



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RIGHTS ISSUE AND PLACEMENT OF SHORTFALL

SYDNEY, Tuesday, 29 November 2011: Cellmid Limited (ASX: CDY) advises that at the closing date of 24 November 2011, the rights issue raised a total of \$480,563.58 out of the maximum subscription of \$1,685,695. The Company will use the \$1.2 million shortfall to cater for late acceptances received before 5:00PM (Sydney time) on Wednesday, 30 November 2011 as previously announced.

Any remaining shortfall may be placed at the discretion of the Directors within 3 months after the close of the rights offer.

End

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Cellmid Limited (ASX: CDY)

Cellmid is an Australian biotechnology company developing innovative novel therapies and diagnostic tests for inflammatory diseases, heart attack and cancer. Cellmid holds the largest and most comprehensive portfolio of intellectual property related to midkine and midkine antagonists globally. The Company's most advanced clinical development program is for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) utilising the midkine protein. Cellmid is also developing anti-midkine antibodies for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders. In addition, Cellmid is commercialising midkine as a biomarker for cancer diagnosis. Elevated midkine concentration in the blood and other body fluids is strongly indicative of cancer. Cellmid's first product, the MK-ELISA, is a blood test that sensitively and accurately measures serum midkine levels.

Midkine (MK)

Midkine is a multifunctional growth factor that is highly expressed during embryonic development. Midkine modulates many important biological interactions such as cell growth, cell migration and cellular adherence. These functions are relevant to cancer, inflammation, autoimmunity, ischemia, nerve growth/repair and wound healing. Midkine is barely detectable in healthy adults and only occurs as a consequence of the pathogenesis of a number of different disorders. Midkine expression is often evident very early in disease onset, even before any apparent physical symptoms. Accordingly, midkine is an important early marker for diagnosing cancers and autoimmune diseases. Finally, because midkine is only present in a disease context, targeting midkine does not harm normal healthy tissues.