

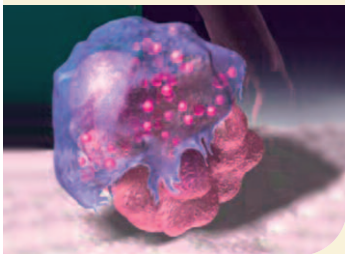


Oncology

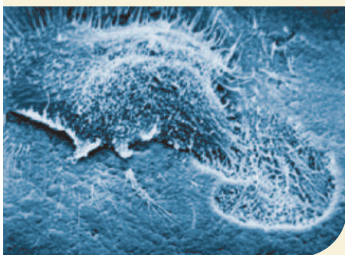
Hodgkin Lymphoma/ Osteolytic Cancers Program

JUNE 2011

FMS INHIBITORS
MODULATE MACROPHAGES
AND OSTEOCLASTS



MACROPHAGE



OSTEOCLAST

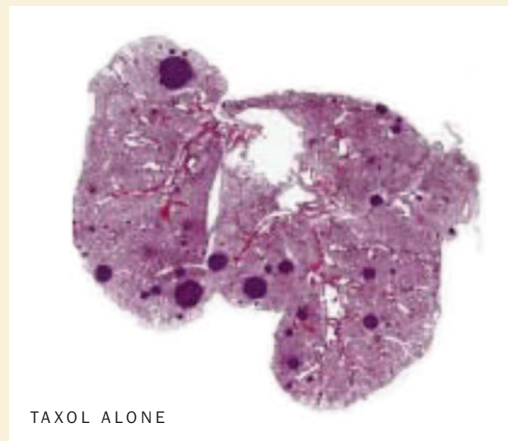
Plexxikon has developed a novel, oral inhibitor that selectively inhibits key kinase targets, FMS, Kit and Flt-3 ITD. PLX3397 is designed to treat diseases primarily driven by osteoclasts, macrophages and mast cells, and can also potentially treat cancers driven by the oncogenic mutation, Flt3-ITD. The company's portfolio of FMS inhibitors is a key component of Plexxikon's expanding oncology franchise.

PLX3397 In Phase 2 Study in Hodgkin Lymphoma; Additional Proof-of-Concept Studies Planned

PLX3397 potently inhibits FMS and Kit, enabling the down-modulation of macrophages and mast cells. Macrophages and mast cells are believed to mediate the progression of Hodgkin lymphoma tumors. PLX3397 is currently in a Phase 2 clinical trial in Hodgkin lymphoma patients to test overall safety and efficacy, as measured by overall response rate, duration of response, disease control rate, progression-free survival and response biomarkers.

In addition to Hodgkin lymphoma, the company is planning to explore PLX3397 in other cancers, including glioblastoma, acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) and osteolytic cancers such as breast cancer.

Preclinical data have demonstrated PLX3397's antitumor effects, including a decrease in circulating tumor burden, delay of tumor metastases and inhibition of tumor growth. Additionally, PLX3397 has been shown to be synergistic with chemotherapy in breast cancer models.



TAXOL ALONE



PLX3397 + TAXOL

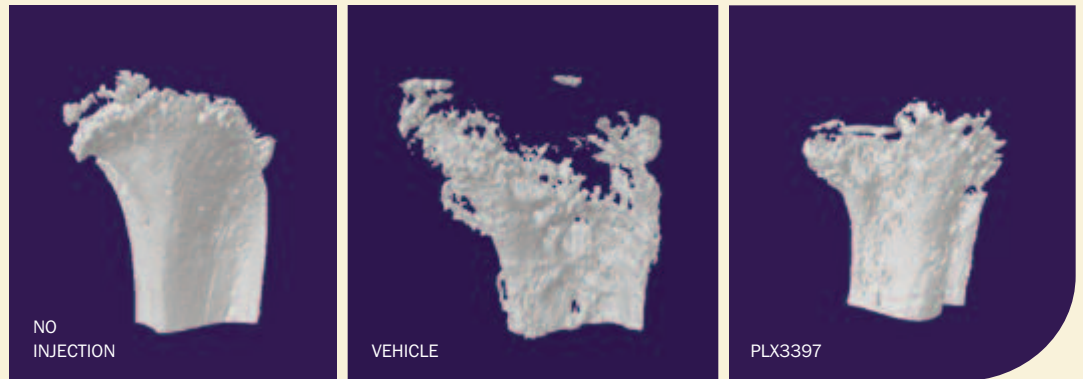
CSF-1R INHIBITION ENHANCES EFFICACY OF CHEMOTHERAPY AND BLOCKS METASTASES

Program Highlights

- Phase 2 study ongoing in Hodgkin lymphoma
- Additional studies planned:
 - recurrent glioblastoma multiforme
 - mutated relapsed acute myelogenous leukemia (AML)
 - osteolytic cancers

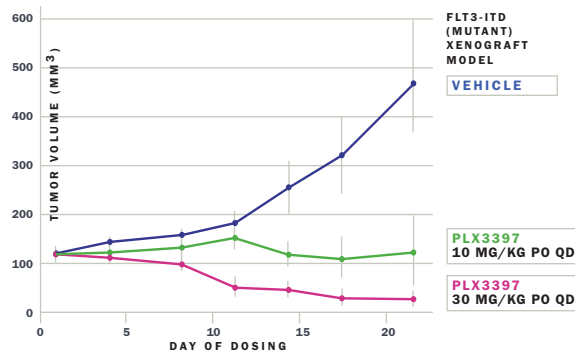
PLX3397 Could Inhibit Bone Metastases and Improve Survival in Osteolytic Cancers

Bone metastases in breast cancer exploit the destructive activity of unregulated osteoclasts in the bone, leading to severe bone pain in breast cancer patients. Elevated CSF-1R (or FMS) is a marker of elevated macrophage and osteoclast activity. CSF-1R has been shown to be correlated with poorer survival outcome in breast cancer patients as well as other tumor types, and is believed to be correlated to metastatic disease.

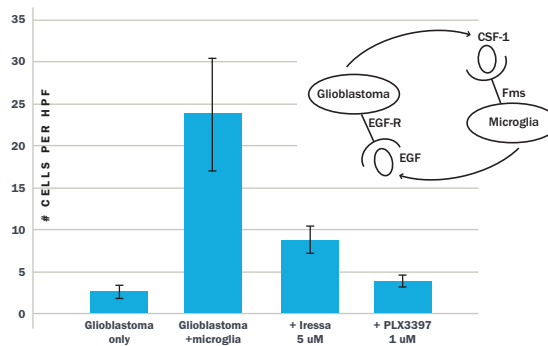


PLX3397 PREVENTS BONE LYSIS IN BREAST CANCER MODEL

Exploratory Opportunities for PLX3397 in AML and Glioblastoma



PLX3397 INHIBITS MUTANT FLT3 BUT NOT WILD TYPE FLT3 IN AML MODEL



PLX3397 INHIBITS MICROGLIAL-STIMULATED INVASION OF GLIOBLASTOMA CELLS
In vitro GL261 Matrigel Invasion Assay

Clinical Trial Information for Patients and Physicians

All Plexikon Clinical Trials:

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