February 26, 2014

DelMar Pharmaceuticals Provides Update on VAL-083 Glioblastoma Clinical Trial

Interim clinical data to be presented at American Association of Cancer Research (AACR) Annual Meeting on April 9, 2014

VANCOUVER, British Columbia and MENLO PARK, Calif., Feb. 26, 2014 /PRNewswire/ -- DelMar Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (OTCQB: DMPI) ("DelMar" and "DelMar Pharma") provided an update on the company's ongoing Phase I/II clinical trial for VAL-083 in recurrent glioblastoma (GBM).

DelMar has completed enrollment of VAL-083 dose Cohort 5 and advanced to Cohort 6.

DelMar most recently presented VAL-083 interim clinical data in November 2013 at the 18th Annual Society for NeuroOncology (SNO) meeting. At that time, it was announced that enrollment of Cohort 5 (20mg/m^2) was expected to commence in December 2013, subject to completion of the mandated safety observation period for Cohort 4 (10mg/m^2).

Enrollment of Cohort 5, including a mandatory safety observation period, has been completed. VAL-083 was well tolerated by patients treated in the study with no significant adverse events or dose limiting toxicity (DLT) reached. The maximum tolerated dose (MTD) for VAL-083 has not yet been achieved. While clinical observations of Cohort 5 are ongoing, the Company has now begun enrollment for Cohort 6 (30mg/m^2).

DelMar is on track to deliver higher doses of VAL-083 than have been used in prior clinical studies.

Previous VAL-083 clinical trials sponsored by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) reported promising safety and efficacy data for the treatment of GBM. Going forward, the DelMar clinical trial will be delivering higher doses of VAL-083 more often in comparison to the historical GBM treatment regimen studied at the NCI. The NCI-sponsored studies, a cumulative dose of 125mg/m^2 delivered in a 33 day cycle in combination with radiation was demonstrated to be superior to radiation alone (Eagan et al. 1979). In a comparative 33-day cycle, Cohort 6 of DelMar's dosing regimen will deliver a total of 180/mg^2 taking advantage of higher drug concentration and exposure to the tumor.

"Reaching the 30mg/m^2 dose cohort is an important clinical milestone in the development of VAL-083 as a potential treatment for refractory GBM," said Jeffrey Bacha, president & CEO of DelMar Pharmaceuticals. "We are hopeful that our strategy of taking advantage of a higher concentration and higher exposure in comparison to the NCI regimen will enable us to build upon the experience of previous NCI-sponsored studies and position VAL-083 as a

promising new treatment option for GBM patients who have failed other available therapies."

Interim clinical data from the ongoing dose escalation study will be presented at the American Association of Cancer Research (AACR) Annual Meeting on April 9, 2014.

DelMar will present updated interim clinical data, including available data from Cohort 6, at the upcoming American Association of Cancer Research (AACR) Annual Meeting, which is being held April 5 – 9 in San Diego, CA. Details of the company's abstract presentation can be found here, or by searching permanent abstract #CT404 atwww.aacr.org.

About VAL-083

VAL-083 represents a first-in-class, small-molecule chemotherapeutic with a unique mechanism of action. In more than 40 Phase 1 and 2 clinical studies sponsored by the National Cancer Institute (NCI), VAL-083 demonstrated promising activity against a number of cancers including lung, brain, cervical, ovarian tumors and leukemia. VAL-083 is approved in China for the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia and lung cancer and has received orphan drug designation in Europe and the U.S. for the treatment of gliomas. DelMar previously presented *in vitro* data demonstrating that VAL-083's unique mechanism of action is unaffected by the expression of MGMT, a DNA repair enzyme that causes chemotherapy resistance to Temodar® (temozolomide). Temodar is currently the standard front-line therapy for the treatment of glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), the most common and aggressive form of brain cancer. DelMar believes that these data, in conjunction with VAL-083's historical activity, establish the drug's potential to provide a viable treatment option for patients suffering from refractory and newly-diagnosed GBM.

About the Phase I/II VAL-083 Dose Escalation Trial

DelMar's Phase I/II study is an open-label, single arm dose-escalation study designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and anti-tumor activity of VAL-083 in patients with recurrent GBM. Patients in the trial must have been previously treated for GBM with surgery and/or radiation and must have failed both Avastin® and Temodar®, unless either or both are contra-indicated. Subject to continued progress, DelMar anticipates completing the dose-escalation portion of its current clinical trial in mid-2014. The goal of the dose-escalation portion of the trial is to determine an appropriate dosing regimen for advancement into future registration-directed trials.

Further information regarding DelMar's clinical trial can be found at http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01478178?term=val-083&rank=1

About Glioblastoma Multiforme (GBM)

Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is the most common and most malignant form of brain cancer. Approximately 15,000 people are diagnosed with glioblastoma each year in the U.S., with similar incidence in Europe. Standard of care is surgery, followed by radiation therapy or combined radiation therapy and chemotherapy with temozolomide.

GBM has a poor prognosis and only modest improvements in therapy have been made over the past 25 years. Median survival for newly diagnosed patients is less than two years and approximately 60 percent of GBM patients treated with the standard front-line temozolomide

regimen experience tumor progression within one year. Patients who fail the currently approved therapies have limited treatment options and a very poor prognosis, with a median survival of 3 to 6 months.

About DelMar Pharmaceuticals
Del Mar Pharmaceuticals was founded in 2010 to develop and commercialize proven cancer therapies in new orphan drug indications where patients are failing modern targeted or biologic treatments. The Company's lead asset, VAL-083, is currently undergoing clinical trials in the United States as a potential treatment for refractory glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), the most common and aggressive form of brain cancer. VAL-083 benefits from extensive clinical research sponsored by the U.S. National Cancer Institute (NCI), and is currently approved for the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and lung cancer in China. Published pre-clinical and clinical data suggest that VAL-083 may be active against a range of tumor types via a novel mechanism of action.

Safe Harbor Statement
Any statements contained in this press release that do not describe historical facts may constitute forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any forward-looking statements contained herein are based on current expectations, but are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. The factors that could cause actual future results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to the Company's ability to develop, market and sell products based on its technology; the expected benefits and efficacy of the Company's products and technology; the availability of substantial additional funding for the Company to continue its operations and to conduct research and development, clinical studies and future product commercialization; and, the Company's business, research, product development, regulatory approval, marketing and distribution plans and strategies. These and other factors are identified and described in more detail in our filings with the SEC, including, our current reports on Form 8-K. We do not undertake to update these forward-looking statements made by us.

For further information, please visit **www.delmarpharma.com**

SOURCE DelMar Pharmaceuticals