systems, vendors, business partners, or customers, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or financial condition.

New European Currency

On January 1, 1999, several member countries of the European Union adopted the euro as the common legal currency. The conversion rates between the existing sovereign currencies (the legacy currencies) and the euro were fixed on that date. During the three-year transition period, the legacy currencies as well as the euro will be acceptable as legal tender. The Company has wholly-owned subsidiaries located in several of the participating countries.

The introduction of the euro may create technical as well as strategic challenges. The Company has been preparing for the introduction of the euro by assessing its information systems requirements. Further, the Company is in the process of developing and implementing solutions to address other issues presented by the introduction of the euro, such as the impact on currency risk, derivatives and other financial instruments; events of noncompliance by third parties; and implications on pricing and marketing strategies. The cost of these efforts is not expected to be material.

Because of the numerous uncertainties associated with the euro conversion, there can be no assurance that all problems will be foreseen and corrected or that the conversion to the euro will not have a material impact on the Company's operations or financial condition. Additionally, the competitive impact from the introduction of the Euro is not known at this time.

EXHIBIT INDEX

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QIAGEN JOINS VALENTIS-DSM BIOLOGICS ALLIANCE FOR MANUFACTURING AND SALES OF PLASMID DNA

Venlo, The Netherlands, May 18, 1999 - QIAGEN, N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced that it joined the alliance with Valentis Inc. (Nasdaq: VLTS) and DSM Biologics to further strengthen what is considered the world's leading consortium for manufacturing and supplying customers with contract cGMP manufacturing of ultra-pure, stable DNA plasmids and formulated DNA at any scale, from preclinical toxicology studies to commercial products. Customers may include companies or institutions working in the gene therapy and genetic vaccination fields. Each party will share in the profits from this alliance.

This alliance forms a strong, standard-setting force in its industry as it combines technology, infrastructure and marketing strengths in a very exciting way. QIAGEN strengthens this consortium by contributing its market and technology leadership in developing and marketing of products and services for DNA separation and purification to the gene therapy and genetic vaccination markets. QIAGEN will contribute its experience accumulated over many years in the industry, non-exclusive access to certain of its technologies and the strength of one of the most powerful sales and marketing forces serving this industry. Valentis has contributed its process technologies and its expertise in DNA formulation and manufacturing. DSM brings extensive manufacturing experience as a leading supplier of contract manufacturing services serving the needs of the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry.

The agreement between the parties is intended to be the exclusive vehicle through which the parties will provide services in the area of contract cGMP manufacturing of plasmid and formulated DNA for genetic vaccination and gene therapy purposes. QIAGEN expects to begin marketing these contract manufacturing services to the gene therapy and genetic vaccination industry in lot sizes up to the 3000 liter fermentation scale. In addition, QIAGEN and Valentis intend to continue to develop and improve these large-scale processes for plasmid DNA manufacturing.

"Through the contribution of our activities and expertise we can increase the marketing strength and technology breadth of the alliance and thereby leverage QIAGEN's technology expertise and strategic position," said Dr. Joachim Schorr, Business Unit Manager Molecular Medicine at QIAGEN. "This alliance will provide the emerging gene therapy and genetic vaccination industry early access to a reliable, accepted contract manufacturing services platform which is fueled by the strength of Valentis' and QIAGEN's technology portfolio and the manufacturing expertise of DSM. Through excellence in marketing and performance of cGMP contract manufacturing services, we are leveraging the strength of our technologies in this exciting industry in search for a standard in manufacturing."

"We are excited to be able to include QIAGEN into our partnership with DSM", stated Benjamin McGraw, Chairman, President and CEO of Valentis Inc. "With its leading reputation and strategic position as a process technology supplier to the gene therapy and genetic vaccination industry, we have now completed a very appealing package and have added strong marketing expertise. Over many years, QIAGEN has demonstrated a commitment to this market and has built a significant technology base addressing DNA separation and purification solutions needed by this industry."

"This tri-partite cooperation in plasmid DNA contract manufacturing will form an excellent technological and commercial platform for customers interested in such services. DSM Biologics intends to provide state of the art full cGMP manufacturing services to the alliance and its future customers", said J.W. den Toom Chief Executive Officer of DSM Biologics.

QIAGEN N.V., a holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Australia and Canada, believes it is the world's leading provider of innovative enabling technologies and products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids. The company has developed a comprehensive portfolio of more then 280 proprietary, consumable products for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling of nucleic acid amplification, as well as automated instrumentation and related services. QIAGEN's products are sold in more then 35 countries throughout the world to academic research markets and also to leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. In addition, the company is positioning its products for sale into developing commercial markets, including DNA sequencing and genomics, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy. QIAGEN employs approximately 830 people worldwide. Additional information can be found at www.qiagen.com.

Valentis Inc. (resulting from the merger of Megabios Corp. and GeneMedicine, Inc.) is a leader in the field of gene medicines. The Company develops proprietary gene delivery systems and applies its preclinical and early clinical development expertise to create gene-based products. The Company's core technologies include multiple gene delivery and gene expression systems, each able to be applied to specific clinical targets. These technologies are covered by a broad patent portfolio that includes issued U.S. and European claims. The Company's commercial strategy is to enter into corporate partnerships for full-scale clinical development and marketing and sales of products. Valentis currently has corporate partnerships with Eli Lilly, Glaxo Wellcome, and Roche. Additional information can be found at www.valentis.com.

DSM Biologics, a unit of DSM Fine Chemicals, is a leading development and manufacturing company of intermediates and active pharmaceutical ingredients for the pharmaceutical industry. The Company focuses on the development and manufacturing of vaccines, non-viral gene therapies, antibodies and proteins with production sites in Groningen, The Netherlands and Montreal, Canada. DSM Biologics joined the business group of DSM Fine Chemicals, part of DSM's strategic cluster for life science products. The total DSM Group has annual sales of over NLG 15 billion (US $7.0 billion) and employs 23,000 people, worldwide. Additional information about DSM Biologics can be found at www.dsmbiologics.com and www.dsm.nl.

Certain of the statements contained in this news release may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. To the extent that any of the statements contained herein relating to QIAGEN's, Valentis' or DSM Biologics' services, products and markets and operating results are forward-looking, such statements are based on current expectations that involve a number of uncertainties and risks. There can be no assurance that the contract manufacturing alliance for plasmid DNA will be profitable to any of the parties. Additional uncertainties and risks include, but are not limited to, risks associated with management of growth and international operations (including the effects of currency fluctuations), variability of operating results, the commercial development of the DNA sequencing and genomics market, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics market, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy markets, competition, rapid or unexpected changes in technologies, fluctuations in demand for products (including seasonal fluctuations), difficulties in successfully adapting the products to integrated solutions and producing such products, and the ability to identify and develop new products and to differentiate its products from competitors. For further information, refer to the discussion in reports that the Company has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Uncertainties and risks relating to Valentis' services, products and markets are described more fully in the Valentis and GeneMedicine Combined Proxy Statement dated February 12, 1999, the Megabios and GeneMedicine annual reports on Form 10-K for the periods ended June 30, 1998 and December 31, 1997, respectively, filed with the SEC.

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QIAGEN Launches BioRobot(TM) 9604R at The American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB)

VENLO, Netherlands, May 18, 1999 /PRNewswire/ -- QIAGEN Inc., a subsidiary of QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF; Frankfurt Neuer Markt: QIA), announced today at the ASBMB in San Francisco the launch of the latest extension of the QIAGEN BioRobot(TM) product line, the BioRobot(TM) 9604R.

The BioRobot(TM) 9604R integrates QIAGEN's leading BioRobot(TM) instrumentation with unique RNA extraction consumable technology to form a powerful platform for high-throughput extraction of RNA.
Nucleic acids take two forms, DNA and RNA. The analysis of RNA is gaining in importance and is requiring higher throughput in the areas of drug discovery, drug screening and lead optimization in academic and pharmaceutical research. The QIAGEN BioRobot(TM) 9604R addresses the needs of the customers in these rapidly growing markets, allowing accurate, reproducible, ready to run, high-throughput protocols of over three thousand extractions per day on each instrument. RNA samples purified on the QIAGEN BioRobot(TM) 9604R are ready for use in the demanding and sensitive downstream assays used in these markets, including real-time RT-PCR.

“QIAGEN is today setting a new milestone in automated nucleic acid extraction with the introduction of the first automated 96-well RNA extraction system, the QIAGEN BioRobot(TM) 9604R," said Dr. Helge Bastian, Business Unit Manager Molecular Diagnostics and Manager of the RNA Groups at QIAGEN. “We believe that this product extension offers unparalleled throughput in RNA extraction based on extensions of proven extraction technologies. This combination offers our customers a powerful new tool to solve bottlenecks in drug development strategies relying on RNA analysis such as gene expression analysis."

QIAGEN N.V., a Netherlands holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Australia and Canada, believes it is the world's leading provider of innovative enabling technologies and products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids. The Company has developed a comprehensive portfolio of more than 280 proprietary, consumable products for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling, nucleic acid amplification, as well as automated instrumentation and related services. QIAGEN's products are sold in more than 35 countries throughout the world to academic research markets and also to leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. In addition, the Company is positioning its products for sale into developing commercial markets, including DNA sequencing and genomics, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy. QIAGEN employs approximately 830 people worldwide.

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SOURCE: QIAGEN Inc.

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QIAGEN ANNOUNCES 2-FOR-1 STOCK SPLIT AND CONVERSION OF CURRENCY OF ITS PAR VALUE TO EURO

VENLO, Netherlands, May 21, 1999 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF; Frankfurt Neuer Markt: QIA), announced today that its Board of Supervisory Directors as well as its Managing Board have approved a two-for-one split of its Common Stock, subject to approval by QIAGEN shareholders of an amendment to the Company's Articles of Association at QIAGEN's Annual General Meeting on June 18, 1999.

Peer M. Schatz, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, commented: "The proposed stock split follows our long-term strategy of increasing the liquidity of QIAGEN's shares and our continued commitment to broaden our shareholder base. This action also reflects our enthusiasm for the Company's opportunities for continued growth and our focus on shareholder value. In addition, this proposal addresses the required conversion of the par value of QIAGEN's common stock from Dutch Guilders to EUROs."

If the proposed two-for-one stock split and the conversion of the currency of the par value of the Company's common shares to EUROs are approved, shareholders of record on the date the amendment to the Articles of Association becomes effective will receive a new stock certificate representing one additional share, par value 0.01 EURO, for each common share, par value 0.03 NLG, then held. Each original share par value 0,03 NLG will then also represent one share par value 0,01 EURO. The additional shares will be mailed or delivered by the Company's transfer agent, American Stock Transfer, on or around July 5, 1999, once the amendment to the Articles of Association becomes effective. Shareholders with questions can call American Stock Transfer, Shareholder Services Department at +1 (800) 937-5449 or +1 (718) 921-8200.

As of March 31, 1999, QIAGEN had approximately 17.1 million shares issued and outstanding. As a result of the proposed two-for-one stock split, the number of common shares outstanding will increase to approximately 34.2 million.

QIAGEN N.V., a Netherlands holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Australia and Canada, believes it is the world's leading provider of innovative enabling technologies and products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids. The Company has developed a comprehensive portfolio of more than 280 proprietary, consumable products for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling, nucleic acid amplification, as well as automated instrumentation and related services. QIAGEN's products are sold in more than 42 countries throughout the world to academic research markets and also to leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. In addition, the Company is positioning its products for sale into developing commercial markets, including DNA sequencing and genomics, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy. QIAGEN employs approximately 830 people worldwide.

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QIAGEN AND VISIBLE GENETICS INTEND TO ENTER INTO SUPPLY AGREEMENT FOR QIAAMP PRODUCTS

Hilden, Germany and Toronto, Canada, June 30, 1999 - QIAGEN GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Frankfurt Neuer Market: QIA) and Visible Genetics Inc. (VGI) (Nasdaq:VGIN) today announced their intent to enter into a three-year supply agreement. Under the terms of the intended agreement, QIAGEN will supply VGI with certain proprietary nucleic acid sample preparation products from QIAGEN's QIAamp™ product line. As announced by VGI on June 29, 1999, VGI intends to market such QIAamp products, in combination with a QIAGEN-developed extension for ultra-low level HIV genotyping, under the name TruPrep™ for use with VGI's HIV TruGene™ HIV genotyping product. The TruPrep™ system components are clearly identified and marked as QIAGEN products.

QIAGEN and VGI have worked together closely over the last six months to develop an optimized nucleic acid extraction protocol for genotypic assays that can consistently obtain results below 100 copies of virus nucleic acid per milliliter of sample. The results of this successful collaboration were presented at the 3rd International Workshop on Drug Resistance and Treatment Outcomes in San Diego, California, held last week.

Viral resistance to HIV drugs originates from mutations resulting from low-level replication of HIV in patients under therapies where virus levels are suppressed. To facilitate efficient and effective treatment of HIV patients, these ultra-low viral loads must be monitored. Researchers have been trying to perfect a technique for ultra-low genotyping of viral nucleic acid samples because it would provide clinicians treating HIV-infected patients with at least two potential advantages. Clinicians may be able to correlate current treatments with existing resistance mutations reflected in nucleic acid patterns, and thereby confirm the maintenance of a patient's drug regimen. At the same time, ultra-low level genotyping could alert clinicians to emerging resistance mutations of the virus' nucleic acid. This information could have the potential to allow them to adjust drug therapy before viral loads spiked out of control, before drugs failed, and before viruses developed so called cross-resistances which reduce treatment options.

VGI therefore believes that ultra-low level genotyping may have the potential to improve the treatment of HIV. With ultra-low level genotyping it may possible to preserve drug choice options even in patients with previously only very difficult to detect viral loads of less than 200 copies/ml. The QIAamp product solutions incorporated in VGI's HIV TruGene product provide the ultra sensitive nucleic acid extraction tools required for nucleic acid detection and analysis on which such ultra-low level genotyping systems are based.

"We are excited about our new alliance with QIAGEN. QIAGEN is the consistent leader in DNA and RNA extraction technology and has built by far the most powerful and broad technology base in this field," said John K. Stevens Chairman and CEO of VGI. "In this partnership, we have found the strongest partner possible for the crucial step of nucleic acid sample preparation, for both today's systems and our future needs. We expect to begin marketing of these products for use with our TruGene™ HIV Kit in Europe and the US later this year".

"This intended agreement with VGI is a further demonstration of the power of the technology of our QIAamp product line. QIAamp technology facilitates highly reliable and sensitive nucleic acid purification - a prereqisite for many applications in nucleic acid-based diagnostics such as the detection and analysis of infectious agents and monitoring gene-expression," said Helge Bastian, QIAGEN's Business Unit Manager of Molecular Diagnostics. "In combination with QIAGEN's BioRobot instrumentation technology, the QIAamp technology also opens a wide range of automated nucleic acid purification options. We expect QIAamp technology components to be integrated into a broad range of downstream applications and contribute to expanding our technology and market leadership in reliable and reproducible nucleic acid isolation and purification from biological samples."

QIAGEN N.V., a Netherlands holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Australia and Canada, believes it is the world's leading provider of innovative enabling technologies and products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids. The Company has developed a comprehensive portfolio of more than 280 proprietary, consumable products for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling, nucleic acid amplification, as well as automated instrumentation and related services. QIAGEN's products are sold in more than 42 countries throughout the world to academic research markets and also to leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. In addition, the Company is positioning its products for sale into developing commercial markets, including DNA sequencing and genomics, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy. QIAGEN employs approximately 830 people worldwide.

Visible Genetics Inc. manufactures and markets high performance automated DNA sequencing systems and complete kits for the analysis of genes linked to disease. The Company's OpenGene* system employs proprietary stratified DNA testing and single-tube, single-step sequencing methods to significantly reduce the time and cost involved in identifying clinically relevant genetic information. VGI is a leader in the emerging field of pharmacogenomics which will use genetic information in the identification, and analysis of genes in order to improve patient care and reduce healthcare costs.

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QIAGEN ANNOUNCES DISTRIBUTION DATE AND EX-DISTRIBUTION DATE OF STOCK SPLIT

Venlo, The Netherlands, July 14, 1999 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Frankfurt Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced that the distribution date of its previously announced two-for-one stock split is intended to be on July 15, 1999 and the ex-distribution date is intended to be on July 16, 1999. Trading of the shares based on the stock split adjusted price (and also reflecting the new par value of EUR 0.01) is therefore expected to commence on July 16, 1999 on both the Neuer Markt Division of the Frankfurt Exchange as well as on the Nasdaq National Market.

The proposed stock split was approved at QIAGEN's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in Venlo, the Netherlands, on June 18, 1999. As of March 31, 1999, QIAGEN had approximately 17.1 million shares issued and outstanding. As a result of the two-for-one stock split, the number of common shares outstanding will increase to approximately 34.2 million.

"We are pleased that our shareholders recognized the value of broadening QIAGEN's shareholder base and increasing the liquidity of the Company's shares," said Peer M. Schatz, QIAGEN N.V.'s Chief Financial Officer. "This action reflects our commitment to our shareholders and expresses our enthusiasm for the Company's opportunities for continued growth."

QIAGEN N.V., a Netherlands holding company with subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Australia and Canada, believes it is the world's leading provider of innovative enabling technologies and products for the separation, purification and handling of nucleic acids. The Company has developed a comprehensive portfolio of more than 280 proprietary, consumable products for nucleic acid separation, purification and handling, nucleic acid amplification, as well as automated instrumentation and related services. QIAGEN's products are sold in more than 42 countries throughout the world to academic research markets and also to leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. In addition, the Company is positioning its products for sale into developing commercial markets, including DNA sequencing and genomics, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy. QIAGEN employs approximately 830 people worldwide.

Certain of the statements contained in this news release may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. To the extent that any of the statements contained herein relating to QIAGEN's products and markets and operating results are forward-looking, such statements are based on current expectations that involve a number of uncertainties and risks. Such uncertainties and risks include, but are not limited to, risks associated with management of growth and international operations (including the effects of currency fluctuations), variability of operating results, the commercial development of the DNA sequencing and genomics market, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics market, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy markets, competition, rapid or unexpected changes in technologies, fluctuations in demand for QIAGEN's products (including seasonal fluctuations), difficulties in successfully adapting the Company's products to integrated solutions and producing such products, and the Company's ability to identify and develop new products and to differentiate its products from competitors. For further information, refer to the discussion in reports that the Company has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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QIAGEN Reports Second Quarter Financial Results

Venlo, The Netherlands, August 9, 1999 - QIAGEN N.V. (Nasdaq: QGENF, Neuer Markt: QIA) today announced the results of operations for its three months ended June 30, 1999.

The Company reported that consolidated net sales for its second quarter ended June 30, 1999, increased 34% to $35.2 million, from $26.2 million for the same period in 1998. Net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1999 increased 40% to $4.0 million from $2.9 million in the same quarter of 1998. Diluted earnings per share increased 50% to $0.12 (based on 34.6 million average shares outstanding) from $0.08 (based on 34.5 million average shares outstanding) in the comparable quarter of 1998. Income from operations increased 84% to $6.2 million from $3.4 million in the comparable quarter of 1998. Cash and marketable securities at June 30, 1999 totaled $37.1 million.

Consolidated net sales for the first six months of 1999 increased 34% to $69.2 million from $51.8 million in the first six months of 1998. Net income for the first six months of 1999 increased 42% to $7.8 million from $5.5 in the comparable period of 1998 and diluted earnings per share for the first six months of 1999 increased 38% to $0.22 from $0.16 in the first six months of 1998.

On July 16, 1999, QIAGEN effected a two-for-one stock split which was approved by the Company's shareholders on June 18, 1999. For the purpose of above comparisons, this stock split is reflected in the calculations of earnings per share and weighted average shares outstanding for both the three-month and the six-month periods ended June 30, 1999 and 1998.

"The financial results of QIAGEN's second quarter of 1999 demonstrated the Company's continuing success in addressing what we believe to be significant market opportunities in the handling, separation and purification of nucleic acids," said Dr. Metin Colpan, QIAGEN's Chief Executive Officer. "We are expanding our technology and market leadership by continuing to expand our portfolio of exciting new technologies and identifying new market opportunities. In the second quarter of 1999, QIAGEN introduced a range of new products addressing nucleic acid purification applications and new applications for our automated BioRobot instrumentation platforms, which are spearheading our drive to further penetrate the clinical diagnostics and genomics markets. We have also increased our product offerings targeting the rapidly developing microarray marketplace which is showing an exciting momentum."

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Certain of the statements contained in this news release may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. To the extent that any of the statements contained herein relating to QIAGEN's products and markets and operating results are forward-looking, such statements are based on current expectations that involve a number of uncertainties and risks. Such uncertainties and risks include, but are not limited to, risks associated with management of growth and international operations (including the effects of currency fluctuations), variability of operating results, the commercial development of the DNA sequencing and genomics market, nucleic acid-based molecular diagnostics market, and genetic vaccination and gene therapy markets, competition, rapid or unexpected changes in technologies, fluctuations in demand for QIAGEN's products (including seasonal fluctuations), difficulties in successfully adapting the Company's products to integrated solutions and producing such products, and the Company's ability to identify and develop new products and to differentiate its products from competitors. For further information, refer to the discussion in reports that the Company has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

SIGNATURES

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

QIAGEN N.V.

By:

/s/ Peer M. Schatz
Peer M. Schatz
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 13, 1999