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DIPRAGLURANT FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE DYSKINESIA CLINICAL TRIAL RESULTS

Addex Therapeutics have announced data from a Phase II clinical trial of Dipraglurant in people with Parkinson's Disease who have dyskinesia caused by L-dopa. Dipraglurant is an orally taken drug presently being developed that inhibits glutamate receptor 5. For more information go to http://www.addxtherapeutics.com/rd/pipeline/dipra-ir/ L-dopa induced dyskinesias are very commonly observed during the long-term treatment of people with Parkinson's Disease. No drug is presently approved for its treatment. The Michael J. Fox Foundation, who have supported the clinical trial, consequently suggest that it satisfies an important unmet medical need.

Dipraglurant met its primary objective of demonstrating safety and tolerability in people with Parkinson's Disease. The incidence of adverse events was slightly higher in those taking Dipraglurant (88%) than in those taking a placebo (75%). Adverse events typical with drugs of this kind, such as vertigo, visual disturbances, and feeling drunk, were seen in less than 10% of people taking Dipraglurant, but were not severe. Exploratory efficacy data showed an anti-dyskinetic effect. People taking Dipraglurant had as much as 70 minutes more on-time without dyskinesia than people taking a placebo. During Week 4, patients also reported a reduction in daily off-time of 50 minutes, suggesting an effect on parkinsonian motor symptoms in addition to the observed reductions in dyskinesia. For more information go to http://www.addxtherapeutics.com/investors/press-releases/news-details/article/addex-reports-positive-top-line-phase-iia-data-for-dipraglurant-in-parkinsons-disease-levodopa-indu/