NEW YORK, NY-- Actinium Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (NYSE MKT: ATNM) ("Actinium" or the "Company"), a biopharmaceutical Company developing innovative targeted payload immunotherapeutics for the treatment of advanced cancers, announced today that Sandesh Seth, Executive Chairman, will be presenting at the 2016 BIO International Convention. Actinium's presentation will highlight developments from the Company's Actimab-A program, which recently completed the Phase 1 portion of its Phase 1/2 trial in patients newly diagnosed with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) over the age of 60 and will be progressing to the Phase 2 portion of the trial.

The Company will also highlight its key discovery that peripheral blast (PB) burden plays a significant role in patient responses to Actimab-A, with low PB burden patients achieving higher response rates. Actinium reported a 50% response rate at the highest dose level in the Phase 1 trial in patients with low PB burden and that PB burden can be reduced using hydroxyurea, which will be mandated in the Phase 2 trial. Finally, Actinium will highlight Iomab-B, which is intended to be an induction and conditioning agent prior to a bone marrow transplant (BMT) and will soon begin a pivotal Phase 3 trial in patients with relapsed or refractory AML over the age of 55.

Presentation information

Date: June 8, 2016 Time: 4:30 PM PDT Location: Theater #1, 2nd Floor, West Exhibit Hall, Moscone Center, San Francisco, California

Sandesh Seth, Actinium's Executive Chairman, said, "BIO International has proven to be an excellent experience for Actinium and one that has afforded us the opportunity to meet with representatives from organizations from across the globe. We look forward to presenting Actinium's progress, particularly our recent Actimab-A Phase 1 data and our key discovery

related to peripheral blast burden to the global audience at BIO International."

Members of Actinium's management team will be available for one-on-one meetings with conference attendees. To arrange a meeting with management, please contact Steve O'Loughlin, Actinium's Vice President, Finance and Corporate Development, at soloughlin@actiniumpharma.com
or make a request through the BIO One-on-One Partnering™ system
http://convention.bio.org/partner/
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About Actimab-A

Actimab-A, Actinium's most advanced alpha particle immunotherapy program, is continuing its clinical development in a Phase 1/2 trial for newly diagnosed AML patients over the age of 60 in a single arm multicenter trial. Actimab-A is being developed as a first line therapy and has attracted support from some of the leading experts at the most prestigious cancer treatment hospitals due to the potential of its safety and efficacy profile. Actimab-A consists of the Lintuzumab monoclonal antibody and actinium-225. Actinium-225 decays by giving off high-energy alpha particles, which kill cancer cells. When actinium decays, it produces a series of daughter atoms, each of which gives off its own alpha particle, increasing the chances that the cancer cell will be destroyed. Lintuzumab is the humanized version of M195 and is a monoclonal antibody that targets CD33, found on myeloid leukemia cells. Both the alpha particle technology and Lintuzumab were initially developed at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center.

About Iomab-B

Iomab-B is a radioimmunoconjugate consisting of BC8, a novel murine monoclonal antibody, and iodine-131 radioisotope. BC8 has been developed by the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center to target CD45, a pan-leukocytic antigen widely expressed on white blood cells. This antigen makes BC8 potentially useful in targeting white blood cells in preparation for a hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, referred to as a bone marrow transplant, in a number of blood cancer indications, including acute myeloid leukemia (AML), chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), Hodgkin's disease (HD), Non-Hodgkin lymphomas (NHL) and multiple myeloma (MM). When labeled with radioactive isotopes, BC8 carries radioactivity directly to the site of cancerous

growth and bone marrow while avoiding effects of radiation on most healthy tissues.