WELLS FARGO & COMPANY/MN Form 424B2 November 26, 2014

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Title of Each Class of

	Maximum Aggregate	Amount of
Securities Offered	Offering Price	Registration Fee ⁽¹⁾
Medium Term Notes, Series K, Principal at Risk Securities Linked		
to the EURO STOXX 50® Index	\$28.968.000	\$3,366.08

⁽¹⁾ The total filing fee of \$3,366.08 is calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r) of the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act) and will be paid by wire transfer within the time required by Rule 456(b) of the Securities Act.

Pricing Supplement No. 465 dated November 24, 2014 (To Prospectus Supplement dated April 13, 2012 and

Prospectus dated April 13, 2012)

Wells Fargo & Company

Medium-Term Notes, Series K

Equity Linked Securities

\$28,968,000

Enhanced Return Securities

With Upside Participation and 1-to-1 Downside Exposure (Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the EURO STOXX 50® Index)

Unlike ordinary debt securities, the securities do not pay interest or repay a fixed amount of principal at maturity. Instead, the securities provide for a payment on the stated maturity date (November 28, 2018) that may be greater than, equal to or less than the original offering price of your securities, depending on the performance of the EURO STOXX 50® Index as measured from the trade date to the determination date (November 23, 2018). If the EURO STOXX 50® Index increases, the securities offer participation of 1.95 times that appreciation. However, if the level of the EURO STOXX 50® Index declines, you will have full downside exposure to that decline and you will lose some, and possibly all, of the original offering price of your securities at maturity. In exchange for the upside leverage feature, you must be willing to forgo (i) interest on the securities and (ii) dividends paid on the stocks included in the EURO STOXX 50® Index. You must also be willing to accept the risk that, if the level of the EURO STOXX 50® Index declines, you will lose some, and possibly all, of the original offering price of your securities at maturity. All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Wells Fargo & Company, and you will have no ability to pursue any securities included in the EURO STOXX 50® Index for payment. If Wells Fargo & Company defaults on its obligations, you could lose some or all of your investment.

To determine your payment at stated maturity, we will calculate the underlier return, which is the percentage increase or decrease in the final underlier level on the determination date from the initial underlier level (set on the trade date). On the stated maturity date, for each \$1,000 security:

if the underlier return is *positive* (the final underlier level is *greater than* the initial underlier level), you will receive an amount in cash equal to the *sum* of (i) \$1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) \$1,000 *times* (b) the upside participation rate of 1.95 *times* (c) the underlier return;

if the underlier return is *zero* or *negative* (the final underlier level is *equal to* or *less than* the initial underlier level), you will receive an amount in cash equal to the *sum* of (i) \$1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) the underlier return *times* (b) \$1,000.

If the final underlier level is *less than* the initial underlier level, the amount you will receive at maturity will be less than \$1,000 and may be zero.

The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange and are designed to be held to maturity.

On the date of this pricing supplement, the estimated value of the securities is \$956.77 per security. The estimated value of the securities was determined for us by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC using its proprietary pricing models. It is not an indication of actual profit to us or to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC or any of our other affiliates, nor is it an indication of the price, if any, at which Wells Fargo Securities, LLC or any other person may be willing to buy the securities from you at any time after issuance. See Investment Description in this pricing supplement.

The securities have complex features and investing in the securities involves risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. See Risk Factors herein on page PRS-9.

The securities are unsecured obligations of Wells Fargo & Company and all payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Wells Fargo & Company. The securities are not deposits or other obligations of a depository institution and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Deposit Insurance Fund or any other governmental agency of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Original Offering Price	Agent Discount(1)	Proceeds to Wells Fargo
Per Security	\$1,000	\$35	\$965
Total	\$28,968,000	\$1,013,880	\$27,954,120

⁽¹⁾ Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company, is the agent for the distribution of the securities and is acting as principal. See Investment Description in this pricing supplement for further information.

Wells Fargo Securities

Investment Description

The Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the EURO STOXX 50® Index are senior unsecured debt securities of Wells Fargo & Company that do not pay interest or repay a fixed amount of principal at maturity. Instead, the securities provide for a payment at maturity that may be greater than, equal to or less than the original offering price of the securities depending on the performance of the EURO STOXX 50® Index (the <u>underlier</u>) from the initial underlier level to the final underlier level. The securities provide:

- (i) the possibility of a leveraged return at maturity if the level of the underlier increases from the initial underlier level to the final underlier level; and
- (ii) full exposure to the decrease in the level of the underlier from the initial underlier level if the final underlier level is less than the initial underlier level.

If the final underlier level is less than the initial underlier level, you will lose some, and possibly all, of the original offering price of your securities at maturity. All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Wells Fargo.

The underlier is an equity index that is composed of 50 component stocks of sector leaders in 12 Eurozone countries and is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement in the Eurozone.

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus supplement dated April 13, 2012 and the prospectus dated April 13, 2012 for additional information about the securities. Information included in this pricing supplement supersedes information in the prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent it is different from that information. Certain defined terms used but not defined herein have the meanings set forth in the prospectus supplement.

You may access the prospectus supplement and prospectus on the SEC website www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filing for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Prospectus Supplement dated April 13, 2012 and Prospectus dated April 13, 2012 filed with the SEC on April 13, 2012:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/72971/000119312512162780/d256650d424b2.htm

The original offering price of each security of \$1,000 includes certain costs that are borne by you. Because of these costs, the estimated value of the securities on the trade date is less than the original offering price. The costs included in the original offering price relate to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities, as well as to our funding considerations for debt of this type.

The costs related to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities include (i) the agent discount (if any), (ii) the projected profit that our hedge counterparty (which may be one of our affiliates) expects to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities and (iii) hedging and other costs relating to the offering of the securities.

Our funding considerations take into account the higher issuance, operational and ongoing management costs of market-linked debt such as the securities as compared to our conventional debt of the same maturity, as well as our liquidity needs and preferences. Our funding considerations are reflected in the fact that we determine the economic

terms of the securities based on an assumed funding rate that is generally lower than the interest rates implied by secondary market prices for our debt obligations and/or by other traded instruments referencing our debt obligations, which we refer to as our <u>secondary market rates</u>. As discussed below, our secondary market rates are used in determining the estimated value of the securities.

If the costs relating to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities were lower, or if the assumed funding rate we use to determine the economic terms of the securities were higher, the economic terms of the securities would be more favorable to you and the estimated value would be higher. The estimated value of the securities as of the trade date is set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement.

The EURO STOXX 50® Index is the intellectual property (including registered trademarks) of STOXX Limited, Zurich, Switzerland and/or its licensors, which is used under license.

Determining the estimated value

Our affiliate, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (<u>WF</u>S), calculated the estimated value of the securities set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement based on its proprietary pricing models. Based on these pricing models and related market inputs and assumptions referred to in this section below, WFS determined an estimated value for the securities by estimating the value of the combination of hypothetical financial instruments that would replicate the payout on the securities, which combination consists of a non-interest bearing, fixed-income bond (the <u>debt component</u>) and one or more derivative instruments underlying the economic terms of the securities (the <u>derivative component</u>).

The estimated value of the debt component is based on a reference interest rate, determined by WFS as of a recent date, that generally tracks our secondary market rates. Because WFS does not continuously calculate our reference interest rate, the reference interest rate used in the calculation of the estimated value of the debt component may be higher or lower than our secondary market rates at the time of that calculation. As noted above, we determine the economic terms of the securities based upon an assumed funding rate that is generally lower than our secondary market rates. In contrast, in determining the estimated value of the securities, we value the debt component using a reference interest rate that generally tracks our secondary market rates. Because the reference interest rate is generally higher than the assumed funding rate, using the reference interest rate to value the debt component generally results in a lower estimated value for the debt component, which we believe more closely approximates a market valuation of the debt component than if we had used the assumed funding rate.

WFS calculated the estimated value of the derivative component based on a proprietary derivative-pricing model, which generated a theoretical price for the derivative instruments that constitute the derivative component based on various inputs, including the derivative component factors identified in Risk Factors The Value Of The Securities Prior To Stated Maturity Will Be Affected By Numerous Factors, Some Of Which Are Related In Complex Ways. These inputs may be market-observable or may be based on assumptions made by WFS in its discretion.

The estimated value of the securities determined by WFS is subject to important limitations. See Risk Factors The Estimated Value Of The Securities Is Determined By Our Affiliate s Pricing Models, Which May Differ From Those Of Other Dealers and Risk Factors Our Economic Interests And Those Of Any Dealer Participating In The Offering Are Potentially Adverse To Your Interests.

Valuation of the securities after issuance

The estimated value of the securities is not an indication of the price, if any, at which WFS or any other person may be willing to buy the securities from you in the secondary market. The price, if any, at which WFS or any of its affiliates may purchase the securities in the secondary market will be based upon WFS s proprietary pricing models and will fluctuate over the term of the securities due to changes in market conditions and other relevant factors. However, absent changes in these market conditions and other relevant factors, except as otherwise described in the following paragraph, any secondary market price will be lower than the estimated value on the trade date because the secondary market price will be reduced by a bid-offer spread, which may vary depending on the aggregate face amount of the securities to be purchased in the secondary market transaction, and the expected cost of unwinding any related hedging transactions. Accordingly, unless market conditions and other relevant factors change significantly in your favor, any secondary market price for the securities is likely to be less than the original offering price.

If WFS or any of its affiliates makes a secondary market in the securities at any time up to the original issue date or during the 3-month period following the original issue date, the secondary market price offered by WFS or any of its affiliates will be increased by an amount reflecting a portion of the costs associated with selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities that are included in the original offering price. Because this portion of the costs is not fully deducted upon issuance, any secondary market price offered by WFS or any of its affiliates during this period will be

higher than it would be if it were based solely on WFS s proprietary pricing models less the bid-offer spread and hedging unwind costs described above. The amount of this increase in the secondary market price will decline steadily to zero over this 3-month period. If you hold the securities through an account at WFS or any of its affiliates, we expect that this increase will also be reflected in the value indicated for the securities on your brokerage account statement.

If WFS or any of its affiliates makes a secondary market in the securities, WFS expects to provide those secondary market prices to any unaffiliated broker-dealers through which the securities are held and to commercial pricing vendors. If you hold your securities through an account at a broker-dealer other than WFS or any of its affiliates, that broker-dealer may obtain market prices for the securities from WFS (directly or indirectly), but could also obtain such market prices from other sources, and may be willing to purchase the securities at any given time at a price that differs from the price at which WFS or any of its affiliates is willing to purchase the securities. As a result, if you hold your securities through an

account at a broker-dealer other than WFS or any of its affiliates, the value of the securities on your brokerage account statement may be different than if you held your securities at WFS or any of its affiliates.

The securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any automated quotation system. Although WFS and/or its affiliates may buy the securities from investors, they are not obligated to do so and are not required to make a market for the securities. There can be no assurance that a secondary market will develop.

Investor Considerations

We have designed the securities for investors who:

seek leveraged exposure at the upside participation rate to any upside performance of the underlier, as measured by the extent (if any) to which the final underlier level is greater than the initial underlier level;

understand that if the final underlier level is less than the initial underlier level, they will be fully exposed to the decrease in the underlier from the initial underlier level, and will lose some, and possibly all, of the original offering price of the securities;

are willing to forgo interest payments on the securities and dividends on securities included in the underlier; and

are willing to hold the securities until maturity.

The securities are not designed for, and may not be a suitable investment for, investors who:

seek a liquid investment or are unable or unwilling to hold the securities to maturity;

are unwilling to accept the risk that the final underlier level may decrease from the initial underlier level;

seek full return of the original offering price of the securities at stated maturity;

are unwilling to purchase securities with an estimated value as of the trade date that is lower than the original offering price, as set forth on the cover page;

seek current income;

are unwilling to accept the risk of exposure to the Eurozone equity market;

seek exposure to the underlier but are unwilling to accept the risk/return trade-offs inherent in the payment at stated maturity for the securities;

are unwilling to accept the credit risk of Wells Fargo to obtain exposure to the underlier generally, or to the exposure to the underlier that the securities provide specifically; or

prefer the lower risk of fixed income investments with comparable maturities issued by companies with comparable credit ratings.

Terms of the Securities

Underlier: EURO STOXX 50[®] Index

Trade Date: November 24, 2014.

Original November 28, 2014. (T+3)

Issue Date

(settlement date):

Original Offering \$1,000 per security. References in this pricing supplement to a <u>security</u> are to a security with a

face amount of \$1,000.

Price:

Cash Settlement On the stated maturity date, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per security in U.S.

dollars equal to the cash settlement amount. The <u>cash settlement amount</u> per security will equal:

Amount:

if the final underlier level is *greater than* the initial underlier level, the *sum* of (i) \$1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) \$1,000 *times* (b) the upside participation rate *times* (c) the underlier return; or

if the final underlier level is *equal to* or *less than* the initial underlier level, the *sum* of (i) \$1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) the underlier return *times* (b) \$1,000.

If the final underlier level is less than the initial underlier level, you will lose some, and possibly all, of the original offering price of your securities at maturity.

All calculations with respect to the cash settlement amount will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth, with five one-millionths rounded upward (e.g., .000005 would be rounded to .00001); and the cash settlement amount will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Stated Maturity

Date:

The <u>stated maturity date</u> is November 28, 2018. If the determination date is postponed, the stated maturity date will be postponed to the third business day after the determination date as

postponed. See Determination Date and Additional Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Events for information about the circumstances that may result in a postponement of the determination date. If the stated maturity date is not a business day, any payment required to be made on the securities on the stated maturity date will be made on the next succeeding business day with the same force and effect as if it had been made on the stated maturity date. A <u>business</u> day means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law or regulation to close in New York, New York. The securities are not subject to redemption by Wells Fargo or repayment at the

option of any holder of the securities prior to the stated maturity date.

Initial 3211.70, the closing level of the underlier on the trade date.

Underlier Level:

Closing Level: The <u>closing level</u> of the underlier on any trading day means the official closing level of the

underlier reported by the underlier sponsor (as defined below) on such trading day, as obtained

by the calculation agent on such trading day from the licensed third-party market data vendor contracted by the calculation agent at such time, taking into account the decimal precision and/or rounding convention employed by such licensed third-party market data vendor on such date. Currently, the calculation agent obtains market data from Thomson Reuters Ltd., but the calculation agent may change its market data vendor at any time without notice. The foregoing provisions of this definition of closing level are subject to the provisions set forth herein under Additional Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Events, Adjustments to the Underlier and

Discontinuance of the Underlier.

Final Underlier The <u>final underlier level</u> will be the closing level of the underlier on the determination date.

Level:

Underlier Return: The <u>underlier return</u> will be the *quotient* of (i) the final underlier level *minus* the initial underlier

level divided by (ii) the initial underlier level, expressed as a percentage.

Upside The <u>participation rate</u> is 1.95.

Participation

Rate:

Determination The determination date is November 23, 2018. If the originally scheduled determination date is

not a

Date: trading day, the determination date will be postponed to the next succeeding trading day. The

determination date is also subject to postponement due to the occurrence of a market disruption

event. See Additional Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Events.

Trading Day: A trading day means a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which (i) the underlier

sponsor is scheduled to publish the level of the underlier and (ii) each relevant stock exchange (as defined below) and each related futures or options exchange (as defined below) is scheduled to be

open for trading for its regular trading session (as defined below).

Calculation Agent:

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC

No Listing: The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange or automated quotation system.

Material Tax For a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and

disposition of the securities see United States Federal Tax Considerations below.

Consequences:

Agent: Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company. The agent

may resell the securities to other securities dealers at the original offering price of the securities

less a concession not in excess of \$35.00 per security.

The agent or another affiliate of ours expects to realize hedging profits projected by its proprietary pricing models to the extent it assumes the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities. If any dealer participating in the distribution of the securities or any of its affiliates conducts hedging activities for us in connection with the securities, that dealer or its affiliate will expect to realize a profit projected by its proprietary pricing models from such hedging activities. Any such projected profit will be in addition to any discount or concession

received in connection with the sale of the securities to you.

Denominations: \$1,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000.

CUSIP: 94986RVG3

Hypothetical Payout Profile

The following profile is based on the upside participation rate of 1.95. This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only. Your actual return will depend on the actual final underlier level and whether you hold your securities to maturity.

Risk Factors

The securities have complex features and investing in the securities will involve risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, including the documents they incorporate by reference. As described in more detail below, the value of the securities may vary considerably before the stated maturity date due to events that are difficult to predict and are beyond our control. You should reach an investment decision only after you have carefully considered with your advisors the suitability of an investment in the securities in light of your particular circumstances.

You May Lose Up To All Of Your Investment.

We will not repay you a fixed amount on the securities on the stated maturity date. The cash settlement amount will depend on the direction of and percentage change in the final underlier level relative to the initial underlier level and the other terms of the securities. Because the level of the underlier will be subject to market fluctuations, the cash settlement amount you receive may be more or less, and possibly significantly less, than the original offering price of your securities.

If the final underlier level is less than the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount will be less than the original offering price per security and you will be fully exposed to the decline in the underlier. As a result, you may receive less than, and possibly lose all of, the original offering price per security at maturity even if the level of the underlier is greater than or equal to the initial underlier level at certain points during the term of the securities.

Even if the final underlier level is greater than the initial underlier level, the amount you receive at stated maturity may only be slightly greater than the original offering price, and your yield on the securities may be less than the yield you would earn if you bought a traditional interest-bearing debt security of Wells Fargo or another issuer with a similar credit rating with the same stated maturity date.

No Periodic Interest Will Be Paid On The Securities.

No periodic payments of interest will be made on the securities. However, if the agreed-upon tax treatment is successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service (the <u>IRS</u>), you may be required to recognize taxable income over the term of the securities. You should review the section of this pricing supplement entitled United States Federal Tax Considerations.

The Securities Are Subject To The Credit Risk Of Wells Fargo.

The securities are our obligations and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any amounts payable under the securities are subject to our creditworthiness, and you will have no ability to pursue any securities included in the underlier for payment. As a result, our actual and perceived creditworthiness may affect the value of the securities and, in the event we were to default on our obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the securities.

The Estimated Value Of The Securities On The Trade Date, Based on WFS s Proprietary Pricing Models, Is Less Than The Original Offering Price.

The original offering price of the securities includes certain costs that are borne by you. Because of these costs, the estimated value of the securities on the trade date is less than the original offering price. The costs included in the original offering price relate to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities, as well as to our funding considerations for debt of this type. The costs related to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities include

(i) the agent discount (if any), (ii) the projected profit that our hedge counterparty (which may be one of our affiliates) expects to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities and (iii) hedging and other costs relating to the offering of the securities. Our funding considerations are reflected in the fact that we determine the economic terms of the securities based on an assumed funding rate that is generally lower than our secondary market rates. If the costs relating to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities were lower, or if the assumed funding rate we use to determine the economic terms of the securities were higher, the economic terms of the securities would be more favorable to you and the estimated value would be higher.

The Estimated Value Of The Securities Is Determined By Our Affiliate s Pricing Models, Which May Differ From Those Of Other Dealers.

The estimated value of the securities was determined for us by WFS using its proprietary pricing models and related market inputs and assumptions referred to above under Investment Description Determining the estimated value. Certain inputs to these models may be determined by WFS in its discretion. WFS s views on these inputs may differ from other dealers—views, and WFS—s estimated value of the securities may be higher, and perhaps materially higher, than the estimated value of the securities that would be determined by other dealers in the market. WFS—s models and its inputs and related assumptions may prove to be wrong and therefore not an accurate reflection of the value of the securities.

The Estimated Value Of The Securities Is Not An Indication Of The Price, If Any, At Which WFS Or Any Other Person May Be Willing To Buy The Securities From You In The Secondary Market.

The price, if any, at which WFS or any of its affiliates may purchase the securities in the secondary market will be based on WFS s proprietary pricing models and will fluctuate over the term of the securities as a result of changes in the market and other factors described in the next risk factor. Any such secondary market price for the securities will also be reduced by a bid-offer spread, which may vary depending on the aggregate face amount of the securities to be purchased in the secondary market transaction, and the expected cost of unwinding any related hedging transactions. Unless the factors described in the next risk factor change significantly in your favor, any such secondary market price for the securities is likely to be less than the original offering price.

If WFS or any of its affiliates makes a secondary market in the securities at any time up to the original issue date or during the 3-month period following the original issue date, the secondary market price offered by WFS or any of its affiliates will be increased by an amount reflecting a portion of the costs associated with selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities that are included in the original offering price. Because this portion of the costs is not fully deducted upon issuance, any secondary market price offered by WFS or any of its affiliates during this period will be higher than it would be if it were based solely on WFS s proprietary pricing models less the bid-offer spread and hedging unwind costs described above. The amount of this increase in the secondary market price will decline steadily to zero over this 3-month period. If you hold the securities through an account at WFS or any of its affiliates, we expect that this increase will also be reflected in the value indicated for the securities on your brokerage account statement. If you hold your securities through an account at a broker-dealer other than WFS or any of its affiliates, the value of the securities on your brokerage account statement may be different than if you held your securities at WFS or any of its affiliates, as discussed above under—Investment Description.

The Value Of The Securities Prior To Stated Maturity Will Be Affected By Numerous Factors, Some Of Which Are Related In Complex Ways.

The value of the securities prior to stated maturity will be affected by the level of the underlier at that time, interest rates at that time and a number of other factors, some of which are interrelated in complex ways. The effect of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. The following factors, which we refer to as the <u>derivative component factors</u>, are expected to affect the value of the securities. When we refer to the <u>value</u> of your security, we mean the value that you could receive for your security if you are able to sell it in the open market before the stated maturity date.

Underlier Performance. The value of the securities prior to maturity will depend substantially on the level of the underlier. The price at which you may be able to sell the securities before stated maturity may be at a discount, which could be substantial, from their original offering price, if the level of the underlier at such time is less than, equal to or not sufficiently above the initial underlier level.

Interest Rates. The value of the securities may be affected by changes in the interest rates in the U.S. markets.

Volatility Of The Underlier. Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations. The value of the securities may be affected if the volatility of the underlier changes.

Time Remaining To Maturity. The value of the securities at any given time prior to maturity will likely be different from that which would be expected based on the then-current level of the underlier. This difference will most likely reflect a discount due to expectations and uncertainty concerning the level of the underlier during the period of time still remaining to the maturity date. In general, as the time remaining to maturity decreases, the value of the securities will approach the amount that could be payable at maturity based on the then-current level of the underlier.

Dividend Yields On The Securities Included In The Underlier. The value of the securities may be affected by the dividend yields on securities included in the underlier.

In addition to the derivative component factors, the value of the securities will be affected by actual or anticipated changes in our creditworthiness, as reflected in our secondary market rates. You should understand that the impact of one of the factors specified above, such as a change in interest rates, may offset some or all of any change in the value of the securities attributable to another factor, such as a change in the level of the underlier. Because several factors are expected to affect the value of the securities, changes in the level of the underlier may not result in a comparable change in the value of the securities.

The Securities Will Not Be Listed On Any Securities Exchange And We Do Not Expect A Trading Market For The Securities To Develop.

The securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any automated quotation system. Although the agent and/or its affiliates may purchase the securities from holders, they are not obligated to do so and are not required to make a market for the securities. There can be no assurance that a secondary market will develop. Because we do not expect that any market makers will participate in a secondary market for the securities, the price at which you may be able to sell your securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which the agent is willing to buy your securities.

If a secondary market does exist, it may be limited. Accordingly, there may be a limited number of buyers if you decide to sell your securities prior to stated maturity. This may affect the price you receive upon such sale. Consequently, you should be willing to hold the securities to stated maturity.

Your Return On The Securities Could Be Less Than If You Owned Securities Included In The Underlier.

Your return on the securities will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the securities included in the underlier and received the dividends and other payments paid on those securities. This is in part because the cash settlement amount payable at stated maturity will be determined by reference to the final underlier level, which will be calculated by reference to the prices of the securities in the underlier without taking into consideration the value of dividends and other payments paid on those securities.

Historical Levels Of The Underlier Should Not Be Taken As An Indication Of The Future Performance Of The Underlier During The Term Of The Securities.

The trading prices of the securities included in the underlier will determine the cash settlement amount payable at maturity to you. As a result, it is impossible to predict whether the closing level of the underlier will fall or rise compared to the initial underlier level. Trading prices of the securities included in the underlier will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors that can affect the markets in which those securities are traded and the values of those securities themselves. Accordingly, any historical levels of the underlier do not provide an indication of the future performance of the underlier.

Changes That Affect The Underlier May Adversely Affect The Value Of The Securities And The Amount You Will Receive At Stated Maturity.

The policies of the underlier sponsor concerning the calculation of the underlier and the addition, deletion or substitution of securities comprising the underlier and the manner in which the underlier sponsor takes account of certain changes affecting such securities may affect the level of the underlier and, therefore, may affect the value of the securities and the cash settlement amount payable at maturity. The underlier sponsor may discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the underlier or materially alter the methodology by which it calculates the underlier. Any such actions could adversely affect the value of the securities.

We Cannot Control Actions By Any Of The Unaffiliated Companies Whose Securities Are Included In The Underlier.

Actions by any company whose securities are included in the underlier may have an adverse effect on the price of its security, the final underlier level and the value of the securities. We are not affiliated with any of the companies included in the underlier. These companies will not be involved in the offering of the securities and will have no obligations with respect to the securities, including any obligation to take our or your interests into consideration for any reason. These companies will not receive any of the proceeds of the offering of the securities and will not be responsible for, and will not have participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices for, or quantities of, the securities to be issued. These companies will not be involved with the administration, marketing or trading of the securities and will have no obligations with respect to any amounts to be paid to you on the securities.

We And Our Affiliates Have No Affiliation With The Underlier Sponsor And Have Not Independently Verified Its Public Disclosure Of Information.

We and our affiliates are not affiliated in any way with the underlier sponsor and have no ability to control or predict its actions, including any errors in or discontinuation of disclosure regarding the methods or policies relating to the calculation of the underlier. We have derived the information about the underlier sponsor and the underlier contained

in this pricing supplement from publicly available information, without independent verification. You, as an investor in the securities, should make your own investigation into the underlier and the underlier sponsor. The underlier sponsor is not involved in the offering of the securities made hereby in any way and has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of securities in taking any actions that might affect the value of the securities.

An Investment In The Securities Is Subject To Risks Associated With Foreign Securities Markets.

The underlier consists of shares of foreign companies and you should be aware that investments in securities linked to the value of foreign equity securities involve particular risks. Foreign securities markets may have less liquidity and may be more volatile than the U.S. securities markets, and market developments may affect foreign markets differently than U.S. securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize a foreign securities market, as well as cross-shareholdings in foreign companies, may affect trading prices and volumes in those markets. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about non-U.S. companies that are not subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and non-U.S. companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

The prices and performance of securities of non-U.S. companies are subject to political, economic, financial, military and social factors which could negatively affect foreign securities markets, including the possibility of recent or future changes

in a foreign government s economic, monetary and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to foreign companies or investments in foreign equity securities, the possibility of imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, the possibility of outbreaks of hostility or political instability and the possibility of natural disaster or adverse public health developments. Moreover, the relevant non-U.S. economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects, such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, trade surpluses or deficits, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

The shares included in the underlier may be listed on a foreign stock exchange. A foreign stock exchange may impose trading limitations intended to prevent extreme fluctuations in individual security prices and may suspend trading in certain circumstances. These actions could limit variations in the closing price of such shares which could, in turn, adversely affect the value of the securities.

The Stated Maturity Date Will Be Postponed If The Determination Date Is Postponed.

The determination date will be postponed if the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing on the determination date or if the originally scheduled determination date is not a trading day. If such a postponement occurs, the stated maturity date will be postponed until three business days after the postponed determination date.

Our Economic Interests And Those Of Any Dealer Participating In The Offering Are Potentially Adverse To Your Interests.

You should be aware of the following ways in which our economic interests and those of any dealer participating in the distribution of the securities, which we refer to as a <u>participating dealer</u>, are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the securities. In engaging in certain of the activities described below, our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may take actions that may adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities, and in so doing they will have no obligation to consider your interests as an investor in the securities. Our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may realize a profit from these activities even if investors do not receive a favorable investment return on the securities.

The calculation agent is our affiliate and may be required to make discretionary judgments that affect the return you receive on the securities. WFS, which is our affiliate, will be the calculation agent for the securities. As calculation agent, WFS will determine the final underlier level and may be required to make other determinations that affect the return you receive on the securities at maturity. In making these determinations, the calculation agent may be required to make discretionary judgments, including determining whether a market disruption event has occurred on the scheduled determination date, which may result in postponement of the determination date; determining the final underlier level if the determination date is postponed to the last day to which it may be postponed and a market disruption event occurs on that day; if the underlier is discontinued, selecting a successor underlier or, if no successor underlier is available, determining the final underlier level; and determining whether to adjust the closing level on the determination date in the event of certain changes in or modifications to the underlier. In making these discretionary judgments, the fact that WFS is our affiliate may cause it to have economic interests that are adverse to your interests as an investor in the securities, and WFS s determinations as calculation agent may adversely affect your return on the securities.

The estimated value of the securities was calculated by our affiliate and is therefore not an independent third-party valuation. WFS calculated the estimated value of the securities set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement, which involved discretionary judgments by WFS, as described under Risk Factors The Estimated Value Of The Securities Is Determined By Our Affiliate s Pricing Models, Which May Differ From Those Of Other Dealers above. Accordingly, the estimated value of the securities set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement is not an independent third-party valuation.

Research reports by our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may be inconsistent with an investment in the securities and may adversely affect the level of the underlier. Our affiliates or any dealer participating in the offering of the securities or its affiliates may, at present or in the future, publish research reports on the underlier or the companies whose securities are included in the underlier. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may, at present or in the future, express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the securities. Any research reports on the underlier or the companies whose securities are included in the underlier could adversely affect the level of the underlier and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities. You are encouraged to derive information concerning the underlier from multiple sources and should not rely on the views expressed by us or our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates. In addition, any research reports on the underlier or the companies whose securities are included in the underlier published on or prior to the trade date could result in an increase in the level of the underlier on the trade date, which would adversely affect investors in the securities

by increasing the level at which the underlier must close on the determination date in order for investors in the securities to receive a favorable return.

Business activities of our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates with the companies whose securities are included in the underlier may adversely affect the level of the underlier. Our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may, at present or in the future, engage in business with the companies whose securities are included in the underlier, including making loans to those companies (including exercising creditors—remedies with respect to such loans), making equity investments in those companies or providing investment banking, asset management or other advisory services to those companies. These business activities could adversely affect the level of the underlier and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities. In addition, in the course of these business activities, our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may acquire non-public information about one or more of the companies whose securities are included in the underlier. If our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates do acquire such non-public information, we and they are not obligated to disclose such non-public information to you.

Hedging activities by our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may adversely affect the level of the underlier. We expect to hedge our obligations under the securities through one or more hedge counterparties, which may include our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates. Pursuant to such hedging activities, our hedge counterparties may acquire securities included in the underlier or listed or over-the-counter derivative or synthetic instruments related to the underlier or such securities. Depending on, among other things, future market conditions, the aggregate amount and the composition of such positions are likely to vary over time. To the extent that our hedge counterparties have a long hedge position in any of the securities included in the underlier, or derivative or synthetic instruments related to the underlier or such securities, they may liquidate a portion of such holdings at or about the time of the determination date or at or about the time of a change in the securities included in the underlier. These hedging activities could potentially adversely affect the level of the underlier and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities.

Trading activities by our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may adversely affect the level of the underlier. Our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may engage in trading in the securities included in the underlier and other instruments relating to the underlier or such securities on a regular basis as part of their general broker-dealer and other businesses. Any of these trading activities could potentially adversely affect the level of the underlier and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities.

A participating dealer or its affiliates may realize hedging profits projected by its proprietary pricing models in addition to any selling concession, creating a further incentive for the participating dealer to sell the securities to you. If any participating dealer or any of its affiliates conducts hedging activities for us in connection with the securities, that participating dealer or its affiliates will expect to realize a projected profit from such hedging activities. If a participating dealer receives a concession for the sale of the securities to you, this projected hedging profit will be in addition to the concession, creating a further incentive for the participating dealer to sell the securities to you.

The U.S. Federal Tax Consequences Of An Investment In The Securities Are Unclear.

There is no direct legal authority regarding the proper U.S. federal tax treatment of the securities, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS. Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the securities are uncertain, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment of the securities as prepaid derivative contracts that are open transactions for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment of the securities, the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the securities might be materially and adversely affected. In addition, in 2007 the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of prepaid forward contracts and similar instruments. Any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including the character and timing of income or loss and the degree, if any, to which income realized by non-U.S. persons should be subject to withholding tax, possibly with retroactive effect. You should read carefully the discussion under United States Federal Tax Considerations in this pricing supplement. You should also consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Determining Payment at Stated Maturity

On the stated maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per security (the cash settlement amount) calculated as follows:

Hypothetical Returns

The following table illustrates, for a range of hypothetical final underlier levels:

the hypothetical percentage change from the initial underlier level to the hypothetical final underlier level; and

the hypothetical pre-tax total return.

Hypothetical pre-tax total

Hypothetical underlier return	return
50.00%	97.50%
40.00%	78.00%
20.00%	39.00%
10.00%	19.50%
5.00%	9.75%
0.00%	0.00%
-5.00%	-5.00%
-10.00%	-10.00%
-25.00%	-25.00%
-50.00%	-50.00%
-75.00%	-75.00%
-100.00%	-100.00%

The above figures are for purposes of illustration only and may have been rounded for ease of analysis. The actual amount you receive at stated maturity and the resulting pre-tax return will depend on the actual final underlier level.

If, for example, the underlier return were determined to be -75.00%, the pre-tax return on your securities at maturity would be -75.00%, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you purchased your securities on the original issue date at the original offering price and held them to the stated maturity date, you would lose 75.00% of your investment.

Additional Terms of the Securities

Wells Fargo will issue the securities as part of a series of senior unsecured debt securities entitled Medium-Term Notes, Series K, which is more fully described in the prospectus supplement. Information included in this pricing supplement supersedes information in the prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information.

Calculation Agent

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, one of our subsidiaries, will act as initial calculation agent for the securities and may appoint agents to assist it in the performance of its duties. Pursuant to the calculation agent agreement, we may appoint a different calculation agent without your consent and without notifying you.

The calculation agent will determine the cash settlement amount you receive at stated maturity. In addition, the calculation agent will, among other things:

determine whether a market disruption event or non-trading day has occurred;

determine if adjustments are required to the closing level of the underlier under various circumstances; and

if publication of the underlier is discontinued, select a successor underlier (as defined below) or, if no successor underlier is available, determine the closing level of the underlier.

All determinations made by the calculation agent will be at the sole discretion of the calculation agent and, in the absence of manifest error, will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on us and you. The calculation agent will have no liability for its determinations.

Certain Definitions

A <u>material local market index</u> means a local market index that has a material effect on a market participant s ability to replicate the performance of the underlier, as determined by the calculation agent.

A <u>relevant stock exchange</u> means, in relation to each material local market index (and in relation to (i) each related futures or option contract relating to such material local market index, (ii) each related futures or options exchange on which such related futures or option contract trades and (iii) each security included in such material local market index), the primary exchange or quotation system on which the securities that compose such material local market index are traded, as determined by the calculation agent. As of the date of this pricing supplement, the relevant stock exchanges are the Borsa Italiana, the Bolsa de Madrid, the Euronext Amsterdam, the Euronext Brussels, the Euronext Paris, the OMX Helsinki and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The relevant stock exchanges on the determination date may be different, as determined by the calculation agent.

A <u>related futures or options exchange</u> means an exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the underlier or any material local market index, as determined by the calculation agent.

A <u>related futures or option contract</u> means, with respect to a related futures or options exchange and any day, the futures or option contract relating to the underlier or any material local market index that is traded on such related

futures or options exchange and that has a material effect on a market participant s ability to replicate the performance of the underlier, as determined by the calculation agent on that day.

A <u>regular trading session</u> means, on any day, with respect to a relevant stock exchange or a related futures or options exchange, the official, regular weekday trading session of such relevant stock exchange or such related futures or options exchange, as applicable, on such day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside the hours of such official, regular weekday trading session. For purposes of this definition, (i) with respect to a relevant stock exchange, if there is more than one official, regular weekday trading session, the regular trading session on any day refers to the afternoon trading session on such day; and (ii) with respect to a related futures or options exchange, the regular trading session on any day refers to the official, regular weekday trading session within which the scheduled closing time of the regular trading session of the relevant stock exchange falls on that day. For purposes of clause (ii) of the preceding sentence, (x) the relevant stock exchange with respect to a related futures or options exchange for related futures or option contracts relating to the underlier is the relevant stock exchange that has the latest scheduled closing time (in Greenwich mean time) of its regular trading session; and (y) if a related futures or options exchange does not designate an official, regular weekday trading session for such exchange but instead designates an official, regular weekday trading session will mean the official, regular weekday trading session for the related futures or option contract that trades on such related futures or options exchange.

Market Disruption Events

A <u>market disruption event</u> means any of (A), (B) or (C) below, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

(A) Any of the following events occurs or exists with respect to any security that is included in any material local market index and traded on the relevant stock exchange, and the aggregate of all such securities with respect to which any of the following events occurs or exists comprise 20% or more of the level of such material local market index:

a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant stock exchange or otherwise at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the actual close of trading of the regular trading session of the relevant stock exchange on that day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant stock exchange or otherwise;

any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, such security on the relevant stock exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the actual close of trading of the regular trading session of the relevant stock exchange on that day; or

on any exchange business day, the closure of the regular trading session of the relevant stock exchange prior to its scheduled closing time unless the earlier closing time is announced by the relevant stock exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual close of trading of the regular trading session of the relevant stock exchange on that day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the relevant stock exchange system for execution at such actual close of trading.

(B) Any of the following events occurs or exists with respect to any related futures or option contract:

a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the related futures or options exchange or otherwise at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the actual close of trading of the regular trading session of the relevant stock exchange on that day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the related futures or options exchange or otherwise;

any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, such related futures or option contract on the related futures or options exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the actual close of trading of the regular trading session of the relevant stock exchange on that day; or

on any exchange business day, the closure of the regular trading session of the related futures or options exchange prior to the actual close of trading of the regular trading session of the relevant stock

exchange on that day.

(C) Any relevant stock exchange or any related futures or options exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session.

For purposes of the definition of market disruption event :

- (1) the relevant percentage contribution of a security included in a material local market index to the level of such material local market index will be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of such material local market index attributable to that security to (y) the overall level of such material local market index, in each case immediately before the occurrence of the market disruption event;
- (2) on any trading day, the relevant stock exchange with respect to a related futures or option contract relating to the underlier is the relevant stock exchange that has the latest actual close of trading (in Greenwich mean time) of its regular trading session on that trading day; and
- (3) an <u>exchange business day</u> means any trading day on which each relevant stock exchange and each related futures or options exchange is open for trading for its regular trading session, notwithstanding any such relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange closing prior to the scheduled closing time of such regular trading session.

If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on the determination date, then the determination date will be postponed to the first succeeding trading day on which a market disruption event has not occurred and is not continuing; however, if such first succeeding trading day has not occurred as of the eighth trading day after the originally scheduled determination date, that eighth trading day shall be deemed to be the determination date. If the determination date has been postponed eight trading days after the originally scheduled determination date and a market disruption event occurs

or is continuing on such eighth trading day, the calculation agent will determine the closing level of the underlier on such eighth trading day in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the closing level of the underlier last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event, using the closing price (or, with respect to any relevant security, if a market disruption event has occurred with respect to such security, its good faith estimate of the value of such security at the actual close of trading of the regular trading session of the primary exchange or quotation system on which such security is traded) on such date of each security included in the underlier. As used herein, closing price means, with respect to any security on any date, the traded or quoted price of such security as of the actual close of trading on such date of the regular trading session of the primary exchange or quotation system on which such security is traded.

Adjustments to the Underlier

If at any time the sponsor or publisher of the underlier (the <u>underlier sponsor</u>) makes a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating the underlier, or in any other way materially modifies the underlier (other than a modification prescribed in that formula or method to maintain the underlier in the event of changes in constituent stock and capitalization and other routine events), then, from and after that time, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York, New York, on each date that the closing level of the underlier is to be calculated, calculate a substitute closing level of the underlier in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the underlier last in effect prior to the change, but using only those securities that comprised the underlier immediately prior to that change. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the underlier is modified so that the level of the underlier is a fraction or a multiple of what it would have been if it had not been modified, then the calculation agent will adjust the underlier in order to arrive at a level of the underlier as if it had not been modified.

Discontinuance of the Underlier

If the underlier sponsor discontinues publication of the underlier, and the underlier sponsor or another entity publishes a successor or substitute equity index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the underlier (a <u>successor underlier</u>), then, upon the calculation agent s notification of that determination to the trustee and Wells Fargo, the calculation agent will substitute the successor underlier as calculated by the relevant underlier sponsor or any other entity and calculate the final underlier level as described above. Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a successor underlier, Wells Fargo will cause notice to be given to holders of the securities.

In the event that the underlier sponsor discontinues publication of the underlier prior to, and the discontinuance is continuing on, the determination date and the calculation agent determines that no successor underlier is available at such time, the calculation agent will calculate a substitute closing level for the underlier in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the underlier last in effect prior to the discontinuance, but using only those securities that comprised the underlier immediately prior to that discontinuance. If a successor underlier is selected or the calculation agent calculates a level as a substitute for the underlier, the successor underlier or level will be used as a substitute for the underlier for all purposes, including the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event exists.

If on the determination date the underlier sponsor fails to calculate and announce the level of the underlier, the calculation agent will calculate a substitute closing level of the underlier in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the underlier last in effect prior to the failure, but using only those securities that comprised the underlier immediately prior to that failure; *provided* that, if a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on such day, then the provisions set forth above under Market Disruption Events shall apply in lieu of the foregoing.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of, or the failure by the underlier sponsor to calculate and announce the level of, the underlier may adversely affect the value of the securities.

Events of Default and Acceleration

If an event of default with respect to the securities has occurred and is continuing, the amount payable to a holder of a security upon any acceleration permitted by the securities, with respect to each security, will be equal to the cash settlement amount, calculated as provided herein. The cash settlement amount will be calculated as though the date of acceleration were the determination date.

The EURO STOXX 50 Index

We obtained all information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the EURO STOXX 50® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, STOXX Limited, the index sponsor (<u>STOXX</u>). STOXX has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the EURO STOXX 50 Index at any time. Neither we nor the agent has independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any information with respect to the EURO STOXX 50 Index in connection with the offer and sale of the securities.

General

The EURO STOXX 50 Index is calculated, maintained and published by STOXX Limited. STOXX Limited was formerly a joint venture between Deutsche Börse AG, Dow Jones & Company and SWX Group. Following a change in the shareholders of STOXX Limited, the joint venture now comprises Deutsche Börse AG and SIX Group AG. In addition, on March 1, 2010, STOXX Limited announced the removal of the Dow Jones prefix from all of its indices, including the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index. Publication of the EURO STOXX 50 Index began on February 28, 1998, based on an initial index value of 1,000 on December 31, 1991. The EURO STOXX 50 Index is published in The Wall Street Journal and disseminated on the STOXX website at www.stoxx.com.

Index Composition and Maintenance

The EURO STOXX 50 Index is composed of 50 component stocks of sector leaders from within the EURO STOXX Supersector indexes, which includes stocks selected from 12 Eurozone countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. The component stocks have a high degree of liquidity and represent the largest companies across all supersectors as defined by the Industry Classification Benchmark.

The composition of the EURO STOXX 50 Index is reviewed annually. Changes in the composition of the EURO STOXX 50 Index are made to ensure that the EURO STOXX 50 Index includes the 50 market sector leaders from within the EURO STOXX Index.

The free float factors for each component stock used to calculate the EURO STOXX 50 Index are reviewed, calculated and implemented on a quarterly basis and are fixed until the next quarterly review.

The EURO STOXX 50 Index is also reviewed on an ongoing basis. Corporate actions (including initial public offerings, mergers and takeovers, spin-offs, delistings and bankruptcy) that affect the EURO STOXX 50 Index composition are immediately reviewed. Any changes are announced, implemented and effective in line with the type of corporate action and the magnitude of the effect.

Computation of the EURO STOXX 50 Index

The EURO STOXX 50 Index is calculated with the Laspeyres formula, which measures the aggregate price changes in the component stocks against a fixed base quantity weight. The formula for calculating the EURO STOXX 50 Index value can be expressed as follows:

Index = \frac{\text{free float market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50 Index}}{\text{divisor}}

The free float market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50 Index is equal to the sum of the products of the closing price, the number of shares, free float factor and the cap factor for each component stock as of the time the EURO STOXX 50 Index is being calculated. The cap factor limits the weight of a component within the EURO STOXX 50 Index to a maximum of 10%.

The EURO STOXX 50 Index is also subject to a divisor, which is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the EURO STOXX 50 Index values across changes due to corporate actions. The following is a summary of the adjustments to any component stock made for corporate actions and the effect of such adjustment on the divisor, where shareholders of the component stock will receive B number of shares for every A share held (where applicable).

(1) Split and reverse split: Adjusted price = closing price * A/B

New number of shares = old number of shares * B/A

Divisor: no change

(2) Rights offering: Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * B) / (A + B)

New number of shares = old number of shares *(A + B) / A

Divisor: increases

(3) Stock dividend:

Adjusted price = closing price * $A/(A + B)$
New number of shares = old number of shares * $(A + B) / A$
Divisor: no change
(4) Stock dividend from treasury stock (if treated as extraordinary dividend): Adjusted close = close \cdot close * B / (A + B)
Divisor: decreases
(5) Stock dividend of another company: Adjusted price = (closing price * A price of other company * B) / A
Divisor: decreases
(6) Return of capital and share consolidation: Adjusted price = (closing price capital return announced by company * (1 withholding tax)) * A / B
New number of shares = old number of shares * B / A
Divisor: decreases
(7) Repurchase shares / self tender: Adjusted price = ((price before tender * old number of shares) (tender price * number of tendered shares)) / (old number of shares number of tendered shares)
New number of shares = old number of shares number of tendered shares
Divisor: decreases
(8) Spin-off: Adjusted price = (closing price * A price of spin-off shares B) / A
Divisor: decreases
(9) Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering:

For this corporate action, the following additional assumptions apply:

Shareholders receive B new shares from the distribution and C new shares from the rights offering for every A shares held

If A is not equal to one, all the following new number of shares formulas need to be divided by A:

If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to another):

Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C * (1 + B / A)) /

$$((A + B) * (1 + C / A))$$

New number of shares = old number of shares * ((A + B) * (1 + C / A)) / A

Divisor: increases

If stock distribution is applicable after rights (one action applicable to another):

Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C) / ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))

New number of shares = old number of shares * ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))

Divisor: increases

Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other):

Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C) / (A + B + C)

New number of shares = old number of shares *(A + B + C)/A

Divisor: increases

License Agreement

STOXX Limited (\underline{STOXX}) and its licensors (the $\underline{Licensors}$) have no relationship to Wells Fargo & Company, other than the licensing of the EURO STOXX 50° Index and the related trademarks for use in connection with the securities.

STOXX and its Licensors do not:

Sponsor, endorse, sell or promote the securities.

Recommend that any person invest in the securities.

Have any responsibility or liability for or make any decisions about the timing, amount or pricing of the securities.

Have any responsibility or liability for the administration, management or marketing of the securities.

Consider the needs of the securities or the owners of the securities in determining, composing or calculating the EURO STOXX $50^{\text{@}}$ Index or have any obligation to do so.

STOXX and its Licensors will not have any liability in connection with the securities. Specifically,

STOXX and its Licensors do not make any warranty, express or implied, and disclaim any and all warranty about:

The results to be obtained by the securities, the owner of the securities or any other person in connection with the use of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index and the data included in the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index;

The accuracy or completeness of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index and its data;

The merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the EURO STOXX 50° Index and its data;

STOXX and its Licensors will have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or its data;

Under no circumstances will STOXX or its Licensors be liable for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special or consequential damages or losses, even if STOXX or its Licensors knows that they might occur.

The licensing agreement between Wells Fargo & Company and STOXX is solely for their benefit and not for the benefit of the owners of the securities or any other third parties.

Historical Information

We obtained the closing levels set forth in the graph below from Bloomberg Financial Markets (<u>Bloomberg</u>) without independent verification. You can obtain the level of the EURO STOXX 50 Index at any time from Bloomberg under the symbol SX5E or from the STOXX website at www.stoxx.com. No information contained on the STOXX website is incorporated by reference into this pricing supplement.

The historical performance of the underlier should not be taken as an indication of the future performance of the underlier during the term of the securities.

The following graph sets forth the daily closing levels of the underlier for each day in the period from January 1, 2004 through November 24, 2014. The closing level on November 24, 2014 was 3211.70.

EURO STOXX 50 Index Daily Closing Levels

ERISA Considerations

Each fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan to which Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (<u>ERISA</u>) applies (a_plan), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the plan s particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the securities. Accordingly, among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the plan. When we use the term <u>holder</u> in this section, we are referring to a beneficial owner of the securities and not the record holder.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans to which Section 4975 of the Code applies (also <u>plans</u>), from engaging in specified transactions involving plan assets with persons who are parties in interest under ERISA or disqualified persons under the Code (collectively <u>parties in interest</u>) with respect to such plan. A violation of those prohibited transaction rules may result in an excise tax or other liabilities under ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code for such persons, unless statutory or administrative exemptive relief is available. Therefore, a fiduciary of a plan should also consider whether an investment in the securities might constitute or give rise to a prohibited transaction under ERISA and the Code.

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans, as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA, certain church plans, as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA, and foreign plans, as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA (collectively, Non-ERISA Arrangements), are not subject to the requirements of ERISA, or Section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to similar rules under other applicable laws or regulations (Similar Laws).

We and our affiliates may each be considered a party in interest with respect to many plans. Special caution should be exercised, therefore, before the securities are purchased by a plan. In particular, the fiduciary of the plan should consider whether statutory or administrative exemptive relief is available. The U.S. Department of Labor has issued five prohibited transaction class exemptions (<u>PTCE</u>s) that may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase or holding of the securities. Those class exemptions are:

PTCE 96-23, for specified transactions determined by in-house asset managers;

PTCE 95-60, for specified transactions involving insurance company general accounts;

PTCE 91-38, for specified transactions involving bank collective investment funds;

PTCE 90-1, for specified transactions involving insurance company separate accounts; and

PTCE 84-14, for specified transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers.

In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide an exemption for transactions between a plan and a person who is a party in interest (other than a fiduciary who has or exercises any discretionary authority or control with respect to investment of the plan assets involved in the transaction or renders investment advice with respect thereto) solely by reason of providing services to the plan (or by reason of a relationship to such a service provider), if in connection with the transaction of the plan receives no less, and pays no more, than adequate consideration (within the meaning of Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA).

Any purchaser or holder of the securities or any interest in the securities will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding that either:

no portion of the assets used by such purchaser or holder to acquire or purchase the securities constitutes assets of any plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement; or

the purchase and holding of the securities by such purchaser or holder will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or similar violation under any Similar Laws.

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the securities on behalf of or with plan assets of any plan consult with their counsel regarding the potential consequences under ERISA and the Code of the acquisition of the securities and the availability of exemptive relief.

The securities are contractual financial instruments. The financial exposure provided by the securities is not a substitute or proxy for, and is not intended as a substitute or proxy for, individualized investment management or advice for the benefit of any purchaser or holder of the securities. The securities have not been designed and will not be administered in a manner intended to reflect the individualized needs and objectives of any purchaser or holder of the securities.

Each purchaser or holder of the securities acknowledges and agrees that:

- (i) the purchaser or holder or its fiduciary has made and shall make all investment decisions for the purchaser or holder and the purchaser or holder has not relied and shall not rely in any way upon us or our affiliates to act as a fiduciary or adviser of the purchaser or holder with respect to (a) the design and terms of the securities,
 (b) the purchaser or holder s investment in the securities, or (c) the exercise of or failure to exercise any rights we have under or with respect to the securities;
- (ii) we and our affiliates have acted and will act solely for our own account in connection with (a) all transactions relating to the securities and (b) all hedging transactions in connection with our obligations under the securities;
- (iii) any and all assets and positions relating to hedging transactions by us or our affiliates are assets and positions of those entities and are not assets and positions held for the benefit of the purchaser or holder;
- (iv) our interests may be adverse to the interests of the purchaser or holder; and
- (v) neither we nor any of our affiliates is a fiduciary or adviser of the purchaser or holder in connection with any such assets, positions or transactions, and any information that we or any of our affiliates may provide is not intended to be impartial investment advice.

Purchasers of the securities have the exclusive responsibility for ensuring that their purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of the securities does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Law. Nothing herein shall be construed as a representation that an investment in the securities would be appropriate for, or would meet any or all of the relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by, plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement.

United States Federal Tax Considerations

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income and certain estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the securities. It applies to you only if you purchase a security for cash in the initial offering at the issue price, which is the first price at which a substantial amount of the securities is sold to the public, and hold the security as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). It does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or if you are a holder subject to special rules, such as:

- a financial institution;

 a regulated investment company;

 a tax-exempt entity, including an individual retirement account or Roth IRA;

 a dealer or trader in securities subject to a mark-to-market method of tax accounting with respect to the securities;

 a person holding a security as part of a straddle or conversion transaction or who has entered into a constructive sale with respect to a security;
- a U.S. holder (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; or

an entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the securities, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership holding the securities or a partner in such a partnership, you should consult your tax adviser as to your particular U.S. federal tax consequences of holding and disposing of the securities.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any of the issuers of the underlying stocks of the EURO STOXX 50 Index (the <u>underlying stocks</u>) is treated as a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) within the meaning of Section 129' of the Code. If any of the issuers of the underlying stocks were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply to you if you are a U.S. holder (as defined below), upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of the securities. You should refer to information filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or another governmental authority by the issuers of the underlying stocks and consult your tax adviser regarding the possible consequences to you if any of the issuers of the underlying stocks is or becomes a PFIC.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date of this pricing supplement, changes to any of which subsequent to the date of this pricing supplement may affect the tax consequences described herein, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address the effects of any applicable state, local or foreign tax laws or the potential application of the Medicare tax on investment income. You should consult your tax adviser concerning the application

of U.S. federal income and estate tax laws to your particular situation (including the possibility of alternative treatments of the securities), as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction.

Tax Treatment of the Securities

In the opinion of our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, which is based on current market conditions, a security should be treated as a prepaid derivative contract that is an open transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. By purchasing a security, you agree (in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary) to this treatment.

Due to the absence of statutory, judicial or administrative authorities that directly address the U.S. federal tax treatment of the securities or similar instruments, significant aspects of the treatment of an investment in the securities are uncertain. We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment described below. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of an investment in the securities and with respect to any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction. Unless otherwise indicated, the following discussion is based on the treatment of the securities as prepaid derivative contracts that are open transactions.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

This section applies only to U.S. holders. You are a <u>U.S. holder</u> if you are a beneficial owner of a security that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

a citizen or individual resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or

an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source. *Tax Treatment Prior to Maturity*. You should not be required to recognize income over the term of the securities prior to maturity, other than pursuant to a sale, exchange or retirement as described below.

Sale, Exchange or Retirement of the Securities. Upon a sale, exchange or retirement of the securities, you should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement and your tax basis in the securities that are sold, exchanged or retired. Your tax basis in the securities should equal the amount you paid to acquire them. This gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of the sale, exchange or retirement you held the securities for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss otherwise. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. holders are generally subject to taxation at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Securities

Alternative U.S. federal income tax treatments of the securities are possible that, if applied, could materially and adversely affect the timing and/or character of income, gain or loss with respect to them. It is possible, for example, that the securities could be treated as debt instruments issued by us. Under this treatment, the securities would be governed by Treasury regulations relating to the taxation of contingent payment debt instruments. In that case, regardless of your method of tax accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you would be required to accrue income based on our comparable yield for similar non-contingent debt, determined as of the time of issuance of the securities, in each year that you held the securities, even though we are not required to make any payment with respect to the securities prior to maturity. In addition, any gain on the sale, exchange or retirement of the securities would be treated as ordinary income.

Other possible U.S. federal income tax treatments of the securities could also affect the timing and character of income or loss with respect to the securities. In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of prepaid forward contracts and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; whether short-term instruments should be subject to any such accrual regime; the relevance of factors such as the exchange-traded status of the instruments and the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the constructive ownership regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose a notional interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. You should

consult your tax adviser regarding the possible alternative treatments of an investment in the securities and the issues presented by this notice.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

This section applies only to non-U.S. holders. You are a <u>non-U.S. holder</u> if you are a beneficial owner of a security that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is classified as a nonresident alien;

a foreign corporation; or

a foreign estate or trust.

You are not a non-U.S. holder for purposes of this discussion if you are (i) an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and not otherwise a resident of the United States for U.S.

federal income tax purposes or (ii) a former citizen or resident of the United States. If you are such a holder or may become such a holder during the period in which you hold a security, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities.

Sale, Exchange or Retirement of the Securities. You generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax in respect of amounts paid to you, provided that income in respect of the securities is not effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

If you are engaged in a U.S. trade or business, and if income from the securities is effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business, you generally will be subject to regular U.S. federal income tax with respect to that income in the same manner as if you were a U.S. holder, unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise. If you are such a holder and you are a corporation, you should also consider the potential application of a 30% (or lower treaty rate) branch profits tax.

Tax Consequences Under Possible Alternative Treatments. If all or any portion of a security were recharacterized as a debt instrument, subject to the discussion below regarding FATCA, any payment made to you with respect to the security generally would not be subject to U.S. federal withholding or income tax, provided that: (i) income or gain in respect of the security is not effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States, and (ii) you provide an appropriate IRS Form W-8 certifying under penalties of perjury that you are not a United States person.

Other U.S. federal income tax treatments of the securities are also possible. In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of prepaid forward contracts and similar instruments. Among the issues addressed in the notice is the degree, if any, to which any income with respect to instruments such as the securities should be subject to U.S. withholding tax. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, it is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues might materially and adversely affect the withholding tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. If withholding applies to the securities, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the issues presented by the notice.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax

If you are an individual non-U.S. holder or an entity the property of which is potentially includible in such an individual s gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers), you should note that, absent an applicable treaty exemption, the securities may be treated as U.S. situs property subject to U.S. federal estate tax. If you are such an individual or entity, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of investing in the securities.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Amounts paid on the securities, and the proceeds of a sale, exchange or other disposition of the securities, may be subject to information reporting and, if you fail to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer identification number if you are a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions, may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code. If you are a non-U.S. holder that provides an appropriate IRS Form W-8, you will generally establish an exemption from backup withholding. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the relevant information is timely furnished to the IRS.

FATCA Legislation

Legislation commonly referred to as <u>FATC</u>A generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on payments to certain non-U.S. entities (including financial intermediaries) with respect to certain financial instruments, unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements have been satisfied. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the non-U.S. entity s jurisdiction may modify these requirements. Pursuant to Treasury regulations and guidance from the U.S. Treasury Department, this legislation applies to certain financial instruments that are treated as paying U.S.-source interest or other U.S.-source fixed or determinable annual or periodical income (<u>FDAP income</u>). Withholding (if applicable) applies to payments of U.S.-source FDAP income and, for dispositions after December 31, 2016, to payments of gross proceeds of the disposition (including upon retirement) of certain financial instruments treated as providing for U.S.-source interest or dividends. If the securities were recharacterized as debt instruments, this legislation would apply to the securities. If withholding applies to the securities, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld. If you are a non-U.S. holder, or a U.S. holder holding securities

through a foreign intermediary, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of FATCA to the securities.

Prospective investors in the securities should consult their tax advisers regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of an investment in the securities and any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.