ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

EUROPEAN PATENT ALLOWED FOR TREATING VASCULAR OCCLUSIVE DISEASE

- **Patent for the use of anti-midkine agents to prevent and treat blood vessel obstruction allowed in Europe**
- **Further IP protection for Cellmid in cardiovascular diseases and in midkine inhibitors**
- **Composition of matter for siRNA molecules targeting midkine also covered**

SYDNEY, 21 January 2013: Cellmid Limited (ASX: CDY) advises that the European Patent Office (EPO) has issued a Rule 71(3) Communication indicating that it intends to grant Cellmid's patent application 06746805.8 entitled "Pharmaceutical composition for vascular occlusive disease". The application was filed in May 2006 and the patent is expected to expire in 2026.

The claims granted cover the use of short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) to prevent midkine (MK) expression in blood vessel walls. Animal studies show that MK expression in damaged blood vessels contributes significantly to vessel narrowing and obstruction, and inhibiting MK prevents or reduces narrowing.

Vascular occlusive disease is the biggest cause of premature death in Western nations. Vascular occlusive disease occurs where blood vessels are narrowed or blocked, and can occur at many sites in the body, including the heart (coronary heart disease, CHD), the brain (stroke), the kidney (renovascular disease) and the limbs (peripheral vascular disease such as deep vein thrombosis).

Targeting MK in vascular disease is a novel potential treatment of both the initial vessel narrowing (stenosis) and the re-occurrence of narrowing (restenosis) that frequently occurs after surgical interventions such as stenting.

"Restenosis is a common and significant problem in CHD patients who have received stents to unblock their coronary arteries", said Darren Jones, Cellmid's Head of Product Development.

"Administering a treatment that stopped or slowed restenosis at the same time as stenting would be a valuable improvement to current practice. Cellmid's European patent covers claims to use MK inhibitors to do this" he added.

Cellmid already holds 11 granted patents worldwide (including in the US, Europe, Japan, China and Australia) for both siRNAs and antibodies to treat angiostenosis. Application 06746805.8 bolsters Cellmid's protection of these rights. Significantly, application 06746805.8 also grants composition of matter claims for MK-specific siRNAs.

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"To be granted protection for a further class of MK inhibitors beyond our anti-MK antibodies confirms the breadth of our IP assets", said Cellmid CEO Maria Halasz.

"RNA interference gives Cellmid another potential option by which to eliminate MK in disease settings. Furthermore, it adds yet another disease area that Cellmid has exclusive rights to treat via MK inhibitors" she added.

Cellmid's patent coverage for siRNA and antibodies now extends across cardiovascular disease, inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, cancer, multiple sclerosis and surgical adhesion. "

Cellmid holds the most significant intellectual property assets related to MK worldwide. Cellmid's patent portfolio currently includes 75 patents in 20 patent families, covering use of MK and anti-MK agents for therapeutic purposes in a number of diseases and the use of MK as a diagnostic marker in cancer and other disorders.

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Cellmid is an Australian biotechnology company developing innovative novel therapies and diagnostic tests for inflammatory diseases, heart attack and cancer. Cellmid holds the largest and most comprehensive portfolio of intellectual property related to midkine and midkine antagonists globally. In addition to the Company's development program for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) utilising the midkine protein, Cellmid is also developing anti-midkine antibodies for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and cancer. Furthermore, Cellmid is commercialising midkine as a biomarker for cancer diagnosis. Elevated midkine concentration in the blood and other body fluids is strongly indicative of cancer. Cellmid's first product, the MK-ELISA, is a blood test that sensitively and accurately measures serum midkine levels.

Midkine (MK)

Midkine is a multifunctional growth factor that is highly expressed during embryonic development. Midkine modulates many important biological interactions such as cell growth, cell migration and cellular adherence. These functions are relevant to cancer, inflammation, autoimmunity, ischemia, nerve growth/repair and wound healing. Midkine is barely detectable in healthy adults and only occurs as a consequence of the pathogenesis of a number of different disorders. Midkine expression is often evident very early in disease onset, even before any apparent physical symptoms. Accordingly, midkine is an important early marker for diagnosing cancers and autoimmune diseases. Finally, because midkine is only present in a disease context, targeting midkine does not harm normal healthy tissues.