



CYCLACEL

Sapacitabine oral capsules

(an investigational agent, not approved for human use)

November 19, 2013



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Sapacitabine Overview

Interferes with cancer cell repair via HR pathway

Oral; well tolerated; differentiated to current alternatives

- Convert AML → chronic disease

Significant market opportunity

- Front-line AML (SEAMLESS registration Ph. 3 under SPA)
- 2nd line MDS after hypomethylating agent failures
- Solid tumor activity in HR-deficient patients incl. gBRCA +ve

Exclusivity: Long patent life cycle to 2027-2030; orphan US & EU

AML Unmet Medical Need since 1969

- **16,000** US prevalence; **14,590** US incidence 2013 est. *
- Elderly cannot sustain intensive chemo. Treatment mortality ↑ & survival ↓ with age ≥ 70 yrs. Need less intensive therapies

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Fit for Intensive Chemo (20%)</i>	<i>Unfit/Refused Intensive Chemo (80%)</i>
Front line	7 + 3	<i>Clinical trial</i>
Relapsed/ Refractory	<i>Clinical trial</i>	<i>Clinical trial</i>

◀ Sapacitabine

* Source: American Cancer Society and Cyclacel-commissioned primary market research. Sapacitabine data on file. **AML is an older/elderly disease: 50% ≥ 70 yrs.; median age: ~ 67 .**



Sapacitabine Key Clinical Data

AML:

- SEAMLESS pilot/lead-in 60-day mortality & landmark analysis*

MDS:

- Phase 2 median OS ~ 9 months nearly doubled expected median OS in HMA failures ‡[◇]

Solid tumors:

- Phase 1 durable PRs in gBRCA breast, ovarian, pancreatic cancers[○] and Phase 2 durable PRs in NSCLC [◇]

* Source: ASH '12. † Lancet Oncology 2012. ‡ Eighth Annual Hematologic Malignancies 2012. [○] AACR 2013. [◇] Data pending.



“SEAMLESS” Phase 3 Design

(Untreated AML: front line; aged ≥ 70 years; n=485)

- ✓ Design in consultation with FDA under SPA; p=0.05; HR=0.725.
- ✓ DSMB reviews every 100 patients; futility after 212 events
- ✓ Ca. 50% enrolled in US; EU expansion; completion by YE14

A. Alt. sapacitabine + decitabine (n~243)

Primary Endpoint: overall survival

B. Decitabine (n~243)



Elderly AML: Key Benchmark Data

Most elderly patients unable to sustain intensive chemotherapy
Treatment mortality increases and survival decreases with age ≥ 70 years

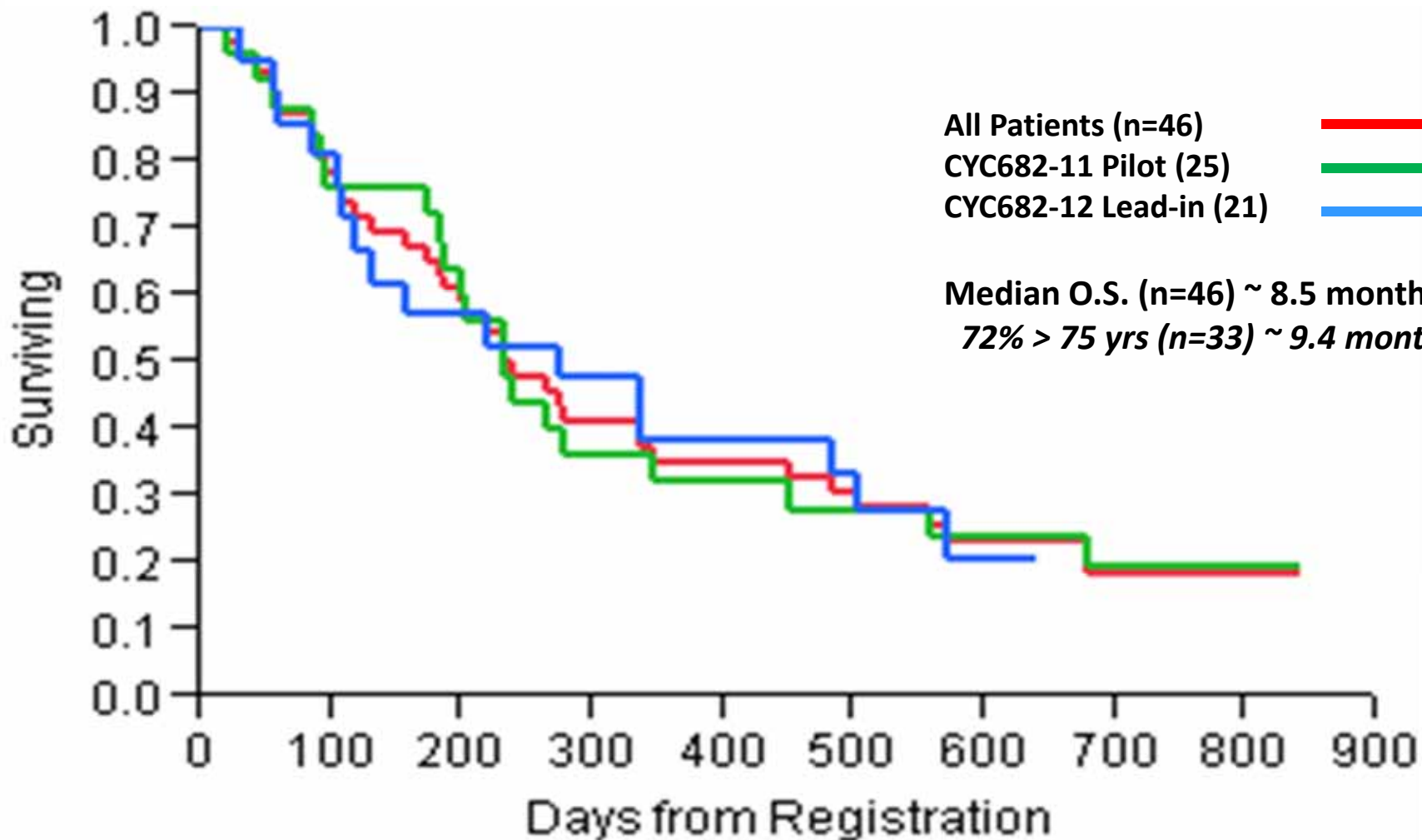
<i>Treatment</i>	<i>4-week death rate</i>	<i>8-week death rate</i>	<i>m OS</i>
Intensive Chemotherapy	26%	36%	~4.6 months*
Low-intensity Chemotherapy	9%	20%	~5.0 - 7.7 months ^{† ‡}
Best Supportive Care	17%	N/A	~3.6 months [◇]
<i>Sapacitabine:</i>			
Pilot Lead-in for SEAMLESS	4%	13%	~8.5 - 9.4 months [@]

* Kantarjian, et al, Blood, 2010. † Burnett, et al, Cancer, 2007, Kantarjian, et al, Blood, 2012 ◇ Harousseau, et al, Blood 2009.

‡ Kantarjian, et al, JCO, 2012. @ Ravandi F, et al, American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting Dec. 2012, Abstract #2630.

SEAMLESS Pilot/Lead-in Study

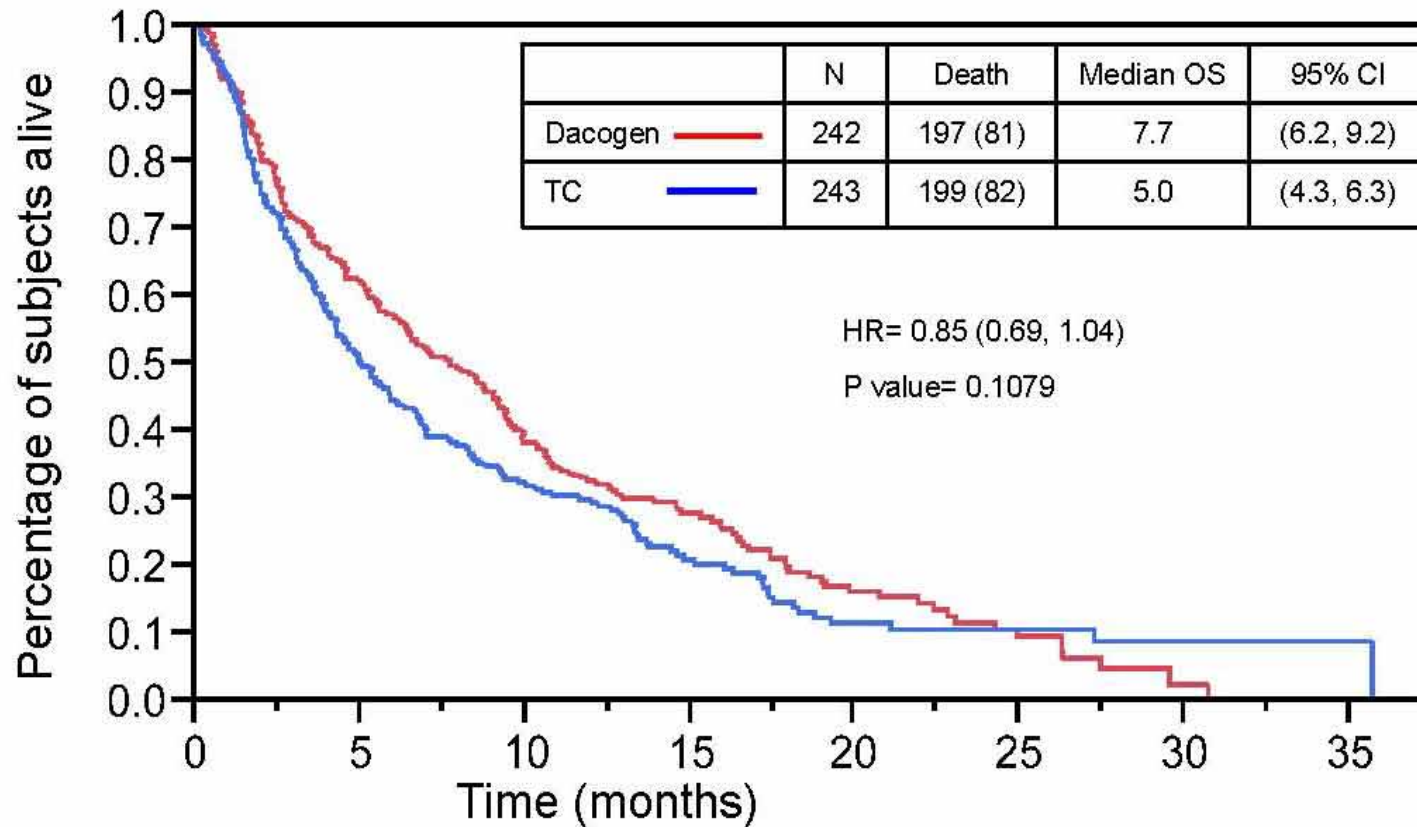
Kaplan-Meier Survival Plot



No. at risk	3M	6M	12M	18M	24M
	38 (83%)	30 (65%)	16 (35%)	12 (26%)	not reached

* Source: Ravandi F, et al, American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting Dec. 2012, Abstract #2630.

K-M Plot, Pre-specified OS final Analysis (DACO-016: Cut-off Oct. 28, 2009)



No. of subjects at risk	6M	12M	18M	24M	30M	36M
Dacogen	242	137	65	28	12	1
TC	243	107	55	19	07	4

* Source: FDA Briefing Document, Dacogen ODAC, February 9, 2012. Of 242 treated with decitabine 39% were aged 75 years or older.



Phase 3 Cross Study Comparison

Required reduction in risk of death: 27.5%

Landmark analysis vs. DACO-016: Non-inferior at all time points

60-day mortality:

Decitabine (DACO-016, > 65y, n=242): **20% †**

Sapacitabine/ Decitabine (ASH '12, > 70y, n=46): **13% ***

Median Overall Survival (OS):

Decitabine (DACO-016, > 75 years, n=95): **~ 6.3 mos. †**

Sapacitabine/ Decitabine (ASH '12, > 75y, n=33): **~ 9.4 mos. ***


** Interim data from pilot, lead-in study of Arm A in SEAMLESS; subject to change. ASH 2012, Abs. 2630; 76% > 75 years.*

† Caveat: cross-study comparison. Kantarjian, et al, JCO, 2012.

MDS Unmet Medical Need

*Est. 300K incidence in US & EU in 2008**

*45,000 US Medicare patients (aged ≥65 years) filed claims for MDS in 2003**

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>
1st line	<i>lenalidomide #</i>	<i>azacitidine#</i> <i>decitabine</i>
2nd line	<i>Clinical trial</i>	<i>Clinical trial</i> 

...NCCN guidelines for 1st line hypomethylating agents: 4-6 cycles ...‡

*Median OS int-2/high-risk MDS after **treatment failure** of HM agents: **4.3-5.6 months**†*

** Source: Cyclacel est. & Golberg, S, et al, JCO, 2010. # Revlimid®, Celgene. Vidaza®, Celgene. & Dacogen®, Eisai. Dacogen and Vidaza are hypomethylating (HM) agents. ‡ NCCN Guidelines MDS v.2.2011 p. 19. † Prebet T, Gore S, et al, JCO 2011; Jabbour E, Garcia-Manero G, et al, Cancer 2010.*



MDS HMA Failures: Key Benchmarks

MDS int-2 & high-risk IPSS experimental Standard of Care after frontline failure

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>m OS</i>	<i>1 year survival</i>
Azacitidine 2 nd line	~5.6 months [†]	- [†]
Decitabine 2 nd line	~4.3 months [†]	- [†]
Best Supportive Care	~4.1 months [†]	17% [†]
<i>Sapacitabine:</i>		
Phase 2 study 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th line	~ 10 months [@]	38% [@]

[†] Prebet T, Gore S, et al, JCO 2011 (95% CI, 14% to 26% on best supportive care; 29% on investigational agents).

[@] ASH 2013 abstract 2752, November 7, 2013.



Sapacitabine in Solid Cancers Phase 1 *

Sapacitabine may work best in HR-deficient tumors

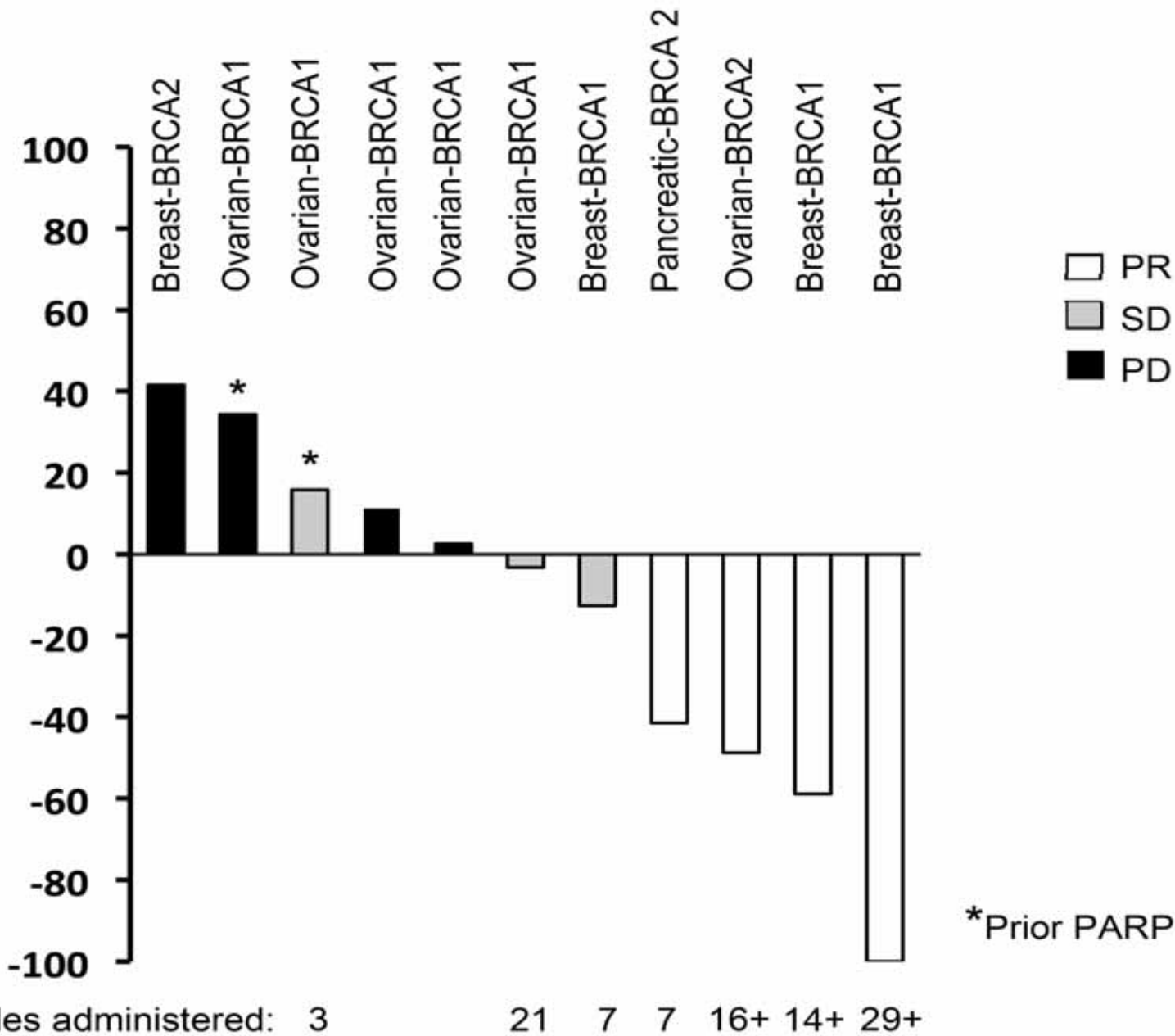
All-oral sequential regimen with Cyclacel's seliciclib:

- durable clinical benefit (PRs & prolonged SD) in gBRCA +ve breast, ovarian, pancreatic cancers
- of which 55% ORR in PARP-naïve patients

...Opening new opportunities for line extensions...

* Source: Shapiro et al, AACR Proceedings, 2013, LB-202.

Sapacitabine RECIST Evaluable gBRCA Carriers *



*Prior PARP inhibitor

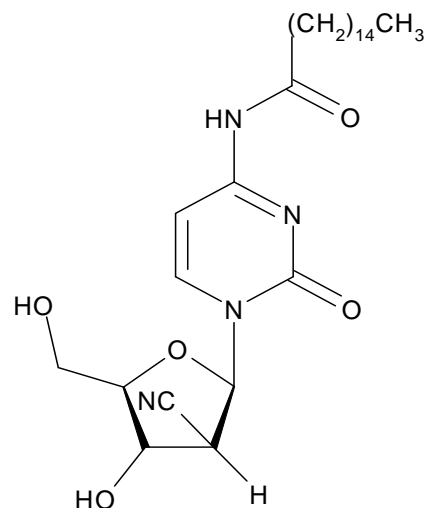
* Source: Shapiro et al, AACR Proceedings, 2013, LB-202.



Changing the Paradigm

“Sapacitabine is one of the most exciting drugs in development for AML since cytarabine, the current standard of care.” †

Hagop Kantarjian, M.D.
Chairman & Professor, Leukemia Department



† Source: CYCC Analyst Note 11/07, Lazard Capital Markets.