



**EISAI TO COMMENCE TWO JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMS
TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINES**
*PARTNERSHIPS WITH LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE /
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL AND MEDICINES FOR MALARIA VENTURE*

Eisai Co., Ltd. (Headquarters: Tokyo, CEO: Haruo Naito, "Eisai") announced today that it has entered into two joint research agreements for the development of new antimalarial medicines.

The first of these agreements is a joint development program with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (Location: Liverpool, U.K.) and the University of Liverpool (Location: Liverpool, U.K.). Under this agreement, the three parties will conduct preclinical development of a new antimalarial candidate compound E209. Research so far has shown that E209 is rapidly acting and shows efficacy against all types of malaria parasites, which means that it could be effective in patients for whom artemisinin-based malaria treatments are ineffective due to resistance.

The second agreement is a joint development program with the non-profit public-private product development partnership Medicines for Malaria Venture (Location: Geneva, Switzerland, "MMV"). Under this agreement, Eisai and MMV aim to ultimately identify antimalarial candidate compounds with novel mechanisms of action that will be effective against malaria parasites resistant to existing treatments, as well as prevent relapse and block transmission to mosquitoes. This involves the optimization of compounds developed by Eisai that inhibit the biosynthesis of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) necessary for the growth of malaria parasites, and of a hit series of compounds identified from Eisai's compound library through joint research with MMV.

Malaria is a deadly disease caused by malaria parasites that are transmitted to people through the bite of an infected mosquito.

[Notes to editors]

1. About the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM) is a non-profit charitable institution with a mission to develop new medicines and vaccines

7. About Malaria

Malaria is a deadly disease caused by malaria parasites that are transmitted to people through the bite of an infected mosquito. According to the World Health Organization¹, in 2013 alone, the disease infected approximately 198 million people and led to an estimated 580,000 deaths, mostly among African children. Currently, treatment for malaria combines rapidly-acting artemisinins with lumefantrine, amodiaquine, mefloquine and other antimalarials for durability. Artemisinins have been effective against malaria strains that have developed resistance to many of the existing antimalarials used for many years such as chloroquine. However in recent years, there have been reports of strains of malaria having resistance to artemisinin as well. Therefore the highest priority for researchers is to develop Single Exposure Radical Cure and Prophylaxis (SERCaP), a single-dose