

ASX release

30 July 2009

Shares to be released from escrow

Circadian Technologies Limited (ASX:CIR) advises that 2,558,714 restricted ordinary shares in Circadian are to be released from escrow on 14 August 2009. These shares are owned by the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research and Licentia Limited (the commercial arm of the University of Helsinki), the developers of the VEGF technology now owned outright by Circadian.

There now remain outstanding 2,558,716 restricted Circadian ordinary shares which are due to be released from escrow on 14 August 2010. The company has total issued ordinary shares of 45,241,928 which include the restricted securities.

About Circadian Technologies Limited

Circadian (ASX:CIR) is a biologics drug developer utilising the significant intellectual property portfolio around Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) C and D that it has accumulated in its unlisted wholly owned subsidiary Vegenics. The applications for the VEGF technology, which functions in regulating blood supply, are substantial and broad. Circadian's internal product development programs are focussed on novel anti-cancer therapeutics for large unmet needs. Circadian has also licensed rights to some parts of its intellectual property portfolio for the development of other products to UK company Ark Therapeutics Group plc (LSE: AKT) and ImClone Systems (a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company - NYSE: LLY). Ark is developing Trinam®, a treatment for vascular grafts associated with renal dialysis based upon Circadian intellectual property which has commenced Phase 3 clinical trials. ImClone Systems is currently developing an antibody-based drug targeting VEGFR-3 for the treatment of solid tumours.

The VEGF patent portfolio developed by LICR and Licentia has been assigned to Vegenics. Vegenics also has rights to CoGenesys Inc/Human Genome Sciences Inc's VEGF-C intellectual property.

About VEGF Technology and angiogenesis

In Cancer

The clinical and outstanding commercial success of Avastin®, an antibody that blocks the activity of VEGF-A, clinically validated anti-angiogenic drugs as an effective means of inhibiting solid tumour growth. By blocking the interaction of VEGF-A with its receptors, primarily VEGFR-2, the multi-billion dollar cancer therapeutic slows tumour growth by inhibiting blood vessel recruitment into the tumour, effectively starving tumours of essential nutrients and oxygen required for growth. Avastin, which is sold by Genentech, now part of Roche, and Hoffman-La Roche, had U.S. sales in 2008 of US\$2.7 billion and worldwide sales in excess of US\$7.5 billion.

VEGF-C and VEGF-D inhibitors, key therapeutics in the portfolio of Circadian's unlisted subsidiary Vegenics, blocks the alternative ligands for VEGFR-2. As such, they have the potential to block blood vessel growth in tumours resistant to anti-VEGF-A therapy and, when used in combination with drugs like Avastin, may completely shut down angiogenesis (the growth of blood vessels) mediated by VEGFR-2, resulting in greater clinical efficacy.

VEGF-C and VEGF-D also bind and activate VEGFR-3 which drives lymphatic vessel and tumour-associated blood vessel growth. Inhibitors of VEGF-C, VEGF-D and VEGFR-3 thus have therapeutic potential to inhibit not only primary tumour growth through their anti-angiogenic activities, but to also inhibit tumour spread or metastasis via the lymphatic vessels - a mechanism of tumour dissemination that is often the deadliest aspect of many tumour types and a mechanism that is not effectively blocked by anti-VEGF-A or anti-VEGFR-2 therapeutics.

Other Disease Applications

VEGF Technology also has applications in other diseases, where shutting down angiogenesis and/or lymphatic vessel growth is important, such as eye diseases including age related macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy.