

Domestic Sales Outsourcing Agreement for Recombinant Human Antithrombin Preparation Signed

Tokyo, Japan, July 30, 2014 --- The Japan Blood Products Organization (head office: Tokyo, Japan, President and representative director: Hidehiko Ueda, "JB") and Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd. (Tokyo: 4151, President and CEO: Nobuo Hanai, "Kyowa Hakko Kirin") signed an outsourcing agreement on July 30, 2014 concerning domestic sales of recombinant human antithrombin (AT) preparation (code name: KW-3357) under development as treatments for thrombophilia due to congenital AT III deficiency (CAD) and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) accompanied by a decrease in AT III.

Under the terms of agreement, JB will pay the upfront fee to Kyowa Hakko Kirin and make a milestone payment when approval for application is received. JB will be responsible for selling the AT preparation and providing information to medical institutions through its medical representative. Kyowa Hakko Kirin will apply for approval of the AT preparation and supply products after approval is received.

KW-3357 is a preparation containing a recombinant AT that has the identical amino acid sequence of human plasma derived AT and the similar sugar chain profile. AT inhibits coagulant action by forming a complex with the protease involved in blood coagulation. Since KW-3357 is a recombinant AT preparation, it is expected that the infection risk resulting from human blood will be avoided. KW-3357 is currently being made for the approval of domestic manufacture and sale.

JB contributes to people's health with the highest sense of ethics and responsibility through blood products derived from voluntary non-remunerated blood donations.

The Kyowa Hakko Kirin Group companies strive to contribute to the health and well-being of people around the world by creating new value through the pursuit of advances in life sciences and technologies.

The impact of this agreement on Kyowa Hakko Kirin's financial results is expected to be minimal.

About Antithrombin (AT)

Antithrombin (AT) is a component of blood that inhibits blood coagulation. It is a single-chain glycoprotein with a molecular weight of approximately 60,000. The indications for the native form of AT preparation currently on the market are "thrombophilia due to congenital AT III deficiency" and disseminated intravascular coagulation accompanied by a decrease in AT III.

About Congenital Antithrombin Deficiency (CAD)

CAD is a genetic disorder characterized by iterative thrombosis. Continued AT deficiency results in a decrease in anticoagulant activity, and minor factors that normally would not lead to thrombus formation can result in thrombosis.

About Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)

Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation may be observed as a disorder that accompanies cancer, serious infections such as septicemia, leukemia, malignant lymphoma, placental abruption and so forth. When a person has DIC, blood clots are formed more easily in the capillaries around the body and results in clots that obstruct blood circulation in organs such as the kidneys, liver, and brain, which then causes disorders in the affected organs. If many clots form, platelets and coagulant factors are spent not to form new clots for hemostasis. The reactions to dissolve clots get to be enhanced for the multiple clots at the same time. These things result in bleeding.

Contact:

Kyowa Hakko Kirin

Media Contact:

+81-3-3282-1903

or

Investors:

+81-3-3282-0009