

IMMURON'S IMM-124E RECEIVES US GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR CLINICAL TRIAL IN ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER (ASH)

- *Immuron's principal investigator awarded Grant for ASH clinical trials*
- *Trial funded by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH)*
- *Mechanism of action to treat ASH believed to be identical to NASH*

6 August 2012, Melbourne, Australia: Australian biopharmaceutical company Immuron Limited (ASX: IMC), announced that its principal investigator for its impending NASH Phase IIb clinical trial, Professor Arun Sanyal, past president of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, has been awarded a *National Institutes of Health* (NIH) grant to conduct a clinical trial for the related condition ASH (alcoholic steatohepatitis).

Based on Immuron's approach to treating NASH (non-alcoholic steatohepatitis) patients with its hyperimmune colostrum therapeutic IMM-124E, and following its successful Phase I/IIa clinical trial conducted last year at the Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem by Professor Yaron Ilan, Professor Sanyal intends to now test ASH patients with IMM-124E. A consortium comprising the Virginia Commonwealth University, the Mayo Clinic and Indiana University is earmarked to perform the clinical trial over a 30 day dosing regimen.

ASH, like NASH, is characterized by fatty deposits on the liver, inflammation and a resulting deterioration of the liver. Immuron anticipates that the outcomes of the ASH study will provide further validation of the results generated from its Phase I/IIa clinical trial, thus provide even more confidence in its NASH program.

Professor Sanyal said "I am excited to commence these trials for the treatment of a serious and under-treated medical condition. Based on Immuron's results to date, I expect to demonstrate that its hyperimmune colostrum based therapeutic will be able to deliver benefits to patients with ASH and provide an improvement in their condition."

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About ASH

Alcoholic steatohepatitis is an acute form of alcohol-induced liver injury that occurs with the consumption of a large quantity of alcohol over a prolonged period of time. The prevalence of alcoholic liver disease is influenced by many factors, including genetic factors (e.g., predilection to alcohol abuse) and environmental factors (e.g., availability of alcohol and concomitant hepatotoxic insults). In general, the risk of liver disease increases with the quantity and duration of alcohol intake.

Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), which is associated with obesity, diabetes and hyperlipidaemia resembles ASH, but occurs in people who drink little or no alcohol. Similarly to ASH, a major feature in NASH is inflammation of and damage to the liver. NASH can be severe and can lead to cirrhosis, in which the liver is permanently damaged and scarred and no longer able to function properly. The potential NASH market is estimated to be a multi-billion dollar market.

About Immuron Limited

Immuron is a biopharmaceutical company focused on oral immunotherapy treatments using dairy-derived antibody products for humans. Immuron is uniquely positioned with a versatile technology platform capable of generating a wide range of products with a high safety profile. This high safety profile makes it possible to complete pre-clinical studies relatively quickly and increases the prospect that the clinical development of Immuron's products will be expedited. Immuron's current products and product candidates target infectious diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, chronic diseases such as fatty liver/NASH, and influenza. Immuron has one product in the market, Travelan, for preventing travellers' diarrhoea. Immuron's main scientific alliances are with Hadassah Medical Center (Israel), through its technology transfer arm Hadasit, the University of Melbourne and Monash University (Australia).

About the NIH

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is America's medical research agency. The NIH is the largest source of funding for medical research in the world, and is made up of 27 Institutes and Centers, each with a specific research agenda, often focusing on particular diseases or body systems. NIH's mission is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce the burdens of illness and disability.

About the VCU

Virginia Commonwealth University is a leading US academic medical center and a public research university with national and international rankings in sponsored research. Located in Richmond, Virginia, VCU enrolls more than 31,000 students in 222 degree and certificate programs in the arts, sciences and humanities. MCV Hospitals and the health sciences schools of Virginia Commonwealth University compose the VCU Medical Center.