ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SIGNIFICANT NEW FINDINGS PRESENTED AT 3RD MIDKINE SYMPOSIUM IN KYOTO

- **Key academic and industry leaders from 11 countries presented new data**
- **Rapid gains in research as midkine therapies advance towards the clinic**

SYDNEY, 30 April 2014: Cellmid Limited (ASX: CDY) is pleased to report that its *3rd Midkine Symposium* concluded successfully with significant new findings on midkine (MK) biology, manufacture and clinical utility. Held in Kyoto, Japan, discoverers of MK, Emeritus Professor Takashi Muramatsu and Professor Kenji Kadomatsu, co-hosted the event. The 3rd MK Symposium built on the success of the first two MK conferences held in Sydney (2010) and Istanbul (2012), and attracted scientists from eleven countries. For the first time some of Cellmid's commercial collaboration partners have also attended.

The meeting was by invitation only and held under confidentiality to allow delegates to freely share and discuss novel discoveries and unpublished data. Many significant advances in MK biology, manufacture and clinical utility have been reported, with the following highlights:

- As a major milestone for Cellmid's MK protein programs serum-stable, drug-like MK manufacture has been achieved at large scale for clinical use by one of the company's commercial partners;

- Cellmid's anti-midkine antibodies have been shown to overcome drug-resistance in the deadly brain cancer glioma in pre-clinical efficacy studies conducted by Dr Guillermo Velasco (Complutense University, Madrid, Spain);

- Cellmid's anti-MK antibody enhanced bone fracture healing *in vivo* in animal studies conducted by Dr Astrid Liedert (University of Ulm, Germany);

- New insights were presented into MK's molecular structure and its functional implications by Professors Christoph Winkler (National University of Singapore) and Licheng Dai (Huzhou Hospital, Zhejiang Provence, China);

- Further understanding of the receptors and signalling pathways engaged by MK in cancer and other diseases have been illustrated in *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies by several scientists;

- Information on how MK controls the expression of key genes in the hair follicle that keep the follicle alive and active has been presented by Advangen scientists Drs Yamamoto and Namekata providing mechanism of action data on how MK promotes hair growth;

- Precise mechanism of action by which MK promotes inflammatory cell infiltration into tissues was presented by Dr Ludwig Wechback (Ludwig-Maximillians University, Munich, Germany), giving clear insights into how anti-MK treatments might disrupt this process.

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Although the presenters have published some of their research before, substantial unpublished, commercially sensitive confidential data was also shared. For this reason, PowerPoint presentations and posters forming part of the scientific component of the conference will not be made public.

End

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Cellmid Limited (ASX: CDY)

Cellmid is an Australian biotechnology company with lead drug candidates in immuno-oncology. The Company is developing innovative novel therapies and diagnostic tests for a number of cancer indications, in particular solid tumours. Cellmid holds the largest and most comprehensive portfolio of intellectual property related to the novel oncology target midkine and midkine antagonists globally. The Company's most advanced development programmes involve using its anti-midkine antibodies in addition to commercialising midkine as a biomarker for the early diagnosis and prognosis of cancer. For further information, please see www.cellmid.com.au.

Midkine (MK)

Midkine is a 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 part 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, midkine is only present in a disease context, and targeting midkine is not expected to harm normal healthy tissues.