



August 27, 2013

AnGes MG, Inc.

CIN Therapeutic Vaccine Research Project to Receive Health and Labour Sciences Research Grant

AnGes MG, Inc. (“AnGes”) announced that a research project by Dr. Kei Kawana (Obstetrics & Gynecology, the University of Tokyo Hospital) has been adopted as a “medical technology application research program” in the Health and Labour Sciences Research Grant by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The research project is the “clinical application of human papilloma virus (HPV) molecular targeting mucosal immunotherapy for cervical cancer” using the cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) therapeutic vaccine, which is a collaboration project between AnGes and the University of Tokyo Hospital.

The Health and Labour Sciences Research Grant intends to promote projects in the 5 designated areas: government policy, fundamentals of life science, countermeasures for diseases and disabilities, securement of health and safety, and life innovation for realization of society with health and longevity. The assessment committee evaluates and selects appropriate projects from publicly solicited projects in accordance with predetermined objectives, which are related to resolving issues concerning national healthcare, public welfare, health environment, industrial health and safety, etc.

CIN therapeutic vaccine is an innovative and the world’s first orally administrated therapeutic vaccine for the prevention of cervical cancer. It induces a mucosal HPV E7 antigen-specific cellular immune response on neoplastic lesions and could cause CIN3 (the late stage of CIN) lesions to disappear. Favorable results have been obtained from the exploratory investigator-initiated clinical study being conducted by the principal investigator, Dr. Kawana.

In cervical cancer, the peak age of those who progress from precancerous lesions to intraepithelial neoplasia is around 30 years. This is an age group that is commonly getting married and having children. There is no drug treatment available for precancerous stage disease, and cervical conization is usually conducted. However, it has been reported that there are increased risks of premature delivery, low birth weight, and caesarean section among those who have undergone conization of the cervix. Thus, prevention of cervical

conization is of great significance, and early realization of this therapeutic vaccine is desired.

This trend will have no effect on business performance for the fiscal year 2013. The effect for the fiscal year 2014 and beyond is under assessment.

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Disclaimer: This is a translation of the news release posted in Japanese. In case of any deviations between the two language versions, the original document in Japanese shall take precedence.

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