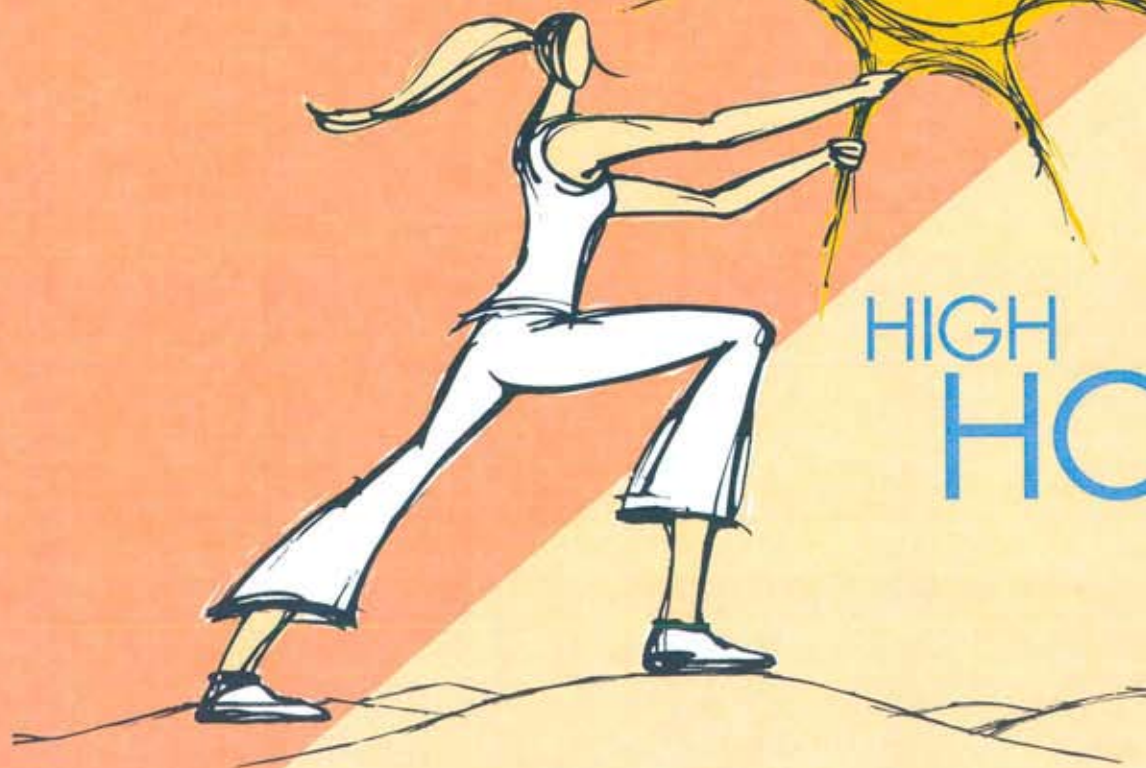


For patients with relapsing forms of MS


THE
STRENGTH
TO REACH YOUR



HIGH
HOPES

Please see enclosed full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide,
as well as important safety information on pages 16-17.

EVERY
4 WEEKS
TYSABRI.
(natalizumab)



*"Hi, my name is Barbara. I'm a Registered Nurse,
which just shows you that MS can happen to anyone."*

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Choose the MS therapy best for you

This is the story of how I chose the best therapy for me. You need to choose what's best for you. The sooner you do it, the better. With the right multiple sclerosis (MS) medication, you can feel confident about today, and feel good about tomorrow.



Feeling confident about today

I'm going to tell you what my doctor told me: starting therapy as soon as possible is one of the best things you can do.

I'm also going to tell you the second best thing you can do: if your therapy isn't doing enough, don't wait too long to switch. The reason for not waiting to start and not waiting to switch is the same:

*What you do for your MS **today** can affect how you live with it **tomorrow**.*

I was diagnosed with MS in March of 2000. Like anyone with MS, I was scared about my future. I wanted to do everything I could to keep living my life and working. After talking with my doctor, I decided to go on Copaxone®.

I stayed with it for several years, but wasn't doing as well as I wanted. So I decided to learn more.

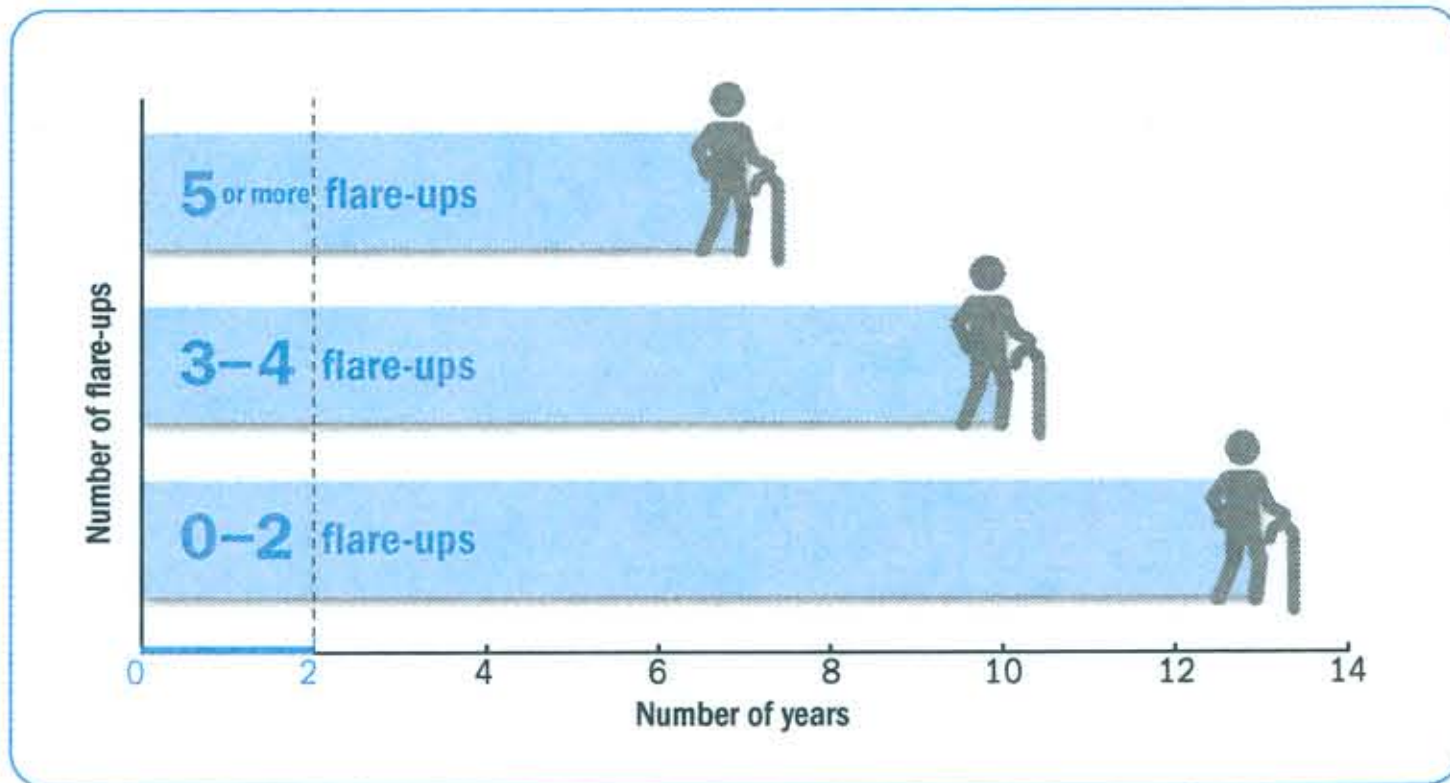


Feeling good about tomorrow

"Everyone's MS is different, but I learned that reducing the number of flare-ups may help delay permanent future disability for many people with MS. One study showed that MS was more likely to progress quickly if a patient had more flare-ups early in MS."

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This chart shows the data from a study that followed MS patients for 12 years. The number of flare-ups a person had in the first 2 years of their disease affected the number of years before a person would need a cane to walk. Those with fewer flare-ups enjoyed more years of greater independence.



Once I knew about this information, I knew it was time for a change. I didn't want to wait until my MS got any worse before I switched medications.



The strength to reach your high hopes

"TYSABRI has made a real difference for me. It's helped me feel more confident about living with MS. You should know that everyone's experience with TYSABRI isn't the same as mine. Your experience could be different too."

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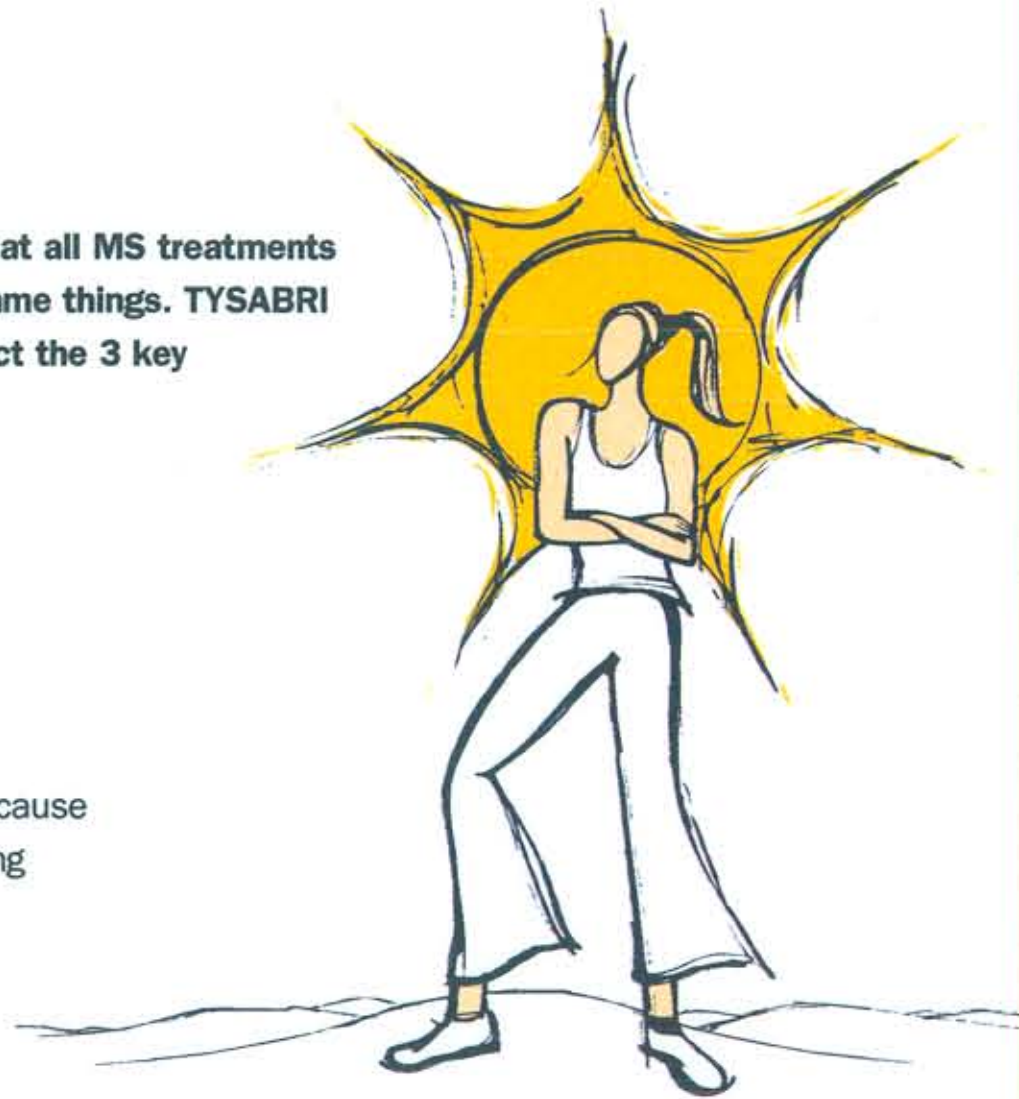
To begin with, you should know that all MS treatments have not been proven to do the same things. TYSABRI has been proven to positively affect the 3 key components of MS:

- Frequency of flare-ups
- Disease progression
- MRI brain lesions*

TYSABRI does not cure MS.
But I feel good about tomorrow, because
I feel confident about what I'm doing
for my MS today.

Starting or switching therapies
is an important decision.
Be sure to discuss it
carefully with your doctor.

*It is not known exactly how well MRI findings relate to how your MS is progressing.



EVERY
4 WEEKS
TYSABRI.
(natalizumab)



Fewer flare-ups

"Whether you call them flare-ups, relapses, or exacerbations, TYSABRI can help reduce how often they happen."

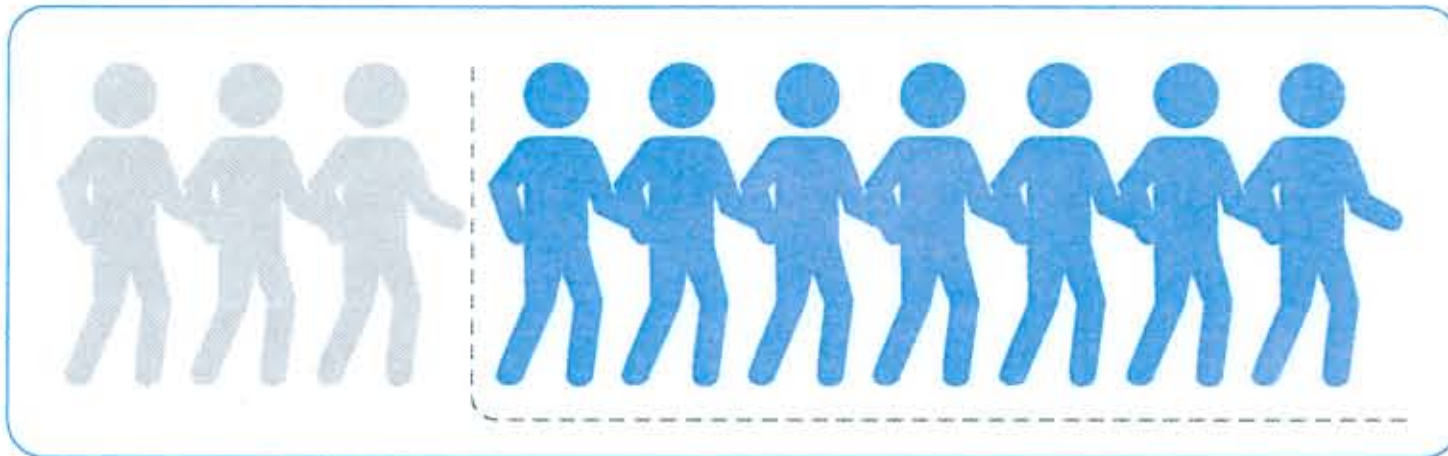
At the end of a 2-year study, TYSABRI reduced how often flare-ups occurred by 67% compared with placebo. The average number of flare-ups a patient had each year was 0.22 for TYSABRI and 0.67 for placebo.

My doctor said that, based on the results of a 2-year study, patients taking TYSABRI may be able to enjoy up to 4.5 years without a relapse compared with only 18 months for patients taking placebo.

My doctor also explained that most patients taking TYSABRI in the study had no flare-ups at all.

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Of patients who took TYSABRI in the 2-year study, more than 7 out of 10 had no flare-ups at all.



- 72% of TYSABRI patients had no flare-ups at the end of the 2-year study compared with 44% of placebo patients



Slowed disease progression

*"Slowing down MS is one of the things
that keeps it from standing in your way."*

At the end of a 2-year study, TYSABRI slowed the worsening of disability that is common in patients with MS. TYSABRI reduced the chance a person's disability would worsen by 42% compared with placebo. 17% of people taking TYSABRI had their disease worsen, while 29% of people taking a placebo had their disease worsen.

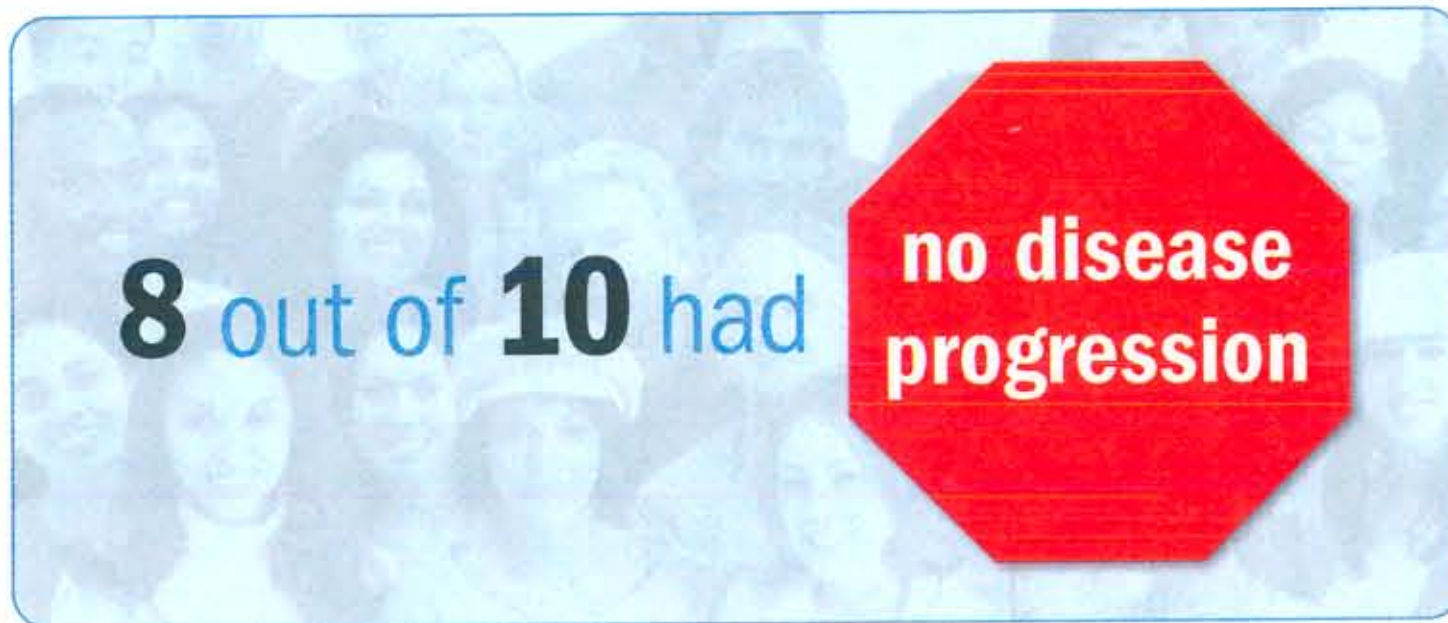
I thought that sounded good, but wasn't sure what all those numbers meant.

My doctor explained it this way:

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Of patients who took TYSABRI in the 2-year study:



- 83% of TYSABRI patients had no disease progression at the end of the 2-year study compared with 71% of placebo patients

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Slowed disease progression

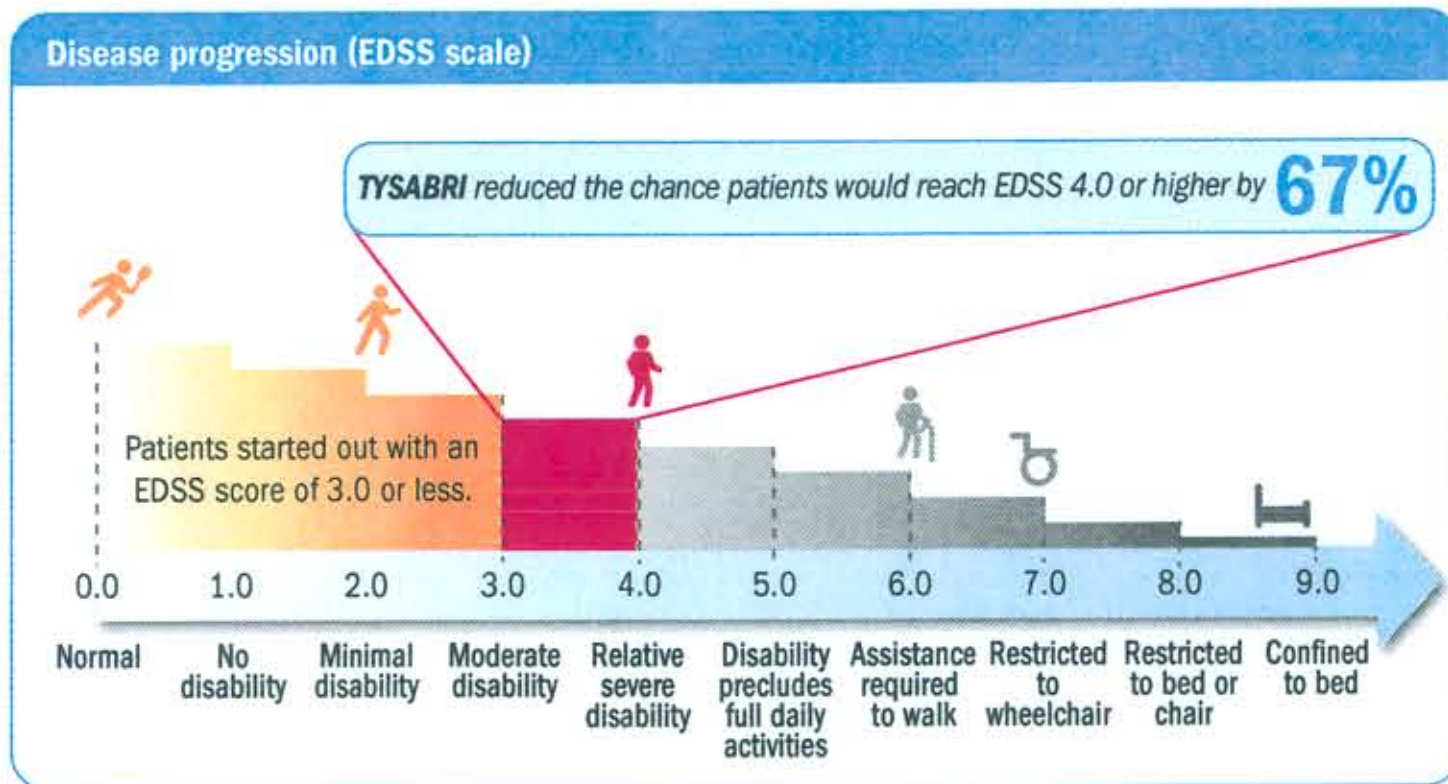
To figure out if disease is progressing in studies like this one, doctors use a scale called the EDSS scale. The EDSS scale is a way of measuring physical disability.

One of the most important points on the scale is at 4.0. That's when disability starts to affect more than one thing you do (like your ability to walk AND sense touch, or your ability to see AND physical coordination). So, one of the other things the TYSABRI study measured was how much TYSABRI would reduce the chance patients would reach 4.0 or higher.

At the end of the 2-year study, TYSABRI reduced the chance patients would progress to an EDSS score of 4.0 or higher by 67% compared with placebo (5% for TYSABRI vs 13% for placebo). ***That means patients taking placebo were more than twice as likely to reach a score of 4.0 than patients taking TYSABRI.***

Please see enclosed full Prescribing and Medication Guide, as well as important safety information on pages 16-17.

TYSABRI reduced the chance patients' disability would worsen.



EVERY 4 WEEKS
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Fewer new lesions

*"TYSABRI can also reduce the number of brain lesions you have. Brain lesions seen on an MRI show areas of badly damaged nerves."**

At the end of the same 2-year study I mentioned before, TYSABRI reduced the number of lesions that show new disease activity by 92% compared with placebo (0.1 for TYSABRI vs 1.2 for placebo). Again, I thought that sounded impressive, **but I needed more help from my doctor to understand what it meant.**

Please see enclosed full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide, as well as important safety information on pages 16-17.

Here is an example my doctor made up that helped me. It shows that patients taking TYSABRI may expect to have fewer new active lesions than patients taking placebo†:



If a patient taking placebo had
10 new active lesions after 2 years



Then a patient taking TYSABRI may only have
1 new active lesion after 2 years



*It is not known exactly how well MRI findings relate to how your MS is progressing.

†This chart is only an example, not the results from a real MS patient.

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(natalizumab)

Important safety information

TYSABRI increases your chance of getting a rare brain infection that usually causes death or severe disability. This infection is called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). No one can predict who will get PML. Your chances may be higher if you are also being treated with medicines that weaken your immune system. If you use TYSABRI alone to treat your MS, it is not known if your chance of getting PML will be lower. Nor is it known if the length of time on treatment with TYSABRI increases your chance of getting PML. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML. If you take TYSABRI, it is important to call your doctor right away if you have any new or worsening medical problems. Tell all of your doctors that you are getting treatment with TYSABRI.

Because of the chance for PML, TYSABRI is generally recommended for patients that have not been helped enough by, or cannot tolerate other treatments for MS. Before you take TYSABRI, you and your doctor must enroll in the TOUCH™ Prescribing Program and agree to the program requirements. TYSABRI does not cure MS and has not been studied longer than two years or in patients with chronic progressive MS.

You should not receive TYSABRI if you have PML or are allergic to TYSABRI or any of its ingredients.

Please see enclosed full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.

TYSABRI is not recommended if you have a medical condition that can weaken your immune system, such as HIV infection or AIDS, leukemia or lymphoma, organ transplant, or others or if you are taking medicines that weaken your immune system. Talk with your doctor about all of the medicines you take or have taken. TYSABRI may increase your chance of getting an unusual or serious infection. You should not take TYSABRI if you are pregnant, trying to become pregnant, or nursing.

Other serious side effects with TYSABRI include allergic reactions (hives, itching, trouble breathing, chest pain, dizziness, chills, rash, nausea, flushing of skin, low blood pressure), including serious allergic reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis) and infections. Serious allergic reactions usually happen within 2 hours of the start of the infusion, but can happen any time after receiving TYSABRI. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any symptom of an allergic reaction. You may need treatment if you are having an allergic reaction. TYSABRI may increase your chance of getting an unusual or serious infection, because it can affect your immune system.

Common side effects include headache, urinary tract infection, lung infection, pain in your arms and legs, vaginitis, stomach area pain, feeling tired, joint pain, depression, diarrhea, and rash. Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

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TYSABRI is available only through the TOUCH™ Prescribing Program, which is a restricted distribution program focused on safety (see previous 2 pages for important safety information):

- TOUCH was developed with the help of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Only prescribers and patients enrolled in the TOUCH Prescribing Program can prescribe and receive TYSABRI
 - Only certain pharmacies and infusion sites authorized by the TOUCH Prescribing Program can dispense and infuse TYSABRI
- TOUCH offers more access to doctors and nurses. Your treatment is closely monitored to help make sure TYSABRI continues to be right for you:
 - Once every 4 weeks at each infusion visit
 - Plan to see your doctor at 3 months and 6 months
- TOUCH assigns you your own specially trained Case Manager to help:
 - Get you started on therapy and answer questions about your therapy
 - Find an authorized infusion site in your area
 - Provide information about insurance coverage and possible sources of financial assistance, if necessary

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TYSABRI is different

1. It works differently than other MS medicines:

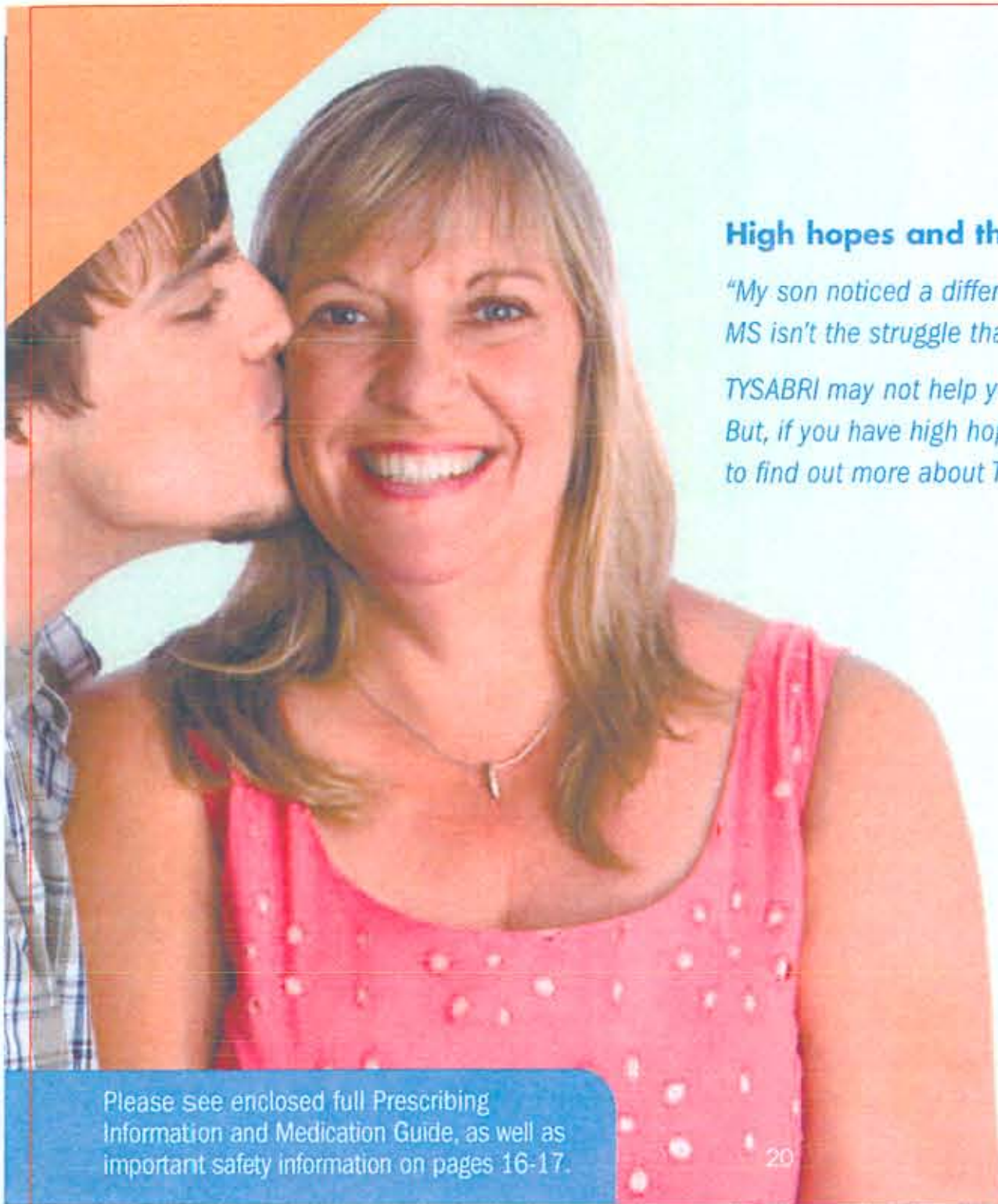
- TYSABRI is not an interferon or glatiramer acetate
- It is thought that TYSABRI blocks white blood cells from entering the brain and damaging nerves

2. It is taken differently than other MS medicines:

- TYSABRI is infused into a vein, so you don't need to self-inject
- With TYSABRI, you only have to think about your therapy once every 4 weeks

Treatment calendar						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
TYSABRI						

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High hopes and the strength to reach them

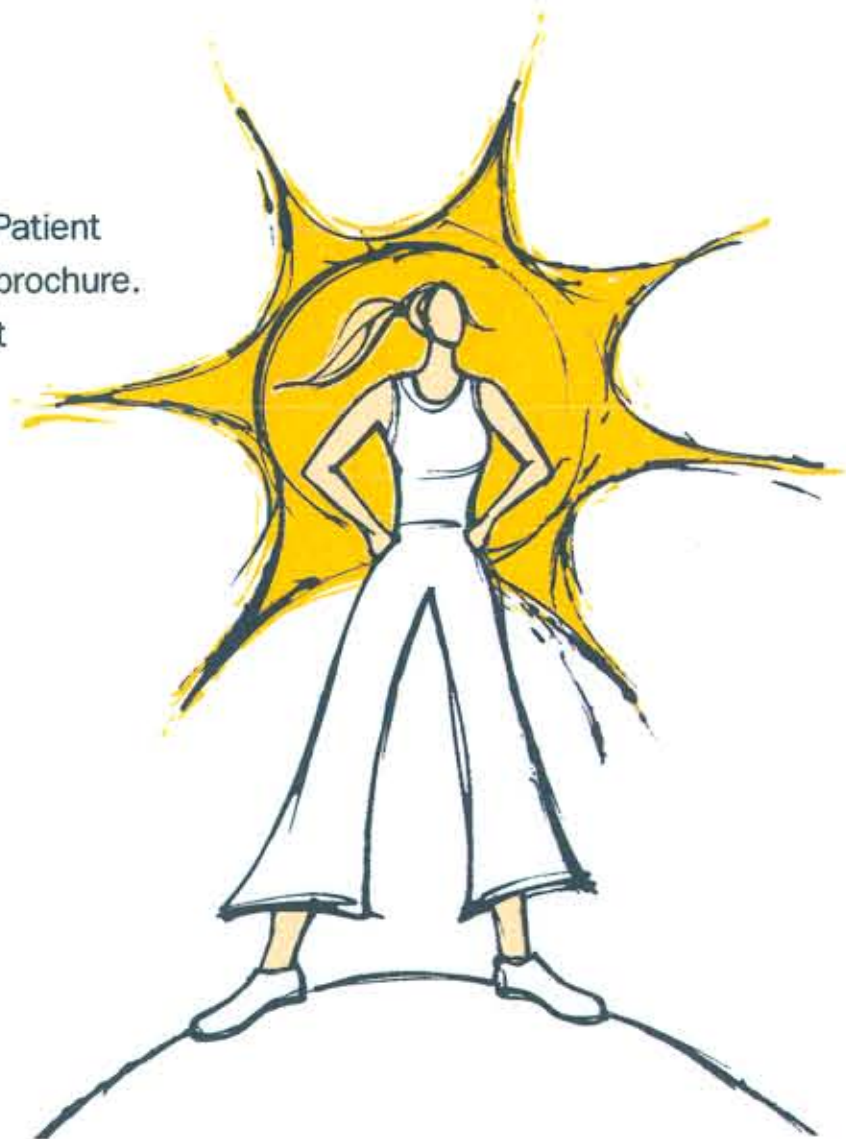
"My son noticed a difference after I started TYSABRI. MS isn't the struggle that it used to be.

TYSABRI may not help you the way it's helped me. But, if you have high hopes, you owe it to yourself to find out more about TYSABRI!"

Please see enclosed full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide, as well as important safety information on pages 16-17.

You can get started right now by reading the Patient Medication Guide that's in the pocket of this brochure. It provides important safety information about TYSABRI that you need to understand if you think TYSABRI might be right for you.

If you and your doctor have any questions, you can also call 1-800-456-2255 or visit www.TYSABRI.com.



EVERY
4 WEEKS **TYSABRI.**
(natalizumab)

Find the strength to reach your high hopes

It is important to understand the benefits and risks of TYSABRI.
Talk to your doctor to learn if it may be right for you.

TYSABRI positively affects the 3 key components of MS:

- Frequency of flare-ups
- Disease progression
- MRI brain lesions*

TYSABRI is different from other MS medicines:

- It works differently
- It is taken differently
- It is available only through the TOUCH™ Prescribing Program, which focuses on patient safety

Please see enclosed full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide, as well as important safety information on pages 16-17.

*It is not known exactly how well MRI findings relate to how your MS is progressing.



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For more information, please call
1-800-456-2255 Monday through Friday
from 8:30 AM to 8:00 PM (ET) or visit
www.TYSABRI.com.

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