R&D Meeting

Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.

14th March 2006

DAINIPPON
SUMITOMO
PHARMA

R&D Decision Process

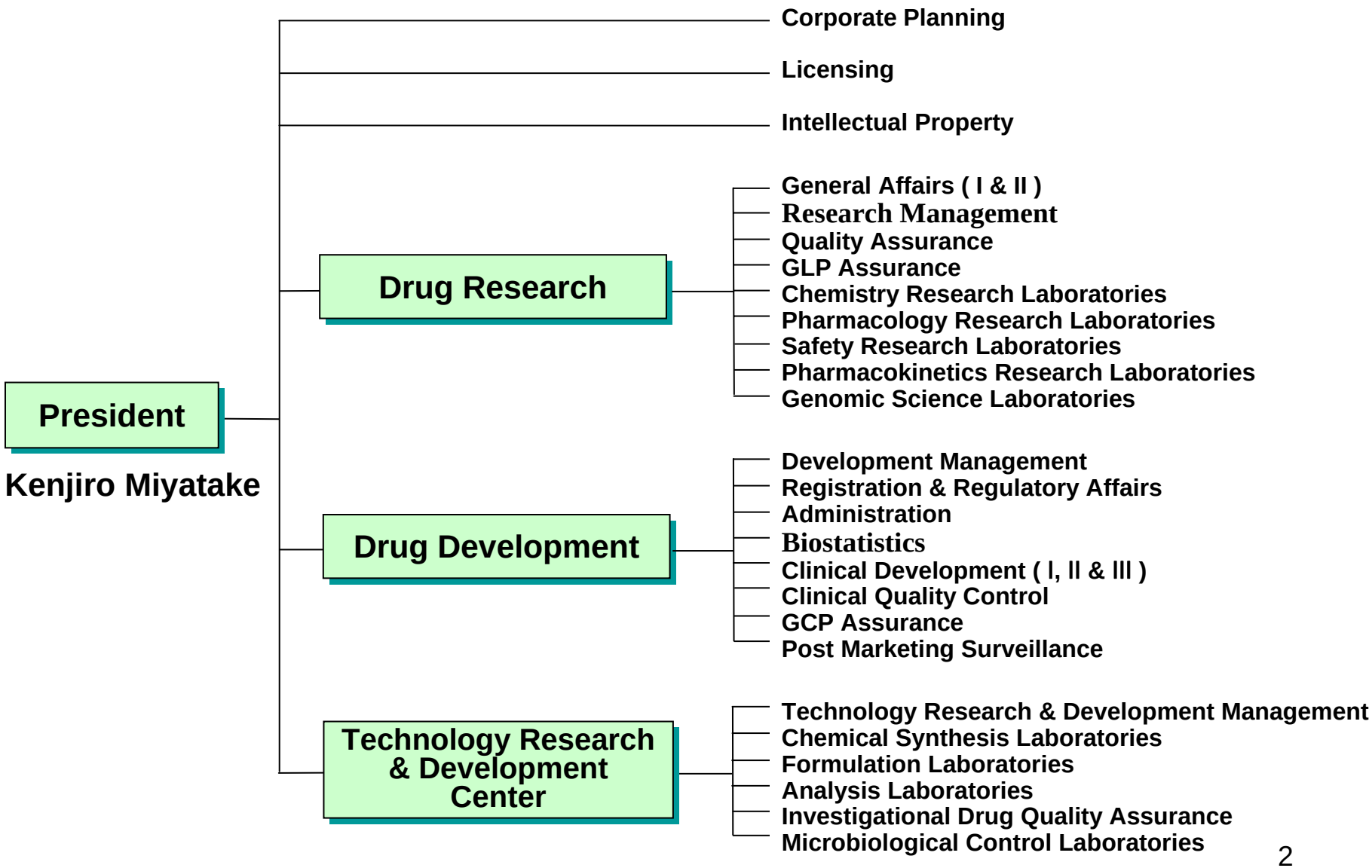
Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.

Director, Corporate Planning
Tetsuya Oida

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

14th March 2006

Drug Research & Development



The DSP Project System

- Total Portfolio Efficiency -
Maximization of Corporate Value

- Efficient Use of Resources -
Project Prioritization

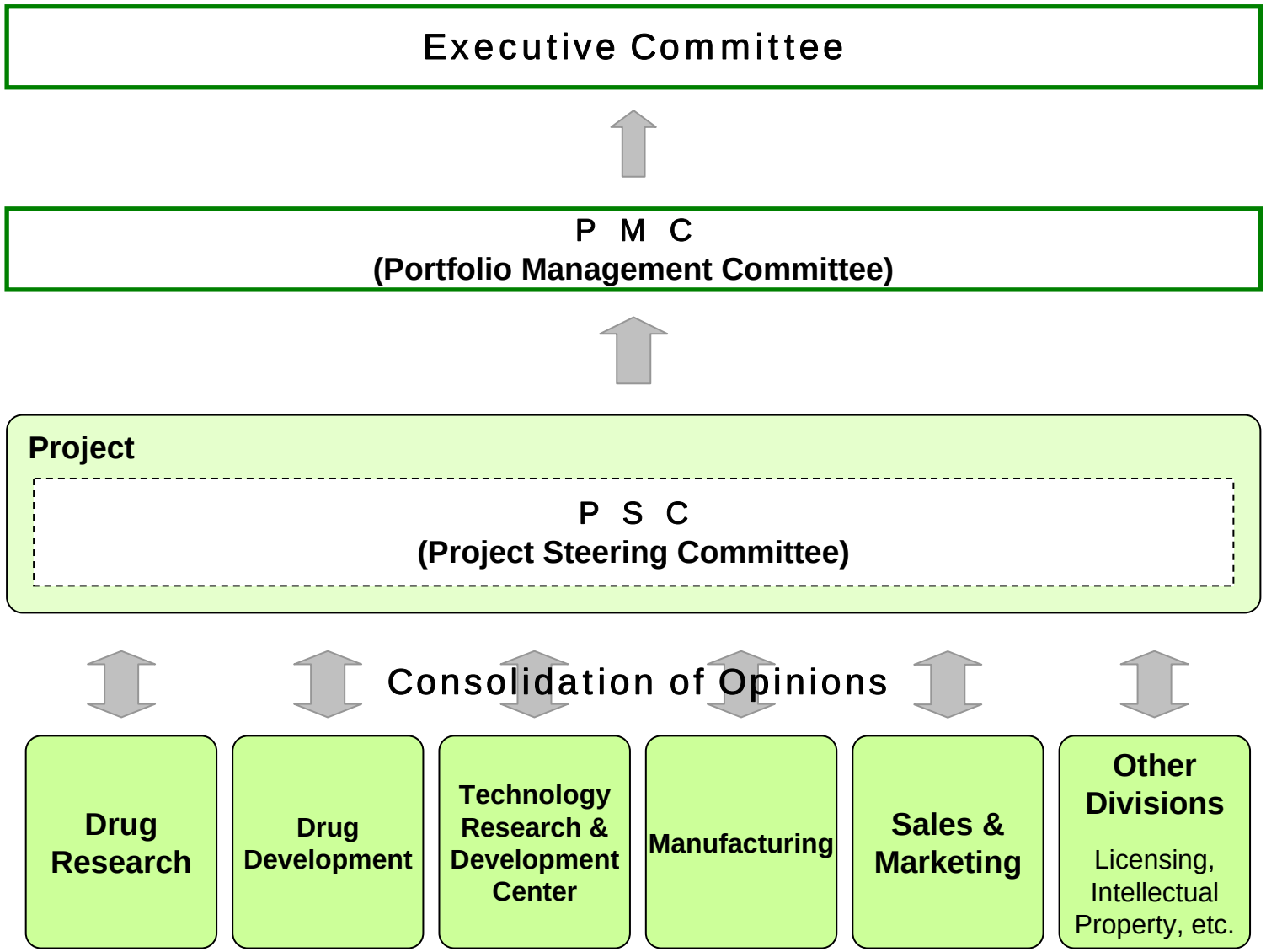
Project System

Designed to promote seamless activities across internal company boundaries

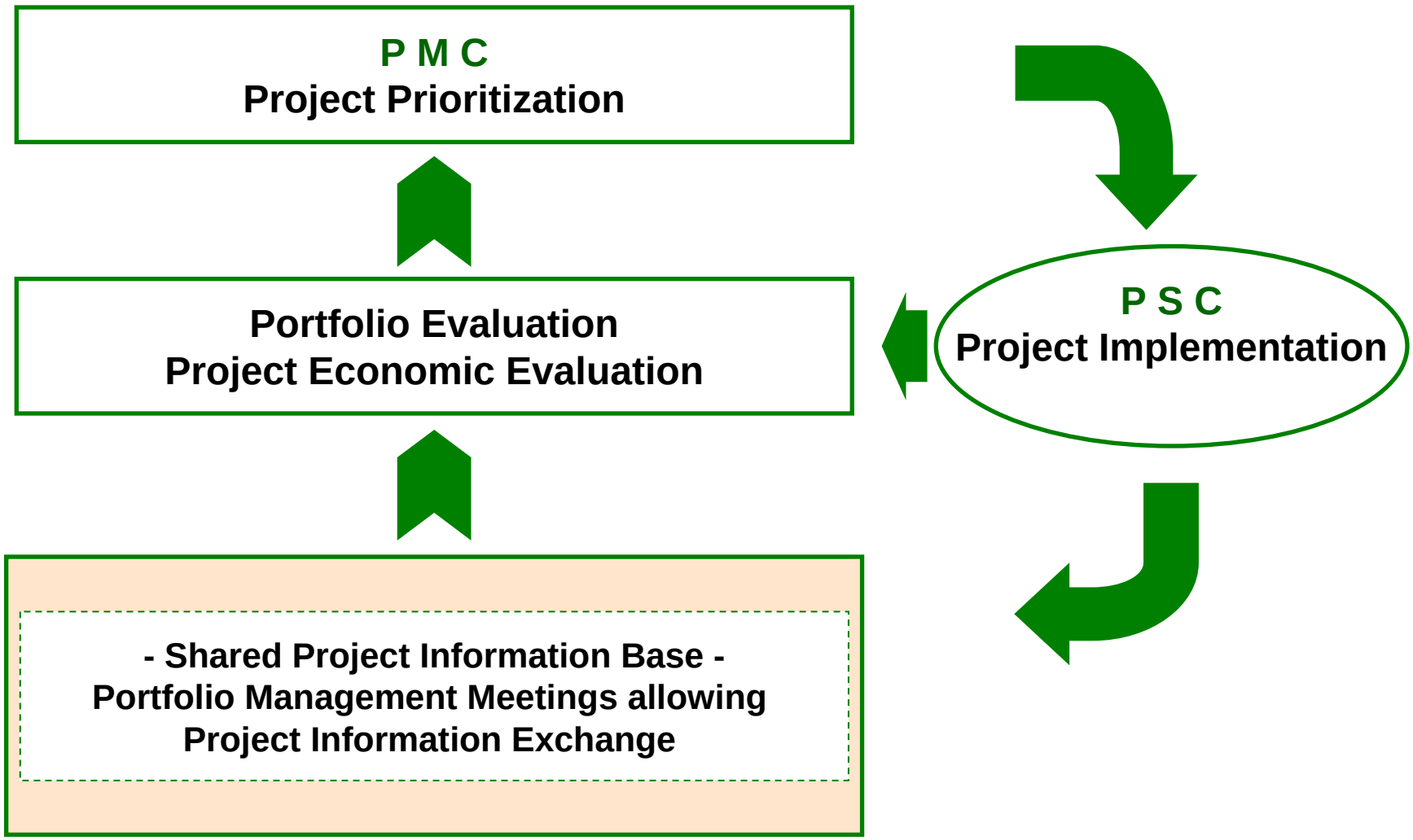
- **Rapid promotion of projects by strengthening collaboration channels**
- **Greater shared knowledge base**
- **Develop & up-skill human resources**

Project Scope: A compound in the preclinical or clinical stages, or a product currently marketed

Decision Process for Projects



Project Portfolio Management



Drug Research Overview

Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.

Executive Director, Drug Research
Yuichi Yokoyama, Ph.D.

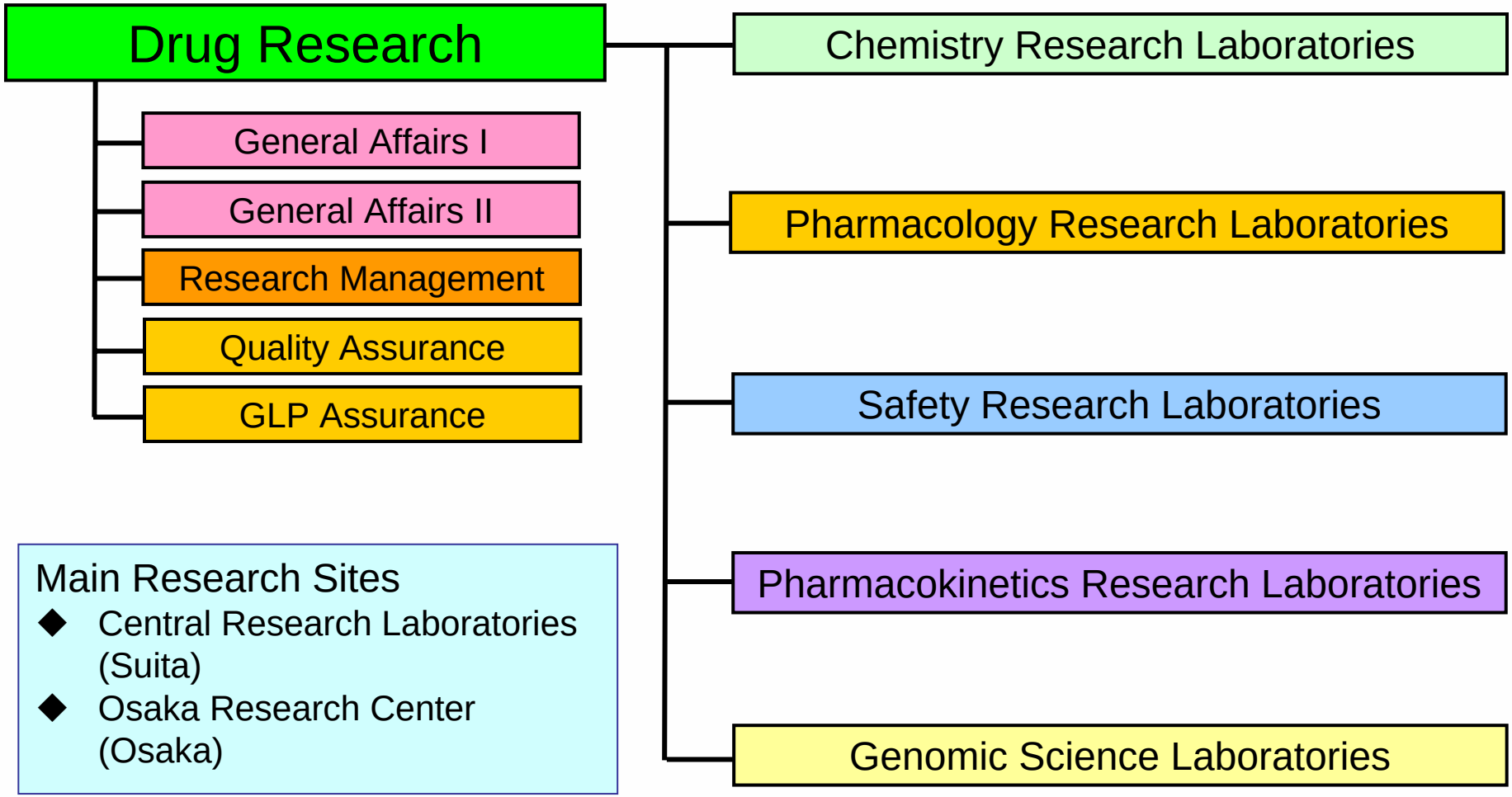
DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

14th March 2006

1. **Drug Research Organization**
2. **Main Research Areas**
3. **Technology Development**
   - Target Identification and Validation
   - Improvement in Speed and Success Rate

Drug Research Organization

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA



Main Research Sites

- Central Research Laboratories (Suita)
- Osaka Research Center (Osaka)

Research Sites and Functions

	Central Research Laboratories	Osaka Research Center
Chemistry Research Laboratories	All functions at both sites	
Pharmacology Research Laboratories	Central Nervous System	Diabetes & Cardiovascular Inflammation & Allergy Oncology & Infection
Safety Research Laboratories	Non-GLP Studies	GLP Studies
Pharmacokinetics Research Laboratories	Discovery Pharmacokinetics Studies	Development Pharmacokinetics Studies
Genomic Science Laboratories	Protein Structure Analysis	Protein Structure Analysis Genomics and Proteomics Studies

Main Drug Research Areas

Dainippon	
Cardiovascular	Diabetes
Central Nervous System	Depression/ Anxiety/ Dementia/ Pain/ Schizophrenia
Immunology/ Inflammation	Rheumatoid Arthritis/ Dermatitis
Infection	Bacterial Infection

+

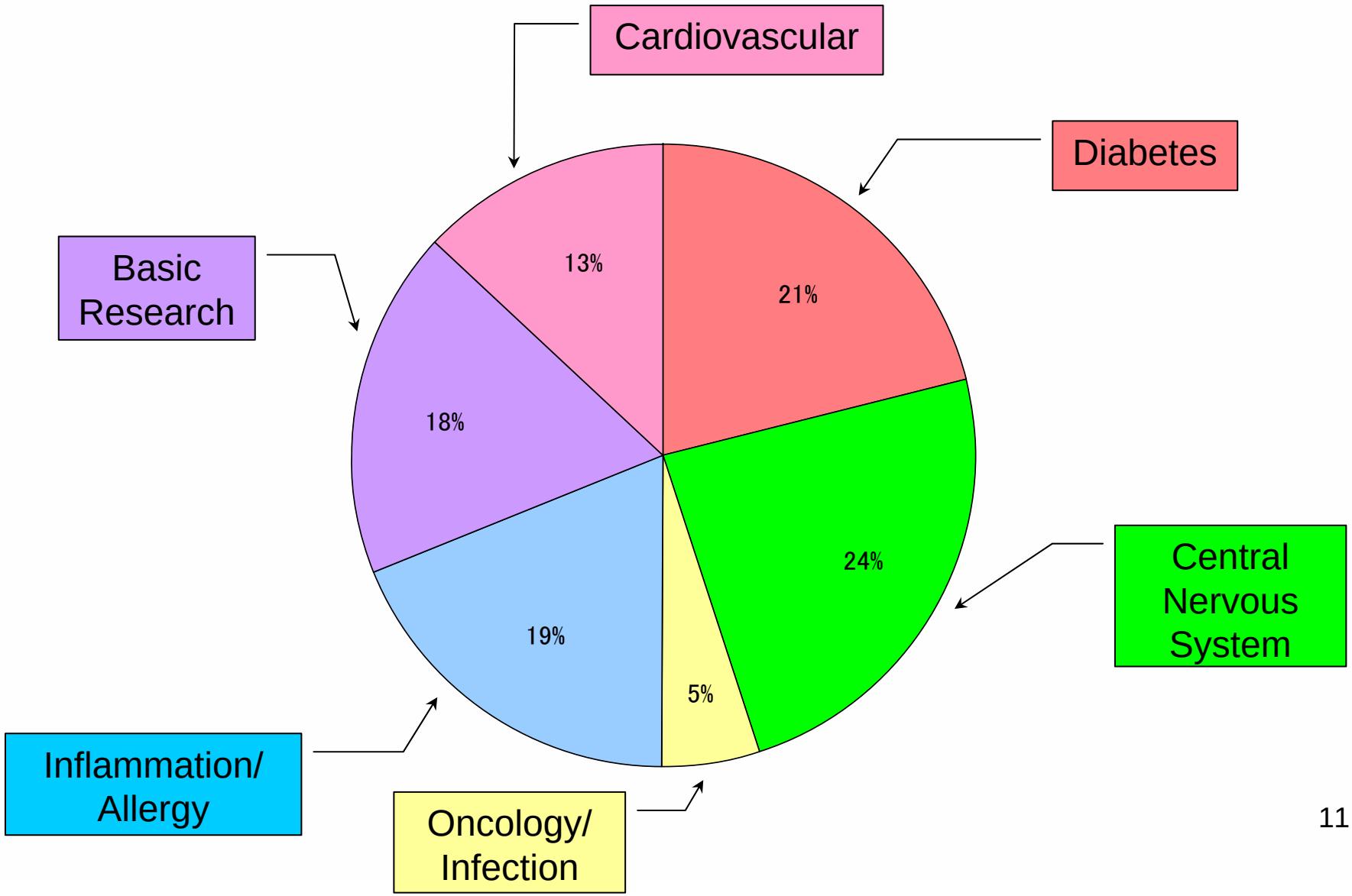
Sumitomo	
Cardiovascular/ Metabolic (Diabetes)	Diabetes/ Obesity/ Hyperlipidemia/ Hypertension
Central Nervous System	Depression Anxiety Dementia Pain Schizophrenia
Inflammation/ Immunology/ Allergy	Rheumatoid Arthritis/ Asthma/ Rhinitis/ Dermatitis
Oncology/ Infection	Cancer/ Bacterial Infection

→

Dainippon Sumitomo	
Diabetes (Obesity)	
Cardiovascular	Hypertension/ Hyperlipidemia
Central Nervous System	Depression/ Anxiety/ Dementia/ Pain/ Schizophrenia
Inflammation/ Allergy	Rheumatoid Arthritis/ Asthma/ Dermatitis
Oncology/ Infection	Cancer/ Bacterial Infection

Focusing on Diabetes and CNS

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA



Oral Antidiabetics
Main Mechanism and Target

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

Biguanide

Hepatic Gluconeogenesis Inhibition

- Metformin (Melbin)

(SMP-862: under development)

Glitazone

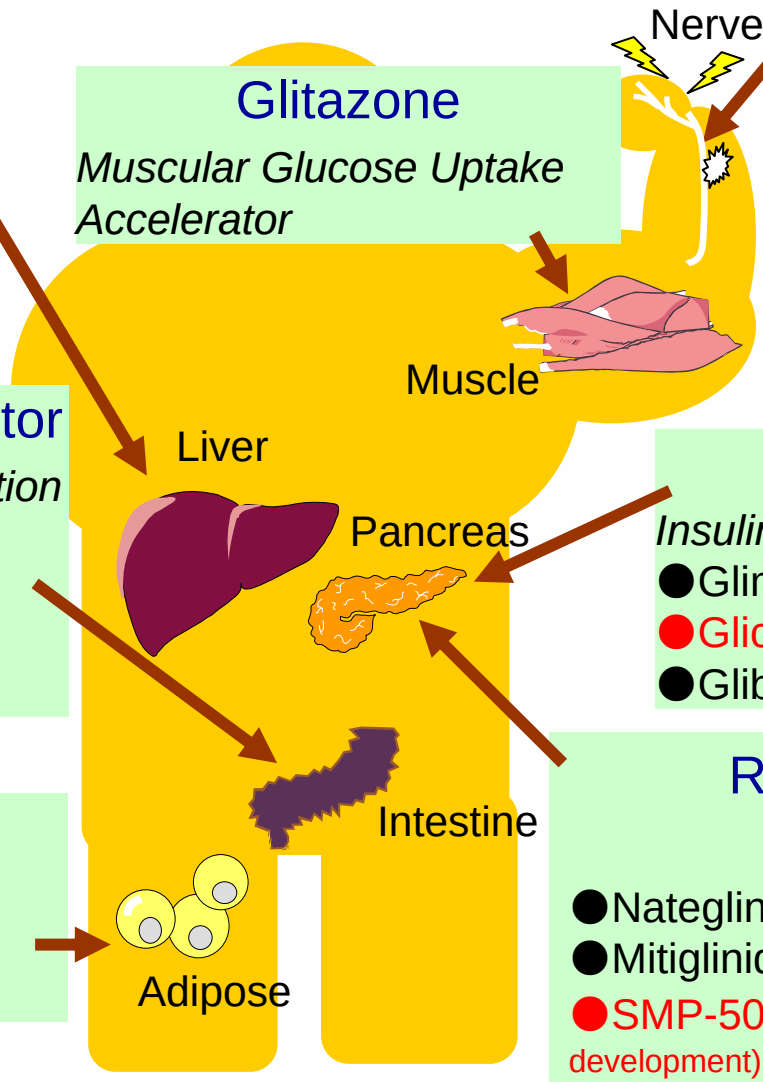
Muscular Glucose Uptake Accelerator

Aldose Reductase Inhibitor

(Complication Therapy)

Neural Sorbitol Accumulation Inhibition

- Epalrestat
- Fidarestat
- AS-3201 (under development)



α-Glucosidase Inhibitor

Glucose Absorption Inhibition in Gut

- Voglibose
- Acarbose
- Miglitol (Seibule)

Sulfonylurea

Insulin Secretagogue

- Glimepiride
- Gliclazide (Glimicron)
- Glibenclamide

Glitazone

Adipose Glucose Uptake Accelerator

- Pioglitazone

Rapid-acting Insulin Secretagogue

- Nateglinide
- Mitiglinide
- SMP-508 (Repaglinide) (under development)

Focusing on Diabetes

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

	Main Indication/ Mechanism of Action			Marketed Products	Development Compounds	Research Phase
Metabolic syndrome-related diseases	Diabetes	Insulin Secretagogue	Sulfonylurea	Glimicron		○
			Rapid-acting Insulin Secretagogue		Repaglinide	
		Insulin Sensitizer		Melbin	Metformin	○
		Glucose Absorption Inhibitor		Seibule		○
		Complication therapy			Ranirestat	○
		Antiobesity				○
	CV	Hypertension		Amlodin Cetapril Almarl		○
		Hyperlipidemia		Lipoclin	SMP-797	○

Focusing on CNS

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

Main Indication		Products	Development	Research
Functional	Schizophrenia	Lullan Serenace Halomonth	Blonanserin Lurasidone	
	Depression	Noritren Abilit		○
	Anxiety	Sediel Erispan	AC-5216	
Organic	Parkinson's disease	Dops Akineton	Zonisamide	
	Dementia		AC-3933	○
	Epilepsy	Excegran Mystan		
Pain		Morphine		○

Accelerated development through collaboration with Merck

Accelerated development through collaboration with Novartis

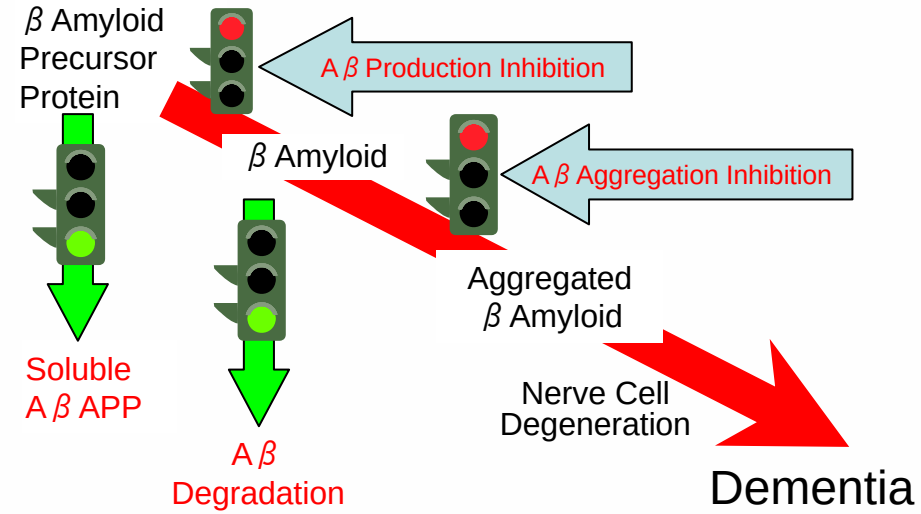
Strengthened research through KASPAC collaboration

KASPAC Project (2000.8-)

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

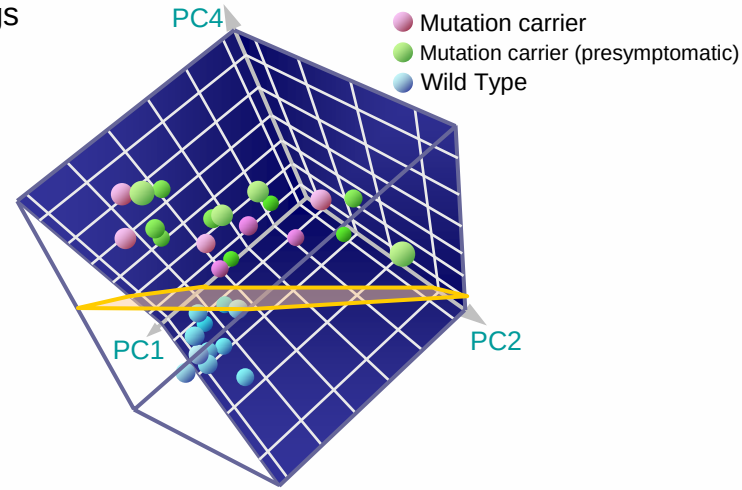
KASPAC: Karolinska Institute + Dainippon Sumitomo
(Karolinska Institute Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals Alzheimer Center)
- Exploration of Discovery Targets for Alzheimer's disease

Drug Discovery based on Amyloid Hypothesis



Exploratory Research of Alzheimer-related Genes

A unique gene expression signature discriminates familial Alzheimer's disease mutation carriers from their wild-type siblings



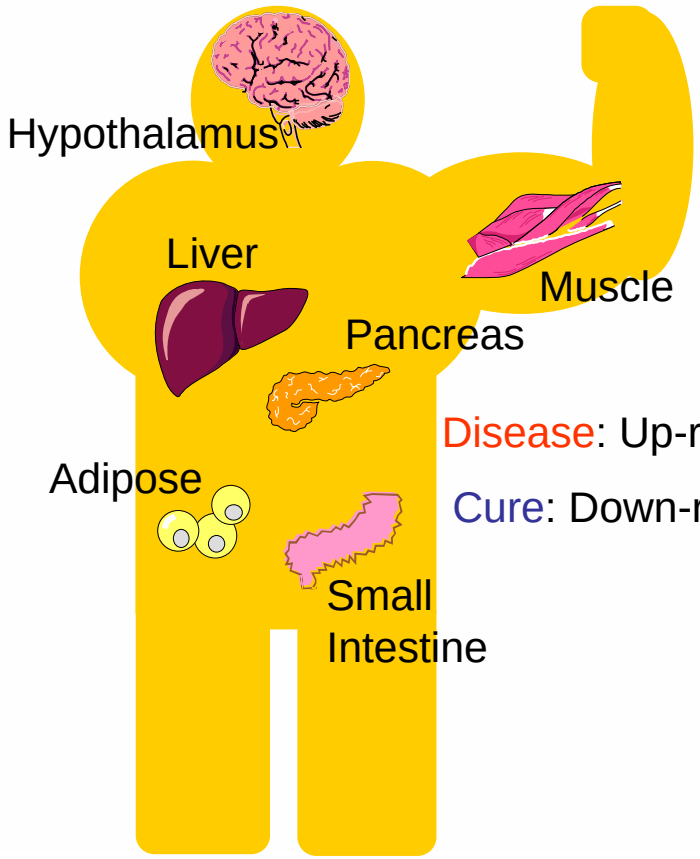
Technology Development

- Target Identification and Validation
  - Genomic Science Laboratories
  - Collaborations and Alliances
- Improvement in Speed and Success Rate
  - Discovery Pharmacokinetics Studies
  - Discovery Toxicology Studies

Genomic Science Laboratories
(Target Identification & Validation)

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

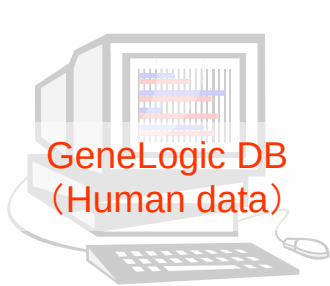
★ Metabolic Syndromes
Obesity
Insulin Resistance/Diabetes
Hyperlipidemia/Arteriosclerosis, etc



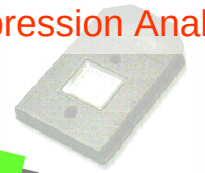
Disease: Up-regulated

Cure: Down-regulated

Gene-expression Profile



Disease-model animal
GeneChip Expression Analysis



Tissue-specific Gene Expression

Disease-specific Gene Expression

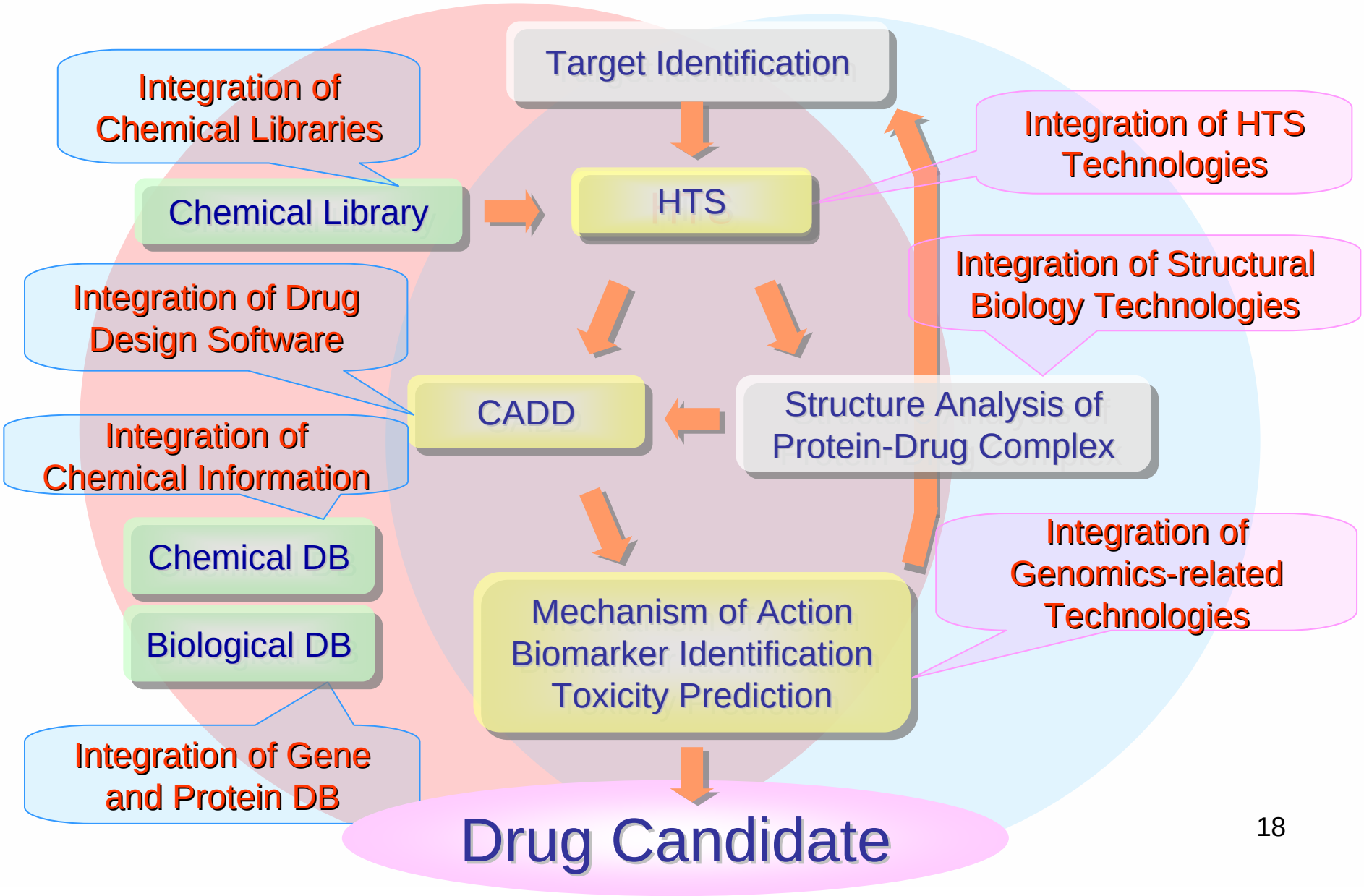
Target Candidate

HTS

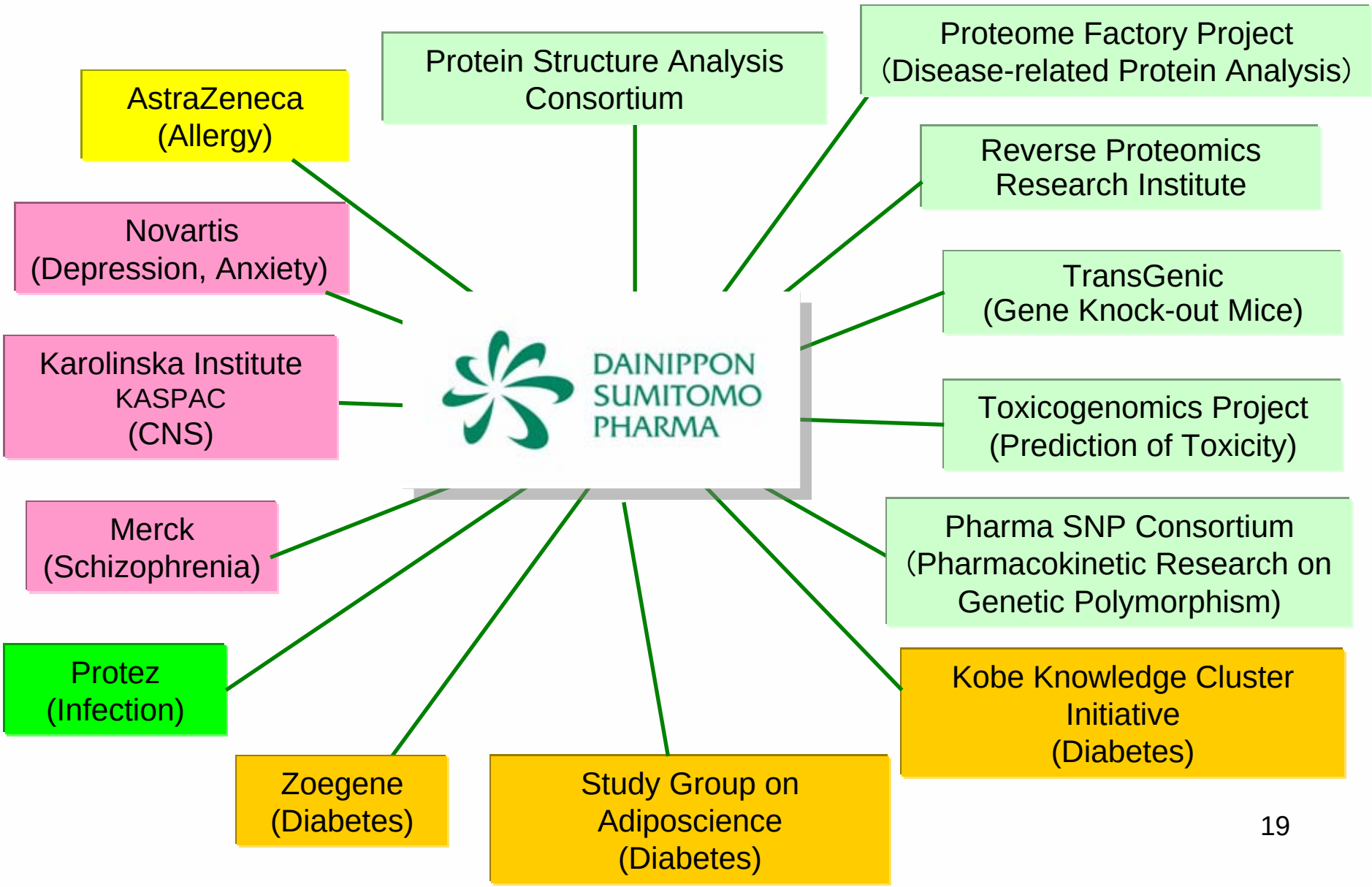
Hit Compound

Promoting Technology Integration

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA



Collaborations and Alliances



Discovery Pharmacokinetics & Toxicology

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

Pharmacology Screening

Chemical Library

in vitro
(Cell etc)

in vivo
(Disease-model animal)

Medicinal Chemistry

Discovery Pharmacokinetics Study

HTS	Absorption	Solubility, log D, Caco-2, PAMPA	
	Distribution	Protein Binding	
	Metabolism	Stability	Liver Microsome
		Inhibition	Expression System, Human Liver Microsome
		Induction	Reporter Gene Assay

Advanced *in vivo, in vitro* studies

Discovery Safety Study

General Toxicity (Rat, Dog, 2 weeks)
Mutagenicity (Ames)

Preclinical Study

General Toxicity (Rat, Non-rodent)
Special Toxicity (Mutagenicity, Antigenecity, Reproductive and Developmental)
ADME (Rat, Non-rodent, Human *in vitro*)

Human PK Prediction

Clinical Study (P1, P2a, P2b, P3)

- Simultaneous Pharmacology and Discovery Pharmacokinetics Studies
- Discovery Toxicity Studies
- Human PK Prediction

⇒ Improvement in Speed and Success Rate

Drug Development Overview

Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.

Executive Director, Drug Development
Keiichi Ono, Ph.D.

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

14th March 2006

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

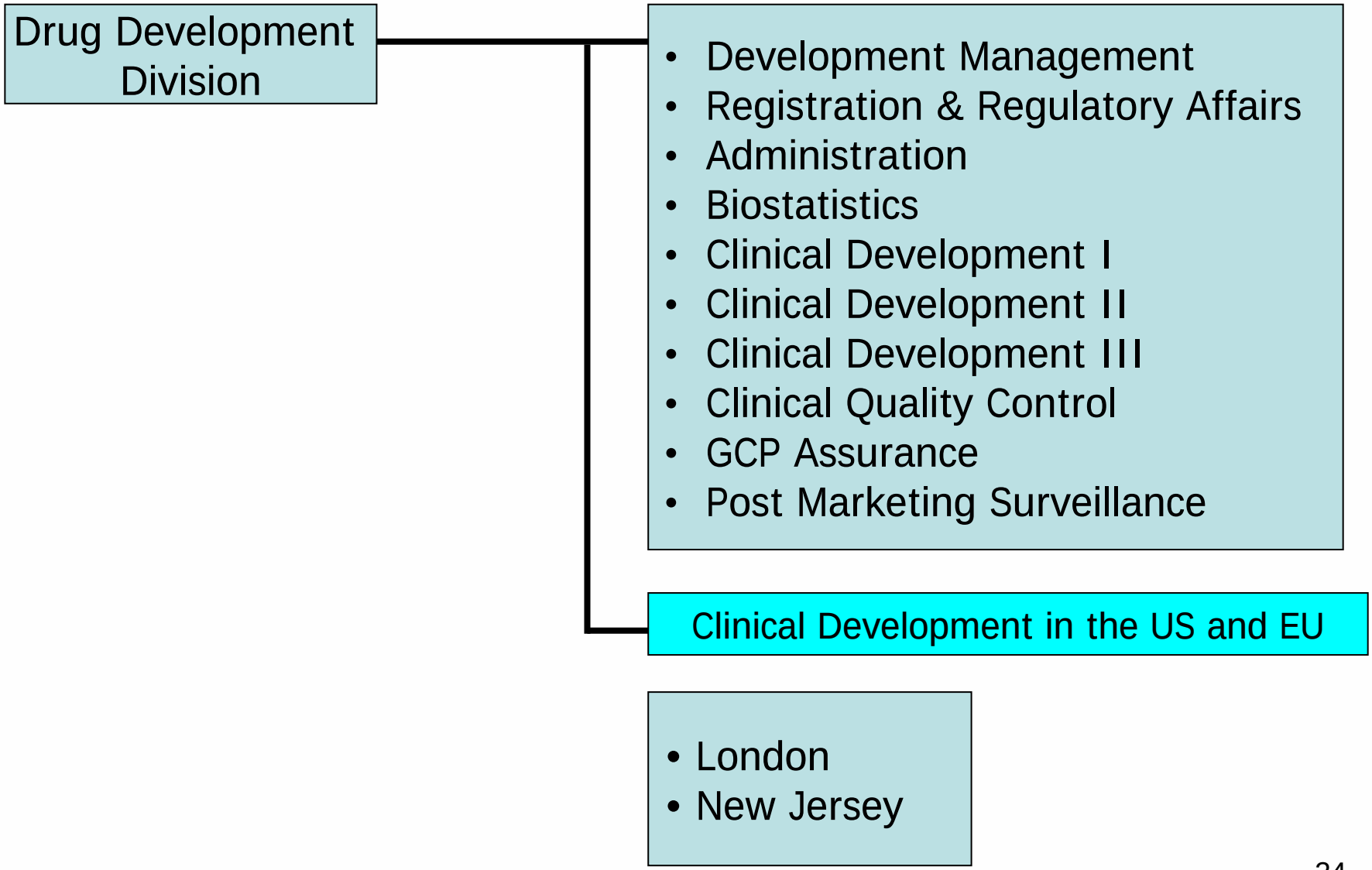
1. Mission of Drug Development
2. Organizational Structure of Drug Development
3. Status of Drug Development

Mission of Drug Development Division

- Development of Medicinal Products that Meet Therapeutic Needs
- Creation of Medicinal Products with Competitive Superiority in the Market
- Earliest Possible Provision of New Drugs to Health Care Professionals

Organizational Structure of Drug Development

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA



R&D Pipeline

Pre-registration	Phase III	Phase II	Phase I
Fabry's disease SMP-536 Systemic fungal infection SM-26000 Schizophrenia AD-5423 (blonanserin) (Parkinson's disease) zonisamide (Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma) CALSED (Intravenous injection) EPHEDRINE NAGAI	(Compensated cirrhosis and Chronic hepatitis C) SUMIFERON (Febrile neutropenia) MEROPEN (Under preparation for Phase III) Diabetic neuropathy US/Canada AS-3201 (ranirestat)	Diabetic neuropathy AS-3201 (ranirestat) Hepatocellular carcinoma SM-11355 (miriplatin) Schizophrenia SM-13496 (lurasidone) Rheumatoid arthritis SMP-114 (Post-gastrectomy syndrome) GASMOTIN Europe, US AD-5423 (blonanserin) Rheumatoid arthritis Europe SMP-114 Diabetes SMP-508 (repaglinide) Diabetes SMP-862 (metformin) Anxiety & Depression AC-5216 (Cervical spondylosis) PRORENAL Dementia US AC-3933 Hypercholesterolemia Europe SMP-797	Dementia AC-3933 Hypercholesterolemia SMP-797 Over-active bladder syndrome Europe SMP-986

Development in Japan（New Chemical Entity） Development in Japan for new indication（new indication etc.） Overseas development

Overseas Clinical Development

Clinical Studies (Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma)	Clinical Studies (Out-Licensed)
Diabetic neuropathy US/Canada: Phase III **AS-3201 (ranirestat)**	Anxiety/Depression [Novartis] **AC-5216**
Rheumatoid arthritis Europe: Late Phase II **SMP-114**	Cancer [Sunesis] **AG-7352**
Schizophrenia Europe, US: Phase II **AD-5423 (blonanserin)**	Life-threatening infection [Protez] **SMP-601**
Dementia US: Early Phase II **AC-3933**	Schizophrenia [Merck] **SM-13496 (lurasidone)**
Hypercholesterolemia Europe: Early Phase II **SMP-797**	Cancer [Conforma] **CALSED**
Over-active bladder syndrome Europe: Phase I **SMP-986**	Diabetic Neuropathy [Eisai] **AS-3201 (ranirestat)**

Pre-registration

Product code	Generic name	Target disease	Formulation
SMP-536	Agalsidase alfa	Fabry's disease	Injection
SM-26000	Amphotericin B liposome	Systemic fungal infection	Injection
AD-5423	Blonanserin	Schizophrenia	Tablet Powder
AD-810N	Zonisamide	Parkinson's disease (New indication)	Tablet
CALSED	Amrubicin hydrochloride	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (New indication)	Injection
Ephedrine	Ephedrine hydrochloride	Hypotension under anesthesia (New administration route)	Injection

Summary of SMP-536 (agalsidase alfa)

Target disease:	Fabry's disease (Orphan drug)
Mode of action:	α-galactosidase A (recombinant) enzyme replacement therapy
Formulation:	Injection (Infusion)
In-house/Licensed:	Licensed from Shire
Stage:	Pre-registration

Profile of SMP-536 (agalsidase alfa)

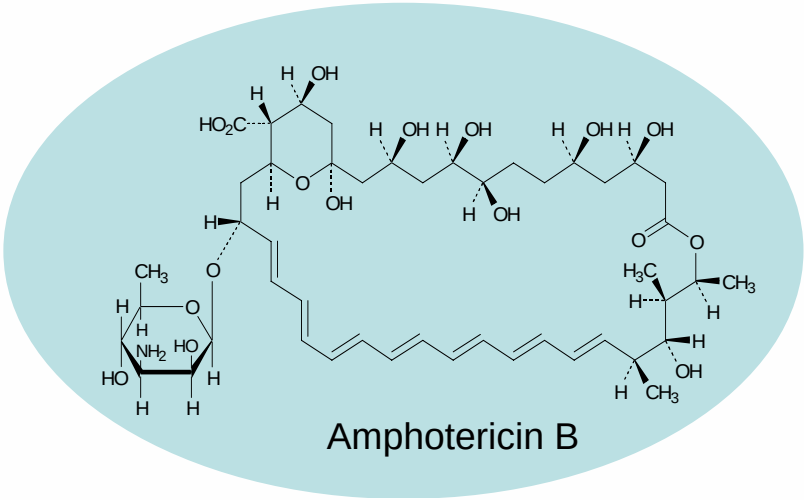
	SMP-536	Fabrazyme
Dose	0.2 mg/kg	1.0 mg/kg
Dosing duration	Longer than 40 minutes	Longer than 2-4 hours*
Dosing frequency	Once every 2 weeks	Once every 2 weeks
Dosing route	Intravenous infusion	Intravenous infusion
Therapeutic effects	Decrease in CTH (GL-3) Improvement of Pain/QOL	Decrease in CTH (GL-3)
Number of countries where approved	34 countries	35 countries

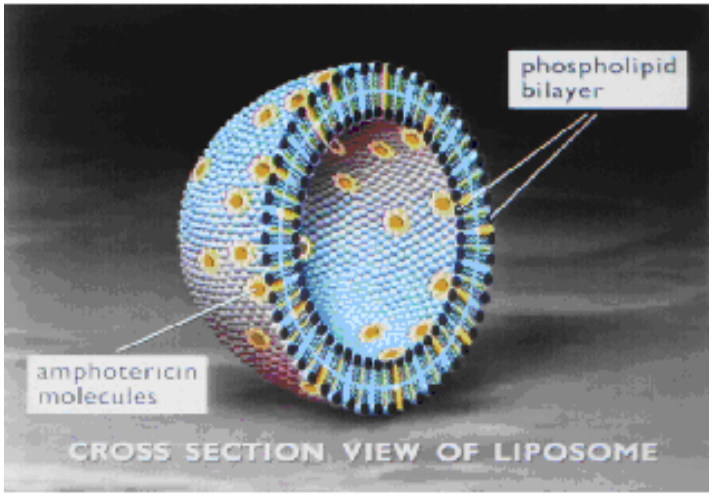
*: An infusion rate of 0.25-0.5 mg/minute was used to calculate the duration for infusion to a patient with body weight of 60 kg.

Summary of SM-26000 (amphotericin B liposome)

Target disease:	Systemic fungal infection
Mode of action:	Amphotericin B liposome
Formulation:	Freeze-dried powder for intravenous injection
In-house/Licensed:	Licensed from Gilead Sciences
Stage:	Pre-registration

Profile of SM-26000





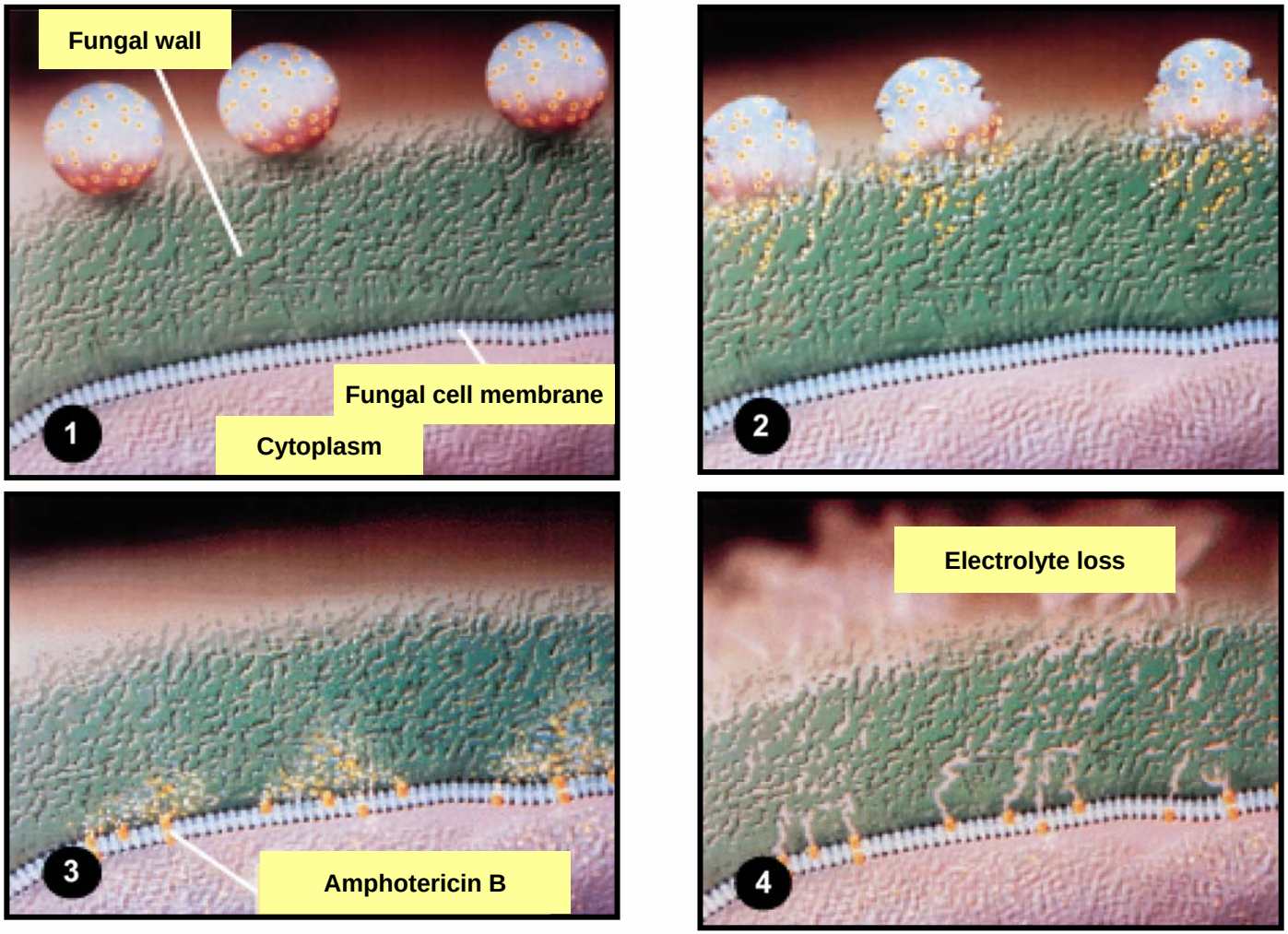
Profile of amphotericin B

- Wide anti-fungal spectrum
- Fungicidal effect
- Safety issues
- Renal damage: Limited dose levels

Profile of SM-26000

- Liposome formulation of amphotericin B
- Anti-fungal activity not less than amphotericin B suspension (Fungizone)
- Reduction in adverse effects

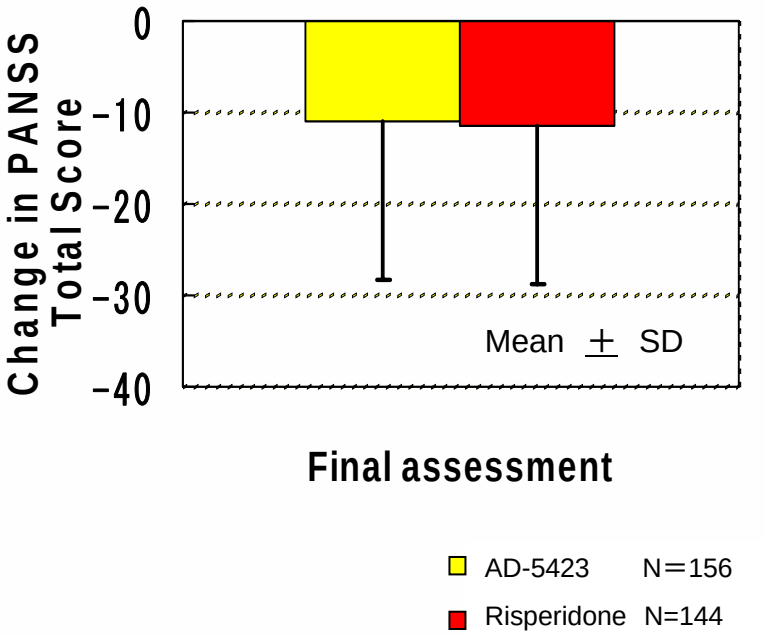
Mode of action: SM-26000



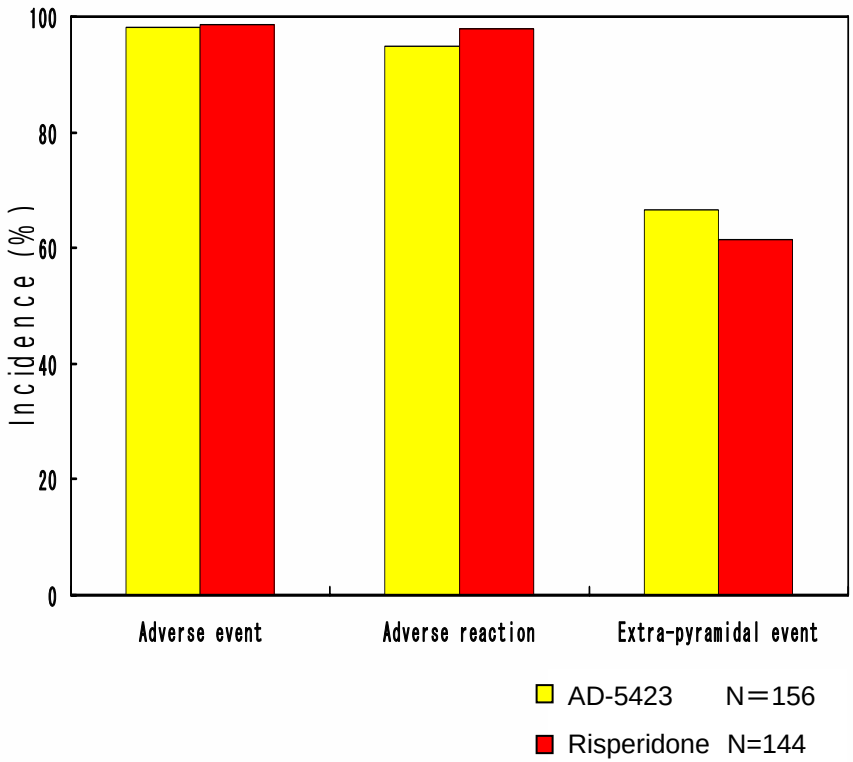
Summary of AD-5423 (blonanserin)

Target disease:	Schizophrenia
Mode of action:	Selectively blocking Dopamine-D_2, Serotonin 5-HT_2 receptors; Low affinity for Histamine H_1, Muscarine M_1, adrenaline α_1 receptors
Formulation:	Tablet, Powder
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Pre-registration

Change in PANSS Total Score



Incidence of adverse events, adverse reaction, extra-pyramidal adverse event



Expected profile of AD-5423 (blonanserin)

- Wide-spectrum effect: Effective not only on positive symptoms but also on negative symptoms of schizophrenia
- Less incidence of extra-pyramidal adverse events than the typical neuroleptic agent (haloperidol)
- Less risk of clinically significant weight-gain caused by an atypical neuroleptic

Summary of AD-810N (zonisamide)

Target disease:	Parkinson's disease
Mode of action:	Increase in dopamine level in the CNS (caused by MAO-B inhibitory effect or something else)
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Pre-registration

Expected profile of AD-810N (zonisamide)

- In addition to a MAO-B inhibitory effect, a new mechanism of action unknown to conventional anti-Parkinson's disease agents (the molecular level mechanism has yet to be clarified): Expected to solve tachyphylaxis of L-DOPA and wearing-off of symptoms

- Expected to be effective on patients with insufficient treatment on medication of L-DOPA and other anti-Parkinson's disease agents: Addition of a clinically significant choice to treat Parkinson's disease

Therapeutic Areas for Strategic Development

★ Strategic Therapeutic Areas
- ☆ Area I: CNS disease
- ☆ Area II: Diabetes

Pipeline in strategic therapeutic areas (CNS, Diabetes)

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Pre-registration
AC-3933	**SM-13496** **AC-5216**		**AD-5423** **zonisamide** **(Anti-Parkinson's Disease)**
	SMP-508 **SMP-862** **AS-3201**		

Various approaches to CNS diseases

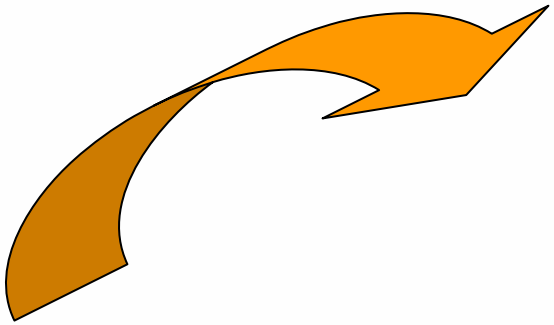
CNS diseases	Under development	Currently marketed
Schizophrenia	AD-5423 SM-13496	Lullan Serenace Halomonth
Depression		Noritren Abilit
Anxiety	AC-5216	Sediel Erispan
Parkinson's disease	Zonisamide	Dops Akineton
Dementia	AC-3933	
Epilepsy		Excegran Mystan
Insomnia		Erimin

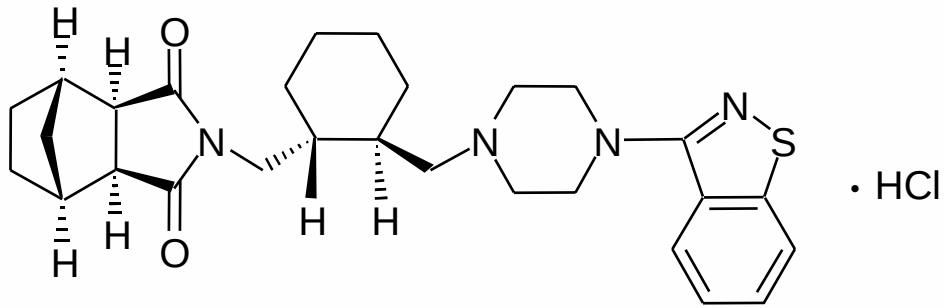
Summary of SM-13496 (lurasidone)

Target Disease:	Schizophrenia
Mode of action:	High affinity to receptors of Dopamine D_2, Serotonin 5-HT_2, 5-HT_7, 5-HT_{1A}, etc.
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Late Phase II (in Japan) Preparation for Phase III (by Merck outside Japan)

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

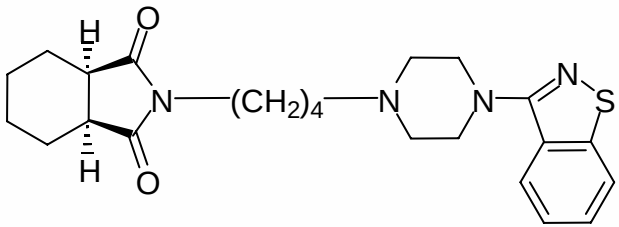
SM-13496 **(lurasidone)**





• HCl

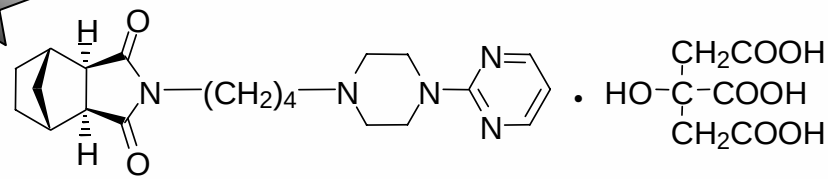
Lurasidone, D2/5-HT7, 5-HT1A, 5-HT2



• HCl $2H_2O$

Lullan®, D2/5-HT2 antagonist

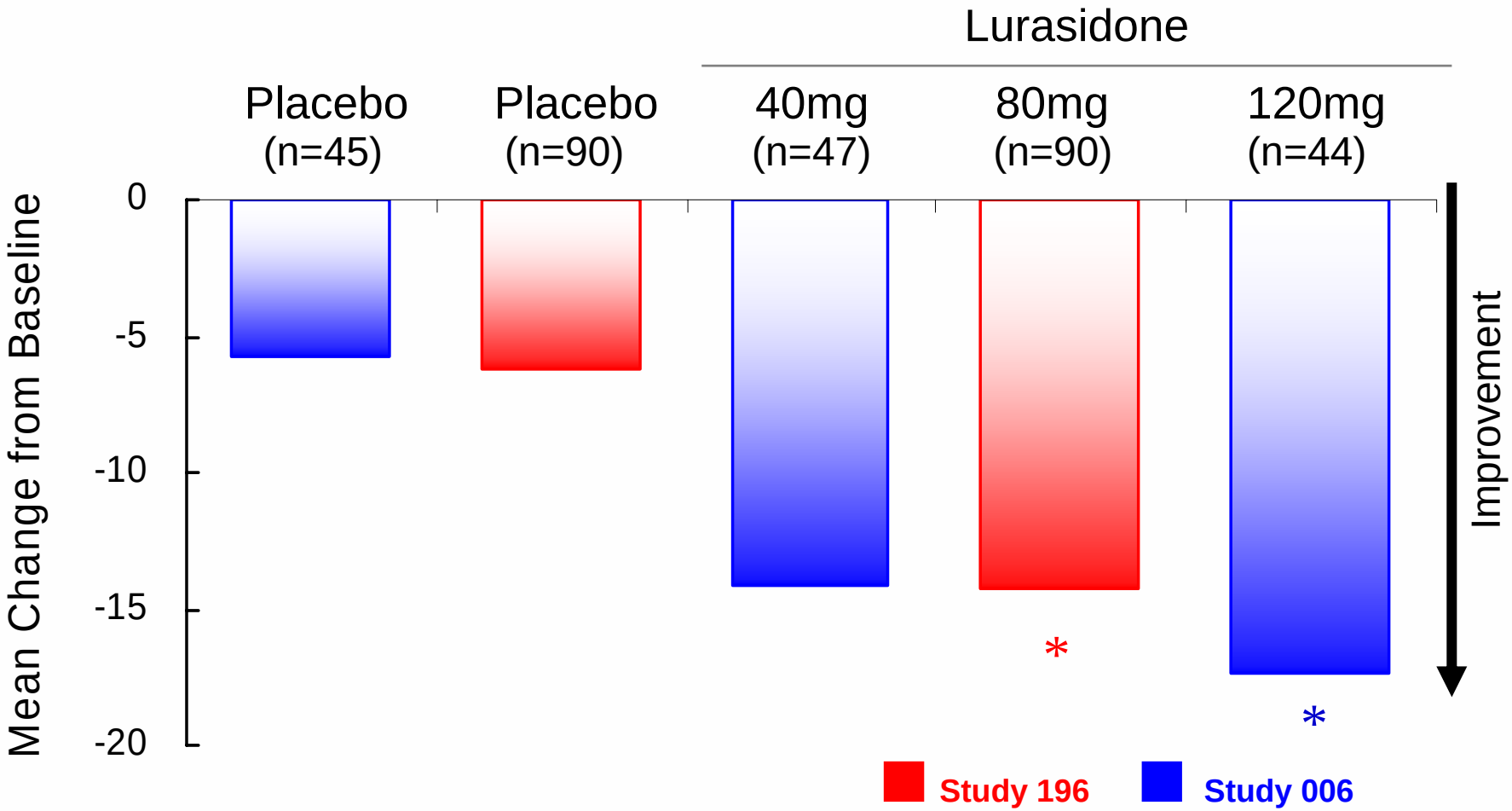
Lullan



Sediel®, 5-HT1A agonist (Anti-anxiety)

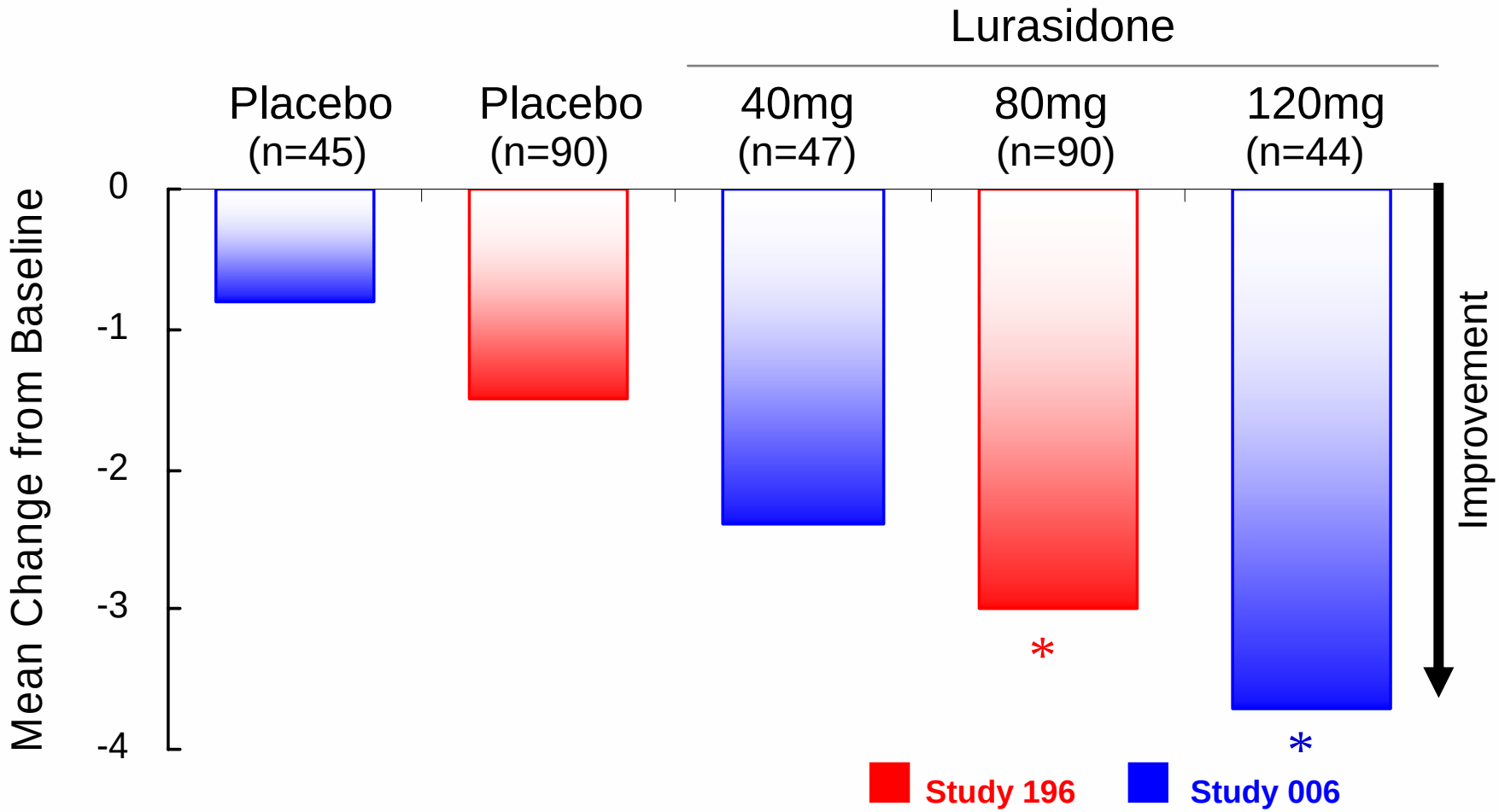
Sediel

PANSS total score



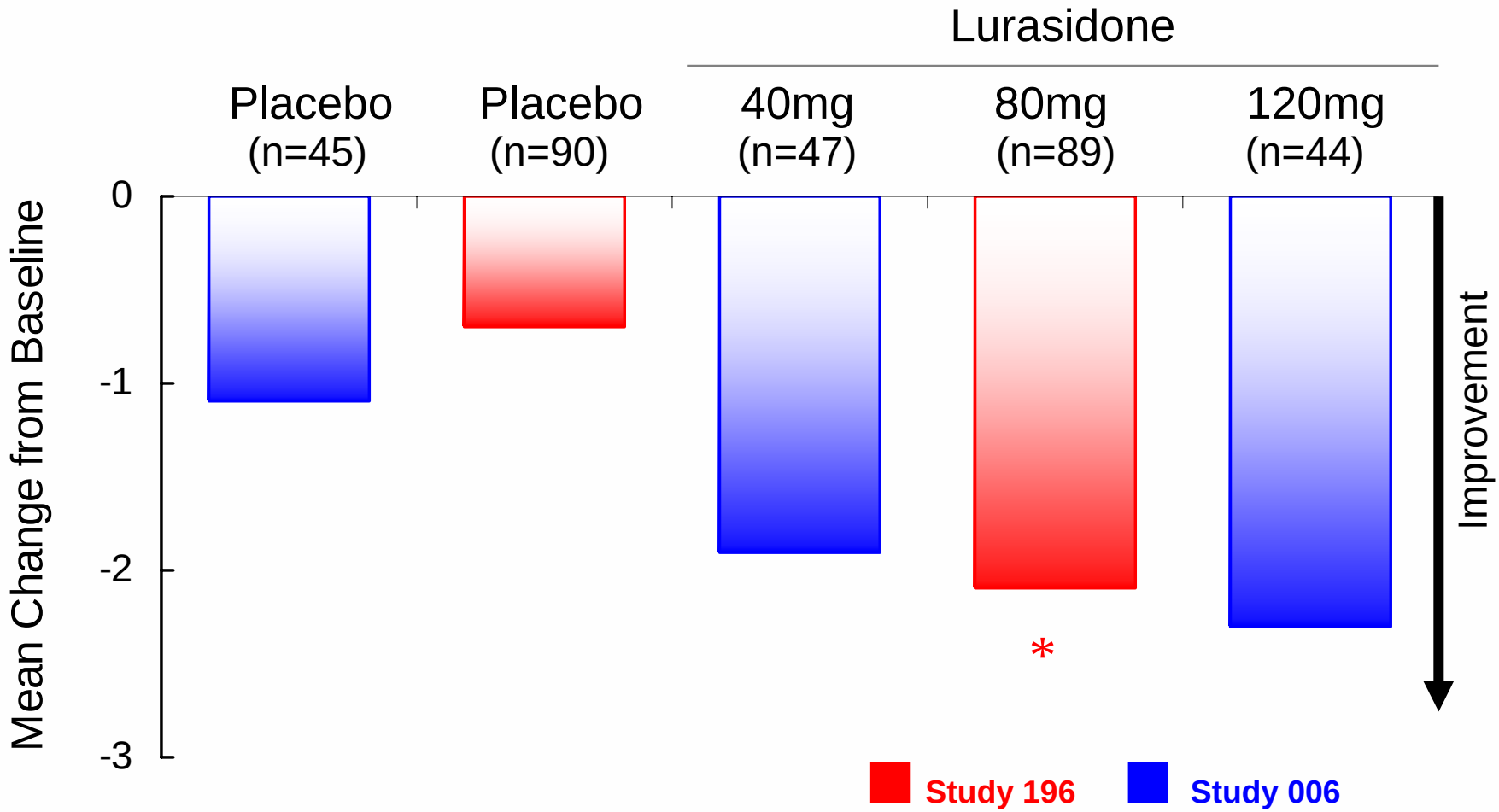
Mean change from baseline at end point (LOCF analysis)
*: $p<0.05$ vs corresponding placebo group

PANSS - Negative Subscale



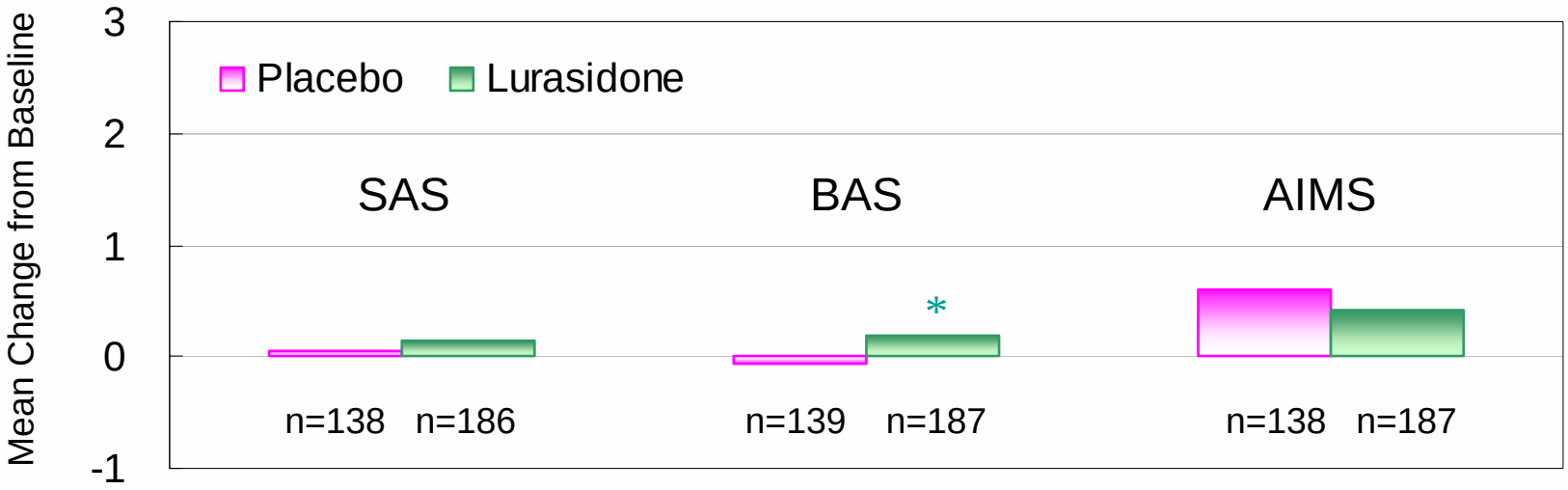
Mean change from baseline at end point (LOCF analysis)
*: p<0.05 vs corresponding placebo group

PANSS - Cognitive Subscale



Mean change from baseline at end point (LOCF analysis)
*: $p<0.05$ vs corresponding placebo group

EPS Scales



SAS: Simpson-Angus Rating Scale
BAS: Barnes Akathisia Scale
AIMS: Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale

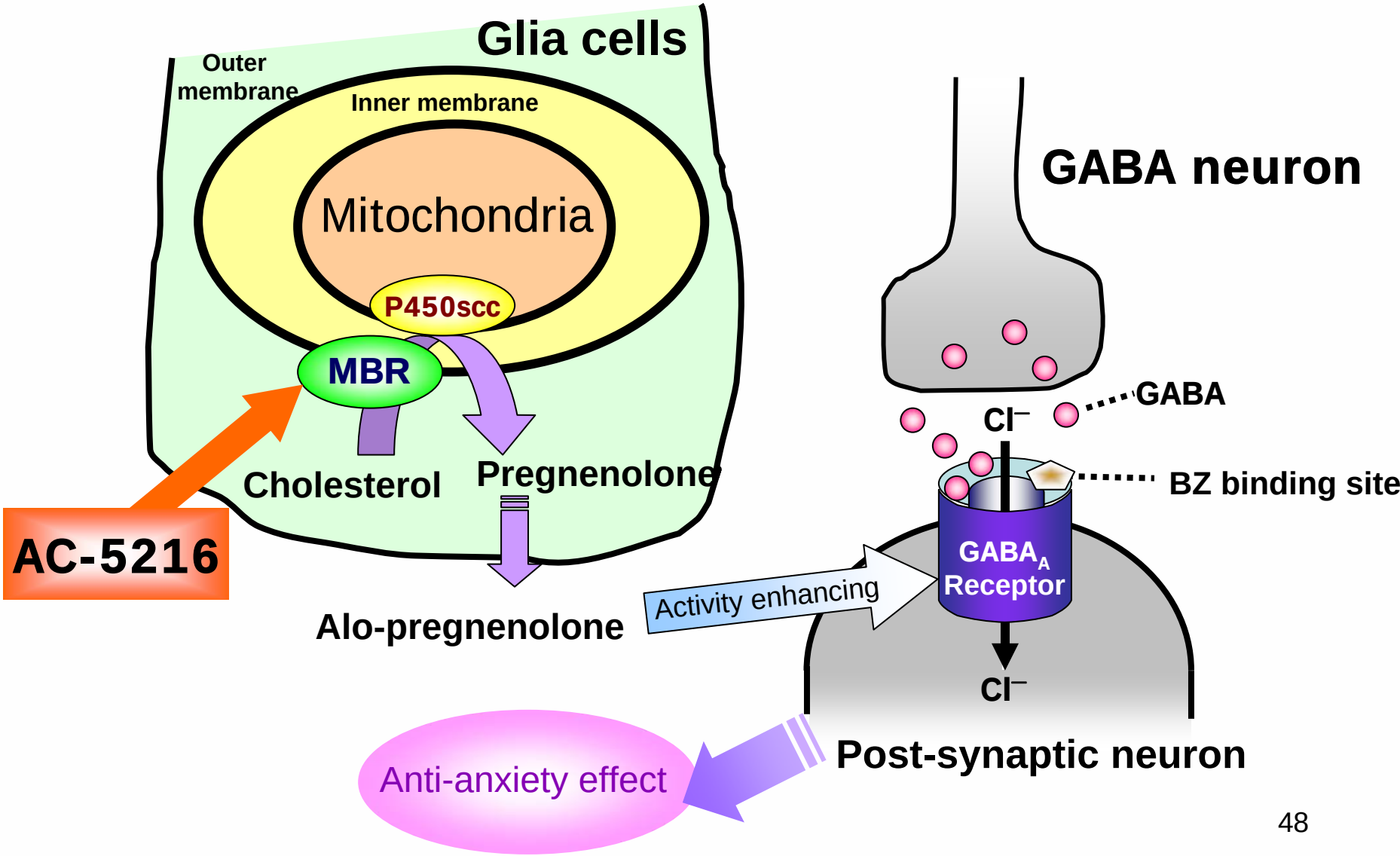
Mean change from baseline at end points (LOCF analysis) in two pooled studies.
*: $p<0.05$ vs placebo group
BAS score >2 is considered clinically significant.

Summary of AC-5216

Target disease:	Anxiety/depression
Mode of action:	Ligand for mitochondria-type benzodiazepine receptor
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Early Phase II in Japan
	Early Phase II outside Japan (by Novartis)

Anti-anxiety mechanism of AC-5216

- Mitochondria-type benzodiazepine ligand (MBR) -



Expected profile of AC-5216

- Novel pharmacological profile for an anti-anxiety and anti-depression agent
- Binding to mitochondria-type benzodiazepine receptor, resulting in generation of neuro-steroids to effect anti-anxiety
- Fewer adverse drug effects, such as the muscle relaxation and memory impairment found with the use of benzodiazepines

Summary of AC-3933

Target disease:	Dementia
Mode of action:	Benzodiazepine receptor partial inverse-agonist
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Phase I in Japan Early Phase II overseas

Expected profile of AC-3933

- Benzodiazepine receptor partial inverse agonist
- New mechanism different from existing anti-dementia drugs: AC-3933 suppresses the GABA neurons that inhibitory regulate the cholinergic neurons, resulting in the activation of cholinergic neurons
- Activation of glutamate neurons as well
- Superior therapeutic effects than existing anti-dementia drugs on memory impairment—a core symptom in dementia—due to the dual activation of cholinergic neurons and glutamate neurons

Various approaches to diabetes treatment

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

Biganides

●SMP-862
●MELBIN
(Metformin)

Inhibition of gluconeogenesis in the liver

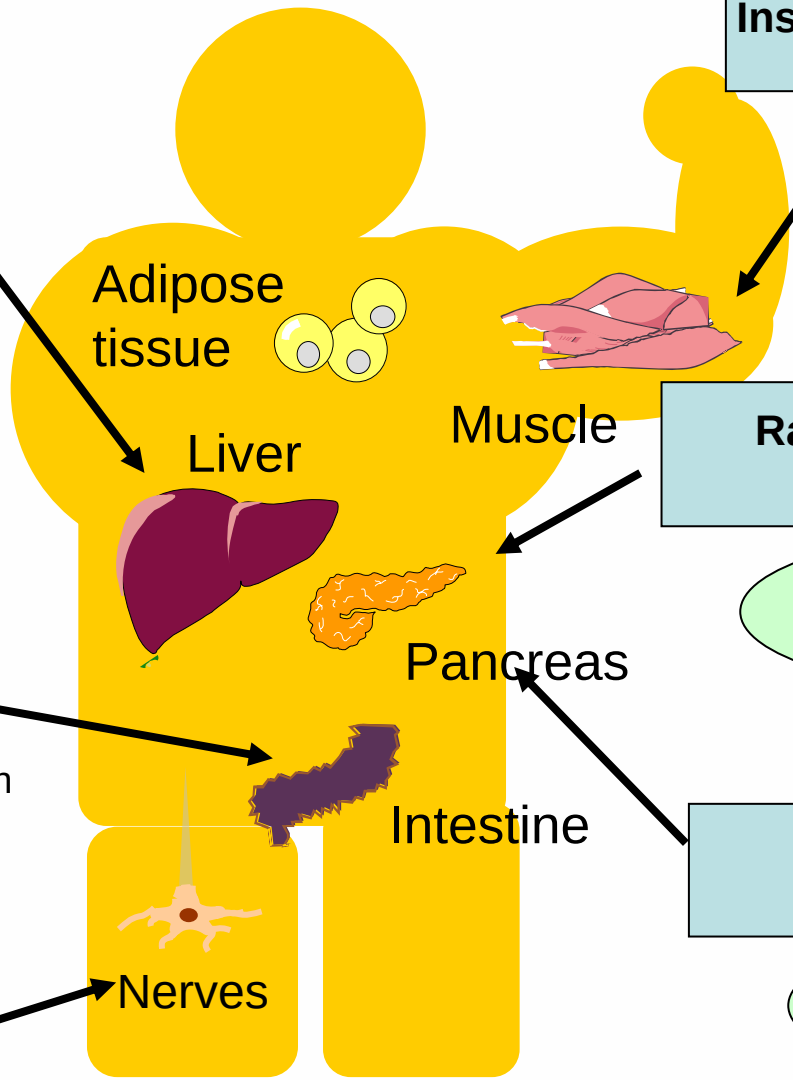
Glucose absorption inhibitors

●SEIBULE (miglitol)

Inhibition of glucose absorption from the intestine

Diabetic neuropathy treatment

●AS-3201 (ranirestat)



Insulin resistance treatment

Increase in intake of glucose into muscle and adipose tissue

Rapidly effective insulin secretion enhancer

●SMP-508 (repaglinide)

Sulfonylurea

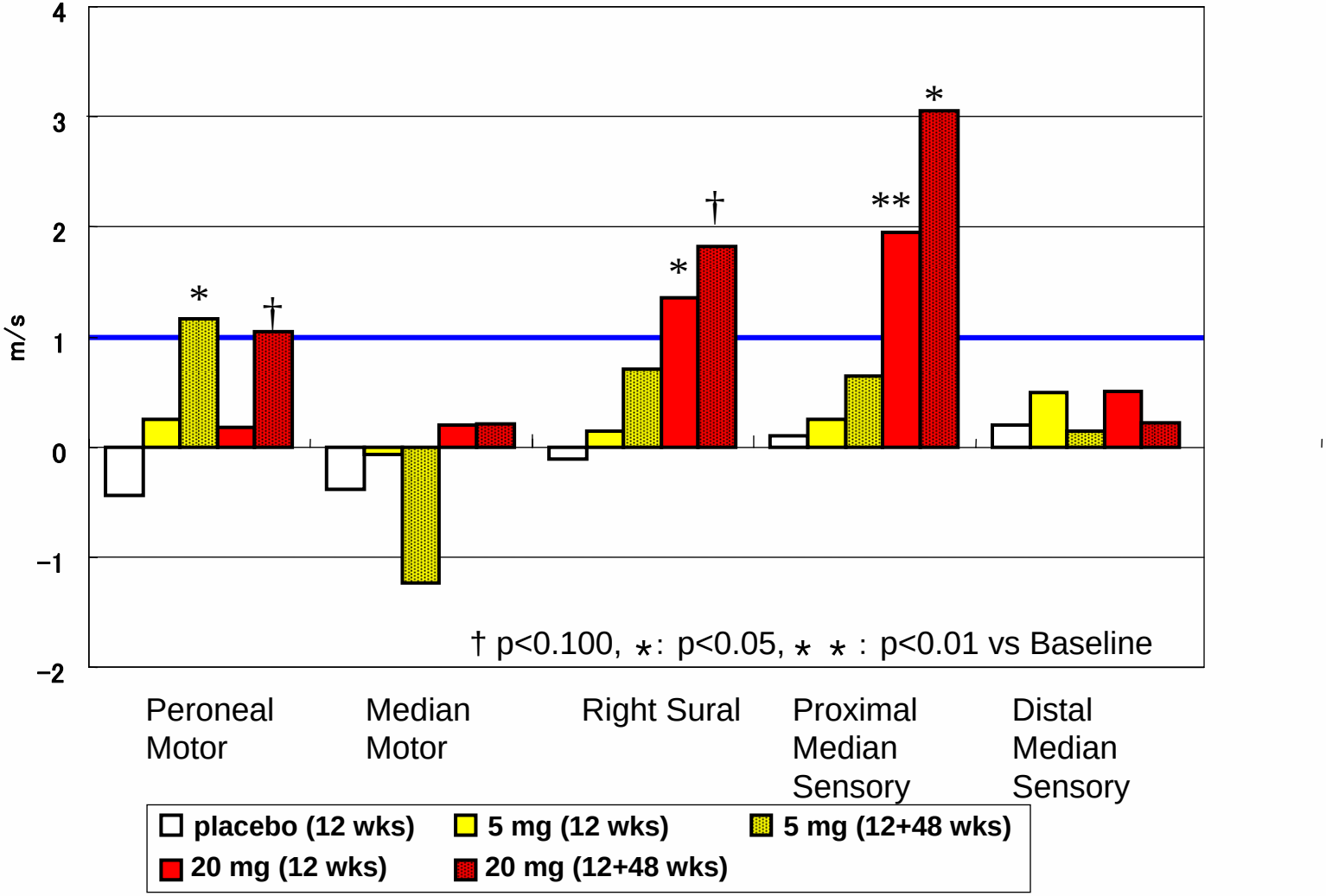
●GLIMICRON

Insulin secretion enhancer

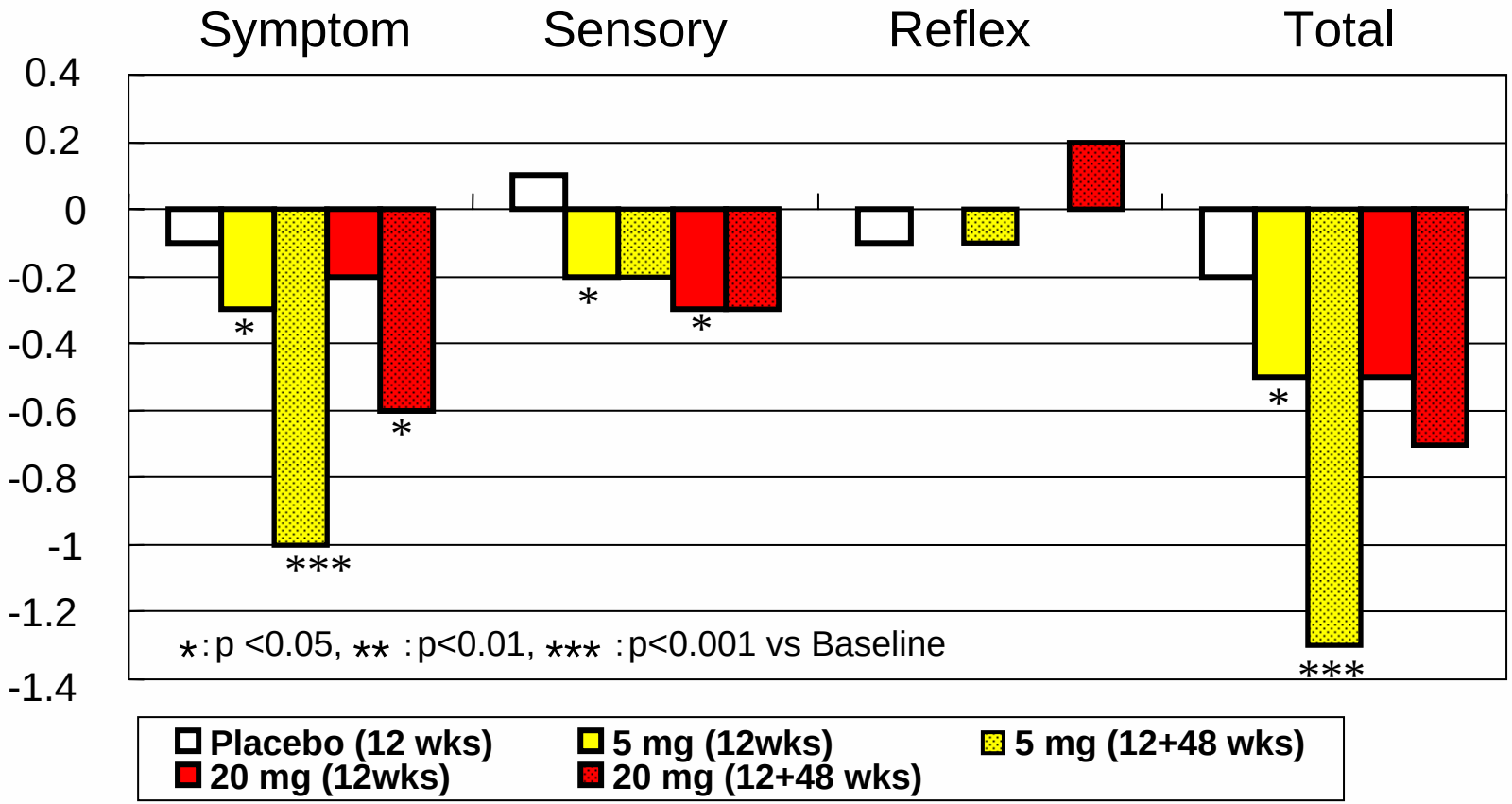
Summary of AS-3201 (ranirestat)

Target disease:	Diabetic neuropathy
Mode of action:	Prophylaxis and treatment of diabetic neuropathy by inhibiting aldose reductase
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house (Licensed to Eisai for overseas development)
Stage:	Early Phase II in Japan; co-development with Kyorin Phase III in North America

Mean change in Nerve Conduction Velocity (NCV) for the 12 week biopsy and 48 week extension studies of ranirestat



Mean change in Toronto Clinical Neuropathy Score (TCNS) for the 12 week biopsy and 48 week extension studies of ranirestat



Expected profile of AS-3201 (ranirestat)

- AS-3201 inhibits the aldose reductase that metabolizes glucose to sorbitol, thereby controlling the sorbitol accumulation in nerve cells that causes abnormal cellular function. AS-3201's ability to inhibit sorbitol accumulation is expected to have both a prophylactic and improving effect on diabetic neuropathy.

- AS-3201 has high affinity for aldose reductase, resulting in potent inhibition of sorbitol accumulation

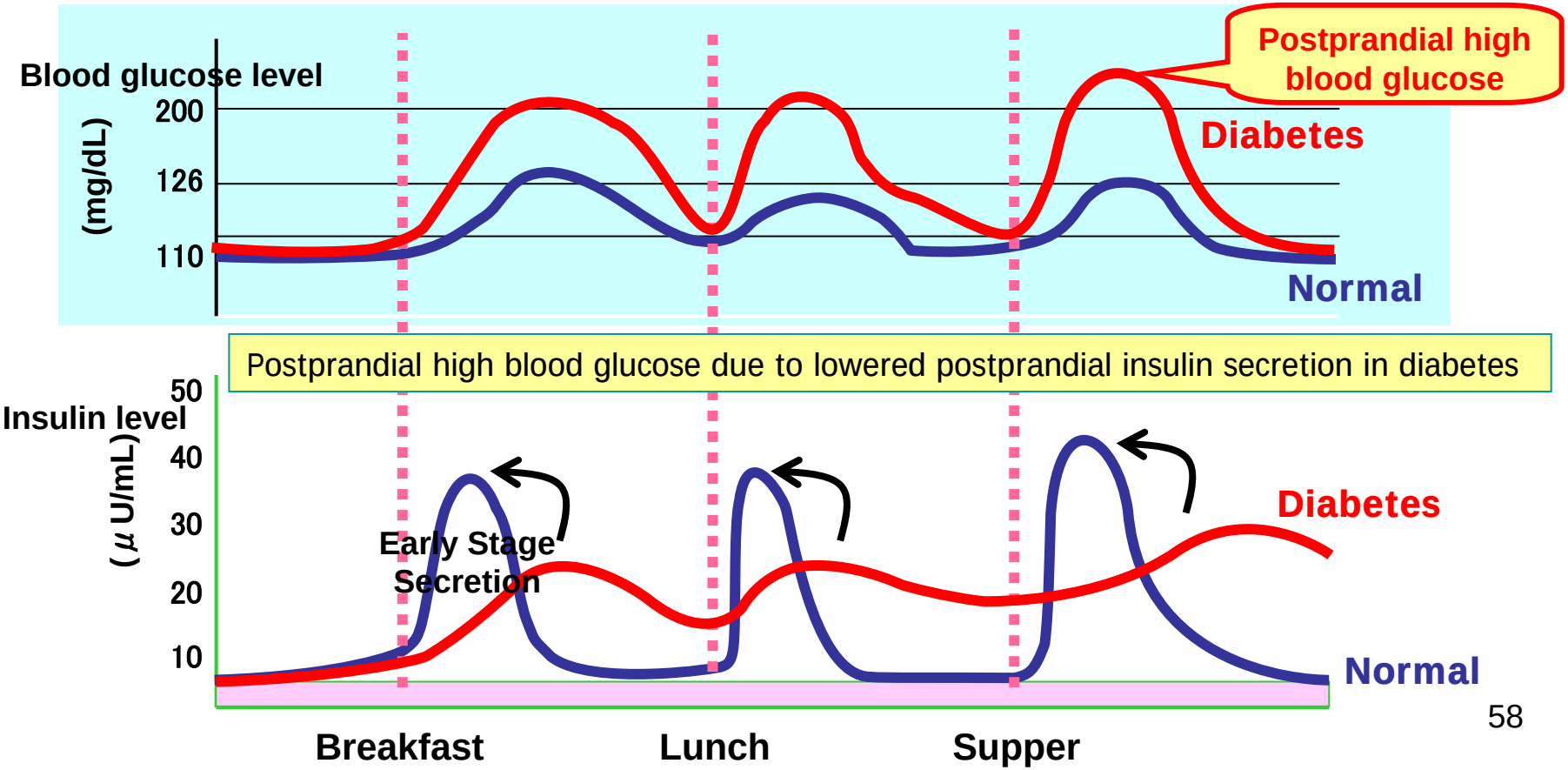
- AS-3201 shows good distribution to nerve tissues, the target organs for treatment in diabetic neuropathy, with sustained efficacy

Summary of SMP-508 (repaglinide)

Target disease:	Type II diabetes
Mode of action:	Rapid absorption and rapid metabolism: Rapid effects on insulin secretion
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	Licensed (from Novo Nordisk)
Stage:	Late Phase II

Suppression of postprandial high blood glucose by rapidly effective insulin secretion enhancer

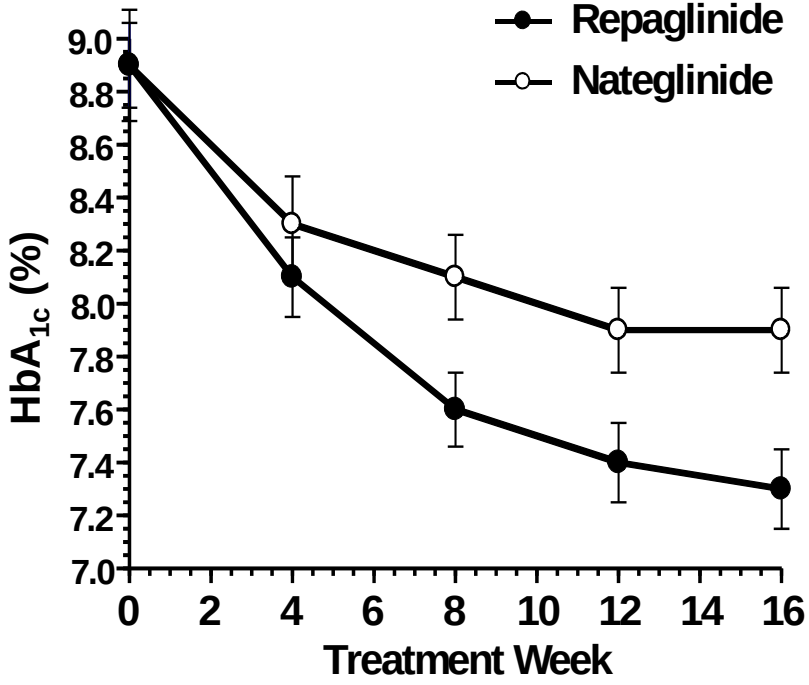
Rapidly enhances postprandial insulin secretion at early stage, resulting in normalized insulin level and suppression of postprandial high blood glucose



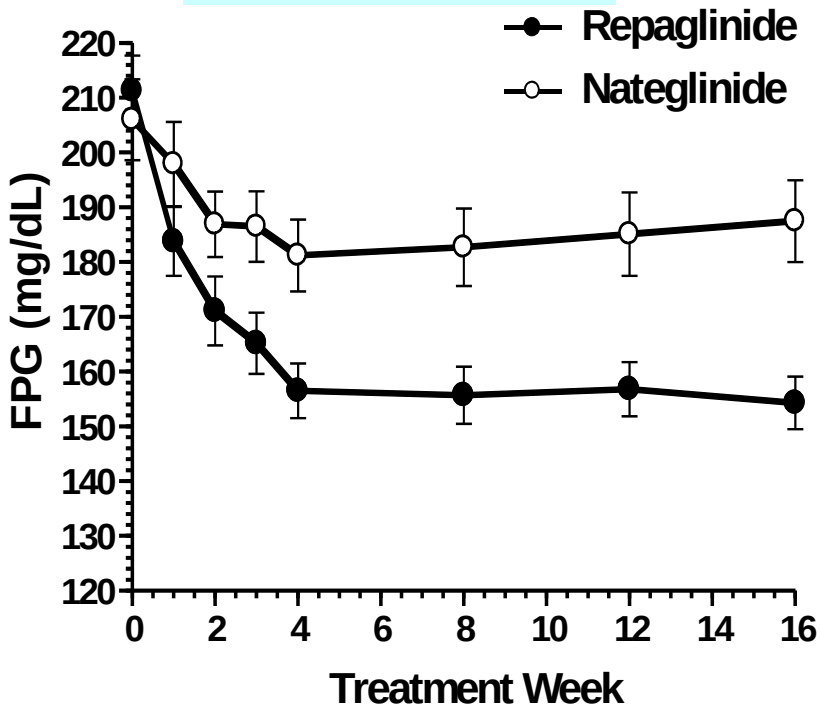
Comparison of Repaglinide with Nateglinide in the clinical studies conducted overseas

DAINIPPON SUMITOMO PHARMA

HbA_{1C}



Blood glucose in fasting state



	Single Dose (mg)	Δ Postprandial blood glucose AUC(mg/dL・min)	ΔHbA1c (%)	Δblood glucose in fasting state (mg/dL)
Repaglinide	0.5-4	−6261.5	**−1.57**	**−57.1**
Nateglinide	60-120	−5888.3	−1.04	−18.4

Diabetes Care, Vol. 27, No.6, 1265-1270: Repaglinide versus Nateglinide monotherapy, Julio Rosenstock et al

Summary of SMP-862 (metformin)

Target disease:	Type II diabetes
Mode of action:	Inhibition of gluconeogenesis in the liver Enhancement of insulin sensitivity in the muscle and liver, resulting in improvement of insulin resistance
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	Licensed from Merck Sante
Stage:	Late phase II

Expected profile of SMP-862 (metformin)

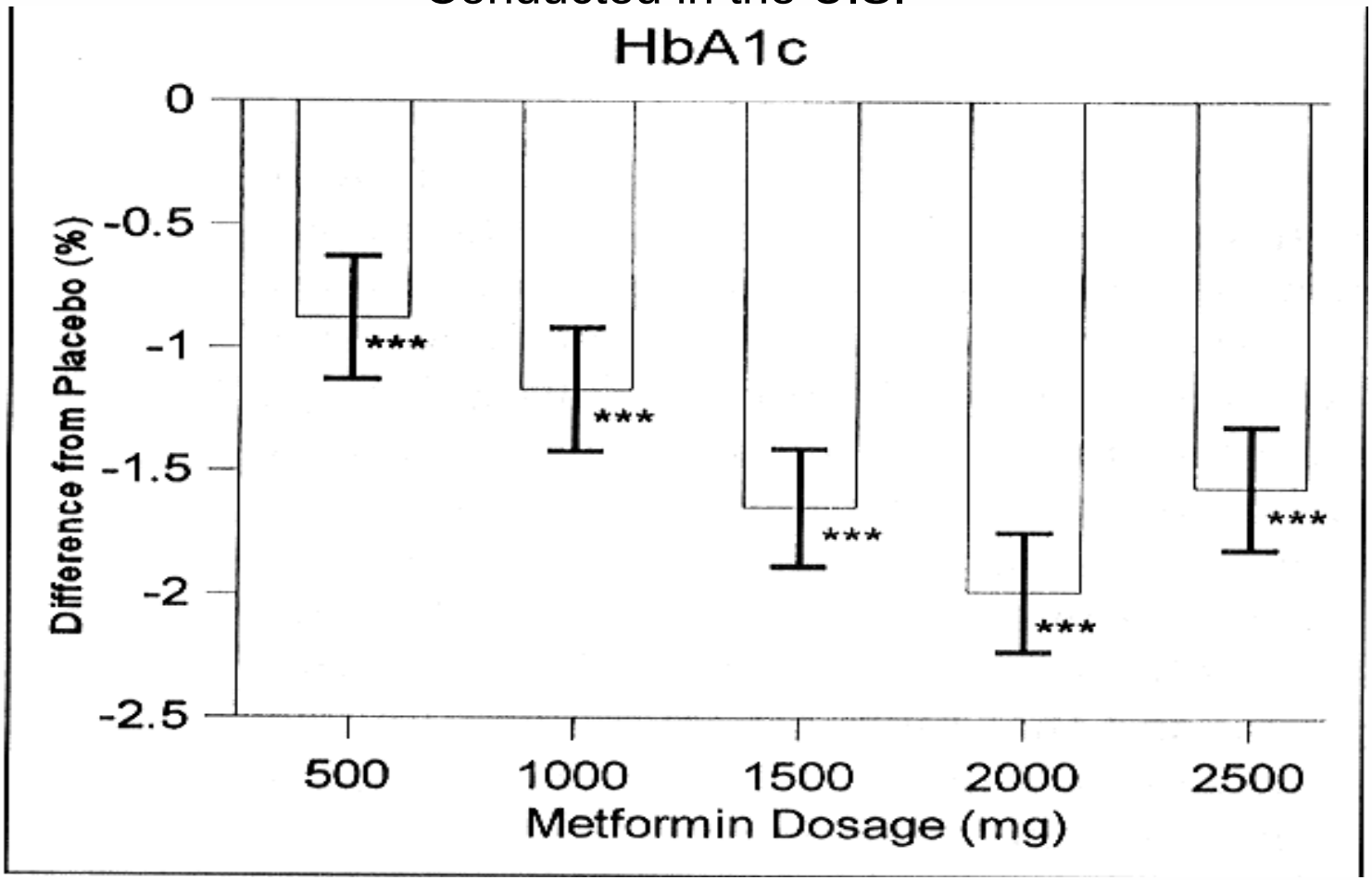
- Revision of the current restrictions for diabetes type II patients with additional new indications and dosage regimens

  —The current indication/dosage regimen—
  Indicated patients：patients failing to receive sufficient efficacy with SU-type anti-diabetes drugs or unable to increase dose level due to experiencing adverse drug reactions
  Dosage regimen： Upper limit of 750 mg/day

- Expected to become a first line therapy for type II diabetes as a blood glucose lowering agent without enhancing insulin secretion

- Expected to become an add-on therapy in combination with other anti-diabetes drugs

Glucophage（Metformin）Dose-response Study Conducted in the U.S.



Glucophage (metformin) or placebo was administered for 14 weeks to type-II diabetic patients who started diet therapy with insufficient effects or to those who had taken sulfonylureas with 3-week wash-out period before starting the study.

Garber A.J. et al., Am J Med (1997)

Pipeline in other therapeutic areas
(cardiovascular, metabolic disease, inflammation/allergy, infection)

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Pre-registration
SMP-797 SMP-986	SM-11355 SMP-114 GASMOTIN (New indication) Prorenal (New indication)	SUMIFERON (New indication) MEROPEN (New indication) (Under preparation for Phase III)	SMP-536 SM-26000 CALSED (New indication)

Summary of SM-11355 (miriplatin)

Target disease:	Hepatocellular carcinoma
Mode of action:	DNA bridging
Formulation:	Freeze-dried powder for injection (injection to artery in the liver)
In-house/License:	In-house
Stage:	Phase II

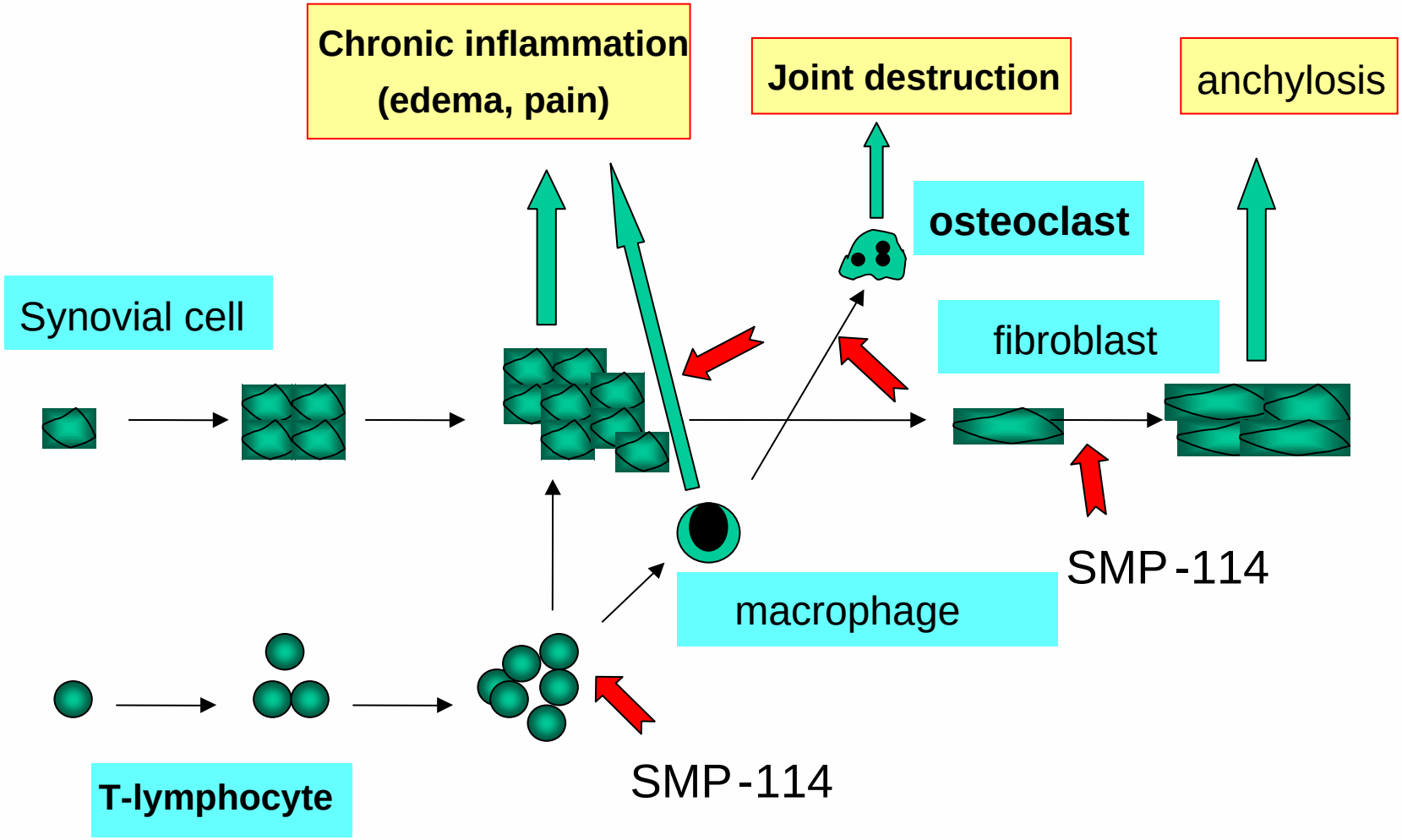
Expected profile of SM-11355 (miriplatin)

- Easy suspension in Lipiodol and sustained release from Lipiodol are expected to be useful for TAE（trans-arterial embolization）
- Locally sustained release is expected to provide an efficient anti-tumor effect while avoiding systemic adverse reactions.
- Repeated administration of the drug possible for hepatic cancer, which is known to be recurrent, through avoidance of blood vessel lesions at the site of administration.

Summary of SMP-114

Target disease:	Rheumatoid arthritis
Mode of action:	Oral DMARD with a new pharmacological mechanism, improving rheumatism symptoms, as well as suppressing worsening of joint damage malformation of the joint
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Early Phase II in Japan Late Phase II outside Japan

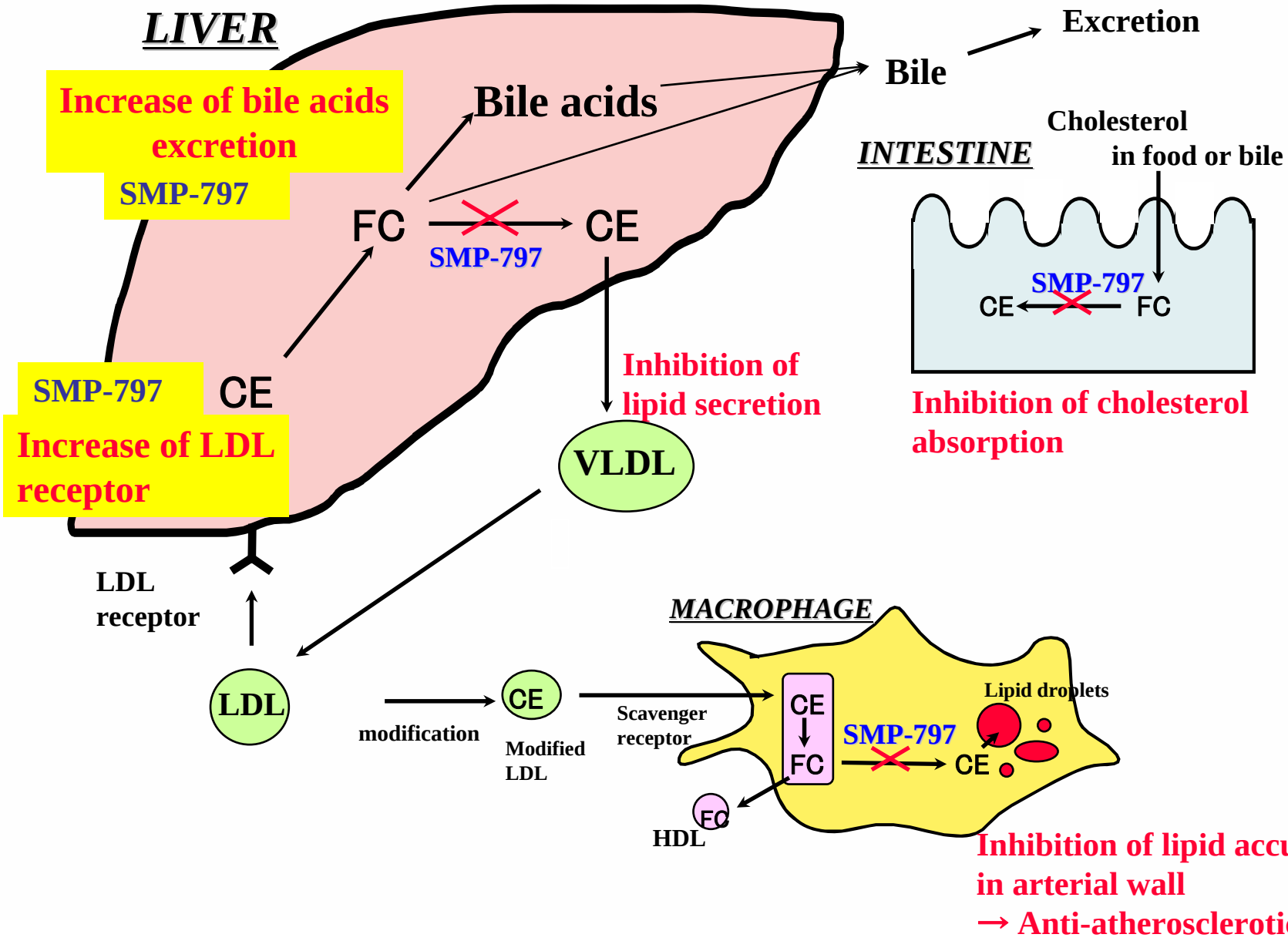
Pharmacological mechanism of SMP-114



Summary of SMP-797

Target disease:	cholesteremia
Mode of action:	A lowering of plasma cholesterol by ACAT inhibition and enhancing LDL receptor activity leads to the direct inhibition of the progress of arteriosclerosis by ACAT inhibition
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Phase I in Japan Early Phase II outside Japan

Effects of SMP-797



Summary of SMP-986

Target disease:	Frequent urination, nocturnal frequent urination, incontinence, urgency of urination caused by over-active bladder syndrome
Mode of action:	Anti-muscarine action and suppression of abnormal nerve transmission to the CNS
Formulation:	Tablet
In-house/Licensed:	In-house
Stage:	Phase I outside Japan

Disclaimer Regarding Forward-looking Statements

The statements made in this presentation material are forward-looking statements based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of information available up to the day of announcement, and involve both known and unknown risks and uncertainties.
Actual financial results may differ materially from those presented in this document, being dependent on a number of factors.
Information concerning pharmaceuticals (including compounds under development) contained within this material is not intended as advertising or medical advice.