



STUDIES CONFIRM BOTH PRO-ANABOLIC AND ANTI-CATABOLIC MECHANISM OF ACTION OF PSIOXUS THERAPEUTICS' WASTING DISEASE THERAPEUTIC MT-102

Data Presented at Cachexia Conference Confirms First-in-class Anabolic Catabolic Transforming Agent Reverses Effects of Cancer- and Age-Related Wasting

LONDON – 8 December 2011 – [PsiOxus Therapeutics, Ltd.](#) (PsiOxus) will present data at the 6th Cachexia Conference in Milan, Italy this week, that confirm the combined pro-anabolic as well as anti-catabolic mechanism of action of MT-102 anabolic-catabolic transforming agent (ACTA) in pre-clinical models of both cancer cachexia and age related sarcopenia.

The data, presented in three separate presentations, together show that MT-102 has a positive effect on both muscle and fat build up (anabolism) as well as preventing the loss of muscle and fat (catabolism) in two very different wasting diseases. The effects were demonstrated in a subtle model of age related wasting (sarcopenia) as well as severe wasting due to cancer (cancer cachexia). In the cancer models, MT-102 not only improved body mass and function, but it prolonged survival, even though MT-102 has no direct effect upon the tumour itself.

In two of these new studies, both presented this week by Dr Mareike Pötsch from the Centre for Applied Cachexia Research, Department of Cardiology, Charité Medical School Berlin, Germany, tissue samples were analysed to investigate the anabolic and catabolic pathways activated and inhibited by MT-102 in these two different disease states. In the third study, also presented by Dr Pötsch, MT-102 was shown to improve cardiac function in severe cancer cachexia. This is important, since clinical cachexia is associated with impairment in heart function, caused by a progressive loss of cardiac tissue, especially of left ventricle and it has been postulated that this may contribute to multiple organ failure and or sudden death in cachectic patients.

A multinational Phase II with MT-102 is currently underway, and will look at the impact of MT-102 on weight change, body composition and physical performance in over 130 patients in 19 centres. Data from the trial is expected at the end of 2012.

Dr Beadle, CEO of Psioxus limited, commented that "We have called MT-102 an anabolic-catabolic transforming agent (ACTA), and these data confirm that MT-102 acts on a combination of both anabolic and catabolic pathways in order to produce the physical improvement in muscle and fat as well as prolonged survival. This data also demonstrates the importance of preserving heart tissue and function in wasting diseases. It is not all about skeletal muscle. We look forward to the phase II clinical results in 2012."

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About PsiOxusTherapeutics, Ltd.

PsiOxus Therapeutics, Ltd. (www.psioxus.com) is a development stage biotechnology company using non-traditional approaches to develop novel therapeutics that addresses cancer and other clinically unmet diseases. The Company's lead candidate is MT-102, a dual action Anabolic Catabolic Transforming Agent (ACTA) in phase II clinical development for the treatment of cachexia and sarcopenia. PsiOxus is also developing ColoAd1, an oncolytic virus for the systemic treatment of metastatic cancer. ColoAd1 has demonstrated optimal anti-cancer properties in late pre-clinical development.

The Company is also developing treatments based upon the research phase vaccine platform PolySTAR, which combines recombinant viral vectors with polymers to shield them from the immune system, and the research phase adjuvant and immunotherapeutic platform PolyMAP, which combines polymers with synthetic adjuvants to significantly enhance the effectiveness of vaccines.

PsiOxus is advised by a distinguished Scientific Advisory Board that includes Prof Andrew Coats (Norwich Research Park Professor-at-Large, University of East Anglia), Prof Stefan Anker (Professor of Cardiology and Cachexia Research at Charité Medical School, Berlin and President of the Society on Sarcopenia, Cachexia and Wasting Diseases), Prof Len Seymour (Chair of Gene Medicine at Oxford University and Secretary General of the European Society for Gene and Stem Cell Therapy), and Dr Kerry Fisher (an internationally-recognized specialist in molecular medicine, also of Oxford University).

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