Neurocrine Biosciences Presenting NBI-98854 Scientific Abstracts And Posters At The International Parkinson And Movement Disorder Society's 18th Annual Congress

June 11, 2014

DATA FROM KINECT 1 AND KINECT 2 TARDIVE DYSKINESIA STUDIES

SAN DIEGO, June 11, 2014 /PRNewswire/ -- Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. (NASDAQ:NBIX) today announced that on June 11, 2014, two scientific posters associated with its study of NBI-98854 in Phase IIb clinical trials of tardive dyskinesia patients, will be presented at the 2014 Annual Congress of Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders in Stockholm Sweden. This annual meeting brings together over 5,000 clinicians and scientists from around the world to address current topics related to movement disorders.

The posters (abstracts #826 and #829) titled "Kinect 1 Extension: 12-week treatment of Tardive Dyskinesia with NBI-98854" and "Kinect 2: NBI-98854 Treatment of Moderate to Severe Tardive Dyskinesia" are available throughout the day, with the guided poster session occurring from 12:00pm to 1:30pm CET on June 11, 2014. Both of these posters describe the methodology of each clinical trial, safety and efficacy results, and statistical findings along with key clinical observations.

"Having both of these posters accepted for presentation at this important meeting allows us to share the breadth and depth of our tardive dyskinesia clinical efforts with the worldwide experts in movement disorders," said Chris O'Brien, M.D., Chief Medical Officer at Neurocrine. "These presentations describe the conduct and outcomes of two rigorous, well-controlled clinical trials in tardive dyskinesia, representing a significant advance for this therapeutic area. Our team is looking forward to presenting and discussing this data at the Annual Congress of Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders."

About NBI-98854

VMAT2 is a protein concentrated in the human brain that is primarily responsible for re-packaging and transporting monoamines (dopamine, norepinephrine, serotonin, and histamine) in pre-synaptic neurons. NBI-98854, developed in the Neurocrine laboratories, is a novel, highly-selective VMAT2 inhibitor that modulates dopamine release during nerve communication, while at the same time having minimal impact on the other monoamines, thereby reducing the likelihood of "off target" side effects. NBI-98854 is designed to provide low, sustained, plasma and brain concentrations of active drug to minimize side effects associated with excessive monoamine depletion. The Company is currently preparing for an end of phase II meeting with the FDA related to utilizing NBI-98854 in patients with tardive dyskinesia.

NBI-98854 may also be useful in other disorders such as Huntington's chorea, schizophrenia, Tourette's syndrome, and tardive dystonia.

About Neurocrine Biosciences

Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. discovers and develops innovative and life-changing pharmaceuticals, in diseases with high unmet medical needs, through its novel R&D platform, focused on neurological and endocrine based diseases and disorders. The Company's two lead late-stage clinical programs are elagolix, a gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist for women's health that is partnered with AbbVie Inc., and a wholly owned vesicular monoamine transporter 2 inhibitor for the treatment of movement disorders. Neurocrine intends to maintain certain commercial rights to its VMAT2 inhibitor for evolution into a fully-integrated pharmaceutical company.

Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. news releases are available through the Company's website via the internet at http://www.neurocrine.com.

In addition to historical facts, this press release may contain forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements are risks and uncertainties associated with Neurocrine's business and finances in general, as well as risks and uncertainties associated with the Company's VMAT2 program and Company overall. Specifically, the risks and uncertainties the Company faces with respect to the Company's VMAT2 program include, but are not limited to; risk that NBI-98854 will not proceed to later stage clinical trials and risk that the Company's clinical trials will fail to demonstrate that NBI-98854 is safe and effective as well as the other risks described in the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. Neurocrine undertakes no obligation to update the statements contained in this press release after the date hereof.

SOURCE Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.

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