No.13-21

April 10, 2013
Eisai Co., Ltd.

EISAI ANNOUNCES PRECLINICAL RESEARCH FINDINGS SUGGESTING NOVEL INHIBITORY EFFECT ON TUMOR METASTASIS FOR ANTICANCER AGENT HALAVEN® AT AACR 104TH ANNUAL MEETING

Eisai Co., Ltd. (Headquarters: Tokyo, President & CEO: Haruo Naito, "Eisai") announced today that it has presented preclinical research findings suggesting a potential inhibitory effect on tumor metastasis as a possible novel mechanism of action for anticancer agent Halaven® (eribulin mesylate, "eribulin") at the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) 104th Annual Meeting ("AACR 2013").

Among the research findings presented by Eisai at AACR 2013 were gene expression profiling (GEP) analyses of multiple cancer cell lines, which confirmed that eribulin altered expression in epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) gene sets. EMT was first recognized in the early 1980s and was long assumed to be a feature of embryogenesis in which embryonic epithelial cells acquire mesenchymal characteristics that lead to cell migration[1]; however, EMT has in recent years also been reported[2] to perform a role in numerous disease states in adult stages and, particularly in the acquisition of EMT phenotypes in epithelial cancer cells, to be highly relevant to the infiltration and metastasis of cancer.

Eisai also presented a dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance im0 Tese1 0 Tw(3)Tj10.02 0 0 10.02 279.78 3 potential inhibitory effect on tumor metastasis as suggested in the preclinical research findings presented at AACR 2013. Through this and other endeavors, the company seeks to make further contributions to meet the diverse needs of, and increase the benefits provided to, patients with cancer and their families as well as healthcare providers.

[Please refer to the following notes for further information on Halaven.]

Media Inquiries:
Public Relations Department,
Eisai Co., Ltd.
+81-(0)3-3817-5120

[Notes to editors]

1. About Halaven® (eribulin mesylate)

Halaven, a non-taxane, microtubule dynamics inhibitor with a novel mechanism of action, belongs to a class of antineoplastic agents, the halichondrins, which are natural products isolated from the marine sponge *Halichondria okadai*. It is believed to work by inhibiting the growth phase of microtubule dynamics without affecting the shortening phase and sequestering tubulin into nonproductive aggregates.

In a Phase III clinical study (EMBRACE) conducted overseas of Halaven versus treatment of physician's choice (TPC) in 762 patients with locally recurrent or metastatic