



NEWS RELEASE

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Studies Presented at 31st Annual ISHLT Meeting Expand Understanding of AlloMap[®], a Non-invasive Gene Expression Test to Aid in Heart Transplant Management

New Analyses of IMAGE Study Provide Insights into Clinical Utility of AlloMap Test

BRISBANE, Calif., April 15, 2011 – XDx, Inc., a molecular diagnostics company focused on noninvasive gene expression tests to monitor immune-mediated conditions, today announced that clinical investigators have presented results demonstrating the potential for extended utility of AlloMap[®], the company's non-invasive genomic-based test to rule-out acute cellular rejection in heart transplant patients. These studies derive from planned secondary analyses of the IMAGE study, a clinical trial that demonstrated the comparative effectiveness of AlloMap to the standard endomyocardial biopsy (published in April 2010 in the *New England Journal of Medicine*). These additional new analyses were presented at the 31st Annual Meeting and Scientific Sessions of the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) this week in San Diego, Calif.

“The IMAGE principal investigators are very excited to share these results with the medical community at the annual ISHLT meeting,” said Mario Deng, M.D., director of the UCLA advanced heart failure program. “These studies shed new light on how AlloMap can be used to manage stable heart transplant patients, including how scores may help physicians predict patient outcomes and the role of corticosteroids in post-transplant management. We are especially encouraged that longitudinal scores may help predict outcomes for heart transplant patients, as that could become an invaluable patient management tool.”

Dr. Deng and colleagues tested the hypothesis that low intra-individual longitudinal AlloMap score variability would predict favorable clinical outcomes in heart transplant patients. The variability of the AlloMap scores was quantified and used to classify patients. Lower variability of intra-subject test scores was shown to predict clinical quiescent outcomes (i.e. patients with less variable scores were more likely to have good clinical outcomes). This is the first time that

researchers have demonstrated the predictive utility of intra-individual, longitudinal AlloMap scores on clinical outcome.

Deborah Budge, M.D. and A.G. Kfoury, M.D., from the Intermountain Medical Center in Utah, evaluated whether heart transplant recipients who manifest consistently low AlloMap test scores have different clinical characteristics and outcomes than patients with higher and more variable scores. The study found that a series of stable low scores were associated with better clinical outcomes than higher scores, which could represent an important understanding of how AlloMap can be used to predict patients outcomes. The study also found that the patients with consistently low AlloMap scores were associated with less corticosteroid use, a finding contrary to expectations. Finally, the study concluded that cytomegalovirus status, in conjunction with longitudinal AlloMap score analyses, further predicted clinical outcomes in the IMAGE heart transplant patients.

Michael Pham, M.D., of Stanford University, presented findings confirming that, while the frequency of rejection among heart transplant patients decreases after one year, it is still prevalent, even among patients who are considered to be stable and low risk. Accordingly, the study concluded that surveillance monitoring remains necessary, as rejection is often not predicted by traditional risk factors.

“These studies offer new evidence that may expand the ways in which AlloMap can be used to help manage patient care,” said Pierre Cassigneul, president and CEO of XDx. “Practitioners have been using this simple, non-invasive blood test as a tool to optimally manage stable heart transplant patients for several years. This research demonstrates how it may be more powerfully understood and utilized in our ongoing efforts to improve patient outcomes.”

About AlloMap® Molecular Expression Technology

AlloMap Molecular Expression Testing is a non-invasive gene expression test used to aid in the identification of heart transplant recipients with stable allograft function who have a low probability of moderate/severe acute cellular rejection at the time of testing in conjunction with a standard clinical assessment. AlloMap testing measures the expression levels of 20 genes from a blood sample. The combined expression of these genes is represented as an AlloMap test score. AlloMap is performed in the XDx CLIA-certified laboratory and has been commercially available since 2005. AlloMap was cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 2008.

About XDx

XDx, Inc., based in Brisbane, California, is a molecular diagnostics company focused on the discovery, development and commercialization of non-invasive gene expression-based tests for the monitoring of transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases. The company has developed AlloMap Molecular Expression Testing, an FDA-cleared test, which provides transplant physicians with a tool to aid in the determination of the probability of acute cellular rejection for post-cardiac transplant patient management. Some of the AlloMap technology developed and implemented by XDx in heart-transplant patient management may be applicable to other conditions that involve transplant rejection and diseases that affect the immune system. XDx’s non-invasive technology offers the potential to decrease healthcare costs and improve the quality

of life for patients with a variety of life-threatening or life-altering immune-mediated diseases.
For more information, please visit www.xdx.com.

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